



portions with scissors and tape by geometrical techniques described in [1]. By further techniques (also outlined in [1]) the sections are assembled into a proportionate, closed shape that is then marked with an internal grid of latitude and longitude. A magnetic board assists the process of assembly but otherwise the method relies on the same projection geometry means and methods available since Renaissance times for drawing architectural perspectives, and used by Mercator to prepare his map of 1569 [6] (see Figure 3). The document is then scanned and photomosaics may be placed using the graticule grid as benchmark.



**Figure 3:** Assembling the map seen in Figure 2. Note at left the physical model marked with boundaries for tracing. (Photo credit M. Mader.)

**References:** [1] Clark P.E. and Clark C.S. (2013) “Constant-Scale Natural Boundary Mapping to Reveal Global and Cosmic Processes” *SpringerBrief*, 116 pp.; [2] Sierks et al. (2015) *Science*, 347, DOI: 10.1126/science.aaa1044; [3] Lamy et al. (2007) *Space Science Reviews* 128, 23-66; [4] El-Maarry M.R. (2016) personal communication; [5] Clark C.S., Clark P.E. and Stooke P.J. (2016) *LPS XLVII*, Abstract #1044 E-POSTER; [6] Boyer C.B. (1968) “A History of Mathematics,” *PUP*, p. 329.