

determine latitude with fair accuracy, but longitude presented problems.

The improvement in longitudinal accuracy of maps and charts would have to await the development of a reliable seagoing chronometer. The first instrument to meet this requirement was completed in 1735 by John Harrison of Yorkshire, England, thus enabling mariners and surveyors to determine longitude accurately. It may be coincidental that the first major resurvey of the Chesapeake Bay area by Hoxton in 1735 is marked by the introduction of this reliable seagoing chronometer. Until the time of Hoxton's survey, Herrman's map was copied and his geographical knowledge of Maryland was widely disseminated through derivatives, thus establishing Herrman's 1673 map as the mother map of the 17th century for the Chesapeake Bay region. It is also interesting to note that the diffusion of geographic information was not hampered by the acquisition of a fourteen year license, similar to a copyright of the Herrman map.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

Geographers and Cartographers need to know more about the validity of maps as documents so they can assess and attempt to correct for any distortion in the historical