

Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen, 1904; W. M. Thomson, *The Land and the Book*, iii; H. B. Tristram, *Land of Israel*, 535; M. van Berchem, in *Journal des Savants*, 1903, 476; *Annuaire of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan*, i, 7 ff.; *Bolletina de Arte*, Dec. 1934; *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities of Palestina*, i, xi, xii, xiv; *Khayr al-Dīn al-Zaraklī 'Amān fī 'Am-mān*, Cairo 1925. (G. LANKESTER HARDING)

AMMAN, MIR [see AMĀN, MĪR].

'AMMĀR, BANŪ, a family of kāḏīs who governed the principality of Tripoli (in Syria) for forty years preceding the capture of the town by the Crusaders in 502/1109.

The first ruler of the family, Amīn al-Dawla Abū Ṭālib al-Ḥasan b. 'Ammār, who had been *kāḏī* of the town, declared himself independent after the death of the Fātimid governor, Mukhtār al-Dawla b. Bazzāl in 462/1070. He made the town an important intellectual centre and founded a rich library.

On his death in 464/1072 his two nephews quarrelled about the succession. Djalāl al-Mulk 'Alī b. Muḥammad succeeded in evicting his brother. The authority of Djalāl al-Mulk must have been considerable, as he maintained himself for almost thirty years. In 473/1081 he took Djabala from the Byzantines. He manoeuvred as well as he could between the Fātimids and the Saljūqids, as Ibn al-Kalānisi has pointed out: "The towns on the sea, Tyre and Tripoli, were in the hands of their *kāḏīs* who were their independent rulers. Not satisfied with renouncing the authority of the *amīr* of the armies Badr al-Dīn al-Dīnālī, they tried to obtain the good will of the Turks by diplomacy and presents".

The last ruler, Faḥr al-Mulk 'Ammār (brother of the preceding), succeeded in 49/1099, and for some years withstood the attacks of the Crusader Raymond of St. Gilles and his successor. In 501, however, he decided to leave the town in order to seek help against the Franks. The inhabitants, however, faithful to the Fātimid dynasty, called in the Egyptians, but in spite of the great efforts made by the Fātimids, their fleet arrived in Tyre eight days after the fall of Tripoli. Faḥr al-Mulk passed first into the service of the Saljūqids, then of the princes of Mosul, and finally that of the 'Abbāsīd caliph and died in 512/1118-9.

A fragmentary inscription by Djalāl al-Mulk is extant, in which his name figures alone. One can therefore conclude that the Banū 'Ammār had detached themselves from the Fātimids and that this action drove them towards the caliphate of Baghdad; they proceeded, however, with caution, as their subjects showed 'Alid sympathies.

Bibliography: M. Sobernheim, *Matériaux pour un Corpus inscriptionum arabicarum, Syrie du Nord*, 39 ff.; Ibn al-Kalānisi, *Ta'rikh Dimashk*, arabic text and translations of Gibb and Le Tourneau, index; Wiet, *Inscription d'un prince de Tripoli*, *Mémorial Henri Basset*, ii, 279, 84; R. Grousset, *Histoire des Croisades*, iii, 785; *A History of the Crusades*, Univ. of Pennsylvania, i, 660.

(G. WIET)

'AMMĀR, BANŪ (or BANŪ THĀBIT, dynasty which ruled in Tripoli (of the West) 727/1327-803/1400. Its founder, Thābit b. 'Ammār, a Huw-wāra Berber, died after a rule of a few months, and was succeeded by his son Muḥammad. During the reign of Muḥammad's son, Thābit, the Genoese surprised and plundered Tripoli (756/1355); Thābit was killed by the neighbouring Arab chiefs with

whom he was seeking refuge. In 771/1370 or 772/1371 Abū Bakr b. Muḥammad expelled from Tripoli the governor of the Banu Makkl of Kābis (Gabès). Abū Bakr died in 792/1392 and was followed by his nephew 'Alī b. 'Ammār. In 800/1397-8 the Ḥafṣid Abū Fāris succeeded in arresting 'Alī whom he replaced by two members of the same family, Yaḥyā b. Abī Bakr and his brother 'Abd al-Wāḥid. On 6 Raddjāb 803/31 May 1401 Abū Fāris captured Tripoli, imprisoned the brothers and brought to an end the dominion of the 'Ammārīds.

Bibliography: Ibn Khaldūn, *Hist. des Berb.*, i, 196 ff.; Munadījimbashi, ii, 595; R. Brunschvig, *La Berbérie orientale sous les Hafsides*, i, 150, 173, 191, 205-7, 212-3, ii, 106 (with further references).

(G. WIET)

'AMMĀR B. YĀSIR B. 'AMIR B. MĀLIK, ABU 'L-YAḤZĀN, a Companion of the Prophet, later a partisan of 'Alī. His father, a *maulā* of the Makh-zūmite Abū Ḥudhayfa, had married one of his master's slaves, Sumayya, who was manumitted, but Yāsir and his family remained with Abū Ḥudhayfa. They were early converts to Islām, and suffered severe tortures. 'Ammār is said eventually to have emigrated to Abyssinia; after the *hidjra* he returned to Medina. He took part in the early campaigns, and fought at Badr, at Uhud, and, in general, in all the battles of Muḥammad, who at the time of the *mu'ākhḥāt* between the Muhādjirūn and the Anṣār, paired him with Ḥudhayfa b. al-Yamān. Under Abū Bakr, he lost an ear at the battle of Yamāma; in 21/641 he was made governor of Kūfa by 'Umar; in this capacity he took part in the conquest of Khūzistān. He was from the first a partisan of 'Alī; from 35/656 onwards, 'Alī placed exceptional confidence in him. Before the Battle of the Camel (see AL-DJĀMAL), he helped to rally the population of Kūfa to 'Alī, and he was one of those who led the Prophet's widow 'Ā'isha prisoner to Baṣra. He lost his life at Šiffin (37/657) at an extremely advanced age. Several centuries later, his tomb near Šiffin was still pointed out.

'Ammār was considered to have an excellent knowledge of the Traditions of the Prophet, and in addition owed his renown to his great piety and to his devotion to Islām. Later, writers hostile to the Umayyads did not fail to glorify him by inventing *hadīths* in his favour, and by discovering in the Kur'ān allusions referring to him (ii, 207; iii, 62; vi, 52, 122; xvi, 43, 108, 111; xxviii, 4, 61; xxix, 1; xxxix, 12); a notable prophecy attributed to Muḥammad concerns the death of 'Ammār at the hands of the "rebel band", which he condemns to Hell.

'Ammār had a son, Muḥammad, also famous for his knowledge of *hadīth*, and a daughter, Umm al-Ḥakam.

Bibliography: Ibn Sa'd, iii/1, 176 ff.; Ibn Kutayba, *Ma'ārif*, 48, 111-2, 239, 252; Nawawī, *Tahdhīb*, 485-7; Ibn Ḥajar, *Isāba*, no. 5704; *Djāhiz*, *'Uthmāniyya* (ed. by Pellat, in preparation), index. (H. RECKENDORF *)

'AMMĀR AL-MAWṢILĪ, ABU 'L-KĀSIM 'AMMĀR B. 'ALĪ, one of the most famous, and certainly the most original of Arab oculists. He lived first in 'Irāk, then in Egypt; he travelled widely, as he himself informs us in his book, and on his travels, which took him to Khurāsān in one direction, to Palestine and Egypt in the other, he practised his profession and performed operations. His work on ophthalmology was composed in Egypt, in the reign of al-Ḥākim (996/1020); thus he was a contemporary