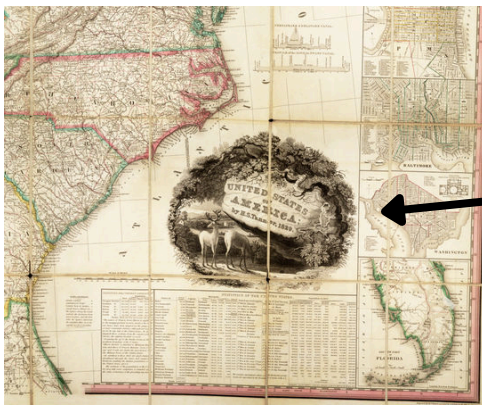


Anatomy of a Map



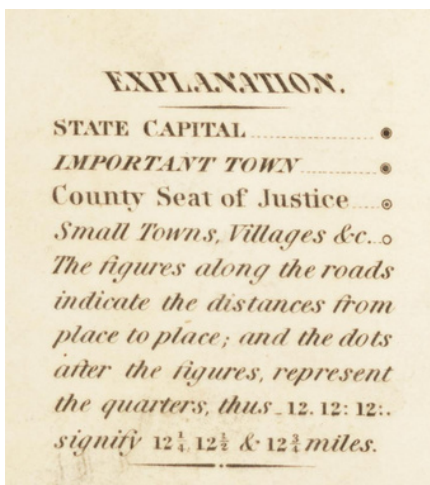
Title: The map's most prominent name. Usually appears in the biggest lettering.

Author: The name of the map's main author. The names of other people who worked on a map may appear at the base of the map or near specific elements.



Cartouche: An elaborate decorative piece that usually combines the main information about the map (ex: author, date, title) and symbolic representation.

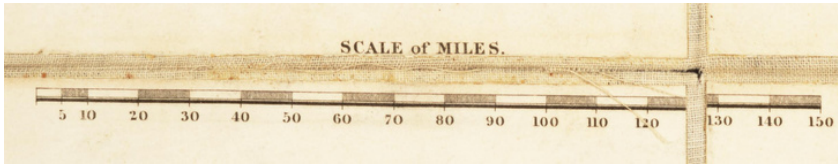
Toponyms: Place names on a map.



Legend: An explanation of the symbols or features on the map.

Topography: The representation of different types of land and environment on a map. Usually uses different symbols for different physical features.

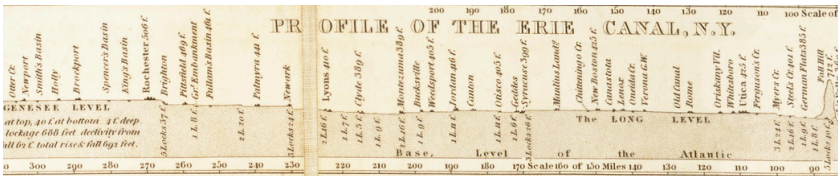
Anatomy of a Map



Scale Bar: A measurement bar that expresses the ratio of distances on the map to distances on the surface of the earth.



Latitude and Longitude: Lines based on the 360 degrees in a circle that make comparing positions on different maps easier.



Profiles: Diagrams within or alongside a map that show areas in cross-section to illustrate altitude or the make-up of geological features.

Inset: Additions to a map that show information in a different scale than the rest of the map.



Neatline: The boundary of the map's content. Sometimes map content breaks the neatline.

Dissection: The process of cutting a map into pieces and gluing it to fabric so that it can be folded without tearing.



North Arrow: Arrow showing where North is on a map. Sometimes it's not at the top, which is a European convention. Insets may also not be orientated to same North as the rest of the map, as with this inset of Boston.

Other kinds of map content include lines to show political boundaries and depict roads and rivers and sections of text to provide details.