the two maps. "Starting again, but this time with the assumption that DeBrahm's prime surveying objectives — Dartmouth Inlet and Cape Florida — should also be the reference points, and that his 'true meridian' was correctly aligned,.... The fit was remarkable...."

[Chardon, 1982 p.55] Chardon's assessment of the DeBrahm's map had discovered meridional errors in the mainland orientation. The azimuthal error in the 'wrong meridian was determined by the best-fit adjustments which described the reliability of the DeBrahm map as a source of populating an environmental database for geographical comparisons. This best-fit technique was the basis for the accuracy assessment of the Herrman 1673 employed in this thesis.

The comparative analytical method in historical cartographic research is found throughout the current literature. Photogrammetric techniques and computer analysis were used in Scott Loomer's, "Mathematical Analysis Of Medieval Sea Charts." Here again, the theme of accuracies or inaccuracies of charts is the driving force behind this research. "What accounts for the accuracy of the portolan chart? What methods did the medieval chartmaker employ in constructing these charts? These questions have long interested cartographic historians. Although many theories have been proposed in