

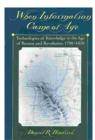
Descriptive \rightarrow Scientific Cartography

Prior to the 1600's cartography was merely descriptive. Advances in calculating location on the planet made it scientific.

- Triangulation over large distances from a known base measure.
- Using the moons of Jupiter to establish longitude on land.
- Using accurate time pieces to establish longitude at sea.
- Accurately measuring depth and altitude, and representing them on maps.

The same has now occurred with domain mapping.

- The descriptive has become methodologically rigorous.
- We have more accurate views and there are evolving conventions.



Headrick, Daniel R. (2000). When Information Came of Age: Technologies of Knowledge in the Age of Reason and Revolution, 1700-1850. New York: Oxford University Press.

