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## Digging Deeper Still: Coverage of Archaeology from the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Select Commonwealth Nations from 1950 to 2000+ in Discipline-Specific and Subject-Oriented Online Indexes

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**Digging Deeper Still:  
Coverage of Archaeology  
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and Subject-Oriented Online Indexes**

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**ABSTRACT.** Librarians, faculty, professional researchers, and students often encounter difficulties in locating pertinent journal articles for the field of archaeology. This article examines the coverage given by 13 discipline-specific and subject-oriented indexes available online over a 50-year interval to 89 archaeology journals originating in the United

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Kingdom and in Ireland. The coverage provided by the individual indexes and several of the larger issues surrounding the coverage of the field are discussed, and a few recommendations are offered. doi:10.1300/J103v25n01\_03 [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**

In a prior version of this study, “Digging a Little Deeper,” the authors examined the coverage given by 12 online subject-oriented and discipline-specific indexes over a 50-year interval to journals originating in the United States that cover the field of archaeology. It was the authors’ hope that such a study would provide researchers with a partial guide to the indexing of pertinent journal literature, would uncover some trends in the online indexing of archaeology’s journal literature, and would even reveal a few positive changes to be made in the indexing of the field (Tyler et al. 2006). In order to increase our knowledge of the indexing given to the English-language journals of the field, we have repeated our original study here with 89 archaeology and archaeology-related journal titles from the United Kingdom and Ireland, and we have added an especially apropos thirteenth online index to the study, *British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB)*.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

As far as the authors have been able to determine, there still has not been a great deal of attention paid in the library and information science literature to the online indexing of archaeology. In addition to our aforementioned article, just three articles from the previous 10 years appear to have touched upon the subject: Amber Seely’s recent article “Digging Up Archaeological Information”; 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.” Seely’s article provides a review of a wide variety of resources—online databases, Webliographies and pathfinders, society and association

Web sites, electronic journals, and so forth—that provide information on archaeological digs and sites in the United States (Seely 2005). Sutton and Foulke’s article examined the coverage given to 135 core journals from anthropology and several related disciplines, of which 25 were archaeology titles (Sutton and Foulke 1999, 147), in eight widely subscribed to indexes of one of three types: subject-specific (3 indexes), multidisciplinary (2), and general academic (3) (1999, 134). Clement and Ogburn’s study took a considerably different approach and examined the coverage given to topics of interest to archaeology researchers by the index *GeoRef* (Clement and Ogburn 1995, 4). The authors have been unable to discover a recent study of either Sutton and Foulke’s or of Clement and Ogburn’s type for the coverage given to British and Irish archaeology journals.

### **THE SELECTED DATABASES**

For this second study, the group of 13 online indexes was selected because they indicated that they covered archaeology; were in the authors’ experience good resources for locating citations to archaeology articles; or were recommended as such by colleagues serving other disciplines. One of the selected indexes specifically covers the archaeology of the United Kingdom and Ireland: *British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography* (henceforth referred to as *BIAB*); two of the indexes selected for this study serve anthropology generally: *Anthropological Literature Online* (henceforth also *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* (*GRef*) and *GEOBASE* (*GBASE*); 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, finally, one serves the arts and humanities more generally: *Arts and Humanities Search* (*A&HS*), an OCLC FirstSearch product that provides access to Thomson/ISI’s *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* from 1980 onward. Information regarding the years of coverage, timeliness, scope, and other salient features of *BIAB* appears below in section “Indexes and Results.”<sup>21</sup> Similar information for the other 12 databases is available from the same section of our previous study, “Digging a Little Deeper.”

### **THE SELECTED JOURNALS**

So as to obtain a varied list of journals that publish articles of in the field of Archaeology, the authors searched both *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory* and EBSCO Information Services' *The Serials Directory* for items that: listed "archaeology" as one of their subjects/topics (it was our hope that the subject terms in the serials directories would be a bit more freely applied than typically are Library of Congress Subject Headings in library catalogs); had British or Irish publishers or other parties responsible located in the United Kingdom or Ireland;<sup>2</sup> and were identified in the periodical directories as being "academic/scholarly" and/or a "journal," as opposed to a "newspaper," "serial monograph," "bulletin," "journal supplement," and so forth. Items having multiple designations (e.g., "journal/bulletin") were allowed if the authors were able to determine that the title published original research, theoretical articles, or research reviews with bibliographies.<sup>3</sup>

To improve the accuracy of our findings, the authors tried during the spring and summer of 2005 to limit the list of selected journals to those currently published titles that appear annually or more frequently. If we were able to determine without doubt that a particular title was no longer active, it was removed from the list. Also, titles that we found to publish very irregularly were disallowed if we were unable to obtain a fairly accurate record of their publication schedules from a reliable source. Where some of the less widely subscribed to journals were concerned, much information was not available, so we were constrained in several instances to accept on faith that these journals were indeed regularly published. Our results for such titles should accordingly be understood as being something of a best guess. The final list comprised 89 fairly regularly published journal titles. (For information about the journals included in the study and about which titles appeared in which online indexes, please see Appendix A.)

### **METHODOLOGY**

During the spring and summer of 2005, evidence that the selected journals were indexed in the selected online indexes was collected by the authors by searching the appropriate fields of the databases (e.g., "journal name," "source," "title," etc.) for the journals' titles, for the journals' ISSNs where an option to do so was available, and by browsing lists of indexed publications where such were provided by the in-

dexes. We also made every effort to search for partial and/or truncated titles where such searching of the appropriate fields was allowed and for title variants and likely misspellings. If an article citation for a journal volume within a particular year was found by these efforts, the indexes received a “hit” for that year; if not, then a “miss” was recorded. Please note that a “hit” was recorded *only* if a fairly accurate citation to an article from a particular journal volume was produced by a search for the journals-in-question’s titles and/or ISSNs. A “miss” was recorded in all other instances. For example, *BIAB* returned results for several titles where the correct volume numbers and/or dates of publication could not be determined, and *AL* indexed a number of volumes of several journals, such as *Ontario Archaeology*, that were not accessible via its “Journal” and/or “ISSN” search options: misses were recorded for all such instances.

As was the case with our previous study, 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 changes in volume numbering, changes in the character of the title, irregularities in the publishing schedule, and so forth. Wherever possible, the entire publication runs of the journal titles were searched. In some cases, only the current title was used. In a few instances, journal titles that had irremediable irregularities in their early publishing schedules were searched for only after the point at which they became acceptably regular.

Unfortunately, in addition to numerous publisher-related irregularities, in this study there was also a great deal of disagreement among the online indexes with respect to the publication dates of many of the volumes of the journals and with respect to the number of volumes published during some intervals. Thus, unlike our practice in the earlier study of titles originating in the United States, the authors here have made some effort—after consulting several online publication schedules published by archaeological societies, a number of library holdings lists, and so forth—to regularize the study’s results. For example, indexes that recorded a journal title as having had two fallow years followed by a year in which three volumes were published were given credit for “hits” over all three years if the evidence suggested that said three volumes had actually been published once per year over the interval in question rather than all at once in a single year. It was our hope that by regularizing the collected data in this fashion that the coverage that the indexes provided could be more accurately compared in terms of what volumes were actually covered, and that the indexes would not be unduly penalized nor the study’s results be unduly

skewed by the journal publishers' and/or the online indexes' idiosyncrasies and irregularities.<sup>4</sup>

Once again, the authors hope that this second study will help determine which databases provide worthwhile coverage for British and Irish archaeology, discover whether there are any notable trends in said coverage, and, as was the case with the previous study, illuminate how trends in journal publishing and article indexing might be affecting researchers' access to the field's journal literature.

### THE PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The section to follow, "Indexes and Results," has been arranged into 13 subsections, one for each of the indexes reviewed. As mentioned above, the first subsection provides a brief summary for *BIAB* and a table with four graphs that present our findings for that index. The subsections to follow merely present the four graphs that illustrate our findings for the remaining indexes. The reader with an interest in the summary material for these 12 indexes is directed to the same section of our previous study.

Each graph within the tables traces the percentage of the selected and/or grouped journal titles with published volumes that were covered by the index under review in each year, from 1950 to 2000+. In the first graphs in each table, titled "Full List," the results for the index under review for all 89 of the journals, from the 33 titles published in 1950 to the 88 published in 2000+, will be presented. In the second, third, and fourth graphs in each table, 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 "Bottom"—based upon the number of holding libraries listed for the grouped journals during the winter of 2005 in OCLC's *WorldCat* database. Thus, in the second or *Top Third* graphs are traced the results for the most widely held third of the selected archaeology journal titles (i.e., 29 titles held in 85-961 listed libraries); in the *Middle Third* graphs will be traced the results for the next third (i.e., 30 titles held in 28-84 listed libraries); and in the final *Bottom Third* graphs will be traced the results for the least widely held third of the selected titles (i.e., 30 titles held in 0-26 listed libraries).

Each grouping of thirds—*Top*, *Middle*, and *Bottom*—is, of course, comprised mostly of journals that have archaeology as their subject, but each also contains a few journals from related fields (i.e., history, clas-

sics, art history, and so forth). Each grouping should also be thought of as being largely comprising titles of very different sorts where their scopes and subjects are concerned. The *Top Third* grouping should be understood to contain largely those titles of British and Irish origin that treat archaeology most generally, the titles of the largest and/or most internationally well-known associations and societies, and those titles that are likely to be of the widest interest both inside and outside of the field of archaeology. The *Middle Third* grouping should be understood to contain more of a mixture of lesser titles: smaller, but still general, titles of British or Irish origin that are devoted to particular topics or regions of somewhat widespread interest, the titles of those large- and middle-sized associations and societies that treat archaeology within the United Kingdom and Ireland but that are still of some general interest to the field, and a number of the larger county journals. The *Bottom Third* grouping should be read as being made up almost entirely of small association, society, and county journals that deal solely with smaller and/or less widely studied British and Irish regions and locales or that deal with very particular topics that are not of widespread interest both within and without the United Kingdom and/or Ireland.

## INDEXES AND RESULTS

In this section of the study, the authors' findings rounded to the nearest one percent, are presented. The indexes' "hits" are presented in graphical form within a table and will be accompanied by a very brief discussion of the highlights and/or import of our findings. With the exception of *BIAB*, the order in which the indexes are presented is merely the order in which they had been presented in the previous iteration of our study and so should not be inferred to be an endorsement of any one index over another. *BIAB* is presented first, however, because it is new to the group of indexes and because we did expect it to offer the best coverage of British and Irish archaeology.

Those wishing a more in-depth perusal of the uncategorized data for the indexes (e.g., the numbers of titles available in each year; the numbers of hits for each index; and so forth) are invited to examine Appendix B, wherein our findings for each index for the full 89 selected journals are available in a more raw form. Those with a further interest in the indexing provided for the English-language journals of the field are invited to review Appendices C, D, and E, wherein we present, re-



spectively and without separate comment: index-specific graphs for a supplemental group of thirty similarly selected journal titles from Canada (n = 12), Australia and New Zealand (n = 14), and the Republic of South Africa (n = 4); information about these selected journal titles and about their appearances in the selected indexes; and the supplemental findings in, once again, a more raw form.

### **British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB)**

The first index to be reviewed, and the newcomer to the study, is the *British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography*, a Web-accessible bibliography/index devoted to the archaeology of the United Kingdom and Ireland that is currently available free of charge.<sup>5</sup> Unfortunately, *BIAB* was not among the indexes reviewed by Sutton and Foulke's study of the coverage given anthropology generally, so no comparison between their results and ours is possible. The general characteristics of the index are as follows:

#### *The British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography*

- *Claimed coverage*: "Comprehensive coverage of a prioritized list of publications relating to the archaeology of Great Britain and Ireland." Contains datasets from BIAB, BAB, BAA, ABGBI, Reports of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures [of the Congress of Archaeological Societies] for 1906-1939, A Guide to the Historical and Archaeological Publications of Societies in England and Wales 1901-1933, and the Index of Archaeological Papers produced by the Gomme family between 1892 and 1910.
- *Party responsible*: Council for British Archaeology (CBA).
- *Topics covered*: "archaeology, and the historic environment, historic buildings, maritime and industrial archaeology, environmental history, and the conservation of material culture—with a geographical focus on Britain and Ireland." Also includes more general literature on archaeology, public and political aspects of archaeology, and the sciences as applied to archaeology.
- *Years covered*: 1695 to the present.
- *Total number of citations*: Over two hundred thousand.
- *Update frequency and number of citations added*: Twice per year with one thousand records added per year.

- *Types of materials covered:* Articles and books.
- *Available formats:* Web-based. (British and Irish . . . “BIAB”)

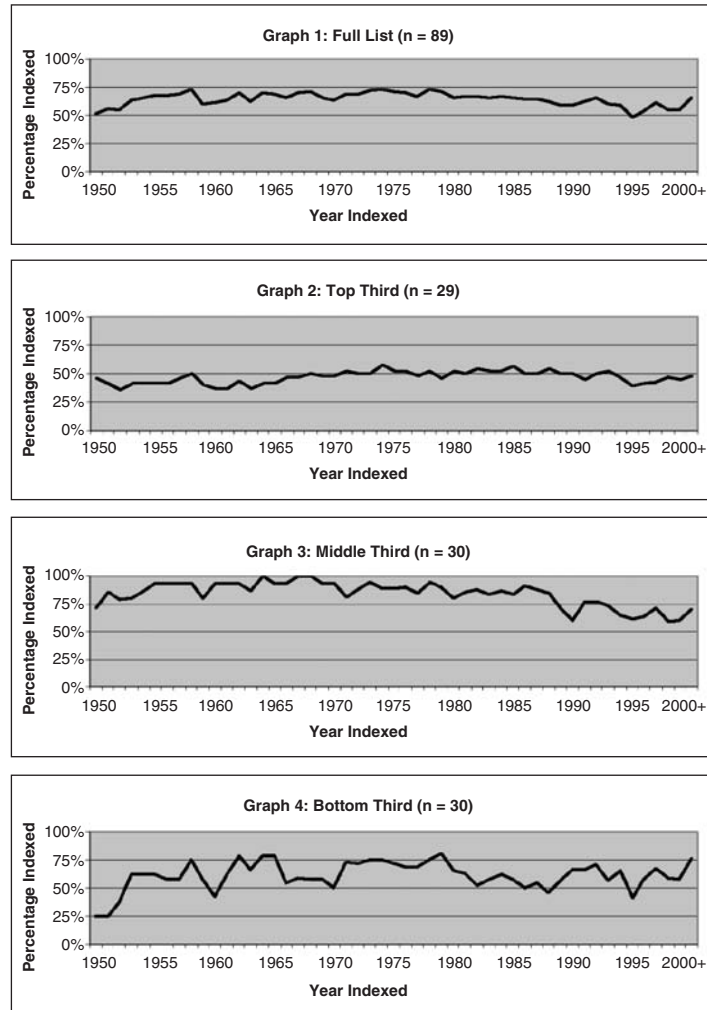
As the graphs in Table 1 reveal, *BIAB* provided an excellent coverage for the 89 British and Irish titles selected for this study, and a quick perusal of the tables to follow show that *BIAB*'s coverage is superior to that of the other indexes in the study. However, the graphs in Table 1 also reveal *BIAB*'s coverage has some noteworthy quirks that make it unsuited, despite its title, to be a library's sole index for British and Irish archaeology. The study's results for *BIAB* are as stated in Table 1.

As Graph 1 of Table 1 shows, *BIAB* provides fairly regular coverage over time for between 75% and 50% of the 89 titles used in this study. In fact, a glance at Appendix A would reveal that it provides at least some indexing for 72 of the 89 journals. Thus, it would seem obvious that *BIAB* ought to be the researcher's resource of choice for British and Irish archaeology, but Graphs 2-4 of Table 1 and a quick review of Appendix B point up some peculiarities to its coverage.

For example, *BIAB*'s coverage of the *Middle Third* grouping of titles hovers between 75% and 100% for most of Table 1's Graph 2 and never dips below 50%; its coverage for the *Bottom Third* grouping, while considerably more erratic, averages approximately 55%-60% coverage for most of the graph; but its coverage for the titles that comprise the *Top Third* grouping, the titles that one would expect to be most important to the field, barely exceeds 50% at any point in Graph 2 of Table 1. Also, as Appendix B shows, *BIAB* covers at most in any one year 57 of the 72 titles that it purports to index, which shows that its coverage for at least an approximate third of the titles that it indexes is erratic. We were initially quite puzzled by the skewed coverage offered by *BIAB*—excellent to good coverage for the *Middle* and *Bottom Third* groupings of titles but mediocre coverage for the *Top Third*—until we reconsidered the import of its scope and reviewed it against the information in Appendix A.

As was mentioned in section “The Selected Journals” of this paper and as a close review of Appendix A demonstrated to us, the *Top Third* grouping is primarily made up of general archaeology journals that *originate* in the United Kingdom and Ireland and of widely subscribed to journals from other fields that occasionally publish articles of interest to archaeologists, but the bulk of these titles do not necessarily have the archaeology of the United Kingdom and Ireland as their sole subject. The titles that comprise the *Middle* and *Bottom Third* groupings, on the other hand, are frequently entirely devoted, to the exclusion of other topics, to covering the archaeology of the various regions, counties, and

TABLE 1. British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography



miscellaneous other locales of the United Kingdom and Ireland. Thus, one could conclude that *BIAB* would be an excellent resource where the archaeology of the United Kingdom and Ireland is concerned, but it is merely an adequate resource for archaeology from the United Kingdom and Ireland, as it is less concerned with the world beyond the British Isles.<sup>6</sup>

## Anthropological Literature Online

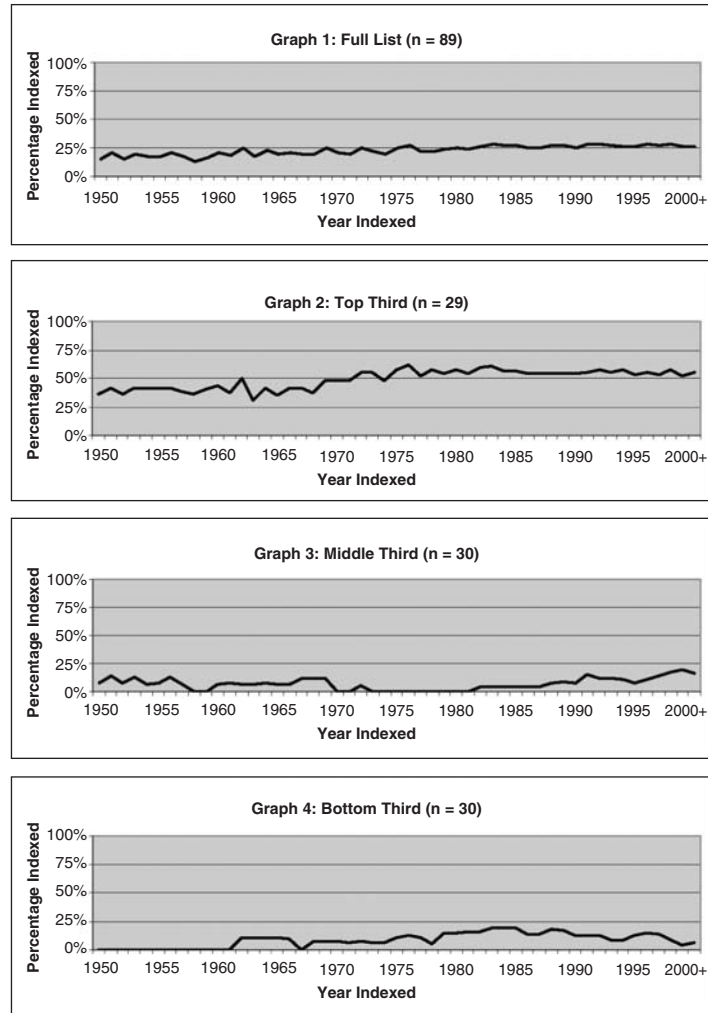
The next index reviewed, and the star-performer of our previous study and of Sutton and Foulke's study of coverage for anthropology generally, is *Anthropological Literature*, an index prepared by Harvard's Tozzer Library from its holdings. *AL*, as a quick glance at Table 2 can confirm, performed both adequately and poorly, and its results are in some ways almost an inversion of *BIAB*'s. The study's results for *AL* are as given in Table 2.

The character of *AL*'s coverage, as was the case with *BIAB*'s, is at least in part a result of the character of the journals that make up the three groupings of thirds. *AL* devotes almost all of its attention to the more general, more widely subscribed to, and more prestigious titles that make up the *Top Third* grouping and very little of its attention to the British- and Irish-specific titles that make up the *Middle* and *Bottom Third* groupings, providing thereby indexing for just 34 of the 89 titles in the study (a bit less than half of what *BIAB* provided).

Admittedly, after a review of Appendix A, *AL*'s coverage initially did appear to be more nearly balanced: 18 of the 34 indexed titles appear in the *Top Third* grouping and 16 in the *Middle* and *Bottom Third* groupings, a fairly even split. As Graphs 2-4 of Table 2 show, however, *AL*'s coverage of these *Top Third* titles is fairly regular and hovers around the 50% line, but its coverage for the lower two-thirds is much more scanty and erratic. In fact, as Appendix B reveals, *AL* never provides coverage for more than 23 titles in any one year, and a quick review of our raw data revealed to us that most of this coverage, especially the pre-1990 coverage, inordinately favors the titles from the *Top Third* grouping. In 1988, for example, of the 20 journals indexed that year, 14 were from the *Top Third* grouping, one was from the *Middle Third* grouping (it seems that a peculiarly outsized number of titles from this grouping started publication post-1989), and five were from the *Bottom Third* grouping, a two-thirds to one-third split where the journals' titles are concerned. *AL*'s coverage is actually even more *Top Third*-heavy when one considers the number of citations to articles offered to each grouping of thirds in 1988: 40 for the five titles from the *Bottom Third*, six for the *Middle Third* title, and 331 citations for the indexed journals from the *Top Third*. So, quite obviously, a close look at *AL*'s coverage shows it to heavily favor the larger journals and to offer middling-to-poor coverage where the smaller journals are concerned.

However, *AL*'s middling and skewed coverage is not, we think, solely the result of the scopes and prestige (or lack thereof) of the 89

TABLE 2. Anthropological Literature Online



journals that make up our sample. As was the case with our prior study, and in this case to an even greater extent, *AL*'s coverage—perhaps we should say its *potential* coverage—was determined by its limiting itself to the holdings of Harvard's Tozzer Library. Several searches of Harvard's HOLLIS OPAC apprised the authors of the fact that 86 of the 89

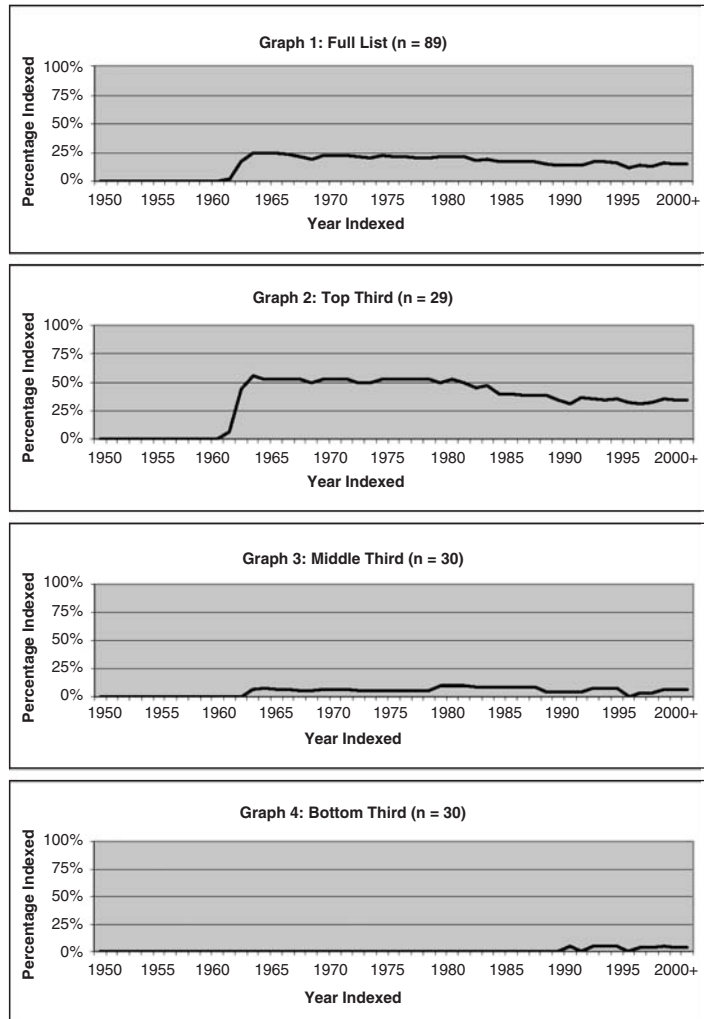
journals selected for this study are or have been subscribed to by libraries included in Harvard's catalog.<sup>7</sup> Forty-two are or have been subscribed to by the Tozzer Library itself; 70, of which 28 are not held at the Tozzer Library, are or have been subscribed to by the Widener Library, the main library for the campus; and 34, of which just two are not available in whole or in part at the aforementioned libraries, are available at other libraries in the system (Harvard . . . "HOLLIS Catalog"). If the authors of the *AL* index were to expand their scope to include just those titles held nearby, and assuming that the subject matter of the journals in question would warrant their inclusion, the *AL* could be a resource for British and Irish archaeology *superior* to *BIAB*. As things stand, it is merely a very good resource for core archaeology journals originating in the United Kingdom and Ireland and a poor resource where most of the smaller association, society, and county journals are concerned. If a researcher were looking for comprehensive coverage of the archaeology produced by the United Kingdom and Ireland, we would have to suggest that he should search both the *AL* and the *BIAB*: the *AL* largely for articles *from* and the *BIAB* largely for articles *about*.

### Anthropological Index Online

The third index reviewed, *Anthropological Index Online*, is, like *AL*, an index based upon a library's collection, in this case that of The Anthropology Library at The British Museum (previously The Museum of Mankind<sup>8</sup>). As a look at Table 3 shows, *AIO*'s coverage, at least from roughly 1963 onward,<sup>9</sup> is comparable with *AL*'s, particularly where Graphs 1 and 2 are concerned, although *AIO*'s coverage trends slightly downward over time while *AL*'s trends slightly upward. *AIO* also greatly ignores the journals that comprise the title groupings examined for Graphs 3 and 4, thereby ensuring the continued necessity for an index like *BIAB*. *AIO*'s results for this study are as stated in Table 3.

Although the two general anthropology indexes' coverages appear to be very similar, we found that *AL* usually covers a few more titles than does *AIO* in any given year, with *AL*'s above-mentioned peak coverage being 23 titles as compared with *AIO*'s mere 13. Where *AIO* may be superior to *AL* is where the titles that comprise the *Middle* and *Bottom Third* groupings are concerned *AIO*'s coverage of these titles is roughly as poor as is *AL*'s, but it does not fluctuate as wildly from year to year. An archaeology researcher may count on *AIO* to fairly regularly index the few titles from these two title groupings that it does index.

TABLE 3. Anthropological Index Online



After having reviewed *AIO* twice (or two-and-one-half times if one includes this study's supplemental material), we are beginning to wonder at the need for *AIO* where archaeology researchers are concerned. In this study, *AIO* indexed just 18 of the selected journal titles (see Appendix A), just slightly more than one-half as many as *AL* and a mere

one-fourth as many as *BIAB*. Where its coverage was best (i.e., in the *Top Third* grouping), *AIO* for a 20-year interval did index over half of the titles available, but its coverage appears to be trending toward 25% post-1980. Finally, when one compares the information in Appendix A for *AIO* and *AL*, one finds *AIO*'s coverage of the *Top Third* grouping to be very similar to *AL*'s: *AIO* indexed fourteen titles of which just two were not indexed by *AL*, and *AL* indexed twenty titles of which six were not indexed by *AIO*. Where British and Irish archaeology are concerned, the two indexes, relative to each other, appear to be offering a sizeable amount of redundant and very little unique indexing (Appendix D shows a similar redundancy for the supplemental materials). Now that the two indexes are available as a single, conjoined product (see Note 8), their producers may want to reconsider their scopes of coverage in order to expand the reach and worth of these two indexes.

### **Art And Archaeology Technical Abstracts Online**

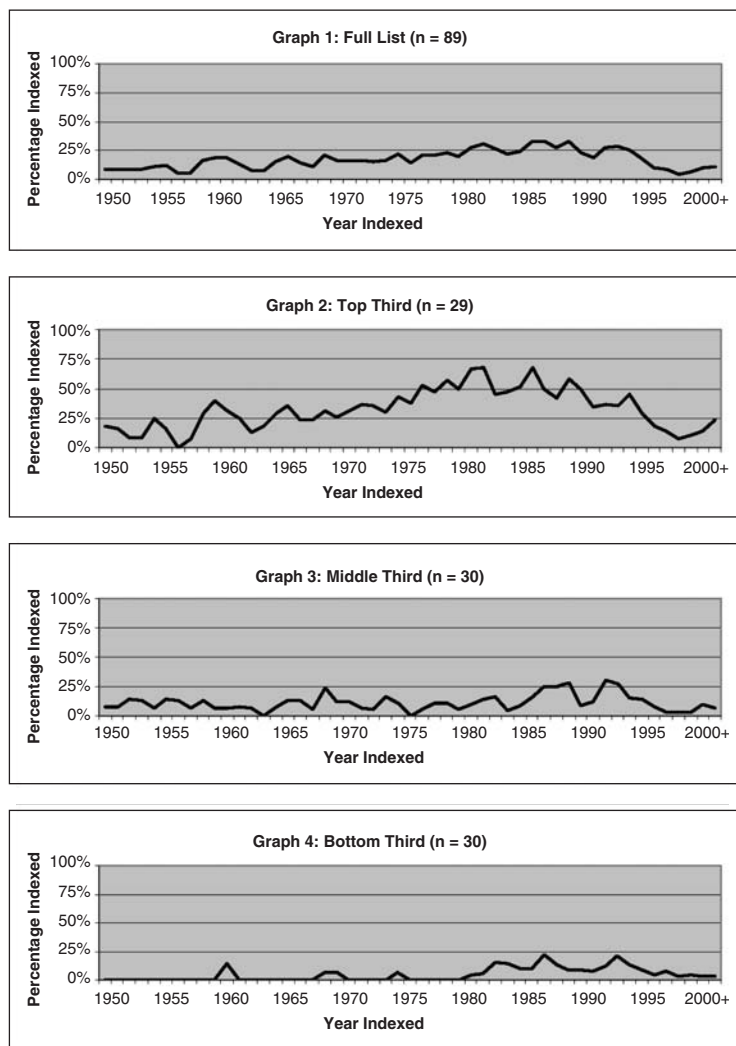
The fourth indexed reviewed, and the final index in the review devoted to either anthropology or archaeology, is *Art And Archaeology Technical Abstracts*, a free online index (it requires a free registration) provided by the Getty Conservation Institute that primarily serves conservation and/or museum studies. Although the results charted in Graph 1 of Table 4 do not really show it, *AATA*'s results, as Graphs 2-4 do show, are among the most remarkable of this study. *AATA*'s results are as stated in the table.

Each of the three preceding indexes, as their tables showed, provided a fairly regular indexing for a base number of British and Irish archaeological journals with certain irregularities, especially where the titles of the *Bottom Third* groupings were involved. *AATA*'s indexing of the selected 89 journals, on the other hand, is comprised of almost nothing but irregularities. *AATA* provides indexing for 71 of the selected journals, second in number only to *BIAB*, but Appendix B shows that it never indexes more than 24 of those titles in any one year, and that its year-to-year indexing fluctuates by 21 titles over the 50-year-plus interval studied with very little consistency (e.g., *AATA* indexed 22 titles in 1992, four in 1997, and 10 in 2000+).

One may conclude from the above that *AATA*, although it has indexed a large number of the British and Irish archaeology titles, has indexed the titles extremely selectively, no doubt "cherry-picking" the journals for articles of interest to conservation and/or museum studies



TABLE 4. Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts Online



researchers. This practice may be a great boon to such researchers (i.e., they may turn to one source for relevant citations from a large number of journals rather than having to search several databases), but it renders the index considerably less useful to the general archaeology researcher as the bulk of the contents of the indexed journals will have

been largely ignored by *AATA*. Thus, although the index appears to provide more indexing than did *AL* or *AIO*, it is likely to be a less worthwhile resource for the general archaeology researcher and should probably stand in an inferior relation to these two indexes and to *BIAB*.

### **America: History and Life**

The first of the non-anthropology/archaeology indexes reviewed was *America: History and Life*, one of two sister indexes that serve history. In the previous performance of this study, *A:H&L*, an index to the literature of history about the United States and Canada, did very well, mostly because of a shared disciplinary interest in the Indians of North America. However, as the focus of this iteration of the study is British and Irish archaeology, one would quite reasonably expect *A:H&L* to perform not nearly as well, and as the graphs in Table 5 disclose, one would be correct in one's expectations.

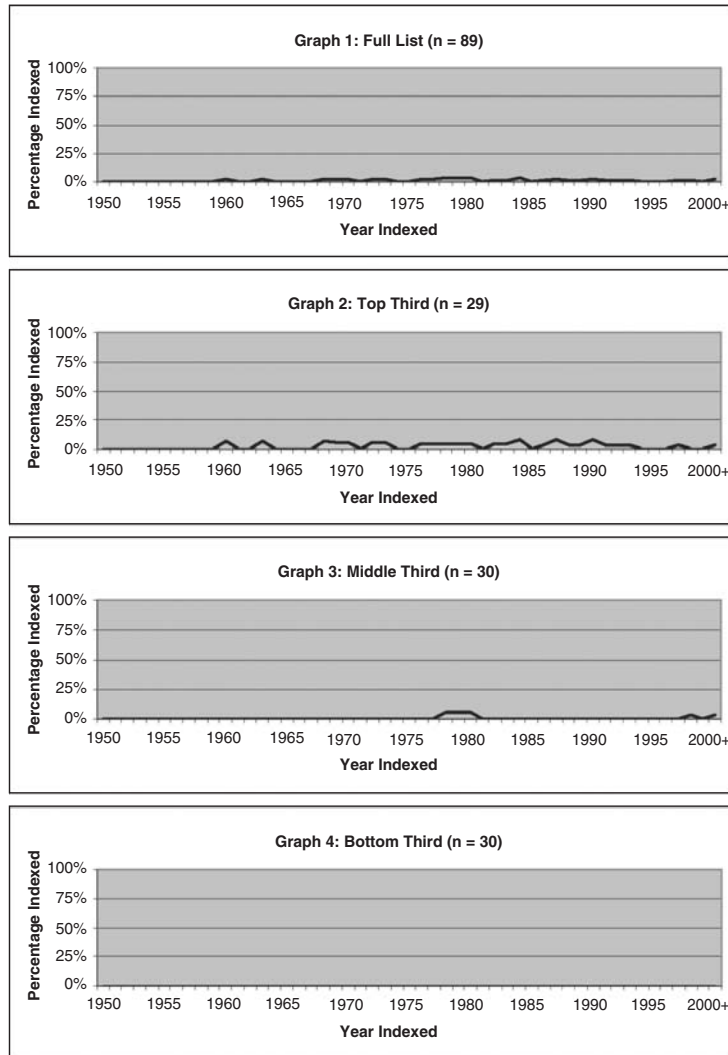
*A:H&L*, as befits its disciplinary orientation, very selectively indexed only six of the 89 journals included in this study, with just one or two journals being indexed each year. Almost all of these indexed titles were general or topic-oriented archaeology and history titles produced by the United Kingdom that were not solely *about* the United Kingdom, such as *Antiquity*, *Continuity & Change*, and *Post-Medieval Archaeology*. Thus, *A:H&L* is not a resource one ought to consult for British or Irish archaeology.

### **Historical Abstracts**

*Historical Abstracts*, *A:H&L*'s complementary sister publication, covers the literature of history about the rest of the world for the period from 1495 onward. Given the aforementioned complementary nature of the two indexes and given that *A:H&L* did very well in the previous study and *HistAbs* very poorly, one might be inclined to hope that *HistAbs* would do very well here, but as Table 6 reveals, one's hopes would be dashed.

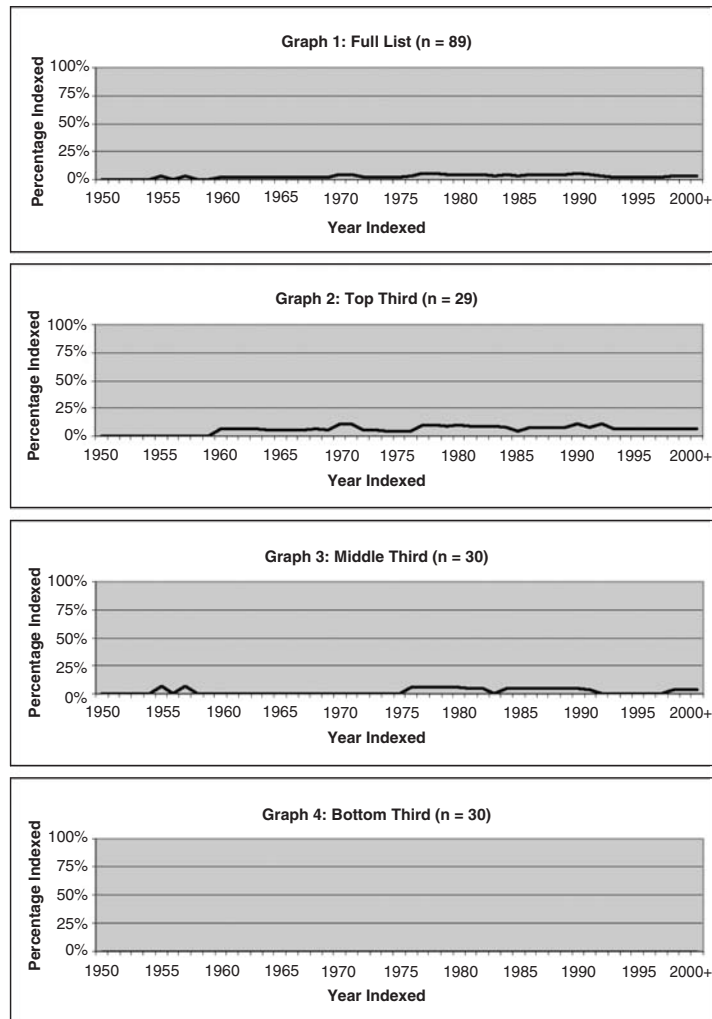
*HistAbs* indexed just nine of the 89 selected journals and never indexed more than four of them in any one year, and the titles that it indexed, with the single exception of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, are of the same sort as were indexed by *A:H&L* (i.e., journals *from* rather than *about* the United Kingdom and

TABLE 5. America: History &amp; Life



Ireland). In fact, with the exception of the aforementioned society title, *The Antiquaries Journal*, and *World Archaeology*, the very same journals were indexed by both databases. Thus, *HistAbs*, is also not a recommendable resource for British and Irish archaeology.<sup>10</sup>

TABLE 6. Historical Abstracts



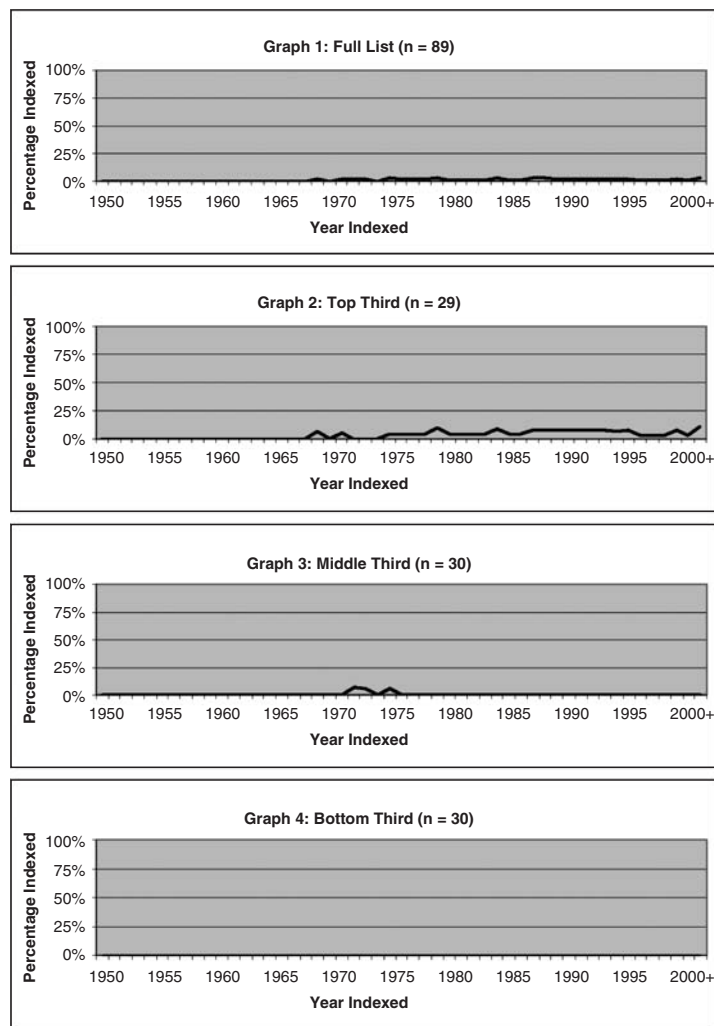
## GeoRef

In their topical study of archaeology coverage, Clement and Ogburn had found the geosciences/geography index *GeoRef* to be a very worthwhile resource (1995, 10), but we, in our previous study of the indexing

of archaeology journals from the United States, found ourselves non-plused by the index's coverage. As Table 7 amply illustrates, *GeoRef's* coverage of British and Irish archaeology journals is even less impressive.

The index, as did *A:H&L*, provided some selective coverage for a few titles (six), with just one of the titles, *Ulster Journal of Archaeol-*

TABLE 7. GeoRef



ogy, being *about* archaeology in the United Kingdom. The titles indexed, with the exceptions of *Journal of Archaeological Science* and *Journal of Quaternary Science*, received very scanty and selective coverage, so *GeoRef* is also not a recommendable resource for this study.

## **GEOBASE**

The next index reviewed, *GEOBASE*, is Elsevier's competitor for *GeoRef*, a geosciences/geography index that gives somewhat more attention to Geography than does *GeoRef*. In our previous study, *GEOBASE* and *GeoRef* provided comparably undistinguished coverage of U.S. archaeology titles, but such is not the case here. As Table 8 shows, where *GeoRef*'s coverage is woeful, *GEOBASE*'s borders upon being adequate.

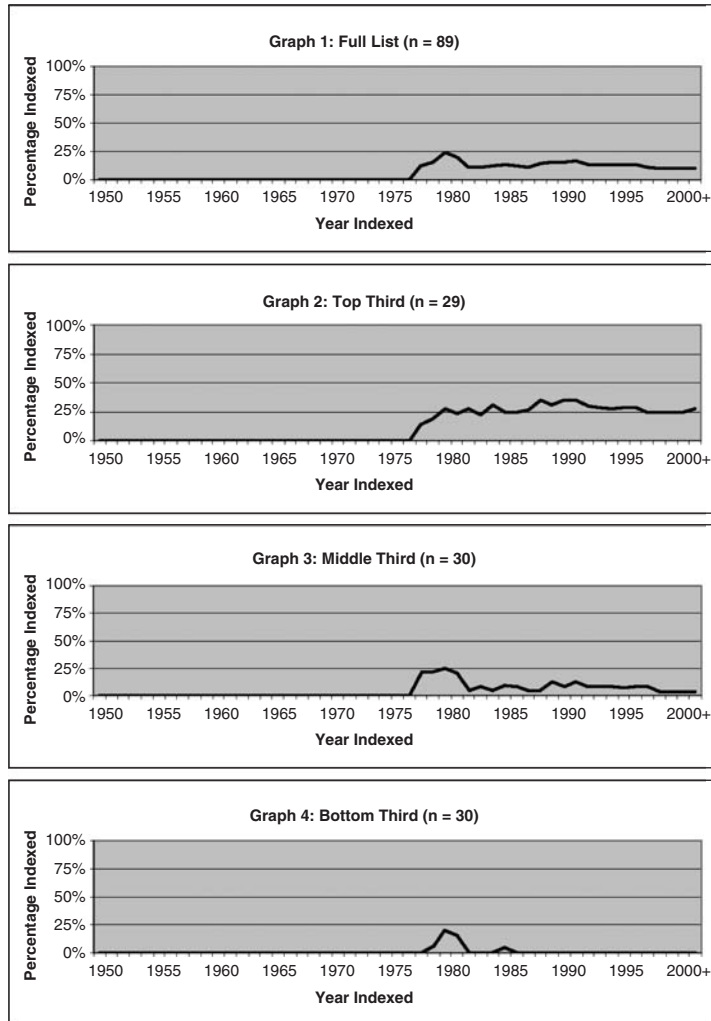
Surprisingly, *GEOBASE* indexed 34 of the selected journals, the same number as did *AL* and nearly twice as many as did *AIO*. As Graphs 2-4 of Table 8 show, most of this coverage is for the more widely subscribed to and general titles that make up the *Top Third* grouping, but *GEOBASE* does appear to have had a burst of selective indexing between 1975 and 1982 that included a handful of the smaller titles that make up the *Middle* and *Bottom Third* groupings, such as *Archaeologia Aeliana* and *Cornish Archaeology*.

We would not wish to overstate the case and suggest that a library's coverage of archaeology from and about Ireland and the United Kingdom would be sufficient if it were to subscribe to *GEOBASE*, but we think that the index could offer a few pleasant surprises to the general researcher of British and Irish archaeology, surprises very unlikely to be found in *GeoRef*.<sup>11</sup>

## **Bibliography of the History of Art**

The next index, *Bibliography of the History of Art*, is the first of the reviewed indexes that one might classify as arts and humanities indexes. *BHA*, as its title suggests, is mainly devoted to the history of art. In the prior study, we had had modest hopes for *BHA* and slightly lesser expectations for the index that follows, *Art Abstracts*. Although both art indexes covered a few of the U.S. titles, we were disappointed that the two indexes covered U.S. archaeology titles so poorly (*BHA* at its peak year of coverage indexed just seven titles, and *ArtAbs* covered just nine). As Table 9 shows, there is no cause for disappointment where

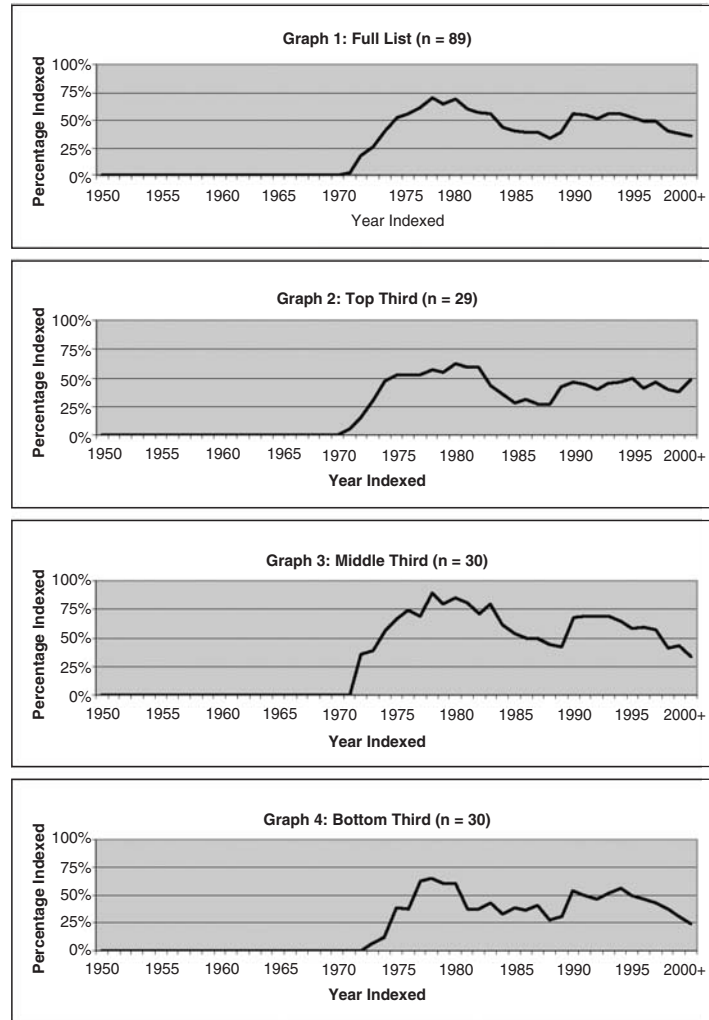
TABLE 8. GEOBASE



*BHA* and archaeological journals from the United Kingdom and Ireland are concerned.

*BHA* provided at least some indexing for 61 of the 89 selected titles, with 44 indexed in its peak year and an average of just over thirty-four titles indexed for the years 1973-2000+. Thus, *BHA*'s indexing seems

TABLE 9. Bibliography of the History of Art



comparable with that of two of the better indexes reviewed, *BIAB* and *AATA*. Admittedly, *BHA* does not index quite as many titles as did *BIAB*, its indexing is not quite as comprehensive as *BIAB*'s, and its indexing of the selected titles does not really begin in earnest until after 1970. On the other hand, *BHA*'s indexing is nowhere near as erratic and



selective as was *AATA*'s. For most of the years that it covers, somewhere between one-third and one-half of the titles indexed receive fairly regular and nearly comprehensive indexing, especially those titles from the *Top* and *Middle Third* groupings, with the rest of the titles being indexed more selectively. *BHA*'s coverage could be described as being analogous to a combination of *AL*'s or *AIO*'s and *AATA*'s: a steady and fairly comprehensively indexed base of core titles from the *Top Third* grouping with a more selective layer of indexing of the *Middle* and *Bottom Third* groupings resting upon it.

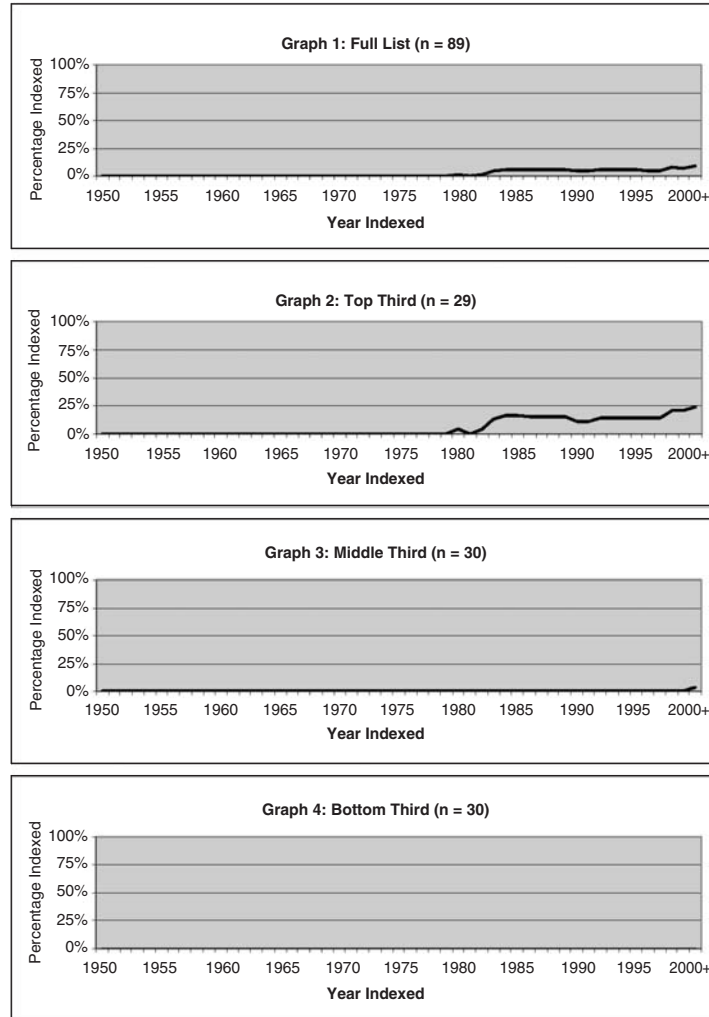
Thus, we would be moderately inclined to recommend *BHA* as a resource for core archaeology titles *from* the United Kingdom and Ireland and would be strongly inclined to recommend it as a resource for searching through lesser archaeology titles *about* the same. *BIAB* remains, of course, the archaeology researcher's best point of entry into the indexing of the titles from the *Middle* and *Bottom Third* groupings, but searches through *BHA* and *AATA* (and perhaps the *Avery Index* [see subsection "Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals" below]) would be, we think, necessary for a near-comprehensive search of the smaller association, society, and county titles of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

### Art Abstracts

The next arts-oriented index to be reviewed, *Art Abstracts*, is a somewhat smaller index that covers fewer titles than does *BHA* and whose topical focus with respect to the arts seems broader. In light of the remarkably good coverage offered our selected titles by *BHA*, we expected that *ArtAbs* would gift us with another pleasant surprise, but as Table 10 shows, it very firmly did not.

Rather than offering a parallel of *BHA*'s exceptional coverage, *ArtAbs* offered coverage that leaves it, relative to *BHA*, standing much as *GeoRef* does to *GEOBASE*, although the difference in coverage where the art indexes is concerned seems far greater. *ArtAbs* indexed merely eight of the selected 89 journals, of which only one—*Cambridge Archaeological Journal*—was not indexed by *BHA* and of which only one—*European Journal of Archaeology*—was not from the *Top Third* grouping. Every title that *ArtAbs* indexed was indexed by two or more of the anthropology/archaeology indexes and by one or more of the other indexes, as well. Thus, *ArtAbs*, in addition to offering very little coverage of British and Irish archaeology journals, offers no coverage of the selected journals that is not widely redundant.

TABLE 10. Art Abstracts



## Arts and Humanities Search

*Arts and Humanities Search*, the eleventh index reviewed, is an OCLC FirstSearch product derived from Thomson/ISI's *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* that covers the period from roughly 1980 onward. Given that ISI's citation indexes tend to concentrate upon in-

dexing and providing citation tracking for the core literature of the disciplines that they cover, we expected *A&HS* to provide coverage for just a small percentage of the selected journal titles and for the covered titles to be concentrated in the *Top Third* grouping, which is just what Table 11 shows.

*A&HS* provided indexing for just 14 of our selected titles (13 in its peak year), and just two of the 14—*International Journal of Archaeology* and *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*—were from outside of the *Top Third* grouping.

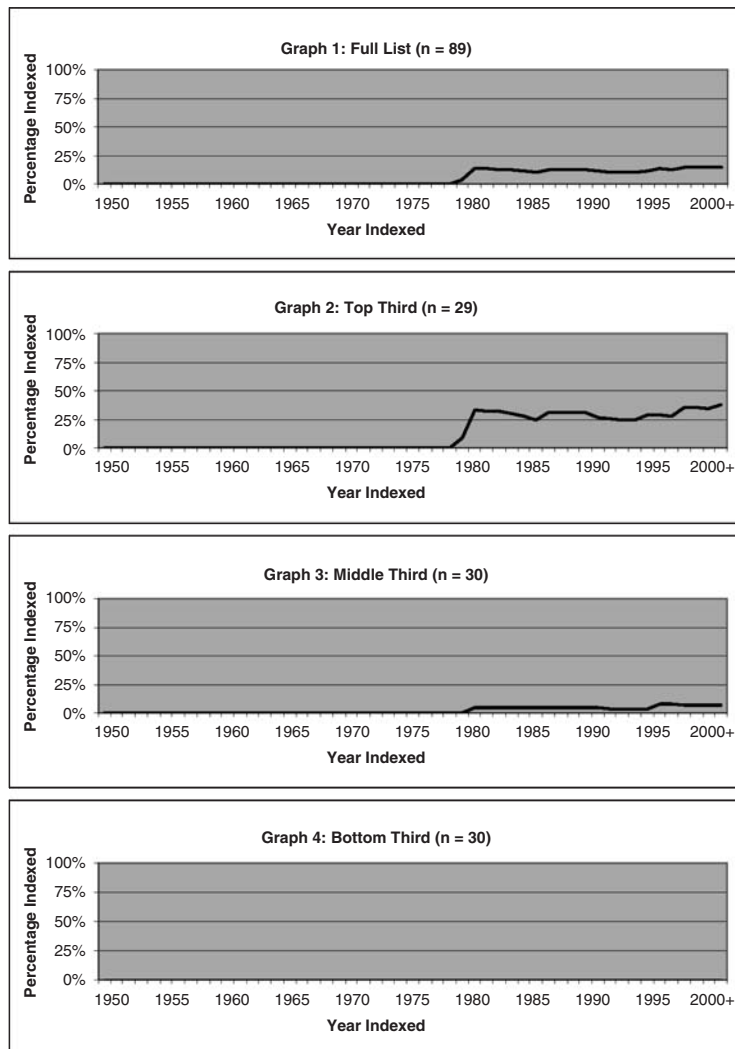
Of course, since it indexes core literature and leading journals, everything from our list of journals that *A&HS* indexed is amply covered by two or more of the indexes under review here. *A&HS*'s unique contribution to the coverage of the selected titles is the citation tracking that it offers. Unfortunately, as mentioned above, only a few of the 89 selected titles were indexed by *A&HS*, so we would expect that the citation tracking that it offers is probably not as worthwhile to archaeology researchers as it would be if the index were to expand its coverage.

### **Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals**

Along with *GEOBASE* and *BHA*, the *Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals*, which indexes just what its title suggests, offered one of the more intriguing coverages herein reviewed. In our prior study, *Avery* offered indexing for very few titles, and as a quick glance at the supplemental appendixes shows, it offers none for the selected journals from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and the Republic of South Africa. In great contrast, for a unexpectedly large number of the selected titles from the United Kingdom and Ireland, it offers a selective indexing—27 of the 89 selected journals, with 19 from the *Top Third*, five from the *Middle Third*, and three from the *Bottom Third* groupings—as Table 12 shows.

As Graph 1 of Table 12 amply illustrates, *Avery* is no competitor for *BIAB*, but, astoundingly enough, it does offer a coverage comparable, in terms of the *number* of journals indexed, with the coverage offered by *AL* or *AIO*. In fact, *Avery* even indexes eight titles not indexed by either general anthropology index (of course, these eight titles *are* covered by *BIAB*, *AATA*, and a few of the other indexes). Although its indexing of the journals selected for this review has tailed off sharply over the past 10-15 years, *Avery* is a surprisingly recommendable resource for British and Irish archaeology, provided that one's research topic fits within the index's narrow disciplinary scope.

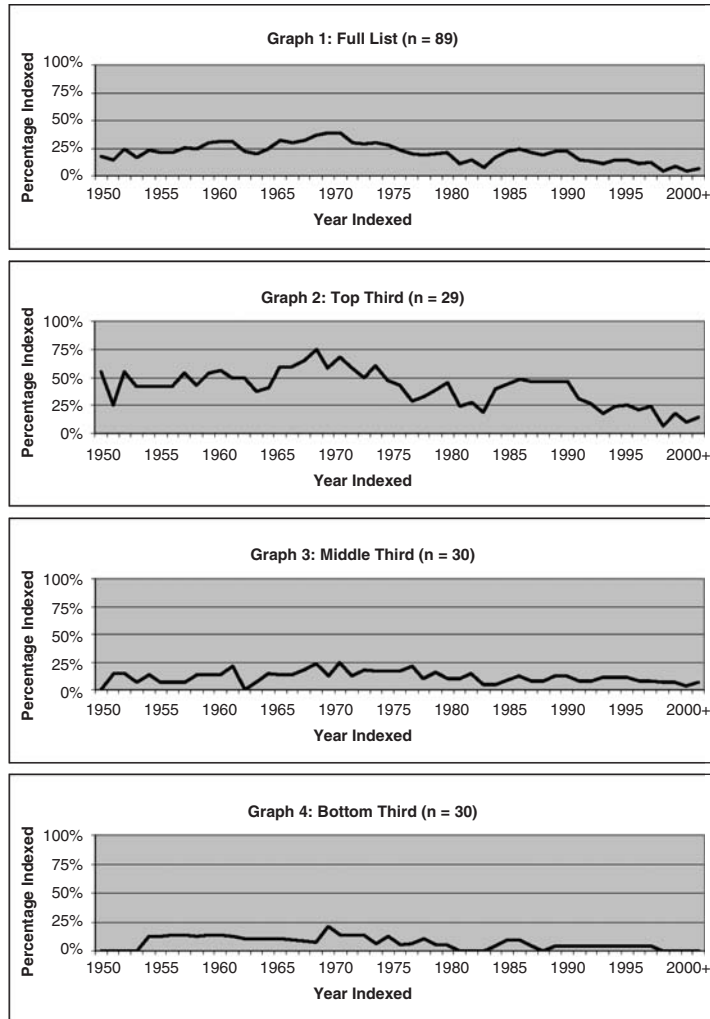
TABLE 11. Arts &amp; Humanities Search



### Modern Language Association International Bibliography

The last index reviewed, *Modern Language Association International Bibliography*, is devoted to indexing research and theoretical articles on languages and literatures. In our previous study, *MLA* performed

TABLE 12. Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals



surprisingly well and indexed a handful of titles each year despite its apparent lack of connection to the field of archaeology. We were eventually able to account for the strength of its indexing by reviewing our prior article's Appendix A, wherein we discovered that most of the titles that *MLA* indexed were historical and/or broadly cultural in their inter-

ests and occasionally published articles on the literatures of the Indians of North America, of indigenous peoples elsewhere, or of the classical period (something similar appears to have occurred in the supplemental appendixes: the titles *MLA* has indexed are broadly cultural or are devoted to classical antiquity). Thus, *MLA*'s coverage, graphed in Table 13, was not, given the topical focus of many of the titles in our group of selected journals, entirely surprising this time around. *MLA*'s results for the study are as stated in the given table.

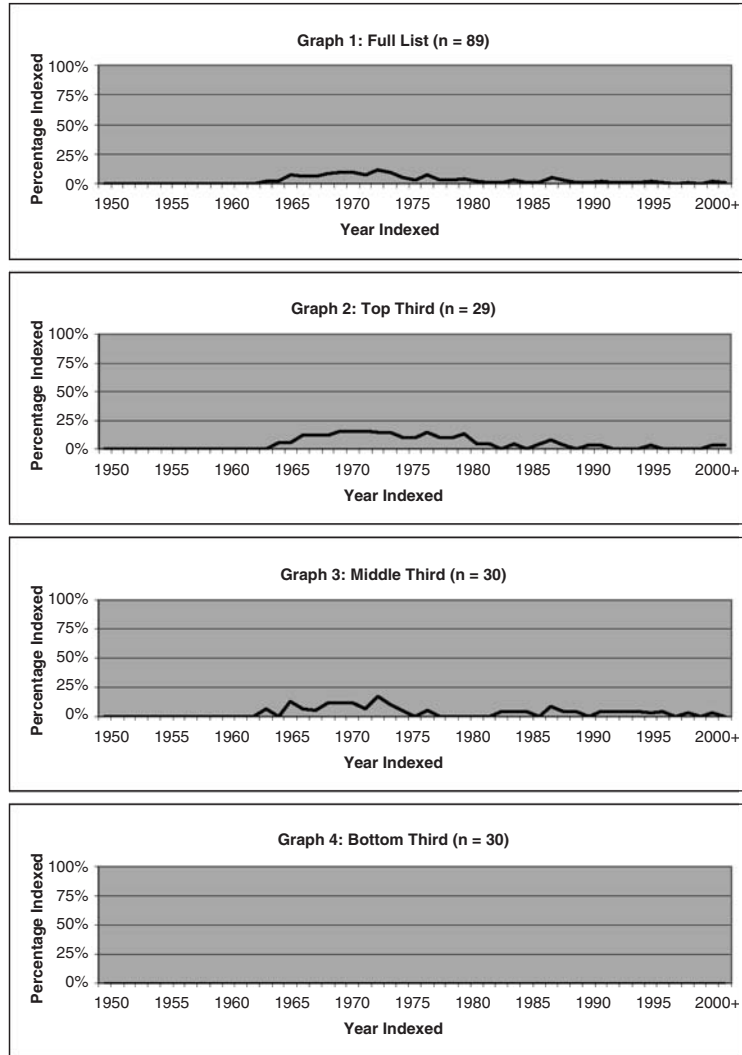
As was the case with *Avery*, *MLA* offered very selective indexing for a surprising number of titles: it indexed a total of sixteen of the 89 journals, averaging between one and six from 1963 to 2000+. A review of *this* article's Appendix A would reveal that almost all of these indexed titles, in addition to covering archaeological topics, touch upon history and/or culture more generally, just as was the case with our prior article and is the case with the titles in the supplemental section. Although *MLA* does offer some coverage that we cannot easily explain away in this manner—we cannot imagine why it has indexed articles from *Industrial Archaeology* and *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, for example—we would still have to conclude that *MLA* is not really an archaeology resource, and we would not recommend it to an archaeology researcher unless he were primarily interested in classical antiquity.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The broad conclusions to be drawn from this second iteration of our study are much the same as those that closed its first: archaeology is of widespread interest to several disciplines; it therefore receives some coverage by a wide variety of indexes, including some one might not expect; and librarians ought to point students, faculty, and professional researchers to a number of resources to best enhance their prospects for success. Of course, as this study has well illustrated, researchers should be directed to *AL*, and perhaps to *AIO*, for their indexing of the field's "core" journals from the United Kingdom and Ireland and to *BIAB* for its indexing of the smaller and less widely subscribed to association, society, and county journals. Depending upon a researcher's interests, *AATA*, *BHA*, or the *Avery* indexes could also be profitably employed for their indexing of many of these smaller journals.

What were previously found to be rapid and consistent declines in indexing where U.S. titles and *AL* and *AIO* were concerned are here found to be a mixture of increasing strengths and weaknesses in the indexing

TABLE 13. Modern Language Association International Bibliography



of British and Irish archaeology, at least for the *Top Third* grouping of journals. *AL*'s coverage of these important titles has actually increased steadily over the past 50-plus-year interval. *AIO*'s indexing of the same, unfortunately, has seen a steady decline. Also unfortunately, as Appendix A shows, both indexes ignore important titles from other disciplines

that occasionally publish articles on archaeology. Both indexes also offered poor indexing for the 60 journals from the *Middle* and *Bottom Third* groupings of titles, but we were not as troubled by this dearth of indexing as we were in our previous study of U.S. titles because it appears to have been so amply remedied by the coverage provided by *BIAB*, *AATA*, and *BHA*.

Of course, as was the case before, we still would suggest that it would be in the best interest of the field for *AL* and/or *AIO* to expand the parameters of their coverage to include journals not held by the Tozzer Library and by The Anthropology Library at The British Museum. As noted above in section “Anthropological Literature Review,” if *AL* were to cover just those journals held by libraries that are part of the Harvard University Libraries system, *AL* would index more British and Irish archaeological journals than does *BIAB*. However, in this instance, we feel more hesitant in advocating for the inclusion of each and every journal from our list of selected titles. When one considers that *AL* and *AIO* largely ignore most of the sixty titles from the *Middle* and *Bottom* title groupings but that indexes devoted to other topics and disciplines—conservation and museum studies, the history of the arts, architecture, and so forth—pay them a great deal of attention, one ought to suspect that the subject matter and/or contents of these smaller titles falls outside of the scope of an anthropology/archaeology index. Many of these smaller journals may, in all likelihood, offer an overly humanistic take on classical antiquity, may be too concerned with the appreciation of *objets d’art*, or may have an uncritical appreciation for still-standing structures of the medieval and renaissance periods.

Nevertheless, we still would strongly suggest that it would be preferable, from the perspective of the field’s researchers, that many of the ignored journals—certainly the important journals from other disciplines and perhaps some of the lesser lights of British and Irish archaeology—receive partial and selective indexing from one or both of the major anthropological indexes. Though both indexes are doing the field of archaeology a commendable service by their indexing of the important titles that their libraries do hold, they are also short changing the field by not indexing those titles that libraries do not. It would be best, we think, for archaeology if its indexing were not bound by the limitations of two libraries’ collection development policies and budgets.

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## NOTES

1. The project team had been unable to include the added index, *British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB)*, in the previous study because of unexpected technical difficulties that the Council for British Archaeology experienced during the search period.

2. The title *Journal of Archaeological Science* has been included in both studies. We were unable to decide whether in its current incarnation the journal could simply be treated as a U.K. or a U.S. journal or whether it ought to be treated as some sort of international title. (Elsevier "Journal of . . .")

3. 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.

4. The index whose results required the most regularization was *BIAB*, for which index we made alterations in the results for 35 indexed journal titles. As the authors did not have most of the 89 titles in hand, we cannot say whether *BIAB* is remarkably inaccurate where dates and volume numbering are concerned or whether British and Irish archaeology journals have been remarkably irregular, especially between the years 1950 and 1980, in their publication. Our work on this project has inclined us slightly in favor of the latter conclusion.

5. At the time that we first began reviewing *BIAB*, an individual annual subscription to the index cost roughly \$38.00, and an institutional subscription cost roughly \$128.00. (British and Irish . . . 2004, 2)

6. This conclusion is borne out by the results in the supplemental appendices, Appendix C-Appendix E. *BIAB*'s coverage of titles from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and the Republic of South Africa shown therein is as poor as that of several of the reviewed indexes that are not devoted to anthropology and/or archaeology.

7. This number excludes microform collections and networked resources.

8. *AIO* and the preceding index, *AL*, are currently available from RLG (<http://www.rlg.org>) as a single product, *Anthropology Plus*.

9. One would expect *AIO*'s pre-1963 coverage to improve as retrospective content continues to be added.

10. As the supplemental appendixes show, neither *A:H&L* nor *HistAbs* are particularly good avenues to the archaeology literature of these countries. *A:H&L* does provide some coverage for a number of Canadian titles, but nothing that cannot be found as well or better indexed in *AL* or *AIO*.

11. Interestingly, as the supplemental appendixes demonstrate, the situation is somewhat reversed where these titles are concerned. Neither index provided what might be called adequate coverage, of course, but *GeoRef* did provide some indexing where *GEODATABASE* provided nearly none.

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doi:10.1300/J103v25n01\_03

## APPENDIX A. Journals Employed and Coverage by Database

Journals		Dates Included	Holdings Rank	Coverage by Database												
Title(s)	ISSN(s)			BIAB	AL	AIO	AATA	A:H&L	HistAbs	GRRef	GBASE	BHA	ArtAbs	A&HS	Avery	MLA
<i>The Accordia Research Papers: The Journal of the Accordia Research Centre</i>	0968-1116	1990-2000+	Bot.									y				
<i>The African Archaeological Review</i>	0263-0338	1983-1994, 1996-2000+	Top		y		y			y						
<i>Anatolian Studies: Journal of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara</i>	0066-1546	1951-2000+	Top	y	y		y					y			y	y
<i>Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History</i>	0264-5254	1979, 1981, 1984-1985, 1992-1996, 1999-2000+	Top	y			y					y				y
<i>The Annual of the British School at Athens</i>	0068-2454	1950-2000+	Top	y		y	y					y			y	
<i>The Antiquaries Journal</i>	0003-5815	1950-2000+	Top	y	y		y				y	y	y	y	y	
<i>Antiquity</i>	0003-598X	1950-2000+	Top	y	y		y					y	y	y	y	y

Archaeologia Aeliana, or, Miscellaneous Tracts Relating to Antiquity	0261-3417	1950-2000+	Mid.	y	y	y	y	y											y	
Archaeologia Cambrensis	0306-6924	1950-1954, 1956-2000+	Mid.	y						y									y	
Archaeologia Cantiana	0066-5894	1950-2000+	Top	y						y									y	
The Archaeological Journal	0066-5983	1950-2000+	Top	y	y	y	y	y											y	
Archaeological Prospection	1075-2196	1994-2000+	Mid.	y	y															
Archaeological Reports (Durham) or (University of Durham)	0141-8971	1977-2000+	Bot.	y																
Archaeological Review from Cambridge/Archaeological Reviews from Cambridge	0261-4332	1982-1994, 1997-2000+	Bot.	y	y														y	
Archaeology International	1463-1725	1997-2000+	Bot.	y																
Archaeometry	0003-813X	1958-1967, 1969-2000+	Top	y	y	y	y	y											y	y





APPENDIX A (continued)

Journals		Dates Included	Holdings Rank	Coverage by Database											
Title(s)	ISSN(s)			BIAB	AL	AIO	AATA	A:H&L	HistAbs	GRef	GBASE	BHA	ArtAbs	A&HS	Avery
<i>Hampshire Studies: Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society/Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society/Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society</i>	0142-8950	1950-2000+	Bot.	y		y				y					
<i>Industrial Archaeology/ Journal of Industrial Archaeology</i>	0019-7971	1964-2000+	Top			y				y				y	
<i>Industrial Archaeology Review</i>	0309-0728	1976-2000+	Mid.	y				y			y				y
<i>International Journal of Cultural Property</i>	0940-7391	1992-2000+	Top	y											y

<i>International Journal of Nautical Archaeology/International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration</i>	1057-2414, 0305-7445	1972-2000+	Top	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
<i>International Journal of Osteoarchaeology</i>	1047-482X (1099-1212 online ed.)	1991-2000+	Mid.	y	y	y	y										
<i>Internet Archaeology</i>	1363-5387	1996-2000+	Bot.	y													
<i>Iraq</i>	0021-0889	1950-2000+	Top		y	y											y
<i>Journal of African History</i>	0021-8537	1960-2000+	Top	y	y	y	y										y
<i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i>	0305-4403	1974-2000+	Top	y	y	y											y
<i>The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i>	0075-4234	1950-2000+	Top		y	y											y
<i>The Journal of Irish Archaeology</i>	0268-537X	1983-1992, 1996-2000+	Bot.	y	y												
<i>Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology</i>	0952-7648	1988-2000+	Mid.		y												y
<i>Journal of Quaternary Science</i>	0267-8179	1986-2000+	Top														y











APPENDIX A (continued)

Journals		Dates Included	Holdings Rank	Coverage by Database											
Title(s)	ISSN(s)			BIAB	AL	AIO	AATA	A:H&L	HistAbs	GRef	GBASE	BHA	ArtAbs	A&HS	Avery
<i>Subterranea Britannica: Bulletin</i>	0307-1650	1975-2000+	Bot.	y											
<i>Sussex Archaeological Collections Relating to the History and Antiquities of the County</i>	0143-8204	1950-1951, 1953-2000+	Top	y						y					y
<i>Templemore: Journal of the North West Archaeological and Historical Society</i>		1985-2000+	Bot.												
<i>Transactions—Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society</i>	0140-4202	1967-2000+	Bot.	y											y
<i>Transactions—Newcomen Society for the Study of the History of Engineering and Technology</i>	0372-0187	1950-2000+	Top	y											y



## APPENDIX A (continued)

Journals		Dates Included	Holdings Rank	Coverage by Database											
Title(s)	ISSN(s)			BIAB	AL	AIO	AATA	A:H&L	HistAbs	GRef	GBASE	BHA	ArtAbs	A&HS	Avery
<i>Ulster Journal of Archaeology</i>	0082-7355	1950-2000+	Mid.	y	y						y				
<i>The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine</i>	0262-6608	1981-1988, 1990-2000+	Mid.	y							y				
<i>World Archaeology</i>	0043-8243	1969-2000+	Top	y	y						y	y	y		y
<i>The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal</i>	0084-4276	1950-2000+	Mid.	y											

Mid. = Middle.  
Bot. = Bottom.

APPENDIX B. Graph 1: "Full List"—Raw Data: Number of Hits by Database

Date of Pub.	# Active Journals	BIAB	AL	AIO	AATA	A:H&L	HistAbs	GRef	GBASE	BHA	ArtAbs	A&HS	Avery	MLA
1950	33	17	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
1951	34	19	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
1952	33	18	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
1953	35	22	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
1954	35	23	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
1955	34	23	6	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
1956	34	23	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
1957	35	24	6	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
1958	37	27	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
1959	37	22	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
1960	38	23	8	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
1961	38	24	7	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
1962	40	28	10	7	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
1963	40	25	7	10	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	1
1964	40	28	9	10	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
1965	41	28	8	10	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	3
1966	43	28	9	10	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	3
1967	46	32	9	10	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	3
1968	47	33	9	9	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	4

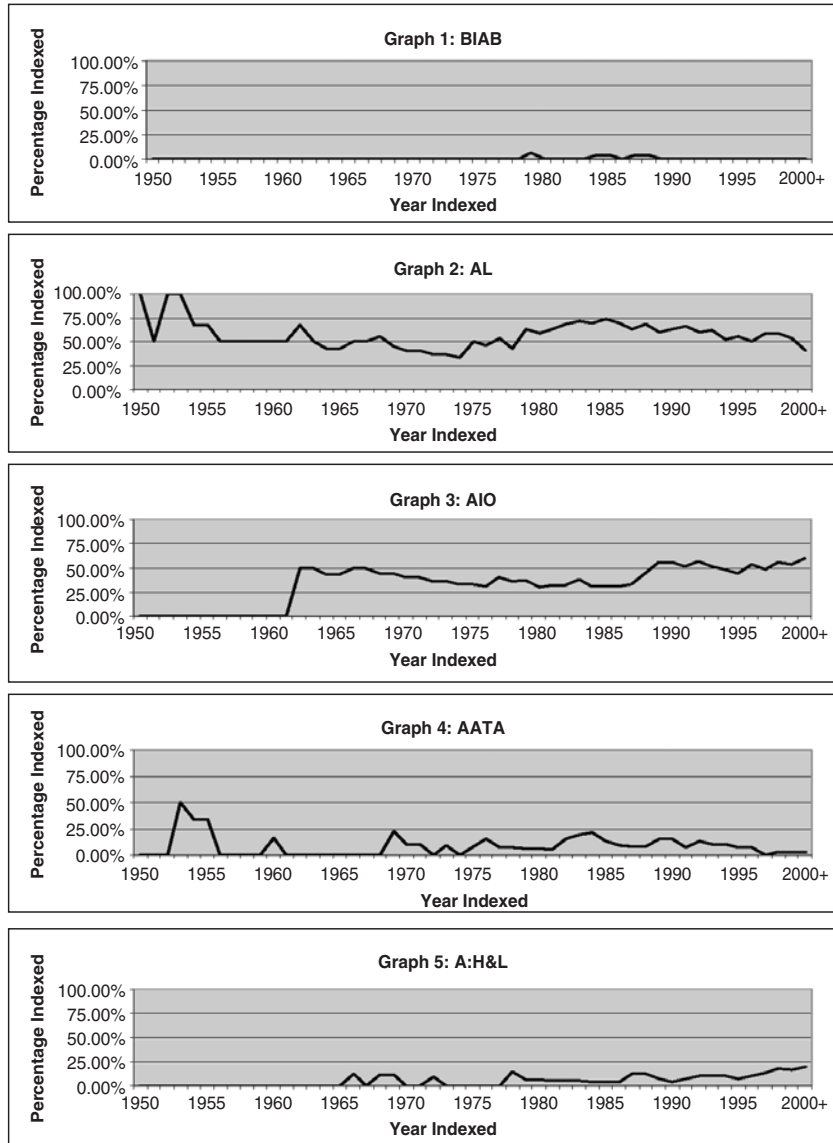


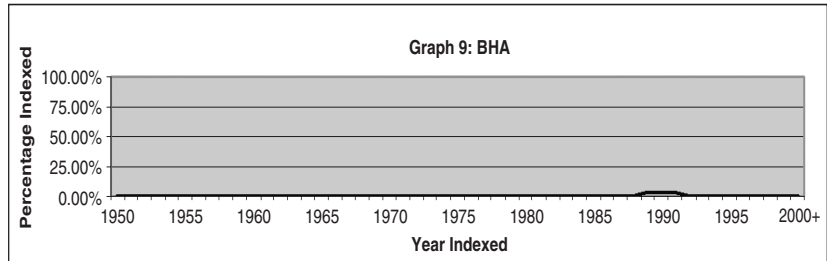
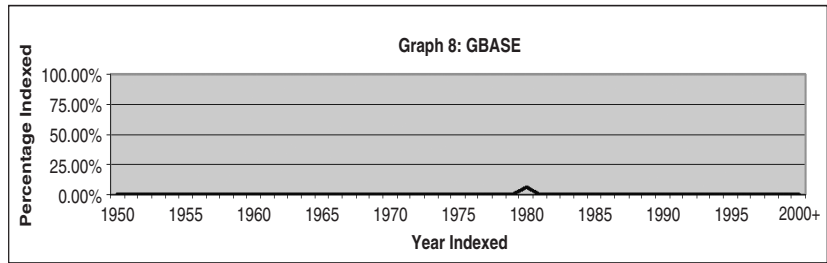
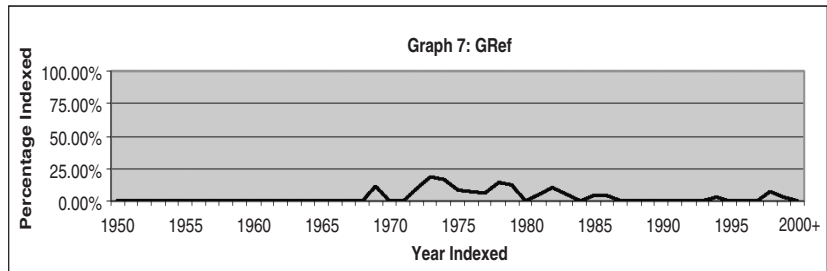
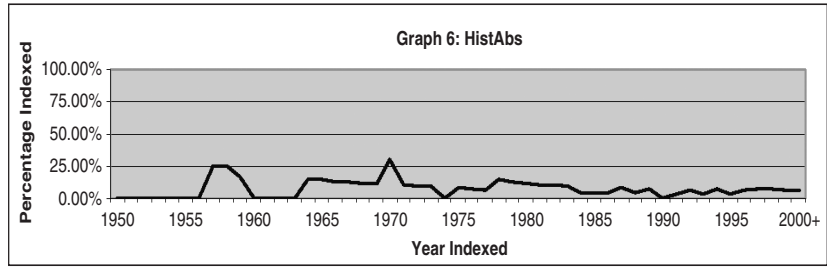
APPENDIX B (continued)

Date of Pub.	# Active Journals	BIAB	AL	AIO	AATA	A:H&L	HistAbs	GRef	GBASE	BHA	ArtAbs	A&HS	Avery	MLA
1969	49	32	12	11	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	5
1970	49	31	10	11	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	19	5
1971	50	34	10	11	8	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	15	4
1972	51	35	13	11	8	1	1	1	0	9	0	0	15	6
1973	54	39	12	11	9	1	1	0	0	14	0	0	16	5
1974	55	40	11	12	12	0	1	2	0	22	0	0	15	3
1975	57	40	14	12	8	0	1	1	0	30	0	0	13	2
1976	56	39	15	12	12	1	2	1	0	31	0	0	11	4
1977	59	39	13	12	12	1	3	1	7	36	0	0	11	2
1978	60	44	13	12	14	2	3	2	9	42	0	0	12	2
1979	62	44	15	13	12	2	3	1	15	40	0	2	13	3
1980	61	40	15	13	17	2	3	1	12	42	1	8	7	1
1981	62	41	15	13	19	0	3	1	7	37	0	8	9	1
1982	65	43	17	12	17	1	3	1	7	37	1	8	5	1
1983	68	44	19	13	15	1	2	2	8	38	3	8	11	2
1984	69	46	19	12	17	2	3	1	9	30	4	8	15	1
1985	70	46	19	12	23	0	2	1	8	28	4	7	17	1
1986	72	46	18	12	24	1	3	2	8	28	4	9	15	4
1987	72	46	18	12	20	2	3	2	10	28	4	9	14	2

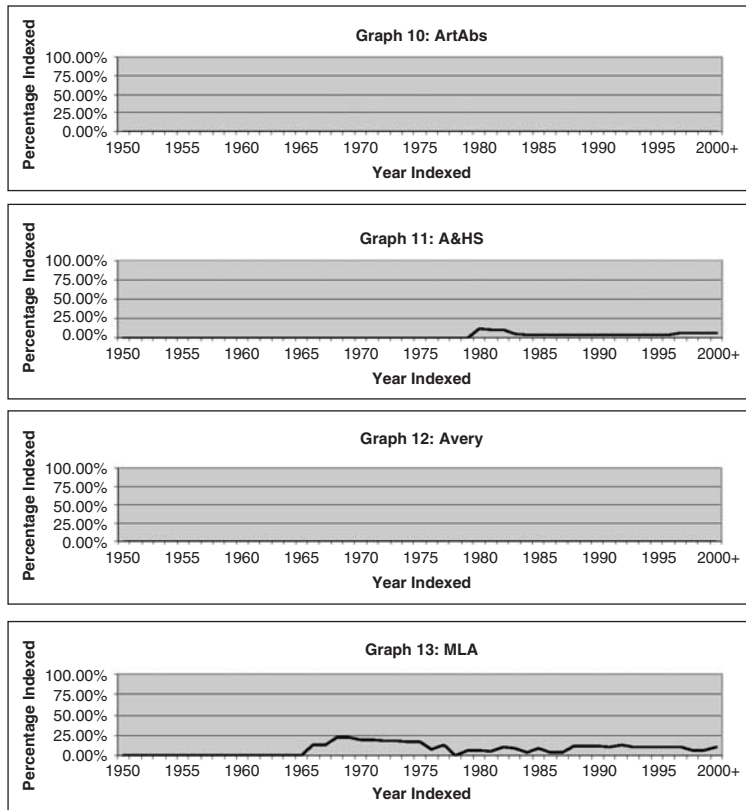
1988	73	45	20	11	24	1	3	2	11	24	4	9	16	1
1989	73	43	20	10	17	1	3	2	11	28	4	9	16	1
1990	75	44	19	10	14	2	4	2	12	42	3	8	11	2
1991	77	48	22	11	21	1	3	2	10	42	3	8	10	1
1992	78	51	22	13	22	1	3	2	10	40	4	8	9	1
1993	78	47	21	13	20	1	2	2	10	43	4	8	11	1
1994	79	46	21	13	14	0	2	2	10	44	4	9	11	2
1995	78	37	20	9	8	0	2	1	10	41	4	10	9	1
1996	82	44	23	11	7	0	2	1	9	40	4	10	10	0
1997	84	51	23	11	4	1	2	1	8	41	4	12	4	1
1998	81	44	23	13	5	1	3	2	8	32	6	12	7	0
1999	85	46	22	13	8	0	3	1	8	32	6	12	4	2
2000+	88	57	23	13	10	2	3	3	9	31	8	13	6	1

APPENDIX C. Supplemental Set: Selected Journals from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and the Republic of South Africa: Percentage of Titles Indexed by Database (N = 30)





APPENDIX C (continued)



APPENDIX D. Supplemental Set: Selected Journals from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and the Republic of South Africa: Journals Employed and Coverage by Database

Journals		Dates Included	Country Abbr.	Coverage by Database											
Title(s)	ISSN			BIAB	AL	AIO	AAATA	A:H&L	HistAbs	GRef	GBASE	BHA	ArtAbs	A&HS	Avery
<i>The Alberta Archaeological Review</i>	0701-1776	1977, 1979, 1981-2000+	CAN		y				y						
<i>Ancient Near Eastern Studies/ Abr-Nahrain: an Annual under the Auspices of the Department of Semitic Studies, University of Melbourne</i>	0065-0382	1959-2000+	ANZ												
<i>Anthropologica</i>	0003-5459	1959-2000+	CAN		y					y					y
<i>Archaeology in New Zealand</i>	0113-7832	1988-2000+	ANZ		y				y						
<i>Archaeology in Oceania/ Archaeology &amp; Physical Anthropology in Oceania</i>	0728-4896, 0003-8121	1966-2000+	ANZ	y	y					y					









APPENDIX E. Supplemental Set: Raw Data for Appendix C: # of Hits by Database

Date of Pub.	# Active Journals	BIAB	AL	AIO	AATA	A:H&L	HistAbs	GRef	GBASE	BHA	ArtAbs	A&HS	Avery	MLA
1950	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1951	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1952	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1953	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1954	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1955	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1956	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1957	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1958	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	6	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	6	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	6	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	7	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	7	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	8	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1967	8	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1968	9	0	5	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

APPENDIX E (continued)

Date of Pub.	# Active Journals	BIAB	AL	AIO	AATA	A:H&L	HistAbs	GRef	GBASE	BHA	ArtAbs	A&HS	Avery	MLA
1969	9	0	4	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
1970	10	0	4	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1971	10	0	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1972	11	0	4	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
1973	11	0	4	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1974	12	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1975	12	0	6	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
1976	13	0	6	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1977	15	0	8	6	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
1978	14	0	6	5	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	16	1	10	6	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
1980	17	0	10	5	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
1981	19	0	12	6	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
1982	19	0	13	6	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
1983	21	0	15	8	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
1984	23	1	16	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1985	23	1	17	7	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
1986	23	0	16	7	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1987	24	1	15	8	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

1988	25	1	17	11	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1989	27	0	16	15	4	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1990	27	0	17	15	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1991	29	0	19	15	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1992	30	0	18	17	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
1993	29	0	18	15	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1994	29	0	15	14	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1995	29	0	16	13	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1996	30	0	15	16	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1997	29	0	17	14	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
1998	29	0	17	16	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
1999	30	0	16	16	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
2000+	30	0	12	18	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3