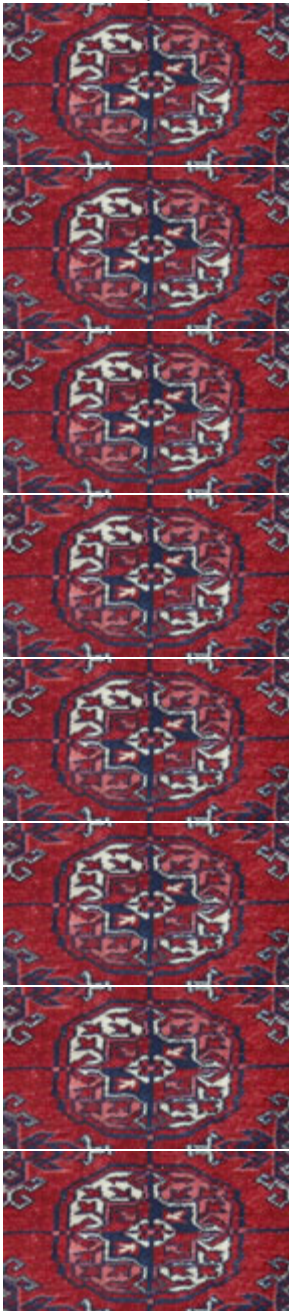


Solstice: An Electronic Journal of Geography and Mathematics

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The MAX, May 2018.

SPECIAL ISSUE
MERIDIAN RENAISSANCE, PART 2



Founded: 1990
Persistent archive: Deep Blue, University of Michigan
[Mathematical Geography \(Institute of\)](#);
Non-persistent archive (first 28 years):
[Institute of Mathematical Geography](#)
Founder: Sandra Lach Arlinghaus

IN MEMORIAM, WALDO R. TOBLER, 1930-2018; Lat. 34.415452°; Long. -119.845266°

With greatest appreciation and respect, Sandra L. Arlinghaus, Tobler's last Ph.D. from Michigan.

Photo below, left to right: front, Art Getis, Waldo Tobler; back, Rachel Tobler, Judy Getis
from a [Photo Essay](#) by John D. Nystuen, taken at the University of Washington at

FIFTY YEARS OF SPATIAL ANALYSIS: A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF WILLIAM L. GARRISON, 1950-2000



Search of Deep Blue, the persistent digital archive of The University of Michigan Library, using the search term 'Tobler'. Tobler is the author of some articles; in others he is mentioned. The entries are organized by 'issue date' from earliest to most recent. The listing of 184 entries suggests the breadth of his reach. [Page 1](#); [Page 2](#).

Selected links from the University of California Santa Barbara, [1](#), [2](#).

SOLSTICE: **An Electronic Journal of Geography and Mathematics**

25 YEARS, AND MORE, OF PUBLICATION!

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Founded in 1990.



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1. **Frontmatter**

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mathematicalgeography.com; instituteofmathematicalgeography.org;
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2. A New Look...Publication Matters.

Sandra L. Arlinghaus

Beginning with this issue of *Solstice*, the journal will complete its transition to being fully housed in the persistent online archive of The University of Michigan, Deep Blue. For much of its 28 year history, post 1995, *Solstice* has been housed, primarily, on non-persistent servers, both on personal accounts at The University of Michigan and, in addition, on a commercial account. From 1990 to 1995, issues of *Solstice* were sent as TeX (digital mathematical typesetting) as email attachments, with the burden for creating print transferred to the recipient (although IMAge did make printouts available during that time, for a small fee, in its Monograph Series). For the past 10 years or so, all files have been backed up on Deep Blue, with varying degrees of discoverability and accessibility to the casual visitor.

Now, however, the primary server is Deep Blue. One large issue in making the transition is that the file structure on the Deep Blue server is a 'flat' file structure. There are no subdirectories. When *Solstice* moved to using the (then) recently-available Internet in 1995, we took advantage of an hierarchical server structure employing subdirectories. Converting the hierarchical file structure to a sensible flat file structure, that is logical in terms of discoverability and accessibility, is a time-consuming process. Thus, users of the newly-structured Deep Blue archive will find a variety of formats. I hope that they are all readily accessible to a computer-literate reader and that the accessibility, as well as the files themselves, will remain persistent.

In recent years, the primary site with files housed on non-persistent servers, pointed to various different uniform resource locators (URLs). Five different URLs pointed to the same site: imagenet.org; mathematicalgeography.org; mathematicalgeography.com; instituteofmathematicalgeography.org; and, instituteofmathematicalgeography.com. Now, these URLs all point to the Deep Blue site:

<https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/handle/2027.42/58219> One can find the full persistent site also by going to the main page of Deep Blue (Google it) and then looking under the 'Communities and Collections' link for 'Mathematical Geography (Institute of)'. It is both intuitive and logical.

For the foreseeable future, we retain all five of the URLs so that it is easy to find the Deep Blue collection from various Internet vantage points. Also, we retain the non-persistent file structure on a variety of other servers; there is a link to the non-persistent site (1990-2017) near the top of the Deep Blue cover page. Now, however, the primary *Solstice* site is Deep Blue with its persistent storage and simple file structure that will also presumably persist.

3. Introduction to the Special Issue: Meridian Renaissance, Part 2.

Sandra L. Arlinghaus

A number of decades ago, I went to a professional mathematics meeting in San Antonio, Texas. The River Walk was just beginning to be constructed; there were a few landmark buildings on it—hotels and restaurants sprinkled along a water way. One needed to have vision and imagination to foresee the exciting opportunity and beauty that would emerge in succeeding decades. The forward-looking people I talked to there were excited about it; others seemed to think that the change would be bad. I wish I had captured those moments in photos. Today, that opportunity may be presenting itself in a different locale: Meridian, Mississippi. We pursue that possibility in *Solstice*!

In the Introduction to the *Solstice* Special Issue: Meridian Renaissance, Part 1, we noted that a recent topic of conversation in local downtown hangouts, including our host ‘Brewtique’, involved the ongoing development of the downtown in Meridian and related matters of urban planning. In particular, we noted the exciting prospect of watching the new state-funded [Mississippi Arts and Entertainment Experience](#) (‘The MAEEX’ or alternately ‘The MAX’) unfold in a highly-visible space in the downtown. According to The MAX’s website, its mission is “showcasing Mississippi’s arts and entertainment legacy, honoring our creative legends, and inspiring tomorrow’s artists.” That website notes further that “In 2017, our inaugural induction welcomed the first group of legends into our Hall of Fame: Walter Inglis Anderson, William Faulkner, Morgan Freeman, John Grisham, Jim Henson, Robert Johnson, James Earl Jones, B.B. King, George Ohr, Elvis Presley, Leontyne Price, Jimmie Rodgers, Muddy Waters, Sela Ward, Eudora Welty, Tennessee Williams, Oprah Winfrey, Richard Wright. Every year, new inductees will join the ranks.” In May of 2018, five additional members were added to the MAX Hall of Fame: Howlin’ Wolf, Willie Morris, Charley Pride, William Eggleston, and Jimmy Buffett.

Casual conversations with folks around town suggest that The MAX will draw an extra 150,000 to 200,000 visitors per year to downtown Meridian: from individuals and families to tour buses loaded with visitors and school field trips. Other recent publications with articles about The MAX note similar excitement (Todd, *Legends*, April / May 2018). For a small city of 40,000, an influx of visitors of this proportion offers a sizeable opportunity to spike development and income to the downtown that will presumably filter out to the rest of the city and surrounding area. How is the city preparing for this great event as it develops in the coming years? A forward-looking [Meridian](#) municipal government has been beginning with the infrastructure. There are newly-paved streets in the downtown. Newly-widened sidewalks will accommodate streams of walkers as they move from new or existing parking structures to The MAX. Designated parking in existing spaces will protect pick-up traffic in local stores. Metering of previously unmetered parking spaces will add to convenience. New LED street lights welcome visitors. New lighting requirements appear in the historic district. Vacant parcels are now

required to have a clear, designated use. Street lights, gas main replacements, electrical improvements, and roadway replacement are taking place throughout the city. Improvements in physical infrastructure parallel improvements elsewhere. In 2017, a direct daily flight from [Meridian](#) to Chicago O'Hare became available and is an easy hop via a small jet. That additional flight made an attractive supplement to the existing daily jet flight from Meridian to Dallas. Meridian is no stranger to air traffic: [Naval Air Station Meridian](#), trains Sailors and Marines in aviation and technical related fields. We often see folks from that base in the downtown: from holding 'winging' parties at local establishments to more casual interaction in bars and restaurants. Further, formal educational infrastructure is also of note; in 2018, Meridian Community College was named the third best [Community College](#) in the nation.

The grand opening of The MAX to the public was on April 28, 2018. Time will tell what unforeseen developments take place. However, Meridian (through downtown development) is now launched toward an exciting future. This issue of *Solstice* is devoted to capturing and celebrating some small elements of that excitement as they might extend not only across Meridian itself but also statewide and farther—from the local to the regional to the global!

The MAX is located at the southwest corner of Front Street (an EW street) and 22nd Avenue (a NS street). According to Hamilton (2015), Front Street is Meridian's oldest street. The entrance to The MAX is on that corner (Figure 3.1). If one were to head south on 22nd Avenue, a vaulted bridge would carry you over railroad tracks and south toward the interstate freeway. Indeed, The MAX is located adjacent to the main train station in Meridian, Union Station, also on Front Street. The station is substantial in size as Meridian's early history centered on the railroad. Meridian is situated in the southern pine belt; train cars filled with telephone poles were early transport to various locations in the US. Now one sees freight trains loaded with pine logs as well as long trucks hauling full length telephone poles across the nearby interstate, and other, highways (Figure 3.2a). Today, the Amtrak Crescent passenger train also makes a daily run through Meridian as it goes from New York City to the New Orleans (Figure 3.2b). As the latter figure also suggests, Meridian is located in east-central Mississippi, a few miles west of the Mississippi/Alabama border and a bit closer to the Gulf Coast than it is to the Northern border of Mississippi with Tennessee. It has no near urban neighbors; it is less than 300 miles, however, from a number of southern cities, shown in Figure 3.2b. Meridian is a convenient place to spend the night on a leisurely car trip from Atlanta GA to New Orleans LA. Transit from Meridian via train, air, car, and truck is straightforward and surprisingly good for a city of 40,000.



Figure 3.1. The MAX. The sign for 22nd Avenue is visible in the photo. The silver car, stopped at the red light, is on Front Street, heading west.



Figure 3.2a. Transport of timber harvested as utility poles is a common sight, on the road and on the rails. Source: Mississippi State University Extension Service, 2016.

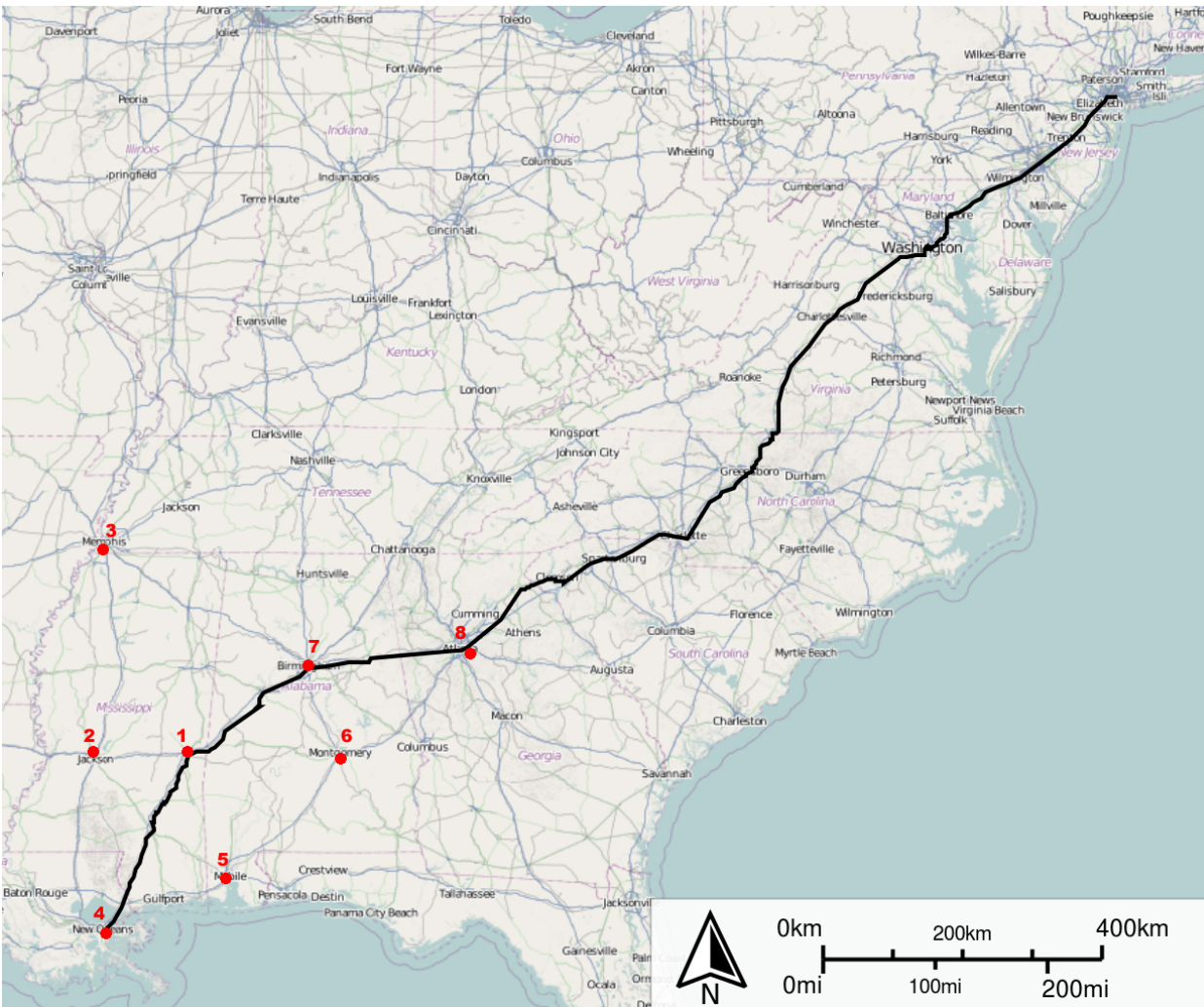


Figure 3.2b. Route of the Crescent, dark line. Wikipedia source [link](#). Numbered red locations (distance from Meridian) —1: Meridian MS (92 mi.); 2: Jackson MS (92 mi.); 3: Memphis TN (232 mi.); 4: New Orleans LA (198 mi.); 5: Mobile AL (133 mi.); 6: Montgomery AL (155 mi.); 7: Birmingham AL (146 mi.); 8: Atlanta GA (290 mi.).

4. Local. Front Street Renaissance: A Visual Essay.

Sandra L. Arlinghaus*, William E. Arlinghaus*,
with input from Billie Hall, Douglas Hall, and [Joshua Maeda](#)

The Front Street Context and The MAX

The block of Front Street, diagonally across from The MAX, is one that sees a good deal of current local activity. There are 10 parcels, according to municipal records (see Figure 4.1). These parcels are outlined in orange and a screen is placed across the entire group to visually emphasize their location in the downtown. Each parcel is 75 feet deep and the width of the store front, on Front Street, varies; each is approximately 30 feet. Parcel 7 contains Stitchin' Krazy, an upscale boutique shop specializing in sewing, monogramming, creative arts with cloth, and so forth. Next door is the large Shape Up gym, covering parcels 8, 9, 10, and 11. The area labelled 8 is composed of two parcels, as is the area labelled 10. Thus, the gym actually includes 6 of the 10 parcels, as platted. Parcel 12 is home to the Elegance Ballroom. Area 13 contains two parcels, the Brickhaus Brewtique and Brickhaus Courtyard on the corner, a landscaped area used for outdoor dining and entertainment.

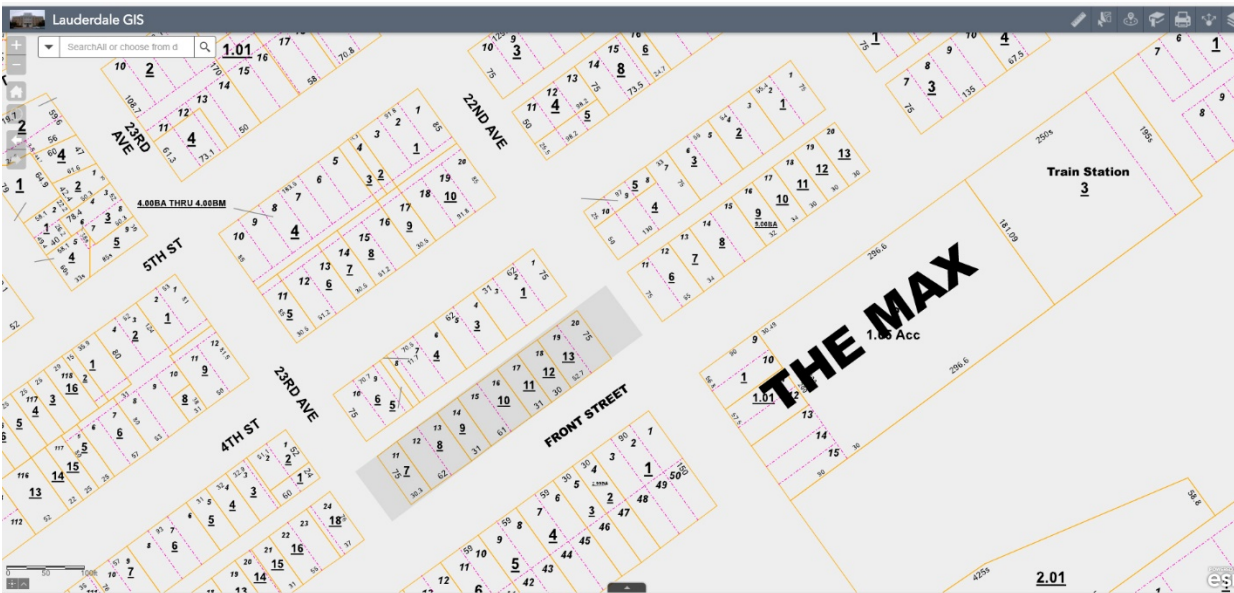


Figure 4.1. Front Street study area, shaded. Source of base: Lauderdale County GIS.

The appearance of this block of Front Street, in the regulated Downtown Historic District, was already quite attractive prior to the construction of The MAX. The sequence of photos in Figure 4.2 shows Google Earth images from 2017 during weather in which the crepe myrtles were in bloom. The new sidewalk adjacent to the Courtyard (Figure 4.2a) was installed by the City during 2017 as part of the general renovation of the downtown infrastructure. Keeping the

Courtyard as a visual benchmark for reference, Figure 4.2b suggests the view when one's head is turned to the left, revealing the entire block of this Front Street study area. Figure 4.2c begins a visual inventory of buildings present on this block of Front Street in the summer of 2017; in it, one sees the Brickhaus Brewtique and the Elegance Ballroom with a lead in to the adjacent neighbor, Shape Up gym, which is featured across its six parcels in various older storefronts, in Figures 4.2d, 4.2e, 4.2f, and 4.2g. Notice the nod to history with the names of previous furniture businesses on the top of some of the buildings: Lott Furniture on one façade, and Wrangler Furniture on another as yet other reflections of Meridian's historical position within the southern pine belt. In Figure 4.2h, a view of Stitchin' Krazy is shown, as the end of the study area.



Figure 4.2a. Brickhaus Courtyard, 2017 view from across the street, near the current site of The MAX.



Figure 4.2b. 2017 view of the general study area from the same vantage point as taken in Figure 4.2a.



Figure 4.2c. 2017 Brickhaus Brewtique on the right, Elegance Ballroom next door.



Figure 4.2d. 2017 Shape Up gym, area adjacent to Elegance Ballroom.



Figure 4.2e. More of Shape Up gym façade. The interior is continuous.



Figure 4.2f. More of Shape Up.



Figure 4.2g. The last in the sequence of buildings composing Shape Up gym. Note the Wrangler Furniture sign and the carousel horse.



Figure 4.2h. 2017, Stitchin' Krazy and the end of the block farthest from The MAX.

In the image sequence of Figure 4.2, the street trees, planted many years ago by the City, are quite evident and add character to the streetscape as does the carousel horse in front of Shape Up (Figure 4.2g; Arlinghaus et al., 2017) and as do the café tables and chairs in front of the Brickhaus Brewtique (Figure 4.2c). There are planters in front of Shape Up and a milk can and planters in front of Stitchin' Krazy. All of these, together with trees create a picturesque image of this block, at least from afar, as cars block the view of the sidewalk.

We noted a new sidewalk, visible in Figure 4.2a that was constructed before these photos were taken in 2017. The City, in its wisdom, saw the importance of restructuring the rest of the sidewalk along this block of Front Street. While the trees were nice, when in bloom, they were old and perhaps did not have too many years left in them. More to the point, they had been planted directly in the ground with sidewalk built around them, many years ago, apparently during a time when consideration of what tree roots might do to sidewalks was not part of the planning process. In the winter of 2017, the City took the bold move, against considerable local outcry, of removing all the trees so that local residents and visitors could move comfortably, and safely, along Front Street. Figures 4.3a and 4.3b show a section of the sidewalk after tree removal, with exposed stump and evident tree root damage to the sidewalk. Trip hazards were marked in orange on the perimeter of the lifted or severely cracked sidewalk. Logic, rather than emotion, prevailed: clearly removal of the trees in this block of Front Street was warranted.



Figure 4.3a. Viewed from the street, the parked car blocks the view of sidewalk damage apparently caused by tree roots.



Figure 4.3b. With the tree removed, but the stump still visible, tree root penetration pattern into the sidewalk appears evident.

In March and April of 2018, City workers transformed the older, worn streetscape, to one that offered promise of exciting things to come – at least to an imaginative mind. Workers toiled day and night. Figures 4.4a-4.4e show images of construction crews working on the street and sidewalk for this block of Front Street.

In early April, the street surface was done. A week later in April, the City removed the old sidewalks, tree stumps and roots, along with any other random surface or subsurface materials (Figure 4.5). The sidewalk was widened and new cement was laid, a welcome change for pedestrians who might now move freely in the area surrounding the recently completed MAX (Figure 4.6). Spaces were created in the sidewalk for new LED street lights to be installed over the summer of 2018, along with containers of new plantings. Figure 4.6 shows the view of Front Street with the new sidewalk, curbs, and gutters.

The façades of the 100+ year buildings (Figure 4.7) of this historic district now stand out cleanly with their full grace, dignity, and charm revealed—a further step in Meridian’s Renaissance!



Figure 4.4a. Construction, Front Street, March/April 2018.



Figure 4.4b. Construction, Front Street, March/April 2018.



Figure 4.4c. Construction, Front Street, March/April 2018.



Figure 4.4d. Construction, Front Street, March/April 2018.



Figure 4.4e. Construction, Front Street, March/April 2018.



Figure 4.5. Front Street sidewalk, April 9, 2018. The new sidewalk in front of the Brickhaus Courtyard remains. All else was removed.



Figure 4.6. May 22, 2018. New sidewalk, curb, gutters, street, and parking in place. Lights and plantings to come.



Figure 4.7. Historic building houses the Brickhaus Brewtique.

Media coverage of all sorts preceded the grand opening of The MAX, to the public, on April 28, 2018. *Legends* magazine, Mississippi's award-winning consumer travel publication, devoted its entire April/May issue to 'Celebrating a Legacy' (in reference to The MAX). Beautiful photos along with interesting articles about local businesses and associated histories filled the pages of this coffee-table worthy full-color, free, magazine. Local news shows on WTOK TV, and online items in the Meridian Star, gave fascinating views of The MAX along with focused interviews from local business owners (see references at the end for Legends, WTOK, and Meridian Star).

The MAX as inspiration

While a print magazine may endure beyond a night-time news spot, local revitalizations to properties near The MAX are of far greater endurance. The power of The MAX to inspire constructive change, even at its beginning, was demonstrated in a variety of ways. Local restaurants extended their hours of operation; altered menus to include greater variety; remodeled building interiors to create clean, upscale impressions (Figure 4.8a); included new art from local artists (Figure 4.8b); and revitalized urban environments (Figure 4.9). The interior of the Brickhaus Brewtique was fully revitalized including full repainting of the interior, floors, trim, and walls not made of brick, along with renovation of restroom areas. One wall, in particular, had a custom mural painted on it by local artist Cary Haycox. His impressionistic view of The MAX sees it in a broader landscape of buildings to come, with a guitar equipped with a beer tap flooding Front Street from The MAX to the Brickhaus Brewtique with golden lager, all within a fence of piano keys (reminiscent of the Courtyard fence), embodying the spirit of art and celebration in a single large panel. Corresponding massive improvements also took place in the adjacent Brickhaus Courtyard with professional landscape design, including stone work, shrubs, trees, trail, and grass, implemented in time for the opening of The MAX.

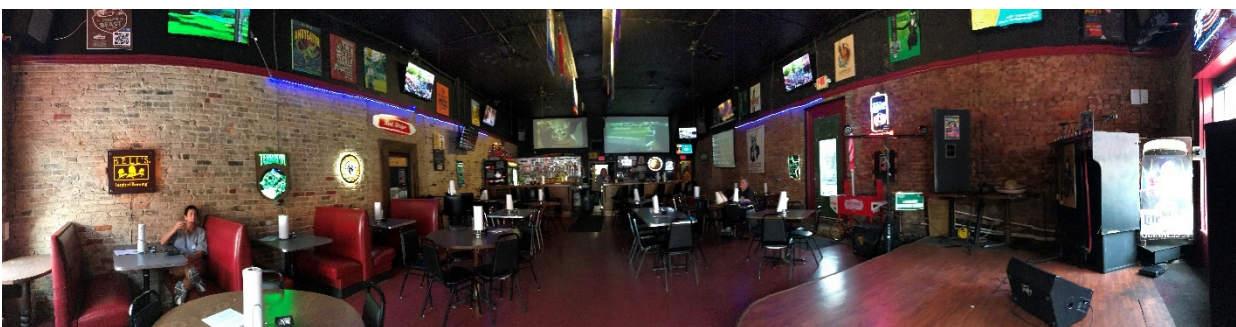


Figure 4.8a. Fully repainted and revitalized Brickhaus interior retains historic district character. Zoom in using the capability of the .pdf format to see the entire panorama in greater detail.



Figure 4.8b. Mural in a corridor, painted by Cary Haycox Art Director NW Middle School Meridian MS, captures the spirit of The MAX in the existing and imagined mix of Meridian buildings and activities.



Figure 4.9. Brickhaus Courtyard, diagonally located from The MAX. Fully renovated by professional landscaper Rich Borders, R & C Landscaping, April/May 2018. Zoom in using the capability of the .pdf format to see the entire panorama in greater detail.

Viewpoint: A Time Capsule

One can get a view of the physical changes that have come about in the time centered around the opening of The MAX from photographs and associated text. Those alone serve as a time capsule, or benchmark, against which to evaluate what is to come. In addition to the viewpoints of the two lead authors, we wished to incorporate a few extra thoughts and

comments from others with various local connections. To solicit input, now and in the future, we offered the Guide below, Figure 4.10, as one opportunity for folks to structure response.

Guide for material to be submitted to *Solstice: An Electronic Journal of Geography and Mathematics*, <http://www.imagenet.org>, in association with an article about Meridian's Renaissance. Please format as you wish and insert answers, or use separate paper.

- General Questions: Please answer all of these with whatever level of detail you wish.
 - Name (please indicate how much, if any, is ok to use in the Solstice article).
 - Background; include as you wish, education, travel experience, other places you have lived, professional interests, and so forth.
 - Relation to Meridian; is Meridian your hometown? Is Mississippi your home state? How long have you lived in Meridian? Where, in terms of neighborhood, do you live in Meridian? Other?
 - View of downtown Meridian; what do you think of when you think of downtown? Do you enjoy coming downtown? What sort of image do you hold in your mind of downtown?
 - Impact of The MAX; what do you think the impact of The MAX will be on the area near The MAX? On Meridian? On Lauderdale County? On the state of Mississippi?
- Specific Questions and Comments; Please answer as they might apply to you. Feel free to discuss as much as you wish. And, add other thoughts on any topic that seems to you might relate to the spirit of this project.
 - Business owners or employees: have you been inspired to create new additions, no matter how small, as a consequence of the coming of The MAX? What are they? Why did you choose these?
 - Living and working downtown: please discuss your experience. Relate it to the presence of The MAX?
 - Commuting, local: some may live downtown and work elsewhere. Or some may live elsewhere and work downtown. Or, some may neither work nor live downtown but simply visit downtown for entertainment, shopping and so forth. Please identify your situation and reflect on your commuting needs; parking; presence of Uber and Lyft, etc.
 - Commuting, regional: do you anticipate changes in interstate highway traffic patterns, air traffic destinations or scheduling, and so forth?
 - Municipal viewpoint: for those who work for the City or the County (or others as they wish). Are there new regulations in code, enforcement, or other that have come about in anticipation of The MAX? Are there new urban security concerns?
 - With any planning and development effort, there is a sincere attempt made to try to foresee future situations that might arise. However, no one can guarantee success; there are always unforeseen consequences of new development. What possibilities do you see that might arise?
- Other?

Figure 4.10. Guide for response.

Billie and Douglas Hall, frequent visitors to the downtown from their home in a nearby neighborhood (Poplar Springs Historic District) outside the downtown, chose to offer their input in free form. The Halls note:

Museums are life, or at least life itself taking form and therefore is the truest record of life as it was lived in the world yesterday, as it is lived today, or ever will be lived. We feel a sense of pride for the peoples of Meridian, MS, and for all of Mississippians in that the MAEEX is such a wonderful story of 'life' that has sprung from this wonderful state in many aspects. There is such wonderful talent that has emerged for many decades and for many reasons. Living in Kansas, New Orleans, Baltimore & Los Angeles, we are thrilled with the new museum and see it as such a positive influence for businesses, community development and most definitely a source of pride.”

Joshua Maeda, a downtown resident, chose to use the Guide we offered in Figure 4.10. It is good to have initial samples in both guided and free form as benchmarks for future contributions to gathering input over time and the influence of The MAX on Front Street evolves. Maeda’s input appears below.

- Background

Born and raised in Southern California, but I have spent just over half my life in Mississippi. I was homeschooled kindergarten through twelfth. After that, I took a more (modernly) traditional route: Meridian Community College (transfer); Belhaven University (philosophy); University of Southern Mississippi (philosophy); Mississippi State University (English). As for my professional interests, I study the trivium, semiotics, transhumanism, artificial intelligence, and anti-natalism. The last three are subjects of study not because I find the underlying philosophical foundations sound; rather, I study them because I think that these trends compose much of the unspoken philosophical and cultural milieu in which we live—and we ignore them to our peril. Apart from all of this, I can be found spending time with family and friends, training in Brazilian jiu-jitsu, and cooking, usually Thai.

- Experience with Meridian

Meridian is the first Mississippi city in which I lived, and it is the one in which I currently live. I have lived in Meridian, on and off, for twenty-one years. In particular, I am part of the growing movement that lives downtown.

- View of downtown Meridian

Given that I live in downtown Meridian, I am very partial. Unless I were to have a family or wanted yard space, I cannot see myself living anywhere else in Meridian. Though downtown still does not have everything I would like to see (namely, a small grocery store, a coffee

shop, and a pizzeria—hint, hint), everything that it does offer is within walking distance. I think that downtown is the heart of Meridian. Ideally, most downtown spaces should serve that function.

While recent trends have led to many moving to the county (AKA: white flight), along with the relocating/creating of businesses to accommodate those moving trends, there has been a resurgence of consumer and cultural interest in downtown—one that I hope will bring more people, namely families, who want to live downtown and businesses to accommodate that growing population.

- Impact of The MAEEX

The first few weeks, thus far, have brought many people; I have heard as many as five thousand people. However, I do not know if most of those people are Meridian residents or not. My hope is that this will bring people worldwide, especially Europeans and East Asians, who often have a better appreciation for Mississippi's cultural contributions than do Mississippians themselves.

Given the sleek modernistic beauty of the building itself and the many opportunities it will provide in terms of exhibits, lectures, concerts, and parties, I believe that the MAEEX will be a boon to Meridian, Lauderdale County, and Mississippi. However, I also know how fickle Meridianites can be, so I will remain cautiously hopeful.

- Business impact.

I work part-time at the downtown Thai restaurant (in addition to teaching at the local community college), so I suppose I can offer an answer. I think perhaps the biggest boon will be an increase in weekend traffic and commerce. As someone who has lived downtown, off and on, for the past six years, I can attest that weekend life has significantly matured. When I first moved downtown, I would ride my bike on Sundays because I could count on downtown's not having any traffic. Unfortunately, now I would not dare to do that, given that most drivers still drive as if they were in the county. I suppose, however, that I will sacrifice my Sunday bike rides for the sake of Meridian's growth.

- Commuting.

Whenever possible, I prefer to walk, especially, for all the obvious reasons, if I have been drinking. We now have both Uber and Lyft. In fact, one of my neighbors is an Uber driver. I welcome these businesses because, for too long, the local taxi cab company was the only game in town, and that company knew it—with the predictable results, e.g., making people wait obscenely long for drivers.

Given that the interstate cuts through Meridian, I do not expect much to change regarding an already heavily-used interstate. Perhaps, though, the Meridian airport may find more users.

Train and bus services continue to be popular.

- Looking into the Future.

Parking, as has been brought up by many others, remains a problem. While we do have parking structures, realistically speaking, most people will not want to walk the extra four or five blocks, especially at night. Also, given the trends in growing vehicular size, road and parking spaces that may have sufficed for most vehicles twenty years ago no longer work for today's tanks. In addition, and I do not know how else to state this, pedestrians need to be more aggressive and confrontational. From my experiences, most people still drive as if they are in the county, showing very little regard for other drivers or pedestrians. People continue to speed, not use turn signals, randomly stop in the street, run stop signs, park poorly, violate crosswalk space, not give pedestrians the right of way, etc. Granted, I do not know how pedestrians can do such without endangering their lives, so I cannot say what we can do to make drivers more cautious. Perhaps one thing that we can do is lobby for speed bumps. I have noticed recently that downtown Hattiesburg, MS, features speed bumps, and these bumps greatly help to decrease speed, making its downtown a much safer place.

How will these viewpoint, both photographic and speculative, match reality as it evolves? Will they, in fact, help to shape that evolution? We plan to take the Guide and offer it to others to enhance the continuing, growing record of viewpoints. Stay tuned as we track the elements of this initial Time Capsule, in the physical and cultural landscapes!

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*Disclosure: William E. Arlinghaus is sole owner of the Brickhaus Brewtique, L.L.C. Sandra L. Arlinghaus, William C. Arlinghaus, and William E. Arlinghaus are co-owners of the land parcel housing the Brickhaus Courtyard.

5. Regional. *Mississippi Brew, by County: Wet or Dry?*

William E. Arlinghaus and Sandra L. Arlinghaus

In 1933, when the 18th Amendment was repealed, some states maintained statewide temperance laws in order to continue prohibition. The State of Mississippi, the last dry state in the nation, ended prohibition in 1966. Three states, Mississippi, Kansas, and Tennessee, remain entirely dry by default: counties specifically must authorize the sale of alcohol in order for it to be legal and subject to state liquor control laws (information reinforced in conversation with John Morgan, Magnolia Beverage Co.). In these states, counties need to file paper work, and have it approved, to change their status so that they can legally serve alcoholic beverages. The map in Figure 5.1 shows the official State of Mississippi map illustrating which counties are 'wet' and which are 'dry' as of 2017. The laws, definitions, and regulations surrounding the sale of alcohol in Mississippi are complex; the reader interested in the legal conditions is advised to read the voluminous documentation in this document available online (Department of Revenue, State of Mississippi, <http://www.dor.ms.gov/ABC/Pages/default.aspx>).

In a nutshell, 'beer' (only less than or equal to 10.3% alcohol by volume) and 'light wine' (wine coolers and such with less than or equal to 6.25% alcohol by volume—'near wine') may be sold on a license issued by a municipality and are not regarded as 'alcohol' in the same way that regular wine and hard liquor are. A craft beer bar, with only a 'beer' license may sell only beer that is less than or equal to 10.3% alcohol by volume.

The map in Figure 5.1 shows the pattern of 'wet' and 'dry' by county for alcohol; the map in Figure 5.3 shows a similar pattern for beer and light wine. We begin by considering the map for alcoholic beverages.

Alcoholic Beverages

It might come as no surprise that the counties directly adjacent to the Mississippi River, the western boundary of the state, are all 'wet'. So too are the counties directly adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. These are counties that have long seen commercial boat transportation going past them, and in some sense passing through them, as folks from disparate locales traverse these great waterways and demand items to which they have become accustomed elsewhere. Many of these counties also house businesses, such as casinos, where one would expect to be able to purchase alcohol. The completely 'dry' counties tend to be those without such activity where local social activity is, perhaps, centered in various Protestant-denominational churches. What stands out as interesting, are the counties that are part wet and part dry: a tug of war between competing forces. What are the stories or reasons behind these splits: real or speculative? We consider this competition, briefly, on a county-by-county basis below, and enclose, to facilitate the discussion, a map of Mississippi that shows county boundaries and county seat place names (Figure 5.2).

Wet/Dry Map for Alcoholic Beverages

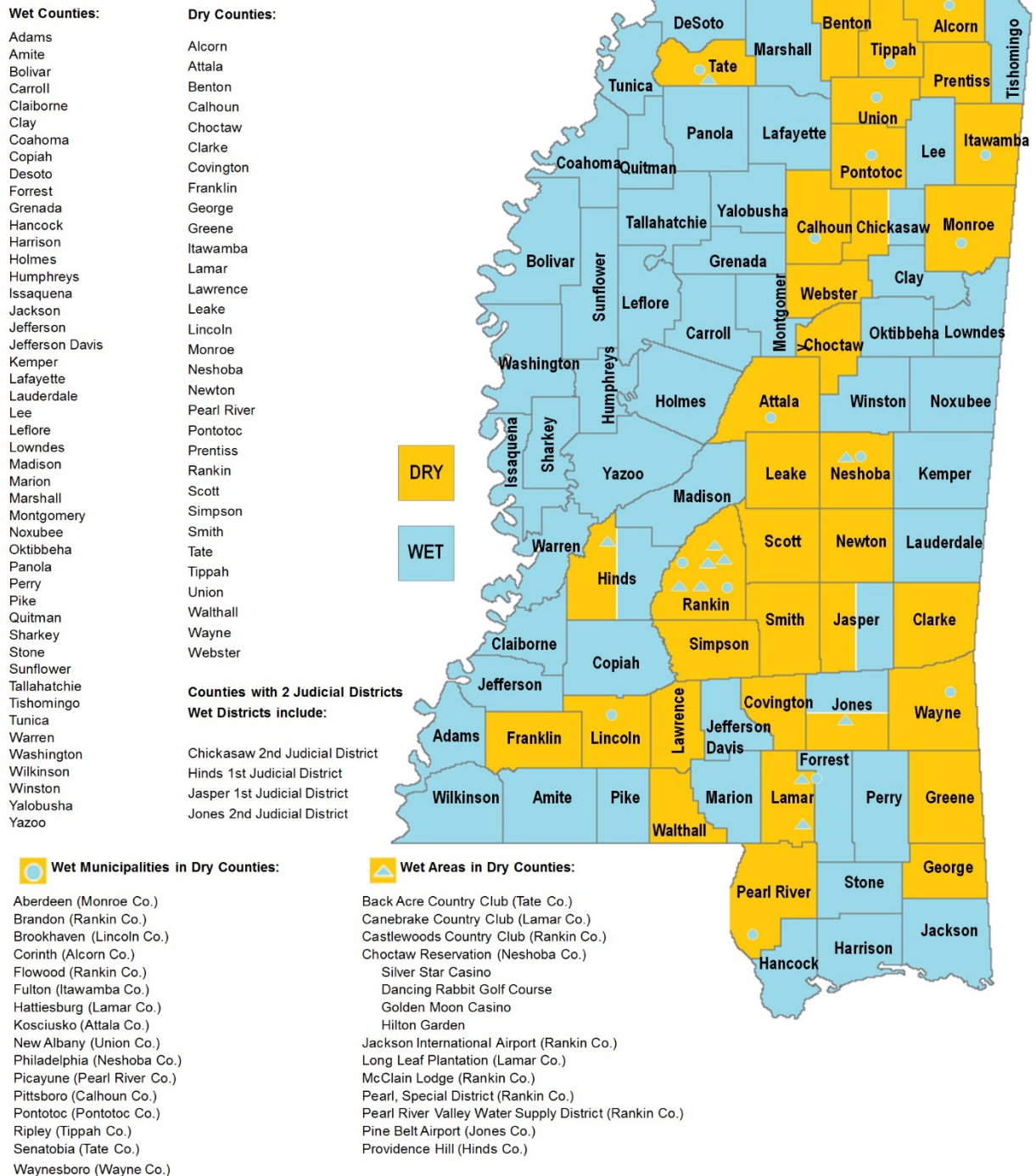


Figure 5.1. Wet/dry map for alcoholic beverages. Source: Department of Revenue, State of Mississippi. <http://www.dor.ms.gov/ABC/Pages/Wet-Dry-Map.aspx>

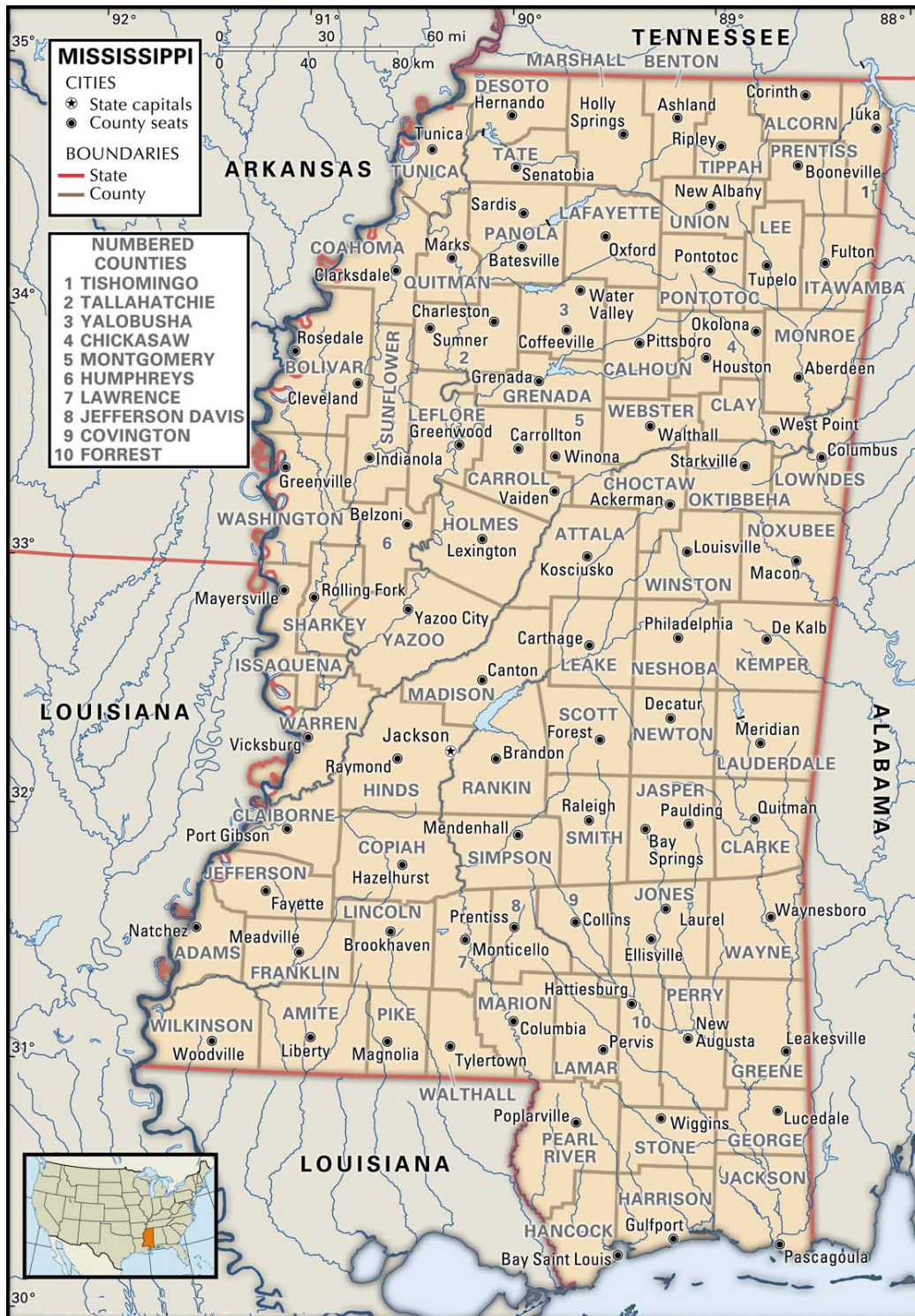


Figure 5.2. Mississippi by county. Source: MapsOfUS.org

<https://www.mapofus.org/mississippi/>

In some cases, the explanations appear to be relatively straightforward. There are three country clubs located in counties that are basically ‘dry’: Back Acre in Tate County, Canebrake in Lamar County, and Castlewoods in Rankin County. There are also other ‘wet’ areas in each of these three counties. In Tate County, Senatobia, the County Seat, is also ‘wet’. Tate, along with DeSoto and Tunica (home to a large casino) Counties, are part of the Memphis metro area. Perhaps proximity to Memphis makes the ‘moist’ character of this county understandable. Then again, perhaps the fact that Senatobia is the County Seat suggests that the clustered municipal authorities see merit in becoming ‘wet’ as a way to enhance the local economy, or some other reason.

Indeed, many of the other ‘moist’ counties appear to follow the pattern that the entire county is ‘dry’, but the County Seat is ‘wet’. Those counties, as they appear on the map, are (Table 5.1):

County	County Seat	Locale
Monroe	Aberdeen	Northeast
Lincoln	Brookhaven	Southwest
Alcona	Corinth	Northeast
Itawamba	Fulton	Northeast
Attala	Kosciusko	Central
Union	New Albany	Northeast
Calhoun	Pittsboro	Northeast
Pontotoc	Pontotoc	Northeast
Tippah	Ripley	Northeast
Wayne	Waynesboro	Southeast

Table 5.1. Mississippi counties that are otherwise ‘dry’ but have a ‘wet’ county seat.

The largest cluster is in the Northeast; perhaps adjacency fosters adoption of process. The remaining counties appear more complex to consider.

- Pearl River County: Picayune, a small city in Pearl River County, is the only ‘wet’ town in this otherwise ‘dry’ county (even the county seat of Poplarville is dry). According to Picayune’s own website, <http://www.picayune.ms.us/> ,

“Being 40 miles from the hustle and bustle of New Orleans and the big gaming action of the Mississippi Gulf Coast, we are strategically located to offer the best of both worlds: a hometown atmosphere and easy access to the busy world.”

One might consider that Picayune falls more under the social and economic influence of New Orleans and the Gulf Coast than it does under those of the rest of this ‘dry’ county.

- Neshoba County: In this dry county, the Choctaw Reservation, including two casinos, a golf course, and a hotel are 'wet'. In addition, the county seat of Philadelphia is also 'wet'. Philadelphia, to the north and west of Meridian, has a history deeply rooted in the Choctaw people and Trail of Tears as well as in the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philadelphia, Mississippi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philadelphia,_Mississippi)). The Neshoba County Fair is legendary not only in the Deep South but also has served as an attraction for major, national level, conservative politicians to visit.
- Rankin County: Jackson, the State Capital, is in Hinds County, close to its eastern border with Rankin County's western border. There are seven 'wet' areas/towns within Rankin County listed on the map in Figure 5.1. The municipalities of Brandon and Flowood are both upscale communities in the Jackson metro area. Brandon is the county seat of Rankin County (<https://www.brandonms.org/>). Flowood is classified as a 'resort' area, as are Brandon and the Pearl districts, allowing the sale of liquor by the glass in hotels and restaurants ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flowood, Mississippi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flowood,_Mississippi)). Beyond those, liquor is sold both at the airport near Jackson and at a Country Club. According to Rankin's website, *"Rankin County is one of the fastest growing counties in Mississippi. Located east of Jackson and Hinds County, the half-rural/half-urban county has seven incorporated cities. Surrounded by national forests, a 33,000 acre man-made reservoir, and the 2nd largest river in the state (the Pearl River), Rankin County offers a multitude of outdoor and recreational activities."*
- Lamar County: In Lamar County, Longleaf Plantation and Canebrake Country Club are both 'wet'. Longleaf's website states its mission as (<http://longleafplantation.net/>):

"A sportsman's respite true to the tradition of the Old South and a time when gentlemen would gather together and indulge in lively sport, impeccable Southern cuisine, much needed relaxation, and all-around camaraderie, culminating with the classic Bobwhite Quail Hunt as the apex of the festivities. Longleaf Plantation pays homage to these rich days of old, and then some, making it the perfect retreat for business, pleasure, or both."

Canebrake Country club, in Hattiesburg, boasts a championship 18 hole golf course and other amenities <http://www.clubcorp.com/Clubs/Canebrake-Country-Club> . Its name is interesting. The Timber Rattlesnake, with a broad range including throughout the Deep South, is called the Canebrake Rattlesnake there. Canebrake also refers to an area within a forest that is clear of trees and on which 'cane' (such as bamboo) plants grow. It is an interesting word with interesting spelling of 'brake'. In a recent conversation with [Andrew Godley](#), owner of Parish Brewing Co. in Broussard Louisiana, we discovered that their '[Canebrake](#)' beer is named for the clearing growing cane; indeed, this signature brew has an image of cane plants growing in a clearing as artwork on the container.

Another oddity in Lamar County is the area that appears to lie in two counties, Lamar and Forrest: that is the city of Hattiesburg, the largest city in southern central Mississippi and home to University of Southern Mississippi (originally Mississippi Normal College)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hattiesburg, Mississippi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hattiesburg,_Mississippi) .

There are also counties in Figure 5.1 that are separated along Judicial District boundary lines. Chickasaw and Jasper Counties are simply split down the middle, one side 'wet' and one side 'dry'. In Hinds County, the Eastern half is wet: the Eastern half contains Jackson, the state capital. In addition, there is one small wet area inside the dry Western half, representing the Providence Hill Farm Sporting Club <http://www.providencehillfarm.com/> . In Jones County, a similar split occurs: here the northern half is wet and the southern half is dry in all but one place, the Pine Belt Airport, not far from the northern half of the county.

Beyond that, Clarke County, just south of Lauderdale County (county seat Meridian), only recently (since the map was made) became a wet county. On March 8, 2018, the first package store, selling alcohol, opened in its county seat of Quitman. The store is reflective of earlier times: its name is SpeakEasy and there are simulated bullet holes in its interior walls (WTOK TV evening news, March 8, 2018).

Beer and Light Wine

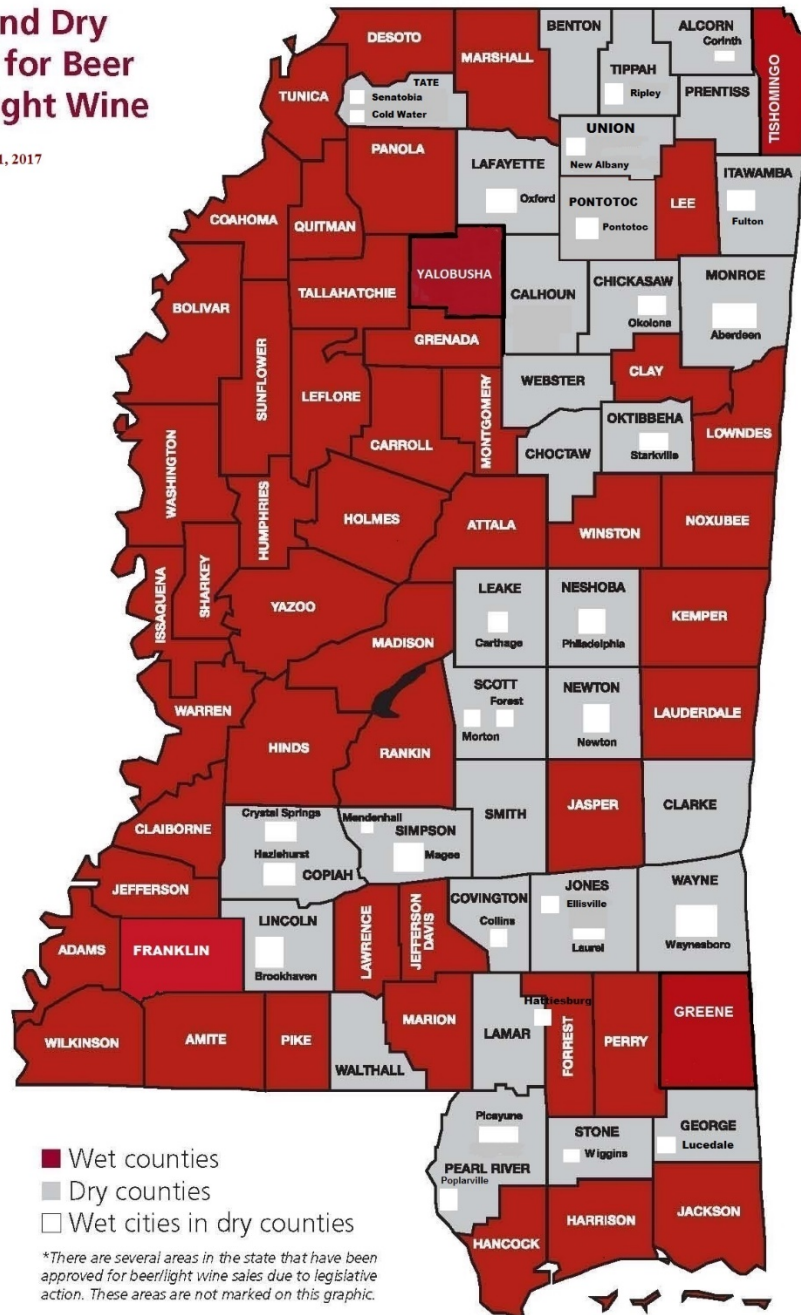
The map in Figure 5.3, showing wet / dry by county for beer and light wine closely parallels that of the map in Figure 5.1. The content may not be identical, but the ideas are parallel. Thus, the reader can consider a similar analysis of the content. Note, however, that in Pearl River County, the labels for Picayune and Poplarville are reversed; Picayune is in the south (rather than Poplarville) close to New Orleans and the Gulf Coast.

Conclusion

One straightforward conclusion to draw from consideration of the intricacies in these maps is that not only are the legal documents themselves complex and fragmented, but so too is the associated spatial pattern. Indeed, enforcement of compliance with the laws on the books in Mississippi, with regard to jurisdictional boundaries, is a nightmare compared to other states where all counties are 'wet'! Deeper questions and concerns might center on what impact substantial change to regulations could have on the state-wide cultural backdrop. Simplifying regulations, to make all counties 'wet' by default, would make enforcement easier and would enhance the business climate. However, would such superimposition of regulation change also create a form of acculturation that destroys the prevailing friendly, pleasant, and honest character default milieu? No doubt, time will tell what action, in fact, constitutes 'progress'.

Wet and Dry Areas for Beer and Light Wine

Updated May 1, 2017



REFERENCE GUIDE FOR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Figure 5.3. Wet/dry counties, sale of beer and light wine. Source: <http://www.dor.ms.gov/ABC/Pages/WetDryMap-Beer-Wine.aspx>

6. Global. *Project My Heart / Your Heart: *Announcing the Mississippi Connection.***

[Sandra L. Arlinghaus](#), [Kim A. Eagle](#), [Thomas C. Crawford](#), [E. Michael Purvis](#), [Matthew Ward](#),
Derek Haynes, Jay Crane

Project MyHeart / YourHeart, at the Frankel Cardiovascular Center of The University of Michigan, promotes the reuse of the existing pacemaker supply in the United States in developing nations. As that Project's website notes (<http://www.myheartyourheart.org/>):

"There is a great disparity between the high and low income countries in terms of pacemaker and defibrillator availability. Each year 1-2 million individuals worldwide die due to a lack of access to pacemakers and defibrillators. Meanwhile, almost 90% of individuals with pacemakers would donate their device to others in need if given the chance. The [Frankel Cardiovascular Center](#) has been conducting a series of research projects aiming to establish pacemaker and defibrillator reuse as feasible, safe, and ethical means of delivering this life saving therapy to patients with no resources... We must never forget that at the foundation of each technological breakthrough is the need to improve humanity in all aspects of our society. Undoubtedly, pacemaker reuse can safely and effectively transform a currently wasted resource into an opportunity for a new life for many citizens in our world!"

Pacemakers are typically harvested from those who have recently passed away, while they are still in the funeral home. Individuals who wish to be cremated must have pacemakers removed; a pacemaker that passes through a crematorium may cause the crematorium to explode (Puddu, 2015). Thus, funeral homes are one good source of supply of used pacemakers.

However, as noted in the quotation above, there may be as many as 1 to 2 million, annually, whose lives might be enriched and lengthened by getting a pacemaker implanted. The demand side of this equation is huge. The supply side comes nowhere near matching the demand side. Since most people would voluntarily donate, the promotion of public awareness becomes critical, both at the local and global scales.

Dissemination of selected information regarding this project is linked to the Project My Heart Your Heart publications page on the website (<http://www.myheartyourheart.org/pub.html>). Of particular note in regard to widespread dissemination is the article in a special issue of *Scientific American* which makes special reference to My Heart Your Heart. Readers wishing further detail involving medical issues might refer to the 2017 article by Runge. Further, recent audio and video presentations on the BBC (Focus on Africa, 2018), following successful pacemaker implantations in Africa, will no doubt increase the global demand for pacemakers. According to Dr. Thomas Crawford, Project My Heart /Your Heart and Pace4Life travelled to Sierra Leone and to Kenya during February of 2018 where they implanted a total of 21 pacemakers and 1 defibrillator and also educated local cardiologists in the procedure. Response from the supply side becomes all the more critical!

In addition to the economics of supply and demand, there is also the environmental issue of recapturing a resource that otherwise winds up in the waste stream. While cremation mandates pacemaker retrieval, other forms of dealing with human remains do not. With full-body burial, for example, the pacemaker is typically not removed from the body but is buried along with it. Buried pacemakers are resources that are lost forever and the same lithium battery and sealant that might have caused crematorium explosion are now buried in the soil. Neither one of these is a good situation.

The Case of Mississippi

To consider enlarging the pacemaker supply, through public awareness, one approach might be to target regions in which the greatest percentage gain in pacemaker recovery is possible: in regions with low cremation rates and consequently high burial rates. At the State level, within the United States of America, the State of Mississippi has the lowest cremation rate (Figure 6.1, 2015, Kahn and Kirk). In Mississippi, cremation accounted for less than 10% of all processing of human remains while a nationwide level was at over 45% (2015, Kahn and Kirk). It was also the only state below the 10% level and on that metric is clearly the state in which biggest percentage gains through retrieval of pacemakers (otherwise lost and wasted) can be made.

A state-by-state map.

By Andrew Kahn

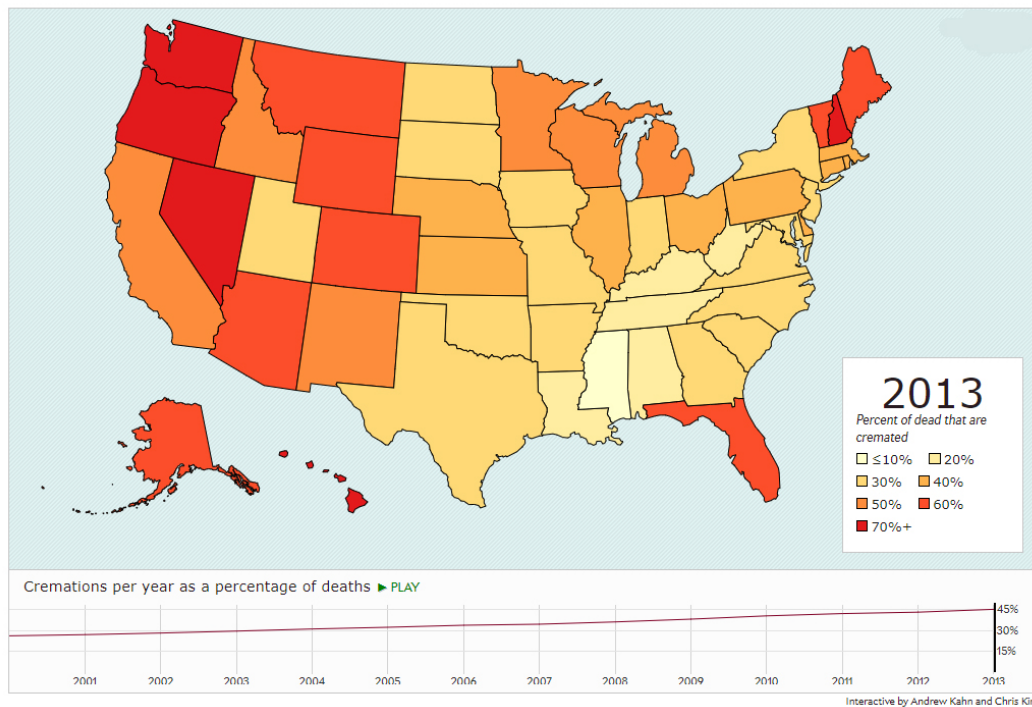


Figure 6.1. Mississippi has lowest cremation rate in the USA. Single screen capture.

This past year, a team of people, based in Meridian, Mississippi, have worked together to spread the word about pacemaker recycling to encourage those not selecting cremation to consider donating their used pacemakers after death. Arlinghaus assembled a team of people each with substantial contacts, but with small overlap (noted below) with each other.

- Edwin Michael Purvis, MD, is a cardiologist at the [Cardiovascular Institute of the South](#), and has interests in interventional as well as preventive cardiology.
- Matthew Ward, DO, Family Medicine, the [Free Clinic of Meridian](#). Matthew's population base may overlap, through the process of client referral, with that of Dr. Purvis.
- Derek Haynes, Pharm D., is a pharmacist at Walmart Supercenter where he comes in contact with a diverse set of individuals. Derek's target population base will of course overlap some of that of Drs. Purvis and Ward.
- Jay Crane. Jay is a native of Meridian. He owns Magnolia Cemetery and has years of experience in the local death care industry, in both the cemetery and funeral businesses. Jay's population base may overlap with any of the three above.

Each team member was given a supply of business cards to distribute that shows contact information for MyHeart / YourHeart so that interested donors can proceed on their own (Figure 6.2). The team made, and continues to make, the cards available to individuals they come in contact with.



Figure 6.2. Business card, designed by Arlinghaus employing official MyHeart / YourHeart logo, being distributed to promote awareness in Meridian and elsewhere. Please feel free to download it and print it out and distribute in your own community. Please let us know if you do so; we like to track progress.

Abstractly viewed, this process is an exercise in the diffusion of information across a mean information field (MIF), with the 'seed' original adopters the team in Meridian (1967, Hägerstrand). As the MIF fills in, the process will be monitored and reported (2013, Arlinghaus and Kerski) . We are at the beginning.

Next steps...

1. As the Mississippi outreach moves forward, we plan to track diffusion of this innovation and report on it in subsequent issues of *Solstice*.
2. With the substantial body of literature about My Heart Your Heart available elsewhere, coupled with success from the Mississippi group, we plan to reach out to encourage the State of Mississippi to include a mark on driver's licenses for pacemaker (or other artificial organ) donation in much the way they currently provide opportunity for natural organ donation after death.
3. Carry the idea in 2. forward to other states to try to establish a national level program for artificial organ donation, perhaps through an assimilation of states, using marks on state-issued identification cards.

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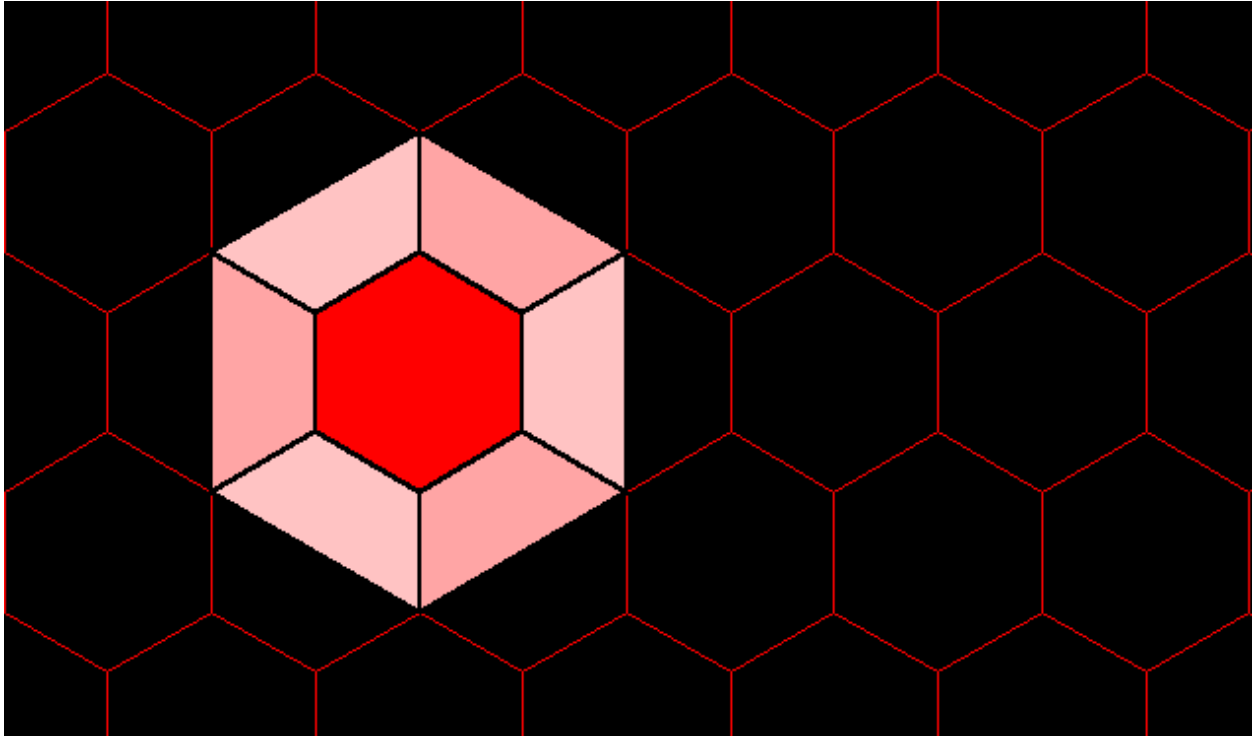
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*If you are interested in being a part of this program, please download the [legal consent](#) for device explantation and donation. Follow this link to [request a postage-paid shipping box](#) or envelope in order to send the device to the University of Michigan free of charge. Thank you for your compassion.

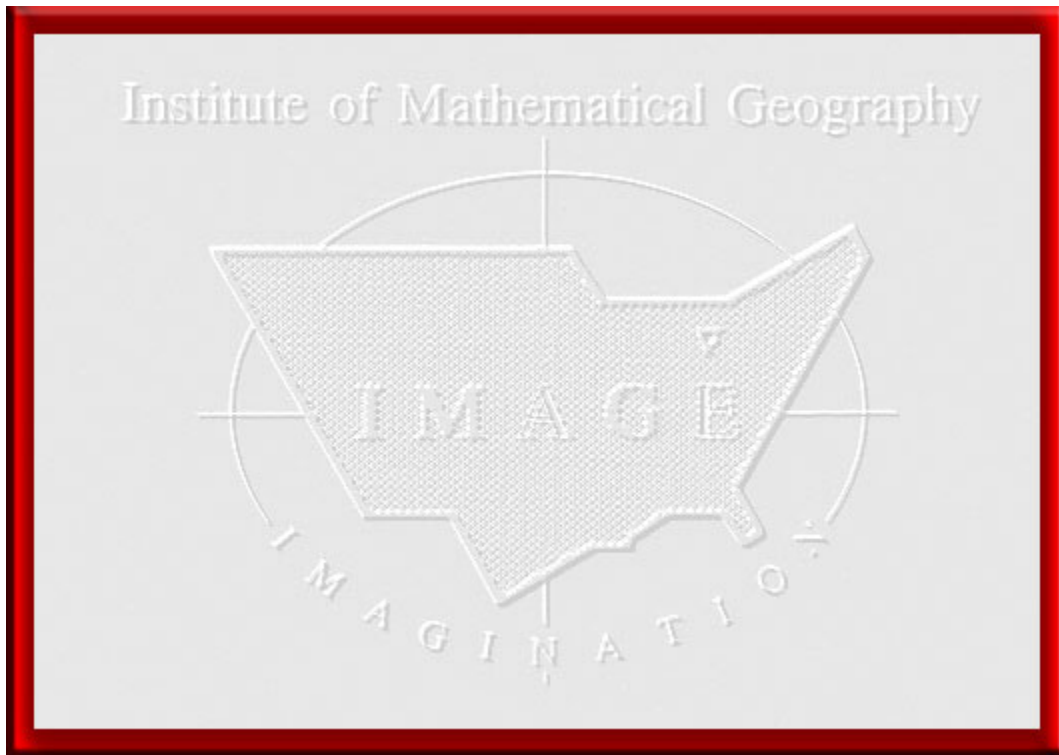


An animated version of the above image (a single screen capture) is attached within the pdf; it represents the mission of IMAge, in fusing content from distinct, but overlapping disciplines.

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Original logo designed by Sandra L. Arlinghaus and stylized and redrafted by Allen K. Philbrick.