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Digging a Little Deeper: Coverage of
Archaeology from the U.S. from 1950 to
2000+ in Discipline-Specific and
Subject-Oriented Online Indexes

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Digging a Little Deeper:
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ABSTRACT. Librarians, faculty and professional researchers, and students often encounter difficulties in locating pertinent journal articles for the field of archaeology. This article examines the coverage given to ninety-three archaeology journals originating in the United States over a fifty-year interval by twelve discipline-specific and subject-oriented indexes available online. The coverage provided by the individual

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Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian, Vol. 24(2) 2006
Available online at <http://www.haworthpress.com/web/BSSL>
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doi:10.1300/J103v24n02_02

indexes and some of the larger issues surrounding the coverage of the field itself are discussed, and several recommendations are offered. [*Article copies available for a fee from The Haworth Document Delivery Service: 1-800-HAWORTH. E-mail address: <docdelivery@haworthpress.com> Website: <<http://www.HaworthPress.com>> © 2006 by The Haworth Press, Inc. All rights reserved.*]

KEYWORDS. Archaeology, indexes, databases, evaluation, comparison

INTRODUCTION

It is a given among librarians that serve the field that archaeology, one of the five subfields of anthropology, is of interest to researchers in several disciplines, and that its journal literature receives at least some coverage by indexes devoted not only to anthropology but also to history, the geosciences and geography, and the arts and humanities. One would think, given this supposed widespread interest, that finding archaeology articles on a desired topic, region, or site would be an easy task, yet it is not uncommon for faculty researchers and students searching for archaeological information to spend an inordinate amount of time at the library digging through resources and sifting through citations only to too often leave empty handed and slightly more dusty for the experience, which makes researching archaeology at the library a bit like the archaeological endeavor itself. Unfortunately for the field, archaeology is not, as has been noted elsewhere, “served by its own print or online indexing service” (Clement and Ogburn 1995, 2). The field’s researchers must rely for online access to its own literature upon indexes devoted to anthropology generally and, to a lesser extent, upon the sporadic and fickle interest of the indexers of several related fields.

To ameliorate the difficulties inherent in this state of affairs somewhat, this study will examine the coverage given, over a lengthy interval in a number of likely online subject-oriented and discipline-specific indexes, to journals from the field, both core and non-core, and to a few journals from related fields that frequently publish articles of interest to researchers and students of archaeology. This study, it is hoped, will provide researchers with a partial map for finding pertinent journal literature, will discover trends in the online indexing of the field, and will provide a solid argument for positive changes to the indexing of the field.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

As far as the authors were able to determine, there has not been a great deal of attention paid in the library and information science literature to the online indexing of archaeology. Just two articles from the previous ten years have touched upon the subject: Ellen Sutton and Lori Foulke's "Coverage of Anthropology by Major Electronic Indexes: a Comparison" and Elaine Clement and Joyce L. Ogburn's "Searching *GeoRef* for Archaeology."

Sutton and Foulke's article examined the coverage given to 135 core journals from anthropology and several related disciplines, of which twenty-five were archaeology titles (Sutton and Foulke 1999, 147), in eight widely-subscribed-to indexes of one of three types: subject-specific (3 indexes), multi-disciplinary (2), and general academic (3) (1999, 134). Among other things, the authors found archaeology to be well covered by the two anthropology indexes examined and to be considerably less well so by some of the others. Remarkably excellent though it is, for our purposes Sutton and Foulke's study is slightly deficient as an analysis of the coverage given to archaeology because of its broader topical focus (i.e., it provides an excellent broad picture of the coverage given to anthropology but a less detailed or in-depth picture of the coverage given to its subfields) and, more importantly, because of its focus upon the coverage given to a small list of core archaeology titles.

Clement and Ogburn's study took a considerably different tack and examined the coverage given to topics of interest to archaeology researchers by the index *GeoRef*. After consulting the index's subject thesaurus, the authors performed a number of free text searches of the entirety of the database (Clement and Ogburn 1995, 4); finding a sizeable number of citations for their several search terms, they concluded that the index is a worthwhile resource for archaeology researchers (1995, 6, 10). This study, though also excellent, is considerably too restrictive in its scope to provide a picture of the breadth of online coverage given to archaeology.

SELECTED DATABASES

For this study, twelve databases were selected and were selected if they indicated that they covered archaeology; were (in the authors' experience) good resources for locating archaeology articles; or were recommended as such by colleagues serving other disciplines. Two of the

indexes selected for this study serve anthropology generally: *Anthropological Literature Online* (henceforth also referred to as *AL*) and *Anthropological Index Online* (*AIO*); one serves conservation and museum studies: *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts Online* (*AATA*); two serve the geosciences and geography: *GeoRef* and *GEOBASE*; two serve history: *America: History and Life* (*A:H&L*) and *Historical Abstracts* (*HistAbs*); two serve art and art history: *Art Abstracts* (*ArtAbs*) and *Bibliography of the History of Art* (*BHA*); one serves architecture: *Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals* (*Avery*); one covers languages and literature: *Modern Language Association International Bibliography* (*MLA*); and, lastly, one serves the arts and humanities more generally: *Arts and Humanities Search* (*A&HS*), an OCLC FirstSearch product that provides access to ISI's *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* from 1980 onward. Information regarding the years of coverage, timeliness, scope, and other salient features of the databases will appear in the "Indexes and Results" section.¹

SELECTED JOURNALS

In order to obtain a broader and more varied list of journals that publish for the field of archaeology, the project team searched both *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory* and EBSCO Information Services' *The Serials Directory*. The search criteria were made up of three facets: subject (archaeology); country of origin (United States); and format (identified as being "academic/scholarly" and/or a "journal," as opposed to a "newspaper," "serial monograph," or "bulletin" in the directories). Items having multiple designations "journal/bulletin" were allowed if the authors were able to determine that the title published original research, theoretical articles, or research reviews with bibliographies.²

To improve the accuracy of our findings, the project team, during the spring and summer of 2003, tried to limit the journal list to actively published titles that regularly appeared annually or more frequently. If it could be absolutely determined that a particular title was no longer active, it was removed from the list. Also, titles that were found to publish irregularly were disallowed if the authors were unable to obtain an accurate record of the publication schedules. Unfortunately, especially where some of the less-widely-subscribed-to journals were concerned, much information was not available, so the project team had in several instances to accept on faith that some journals were regularly published annuals. Finally, the authors removed one title from the list,

Celestinesca (ISSN: 0147-3085), because we could not discover what connection if any, it had to archaeology. The final list comprises ninety-three fairly regular journal titles. (For information about the titles included in the study, please see Appendix A).

METHODOLOGY

During the summer and fall of 2004, evidence that the selected journals were indexed in the selected databases was collected by the project team by searching the appropriate fields of the databases (e.g., “journal name,” “source,” “title,” etc.) for the journals’ titles and for the journals’ ISSNs where an option to do so was available, and by browsing lists of indexed publications where such were provided. The team also searched for partial and/or truncated titles where such searching of the appropriate fields was allowed and for title variants and likely misspellings (e.g., one index had entries for *The Journal of the Polynesian Society* under three different variations of the title and at least four different misspellings).

Journals with title changes were treated on a case-by-case basis and were fully included, partially included, or removed from the journal list depending upon volume numbering, changes in the character of the title, and irregularities in the publishing schedule. Wherever possible, the entire publication run of particular journal titles was searched; in other cases, only the current title was used. In a few instances, journal titles that had irremediable irregularities in their early publishing schedules were searched only after the point at which they became regular.

During the search process, if an article from a journal volume with a particular year of publication was found by the efforts above, the database received a “hit” for that year; if not, a “miss” was recorded.³ It was the team’s hope that in this way it might be determined which databases provide at least partial coverage for archaeology, whether there are any notable trends in said coverage, and, as the two anthropology indexes are tied to particular libraries’ holdings, how trends in journal publishing might be affecting the field’s indexing.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The section to follow, “Indexes and Results,” is divided into twelve sub-sections, one for each of the indexes reviewed, and each section

comprises a short, summary write-up for the index under review and a figure with seven graphs that presents the project team's findings for that index. The summary write-ups provide information of interest for the indexes: publishers, formats, scopes, etc. The graphs in the subsequent figures, however, may warrant some explanation.

Each graph within the figures traces the percentage of the selected and/or grouped journal titles with published volumes covered by the index under review for each year, from 1950 to 2000+. In the first graph in each figure, "Full List," the results for the index under review for all ninety-three of the selected journals, from the eighteen actively publishing journal titles of 1950 to the ninety-one actively publishing titles of 2000+, are presented.

In the second, third, and fourth graphs in each figure, the results for the "Full List" graph have been divided into thirds—a "Top Third" or "Top," a "Middle Third" or "Mid," and a "Bottom Third" or "Bot"—based upon the total number of holding libraries listed during the spring of 2004 for each title in OCLC's *WorldCat* database. Thus, in the second, or "Top Third," graph are presented the results for the most widely held third of the selected archaeology journal titles (178-1,120 listed libraries); in the fourth, or "Bottom Third," graph, are presented the results for the least widely held third of the selected titles (4-58 listed libraries); and in the third, or "Middle Third," graph, are presented the results for the group of selected journal titles whose holdings numbers fall between the above two groups (67-170 listed libraries).

In the final three graphs in each figure, the results for the "Full List" graph were divided by topic—archaeology and "Other"—and by status—"Core" and "Non-Core" or "Non-," within the archaeology group. To accomplish this division, the project team reviewed the journals, and those that appeared to be archaeology journals, i.e., those with Library of Congress Subject Headings assigned to them in the *WorldCat* database that were common to archaeology; those with call numbers assigned to them in the *WorldCat* database from the ranges common to archaeology; those that were published by archaeological societies; and so forth—were grouped. The remaining titles, those not meeting the criteria for assignment to the archaeology group, were assigned to the small group that is analyzed in the final graph of each figure, the "Other" group. The "Other" journals are largely general social science titles, general anthropology titles, titles from the arts and humanities, titles from area studies, and so forth.

To divide the archaeology journals into the "Core" and "Non-Core" groups, the journals titles were then compared to the list of core or

recommended archaeology journals and magazines appearing in the 13th edition of *Magazines for Libraries* (LaGuardia “Archaeology,” 99-104), to the list of titles employed by Sutton and Foulke (1999, 137), and to the titles discussed in Finnegan, Ogburn, and Smith (2001, 73-77). The archaeology journal titles that appeared on one of these lists were assigned to the group “Core” that is analyzed in the fifth graph in each figure. The remainder of the archaeology journal titles were assigned to the group analyzed in the sixth graph in each figure, the “Non-core” group. (For additional information on the placements of specific titles within the graphed results or on the coverage of specific titles by the indexes under review, please refer to Appendix A.)

INDEXES AND RESULTS

In this section of the study, the project team’s findings, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent, are presented. The indexes’ “hits” are presented in graphical form within a figure and are accompanied by a very brief discussion of the highlights and/or import of the findings. The order in which the indexes are presented is the order in which the data collection for the indexes was completed by the team and so should not be read as an endorsement of any one of the indexes over another. The order of presentation does, however, roughly correspond to the project team’s initial expectations for how the indexes would perform, from best to worst, and, as will be seen, the team was both disappointed and pleasantly surprised. (Those wishing a more detailed perusal of the uncategorized data for the indexes (e.g., the number of titles available in each year; the number of hits for each index; and so forth) are invited to examine Appendix B, where the team’s findings for each index for the “Full List” graphs, which present the results for all ninety-three selected journals as a group, are available in a more raw form.)

The project team’s findings are as follows.

Anthropological Literature Online

The first index reviewed, and the one for which the project team had the highest expectations, was *AL*, which is an index prepared by Harvard’s Tozzer Library for its holdings. Of the indexes examined in Sutton and Foulke’s study of coverage for anthropology generally, *AL* performed far and away the best, so we felt that our confidence was

unlikely to be misplaced here. The several salient characteristics of the index are as follows.

Anthropological Literature Online

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive indexing of over nine hundred journals and monographic series, including complete contents of “Anthropological Literature: An Index to Periodical Articles and Essays.” No abstracts.

Party responsible: Tozzer Library, Harvard University.

Topics covered: Archaeology, applied anthropology, biological and physical anthropology, cultural and social anthropology, linguistic anthropology, ethnohistory, ethnomusicology, and folklore. Other areas of relevance: art history, demography, economics, genetics, geography, geology, history, psychology, religion, and sociology.

Years covered: Late 1800s to the present.

Total number of citations: Approximately 517,775 records.

Update frequency: Quarterly.

Types of materials covered: Journals and monographs.

Languages: English, Germanic, Slavic, Romance, and selected Scandinavian languages.

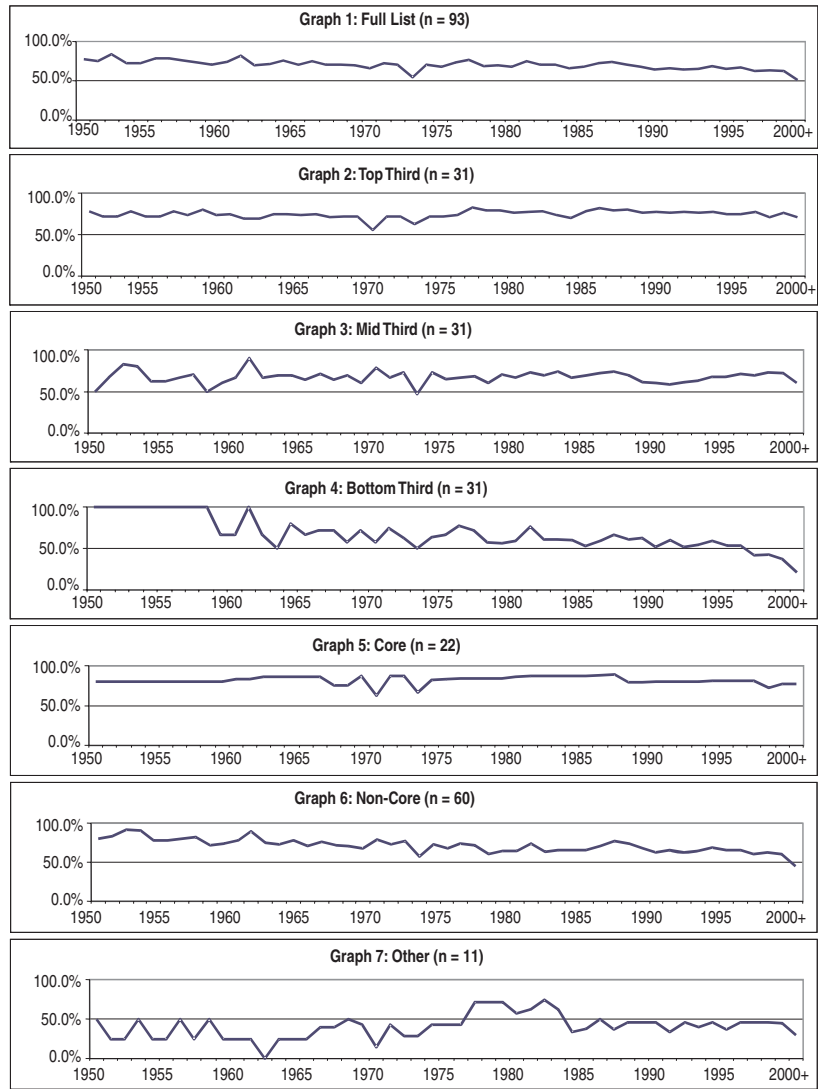
Available formats: Web-based through RLG and Tozzer Library’s e-resources (RLG “Online Databases,” “Anthropological Literature”; Tozzer Library “Anthropological Literature”).

AL, at a quick glance in the figures below can confirm, performed significantly better than the other indexes in this study as well, providing at least partial coverage for more than half of the selected archaeology journal titles in most of the categories and providing coverage for 14 journal titles ignored by all of the other indexes. The study’s results for *AL* are as follows:

The seven graphs in Figure 1 show that *AL* provides fairly solid coverage for the selected journal titles as a group and very good coverage for the titles in the “Top Third” and “Core” groups. The “Middle Third” and “Non-Core” groups also receive comparatively superior coverage in *AL*. If one were to have to recommend any of the indexes studied herein to a researcher of the field, *AL* would clearly be the one to recommend.

However, the results for *AL* also raise some interesting questions for a field of such multi-disciplinary interest as archaeology regarding the advisability of tying its primary index’s scope and content to the

FIGURE 1. Anthropological Literature Online



collection of a particular library, especially one like the Tozzer Library with a somewhat narrow focus. Quite obviously, no one library can subscribe to every journal, bulletin, and research serial published in a field, and, in the current publishing climate, no library can afford to both sustain all of their current subscriptions and keep up with subscribing to every new serial title as they appear. Thus, though *AL*'s coverage is superior, it trends gently downward toward 50% over the course of the prior fifty-year interval, with a slightly steeper decline over the last five-to-ten-year interval. Though we cannot establish a causal connection without access to the Tozzer Library's account books, this last sub-interval was one in which prices for serial publications generally had greatly increased. A quick glance at the graphs above suggests that the Tozzer Library could be sacrificing, or perhaps ignoring as less important, subscriptions to some of the "Non-Core" titles and, almost certainly, subscriptions to numerous titles of the sort to be found in the "Bottom Third" group.

Another point of weakness in *AL*'s coverage is illustrated by the seventh and final graph, which is for the "Other" group. Several of the journal titles in this category fall outside the province of archaeology or anthropology, so they are therefore not held at the Tozzer Library and are not indexed. So, while it is the best of the reviewed discipline- and subject-specific indexes for archaeology, *AL* may not necessarily be the best avenue to articles on archaeological topics published in serials outside of the rubric of the field and its parent field, anthropology.

Anthropological Index Online

The second index for which the team had high hopes was *AIO*, which is also an index whose coverage is based upon a library's holdings, in this case one in Great Britain. The prominent characteristics of the index are as follows:

Anthropological Index Online

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive indexing of over nine hundred journals from the Anthropology Library at the British Museum. No abstracts.

Party responsible: Royal Anthropological Institute.

Topics covered: Archaeology (focus on areas outside Western Europe and classical antiquity), biological and physical anthropology, cultural and social anthropology, medical anthropology, political and

legal anthropology, visual anthropology demography, ethnography, folklore, human ecology, linguistics, material culture, museum studies, primatology, and sociology.

Years covered: 1957-present.

Total number of citations: Approximately 305,957 records.

Update frequency: Eight to twelve times per year.

Types of materials covered: Journals.

Languages: Collections in many languages (titles in original scripts typically translated into English).

Available formats: Web-based by RLG or CSAC at UKC (Center for Social . . .) The Anthropological Index of . . .”; RLG “Online Databases,” “Anthropological Index . . .”).

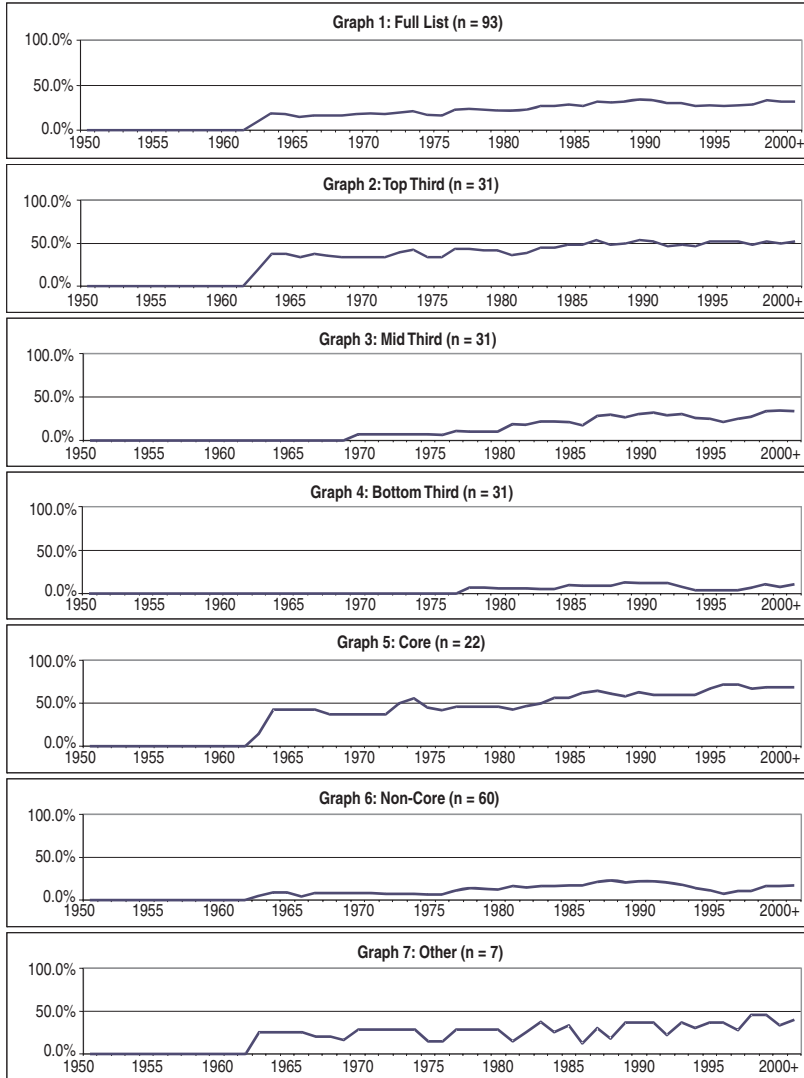
The results for *AIO* to some degree met our expectations, but the index was also a slight disappointment to the team. *AIO* is, as we had expected, a source superior to the indexes reviewed below, but its coverage was not as comparable to *AL*'s as we had hoped it would be. Of course, *AIO* is a British index, so perhaps its coverage of serial titles from Great Britain and Ireland would be on a par with *AL*'s coverage of serial titles originating in the United States. The results for *AIO* are as follows:

As may be seen, *AIO*'s slope of coverage, roughly speaking, from the 1960s onward nearly parallels *AL*'s for the “Full Set,” “Top Third,” and “Core” groups, though fewer titles are covered by *AIO* in the first two graphs mentioned. The two indexes' coverage for the “Core” group is nearly equal; in fact, *AIO* actually covers only a scant few fewer of the titles selected for this category in most of the years reviewed. Unfortunately, *AIO*'s coverage for the less-widely-held journals in the “Middle Third” and “Bottom Third” groups and for the journals in the “Non-Core” and “Other” groups is nearly as poor, or is actually worse than, the coverage offered by several of the other indexes reviewed below. Thus, it would seem that the library upon which *AIO*'s coverage is based is making an effort to subscribe to, and as a result to index, the more-widely-subscribed-to and/or “core” archaeology journals originating from the United States, but it appears to be giving what one might call the “lesser lights” of the field much less attention.

Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts Online

The third index reviewed, and the final index of the twelve with an explicit connection to archaeology or anthropology, is *AATA*, which is also the only index of the first three whose coverage is not tied to a

FIGURE 2. Anthropological Index Online



library's holdings. It is also unlike the other two in its focus: rather than covering anthropology generally, it appears to cover mostly articles of interest to researchers in and students of conservation or museum studies. The general characteristics of the index are as follows:

Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts Online

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive indexing with abstracts, including all thirty-six volumes of the former print publication "Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts" along with "IIC Abstracts," 20 AATA special supplements, and almost two thousand abstracts from publications (1932-1955) by the Fogg Art Museum and the Freer Gallery of Art.

Party responsible: The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) in association with the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC).

Topics covered: Conservation and heritage management.

Years covered: 1955 to the present (select coverage back to 1932).

Total number of citations: Over one hundred thousand citations with abstracts.

Update frequency and number of citations added: Quarterly with three thousand added per year.

Types of materials covered: journals, monographs, conference proceedings, preprints, occasional papers, electronic, audio, and visual resources, dissertations, and theses.

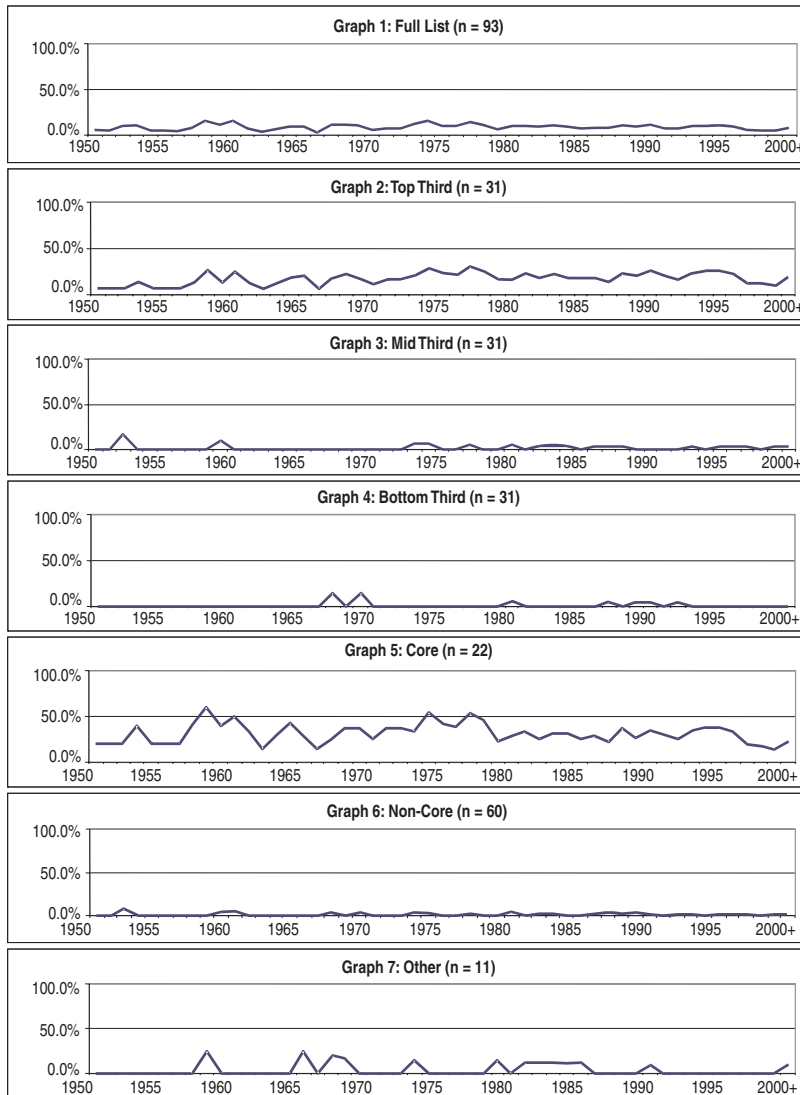
Languages: Mostly English, but includes material from 35 other languages.

Available formats: Web-based (J. Paul Getty . . . "AATA Online").

Although this index is considerably smaller than the previous two, the team expected that its narrower scope would allow it to concentrate its attentions to a greater degree than *AL* or *AIO* are able, so it was expected that *AATA*'s results would be in the neighborhood of *AIO*'s, if not *AL*'s. As Figure 3 illustrates, such was not the case.

The team's searches of the index revealed that it provides nearly comprehensive coverage for just a few of the journal titles in the "Top Third" and "Core" groups, sporadic and narrowly selective coverage for a few more of the journals in these groups, and almost no comprehensive indexing for the rest of the archaeology journals from our list of ninety-three titles. Although it provides some indexing to twenty-eight of the ninety-three titles from our list, it never indexed more than nine of

FIGURE 3. Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts Online



the titles in any one year. Thus, *AATA* may be an excellent index for the researcher or student interested in conservation and/or museum studies, but it appears to be a rather narrow and unreliable avenue to the sort of literature of interest to the Archaeology researcher or student.

America: History and Life

Of the indexes without an obvious connection to anthropology generally or archaeology specifically, the one for which the project team had the highest expectations was *A:H&L*, an index for history whose scope covers the United States and Canada. This index is quite obviously a fine avenue to the literature of North American history, and, given how often we have observed patrons interested in anthropology or in Native American studies employing it as a supplement to *AL*, it seemed quite likely to the team that *A:H&L* would also cover quite a few archaeology journal titles. The salient features of the index are as follows:

America: History and Life

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive indexing with English language abstracts.

Party responsible: ABC-CLIO.

Topics covered: U.S. and Canadian history and culture from prehistoric times to the present.

Years covered: 1964 to the present.

Total number of citations: Over four hundred ninety-six thousand.

Update frequency and number of citations added: Updated monthly with sixteen thousand added per year.

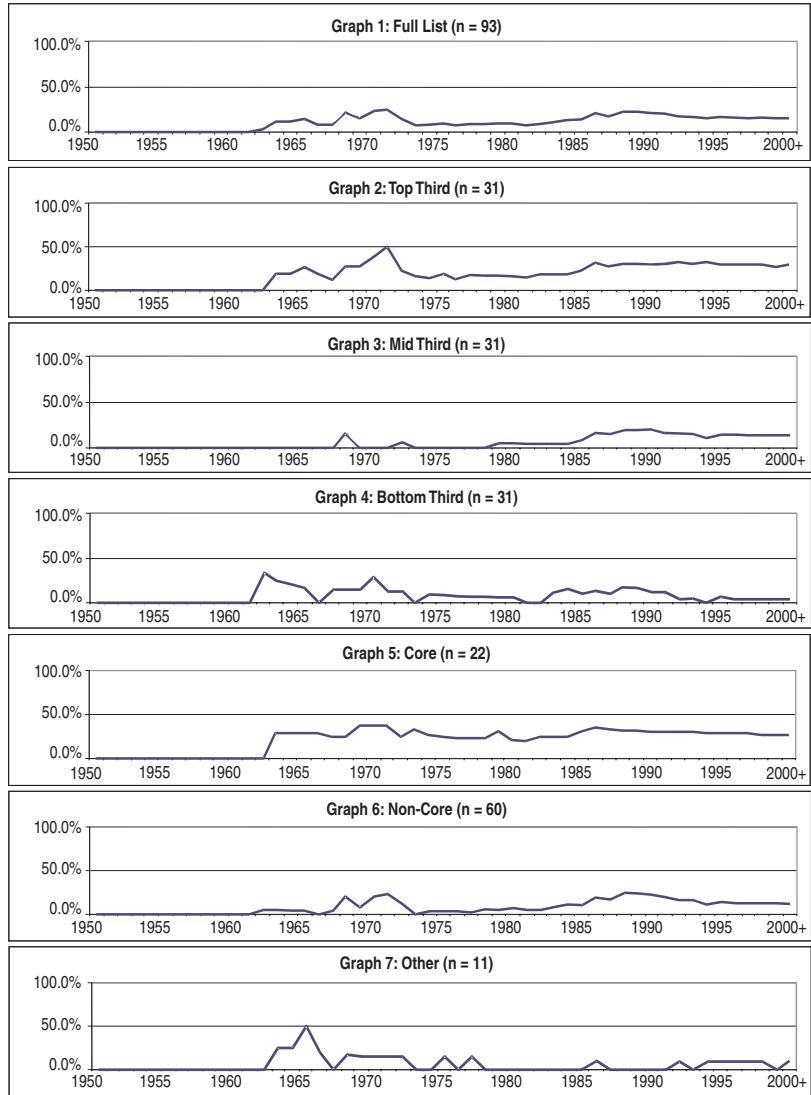
Types of Material covered: Journal articles (from one thousand eight hundred journals), book and media reviews, and dissertations.

Languages: English and more than forty other languages.

Available formats: Web-based through ABC-CLIO (ABC-CLIO “America”).

By and large, *A:H&L* met the team’s expectations. Like *AATA*, it covered twenty-eight of the ninety-three selected titles; however, it indexed twice as many titles during its peak year of coverage. Also much like *AATA*, it provided fairly good coverage for a handful of titles from the “Top Third” and “Core” groups, but it provided much better coverage to titles from the “Middle Third” and “Non-Core” groups than did *AATA*. The project team’s findings for *A:H&L* are shown in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4. America: History and Life



Where *A:H&L* reveals itself to be a source in some ways superior to *AIO*, *AATA*, and the indexes to follow is with its coverage of the aforementioned “Middle Third” and “Non-Core” groups. While all of the first four indexes so far discussed and a few of the indexes yet to be discussed provide indexing for many or most of the important titles that comprise the “Top Third” and “Core” groups, *A:H&L* is the only index to provide the sort of significant coverage of the state- and regional-association journals that *AL*, and to a lesser extent *AIO*, provide. While the team would not be inclined to suggest that *A:H&L* could be a replacement for an anthropology or an archaeology index, it does provide decent coverage for several of the titles employed for this study. The team would certainly recommend it as a desirable supplement for a library able to afford only one such index, and we could also recommend it to libraries pinched by budgetary constraints into relying solely on the large, multi-subject indexes for coverage of anthropology, archaeology, and perhaps even Native American studies as an acceptable access to the indexing of some of the “Core” and of some of the society and state- and regional-association journal titles in archaeology.

Historical Abstracts

The next index reviewed, *HistAbs*, is also a history index, one that complements *A:H&L* by covering the rest of the world from 1450 onward. Some of the important features of this index are as follows:

Historical Abstracts

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive indexing and abstracting.

Party responsible: ABC-CLIO.

Topics covered: History of the world from 1450 to the present, excluding the U.S. and Canada, including the following subjects: anthropology, genealogy, multi-cultural studies, political science, sociology, gender studies, and religion.

Years covered: 1955 to the present.

Total number of citations: Six hundred sixty-seven thousand.

Update frequency and number of citations added: Monthly with twenty thousand added annually.

Types of material covered: Abstracts of journals and citations of books and dissertations.

Languages: Over forty languages.

Available formats: Web-based through ABC-CLIO (ABC-CLIO “Historical Abstracts . . .”).

The project team’s initial expectation for this index, given its scope and coverage, was that *HistAbs* would perform comparatively poorly. However, the team eventually convinced itself, through the exercise of speculative rationalization, that *HistAbs* would be likely to at least partially or selectively index many of the titles from the “Top Third” and “Core” groups, since not every article in an archaeology journal of United States’ origin would necessarily have to be about a North American site. Also, a quick search of *HistAbs* revealed that it provided some coverage of periods and events existing prior to 1450. The results of the teams review are shown in Figure 5.

Quite obviously, and unfortunately, the team’s first inclination was the correct one. *HistAbs* provides a scanty and very selective coverage for ten of the journal titles selected for this project, and never more than six are indexed in any one year. If this index covers archaeology to any great extent at all, it must do so by indexing archaeology journal titles that originate outside of the United States.

GeoRef

The sixth index reviewed, *GeoRef*, is primarily devoted to the geosciences and, as was mentioned above, was reviewed as a resource for archaeology researchers by Clement and Ogburn via subject and keyword searching in 1995. The characteristics of the index are as follows:

GeoRef

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive coverage of the geoscience literature of the world. Includes abstracts.

Party responsible: American Geological Institute.

Topics covered: Geoscience.

Years covered: Geology of North America–1785 to the present.

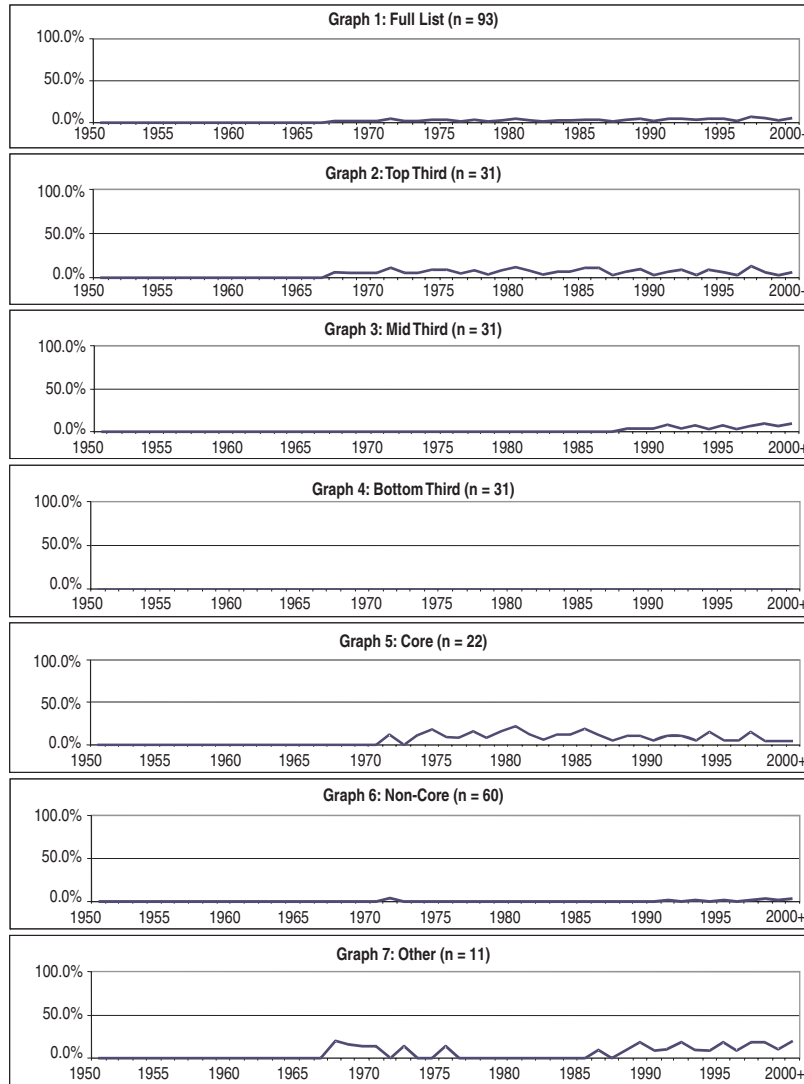
The rest of the world from 1933 to the present.

Total number of citations: Over 2.4 million.

Update frequency and number of citations added: Four thousand to seven thousand added per month with eighty thousand added per year.

Types of materials covered: Journal articles, books, maps, conference papers, reports, dissertations, and all publications of the U.S. Geological Survey.

FIGURE 5. Historical Abstracts



Languages: English and forty other languages.

Available formats: Web-based through Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, Community of Science (COS), Dialog, EBSCO Information Services, OCLC, Ovid Information, and can also be accessed with Ovid-SilverPlatter's Electronic Reference Library (ERL) service; on CD-ROM by Ovid Information; by the online search services DIALOG and STN International. Offline SDI Services: Nerac; and in print—Bibliography and Index of Geology. (Cambridge Scientific . . . "Databases . . ."; Community of Science "Georef . . ."; Dialog "Dialog Bluesheets," "Products"; EBSCO . . . "Bibliographic . . ."; Nerac "Resources"; OCLC "FirstSearch . . .," "GeoRefS"; Ovid "Georef," "Products . . ."; STN International "STN Database . . .").

As a result of *GeoRef*'s superior performance as an archaeology resource in Clement and Ogburn's study when compared to several of the indexes herein reviewed, our project team expected the index to perform as well as or better than *A:H&L* at the least. *GeoRef*'s results for this study are shown in Figure 6.

As the results show, *GeoRef* actually did rather poorly in this study. Although it provided some indexing for twelve of the ninety-three selected journal titles, it never indexed more than three titles in any one year. It provided almost no coverage to even the titles in the "Top Third" and "Core" groups. The index may, as Clement and Ogburn concluded, "provide good coverage of the literature of archaeology" (1995, 10), but it would appear from our results to be doing so by covering journals that do not fall beneath the rubric of archaeology.

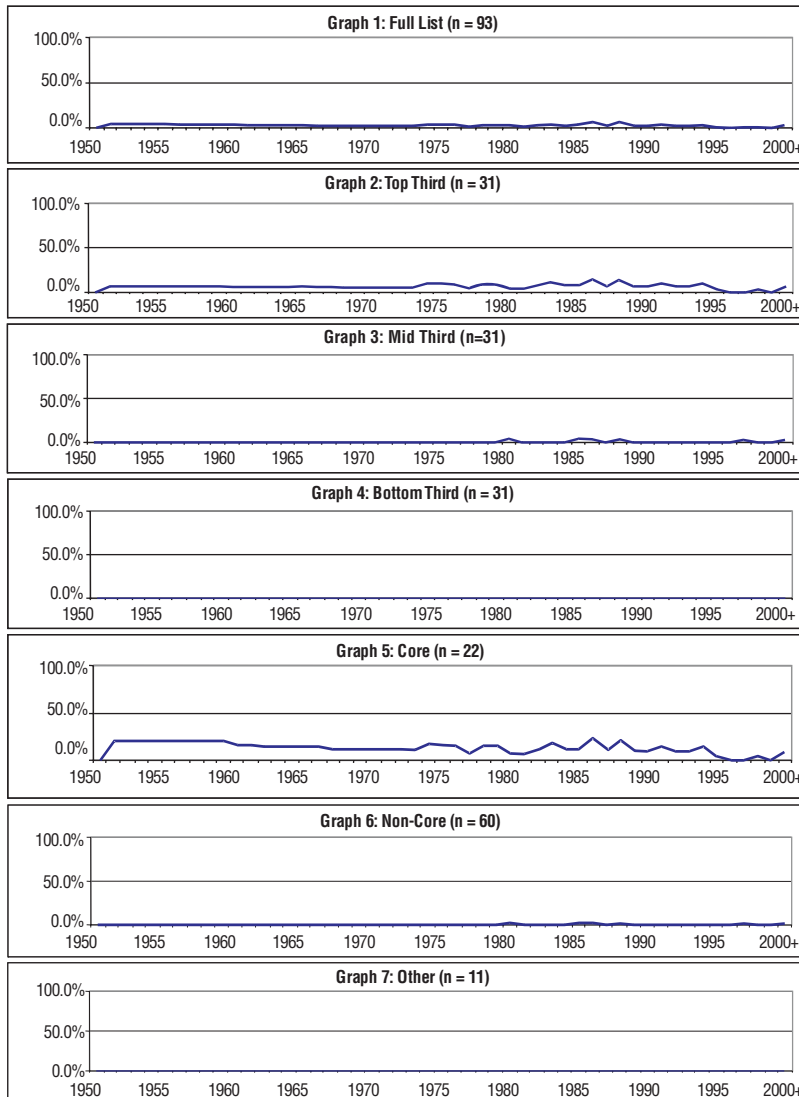
GEOBASE

The seventh index covered, *GEOBASE*, is in terms of the topics it covers fairly similar to the sixth, *GeoRef*. Perhaps the indexes' points of greatest difference would be in *GEOBASE*'s slightly greater concentration on the field of geography and in the time periods covered by each, with *GEOBASE* covering merely from around 1980 onward as opposed to *GeoRef*'s covering from the late 1700s onward. The other characteristics of *GEOBASE* are as follows:

GEOBASE

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive indexing with 99% abstracting.
Party responsible: Elsevier.

FIGURE 6. GeoRef



Topics covered: Earth sciences, ecology, development studies, human geography, geomechanics, and oceanography.

Years covered: 1980 to the present.

Total number of citations: Over 1.2 million.

Update frequency and number of citations added: Semimonthly with one hundred thousand records added annually.

Types of materials covered: One thousand eight hundred journals, archives of over three thousand additional titles including trade journals and magazines, refereed scientific papers, product reviews, directories, and other relevant material.

Languages: International coverage.

Available formats: Web-based through Dialog, EINS, OCLC, Ovid, and ScienceDirect. Available by Elsevier on CD-ROM and in print in Elsevier/Geo Abstracts journals: Geographical Abstracts, Physical Geography, Geographical Abstracts, Human Geography, Geological Abstracts, Ecological Abstracts, International Development Abstracts and Oceanographic Literature Review (Pergamon), Geomechanics Abstracts (Pergamon). (Dialog "Dialog Bluesheets," "Products . . ."; Elsevier "Geobase"; European Information . . . "Geobase-233"; OCLC "Geobase," "FirstSearch . . ."; Ovid "Geobase," "Products . . .";).

As one might expect from their similarities, *GEOBASE* covers roughly the same number of titles as *GeoRef* (fourteen versus twelve, respectively), with seven of the journals being indexed in common. It also indexes roughly the same number of the selected journal titles within its declared period of coverage, covering seven journals during its peak year of coverage, as compared to *GeoRef*'s coverage of five titles. The study's other results for *GEOBASE* are shown in Figure 7.

As Figure 7 shows, within its period of coverage *GEOBASE* is a resource comparable to *GeoRef* where coverage of the selected archaeology journals is concerned, which is to say that it is not a remarkably good one. A few titles from the "Top Third" and "Middle Third" categories and from the "Core" and "Non-Core" categories receive a bit of coverage, but the coverage they receive is hardly enough to make *GEOBASE* a resource one would be inclined to recommend to an archaeology researcher.⁴

Bibliography of the History of Art

Of the reviewed indexes that cover the arts and/or the humanities, *BHA* was the one most frequently and enthusiastically recommended to

the project team by librarians for and researchers in the arts, humanities, museum studies, and so forth. The notable characteristics of the index are as follows:

Bibliography of the History of Art

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive indexing with abstracts in English and French.

Party responsible: The Getty Research Institute of the J. Paul Getty Trust and the French Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

Topics covered: European and American visual arts from late antiquity to present including fine arts and decorative and applied arts.

Years covered: 1973 to the present.

Total number of citations: Over six hundred thousand.

Update frequency and number of citations added: Updated quarterly with twenty-four thousand records added annually.

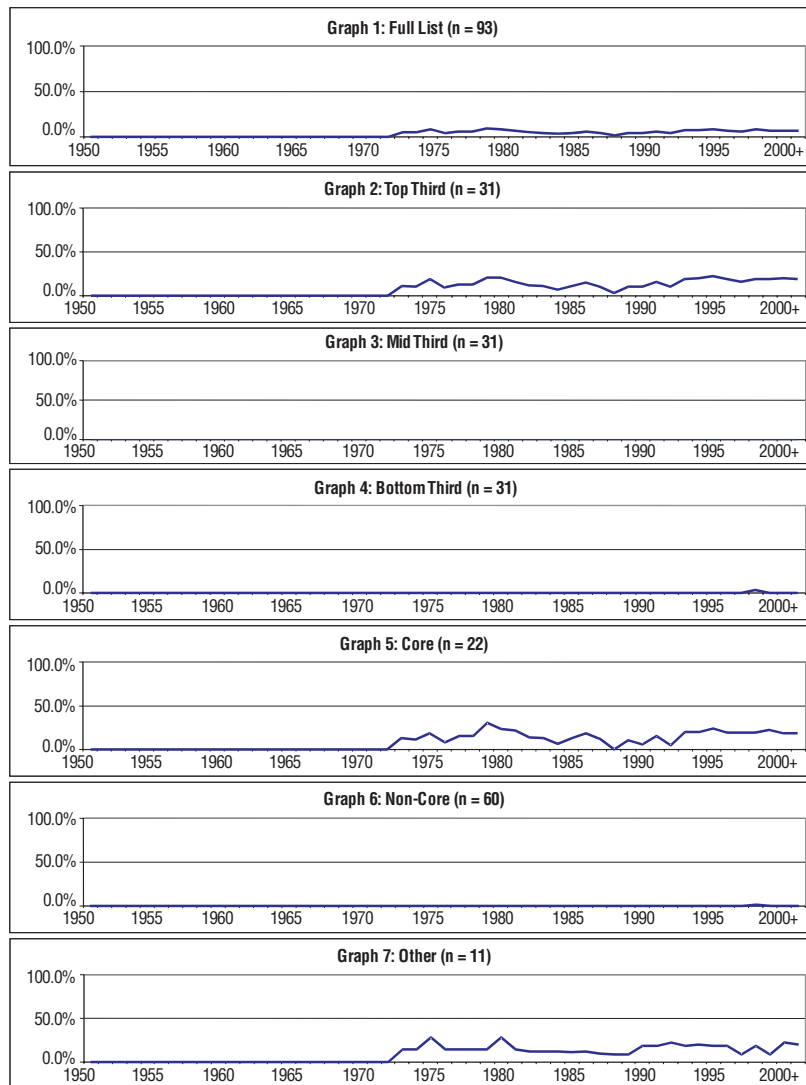
Types of Material: Art-related books, conference proceedings, dissertations, exhibitions and dealers' catalogs, and articles form over four thousand three hundred periodicals.

Available formats: Web-based through NISC, Ovid Technologies, RLG, and The J. Paul Getty Trust. (J. Paul Getty . . . "Bibliography of . . ."; NISC "Bibliography of . . .," "NISC Products"; Ovid "Bibliography of . . .," "Products . . ."; RLG "Bibliography of . . .," "Online Databases").

Despite our colleagues' reassurances to the contrary, the project team's expectations were that *BHA* would not prove to be a particularly good resource with respect to our list of journal titles. A quick perusal of Appendix A revealed to us that very few of the ninety-three selected titles have much to do with the arts and/or humanities, so it was expected that *BHA*'s performance would be more comparable to *AATA*'s than to *A:H&L*'s or to that of one of the anthropology indexes. As *BHA*'s results show, the team's predictions were fairly accurate.

Like most of the indexes not devoted to anthropology reviewed herein, *BHA* indexes roughly 10%-15% of the ninety-three selected titles, with half or fewer of these titles having received regular indexing and with the rest having been indexed selectively. Also, like most of the non-anthropology indexes reviewed, its coverage is given largely to titles appearing in the "Top Third" and "Core" categories (Figure 8). In fact, the project team found itself slightly disappointed that the index

FIGURE 8. Bibliography of the History of Art



did not perform better with the titles in the “Other” category, but in all likelihood its lackluster performance therein is a product of the weakness of the category (i.e., it comprises only eleven titles, and several are anthropology or general social science journals), rather than of the weakness of the index. Much as with the two geosciences/geography indexes just reviewed, if *BHA* is, as it was recommended to the project team, an excellent resource for researchers in archaeology, it must be so for its coverage of the field as it appears in other disciplines’ journals, for its coverage of the selected archaeology journal titles is not notably good.

Art Abstracts

The ninth index reviewed, *ArtAbs*, is also an index devoted to covering the literature of the arts. Its features are as follows:

Art Abstracts

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive indexing and abstracting of over 400 international art publications.

Party responsible: H.W. Wilson.

Topics covered: Archaeology, antiques, pottery, art history, architecture, architectural history, landscape architecture, crafts, folk art, decorative arts, sculpture, interior design, city planning, advertising art, computers in art, fashion design, graphic arts, industrial design, motion pictures, museology, non-western art, painting, photography, television, textiles, and video.

Years covered: Indexing from 1984 to the present, abstracts from 1994 to the present.

Total number of citations: Over five hundred ninety-six thousand.

Update frequency: Updated monthly.

Types of material covered: English language periodicals, yearbooks, museum bulletins, and periodicals in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Dutch, and Swedish. Indexing of reproductions of works of art that appear in indexed periodicals are also included.

Available formats: Web-based through H.W. Wilson, EBSCO, and OCLC (EBSCO . . . “Bibliographic . . .,” “H.W. Wilson . . .”; H.W. Wilson . . . “Art Full . . .”; OCLC “Art Abstracts,” “FirstSearch . . .”).

ArtAbs, although recommended by our colleagues in the arts, was suggested to the project team with slightly less enthusiasm than was

BHA, but the results for *ArtAbs* left us unable to hazard why. *ArtAbs*'s results are roughly the same as *BHA*'s. *BHA* does provide coverage for three journal titles more than *ArtAbs* does, but as the results for the "Full List," "Top Third," and "Core" categories show, *ArtAbs* usually indexed as many or more titles in any given year as did *BHA*. The results for *ArtAbs* are shown in Figure 9.

As was found with *BHA*, *ArtAbs* provides some coverage of the selected archaeology journals, but most of the covered titles are from the "Top Third" and "Core" groups and so are titles amply indexed elsewhere in both the anthropology and other indexes reviewed. Thus, *ArtAbs*'s coverage of the selected journal titles is, as was *BHA*'s, not particularly noteworthy or impressive.

Arts and Humanities Search

A&HS, an online edition of ISI's *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* that covers from 1980 onward, was the tenth index that the project team reviewed, and it was one for which we had fairly low expectations. We felt that the index's focus upon indexing only the "leading" arts and humanities journals would result in most of our ninety-three selected titles being ignored. The index's more prominent characteristics are as follows:

Arts and Humanities Search

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive indexing of the world's leading arts and humanities journals. Selective indexing of articles from social science and science journals.

Party responsible: Thomson ISI.

Topics covered: Arts and humanities.

Years covered: 1980 to the present.

Total number of citations: 2,500,000 records.

Update frequency: Updated weekly.

Types of Material covered: Articles, bibliographies, editorials, letters, reviews, etc.

Available formats: Web-based through OCLC (OCLC "Arts and Humanities Search").

The project team anticipated, given the index's focus, that it would cover a few of the more-widely-subscribed-to and/or "Core" journal titles from our list but would largely ignore the rest of the journals. As

FIGURE 9. Art Abstracts

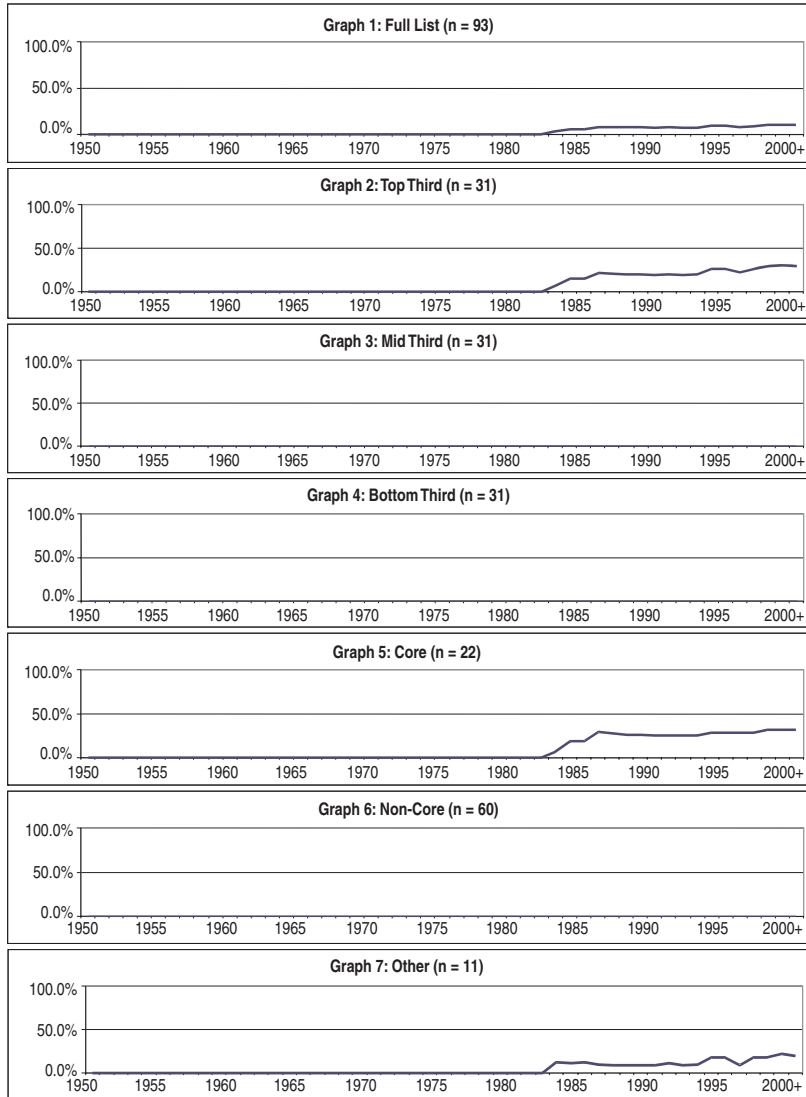


Figure 10 reveals, *A&HS* performed roughly in the manner expected, but it also slightly surpassed expectations by indexing a comparatively sizeable number of titles. The team's findings for the index are shown in Figure 10.

As the graphs illustrate, *A&HS* does concentrate its attentions upon journal titles from the "Top Third" and "Core" groups and gives little attention to the journals that comprise the other sub-sets. However, the extent and nature of its coverage is pleasantly surprising. The index covers just over two-thirds as many "Top-Third" and "Core" titles as the best-performing of the non-anthropology indexes reviewed, *A:H&L*, and as a quick glance at the graphs shows, its line of coverage is considerably smoother than is *A:H&L*'s. This is because *A&HS* provides fairly comprehensive and regular indexing for nearly all of the journal titles that it indexes from one year to the next, unlike the other non-anthropology indexes reviewed herein, which tend to provide full and/or regular indexing for just a few titles and irregular and partial indexing for the rest. *A&HS* also provides extensive abstracting, which *AL* and *AIO* do not, and provides citation tracking, which is a feature unique to *A&HS* among the indexes reviewed.

Unfortunately, despite its many excellent features, *A&HS* is not really a recommendable resource for archaeology. With the exception of a single journal title, all of the journals indexed by *A&HS* receive ample coverage elsewhere, and because of its tight focus upon "leading" journals, it provides little or no access, such as *AL*, *AIO*, and *A:H&L* do, to the many publications of regional, state, and subject-oriented archaeology associations. Also, with just nineteen of ninety-three journal titles covered, *A&HS* does not index nearly enough titles for it to serve as a viable alternative to *AL* or *AIO*. Its other qualities, the abstracting and citation tracking that it provides, certainly make *A&HS* a more attractive and powerful index than are either of the anthropology indexes, but it simply does not pay the field of archaeology a great enough attention.

Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals

The *Avery* index was proffered to the team as possibly providing some very limited and selective indexing for the field of archaeology. It is an index with a very narrow and discipline-specific focus, and thus the project team did not foresee it being much of a resource for the field. The index's distinguishing features are listed in the following subsection:

Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive coverage of 2,500 U.S. and foreign journals, 3/4 not indexed elsewhere.

Party responsible: The J. Paul Getty Trust.

Topics covered: Archaeology, architecture, architectural design, landscape architecture, history of architecture, historic preservation, city planning, urban planning, furniture and decoration, and interior design.

Years covered: 1741 to the present.

Total number of citations: Over 555,985 records.

Update frequency: Updated weekly.

Types of Material covered: Scholarly and popular periodical literature, including the publications of professional associations, U.S. state and regional periodicals, and major serial publications in the architecture and design of Asia, Australia, Latin America, and Europe.

Languages: Approximately 40% in English, the remaining in languages such as Basque, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish.

Available formats: Web-based through RLG, EBSCO, Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, NISC, and The J. Paul Getty Trust. Also available in print and CD-ROM. (Cambridge Scientific . . . "Databases . . ."; EBSCO . . . "Avery Index . . .," "Bibliographic . . ."; J. Paul Getty . . . "Bookstore Details"; NISC "Avery Index . . .," "NISC Products"; RLG "Online Databases").

The index performed, as Figure 11 amply reveals, as expected. A few titles from the "Top Third," "Middle Third," "Core," and "Non-Core" groups are given both some regular and some irregular coverage by *Avery*, but its coverage of the ninety-three selected journal titles as a group is pretty poor. *Avery's* results for the project are shown in Figure 11.

It would, obviously, be difficult to recommend *Avery* as a resource for the researcher in the field of archaeology. Almost all of the archaeology journal titles that *Avery* covers are well covered by one or both of the anthropology indexes above, and the few titles not so covered are covered by one or more of the indexes devoted to the arts and to the humanities. For the archaeology researcher, the greatest point in *Avery's* favor would be that its coverage of some of the journal titles extends into the 1950s and beyond, much as does *AL's* coverage, but *Avery's* selection of indexed archaeology journals is much too small for it to be a widely useful resource for the field.

FIGURE 10. Art and Humanities Search

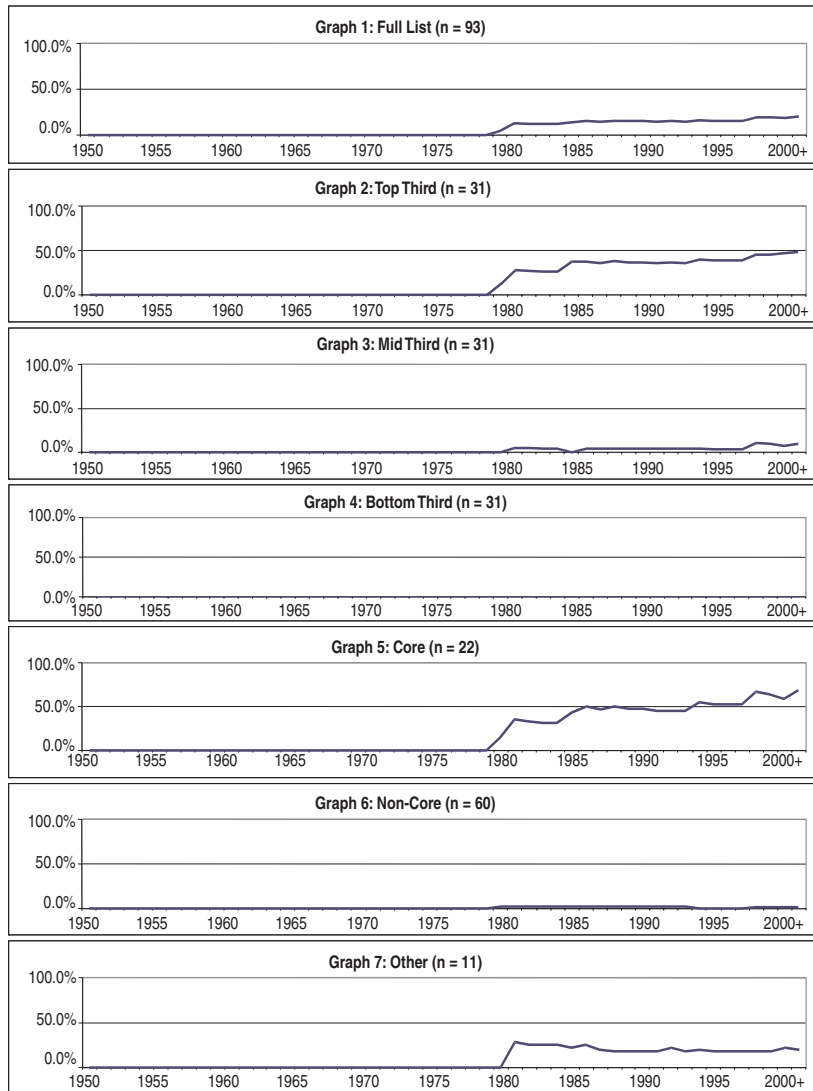
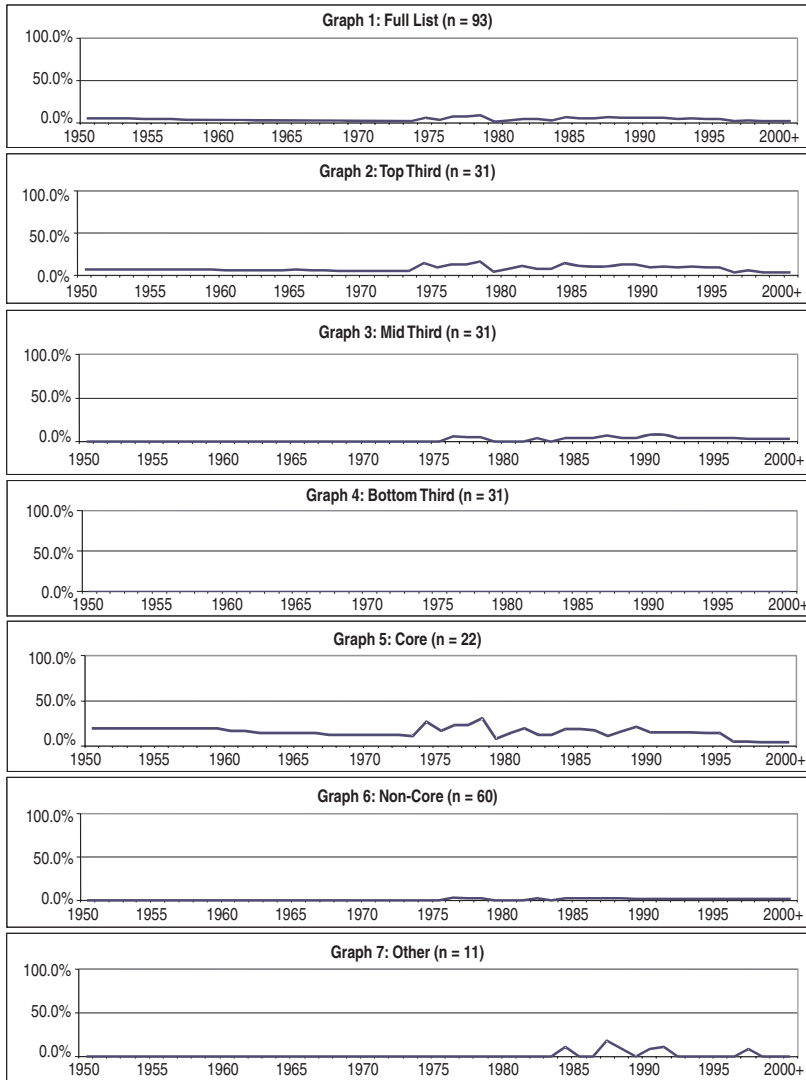


FIGURE 11. Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals



Modern Language Association International Bibliography

The project team's prior experience with the twelfth and final index to be reviewed is that it was useful mainly as an index for researchers of literature, so we were quite surprised when it was suggested. The features of the index are as follows:

Modern Language Association International Bibliography

Claimed coverage: Comprehensive indexing (no abstracts).

Party responsible: Modern Language Association.

Topics covered: Literature, language, linguistics, folklore, literary theory and criticism, dramatic arts, and history of printing and publishing. Recently included: rhetoric, composition, and the history, theory, and practice of teaching language and literature.

Total number of citations: Over 1.6 million.

Update frequency and number of citations added: Updated ten times per year with fifty thousand records added annually.

Types of Material: Worldwide published journals and series as well as monographs, handbooks, dictionaries, working papers, dissertations, conference proceedings, and other critical works.

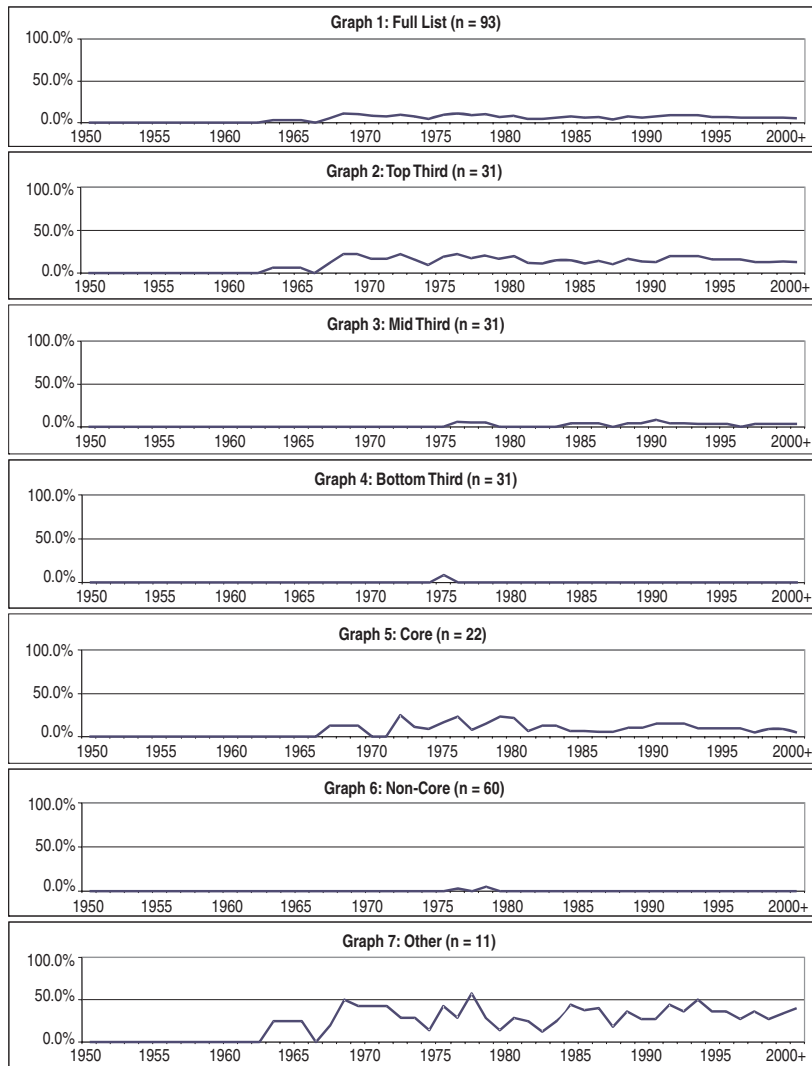
Languages: Indexing of material in many languages including English, French, Spanish, German, and Italian.

Available formats: Web-based through EBSCO, Gale Group, OCLC, and Ovid. Also available in on CD-ROM by Ovid/SilverPlatter and in print. (Cambridge Scientific . . . "Databases . . ."; Gale Group "Thomson Gale . . ."; Modern Language Association . . . "MLA International . . ."; OCLC "FirstSearch . . .," "MLA International . . ."; Ovid "MLA International," "Products . . ."); (CITATIONS)

The project team fully expected for *MLA* to return zeroes across the board for almost all, if not all, of the selected categories. As the graphs in Figure 12 rather surprisingly show, however, the index actually does provide some very selective indexing for nineteen of the ninety-three journals selected for the project. *MLA*'s results are shown in Figure 12.

Though *MLA* does appear to offer coverage equal to that provided by several of the indexes reviewed in this study, it remains quite selective in its indexing. It would appear that the indexers for *MLA* scan a few of the ninety-three selected journal titles for items that might be of interest to students of literature, folklore, and so forth, so although an anthropology title such as *Plains Anthropologist* is given a surprising amount of coverage in *MLA*, very little, if any, of that coverage pertains to archaeology.

FIGURE 12. Modern Language Association International Bibliography



The exception to this rule may be in the areas of classical and Biblical archaeology, where a small number of titles are given a more comprehensive coverage. Largely, however, *MLA* is not a resource that it would profit most Archaeology researchers to employ.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeology, as was mentioned at the opening of this study, is of interest to researchers in several disciplines, and as this study has shown, it receives at least some coverage by many indexes, including some indexes one might not expect. When assisting student or faculty researchers, reference librarians may point researchers to a number of indexes and expect them to experience a degree of success. Of course, as this study has amply illustrated, greatest success will likely be had when indexes devoted to anthropology, such as *AL* and *AIO*, are employed.

Unfortunately for the field, however, this study has found that its greatest indexing strengths are rapidly on their way to becoming weaknesses. The anthropology indexes' coverage of archaeology of U.S. origin, while superior to that of other fields' indexes, has been trending downward, toward 50% for *AL* and toward just under 30% for *AIO*, over the past fifty-year interval, with *AL*'s turning a bit more sharply toward 50% coverage over the past five to ten year interval. This downward trend from excellent to adequate to inadequate indexing should be of considerable concern to librarians and for researchers and students of the field, for it suggests that archaeology is slowly disappearing from and/or not being covered by even its best sources of coverage.

The likely solutions to this dilemma for the field, according to the thinking of the project team, are three in number. First, librarians could continue to subscribe to the slowly failing indexes that cover archaeology and could attempt to supplement their coverage of the field by purchasing publisher- and/or society-produced indexes to the journals not or no longer covered by the online indexes. This solution, while viable, has several drawbacks: it would necessitate librarians spending additional funds from their already stretched budgets on archaeology indexing; the supplemental indexes would likely be in print rather than online and so would have inferior search-ability; and the gateways to the literature of archaeology would be scattered about library collections rather than gathered into a central, handily accessible resource. Obviously, in terms of the profession's values and positions as they relate to accessibility, this is not a preferable solution.

Second, a new and more comprehensive index for archaeology could be created that would cover the literature of the subfield independently of the subscriptions and holdings of any particular library. Such an index could cover the field as well as or better than the current anthropology indexes do, and its coverage would never have to fluctuate or dwindle as theirs do. Of course, such an index would also be an additional item added to the strained budgets of libraries, and with its narrow focus, it might not be an attractive resource to universities and colleges without a strong archaeology program. Thus, it might be difficult to get off of the ground and sustain the solvency of such an index. Also, such an index would require a great duplication of effort as the archaeology journal titles indexed and not indexed by *AL* and *AIO* would have to be retrospectively included if the new index were to be a worthwhile replacement for the indexing already provided by the anthropology indexes. So, while this second option could be viable, an index devoted solely to archaeology seems to the project team not to be the best of options.

The third and best option, in the project team's estimation, would be for *AL* and/or *AIO* to expand their parameters to include journal titles not held by their base libraries. As mentioned before, there is no real way for a library with limited funding and limited space to keep up subscriptions to every journal that might publish articles of interest to the field, so there is also no real way for indexes based upon a library collection to keep pace with the field, either. The great failings of *AL* and *AIO* with respect to archaeology are that neither can cover all of the journals of the field and that neither one selectively covers all of the archaeology articles that appear in journals that fall well outside archaeology's rubric. If *AL* and *AIO* were to expand their charges and provide indexing for journals not held by their libraries, perhaps accepting indexing from volunteers to keep down costs, they could once again provide excellent indexing for archaeology and remain worthwhile resources for researchers in the field. If a change of this sort is not made, eventually only the "Core" journals and those with large subscriptions will be visible via online indexing to students and researchers. The rest of the journals related to archaeology will disappear into the jungles of library collections and be forever hidden from cite.

NOTES

1. The project team had hoped to include a thirteenth index in the study, *The British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB)*, but was unable to do so because of unforeseen technical difficulties that the British Archeology Society had during the searching period.

2. The project team had initially hoped to also use “peer reviewed” or “refereed” as a search delimiter but found the status of too many of the field’s journals to have not been accurately supplied to the directory providers.

3. Little effort was made to correct entries in the indexes with incorrect volume numbers or dates of publication, so if such an incorrect entry was encountered, it was usually recorded as a miss for the year in question. Some effort, however, was made to reconcile the indexes’ results where disagreement concerning volume numbering and dates of publication are concerned.

4. Given the great suspicion, if not outright paranoia, with which the name “Elsevier” is greeted by some in the field of librarianship, it was perhaps inevitable that one of the project team’s members would suggest that *GEOBASE* could be an excellent means for Elsevier to promote its own wares via a prejudicial inclusion of its own titles and exclusion of its competitors’ journals. A quick review of the fourteen archaeology journals that *GEOBASE* indexes, however, reveals that this is idle speculation: only two of the fourteen are listed on Elsevier’s Web site as being published by Elsevier (“All Journals”).

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Received: 02/10/05
Accepted: 03/01/05

Archaeological Society	0148-1886	1950-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y												
Central States Archaeological Journal	0008-9559	1954-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y		y										
The Chesopiean	0009-3300	1963-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y					y							
The Cochise County Historical Journal / The Cochise Quarterly	1524-024X 0190-8626	1971-1996, 1997-2000+	Bot.	Non-													
Current Research in the Pleistocene / (Center for the Study of Early Man). Current Research	8755-898X 0743-426X	1984, 1985-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y			y									
The European Studies Journal	0894-6337	1984-2000+	Mid.	Other							y						y
Florida Anthropologist	0015-3893	1950-2000+	Top	Non-	y	y			y	y							y
Geoarchaeology	0883-6353	1986-2000+	Top	Core	y		y	y	y						y		
Hawaiian Archaeology	0890-1678	1984-2000+	Bot.	Non-													
Hesperia	0018-098X	1950-2000+	Top	Core			y					y	y	y			y
Historical Archaeology	0440-9213	1967-2000+	Top	Core	y		y		y	y	y		y	y			y
Human Mosaic / Mosaic (New Orleans)	0018-7240	1966-1998, 2000+	Bot.	Other	y	y											y
IA	0160-1040	1975-2000+	Mid.	Non-						y	y						y
Idaho Archaeologist	0893-2271	1977-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y	y	y			y							
Illinois Antiquity	8756-0070	1979-2000+	Bot.	Non-													
Illinois Archaeology	1050-8244	1989-2000+	Bot.	Non-													
The INA Quarterly	1090-2635	1992-2000+	Bot.	Non-													
International Journal of Historical Archaeology	1092-7697	1997-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y	y			y	y	y						
Journal (Houston Archeological Society)	8756-8071	1982-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y												
Journal of Alabama Archaeology	0449-2153	1955-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y	y					y						

Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers	0023-4869	1950-1990, 1992, 1994-1998, 2000+	Top	Other	y	y	y			y	y						
Latin American Antiquity	1045-6635	1990-2000+	Top	Core	y	y			y						y		
Lithic Technology	0197-7261	1977-1988, 1993-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y	y	y										
Louisiana Archaeology	1071-7358	1974-1976, 1979-1997	Bot.	Non-	y					y							
Maine Archeological Society Bulletin	0542-1292	1964-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y												
Maryland Archeology / Journal of the Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc.	0148-6012	1965-1967, 1968-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y												
Mesolithic Miscellany	0259-3548	1980-1996	Bot.	Non-	y		y										
Michigan Archaeologist	0543-9728	1957-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y					y							
Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology, MCJA	0146-1109	1976-2000+	Top	Core	y	y	y			y							
The Minnesota Archaeologist	0026-5403	1950-1952, 1954, 1956-1967, 1969, 1971-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y												
Mississippi Archaeology	0738-775X	1974-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y												
The Missouri Archaeologist	0076-9576	1950-1974, 1976-2000+	Top	Non-	y	y	y			y							
Near East Archaeological Society Bulletin	0739-0068	1975-2000+	Mid.	Non-													
Near Eastern Archaeology / The Biblical Archaeologist	1094-2076 0006-0895	1950-1997, 1998-2000+	Top	Core	y	y							y	y	y		y
NEARA Journal	0149-2551	1975-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y												
The New Hampshire Archeologist	0077-8346	1981-1991, 1994-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y												

APPENDIX A (continued)

JOURNALS				COVERAGE BY DATABASE												
Title(s)	ISSN(s)	Dates Included	Holdings Rank	Core Status	AL	AIO	AATA	GRef	GBASE	A:H&L	HAbs	AAbs	BHA	A&HS	Avery	MLA
The Bulletin: Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association / The Bulletin and Journal of Archaeology for New York State / (New York State Archaeological Association) The Bulletin	1046-2368 0730-5710 0028-7512	1954-1979, 1980-1987, 1987-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y	y				y						
North American Archaeologist	0197-6931	1980-2000+	Top	Core	y	y	y			y	y			y		y
North Carolina Archaeology / Southern Indian Studies	1546-797X 0085-6525	1950-1980, 1984-1986, 1988-1992, 1994-1996, 1997-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y					y						
Ohio Archaeologist	0048-153X	1951-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y											
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly	0552-7252	1965-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y		y			y						
Pennsylvania Archaeologist	0031-4358	1950-2000+	Top	Non-	y					y						
Plains Anthropologist	0032-0447	1960-2000+	Top	Core	y	y	y	y	y	y	y			y		y
Pre-Columbiana: a Journal of Long-Distance Contacts	1522-8495	1998-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y											
Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia / Quarterly Bulletin—Archeological Society of Virginia	0003-8202	1950-1990, 1991-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y					y						
Rapa Nui Journal	1040-1385	1986-2000+	Bot.	Other		y										
Record of the Art Museum, Princeton University	0032-843X	1950-2000+	Top	Other			y					y	y		y	
Res: Anthropology and Aesthetics	0277-1322	1981-2000+	Top	Other	y	y						y	y		y	y

The Review of Archaeology / Quarterly Review of Archaeology	1050-4877 0278-9825	1980-1988, 1989-2000+	Mid.	Non-													
SCA Journal	0735-1399	1995-2000+	Bot.	Non-													
South Dakota Archaeology	0276-5543	1977-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y	y											
Southeastern Archaeology	0734-578X	1982-2000+	Mid.	Non-	y	y		y	y	y							
Southwestern Lore	0038-4844	1950-2000+	Top	Non-	y		y			y							
Journal of the Steward Anthropological Society	0039-1344	1969-1984, 1986-1990, 1992-1999	Mid.	Other	y	y											y
Tennessee Anthropologist	0892-7979	1976-1998, 2000+	Mid.	Non-	y	y											y
La Tierra (Southern Texas Archaeological Association)	0163-0695	1974-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y												
Utah Archaeology	1040-6549	1988-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y												
The Wisconsin Archeologist	0043-6364	1950-2000+	Top	Non-	y					y							
The Wyoming Archaeologist	0043-9665	1959-2000+	Bot.	Non-	y					y							

APPENDIX B

Graph 1: "Full List": Raw Data

Date of Pub	# Active Journals	# of Hits by Database:											
		AL	AIO	AATA	A:H&L	HistAbs	GeoRef	GEOBASE	BHA	ArtAbs	A&HS	Avery	MLA
1950	18	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1951	20	15	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1952	20	16	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1953	19	16	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1954	22	16	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1955	22	16	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1956	23	18	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1957	25	19	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1958	26	19	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1959	27	19	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1960	27	20	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1961	28	23	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1962	30	21	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1963	32	23	6	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
1964	33	25	6	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
1965	34	24	5	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
1966	36	27	6	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1967	37	26	6	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
1968	37	26	6	4	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
1969	39	27	7	4	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
1970	38	25	7	2	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
1971	40	29	7	3	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
1972	41	29	8	3	6	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	4
1973	42	23	9	5	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	3
1974	47	33	8	7	4	2	2	0	4	0	0	3	2
1975	50	34	8	5	5	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	5
1976	53	39	12	5	4	1	2	0	3	0	0	4	6
1977	55	42	13	8	5	2	1	1	3	0	0	4	5
1978	57	39	13	6	5	1	2	1	5	0	0	5	6
1979	60	42	13	4	6	2	2	2	5	0	3	1	4
1980	63	43	14	6	6	3	2	1	4	0	8	2	5
1981	65	49	15	6	5	2	1	2	3	0	8	3	3
1982	68	48	18	6	6	1	2	2	3	0	8	3	3
1983	68	48	18	7	8	2	3	1	2	2	8	2	4
1984	71	47	20	6	9	2	2	3	3	4	10	5	5
1985	71	48	19	5	10	3	3	1	4	4	11	4	4
1986	75	54	24	6	16	3	5	1	3	6	11	4	5
1987	77	57	24	6	14	1	2	1	1	6	12	5	3

Date of Pub	# Active Journals	# of Hits by Database:											
		AL	A/O	AATA	A:H&L	HistAbs	GeoRef	GEOBASE	BHA	ArtAbs	A&HS	Avery	MLA
1988	79	56	25	8	18	3	5	3	3	6	12	5	6
1989	80	54	27	7	18	4	2	2	3	6	12	5	5
1990	81	52	27	9	17	2	2	4	5	6	12	5	6
1991	79	52	24	6	16	4	3	2	3	6	12	5	7
1992	82	53	25	6	15	4	2	2	6	6	12	4	7
1993	81	53	22	8	14	3	2	5	6	6	13	4	7
1994	86	59	24	8	13	4	3	4	7	8	13	4	6
1995	87	57	23	9	15	4	1	4	6	8	13	4	6
1996	87	58	24	8	14	2	0	4	5	7	13	2	5
1997	89	56	25	5	14	6	1	7	7	8	17	3	5
1998	88	56	29	4	14	5	1	4	6	9	17	2	5
1999	86	54	27	4	13	3	0	4	6	9	16	2	5
2000+	91	46	29	7	14	5	3	6	6	9	18	2	5