

# base line

a newsletter of the Map and Geography Round Table

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**base line** is an official publication of the American Library Association's Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT). The purpose of **base line** is to provide current information on cartographic materials, other publications of interest to map and geography librarians, meetings, related governmental activities, and map librarianship. It is a medium of communication for members of MAGERT and information of interest is welcome. The opinions expressed by contributors are their own and do not necessarily represent those of the American Library Association and MAGERT. Contributions should be sent to the appropriate editor listed below.

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## FROM THE CHAIR

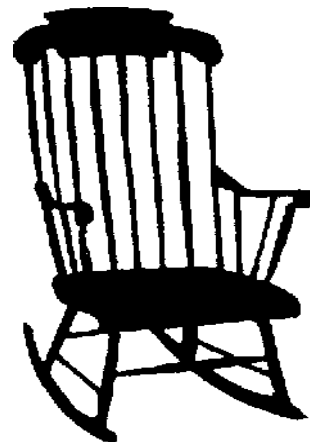
Scott R. McEathron, University of Kansas

I would like to extend my appreciation to the outgoing officers for all the hard work you put in to make this organization run: John Olson (Treasurer) and Susan Moore (Past Chairperson). I would also like to thank T. Wangyal Shawa for his leadership and planning an interesting conference this past summer in New Orleans. Also, thank you to all the ongoing committee members, liaisons, and contributors to the work of *base line* for your continued service.

Recognition is also in order for the long and excellent service of *base line* editor Mark Thomas who has announced that this will be his last year as editor. We need to find a replacement for Mark regardless of the future format of *base line*.

It is an honor to serve as Chair. There are many new opportunities as well as challenges we face in the coming year. That is one of the things that make this job so interesting.


Cheers, Scott 



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## FROM THE EDITOR

Mark Thomas, Duke University

As Scott mentions above, after 9 years I'll be stepping down as editor of *base line* later this year. I'm thankful for the many great contributors over the years who have helped make this job easier. The current contributors will provide continuity and I'm sure that *base line* will continue to prosper under its new leadership. If you're interested in becoming the next editor, please contact the Chair of MAGERT's Publications Committee, Steve Rogers at [rogers.20@osu.edu](mailto:rogers.20@osu.edu). 

**RESEARCH LIBRARIES MAP COLLECTION  
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION GROUP  
ALA 2006 Annual Conference, June 25, 2006  
Jan Dixon, University of Arkansas, Discussion Group Coordinator**

Nine members attended the discussion group, on Sunday June 25 at 8 to 10 AM. We first reviewed the statement of purpose of this discussion group, as specified on the MAGERT Web site. We agreed that the statement needed to be updated. (Later at the Annual Conference, the Executive Board voted to eliminate the Small Map Collections Discussion Group and renamed this group as Map Collection Management Discussion Group.) An updated statement of purpose will be proposed at the 2007 Midwinter Meetings.

In a round-robin discussion, participants described collection management projects and concerns within their libraries. Kathy Weimer, Texas A&M University, is undertaking a project to scan the geologic maps of the USGS's Geologic Atlas of the United States (watch for announcements through the ListServes). Mary McInroy, University of Iowa, reported on the Iowa Digital Heritage Project and also on the USGS project of scanning topographic maps of Iowa (all versions) with potential of other states. Andrew Laas, Project Manager at Lexis-Nexis, is working with the University of Maryland on a combined conservation and scanning project, for the Digital Congressional Serials Set. Lisa Sweeney, MIT, has no large format scanner but works with Harvard for scanning project needs at this time. Pete Reehling, University of South Florida, is experimenting with the georeferencing of old maps that have been scanned, useful

when there is confidence in the grid system on the map. Scott McEathron, University of Kansas, is involved in a grant-funded project with faculty from the Geography Department to scan/georeference JOG maps for 30 countries; the project will eventually be on the Web. Jan Dixon, University of Arkansas, is working with the Geosciences Department on a grant-funded project to scan and index older imagery film, as a collection in a spatial library being developed at the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies. The ALA MAGERT Map Scanning Registry will be particularly useful in identifying and tracking diverse projects, such as those discussed by the group.

Following the "Library Security" discussion at Midwinter, Mary McInroy convinced her library administration to transfer their copy of the Serials Set from Government Documents to the more secure environment of their Special Collections Department at the University of Iowa. Steve Rogers, Ohio State University, is challenged with the move of about 100,000 maps, during the closing of the central library for a three-year renovation period. John Lawton, University of Minnesota is concerned about insufficient staffing and security, with the pressure for longer hours of public service, and about requests to scan maps that are "fragile." Jan Dixon is also concerned about the map cases at the University of Arkansas library in an open collection. Scott McEathron reported that the University of

Kansas library is now open 24 hours a day; about eighty percent of their map cases are locked, to protect the maps, and require mediated search and access. To

provide feedback to the new Task Force, the group also examined the draft outline “Map Collection Security Guidelines.”



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## **TASK FORCE ON LIBRARY SECURITY FOR CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES**

**ALA Annual Conference, June 26, 2006**  
**Jan Dixon, University of Arkansas, Task Force Co-Chair**

**A**s approved by the Executive Board at ALA Midwinter, we have established a task force to develop guidelines (manual) for “Library Security of Cartographic Resources” and to organize a program at ALA Conference 2007. The Task Force is co-chaired by Jenny Johnson, who will lead the development of the guidelines, and Jan Dixon, who will lead the planning of the conference program. David Cobb serves as the “Chief Advisor” for the Task Force. Other task force members are:

Alice Hudson, New York Public Library  
Carolyn Kadri, University of Texas, Arlington  
Donna Koepp, Harvard University (GODORT)  
Melissa McAfee, Newberry Library (ACRL RBMS)  
T. Wangyal Shawa, Princeton  
Iris Taylor, Library of Congress

Security of Rare Books, Manuscripts, and other Special Collections; ARL Spec Kit 284: *Security in Special Collections*, October 2004; and links to related theft of early books and maps. Jenny drafted an outline “Map Collection Security Guidelines” which was distributed to the Task Force this spring.


At the 2006 ALA Annual Conference, the outline was reviewed as part of the Research Libraries Map Collection Management Discussion Group, with useful comments particularly to address needs of various types of libraries — open and closed map collections. Jan inquired in the MAGERT Publications Committee meeting about potential publication options for the future manual. Jan also discussed and submitted a program proposal for the 2007 Annual Conference — “Library Security for Maps: Collections in Various Types of Libraries.” The Program Chair will work with the Task Force to secure co-sponsorship of the program with ALA GODORT and ACRL RBMS. 

The Task Force has communicated via email, reviewing: the RBMS Guidelines for

## FRED MUSTO MAGERT 2006 HONORS AWARD RECIPIENT

MAGERT is pleased to announce that the recipient of the 2006 Honors Award is Fred Musto.

Fred Musto graduated from Boston College, and after 6 years in the military received an M.S. from the University of Southern California and an MLS from the University of Denver. He spent 12 years at Indiana University as a reference librarian before going to Yale University in 1989. After Barbara McCorkle retired, Fred became acting, and later permanent, Curator of the Map Collection. One of the things Fred enjoyed was writing the New Maps and Books column in *base line*.

Numerous librarians used the columns Fred wrote as a key part of their collection development work. In recognition of his work, Fred Musto receives the MAGERT Honors Award. 

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## LIBRARIANS VOLUNTEER TO BUILD IN MUSICIANS VILLAGE, HABITAT FOR HUMANITY PROJECT

Jan Dixon, University of Arkansas


Early Tuesday morning, June 27<sup>th</sup>, Jan Dixon (Coordinator, MAGERT's Research Libraries Map Collection Management Discussion Group) slipped on her yellow ALA volunteer "Libraries Build Communities" t-shirt, helped pack lunch, and climbed into the awaiting bus with forty-eight librarians. We drove past the Superdome under repair, and arrived in New Orleans Upper Ninth Ward at the site of the new Musicians Village. The Village is one of numerous projects undertaken by Habitat for Humanity International's hurricane rebuilding program along the Gulf Coast. We were greeted at the Village by Jim Pate, the Executive Director of the New Orleans Area Habitat for Humanity. He described

this project, conceived by Harry Connick, Jr., and Branford and Ellis Marsalis, which provides homes for displaced New Orleans musicians. The Village will consist of 81 Habitat-constructed homes and the Ellis Marsalis Center for Music on the eight-acre site.

We were assigned tasks for the workday, to assist with some of the dozen or more homes presently under construction in the Village. We were among approximately 125 volunteers at the site that day, many of whom were groups of college students doing such work as roofing. As "good" librarians, we quickly organized ourselves to undertake our assignments: install insulation under the homes, prepare floors

for carpet installation, construct wooden handrails, paint the interior walls, etc. It is amazing how fast a house gets painted when a dozen librarians tackle the job!

Habitat homes that were previously constructed in New Orleans Lower Ninth Ward survived Katrina with little damage. According to the local Habitat Director Pate, volunteers build quality homes with attention to details; Habitat standards are

above those required by FEMA. The Musicians Village is particularly colorful; each homeowner selects the paint color for their traditional New Orleans style “shotgun” home (3 bedrooms, 1,100 square feet). As volunteers, we were greeted by some of the future homeowners with hearts filled thanks and with hope in their lives and for their “community” of musicians of New Orleans! 



Jan Dixon (right) and work team prepare to paint the interior of a Habitat home.



She also worked with a team to install insulation under the home, which is elevated.

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## ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

Tammy Wong, Library of Congress

### **CATALOGING & DESCRIPTION OF CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES: FROM PARCHMENT TO PIXELS, PAPER TO DIGITAL: AN ALCTS PRECONFERENCE WORKSHOP REPORT**

Submitted by Susan Moore and Paige Andrew

*The Cataloging & Description of Cartographic Resources: From Parchment to Pixels, Paper to Digital* workshop, cosponsored by MAGERT, was held on Thursday, June 22nd and Friday, June 23rd, 2006 in Room 288 of

the Morial Convention Center, New Orleans. Mary Lynette Larsgaard and Paige Andrew co-chaired the planning portion of this workshop via the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services’ Planning Committee, with the excellent assistance of MAGERT member Tim Strawn, a member of the ALCTS Planning Committee. Mary, Paige, and Susan Moore co-organized and co-taught the three sections of the workshop.

The Thursday portion of the day and a half preconference focused on paper maps. Each attendee received a set of workshop



handouts that ALCTS produced from materials supplied by the presenters. Approximately 40 people listened to Paige Andrew and Susan Moore cover the intricacies of cataloging sheet maps. The session started with Paige giving an overview of the decision making process, emphasizing the necessity of becoming familiar with the map before beginning to catalog it. Paige and Susan gave sources of further information, in the way of map cataloging tools and online website resources, as it is difficult to cover everything one needs to know about map and atlas cataloging in one and a half days. This allows the attendees to further explore these resources on their own once they begin the actual process of map cataloging at their local institution.

After reviewing the sources of information for maps, the preconference followed the structure of the MARC record, with particular emphasis on map titles and selecting a title proper when one has more than one title to choose from, calculating scale, and the physical description of maps. Susan tackled the components related to title(s), statements of responsibility, main entry, and editions. Both Susan and Paige shared details on all mathematical components of the bibliographic record, particularly calculating scale. At that juncture a hands-on exercise in using the Natural Scale Indicator, (each attendee was provided his/her own NSI, thanks to the ongoing generosity and goodwill of MapLink) accomplished using copies of the 2005 Louisiana official highway map from the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development. It has been Susan's and Paige's experi-

ence that this hands-on exercise is always valuable and always well received by their workshop attendees. They also covered aspects of projection and providing accurate coordinates.

In the afternoon the presenters split up the Physical Description field to provide information on extent of item, other physical details, and most importantly dimensions, or how to measure correctly from a neat line! Again, an enlightening hands-on exercise in measuring a map was shared with the attendees. The remainder of the workshop's content dealt with appropriate cartographic-related notes and building a G-class call number.

The highlight of the day was spending the last 30 minutes or so allowing the attendees to create the descriptive part of a bibliographic record based on the aforementioned 2005 Louisiana official highway map that the presenters provided for each attendee. It was a joy to see how individuals took what they had learned throughout the day and were able to apply it to each of the variable fields in a bibliographic record! The workshop concluded with the group sharing their "answers" with Susan and Paige and talking a little about the overall impact of the workshop.

Those in attendance verbally indicated that they found the session very helpful and informative. Paige and Susan look forward to seeing written evaluation outcomes in the near future to help indicate how well they taught and to learn from hopefully-constructive comments that might be provided.

## FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

Submitted by Tammy Wong

Mary Larsgaard presented a half day ALCTS (Association for Library Collections & Technical Services) pre-conference workshop, entitled "Cataloging and description of cartographic resources: from parchment to pixels, paper to digital" on June 23, 2006, in New Orleans, LA. The digital cartographic materials cataloging workshop was the second part of the two-day workshop sponsored by the ALCTS Cataloging and Classification Section and MAGERT. The workshop was designed specifically for novices, but included advanced topics for experienced catalogers. Thursday's sessions focused on hardcopy maps; Friday's covered digital cartographic resources. This article only covers the Friday morning session.

Mary Larsgaard is the Assistant Head of the Map and Imagery Laboratory, Davidson Library, University of California, Santa Barbara. She has a BA in geology, an MA in library science, and an MA in geography. She is the author of *Map Librarianship, An Introduction* (Third edition, 1998, Libraries Unlimited).

The digital cartographic materials cataloging workshop was divided into nine components, namely: basics of geospatial data for catalogers, relatively common types of digital geospatial data generated by the U.S. Geological Survey for areas within the United States, MARC21 fields specifically intended for cartographic materials in electronic form, cataloging compared with metaloging at the series level and at the individual item level, bibliographic record, subject analysis, common cartographic subject headings,

classification, and an overview of creating a LC G-classification call number.

In the beginning of the workshop, Mary stated that, for the sake of simplicity, she was going to use the term 'geospatial data' interchangeably with cartographic materials in electronic form.

Since the workshop was designed for an audience with little or no map cataloging experience, Mary reviewed basic concepts of cartographic materials such as latitude/longitude, meridians, baselines, projection, scale/resolution, datums, ellipsoids, and grids. Digital geospatial data come in a variety of formats and physical forms. She first distinguished them by formats, then by file, media, and tape types. Raster and vector are the two main formats of geospatial data. Features in vector data are described as points, lines, and polygons. Raster data are cell-based, representing features. Each cell has a value. More prevalent file types include tiffs, jpegs, e00 (Arc/Info Export files), and shp. The more common media nowadays are CD-ROMs and DVDs. If the data are contained in tapes, they can be stored in cartridges, cassettes, or on reels. One could also find geospatial data in computer hard drives, either in one's own library, or on a computer remote from one's location. Data may even be stored in a removable hard-drive.

Mary then proceeded to introduce a few common types of digital geospatial data that were generated by the U.S. Geological Survey for areas within the United States. They included 7.5 minute Digital Elevation Model (DEM), Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle (DOQ), Digital Raster Graphic (DRG), and Digital Line Graphs (DLG). The product de-

scription and a sample printout of the actual data were included in the instruction packet that was provided to each attendee.

The next section of the lecture was devoted to MARC21 fixed and variable fields specifically intended for geospatial data. First she covered the coded fields 006 and 008. 008 is available for coding the primary characteristics of the item, and 006 is for coding the secondary characteristics of the item. Coded fields 006 and 008 for both electronic resources and maps were explained.

Mary prepared a very handy one-page handout that illustrates examples of notes for detailed information in MARC21 342, 343, 514, and 552 fields.

On April 11, 1994, President Clinton signed the Executive Order that requires U.S. federal-data producers to create metadata for all geospatial data. The metadata standard was defined by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). The metadata, according to the FGDC standard, is very detailed and when first approach can be overwhelming. However, the metadata file within the geospatial data helps in creating a bibliographic record. The crosswalk prepared by Elizabeth Mangan, who is retired from the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, greatly aided the process of converting between metadata and MARC21 format, and vice versa. The attendees were cautioned, however, that much of geospatial data from commercial



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## NEW MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, ALONG WITH OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

David J. Bertuca, University at Buffalo

**H**appy Summer! For many it is time to relax, travel, and to use maps for recreational purposes. Whether you travel abroad or stay closer to home, the new maps available will help you through your journeys. A look at map catalogs shows that for 2006 dozens of maps have appeared in stores and through vendors — travel and road maps for countries, states, cities and towns, and related topics (hiking, biking, fishing).

This issue I am providing you with some travel map ideas, including atlases of various countries, and references to maps on places and culture. The second theme

is map resources devoted to the environment. Finally, there are a few items that will appeal to the summer vacationer's desire for something fun to work on.

Online maps and collections of digitized paper maps are popping up in ever-expanding quantities. Even if you do not like the concept of e-maps, sometimes these are the only source for those tough requests. I have listed a number of different maps and collections of maps in the online section just to give a sampling and to remind you that there are some good maps that are not being published in any other form.

Enjoy the rest of summer and don't even think about September...

is numbered the same as a map set produced by the same publisher, of the same area.

## MAPS

**T***uristický Autoatlas Česko = Tschechien, Czechia , Touristischer Autoatlas = Tourist Road Atlas.* Vizovice [Czech Republic]: SHOCart spol. s r.o.; Brno [Czech Republic]; GeoClub s.r.o. [distributor], 2005 (ISBN: 807224308X). **Scales:** 1:100,000; 1:15,000.

A road atlas for the Czech Republic showing major and smaller highways, railroads, towns and cities, airports, rivers, and features of interest. Includes text with travel and contact information. An index covers cities and towns.

*Atlas Turistických Zaujímavostí: [Slovenská Republika] = Atlas atrakcji turystycznych : [Republika Slowacka], 1:100,000.* Harmanec: VKU, 2005 (ISBN: 8080424489 (1.); 8080424500 (8.)). 1 atlas (v.); col. ill., col. maps; 24 cm. **Scale:** 1:100,000. 1 cm. = 1000 m.

The other half of the former Czechoslovakia, Slovakia is featured in this multi-volume atlas. The atlas includes roads, cities and towns, and points of interest, along with outdoor recreation sites. Relief is shown by shading, hachures, and spot heights. Volumes include descriptions of each region, descriptions of points of interest, a physical map of the Slovak Republic, map index, description of places of interest indexed on the map. The Atlas

*Ukraina: Atlas Avtomobil'nykh Shliakhiv = Ukraine Road Atlas.* Kyiv [Kiev]: ZAT "Instytut peredovykh tekhnolohii", 2005 (ISBN: 9667650189). 1 atlas (96 p.); col. maps, col. ill.; 24 cm. **Scale:** 1:850,000. 1 cm. = 8.5 km.

A suitable scale road map that shows major roadways, distances, railroads, airports, boundaries, cities and towns, and automobile service points. Also includes distance chart, 7 city maps, and list of border crossings with surrounding countries, a gazetteer, an ancillary map on verso indicates the Kyivstar cell phone network, and 4 tour routes.

*Appalachia Geotourism Mapguide.* Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 2004. 2 maps on 1 sheet; both sides, col.; each 52 x 76 cm., sheet 52 x 76 cm. **Scale:** 1:1,393,920. 1 in. = 22 miles.

Appalachia is a term for a part of the eastern United States that "covers [a] 200,000-square-mile region that follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains from southern New York to northern Mississippi. It includes all of West Virginia and parts of 12 other states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. About 23 million people live in the 410 counties of the Appalachian Region; 42 percent of the

Region's population is rural, compared with 20 percent of the national population." — ARC website.

This map, co-produced by the National Geographic Society's **National Geographic Center for Sustainable Destinations** and the **Appalachian Regional Commission** (ARC) shows a wealth of data on the entire Appalachian Region and is useful for studying the region as well as for visiting and traveling throughout the region.

It is a shaded-relief map that can be used to travel, sightsee, and to appreciate the rich cultural heritage of this distinct geographic area. There is also information for fall-foliage tourists.

The map was originally a special supplement to *National Geographic Traveler* but is also available for sale. See the ARC site for details: <http://www.arc.gov/index.do?nodeId=2741>

Nat Case, Don Marietta. *Professor Pathfinder's Colleges and Universities of the United States*. Minneapolis, MN: Hedberg Maps, 2004 (ISBN: 1593530064). 1 map; col.; 56 x 100 cm., folded to 23 x 15 cm. Scale: 1:5,000,000. about 79 miles to the in.

Maybe your users are not planning on traveling for recreation but instead are looking into where they are going to go to school next. Or maybe they just need the phone number for admissions, or an idea of where a particular school is located.

This is a nice, clearly drawn map that shows just the colleges and universities with little additional data to clutter it up.

The verso has a list of all the institutions, admission phone contact, size of enrollment, location on the map, and other useful data.

It also shows the southern Canadian region (where most of the colleges are), and includes insets for Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, plus 6 insets of areas with heavy concentrations of colleges.

This is a great map to have in a high school or college library or in a map collection to provide access for students and administrators.

*US Coal Activity Wall Map, 2006/2007*. Platts, 2006. Wall map dimensions: 72" x 80" (also CD-ROM Edition). map order info: [http://www.platts.com/infostore/product\\_info.php?cPath=53\\_54&products\\_id=147](http://www.platts.com/infostore/product_info.php?cPath=53_54&products_id=147)

This large map is one among many that show specific topics of energy production, use, and cost. The *2006/2007 U.S. Coal Activity Wall Map* provides cartographic data on coal-related activities, including: mining, transportation, pricing, production, and coal-consuming industries nationwide. A new edition of the map is produced every two years. The map is also available on CD-ROM for ease of use at meetings or where space is limited. There is also tabular data on the top 50 coal producing mines and top 25 coal producing companies. Inset maps show main coal-producing areas: Northern Appalachia, Central Appalachia and the Illinois Basin.

Platts, is a leading provider of energy information <<http://www.platts.com/infostore/index.php>> specializing in energy infrastructure maps and data for the United States and North America, though

Platts also produces maps of other countries and continents (e.g., *Energy Infrastructure in Iraq, 2004*).

Categories of maps include: coal, electric power, emissions, energy policy, metals, natural gas, nuclear power, oil, market prices, and petrochemicals. Some other maps include: the *North American Electric Transmission System* and the *Northeast Electric Power System*.

Platts also produces custom maps as needed.

***Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Middle East.*** Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society; Evergreen CO; National Geographic Maps [distributor], 2006. 1 map; col.; 54 x 71 cm. Scale: 1:6,087,000. 1 cm. = 61 km. 1 in. = 96 miles.

The Renewal of conflicts between nations and religions once again draws our attention to the Middle East. Interactions increase the expanse of territory that is involved.

This new shaded-relief, political map shows the entire Middle East, and includes Afghanistan and Pakistan, since these countries are heavily involved as well. Even at this smaller scale the region is enormous. All of the most current names appear on the map making it a valuable tool for all levels of study. A glossary of "Geographic Equivalents" assists in translating terms.

Included on the map are spots of strategic importance, such as highways, railroads, airports, canals, rivers, oil pipelines, oil

fields, and water holes. Also shown are ancient ruins.

If you want to follow the news, study changes in regional geography, or if you need a good map reference tool, this map is very good. If you want a copy for display, NGS offers a mounting option as well.

Tuder, Regan. ***The Princeton Dog Walk 2006.*** [Princeton, N.J.]: The Auxiliary of University Medical Center at Princeton, 2006. 1 map; col.; 19 x 26 cm., folded to 22 x 28 cm.

"The Princeton Dog Walk is a summer-long event showcasing 51 ceramic dogs decorated by 41 local artists and area schools and organizations."

This is an oddity among the maps I usually describe, but it is an interesting one. The Dog Walk is a fund-raising event by the Auxiliary of University Medical Center at Princeton. The popular concept uses bisque statues of dogs that are then painted by local artists and distributed all over Princeton, New Jersey. The map provides the best way to locate all 51 dogs in town and to know who painted each dog. Color photographs of the dogs also appear on the map.

After the display period ends (summer 2006), the dogs are auctioned off to art lovers, dog lovers, and anyone wishing to donate to the hospital. See the website for details, photographs, bidding instructions, and more: <http://www.princetonhcs.org/default.aspx?p=2866>

While not something every map collection might want, the map shows a unique theme and gives you ideas for maps when your own city considers this type of event.

**Zoning Map, January 2006.** San Francisco: Planning Dept., 2006. 1 map; col.; 89 x 128 cm. Scale: [ca. 1:18,000].

A new zoning map covers laws in San Francisco. It shows many street names and block numbers, making it easy to determine the locations within various zones. This is a good map to have to compare to the 1906 pre- and post-earthquake maps and also to plan future development.

## ONLINE MAPS AND INTERNET RESOURCES

### **M**ilestones in the History of Thematic Cartography, Statistical Graphics, and Data Visualization: an Illustrated Chronology of Innovations

<http://www.math.yorku.ca/SCS/Gallery/milestone/>

Michael Friendly and Daniel J. Denis (Web published: July 5, 2006).

Thematic mapping is a key area for cartographers and through history, innovations in design and visualization of thematic data have produced some very good, and some very bad maps. This Web exhibit, along with a 71 page article, with loads of maps and graphics, shows the history of thematic cartography, along with developments that made thematic maps more visually rewarding to users.

The authors are psychology professors at York University in Toronto. Dr. Friendly also created the **Gallery of Data Visualization The Best and Worst of Statistical Graphics** <<http://www.math.yorku.ca/SCS/Gallery/>>. The main concepts of good and poor are summed up in this way:

- Like good writing, good graphical displays of data communicate ideas with clarity, precision, and efficiency.
- Like poor writing, bad graphical displays distort or obscure the data, make it harder to understand or compare, or otherwise thwart the communicative effect which the graph should convey.

Many of the maps are familiar, but some of their creators and some of the concepts are given clear descriptions. The illustrations and additional materials are helpful to anyone who creates maps or studies them. This exhibit/site also gives a good introduction to visual design so will be useful to anyone trying to develop clearer visuals.

### **Genocide Studies Program**

<http://www.yale.edu/gsp/index.html>

The Genocide Studies Program at Yale University's MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies conducts research, seminars and conferences on comparative, interdisciplinary, and policy issues relating to the phenomenon of genocide, and provides training to researchers from afflicted regions. The GSP is an affiliate of the Yale Institute for Biospheric Studies and is sponsored by the Orville H. Schell, Jr. Center for

International Human Rights at Yale Law School.

Genocide is a topic that can be studied very well using GIS. Statistical and chronological data on mass killings, population changes and shifts, ethnic/racial background, religious, economic and other concepts can be dramatically shown using multi-layer maps that are ideal GIS projects. The chaotic compilations of eyewitness reports, documents, and research on genocidal activities create a large body of disparate data that is difficult to put into tangible form without losing definition among concepts.

This website is an active project to record and to describe genocide in a uniform manner so that researchers may visualize and interpret this data, to make comparisons and to better understand these events in objective ways.

Presently, a number of country genocide studies with developed map data exist at this site: Cambodia, East Timor, Guatemala, Papua, Rwanda, the Sudan, and former Yugoslavian states.

Also available at the Genocide Studies Program is the page: **GIS & Remote Sensing Project**: <[http://www.yale.edu/gsp/genocide\\_world\\_map.html](http://www.yale.edu/gsp/genocide_world_map.html)>. Starting from a World map, this page includes a variety of maps, aerial photos, and satellite images for other genocidal activities, such as **“Auschwitz from the Air, 1944”** <<http://www.yale.edu/gsp/auschwitz.html>>, **“Map of Aboriginal Australia”** <[http://www.yale.edu/gsp/colonial/aboriginal\\_australia\\_map.html](http://www.yale.edu/gsp/colonial/aboriginal_australia_map.html)>, or **“Satellite Maps of Rwanda before**

**and after the 1994 genocide”** <[http://www.yale.edu/gsp/rwanda/rwanda\\_maps.html](http://www.yale.edu/gsp/rwanda/rwanda_maps.html)>.

### **Klatsassin and the Chilcotan War**

<http://www.canadianmysteries.ca/sites/klatsassin/home/indexen.html>

Just before dawn on the morning of April 29, 1864, fourteen men died on the banks of the Homathco River. This was the first of many killings. Within a month, 19 road-builders, packers and a farmer would be dead. “It was the deadliest attack by Aboriginal people on immigrants in western Canada, before or since.” The Canadian government sent a force of more than 100 men to find the killers. The story of the dispute however, begins two years earlier with a man who carries smallpox into the region causing the deaths of tens of thousands of Europeans and Native Americans, and creating tension and distrust for both groups.

This website describes the entire story of the “Chilcotan War” from the causes to the tracking and apprehension of the guilty parties in remote, rugged British Columbia, on a landscape without trails. The heart of the problem arose from the perceived threat of incursions into Native lands during a gold rush in the Cariboo region.

Gathered in this collection are facsimile documents, maps, newspapers, paintings, photos, and even music, relating to the events of the 1864 killings and the aftermath. Many of the maps are original manuscript maps made on the spot, plus a number of published works.



The maps are integrated into the entire collection and form an important body of material to help visualize the region and the story that the maps tell. This is a great example of cartographic materials being displayed and made useable for research.

### **Map of the Decade**

[http://www.iftf.org/features/map\\_of\\_the\\_decade.html](http://www.iftf.org/features/map_of_the_decade.html)

A map with this title must be something that delivers upon so lofty a name. The *2006 Map of the Decade* tells six big stories about the world that will shape our lives and our decisions over the next ten years:

- **The Group Economy:** Organizing for sociability
- **Lightweight Infrastructures:** Rethinking the movement of goods and services
- **Sensemaking:** The new science and technology of meaning
- **Farming the Planet:** Ground zero for global turbulence
- **Transformational Geography:** The new role of the global south
- **X-People:** The intentional evolution of human being

The **Institute for the Future (ITF)** <<http://www.iftf.org/index.html>> is an independent nonprofit research group that works with organizations providing them with data to help them make more informed decisions about the future. ITF works to give people creative insights to

allow them to create additional insights for the future.

Some of the latest materials are available for sale, and organizations may contact the ITF for custom data gathering, but some of the materials, including the maps, are available for free to all, including the *2005 Map of the Decade* and *2005 Ten-Year Forecast Perspectives*.

The data covers a wide range of issues involving society, economics, and health. You may find this site useful for planning and economics research, along with many cross-disciplinary studies.

### **Eclipse Home Page (NASA)**

<http://sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse/eclipse.html>

Do you want to know when and where the next solar or lunar eclipse can be seen? Are you curious when there will be an eclipse in the year 3728? This website is the place to go. The NASA Eclipse home page has maps and tabular data for 7000 years of eclipses. Maintained by the Planetary Systems Laboratory, at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, you can study eclipses and view maps and other data to assist viewing an eclipse or to learn about these phenomena.

There is data not only for solar and lunar eclipses (past and future), but there is also data and maps for planetary transits of Mercury and Venus across the Sun, and for Lunar phases as well as a Twelve Year Planetary Ephemeris for 1995-2006.

## **Ocean Surface Temperatures and Tropical Weather**

<http://www.wunderground.com/tropical/>

Summer is the high season for hurricanes and tropical storms. Higher than average surface temperatures on the oceans is increasing the development of violent storms. This page provides daily maps of the World showing ocean surface temperatures. Also on the page are links to current storm tracking data and maps of current ocean conditions world-wide.

If you need to track a hurricane, there are downloadable hurricane tracking maps to use for plotting progress. This is a very thorough location for gathering data on storms from the sea.

*Estimation of Agricultural Pesticide Use in Drainage Basins Using Land Cover Maps and County Pesticide Data.* Naomi Nakagaki and David M. Wolock. Sacramento: U.S. Geological Survey, 2005. (*Open-File Report*; 2005-1188). 56 p., ill. (Online edition only). <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2005/1188/>

A geographic information system (GIS) was used to estimate agricultural pesticide use in the drainage basins of streams that are studied as part of the U.S. Geological Survey's National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program. You will find maps that show various aspects of this situation for a period of years. This is a great tool for environmental scientists, geologists, hydrologists, and for medical studies relating to humans and animals.

## **One-Month Outlook: Official Weather Forecasts for North America.**

(National Weather Service, Climate Prediction Center)

<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/30day/>

Hurricanes may not be your main weather concern, but the weather affects everyone in many ways. This map page gives a visual view of North America in one-month predictions that can be compared historically and also be used in the present to try to determine climate and weather trends

This site is useful to anyone on the planet, and also for research in many fields.

## **Gamma-Ray Burst Real-Time Sky Map**

(Sonoma State University, Gamma-ray Burst Lab)

<http://grb.sonoma.edu/>

Gamma ray bursts are extremely powerful explosions in the universe that are emitted by objects in space. These often indicate the location of massive stellar activity objects, such as neutron stars. The Gamma-ray Burst Lab has set up a website that allows you to see Gamma ray bursts at the moment they are detected, plus you can go into their archives for data on previous activities.

The main page shows the celestial sphere (more ellipsoid than sphere) and bursts appear and fade as "seen" by the receivers on earth. Locations are marked and indicated for reference.

While this is a more technical type of map than we usually work with, it is a good one to see, and to be aware of in order to assist patrons. The concept alone is worth viewing.

See also the **Swift Gamma-Ray Burst Mission** (Goddard Space Flight Center (NASA) <http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/swift/swiftsc.html>) for additional images, maps, and explanations of these super-energy bursts.

### **Overweight and Obesity: Obesity Trends: U.S. Obesity Trends 1985–2004**

<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/trend/maps/index.htm>

During the past 20 years there has been a dramatic increase in obesity in the United States. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) began collecting data through its **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System** (BRFSS) to produce maps showing distribution by state.

Each year, state health departments use standard procedures to collect data through a series of monthly telephone interviews with U.S. adults. Prevalence estimates generated for the maps may vary slightly from those generated for the states by BRFSS as slightly different analytic methods are used.

### **Public Health Mapping and GIS Map Library World Health Organization (WHO)**

<http://gamapservr.who.int/mapLibrary/>

Planners and public health and safety officers will find a wealth of information on this site, as well as ideas to better create local GIS and cartographic reports. There is a variety of topics covered and the maps demonstrate GIS, making it a good place to go to show someone what they can do with GIS.

The site is useful not only for planners and educators, but also for those doing environmental, population, or cultural research.

### ***Mercury Maps: Linking Air Deposition and Fish Contamination on a National Scale.*** (Fact Sheet; January 2005).

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS67730>

*Mercury Maps* is an analysis that relates changes in mercury air deposition rates to changes in mercury fish tissue concentration on a national scale. Mercury Maps shows:

- Where fish tissue concentrations exceed the new national methylmercury criterion;
- How fish tissue concentrations relate to air deposition rates;
- Which watersheds have air deposition as their sole significant source of mercury;
- Which watersheds contain potentially significant sources of mercury loads other than air deposition; and
- Estimates of mercury air deposition reductions needed to meet the new criterion.

In 2003, almost all U.S. states issued fish advisories for mercury covering more than 13,000,000 lake acres and over 750,000 river miles. Atmospheric deposition of mercury is a primary route of transport of mercury to water. Mercury emissions are mostly from coal-fired power plants, waste incinerators, and other sources. The atmosphere moves mercury long distances before ultimately dropping it on water bodies.

Since mercury emissions and deposits cover vast areas, crossing state and international borders, maps are useful in coordinating efforts to address mercury contamination in the water and air. The *Mercury Maps* are a valuable tool for environmental engineers, community planners, and others involved with protecting health and water resources.

### **Spring 2006 Migration of Ruby-throated Hummingbirds**

<http://www.hummingbirds.net/map.html>

Hummingbirds are regularly seen throughout the United States and Canada, the most common in the East being the Ruby-throated Hummingbird. The maps presented here are from the efforts of 4,326 people who spent the spring spotting the birds as they began their migration southward. This map is the latest edition of a series that you can view starting from 1996.

The maps show the dates and places where the birds were first spotted in an area. The website also has FAQ and helpful tips on caring for hummingbird

feeders, what to do if one is injured in your yard, how fast their wings and heart beats (average for the Ruby-Throat = 53 wing-beats per minute (fastest recorded=80); 1260 heart beats per minute was measured in a Blue-throated Hummingbird), and other details about these little beings, some of whom are the size of a bee.

### **ALA MAGERT Map Scanning Registry**

<http://mapregistry.library.arizona.edu/cgi/index.pl>

The goals of the ALA MAGERT Map Scanning Registry are to:

- Find out what scanning is being planned, in process, or complete for a particular geographic area
- Head off any duplication of effort
- Provide a resource to use for finding a particular digital image
- Provide a resource for reviewing the various technical parameters used in different projects

The Registry is interested in all map scanning projects, whether U.S. or international.

### **BOOKS**

**W**almsley, Andy. *Walking in the Sierra Nevada: Walks, Treks and Mountain Bike Routes.*

Milnthorpe: Cicerone, 2006 (Cicerone Guide). (ISBN: 1852844353). 208 p.: col. ill., col. maps; 18 cm.

Along with our travel theme in *Maps*, here is a guidebook for the more adventurous. *Walking in the Sierra Nevada* is a guide for hikers and bikers of the rugged mountain range in Spain. The compact size allows you to take the book with you in backpack, car, or bike saddlebag. Maps and tips cover a variety of trails, roads, and paths that the outsider would most likely want to see.

This is a narrow topic book but for those on the go, this work and others in the series will be quite helpful.

Adams, Ansel; Turnage, William A. *Sierra Nevada: the John Muir Trail*. New York: Little, Brown and Co., 2006 (ISBN: 082125717X (hardcover); 9780821257173). 128 p.: photographs.

Just to take you back to the U.S.A., this book is a pictorial work on the *American Sierra Nevada Range* in California and Nevada. William Turnage, a publishing associate of Adams, introduces this book of Ansel Adams photographs of the John Muir Trail. It is a first [re]edition of the 1938 publication that was limited to 500 copies and has 50 photographs, some rarely seen, showing the grandeur of the mountains and landscapes of the far West.

A great book for geography collections, photographers, and as a gift item. Note: this book will be released in October. I was fortunate enough to have a pre-pub peek.

Hill, Mary. *Geology of the Sierra Nevada*. Rev. ed. University of California Press, 2006 (ISBN: 0520236955; 0520236963). (California natural history guides; 80). ix, 453 p.: ill. (some col.), maps (some col.); 19 cm.

Several topical books might be good to stuff in your haversack if you travel in the Sierra Nevadas and this one would be most appreciated by the geologist in your library. The book is the same size as the outdoors guide, though a bit thicker! Still, if you need to know what those minerals on the cliff above, this might be the book to have.

The author has written the work for general travel, enthusiast, and expert. She provides a history of the region, stories on rock formations, etc., and more in-depth data on the geology of the rugged terrain. There are guides to where to see impressive formations, text on geology of the local national parks, lots of color photos, illustrations, and 12 maps.

At home or in office, the large bibliography (p. 423-434) makes it a good reference source for pre-expedition planning, or post-visit study.

Vizgirdas, Ray S.; Rey-Vizgirdas, Edna. *Wild Plants of the Sierra Nevada*. Reno: University of Nevada Press, 2005 (ISBN: 0874175356 (book); 0874176557 (electronic ed.)). xiv, 321 p.: ill., maps; 27 cm.

Well, this one isn't as easy to carry on your hiking adventure though the elec-

tronic book edition might do if you have a laptop attached to your handlebars. *Wild Plants* does for the region's flora, what *Geology of the Sierra Nevada* does for geology. According to the publisher's blurb, "The Sierra [Nevada Range] contains over 50 percent of California's total flora." The book is an inventory of plants, some with line drawings, to help identify the various plants seen while hiking or traveling through the region.

It is designed for use by beginners and knowledgeable botanists. The book also describes these plants in the context of medicinal and other use, why such plants thrive in this inhospitable zone, and other information on the climate and other factors that allow for the diversity that is found here. This is a book that will please botanists, naturalists, environmental studies students, and travelers.

An online edition also exists (though I could not examine it without a subscription). URL: <http://www.netLibrary.com/urlapi.asp?action=summary&v=1&bookid=144923>

Hemelryk, Stephanie; Benewick, Donald; Benewick, Robert. *The State of China Atlas*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2005 (ISBN: 0520246276). 1 atlas (128 p.): col. ill., col. maps; 25 cm.

A good all-around atlas showing all aspects of China, including: Vital statistics, Economic conditions, government, agriculture, resources, and other. One of the key features is the depth that the authors go into on Chinese economic factors, import/export data, and other studies that de-

scribe this powerful nation of producers and consumers.

This atlas is especially useful for management, history, and geography research.

Cole, Brett. *Exposing the Truth: the National Forests Aerial Photography Project*. Eugene, Or.: Native Forest Council, 2003. [55] p., maps.

This atlas is a mosaic of thousands of aerial photographs, with overprinted boundaries and identification for national forests and wilderness areas in the West. Photo maps show comparison views (1950s vs. 1990s) of the status and condition of these forests. Most of the forests shown are in Washington State, Oregon, and Montana, but also included are a 1 forest from each of the following states: California, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Florida.

This graphic view of our national forests gives a good idea of the changes in environment and other factors that are reducing these lands through time.

Cheetham, Nicolas. *Universe: a Journey From Earth to the Edge of the Cosmos*. London: Smith-Davies Publishing Ltd., 2005 (ISBN: 1905204000). 224 p.: ill.; 30 cm.

For those who dream of the ultimate vacation... The author has gathered over 200 beautiful color Hubble Space Telescope photographs, and other satellite sources to take you farther than you imagined. Some of the objects in the

photographs are beyond all that we have seen before from Earth.

The abstract imagery of many of these celestial places is indescribable and you will see more than I could describe in these wonderful images of star clusters, nebulae, deep field galaxies, and all sorts of unusual objects.

This book is truly an experience for the eyes and the soul. It belongs in any collection and complements astronomy atlases and other stellar works. It is also a great gift idea.

McGuire, Bill, Paul Burton, [et al.]. ***World Atlas of Natural Hazards***. London: Arnold, 2004 (ISBN: 0340764058). 120 p.: ill. (some col.), maps (chiefly col.); 37 cm.

*Earthquake! Volcano! Tidal wave; tornado, avalanche, flooding on biblical proportion.* If it is a natural disaster, this atlas may cover it. The book not only has maps showing parts of the world that are prone to certain events, it also shows locations of various disasters and describes each type with text, tables, figures, and photographs. The bibliography (p. 115-116) is extensive as is the “online sources” list (p. 117).

Some nice features include historic data on disasters, contemporary illustrations or photographs of events from the near and distant past, and data on future risk areas/events. This work would be of use to any collection from young adult through adult.

Jones, Joseph L. ***Mapping a Flood Before It Happens*** (Fact sheet (Geological Survey (U.S.)); 2004-3060. Reston, VA: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, 2004. 1 sheet ([2] p.): ill.; 28 cm. (e-edition: <http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS55084>). SuDoc I 19.127:2004-3060.

While we on the subject of disasters (and while outside my window here is the storm of storms), this short work is a good item to be aware of. It is really a summary to alert planners to how to go about mapping potential flood threats and regions under their jurisdiction.

Given the regional flooding across the country this year, this is one government document that may be popular.

## **FOCUS TOPIC BOOKS: GENEALOGY AND GEOGRAPHIC HISTORY**

Kashuba, Melinda. ***Walking With Your Ancestors: a Genealogist's Guide to Using Maps and Geography***. Cincinnati, OH: Family Tree Books, 2005. 226 p.: ill., maps; 28 cm. (ISBN: 1558707301)

A perfect work for beginning genealogists or well-practiced sleuths, this book has something for geographers and historians too. For geographers for example, in the section: “Most Common Names of Incorporated Cities in the United States” you can find that *Fairview* is number one on the list.

There are many resources inside that can be helpful for genealogists, librarians with

genealogy patrons, and geography students. In the chapter: “The secrets of map reading” is found helpful bits of data and tips on learning to use maps, and for analyzing map elements and data. For example, a table “U.S. Road Maps” is a chronology of the history of this type of map from 1877 on. It helps when trying to decide which type of map to use as well as for what type of maps might exist for a given timeframe. This chapter can be very helpful to map librarians, catalogers, geography students, and others who need to learn about reading and interpreting data on maps (e.g., date, coordinates, map terms, citing maps, and other).

Other chapters explain the U.S. land division system, using GPS and maps to find specific places (e.g., cemeteries, churches, etc.), library resources for finding geographic-related data (e.g., gazetteers), using Sanborn and other insurance maps, and additional tips for making the most out of maps when conducting genealogical research.

A very good book for genealogists, and a good book for geography students and for anyone studying the history of an area by using maps. This book is also valuable for librarians, map catalogers, and for anyone wishing to learn the basics of using maps.

**Contents:** Maps in genealogical research — Finding information about places — Determining boundaries and jurisdictions — The secrets of map reading — Topographic maps — Land division and county maps and atlases — Migration trails across America — Military maps — Fire insurance and other urban maps — Using global positioning systems.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

*Past Time, Past Place: GIS For History.* Knowles, Anne Kelly, Editor. Redlands, Calif.: ESRI Press, 2002 (ISBN: 1589480325 (pbk.)). xx, 202 p., ill. (most col.), maps.

This work is a collection of articles on historical GIS, or studying history using GIS. Each article is a case study of a specific event or place in history (see contents) and each describes GIS use to present thematic data. Authors explain the advantages and shortcomings of using GIS in historical research.

GIS can be used to plot trends, compare populations over time, or to show interactions of opposing forces, such as in a battle. One of the more interesting cases in the book, “Teaching the Salem Witch Trials,” provides a great example of GIS being used to more clearly illustrate the causes and events of the infamous trials. By visualizing the population using source documents, patterns appear supporting the idea that accusations may not have been driven by “witch frenzy” but instead by something more simple, such as land disputes or differences in religious beliefs.

Color illustrations and maps, facsimile maps, and other items show the various aspects of the trials as well as the history of the populations before and during the events. These aid in visualizing the events more clearly. In addition to explaining the events and their causes, the author explains GIS techniques used to create maps related to the witch trials.



Articles have bibliographies and footnotes providing more information. Each case also provides explanations of how well GIS worked for analyzing data from various sources to develop new concepts to explain situations and events. In addition, each shows how these studies increased interaction between various disciplines and created new topics of discussion.

A fair-sized glossary of GIS terms appears at the end of the book.

Contents: Historical maps in GIS / David Rumsey, Meredith Williams — Teaching the Salem witch trials / Benjamin C. Ray — Similarity and difference in the antebellum North and South / Aaron C. Sheehan-Dean — Telling Civil War battlefield stories with GIS / David W. Lowe — Immigration, ethnicity, and race in metropolitan New York, 1900-2000 / Andrew A. Beveridge — Redlining in Philadelphia / Amy Hillier — Causes of the Dust Bowl / Geoff Cunfer — Agricultural history with GIS / Alastair W. Pearson, Peter Collier — Mapping British population history / Ian N. Gregory, Humphrey R. Southall — GIS in archaeology / Trevor M. Harris — Mapping the ancient world / Tom Elliott, Richard Talbert — The electronic cultural atlas initiative and the North American religion atlas / Lewis R. Lancaster, David J. Bodenhamer.


This book would be useful for geographers, historians, GIS users, or for those trying to describe GIS and its potential uses to persons in other disciplines. The writing, with examples, provides a clear understanding of the process and techniques used in GIS.

Brückner, Martin. *The Geographic Revolution in Early America: Maps, Literacy, and National Identity*. Chapel Hill: Published for the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture by University of North Carolina Press, 2006 (ISBN: 0807830003 (cloth: alk. paper); 080785672X (pbk.: alk. paper)). ix, 276 p.: ill., maps; 25 cm.

Here is a good introduction and study of historic geography in America. This is a great book for both general readers and historians. The illustrations and maps describe the way that we as a people created and learned to use maps to expand our frontiers and to grow as a nation.

## CONCLUSION

When I began writing this, it was 90 degrees plus, no clouds and lots of humidity (hate when it curls my maps). Now as I complete this, it is finally raining hard and the moisture in the air seems to be moving to the ground and streams. Looking forward to milder weather and for some of you I know that is true too. I have a whole bunch of additional maps and books to share but will save some of these until the next time. There is so much being produced that my efforts are like putting one's toes into the water to know how deep the river is.

Enjoy the remainder of summer and hope you can read some good books and examine a few maps before preparing for the beginning of the school year. I am off for a short camping trip myself. 

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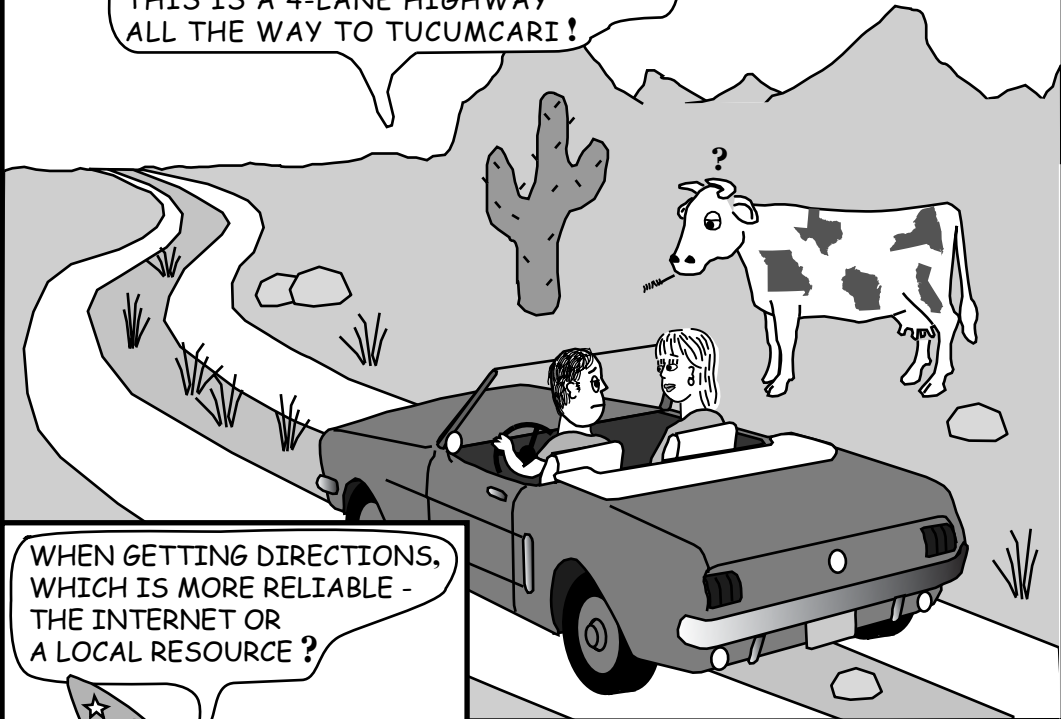


**A W A R E**



Great Moments In Map Librarianship by Jim Coombs

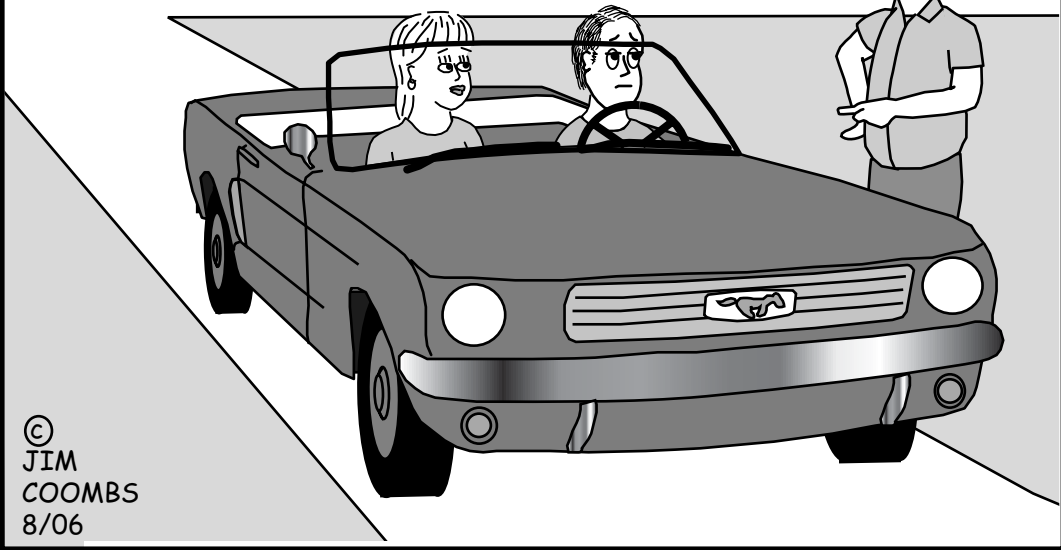
ACCORDING TO THE COMPUTER MAP, THIS IS A 4-LANE HIGHWAY ALL THE WAY TO TUCUMCARI!



WHEN GETTING DIRECTIONS, WHICH IS MORE RELIABLE - THE INTERNET OR A LOCAL RESOURCE?



TURN LEFT AT THE OL' GROCERY THAT WAS TORN DOWN BACK IN '98, THEN TURN RIGHT AT THE OAK TREE WHERE OL' MAN TURNER GOT HIT BY THE ICE CREAM TRUCK ...



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