

□ Muhammad al-Idrisi



The Tabula Rogeriana, drawn by al-Idrisi for Roger II of Sicily in 1154, one of the most advanced ancient world maps. Modern consolidation, created from the 70 double-page spreads of the original atlas. (Note that the north is at the bottom, and so the map appears "upside down")

Abu Abd Allah Muhammad al-Idrisi al-Qurtubi al-Hasani al-Sabti or simply **Al Idrisi** (Arabic: أبو عبد الله محمد الإدريسي القرطبي الحساني السبتي)

أبو عبد الله محمد الإدريسي القرطبي الحساني السبتي

□ ; Latin:

Dreses

) (1099–1165 or 1166) was a Muslim geographer, cartographer, Egyptologist and traveller who lived in Sicily, at the court of King Roger II. Muhammed al-Idrisi was born in Ceuta then belonging to the Almoravid Empire and died in Sicily. Al Idrisi was a descendent of the Idrisids, who in turn were descendants of Hasan bin Ali, the son of Ali and the grandson of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.

[\[1\]](#)

Main article: [Tabula Rogeriana](#)

Born and raised in Ceuta, at an early age al-Idrisi travelled to Islamic Spain, Portugal, France and England, and visited Anatolia when he was barely 16. Because of conflict and instability in Andalusia al-Idrisi joined contemporaries such as [Abu al-Salt](#) in Sicily, where the Normans had overthrown Arabs formerly loyal to the Fatimids. According to

[Ibn Jubayr](#)

: "the Normans tolerated and patronized a few Arab families in exchange for knowledge"

Al-Idrisi incorporated the knowledge of [Africa](#) , the [Indian Ocean](#) and the [Far East](#) gathered by [Islamic merchants](#)

and explorers and recorded on Islamic maps, with the information brought by the Normans voyagers to create the most accurate map of the world in pre-modern times,

[2]

which served as a concrete illustration of his

Kitab nuzhat al-mushtaq

, (Latin:

Opus Geographicum

), which may be translated

A Diversion for the Man Longing to Travel to Far-Off Places

[3]

The [Tabula Rogeriana](#) was drawn by Al-Idrisi in 1154 for the Norman King [Roger II of Sicily](#) , after a stay of eighteen years at his court, where he worked on the commentaries and illustrations of the map. The map, with legends written in Arabic, while showing the Eurasian continent in its entirety, only shows the northern part of the African continent and lacks details of the Horn of Africa and Southeast Asia.

For Roger it was inscribed on a massive disc of solid silver, two metres in diameter.

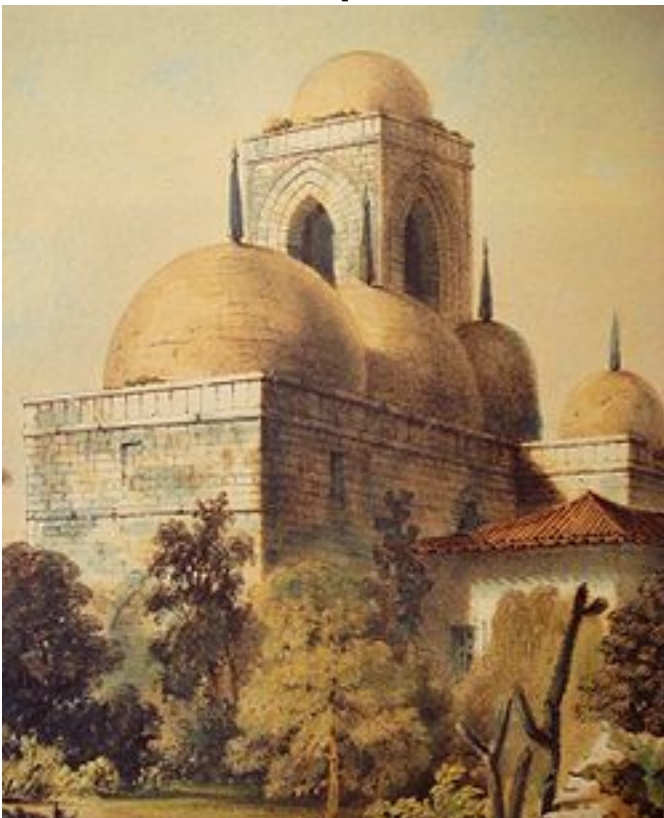
On the geographical work of al-Idrisi, S.P. Scott wrote in 1904:

The compilation of Edrisi marks an era in the history of science. Not only is its historical

information most interesting and valuable, but its descriptions of many parts of the earth are still authoritative. For three centuries geographers copied his maps without alteration. The relative position of the lakes which form the Nile, as delineated in his work, does not differ greatly from that established by Baker and Stanley more than seven hundred years afterwards, and their number is the same. The mechanical genius of the author was not inferior to his erudition. The celestial and terrestrial planisphere of silver which he constructed for his royal patron was nearly six feet in diameter, and weighed four hundred and fifty pounds; upon the one side the zodiac and the constellations, upon the other-divided for convenience into segments-the bodies of land and water, with the respective situations of the various countries, were engraved. ^[2]

Al-Idrisi inspired Islamic geographers such as [Ibn Battuta](#) , [Ibn Khaldun](#) and [Piri Reis](#) . His map also inspired [Christopher Columbus](#) and Vasco Da Gama.

Nuzhatul Mushtaq



An example of [Arab-Norman architecture](#) in Palermo, Sicily. ^[4]

As well as the maps, al-Idrisi produced a compendium of geographical information with the title *Kitab nuzhat al-mushtaq fi'khtiraq al-'afaq*

. The title has been translated as

The book of pleasant journeys into faraway lands

[\[5\]](#)

or

The pleasure of him who longs to cross the horizons

[\[6\]](#)

Publication and translation

An abridged version of the Arabic text was published in Rome in 1592 with title: *De geographia universali or Kitāb Nuzhat al-mushtāq fī dhikr al-amā'ār wa-al-aqā'ār wa-al-buldān wa-al-juzur wa-al-madā' in wa-al-āfāq*

which in English would be

Recreation of the desirer in the account of cities, regions, countries, islands, towns, and distant lands

[\[7\]](#)

[\[8\]](#)

This was one of the first Arabic books ever printed.

[\[6\]](#)

The first translation from the original Arabic was into Latin. The Maronites Gabriel Sionita and Joannes Hesronita translated an abridged version of the text which was published in Paris in 1619 with the rather misleading title of

Geographia nubiensis

[\[9\]](#)

Not until the middle of the 19th century was a complete translation of the Arabic text published.

This was a translation into French by

[Pierre Amédée Jaubert](#)

[\[10\]](#)

More recently sections of the text have been translated for particular regions. In the 1970s a critical edition of the complete Arabic text was published.

[\[11\]](#)

Andalusian-American contact

Al-Idrisi's geographical text, *Nuzhatul Mushtaq*, is often cited by proponents of pre-Columbian Andalusian-Americas contact theories. In this text, al-Idrisi wrote the following on the

[Atlantic Ocean](#)

:

The Commander of the Muslims Ali ibn Yusuf ibn Tashfin sent his admiral Ahmad ibn Umar, better known under the name of Raqsh al-Auzz to attack a certain island in the Atlantic, but he died before doing that. [...] Beyond this ocean of fogs it is not known what exists there. Nobody has the sure knowledge of it, because it is very difficult to traverse it. Its atmosphere is foggy, its waves are very strong, its dangers are perilous, its beasts are terrible, and its winds are full of tempests. There are many islands, some of which are inhabited, others are submerged. No navigator traverses them but bypasses them remaining near their coast. [...] And it was from the town of Lisbon that the adventurers set out known under the name of Mughamarin [seduced ones], penetrated the ocean of fogs and wanted to know what it contained and where it ended. [...] After sailing for twelve more days they perceived an island that seemed to be inhabited, and there were cultivated fields. They sailed that way to see what it contained. But soon barques encircled them and made them prisoners, and transported them to a miserable hamlet situated on the coast. There they landed. The navigators saw there people with red skin; there was not much hair on their body, the hair of their head was straight, and they were of high stature. Their women were of an extraordinary beauty. [\[12\]](#)

This translation by Professor [Muhammad Hamidullah](#) is however questionable, since it reports, after having reached an area of "sticky and stinking waters", the

Mugharrarin

(also translated as "the adventurers") moved back and first reached an uninhabited island where they found "a huge quantity of sheep the meat of which was bitter and uneatable" and, then, "continued southward" and reached the above reported island where they were soon surrounded by barques and brought to "a village whose inhabitants were often fair-haired with long and flaxen hair and the women of a rare beauty". Among the villagers, one spoke Arabic and asked them where they came from. Then the king of the village ordered them to bring them back to the continent where they were surprised to be welcomed by Berbers.

[\[13\]](#)

Apart from the marvellous and fanciful reports of this history, the most probable interpretation is that the *Mugharrarin* reached the Sargasso Sea, a part of the ocean covered by seaweed) which is very close to Bermuda yet one thousand miles away from the American mainland. Then while coming back, they may have landed either on the Azores, or on Madeira or even on the westernmost Canary Island, Hiero (because of the sheep). Last, the story with the inhabited island might have occurred either on Tenerife or on Gran Canaria, where the

Mugharrarin

presumably met some Guanche tribe. This would explain why some of them could speak Arabic (some sporadic contacts had been maintained between the Canary Islands and Morocco) and

why they were quickly deported to Morocco where they were welcomed by Berbers. Yet, the story reported by Idrisi is an indisputable account of a certain knowledge of the Atlantic Ocean by the Arabs and by their Andalusian and Moroccan vassals.

In popular culture

- Al Idrisi is the main character in [Tariq Ali](#)'s book entitled *A Sultan in Palermo*.
- Al Idrisi is the title character in Jon Fasman's book entitled *The Geographer's Library*.
- Al-Idrisi's works had a profound influence on European writers such as: [Marino Sanuto the Elder](#), [Antonio Malfante](#), [Jaume Ferrer](#) and [Alonso Fernández de Lugo](#).

The popular [IDRISI](#) GIS system, developed by Clark University, is named after Muhammad al-Idrisi

See also

- [Al-Bakri](#)
- [Ibn Jubayr](#)
- [Abu al-Salt](#)
- [History of cartography](#)
- Islamic geography
- List of Arab scientists
- [Tabula Rogeriana](#)
- [Roger I of Sicily](#)

Notes

- [^] [Idrisi, ash-Sharif al-. \(2008\). In Encyclopædia Britannica. Retrieved April 6, 2008, from Encyclopædia Britannica Online](#)
- [^] ^a ^b Scott, S.P. (1904), *History of the Moorish Empire in Europe (Vol. 3)*, Philadelphia: Lippincott, pp. 461–462, <http://www.archive.org/stream/historyofmoorish03scotuoft#page/461/mode/1up>
- [^] Title as given by John Dickie, *Delizia! The Epic History of the Italians and their Food* (New York, 2008) p. 17.

4. [^] [Les Normands en Sicile](#), p. 54.
5. [^] Ahmad 1992
6. [^] [a](#) [b](#) Levtzion & Hopkins 2000, p. 104
7. [^] Ahmad 1960, p. 158
8. [^] Al-Idrisi 1592
9. [^] Sionita & Hesronita 1619
10. [^] Jaubert 1836-1840
11. [^] Al-Idrisi 1970-1974
12. [^] Mohammed Hamidullah (Winter 1968). "Muslim Discovery of America before Columbus", *Journal of the Muslim Students' Association of the United States and Canada* **4** (2): 7-9 [\[1\]](#)
13. [^] Idrisi, Nuzhatul Mushtaq - "La première géographie de l'Occident", comments by Henri Bresc and Anliese Nef, Paris, 1999

References

- Ahmad, S. Maqbul (1992), "Cartography of al-Sharīf al-Idrīsī", in [Harley, J.B.](#) ; [Woodward, D.](#), *The History of Cartography Vol. 2 Book 1: Cartography in the traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies*, Chicago, pp. 156–174, ISBN [978-0226316352](#).
 - Al-Idrisi (1592), *De Geographia Universali : Kitāb Nuzhat al-mushtāq fī dhikr al-amānāt wa-al-aqānīm wa-al-buldān wa-al-juzur wa-al-madā'in wa-al-āfāq*, Rome: Medici.
 - Al-Idrisi (1970-1978), *Opus geographicum: sive "Liber ad eorum delectationem qui terras peragrarare studeant."* (9 Fascicles), Edited by Bombaci, A. et al., Naples: Istituto Universitario Orientale. A critical edition of the Arabic text.
 - [Jaubert, P. Amédée, trans. & ed.](#) (1836-1840), *Géographie d'Édrisi traduite de l'arabe en français d'après deux manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du roi et accompagnée de notes* (2 Vols), Paris: L'imprimerie Royale.
- Google books:
[Volume 1](#)
; Volume 2. Gallica:
[Volume 1](#)
;
[Volume 2](#)
. Complete translation of *Nuzhat al-mushtāq fī ikhtirāq al-āfāq* into French.

- Levtzion, Nehemia; Hopkins, John F.P., eds. (2000), *Corpus of Early Arabic Sources for West Africa*, New York, NY: Marcus Weiner Press, pp. 104–131, ISBN [1-55876-241-8](#).
. First published in 1981. Section on the Maghrib and Sudan from *Nuzhat al-mushtaq fi ikhtiraq al-afaq*

- Oman, G. (1971), "Al-Idrīsī", *Encyclopaedia of Islam* 2nd Ed. Vol. 3, Leiden: Brill, pp. 1032–1035
.
- Sionita, Gabriel; Hesronita, Joannes, trans. & eds. (1619), *Geographia nubiensis: id est accuratissima totius orbis in septem climata divisi descriptio, continens praesertim exactam vniuersae Asiae, & Africae, rerumq[ue] in ijs hactenus incognitarum explicationem.*, Paris: Hieronymi Blageart

Further reading

- Ahmad, S. Maqbul (ed. and trans.) (1960), *India and the Neighbouring Territories in the "Kitab nuzhat al-mushtaq fi'khtiraq al-'afaq" of al-Sharif al-Idrisi*, Leiden: Brill

- Beeston, A.F.L. (1950), "[Idrisi's Account of the British Isles](#)", *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*

13
: 265–280,
[doi](#)

:
[10.1017/S0041977X00083464](#)

,
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/609275>

. Link requires subscription to Jstor.

- Edrisi (1866), *Description de l'Afrique et de l'Espagne*, Arabic text with notes and French translation by R. Dozy et M.J. de Goeje, Leiden: E.J. Brill,
<http://books.google.com/?id=ltUOAAAQAAJ>

External links

- Ahmad, S. Maqbul (2008) [1970-80]. "[Al-Idrīsī, Abū, 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad Ibn Muḥammad Ibn 'Abd Allāh Ibn Idrīs, Al-Sharīf Al-Idrīsī](#)

".

[Complete Dictionary of Scientific Biography](#)

. Encyclopedia.com.

- BNF (Bibliothèque Nationale de France) [\[2\]](#) type "Arabe 2221" in the box "Cote", then hit "chercher", then "Images" for images of the manuscript of al-Idrisi

- [Profile at IslamOnline](#)

- [Britannica](#)

- [Online exhibition](#) , [Bibliothèque nationale de France](#) (French)

- [Idrisi's world map](#) , [Library of Congress](#) . Konrad Miller's 1927 consolidation and transliteration, with high-resolution zoom browser.

- [Online Galleries, History of Science Collections, University of Oklahoma Libraries](#) High resolution images of works by al-Idrisi in .jpg and .tiff format.

- [IDRISI GIS home page](#)