



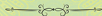
### Opening Hours

Every day  
9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.  
5:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.



### Ticket Prices

Foreign Visitors: 100 LE  
Foreign Students: 50 LE



Photography Ticket: 50 LE



### Contact

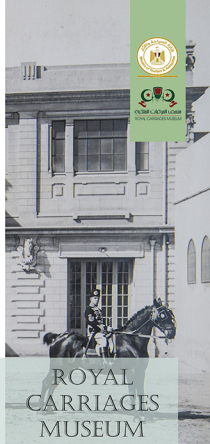
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- Antiqukhana
- Royal Processions Hall
- VIP Hall
- Royal Occasions Hall
- Temporary Exhibition Hall
- Reception Hall
- Horse Hall



28, 26<sup>th</sup> of July Street, Boulaq, Cairo.



ROYAL  
CARRIAGES  
MUSEUM





## About the Museum

The Royal Carriages Museum in Boulaq is one of the earliest of its kind worldwide, both from the prospect of the authenticity of its building and the originality of its displays. The building was particularly adapted to preserve the cultural heritage of the royal carriages and all related material dating back to the era of Mohammed Ali Dynasty. The Museum also sheds light on the rulers' keenness for equine care during this period. Worthy of note is that few museums all over the world are specialized in exhibiting this kind of displays, for example museums in Austria, France, Russia, and England.



Bust of  
Khedive Ismail

## History of the Museum

The idea of establishing the museum building dates back to the reign of Khedive Ismail (c. 1863–1879), who thought of founding a special structure for housing the horses and the khedivial carriages. Initially, the establishment was called the "Khedivial Carriages Service", then its name was changed in 1922 to the "Royal Stables Department (Royal Mews)" under the reign of King Fouad (c. 1917–1936). Being the focus of royal attention, this establishment was provided with all specialized experts and skilled workers. The building was converted into a museum after July Revolution of 1952.

## Museum Displays

The Museum houses a unique collection, of which the most notable are various sizes and types of royal carriages, horse riding equipment, uniforms of the Carriages Service employees, as well as oil paintings dating to the same era.



One of the most distinguished objects in the Museum is the grand *Alay* Carriage, which is characterized by its finest workmanship and elaborate decoration. It was the gift of Emperor Napoleon III and his wife Empress Eugenie to Khedive Ismail on the occasion of the Suez Canal inauguration in 1869. King Farouk ordered its restoration and used it on the inauguration of the Parliament in 1942.

the grand  
*Alay* Carriage

The uniforms of the Carriages Service employees had a special style, decoration and vivid colors, of which the red and blue were predominately used. Specific jobs such as the guides, postillions, grooms and footmen (*qumshaghiyya*) had their own characteristic costumes.



The uniforms of the  
Carriages Service  
employees

The museum also displays a rare collection of horse riding paraphernalia such as saddles, stirrups, unique wool blankets used by the carriage passengers and horse grooming supplies. Some of these objects are adorned with the royal crown, the crescent and the three stars, as well as Marshal batons. Other items display three-dimensional or inlaid copper pieces of which the most remarkable is a gold-plated copper stirrup.



gold-plated  
copper stirrup