
TRACING EGYPTIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ANNALES DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE, PART I : (1900-1938)

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ABSTRACT

The Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte (henceforth ASAE) was created as the official journal to record and publish archaeological excavations in Egypt. Now about 124 years old, the ASAE was published annually, sometimes in multiple volumes. The writers were mainly staff members of the Antiquities Service, irrespective of their nationalities. The ASAE's importance was shown by its inclusion in the 1912 law as the official record for archaeological excavations in Egypt. Looking at Egyptian contributions to the ASAE gives us important information when compared to the number of Egyptian staff in the Antiquities Service. From 1900 to 1938, important contributors were Ahmed Kamal, Mahmoud Hamza, and Ahmed Fakhry. The ASAE started in 1900, and in 1938, it changed a lot. Its content became more varied, and more authors were allowed to publish. This started a new phase with more Egyptian contributions, which needs further study. Even though there were Egyptian inspectors in charge of excavations, the number of Egyptian contributions to the ASAE was still low compared to foreign authors. This study aims to follow and explain the growth of Egyptian contributions to the ASAE from 1900 to 1938 using a descriptive analytic method. The increase in Egyptian contributions was mainly because Egyptian archaeologists became better at writing reports in foreign languages.

KEYWORDS : Annales du Service des Antiquités, Maspero, Loret, Chaban, Kamal.

INTRODUCTION

Excavating antiquities and publishing excavation reports are two main parts of archaeology. Starting in 1900, the ASAE became the official place for publishing reports on excavation work in the first half of the 20th century. This study starts with the first volume of the ASAE, published in 1900. Maspero pushed forward with the ASAE, which Loret had started to prepare.

¹ Victor Loret suggested and worked hard to issue it. This study will follow the Egyptian contributors and their articles in the ASAE.

For many decades, the number of reports by Egyptian archaeologists in the ASAE was limited, and this needs to be explained.

This study will give an overview of the ASAE's history, trace and describe the Egyptian contributors, and try to explain the small number of Egyptian contributions. It will also look into who made the publication decisions and whether these decisions were based on academic criteria or other factors.

Appendix I shows the Egyptian contributions to the ASAE from 1900 to 1938, with analysis and comments on the authors. It also provides possible explanations for the size of the Egyptian reports published in the ASAE during this period.

Donald Reid discussed the early Egyptian contribution to the ASAE.² This study is in two parts: the first ends with volume 38 in 1938, and the second continues from 1939 to the 1960s.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. Tackling the history of the ASAE from 1900 to 1938
2. Describing the mechanism of publishing in the AEAE.
3. Tracking & collecting the Egyptian contributions to the ASAE.
4. Comparing between the size of the Egyptian staff who was allowed to publish in the ASAE, and the actual size of the Egyptian contributions to the ASAE.
5. Justifying and explaining the reasons behind the small Egyptian contribution to the ASAE.

METHODOLOGY

- A descriptive methodology will be followed to give the history of the ASAE and orientation with the Egyptian authors who contributed to the ASAE.
- An appendix will be added to give full citation of the all-Egyptian contributions to the ASAE from 1900 to 1938(App.1).
- A descriptive analytical methodology will be employed to justify and understand the reasons of the diminishing Egyptian contribution to the ASAE.

¹ Reid, D.M. (2002) 196.

² Reid, D.M. (2002) 196.

1. THE HISTORY OF THE ASAE

1.1 FOUNDATION OF THE ASAE

Before the ASAE, Egyptologists used to publish their papers & reports in the “Bulletin de l'institut Égyptien”³. On taking up the post of the Antiquities Service’s Director, Victor Loret⁴ announced his intention to found a new review of Egyptology, of which the scholars attached to the Giza Museum were to be the regular contributors. He obtained a credit of 200 L.E from the Egyptian Government to carry out this project.⁵

1.2 THE FIRST VOLUME

Loret offered, at the end of 1897, to the IFAO printing house, the manuscript of some articles destined to be published in ASAE. However, the publication was not pursued as actively as it might have been.

When Maspero became the director of the Antiquities Service in November 1899, only three sheets had been printed, and other three reports were on its way for printing. Maspero hurried to correct the proofs, and the first issue appeared in April 1900.⁶

The early feedback for the first volume of the ASAE was by the British 1900/1901 report of the “Egypt Exploration Fund” which praised the start of the ASAE as follows: “...we find it a most welcome addition to the literature of Egyptology....The accounts of the discoveries of Barsanti and Ahmed Kamal are of great importance, and though but slightly illustrated they will be valuable...”. The later report expected ameliorations in the following issues of the ASAE.⁷

The ASAE started to be printed at the printing house of the Institut français d'archéologie orientale (IFAO) (Fig.1), this later fact continued for more

³ In 1859, the “Institut Égyptien” or “L’Institut de L’Égypte” was founded in Alexandria under the patronage of the Egyptian viceroy Sa'id Pasha. The “Bulletin de l'institut Égyptien” was founded also in 1859 by the same Institute in Alexandria. It became the “Bulletin of the Egyptian Institute” in 1919, when it became under the patronage of the Egyptian viceroy and Jerome Bonaparte. The Bulletin was for the publications of both; the Egyptians and the Europeans, who were living in Egypt and wanted to explore the country's culture. The results of the regular sessions of the institute were also published in the Bulletin. In addition to the meeting reports, the Bulletin also published the results of excavations, finds. Bulletin de l'Institut Égyptien [Institut égyptien \(Kairo\)](https://doi.org/10.11588/diglit.9035), Le Caire, 1859. (<https://doi.org/10.11588/diglit.9035>)

⁴ Victor Loret (1859-1946) was the director of the Antiquities Service in Egypt from 1897 to 99. (For more information: Piacentini, Patrizia' Wonderful things' on paper The Egyptologist Victor Loret in the Valley of the Kings, Apollo: The international magazine of arts, ISSN 0003-6536, no. 497,2003, pp.3-8.

⁵ Maspero (1900) preface of ASAE, vol. 1.

⁶ Maspero (1900) preface of ASAE, vol. 1.

⁷ Griffith, F. L., (1900) 8- 53: Doi: <http://www.jstor.com/stable/41932198>

than half a century. For political reasons that followed the Tripartite War; Volume 56 was the first volume of the ASAE to be printed at the General Organization of Government Printing Works, volume 56 was issued in 1959 (Fig.2).⁸

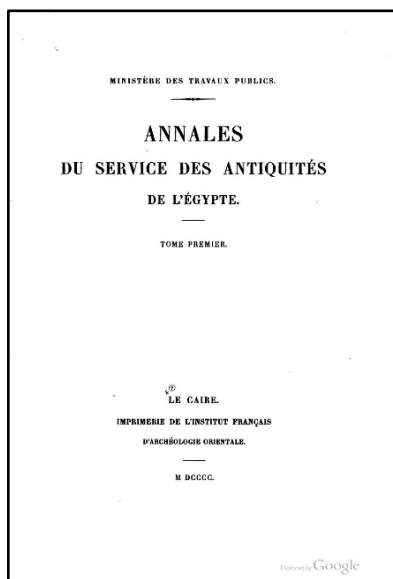
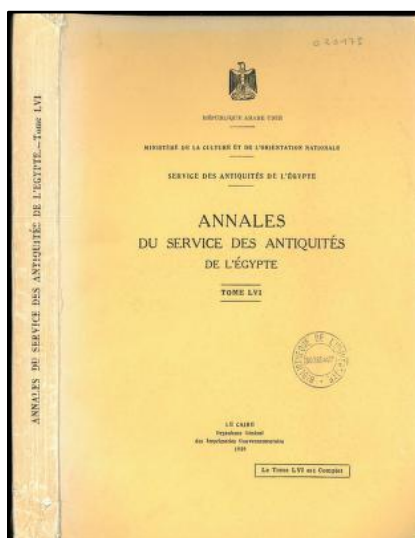


Fig.1: The first volume of the ASAE was printed at the IFAO printing house in 1900



**Fig. 2: the cover of ASAE, volume 56
Printed & issued, in 1959, out of the IFAO printing house
<https://archive.org/details/ASAE-56-1959/mode/2up>**

⁸ ASAE.vol.56,1959, Cairo. <https://archive.org/details/ASAE-56-1959/mode/2up>

1.3 TARGET OF THE ASAE

Maspero clarified, in the preface of the first volume, the target of the ASAE, to be as a record for the official excavations that were carried out in Egypt by the Antiquities Service. Maspero expressly excluded discussions, analysis and reviews from the ASAE's program.⁹ Maspero believed that the ASAE 'will be of real service for the Archaeology; if each year the reports of the general and local inspectors, on the excavations they have directed or the sites they have visited during their inspections, are included. Maspero wanted descriptive reports, almost without comment, of the inscriptions or objects that have come out of the work undertaken by the Antiquities Service.¹⁰

1.4 THE LANGUAGE OF THE ASAE

The ASAE was open firstly to the contributions in French. However, the third volume, in 1902, included reports of Howard Carter¹¹, Fraser¹², Petrie¹³ and two reports for Quibell in English. Quibell used to publish his reports in the ASAE in French, but this time he joined H. Carter and Fraser and published in English.¹⁴ Consequently, the third volume of the ASAE included many reports in English language. However, the majority of the ASAE reports were in French. Tawfiq Boulos was the first Egyptian to publish his report in English.¹⁵

In 1903 the fourth volume included first report in German language; it was used in the report of G. Schweinfurth.¹⁶

The first report in Italian language appeared in volume 8 of the 1907 ASAE. It was by E. Breccia.¹⁷ The other languages than the French were allowed in the ASAE. Probably being the authors unable to write the reports in French opened the door for publishing reports with other languages in the ASAE.

In an interview with Selim Hassan in 1937, (Fig.3) the journalist asked Hassan: What prevents the Egyptian archaeologists from publishing more and more of their remarkable archaeological studies that are written in Arabic "the mother tongue of Egypt"? Selim Hassan replied:

⁹ Griffith, F. L., (1900) 8- 53.

¹⁰ Maspero, G., (1900) *ASAE*, vol. 1.

¹¹ Carter, H., (1902) 115-120.

¹² Fraser, M. G., (1902) 121-130.

¹³ Petrie, F., (1902) 286.

¹⁴ Quibell, M. E., (1902) 240-242; Quibell, M. E., (1902) 245-249.

¹⁵ Boulos, M. T., (1906) 1-3.

¹⁶ Schweinfurth, G ., (1903) 268-280.

¹⁷ Breccia, E., (1906) 221-225.

‘It is not difficult to author in Arabic, but we should not forget that since the start of Egyptology as a world science was by the hands of the foreign professors who could not use Arabic language, so it was wise to communicate with them and convert our researches and efforts to their languages, to be sure that the Egyptian archaeologists are not less than foreign ones, and their researches can be as useful for them as their own foreign researches are useful for us, Polish, Japanese and Russian archaeologists used to publish their studies in English or French or German languages, and they did not use their own native languages in their publications. In the same time, we can use Arabic language in publishing our studies when convenient circumstances are available’.¹⁸ Selim Hassan used to express his refusal for the foreign employees who worked in the Antiquities Service but his opinion concerning the Egyptians’ publication in foreign languages was different.

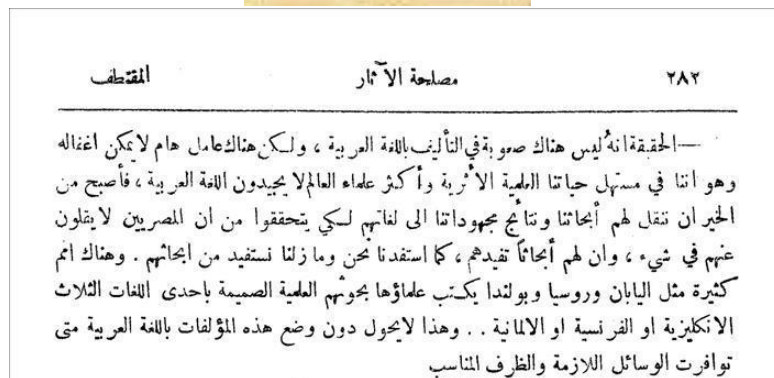


Fig. 3: Selim Hassan advises Egyptian Researchers with publishing in foreign languages al-Moqtataf, no.3., March 1937

¹⁸ Hassan, Selim *MASLAHAT al-ATHAR* (The Antiquities Service), al-Moqtataf, no.3,1/3/1937 pp. 280-283.

1.5 VOLUME 38 OF THE ASAE

The new version of the ASAE (Fig.4) was in 1938 when volume 38 appeared with more reports, in addition to variety of topics that became allowed to be tackled the ASAE. The volume was introduced by Étienne Drioton¹⁹ who clarified the details of the update as follows: ‘...For a long time, the learned world has wanted to see an extension give them the character of a real journal, with articles going beyond the strict limits of the Egyptian archaeology of Egypt, book reviews, informal reports on excavations, of the scholars of the Antiquities Service and the colleagues who are willing to lend them their collaboration...’ However, Drioton added new sections; “Studies” and “Varia” and modified the old section to be “Unpublished Monuments& Excavation Reports” However, this update allowed wider scope and more variable articles to be published in the ASAE.²⁰

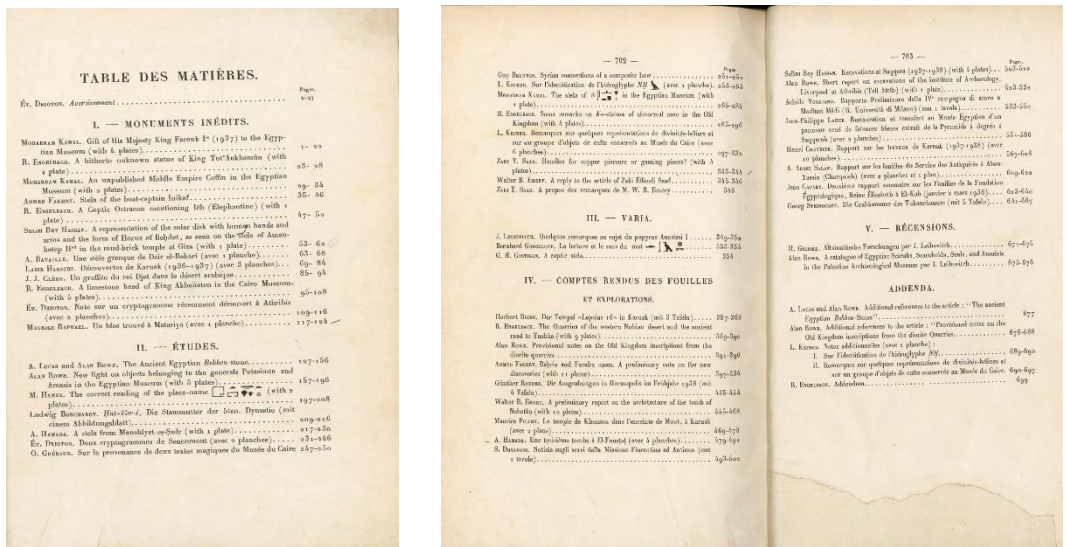


Fig 4 : Table of contents for vol. 38 with new sections added in 1938: (Unpublished Monuments /Studies/varia/ Excavation Reports) ASAE 38 (1938), Le Caire, Imprimerie de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale. <https://archive.org/details/ASAE-38-1938/page/n371/mode/2up>

¹⁹ Étienne Marie Felix Drioton (1889-1961): French Egyptologist who was appointed, in 1936, Director of the Egyptian Antiquities Service succeeding Lacau, and filled this position for sixteen years. <http://giza.fas.harvard.edu/modernpeople/1782/full/>

²⁰ ASAE 38 (1938) Le Caire, Imprimerie de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale.

1.6 AUTHORITY OF PUBLISHING IN THE ASAE

Maspero did not clarify, in his introduction for the first volume of the ASAE, who had the power of deciding which reports would be published in the ASAE. A bizarre request²¹ was offered, in 1913, by Ahmed Kamal to the Prime Minister asking for his permission to publish his report about Meir excavations in the Issue of the ASAE, the Prime Minister reforwarded the request to the Public Works Ministry and recommended the Minister (Ahmed Hichmat) to take the more suitable decision. Both of the request and the reply indicate that the publication of the archaeological reports in the ASAE was not decided solo by the Antiquities Service. The approval of Ministry of Public works and the *Comite d'Egyptologie*²² was essential to carry out any proposed topic by the the Antiquities Service.

1.7 IMPORTANCE OF THE ASAE

The ASAE was created to include the archaeological reports related to Egyptian monuments. It was also as newsletter for what was happening on Egypt's Archaeological field. Maspero was keen to insert the unpublished important reports, such as that of George Legrain²³: *“Mr. Legrain's report has remained unpublished until now. The Commission's report was published in the Official Gazette of Egypt, and has been reproduced in several of the country's newspapers. The importance of the topic justifies the inclusion of these two documents in the Annales du Service des Antiquités. - G. M.”*²⁴

The law no. 14 for 1912 confirmed the importance of the ASAE when article (14) defined the ASAE as the journal of publishing the excavation reports (Fig.5).

²¹ 0075-035165, (Correspondences 22/7/1913-13/8/ 1913 from the Minister of Public Works to the Council of Ministries concerning permission of publishing Archaeological Report, that was written by Ahmed Kamal about Khashaba excavations in Meir, in the ASAE) *Dar al-Wathaeq al-Qawmya* (The National Archive), Cairo.

²² *Comite d'Egyptologie* was formed with end of the 19th century, the members were of many nationalities and was concerned mainly with deciding the suggested budget by the Antiquities Service, and granting concessions of digging for antiquities.

²³ On 3rd October 1899; eleven columns, of hypostyle hall (temple of Amon at Karnak), were collapsed, 1-Legrain was dispatched to write his report, 2- Mahmoud Bey Fahmy (engineer of the Luxor district) wrote brief report that was not published in the ASAE, 3-Nicour bey, on behalf of the Ministerial Commission of the Department of Antiquities, wrote third report. Maspero published, in the ASAE, the reports of Legrain and the Ministerial Commission. *ASAE I* (1900) Egypt. Maslahat al-Athar; Institut français d'archéologie orientale du Caire, 121

(<https://archive.org/details/AnnalesDuServiceDesAntiquitsDeLegyptevolume1/page/n136/mode/1up?q=+in%C3%A9dit>)

²⁴ *ASAE I* (1900), 121.

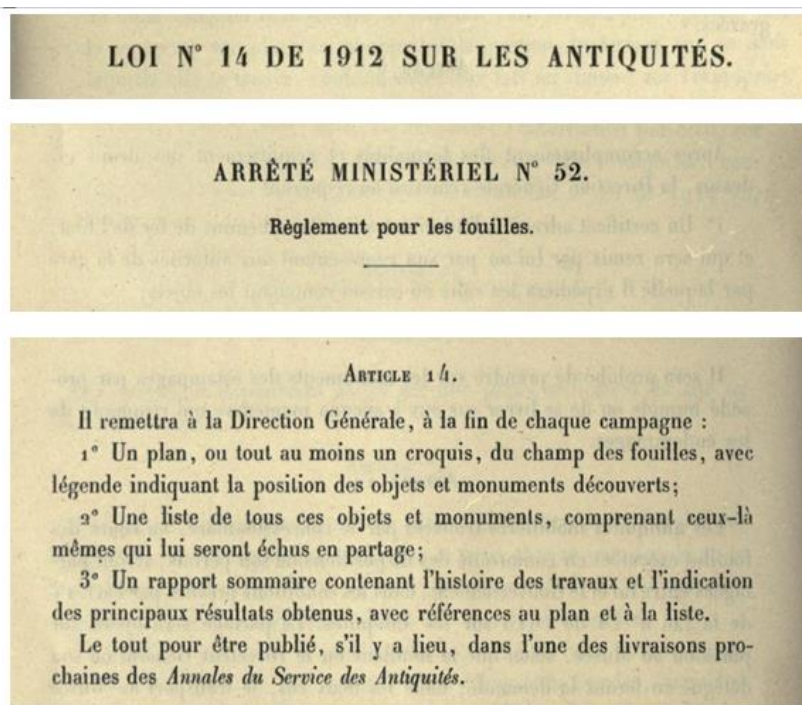


Fig. 5: Article no. 14/3 of Ministerial order no. 52 (Antiquities Law no. 14 for 1912)

“The excavator should submit, to Antiquities Service’s administration at the end of his excavation work, an archaeological report²⁵ that might be valid for publication (if there is enough space) in the ASAE.” ASAE 12 (1912) p.245, 258, 262.

In the Egyptian administration language, the ASAE was considered the official report that used to come from the Egyptian Museum, the “ASAE” was translated in the Arabic documents (governmental papers) as *al-Taqrir al-Sanawy Le-Dar al-Athar al-Masrya*²⁶ “the Annual Report of the Egyptian

²⁵ According to the Law 14 for 1912, The report should consist of:

- 1- A plan, or at least a sketch, of the excavation field, with a legend indicating the position of the objects and monuments discovered.
- 2- A list of all excavated objects and monuments, including the ones that will be granted to the excavator (according to ‘le Partage’ system).
- 3- A brief report contains the history of the archaeological work and the main results obtained, with references to the plan and the list. ASAE 12 (1912) 262 (<https://archive.org/details/annalesduservice12egyptuoft/annalesduservice12egyptuoft/page/261/mode/1up?q=annales+>).

²⁶ 0075-035165, Egyptian National Archive (Dar al-Wathaeq), Cairo.

Museum”. However, the later translation refers to the important position that was taken by the ASAE in the governmental administrative apparatus.

THE MOST FAMOUS EGYPTIAN AUTHORS IN THE ASAE 1900-1938

2.1 Mohamed Chabân (1866-1930)²⁷: He was the initiator of the Egyptians’ contributions in the ASAE, Chaban published 6 reports the first one of which was with Maspero, Chaban promoted his efforts by offering the original Arabic text of his report to al-Hilal magazine which published few lines (Fig.6) about this effort and promised with future publication, in brief, for the Arabic text of Chaban’s report concerning his excavations at *Deir el-Aizam* in 1897.²⁸



﴿اكتشافان مصريان﴾ اهدانا حضرة محمد افندي شعبان مفتش الآثار المصرية بالروضة رسالتين باللغة الفرنسية هما تقريران عن اكتشافات توفق حضرة البها في دير العظام بجبهة الجبل الغربي لمدينة اسيوط وفي مقبرة الخوالد بالجبل الشرقي تجاه ابي نجح . وقد فصل اكتشافات المثار اليه بالرسوم والمخرط فني على نشاطه وسعيه . وربما اتينا على خلاصة ذلك في بعض الالهة القادمة

Fig.6: The reports of Chaban as mentioned in al-Helal Magazine (Two Egyptian Discoveries, al-Helal, vol. 10, (October 1901-July 1902) p .259.

‘Mohamed Effendi Chabân, Inspector of Egyptian Antiquities in Al-Rawda, presented us with two letters in French, reports on his discoveries in Deir Al-Azam in the western mountain region of Asyut and in Al-Khawalid Cemetery in the eastern Mountain towards Abu Tig. He detailed

²⁷ For more information about Mohamed Chaban: Bierbrier, M. L., (2012)74-75; Abdel Rahman, Hend M., (2021)1-50.

²⁸ “Two Egyptian Discoveries”, al-Helal, vol. 10, (October 1901-July 1902), al-Helal Printing House, Cairo, p. 259.

his discovery's report with plates and maps, so we praise his activity and endeavors and we may publish summary of his report in future issues.'

Chabân who was the only Egyptian name in the ASAE first issue, reported the excavations at Dêir el-Aizâm,²⁹ the report carried the signature of Maspero and Mohamed Chabân, Maspero clarified, in the report's text, who was who in this report:

'The report on these excavations, written in Arabic by Mohamed effendi Chabân, was translated into French by Sobhi effendi Arif. The publication had been prepared by M. Loret, who had taken the necessary photographs before my arrival. I have added a copy of the Coptic inscription written in ink on the jar, and an enumeration of the objects and fragments of Coptic books collected at Dêir el-Aizâm, which are kept at the Museum'.

Another participation took place between Chaban and Quibell in 1902 (vol.3), the rarity of such common reports is vague but it is a fact.

Maspero promoted, in 1907, Chaban's developed abilities: *'Chabân who was a student at our short-lived school of Egyptology, has retained the habit of reading easy texts, and was able to publish in our Annals some of the monuments he had discovered.'*³⁰ Although Chabân was the inspector who accompanied Howard Carter during his work of excavating Tutankhamun collection but he was not allowed to report this great treasure.³¹ Chabân published considerable number of reports in the ASAE (no. 1, 7, 17, 32, 38, 49, 61, 64, 69 App.1)

2.2 AHMED KAMAL (1851-1923)

The ASAE second issue included two Egyptian names: Mohamed Chabân and Ahmed Kamal,³² the latter appeared strongly with 6 reports, probably his French language enabled him to do.

Later criticism pushed Maspero to give comment concerning the quality of Ahmed Kamal's reports, Maspero defended Kamal twice:

1) AGAINST ACCUSE OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIANS:

'Ahmed Bey Kamal's reports, were simple records of operations, enumerate and describe with conscientious accuracy all the sites explored and the

²⁹ In July 1897, the Bedouin Farag Ismail and the Copt Yassa Tadros came to ask M. Loret for permission to carry out excavations, at their own expense, in the Asyut Mountain, among the ruins of *Dêir el-Aizâm*, then in the necropolis of Dronkah. Loret granted them permission and appointed the Rodah Inspector, Mohammed effendi Chabân, to supervise the work. (Mohammed Effendi Chabân, 1900, *Les fouilles de Dêir el-Aizâm*, ASAE I, 109-119)

³⁰ Maspero, G., (1912)229.

³¹ Abdel Rahman, Hend M., (2021).

³² For more information about Ahmed Kamal: Bierbrier, M. L., (2012) 288.

*objects found: one would wish that many of the people who have excavated in Egypt had given such a detailed account of their work. Only one has been printed to date, to which the lack of money has prevented us from attaching plates: the others will soon be included in our 'Annales.... As the objects that have fallen to us will subsequently be described and reproduced in phototypesetting in our 'Catalogue General', the lack of plates in the report is only a temporary inconvenience'.*³³

2) AGAINST CRITICISM OF THE COMITE D'EGYPTOLOGIE

*"A. Bey Kamal supervises as best he can and gives us reports which we publish in our "Annales", which is more than some foreign excavators do. I'm not saying that we couldn't do better...we keep a fairly accurate record of what the excavated sites were like as the work progresses".*³⁴

However, Kamal continued to contribute to the ASAE issues (from 1901 to 1916) except in 1905. (no. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, App.1)

2.3 SOBHI JOSEPH ARIF

His career in the Antiquities Service began, in October 1892, as temporarily employee in the Museum secretarial department; in 1897 he became permanent employee. His work as secretary granted him chance to accompany de Morgan then Loret in their visits to archaeological sites and this acquired him large archaeological experience. Beginning from 1899, he became an inspector in Upper Egypt.³⁵

Sobhi became inspector of the Antiquities Service for the Fayyum in 1901. That's why he worked with Germans excavating there during that time.³⁶

Some of the Egyptian archaeologists were more well known among the foreigners than the Egyptians, Sobhi Aref was that figure among the German Egyptologists, inspite of his short life as archaeologist. Sobhi was known also for his pioneering attempts to protect the archaeological sites effectively.³⁷ Many articles for Arif appeared in the ASAE (no.13, 24, 26, 30 App. 1)

2.4 HAKIM ABOU SEIF (1889-1951)

Egyptian archaeologist joined the Antiquities Service and worked in different archaeological sites as an inspector; Luxor, Tanta, Minia, Saqqara then he was appointed as curator in the Coptic Museum and then Librarian

³³ Ms 4052_folio 78-87, *Maspero Fonds, Institute de France, Paris.*

³⁴ Maspero, *Comite D'Egyptologie* (Séance du Mercredi 15 Mars,1911)

³⁵ Anis Aclimandos, ASAE 7 (1906) 113-114.

³⁶ Georg, M., (2023) 136.

³⁷ Bailey, D. M., (1999) 211–218. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3822437>

of the Egyptian Museum, he retired on 29 Oct. 1946.³⁸ His published reports in the ASAE was before his retirement except for the last one which was published in 1947, Abou Seif used both of English and French in writing his reports. (no. 65, 66, 67, 68, 71 App.1)

2.5 RIZKALLAH NAGUIB MACRAMALLAH (1903-1949)

Was educated at the French School, then graduated from the Egyptian Archaeology Department, Cairo University, in 1928. He had remarkable archaeological excavations.³⁹ Rizkallah, Megaw and Alan Wace excavated (1945-1951) at Ashmunein (Ancient Hermopolis Magna) which resulted in the discovery of the ruins of a temple of Ptolemy III over which the famous basilica was built.⁴⁰ He has fundamental role in founding Alexandria University Museum.⁴¹ His fluent French and his archaeology proficiency allowed him to publish his excavation reports not just in the ASAE (no.78, 89 App.1) but as monographs; both in the IFAO⁴² printing house and later, also in French, in the National printing house of Cairo.⁴³

2.6 HAMADA ABDEL HADI

His post graduate studies were in Paris, then he joined the Antiquities Service in Egypt, serving in various positions and many archaeological sites.⁴⁴ He was an active author in the ASAE after 1938 (no. 87, 95, 99, 110, 115 App.1) although his post graduate education was in France but his published articles in the ASAE was in English language.

2.7 MOHARRAM KAMAL (1908-1966)

He was graduated from Cairo University in 1928 and studied abroad before joining the Antiquities Service as a curator at the Cairo Museum. He later became Chief Inspector in Middle Egypt.⁴⁵ Moharram Kamal criticized the weak financial abilities that was responsible for weak level of Egyptology education in the Egyptian University.⁴⁶ His publications in the ASAE often depended on his excavation work, such as his excavations at Asyut in 1931-

³⁸ Bierbrier, M. L., (2012) 4.

³⁹ For more information: Habachi, Labib., 1957, *Rizkallah Naguib Makramallah (July 1st 1903-November 11th 1949) ASAE 54, pp. 43-46*

⁴⁰ Bruwier, M. C., Gauthier, N., Haggag, M., & Wahid, R. A., (2019) 9.

⁴¹ An article on a web page of the Faculty of Arts, University of Alexandria under the title of (Museum of the Antiquities of the Faculty of Arts) refers to the contributions of Macramallah: <https://arts.p.alexu.edu.eg/index.php/ar/2017-03-30-08-26-41>

⁴² Macramallah, R. N., 1935, *Le Mastaba d'Idout, Imprimerie de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale, Le Caire.*

⁴³ Macramallah, R. 1940, *Un cimetière archaïque de la classe moyenne du peuple à Saqqarah.* Imprimerie Nationale, Boulâq.

⁴⁴ Bierbrier, M. L., (2012) 239.

⁴⁵ Bierbrier, M. L., (2012) 288.

⁴⁶ Abdel Rahman, Hend M., (2021)1-50.

32, which produced his first two contributions to the ASAE in 1934 (no. 80, 83 App. 1). He was an active author in the ASAE, publishing in both English and French (nos., 88, 97, 104, 105, 111 see App.1).

2.8 ZAKI YOUSSEF SAAD (1901-1982)

He was graduated from Cairo University, in 1930, with a diploma in archaeology. His early years of fieldwork were in Nubia where he worked with Walter Emery's mission between 1931-34 as assistant archaeologist to salvage monuments before the 2nd raise of Aswan dam. His work with Emery (1935-1939) resulted in the co-authorship of "*The Tomb of Hor-Aha*" and "*The tomb of Hemaka*". Zaki published for the first time in the ASAE in 1937 (no. 100 App.1) and followed with so many other articles in the same ASAE.⁴⁷ (no. 112, 113 App.1)

2.9 AHMED FAKHRY (1905-1973)

He was graduated, in 1928, from Cairo University, and joined the Antiquities Service in 1929. The Egyptian government sent him to Europe, between March 1930 and February 1932, to study the different museums and to contact European professors such as Blackman, Griffith, Scharff, Grapow and Sethe.⁴⁸ Fakhry worked with Selim Hassan as an Assistant Archaeologist in the third season of Selim Hassan's excavations at Giza Plateau. Fakhry's documentation for seven tombs⁴⁹ led to production of his distinguished monograph in 1935.⁵⁰ These rich experiences acquired Fakhry wide knowledge that he utilized in producing large contributions in the ASAE. Fakhry can be considered the Egyptian author of the largest collection of articles in the ASAE. (nos. 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 91, 93, 94, 106, 114 App. 1)

Many other Egyptian names were gifted by learning Egyptology abroad, so it was easier for them to write and publish in the ASAE before 1938 such as:

Selim Hassan (1886-1961) who published in the ASAE (no. 70, 98, 107, 116 App.1)

Mahmud Hamza (1890-1976) who published in the ASAE (no. 74, 101, 102, 109 App.1)

⁴⁷ Köhler, E. Christiana., (2007) 107- 114 ; doi : <https://doi.org/10.3406/arnil.2007.934>

⁴⁸ Tolba, M. I., (2023) 277- 307.

⁴⁹ Located about 400 meters to the east of the Great Pyramid of Khufu. Fakhry documented the tombs of Ankhwedjes, Tua, Khnumhotep, Nefert, Merykhufu, Kaneneb, and an unknown person. (Tolba, Tolba, M. I., 2023, 277-307).

⁵⁰ Tolba, M. I., (2023) 277- 307.

Sami Gabra (1892-1979) who published in the ASAE (no. 72, 75, 76 App.1)⁵¹

EGYPTIAN AUTHORS OF ONE & TWO REPORTS

There were authors for just one or two reports in the ASAE such as Ragheb Ibrahim (no.79 App. 1) and Fouad Boghdady (no.77 App.1).

Some of those authors played important role in taking the public Egyptian readers to the Egyptology world, each one of them in his own way. Girgis Eff. Elias who published in the ASAE one report (no. 60 App.1) used to publish his articles in al-Ahram daily newspaper to clarify many topics related to Egyptology in general and Ancient Egypt's inscriptions in particular. Anis Aclimandos published in the ASAE a tribute to Sobhi Aref but his distinguished Arabic publication was the translation of Loret's lecture that was about Amenophis II⁵², (Fig.7) Anis perfected picking the most suitable & attractive words to the public Egyptians' perception in 1898. Anis was administrative employee and not an inspector of the Antiquities Service.⁵³ The translation of Loret's lecture was of strong indication for the foreign Egyptologists' desire to communicate and convey their knowledge to the Egyptian public.

Antone Zikri⁵⁴ managed the Library of the Egyptian Museum of Cairo (EMC) from 1926-1944. He was satisfied with his work and occupied it until his retirement. His fluent French language enabled him to translate from French to Arabic a brief catalogue of the EMC.⁵⁵ Zikri did not only compose certain general Egyptological books in Arabic but also contributed with limited articles to the ASAE (no.73, 90 App.1).

⁵¹ These names will be tackled in the future Part II of this study.

⁵² Loret published the following French publications about Amenophis II: *Le Tombeau d'Aménophis II et la Cachette royale de Biban-el-Molouk* ». *Bulletin de l'Institut égyptien*, série 3, n° 9. Le Caire, 1899, 98-112 ; *Les Tombeaux de Thoutmès III et Aménophis II et la Cachette Royale de Biban-el-Molouk* par Victor Loret, directeur général du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte [réimprimé en tirage à part]. Le Caire : Imprimerie nationale, 1899, 24 p. et 15 pl.

⁵³ Hagen & Ryholt., (2016)289.

⁵⁴ For more information: Abou-Ghazi, D., 1988, *The Library of Egyptian Museum*, Cairo, General Organization for Governmental Printing Offices, 18-19.

⁵⁵ 0075-035516 Egyptian National Archive (Dar al-Wathaeq), Cairo.

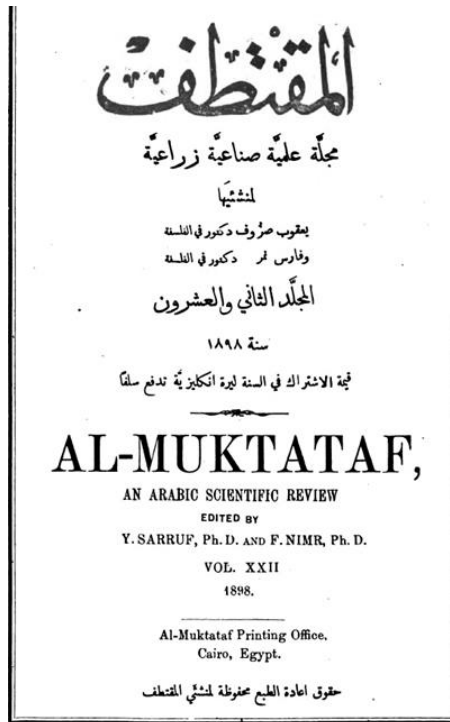


Fig.7: The first paragraph of Loret's lecture at the "L'Institut de L'Egypte". It was translated into Arabic by Anis Aclimandos, V. Loret, The tomb of Amenophis II and the Royal Cachet, (*Al-Moqtataf*, vol. 22, 1898).

DISCUSSION

Tracing Egyptian publications in the ASAE (Appendix 1) shows that their contributions were low from 1900 to 1938, with few exceptions. Although Maspero supported Egyptian employees in his annual reports,⁵⁶ their contributions to the ASAE remained small. Other Arabic and non-Arabic

⁵⁶ Maspero, G. (1912).

publications by these Egyptian employees suggest that the issue might have been the publication criteria of the ASAE.

Maspero did not favor teamwork in publishing joint reports in the ASAE. When such reports did occur, like the first report by Chaban in 1900, Maspero clearly defined each partner's role.

However, when the following record (table.1) for the names of the Antiquities Service Egyptian employees is compared with the names of the Egyptian contributors to the ASAE (App. 1), we can find out that Not all Egyptian employees of the Antiquities Service published in the ASAE.

Table 1: Egyptian staff of the Antiquities Service (1908) & (1929) & (1932) & (1940) & (1945)

	Name	Job	Published in the ASAE
Egyptian Inspectors at the Antiquities Service (1908)⁵⁷			
1	Ahmed Kamal	Assistant curator	√
2	Mahmoud Mohmed	Inspector	
3	Hassan Hosni	Inspector	√
4	Mohamed Chaban	Inspector	√
5	Tewfik Boulos	Inspector	√
6	Antoun Yousef	Inspector	
7	Hassan Hosni Chabsoli	Inspector	
8	Guirguis Elias	Inspector	√
9	Youssef El Saidi	Inspector	
10	Mohamed Ahmed Doheir	Inspector	
11	Mahmoud Rouchdi	Inspector	√
12	Francis Abdel Malik	Inspector	
Egyptian Inspectors at the Antiquities Service (1929)⁵⁸			
13	Mahmud Hamza	Ass. Curator	√
14	Sami Gabra	Ass. Curator	√
15	Tewfik Boulos	Inspector	√
16	Antoun Youssef Zekri	Library Curator	√
17	Antoun Youssef	Inspector	
18	Mahmoud Rochdi	Inspector	
19	Hakim Abu Seif	Inspector	√
20	Abadir Meshriqi	Inspector	

⁵⁷ Hagen & Ryholt, T., (2016) 288-289.h

⁵⁸ File of *Youssef Mossawar*, Cupboard 352, rack 2, portfolio 3266, file no. 41585, National Archives (Dar Al-Mahfouzat).

21	Ibrahim Mohamed Habib	Inspector	
22	Metyas Fam Khalil	Inspector	
23	Sadek Mohamed al-Khanany	Inspector	
24	Abbas Bayoumi Mohamed	Inspector	
Additional Egyptian Inspectors at the Antiquities Service (1932)⁵⁹			
25	Fouad Boghdady	Inspector	√
26	Edward Boulos Ghazouly	Inspector	
27	Ragheb Ibrahim Anas	Inspector	
28	Naguib Farag	Inspector	
Additional Egyptian names of the Antiquities Service staff (1940)⁶⁰			
29	Ahmed Fakhry	EMC curator	√
30	Victor Antoun Gerges	EMC curator	
31	Ahmed Badawy	EMC curator	√
Additional Egyptian names of the Antiquities Service staff (1945)⁶¹			
32	Moharram Kamal	Chef Inspector	√
33	Zaki Youssef Saad	Chef Inspector	√
34	Mauris Rofaeel	Chef Inspector	

The 1908 record lists six Egyptian inspectors who did not publish any reports. However, it does not include A. Naguib and Sobhi Josef Arif, who got published in the ASAE.

The 1929 record lists also names of Egyptian inspectors and curators who did not publish in the ASAE, librarians such as Antoun Yousef Zikri did not only publish in the ASAE but also authored and translated in the field of archaeology. Except for Tawfiq Bolous, the Egyptian contributors were mostly sent abroad in academic mission.⁶²

The 1932 record added more 4 inspectors one of them, Fouad Boghdady, published in the ASAE.

The 1937 volume (App. 1) witnessed the highest Egyptian contribution, with 10 out of 23 reports by Egyptian employees. Most Egyptian contributors to the 1937 volume had studied abroad, a key factor in their participation. The

⁵⁹ File of Piere Lacau, Cupboard 361, rack 3, portfolio3491, file no. 43006, National Archives (*Dar Al-Mahfouzat*), Cairo.

⁶⁰ File of Mahmoud Hamza, store-room no. 42, rack87, portfolio752, file no.203, National Archives (*Dar Al-Mahfouzat*), Cairo.

⁶¹ File of Mahmoud Hamza, store-room no. 42, rack87, portfolio752, file no.203, National Archives (*Dar Al-Mahfouzat*), Cairo.

⁶² Abdel Moatamed Mohamed, Islam (2021), p.101

new director, Étienne Drioton,⁶³ likely had a different policy towards Egyptian contributions.

The 1938 volume⁶⁴ marked a new era with more variable departments in the ASAE, thanks to Étienne Drioton. He described the 1938 issue as a true "Revue," including book reviews and other aspects of Egyptology, not just excavation reports. Authors included not only Antiquities Service employees but also other researchers.

Egyptian archaeology has been historically dominated by the use of three languages: English, French and German. Any scholar who wishes to make a serious career in the field must develop at least a reading knowledge of these three languages, the more difficult was the writing in foreign language.⁶⁵

This language barrier was a challenge for Egyptian archaeologists who did not study abroad or were not from high social positions.

Sobhi Arif, in addition to his own published reports in the ASAE, helped Chaban write his first report in French for the ASAE's first issue. Other Egyptian employees used their language skills to connect Egyptology with modern Egyptians.

Until 1937, the ASAE mainly required excavation reports. It was difficult for Egyptian excavators to produce these reports due to the need for both foreign language skills and archaeological documentation. Many foreign archaeologists also struggled with archaeological documentation.⁶⁶

The Egyptian administration aimed to train Egyptian archaeologists in fieldwork, but practical training opportunities were rare.⁶⁷

Learning foreign languages and studying them was a critical issue in Egypt. Egyptology education at Egyptian universities was planned to be in foreign languages, but this did not always occur.⁶⁸

CONCLUSION

The ASAE was considered by the Egyptian government to be the annual report of Egyptian antiquities and monuments. It was published regularly each year, except during World War I when a lack of materials halted

⁶³ The director of the Antiquities Service in Egypt from 1936 to 1952.

⁶⁴ *ASAE Vol. 38* (1938).

⁶⁵ Hansen, Nicole (2008)

⁶⁶ I am so grateful to Prof. S. Quirke who paid my attention to Gavin Lucas (2001) *Critical Approaches to Fieldwork*, which gives clear assessment of the wider history of excavation methods.

⁶⁷ Abdel Rahman, Hend. M. (2023)

⁶⁸ Abdel Rahman, Hend. M. (2022)

printing. Publishing in the ASAE was an important goal for archaeologists, especially those working for the Antiquities Service.

The relatively small contribution of Egyptians to the ASAE from 1900 to 1938 can be explained by the challenges they faced. These included a lack of training opportunities and foreign language skills.

The decision of publishing certain report was not always taken by the Antiquities Service. For example, in 1913, Ahmed Kamal requested the Prime Minister of Egypt to publish his report in the ASAE, indicating that the decision to publish was not always made by the Antiquities Service.

Egyptian contributions increased when those who had studied abroad produced high-quality reports in foreign languages suitable for the ASAE. Maspero stated in the first volume that the ASAE would focus on excavation reports rather than analysis or discussion of archaeological issues. However, in 1938, Drioton expanded the scope of the journal to include more varied contributions.

The first issue of the ASAE in 1900 had only one report by an Egyptian, making up less than 5% of the content. The highest Egyptian contribution occurred in 1937, coinciding with Drioton becoming the new director of the Antiquities Service. By 1938, Egyptians authored 14 out of 53 papers, making up 26.4% of the content.

There were only two joint papers between Egyptian and non-Egyptian archaeologists: one by Chaban and Maspero in 1900 and another by Chaban and Quibell in 1902. Outside the ASAE, there was more collaboration between Egyptian and foreign archaeologists.

Translated archaeological reports allowed the Egyptian public to connect with their heritage by reading reports originally written in foreign languages. Drioton's changes in 1938 expanded the types of contributions to the ASAE, doubling the size of the issues and increasing Egyptian participation. Despite the initial challenges, early Egyptian archaeologists left their mark on the ASAE from 1900 to 1938.

Appendix 1: List of Reports authored by the Egyptian archaeologists to be published in ASAE from 1900-1936

	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
Vol 1 (1900)								23	1
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/AnnalesDuServiceDesAntiquitsDeLegyptevolume1									
1	1900	Mohammed Effendi Chabân	Gaston Maspero	Les fouilles Deir el-Aizâm	Vol 1		109-119		
Vol 2 (1901)								34	7
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice02egyptuoft									
2	1901	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Fouilles à Deir-el-Barsheh (mars-avril 1900)	Vol 2		14-43		
3	1901	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Description générale des ruines de Hibé, de son temple et de sa nécropole	Vol 2		84-91		
4	1901	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Une nouvelle table d'offrandes de Sêti Ier	Vol 2		95-96		
5	1901	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Rapport sur une statue recueillie à Kom el-Shataîn dans le Gharbieh	Vol 2		126-128		
6	1901	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Note sur un fragment de naos	Vol 2		129-130		

7	1901	Mohammed Effendi Chabân		Un tombeau de la XIXe dynastie à El-Khawaled	Vol 2		137-140		
	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
8	1901	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Rapport sur les fouilles exécutées à Deir-el-Barshé, en janvier, février, mars 1901	Vol 2		206-222		
Vol 3 (1902)								42	10
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice03egyptuoft/									
9	1902	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Tel Far'on (Bouto)	Vol 3		7-14		
10	1902	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Exploration dans la province de Siout	Vol 3		32-37		
11	1902	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Rapport sur la nécropole d'Arabe-el-Borg	Vol 3		80-84		
12	1902	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Sur un monument d'Amasis qui se trouve à Boulaq	Vol 3		92-93		
13	1902	Sobhi Joseph Arif		Rapport sur une tombe récemment découverte au Fayoum	Vol 3		191-192		
14	1902	Ahmed Effendi Naguib		Sur un fragment de statue de Sési II trouvé à Atfih	Vol 3		213-214		

15	1902	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Le pylône de Qous	Vol 3		215-235		
16	1902	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Stèle d'Acoris, deuxième roi de la XXIXe dynastie	Vol 3		243-244		
	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
17	1902	Mohammed Effendi Chabân	James Edward Quibell	Sur une nécropole de la VIe dynastie, à Koçeir el-Amarna. • I, Rapport de Mohammed effendi Chabân.	Vol 3		250-258		
18	1902	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Fouilles à Deir-el-Barché exécutées dans les six premiers mois de l'année par M. Antonini de Mallawi	Vol 3		276-282		
Vol 4 (1903)								36	5
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice04egyptuoft									
19	1903	Ahmed Effendi Naguib		Rapport sur une statue de tigresse ou de lionne trouvée à Oussim	Vol 4		83-84		
20	1903	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Fouilles à Gebel-el-Teyr	Vol 4		85-90		

21	1903	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Quelques fragments provenant d'Ouassim	Vol 4		91-94		
22	1903	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Un tombeau à Zeitoun	Vol 4		95-96		
23	1903	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Fouilles à Tehneh	Vol 4		232-241		
	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
Vol 5 (1904)								26	2
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice05egyptuoft									
24	1904	Sobhi Joseph Arif		Rapport sur deux ans passés à l'inspection de Fayoum et de Benisouef	Vol 5		44-53		
25	1904	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Fragments de monuments provenant du Delta	Vol 5		193-200		
Vol 6 (1905)								21	1
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice05egyptuoft									
26	1905	Sobhi Joseph Arif		Rapport sur deux ans passés au district Minieh-Assiout	Vol 6		168-175		
Vol 7 (1906)								39	4
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice07egyptuoft									

27	1906	Tewfik Boulos		Report on Excavation at Nag el-Kelebat	Vol 7		1-3		
28	1906	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Sébennytos et son temple	Vol 7		87-94		
29	1906	Ahmed Effendi Naguib		Une conduite d'eau à Kom el-Nakhla	Vol 7		95-96		
30	1906	Sobhi Joseph Arif		Découverte d'une tombe chrétienne près de Samallout	Vol 7		111-113		
	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
Vol 8 (1907)								35	2
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice08egyptuoft									
31	1907	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Rapport sur une inspection faite à Tell el-Waqa	Vol 8		1-2		
32	1907	Mohammed Effendi Chabân		Fouilles à Achmounêin	Vol 8		211-223		
Vol 9 (1908)								45	5
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice09egyptuoft									
33	1908	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Fouilles à Gamhoud	Vol 9		8-30		

34	1908	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Notes prises au cours des inspections	Vol 9		84-91		
35	1908	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Fouilles à Atfih	Vol 9		113-117		
36	1908	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Borollos	Vol 9		141-147		
37	1908	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Notes prises au cours des inspections	Vol 9		191-192		
	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
Vol 10 (1910)								39	6
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice10egyptuoft									
38	1910	Mohammed Effendi Chabân		Monuments recueillis pendant mes inspections	Vol 10		28-30		
39	1910	Tewfik Boulos		A Report on some Antiquities Found in the Inspectorate of Minieh	Vol 10		114-115		
40	1910	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Rapport sur les fouilles du comte de Galarza	Vol 10		116-121		

41	1910	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Rapport sur les fouilles faites dans la montagne de Sheïkh Saïd	Vol 10		145-154		
42	1910	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Un monument nouveau du pharaon Khatouï			185-186		
43	1910	Tewfik Boulos		Report on some Excavations at Tuna			285-286		
	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
Vol 11 (1911)								28	4
Link of the volume: https://archive.org/details/annalesduservice1112egyp									
44	1911	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Rapport sur les fouilles exécutées dans la zone comprise entre Déïrout, au nord, et Déir-el-Ganadlah, au sud	Vol 11		3-39		
45	1911	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Note additionnelle	Vol 11		43		

46	1911	Mahmoud effendi Roushdy		The Treading of Sown Seed by Swine	Vol 11		162-160		
47	1911	Mahmoud effendi Roushdy		Some notes on the hedgehog	Vol 11		281-282		
Vol 12 (1912)								21	6
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice12egyptuoft									
48	1912	Hasan Effendi Hosny		Rapport sur une fouille exécutée dans le désert Arabique, à l'est d'Atfih	Vol 12		51-56		
	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
49	1912	Mohammed Effendi Chabân		Fouilles exécutées près d'El-Kantara	Vol 12		69-75		
50	1912	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Rapport sur les fouilles exécutées dans la zone comprise entre Déîrout au nord et Déîr-el-Ganadlah, au sud (suite)	Vol 12		97-127		
51	1912	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Fouilles à Dara et à Qoçéir el-Amarna	Vol 12		128-142		

52	1912	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Le pain de nebaq des anciens Égyptiens	Vol 12		240-244		
53	1912	Ahmed Bey Kamal		La nouvelle loi sur les antiquités de l'Égypte et ses annexes			245-280		
Vol 13 (1914)								26	3
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice13egyptuoft									
54	1914	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Rapport sur les fouilles de Saïd Bey Khachaba au Dêir-el-Gabraouï	Vol 13		161-178		
	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
Vol 14 (1914)								5	1
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice14egyptuoft									
55	1914	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Rapport sur les fouilles exécutées dans la zone comprise entre Dêirout au nord et Dêir-el-Ganadlah, au sud (suite)	Vol 14		45-87		
Vol 15 (1915)								17	2
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice15egyptuoft									

56	1915	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Rapport sur les fouilles exécutées dans la zone comprise entre Déîrout, au nord, et Déîr-el-Ganadlah, au sud (suite)	Vol 15		177-206		
57	1915	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Le tombeau nouveau de Méîr	Vol 15		209-258		
Vol 16 (1916)								35	2
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice16egyptuoft									
58	1916	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Fouilles à Deir Dronka et à Assiout (1913-1914)	Vol 16		65-114		
59	1916	Ahmed Bey Kamal		Quelques jours de fouilles à Dimeh es-Sebaâ	Vol 16		183-186		
	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
Vol 17 (1917)								43	2
Link of the volume: https://archive.org/details/annalesduservice1718egyp									
60	1917	Girgis Effendi Elias		Inspection de l'oasis de Dakhleh	Vol 17		141-143		
61	1917	Mohamed Effendi Chaban		Le puits du général Ankh-uah-ab-rê-si-nit à Saqqarah	Vol 17		177-182		

Vol 18 (1919)								34	1
Link of the volume: https://archive.org/details/annalesduservice1718egyp									
62		Mohammed Effendi Chaban		Rapport sur la découverte de la tombe d'un Mnévis de Ramsès II	Vol 18		193-195		
Vol 19 (1920)								22	2
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice19egyptuoft									
63	1920	Tewfik Boulos		Digging at Zawiet Abu Mossalam	Vol 19		145-148		
64	1920	Mohammed Effendi Chaban.		Fouilles dans la nécropole de Saqqarah	Vol 19		208-215		
	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
Vol 21 (1921)								24	1
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice21egyptuoft									
65	1921	Hakim Effendi Abou Seif		Une petite trouvaille à Karnak de modèles de sculpture	Vol 21		214-221		
Vol 22 (1922)								28	-
Link of the volume: http://www.archive.org/details/annalesduservice22egyptuoft									
Vol 23 (1923)								20	-

Link of the volume: http://archive.org/details/ASAE-23-1923									
Vol 24 (1924)								26	3
Link of the volume: http://archive.org/details/ASAE-24-2-1924									
66	1924	Hakim Effendi Abou-Seif		Two Granite Sarcophagi from Samannûd (Lower Egypt)	Vol 24	Fasc 2-3	91 - 96		
67	1924	Hakim Effendi Abou-Seif		Report on the Inspectorate of Tanta from September 1923 to January 1925	Vol 24	Fasc 2-3	146 - 150		
Vol 25 (1925)								24	-
Link of the volume: Fasc. 1: http://archive.org/details/ASAE-25-1-1925									
Link of the volume: Fasc. 2: http://archive.org/details/ASAE-25-2-1925									
Link of the volume: Fasc. 3: http://archive.org/details/ASAE-25-3-1925									
	Publication Year	Author	Second author	Title	citation of the volume	Ed.	Pages	Total number of researches	Number of Egyptian researches
Vol 26 (1926)								29	2
Link of the volume: Fasc. 1: http://archive.org/details/ASAE-26-1-1926									
Link of the volume: Fasc. 2: http://archive.org/details/ASAE-26-2-1926									
68	1926	Hakim Effendi Abou-Seif		Rapport sur les fouilles faites à Tehneh en janvier et février 1926	Vol 26	Fasc 1	32 - 38		

69	1926	Mohamed Effendi Chabân		Rapport sur une mission à l'obélisque d'Abguig (Fayoum)	Vol 26	Fasc 2	105 - 108		
Vol 27 (1927)								21	-
Link of the volume: http://archive.org/details/ASAE-27-1927									
Vol 28 (1928)								21	2
Link of the volume: http://archive.org/details/ASAE-28-1928									
70	1928	Selim Hassan		Inscription sur un socle de statuette	Vol 28		1 - 6		
71	1928	Hakim Effendi Abou-Seif		Rapport sur deux sarcophages découverts à Touna el-Gebel	Vol 28		61 - 65		
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73	1929	Atoine Zikri		Un fragment copte inédit sur le patriarche Pierre d'Alexandrie	Vol 29		71 - 75		
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Vol 30 (1930)								17	2
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74	1930	Mahmud Hamza		Excavations of the Department of Antiquities at Qantîr (Faquûs)	Vol 30		31 – 68		

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75	1930	Sami Gabra		Fouilles du Service des Antiquités à Deir Tassa	Vol 30		147 - 158		
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Vol 32 (1932) Link of the volume: http://archive.org/details/ASAE-32-1932								18	2
76	1932	Sami Gabra		Rapport préliminaire sur les fouilles de l'Université égyptienne à Touna (Hermopolis ouest)	Vol 32		56 - 77		
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79	1933	Ragheb Ibrahim Eff		Rapport sur un mastaba découvert à Edfou en 1932-1933	Vol 33		131 –134		
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83	1934	Moharram Kamal		Un nouveau sarcophage du Moyen Empire provenant de la nécropole d'Assiout	Vol 34		125 - 126		
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85	1935	Ahmed Fakhry		Blocs décorés provenant du temple de Louxor. Bas-reliefs d'Akhenaton	Vol 35		35 - 51		
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