

would be forced to look like the contemporary NOS nautical charts, thus defeating the propose of analysis. *relation*
Therefore, the Affine package was not utilized in this study's final analysis. *CONTROL POINTS*

*Representative set
of*

Relying on the aforementioned best-fit analysis of the comparison of the two overlays, certain statistical analysis could be made. For the distance measurements in the analysis of control points on different maps, the standard deviation is used as a measure of dispersion from a known control point on a map. For a set of control points, distance calculations were expressed in millimeters. For the set of ten identified control points, the mean, standard deviation, and correlation are calculated (Tables 2 and 3).

The measure of central tendency includes determining the average of the measured distances as treated in a set of data. This average indicates where the frequency distribution is centered and also presents the typical value of measurements for the control points (Table 2). In addition to establishing the average of the data set, it is important to establish the degree of variance about the calculated average. The control points were divided into two data sets to evaluate the distribution of error or distortion along both the x and y directions.