



# TRAVEL TO LEVANT

A selection of rare books dedicated to the Arabian Peninsula





White Lands Rare Books presents

# TRAVEL TO LEVANT

A selection of rare books dedicated to the Arabian Peninsula

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Welcome to a literary treasure trove that beckons you to embark on a captivating journey through the ages, a journey that winds its way through the enchanting landscapes and rich heritage of the Arabian Peninsula. Within the pages of this catalog, you will discover a collection that transcends time, offering a glimpse into the heart and soul of a region steeped in history, culture, and mystique.

These rare and meticulously curated volumes are not merely books; they are windows to a bygone era, whispering tales of desert caravans, bustling souks, and the wisdom of ancient scholars. Each volume is a time capsule, preserving the essence of a land where empires rose and fell, where poetry flowed like the life-giving oases, and where civilizations thrived in harmony with the ever-shifting sands.

What sets this collection apart is not only its historical significance but its rarity. These are not books you stumble upon in your local bookstore; they are elusive, hidden gems that have weathered the sands of time. Their scarcity makes them a coveted treasure for collectors and scholars alike, a testament to the enduring allure of the Arabian Peninsula.

Within these pages, you will encounter volumes that delve into the Arabian Peninsula's vibrant tapestry – from ancient myths and legends to scholarly treatises, from important manuscript to meticulously preserved travelogues. Each book is a piece of living history, offering a unique perspective on a region that has forever captured the imaginations of adventurers, poets, and historians.

As you peruse this catalog, you will sense the palpable connection between past and present, between the tales of old and the contemporary world. These books are bridges to a time when the Arabian Peninsula was not just a place on the map but a crucible of human civilization, a land where ideas, stories, and knowledge converged in a symphony of culture.

We invite you to explore these pages with curiosity and reverence, for they hold within them the secrets of the desert winds, the echoes of ancient voices, and the wisdom of ages past. May you find within these rare tomes a piece of history that resonates with your soul and kindles your desire to possess a fragment of the Arabian Peninsula's enduring legacy. Welcome to a collection that is not just a catalog but a glimpse into the heart of Arabia itself.

**Luca Cena**

"The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only one page."

# COSTE, PASCAL

“MONUMENTS MODERNES DE LA PERSE”

Paris, A. Morel Librairie Editeur, 1867

*"Probably the single most attractive book on Persia and one of the rarest" (Ghani)*

First Edition of this important and finely illustrated survey of Persian architecture. Coste (1787-1879) was appointed architect to Mehmet Ali of Egypt in 1818. He spent ten years in Egypt, completing, among other projects, the reconstruction of the defences at Abukir; this resulted in his work *Architecture arabe* (1837-1839). The present work, together with *Voyage en Perse* (1842) and *Monuments anciens de la Perse* (1844), grew out of the French diplomatic mission to Persia in 1839-1841. 71 engraved and lithographed plates and plans by Pascal Coste on 56 sheets, 8 coloured, many double-page and numbered as 2, hinged throughout.





MINARET DU MAUSOLÉE DE CHAH RZA

1871-72



MADRASA DE CHAH HUSSEIN  
MADRASA DE CHAH HUSSEIN  
SHIRAZ

A. P. 1871-72

1871-72

MONUMENTS MODERNES DE LA PERSE

1871-72



MOSQUEE DE MAFARUCHAN  
MOSQUEE DE MAFARUCHAN  
SHIRAZ

A. P. 1871-72

1871-72

MONUMENTS MODERNES DE LA PERSE

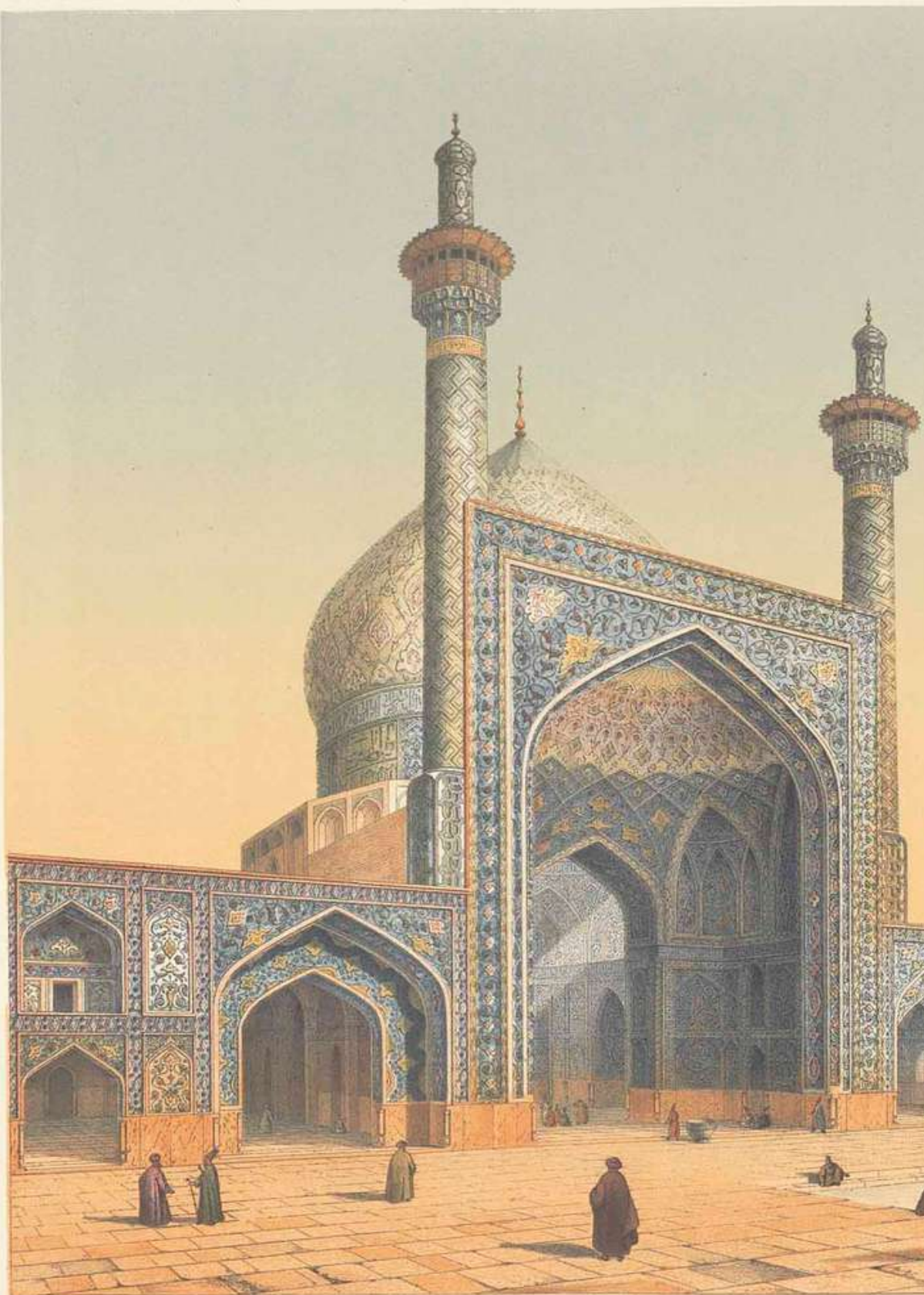
A. P. 1871-72



MOSQUEE MESDJID - I -

DETAILS

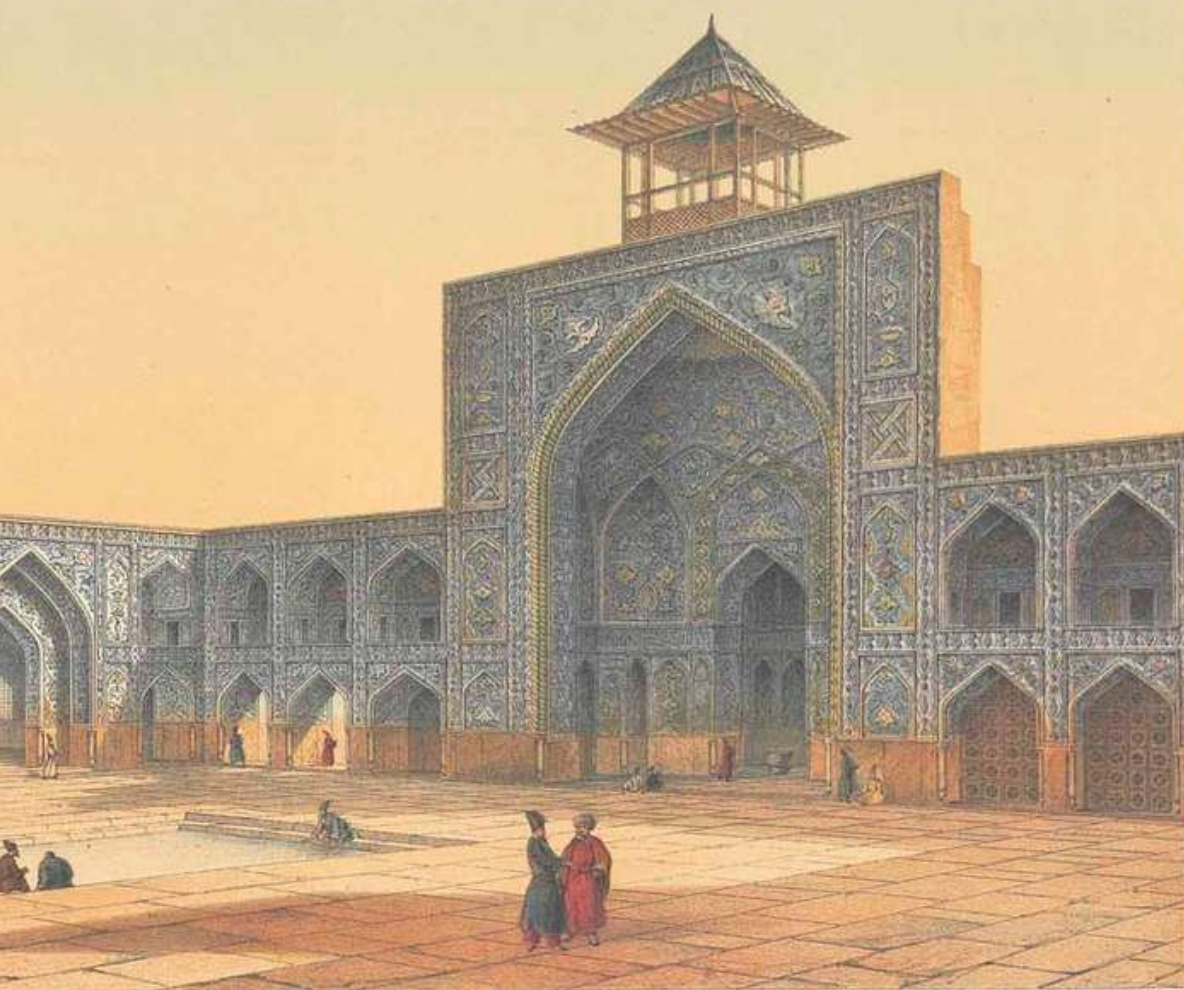
A. P. 1871-72



F. COSTE ARCHITECTE.

VUE DE LA COUR DE LA M





BACHELIER LITH.

MOSQUÉE MESDJID-I-CHAH



# COUSIN. LOUIS

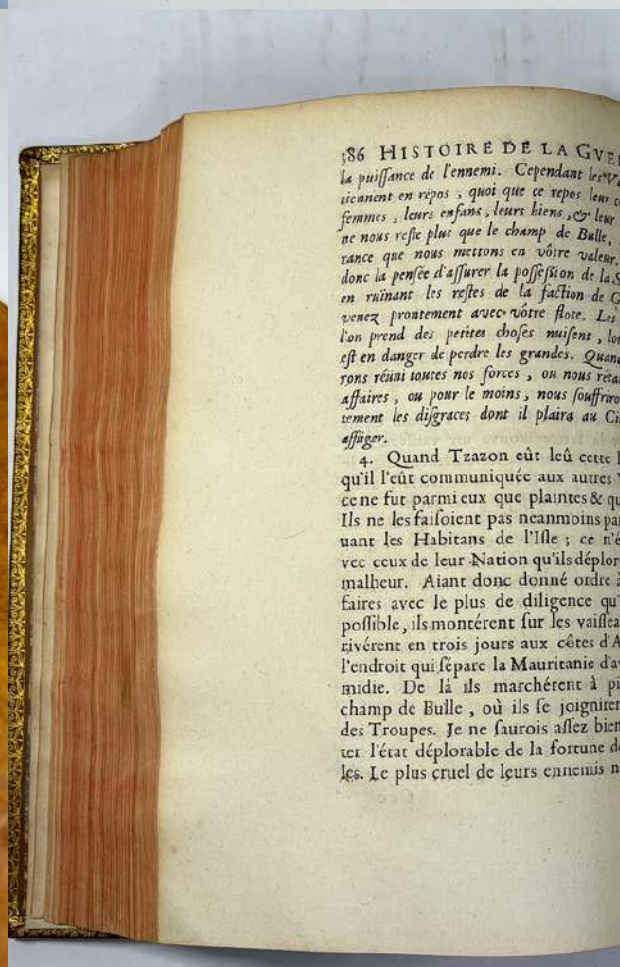
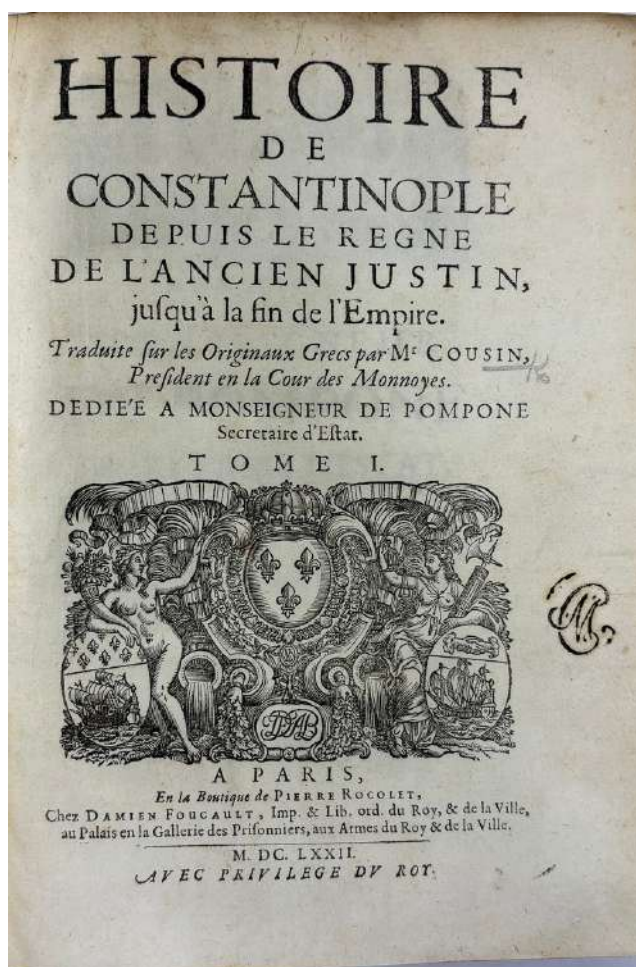
## “HISTOIRE DE CONSTANTINOPLE”

Paris, chez Damien Foucault, 1672

*"One of the most well-known and accurate historiographies on the Byzantine Empire."*

A fine set of the First Edition of this abridged French translation of the Greek Corpus Byzantinae Historiae.

The Corpus of Byzantine Historical Writers is a comprehensive collection of all Greek historiographical works that have transmitted the history of the Eastern Roman Empire, from Constantine to the fall of Constantinople in 1453.







HISTOIRE  
DE  
CONSTANTINO

TOM. I.

HISTOIRE  
DE  
CONSTANTIN

TOM. II.

HISTOIRE  
DE  
CONSTANTINO

TOM. III.

HISTOIRE  
DE  
CONSTANTA

TOM. IV.







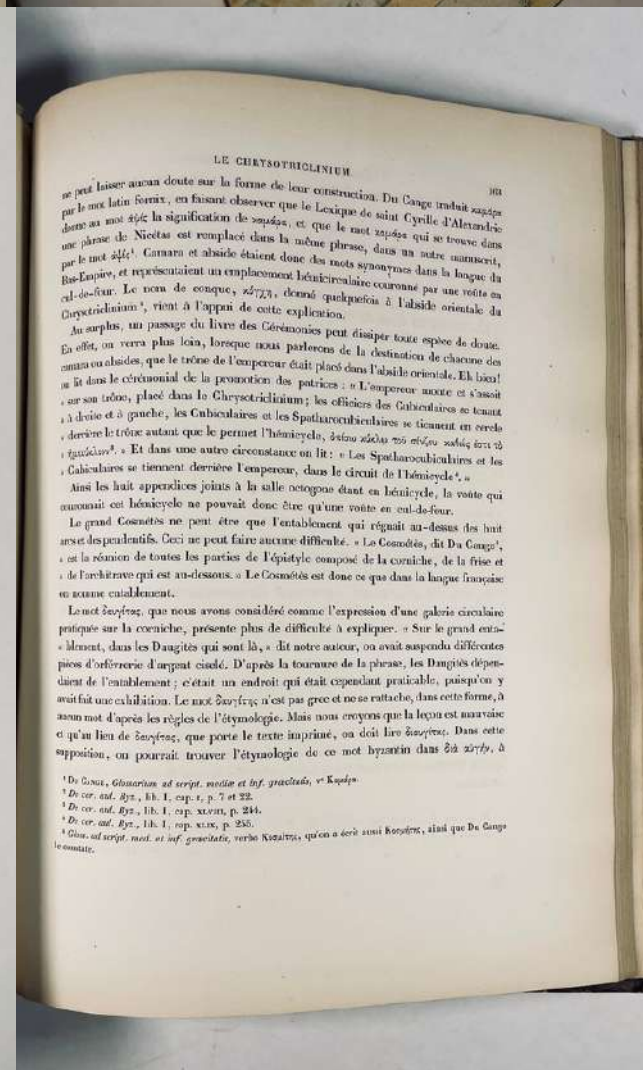
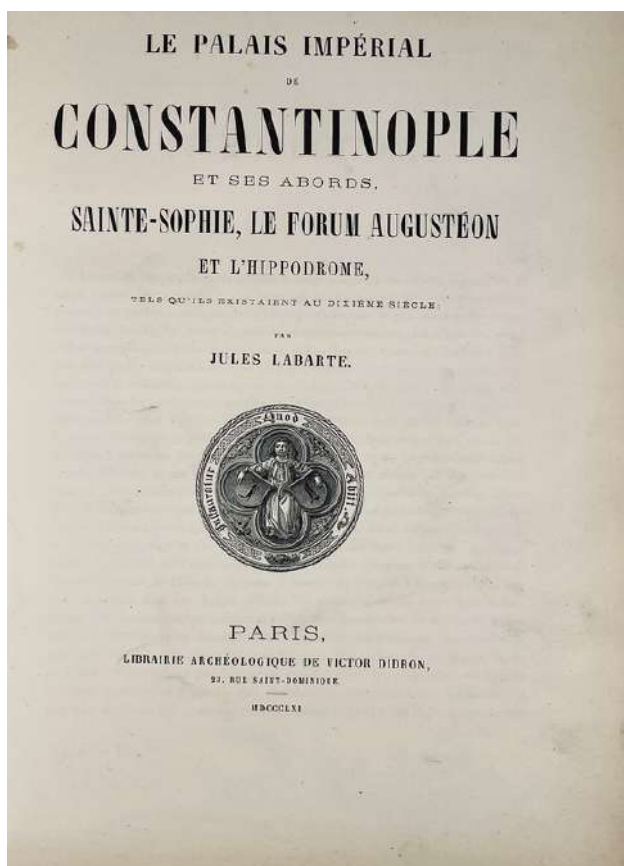
# LABARTE, JULES

“LE PALAIS IMPÉRIAL DE CONSTANTINOPLE”

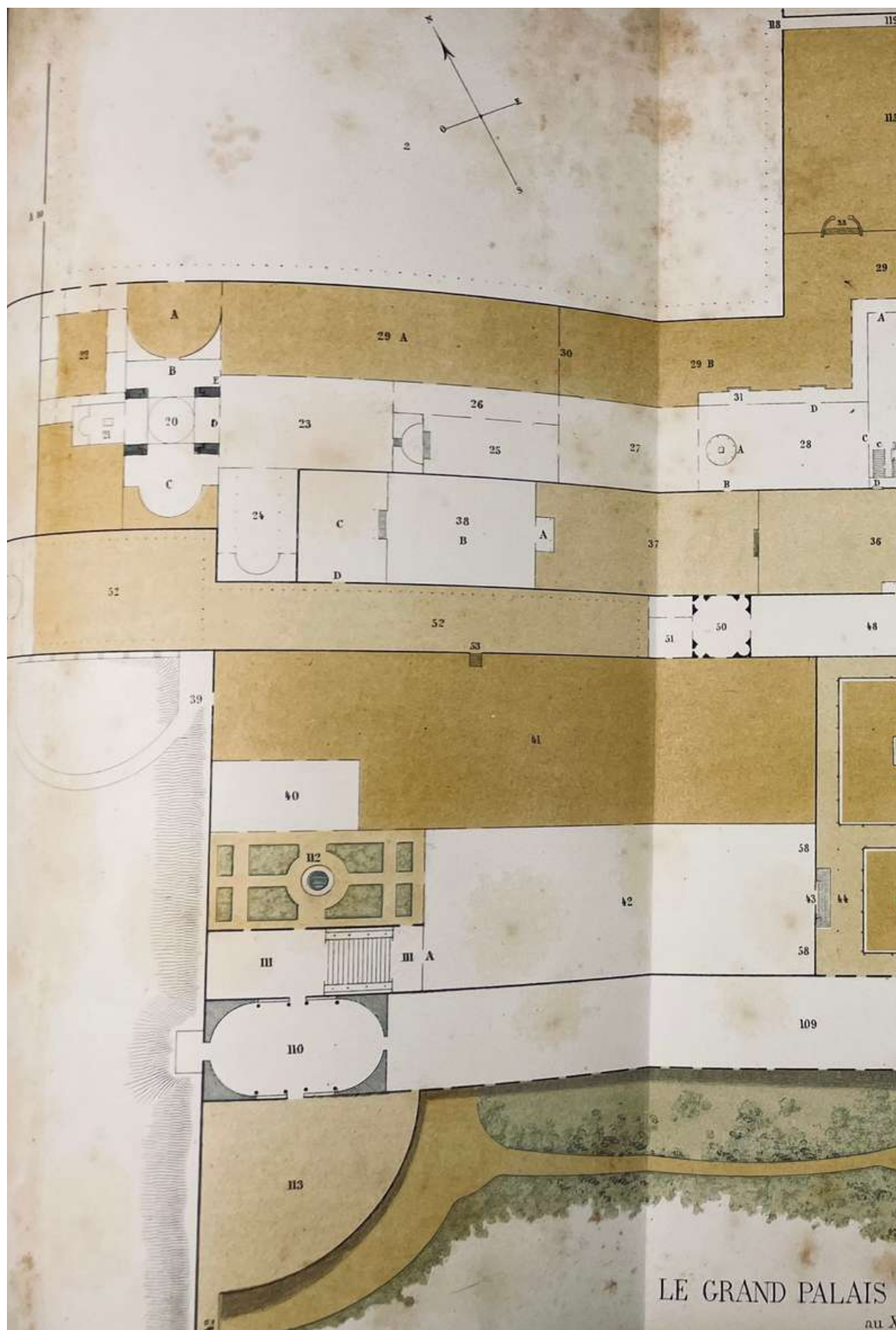
Paris, Librairie Archéologique de Victor Didron, 1861

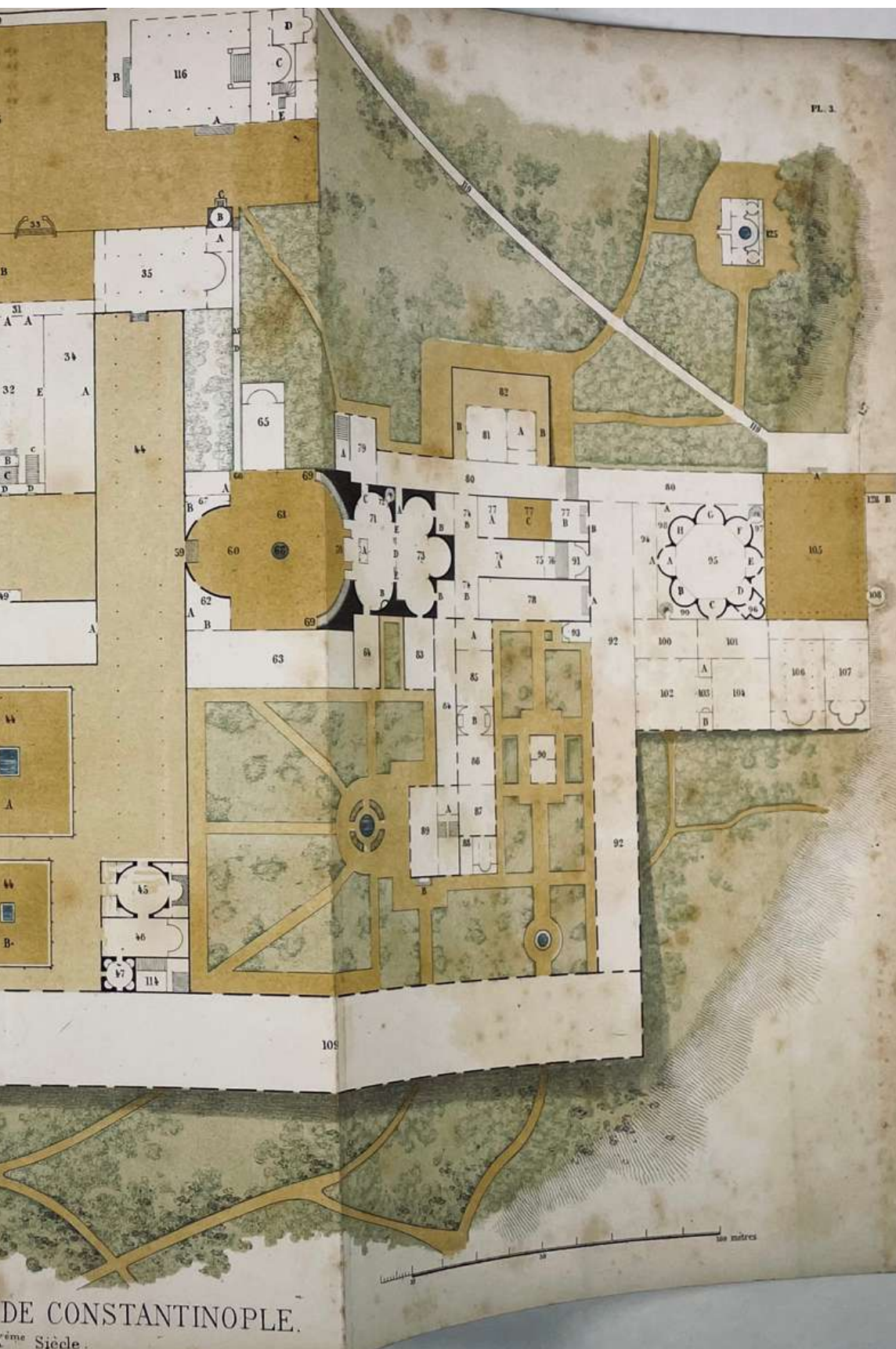
*"A rare work dedicated to the Imperial Palace of Constantinople."*

Fascinating work by the explorer and architect Jules Labarte, who here describes the Imperial Palace of Constantinople along with the Hagia Sophia Basilica, the Forum of Augustus, and the Hippodrome with meticulously descriptive and enjoyable illustrations.











# MARITI, GIOVANNI

“ISTORIA DI ALY-BEY-DELL’EGITTO”

Venice, presso Giammaria Bassaglia, 1773

*“Extremely rare First Edition, never before seen on the market”*

The first part deals with the campaign of Ali Bey in 1770-1772 in Syria, an attempt to gain control of the Indian transit trade for Egypt by establishing Egyptian dominance in southern Levant. Of great historical interest, the second part chronicles the wars of Ali Bey and Daher el Umar. Its contents are largely unrecorded elsewhere.

In addition the story of Ali Bey, this work contains historical notes on many of the places mentioned in the main text, including: Damascus, Cairo, Aleppo, Cyprus, Tripoli, Mecca and Jerusalem.

This copy is the only on the market.

[illegible][illegible]

58  
mentre l'Isola è molto più lontana dall'Egitto, di quello possa essere dalle terre della Caramania nell'Asia minore, di dove il Gran Signore in tutte le Stagioni dell'anno farebbe in grado, anche con dei semplici Battelli, di sbarcare delle Truppe nell'Isola; giacché dalla Caramania fino alla Costa Settentrionale dell'Isola di Cipro non vi è, se non uno spazio di circa cinquanta miglia; ove che da Alessandria Porto dell'Egitto, fino a Limasol Porto Meridionale dell'Isola il più vicino all'Egitto, vi sono circa dugencinquanta miglia, e dugentodici dalle Bocche del Nilo, fino al detto Porto.

N. ( 39 ) PAG. 45.

CHILI's, Città di quà dal Fiume Eufrate lontana settanta miglia da Aleppo. Apparteneva una volta alla Giurisdizione del Bassà di Urfa, di dove è distante centotrenta miglia; ma poi ne fu dato il Governo ad un Bassà particolare, perchè que-  
sti fosse più a portata di domare i Gurdì, che dal-  
la Montagna venivano a fare delle scorrerie fin  
sotto le Mura. Questa Città è situata in Pianura,  
e la sua Popolazione si estenderà sopra le venti-  
mila Anime.

N. ( 40 ) PAG. 45.

TRIPOLI, in Arabo Tarabolos, Città della Fenicia, conosciuta anche sotto nome di Tripoli di Siria per distinguerlo dall'altro Tripoli, che è sulle Coste della Barberia.

Tripoli di Siria è una Città Mercantile, ed ivi commerciano anche gli Europei, per cui vi è un Console Francese, ed un Console Inglese.

I Contorni di detta Città sono ornati da molti Orti.

Orti, e Giardini, vi si coltivano molti alberi Gelfi, e la Seta, che ivi si raccoglie è molto stimata per la sua candidezza, e sottigliezza.

La Città è traversata da un Fiume, che nasce nelle montagne del Libano, e chiamasi dai Cristiani Nahs Kadicha, cioè Fiume Santo; i Maomettani poi lo dicono Abù Aly, cioè Padre di Aly.

L'aria di Tripoli nell'Estate è malsana, vi si soffrono molte febbri, e per gli Europei sono spesso volte mortali. La Città è lontana poco più d'un miglio dal Mare, sulla riva del quale per comodo della Mercatura vi è un Borgo colla Dogana, e molti Magazzini per conservarvi le Mercanzie.

Al tempo, che i Cristiani Occidentali erano padroni della Siria, questa Città, era la Capitale di quella Contea conosciuta sotto il nome di Contea di Tripoli.

N. ( 41 ) PAG. 45.

SEIDA. Detta dagli Arabi Sald, o Seid, Città della Fenicia sulla costa della Siria. Seida è un luogo Mercantile, ove risiede un Console Francese, nè vi sono altri Stabilimenti Mercantili, se non di quella Nazione. Aveva questa Città un buon Porto, ma ora è guasto, ed i Balistimenti si fanno vedere davanti questa Città solamente nell'Estate, dando fondo fuori della Scogliera, che vi è.

L'Inverno le Navi mercantili, che fevzir debbono per comodo di quel Commercio, fiano ancorate a Sur, ove trasportano le Mercantie con alcuni, piccoli Bortelli del Paese, chiamati Scialur, prendendo l'occasione di un buon tempo per fare la navigazione da una Città all'altra, che è un traghetto di circa diciotto miglia lungo la Costa.

G L' Aria





Ali Bey del Cairo



# ISTORIA D I ALY-BEY-DELL'EGITTO

Ove si dà un' esatto ragguaglio della Guerra  
accesa da lui nella Soria l'  
Anno 1771.

*Con la Continuazione de' fatti accaduti  
fino alla di lui morte seguita l' anno  
corrente 1773.*

## O P E R A

Arricchita delle migliori , e più  
interessanti notizie.



I N V E N E Z I A,  
M D C C L X X I I I.

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Presso GIAMMARIA BASSAGLIA.  
CON LE DEBITE LICENZE.



# POCOCKE. RICHARD

“A DESCRIPTION OF THE EAST [...]”

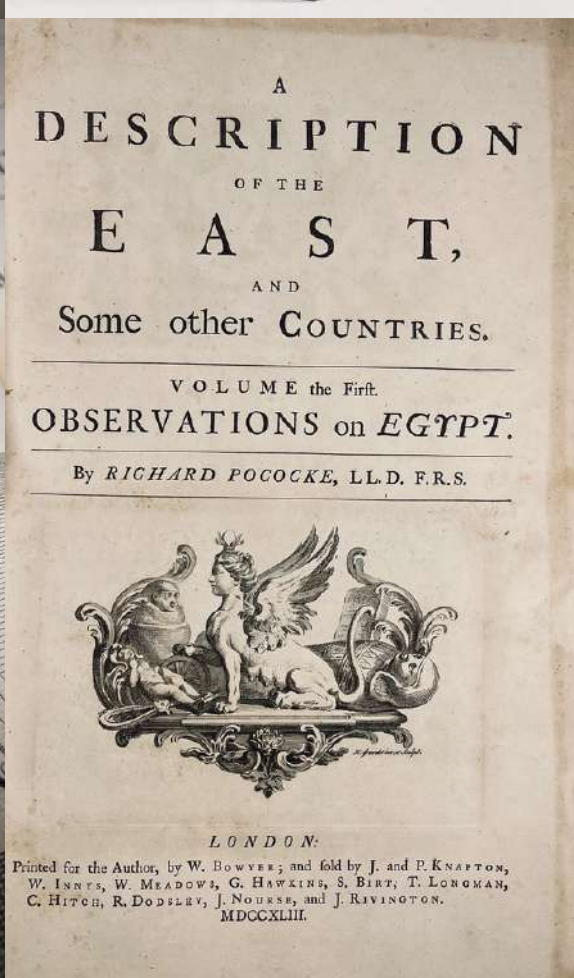
London, W. Bowyer, 1743

*An essential work on Egypt and the Levant*

First edition of one of the first accurate records of Middle-Eastern antiquities and culture published in the modern era.

After graduating from Oxford, Pococke spent three years travelling in the Middle East, from 1735 to 1738. Upon his return he combined scholarly curiosity with artistic ability, and the result was the present work, in which he provides descriptions of all aspects of the region, its history and cultures, illustrated by detailed plans and fine plates of costumes, plants and views. As one of the first Englishmen to record his journey up the Nile, his illustrated account is particularly valuable as an early record of Egyptian antiquities as they stood at the start of the modern era. Pococke visited Thebes and travelled as far south as Philae and the First Cataract at Philae. On his return journey northwards he met, by chance, Danish traveller Frederik Norden. Norden continued southwards, eventually reaching Derr. Both travellers made careful drawings of the Great Sphinx at Giza, but Pococke employed some artistic license and replaced the colossal statue's missing nose. The publication of the present work brought prestige to Pococke and he was subsequently made a founder member of the Egyptian Club.

178 engraved plates, plans and maps, the 12 botanical plates.





## OBSERVATIONS

pyramid, and says that the tomb was in an island made by water brought from the Nile by a canal; from which one would conjecture that the wells I shall mention led to the sepulchre, and that the tomb which is seen in the large room, was design'd for some other person of the royal family.

It may be look'd on as a very extraordinary thing, how the entrance into the pyramid should be found out, which it is said was an enterprize of the Calif Mahomet, who lived in the year eight hundred twenty-seven of the Christian Æra; but without doubt this prince was inform'd of every thing related by ancient authors, with regard to these extraordinary buildings, that they were the sepulchres of the Kings of Egypt, and that as Strabo relates, there was in the middle of the pyramids a stone that might be taken out to open a way to the passage that led to the tombs; not that it is probable that they immediately found the place, but having measured out the middle of the pyramid, they might begin and work lower; all below being cover'd with stones and rubbish: They might also get some light by sounding along up the middle of the pyramid, in order to conjecture where the hollow passage might be, or by piercing it in several parts with proper tools.

For the particulars of the inside of the pyramid, I refer to Mallet's account, which I have added at the latter end of this volume, and to the measures below taken from Greaves, as well as my own observations and

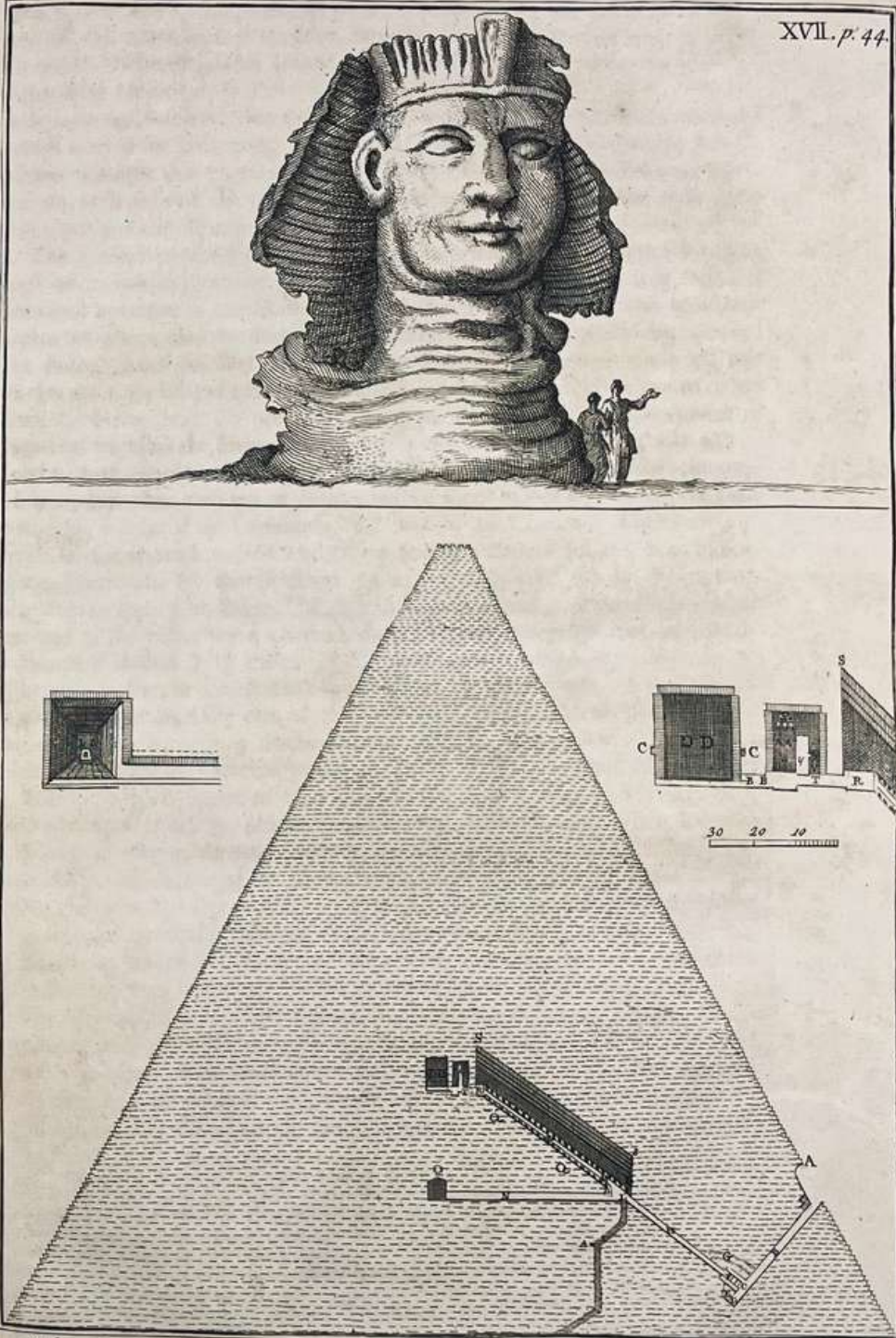
\* See r.

† An account of the measures of the inside of the great pyramid from Greaves G. supplied from Maillet M. Sicard S. and my own observations P. Maillet's and Sicard's measures being French feet.

	Feet.	Inches.	Parts of feet.		Feet.	Inches.	Parts of feet.
Steps to the entrance	16	00	— G. P.	Twenty-eight of these holes on each side S.	26	00	— G.
Height to it	38	00	— G.	This gallery high	5	3	— P.
Wide and high	3	00	$\frac{1}{4}$ G.	Height of two tiers of stone, to the stone that sets in	00	3	— P.
Long	92	6	— G.	Each stone sets out	2	6	— P.
Broken passage G.				The seven tiers that set out, each in depth about			
Long	89	00	— G.	Landing place R. is of the same width. P.			
Broad	20	00	— G.	Long	5	6	— P.
Height to passage H.	9	00	— G.	High	10	00	— G.
Passage H. wide and high	5	00	— G.	Passage T. long	8	00	— P.
Long	110	00	— G.	Wide	4	00	— P.
Landing place L. long	15	00	— G.	High	4	00	— P.
Passage N. wide and high	3	3	— M.	Second room Y. wide	4	6	— P.
Long	110	00	— G.	Long	6	9	— P.
Room O. long	17	6	— M.	Next passage B B.			
Broad	15	10	— M.	Wide	4	00	— P.
Walls high to the slope	11	3	— S.	Long	8	3	— P.
Length of the slope	10	00	— S.	Great room long	34	00	$\frac{1}{4}$ G.
Diameter of well, above	3	00	— G.	Wide	17	00	$\frac{1}{4}$ G.
Ascent into the gallery at M. about	12	00	— M.	High	19	6	— G.
Middle passage broad at M.	3	00	$\frac{1}{4}$ G.	Nine stones cover the room.			
Benches high at Q.	1	00	$\frac{1}{4}$ G.	The two next the walls wide	2	00	— M.
Wide	1	00	$\frac{1}{4}$ G.	The rest wide	4	00	— M.
Whole breadth of gall. P.	6	00	$\frac{1}{4}$ G.	Six tiers of stone compose the sides, being all of an equal breadth.			
Holes for the seat at Q.				The tomb long	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— G.
Long	1	1	— P.	Wide	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— G.
Broad	00	7	— P.	Deep	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— G.
Deep	00	6	— S.	Long within	6	00	$\frac{1}{4}$ G.
Distance from one another	3	9	— P.	Wide within	2	00	$\frac{1}{4}$ G.
				Deep within	2	00	$\frac{1}{4}$ G.

others,





*A Section of the Great Pyramid, and a View of the Head of the Sphinx.*



# SULTAN SELIM I

“MANUSCRIPTED FIRMAN WITH THUGRA”

February, 16 1513 (al-Hagg 918)

Ink on paper, 435 x 150 mm

*"An incredible testament to the peaceful relations between the Ottomans  
and the Republic of Venice during the reign of Selim I."*

The peace between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice in 1503 was signed during the reign of the Ottoman Sultan Bayezid II. This peace treaty helped establish a truce between the two powers and resolved some of the territorial disputes of the time. For nearly a decade, Venice and the Ottoman Empire maintained peaceful relations as both adversaries were engaged on other fronts. However, Bayezid's death raised the issue of peace with Venice once again. The new Sultan, Selim I (1467-1512-1520), preoccupied with dynastic issues involving his male relatives, sent a messenger on June 10, 1512, to ascertain Venice's good intentions. Selim I never waged war against the Venetians; in fact, he negotiated a secret military pact known as the 'impium foedus,' promising Venice the aid of a potential troop intervention if needed. Selim himself initiated a tradition that lasted until 1604: informing the Republic of Venice of each of his military movements and victories. These texts, of which 18 are preserved in the State Archives of Venice, with only one, this one being described, remaining in private hands, became a specific literary genre of sorts. They celebrated the Sultan's victory and greatness, thanked God and the Prophet for their success, and invited the Venetians to share in the Sultan's joy. This remarkable object can be described as a museum piece.

Handwritten Persian text in a cursive script, featuring large, bold characters and a prominent diagonal line crossing the page.

Handwritten Persian text in a cursive script, featuring a large, stylized character that resembles a 'K' or 'G' and a prominent diagonal line crossing the page.

Handwritten Persian text in a cursive script, featuring several lines of text and a large, stylized character that resembles a 'K' or 'G'.





الحمد لله الذي هدانا لهذا  
ما كنا لنهتدي لولا أن هدانا الله

قدوة لآدم عليه السلام  
فقدوة لآدم عليه السلام



# DALĀ'IL AL-ḤAYRĀT

Illuminated manuscript, XVIII century

On vellum (190 x 120 mm)

*Extraordinary rare illuminated Arabic manuscript with panoramic views of  
Mecca and Medina*

Muḥammad al-Ġazūlī: Dalā'il al-Ḥayrāt

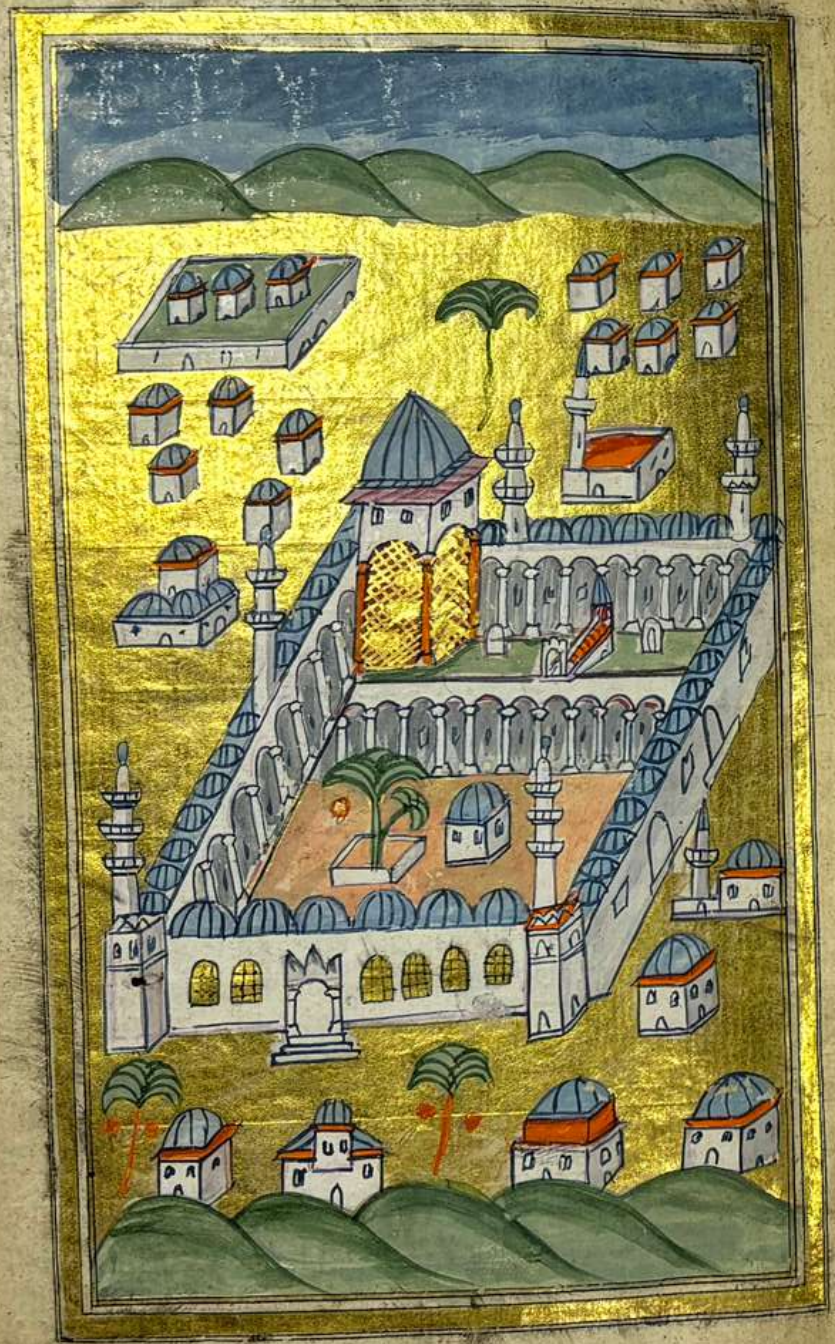
Illuminated Arabic manuscript on brushed and polite paper of different thickness – very thin, mostly –, containing a version of the renowned Sunni Muslim religious work entitled (in its full title) *Dalā'il al-Ḥayrāt wa Ṣawāriq al-Anwār fī Dikri'ş-Şalāt ʿalā an-Nabī al-Muḥtār* (lit.: 'Waymarks of the benefits and the gleaming lights of the prayer in remembrance of the Chosen Prophet') written by the Moroccan Imam and Sufi preacher Muḥammad al-Ġazūlī (d. 1465), dated in the colophon at the Islamic year 1133 (= AD 1720/21) without further determinations, and penned by an Ottoman scribe named, in the taʿlīq-written Arabic colophon, ʿAlī bn Ḥusayn al-maʿrūf bi-Ġāmī (i.e. 'the Famous one of/by the Mosque'), one of the pupils (ar.: min talāmīd) of the famed Muḥammad Sayyīd, al-maʿrūf bi-Barbar-zād ('the famous among the Barbarians, i.e. Algerians and their immediate neighbours). As for its provenance, the present codex comes in all probability from Anatolia. Average leaf dimensions: mm. 205 x 120; average text panel measurements: mm. 145 x 85; the text is written in a refined, black-inked, and elegantly seriffed Ottoman nashʿ calligraphy, which shows quite high ascenders and ligatures clustered in a slightly taʿlīq-like fashion, arranged on a 9-line single column. No rubrication is to be met with in this codex.

This manuscript is complete and comprised of 91 leaves in all, namely 181 pages (from iv. to 9iv.).

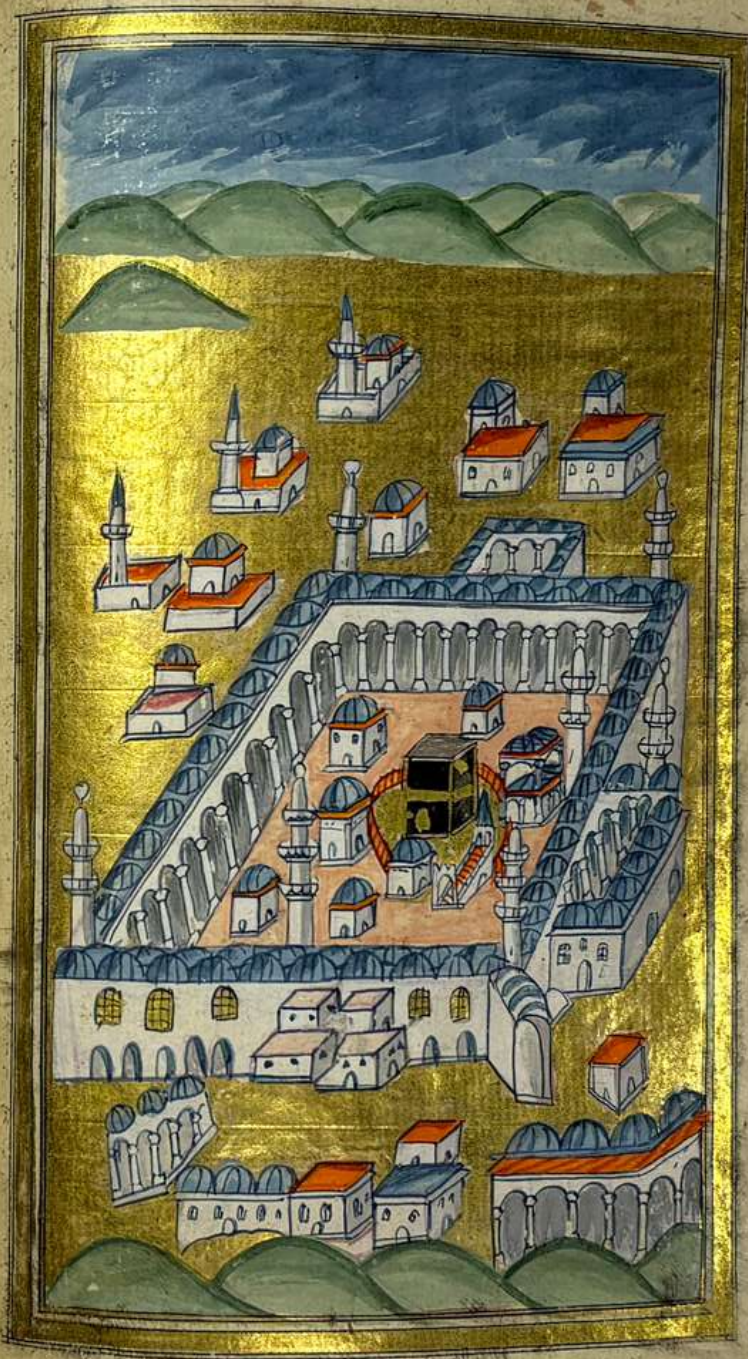
This elegant manuscript has been preserved in utterly excellent conditions. The text consists of an articulated series of prayers, invocations, and litanies in praise of the prophet of Islam, conceived for the daily solo or group recitation, especially during the Islamic sacred month of Ramaḍān, and therefore arranged in short sections for the sake of memorization as well. The fame of the *Dalā'il al-Ḥayrāt* is enormous, ranging from Morocco to Egypt, from Lebanon to Indonesia, even regaining popularity in recent days among the Sunni believers. This text was probably written by al-Ġazūlī by consulting materials and books from the library of the al-Qarawiyīn University in Fez. Whilst the university itself was most probably founded in AD 859 by the noblewoman Fāṭima bint Muḥammad Fihriya, its prestigious library (maybe the oldest existing) would be established only in AD 1349 by the sultan Abū 'Inān Fāris (r. 1348 - 58) of the Marinid dynasty. Al-Ġazūlī, whose birth date is prone to speculation, died in AD 1465, the very same year as the Marinid dynasty's fall, due to a widespread revolt sparked by local noblemen.













# PRISSE D'AVESNES

“ LA DÉCORATION ARABE ”

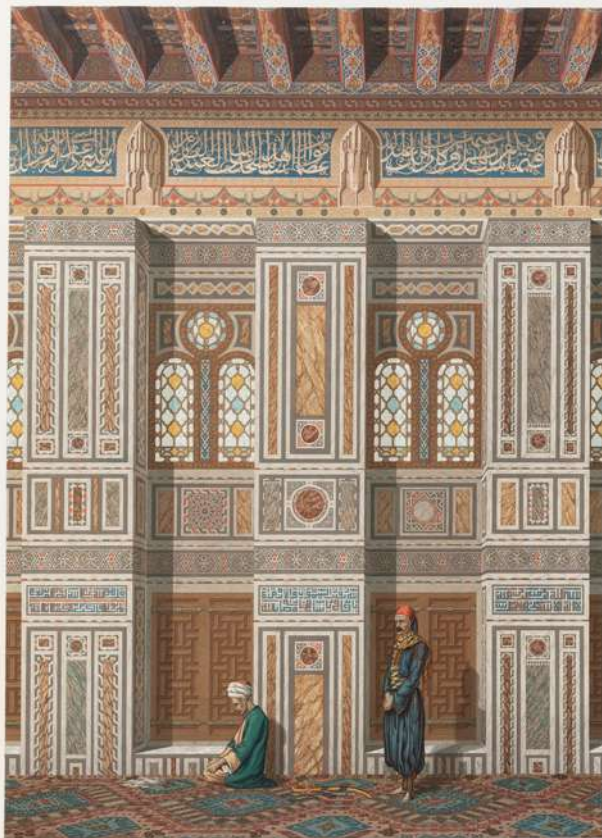
Paris, Savoy Editeurs, 1885

*"Extremely rare work on Arab decorative art."*

First Edition of this unique 19th-century account of Arabic art.

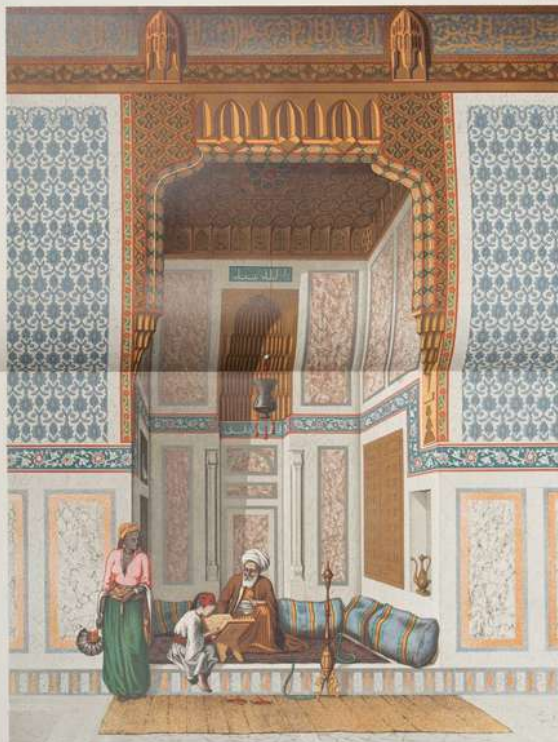
Émile Prisse d'Asvenes, a French engineer, architect and archaeologist. He devoted many years to researching Arabic culture and styles, and he spent a number of years in Egypt after his arrival in 1827. This work includes his masterful portrayals of Arabic customs, architecture and the arts.

110 numbered mostly chromolithographic plates, several double plates and numbered as 2 plates, by Daumont, Bauer, Leveil, and Lemercier.



MORQUEE D'EL BORDJNY

D'APRÈS LE DROUËZ DE L'ART ARABE



N. 13. Bordj



LA

## DÉCORATION ARABE

DÉCORS MURAUX — PLAFONDS — MOSAIQUES  
DALLAGES — BOISERIES  
VITRAUX — ÉTOFFES — TAPIS — RELIURES — FAIENCES  
ORNEMENTS DIVERS

EXTRAITS DU GRAND OUVRAGE

## L'ART ARABE

DE

PRISSE D'AVESNES

CHOISIS, CLASSÉS ET ARRANGÉS PAR LES ÉDITEURS

PARIS

J. SAVOY & C<sup>ie</sup>, ÉDITEURS

4, RUE DU CIRQUE

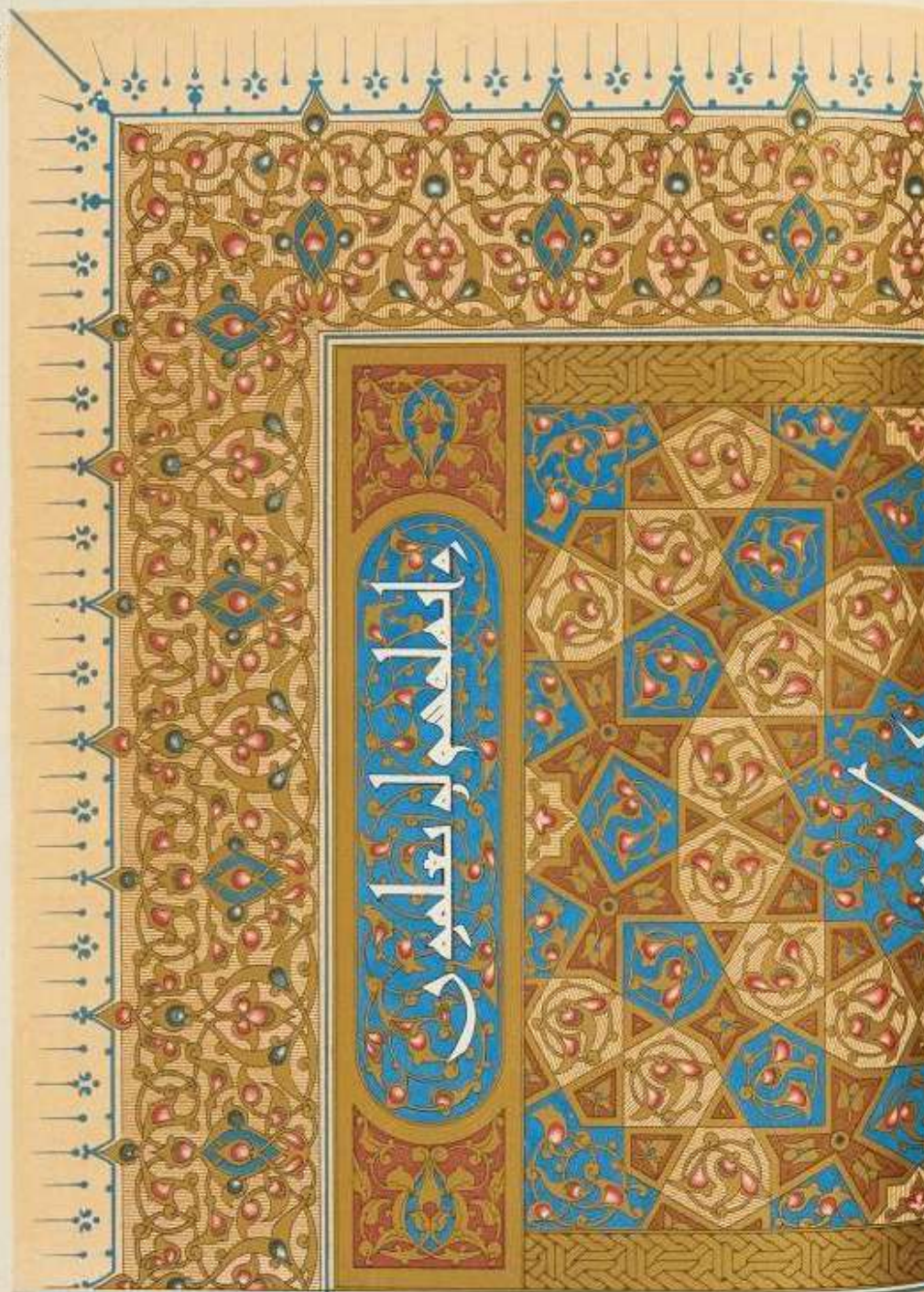
MAGASIN

Tous droits réservés



LA DÉCORATION ARABE

PL. IV







Imprimerie de la Bibliothèque Nationale

XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle



# ROBERTS. DAVID

“THE HOLY LAND”

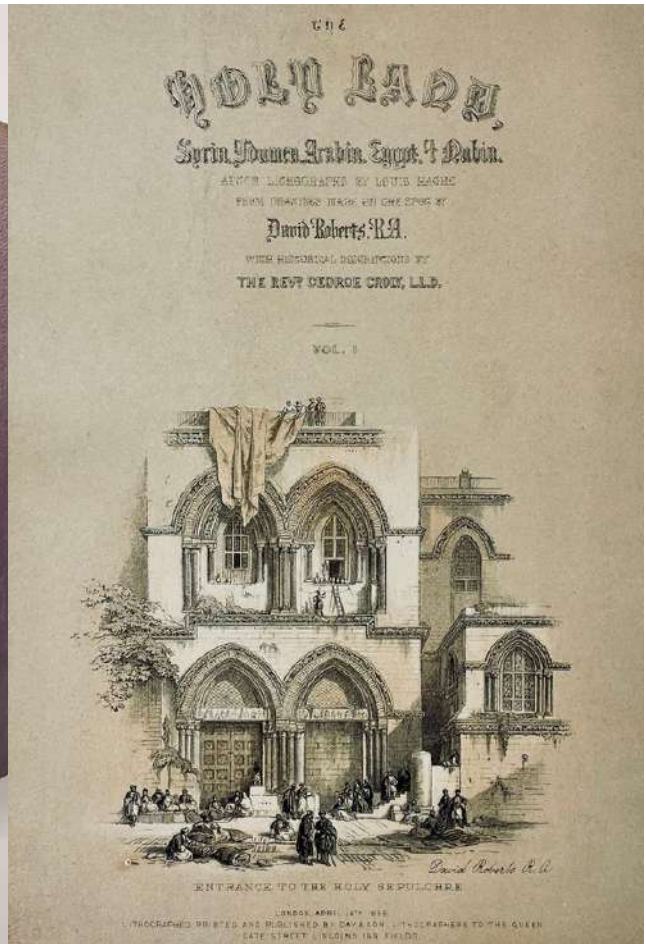
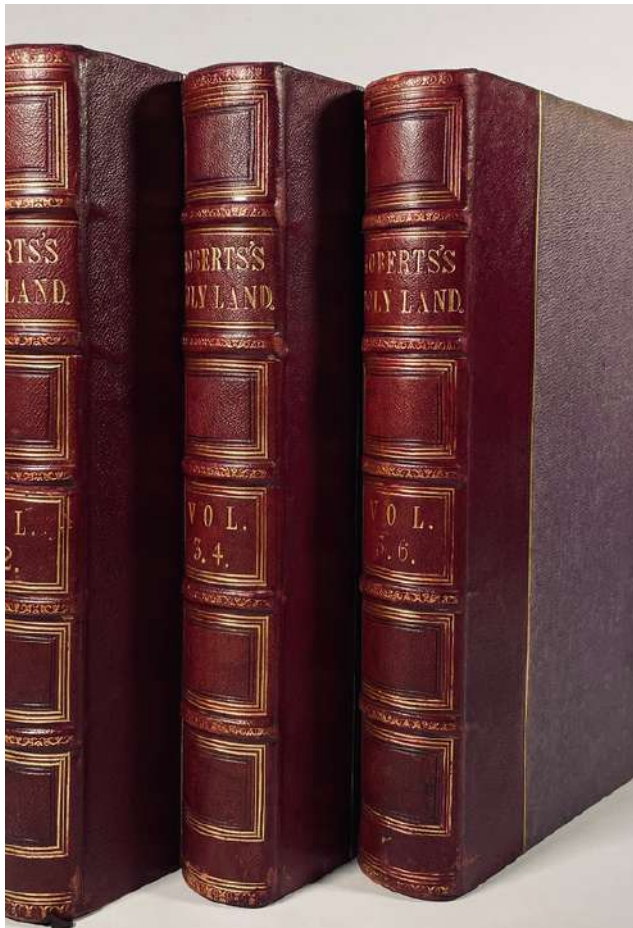
London, Day & Son, 1855

*“The apotheosis of the tinted lithograph” (Abbey)*

The First Edition of Robert's monumental work on the Holy Land and the Near East.

Roberts, an artist and scenic designer admired by Turner, left London for Alexandria in 1839, spending the year visiting and painting the major sites of the Middle East. The publication of his records of the journey in collaboration with lithographer Louis Haghe was described by Ruskin as “true portraiture” and “faithful and laborious beyond any outlines from nature.” *Abbey Travel* 388.

Six parts in three volumes, quarto (291 x 205mm). 250 tinted lithographs, including frontispieces, engraved titles, and maps.







London Published Dec. 1<sup>st</sup> 1856 by

THE SIMON



Day & Son Gate Street Lincoln's Inn Fields.

IN THE DESERT.



# SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI

## “ANTIQUITIES OF IONIA”

London, W. Bulmer W. Nicol & MacMillan, 1797 1840 1881 & 1915, 1821.

*“The greatest contribution to archeology”*

First Edition of the work considered the greatest contribution to middle-east archeology.

The work, originally published over 146 years is based on two missions: "The two Ionian Missions - that of Richard Chandler, Nicholas Revett and William Pars, 1764-66, and of William Gell, John Gandy and Francis Bedford in 1812-13, were a major undertaking for what was a society of amateurs, however wealthy they might be as a collective body.

The decision to undertake two such missions shows an amazing dedication to the aims of archaeology in what many believed to be merely an assembly of frivolous club men. The materials collected on these missions were truly impressive, especially when one considers the difficult conditions under which the men worked" (Blackmer).

257 engraved plates, maps and plans (including frontispieces to volumes IV and V), 25 engraved vignettes, 18 diagrams in the letter press of volume IV, engraved head- and tail-pieces throughout.

ANTIQUITIES  
OF  
I O N I A,  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY  
OF  
DILETTANTI.

PART THE FIRST.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. BULMER AND W. NICOL.

SOLD BY G. AND W. NICOL, BOOKSELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY;  
PAYNE AND FOSS, FALL-MALL; LONGMAN AND CO. PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND  
RODWELL AND MARTIN, BOND-STREET.

MDCCCXXI.

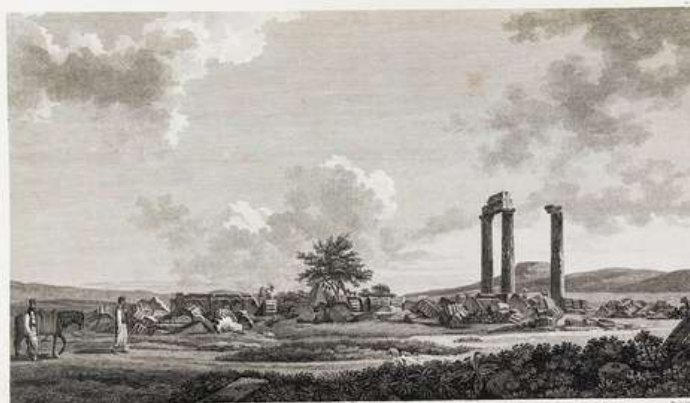




*Temple of Apollo, Delphi.*



*Temple of Apollo, Delphi.*



*Temple of Apollo, Delphi.*



*Temple of Apollo*



*View from the Acropolis*



*Temple of Concordia*



# TAVERNIER. BATTISTA

“VIAGGI NELLA TURCHIA, NELLA PERSIA E NELLE INDIE”

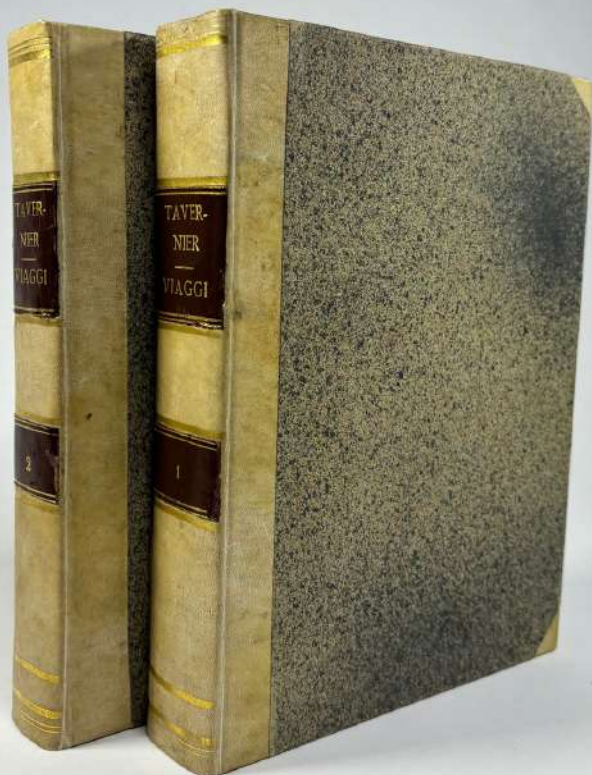
Roma, con Licenza de' Superiori, 1682

*“First Italian Edition”*

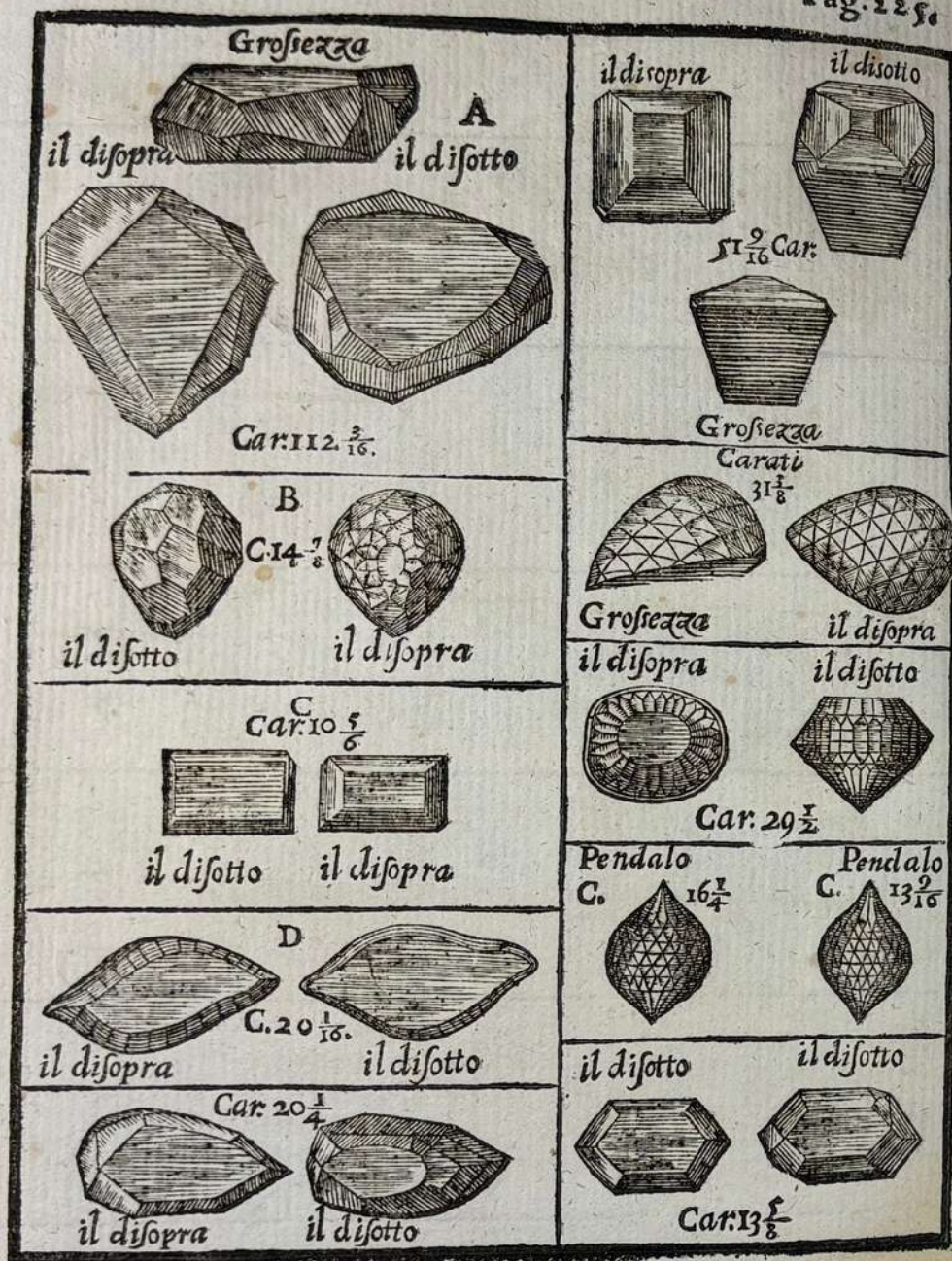
First Italian Edition (the first edition appeared in Paris, 1675) of this very interesting account of the famous French traveller.

“[Tavernier] spent almost a year in Constantinople before setting out for Persia in 1638” (Blackmer sale, 320).

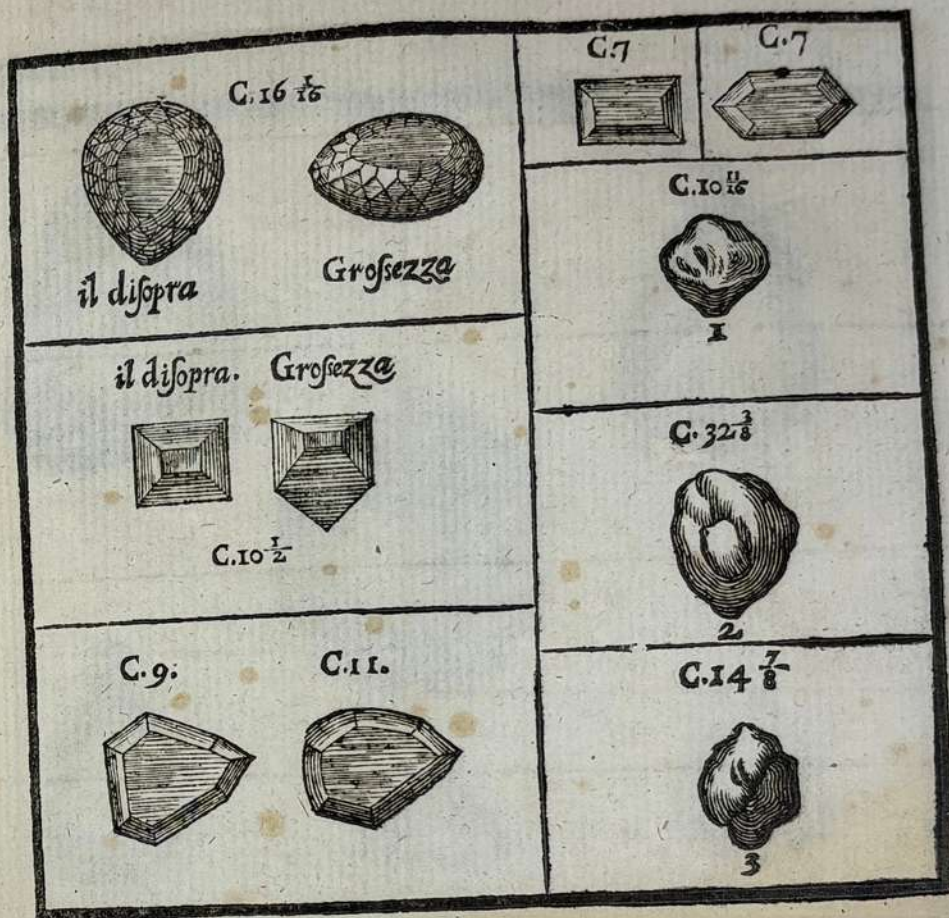
2 volumes. Copperplate engravings, 6 full-page plates, and one engraving within the text.













# TEXIER. CHARLES

“DESCRIPTION DE L’ASIE MINEURE”

Paris, Firmin Didot Frères, 1839

*"Probably the greatest work of exploration made by a single traveller" (Blackmer)*

First Edition of this extensive collection of plates from “probably the greatest work of exploration made by a single traveller” (Blackmer).

Texier travelled extensively in Asia Minor from 1834 to 1836. Rather than an account of his travel, this work is a summation of all of his findings on the ancient art, architecture and town planning of areas in which he travelled. This collection comprises nearly all the plates to Texier's first two voyages, and some from the third voyage.

With R. Chandler (1765), W.M. Leake (early 19th century) and Texier, travellers begin gradually to penetrate the vast interior of Asia Minor. The first explorations were made in the area of Bithynia but the easternmost regions, linked more with looting antiquities than with romantic itineraries, held a dual attraction for travellers, because of their rich Graeco-Roman past and the Seven Churches of the Apocalypse.

3 volumes, 254 engraved and lithographed plates on 249 sheets (5 double-page plates are numbered as 2 plates each; 12 plates are lithographed of which 5 are chromolithographed).

DESCRIPTION  
DE  
**L'ASIE MINEURE**

FAITE  
PAR ORDRE DU GOUVERNEMENT FRANÇAIS,  
de 1833 à 1837,  
ET PUBLIÉE  
PAR LE MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE;

**Troisième Partie.**

*Beaux-Arts, Monuments Historiques, Plans et Topographie  
des Côtes Antiques.*

**PAR CHARLES TEXIER,**  
CORRESPONDANT DE L'INSTITUT.

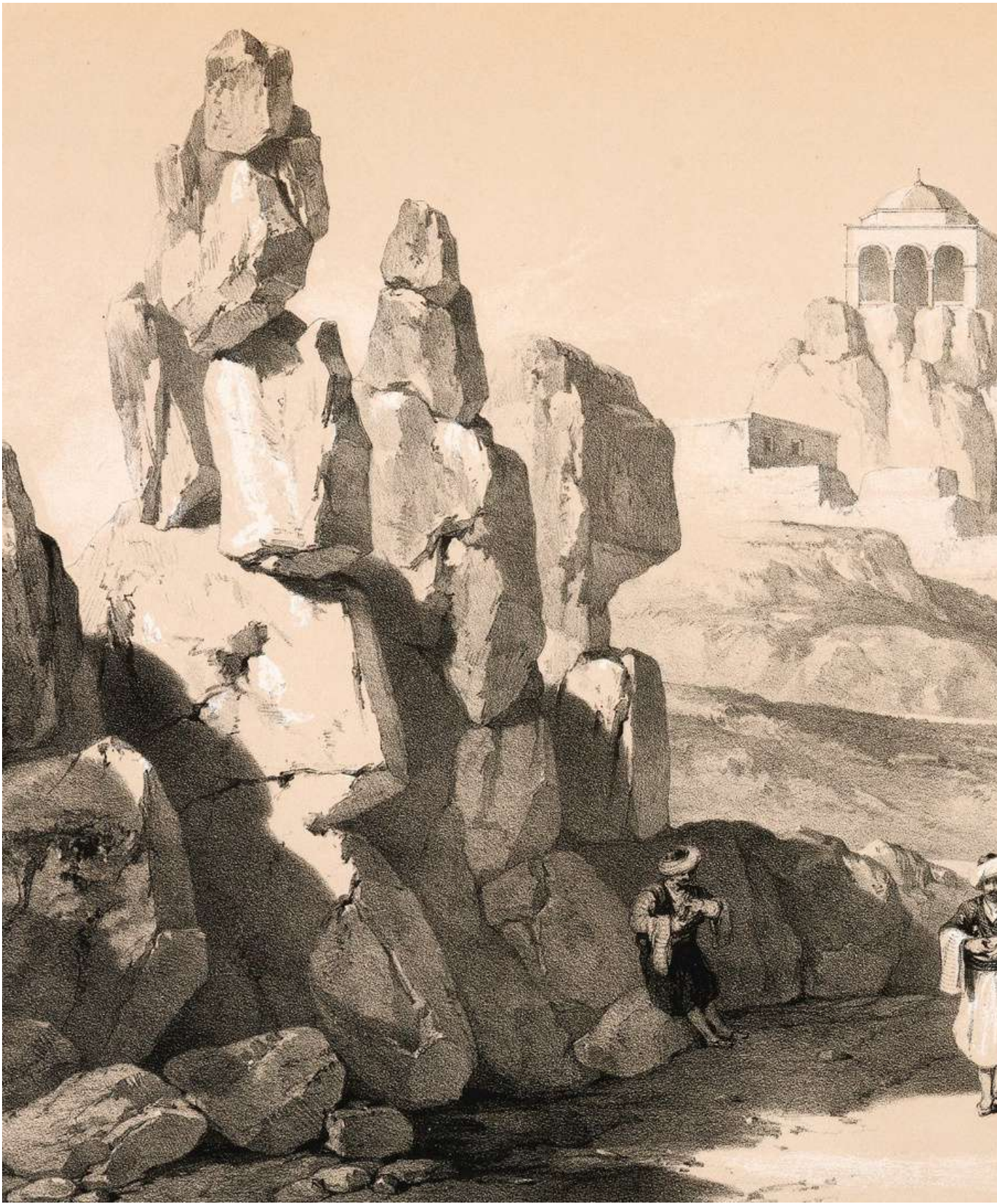
QUATRE DE LACROIX.

TROISIÈME VOLUME.

PARIS,  
TYPOGRAPHIE DE FIRMIN DIDOT FRÈRES, LIBRAIRES,  
IMPRIMEURS DE L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE,  
RUE JACOB, N° 56.  
1849.













# TEXIER. CHARLES

“BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE”

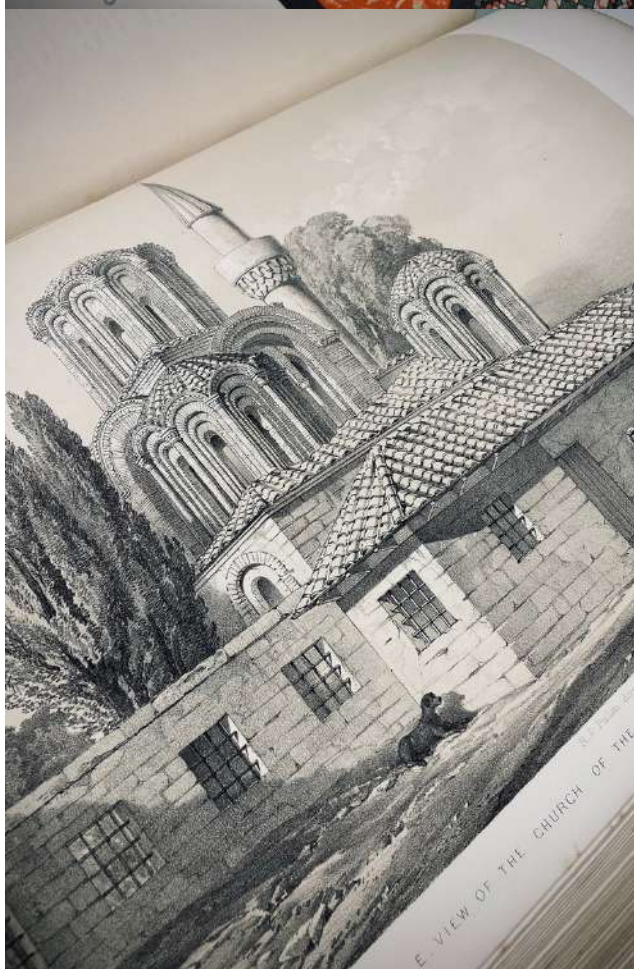
London, Day & Son, 1864

*"A great work on Byzantine architecture"*

First Edition of this excellent work on the Byzantine architecture.

Charles Félix Marie Texier (1802-1871) was a French archaeologist and architect. In 1839 Texier set out on an archaeological mission to Armenia, Mesopotamia and Persia, the results of which were published over the years 1843-1845. From 1840 he was Professor of Archaeology at the Collège de France, from 1843 an inspector of public building in Algeria and in 1855 he was elected an academician. Texier was among the first scholars to study Byzantine architecture. This impressive edition in large format is a pioneering as well as fully documented work on the subject.

The text opens with an introduction to Byzantine architecture, focusing on churches, edifices of circular plan and fortifications. The following chapters deal with architecture before Constantine the Great, buildings in Cappadocia, religious ceremonies in churches, the conversion of ancient temples into Christian places of worship, and mosaic pavements. The edition includes information and illustrations on Christian architecture in Jerusalem, Bursa, Trebizond, Syria, and almost all the churches of Thessalonica (St George-Rotunda, the Virgin Chalceon, Hagia Sophia, Holy Apostles, Acheiropoietos, and Prophet Elijah). 70 lithographed plates (some coloured) on 68 sheets.





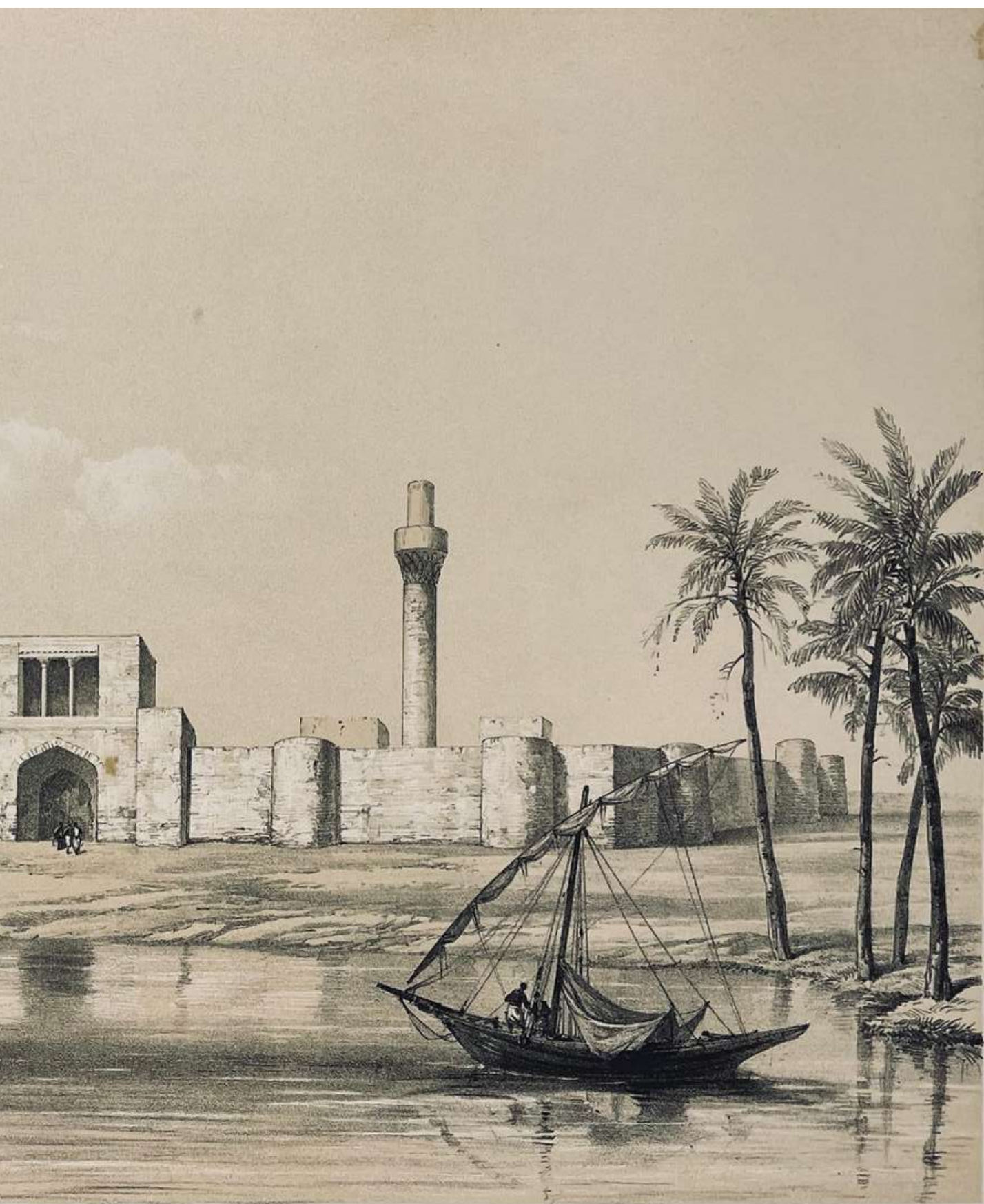


Texier, del.

R. P. Pullan, c.

TOMB OF EZEKIEL, KEFT





R. P. Pullan, direct<sup>r</sup>

Day & Son, Lith<sup>rs</sup> to the Queen.

KIEL. KEFELI. NEAR BAGDAD.



# VOGUE, MELCHIOR DE

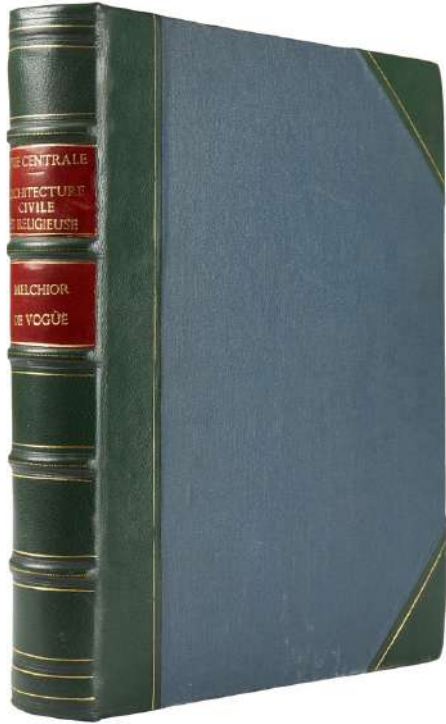
“SYRIE CENTRALE. ARCHITECTURE CIVILE ET RELIGIEUSE”

Paris, Noblet e Baudry, 1865

*“One of the most rare book on Syria”*

First edition and probably first issue of this famous work dedicated to Syria. Vogüé and Waddington moved to Syria and Jerusalem in 1862 where they devoted themselves to research which then resulted in Vogüé's study of 1864 dedicated to the Temple of Jerusalem. Waddington left in 1862, but Vogüé remained with Duthoit, continuing searches in central Syria and Hawran. The present work is the result of these researches and it is more commonly found on the market in the version published in two volumes between 1865-77 (with 152 tables and 3 maps).

This is probably a first version and the same one which was advertised in the publisher's catalogue announcing its forthcoming printing. The announcement refers to a work with 50 plates, albeit in two volumes. The most common version of the work is also edited by Vogüé together with the architect Edmond-Clément-Marie-Louise Duthoit (1837-1889) and it mentions a different printer - Georges Chamerot instead of J. Claye - while this version only mentions Vogüé and Waddington on the half-title.





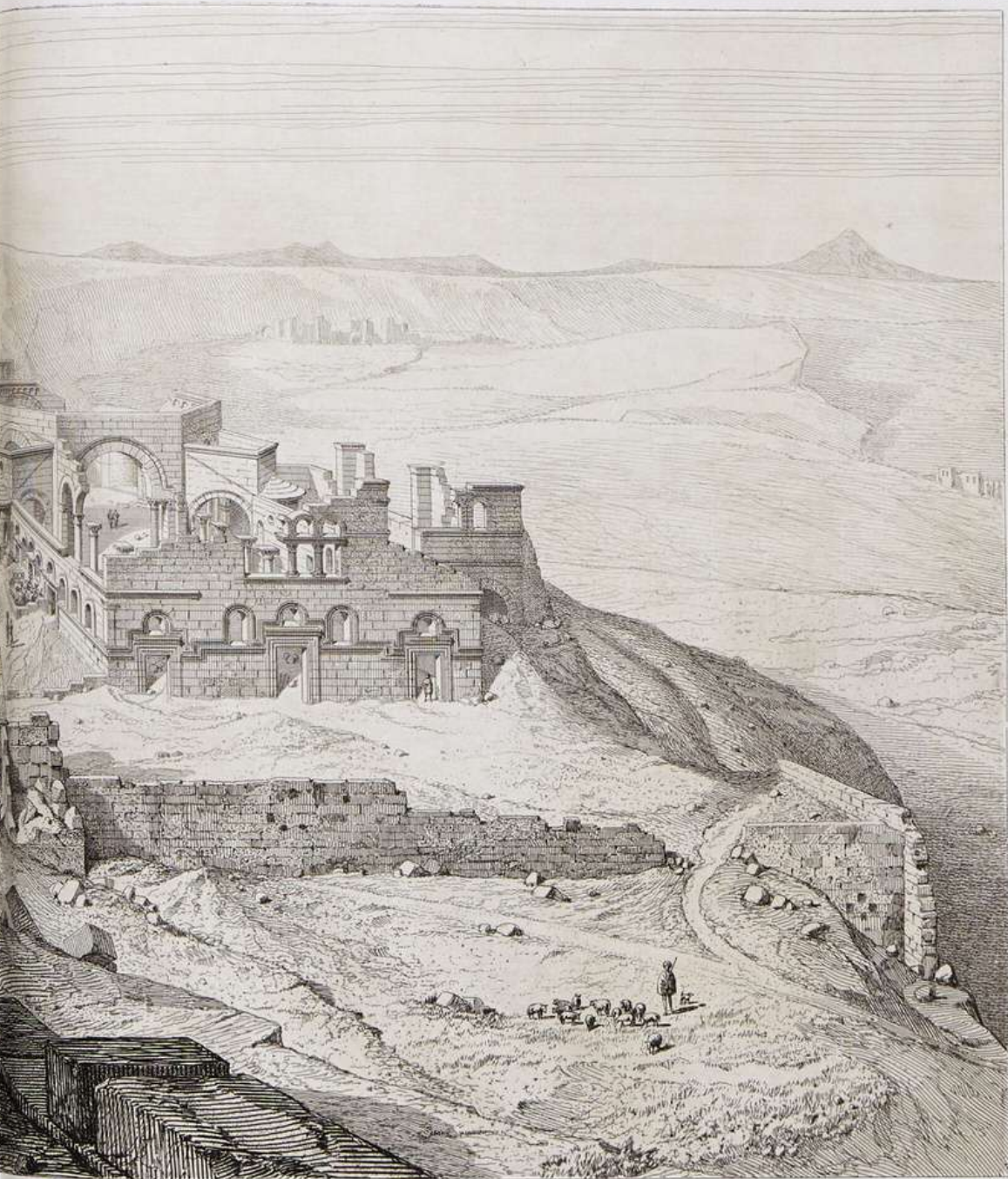
ARCHITECTURE DU I<sup>er</sup> AU VII<sup>e</sup> SIÈCLE.



F. Dulhot

J. Baudry - Éditeur





A.° Guillaumot. sc.

Imp.° Lamoignon, Paris.



# VOGUE, MELCHIOR DE

## “LE TEMPLE DE JERUSALEM - MONOGRAPHIE DU HARAM-ECH-CHERIF

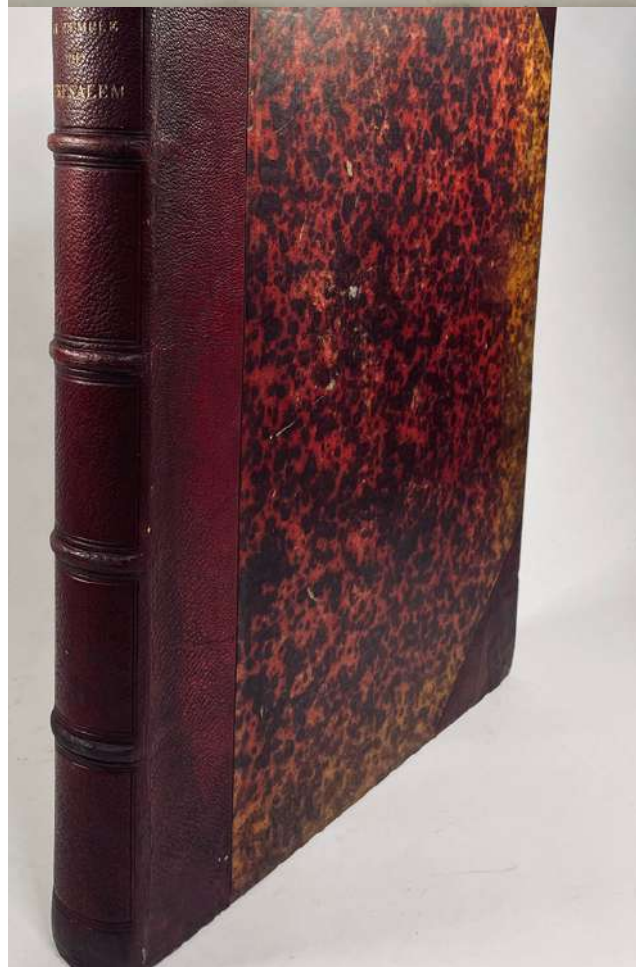
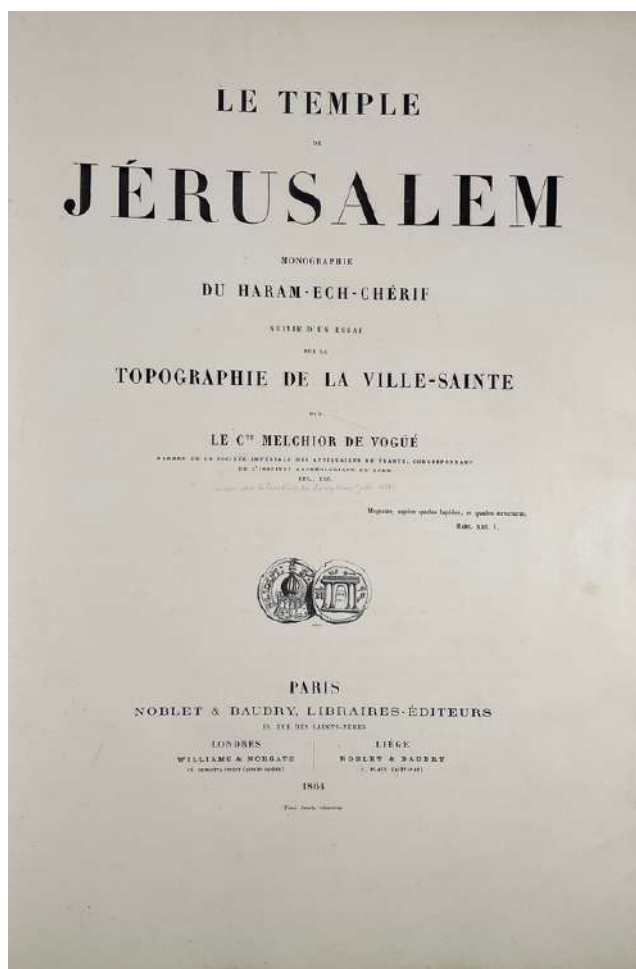
Paris, Noblet e Baudry, 1864

*“The Mosque Haram-ash-Sharif - the Noble Sanctuary”*

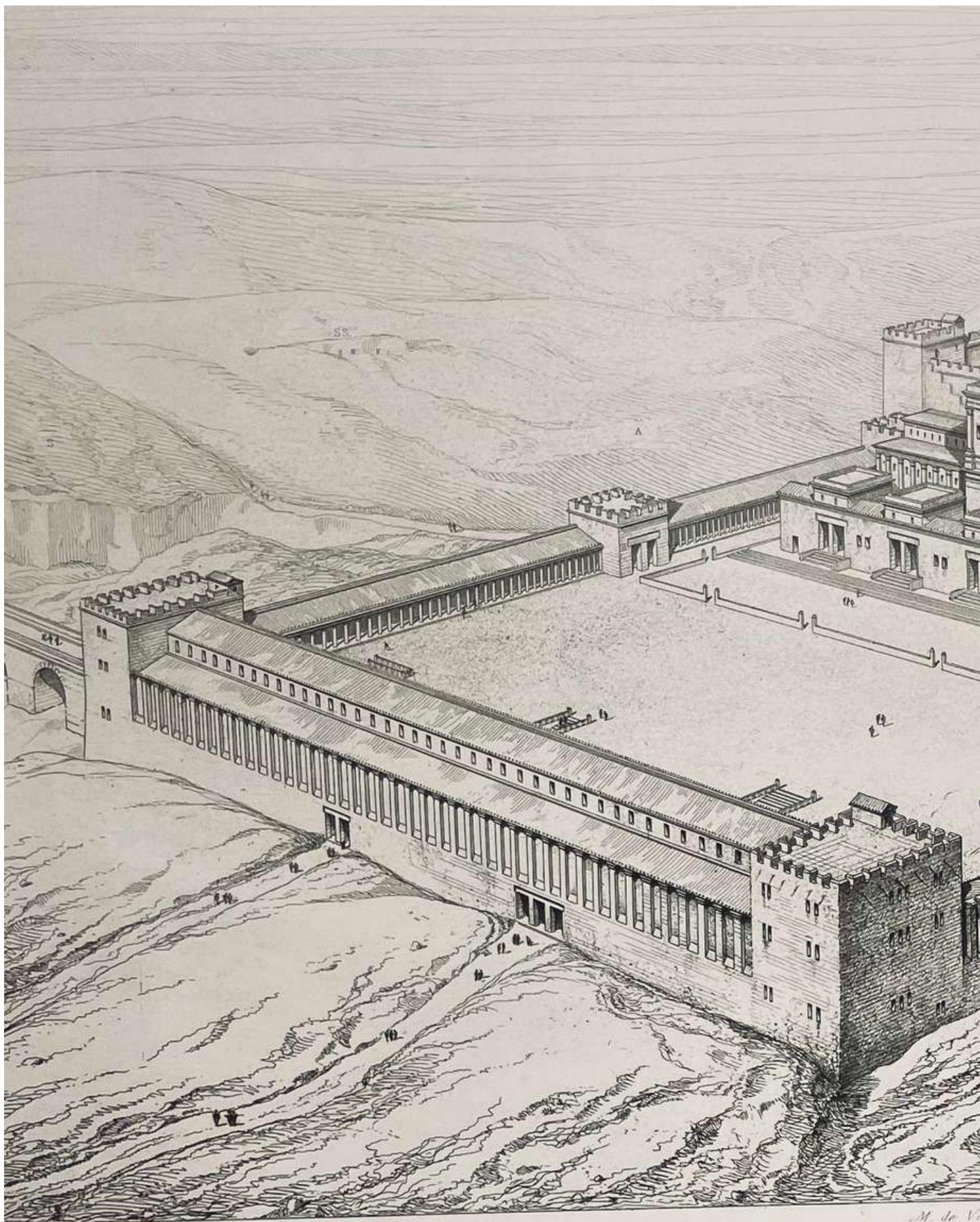
First Edition of one of the most sought-after books that describes the Temple of Jerusalem.

The Mosque complex Haram-ash-Sharif ("the Noble Sanctuary") is situated on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem, on the site of an enclosure developed by King Herod but supposedly dating back to the time of Abraham, and holy to all three major religions. It includes the Dome of the Rock and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre as well as the al-Aqsa mosque.

36 maps and plates (3 double-page, some finely coloured) with details of painted entablements, cupolas, and other mural decorations, of the enameled porcelain ornament, and of stained glass windows. Also includes details of sculptured pilasters, capitals, entablements, etc.





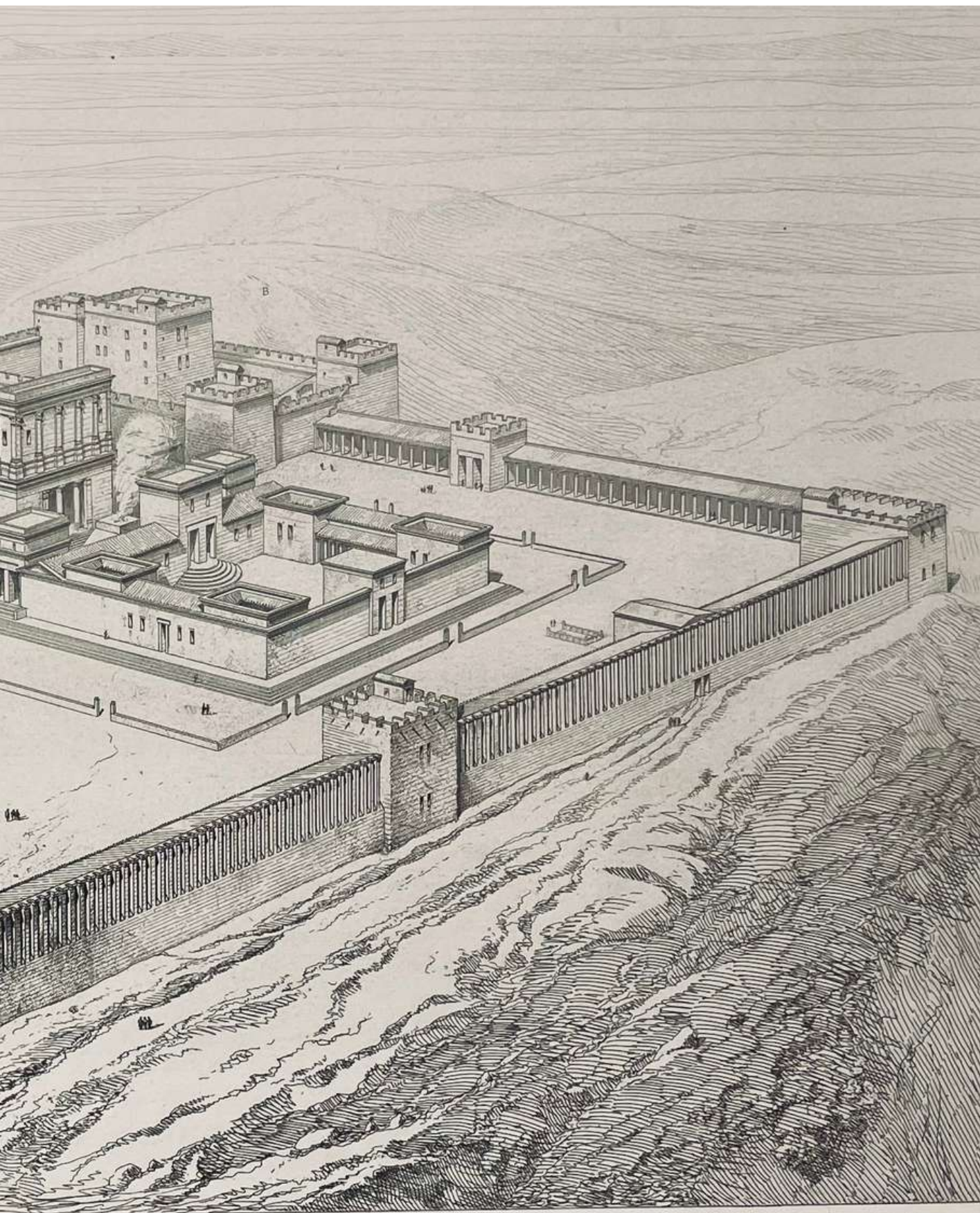


*J. Duttoit del.*

*M. de V.*

TEMPLE I





logue rest.

A. Guillaumet sc.

D'HÉRODE.



