Compiled in the process of doctoral research, this list of students at the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem covers the terms of the School’s first two directors, John Garstang and John Crowfoot. It has been gathered from the School’s Minute Books, now in the archive of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and from contemporary published reports in the Palestine Exploration Quarterly. By naming and enumerating the students at this institution, still in existence today, the diaspora of and networks inherent in archaeological training during the early years of professionalization become clear. The data also includes the background and education (where known) of these prospective archaeologists, an important factor in evaluating issues of gender, class and education in the history of the discipline.

Keywords: archaeology, British Mandate Palestine, multi-step protocols, education, networks, prosopography

Funding statement
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Context
Spatial Coverage
33.792540N 34.145508W; 29.568361N 38.891602W
Temporal Coverage
01 March 1920 – 15 January 1936

Methods
Steps
This data is taken from the Minute Book of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem (BSAJ), now kept in the archive of the Palestine Exploration Fund in London, UK (www.pef.org.uk). It was assembled during recently completed doctoral research¹. The Minute Book, Volume 1 of 2, contains handwritten entries noting minutes of the School’s Organising Committee (later Council) meetings, and minutes of the School’s Annual General Meetings (AGM). The School’s “Reports of the Season” in the Palestine Exploration Quarterly replaced extensive minute notations after 1928; the information published in these reports replaces the Minute Book entries after 1928.

Sampling Strategy
The information presented here covers students admitted under the Directorship of John Garstang (1919 – 1926) and John Crowfoot (1927 – 1936) at the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. It is influenced by previous work on students at the British School at Athens²³ and students of the Oxford-based archaeologist of Roman Britain Francis Haverfield⁴, as well as prosopographical methodology⁵⁶. It is presented as a template for future databases based on a combination of unpublished archives and published reports, and is particularly relevant for investigations of students in archaeological training institutions/archaeology departments.

Quality Control
The information presented here has been compiled by comparing multiple sources, both published and unpublished.

Constraints
All efforts have been made to give complete biographical information where possible. The Minute Book entries do not always list full names, date(s) of admission and duration of study, affiliations and work done at the School consistently. Information gleaned from other primary and secondary sources has been used to fill in the gaps in the Minute Book entries where appropriate.

Dataset Description
Object Name
File set: Data from Students of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, 1920-1936
Data Type
Combined primary and secondary source data.
neglects the (equally important) role in the School’s exca-
of the BSAJ’s history. By limiting it to only students, it
a combination of primary and secondary source material.
School’s students as comprehensively as possible, using
done on the BSAJ
its students to 19361. It complements previous research
and John Crowfoot, taking the history of the School and
to the School under its first two Directors, John Garstang

This lack of communal space had an effect on the School’s
ability to foster cohesion. The School’s main projects in
the 1930s were the excavations at Samaria, directed by
Crowfoot and Dorothy Garrod’s excavations at Ath-

We cannot always count on receiving assistance
from special sources of revenue, and particularly is
that so when there is no spectacular work at hand.
You can appeal for help for work which is produc-
ing results such as Miss Garrod’s excavations in the caves of Athlit, but it is difficult to appeal for special contributions for publishing the results, or for carrying on the normal work of the School in the education of students.

It is evident from the data on BSAJ students that the School underwent a substantial change during the early 1930s. Under Garstang’s Directorship, and with the first flush of university subscriptions, students came to the School from a variety of educational institutions, and close work with the emerging archaeological infrastructure of Departments of Antiquities in Palestine and Transjordan is apparent. By the middle of John Crowfoot’s tenure as Director, the relationship with the Department of Antiquities, re-evaluated after Garstang’s departure, had changed. Finances, always wayward, had become increasingly restricted, and excavation projects attracted students rather than general archaeological training. In addition, despite the early hope that Biblical students would find Palestine a particularly attractive place to visit and study, Crowfoot reported that

_... we shall have to admit the truth ... that there has been a real re-orientation of interest here in England, and that we can no longer look for support to the old sentiments which accorded a unique and pre-eminent value to every scrap of secular information forthcoming from the Holy Land._

This ‘re-orientation’ might perhaps be attributed to the general economic climate in England following the Wall Street Crash in 1929, but as Crowfoot’s statement indicates it may also relate to a shift in priorities amongst the general populace with the death of Victorian/Edwardian mentality and interests in the trenches of the First World War, married to an increasingly professionalised and university educated archaeological sector. Obtaining University subscriptions was as important as cultivating donations from the public, and duly written into its Ordinances. The nature of the archaeological discipline would re-orientate with even more force with the introduction of radio-carbon dating in the 1950s. Successive generations of archaeologists have ensured that archaeology today distances itself from the archaeology in past periods.

However, in examining the lives and careers of BSAJ students the importance of personal relations in archaeology, and the gender balance of archaeological training as women in Britain obtained the vote and equal status in the hallowed halls of Oxford University is demonstrated. The nature of the archaeological discipline would re-orientate with even more force with the introduction of radio-carbon dating in the 1950s. Successive generations of archaeologists have ensured that archaeology today distances itself from the archaeology in past periods.

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