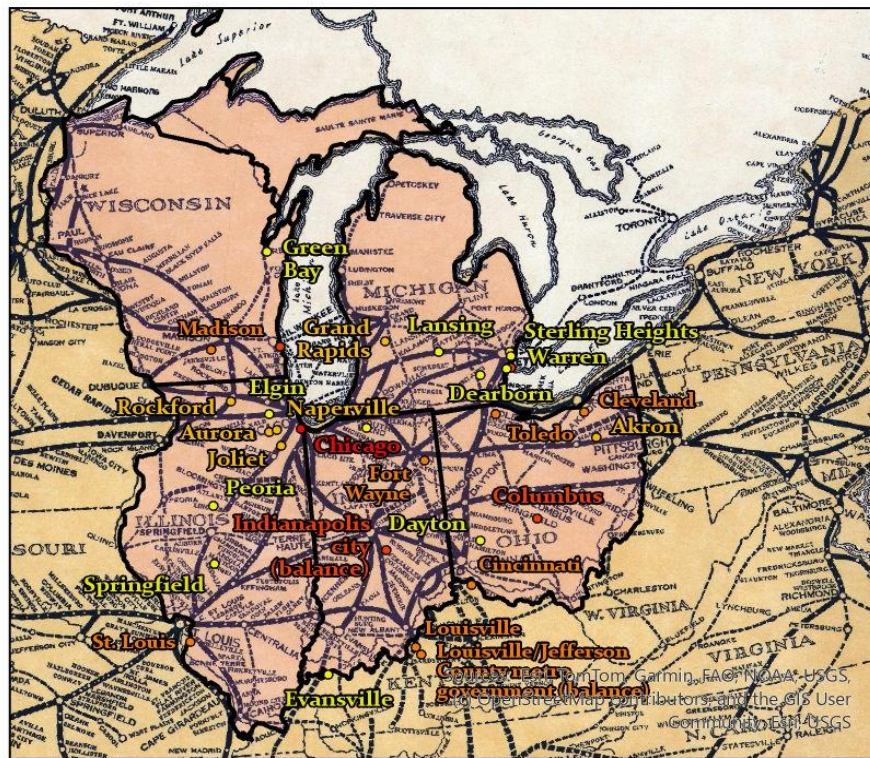
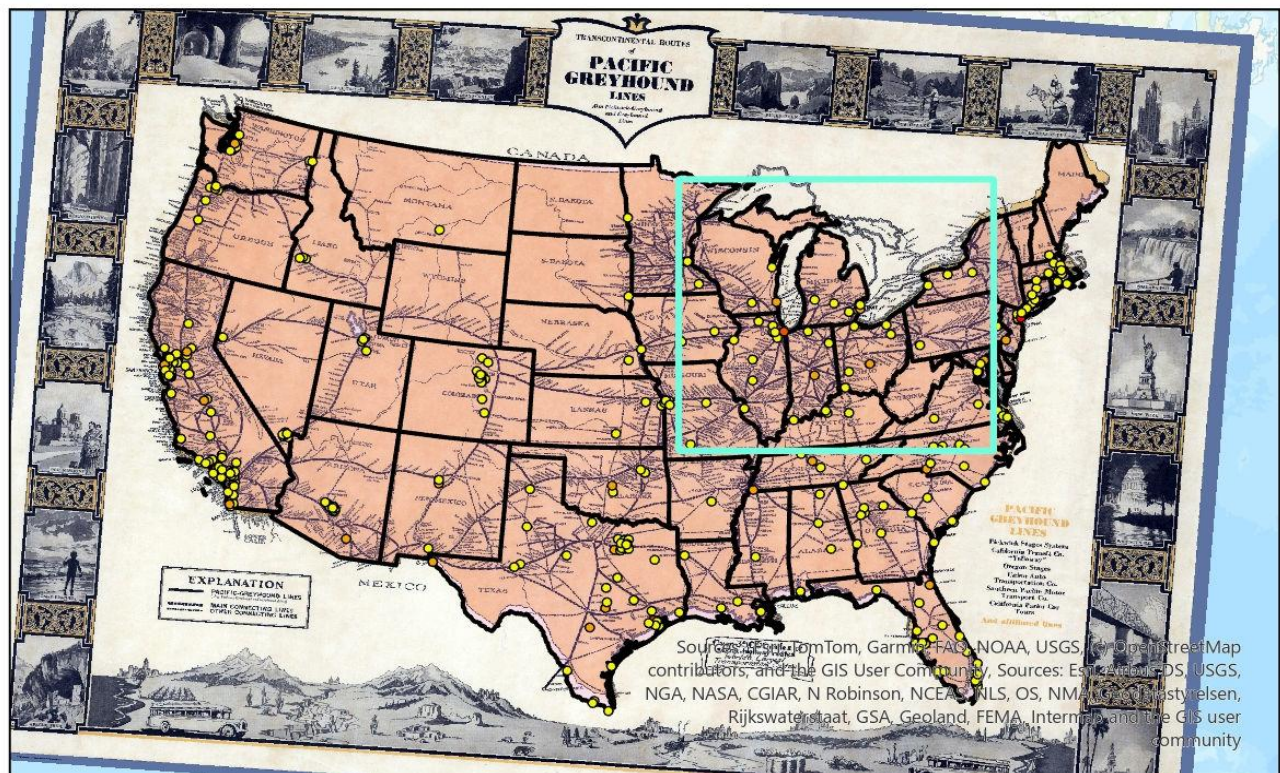


Historic Greyhound Bus Lines (1935) and Present Day Major Cities (2020)

By Alyson Newsome



Legend	
Highly Populated Cities in the Great Lakes Region	
2020 Total Population	
●	103453 - 139387
●	139388 - 198917
●	198918 - 386884
●	386885 - 905748
●	905749 - 2746388
Highly Populated Cities in the USA	
2020 Total Population	
●	100011 - 508090
●	508091 - 1608139
●	1608140 - 3898747
●	3898748 - 8804190



3. A paragraph/list (150 words maximum) explaining your map and your interpretation of the results. What types of towns and cities could we visit using the 1935 Greyhound bus routes? What types of towns and cities would we miss?

My map compares the 1935 bus routes to present-day major cities, displaying whether the bus routes would be able to serve and connect population centers today. I specifically chose to focus in on the Great Lakes region because the Greyhound bus routes actually serve the area's major population centers fairly well. I assume that this is because cities like Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Indianapolis were manufacturing hubs, and so the lines translate fairly well and they've remained well-populated. On both a national and regional scale, the map misses a lot of rural locations and some smaller cities (Such as locations in Maine, Vermont and much of the non-coastal Western United States), but overall the bus network would not do a poor job hitting major cities today and connecting major transportation centers with high populations.

4. A paragraph/list (150 words maximum) explaining the georeferencing and raster projection. How did you choose your control points? Did you have trouble minimizing error? Why?

Georeferencing the 1935 Greyhound map on a national scale was quite difficult and it did require a lot of effort and troubleshooting to get my map relatively aligned. I mainly placed my control points along the outer edges of the U.S., such as the tip of Florida, points of Texas and Maine, the side of the West Coast, and the Canadian border. This approach led to quite a few distortions in the interior of the map, so I had to go in again and set a few control points within the map. However, this was also not that helpful and my map still ended up a bit distorted. In contrast, georeferencing for my map of the Great Lakes region was much easier and I had a smaller area to work with so I could avoid a lot of large-scale distortion while adding more control points. Of course, there are still errors in the Great Lakes map, but overall it seems more aligned than the national map.

5. A paragraph/list (150 words maximum) that explains the visual elements of your map. Why did you choose those elements? Why did you choose that symbology? Why did you choose that line thickness and color?

To emphasize my area of focus in the Great Lakes region, I outlined the states in black and added a pink, sheer overlay so that viewers could tell that this was the region of interest while making sure all of the historic map lines could be seen. On both maps, I used point data to represent "major cities" where the majority of people are living (population over 100,000). The points follow a color gradient, with bright yellow indicating cities near 100,000 and shifting to red as population size increases. On the Great Lakes map, I color-matched the labels to this gradient to better distinguish city populations.

References

USA Major Cities Feature Service (2022) [U.S. Census Bureau 2020]

https://services.arcgis.com/P3ePLMYs2RVChkJx/arcgis/rest/services/USA_Major_Cities_FeatureServer [March 2025]