

Atlantic region. The Augustine Herrman map of 1670 (published in 1673) is used as the bases for the research, since it is wholly unique and original, except for the Indian names that may have been borrowed from Captain John Smith's maps. Three major sources of maps of this period of Chesapeake exploration, are located at the Library of Congress, the Maryland Hall of Records, and the private collection of the Huntingfield Corporation, Rock Hall, Maryland. Other sources of information and collections found in atlases and catalogue publications among the individual map sheets comprise approximately 50 maps and charts identified as variant maps of the Herrman map (partially listed in the carto-bibliography), which make the resource pool for the analysis. The comparative cartographic technique using the best-fit method of the maps from the primary data set and contemporary nautical charts and digital data from U. S. Department of Commerce, NOAA/National Ocean Service generated the secondary data set for this research.

ESTABLISHED METHODOLOGY

The established methodology has been briefly described in prior chapters of this thesis. This section will detail the established methodology used in this study as introduced by Modelski in 1986. The procedure of this analysis follows and traces the genetic influence of a