

al component to the development and continuation of community-university relationships and must be sustained throughout the research process and beyond, especially in advocacy research within community-based research projects.

Section 2, "Advocacy and Community-Based Research," offers two essays on advocate strategies or methods employed in an effort to build relations and community participation. As the authors note, for any degree of success in carrying out community-based research with an advocate orientation, the subject communities must be empowered to contribute to the shaping of research direction, and to remain active and willing participants. To achieve these two goals and overcome the emerging issues, the chapters discuss strategies employed to lessen, if not overcome, major issues of community inclusion in a politically engaged research agenda.

The final section, "Impact of Community-Based Research," is composed of five grounded case studies that highlight the impact of community-based research. It emphasizes critical examinations of a specific topical community-based research endeavor that led to an identifiable change in policy, program, or capacity development in reducing various inequalities among the subject communities. As each chapter illuminates, community-based research projects involve a collaborative approach in which decision making is shared; in reality, different levels of participation exist along a continuum of control. Each essay offers concrete lessons on the challenges and successes of conducting research in a shifting landscape that is action-oriented and directed toward reducing inequalities. It can be achieved through recognition of the importance of values such as self-determination, protection of confidentiality, equal distribution of resources, recognition of power issues, and the promotion of cultural diversity.

In the final analysis, the work illustrates the merging of critical practices with community-based approaches that not only will contribute to positive change at the individual, community, and societal level, but also offer avenues for research design, including the building of method and theory in conducting community-based research. As the introduction and conclusion acknowledge, conducting activist research is filled with contradictions. Such research must embody and invoke the principles of social science while generating data that accurately reflect, as well as impact, the research sub-

jects. *Journeys in Community-Based Research* provides a diverse topical venue that discusses openly the challenges and lessons learned surrounding advocacy research.

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Historical GIS Research in Canada. Edited by Jennifer Bonnell and Marcel Fortin. Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2014. vii + 317 pp. Figures, maps, bibliography, index. C\$39.95, US\$45.95 paper.

Canada has a rich tradition of collaboration between geographers and historians, as evident, for example, in the award-winning *Historical Atlas of Canada's* three magnificent volumes published between 1987 and 1993. This tradition has recently deepened in profound ways as scholars embrace digital technologies in order to identify and understand the complex relationships among humans and between humans and the rest of the environment. In historical GIS (HGIS) research, mapping has become an analytic tool. In order to support and expand this approach, Jennifer Bonnell and Marcel Fortin, two key figures in HGIS, invited a diverse group of scholars to reflect both on their research process and on their interpretive insights. Along with an excellent introductory chapter, the results of this initiative comprise a compelling volume that will enhance scholarly debate as well as undergraduate and graduate courses. Published in the Canadian History and Environment Series, under the inspired leadership of Alan MacEachern, *Historical GIS Research in Canada* is available in print and open-access form.

This volume will attract a wide readership for multiple reasons. Bonnell and Fortin represent the emerging scholarly partnership between professors and librarians who co-create and pursue research projects in light of complementary abilities. Various chapters reflect the importance of this partnership, particularly on those campuses with institutional support for redefining librarians as active participants in research projects. Secondly, the volume combines attention to the "how" as well as the "what" of the new efforts to study the past systematically in terms of both time and place. The authors describe the challenges and opportunities of collaborative research, including the importance of substantive engagement based on mutual learning.

Moreover, they discuss in helpful detail the value and difficulties of integrating evidence from quite different historical sources, ranging from census enumerations, land records, and newspapers to aerial photographs, forest inventories, and many more. The chapters include examples from Newfoundland to Victoria as well as from micro-historical and pan-Canadian projects that are now benefiting from the availability of geographic frameworks at the census subdivision level. The editors also compiled an appendix listing HGIS studies in Canada, including those focused on the Great Plains, where researchers are reinterpreting not only the meaning of provincial boundaries but also the continental context of the Canadian and American experiences.

While highlighting the encouraging steps forward in Canada and elsewhere, Bonnell and Fortin's volume also implies that digitally enabled, collaborative HGIS initiatives require special effort. Scholars must characteristically overcome institutional legacies of 20th-century scholarship as well as restrictive public policies and continued systemic underfunding in the humanities and social sciences. The availability of new digital tools helps scholars deal with these limitations, but as the authors make clear in this impressive volume, more work is urgently needed to facilitate HGIS.

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Highland Park and River Oaks: The Origins of Garden Suburban Community Planning in Texas. By Cheryl Caldwell Ferguson. Austin: University of Texas Press, 2014. ix + 323 pp. Figures, notes, bibliography, index. \$70.00 cloth.

Planned garden suburbs were first conceptualized and implemented in late 18th-century England. The intent of the planned garden suburb was to provide relief for newly arrived residents—mostly wealthy—from less desirable living conditions in high-density urban neighborhoods and city centers. Planned garden suburbs were designed to evoke the pastoral physical environment of villages in the countryside. These suburbs became popular with the advent of the automobile and are characterized by curved streets, generous park areas, thoughtfully designed landscaping, and distinctively designed houses on large lots.

The idea of the planned garden suburb was imported

to the United States in the 19th century, and it eventually became an internationally adopted concept in the first two decades of the 20th century. In the United States, there are several important examples of planned garden communities, such as Roland Park in Baltimore (established in 1891), Beverly Hills in Los Angeles (1906), Country Club District in Kansas City (1907), Forest Hills Gardens in Queens, New York (1912), Shaker Heights in Cleveland (1916), and Coral Gables in Miami (1921), among others.

Cheryl Caldwell Ferguson's book focuses on the early 20th-century emergence of planned garden suburbs in Texas, with detailed analysis of Highland Park, today a landlocked 2.2-square-mile municipality surrounded on three sides by the City of Dallas and located just four miles north of downtown Dallas, and River Oaks, a 1.7-square-mile neighborhood located in the center of Houston.

While Dallas and Houston usually are not considered Great Plains cities, Ferguson's research is relevant in the study of Great Plains cities because she also describes the significant influence that Highland Park and River Oaks had upon the development of similar planned garden suburbs and residential areas in other Texas cities, specifically Fort Worth, San Antonio, Wichita Falls, Amarillo, and Corsicana.

Ferguson also points out the important influence of developer J. C. Nichols's Country Club District in Kansas City, Missouri—on the eastern fringe of the Great Plains—as a design precedent and economic model for the development of Highland Park and River Oaks.

The first two of the book's six chapters describe the general context for planning residential communities in Dallas and Houston, followed by three chapters focusing on development of Highland Park and River Oaks. The sixth chapter briefly describes planned garden suburbs in other Texas cities. This handsomely designed book is lavishly illustrated with about 200 high-quality photographs, over half of which are full color.

Using a wealth of primary sources, Ferguson insightfully describes the planning, design, implementation, and financing of these suburbs, including observations about the roles of specific developers, architects, landscape architects, and other key players who created the physical environment of these suburbs. Over 80 single-family homes in these suburbs are described in some detail, most also illustrated with exterior-view color photographs. Photographic reproductions of original floor plans are included for over half these featured houses.