



**Journal of Association of Arab Universities
for Tourism and Hospitality (JAAUTH)**

journal homepage: <http://jaauth.journals.ekb.eg/>



Egypt hosting Archeologists: The Second International Congress of Archeology in Egypt 1909

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ARTICLE INFO

Abstract

Keywords:

Archeology;
Egyptology;
Congress; Khedive
Abbas Helmi II;
Maspero.

(JAAUTH)

**Vol.23 , No.1 ,
(2022),
pp.1 - 15**

Egyptology witnessed great interest from Europeans during the 19th and 20th centuries, they tried by all means to study all the aspects of ancient Egyptian monuments, and civilization, in this issue they choose Cairo as the place of the second international congress of archeology in 1909, actually, this choice is considered a high departure concerning the general interest in Egypt, there were many papers introduced in the conference. It should be taken into consideration that no Egyptian presented scientific papers during the congress, despite its organization in Egypt. However, after the end of the congress, the state began to establish schools to teach Egyptology and create a generation of Egyptian Egyptologists. The article discusses the details of the conference and its importance for the history of Egyptology for the first time, through the original unpublished documents and a collection of Arab and foreign sources. The aim of this article is to show the impact of this well-managed organization in the history of Egyptology.

Introduction

Egypt witnessed a great interest in studying Egyptology in the modern era. Muhammad Ali's first attempt to build a museum was important because it put restraints upon the peasants and the Europeans too¹. Mohammed Ali's successors encouraged these excavations as well. Although Egypt decided to regulate the visits of the Europeans in an 1857 decree, this decree did not prevent their presence in Egypt².

Khedive Ismail issued a series of laws on 21 April 1863 addressed to the inspectors of antiquities³. Also, it was stipulated that any antiquities chanced upon by the Egyptians should automatically become the property of the Antiquities Service.

The era of Khedive Abbas Helmy II was marked by a great renaissance in Egyptology as it witnessed the opening of many museums, which reflects his keenness to preserve the Egyptian heritage. Abbas Helmy II is the son of Khedive Tawfiq and grandson of Muhammad Ali, founder of modern Egypt. He is the last Khedive in Egypt and the British deposed him during World War I, December 18, 1914⁴. Abbas Helmy II tried to pursue a

reform policy, get closer to the Egyptians, and resist the British occupation. The British took advantage of the signs of the outbreak of World War I when he was outside Egypt, so they removed him from power and asked him not to return and installed his uncle Hussein Kamel as Sultan of Egypt instead of being Khedive. They imposed protection on Egypt officially, and there is a bridge in Cairo in his name, which is the Abbas Bridge, which connects Manial Al-Rawda Island and Giza. He had an important role in establishing the Egyptian University in December 1908⁵.

Concerning his role in establishing the Egyptian museums, all museum officials in Egypt and those studying Egyptian antiquities in its various historical eras⁶, "Ancient Egyptian - Greco-Roman⁷ - Islamic⁸ - Modern-Era owe all the credit to Khedive Abbas Helmy II⁹ in establishing and opening major Egyptian museums during his reign. He was a ruler of high culture, knowledge, and love for the Egyptian people that he was born and raised among them¹⁰. Establishing this large number of museums aimed to preserve Egypt's antiquities and heritage that indicate its greatness and protect it from thefts that were widespread from foreigners and others to transfer them to their museums abroad. Therefore, he was known as "*Abu al-Mut-hafiyin*"¹¹ or "Father of the Museum Officials".



Fig.I, Khedive Abbas Helmi II

After, <http://egyptian1.com/archives/6960>

The first of these museums that he founded in Egypt included the Greco-Roman Museum in Alexandria on October 17, 1892 AD, followed by the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir in November 1902 AD, the Islamic Museum in 1903 AD, and the Coptic Museum in Misr al-Kadima in 1910 AD¹² respectively. Therefore, the Egyptian archaeologists consider him (The Real Father of the Egyptian Museum Officials).

The French scholar Maspero was the most prominent Egyptologist in the era of Khedive Abbas Helmy II. He came to Egypt on January 5, 1881 and assumed the position of Director of the Egyptian Antiquities Authority¹³ and Secretary of the Egyptian Museum of Antiquities in Bulaq at the age of thirty-four¹⁴. Maspero established the French Institute of Archeology in Cairo and was the first director of this institute, which was not limited to Pharaonic antiquities, but extended to study all Egyptian antiquities, whether Islamic or Coptic¹⁵.



Fig.II, Maspero

After, <https://m.akhbarelyom.com/news/newdetails>

Maspero exerted great efforts in confronting the thefts taking place in ancient Egyptian antiquities, and with the help of the Egyptian Egyptologist Ahmed Kamal Bey¹⁶, he transferred hundreds of the looted mummies and antiquities to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. Also, he was able to enact a new law that was issued in 1912 stipulating that individuals are not allowed to excavate. It restricted the works of excavation only to the scientific missions after the official approval of their project. Hence, the excavators had no right to get half of what they found, but they only got the pieces that have a replica in the Cairo Museum. It also stipulated that the excavator could get an exit visa from Egypt in case of leaving the archaeological site satisfactorily¹⁷.

There is no doubt that Khedive Abbas Helmy II's interest in antiquities, in addition to the presence of the Egyptologist Maspero, had the greatest impact in bringing Egypt and its antiquities to the focus of the outside world, and thus choosing it to be the headquarter of the Second Conference on Antiquities in Cairo.

The first conference was held in Athens in 1905. It should be noted that the German, Austrian, English, French, and American archaeological "schools" in Athens helped the University of Athens and the Greek government to host the event¹⁸. The first congress took place in Athens from 7th to 13th April 1905, more than 850 scholars from 19 countries attended. The congress was organized by the Greek archeological service, the Archeological Society of Athens, and the university of Athens in collaboration with the foreign archeological schools in Greece¹⁹.

Among the seven sections of this congress, there was one on the works, excavations, and museums, and another on the teaching of Archeology. Worth mentioning here that neither the second congress of Archeology in Cairo 1909, nor the third congress in Rome 1912 ran a section related to museums or the teaching of archeology.

Preparations for the Second Congress of Archaeology in Cairo

The Second Congress of Archaeology was held at the Opera House in Cairo, which Khedive Ismail ordered to establish on May 9, 1869²⁰, to be the first opera house in Africa and the Middle East.

By holding the Second International Congress of Classical Archaeology in Cairo 1909, Europeans emphasized the significance of Egypt in the Western classics. Egypt symbolically occupied the place of honor between Greece and Rome as the land of classics. The third congress was held in Rome in 1911, but it seems that the proceedings of the Cairo congress confirmed that the Egyptians had no knowledge of the Western Greco-Roman classics at the first conference²¹.

Maspero chaired the Executive Committee, which planned the Cairo Conference. This committee included Pierre Lacau of the Department of Antiquities of Egypt, the IFAO director Emile Chassiant; Borchardt the director of the new German Archaeological Institute; Evaristo Breccia of the Greco-Roman Museum. A British official, three French, a German, and an Italian provided help to some officials from the Municipality of Alexandria and the Archaeological Society in Alexandria. The schedule consisted of spending three days of presenting papers and making tours in Alexandria and spending six days in Cairo, then four days of tourism in Luxor²².

The Egyptian government promised to provide 1,000 to 2,000 subsidies. They offered discounts on signage and hotels, and the pre-classical antiquities department made a bow of respect²³.

Worth mentioning that the Egyptian government has made great efforts to make the conference appropriate to Egypt's archaeological status, despite the great efforts made, no Egyptian was mentioned among the organizing body of the conference, or during the preparations. Only the first officer was Egyptologist Maspero.

Examining the unpublished documents related to the event, we find that there were a large number of correspondences sent from Maspero to Khedive Abbas Helmy II, which contained details of the required preparations and the specified budget, in addition to the details of the guests' accommodation²⁴.

That is, all of Maspero's steps were supported by the directives of Khedive Abbas Helmy II, actually, this is a reflection of Khedive Abbas Helmy II's interest in Egyptian antiquities and the need to highlight Egypt as an important archaeological destination.

Preliminary sessions were held in Alexandria on 7 and 8 April. Here the papers were specific to the Alexandrine art²⁵. The official inauguration of the congress took place on April 10 at the Cairo Opera House.

Inauguration of the Congress

On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, April 10, 1909, khedive Abbas Helmi II attended to the Khedivial Opera House, accompanied by the senior statesmen to inaugurate the Second International Congress of Archeology in Cairo. They were received by Their Excellencies the superintendents and Maspero, Director General of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities²⁶.

The Khedive greeted the attendees and delivered the following speech²⁷:

“Gentlemen, I feel great pleasure to see you gathered in the City of Cairo, which today is a point of contact between the people of the East and the nations of the West, and my country is honored to welcome you as honored guests. So, in her name and mine, I welcome you coming. The orientalists were so interested in the beauty of the Nile Valley, which witnessed a civilization that dates back to the most ancient of times. They were always confident that they would find with me and my colleagues the necessary assistance in pursuit of achieving their works and revealing the luxurious monuments that the Pharaohs left to us. However, the scholars of Greek and Roman antiquities are still away from us, so I aspired to invite them to come and visit Egypt to show them its Greek and Roman antiquities that are no

less important in terms of research and reconnaissance. Such antiquities preserved the eastern heritage. It should be taken into consideration that the countries that preserved for us the news of humanity in the days of its first inception have also fully preserved what was written by the ancient people of knowledge. The researchers, since thirty years ago, unveiled great treasures of the greatest Greek authors, that many believed that they faded into oblivion. This fruitful first attempt gives us hope that the outcome will be marvelous in the future. Here I thank you, gentlemen, because you understood my idea well, which make you take the initiative to accept my invitation. I also extend all my thanks and appreciation to the governments and scientific academies that have kindly sent you for participation in this event, as well as the Antiquities Committee of Athens, which had the first idea of holding such an event. Hence, I announce the inauguration of the second international congress of archeology in Cairo”²⁸.

The sermon for the opening of the second conference of archeology centered on the importance of Egyptian antiquities and the desire to reveal the secrets of the ancient Egyptian civilization and to exert efforts in excavations, as well as studies. All of that reflection of the Khedive’s policy towards promoting Egypt’s Monuments and treasures.

The speech of Khedive Abbas Helmy II reflects the state's interest in Egyptian antiquities and the desire to occupy its appropriate position internationally.

Attendance at the Second International Congress for Archaeology

Attendance at the Second International Congress of Archaeology held in Egypt in April of this year far exceeded its attendance at Athens four years earlier as the registered number of participants amounted to 860, of which the Germans and Austrians constituted the second largest body. In addition, Russia, Greece, Italy, and other European countries were well represented. However, the attendance from England and the United States was very limited and only three papers were presented in English²⁹. Only one Egyptian, Attia Wehba, presented a paper for the conference, who presented a national interpretation of Coptic art, emphasizing the depth of its roots in Pharaonic art, not Byzantine³⁰. Among the 906 who registered to attend the conference, there were only 21 Egyptians, including Ali Bahgat from the Museum of Arab Art. And five specialists in Egyptology, including Ahmed Kamal, Muhammad Shaaban, and the Armenian Nubar, as well as three of the Copts, Attia Wahba, Claudis Labib and Morcos Hanna. The New Egyptian University hosted some sessions and its director, Prince Ahmed Fouad (later King) presided over the closing ceremony³¹.

M. Maspero, director of the Service des antiquities of Egypt, and chairman of the local committee presided. The address of welcome was made by the khedive. This was followed by greetings to the congress convened by M. Cavvadias, of Athens, on behalf of the Permanent Committee of the International Archaeological Congress; Signor Breccia, director of the Graeco-Roman Museum in Alexandria, representing the Italian government; Professor Crusius, of Munich, speaking for the Bavarian Academy; and M. Babelon, representing the French Institute. Finally, Mr. Arthur H. Smith, of the British Museum, discharged the difficult task of speaking for the universities of the world³².

Actually, the Congress gave special attention to the relations of Greece and Rome with Egypt as the idea itself first appeared in Athens.

The meetings for the presentation of papers were held on three successive mornings, April 12, 13, and 14, the Congress convening in six sessions. Sessions I, II, IV, and V met in the Savoy Hotel, where the business office of the Congress was situated, sessions III and VI in another part of the city at the newly founded Egyptian University³³.

Table I: the sessions of the second congress of archaeologists in Cairo 1909

Number of the session	Presidents ³⁴	Title of the session ³⁵
Session one	M. Leite de Vasconcellos, P. Wolter	Prehistoric Archaeology
Session Two	P. Cavvadias, E. Reisch	Classical Archeology
Session Three	L. Mitteis, M. Vitelli	papyrology
Session Four	Monseigneur Duchesne, A. H. Smith	Religious Archaeology
Session Five	Theodore Ouspensky, G. Lambros	Byzantine Archaeology
Session Six	E. Babelon, Prince Soutz	Numismatics and Geography,

Source: The Author.

From the above table, it appeared clearly that the congress was distinguished as it had sessions from different sectors and periods, so it was considered a turning point in archaeology and Egyptology.

The below table represent the papers and presenters of the sessions

Table II: the papers presented in the second congress of Archeologists in Cairo 1909.

The presenter ³⁶	The title of the paper ³⁷
Thiersch(Fribourg-en-Brigau)	<i>Die Ausgrabungen von Tell el Mutesellim (Megiddo)</i>
A.J. Reinach	<i>Les rapports de la crête et de l'Égypte, a propos des sarcophages de Hagia Triada</i>
Dr.Apostolides	<i>Origines égéennes de la civilisation de l'ancien empire Egyptien</i>
Cavvadias	<i>Civilization mycenienne a cephalonie</i>
Hamilton Smith	<i>The columns of the façade of the treasury of Athens at Mycenae</i>
V. Stais	<i>Sur un instrument musical du tombeau de Menidi</i>
Steindorlf (Leipzig)	<i>Ausgrabungen der Sieglin Expedition bei der chefren-Pyramide</i>
Schreiber (Leipzig)	<i>Character und Tendensen der alxandinischen kunst</i>

Georges Seure	<i>Les mercenaires thraces et macédoniens a la solde des rois d'Égypte</i>
Touraieff	<i>Sur les objets égyptiens et égyptoïdes trouvés dans la Russie méridionale</i>
H.Thiersch	<i>Der Pharos von Alexandria</i>
A.J.R Reinach	<i>Les Galates en Égypte</i>
Gustave Glotz	<i>La diplomatie de Philippe avant la surprise d'Elatée</i>
P.Cavvadias	<i>Sur la restauration de la tholos d'Épidaure proposée par M.Thiersch</i>
G.Caro	<i>Ueber mykenische und Egyptische waffen</i>
Jean N.Svoronos	<i>Asklepios enfant</i>
N.M.Balanos	<i>Les derniers travaux de consolidation de l'Erechthéion</i>
B.Sauer	<i>Der meister der neus niobiden</i>
Pierre Paris	<i>Antiquités fausses d'Égypte en Espagne : le tombeau égyptien de tarragone, et les statues égyptisantes du cerro de los Santos</i>
Stais	<i>Sur un bas-relief votif du ve siècle concernant le mythe d'ion</i>
Durrbach	<i>Le témoignage des inscriptions de Délos sous la domination des lagides dans l'archipelau III siècle avant notre ère</i>
Breccia	<i>Sur la guirlandomanie alexandrine</i>
Pierre Jouguet	<i>Remarques sur l'administration des métropoles et villages égyptiens a l'époque romaine, d'après des papyrus publiés et inédits</i>
Theodore Reinach	<i>Un Fragment littéraire sur papyrus</i>
Lefebvre	<i>Quelques débris nouveaux du manuscrit de Ménandre</i>
A.J.Reinach	<i>Les armes des dieux comme principe de classification dans les études de mythologie classique</i>
Rev.C.M.Kaufmann	<i>Les quatre types de la basilique chrétienne dans les sanctuaires de menas au désert de Mariout</i>
Jules Toutain	<i>Remarques sur la diffusion des cultes égyptiens dans les provinces latines de l'empire romain</i>
Hubert	<i>Eschmun-Asklepios</i>

Grimme(Fribourg)	
Fritz Hommel	<i>Pharus und sien astronomises vorbild</i>
J.Zvetaielf	<i>Sur les sections spéciales de l'art oriental dans les musées archéologiques des universités de l'Europe</i>
Jean Maspero	<i>Theodore, premier évêque de Philae</i>
Jean Cledat	<i>Notes sur les couvents blanc et rouge</i>
Ch.Diehl	<i>Les origines égyptiennes de l'art byzantin</i>
Theodore ouspensky	<i>Sur les mosaïques nouvellement découvertes a l'église de saint Démétrius a Salonique</i>
G.Maspero	<i>Nom du prêtre qui convertit en église le temple de kalabcheh en Nubie</i>
C.Haurt	<i>La calligraphie orientale dans ses rapports avec l'archéologie</i>
E.de Stern	<i>Relations commerciales entre l'Égypte et les colonies grecques au bord septentrional de la mer Noire</i>
Theodore Reinach	<i>A propos des monnaies d'Alexandre le grand</i>
Stephane Gsell	<i>Sur les rapports du nord-ouest de l'Afrique et de l'Égypte dans l'antiquité</i>
Ernest Babelon	<i>Les monnaies royales de Tyr, avant et après Alexandre</i>
Paul Perdrizet	<i>Le fragment de satyros sur les nomes d'Alexandrie</i>

Source: the Author

Worth mentioning here that almost more than 90 percent of the presented papers were about Egypt, and this is a reflection of the importance of this congress which highlighted Egypt's excavations and history. Also the language of the presented papers was mainly in French with few papers by English or Deutsch.

Maspero and other Egyptologists were untiring in conducting small parties through the Egyptian Museum, elucidating its treasures. Max Herz-Bey and his associates of the Arabic Museum performed a similar service in the mosques of Cairo and in the Arabic Museum. Excursions were also organized under expert leadership to the Coptic churches of Cairo³⁸.

On the afternoon of the 13th, the khedive received five hundred of the members of the congress at the Abdin Palace, he further entertained the congress the next day at tea at the Barrage, the journey thither being made in the khedive's private yachts. Warm appreciation is due to the members of the local committee for the time and strength they have devoted to the congress, when the sessions have closed, many of them are taking the wearisome journey to the south to guide members of the congress who, despite the lateness of the season and

consequent heat, wish to have a glimpse of the monuments of Upper Egypt. The closing general session was held on April 15 at the Egyptian University³⁹.

After the congress, Maspero sent to the Khedive the following appreciation letter, "The organizing committee of the World Congress of Archeology asked me to present to Your Highness our heartfelt thanks for your interest in the follow-up to facilitate their work. The celebration in Abdeen Palace left an unforgettable impression on everyone's minds⁴⁰.

This is a reflection of the success of the congress, which was the first of its kind to be held in Egypt.

Rome was chosen as the next place of meeting. Regulations formulated by the Permanent Committee along lines suggested in 1905 were read, article by article, and adopted. One of the changes from the original plan of organization is the introduction of a special section, "Archaeology of Oriental Countries⁴¹."

Archeology and the Egyptians after the second Congress of Archeology in Egypt 1909

Historical works on the pharaonic past continued to be written by native Egyptians throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century⁴². After the closure of the School of Egyptian Historical Archeology at the Egyptian Museum in 1886, no other school of Egyptology was established in Egypt. Therefore, the venerable Egyptian archaeologist Ahmed Kamal Pasha wanted the Egyptians to learn about their language, history, and ancient antiquities in order to be qualified to manage the Egyptian Museum in the future because he was the only Egyptian employed in the museum at that time⁴³.

Ahmed Kamal Pasha hoped to establish another school of Egyptology to learn a new generation of Egyptians about the ancient Egyptian language, and because at that time, only he and Dr. Georgy Bey Sobhi knew that language.

So, in 1910, Ahmed Kamal Pasha proposed to Ahmed Heshmat Pasha⁴⁴, the Minister of Education, to establish a department for teaching the ancient Egyptian language at the High School of Teachers, in order for the best of Egyptian youth to learn about their antiquities and ancient language, provided being selected from the High School of Teachers.

Ahmed Heshmat Pasha agreed to the proposal and decided that the one who would teach these students would be Ahmed Kamal Pasha⁴⁵.

Ahmed Kamal Pasha's efforts culminated when the French Egyptologist Monsieur Maspero, head of the Egyptian Museum and the Egyptian Antiquities Authority, formally submitted on April 16, 1910, a memorandum to the Minister of Public Education, Ahmed Heshmat Pasha, regarding the establishment of a temporary department to teach Egyptian archeology at the Khedivial Teachers School.

The Nazer al-Maaref (Minister of Education) approved the memorandum of establishing the Archeology Department on June 22, 1910, and Majlis al-Nuzar (the Council of Ministers) ratified the memorandum on September 11, 1910 to establish an Archeology Department at the Khedivial Teachers School and that the study would begin on October 8, 1910⁴⁶. The study was at the Teachers High School⁴⁷, one of the departments of the Khedivial Teachers School during the period of establishing the Archeology Department at the school.

Not only did Ahmed Kamal Pasha want to teach Egyptian archeology to some Egyptian students, Maspero also wanted to qualify a new generation of Egyptian archaeologists and national successors to replace Ahmed Kamal Pasha in the Egyptian Museum; because he found the Egyptian inspectors working in the Egyptian Antiquities Authority do not have enough qualifying experience to assume the position of Ahmed Kamal

Pasha. M. Maspero suggested teaching Egyptian archeology to four or five Egyptian students chosen from public schools in order not to interrupt their studies on the one hand and attending the museum on a weekly basis on the other⁴⁸.

Maspero managed to teach Egyptology to Egyptians to graduate pioneers in this field. This can be seen evidently in the founding of the School of Historical Archeology at the Egyptian Museum and the Archeology Department at the Khedivial Teachers School.

From what was previously presented about the Egyptians' interest in learning Egyptology immediately after the congress, as the congress took place in 1909 and the Archeology School was established in 1910, in fact, this is a reflection of the role played by the congress to raise awareness among Egyptians of the need to study archeology and Egyptology and to have representation Conferences that present Egyptian antiquities

However, the lack of sufficient allocations and the small number of Egyptian students wishing to study the art of Egyptian antiquities led to cease of teaching ancient Egyptian art at the Khedivial Teachers School. It also resulted in stopping the reward of Ahmed Kamal Bey on April 22, 1914⁴⁹.

It is well known that Egypt suffered economically with the declaration of World War I in 1914, especially after clients withdrew their deposits of money, gold, and silver from Egyptian banks to buy food and their other needs in the midst of that crisis. In addition, the international banks refused to lend money to Egypt⁵⁰, which of course affected Schools negatively in that period as they were closed due to the lack to provide their financial budget.

Conclusion

The era of Khedive Abbas Helmy II was the golden age of Egyptian antiquities and museums. It witnessed the establishment of some specialized museums that are still receiving visitors to Egypt. This era is distinguished by choosing Cairo to host the second congress on antiquities, while Athens received the first, and Rome received the third. Egypt spared no effort to receive this important event and the congress was chaired by the archaeologist Maspero, who had a great role in making the congress a success and organizing its scientific papers.

Actually, choosing Egypt to be the seat of the second conference on antiquities at this early date is nothing but a reflection of the world's belief in the great archaeological potential that Egypt possesses, which makes it an ideal destination for discussing scientific papers that discuss antiquities.

This well-managed organization had the greatest impact in the history of Egyptology. It should be taken into consideration that only one Egyptian presented scientific paper during the congress, despite its organization in Egypt. However, after the end of the congress, the state began to establish schools to teach Egyptology and create a generation of Egyptian Egyptologists. The excavation of Egyptian antiquities increased after the congress, and the Egyptian awareness of the importance of participating in excavation and exploration began. Ahmed Kamal Pasha and Maspero encouraged the regional authorities to establish small museums in the directorates. In the end, Egypt succeeded in organizing the congress and directing it in the required honorable manner, which must be mentioned when recounting the history of Egyptology.

Recommendations

The study recommends, given the importance of the event, that on that date, April of each year, a conference for archeology on Egyptian lands should be held, and a full tourism program is organized on the sidelines of the conference to commemorate that important anniversary in the history of archeology in Egypt.

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- ³ Jill Kamil, *Labib Habshi: the Life and Legacy of an Egyptologist*, (A.U.C., Cairo, 2007), p.19
- ^٤ زكي فهمي، صفوة العصر في تاريخ و رسوم مشاهير مصر، (مؤسسة هنداوي، القاهرة، ٢٠١٣)، ٨٢.
- ⁵ For further information see, Donald Malcolm Reid, *Cairo University and the Making of Modern Egypt*, (Cambridge University Press, 1990).
- ⁶ The idea of establishing a Museum of Islamic Art and Antiquities began in the era of Khedive Ismail in 1869 AD, and this was implemented during the era of Khedive "Tawfiq" in 1881 AD when "Frantz Pasha" collected archaeological artifacts dating back to the Islamic era in the eastern iwan of the Al-Hakim Mosque, and the current building was inaugurated during the reign of Khedive "Abbas Helmy II" on December 28, 1903.
- ⁷ <http://www.alexandria.gov.eg/services/tourism/alextourism/museums/romanmuseum.html>
- ⁸ <https://egymonuments.gov.eg/ar/museums/museum-of-islamic-art>
- ⁹ The reign of Khedive Abbas Helmy II was characterized by a great urban and architectural renaissance that was not limited to Cairo alone, but extended to Alexandria and to many Egyptian cities in Lower Egypt. These buildings, especially since the administration of public endowments was directly subject to his disposal, and it generated a large amount and included the disposal of all affairs related to mosques, religious and charitable gifts, the property of minors and the disabled, and genetic matters. On December 12, 1893 A.D., the railway between Ismailia and Port Said was opened, and the Ahmadi Religious Institute was also built in Tanta and Damietta. A group of metal bridges, including in Cairo and Giza, including the Muhammad Ali Bridge, which was built to connect Cairo to the island of Rawda at Al-Qasr Al-Aini and the Abbas Bridge, which was attributed to him and began to be implemented in AD 1903 AD. Several bridges were built outside Cairo, including the Nagaa Hammadi Bridge in 1896-1897, the New Desouq Bridge in 1897, and Zefta Bridge in 1902, the Qanatir El-Khairiy Bridge in 1907, and Talkha and Mansoura Bridges in 1912-1913. As well as the Aswan Reservoir, which was established in 1902 and until 1904 AD. In addition to these works, many industrial and commercial projects were established and the scope of education, agriculture, irrigation and railways expanded, and many specialized scientific museums were established that contained Egyptian antiquities of all ages, such as the Greek Museum in Alexandria, the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and the Museum of Islamic Art in Bab Al-Khalq In Cairo, as well as the religious renaissance and its administrative and scientific reforms in Al-Azhar Al-Sharif. The manifestations of the Renaissance in the era of Khedive Abbas Helmy II were not limited to architectural aspects only, but also extended to include other areas such as education, irrigation and industry, as well as his interest informing

political parties such as the National Party, the Umma Party, and the Reform Party), and the Khedive's goal was to get rid of the British occupation.

¹⁰ لمزيد من المعلومات حول الخديوي عباس حلمي الثاني ، عهدي. منكرات عباس حلمي الثاني خديوي مصر الأخير (القاهرة-دار الشروق-١٩٩٣).

¹¹ <https://www.rosaelyoussef.com/280014/%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%A8%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%89-%D9%8A%D9%83%D8%AA%D8%A8--%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D8%AF%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%89-%D8%B9%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B3-%D8%AD%D9%84%D9%85%D9%89-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AB%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%89-%D8%A7%D8%A8%D9%88-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AA%D8%AD%D9%81%D9%8A%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B5%D8%B1%D9%8A%D9%8A%D9%86>

¹² لمزيد من المعلومات عن المتاحف: عبد الحليم نور الدين، متاحف الآثار في مصر و الوطن العربي، (الأقصى للطباعة، القاهرة، ٢٠٠٩).

¹³ During the year 1858 AD, "Said Pasha" approved the establishment of the Antiquities Authority, whose official name at the time was the "Antiquities Authority", in order to limit the continuity of the prohibited trade in Egyptian antiquities, and the French scientist "Auguste Mariette" was appointed as the first director of that interest, and that government authority was responsible About setting up excavations and approving and supervising foreign archaeological missions. Mariette, with the approval of Khedive Ismail, established the first national museum in the Middle East. It was opened in 1863 AD in a temporary government building in the Bulaq area.

¹⁴ Donald Malcolm Reid, "Indigenous Egyptology. The Decolonization of a Profession", *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, vol.105, No.2 (Apr.Jun.1985), pp.233-246.

¹⁵ Warren R. Dawson, " Letters from Maspero to Amelia Edwards", *The Journal of Egyptian Archeology*, vol.33(Dec.1947), pp.66-89.

¹⁶ لمزيد من المعلومات حول احمد كمال باشا و دوره تجاه علم المصريات ، المقتطف، عدد ٦٣، نوفمبر ١٩٢٣، ص ٢٧٣-٢٧٧.

¹⁷ Maspero died on June 30, 1916 and was buried in France. The Radio and Television Building in Cairo was given the name of Maspero in honor of his venerable works and contributions to the research and preservation of ancient Egyptian antiquities.

¹⁸ Donald Malcolm Reid, *Whose Pharaohs. Archeology, Museums, and Egyptian National Identity from Napoleon to World War I*, (University of California press, 2002) , p.167-168

¹⁹ For all the details of the congress see, *Competes Rendus Du Congres international D'archeologie*, Ire Session, (Athens, 1905)

²⁰ لمزيد من المعلومات حول دار الاوبرا : مريم مجدي بشري، دار الأوبرا الخديوية من الانشاء حتي الحريق (١٨٦٩-١٩٧١)، رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة- جامعة المنيا، ٢٠١٧.

²¹ C.L. Ransom, "The International congress of Archeologists", *Classical Philology*, vol.4, No.3 (Jul.1909), pp 311-313.

²² دار الوثائق القومية، محفظة - ٩٧٥ كود أرشيفي (٠٠٦٩-٠٢٧٧١٣) مراسلات للخديوي لدعوته لحضور مؤتمر عن الآثار بدار الاوبرا و القاء خطبة بهذه المناسبة

^{٢٣} دار الوثائق القومية، محفظة - ٩٧٥ كود أرشيفي (٠٢٧٧١٣-٠٠٦٩) مراسلات للخديوي لدعوته لحضور مؤتمر عن الآثار بدار الاوبرا و القاء خطبة بهذه المناسبة.

^{٢٤} دار الوثائق القومية، محفظة - ٩٧٥ كود أرشيفي (٠٢٧٧١٣-٠٠٦٩) مراسلات للخديوي لدعوته لحضور مؤتمر عن الآثار بدار الاوبرا و القاء خطبة بهذه المناسبة.

²⁵ C.L. Ransom, "The International congress of Archeologists", *Classical Philology*, vol.4, No.3 (Jul.1909), pp 311-313.

^{٢٦} دار الوثائق القومية، محفظة - ٩٧٥ كود أرشيفي (٠٢٧٧١٣-٠٠٦٩) مراسلات للخديوي لدعوته لحضور مؤتمر عن الآثار بدار الاوبرا و القاء خطبة بهذه المناسبة.

^{٢٧} دار الوثائق القومية، محفظة - ٩٧٥ كود أرشيفي (٠٢٧٧١٣-٠٠٦٩) مراسلات للخديوي لدعوته لحضور مؤتمر عن الآثار بدار الاوبرا و القاء خطبة بهذه المناسبة.

^{٢٨} دار الوثائق القومية، محفظة - ٩٧٥ كود أرشيفي (٠٢٧٧١٣-٠٠٦٩) مراسلات للخديوي لدعوته لحضور مؤتمر عن الآثار بدار الاوبرا و القاء خطبة بهذه المناسبة.

²⁹C.L. Ransom, "The International congress of Archeologists", *Classical Philology*, vol.4, No.3 (Jul.1909), pp 311-313.

³⁰ Babelon Ernest, "le Congres international d'archeologie classique,2^e session ' , Comptes redus de séances de l'aademie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, Année 1909, 5, pp262-263.

³¹ Ibid., pp262-294.

^{٣٢} دار الوثائق القومية، محفظة - ٩٧٥ كود أرشيفي (٠٢٧٧١٣-٠٠٦٩) مراسلات للخديوي لدعوته لحضور مؤتمر عن الآثار بدار الاوبرا و القاء خطبة بهذه المناسبة.

³³ William N.Bates (ed.), "Archeological News .Notes on Recent Excavations and Discoveries", *American Journal of Archeology*, vol.13,No.3(Jul.Sep., 1909), pp345-386.

³⁴ Babelon Ernest, "le Congres international d'archeologie classique,2^e session ' , Comptes redus de séances de l'aademie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, Année 1909, 5, pp355-366.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Jules Toutain, "le deuxieme congres international d'archeologie classique Alexandrie-le Caire (7 Avril -15 Avril 1909 ' , *Journal des Savants* , 1909, 6, pp.274-281

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ C.L. Ransom, "The International congress of Archeologists", *Classical Philology*, vol.4, No.3 (Jul.1909), pp 311-313.

³⁹ C.L. Ransom, "The International congress of Archeologists", *Classical Philology*, vol.4, No.3 (Jul.1909), pp 311-313.

^{٤٠} دار الوثائق القومية، محفظة - ٩٧٥ كود أرشيفي (٠٢٧٧١٣-٠٠٦٩) مراسلات للخديوي لدعوته لحضور مؤتمر عن الآثار بدار الاوبرا و القاء خطبة بهذه المناسبة.

⁴¹ C.L. Ransom, "The International congress of Archeologists", *Classical Philology*, vol.4, No.3 (Jul.1909), pp 311-313.

⁴² Michael Wood, " The Use of Pharonic Past in Modern Egyptian Nationalism", *Journal of the American Research center in Egypt*, vol.35(1998), pp.179-196.

^{٤٣} أحمد محمد إسماعيل، "تصرفات وزارة المعارف في مسائل الآثار المصرية"، جريدة الأهرام، ع ١٦٥٩٩ (٢٢ فبراير ١٩٣١).

^{٤٤} Ahmed Heshmat Pasha bin Hegazy (1858/1926) is one of the most famous political figures in Egypt. He was born in Kafr al-Maselha in Menoufia Governorate and died in Cairo. He traveled to France to study law.

أنظر في: نبيل أبو القاسم، أعلام علماء مصر ونجومها حتى ١٩٨٥ (القاهرة: مكتبة المشارق للنشر والتوزيع، ٢٠١٨)، ص ١٧٩.

^{٤٥} أحمد محمد إسماعيل، "الرجال بالأعمال: اقتراح هام"، جريدة المؤيد، ع ٧٠٢٣ (٣٠ يونيو ١٩١٣).

^{٤٦} دار الوثائق القومية - وثائق مجلس النظار والوزراء - [٠٠٧٥-٠٤٥٠٥١] - المحفظة (٩٤٥) - ٢ أكتوبر ١٩١٠، ص ١.

^{٤٧} Documents of Salim Hassan and Mahmoud Hamza, graduates of the Archeology Department at the school, show that they studied at the Teachers High School. See:

- دار الوثائق القومية - وثائق مجلس الوزراء - [٠٠٨١-١٠٩٦٢١] - المحفظة (٥٦٨٤) - الملف (٣٢١) - ٢١ أبريل ١٩٣٨/٢٣ أكتوبر ١٩٤٠ - ص ٢؛ وفي دار الوثائق القومية - مجلس الوزراء - [٠٠٨١-١١٠٠٣٠] - المحفظة (٥٦٩٥) - ١١ أغسطس ١٩٣١ - ص ٤.

^{٤٨} دار الوثائق القومية - وثائق مجلس النظار والوزراء - [٠٠٧٥-٠٤٥٠٥١] - المحفظة (٩٤٥) - ٢ أكتوبر ١٩١٠.

^{٤٩} وثائق دار المحفوظات، قرار بشأن قطع مكافأة حضرة أحمد كمال بك لإلغاء تدريس فن اللسان المصرى القديم من مدرسة المعلمين الخديوية، ٢٢ أبريل ١٩١٤ في:

http://modernegypt.bibalex.org/NewDocumentViewer.aspx?DocumentID=DC_26772&key word=%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D8%B3%D8%A7%D9%86%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B5%D8%B1%D9%89%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%AF%D9%8A%D9%85

^{٥٠} لطيفة محمد سالم، مصر في الحرب العالمية الأولى ١٩١٤-١٩١٨ (دار الشروق، ٢٠٠٩)، ص ١١٩.



مجلة اتحاد الجامعات العربية للسياحة والضيافة

(JAAUTH)

الموقع الإلكتروني: <http://jaauth.journals.ekb.eg/>



مصر تستضيف علماء الآثار. المؤتمر الدولي الثاني للآثار في مصر عام ١٩٠٩

ايناس فارس يحي

قسم الضيافة-الكلية التطبيقية-جامعة الأميرة نوره بنت عبد الرحمن- المملكة العربية السعودية

قسم الإرشاد السياحي- كلية السياحة والفنادق-جامعة المنيا- مصر

المعلومات المقالة	الملخص
<p>الكلمات المفتاحية</p> <p>علم الآثار؛ علم المصريات؛ المؤتمر، الخديوي عباس حلمي الثاني؛ ماسبيرو.</p> <p>(JAAUTH)</p> <p>المجلد ٢٣، العدد ١، (ديسمبر ٢٠٢٢)، ص ١-١٥.</p>	<p>شهد علم المصريات اهتماماً كبيراً من الأوروبيين خلال القرنين التاسع عشر والعشرين حيث حاول جميع العلماء دراسة جميع جوانب الآثار والحضارة المصرية القديمة، وفي ضوء ذلك الاهتمام تم اختيار مصر لتكون مقراً للمؤتمر الدولي الثاني للآثار عام ١٩٠٩. كان ذلك إبان عصر الخديوي عباس حلمي الثاني والذي يعد العصر الذهبي للآثار حيث تم إنشاء عدد من المتاحف المتخصصة التي ما زالت تستقبل زوار مصر حتى اليوم. لذا كانت النتيجة المستحقة لذلك الاهتمام هي اختيار القاهرة لاستضافة المؤتمر الثاني للآثار، فيما حصلت أثينا على الأول، وروما على الثالث. حقيقة لم تدخر مصر جهداً في استقبال هذا الحدث الهام فتكاثفت الجهود جميعاً من أجل إنجاح المؤتمر وإبراز المقومات الأثرية والسياحية لمصر، وترأس المؤتمر عالم الآثار ماسبيرو، الذي كان له دور كبير في إنجاح المؤتمر وتنظيم أوراقه العلمية. في الواقع يعتبر هذا الاختيار انطلاقة عالية فيما يتعلق بالمصلحة العامة في مصر، فقد تم تقديم العديد من الأوراق في المؤتمر، وقد نجحت مصر في تنظيم المؤتمر وإدارته بالشكل المطلوب والمشرف الذي يجب ذكره عند سرد تاريخ علم المصريات. ومما يثير الدهشة أنه لم يكون هناك مشاركات ملموسة للمصريين بالمؤتمر رغم انعقاد المؤتمر على الأراضي المصرية. كان لهذه المنظمة المدارة جيداً التأثير الأكبر في تاريخ علم المصريات. فبعد انتهاء المؤتمر، بدأت الدولة في إنشاء مدارس لتعليم علم المصريات وإنشاء جيل من علماء المصريات المصريين. ونظراً لأهمية الحدث في تطور علم المصريات ودراسة الآثار توصي الدراسة بتنظيم مؤتمر دولي للآثار في شهر أبريل من كل عام ينظم على الأراضي المصرية احياءً لذكرى هذا الحدث الهام مع تنظيم برنامج سياحي متكامل علي هامش المؤتمر.</p>