

information mapped. It is generally accepted in historical cartography that the Augustine Herrman's 1673 map is a classical example of a mother map of the Chesapeake Bay region. J. Keith's, "Augustine Herrman, Maryland's First Mapmaker", R. Morrison's, "On The Map, Maryland And The Chesapeake Bay", and E. Papenfuse's, "The Hammond-Harwood House Atlas of Historical Maps Of Maryland...", among some other sources, refer to the Herrman 1673 map as the most accurate map of the Middle Atlantic colonies published in the seventeenth century. However, the literature does not reveal the degree to which the Herrman map influenced the cartography of the Chesapeake Bay, nor it's accuracy of geographical information. Therefore, the problem in historical cartography is determining the reliability of Herrman's map on the cartography of the Chesapeake Bay and establishing the full extent of its influence upon the mapping of this region. The temporal and spatial impact of this map is traced by comparative cartographic techniques. of its geographical information among the European nations of this period is studied.

The comparative cartographic technique is also useful in evaluating the accuracy aspect of historical maps. The best-fit method is employed in this study as a comparative cartographic analysis. As Chardon (1982) indicated that if a surveyor's intent is essential for a valid