

“Malik Mulūk Al-ūmara”

New Laqab on Ay Abā Dinars

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Abstract

Three Islamic gold dinars show the political position of Ai-Aba – the ruler of Khurasan in the 6th century.

The reign of Ai-Aba saw three important stages;

First under the overlordship of the supreme eastern Seljuq sultan Sanjar until 552/1157 , Ai Aba’s name did not appear in this time on the coinage. This continued under the overlordship of the Qara Khan Mahmūd ibn Mohammad, and lasted until 558/1162, In this period, we find only the name of the overlord, but not the name or titles of Ai Aba, there are two dinars in the collection of Tuebingen university- Germany dated with 552AH (FINT, No.2001- 13-35), and 558AH(FINT, No.AD1 E3)

The second period was after the shift to the acknowledgement of the eastern Seljuq sultan Arslan Shah ibn Tughrul. This lasted until until 562. In this period Ay Aba was at the peak of his power, and assumed the very pretentious title of " Malik Mulūk al-Umara' ". At this time he ruled much of Khurasan and Qumis.

The title of "Malk Mulūk Al-'ūmara' " was given to Aya-Abā by Sultan Arslan Shah, Aya-Abā was the only governor who had the title of "Malk Mulūk Al- 'umara' " to be the most distinguished Amir of his peers, as “king of the kings of the amirs” Which appeared on three gold dinars preserved also in the collection of Tuebingen university- Germany

The third stage lasted until his death in 568 Ah, in this stage he was a vassal of the Khwarizm Shah Iīl-Arslan, he was titled only with "Al-Malk".