

[Skelton, 1972 p.43] Many of these studies in comparative historical cartography were physical comparisons of a sequence of maps, explaining their differences in a description under each established chronological entry in a carto-bibliography. [Modelski, 1986] previously

Examples of the descriptive forms of comparative historical cartography of the Chesapeake Bay region can be found in C. Verner's, "Smith's Virginia and Its Derivatives" (1968), R. Morrison's "A Carto-bibliography of the Maryland-Chesapeake Region" (1982), and Papenfuse's and Coales "The Hammond-Harwood House Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland..." (1982). The technique of comparative analysis, as stated by Stevens, has become more "scientific". The methodology used in these studies is lacking the more analytical "scientific" approach, as presented in Harley's redeveloped concepts.

New concepts of the discipline, as mentioned in earlier sections of this study, have been suggested by Skelton as early as 1966, and expanded by Harley in 1968, and Woodward in 1974. These newly redefined concepts added to the traditional methodology are what can be considered as the current state of comparative historical cartography.

THE CURRENT STATE OF THE ART