

were basically a Mercator projection, being correctly based on a relationship of bearings and distance. The adoption of the popular Mercator projection became the standard for mapping in the late sixteenth century and is still used for the contemporary nautical charting of today. Therefore, it is certain that Herrman's map was constructed utilizing Mercator's projection.

#### Control Points / Comparative Map Elements

For a comparative analysis, the identification of control points common to both the NOS data set and to the Herrman map needed to be established. Identified control points used consist of physiographic features - headland points, river confluences, river mouths, etc., and settlement locations. The distribution of the selected control points lie mainly along the longitudinal axis based on the premise that the greatest distortion exists along the Y axis of Herrman's map. The selection of settlement locations were identified by the similarity of the place names. Dissimilar place names of like geographic settlement locations found on the Herrman map and on contemporary maps were not included as part of the control point database. Physiographic features selected as control points were identified based on small geomorphological changes in the shoreline. The shoreline