

Instructions for using the NYSGA database on Numbers

There are two files which need to be used together, Through2006.numbers

<http://ottohmuller.com/nysga2ge/Through2006.numbers>

and kml_header_2019.kml

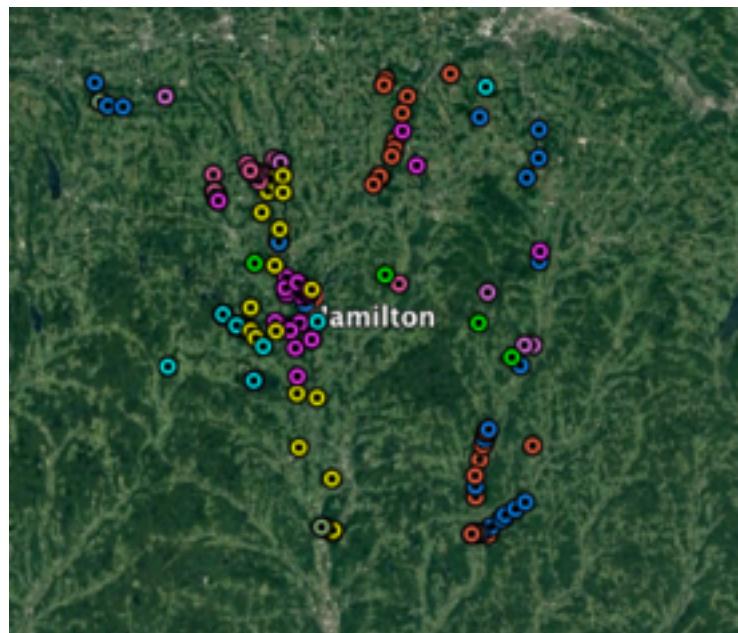
http://ottohmuller.com/nysga2ge/kml_header_2019.kml

There is a little manipulation required, but the result is a found set of placemarks showing field trip routes and locations of stops and views from 1956 to 2006.

All the data exists in column K, labeled "kml out5" on the table, which you will use to export it, but the other columns are there so that users can use the filters in Numbers to narrow their searches effectively.

Location Limited Example: You wish to explore stops in the area of Hamilton, NY.

1. Use Google Earth to find Hamilton's coordinates: 42.82, -75.54.
2. You wish to limit your search to 15 miles in both the N-S and E-W direction. Go to the top of the worksheet and put these numbers into the correct cells. This tells you the numbers to put into the Latitude and Longitude search fields of the table.
3. Click on Sort & Filter, and then on Filter. Next click on Add a Filter, and then select Column K. Click the "123" button and select "Between" and then put in the numbers. This gives you 127 placemarks in column K.
4. Copy and paste them into the space near the very bottom of the TextEdit file:
kml_header_2019.kml
in between the lines saying <Schema> and </Document>. That file is 10 pages long before you paste, 90 pages long after you paste.
5. Save this file as a .kml file to your desktop, using any name other than kml_header_2019.kml
6. Open it in Google Earth. You should get something like:



Field Trip Limited Example: You wish to follow the routes Ernie Muller took during the 1964 NYSGA meeting in Syracuse.

1. Use the filter for Column C, "year", go down to where it says, "Choose One" and pick "Equals", and then type in "1964".

2. Next use the filter for Column F, "leader" and type "Muller" in the search field. This should result in 106 records from trips B and D.

3. Copy the cells under K, Copy and paste them into the space near the very bottom of the

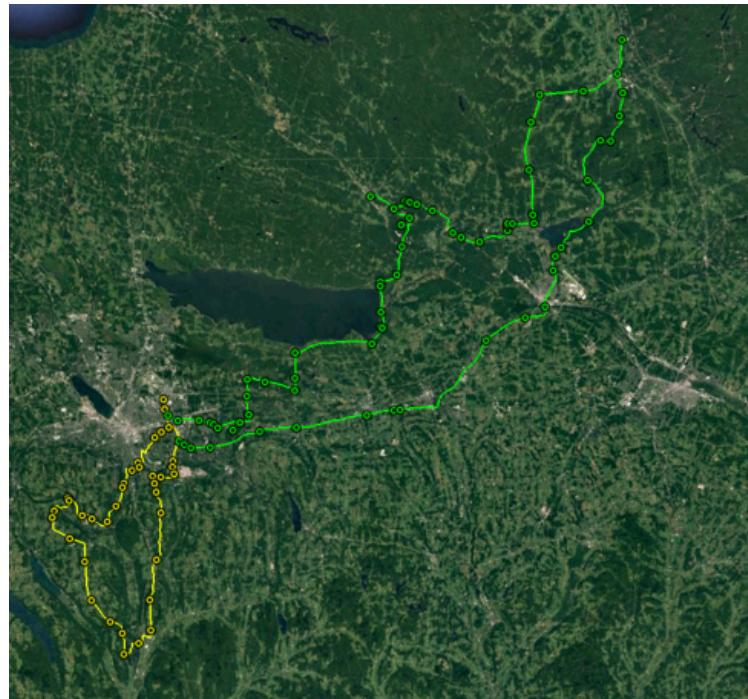
TextEdit file:

kml_header_2019.kml
in between the lines
saying <Schema> and </
Document.

4. Save this as a .kml
file with your own
name, perhaps,
"Muller1964.kml".

5. Open it in Google
Earth. You should get
something like:

Normal text searches in
column K result in 103
hits for "esker," 50
hits for "phlogopite,"
183 for "archean" and
16 for "sewage" as many
sub-disciplines of
geology are
represented.



There are a few
convenient search terms
which may help some
users:

Any fossil name which
was italicized in the
description was given <i> </i> tags, so searching column K for <i> will
result in the 553 placemarks where fossils were identified at the
species level. The tag was used for other italicized words, such
as living plant species, etc. _n find any subscripts and ⁿ any
superscripts, so to find carbon dioxide, search for CO₂, and
a fold generation can be found with F₁.

Quadrangle Names are found by searching in column I, called Quad Name
in the table. These are USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles. Often
geologists work in areas restricted to certain quads.