Race, Class, and Politics in the Cappuccino City by Derek S. Hyra (review)

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and class. It also reminds us of how traditional theory is amendable to a changing world.

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Race, Class, and Politics in the Cappuccino City. Derek S. Hyra. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2017. Pp. 240, black & white maps, illustrations, appendix, notes. $90.00, cloth, ISBN 978-0-2264-4936-4. $30.00, paperback, ISBN 978-0-2264-4953-1.

Race, Class, and Politics in the Cappuccino City offers a detailed and very well-written account of Washington, DC, in the specificity of the Shaw/U Street neighborhood. Author Derek Hyra takes the reader on a journey of the redevelopment and gentrification of this neighborhood through local and intimate stories. Hyra does so with eight chapters divided into three parts.

The first part is called "The Setting" and contains three chapters. This part sets the scene for the redevelopment of Shaw/U Street with the concepts of "gilded ghetto" and "cappuccino city" to show the demographic change from a predominantly black city to a more "cappuccino- colored" city with the arrival of white newcomers. These two metaphors are used throughout the book. They create the perfect flow for the reader and fit very well with the processes that are described. This part goes on to discuss the unusual political background of Washington, DC, and how this affected the development of the city and the behavior of the inhabitants as they fought for decades to be even locally represented. This situation creates both resentment and strengthens the community ties in the city at the same time. This is also apparent in the choice of black Washingtonians' mayor (Marion Barry), who wins the people's support, in spite of his corrupt ways, mostly by being on the street and being with the people in general. This part ends with a chapter on Washington's increasing importance as a world city and its connection to the globalization of the economy.

The second part of the book, titled "What's Going On?" is the most interesting part in terms of contributing to gentrification studies. It opens with a chapter on "black branding." Here, Hyra successfully explains how African American culture, important African American

figures, and the history of protests and civil rights were commoditized during the redevelopment process of not only Shaw/U Street but also most of Washington's downtown area. In addition, the resentment this "black branding" sparks for the long-term residents and the conflict it creates between the long-term and new residents is a phenomenon observed in many gentrified neighborhoods that used their diverse past to sell newly built condos and lofts. This is followed by a thorough chapter on intersectionality of race, sexuality, and class through the perspective of gentrification. This type of intersectional analysis in gentrification studies is fairly recent. Hyra takes into account the racial, sexual, and class differences in the neighborhood and analyzes the parts that overlap to showcase the complex and different dynamics at play in a transforming neighborhood. The final chapter of this part is called "Linking Processes of Political and Cultural Displacement." This chapter is important because it does not focus on the residential displacement residents experience in a gentrifying neighborhood (which is already overresearched) but instead analyzes the displacement pressure that the long-term residents experience. Even though the chapter proves to be very interesting, I believe that an account of the displaced people would have been a great addition.

The third and last part of the book, titled "What Does It All Mean?" consists of two chapters. The first is a summary of all the urban processes that are mentioned in the book. Hyra emphasizes his point on where the city of Washington sits in the gentrification and global city literature. The last chapter of the book proposes some policies to enable the current residents to stay in their neighborhood, promotes social mixing in already gentrifying neighborhoods through bottom-up approaches, and offers ways to economically redevelop run-down neighborhoods with their poor residents, not by excluding them.

This book is easy to read and accessible by most segments of the general public. On another note, the book does not offer a detailed or extensive discussion of theory. There are bits and pieces about gentrification literature and the global city (and to a degree world city) theory, but most of the critical geography literature on these concepts is not well discussed. As a critical geographer, I found myself looking for more geography debates and discussions (especially on processes of gentrification and social mix) as I read through the book. Another main point is that it is very US-oriented. There are some small references to cities such

as London or Paris here and there, but Hyra makes it clear from the start that the book is solely about Washington, DC, and it is compared to other American cities. There are no comparisons between the redevelopment of Washington and any other European, Canadian, or Global Southern cities, be it from Latin America, the Middle East, or Asia.

This book overall offers a critical and well-written analysis of the urban transformation of the United States' national capital. It especially surfaces as an important source for urbanists, scholars, or activists interested in Washington. Unlike many scholarly works in the realm of critical geography, the language is very accessible and understandable for any part of the society, making it easily readable for the residents that the book itself uses as a case study. Even with the few criticisms mentioned earlier, this is a must-read for any critical geographer interested in the divisive and emancipatory effects of gentrification.

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From California's Gold Fields to the Mendocino Coast: A Settlement History across Time and Place. Samuel M. Otterstrom. Reno: University of Nevada Press, 2017. Pp. vii+208, maps, figures, tables, photographs, references, index. $44.95, cloth, ISBN 978-1-943859-28-3.

Over the past decade, Samuel Otterstrom has emerged as one of historical geography's leading proponents of the utilization of genealogical data and family histories to reconstruct past settlement geographies and histories. Scholars have of course been aware of the academic potential of genealogical sources for many years, but the more recent emergence of web-based genealogical databases containing millions of names allows for the analysis of national and international-scale family migration patterns and processes employing new technologies such as GIS. Such databases and technologies have attracted the attention of scholars from a variety of fields, but geographers have been at the forefront of a rapidly growing subfield that relies heavily on genealogical resources. Otterstrom's superb new book is in many ways the culmination of his long line of research utilizing large genealogical databases to analyze national-scale migration patterns, with a focus on the early Anglo-American settlement of the American West and what he terms "genealogical geography." It can also be viewed as another chapter in de-