

(Figure 2).

THE MOTHER MAP CONCEPT

This study emphasizes and continues the approach of detailed cartographic element identification and analysis in historical cartographic research. The detailed technical evaluations, as suggested by Harley, must be included in comparative cartographic research to assist historians and geographers alike in determining the value of maps as historical source documents. Some of the current issues in historical cartography covering the early colonial period of America incorporate the analysis of mother maps in the middle Atlantic region. Explorations of the region in the 1600's and 1700's resulted in maps and charts that are now accepted as the progenitor to other mapping sources.

The literature reveals supporting claims to the acceptance of Herrman's map as a prime example of a mother map of the middle Atlantic region. In the illustrated collection, "The Hammond - Harwood House Atlas Of Historical Maps Of Maryland, 1608-1908", Papenfuse and Coale (p. 67) exclaim that "Cartographic knowledge of Maryland did not advance much beyond Herrman's map, except for Walter Hoxton's Chart of 1735, until the 1750's." The authors continue, "If Augustine Herrman profoundly influenced the mapping of Maryland, he was no less