

The Mapping of Ohio: The Delineation of the State of Ohio through the Use of Manuscript Maps, Printed Maps, and Plats, Sketches and Plans from Original Map Makers with a Narrative which Describes Each Map from Contemporary Sources. By Thomas H. Smith. ([Kent, Ohio]: Kent State University Press, 1977. Pp. xiii, 252. Illustrations, notes, maps, appendix, selected bibliography, index. \$29.00.)

Thomas H. Smith's interest in the mapping of Ohio developed from his use of historical maps to add a geographic or locational dimension to his teaching of Ohio history. As he spent more and more time with the old maps, he concluded that "the history of a particular area was revealed by its cartography," that within the maps could be found "a two-dimensional story that graphically explained the extension of exploration, the density of Indian populations, the conquest of a territory . . . and the growth of internal improvements" (p. x). If this statement is interpreted literally, Smith overestimates the ability of maps to *explain* the past; in fact, his book itself belies that expansive claim. He does not, however, underestimate the value of historical maps as sources and as means to illustrate and illuminate a wide range of historical developments.

The seven chapters in Smith's book provide a wealth of information about the men who mapped Ohio, their motives, and their maps. He ties this cartographic history to the history of the state itself but sometimes relegates it to a supporting role, as in the long chapter on military history and early travelers. Other chapters cover a variety of topics: internal improvements, early European explorations and imperial rivalries, the ordering and division of land ("Surveying the State"), the general development of Ohio ("Mapping the State"), and the development of cities and towns. There is even an unexpected, but fascinating and valuable, chapter on the state's prehistoric earthworks.

This oversize book is handsome, the product of excellent design, printing, and binding. There are ninety-seven maps, plans, and views reproduced in black and white; many have been greatly reduced, but all are unusually sharp and clear even though some of the originals are obviously stained, faded, or colored. Unfortunately, there are signs of sloppy editing and proofing. For example, some page numbers for internal cross references are not filled in (p. 117, notes 20, 37); there are inconsistencies in the style of citation (p. 117, notes 33 and 35); and there is at least one incomplete sentence (p. 178). In addition to the standard bibliography of sources there is a bonus in

the form of a list of county atlases, but there is no bibliography of the maps, a most serious deficiency.

The Mapping of Ohio does not offer new insights into the history of either the state or its cartography. Rather, the author provides an overview or survey in which he synthesizes information and analysis from a great range of primary and secondary sources. Such synthesis is no mean accomplishment, however, and it should be noted that there is no comparable book available for any other state. This book should serve as a valuable reference for anyone interested in the history of Ohio, and it belongs in all libraries in the state and in university libraries elsewhere.

The Newberry Library,
Chicago

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The Social Order of a Frontier Community: Jacksonville, Illinois, 1825-70. By Don Harrison Doyle. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1978. Pp. xiii, 289. Notes, maps, illustrations, tables, bibliographical essay, index. \$12.50.)

Community studies have become a popular genre in social history, and this exploration of Jacksonville, Illinois, from 1825 to 1870 is a splendid contribution to the field. Don Harrison Doyle's book is especially distinguished because, unlike some other works of this type, it is concerned with more than methodological sophistication and interpretation of statistical data. *The Social Order of a Frontier Community* contains significant insights into community structure and provides a vivid sense of life in midnineteenth century Jacksonville. This virtue stems from Doyle's central theme—the interaction between community and factionalism and individualism in a frontier atmosphere. Jacksonville, from its inception in 1825 to its failure to obtain the campus of the state university, is the context in which Doyle traces the institutional, ethnic, and cultural forces which shaped the nature and set the limits of community in this small Illinois city. As did many other places, Jacksonville aspired to urban magnificence both as a cultural and business center. The town boosters realized that order within the community would help determine whether it would be culturally and economically successful. The best part of this book shows the manner in which growth and stability were interconnected in the minds and actions of the citizens and the ways in which these aims conflicted with individualism and sectarian and ethnic commitments.