

the variant or carto-genetically related maps. The characteristic "S" shape of the entire Delmarva peninsula and specific bends and bulges of the shoreline are typical genetic traits.

Two clear and strong genetic traits identified on Herrman's map that have been copied onto variant charts (for nearly 121 years), are classified as physical features. These two specific features are the double row of trees marking the 1668 boundary between Maryland's and Virginia's claim on the Delmarva peninsula, and the characteristic scalloped shaped shoals along the Atlantic shore of the Delmarva peninsula. However, the most copied carto-genetic feature of the Herrman's map contains the mistaken "Charles City County" for Charles County, which is further garbled or abbreviated as "Charles" (representing a city or town) and "City C." (representing a presumed county). These classifications of carto-genetic traits have been found and identified as late as 1794. Although the Thornton and Fisher map, published in "The English Pilot" in 1794, is clearly out of date for the middle of the eighteenth century, and represents superceded geographical information, it is a direct descendant and a close copy of the Augustine Herrman map.

Figure 15a. Identified Carto-Genetic Features  
(for more detail see Fig. 15a in pocket)