

Elite's Hunting in Egypt under the Reign of Mohamed Ali's Family (1805-1952)

Hend Mohamed Abdel Rahman

Tourist Guidance Department
Faculty of Tourism and Hotels
Minia University

Abstract

Hunting has always been viewed as a symbol of manhood, warlike skills, and of courage. Mohammed Ali's family (1805-1952) had shown a remarkable interest in hunting activities in Egypt and abroad. From Ismail to Farouk, the royal court continued to sponsor trips of hunting and invited certain individuals to have the honour of accompanying Egypt's ruler in his hunting journeys in Egypt. Sometimes, the elites of the society organized their own hunting journeys. Consequently, practicing hunting became a sign of belonging to the elites in Egypt. This study highlights historical features of the elite's hunting activities, including hunting parks, hunted animals, the tools used for hunting, and, finally, the regulations of hunting since the beginning of the 20th century. This will be done through following a historical and analytical approach. It will be concluded that the elites of Muhammed Ali's Family, including women, were interested in hunting activities. Gazelles, leopards, cheetahs, Oryxes, aardwolves, striped hyenas, caracalins, and ostriches as well as butterflies were the main targets of the elite's hunting.

Introduction

Hunting in private parks was commonly practiced by Egypt's rulers and their guests as a symbol of victory and patience and a proof of manhood, warlike skills, and courage. Muhammed Ali's family (1805-1952) used to practice hunting in Egypt and abroad. From Ismail to Farouk, the court continued to sponsor different trips of hunting. However, strict regulations were simultaneously issued to protect the fauna.

The memoirs of those shared in hunting games provide reliable information about hunting.⁽¹⁾ In his book "*To friends of Wild animals*", Youssef Kamal recounted his opinion about hunting and many related points. The book was published in consequence of his fine in Africa for hunting games. Additionally, the British officer Russell who was so interested in hunting and endeavored in describing the game at every spot of Egypt's deserts.⁽²⁾

History of Hunting in Egypt

The history of hunting goes back to ancient Egypt, when it was practiced for pleasure by the royal family; Ramses III was known as an unbeaten hunter, who could, according to an inscription, "*kill from a chariot 102 wide-eyed lions*".⁽³⁾ Hunting parks were already known in ancient times. It is reported that Hesham Ibn Abdel Malak (691-6 February 743) possessed a private hunting park, where he appointed officials to be responsible for organizing the hunting of his master.⁽⁴⁾ The Abbasside Caliphs were similarly interested in hunting practices. Special

hunting parks were prepared and filled with wild fauna for the Caliph and his entourage. Al-Moutasem⁽⁵⁾ and Al-Nasir Li-Din Allah (1158–1225)⁽⁶⁾ were probably the most talented in hunting in the Abbasside Dynasty. They launched a special group specialized in hunting and shooting to accompany the Caliph in his hunting trips. Baybars⁽⁷⁾ was an austere ruler spending his spare time in hunting and “*Furussiyya*” exercises.⁽⁸⁾

According to European travelers, lions, elephants, and giraffes were commonly caged in the menageries attached to palaces during the Circassian Mamelukes' period (1382-1517) and later under the Turkish rule (from 1517). In 1436, Pero Tafur, a Spaniard, saw seven elephants and a giraffe in a palace, and in 1556, Andre Thevet mentions that the Pasha of Egypt kept a variety of animals in a castle overlooking Cairo.⁽⁹⁾

Until the turn of the nineteenth century, hunting was allowed in Egypt and was included in the tourist programs, but it was not widely chosen by tourists, who were more interested in the Nile Cruise journeys and Egypt's historical monuments.

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Egypt's deserts were mainly visited for hunting purposes by the Royal family, foreigners, and certain elite members. The names of the latter can be collected from royal invitations issued for that purpose. The Eastern and Western Deserts were the main arenas for such an uncontrolled sport. The Frontiers Administration was responsible for the safety of hunting trips in the royal lakes, which spread everywhere to trap rare immigrant birds.

Elite's Hunting Activities, Behavior and Attitude under the Reign of Muhammed Ali's Family:

Mohamed Ali (1769-1849), ruler of Egypt from 1805 to 1848, was preoccupied with the beauty and nobility of Arabian horses. He wasted no time in building elaborate stables and spending millions of gold pounds to gather the finest animals.⁽¹⁰⁾ Under his reign, the horse stables were perhaps more elaborate than the palaces.⁽¹¹⁾ During the last years of Muhammad Ali's reign, an American traveler stated that, "*coming from a visit to the Citadel I was told that a fine lion from Dongala (Sudan) was to be seen, and I stopped to take a look at his majesty. It was an enormous red lion, a fine specimen*", confirming the interest of the ruler of Egypt in collecting animals from places other than Egypt.⁽¹²⁾

Abbas Pasha (1812-1854), ruler of Egypt from 1848 to 1854, was also interested in the fauna like his grandfather. In 1850, Maxime du Camp, the first photographer to come to Egypt, mentions that Abbas Pasha transferred his grandfather's collection of animals from the Citadel to the new gardens at *Shoubra*, where that the main display was an enormous elephant chained to a tree.

Khedive Ismail (1830-1895), who ruled Egypt from 1863-1879, was the sponsor of modernizing Egypt. It was on Gezira, a Nile island owned by Ismail, that Cairo's first public garden was planted. It included a small zoological garden and an aquarium built in the form of a grotto; it was watered by streams of running water pumped up from the Nile. The aquarium still survives.⁽¹³⁾ Khedive Ismail was the first to think of opening a zoo on the occasion of the inauguration of the Suez Canal in 1869, but the project was deferred due to the lack of money.

Giza's Zoological Gardens were not opened for hunting practices. They expressed human interest in the fauna to be imported and exhibited in Egypt. ⁽¹⁴⁾ Ismail was equally interested in hunting in the Egyptian deserts, and he established many superb hunting lodges, which were later transferred into luxurious hotels. The Mena House was initially a hunting lodge, a two-storey hut nicknamed the “Mud Hut” built in 1869 for Isma'il Pasha. ⁽¹⁵⁾

Abbas Helmi II (1874-1944), ruler of Egypt from 1892 to 1914, built El-Salamlek Palace in 1892 as a hunting lodge for Hangro-Austrian Countess May Torok von Szendro (a mistress of his Highness Abbas Helmi II, and later his wife under the name Djavidan Hanem Abdallah). The Palace was built by the Greek architect Dimitri Fabricious Pasha (chief architect of the Khedive). ⁽¹⁶⁾ The palace was built on a hill overlooking the Mediterranean Sea at Montazah in Alexandria. ⁽¹⁷⁾ Influenced by his education in the Theresianum Academy in Vienna, Austria, the Alexandrian palace of Abbas Helmi II was built as an Austrian hunting lodge. Khedive Helmi largely developed the forest surrounding the palace to suit his own personal interests and please his beloved Hungarian Countess May Torok von Szendro. The marriage contract was signed secretly at Montazah Palace in the presence of two *Sheikhs* (Fig.1). The official ceremony took place on 28 February 1910 and was attended by the Grand Mufti, because the new wife of the Khedive of Egypt was converted into Islam under the name of Princess Djavidan Hanem. The Montazah Palace was their favorite residence. ⁽¹⁸⁾ Djavidan Hanem was normally disguised and accompanied Abbas in his explorations. ⁽¹⁹⁾ The Siwa Oasis was one of Khedive Abbas' destinations for Safari, where the Khedive was accompanied with all supplies of comfort brought from Cairo in caravans, such as 228 camels, 22 horses, 120 iron chest of water, and plenty of sheep. ⁽²⁰⁾

Prince Kemal el Din Hussein (1874-1932), the son of Sultan Hussein, could have become the king of Egypt, yet he declined the throne for the exploration of the deserts. ⁽²¹⁾ Wadi el Reshrash was a special hunting reserve of Prince Kamal el-Din Hussein, who used to invite definite guests to accompany him in hunting (Fig. 2). ⁽²²⁾ The prince chose this area, because there is a bend where *Moaza* Arabs planted date palms and there are signs of subsoil water. The area was leased by the prince, ⁽²³⁾ where a ten-meter well with a pump was dug. ⁽²⁴⁾ A one-room rest-house for the prince and three other rooms for the guards, a kitchen, and a stable for mules were also provided. The prince planted “*Sent*” trees and vegetables around the rest-house. ⁽²⁵⁾ Farouk, after 1936, added many pigeons towers and improved the rest-house accessories with movable wooden ladder to prevent snakes and a cylindrical iron frieze around the rest-house. ⁽²⁶⁾ The annual expenses on hunting activities were approximately L.E 500. Hunting game was arranged by Prince Kamal once yearly or every two years, with a total number of 150 ibices shot by the prince and 35 ibices shot by his guests. This led to an average of six heads per year and the total of hunted ibices during 35 years are estimated at 180. In Austria, Hungary, and Germany, the numbers of shot animals are more than those shot at el-Rashrash Park. ⁽²⁷⁾

Away from the rest-house, Prince Kamal cut a limestone drinking pool for the ibices, which was connected with the pumped well. He hired six armed Albanians to guard the park and protect it from the crouching Bedouins. ⁽²⁸⁾

The technique of hunting ibices depends on finding and following a collection of beasts from hundreds of miles around the Park. After informing the Albanian guards and offering evidence of the existence of the collection of ibices, such as a head of hunted one or at least a photo of the animals, the guards would solicit the ibices to the drinking pool and prevent them from drinking until the arrival of the hunters. By depriving ibices of water, uncountable numbers of these wild goats were gathered.⁽²⁹⁾ Some yards from the water-trough, a stone hide was established to allow the hunters to follow the ibex.⁽³⁰⁾

Until 1932, Wadi el Reshrash was under the custody of Prince Kamal el Din Hussein, who perfectly maintained the preserve. Only a few were allowed to visit it, including Prince Youssuf Kamal and certain honoured guests. After the prince's death, the park became under the custody of King Fouad,⁽³¹⁾ who ordered the preservation of the park under the control of the Frontiers Administration,⁽³²⁾ then British officers could join the hunting game in the park.⁽³³⁾ However, King Fouad was keen to preserve this park as this is evidenced by the increasing number of ibex groups settled in the park.⁽³⁴⁾

Prince Youssef Kamal (1882-1969), who was the grandson of Mohamed Ali's son Ibrahim Pasha, was of the least public of the royal family.⁽³⁵⁾ Vastly wealthy, he was fond of long hunting expeditions, not only in Egypt but also in Hungary, where Prince Ferdinand of Liechtenstein and his brother Janos organized hunting retreats at Berstein, the family estate in Hungary, for several Egyptian princes, including prince Youssef Kamal.⁽³⁶⁾ The prince also made many hunting Safaris in Sudan.⁽³⁷⁾ The Prince's palace in Nag Hammadi included a portrait of the prince in a hunting trip (Fig. 3).⁽³⁸⁾ On the west side of the prince's palace there is a mausoleum of Sheikh Imran, which was built by the mother of Prince Yousef Kamal. She dreamed with Sheikh Imran saves her son from a lion in the desert. In reality, when prince returned from hunting trip in the wilderness, near Nag Hammadi, he told his mother that he was attacked by a lion, but suddenly a man appeared and saved him. Hence, a mausoleum was built for the savior within the walls of the palace complex.⁽³⁹⁾

Prince Abbas Halim (1897-1978) was more interested in hunting abroad,⁽⁴⁰⁾ mostly in African Big Game.⁽⁴¹⁾

King Farouk (1920-1965), who ruled Egypt from 1936 to 1952, established numerous rest-houses in hunting areas all over Egypt, notably in the Fayoum, Anshas,⁴² Siwa Oasis, and the Alexandria Desert Road.⁽⁴³⁾ Helnan Auberge Fayoum Hotel is built on King Farouk's a historical hunting lodge that was originally built in 1937, where forty two Nubian ibices belonging to king Farouk are still hung at the hotel.⁽⁴⁴⁾ For King Farouk, the Oasis has been a popular hunting area.⁽⁴⁵⁾ To the Montzah Palace, with its 115 acres complex, King Farouk used to come to hunt the gazelles collected conveniently for him. Farouk built a bridge to the sea as a water frontage, while the rest of the 115 acres is nothing but beautiful gardens. Palm trees and gazelles covered the whole area. El-Marg region began with a hunting lodge built for King Farouk. Tell Al-Kabir was an important hunting destination for Egypt's royal family (Figs. 4-5) and the elites (Fig. 6). During the WWII, King Farouk could hunt one of the largest ibices ever recorded, but the king had to wait the end of WWII to be announced and confirmed as the world champion in ibex

hunting (Fig. 7).⁽⁴⁶⁾ With Farouk's passion for hunting, the Shooting Club was one of his favored destinations.⁽⁴⁷⁾ On Shedwan Island of the Red Sea, King Farouk had his own herd of gazelles for hunting. During that time, Red Sea governorate was placed under the authority of the Frontiers Administration "*Maslahat Al-Hedod*".⁽⁴⁸⁾

King Farouk owned a number of hunting guns like Mauser carbine, which was used for hunting ibices and, in Prince Youssef Kamal's view, was the best rifle.⁽⁴⁹⁾ Farouk also possessed Garand.⁽⁵⁰⁾ As a wedding gift, King George the Sixth of England⁽⁵¹⁾ dedicated two valuable hunting guns to King Farouk.⁽⁵²⁾ In Britain, it was dilemma to decide the wedding gift of Farouk. In the end, the British choice was for Purdey guns, which were cheaper than Holland and Holland guns, in addition to a long list of precious sports equipment according to Sir Lampson recommendation.⁽⁵³⁾ Holland was very expensive British product, as it was fabricated according to individual measurements.⁽⁵⁴⁾

Under the reign of Mohamed Ali's family, Dahshour used to be an important destination for birds' hunting, where hunting trips were organized to the Royal Lake. This was a remarkable trip for birds' hunting lovers, because of the quantity and quality of birds available there. King Farouk organized countless hunting trips with selected guests to the Dahshour Royal Lake. Invitation cards were only sent to the guests after the king checks them up (Fig. 8). Invited individuals who accompanied the royal family had definite hides around the lake, where everyone should disappear to allow the preys to come. Wooden ducks were placed in the lake and duck call was uttered to attract life ducks to the lake (Fig. 5). The invited hunters should be offered their trophies as soon as the hunting was accomplished.⁽⁵⁵⁾

The Hunting Museum

After the 1952 Revolution, the trophies of hunting endeavors of Mohamed Ali's family were preserved at corridor of Manial Palace of Prince Mohamed Ali, which serves as a Hunting Museum where all stuffed hunted animals and birds are preserved.⁽⁵⁶⁾ The museum consists of a long hall annexed to the east gate overlooking the garden. The entrance's tiles suit the museum content. It appears that the museum building was originally used as a reserve for gazelles (Fig. 9). One of the Museum possessions is a map for hunting zones in Egypt according to 1930s evaluations (Fig. 10); it is anonymous but it seems that it was prepared for a hunting lover, whose collections were confiscated by the Inventory Committee of the 1952 Revolution.

The Exhibited objects in the Museum are possessions of King Farouk and other princes, including Youssef Kamal and Kamal el-Din Hussein. The collection was found at Anshas Rest House.⁽⁵⁷⁾ The Hunting Museum was finished opened to the public in 1962, when hundreds of hunting trophies and stuffed creatures are on display.⁽⁵⁸⁾ The exhibited preserved animals represent different world hunting-games. There are butterflies of deep shades of blue and red (Fig. 11), the head and photos of a hermaphrodite goat,⁽⁵⁹⁾ and a grotesque candlestick made out of an eagle's leg. A crocodile hunted at Aswan is also exhibited at the Hunting Museum. An African elephant's leg, which was fabricated to be a table, and the elephant's ivory horns, which became sticks holders were a gift of the Sudan's ruler (Fig. 12). Ivory tusks, buffalo heads,

crocodiles (Fig. 13) and stuffed lions are possessions of the museum.⁽⁶⁰⁾ There is also a mounted swordfish, a diorama of a giant lobster attacking a crab (Fig. 14), and an ostrich head.

The Impact of Hunting on Egypt's Fauna

At the beginning of the 20th century, the ibices and the Barbary sheep were plentiful to the east of Assiout, because of the little number of hunters and the rain falls. Later on, the absence of rain and the abundance of hunters caused the extinction of these mammals.⁽⁶¹⁾ According to the travellers' accounts, the ostrich was abundant in different regions in Egypt. By the 20th century, the ostrich has been constantly in decline until it was completely disappeared from the north of the country. It only can be seen on the south-eastern part of the country.⁽⁶²⁾ Climate change and intensive hunting are the principal causes of the Ostrich's extinction in Egypt. Ostrich-hunting was primitive in ancient Egypt and Nubia, dating back to the pre-dynastic Badarian or Naqada I cultures.⁽⁶³⁾

Egypt's deserts are rich in fauna, containing about 100 species of large mammals, such as leopards, cheetahs, Oryxes, aardwolves, striped hyenas, and caracals. Hunting has brought all these types to the brink of extinction. The sand cat, the fennec fox, and the Nubian ibex are rarely seen on Egyptian deserts. Egyptian cheetahs and leopards might have begun to wipe out. Three types of gazelles used to exist in Egypt: the Arabian, dorcas, and white. The Arabian gazelles are now extinct, and a few dorcas and white gazelles are reported, though the species were common 35 years ago.⁽⁶⁴⁾

About 430 bird species have been reported in Egypt, out of which only one-third breed in Egypt, while the remainders are migrant birds or winter visitors. Nearly one to two million birds migrates from Europe to Africa through Egypt. Most large birds, including flamingos, storks, cranes, herons, and other large preys of birds are protected by the Egyptian law. The ubiquitous birds are the house sparrow and the hooded crow, while the most distinctive is the hoopoe. Since ancient times, the ibis has been a venerated bird and Egyptians never think of killing it.⁽⁶⁵⁾

The statistics of gazelles in Egypt are estimated at 1,000 to 2,000, revealing the decrease in number because the conservation measures have not strictly been enforced.⁽⁶⁶⁾ Over-hunting is the main reason for decimating these such animals.⁽⁶⁷⁾ Antelopes are regularly hunted throughout the country, including most of the protected areas.⁽⁶⁸⁾

Hunting Legislations

Fauna protection was known in Egypt before the rule of Mohamed Ali's family. In Sinai, for example, the *hima* was applied since the pre-Islamic period.⁽⁶⁹⁾ Most of the early preservative attitudes, especially in Sinai, are motivated by religious background. In certain areas of Sinai, old trees with fabulous size are still preserved in 1910 according to a traveller's testimony "*no animal might be hunted and no tree might be cut down, at so many valleys of Sinai*". The old trees are accounted holy and had therefore been left untouched.⁽⁷⁰⁾

The modern international interest in preserving fauna is a result of the influence of powerful aristocratic hunters, who endeavor to preserve enough trophies for their hunting rather than authentic conservative intentions.⁽⁷¹⁾

In France, the primary law concerning hunting dates back to 1844. In England and Wales, hunting of wild mammals in the traditional way is banned by the Hunting Act 2004. The Protection of Animals Act 1911 contained specific exemptions for hunting activities. In 1923, Italy banned the hunting of migratory birds.⁽⁷²⁾ In Africa, the gradual awareness that there would be no wildlife left if the slaughter were to continue led to the establishment of the first game reserve in East Africa in 1899. Two years later, a game ranger was appointed and the fauna protection in East Africa commenced.⁽⁷³⁾ In Egypt, the earliest⁽⁷⁴⁾ modern legislations about fauna conservation dates back to 1883 with articles organize hunting (Act No. 59).⁽⁷⁵⁾ In 1902, Khedive Abbas Helmi II prohibited cruelty with any animal and defined maximum seven days of imprisonment or fine of one Egyptian pound for practising the following prohibitions:

- Overloading the animals with heavy weights.
- Endeavouring sick or wounded animals.
- Torturing or imprisoning animals.
- Biting the tamed animals.
- Organizing competition between animals in fighting.
- Torturing hunted wild animals .⁽⁷⁶⁾

On 23rd June 1903, a ministerial edict was issued to prohibit hunting of quail by nets on Egyptian areas less than one thousand meter away from the sea beaches. The penalty was fine or imprisonment in addition to the expropriation of hunting tools.⁽⁷⁷⁾ The Law No. 9 of 1912 prohibited the hunting of the Cattle egret-Plover Curlew and the Hoopoe bird. Probably Abbas regulations were a response to the international inclination to provide more protection for fauna. The 1902 Paris Conference called to more protection for birds useful in agriculture. Germany issued an influential book, which calls for global protection of birds; the book was translated into different languages. However, the execution of these regulations is more important, yet it varied from one country to another and depended mainly on the mentality of the ruling class.

The establishment of the Royal Shooting (Hunting) Club was a step toward the protection of Egypt's fauna. The announced missions of the club included noble targets that were begun with defining the threatened birds and animals and the reasons of their extinctions. Surprisingly, the reasons never include the hunters. However, the second announced mission of the club was *to organise hunting as a physical sport that energizes the body and precludes boredom*. The club decided to set seasons for the hunting of animals and birds so that they would not die out. In the same time, the club would be responsible for saving hunting equipment, such as nets, traps, hooks, arrows, and cartridge rifles. The main patron and honorable head of the Shooting Club was King Farouk.⁽⁷⁸⁾ The members of Hunting Club announced and defined clearly the elites in Egypt who practiced hunting. The founders included Princes Mohamed Abd El-Monem,⁽⁷⁹⁾ Sulyman Dawood,⁽⁸⁰⁾ who was the first chief board, Mohamed Ali Tawfiq and noblemen (*Nabils*)⁽⁸¹⁾ like Said Toson,⁽⁸²⁾ Abbas Halim, and Amr Ibrahim,⁽⁸³⁾ who were members of Mohamed Ali's Ruling Family. Club membership extended to include representative of the rich class, including Mohamed Taher Pasha, Said Zoel Faqar, Hassan Abdel Wahab, Hassan Sabry, Fouad Abaza, Fouad Sultan, Kamal Elwy, Ahmed Yakan, Michel Lutfallah, and George

Lutfallah.⁽⁸⁴⁾ Important motivations for the meetings of the club founders was the rejuvenation and development of hunting in Egypt. This was meant to attract more tourists to practice hunting and arrange local and international hunting competitions.⁽⁸⁵⁾

Regrettably, the protective regulations were not sufficient to protect the fauna. In Egypt, since the British Occupation, hunting was nominally under the authority of the Frontiers Administrations, but it was *de facto* under the British control. The published news and memoirs of the hunters reflect a complete disregard for the hunting regulations, which undoubtedly led to the extinction of animals and birds. At Tel-el-Kebir, for instance, it was quite possible for a single rifle to kill from 60 to 100 ducks in the morning.⁽⁸⁶⁾ For example, the sum of hunted duck and other birds was 256 head, of which 181 were duck, the rest being coots, plover and snipe, during two hours and half of shooting, at Fouad Sultan's ⁽⁸⁷⁾ Lake at Ayat.⁽⁸⁸⁾ King Farouk was proud of hunting 344 ducks in four hours (Fig. 4).

After WWI, running a gazelle down with a motor-car became very popular sport. It was practiced in the western desert where cars would move at great speed the gazelle was practically exterminated. Frontiers Administration discovered foreign sportsman who did practice this act, with eleven mangled bodies of gazelles in his car. He was still protected by Capitulations, so no legal action could be taken. Away from the legislations, British authorities punished him in an unannounced way.⁽⁸⁹⁾ Apart from such organized shoots as those at Tel el-Kebir and elsewhere, there are plenty of places where the ordinary man with a local guide can obtain all the shootings he wants. The application of the law seems an optional and proportional matter for the authorities, and it depends on different factors, including the identity and nationality of the hunter.

Conclusion

Since the time of Mohamed Ali, hunting for pleasure was mainly practiced by the ruler, his entourage, and his guests, normally be foreigners. Only a few Egyptian rulers did not practice hunting, Ismail and Farouk were well-known for hunting activities. Fouad preserved many precious hunting tools, such as Holland and Holland rifles. The ruler's entourage in his hunting journeys was selected by the ruler. Normally, they were not the top members of the society or professional hunters, but the comfortable company of the king was preferred. The personality of the guests varied from one ruler to another. Khedive Ismail's company at the deserts around the Pyramid were kings and emperors, while King Farouk accompanied journalists and non-royal personalities. Female personalities were invited to participate in royal hunting journeys. Queen Farida accompanied Farouk in his hunting journeys, let alone the King's sisters. Foreigners equally practiced hunting in Egypt, and they could be short-stay visitors or employees in Egypt, especially after the British Occupation. They used to hunt in the Western and Eastern Deserts and Sinai. The elites' palaces expressed their strong and ultimate association with hunting (Fig. 15). Anshas rest-house of King Farouk once sheltered the collection of the present Hunting Museum. Hunting tools were highly estimated objects and they were sometimes granted as royal gifts. Remains of the royal hunting tools of King Fouad and Farouk can still be seen in Abdeen

Museum. Big number of royal hunting tools, after 1952 Revolution, was sold through an auction held at the Shooting Club.

Animal hunting was practiced in Egypt, the Soudan, and Africa. The ibex was the main trophy in addition to other mammals, which completely vanished during the first half of the 20th century. There were no permanent hunting Parks in Egypt. The existence of hunting parks predominantly depended on the rainfalls and the park's consumers. Water is a fundamental source for collecting animal. For example, during the 19th and the first half of the 20th century, Assiout's Desert was a rich hunting park. Consumers who knew animal hunting techniques could be destructive to hunting parks, especially the Western Desert. The different regulations of animal protection were issued in the name of Egypt's Rulers were first broken by the rules themselves. Such regulations were rarely applied. In addition to other factors, hunting figures out as the main contributors in fauna degradation and the disappearance of many animals. Egyptian deserts were allowed hunting parks for the Egyptian elite, except for Sinai which was under the British control. Hunting journeys were organized regularly for the ruler and his entourage. Certain nobles also arranged their own hunting adventures in the western desert like Princes Abbas Halim and Youssef Kamal.

Recommendations

This study highly recommends the arrangement of special events at the Royal Hunting Museum to turn it into a popular place specially to the young. More information should be added to the labels of the exhibited trophies at the Royal Hunting Museum to define the original owners of these pieces. Many private collections of stuffed hunted animals are still owned by Egyptian individuals, who can be convinced to organize special exhibitions for their collections at the Royal Hunting Museum. The dates of these exhibitions should be announced and being included in tourist programs to attract more visitors to royal palaces in Egypt. Exhibitions of rare collections of stuffed animals could also be organized in the palaces of Prince Yusuf Kamal, either that of Al-Matarya or Naga Hammadi. The memoirs of royal and noble hunters, either Egyptians or foreigners, should be collected and published to supply tour guides with valuable information that could entertain the visitors of royal palaces in Egypt. Documentary films and videos about Egypt's museums and royal palaces should be recorded and be exhibited in Egyptian schools.



Fig. 1

Djavidan Hanem, Countess May Torok von Szendro

(Awad, M.. Montazah: The Royal Palaces and Gardens = المنزه وحدائق قصور / Alexandria, Egypt: Bibliotheca Alexandrina, 2014, 18)



Fig. 2

Wadi el Rashrash facing the mountain, where king Farouk added Egypt's flag that still can be seen there

(*Abu el Hol* Tourist newspaper)

<https://www.google.com.eg/search?q=>

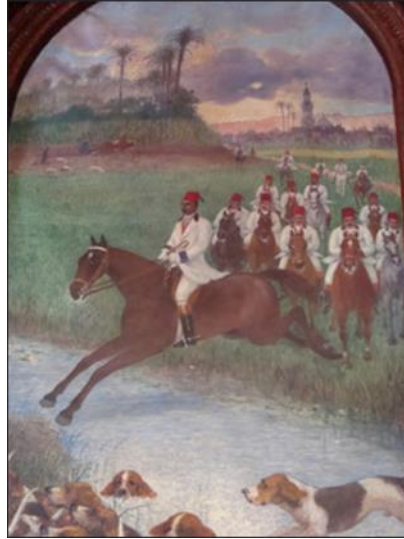


Fig.3
 Prince Youssef Kamal hunting in NagaaHammady with members of the royal family
 Askamel

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/askamel/4061134415>



Fig.4

King Farouk used to inaugurate the annual duck-hunting season at his private hunting Park at Tell Al-Kabir, where in one of these events he could hunt 344 ducks in 4 hours.⁽⁹⁰⁾
 (المصور أكتوبر 1938)



Fig. 5
Hides for hunters in the Royal Lake
(<https://www.pinterest.com/orloffa/alexandre-ali-orloff/?lp=true>)



Fig. 6
Journalist Jimmy Dunn hunting ducks at Tell Al-Kabir
<http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/kebir.htm>



Fig.7

Champion ibex (length of horns: 51 inches) poses with King Farouk who shot it, and his curator of animals Said Buodi (Source:LIFE magazine, 10 April 1944)

Fig.8

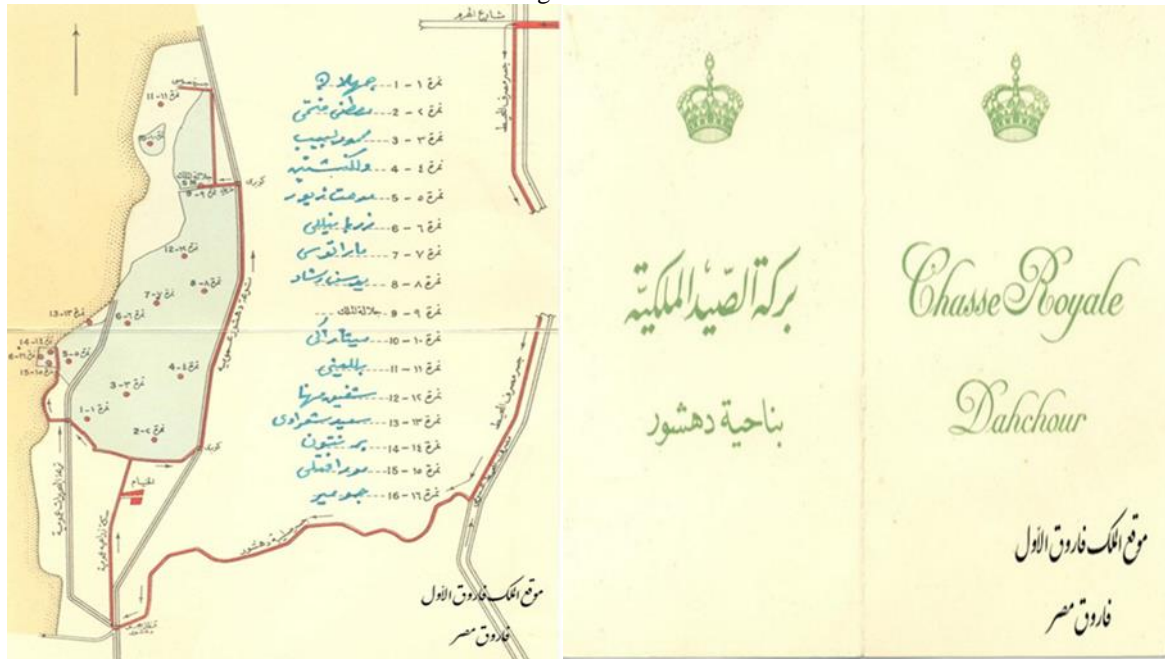




Fig. 8
Queen Farida and King Farouk hunt ducks in Dahshour
(<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/556687203918512222/>)

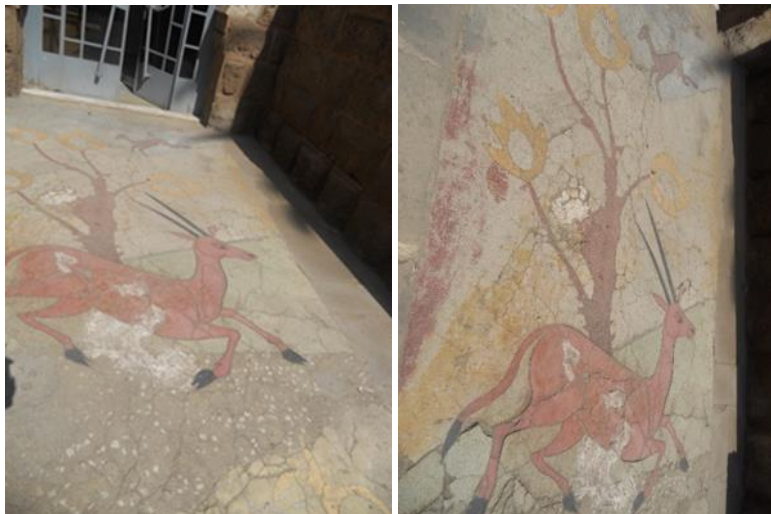


Fig. 9
Entrance tiles of the Hunting Museum at the Royal Hunting Museum,
Manial Palace

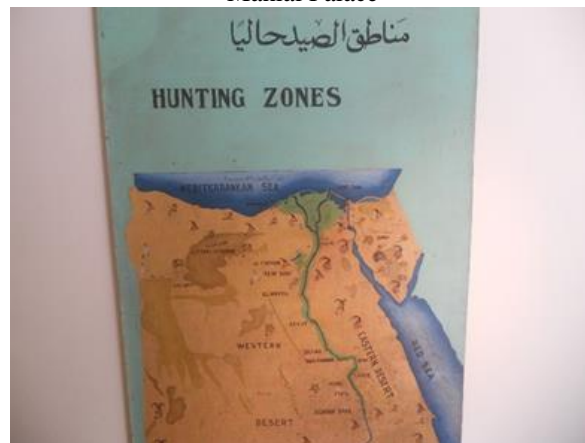


Fig. 10
A map of hunting zones in Egypt

Royal Hunting Museum, Manial Palace



Fig. 11
Groups of butterflies at the Royal Hunting Museum, the Manial Palace, Cairo



Fig. 12
An elephant's leg converted into a table and ivory horns to sticks holder
at the Royal Hunting Museum, Manial Palace



Fig. 13

A stuffed crocodile from Aswan at the Royal Hunting Museum, the Manial Palace, Cairo



Fig.14

A lobster attacking a crab hunted from Red Sea at the Royal Hunting Museum, the Manial Palace, Cairo)



Fig. 15

Rare Interior Snapshot of the Entrance Hall of Prince Youssef Kamal's Palace at EL-Matarya (Pinterest, https://www.google.com.eg/search?q=Rare+Interior+Snapshot+of+The+Entrance+Hall+of+H.+H.+Prince+Youssef+Kamal+Palace+at+EL-Matareya&client=firefox-b&dcr=0&tbm=isch&imgil=w7dejqGzycf0TM%253A%253BQqcRkDrjr3jHrM%253Bhttp%25253A%25252F%25252Fpicsr.com%25252Fphotos%25252Fkelisli%25252Finteresting%25252Fpage80%25253Fnsid%2525253D7892156%252540N08&source=iu&pf=m&fir=w7dejqGzycf0TM%253A%252CQqcRkDrjr3jHrM%252C_&usg=__Av5Jc_unyaq8l47gLVyp5IGpSx8%3D&biw=1280&bih=635&ved=0ahUKEwiQjuiKn8XWAhXG1hQKHcjQAEoQyjcIPw&ei=4IjLWZCeOMatU8ihg9AE#imgrc=JzLABRKIQlJcDM:)

¹) The word game is used to refer to any animal hunted for sport or food. The term arises in medieval hunting terminology by the late 13th century and is particular to English from the generic meaning of Old English *gamen* (Germanic *gamanan*), which means "joy, amusement, sport, and merriment". Small game includes animals, such as rabbits, pheasants, geese, or ducks. Large game includes animals like deer and bear. The Big Game is a term sometimes used interchangeably with large game although in other contexts it refers to large African Hunting journeys.

²) His book *Egyptian Service* was of many editions, Russell Pasha practiced hunting everywhere in Egypt.

³) Peter, V. *Animals in Peril: Man's War against Wildlife*, Provo, Utah : Brigham Young University Press, 1979, 135.

⁴) He is the 10th Umayyad caliph, who ruled from AD 724 until his death in 743.

⁵) He is the eighth Abbasid Caliph, ruling from 833 to his death in 842, and son of Harun al-Rashid.

⁶) He was the 34th Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad, ruling from 1180 until his death in 1225.

⁷) Baibars or Baybars, nicknamed Abu el-Futuh, was the fourth Sultan of Egypt from the Mamluk Bahri dynasty. He was one of the commanders of the Egyptian forces that inflicted a devastating defeat on the Seventh Crusade of King Louis IX of France

⁸) Rabbat, N. O. *The Citadel of Cairo: A New Interpretation of Royal Mameluk Architecture, Islamic History and Civilization: Studies and Texts*, Vol. 14, Brill, Leiden, 1995, 172.

⁹) Brinton, J. *The Zoo Story*, Saudi Aramco World, November/December 1970.

¹⁰) Forbes, J. *Classic Arabian Horse*, Liveright, New York, 1975, 113.

- ¹¹⁾ Abbas fell heir of many horses of superb steeds, besides those collecting by him. He enjoyed strong relations with the Bedouins, who supplied him with high quality of Arabian horses. He had 290 mares, and was so interested in them that he closed the School of Veterinary Medicine, because he lost his beloved horse as result of incurable decease (2007 (زين العابدين شمس الدين نجم، مصر في عهدي عباس و سعيد، دار الشروق، 2007). Khedive Ismail endeavored to return it with native staff, he hired French veterinarian to train them. (Mikhail,A. *The Animal in Ottoman Egypt*, OUP USA, 2014, 152)
- ¹²⁾ Brinton 1970.
- ¹³⁾ Brinton 1970.
- ¹⁴⁾ It was of 80 acre encompassing Giza's largest park, first opened in 1891 on land that was once part of the "Harem" gardens. The original collection of animals was taken from the private menagerie of Imsa'il Pasha. The Harem building itself served as a Natural History Museum from 1890 to 1902. The annual cost of the Zoo, by 1900, had reached L.E. 1,600 of which L.E. 1,000 was from the government and the remainder from private donations. Captain Stanley S. Flower who was responsible for the animals was appointed as the Zoological Garden's first director, he occupied this post until 1924 (Giza Zoo, History <http://www.gizazoo-eg.com/Content/ContentPage.aspx?pageId=2>). One of the first wild animals to arrive was a lion from the Sudan in a wooden cage so small it gave him no room in which to turn around. He was eventually transferred to a large iron cage, the first of its kind in Egypt, and subsequently developed an affectionate regard for his keeper. Every time he saw him, the lion would come to the bars to be petted and scratched and the young man obliged. The lion fully repaid these kindnesses when the keeper was called up for his military service. The lion refused to eat and the keeper was promptly exempted from service and returned to the zoo (Brinton 1970). A rest-house was built by the orders of King Farouk in the zoo in 1941, but it was not used until 1947. It began as a wooden kiosk in the reign of Khedive Ismail (Al-Ahram Weekly, 12-18 September, 2002).
- ¹⁵⁾ Sattin, A. *Lifting the Veil: Two Centuries of Travelers, Traders and Tourists in Egypt*, Tauris Parke Paperbacks, 2011, .204.
- ¹⁶⁾ On that spot there was a small cabin that belonged to a certain M. Zorié, who abandoned the property in favor of his sovereign. The Khedive went about buying the adjacent lands, increasing his private property.
- ¹⁷⁾ Sbaiti, J. *A Link to Royalty and Other Reflections*, iUniverse, 2011, 68.
- ¹⁸⁾ Awad, M. *Montazah: The Royal Palaces and Gardens = المنتزه وحدائق قصور* /Alexandria, Egypt: Bibliotheca Alexandrina, 2014, 18.
- ¹⁹⁾ مذكرات الأميرة جويدان زوجة الخديو عباس الثاني، كتاب الهلال، العدد 356، أغسطس 1980، ص 42.
- ²⁰⁾ Vivian, C. *The Western Desert of Egypt*, AUC Press, 2000, .308.
- ²¹⁾ Prince Kamal el Dine Hussein was the son of Sultan Hussein Kamel, who ruled Egypt from 1914 to 1917. Prince Kamal was nominated by the British to be Egypt's ruler after the death of his father, but the Prince refused (يونان (ليبب رزق، فؤاد الأول المعلوم و المجهول، ط3، دار الشروق، 2008، ص28)
- ²²⁾ Rocky valleys that was waterless and just depend on rains, 40 miles south from Cairo along the eastern bank of the River until the village of el Saff. In the neighbourhood of the Mataria village at about three hours run by motor car from Helwan (Kamal, Y. *To friends of Wild animals*, Al-Maaref, Cairo, 63).
- ²³⁾ Kamal, 63.
- ²⁴⁾ Russell, T. *Egyptian Service*, 1st ed., London 1923, 117-18.
- ²⁵⁾ Kamal, 63.
- ²⁶⁾ الوفد الأسبوعي "تكشف أسرار الاستراحة الملكية بوادي الرشراش، الوفد الأسبوعي، الخميس، 01 سبتمبر 2011
- ²⁷⁾ Kamal, , 64.
- ²⁸⁾ Russell 1923, 117-18.
- ²⁹⁾ Hobbs, J. J. *Bedouin Life in the Egyptian Wilderness*, 2010, 56.
- ³⁰⁾ Russell 1923, 118.
- ³¹⁾ Prince Youssuf Kamal asked King Fouad to look after the Wadi el-Rashrash either as Private Shooting or as National Park for the game preservation under Governmental administration.
- ³²⁾ Jarvis, C. S. *Yesterday and to-day in Sinai*, Boston Houghton Mifflin company, 1932, 311.
- ³³⁾ Russell 1923, 118.
- ³⁴⁾ Kamal, 64.
- ³⁵⁾ He was more interested in social life. He made a great contribution to the development of a large number of villages in Upper Egypt, has contributed to the introduction of modern farming methods in Nag Hammadi, built hospitals, schools, including the famous school, which was known as the "school of the Prince". This school was a

model for the schools. It had a spacious classrooms, laboratories, gyms and playgrounds for various sports, theatre and music hall. <http://egypt-diaries.com/en/component/k2/item/209#sthash.xr2ziPrJ.dpuf>

³⁶⁾ Piper, Karen Lynnea Cartographic Fictions: Maps, Race, and Identity, Rutgers University Press, 2002, p105

³⁷⁾ Kamal, Prince Youssef Notes de voyage au Soudan Egyptien, BSSGE9, no.3-4 (1920): 199-202”

³⁸⁾ Kamal, Y. ‘Notes de voyage au Soudan Egyptien’, BSSGE 9, no.3-4, (1920), 199-202.

³⁹⁾ <http://egypt-diaries.com/en/component/k2/item/209#sthash.xr2ziPrJ.dpuf>.

⁴⁰⁾ Abbas Halim, also known as Nebil Abbas Halim or Sharif Abbas Halim, was a prince of the Muhammad Ali Dynasty and a labor activist in Egypt. King Fouad deprived him from his title as Prince in 1931. During WWII, he was accused and imprisoned as he was considered ally to Germans (المصري اليوم، 4 أكتوبر 2015).

⁴¹⁾ “Big game” hunting Safaris began in East Africa in the late 1800’s when the first colonialist arrived and create their own world on African land. The wave of white settlers began the slaughter of wild life much the same as Americans did in the mid-1800s in the American west (Anderson, D. *On Safari*, 2005, 15).

⁴²⁾ King Farouk used to spend long time at Anshas Rest House both for hunting and recreation.

(كريم ثابت، 2000 الجزء الثاني : عشر سنوات مع فاروق : 1942 – 1952 : نهاية الملكية، دار الشروق، ص89)

⁴³⁾ Al-Ahram Weekly, 12 - 18 September 2002.

⁴⁴⁾ Carrington, M. *Frommer's Egypt*, John Wiley & Sons, 2008, 126.

⁴⁵⁾ Ibrahim, F. N. and Ibrahim, B. *Egypt: An Economic Geography*, I. B. Tauris, Dec 5, 2003, 188.

⁴⁶⁾ LIFE magazine, 10 April 1944.

⁴⁷⁾ Singerman, D. and Amar, P. *Cairo Cosmopolitan: Politics, Culture, and Urban Space in the New Globalized*, American Univ. in Cairo Press, 2006.

⁴⁸⁾ محمد رفيع محمد، موسوعة البحر الأحمر، الأهل و التاريخ، دار الرسالة الذهبية، 2008، ط2، ص 33.

⁴⁹⁾ Kamal, 89.

⁵⁰⁾ LIFE magazine, 10 April 1944.

⁵¹⁾ Hashem, F. and Abou-Sabe, M. 'Farida, the Queen of Egypt: A Memoir of Love and Governance, Author House, 2014 p46

⁵²⁾ *Hobbies*, Volume 55, Issue 10, Lightner Publishing Company, 1950.

⁵³⁾ Sports equipment’s were of Lilywhite products.

⁵⁴⁾ From Sir E. Mieville (Sandringham) To Mr. Hoyer Millar, Royal matters, 31st Dec. 1937 -4th Jan. 1938, Wedding present for King Farouk, F.O3723291. At Abdeen Museum, King Fouad’s Holland rifle still carries his name and of course his measurements. Many anonymous Holland & Holland hunting rifles can be seen at Abdeen Museum. These rifles were originally in a Special Military Museum that was established by King Fouad, consisting of 23 rooms at Abdeen Museum for exhibiting his collection of weapons with a special library of weapons books. Fouad ordered H. Castell Smith to manage the museum and index (Hall of weapons) all the weapons with its provenance and history and way of their appropriation by King Fouad. On the contrary, his son Farouk expelled Smith and gifted the museum management to one of his Italian entourage Polly, probably to hide the way of appropriation.

(محمود الجوهري، قصور و تحف من محمد على إلى فاروق، دار المعارف بمصر، 1978، ص 54-56).

⁵⁵⁾ حفلات الصيد الملكية، فاروق الأول ملك مصر.

<https://www.faroukmisr.net/report117.htm>

⁵⁶⁾ The term "stuffing" or a "stuffed animal" evolved from form of taxidermy, an art which flourished widely from the Victorian era onwards. When mounted animals became a popular part of interior design and décor. The father of modern taxidermy is John Hancock, an English ornithologist. For the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, he mounted a series of stuffed birds as an exhibit. They generated much interest among the public and were regarded as the first lifelike and artistic specimens on display. Taxidermists became increasingly used by the bereaved owners of dead pets to 'resurrect' them. In the early 20th century, taxidermy was taken forward, and developed anatomically accurate figures which incorporated every detail in artistically interesting poses, with mounts in realistic settings and poses that were considered more appropriate for the species. This was quite a change from the caricatures popularly offered as hunting trophies. The animal is first skinned. Depending on the type of skin, preserving chemicals are applied or the skin is tanned. It is then mounted on a mannequin made from wood, wool and wire, or a polyurethane form. Clay is used to install glass eyes. Forms and eyes are commercially available from a number of suppliers. If not, taxidermists carve or cast their own forms.

⁵⁷⁾ متحف قصر المنيل، وزارة الإرشاد، 1962، ص11.

⁵⁸⁾ Meredith, D. *Varieties of Darkness: The World of the English Patient*, Hamilton Books, 2011, 100.

⁵⁹⁾ Beattie, A. *Cairo: A Cultural History*, Oxford University Press, 2005, 138.

⁶⁰) متحف قصر الأمير محمد علي بالمنيل، المجلس الأعلى للآثار، ص132.

⁶¹) Russell 1923, 102.

⁶²) Ostrich reappeared at the beginning of the 1960s up to 1991 before disappearing again from the country.

⁶³) Manlius, N. 'The Ostrich in Egypt: Past and Present', *Journal of Biogeography*, 28/ 8 (Aug., 2001), 945-53; Wiley, Article Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/827488>.

⁶⁴) Firestone, M. *Egypt Country Guide Series*, Lonely Planet, 2010, 89.

⁶⁵) Lynch, J. *Egyptian sketches*, London, 1890, 230-31.

⁶⁶) Mallon, D. P. and Steven, K. C.. *Antelopes: North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia* 4, IUCN, 2001–Nature, 52.

⁶⁷) Paul, A.-G. and McClure, M. *Egypt Almanac*, Egypto-file, 2002, 34.

⁶⁸) Spellberg, I. F. *Evaluation and Assessment for Conservation: Ecological Guidelines for determining Priorities for Nature Conservation*, Springer Netherlands, 1994, 84.

⁶⁹) The word "himā" (*hema* in some references) literally means "protected or forbidden place". The term was used in pre-Islamic Arabian Peninsula for an expanse of ground, with some vegetation, access to and use of which are declared forbidden by the man or men who have arrogated possession of it to themselves. Later, its meaning became: a reserve, sometimes a seasonal pasture set aside to allow its regeneration. The area under the *himā* protection was not to be built upon or used as a trade commodity, nor was it to be cultivated for financial gain.

(Gari, L. 'A History of the Hima Conservation System', *Environment and History* vol. 12/ 2, 2006, 213-28.

⁷⁰) Eckenstein, L. *A History of Sinai*, London, 1921, 6.

⁷¹) MacKenzie, J. M. *The Empire of Nature: Hunting, Conservation and British Imperialism*, Manchester University Press, 1997, 201.

⁷²) الموسوعة العربية، قوانين البيئة.

http://www.arab-ency.com/index.php?module=pnEncyclopedia&func=display_term&id=160710&m=1

⁷³) Anderson, D. *On Safari, Focus on Africa Publications*, 2005, 14.

⁷⁴) Conserving flora and fauna regulations began early with Egypt in 1370 BC by the king who set aside a land as a nature reserve (Spellberg, 1994, 84)

⁷⁵) جمهورية مصر العربية أمر كريم قانون لسنة 1883 بتاريخ 28 /10 /1883، شبكة قوانين الشرق.

<http://site.eastlaws.com/GeneralSearch/Home/articlesT?Page=108>

⁷⁶) Shokry, M. *National Focal Point for Animal Welfare– OIE* (www.rr-middleeast.oie.int/.../AW%20Egypt.pp)

⁷⁷) دراسة تنسيق و تطوير التشريعات الخاصة بالحياة البرية في الوطن العربي، المنظمة العربية للتنمية الزراعية، 2005.

⁷⁸) Rizk, Y. L. 'Join the Club', *Al-Ahram Weekly*, Issue No. 8318 - 14 February 2007.

⁷⁹) Damat (Turkish: *damat*, from Persian داماد *dāmād* "bridegroom" was an official Ottoman title describing a man married an Ottoman princess). Prince Muhammad Abdel Moneim Beyefendi (20 February 1899 – 1 December 1979) was an Egyptian prince and former heir apparent to the throne of Egypt and Sudan from 1899 to 1914. Upon the abdication of King Farouk following the Egyptian Revolution of 1952, he served as Regent for King Ahmed Fouad II until the declaration of the Republic of Egypt and abolition of the Egyptian and Sudanese monarchy in 1953. (Russell, J. and Cohn, R. *Prince Muhammad Abdel Moneim, Book on Demand*, 2012, 10).

⁸⁰) Descendent Ismail Daood, the youngest son of Mohamed Ali Pasha. This branch of Mohamed Ali's family was known as the quietest and most humble of Mohamed Ali's Family, members of this branch still live in Zamalek Cairo (موقع فاروق الأول ملك مصر) <https://www.faroukmisr.net/report27.htm>

⁸¹) Titles for members of Mohamed Ali Family were defined according to the Royal Order 55 for 1922, and later Royal Order no. 1 for 1932, sons of Mohamed Ali Family members born with Nabil title then another Royal Order to grant the eldest born son the Prince title while the husband and sons and daughters of any princess from Mohamed Ali Family were not allowed to carry either Prince or Nabil title (1932 4 يناير).

⁸²) Descendent of Tosson, son of Said Pasha the ruler of Egypt from (1854 to 1863).

⁸³) Grandson of Khedive Ismail, lover for travel, hunting and aviation, his palace at el-Maadi was converted into Museum of Islamic Porcelain (موقع فاروق الأول ملك مصر) <https://www.faroukmisr.net/report27.htm>.

⁸⁴) أحمد كمالى، 1939، تأسيس نادى الصيد الملكى، أيام مصرية، ع 39، 2011.

⁸⁵) "نادى الصيادين الملكيين"، الأهرام، 8 فبراير، 1939.

⁸⁶) Dunn, J. *Tales from "Sport in Egypt"*, 1938, (<http://www.toureygypt.net/featurestories/kebir.htm>).

⁸⁷) Dr. Fouad Sultan Bey was the Director General of Banque Misr for many years.

⁸⁸) Dunn 1938.

⁸⁹) Jarvis 1932, 206.

⁹⁰) The present regulations allow no more than forty ducks per each hunter.

(بيان التعليمات الخاص بقانون تنظيم الصيد في مصر (الصيد البرى) وزارة الدولة لشئون البيئة/ جهاز شئون البيئة والهيئة الإدارية).

Bibliography

Unpublished Documents

Royal matters, 31st Dec. 1937 -4th Jan. 1938, Wedding present for King Farouk, F.O 3723291(National Archives)

References

- Anderson, D. *On Safari, Focus on Africa Publications*, 2005.
- Andrew, B. *Cairo: A Cultural History*, Oxford University Press, 2005.
- Awad, M. *Montazah: The Royal Palaces and Gardens*, Alexandria.
- Eckenstein, L. *A History of Sinai*, London, 1921.
- Firestone, M. *Egypt Country Guide Series*, Lonely Planet, 2010.
- Jarvis, C. S. *Yesterday and to-day in Sinai*, Boston Houghton Mifflin company, 1932.
- Hashem, F. and Abou-Sabe, M. *Farida, the Queen of Egypt: A Memoir of Love and Governance*, Author House, 2014.
- Hobbs, J. J. *Bedouin Life in the Egyptian Wilderness*, 2010.
- Spellberg, I.F. *Evaluation and Assessment for Conservation: Ecological guidelines for determining Priorities for Nature Conservation*, Springer Netherlands, 1994.
- Ibrahim, F. N. and Ibrahim, B. *Egypt: An Economic Geography*, I. B. Tauris, Dec 5, 2003.
- Lynch, J. *Egyptian Sketches*, London, 1890.
- Kamal, Y. *To friends of Wild animals*, Al-Maaref, Cairo.
- Klunzinger, C. B. *Upper Egypt its People and its Products*, 1878.
- MacKenzie, J. M. and MacKenzie, J. M. *The Empire of Nature: Hunting, Conservation and British Imperialism*, Manchester University Press, 1997.
- Mallon, D. P. and Steven, K. C. *Antelopes: North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia*, Part 4, IUCN, 2001 – Nature.
- Matthew, C. *Frommer's Egypt*, John Wiley & Sons, 2008. Meredith, D. *Varieties of Darkness: The World of the English Patient*, Hamilton Books, 2011.
- Mikhail, A. *The Animal in Ottoman Egypt*, OUP USA, 2014.
- Paul, A.- G. and McClure, M. *Egypt Almanac*, Egypto -file, 2002.
- Peter, V. *Animals in Peril: Man's War against Wildlife*, Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1979.
- Rabbat, N. O. *The Citadel of Cairo: A New Interpretation of Royal Mameluk Architecture, Islamic History and Civilization: Studies and Texts*, Vol 14, BRILL, 1995.
- Russell, T. *Egyptian Service*, 1st ed., London 1923.
- Singerman, D. and Paul, . *Cairo Cosmopolitan: Politics, Culture, and Urban Space in the New Globalized*, AUC Press, Cairo, 2006.
- Vivian, C. *The Western Desert of Egypt*, AUC Press, 2000.

Arabic References

- زين العابدين شمس الدين نجم، مصر في عهدي عباس و سعيد، دار الشروق، 2007.
متحف قصر الأمير محمد علي بالمنيل، المجلس الأعلى للآثار.
محمد رفيع محمد، موسوعة البحر الأحمر، الأهل و التاريخ، دار الرسالة الذهبية، 2008، ط2.
محمود الجوهري، قصور و تحف من محمد علي إلى فاروق، دار المعارف بمصر.
مذكرات الأميرة جويدان زوجة الخديوي عباس الثاني، كتاب الهلال، العدد 356، أغسطس 1980.

Periodicals

- Al-Ahram Weekly, 12 - 18 September 2002,2007
LIFE magazine, 1944.
2011 الوفد الأسبوعي

Websites

شبكة قوانين الشرق

<http://site.eastlaws.com/GeneralSearch/Home/articlesT?Page=108>

الموسوعة العربية، قوانين البيئة

http://www.arabency.com/index.php?module=pnEncyclopedia&func=display_term&id=160710&m=1

ملخص البحث باللغة العربية

كان ينظر دائماً إلى الصيد على أنه رمز للمهارة الحربية، والشجاعة و الرجولة . وقد أظهرت أسرة محمد علي (1805-1952) اهتماما كبيرا بأنشطة الصيد في مصر وخارجها. خاصة منذ عهد إسماعيل ، و كانت هناك رعاية ملكية لرحلات الصيد التي كان يتم انتقاء من ينضم إليها من الصفوة في مصر لمرافقة حاكم مصر ، كما نظم هؤلاء الصفوة منذ بداية القرن العشرين رحلات الصيد الخاصة بهم بعيداً عن الحاكم، و أصبح ممارسة الصيد علامة على الانتماء إلى الصفوة في مصر. و تسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على السمات المميزة للصيد في مصر بمختلف أماكنه و أنواعه، والأدوات المستخدمة للصيد، وأخيرا القوانين المنظمة للصيد في مصر منذ بداية القرن العشرين. و قد تم اتباع منهج وصفي تحليلي. و كانت اهم النتائج أن أسرة محمد علي، بما في ذلك النساء، كانت مهتمة بأنشطة الصيد. و كانت الغزلان والنمور والفهود والطيور الضخمة والضباع والنعام والفراشات هي الأهداف الرئيسية لصيد الصفوة في مصر. واشتهرت بعض الأماكن في مصر بكونها مناطق خاصة للصيد امتلاكها أفراد من أسرة محمد علي و قاموا بإدارتها كمحمية خاصة و تم تنظيم الصيد بها و الذي كان يمارسه حكام مصر وضيوفهم، و كان تطبيق قوانين الصيد في مصر عملية نسبية.

الكلمات الدالة : الصيد،الوعل،وادي الرشرش،متحف الصيد،قوانين الصيد.