

Herrman surveyed the Chesapeake Bay region. Consequently, any locational disagreements with modern surveys suggests map distortions rather than actual natural feature's (control point's) movement. The Best-Fit Method

The best-fit method uses physical realignment of the two superimposed maps, of uniform scale, based on the indicated projections. In this case, the Herrman map had only the latitude portion of the graticule for comparison. The best-fit of the longitude graticule was a combination of visual clues of the shoreline, and the alignment of the established latitude. An average shift in alignment for the entire map revealed similarities in the latitude, but distortions in the longitude (Figures 10 and 11). This method is rather quick and simple, however, obvious shortcomings are evident in this type of comparison. Constant local shifting is required to obtain a best-fit on a specific large scale geographic area. This is of little benefit when the purpose is to analyze the entire map's accuracy.

Local shifting of the map may not be the best method and redefining the scale of the map based on the analysis of the first file 'corrected' to the standard second file