

carto-genetic³ methodology for identifying traits of a mother map, as introduced by Harley. Until the 1960's, historical cartography's traditional concepts limited the development and the scope of this branch of geographic study. Since the 1960's shift to quantitative studies in geography, new concepts have expanded the methods used in historical cartographic research beyond the traditional studies that examined the temporal sequence and physical comparison of early maps and charts. Statistical methods and computer mapping techniques are incorporated into this study in an attempt to evaluate the accuracy of maps as historical documents.

This research attempts to broaden and augment the established constructs and scope of form, content, and symbology with an analytical approach which is lacking in previous research. This study will incorporate a best-fit analysis in the methodology along with the carto-genetic research in the examination of Augustine Herrman's map of 1673. Failing to employ comparative techniques in historical cartography is to ignore the basic principle that reliance in a historic document may change when it displays the examined and verified characteristics of a

³ Carto-genetics is the genealogical trace of comparative cartographic map elements or features that are identified through a long sequence of development in the variants (progeny or derivatives) of the mother map.