

## Mallawi

### Did It Deserve to be the Capital of El Faroukia?!

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#### Abstract

This research discusses the argument raised over the establishment of the new governorate, named Faroukia, in Upper Egypt. King Farouk suggested an administrative division of Egypt that serves private and public interests, so he issued a decree in 1943 for the establishment of two new directorates, the first, El Fouadia after the name of his father King Fouad, in Lower Egypt, and the second, El Faroukia, after his name in Upper Egypt. The first was established in 1949 but no procedures were undertaken for the second till 1951. There were two choices for the Faroukia capital, Deirout and Mallawi. This research discusses Mallawi's inhabitants' trials in winning the title and how they wanted nepotism to have no impact on the choice of capital. They tried to get the title of the capital of Faroukia as the resources are there. This research is the first study to show the arguments about the choice of the Faroukia directorate.

**Key Words;** El Faroukia, El Fouadia, Mallawi, Minia

#### The Importance of Mallawi

Mallawi is located about 38 kilometers south of Minia in Middle Egypt and is considered one of the important centers in Minia, with a number of monuments and tourist places. It was known in ancient Egypt as Maro. It was the defense line for Al Ashmonin, was the fifteenth province and competed with Thebes (Luxor) in creed. Its name meant 'the store of things'. Later it became Maroe, and in the Coptic language Manlawy, and then Manlawy ElArish in the modern age (Ramzy, 1994). Mallawi center is one of the biggest centers in Minia with more than 80 villages belonging to it (Elgzar, 1984).

It was called Hermopolis by the Greeks, taken from god Herms (Bleeker, 1973), and its capital was Al Ashmonin<sup>1</sup>. Mallawi continued to belong to Al Ashmonin province in the Roman age. In the Byzantine age the province represented one of the dioceses included in the Diocese of Lower Thebes, whose headquarters was the town of Antinopolis (El Sheikh Abada now) (Verner, 2012).

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<sup>1</sup> Ashmounin is the modern name of the Coptic name Shmoun which in turn derived from the Egyptian word Khemenu "city of the eight" of four pairs of frog and snakes, primordial gods who were worshiped there in Ancient Egypt, the Greeks identified Thoth with Herms and so it was called Hermopolis magna (great) (Verner, 2012).

Figure 1: Map of Mallawi in Middle Egypt



Source: <https://evanstonfairtrade.files.wordpress.com/2011/07/mallawi-map.jpg>

If we look at the geographical distribution of its monuments from the north through to the south, we see that it includes the Christian monuments west of the Nile. In the North West there is the village of Hor which has a church named Malak and west of it Deir Abou Fana<sup>1</sup> (Meinardus, 1999). East of the Nile in the north there are a number of monasteries such as ElDeik, Sonbat and El Nasara. Then there is the district of ElSheikh Abada (Bastianini and Pintaudi, 2014), which has the monuments of the Greek and Roman ages, Deir Abou Henes and Youhina ElQoseir, the house of Maria ElQabtya Wife of the prophet Mohamed (peace be upon him), the mosque of ElSheikh Abada Ibn Al Samet. and the district of Deir ElBarsha. Worth mentioning here that Mallawi was visited by a number of the prophet's companions, such as Shiekh Abda ibn Al Samet who chose to build his mosque there (Hopkins, 2003).

Deir ElMalak in Rirmon is west of the Nile opposite Deir ElBarsha. There is ElSheikh Said district of Mallawi, west of the Nile which has a museum and Islamic monuments such as ElYousfy which was built by Amir Yusef bey ibn Elqetas, a Mamluk Amir who appointed as the ruler of Upper Egypt province in 1627 (Abd Elazeez, 1994), and ElAskalany, this mosque was built by Ibrahim Bey Qam-mqam in Egypt in 1799, but the mosque was named Al Asqlany as the

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<sup>1</sup>In 1992, the relics of Apa Ban (Abu Fana) were discovered at the site of Abu Fana. They are now in the Cathedral of Mallawi.

inhabitants thought that the mausoleum of Imam ibn Hejer Al Asqlany was too near to this mosque (Sayed,2002). There is also Alahmonin and Tuna ElGebal area that has monuments and is located west of Mallawi center.

In the Islamic era Mallawi became one of the villages of Al Ashmonin, but in 1721, during the rule of Mohamed El Nashangy, the center of guardianship was moved from Al Ashmonin to Mallawi, as it was nearer to the Nile. In 1722 the guardianship of Al Ashmonin was called Al Ashmonin directorate, and in 1787 the north part of this directorate which included Minia and Abou Korkas was separated, and half of the north of Bahanwsya was added to it. The south half of Al Ashmonin directorate, which included Mallawi, was added to Manflout directorate and then to Asyut directorate in 1823. Mallawi became a separate center in 1890 which had Mallawi as its capital. It was famous for its sugar manufacturing (Ramzy, 1994).

Mallawi was mentioned by many Arabic sources, geography specialists, and travelers. Ibn Dogmak said, "Its area was 4867 acres" (Ibn Doqmaq, 1893). Ibn ElGean said, "Its area was 4870 acres" (Ibn ElGecan, 1947). El-Maqrezi said, "It was located on the west side of the Nile and was known for planting sugarcane" (El-Maqrezi, 1916). It was visited by the famous traveler Ibn Batwta, who visited at the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, named it Manlawy, and described the sugarcane pressing factories (Ibn Batota, 1964). Amelinu called it "Manlou", which is the Coptic name for Mallawi. He said that "this name means 'the place of things', and that it belonged to Asyut directorate" (Amelineau, 1893). The French travelers said, "It was the most beautiful town in Minia, a center for gathering of caravans heading to the Arabian Peninsula and was famous for planting wheat" (Zohny, 1995).

The best known thing about Mallawi is that it was visited by the holy family during their journey in Upper Egypt. The holy family disembarked firstly in Roda in order to proceed to Hermopolis magna, and then they went to Mallawi and stayed there for many days (Bishoy, 1999). Mallawi was one of the places filled with monks and saints, such as Saint Fana in the western Hor Mountains and Bishop Beshoy and Saint Youhins Elqoseir in the eastern mountains of Deir ElBarsha (El-Bakhshongy, 1995).

Mohamed Ali, the founder of modern Egypt, made it a center for supplying the Egyptian armies and established factories for making fabrics known as ElMalty. He also established sugarcane factories in Rirmon which produced about 12195 quintal of raw sugar. There was another factory for sugar in Rowda which is the river port of Mallawi (ElRafcy, 1989), in which he constructed a gunpowder factory to serve the army in 1833.

Khedive Ismail gave an order to establish Rowda town on the west bank of the Nile, and during the rule of King Fouad, Mallawi was chosen to be a center for

agricultural experiments in Middle Egypt, so a typical farm there had world class standards (El-Bakhshongy, 2003). Ali Mubarak described it as an ancient village in Upper Egypt which had shops, coffee bars, palaces, wide streets and fountains, known for making cotton sheets. Ali also described Khedive Ismail's care for the town, as he gave orders for establishing channels and bridges. He mentioned that the town was inhabited by nobles (Mubarak, 1994).

Mallawi played an important role in the economic life of Upper Egypt as it had tanneries, and the prosperity that went with industry and commerce. This led to a raised standard of living for its people, which were reflected in the way they established their houses. There were big houses and palaces established according to European standards (Rezq, 1989).

Mallawi was expanded on its west side during the first half of the twentieth century and expanded on its north side in the same century. There was a museum of monuments established in 1961 and inaugurated on 23 July 1963 (Hittah, 1979).

Its role appeared clearly during the 1919 revolution, when the inhabitants killed the British General Bop. Many prominent figures were from Mallawi, such as Hassouna Al Nawawi, Sheikh Al Azhar (Abu Al-Ayun, 1949)<sup>1</sup> and Pope Demetrius the second, the 111<sup>th</sup> Pope who held the celebrations for the opening for the Suez Canal (Badr *et al.*, 2005). The Egyptian leader Omar Makrm was also from Mallawi<sup>2</sup>.

One of the region's elites, Abd El Majid Pasha Deputy of Mallawi, was a member of the Seif El Nasr family and was known for his charity, so there is a street that bears his name, El Majidy, and also a mosque that has his name. Abd El Majid Pasha established a palace for himself that had the Persian style and is considered an architectural masterpiece (Elsanadeqy, 1964).

Abd El Majid Pasha had a lot of properties, and after the revolution of July 1952 he decided to distribute his properties to the poor people. He established a drinking place as a charity, engraved with Quran verses and donated a palace owned by him which was transformed into a hospital which is now the general hospital of Mallawi. Seif El Nasr is one of oldest families in Minia. They belong

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<sup>1</sup> He was born in Nway, a village in Mallawi in 1839, and had his education in Al Azhar. As he was so intelligent he was appointed as Sheikh Al Azhar in 1894, then he was sacked by the khedive because of his opposition. He returned to this position in 1907 but presented his resignation after three years.

<sup>2</sup> Sheikh Omar Makrm was Naqib Al Ashraf, head of the descendants of the prophet, and an influential leader of the community in Egypt at the time of Mohamed Ali's power. He was twice exiled for his leading role in uprisings against the pasha.

to the companion El Zubair Ibn El Awam, and have more than 100 pasha and politicians (Rezq, 1987). It is worth noting that King Farouk visited Mallawi and its monuments in 1937 and this is clear evidence of the importance of this ancient town ([http://www.faroukmisr.net/farouk\\_upperegypt.htm](http://www.faroukmisr.net/farouk_upperegypt.htm)) .

Figure 2: King Farouk in Mallawi



Source: [http://www.faroukmisr.net/farouk\\_upperegypt.htm](http://www.faroukmisr.net/farouk_upperegypt.htm)

### **The New Governorates El Fouadia and El Faroukia**

Centralization is the reason that the government of Astana failed to divide Egypt into a number of pashas. Actually Egypt remained undivided for about three centuries until the French campaign of 1798 (Shaw, 1976). During the French campaign there was a kind of administrative division of Egypt into five administrative provinces; El Gharbia whose capital was ElMahala ElKobara, El Mounfia whose capital was Manouf, El Sharqia whose capital was Mansoura, Behara whose capital was Damanhur, and Gerga whose capital was Gerga. These provinces were divided into a number of departments; three in Lower Egypt, seven in Middle Egypt, and fourteen in Upper Egypt.

Changes were made to the local administration after the year 1826. Egypt was divided into twenty-four departments, the north part having fourteen and the south part having ten. After three years the directorate system, which joined a group of provinces under the power of a manager, appeared for the first time. Mohamed Ali made seven directorates; Giza, BeniSueif, Minia, Asyut, Gerga and eventually Qena and Aswan. Upper Egypt was divided into ten parts (Aqsam). Each *qism* was governed by a mamur, and sometimes these districts

were grouped into provinces called *Iqlim*, finally reformed into Mudiriya (governorate) (AlSayed, 1984).

The last form of the administrative departments of Egypt was presented during the reign of King Fouad in 1936 included; Cairo, Alexandria, Dumyat, Minia, Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez. There were also four directorates in the north; El Behira whose center was Damanhur, El Gharbia whose center was Tanta, Dakahlia whose center was El Mansoura, and El Sharqia whose center was Zagazig. There was also El Monufia and Dakahlia, in the south and directorates of Giza, Fayoum, Beni Suef, Qena, Aswan and Gerga. Hussein Serri avoided getting involved in war issues and made changes to the administrative division of Egypt. He presented a note for new divisions that included the administrative, monetary and juridical issues of the directorates. The reason behind his note was that the old division was made at the time when the size of the population was small, but at this time the size of population grew. His suggestion was to divide El Gharbia directorate into two directorates because of this increase in population (Al Ahram Newspaper, 1941).

Here there are two points worth making. The first is that Tanta did not have fame until El Gharbia came into being. Tanta acquired fame because of building railways, which gave it economic importance. It also gained importance for cotton trading and agricultural crops, making it the center of economic leadership on delta. The second is that its fame increased after the establishment of the new directorate; ElFoudia which was named after Kafr ElSheikh (Al Ahram Newspaper, 1949). Hussein Serri added other reasons for the local division of Egypt. One of these reasons was that certain parts of the directorates belonged to a nearby governorate for no reason except the division lines drawn 10 years previously.

There was a committee to discuss this matter, and the members said that the aim of making changes to the division was to make it easy for the public and employees to move easily between health, juridical, administrative and irrigation places. The committee members said that Mallawi center belonged to Asyut, but it is nearer to Minia directorate, Faraskour center is nearer to Dumyat than to Mansoura, and Sharbeen is nearer to Dakahlia than to ElGharbia. The committee concluded that the change should include adding a whole center, not only parts of it, to other centers or directorates (Al Ahram Newspaper, 1941).

The committee made a number of rules that defined a "town" as a capital of a governorate or directorate. Every town has taxes on its properties and has a local council, but towns that have villager councils will remain villages until their council is promoted to a local one. Some big companies that do organizational work will be local councils, such as Ismailia. There were also instructions from the Minister of the Interior to be followed by the committee; such as paying

attention to keeping a balance between population numbers, space and security, keeping a separation between some centers and directorates, as well as informing the ministry about the conditions of the villages that belong to the governorate. In light of these instructions and rules, they decided to take action for ElFaroukia directorate, examining the two suggestions of Mallawi and Deirout to choose the most suitable (Al Ahram Newspaper, 1950).

It was expected that Mallawi would be the capital of ElFaroukia directorate, but there were rumors that a member of El Wafd wanted Deirout to be the capital of the new directorate although it is smaller than Mallawi. This matter made Mallawi's people nervous, so they formed a delegation that included people who represented the parliamentary bodies and people of opinion. The delegation was sent to Cairo to talk with El Nahas who promised to consider the matter (Mhafez Abdeen, 1950). Serag El Din the Minister of the Interior at that time met them and said that "parties will not effect on the matter and we will do what is good for the public favor" (Al Ahram Newspaper, 1951). Abd El Majid pasha wanted Mallawi to be the Faroukia Capital and sent a letter to Moustafa El Nahas describing it as the right of Mallawi to be the capital of ElFaroukia directorate.

By examining the assets of Mallawi during this era, it appears that it was a great city. They presented a note describing Mallawi to Nahas Pasha; to confirm their right of the new directorate.

### **Its buildings**

Mallawi center included 78 villages in 1947, covered 73,668 acres and had 291,820 people. When officials saw that there was a lot of burden on this center they decided to separate some villages and divide them into two centers, ElRowda in the north and Deir Mawas, to pave the way for the directorate of ElFaroukia. Despite this the land of Mallawi remained one unit over a space of 20 kilometers with 32 thousand people, big buildings and fabulous palaces. There were about 426 building licenses issued by Mallawi in 1949 and there were seven hotels that had good appearance (Seif El Nasr, 1950).

The magnificence of the buildings led the owners of farmland to transform part of their land into buildings, so there was a royal decree in 1946 for the planning of land and making streets. Buildings extended to 4 kilometers north of the town and 2 kilometers east of the town (Gabriel, 1962). The Ministry of Education established a high school for boys on a 3 acre site, which was a typical form of modern building, costing 50,000 Egyptian pounds and having a capacity of 1000 pupils. In the western part of the town there were one thousand parcels of building land owned by both the Ministry of Religious Endowments and the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Health established a public hospital there at the cost of 3 million Egyptian pounds. Abd El Majid pasha donated



funds for establishing a hospital for chest diseases, a preventive sanatorium for children and a great mosque (Seif El Nasr, 1950).

From the south there was an extension of 4 kilometers which was an industry area for a cotton gin, ice factory, gas companies and cane mill (Rezq, 1989). So Mallawi had a space of 400 building acres, that became 4020 thousand square kilometers by the year 1950. Therefore it surpassed Deirout town and is worthy of the title of capital of ElFaroukia directorate. In the town there are a number of coffee houses, cinema buildings, shops and places for making and selling building materials. The streets are lighted by electricity and the town council had a big role in ensuring cooperation between people in achieving the general aims of culture, health and employing the unemployed (Elsanadeqy, 1964).

### Education in Mallawi

There was an increase in the number of learners, with 6500 female and male students that studied at El Amryia high school for boys, a religious institute that belonged to Al Azhar<sup>1</sup> (Mhafez Abdeen, 1930), an association for remembering the Holy Quran, a modern school for boys, a civil school for boys (ElRafcy, 1989), El Angelia school for boys, El Amryia high school for girls, the American school for girls, a civil primary school for girls, a civil kindergarten for children, El Angelia school for girls, another kindergarten for children, El Amryia Kashf school No.1, El Amryia Mallawi school No.1, El Amryia Mallawi school No.2 and the Nun school. There were also classes for removing illiteracy in the industrial and commercial institutions.

Figure 3: Amryia secondary school



Source: Seif El Nasr (1950)

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<sup>1</sup>The inhabitants of Mallawi presented a note for King Fouad to build such an institute in their town.



The town also has a number of pious shrines such as ElYousefy, ElAskaliny, Aalm ElDin, Yehia, AbouNaima, Sheikh Ibrahim, Sheikh AbdelRehim and ElDawy. There were mosques such as El Arafany, which was established by Arafan Seif El Nasr and El Majidy that was built by the Mallawi people, and also a number of churches.

### **Charity and Health renaissance in Mallawi**

El Amryia general hospital in Mallawi cost 3 million pounds, had a capacity of 150 beds and had departments of ophthalmics, gynecology, internal medicine and dentistry. The hospital was equipped with modern equipment and was visited by more than 1000 people a day. There was also a hospital named Abdel Majid pasha for chest diseases with a capacity of 40 beds, and Abdel Majid preventive sanatorium for children. Abdel Majid donated an amount of 10,000 pounds and 100 acres for building a shelter for children and orphans, to celebrate the rescue of King Farouk from the famous incident known as "El Kasaseen" (Seif El Nasr, 1950).

Figure 4: Abd Elmajid Seif Alnasr hospital



Source: Seif El Nasr (1950)

There was also a center for child care and a center for human and veterinary inspection, with 25 male and female doctors. There was also an association for ambulances, located in the most important streets that provided great services.

### **The Commercial Importance of Mallawi**

Mallawi had economic importance as a place of grain, cotton and sugarcane and other things that are necessary for public use, so the great companies had branches in Mallawi, including Almasnoat Company, Benzaion and cooperation organizations. There were great shops such as Karim shops, Raid Ezzat shops, Sheikh Ahmed Ismail shops, Qarqis and his brothers' shops, Hasan Abdo and his children's shops, and Sheikh Hafez Mansour shops. There were also companies for cotton such as Andrson, Alexandria, Fouad Peck Moustafa, Reinhart and agencies for big cigarette companies, stores of petrol and benzene

such as Shell, Facom, ElNegma, ElTaawen, Amantashouf, ESo and the Egyptian Association (Maher, 1983).

There were branches of big banks in Mallawi such as AlAhly Bank, Barclays Bank, Younan, Agriculture Credit Bank and Masr Bank. Mallawi also had factories and industrial institutions such as tanneries, car workshops, printing, milk laboratories, soda water, sweets, ice, and the company of big mills, which is considered one of the important institutions in the south, and saved places like Deirout, DeirMawas, Rowda and AbouKorkas in the time of supply crisis in times of war. The cotton gins in Mallawi produced about half a million quintals in a single year and had clients in Asyout and Minia. The town council in Mallawi helped people to get filtered drinking water and established public bathrooms, drainage systems and road pavements (Leheta, 1938).

Mallawi had branches of transportation companies for its multiple activities and companies in the commercial and industrial fields, such as ElMahsen, ElBehira, ElNahda, ElKomos, Maser, Ahmed Shehata, ElHenway, Fahmy Gad, Sayed Ismail, ElMinia and ElFaroukia (Seif El Nasr, 1950).

### Means of Entertainment in Mallawi

Worth mentioning here, that the civilians in Mallawi established the Farouk Sportive Club, which had gardens, tennis courts, yards for people to gather and enjoy their time as well as cinema buildings for presenting Arabic and foreign movies with a capacity of 1,500 spectators, this of course reflection for the importance of this city.

Figure 5: Cinema of Malawi



Source: Seif El Nasr (1950)

Abd El Majid Pasha ended his report about Mallawi by saying (Seif El Nasr, 1950), "we show to you the justification of the case we raise and we are sure about the result because the promises announced by the prestigious minister Mustafa El Nahas and those announced by Minister of the Interior Fouad Serag Eldin, we therefore express the desire of half a million of the Egyptian people about establishing the capital in Mallawi and this is not a personal request but it is for the comprehensive and public benefit and a pursue for justice may Allah guide us all as a nation to the good path and prosperity under the rule of King Farouk may Allah be pleased with him."

No doubt the words of Abd Elmajid reflected the importance of making Mallawi the capital of ElFaroukia for Mallawi's inhabitants.

Here the act of Fouad Serag Eldin as a responsible for the matter should be discussed. The Minister of the Interior Fouad Serag Eldin said that, "establishing ElFaroukia directorate is a priority for the ministry", and so he visited Upper Egypt to choose either Deirout or Mallawi to be ElFaroukia directorate's capital. In Mallawi he visited the palace of Abd El Majid pasha Seif El Nasr (Al Ahram Newspaper, 1951). During his visit to the both cities he did not present any anticipation for Mallawi nor Deirout, he was careful in his words, but in fact the Mallawi's ingredients according to the report of his visit were greater than those of Deirout.

Comparing Deirout and Mallawi in 1950:

Table 1: ingredients of both Mallawi and Deirout

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Mallawi</b>	<b>Deirout</b>
The space	317,5	243,2
The educated	29,840	18,188
Clerics	199	96
Doctors and pharmacists	992	634
Teachers	507	271
Employees	1027	715
Servants and drivers	20,420	11,514
Security	840	504

Source: Seif El Nasr (1950)

By examining this table we can see that the ingredients of Mallawi were better than those of Deirout in everything, so what were the reasons for this confusion concerning the choice of the capital? It was clear that Mallawi was better. Maybe personal interests played an important role in this choice. Anyhow, Mallawi's inhabitants kept trying to get the title, because of the advantages which their city would obtain after being the capital of the new directorate.

Finally, the decree was issued, constructing the governorate without determining its capital<sup>1</sup> (Al Waqae Al Masria, 1951), even though when they constructed ElFouadia they determined Kafr El Sheikh as the capital of the governorate. This is a strange matter that may be attributed to the struggle to choose a capital together with personal interests.

As a fact, there were no documents explaining the matter, or why the Egyptian government did not determine the capital in a unique case in the modern history, but according to the inhabitants of Mallawi, it appeared clearly that the choice was motivated by personal benefits, exactly from Serag Fouad Eldin. The astonishing here, that till now if you visit Mallawi you will hear from its inhabitants that Mallawi was the capital of ElFarouqia directorate, may be they did not accept any decrees concerning the matter and they considered their city the capital of the directorate.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Law number 172 for 1951 in 11 October 1951.

<sup>2</sup> Personal interviews with some inhabitants from Mallawi, and some of the members from Seif El Nasr family who still confirmed that Mallawi was chosen to be the capital. But the researcher did not find any documents confirmed their words, the document proved that the decree was issued without determining the capital.

Figure 6: The decree of establishing El Faroukia directorate without determining its capital



Source: law number 172 for 1951 published in Alwqa Al Masria (1951).

Figure 7: Decree of establishing El Fouadia directorate



Source: law Number 146 for 1949, Al Waqa Al Masria, (1949)



It appeared clearly the difference between the two decrees as here it determined its capital kafr Elshiekh, by this it appeared clearly that there was a dispute concerning the capital of El Faroukia,

By examining these two decrees it appeared clearly, that something hidden in the matter, how the King issued the decree of establishing El Faroukia without determining its capital neither Deirout nor Mallawi?! . May be he avoided any problems by the choice for any of these two centers, but this unacceptable matter for the king of Egypt and Sudan. It seems that some important decisions in Egypt like this decision were motivated by personal benefits with neglecting the public interest.

Actually, the whole project was ended by the outbreak of the July revolution, when Mallawi separated from Asyut and joined Minia<sup>1</sup>.

### **Conclusion**

Mallawi had great importance in modern Egypt. Its role appeared in developing the country economically and culturally. It had a large number of monuments dating to various periods, ancient, Greco-Roman, Byzantine, Islamic, as well as modern monuments. It had many factories which served Upper Egypt's economy; it even had means of entertainment which is a reflection of the urbanization of its population. So it had the right to be the capital of the new directorate El Faroukia, its population well knew the importance of their city, and its position in Upper Egypt, and because of that they fought for the title of Faroukia directorate. Finally, the struggle of the town ended without winning the title of the capital of El Faroukia directorate, although it was deserved.

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<sup>1</sup> Law number 585 for 1954; and the interior minister decree Number 1 for 1955 from the archive of the national administrative body.

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## ملوي

هل استحققت ان تكون عاصمة الفاروقية!؟

ايناس فارس يحيي

كلية السياحة والفنادق، جامعة المنيا

## الملخص

يناقش البحث الجدل الذي كان قائماً فيما يتعلق بإنشاء عاصمة جديدة بصعيد مصر تحمل اسم الفاروقية , فقد وضع الملك فاروق مقترحاً لتقسيم مصر ادارياً علي اساس جديد لتيسير المصالح العامة والخاصة. ومن ثم كان هناك قرار عام 1943 بإنشاء مديرتين جديدتين هما الفؤادية بالوجه البحري, والفاروقية بالوجه القبلي. وقد تم انشاء الاولي عام 1949 ولم يبت في شأن الفاروقية حتي عام 1951, واصبح حديث الصعيد كله عن اختيار عاصمة للمديرية الفاروقية وكان هناك خياران للعاصمة اما ان تكون ديروط او ملوي, كما يناقش البحث محاولات اهالي ملوي المستميتة لتفوز باللقب الجديد, حيث تمنى اهلهما ألا تكون للمجاملة الحزبية تأثير علي اختيار العاصمة , ومن هنا ارسل نائب مدينة ملوي رسالة الي النحاس باشا يصف فيها اهمية المدينة ويطالب باحقيتها في ان تكون عاصمة للمديرية الفاروقية, حيث تملك من المقومات ما يجعلها اهل لذلك اللقب, ومع ذلك صدر القرار دون تحديد عاصمة المديرية الجديدة. ويعد هذا البحث هو اول دراسة تكشف الجدل حول اختيار المديرية الفاروقية .

**الكلمات الدالة:** الفاروقية, الفؤادية, ملوي, المنيا