

technique of pattern deformation applied to the Mitchell map of 1755. "This technique [is] used to show the deformation present on Mitchell's map, as compared to an accurate modern map... the resulting pattern... will be [illustrates] the nature of the inaccuracy." [Petchenik, 1976 p.58] The areas of greatest distortion on the Mitchell map are possibly linked to the lack of geographical knowledge of remote interior lands of colonial America. Another new technique found in the literature relates to Dr. Alexander B. Taylor's adaption of the "calculus of variants" to the collation of place names, and so to the determining of genetic relationships, in a series of early maps. [Taylor, 1965] This is a statistical analysis of variant spelling of map nomenclature showing comparative map relationships. This technique is valuable as applied to this study, whereas, nomenclature variations and locational properties of place names are examined to show genetic relationships and map distortions. The theme of exploring the inaccuracies of historic maps using an analytical approach is identified in the literature. Roland Chardon's 1982 paper, "A Best-Fit Evaluation of DeBrahm's 1770 Chart of Northern Biscayne Bay, Florida," uses the comparative analytical method in his research. "The goal of this paper is to examine the