

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*

John H. Long

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.

The Social Order of a Frontier Community shares several problems common thus far in community studies. Doyle finds, as do others, considerably more upward than downward occupational and property mobility. But this finding, as in the cases of similar conclusions in other studies, is based on those who persisted from one census to another. What about those moving out of the community within ten years? Were they more or less upwardly mobile? Historians must devise ways to trace the transients in order to make any credible assessments of community or national mobility patterns. This volume also shares with most of the other studies the weakness of insufficient examination of family structure. Doyle and his fellow practitioners of local history should measure the impact of family size and age at marriage on mobility and correlate family structure with other variables such as ethnicity, religion, wealth, and occupation.

Despite these drawbacks, *The Social Order of a Frontier Community* is an excellent book. Some recent community historians have more exhaustively and imaginatively traced commercial activity and the occupational structure, but none has conveyed a better feeling for the texture of life in a nineteenth century American town.

University of Illinois,
Champaign-Urbana

Frederic Cople Jaher

The Slum and the Ghetto: Neighborhood Deterioration and Middle-Class Reform, Chicago, 1880-1930. By Thomas Lee Philpott. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978. Pp. xxiv, 428. Illustration, tables, figures, maps, notes, appendixes, index. \$17.95.)

This is a well-researched and provocative critique of housing reformers and settlement workers in Chicago during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Despite minor flaws it is an important contribution to the field of urban history. In the volume Thomas Lee Philpott traces a half century of unsteady progress and enduring discrimination among Chicago's proletariat, of immigrants being assimilated (sometimes) and then joining "their native neighbors in drawing and holding the color line" (p. xvi). Philpott also dissects the ideas and practices of so-called progressives such as Graham Taylor and Nathan W. MacChesney and indicts them for contributing to the perpetuation of the slum and the ghetto by their timidity, shortsightedness, elitism, and racism. Instead of advocating