

A detailed woodcut illustration of a three-masted sailing ship, likely a galleon, navigating through a rough sea. The ship is shown from a side-on perspective, with its sails partially set. In the foreground, a small, simple boat with a single figure is visible on the water. The background is filled with stylized, swirling patterns representing waves or clouds. The entire scene is rendered in a classic woodcut style with fine lines and cross-hatching for shading.

Scala delle miglia



A detailed historical map of the island of Corsica, titled "CORSI CA" in the center. The map shows the island's coastline, major cities, and numerous smaller towns. Key locations include Corte, Ajaccio, Bastia, and Calvi. The map is surrounded by a decorative border with a ship in the top left and a figure in the bottom left. The word "CORSI CA" is prominently displayed in the center of the island.

OCTOBER 19, 2026

Geographicus Rare Antique Maps

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Geographicus Catalog

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Thank you for your interest in Geographicus Rare Antique Maps.

L'Italia nobilissima provincia della Europa fu nominata ...



Unrecorded state of a Lafreri-style map of Italy.



16.25 x 21 inches

1599 (dated)

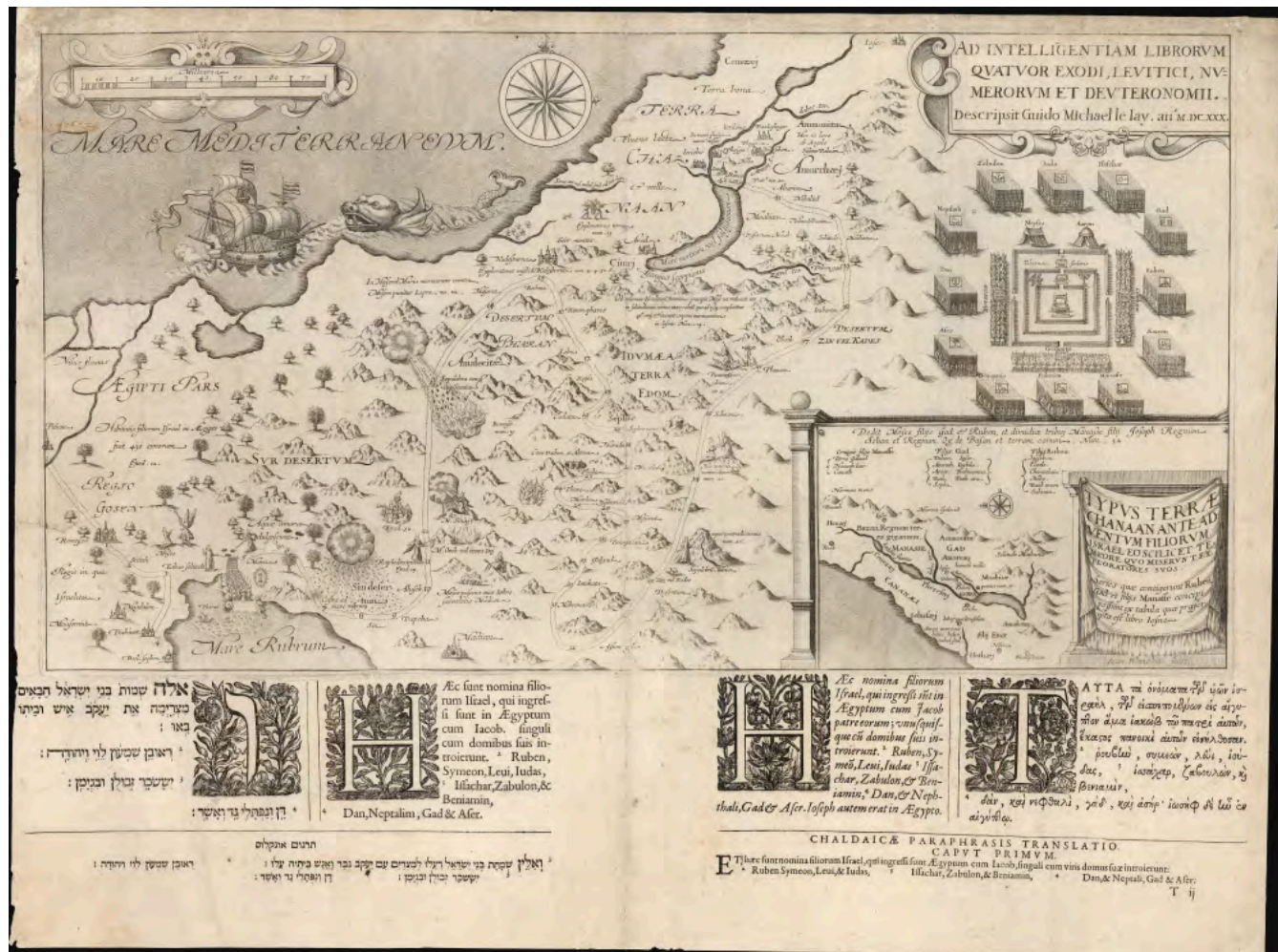
This is the 1664 second state of Donato Rasciotti's 'Lafreri School' map of Italy, engraved by Giovanni Battista Mazza and reissued in Venice by Stefano Scolari from the plate first published in 1599. It preserves Giacomo Gastaldi's geographical work through Domenico Zenoi's 1567 adaptation, extending the commercial life of a Renaissance image of Italy well into the following century. Of note, Mazza's exceptional mastery of engraving is evident; here, dense, varied stippling of the seas creates the illusion of roiling waves, setting the peninsula, islands, ships, and engraved ornaments against a vibrant, almost living background.

Italy-rasciotti-1599

\$12,000.00



No known examples in private hands.



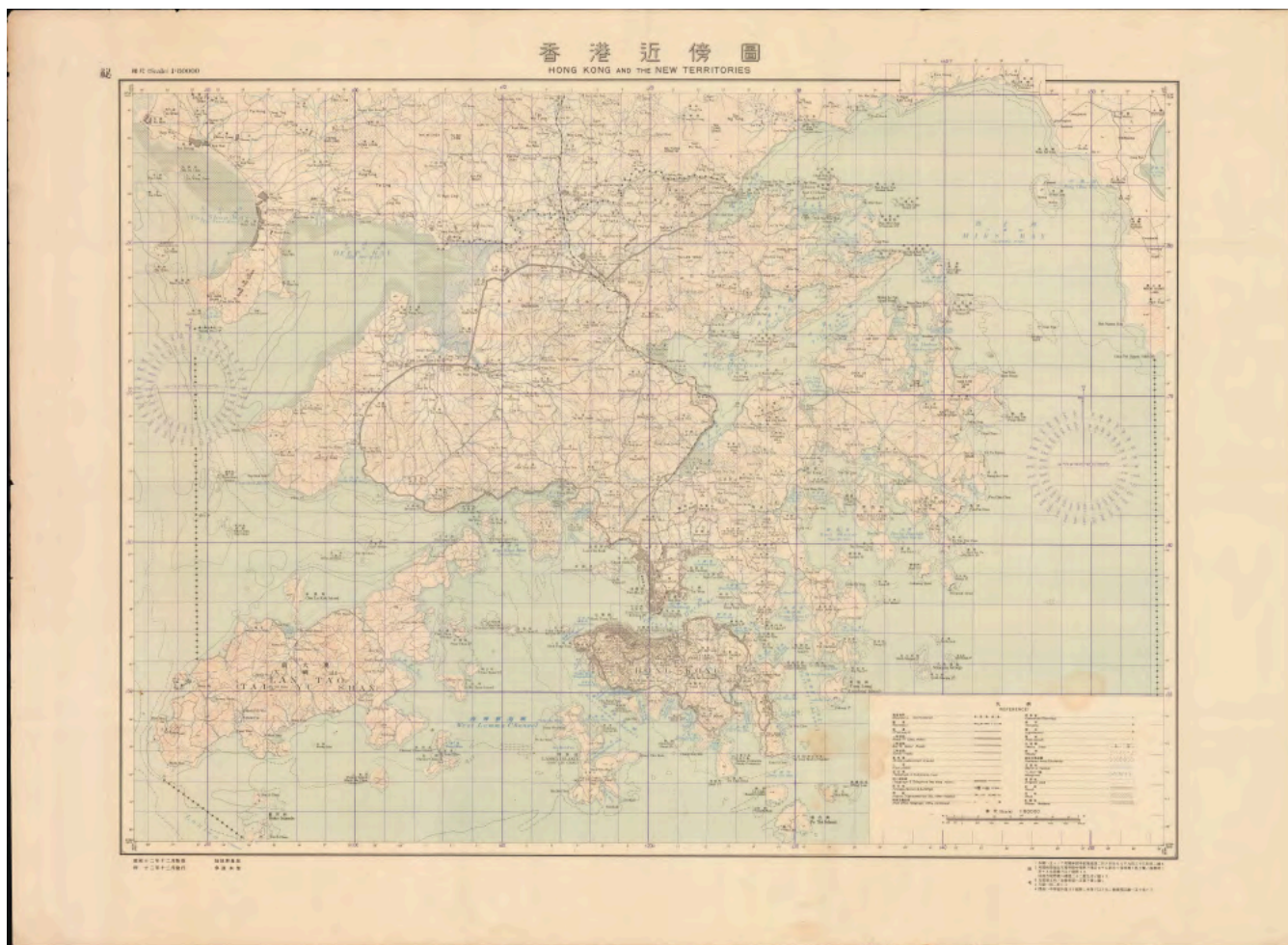
15.25 x 22 inches

1630 (dated)

This is an extremely rare 1630 map of the Holy Land by Guy-Michel Le Jay depicting the Exodus. It was produced for the first printed volumes of Le Jay's monumental multilingual Bible, known as the *Paris Polyglot Bible*. Inexplicably, this beautiful map was omitted from the final production of that Bible in 1645, contributing significantly to its rarity. Moreover, no other separate examples with text have surfaced.



Anticipating Black Christmas.



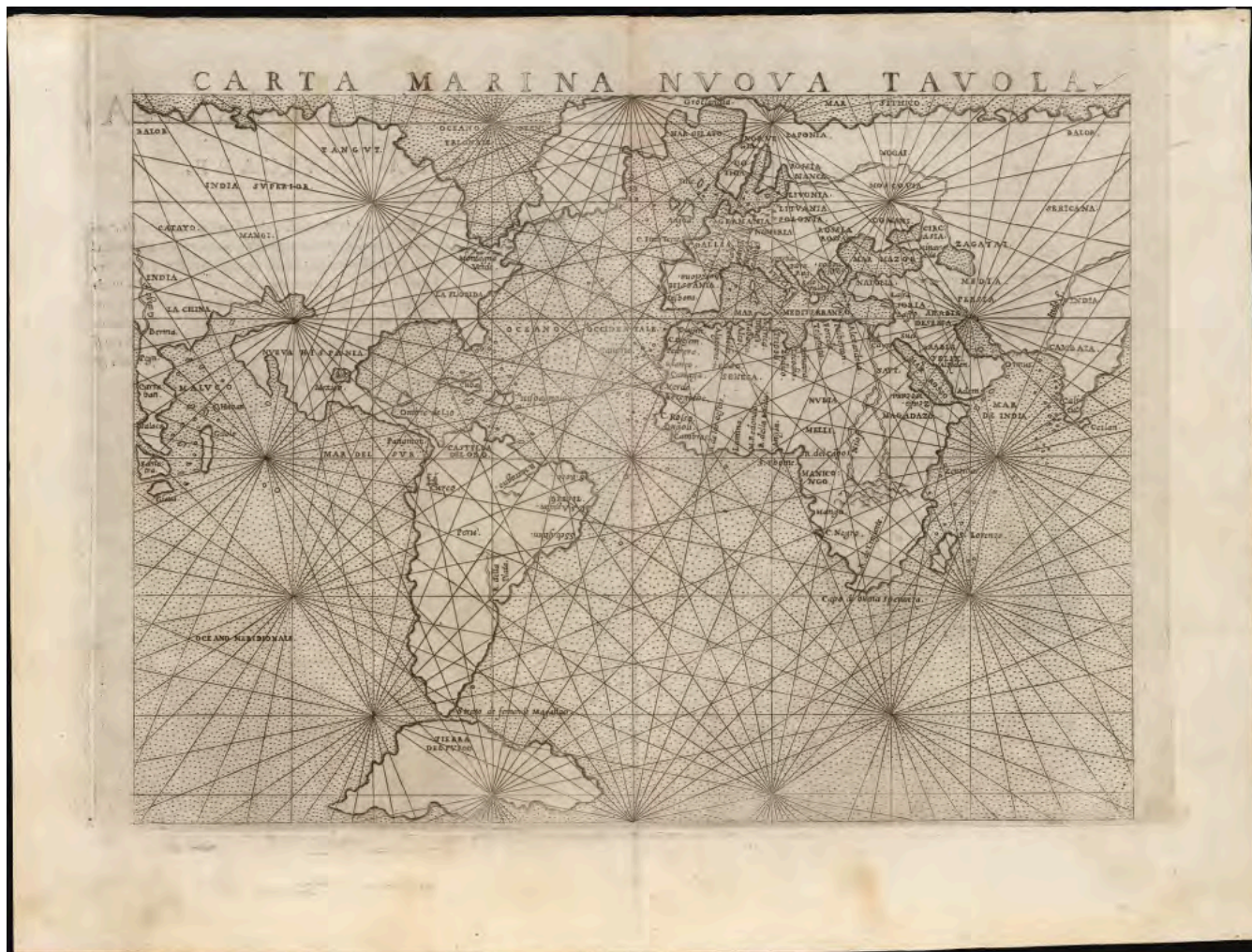
31.25 x 43 inches

1937 (dated)

This is a December 1937 Imperial Japanese Army map of Hong Kong and the New Territories, marked 'secret' (秘) and published four years before the 1941 Japanese takeover of Hong Kong. Prepared by the Imperial Army's Land Survey Department and issued by the General Staff Headquarters, it records the colony and its mainland approaches during the opening year of the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937 - 1945). Its significance is the conjunction of detailed military geography and timing: Japan occupied nearby Guangzhou the following October, bringing Japanese forces into threatening proximity to the frontier mapped here. There can be little doubt that this map presages Black Christmas.



Asia and America Conjoined.



7.5 x 9.5 inches

1561 (undated)

This is a superb example of Girolamo Ruscelli's 1561 map of the world, *Carta Marina Nuova Tavola*. It was one of three world maps in Ruscelli's edition of Ptolemy: one depicted the ancient world, while two were modern works. This striking work, with its array of rhumb lines, was an enlarged and improved version of Giacomo Gastaldi's 1548 *Carta Marina Nova Tabula*, sharing with that map an abundance of unusual features.

Le Chaîne du Mont-Blanc.



Making Mont Blanc (Relatively) Accesible.



21 x 40 inches

1905 (undated)

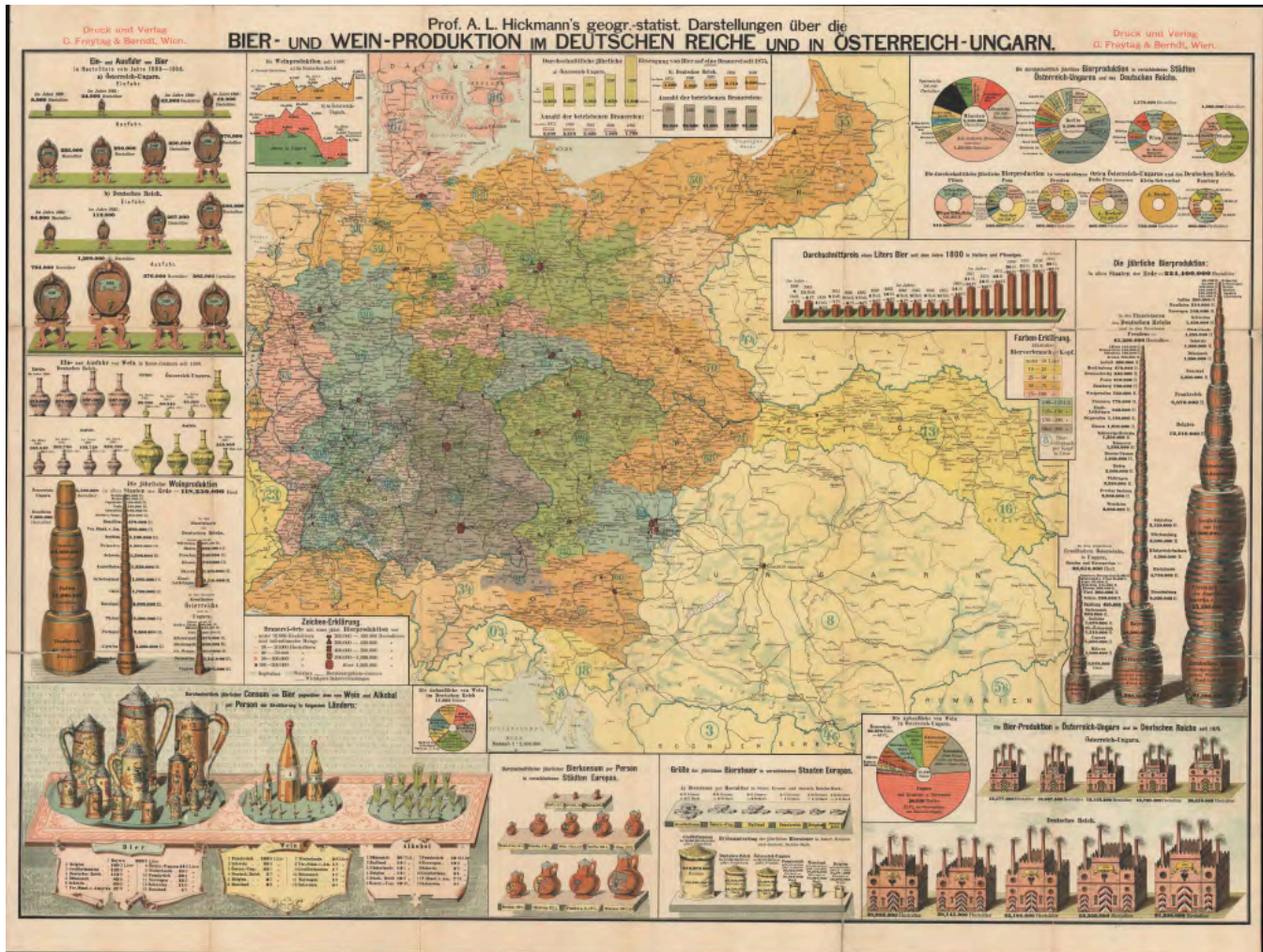
This is a c. 1905 large-format chromolithographed folding map of Mont Blanc and environs on the French-Italian-Swiss border, prepared by Xaver Imfeld. Generally known as 'The Imfeld Map', at the time it was considered the finest map of the mountain, the highest in the Alps, and the surrounding region yet produced. It also coincided with the advent of popular mountaineering in the Alps, including the creation of alpine clubs and the establishment of infrastructure (with shelters, trails, and, of course, maps) to facilitate participation by a wider share of the public.

MontBlanc-imfeld-1905

\$2,500.00



Triumph of data visualization.



27.5 x 36.25 inches

1897 (undated)

This is Anton Leo Hickmann's c. 1897 colorful chromolithograph statistical map of beer and wine production in the German Empire and Austria-Hungary, published by G. Freytag and Berndt in Vienna. A noted master of the infographic, Hickmann turns the objects of drinking and brewing into instruments of comparison: casks measure trade, towers of barrels rank national output, and elaborate steins compare consumption. The central map provides a complementary geography of drinking, locating breweries and coloring regions according to annual per-capita beer consumption. Published during the industrial expansion of brewing and the phylloxera crisis in European vineyards, the sheet brings two industries undergoing markedly different transformations into a single comparative display.

Carte des Possessions des Colonies Anglaises dans ...



American colonies at the outset of the Revolutionary War.



22.75 x 31.21 inches

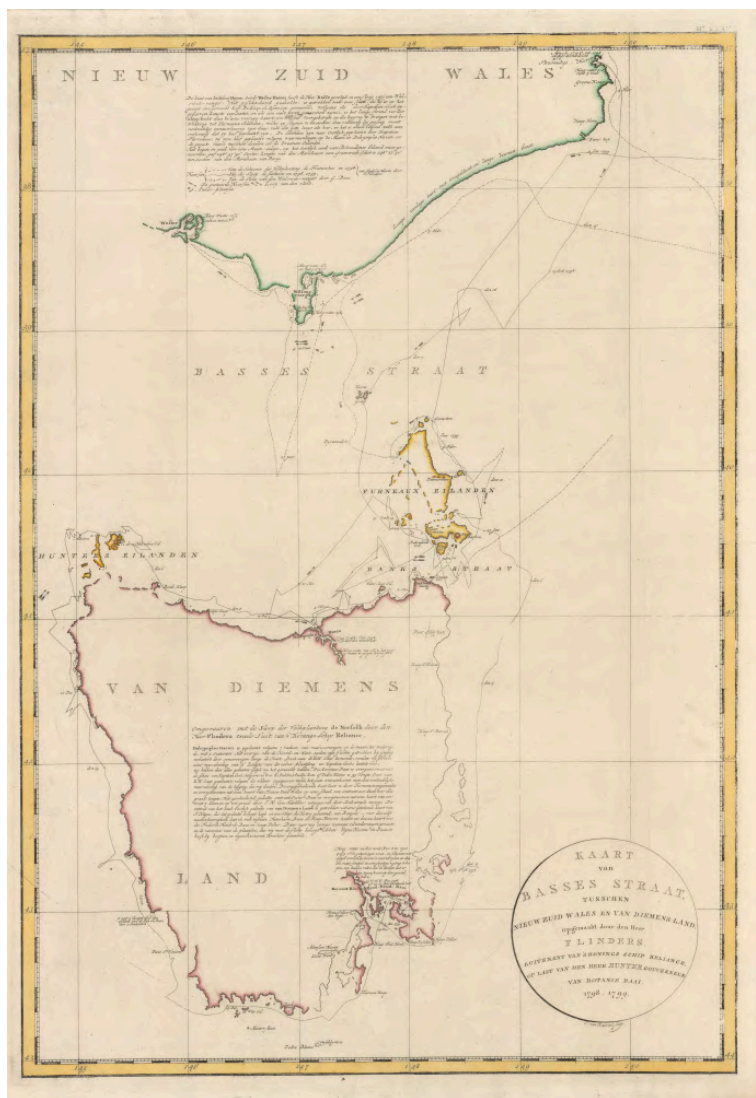
1776 (dated)

This is the 1776 edition of Sebastian G. Longchamps's map of eastern North America, published at the outset of the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783) to capitalize on popular French interest in the conflict. The map was first issued in 1756, during the French and Indian War (1754 - 1763), but has here been revived with significant new engraving, additional relevant details, and a new title to illustrate the opening theaters of the American Revolution. Key revisions give greater prominence to the individual New England colonies and expand the coastal nomenclature of northern Newfoundland, where France retained valuable fishing privileges despite losing Canada.

Kaart van Basset Straat Tusschen Nieuw Zuid Wales ...



One of the first maps to depict Tasmania as a separate island.



28.75 x 20 inches

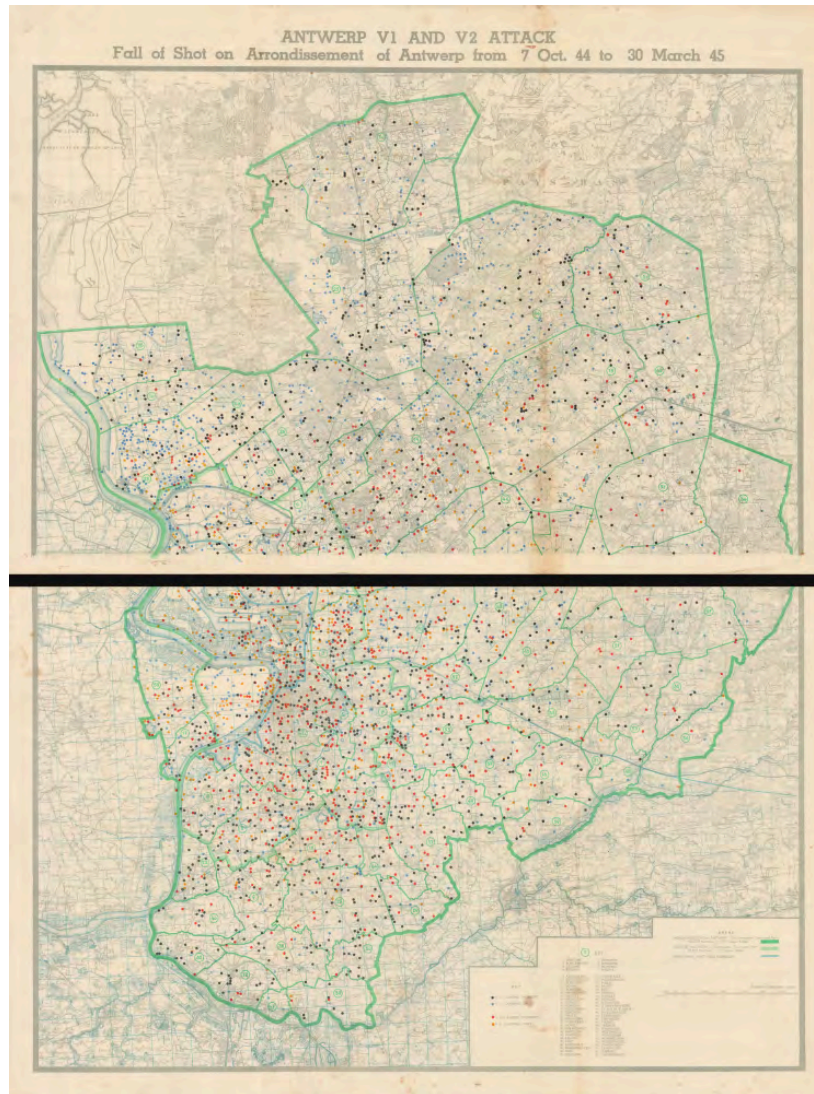
1800 (dated)

This circa 1800 Dutch edition of Matthew Flinders' chart of Bass Strait and Van Diemen's Land records the surveys that helped establish Tasmania's insularity in European cartography and is among the first maps to depict Tasmania as a separate island. Engraved by Cornelis van Baarsel after the chart Aaron Arrowsmith published in 1800, it follows Flinders and George Bass through the strait and around Tasmania in the colonial sloop *Norfolk*. Its tracks, differentiated coastlines, and extensive Dutch annotations preserve both Flinders' achievements and the limitations of this reconnaissance, distinguishing surveyed shores from the vast stretches still imperfectly known.

Antwerp V1 and V2 Attack Fall of Shot on Arrondissement ...



V1 and V2 attacks on Antwerp after its Liberation.



50.5 x 38.5 inches

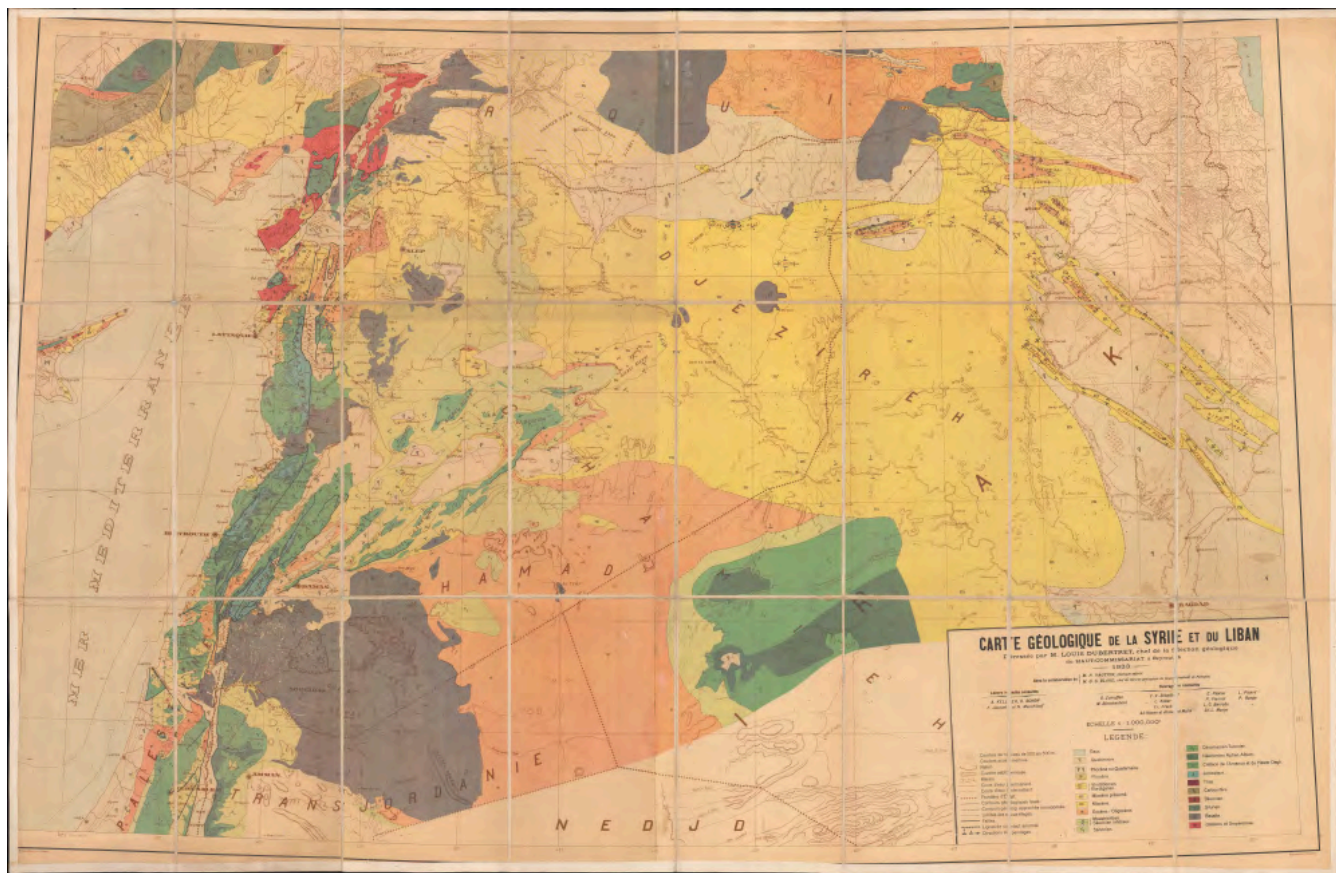
1945 (undated)

This is a c. 1945 thematic map documenting German V1 flying-bomb and V2 rocket impacts across Antwerp and its surrounding district during the closing months of World War II (1939 - 1945). Its colored impact symbols record the bombardment of a liberated city whose port had become essential to supplying the Allied advance into Germany. The map distinguishes weapon types and reported consequences, revealing how widely the attacks extended beyond the docks into residential neighborhoods, outlying villages, and open countryside.

Carte géologique de la Syrie et du Liban.



Seminal Geological Map of Syria and Lebanon



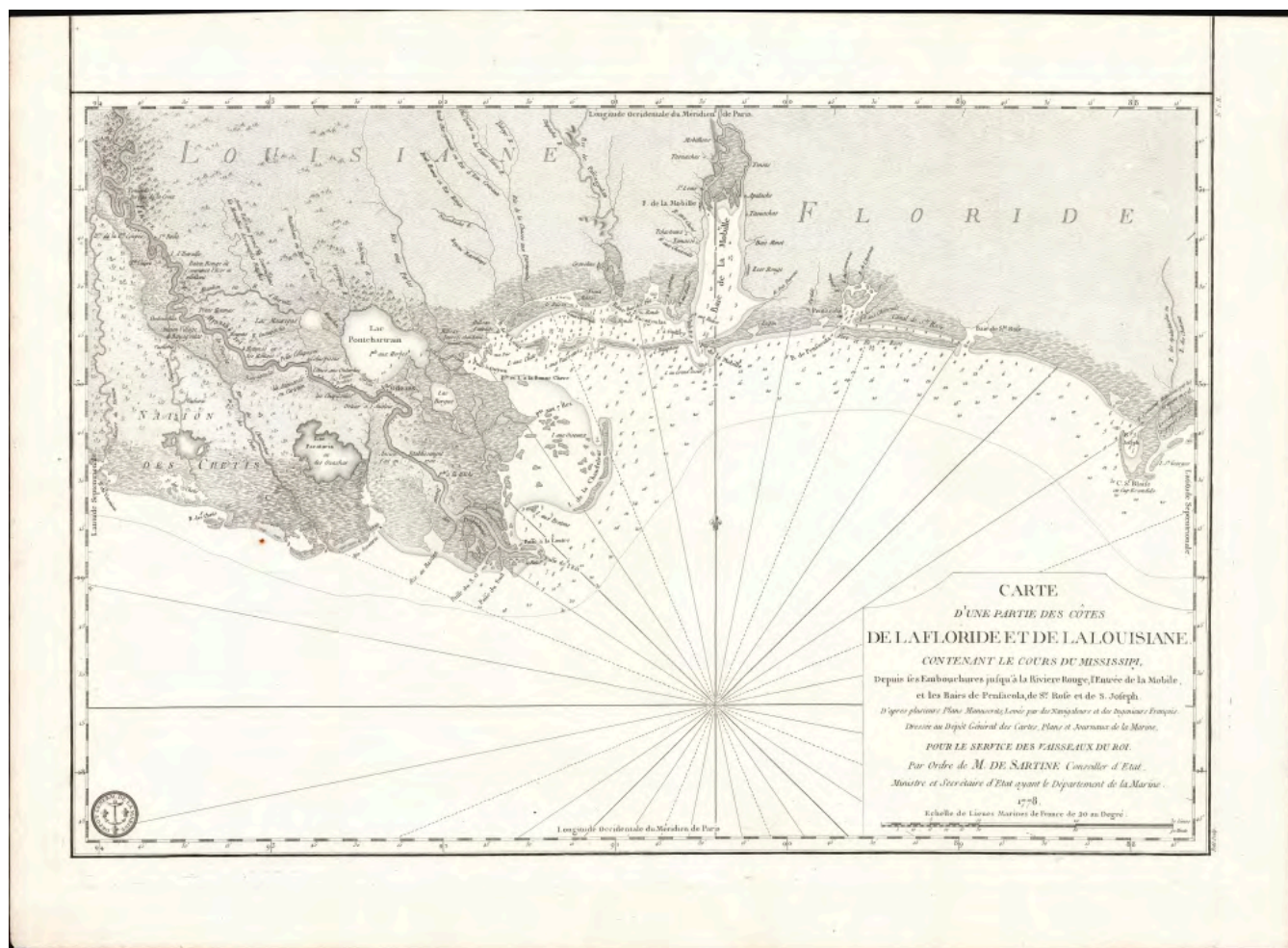
30.25 x 46.25 inches

1933 (dated)

This is a 1933 large-format geologic map of the Levant, prepared by Louis Dubertret and colleagues. This map was the first comprehensive, systematic geological synthesis of the northern Levant. Drawing on a wide range of sources, from Ottoman maps to French Army surveys and Dubertret's own pioneering work in rural areas of Syria and Lebanon, it was a seminal map in the geological mapping of the region, including forming a basis for the later exploitation of oil resources.



French Charting the Mississippi Delta during the American Revolution.



15.25 x 22.75 inches

1780 (dated)

This is a 1778 French naval chart of the Mississippi Delta and northern Gulf Coast, issued for the *Neptune Americo-Septentrional* under the orders of Antoine de Sartine. Compiled from manuscript plans by French navigators and engineers, it combines coastal soundings with a detailed account of the waterways, wetlands, settlements, and forts behind the shore. Its coverage connects New Orleans and the Mississippi's outlets with Mobile and Pensacola, bringing the principal Gulf Coast approaches together on one chart. This work was part of a broad mapping effort instigated by Sartine as part of his buildup of the French navy - significant in light of subsequent French assistance at the end of the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783). If Sartine had not pushed for French naval modernization and buildup, France would not have been in a position to aid the Continental cause. Continuing with that thread, French intervention in the American Revolutionary War was one of the principal factors that pushed the French monarchy into the financial crisis that precipitated the French Revolution (1789 - 1799).



Flight around the World on the Brink of War.



30.5 x 41.5 inches

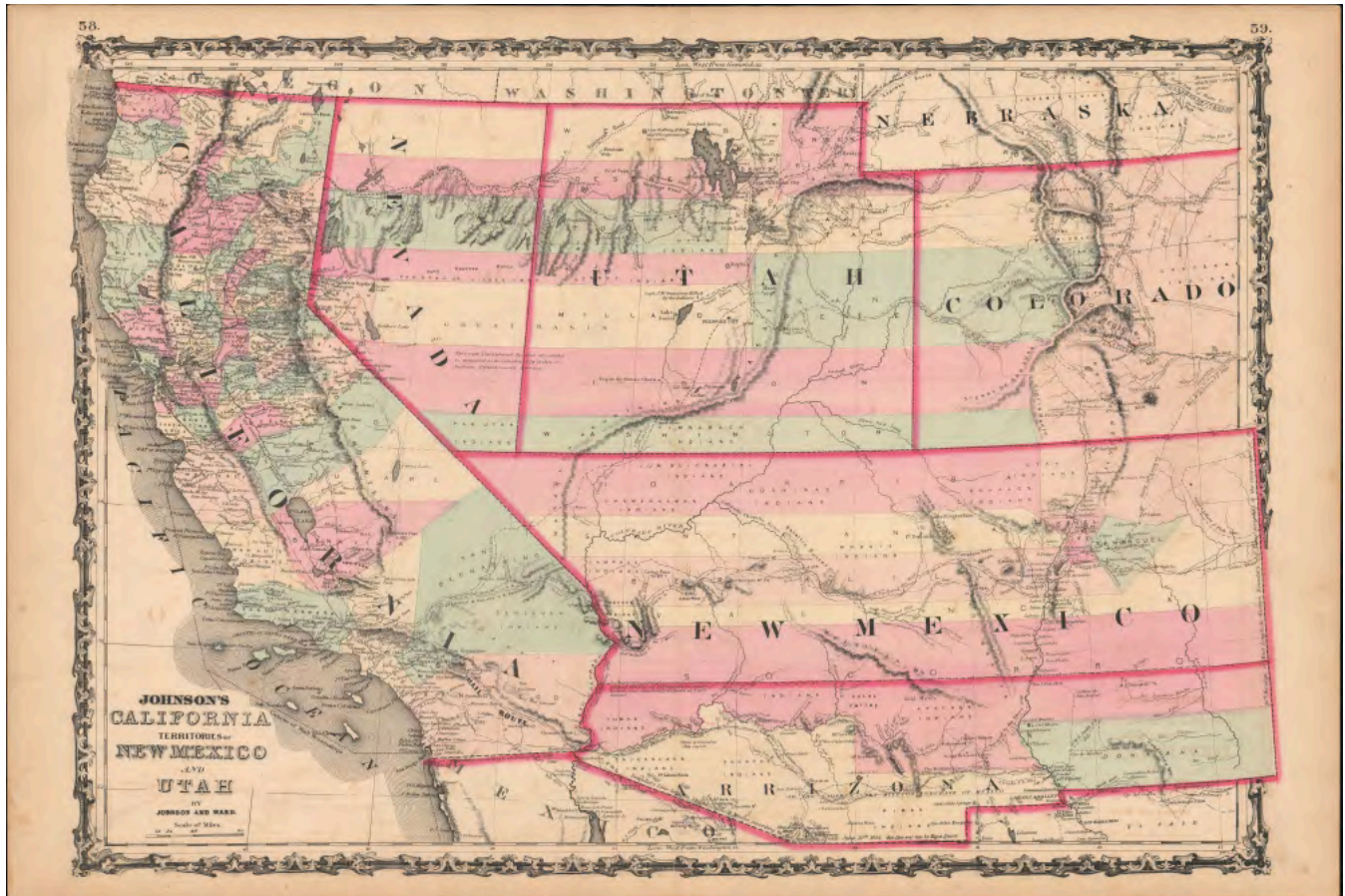
1939 (dated)

A large 1939 map of the world prepared by the <i>Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun</i> to celebrate the <i>Nippon</i>, the first Japanese circumnavigational flight. Although a cause for national celebration, the successful flight of the <i>Nippon</i>, intended to promote international peace and goodwill, was overshadowed by the start of World War II (1939 - 1945) in Europe, which caused the plane to divert from its original route.

Johnson's California. Territories of New Mexico and Utah.



Ephemeral Confederate 'Arrizona'.



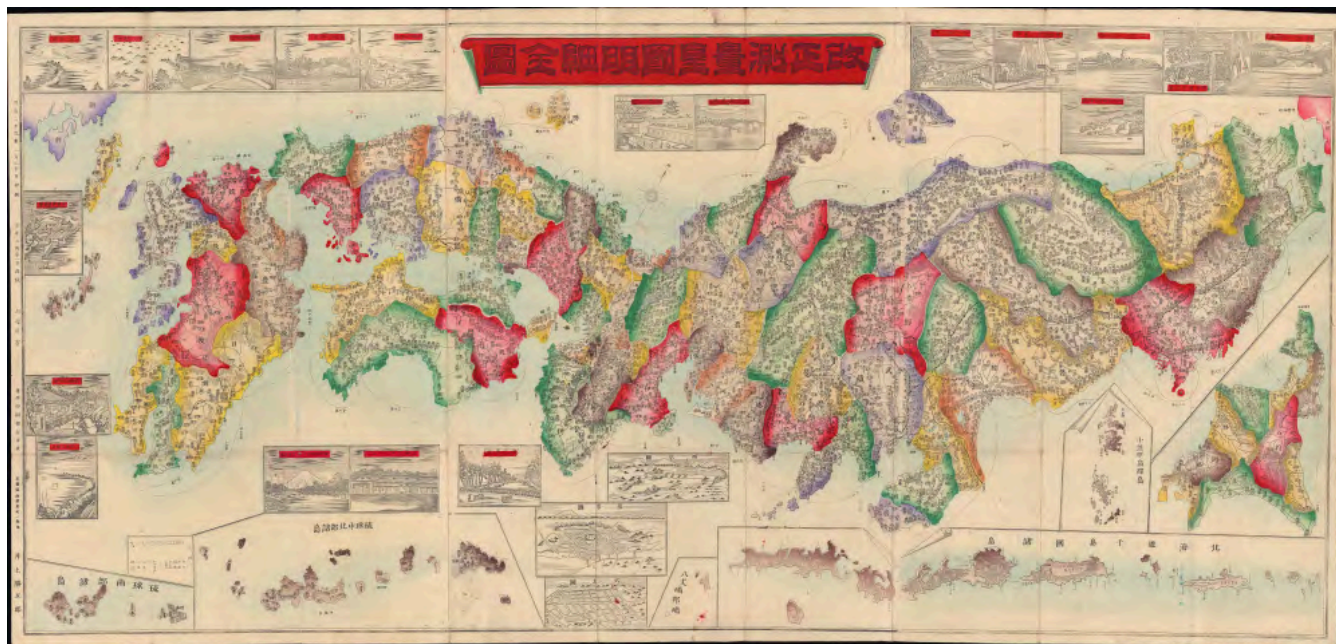
17.75 x 25.25 inches

1863 (undated)

This is an 1863 Johnson and Ward map of the American Southwest depicting Confederate Arizona as a horizontal 'Arrizona' extending from California to Texas. Published during the American Civil War (1861 - 1865), it preserves the southern territorial configuration ratified by the Confederacy rather than the western half of New Mexico organized as a United States territory on February 24, 1863. This configuration originated in proposals predating secession; its appearance here places the map among Johnson's late treatments of the horizontal Arizona before his adoption of the north-south division later in 1863. The map also incorporates Colorado and Nevada while retaining an unusually broad Utah and a correspondingly narrow Nevada.



Japan in the midst of social, economic, and geographic transformation.



19 x 41.25 inches

1893 (dated)

This is an 1893 Inoue Katsugorō folding map of the prefectures of Japan with vignette illustrations. It was issued to publicize administrative reforms adopted several years earlier, which reorganized territories and instituted a new model of local government. Moreover, it provides a comprehensive snapshot of Japan at the height of the Meiji era, including lovely vignette views of famous sites throughout Japan.



Administrative Map from the Nazi Occupation of Poland



27 x 34 inches

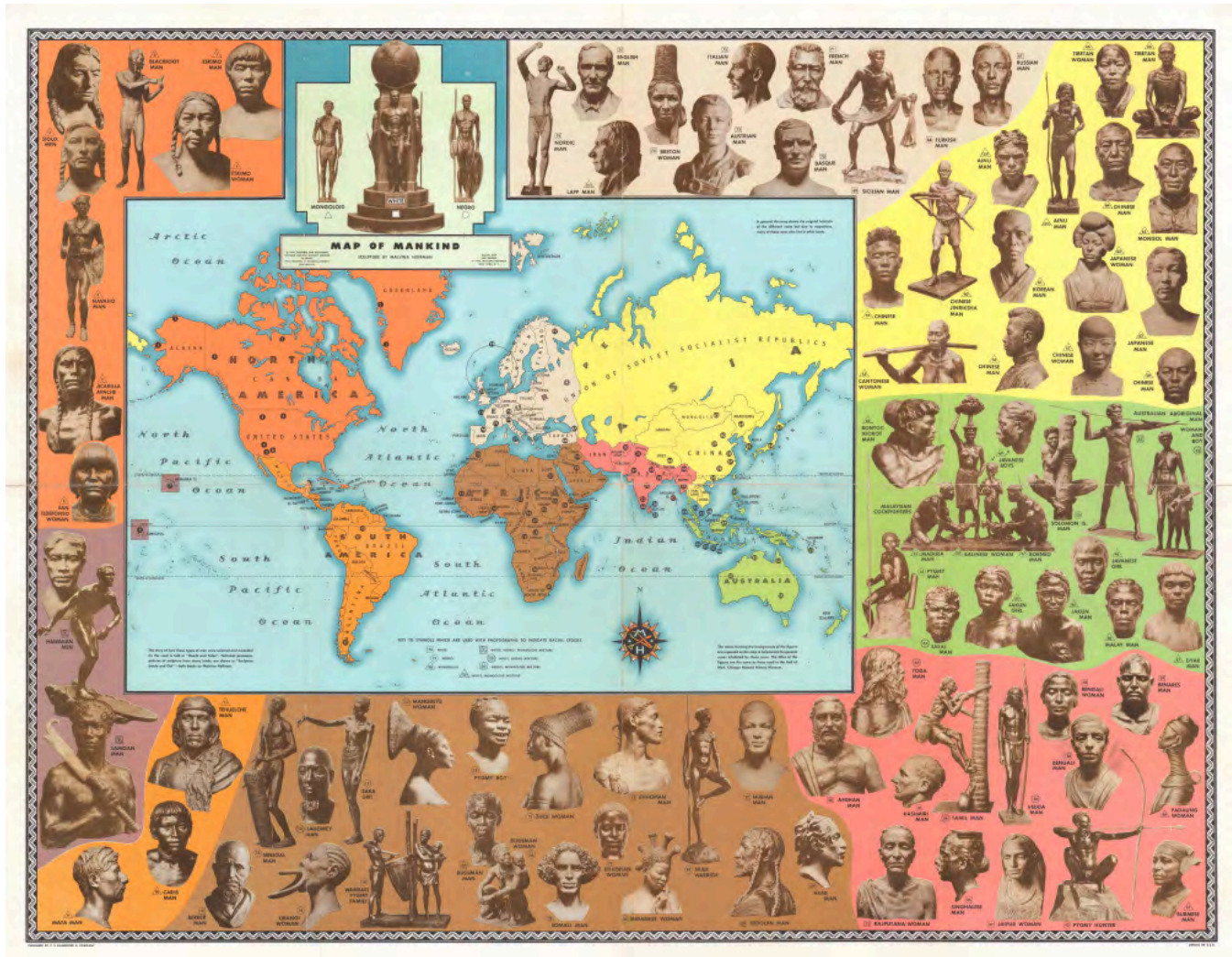
1942 (undated)

This is a c. 1942 German-Polish administrative map of Krakau-Land, the rural county surrounding Kraków during the Nazi occupation of Poland. Its emphasis on municipal boundaries, administrative offices, and graded roads presents the countryside as a network of jurisdictions and communications rather than a military battlefield. Particularly telling is the western boundary, labeled Deutsches Reich, which separates this county of the General Government from Polish territory annexed directly to Germany. Kraków itself was the capital of the occupation government, making the surrounding county part of its immediate administrative hinterland.

Map of Mankind.



Reimagining Race at the Field Museum.



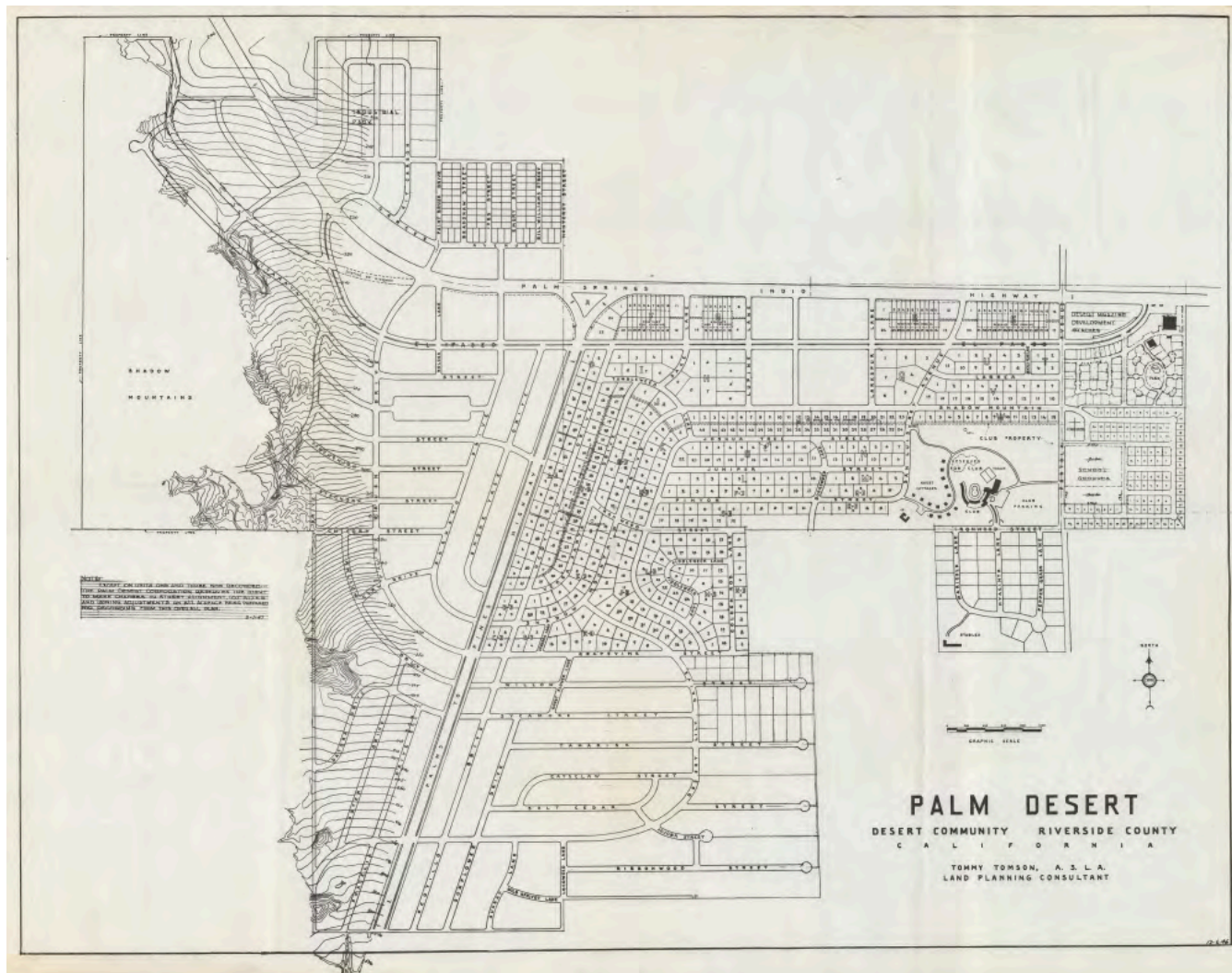
23.5 x 30.5 inches

1946 (dated)

This is a 1946 Malvina Hoffman and C. S. Hammond map of the world illustrating the 'races of mankind'. The map is surrounded by 77 of Hoffman's bronzes from her Races of Mankind series, created for Chicago's Field Museum. Colors highlight different geographical regions and group the sculptures, associating race with geography.



Original planning map of Palm Desert by the city's founder.



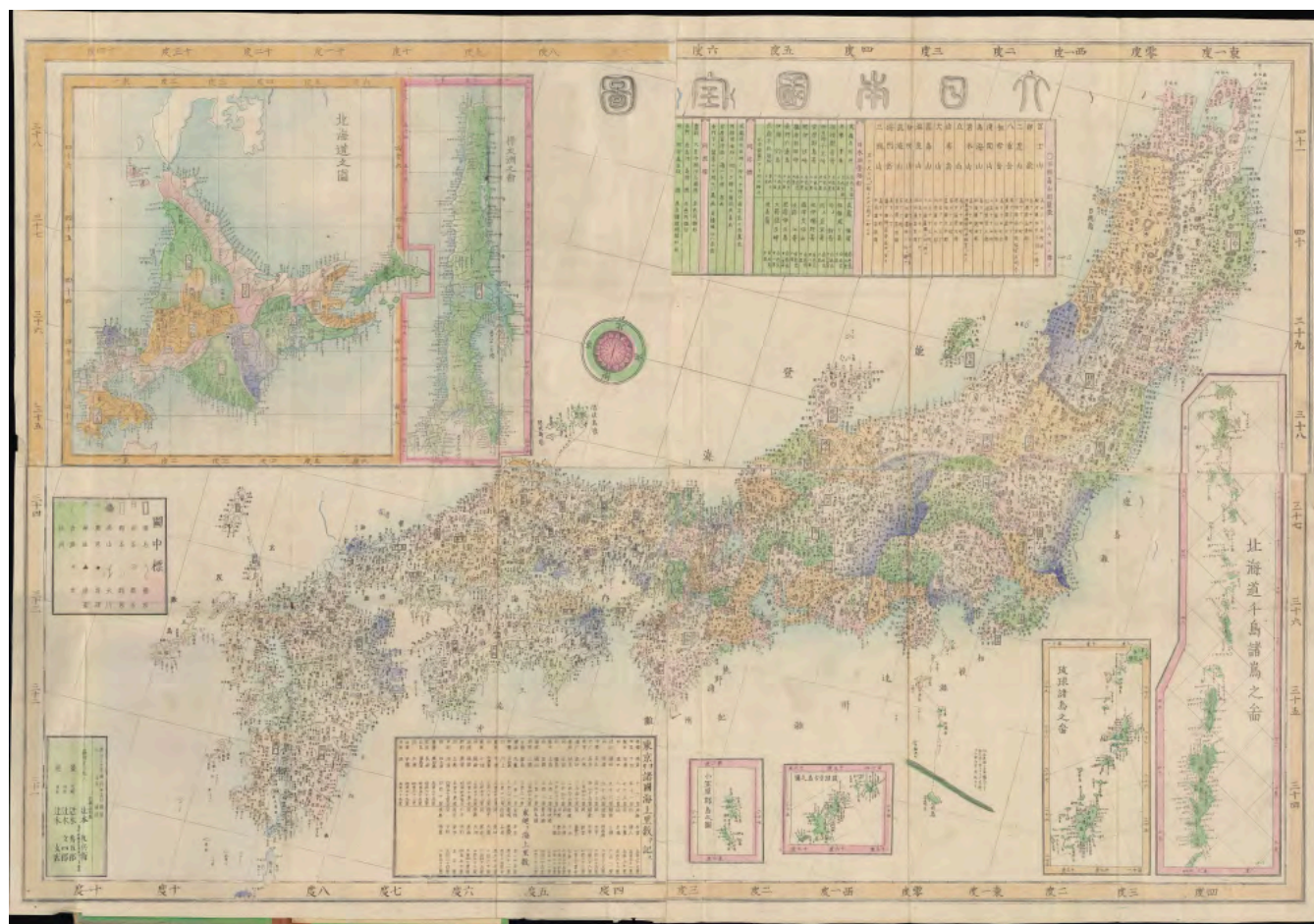
16 x 20.75 inches

1946 (dated)

This is a 1946 planning map of Palm Desert, California, by city founder and real estate developer Tommy Tomson. Located in the heart of the Coachella Valley, Palm Desert is one of California's most successful post-war planned communities - here laid out and planned when it existed only as a dream.



Defining Dai Nippon.



19.5 x 29 inches

1887 (dated)

This is an 1887 folding pocket map of Japan, edited and published by Tsujimoto Kyūbei. Rich in color and detail, it highlights Imperial Japan's acquisitions and territorial claims in the early Meiji period, including the colonization of Hokkaido, the annexation of Ryukyu, and maximalist (in some cases irredentist) claims to islands disputed between Japan and Russia.



The immediate aftermath of the Great Kanto Earthquake.



34 x 44.5 inches

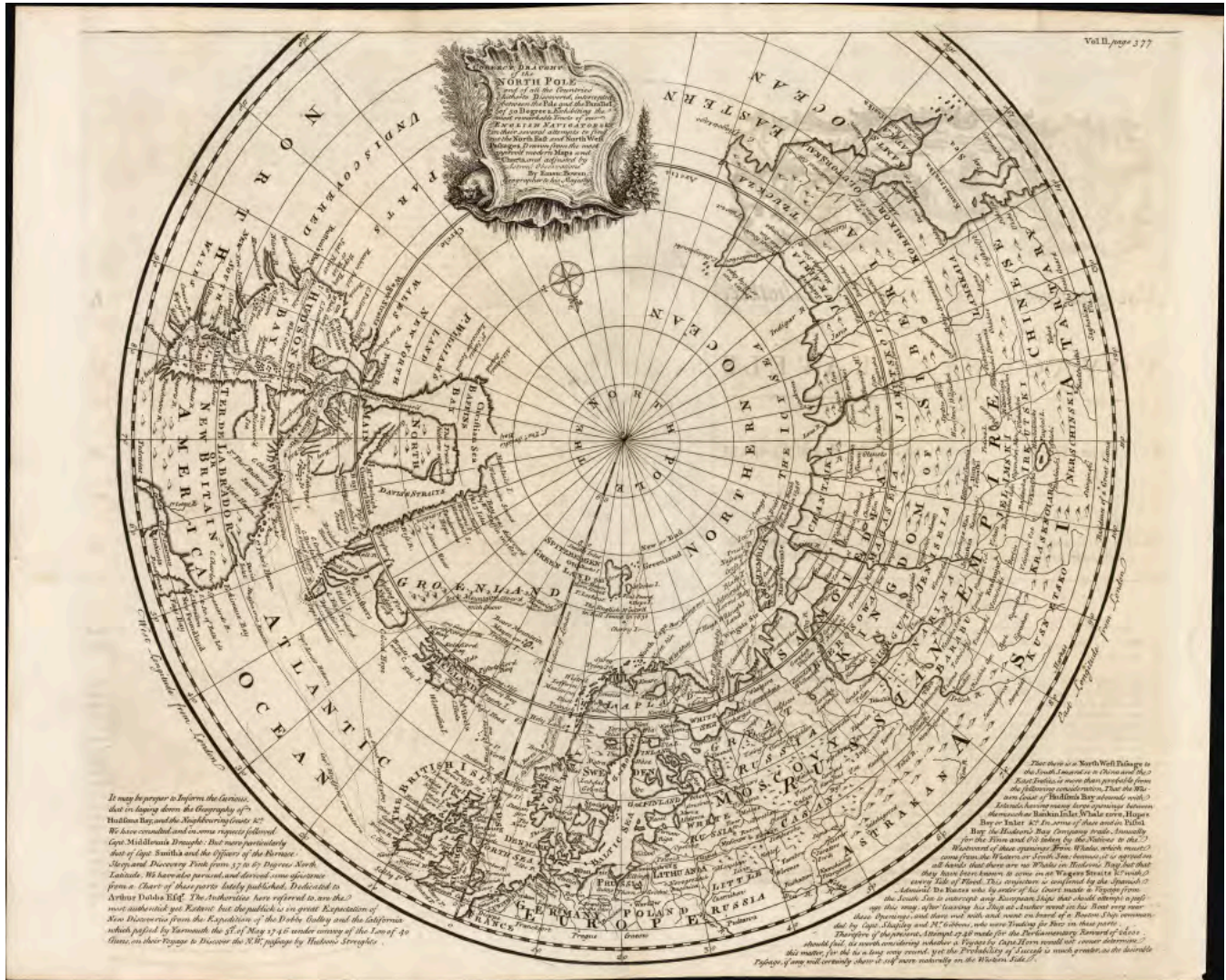
1923 (dated)

This stark 1923 map of Tokyo, Yokohama, and the Kanto region, produced by the Imperial Japanese Land Survey Bureau, depicts areas severely damaged or destroyed by the Great Kanto Earthquake and the resulting fires. It was issued shortly after the disaster, as the government struggled to suppress fires, quell social unrest, and assess the widespread damage.

Correct draught of the North Pole and of all the countries ...



'the Northwest passage is more than probable.'



15.25 x 17.25 inches

1748 (dated)

This is a scarce, fascinating map of the North Pole, produced by Emanuel Bowen in 1748. The map is a historical document of a contentious stage in the search for a Northwest Passage. A war of pamphlets and maps was then underway between British politician Arthur Dobbs (a fierce proponent of the existence of a northwest passage issuing from Hudson Bay) and the honorable - but hapless - Captain Christopher Middleton, whose survey of those coastlines proved that no such passage existed there. By showing such a passage and naming it *Wager Strait* rather than *Wager Bay*, this map places itself firmly in Dobbs' camp.

NorthPole-bowen-1748

\$850.00

Stück des Mogolischen Reichs von den Maratten erobert

MARATTEN VON GUZURATE

MARATTEN VON BASSAHM

GUZURATE

BASSAHM

STÜCK DES INDISCHEN MEERES

*Die Felsen. & Maratten Dörfer & Pagoden
die freie Städte. ——— Weg des Meer. Tages*

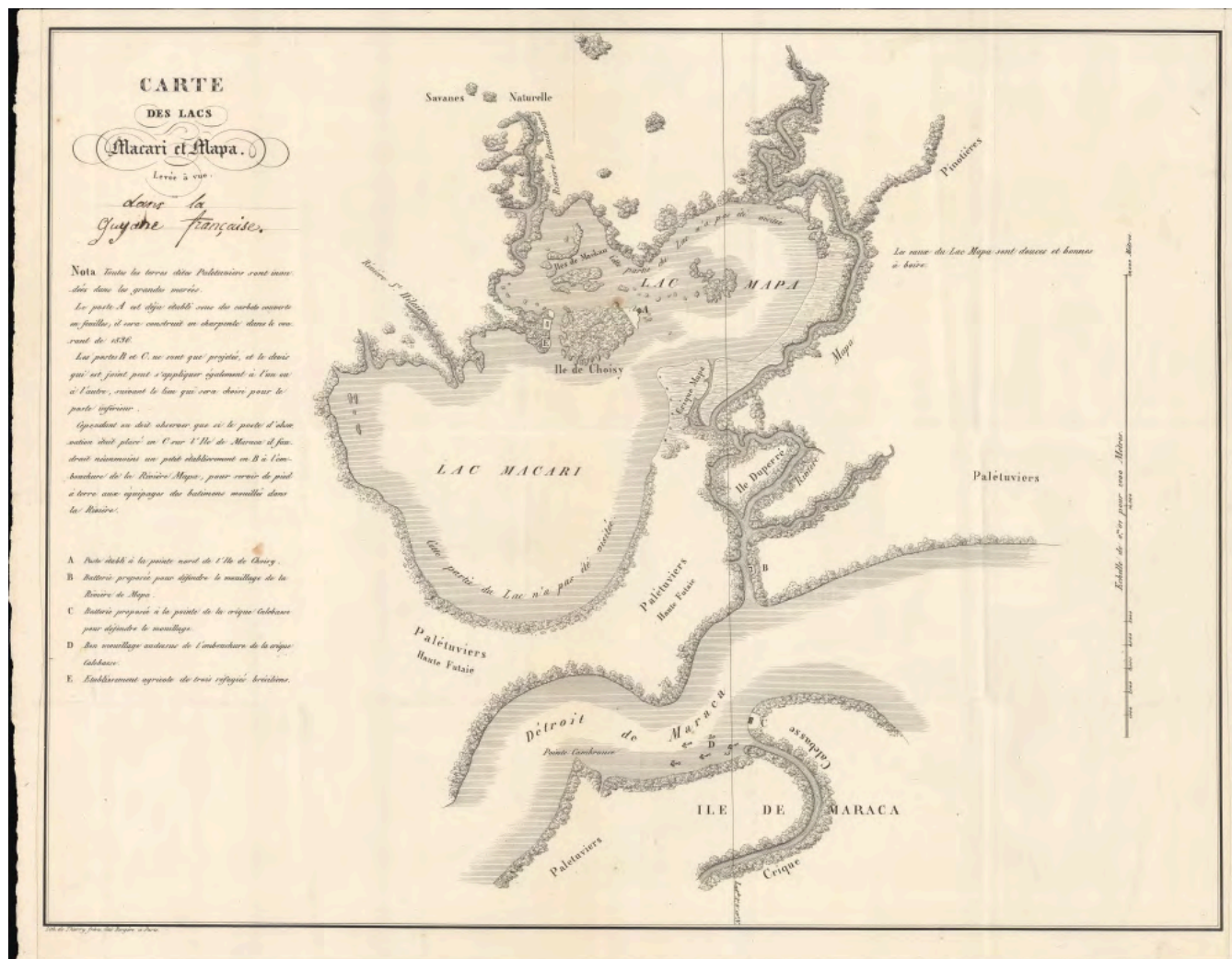
1786 (undated)

Bombay-pages-1786-3

\$800.00



Long-running Franco-Brazilian Territorial Dispute.



16 x 20.75 inches

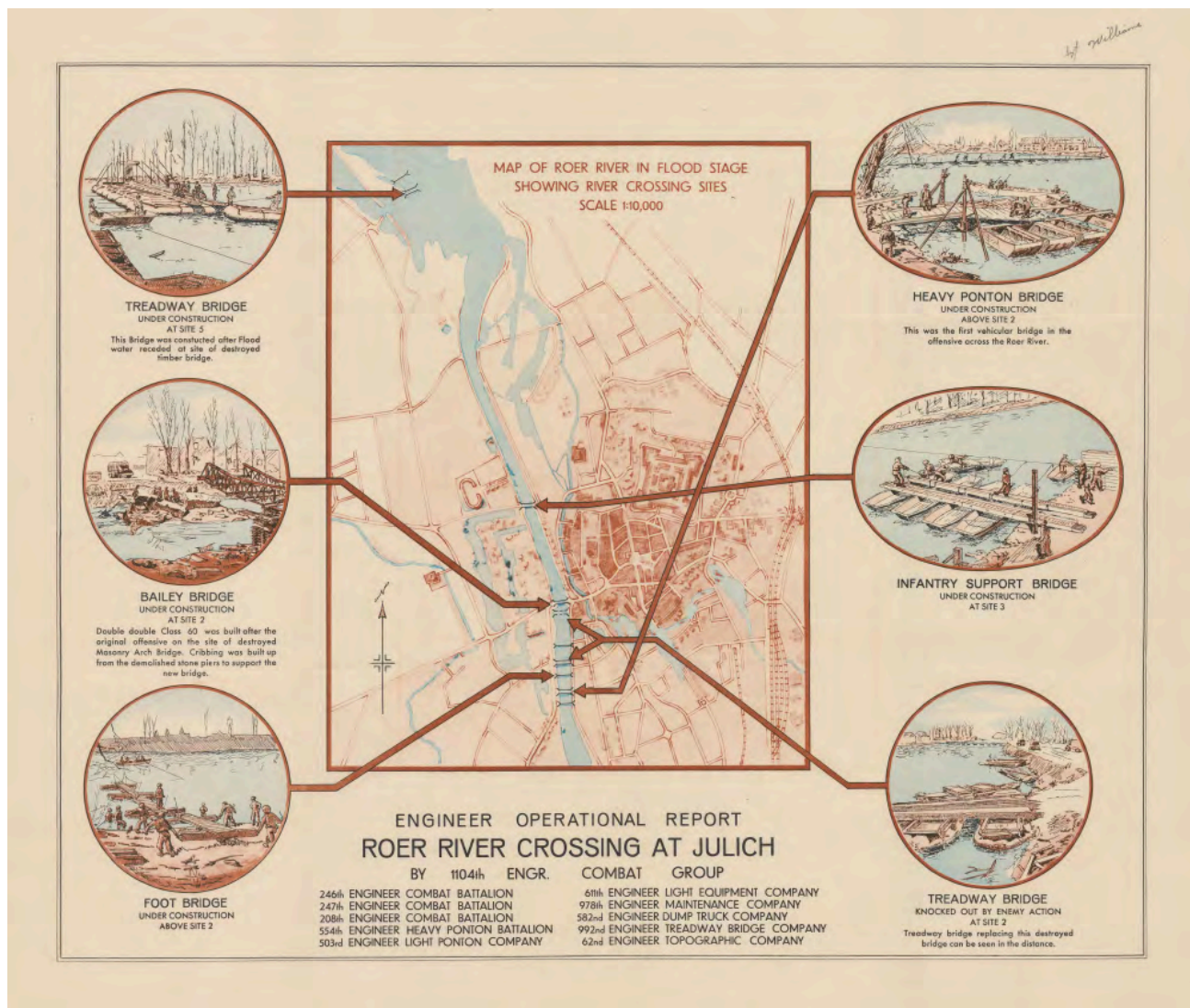
1837 (undated)

This is a rare c. 1837 map of a portion of Amapá state in northern Brazil, printed by Thierry Frères in Paris. At the time, France and Brazil were locked in a bitter territorial dispute over this sparsely inhabited and heavily forested area. The previous year, France took advantage of a separatist uprising in the Brazilian province of Grão-Pará, which included the area seen here, to stake a claim to the territory and extend the southern border of French Guiana. The resulting crisis nearly led to war, and even after the two sides agreed to demilitarize the area in 1841, the dispute was not resolved until an international arbitration commission ruled in Brazil's favor in 1900.

Map of the Roer River in Flood Stage Showing River ...



Building bridges to cross the Roer River into Germany.



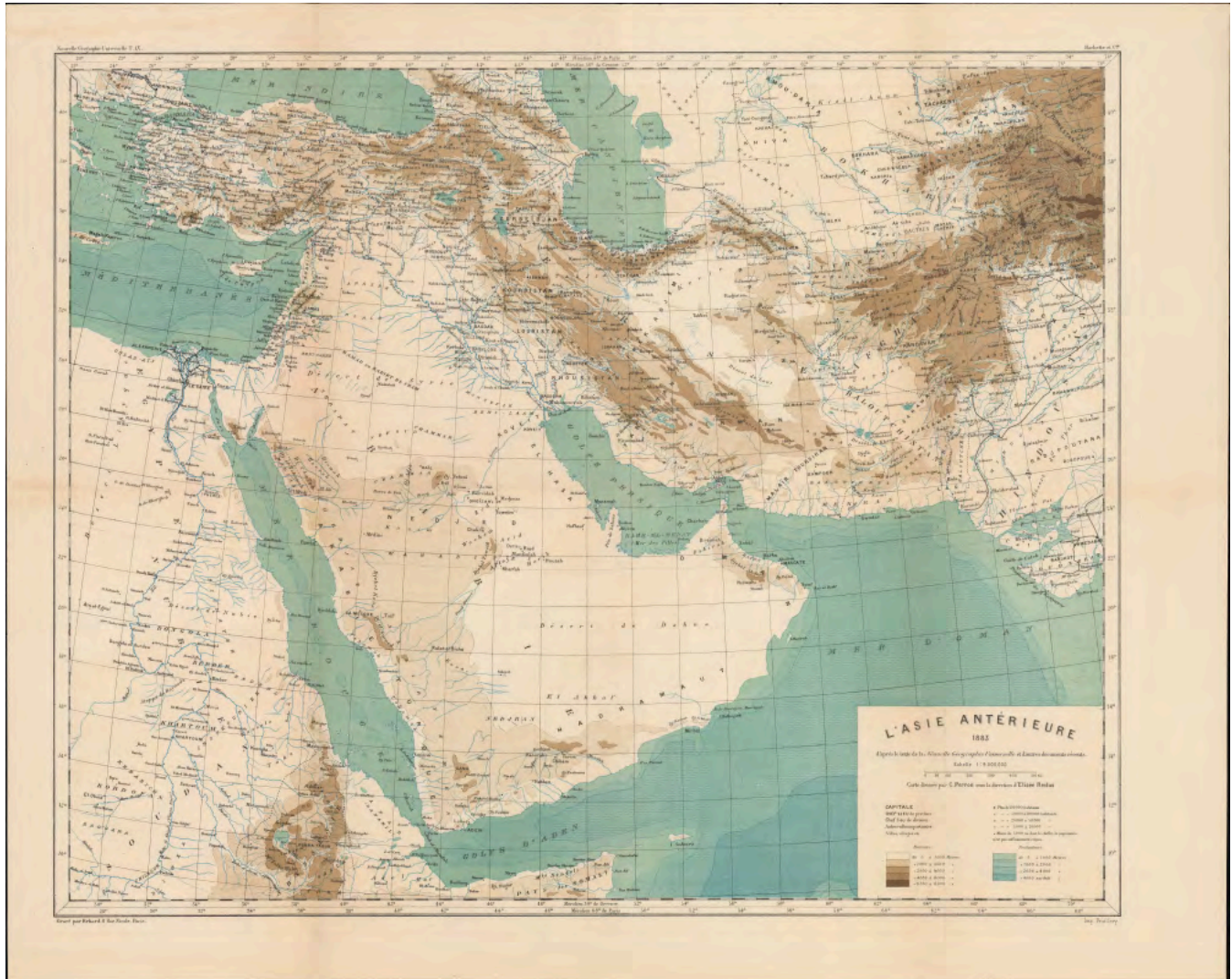
18 x 22 inches

1945 (undated)

This is a 1945 pictorial map of the 1104th Engineer Combat Group's Roer River Crossing at Jülich, Germany. Unlike most World War II route maps, this piece focused on a singular moment - the crossing of the Roer - rather than a longer campaign or deployment. Six illustrated windows connect individual bridges to their construction sites, documenting the engineering work that carried troops and vehicles across the flooded river under German fire. From footbridges for assault infantry to a Bailey bridge erected on the piers of a destroyed highway bridge, the map records how engineers established and expanded the crossing during Operation Grenade.



Middle East by an anarchical anti-authoritarian internationalist.



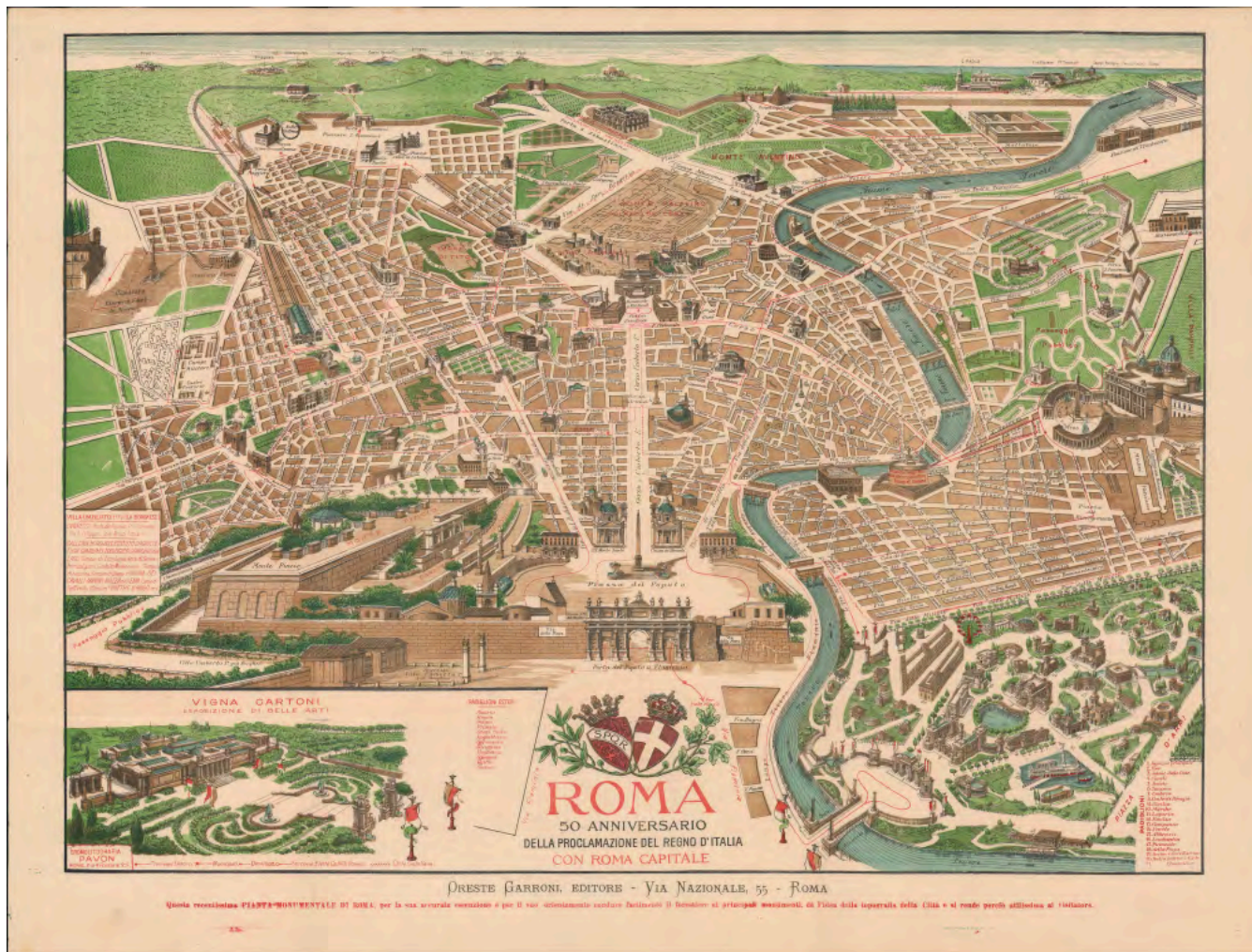
17.5 x 21.25 inches

1883 (dated)

This beautifully detailed 1883 map of the Middle East is the work of geographer, anarchist, free union advocate, and nudist Jacques Élisée Reclus, produced in conjunction with fellow anarchist Charles Eugène Perron as part of Reclus's 19-volume *Nouvelle Géographie Universelle*. Reclus' maps were widely admired for their scientific precision and detail; his atlas was notable for its reflection and support of anti-authoritarian internationalism.



The Many Monuments of the Eternal City.



20.75 x 27 inches

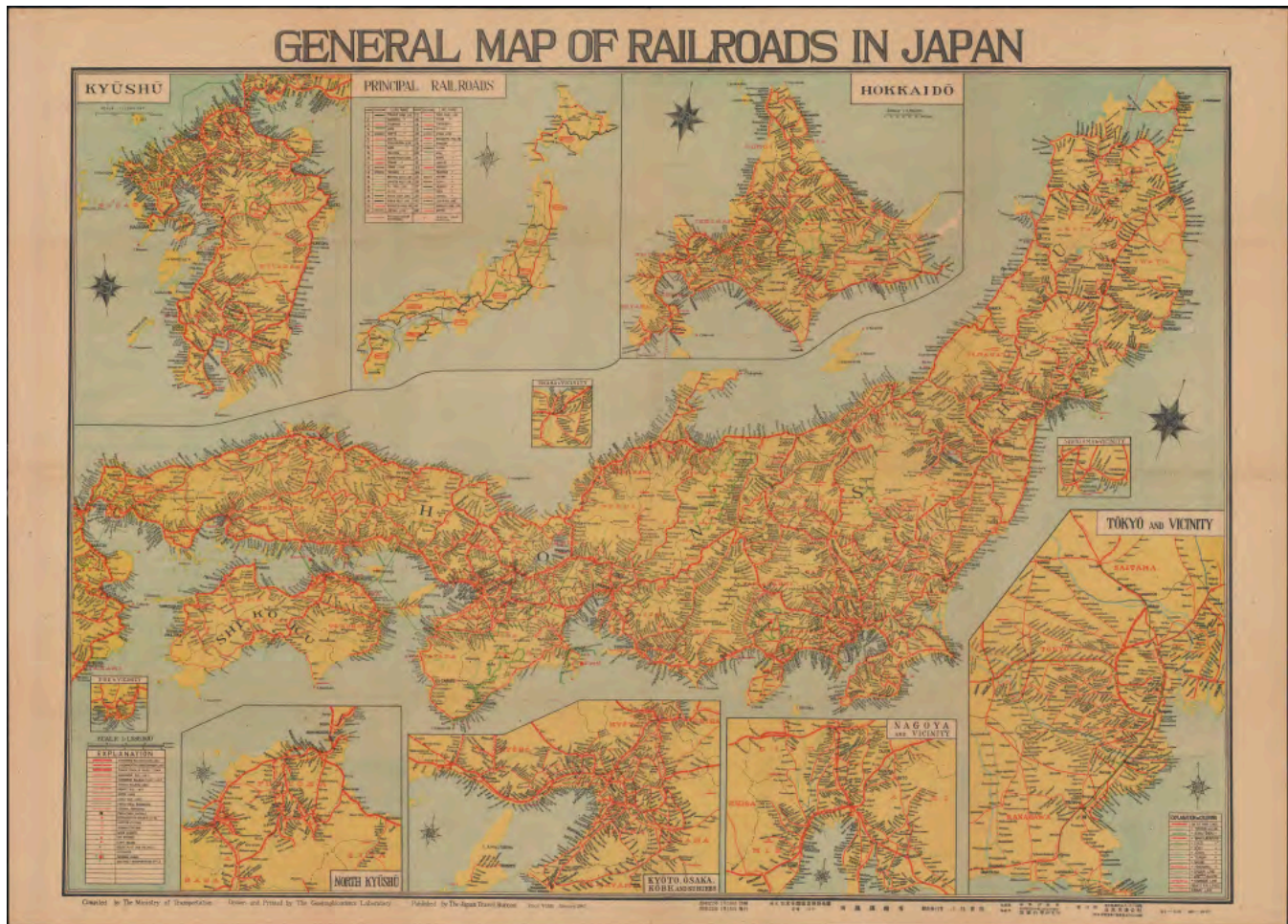
1911 (undated)

This is a rare c. 1911 chromolithographed pictorial bird's-eye view of Rome, Italy, prepared by Oreste Garroni and printed by Pavon. It was published to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the unification of Italy, the culmination of the Risorgimento, as well as the city's co-hosting of the Esposizione nazionale and hosting of the Esposizione internazionale d'arte that same year. More generally, it highlights Rome's remarkable growth and modernization following its designation as national capital.

General Map of Railroads in Japan.



Postwar Revival of Japanese Railways



29.25 x 38.25 inches

1947 (dated)

This is a large-format 1947 map of Japan prepared by the country's Ministry of Transport and printed by the Geographic-Science Laboratory for the Japan Travel Bureau. Issued in the wake of World War II and during the U.S. occupation, the map highlights the country's railway network, which was heavily damaged in the final stages of the war. Starting from this inauspicious position, Japan's rail network was not only repaired but also greatly improved, thanks in large part to the demands of the Korean War (1950 - 1953). Increased investment allowed the system to embark on a program of electrification, setting the stage for the development of Japan's fantastic passenger rail system and the high-speed 'bullet trains' for which the country is internationally renowned.

How Nazi Bombers May Blast Britain's Hope.



A possible Nazi bombardment of England - before the May 1940 invasion of Western Europe.



20 x 16 inches

1940 (dated)

This is a 1940 Los Angeles Examiner pictorial map of England, Scotland, Wales, and the northern coast of Europe. Published on March 31, 1940, over a month before the Nazi invasion of Western Europe, the map speculates on a possible Nazi offensive against Britain and what the targets might be.



Commemorating Stalingrad in the Twilight Years of the USSR.



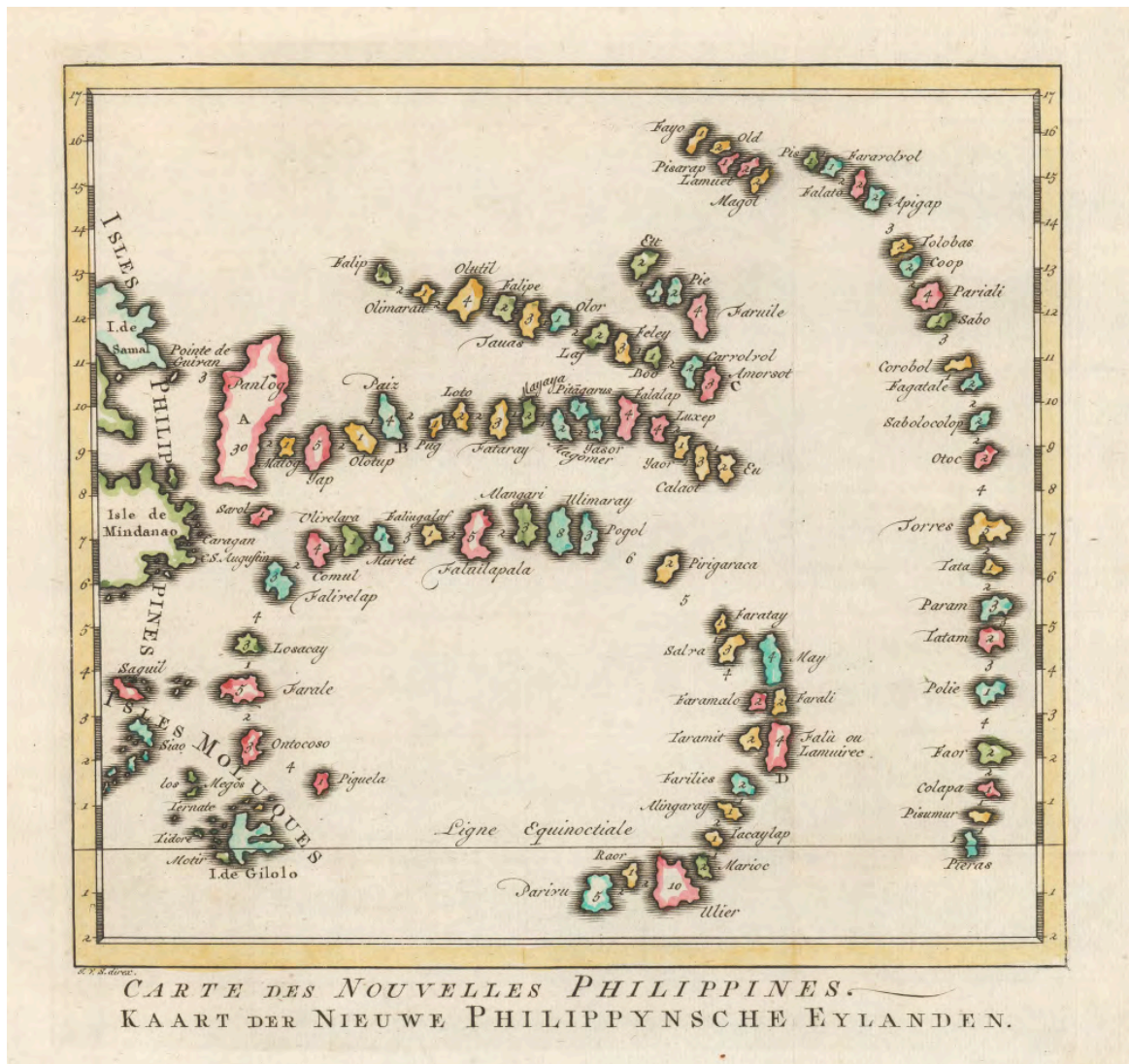
11.25 x 17 inches

1989 (dated)

This is a 1989 historical map of Volgograd, formerly known as Stalingrad, prepared by the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the U.S.S.R., better known by the abbreviation of its Russian name as G.U.G.K. It celebrates the costly but heroic Soviet victory over Nazi Germany at the Battle of Stalingrad, the turning point of the war on the Eastern Front and of the entire European theater of World War II (1939-1945). It was also produced at a time when Gorbachev's reforms had allowed for more critical discussion of the war, including the crimes of Stalin and the overwhelming, and in many cases unnecessary, losses suffered by the Soviet people.



From pebbles in the sand to cartography.



9 x 9.25 inches

1759 (undated)

This is a 1759 Dutch-edition of Jacques-Nicolas Bellin's map of the Caroline Islands, preserving geographical knowledge provided by indigenous Carolinian voyagers who were stranded in the Philippines in 1696. Its conspicuous numbers measure distance and island size in days of sailing, carrying an indigenous maritime understanding of the archipelago into European print. Published with French and Dutch titles, the map descends from the account and sketch communicated by the Jesuit Paul Klein, rather than from a European survey of the islands.

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