features chosen as control points are selected in areas of little or no geomorphological displacement based on 150 years of evidence collected from NOAA/NOS. This is to provide a network of control points for the identification and establishment of map distortion, rather than control point movement (natural shoreline migration). The physiographic / shoreline control points selected have been examined and determined to have changed comparatively little at the map scale, based on research studies provided by NOAA and the Corps of Engineers. These shoreline movement studies used aerial photography and field surveys as far back as 1845. Maps showing the changes in mean high water shoreline were created at a scale of 1:24,000 (Figure 5). At this scale, the shoreline change for the approximately 150 year period was relatively small. At the scale of 1:372,250, Herrman's map is 64.5% smaller in scale than the NOAA/COE shoreline maps. Thus, even smaller amounts of shoreline movement would be perceptible on the Herrman map. Reducing these shoreline movement maps (Figures 6-9) to the digital map overlays of the Herrman's map and the contemporary NOS shoreline map of a scale of 1:675,000 reduces the change in shoreline depicted to virtually no graphic change in shoreline movement. Therefore, relatively little shoreline or physiographic feature movement of the selected control points has occurred since the time