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关键词 | Islam; cartography

How did Muslim scholars, travellers, astronomers, and historians view the Heaven and Earth in medieval times? A medieval manuscript, recently translated as The Book of Certitudes of the Sciences, and Marvels for the Eyes, is now available online showing some of the earliest maps and diagrams in the history of Islamic cartography. Thanks to money from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the AHRC, the University's Bodleian Library in collaboration with the Oxford Medieval Institute has produced this new edition of the text, which is now available in English translation, and also in Arabic. The volume includes a new method for publishing maps, with a user-friendly interface that allows the user to navigate the labels and read the Arabic text with the translation alongside the label.

The Book of Certitudes is an historical astronomical cartography, compiled in Egypt between 1050 and 1100 AD. The only known copy of this manuscript, probably made in the late 12th or early 13th century, was acquired by the Bodleian Library in 2002. Its unique maps and diagrams include diagrams of the planets and comets, a rectangular map of the world with a graphic under the surface showing examples of such a map; a circular world map; individual maps of islands and parts in the eastern Mediterranean (including Sicily, Trans, Malabar, Cyprus, and the Byzantine coast of Asia Minor); maps illustrating the Mediterranean Sea as a whole, the Indian Ocean, and the Caspian Sea; and maps of five major rivers (the Nile, Indus, Oxus/Euphrates, and Tigris).

Professor Ebrahim Saeed, who headed the team providing the academic analysis for the volume, said: "The Book of Certitudes provides a unique insight into the world of the early 11th century. The book contains much new information on trade and travel at the time, and it includes 17 large maps, most of which are unparalleled in the history of cartography. Here we find, for example, the earliest recorded maps of Sicily and Cyprus, as well as the rivers of Transoxiana."

