

## ALAA EL DIN SIRE OF ROYALTY

*ALAA EL DIN RANKS AMONG THE MOST INFLUENTIAL NAZEER SONS IN STRAIGHT EGYPTIAN BREEDING, EVEN THOUGH HIS SIRE LINE IS ONE OF THE LESSER AMONG NAZEER'S GREAT SONS. BUT IT IS TO ALAA EL DIN THAT WE OWE SOME OF THE GREATEST BROODMARES IN THE HISTORY OF THE ARABIAN BREED, SUCH AS HANAN, MAGIDAA, LUTFIA, OMNIA, SAFINAZ, MAHIBA, AND MANY MORE.*



*Alaa El Din (Nazeer x Kateefa)*

## ALAA EL DIN AND GALAL A PAIR OF CHESTNUTS

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### SIRE LINES: SAKLAWI 1 THROUGH NAZEER (4)

**THE DYNASTIES OF ALAA EL DIN AND GALAL MAY NOT BE AS QUITE AS LARGE AS THOSE OF THE NAZEER SONS WE HAVE LOOKED AT SO FAR, BUT NEVERTHELESS THESE TWO CHESTNUT STALLIONS HAVE HAD A GREAT IMPACT ON STRAIGHT EGYPTIAN BREEDING.**

Nazeer was undoubtedly a great sire, but not a dominant one, which is obvious when you look at his sons: apart from being grey, Ibn Halima, Hadban Enzahi, Ghazal, and Morafic had little in common. One might say that each of them was a perfect embodiment of his strain type, which is not that surprising since they all come from very strong mare families. The two Nazeer sons that are the subject of this article also have a color in common: both are chestnuts. Other than these two factors, they do not have much in common either.

#### **ALAA EL DIN, THE KOHAILAN RODAN**

Alaa El Din, foaled in 1956, was out of Kateefa, a mare of the Kohailan Rodan strain that was brought to Egypt by the Crabbet mare Bint Rissala. He embodied many typical characteristics associated with this family, such as the chestnut coat and the lighter mane, as well as a tendency to sire horses with white markings and heavy roaning. However, for fairness' sake it should be pointed out that these characteristics, especially white markings and/or heavy roaning, were also found in the Abbas Pasha/Ali Pasha Sherif stock and are more likely to have come down from those horses, especially Mesaoud, rather than



Hanan (Alaa El Din x Mona)



Magidaa (Alaa El Din x Maysa)



Omnia (Alaa El Din x Ameena)



Lotfeia (Alaa El Din x Bint Kamla)



Hodhoda  
(Alaa El Din x  
Ithad)



Fayrooz  
(Alaa  
El Din x  
Mouna)



Hanan & Lotfeia



Rawayeh  
(Alaa El Din x  
Rahma)



*Safnaz (Alaa El Din x Ramza)*



*Kais I (Alaa El Din x Om El Saad)*



*Farazdac (Alaa El Din x Farasha)*



*Ikhnatoon (Farazdac x Bint Om El Saad)*



*Faleh (Alaa El Din x Farasha)*



*Adl (Ikhnatoon x Enayah)*



*Asjah Ibn Faleh (Faleh x Dawlat)*

Rodania herself. One might say that combining the two was guaranteed to produce colorful results. Not everyone appreciates white markings, and for some reason, Rodania usually gets the blame, although she had less white than Mesaoud. In addition, some breeders also believe that the Rodania family never produces good stallions. Wherever this particular myth came from, Alaa El Din should be proof enough of the opposite! He was arguably one of Nazeer's most influential sons in Egyptian breeding, even though his sire line does not feature prominently today. However, sired a considerable number of truly superior broodmares, including Magidaa, the granddam of Ruminaja Ali, who, as we saw last time, founded no less than three of the most influential branches of the Nazeer line. Alaa El Din also sired Hanan, who ranks as one of the greatest straight Egyptian broodmares of all time, as well as many other mares found in modern pedigrees, such as Lotfeia, Omnia, Hodhoda, Fayrooz, Rawayeh, Hanadi, Nazeema,

Safinaz, and more – Egyptian breeding simply would not be the same without him, even if he had never sired a son!

One of the first Alaa El Din sons used at El Zahraa was the grey Mohawed (1964 out of Rafica), but he sired only few foals and only two daughters were used in the EAO breeding program, Nawader and Ramiah. He did sire one notable stallion, Kais I (1973 out of Om El Saad), a liver chestnut and very similar in type to Alaa El Din himself. Kais I was exported to England where several of his sons and daughters were used for breeding. His son El Aharam, out of an American mare, was exported to Iraq. Several of his sons were out of the straight Egyptian mare Ikbal, including the black Al Aswad, who was eventually exported to Jordan. Another Mohawed son, Monzer, was sold to Switzerland and was an early sire for Nayla Hayek.

Hamid, a bay Alaa El Din son out of Hafiza foaled in 1965, was also used at the EAO, as were several of his sons, but none of them had much of an impact. His son Al Nowasy (out of Shukria) was sold to Germany, where he had a number of straight Egyptian offspring, and later to the USA. Alaa El Din's most important son was the beautiful grey Farzadac, foaled in 1966 out of Farasha. He was chief sire at the EAO for some years before he was sold to the USA, where he was a popular sire, but had few straight Egyptian offspring. His replacement at the EAO was his son Ikhnaton, foaled in 1974 out of Bint Om El Saad.



*Soufian (Alaa El Din x Moniet El Nefous)*



*Ansata Exemplar (Asjah Ibn Faleh x Ansata Jumana)*



*Galal (Nazeer x Farasha)*



*Ibn Galal (Magdi) (Galal x Mogha)*



*Ibn Galal 1 (Ibn Galal I x Hanadi)*

Ikhnaton had several sons and grandsons used in Egypt, foremost among them Adl (1982 out of Enayah) who was chief sire for many years. However, this line is not so much in evidence at present, taking a backseat behind the more popular Morafic descendants.

Farzadac's full brother Faleh, another chestnut very reminiscent of his grandsire Alaa El Din,



*Ibn Galal I (Ibn Galal x Hanan)*



*Ibn Galal I - 7 (Ibn Galal I x Luftia)*



*Mehanna (Galal x Mouna)*

**GALAL, THE HADBAN ENZAH**

Galal, the other chestnut Nazeer son of note, was foaled in 1959 and was out of Farasha, making him a half-brother to Farazdac. He was a very different kind of horse, however, with the more compact structure and shorter lines of his Hadban Enzahi family. He passed this on to his most important son, Ibn Galal, for whom the word “compact” might have been invented, and who was in fact a pure-in-strain Hadban and an enormously dominant sire. Originally named Magdi, this 1966 stallion was out of the black mare Mohga and a good proportion of his foals were black, although he himself was chestnut. He was sold to the Hungarian state stud Bábolna, where he was re-named Ibn Galal and became a hugely influential chief sire both for Bábolna’s pure Arabian and Shagya-Arabian breeding program. He sired many influential broodmares there, including Ibn Galal-27, who became a foundation mare for Marion



*Ameer (Galal x Moniet El Nefous)*



*UP Sheitan (Mehanna x Sheykha – Abbayah)*



*Ibn Nazeema (Ameer x Nazeema)*

was sold to Gleannloch Farms earlier on. But, much like his brother, he stood in the shadow of Morafic and his sons. His Gleannloch-bred son Asjah Ibn Faleh was a successful racehorse and sired the black Ansata Exemplar, exported to Germany where he was a gold premium stallion and sired several stallions.

Alaa El Din had many other sons, almost all of which were exported: Nashwan, Adhem, Soufian, Mahran, Ramses El Din, Rasheek, and Ibn Alaa El Din to the USA, Zohair to Hungary, and Sawlagan, Sarwat and Mehyar to Germany. All of them left descendants, but none of them was instrumental in carrying on the line, which at this point has become very thin.



*El Thay Mameluk (Ibn Nazeema x El Thay Mansoura)*



*Kaisoon (Nazeer x Bint Kateefa)*



*Maymoon (Kaisoon x Maymoonah)*

Richmond's Simeon Stud in Australia, but also several breeding stallions. His successor at Bábolna was his son Ibn Galal I, out of the Alaa El Din daughter Hanan, who was chief sire for many years and sired numerous broodmares as well as the chief sires Ibn Galal II and Ibn Galal III. The similarly-named Ibn Galal-1, who was out of Hanadi (by Alaa El Din), was sold to Germany and sired Bahila, the dam of The Minstril. Ibn Galal himself eventually left Hungary for Germany, where he was a popular sire in the early 1980s until his untimely death through an accident. However, none of his many sons were able to carry on the line in any significant manner. Those

two who were most widely used, the black El Aswad (for many years the sire with the most foals in the German stud book) and the grey Ibn Galal-5, both imported from Bábolna, had very few or no straight Egyptian offspring at all. Another Galal son that stood in Germany was the 1971 chestnut Mehanna. Out of Mouna, Mehanna was quite unlike the stocky Ibn Galal and a typically refined representative of the Moniet El Nefous family. His most influential son was the bay Masir who, again, had few straight Egyptian foals. Mehanna was also used at Marbach State Stud, siring several licensed stallions. One of them, Nichem (out of the Nazeer daughter



*Hakeel Ibn Kaisoon (Kaisoon x Hania)*



*Rashad Ibn Nazeer (Nazeer x Yashmak)*



*Serenity Ibn Nazeer (Lateef) (Nazeer x Lateefa)*

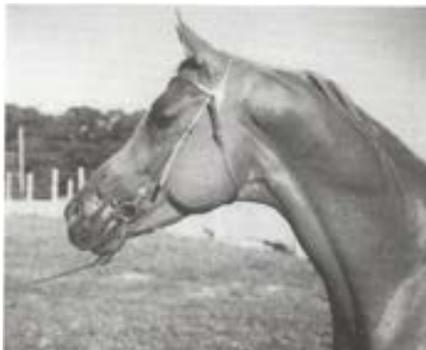


*Waseem (Nazeer x Galila)*

Nadja) was exported to France and became a popular sire there. One of the last Mehanna sons was the black UP Sheitan (out of Sheykha-Abbayah), who stood at Kauber Platte Stud and still has descendants there, though not in the tail male line. In Egypt, two Galal sons were used at stud. Maher, foaled in 1968 out of Mona, a half-brother to Hanan, was used both at El Zahraa and at Al Badeia Stud, but most of his sons and grandsons were exported. Al El Zahraa, the chestnut Ameer, foaled in 1970, was chief sire for many years. Out of the "queen of El Zahraa", Moniet El Nefous herself, Ameer was a three-quarter-brother to Mehanna. From him comes one of the more numerous branches of Galal's line, through his son Ibn Nazeema. Ibn Nazeema, foaled in 1983 out of Nazeema, was a highly international stallion who began his career in Germany, then continued in Britain and was eventually sold



*Talal (Nazeer x Zaafarana)*



*Faker El Din (Nazeer x Moniet El Nefous)*



*Ibn Maisa (Nazeer x Maisa)*



*Hassan (Nazeer x Hemmat)*

to Qatar. In Germany he sired several sons for El Thaye-ba Stud, foremost among them El Thay Mameluk, foaled in 1988 out of the Elite mare El Thay Mansoura. He was a popular sire with a good number of sons to his name, and was also leased to Bábolna. There he sired the stallion Emiratus B (out of 223 Ibn Galal I), bringing together the blood of the two major Galal sons. Emiratus B was leased to Britain for a time, where he left two sons, before returning to Germany where he is still active today. His sire El Thay Mameluk eventually became the first representative of this line in Kuwait.

**OTHER NAZEER SONS**

Many other Nazeer sons were used for breeding, but were unable to create significant branches of their own. Foremost among them was Kaisoon (1958 out of Bint Kateefa), a three quarter brother to Alaa El Din who came to Germany as a gift of state in the early 1960s. He was a hugely popular sire and sired more licensed stallions than any other Arabian stallion in Germany, yet his line has grown very thin today.

His most significant sons were the straight Egyptians Maymoon (out of Maymoonah), who sired sons exported to several countries but sadly died young, and Hakeel Ibn Kaisoon (ouf of Hania), of whom two sons are still active in Germany. Several outstanding Nazeer sons were exported to the USA, including SF Ibn Nazeer (Lateef, 1953 out of Lateefa), Rashad Ibn Nazeer (1955 out of Yashmak), Fayek (1958 out of Fayza II), Talal (1957 out of Zaafarana) and Fakher El Din (1960 out of Moniet El Nefous). Their blood still exists, but none of them established a strong line of his own. Moreover, Fakher El Din was hardly used in straight Egyptian breeding at all, which can only be regretted in view of his quality and his unique breeding.

The Nazeer sons Ibn Maisa (1957 out of Maisa), Waseem (1958 out of Galila) and Hassan (1959 out of Hemmat) were used in Egypt, but are found today only in indirect lines.

One Nazeer son remains who established a very strong sire line, indeed one of the strongest today, but entirely outside of straight Egyptian breeding. This is of course Aswan, whom we will look at in more detail next time.