

influential in the charting of the Chesapeake Bay. His publisher, John Seller, used a much reduced version of Herrman's map in the "Atlas Maritimus" published in 1675...." Since other mapmakers copied Herrman's map, in either partially or wholly for over 120 years, significant cultural and geographic perception changes to the Chesapeake region occurred, it is apparent that the Herrman Map of 1673 is a mother map. Papenfuse and Coale further support this statement by the comments evaluating a map (Figure 3) "... coauthored by William Fisher and John Thornton, who produced their own rendition of Herrman's map for the "The English Pilot, Fourth Book" in 1689. This particular chart would be used over and over again and would appear virtually unchanged in editions printed as late as 1794 by their eighteenth - century successor, Mount and Page." [Papenfuse and Coale, 1982 p.69]

THE PREVIOUS WORK IN THE FIELD

As mentioned in an earlier section of this study, a forerunner of the comparative study of early cartography may be traced to the early 15th century by the works of Andrea Bianco. [Skelton, 1965] In the 1920's, "The German geographer Max Eckert systematically analyzed the character and evolution of different types of map[s] and established genetic principles for their formal study."