

Captain John Smith and John Ogilby. "One of the two Dutch ambassadors, Augustine Herrman, who had been quick to point out the deficiencies of Philip Calvert's maps in 1659, was persuaded to return to Maryland to reside and to draw his own map of the province. More than a decade later he finished his assignment, and in 1673, it was published and offered for sale. It was a singular achievement and made Herrman Maryland's first cartographer. His superb map provided a model for future map makers that would be copied extensively, with and without acknowledgment, for generations to come. Herrman first offered to map the Chesapeake for the Dutch in a letter to the governor of New Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant, written in October 1659, in which he mentioned the need for a good map of the area." [Papenfuse, Coale, et al. p.65] Herrman, turned away by the Dutch, perhaps for the lack of funding such an endeavor, offered to make an accurate map of Maryland in exchange for a 20,000 acre grant of land in Cecil County. It took Herrman ten years to survey and construct the map. Captain John Smith's maps of the Chesapeake Bay may have served as reference for the construction of Herrman's map, but Smith's maps were not considered to be geographically accurate. Therefore, a completely new and accurate survey of the area was desperately needed. With the state-of-the-art surveying science of the period, Herrman was able to