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JAPONICA BROWN-SARACINO	
1. "Introduction: Aspects of Change," <i>London, Aspects of Change</i> . London: Centre for Urban Studies: xiii–xxiii; xxiv–xxvi; xxx–xxxI. GLASS, R. 1964. <i>This 1964 essay by Ruth Glass first introduced the term "gentrification" and in so doing inaugurated the inquiries and traditions that this book documents. Glass' essay describes her impression of London's gentrification and explores some of its origins, while also offering predictions about gentrification's future in London and other cities.</i>	19
2. "A Short History of Gentrification" from <i>The New Urban Frontier</i> . New York: Routledge: 34–40. SMITH, N. 1998. <i>This selection from the second chapter of geographer Neil Smith's book, The New Urban Frontier, provides a short overview of a number of historical urban changes and processes that the author suggests are closely related to what many of us would term "gentrification" today. In so doing, the selection reveals Smith's perspective on gentrification's central characteristics.</i>	31
3. "Gentrification as Market and Place," from "Gentrification and Cuisine" in <i>Landscapes of Power</i> . Berkeley: University of California Press: 187–195. ZUKIN, S. 1991. <i>Drawing from the sociologist Sharon Zukin's chapter, "Gentrification and Cuisine,"</i>	37

published in her book Landscapes of Power, this selection outlines Zukin's definition of gentrification and maps the relationships she finds between gentrification and broader social change processes. Drawing on vivid examples from places such as Manhattan and Philadelphia, she outlines the roles of social policies and several economic and cultural processes in spurring and shaping gentrification.

4. "Super-gentrification: The Case of Brooklyn Heights, New York City," *Urban Studies*, 40 (12): 2487–2492. 45

LEES, L. 2003.

This selection from an article by Loretta Lees, originally published in the journal Urban Studies, relies on data from New York City's Brooklyn Heights to pose questions about the parameters of our concept of gentrification. Specifically, documenting the in-movement of increasingly wealthy newcomers to Brooklyn Heights and tracing the repeated upscaling of a single Brooklyn Heights property, Lees proposes that the neighbourhood is undergoing "super-gentrification." Lees encourages the reader to consider the implications of the advanced gentrification of places like Brooklyn Heights for our definition and understanding of gentrification.

5. "Globalisation and the New Urban Colonialism," in *Gentrification in a Global Context: The New Urban Colonialism*, Atkinson, R. & Bridge, G., eds. London & New York: Routledge: 1–12. 51

ATKINSON, R. & BRIDGE, G. 2004.

In this selection from the introduction to their book, Gentrification in a Global Context, Roland Atkinson and Gary Bridge take issue with the notion—first established by Ruth Glass—that gentrification only flourishes in global cities in the United States and Europe, such as New York and London. Drawing on examples from scholarship by a number of researchers, Atkinson and Bridge sketch an image of a pervasive gentrification that touches nearly every corner of the globe, from world financial centers to rural villages and post-communist cities. To what extent, their essay asks, is the gentrification process Ruth Glass identified in London the same one that shapes post-colonial cities and rural areas today and what is the relationship between contemporary gentrification and globalization?

PART II: HOW, WHERE AND WHEN DOES GENTRIFICATION OCCUR?

JAPONICA BROWN-SARACINO

6. "Toward a Theory of Gentrification: A Back to the City Movement by Capital, not People," *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 45 (4): 538–547. 71

SMITH, N. 1979.

This article, published by Neil Smith in 1979 in the Journal of the American Planning Association, argues that it is not consumer preferences, such as gentrifiers' appreciation for urban life, that drive gentrification, but, instead, property markets. Specifically, using Philadelphia as a case, Smith suggests that gentrification occurs in previously disinvested areas in which a substantial gap exists between current property values and potential ground-rent values, making the space ripe for reinvestment.

7. “The City as a Growth Machine,” *Urban Fortunes: The Political Economy of Place*. Berkeley: University of California Press: 50–52 and 62–74. 87
 LOGAN, J. & MOLOTCH, H. 1987.
“The City as Growth Machine,” a selection from the book Urban Fortunes by John Logan and Harvey Molotch, proposes that coalitions of actors, including, but not limited to, politicians, developers, university officials, and newspaper editors, work together to ensure the redevelopment of some urban areas. Their scholarship suggests that gentrification is not happenstance but that, instead, elites work together to ensure its progress and success.
8. “Introduction: Restructuring and Dislocations,” *The New Middle Class and the Remaking of the Central City*. Oxford: Oxford University Press: 1–11. 103
 LEY, DAVID. 1996.
In this selection from the introduction to his book, The New Middle Class and the Remaking of the Central City, David Ley argues that the middle class’ changing cultural and political orientation plays a central role in gentrification and therefore in the displacement of longtime Vancouver residents. Ley suggests that the “new middle class,” values diversity and other attributes of urban life and that these values inform their participation in the transformation of many central city neighborhoods.
9. “Building the Frontier Myth,” from “Introduction” in *The New Urban Frontier*. New York: Routledge: 12–18. 113
 SMITH, N. 1998.
Neil Smith’s “Building the Frontier Myth,” from the introduction to his book The New Urban Frontier, underlines the import of what he identifies as pervasive ideologies about the virtues of gentrification. Gentrification, Smith suggests, is part and parcel of a broad movement to reclaim the central city from poor and working class residents to serve the interests of the middle class and economic and political elites.
10. “From Arts Production to Housing Market,” in *Loft Living: Culture and Capital in Urban Change*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press: 112–121. 119
 ZUKIN, S. 1982.
This selection from Sharon Zukin’s pioneering book on the gentrification of New York City, Loft Living: Culture and Capital in Urban Change, documents how coalitions of artists, preservation groups and city politicians ensured the conversion of Manhattan lofts from industrial to residential and studio spaces. Specifically, the essay reveals how a set of actors with seemingly divergent needs and orientations to the city—from artists’ need for studio space and aesthetic appreciation for loft buildings to politicians’ efforts to spur economic development by providing arts subsidies—coincided to create a market for the gentrification of Manhattan lofts.
11. “Forging the Link between Culture and Real Estate: Urban Policy and Real Estate Development,” in “Developing the East Village,” *Selling the Lower East Side: Real Estate, Culture and Resistance in New York City*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press: 236–242. 127
 MELE, C. 2000.

Expanding on a tradition apparent in Sharon Zukin's Loft Living, sociologist Christopher Mele's essay details how a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, gentrifiers' appreciation for urban "grit," developers' marketing efforts, housing preservation policies and politicians' crime reduction strategies, conspired to ensure the gentrification of New York's East Village. Presenting many vivid examples of life in the gentrifying Lower East Side, Mele offers a compelling account of the diverse factors that inform the contours of local gentrification.

12. "Estate Agents as Interpreters of Economic and Cultural Capital: The Gentrification Premium in the Sydney Housing Market," *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 25: 87–96. 133

BRIDGE, G. 2001.

In this selection from an article published in the International Journal of Urban and Rural Research Gary Bridge demonstrates how Australian real estate agents familiarize themselves with gentrifiers' tastes to ensure that specific places and properties appeal to them and, as a result, contribute to the gentrification of certain neighborhoods. Bridge argues for the importance of cultural tastes in determining which properties and places appeal to gentrifiers. His essay also demonstrates the power of a set of actors—real estate agents—who consciously seek to ensure redevelopment.

13. "Tourism Gentrification: The Case of New Orleans' Vieux Carre (French Quarter)," *Urban Studies*, 42 (7): 1099–1111; 1114–1115. 145

GOTHAM, K. F. 2005.

Drawing on fieldwork in New Orleans' Vieux Carre or French Quarter, sociologist Kevin Fox Gotham argues that individual, middle class in-movers do not always characterize gentrification. Instead, at least in the case of the French Quarter, Gotham argues that businesses, specifically large corporations, drive gentrification.

PART III: WHO ARE GENTRIFIERS AND WHY DO THEY ENGAGE IN GENTRIFICATION?

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14. "The Creation of a 'Loft Lifestyle,'" *Loft Living: Culture and Capital in Urban Change*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press: 58–70. 175

ZUKIN, S. 1982.

This selection from Sharon Zukin's book Loft Living draws the reader's attention to the beliefs and attitudes of the middle class artists who purchased and transformed New York lofts and, in so doing, helped to fuel Manhattan's gentrification. Zukin demonstrates the appeal of certain aesthetic features for artists, such as open space, light, and a sense of history. In so doing, she reveals some of the forces that encourage individuals' participation in gentrification and that, in turn, help to inform which places gentrify.

15. "Living Like an Artist," *Neo-Bohemia: Art and Commerce in the Post-Industrial City*. New York: Routledge: 99–106; 115–122. 185

LLOYD, R. 2005.

Drawing on fieldwork in Chicago's Wicker Park, this excerpt from Richard Lloyd's Neo-Bohemia: Art and Commerce in the Post-Industrial City examines the appeal of urban grit and the presence of other artists for young Chicago artists in search of affordable housing. He also demonstrates how, in turn, these artists and the spaces that they created, from coffee shops to art galleries, encouraged the in-movement of later waves of more affluent gentrifiers, as well as commercial investment in the neighborhood.

16. "Rethinking Gentrification: Beyond the Uneven Development of Marxist Urban Theory," *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 1: 57–69. 195
ROSE, D. 1984.
This selection from Damaris Rose's article, "Rethinking Gentrification: Beyond the Uneven Development of Marxist Urban Theory," argues that gentrifiers are demographically diverse. Specifically, Rose argues that our concept of the gentrifier should be expanded to include those such as single mothers who may themselves be at risk of displacement as gentrification advances.
17. "The Dilemma of Racial Difference," *Harlem: Between Heaven and Hell*. 211
MINNEAPOLIS: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PRESS: 57–61; 68–75.
TAYLOR, M. 2002.
Monique Taylor's "The Dilemma of Racial Difference" from her book Harlem: Between Heaven and Hell, challenges the prevailing view of the gentrifier as white, highly educated, and relatively affluent. Taylor supports her argument with vivid depictions of the explanations that middle class African-Americans provide for their decision to move to New York's gentrifying Harlem neighborhood.
18. "Urban Space and Homosexuality: The Example of the Marais, Paris' Gay Ghetto," *Urban Studies* 41 (9): 1739–1750. 221
SIBALIS, M. 2004.
While Monique Taylor's essay demonstrates how gentrifiers' racial identities can inform their participation in gentrification, this selection from Michael Sibalís "Urban Space and Homosexuality: The Example of the Marais, Paris' Gay Ghetto," reveals how sexual identities helped inform the establishment of a gay, male enclave in a Paris neighborhood. In so doing, like Taylor and Rose, Sibalís demonstrates the close relationship between gentrifiers' demographic characteristics and residential and financial choices. In turn, he provides evidence of how such characteristics inform the gentrification process.
19. "Consumption and Culture," *Gentrification and the Middle Classes*. Aldershot: 235
ASHGATE PUBLISHING: 106–136.
BUTLER, T. 1997.
In this selection from his book, Gentrification and the Middle Classes, Tim Butler demonstrates the diversity of explanations gentrifiers provide for their engagement in gentrification, ranging from a desire to live in a particular type of home, to minimize their commute, earn profit by purchasing in a gentrifying neighborhood, or, finally, to reside in a cosmopolitan neighborhood. As a result, he presents an argument about the central role of gentrifiers' characteristics, needs, and tastes in gentrification.

20. "Social Preservationists and the Quest for Authentic Community," *City and Community* 3(2): 135–147. 261
 BROWN-SARACINO, JAPONICA. 2004.
This selection from my essay, "Social Preservationists and the Quest for Authentic Community," draws from my fieldwork in two gentrifying Chicago neighborhoods and two gentrifying New England towns to argue that gentrifiers vary greatly in their attitudes toward gentrification and longtime residents, as well as in their practices. Among the orientations to gentrification and longtime residents that my fieldwork uncovered is what I term "social preservation": the desire of some gentrifiers, who tend to be highly educated and residentially mobile, to preserve the distinction of their place of residence by working to prevent the displacement of longtime residents with whom they associate "authentic" community.
- PART IV: WHAT ARE THE OUTCOMES AND CONSEQUENCES OF GENTRIFICATION?**
 JAPONICA BROWN-SARACINO
21. "The Hidden Dimensions of Culture and Class: Philadelphia," *Back to the City: Issues in Neighborhood Renovation*, Laska, S.B., & Spain, D., eds. New York: Pergamon Press: 138–139; 143–153. 285
 LEVY, P.R. & CYBRIWKSY, R.A. 1980.
This selection from an essay by Paul Levy and Roman Cybriwsky, originally published in a 1980 anthology on gentrification, draws on data from a gentrifying Philadelphia neighborhood to explore gentrification's implications for longtime residents. They suggest that, on the one hand, gentrification has the potential to reduce longtime residents' social isolation from the city of which they are a part. However, on the other hand, they caution that many longtime residents, for whom displacement is inevitable, will benefit from this reduced isolation for only a short time. Furthermore, they suggest that cultural conflicts between longtime and new residents characterize early and mid stage gentrification.
22. "Social Displacement in a Renovating Neighborhood's Commercial District: Atlanta," *Back to the City: Issues in Neighborhood Renovation*, Laska, S.B., & Spain, D., eds. New York: Pergamon Press: 204–206; 208–218. 295
 CHERNOFF, M. 1980.
As in the selection by Levy and Cybriwsky, this excerpt from Michael Chernoff's essay on an Atlanta neighborhood's gentrification suggests that gentrification's consequences are not limited to physical displacement. He points to the practical and psychological consequences of a loss of local power and influence for longtime residents as gentrifiers come to dominate neighborhood institutions and politics.
23. "The New Urban Renewal, Part 2: Public Housing Reforms," *The New Urban Renewal: The Economic Transformation of Harlem and Bronzeville*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press: 83–96; 100–105. 305
 HYRA, D. 2008.

In this selection from Derek Hyra's The New Urban Renewal: The Economic Transformation of Harlem and Bronzeville, the author draws on data collected in New York's Harlem and Chicago's Bronzeville—two predominately African-American neighborhoods experiencing gentrification—to present an argument about the factors that influence gentrification's outcomes. Hyra suggests that municipal level factors, such as the structure and tenor of city government, shape gentrification and help to determine place-specific consequences for longtime residents.

24. "Gentrification, Intrametropolitan Migration, and the Politics of Place," *The Near Northwest Side Story: Migration, Displacement, and Puerto Rican Families*. Berkeley: The University of California Press: 127–130; 142–152. 319
 PEREZ, G.M. 2004.
Drawing on data collected through fieldwork in a gentrifying Chicago neighborhood, Gina Perez demonstrates gentrification's costs for poor and working class Latino residents. She demonstrates how neighborhood youth and community organizations negotiate gentrification's daily challenges, from harassment by store clerks and police officers to the loss of housing.
25. "Avenging Violence with Violence." *Black on the Block*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press: 286–294. 331
 PATTILLO, M. 2008.
Mary Pattillo's "Avenging Violence with Violence," from her book, Black on the Block, reveals intra-racial class conflict that characterizes daily life in a predominately African-American neighborhood experiencing an influx of affluent, African-American newcomers. Pattillo's rich data demonstrate the daily tensions and conflicts that characterize the neighborhood, as well as the work that local institutions perform to ensure that the neighborhood meets gentrifiers' needs and tastes.
26. "Neighborhood Effects in a Changing Hood," *There Goes the 'Hood: Views of Gentrification from the Ground Up*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press: 144–154. 337
 FREEMAN, L. 2006.
Relying on data gathered in New York City, this selection from Lance Freeman's There Goes the 'Hood: Views of Gentrification from the Ground Up, examines gentrification's costs and benefits for longtime residents. Freeman argues that gentrification may benefit some longtime residents, primarily as a result of middle class gentrifiers' social networks and successful advocacy for the improvement of local institutions and services.
27. "Building the Creative Community," *The Rise of the Creative Class*. New York: Basic Books: 283–291; 293–297. 345
 FLORIDA, R. 2002.
This selection from Richard Florida's influential book, The Rise of the Creative Class, suggests that cities and towns can take steps to encourage the in-movement of creative professionals who value, among other place attributes, diversity, cultural attractions,

and outdoor recreational amenities. The presence of this class, Florida suggests, can, in turn, help to ensure a municipality's economic revitalization, benefiting the local tax base and strengthening local institutions.

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