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## The Royal Condolences and Marriage Letters at the Museum of Historical Archives in Abdeen Palace

Mona Molatam<sup>a</sup>, Ashraf Mo'nes<sup>b</sup>, Samah Abdelrahman<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> PhD Researcher, Tourist Guidance Department, Faculty of Tourism and Hotels, Mania University.

<sup>b</sup> Professor of Modern and Contemporary History, Faculty of Education, Ain Shams University.

<sup>c</sup> Professor, Tourist Guidance Department, Faculty of Tourism and Hotels, Mania University.

### Keywords

The Museum of Historical Archive's  
Abdeen palace  
Telegrams of condolences  
Royal marriage

### Abstract

This research deals with part of the social history of the royal family in Egypt after the death of King Fouad I. It focuses on a description and analysis of telegrams of condolence sent to King Farouk, as well as telegrams sent to congratulate him on his accession to the throne from the four countries (USA - England - Empire of Japan - Germany) and keenness to maintain friendship and relations between them. In addition to focusing on the preserved in the museum, which is related to the royal register of the royal matrimony Marriage and Divorce (marriage of King Farouk and Queen Farida), and marriage of his sister Princess (Fawzia and Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi). The research presents many details about King Farouk's marriage, starting from the royal journey until the completion of the marriage, displaying the marriage book with which the divorce witnesses are attached, and describing and analyzing it. Finally, the marriage of Princess Fawzia and Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi and the details and reasons for marriage and divorce were discussed, the Objective of this research is to publishing and studying telegrams to highlight the importance of Egypt, its position among countries and their keenness on maintaining relations and Focusing on the royal marriage in the Muhammad Ali family, the research is based on a methodology The archival study through applying the standards of the International Council of Archival Description: the international description standard of an entity responsible for the preservation and acquisition of Archives and the international standard for archival description.

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## 1. Introduction

The museum is a permanent establishment, administered in the general interest, for the purpose of preserving, studying, enhancing by various means and, in particular, of exhibiting to the public for the delectation and instruction groups of objects and specimens of cultural value: artistic, historical, scientific and technological collections, botanical and zoological gardens and aquariums, the museum is a non-profit making, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserve, researches, communicates, and exhibits, for purposes of study, education and enjoyment, material evidence of man and his environment<sup>(1)</sup>

The Museum of Historical Documents in Abdeen Palace <sup>(2)</sup> is the first museum of its kind in Egypt in which historical documents were presented to the public. It is one of the newest museums in Abdeen Palace and was opened on December 16, 2004. It is in the visiting line after the Presidential Gifts Museum and next to the Silver Museum. It consists of a large hall divided into several sections. This museum displays a rare and unique collection of documents that reflect the politics, economy, and society in Egypt during the royal family period. It includes firmans appointing the sons and grandsons of Muhammad Ali Pasha, in addition to a set of certificates, honorary diplomas and telegrams of condolence from heads of state to King Farouk on the death of his father and the marriage and divorce book of King Farouk. The museum contains on 25 viewing windows containing 65 documents, the social documents preserved in the museum will be displayed<sup>(3)</sup>.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Bruno Brulon Soares, Defining the museum: challenges and compromises of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, ICOM - International Council of Museums, 2020, pp17,18

<sup>(2)</sup> Opinions differed about the Abdeen neighborhood and about who built it, but who is Abdeen? Is it Abdeen Gawish, who established a corner named after him in 1804, that is, during the power struggle between the Ottomans and Muhammad Ali Pasha, and the zawiya bore the name Abdeen on Tabbaneh Street, and in another narration It belongs to Abdeen Bey, brother of Hassan Pasha Taher, who led the Egyptian forces in the battle of Al-Hammad, and who also participated in the campaign sent by Muhammad Ali in implementation of the orders of the Ottoman Sultan to strike the Wahhabi revolution, and the name Abdeen Bey appeared in 1813. But it is certain that the Abdeen neighborhood is more than 200 years older than that, because the first person to live in this area and build in it was the Emir of the Sultanate Major General Abdeen Bey, about 100 years after the start of the rule of the Ottomans. So, Abdeen Bey had built a palace in this area, and next to it was an old mosque now known as the Al-Fath Mosque, and that was in the year (1041 AH - 1631) and the area of the mosque at that time was 640 square meters, and Abdeen neighborhood was a modest area until Ismail Pasha came and became ruler. See, 241, 240 ص ص، 2003، القاهرة، المصرية اللبنانية، الدار المصرية المحروسة، أحياء القاهرة المحروسة، عباس الطرابيلى، ص 241، 240 ص ص، 2003، القاهرة، العالمية، القاهرة، 2005، ص 82

Hence the name of the palace. Khedive Ismail bought the palace and expropriated hundreds of buildings and paths around it. The construction of the palace took ten years, and this work was done by the engineer “De Corel le Rosso” and many of Egyptian, French, Turkish and Italian craftsmen, and the palace was given several names. The most important of them (The Jewel of the Palaces - The Lost Paradise - The Lighthouse of the Royal Palaces). See, محمود عباس أحمد عبد الرحمن، القصور الملكية في مصر (تاريخ وحضارة)، دار العالمية، القاهرة، 2005، ص 82

<sup>(3)</sup> أماني محمد عبد العزيز، متحف الوثائق التاريخية #48 [https://www.standards-ica.com/view\\_dist\\_des.php?id=48#](https://www.standards-ica.com/view_dist_des.php?id=48#) بقصر عابدين، المجلس الدولي للأرشيف، تاريخ زيارة الموقع 1 أكتوبر 2022م. الساعة 12، 45 مساءً

**The Objectives of the Study :** Publishing and studying telegrams to highlight the importance of Egypt and its position among countries and their keenness on maintaining relations and Focusing on the royal marriage in the Muhammad Ali family.

Clarifying a form of political marriage in the Muhammad Ali family

**The Importance of the Study:** Highlighting one of the topics of social history in the royal family, providing attention to the Museum of Historical Documents, which contains important social documents and the scarcity of researchers interested in studying social life through documents

**Methodology: -**

- The researcher relied on the documentary historical research method, which includes the analysis of the external and internal characteristics of this document through the following steps.
- The archival study through applying the standards of the International Council of Archival Description: the international description standard of an entity responsible for the preservation and acquisition of documents, and the international standard for archival description.
- Documentary study to analyze the form or pattern in which the document was formulated.
- Study of linguistic and calligraphic characteristics.

**Social Documents:**

The social documents include ceremonies and ceremonies in the royal family and are divided into two parts. The first social aspect is the response to King Farouk's letters in telegrams of condolence and congratulations on his ascension to the throne in accordance with the recognized protocols between countries on those occasions, which is 4 telegrams from countries (England - USA - Japan - Germany) and the other side includes the marriage and divorce book of King Farouk and his sister Princess Fawzia.

## **1. A. Telegrams of condolences sent by the Rulers to King Farouk<sup>(4)</sup>**

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<sup>(4)</sup> - King Farouk: born on February 11, 1920, King Farouk was the first child of King Fuad's second marriage, and in his features and in his lively intelligence he is unmistakably a scion of the Royal House of Mohammed Ali. He has been brought up strictly and in great seclusion. It was a favorite saying of his father's that: "It is nothing to be a Prince, but it is something to be useful, and King Fuad was resolved that nothing should distract the attention of the Heir to the Throne from educational pursuits, which included, however, a fair proportion of games and open-air recreations, a matter on which King Fuad took a most modern and enlightened view. Himself an early riser and hard worker, the King saw to it that his son also acquired these commendable habits; and having in his later years found cause to regret his inability to speak English with any facility though he understood it passably well) the King also took pains to see that his son did not labour under a similar disadvantage. From his earliest years the Crown Prince had English nurses, and later English tutors, so that he now speaks English perfectly, as well as French and, naturally, the language of his country, Arabic, has started his reign with the advantage (it is also a responsibility) of being the most popular monarch among his subjects that Egypt has known in modern times. Wherever he goes, this tall, broad-shouldered young man, who is only in his seventeenth year but looks five years older, is acclaimed enthusiastically by the people of the Nile Valley. His popularity is largely a matter of personality, but it may in part be attributed also to the fact that he has happened to step on to the stage of public life at an appropriate

1. A.1. Letter from the US President:

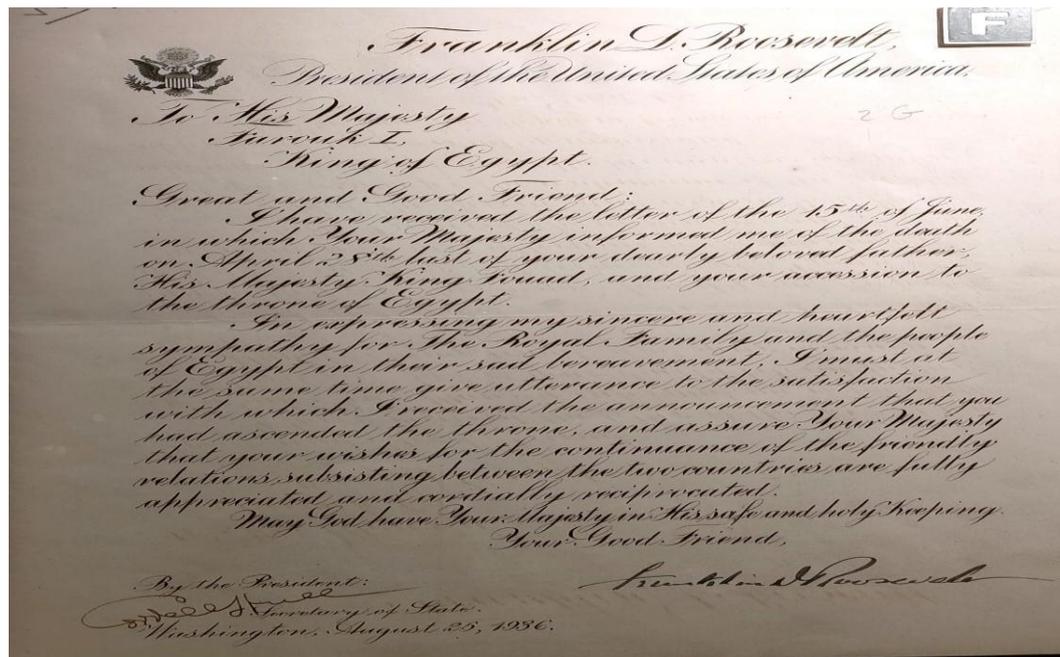


Plate.1 :Archive of condolences telegram from the US President ,Museum of Historical Archive, preservation No 77, by researcher with permission of the Museum. Published for the first time

**Description**

**Type:** Condolence telegram

**Date:** 25 August 1936

**type of the document:** Single (original letter)

**Language:** English

**symbols** topped with the seal of the United States of America

**Number of lines:** 19 lines

**Statue of the described article:** readable and in good condition

**source:** Museum of Historical Documents at Abdeen Palace

**Sent by:** US President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was born on January 30, 1882, on a large farm near Hyde Park, New York, the only child of his parents and mother, Sarah Delano. Franklin grew up in a wealthy family, and in 1933, he was governor of the United States of America in his second term and was the thirty-second president when he was elected <sup>(5)</sup>

and auspicious moment. He was born at a time when the " Egyptian renaissance" was gathering momentum: he came to the throne just at that turn of events when Egypt, land of an ancient, see( The times, the times book of Egypt, the times publishing company, London 26 Jun,1937, p35

<sup>(5)</sup> Franklin Roosevelt: Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born on January 30, 1882, on a large farm near Hyde Park, New York, the only child of his parents and mother, Sarah Delano. Franklin grew up in a wealthy family, he spent most of his time with his father walking in the fields and forests, and his father was his first teacher, who instilled in himself a love of the countryside, and he was inclined to physical exercise. Over the course of eight years, Franklin toured with his parents in Europe, learned the principles of some of its languages and knew many of the customs and culture of its people, which gave him early experience around the world. At the age of fifteen, Franklin joined the Horton School and was superior to his colleagues and was interested in political conversations and discussion since his childhood and joined Harvard University, His example was his fifth cousin (Theodore Roosevelt), who was elected president in 1901 and began to emulate him. While studying at college, he fell in love with Theodore's daughter (Anna Elijah Roosevelt), and they married in 1905 and had one daughter and five sons. In 1910, Franklin was a member of the Democratic Party, as his predecessors were, and Roosevelt continued to hold political positions. In 1933, he was governor of the United States of America in his second term and was the thirty-second president when he was elected. See,

**Sent to:** King Farouk

**Text of letter:** A message of condolences sent to his majesty Farouk I King of Egypt, Great and good Friend: I have received the letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, in which your majesty informed me of the death on. April 28<sup>th</sup> last of your dearly beloved father his. Majesty king Fouad, and your accession to the throne of Egypt. In repressing my sincere and heart. Let sympathy for. The royal family and the people of Egypt in their sad bereavement, I must at the same time give utterance to the satisfaction with which I received the announcement that you had ascended the throne, and assure your majesty that your which for the continuance. Of the friendly relations subsisting between the two countries are fully appreciated and cordially reciprocated. May god have. Your majesty in his safe and holy Keeping. Your good friend<sup>(6)</sup>

**Analytical comment:**

It can be noted that the telegram sent by US President Franklin Roosevelt is a response to a letter sent by King Farouk dated June 15, 1936 after the death of his father, His Majesty King Ahmed Fouad, according to the protocol followed between countries in Condolence, which is sending a telegram from the first-mentioned country and then replying to it from the addressee expressing his thanks and gratitude. It may also serve as a notification that he has become the current ruler of Egypt and to preserve the continuity of friendship and relations between the two countries.

**.1A.2.Letter from the King of England**

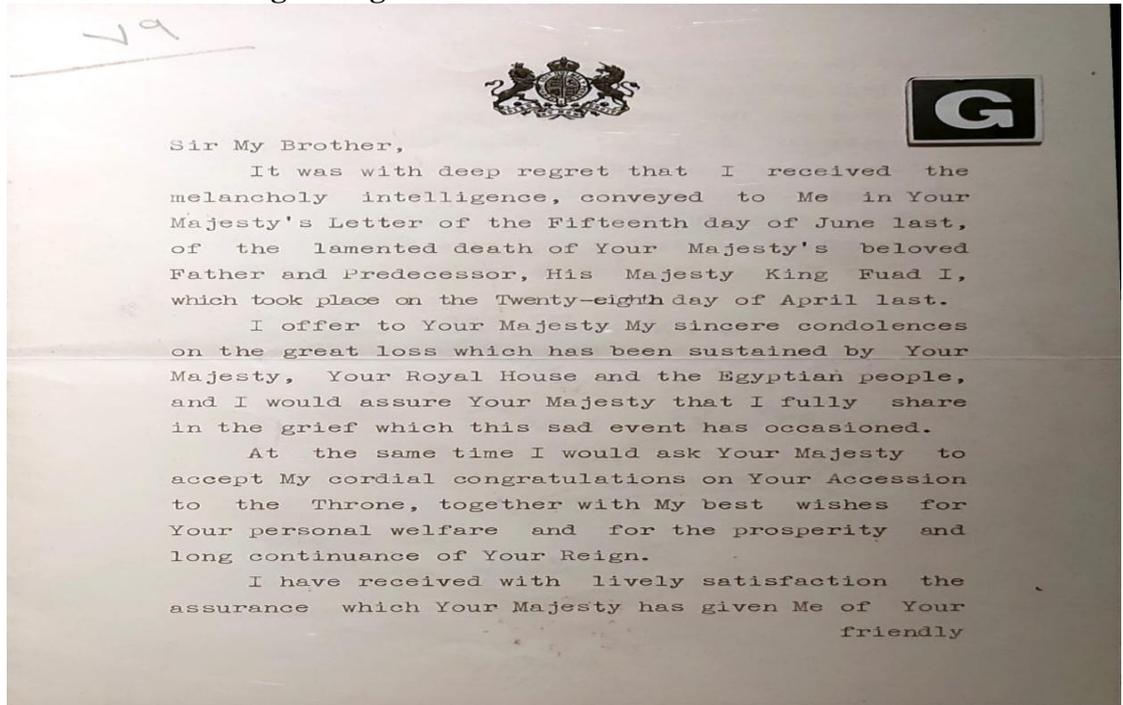


Plate.2: Archive of condolences telegram from the king Edward Viii, Museum of Historical Archive, preservation No79, by researcher with permission of the Museum. Published for the first time

أحمد خضر، فرانكلين روزفلت الى القمة على كرسى متحرك، دار المعارف، القاهرة، دت ، ص ص9، 11  
(6) رسالة عزاء في الملك فؤاد مرسله من الرئيس فرانكلين روزفلت، وثيقة محفوظة بمتحف الوثائق التاريخية بقصر عابدين، نافذة عرض 19، وثيقة رقم 77

### **Description**

**Type:** Condolence telegram

**Date:** Not indicated in the document but in the museum's identification card edited on September 10, 1936

**type of the document:** Single (original letter)

**Language:** English

**symbols:** topped with the emblem of the United Kingdom (Britain)

**Number of lines:** 19 lines

**Statue of the described article:** readable and in good condition

**source:** Museum of Historical Documents at Abdeen Palace

**Send by:** King Edward VIII<sup>(7)</sup>

**Sent to:** King Farouk

**Text of letter:** a message of condolences to King Farouk and congratulations on his ascension to the throne, text of letter, Sir my Brother, it was with deep regret that I received the melancholy intelligence, conveyed to me in your Majesty's letter of the fifteenth day of June last, of the lamented death of your Majesty's beloved Father and predecessor, His Majesty's King Fuad I, which took place on the Twenty-eight day of April last. I offer to your Majesty's My sincere condolences on the great loss which has been Sustained by your Majesty, your Royal House and the Egyptian people, and I would assure your Majesty that I fully share in the grief which this sad event has occasioned. At the same time, I would ask your Majesty to accept my cordial congratulations on your Accession to the throne, together with my best wishes for your personal welfare and for the prosperity and long continuance of your reign. I have received which lively satisfaction the assurance which your Majesty has given me for your friendly. <sup>(8)</sup>

### **Analytical comment:**

It can be noted that the telegram sent by King Edward VIII of England is a response to a letter sent by King Farouk dated 15 June 1936 after the death of his father, countries in Condolence, which is sending a telegram from the first-mentioned country and then replying to it from the addressee expressing his thanks and gratitude. Is indicated in the telegram, it may also serve as a notification that he has become the current ruler of Egypt and to preserve the continuity of friendship and relations between between the two States.

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<sup>(7)</sup> Edward VII: Prince Edward was born in 1894 and succeeded to the throne in 1936. He was king for 325 days between January and December 1936 when he then abdicated. In His Childhood, much of which was spent at Sandringham, he was known as David, in 1907 at just 12 years, David entered the Royal Naval College at Osborn House on the Isle of Wight and from there graduated to the Senior Royal Naval college at Dartmouth. David spent about 3 months at sea and then went to Oxford University. He was not particularly intellectual but was popular and charming and then early in 1936, King George V died making his eldest son King Edward VIII, the new King, accompanied by the Duke of York. Became the first king England to fly. He had also been the first member of the royal family to speak on radio .See,

The life and times of King Edward VIII, the Estate office, Sandringham, Norfolk PE35 6En) www.Sandringhamestste.co.uk, pp. 1,2

<sup>(8)</sup> رسالة عزاء في الملك فؤاد من الملك أدوارد الثامن، وثيقة محفوظة بمتحف الوثائق التاريخية بقصر عابدين، نافذة عرض 19، وثيقة رقم، 79

### 1. A.3. Letter from the Emperor of Japan

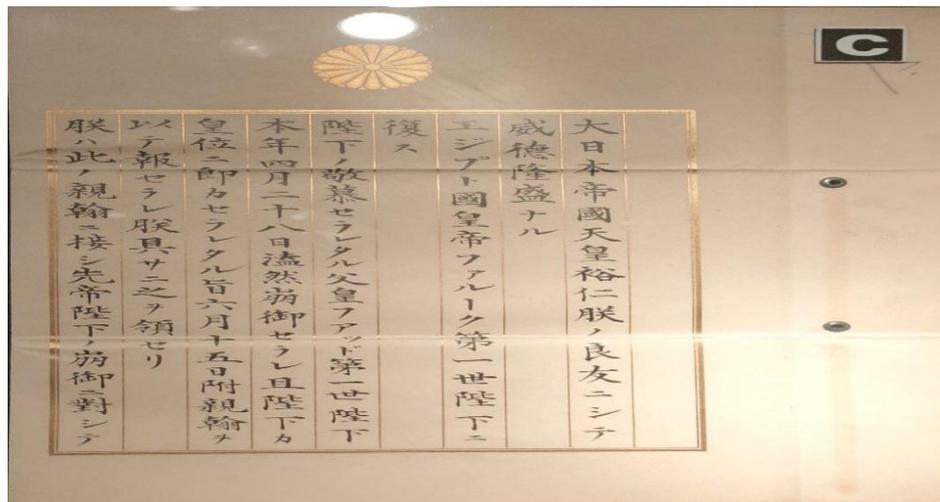
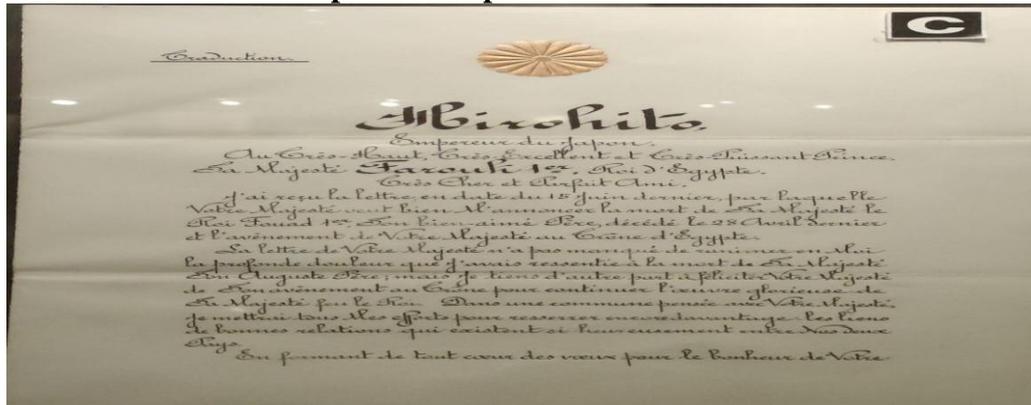


Plate.3: Archive of condolences telegram from the, Emperor Hirohito Emperor of Japan Museum of Historical Archive , preservation No52,53, By researcher with permission of the Museum Published for the first time

#### **Description**

**Type:** Condolence telegram

**Date:** Not indicated in the document but in the museum's identification card edited on September 10, 1936

**type of the document:** Bilateral (original letter)

**Language:** French and Japanese

**symbols:** topped with the seal of the Empire of Japan

**Number of lines:** 16 lines French – 9 lines Japanese

**Statue of the described article:** readable (in good condition)

**source:** Museum of Historical Documents at Abdeen Palace

**Send by:** Emperor Hirohito Emperor of Japan<sup>(9)</sup>

**Send to:** King Farouk

**Text of letter and translation:** Letter of condolences to King Farouk and congratulations on his accession to the throne of Egypt, Text of the letter: His Majesty King Farouk I of Egypt My dear friend, I have received the letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, in which your majesty informed me of the death on. April 28<sup>th</sup> last of your dearly

<sup>(9)</sup> Emperor Hirohito: The Emperor was born in 1901, and in 1921, after his return from Europe; he became prince Regent, or acting monarch, for his ailing father, Emperor Taisho. In late December 1926, he succeeded his father on the throne, and the remaining week of that year became the first year of his reign, known as the first year of the Showa year period. The year 1975 is the 50<sup>th</sup> year of Showa, a name meaning "enlightened peace". See, Edwin O. Reischauer, The Emperor of Japan, Japan society, Inc., new York, 1975, p3

beloved father his Majesty King Fouad, and your accession to the throne of Egypt. In repressing my sincere and heart. Let sympathy for. The royal family and the people of Egypt in their sad bereavement, I must at the same time give utterance to the satisfaction with which I received the announcement that you had ascended the throne, and assure your majesty that your which for the continuance. Of the friendly relations subsisting between the two countries are fully appreciated and cordially reciprocated. May god have. Your majesty in his safe and holy Keeping. Your good friend<sup>(10)</sup>

**Analytical comment:**

It can be noted that telegram sent from the Emperor of Japan Hirohito, which is a response to a letter sent by King Farouk dated June 15, 1936, after the death of his father, His Majesty King Ahmed Fouad, according to the protocol followed between countries in condolence, which is sending a telegram from the first mentioned country and then it is answered by the addressee Express his gratitude to him. The telegram may also be an enlightenment that he has become the current ruler of Egypt, and to preserve the continuity of friendship and relations between the two countries. The document is sent in two languages, the primary language of the Empire of Japan and the French language because this language was known by King Farouk and the royal family in Egypt at the time.

**1.4. A message of condolences to King Fouad from Adolf Hitler**

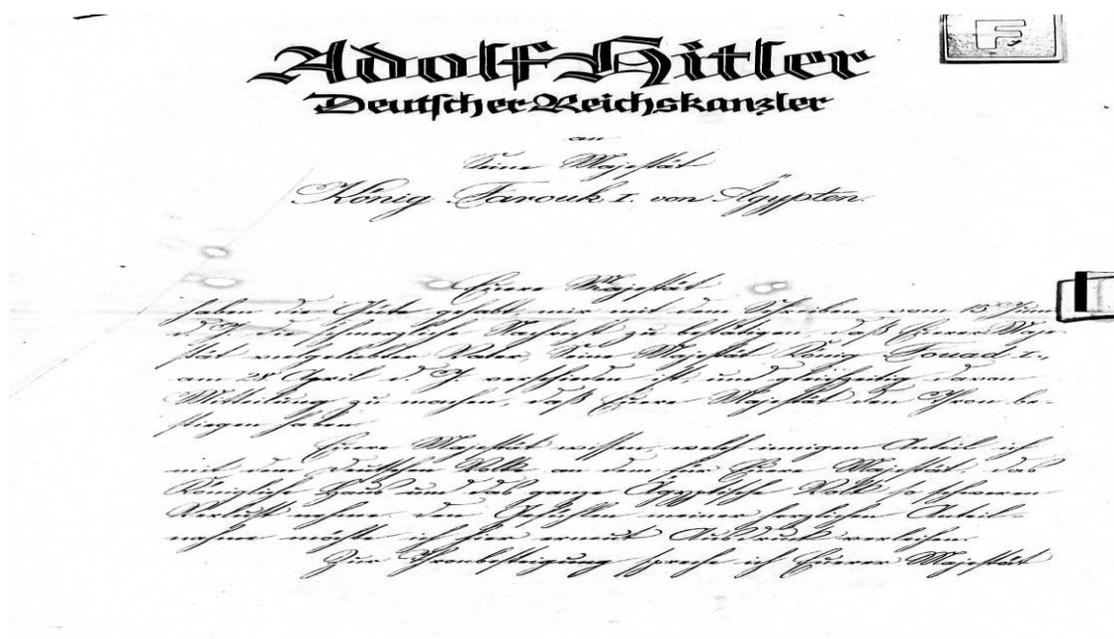


Plate. 4: Archive of condolences telegram from the Adolf Hitler, Museum of Historical Archive, preservation No 82, by researcher with permission of the Museum, Published for the first time

**Description**

**Type:** Condolence telegram

**Date:** Not indicated in the document but in the museum's identification card edited on 10 October, 1936

**type of the document:** Single (original letter)

**Language:** French

**Number of lines:** 11 lines

<sup>(10)</sup> رسالة عزاء في وفاة الملك فؤاد من أميرطور اليابان، وثيقة مفوطة بمتحف الوثائق بقصر عابدين: نافذة عرض 20، رقم الوثيقة

**Statue of the described article:** unreadable

**source:** Museum of Historical Documents at Abdeen Palace

**Send by:** Adolf Hitler<sup>(11)</sup>

**Send to:** King Farouk

**Text of letter and translation:**The subject of the described article and its translation summary: A letter of condolence to King Farouk, and also congratulations on his accession to the throne (the letter begins with the name of German Chancellor Adolf Hitler and then King Farouk of Egypt and Sudan, I received your letter dated June 15 to confirm the sad news of the death of His Majesty King Fouad on April 28 that made my heart Sadly, I ask Your Majesty on behalf of myself, and on behalf of the German people, to accept my condolences on the loss of the royal family and the Egyptian people. On the other hand, I would like to congratulate you on the succession to the throne, and I wish the continuation of friendship and cooperation between the two countries<sup>(12)</sup>

**Analytical comment:**

It can be noted that telegram sent from German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, which is a response to a letter sent by King Farouk dated June 15, 1936 after the death of his father, His Majesty King Ahmed Fouad, in accordance with the protocol followed between the countries in condolences, which is the sending of a telegram from the first mentioned state and then responded to by the addressee expressing to him his gratitude and may also serve as a notification that he has become the current ruler of Egypt and in order to ensure the continuation of friendship and relations between the two countries, is not The document is sent in two languages, the Assisi language of the Empire of Japan and the French language, because this language was known by King Farouk and the royal family and was the most distorted language in Egypt at that time.

## **2.B. The marriage and divorce book of King Farouk and his sister Princess Fawzia**

The weddings of kings and princes in Egypt were not just an expression of joy or publicity for marriage, but rather one of the means of lavish spending of the country's money, and these weddings illustrated the problem of the relationship between the ruler and the people, whether through the audience's participation in the ceremony or abstaining from it. Exaggeration in the ceremonies of marriage celebrations was a common feature among kings, princes, and their sons in Egypt. If we look at the papers and pages of kings and presidents throughout history, we may find that weddings appeared in different forms a long time ago. In this research, there are two

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<sup>(11)</sup> (Adolf Hitler: Born in Austria in 1889, Adolf Hitler rose to power in German politics as leader of the National Socialist German Workers party, also known as the Nazi party. He was the fourth of six children born to Alois Hitler and Klara Polzl When Hitler was 3 years old, the family moved from Austria to Germany. As a child, Hitler clashed frequently with his father. Following the death of his younger brother, Edmund, in 1900, he became detached and introverted. His father did not approve of his interest in fine art rather than business. In addition to art, Hitler showed an early interest in Germany nationalism, rejection the authority of Austria-Hungary. This nationalism would become the motivating force of Hitler's life. Hitler was chancellor of Germany from 1934 to 1945. His policies precipitated world war II and the holocaust. Hitler committed suicide with wife Eva Braun on April 1945.in his Berlin bunker. See, Jone Toland, Adolf Hitler, A Division of random house, Inc., New York,1992, p 24. And Mr. Rarrick, World History II, Adolf Hitler [www.biography.com/people/adolf-hitler-9340144](http://www.biography.com/people/adolf-hitler-9340144) Date time, 2Oct,2022,5:30Pm

<sup>(12)</sup>رسالة تعزية من المستشار الألماني هتلر الي الملك فاروق، متحف الوثائق التاريخية بقصر عابدين، نافذة عرض 20، رقم الوثيقة

models of royal marriage in the family of Muhammad Ali, they are the marriage of King Farouk and his sister Princess Fawzia<sup>(13)</sup>.

### 2.1. Royal marriage (marriage of King Farouk):

Royal marriage means King Farouk's marriage to Queen Farida<sup>(14)</sup> It is the first royal marriage, which took place in 1938. The royal trip to Europe in the winter of 1937 was the first step in the consummation of this marriage. Queen Nazli asked her maidservant "Zeinab Hanim Zulficar", to take her daughter Safinaz with her to accompany the royal family on a winter trip to Switzerland on the ship called the Viceroy of India. The trip gave an opportunity for rapprochement between Farouk and Farida, and on the other hand helped Farouk to get acquainted practically with the qualities and characteristics of Queen Farida<sup>(15)</sup>

The trip took about four months, and they said that it was an educational trip until the king reached the legal age, after which he could return to ascend the throne of the country and exercise his powers as king of Egypt, succeeding his father<sup>(16)</sup> Weeks after returning from the royal trip and after the king's coronation ceremony, the king proposed to Queen Farida in her palace in Alexandria, and Farouk decided that the marriage would take place within six months, and decided to transfer the family of Queen Farida to Cairo to complete the marriage ceremony, and he chose for them one of the most luxurious and prestigious palaces called "Al-Farid Bey Shammas" palace, to be their residence until the completion of all preparations for marriage. The marriage ceremony took place at the Qubba Palace on Thursday, January 20, 1938<sup>(17)</sup>.

Where the wedding was popular at all levels, school children sang for it from their hearts, and the people distributed sweets from their own expenses, and shops competed in setting up pavilions and hanging decorations and lights, and tens of thousands of people gathered around the royal palace at the moment of the marriage, chanting the life of Farouk and his bride<sup>(18)</sup> This marriage resulted in the birth of three daughters, the princesses (Ferial - Fawzia - Fadia). Over time, the relationship between Farouk and Farida worsened, and the main reason was that the queen did not give birth to the crown prince. The marriage ended with the announcement of divorce

- موقع البيان، مقال حفلات الزفاف طقوس تحكمها ظروف وثقافات، الامارات، 19 مايو 2010، تم زيارة الموقع في يوم 3 أكتوبر 2022م. الساعة 12 مساءً [www.albayan.ae/five-senses/2010-05-19-1.246206](http://www.albayan.ae/five-senses/2010-05-19-1.246206)

<sup>(14)</sup> Queen Farida: She is Safinaz Zulficar, and Farouk had chosen the name Farida in 1938, and she was born in Alexandria in 1921. Her father, Youssef Pasha Zulficar - Deputy of the Mixed Court of Appeals, and her mother, Mrs. Zainab Hanim Zulficar, daughter of the former Prime Minister of Egypt, Mohamed Said Pasha, and maid of Queen Nazli. She was educated in Alexandria, and she combined the study of foreign languages and philosophy, as well as her inclinations to music and painting, which her uncle, the artist Mahmoud Said, played an important role in refining her artistic talent. She married King Farouk in 1938. This marriage resulted in the birth of three daughters, the princesses (Faryal - Fawzia - Fadia). In 1948, an official communication was issued in the royal court about the divorce of Queen Farida. Farouk gave up the jewelry he gave her, and she took back the name Safinaz again, she died in 1988.

See,

أحمد محمد علي غياشي، حفلات الزواج وأنعكاسها لي الحياة الفنية في ضوء مجموعة من قطع الشوار وهدايا العرس في عصر أسرة محمد علي، مجلة اتحاد الجانعات العربية للسياحة والضيافة، مج19، ع2، مصر، 2020، ص 264

<sup>(15)</sup> أحمد محمد علي غياشي، حفلات الزواج وأنعكاسها لي الحياة الفنية في ضوء مجموعة من قطع الشوار وهدايا العرس في عصر أسرة محمد علي، مجلة اتحاد الجانعات العربية للسياحة والضيافة، مج19، ع2، مصر، 2020، ص 264

<sup>(16)</sup> فاروق هاشم، ملكة مصر تزوي أسرار الحب والحكم، الشروق، مصر، 1993، ص 13

<sup>(17)</sup> نفسه، ص ص 19، 20

<sup>(18)</sup> موقع البيان، مرجع سابق

on November 19, 1948<sup>(19)</sup> and the marriage document will be presented with the divorce certificate as well<sup>(19)</sup>

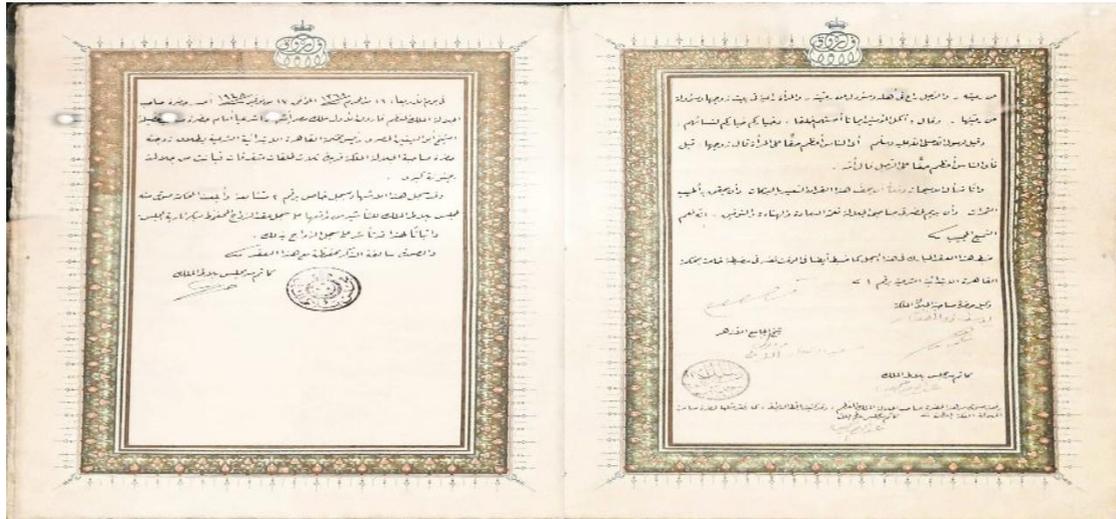


Plate.5: Archive of the register of the royal matrimony Marriage and Divorce, of King Farouk's and queen Farida, Museum of Historical Archive, preservation No60, by researcher with permission of the Museum

**Description of the marriage certificate**

**Type:** The marriage contract of King Farouk and King Farida and the certificate of their divorce with the same document

**Date:** Date of the marriage document January 17, 1938. Divorce document November 17, 1948.

**Type of the Document:** Bilateral (original letter)

**Language:** Arabic

**Symbols:** topped with the emblem of King Farouk and at the bottom of the document is the seal of the King's Court Council

**Number of lines:** 22 lines

**Statue of the described article:** readable (in good condition)

**Source:** Museum of Historical Documents at Abdeen Palace<sup>(20)</sup>



Plate.6: Document of the newspaper (El wakaea El Masreya), entitled The Happy Royal Wedding, Museum of Historical Documents, preservation No6, by researcher with permission of the Museum

**Description of the Journal official:**

**Title:** The Egyptian is an official government newspaper entitled The Happy Royal Wedding

**Date:** Date of the marriage document January 17, 1938.

**type of the document:** Bilateral (original)

<sup>(19)</sup> أحمد محمد علي غباشي، مرجع سابق، ص 266

<sup>(20)</sup> السجل الخاص بعقد زواج الملك فاروق، متحف الوثائق التاريخية، نافذة عرض 21، وثيقة رقم 60

**Language:** Arabic and French

**Number of lines:** 37 lines Arabic, 71 French

**Statue of the described article:** in good condition readable

**Source:** Museum of Historical Documents at Abdeen Palace<sup>(21)</sup>

**Analytical comment:**

It can be noted that the marriage document is incomplete and preceded by another paper that has not been displayed, and there is another picture of it in a record of the Cairo Sharia Court of First Instance No. 1. The contract was witnessed by the head of the court, Ali Maher<sup>(22)</sup> and Saeed Zulfiqar<sup>(23)</sup> Chief Secretary, and was drafted by Sheikh Muhammad Mustafa Al-Maraghi<sup>(24)</sup>

In the divorce certificate dated November 17, 1948, we find that the divorce certificate was not attended by Sheikh Al-Maraghi, as happened in the marriage contract, this confirms where Farida in her discussions with the writer Farouk Hashem that Sheikh Al-Maraghi was the one who stood with her during the ordeal of her divorce, and his rejection of Farouk's demands, which included issuing a fatwa prohibiting the marriage of Queen Farida again.

It can be found that King Farouk used the name of Queen Farida instead of her original name Safinaz in all official records before changing it in the Sharia court according to the document kept in the house of the Museum of Historical Documents in Abdeen Palace dated February 16, 1938, and the request was approved February 19, 1939. This confirms that the royal authority transgresses the powers of the Sharia court.

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<sup>(21)</sup> ملف باللغة العربية مترجم الي الفرنسية بعنوان القران الملكي السعيد، الوقائع المصرية، ع 11 غير اعتيادي، متحف الوثائق التاريخية، نافذة عرض 21، وثيقة رقم 6

<sup>(22)</sup> ( Ali Maher: He is the son of Muhammad Maher Pasha, Undersecretary of the Ministry of War in 1894. Ali Maher was born on November 9, 1881. In the sheikhdom of Afifi in the Abbasiya neighborhood and enrolled in the Nasiriya Primary School, which was the best school at that time, then he enrolled in the Khedive High School and obtained from it the baccalaureate (secondary) in 1898, and was excellent, and after obtaining the secondary school he enrolled in the law school and worked after graduating in the Hama and then was chosen after three years of his work as a lawyer as a judge in the Egyptian Civil Court in 1898. 1907 He continued to serve as a judge until 1912, and was promoted to Deputy Attorney General until 1914, and took over the Ministry of Ma'ar in 1925, then the Ministry of Haqqaniya in 1926, and continued to hold positions until he was appointed a senator in 1930 and continued his membership until 1952, then he was appointed head of the Royal Court in July 1935. See, محمد الجوادى، علي ماهر باشا ونهاية الليبرالية في مصر، الشروق، مصر، 2009، ص ص 16، 15، 22

<sup>(23)</sup> ( Said Pasha Zulfiqar: Born in 1863. He received his education in Egyptian schools and then left for Europe and entered its schools and obtained the most important certificates in the sciences in which he excelled such as Arabic, French, Turkish and Italian and after returning to Egypt he entered the translation pen in Sarai Abdeen and then moved to the Frankish Diwan and began to progress in the monument until he was appointed by Sultan Hussein Kamel in 1914. The chief trustee was blessed with the first Nile and was the largest of the new Egyptian Niashin in that regard. Time and turn it around with your Excellency. See,

زكي فهمي، صفوة العصر في تاريخ ورسوم مشاهير رجال مصر، هندواي، مصر، 2017، ص ص 239، 240

<sup>(24)</sup> Muhammad Mustafa al-Maraghi: Muhammad Mustafa Abd al-Moneim, was born in 1881 in the village of Maragha, one of the villages of the city of Gerga, Sohag governorate in Upper Egypt. The village, and his childhood was quiet, and when he completed primary school, his father sent him to Al-Azhar to study religious sciences, where he received his education at the hands of senior scholars and was distinguished by diligence in study. See,

عدنان عبد الهادي سرحان، محمد مصطفى المراغي (1881-1945م)، مجلة القادسية في الآداب والعلوم التربوية، ع 1، 2019، ص

### 2.B.2. Princess Fawzia Marriage<sup>(25)</sup>

In the summer of 1938, a high-level Iranian delegation arrived in Cairo, consisting of the Prime Minister, the Secretary of the Imperial Court, and three members who were received in Alexandria. After a great reception, the delegation prepared a presentation for the mission for which they came, which is to propose the Crown Prince of Iran, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi<sup>(26)</sup> . to marry the sister of King Farouk, Princess Fawzia. But there was a preliminary reservation from King Farouk, which was represented in the sectarian differences. Sheikh Al-Maraghi, the King's advisor and the Sheikh of Al-Azhar at the time, was able to remove these obstacles regarding this connection when he was given a fatwa that there is nothing in Islam that prevents this marriage at all. In any case, there were political reasons that encouraged the Pahlavi and Alawi families to move forward in the marriage project. Both parties were eager to complete the marriage, and on the other hand, the Shah's plans were to link him with the eastern nations with strong bonds of friendship. He was looking forward to giving the reasons for the emirate to the family that took to consolidating its presence on the throne because he did not belong to an ancient royal family, and there was no better way than that except by intermarriage with one of the large royal families in the region and he did not find better than the family of Muhammad Ali, the oldest royal family in the world Islamic<sup>(27)</sup>

In March 1939, the royal (political) marriage took place, and the Egyptian and Iranian families intermarried. it seems that the celebrations took place with a great deal of extravagance, as was the custom of all the weddings of the Muhammad Ali family, which sparked controversy and was criticized by many classes of the people or groups of intellectuals, to the extent that members of the royal family complained to the British ambassador about the extravagance that was spent on this occasion. The British ambassador sent a letter to Farouk informing him that the people of all classes are criticizing the preparations and the huge costs expended to visit the Crown Prince

<sup>(25)</sup> Fawzia Fouad: Princess Fawzia, her father King Fouad and her mother, Queen Nazli, Princess Fawzia was born on November 5, 1921. Princess Fawzia was born on November 5, 1921, at the Ras al-Tin Palace in Alexandria, and was responsible for raising her nannies in the palace, where it was their responsibility to direct her education, especially in childhood, based on the orders issued by King Fouad, which was applied until their powers exceeded the authority of the mother, so the princess was characterized by benign qualities, she was a rational girl with little speech tending to calm down and received the bulk of her education at the hands of foreign nannies Inside the palace according to the customs of the royal family, she received basic sciences, and she also focused on learning languages such as French, foreign and Turkish besides the Arabic language of course and one of her most important hobbies was playing the piano and painting in addition to practicing all kinds of sports, especially equestrianism. See,

مروة علي حسين، نساء الأسرة العلوية ودورهن في المجتمع المصري، الشروق، القاهرة، 2015، ص ص 37،38

<sup>(26)</sup> Mohammad Reza Pahlavi: Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was born on October 26, 1919. In the Iranian city of Tehran, he received his initial education there, then traveled to Switzerland to complete an education in September 1931, and returned to his homeland and enrolled in the military school in Iran in 1936, then obtained the rank of artillery lieutenant and became an inspector in the army at the age of 21 years and ruled Iran from 1941 to 1979, and died in 1980, at the Armed Forces Hospital in Maadi after a struggle with illness and President Sadat held a military funeral for him from Abdeen Palace and was buried In the Royal Cemeteries of Al-Rifai Mosque. See,

أحمد محمود الساداتي، عبد الوهاب عزام شاه بهلوي نهضة إيران الحديثة، النهضة المصرية، القاهرة، 1939م، ص 125- فرح بهلوي، مذكرات فرح بهلوي، ترجمة أكرام يوسف، الشروق، القاهرة، 2010، ص ص 356،357

<sup>(27)</sup>نبيل السيد الطوخي، زواج الاميرة فوزية من شاه إيران 1939-1948م، مجلة التاريخ والمستقبل، ع 65، القاهرة، 2019، ص ص

of Iran and say that the issue has become exaggerated and that the Crown Prince will spend a month in Egypt where there will be a series of celebrations<sup>(28)</sup>.

As for the divorce, some rumors mentioned several reasons, including the Iranian royal family's harm to the princess because she did not give birth to the crown prince, and others say that the Shah's betrayal of the empress may be the reason. In another narration, it was quoted by Karim Thabet, the king's journalist, that this divorce was planned by Farouk because he wanted to divorce Queen Farida, and this is not uncommon. He thought that divorcing his sister from the Shah before his divorce was announced would make the idea acceptable to the people<sup>(29)</sup>.



Plate.7: Document of the register of the royal matrimony Marriage and Divorce, Princess Fawzia and Mohamed Reza Pahlavi, Museum of Historical Documents, preservation No57, By researcher with permission of the Museum

**Description of the marriage certificate**

**Title:** The marriage contract of Princes Fawzia and Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and the certificate of their divorce with the same document

**Date:** Date of the marriage document March 1939. Divorce document 16 October, 1948.

**type of document:** Bilateral (original)

**Language:** Arabic

**Symbols:** topped with the emblem of King Farouk and at the bottom of the document is the seal of the King's Court Council

**Number of lines:** 17lines

**Statue of the described article:** in good condition readable

**Source:** Museum of Historical Documents at Abdeen Palace<sup>(30)</sup>

**Analytical comment:**

On the other hand, Farouk wanted to consolidate the relationship between him and Iran because of his desire and dream of becoming the Caliph of the Muslims. Some

<sup>(28)</sup> F.O }J 1041/1/16} No7, (No3,( Sir Lampson to, Viscount Halifax, -( Received 15 march, part Cxxv, p15

<sup>(29)</sup> نبيل السيد الطوخي، مرجع سابق، ص ص 243،245  
<sup>(30)</sup> لسجل الخاص بعقد زواج الأميرة فوزية، متحف الوثائق التاريخية نافذة عرض 21، وثيقة رقم 57

intermediaries for King Farouk decorated the affinity between him and the Shah of Iran, and everyone around him supported that idea, and they asked him to agree to it and get excited about it right away because it will be an important political factor<sup>(31)</sup>.

Ali Maher, head of the royal court, admitted that the issue was political and religious. In addition to confirming Egypt's leadership over the Islamic countries, marriage unites the Shiite and Sunni sects in Islam<sup>(32)</sup>.

## Conclusion

The research through the documents of the condolences telegrams reached the extent of the good relations that existed between Egypt and these countries in that period and that they will continue during the reign of King Farouk. As for the subject of the royal marriage, we have seen the extent of the waste of money on the weddings of the royal family, which leads to the impact of the Egyptian treasury, and the objection of all segments of the people to this, and this was shown through their correspondence with the British ambassador. As for the marriage of Princess Fawzia, the research found that King Farouk was influenced by all those around him and convinced him to complete this marriage in order to achieve the dream of Islamic creativity at the expense of his sister's happiness, and the decision to divorce the princess, which also served Farouk's purposes and this shows Farouk's selfishness and preference for his personal interest.

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<sup>(32)</sup> نبيل السيد الطوخي، مرجع سابق، ص 234

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