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# Unearthing Archaeology: A Study of the Recent Coverage of Selected English-Language Archaeology Journals by Multi-Subject Indexes and by *Anthropological Literature*

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## Abstract

Librarians, faculty, and professional researchers, and students already encounter difficulties in locating journal articles for the field of archaeology, yet, in the current budgetary climate, librarians needing to reduce subscription costs may be tempted to cancel smaller, discipline-specific indexes in favor of large multi-subject indexes with broad coverage. This study examines and compares the coverage provided to 208 archaeology and archaeology-related journals and magazines by six multi-subject indexes and by anthropology's primary index, *Anthropological Literature*, over a twenty year period (1988–2007).

**Keywords:** archaeology, indexes, databases, evaluation, comparison

## Introduction

As has been widely noted elsewhere, anthropology, generally, and its sub-field archaeology, specifically, are very wide-ranging in their scopes and are of great interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary interest (Barkin and Stone 2000; Bower 2002; Gardner and Eng 2006; Kotter 2002, 2005; Seely 2005; Tyler et al. 2006a). In recent years, the library literature has seen a number of studies

that have suggested that the coverage for fields and topics of eclectic interest is necessarily complemented by the indexing provided by large, multi-subject indexes/databases or, in some instances, that the coverage for such fields provided by multi-subject indexes/databases is actually superior to that provided by the smaller, more narrow, discipline-specific indexes dedicated to them (Chapman and Brothers 2006; Tucker 2005; Tyler, Boudreau, and Leach 2005; Tyler et al. 2008; Walters and Wilder 2003).<sup>1</sup> As a result, in the current pernicious budgetary climate, librarians needing to reduce subscription costs may well be tempted to cut smaller and narrower discipline-specific indexes in favor of their larger, broader brethren. This study will attempt to address whether archaeology could be successfully served by such a strategy by examining and comparing the coverage provided to 208 archaeology and archaeology-related journals and magazines by six multi-subject indexes and by anthropology's primary index, *Anthropological Literature*, over a twenty year period (1988–2007).

## Review of Literature

A review of the recent literature on anthropology and archaeology publishing, electronic resources, and reference provision would quickly call the reader's attention to the problematic nature of the field and its subfield and to the myriad of difficulties that anthropology and archaeology researchers and reference providers face. As many of the authors reviewed herein noted, the difficulties arise from several factors, but first and foremost from the seemingly limitless scope of the field. For example, in a recent article Barkin and Stone described the subject matter of contemporary anthropology as "hopelessly diffuse—it is, after all, a field in which even the range of orthodox projects runs from lemur DNA to artistic symbolism" (2000, 125). Roccas, in her article on the development of the ARGOS system ("a combined online union catalog for 14 different archaeological libraries" in Greece [2000, 37]), made note that the libraries' collections included titles on "archaeology; art history; ancient, medieval, and modern Greek history; literature and languages; topography; ethnology; and folklore" (37). Gordon Bower and his ARCHway project team, in their attempts to define archaeology so as to be able to study its researchers and practitioners, found themselves having to admit defeat and to adopt the "pragmatic and inclusive approach that archaeology was whatever was taught and/or researched in the archaeology departments in the partner universities" (2002, 148). Wade Kotter also has expounded upon the broad scope of anthropology, having called it "the most diverse of all the social sciences" in one article (2005, 78) and having illustrated the field's breadth by displaying the incredible range of topics that may be covered by just a single issue of one the field's core journals in another (2002, 2). Nardi et al. discovered, in their study of anthropologists' information needs for the development of the

AnthroSource portal, that anthropologists were themselves very much aware of and frustrated by the radically interdisciplinary nature of their discipline (e.g., one respondent to their survey querulously inquired, "I mean anthropologists are between humanities and the social sciences, right?"; 2004, under "Expanded repository").

Gardner and Eng, in their review of Web-based resources for anthropology research, exclaimed that anthropology "encompasses the unlimited study of diverse ethnic groups of all eras and in all geographical regions who are engaged in all manner of human behavior. Talk about broad!" (2006, 25), and Amber Seely, in her discussion of the difficulties that face researchers of just archaeology, employed similar language to describe anthropology's sub-field: "[Archaeology] encompasses the entire range of human existence: from the evolution of man to the present, across continents, and from the highest mountain to the depths of the sea" (2005, 1). Lastly, in his recent article on electronic publishing in archaeology, Xia took note that archaeologists' interests are not only broad where topics are concerned, but where techniques and methodologies are concerned, as well, and he noted that archaeologists borrow readily and eclectically approaches from numerous related fields (2006, 271).

A second difficulty that anthropology/archaeology reference providers and resource purchasers face arises from the first: since there does not seem to be any way to predict what anthropologists and archaeologists might want to research or how they will go about researching a subject, there consequently does not seem to be any way to predict what resources they might want. As Bower and his team learned during the course of their studies of archaeologists' use of resources, the term "'core' is a meaningless concept" (148). Bower also learned that the currency of resources is irrelevant as well: "It was also pointed out time and time again that the age of a journal issue was irrelevant, and that the 1770 issue of *Archaeologia* was just as important to some researchers as the latest issue of *Industrial Archaeology Review* was to others" (148). Kotter has also remarked that the field changes rapidly in its research interests and approaches:

For example, twenty years ago cross-cultural studies based on sophisticated statistical techniques were quite common; but in 2000, not even one article of this genre appeared in *American Anthropologist*. Twenty years ago, terms like "deconstruction" and "discourse analysis" were uncommon in the literature; today they are commonplace. (2002, 6)

Lastly, both Nardi et al. and Seely have observed that anthropologists and archaeologists, respectively, often produce and require access to literature that has not been published via formal channels: gray literature such as "white papers, unpublished manuscripts, syllabi, and keynote speeches" (Nardi et al. 2004, under "Grey literature"), unpublished archived material and in-depth

reports (Seely 2005, 2), and multimedia data (Nardi et al. 2004, under "Multimedia"). As Seely has commented, such literature "is not widely disseminated" (2), so it is difficult to collect, catalog, and/or index, and therefore difficult to discover and either purchase or borrow.

A third difficulty that may be spotted in the literature under review arises from the lengthy history of the field(s) and from the irregularity of their information collection and publication practices: the anthropology/archaeology literature is widely scattered, has often been poorly collected and preserved, and has been published in a wide variety of languages. As Parezo, Fowler, and Silverman pointed out in their article on the efforts of the Council for the Preservation of Anthropological Records (CoPAR), "[t]he anthropological record is vast, complex, and scattered in repositories, museums, government agencies, universities, and private homes around the world" (2003, 111). Kotter (2003) and Roccas both noted in their articles on developing new databases (the *Bibliography of Archaeological Excavations in the Southern Levant [BAESL]* and the aforementioned ARGOS project, respectively) that the materials that they hoped to catalog and index were scattered among multiple small research libraries and had been published in a wide variety of languages and formats. Kotter further noted that the materials he was indexing "often do not find their way into even the largest library collections" (199), a complaint with which Seely concurs in her larger discussion of how gray literature generally complicates the building and maintaining of library collections (2). The extent and sorts of the difficulties researchers, archivists, and librarians face from irregular collection and publication practices might best be summed up by Holley's experience in developing a digital archive from the University of Auckland's photographic archive:

The archive was housed in a small storage room that had no environmental control and that also doubled as a storage space for office equipment. About 80,000 negatives and some photographs, dating from the 1950s, were crammed into filing cabinets in non-archival enclosures in no apparent order, and were visibly in a state of advanced deteriorations—also confirmed by the strong smell of vinegar in the air. No archivist was responsible for the collection ... (Holley 2004, 21–22)

The combination of the above difficulties is likely at least partially responsible for the fourth and fifth difficulties touched upon here: the lack of an adequately comprehensive index or catalog for the field(s) in terms of resource coverage and the absence of a useful, consistent, and authoritative terminology with which to index and catalog the field(s). As Gardner and Eng have observed, a resource that adequately touches on all aspects of anthropology does not exist (25). Barkin and Stone have remarked that the main Web-based indexes of scholarly literature for the field, *Anthropological Literature* and *Anthropological Index Online*, "lack many published sources and all web sources,

and they do not offer full-text indexing" (130). In fact, not just the field of archaeology itself, but even the seemingly smallest corners of the field lack comprehensive indexing and/or cataloging: as Kotter notes in his article on the development of the *BAESL* database, even "Syro-Palestinian archaeology is not served by a single index or bibliographic database that provides comprehensive access to published information in the field" (199). This state of affairs leads to poor information resource recall for the field, as evidenced by Seely's exemplary attempt to look up seventeen traditionally published and thirteen known gray literature documents on a particular site via the *National Archaeological Database (NADB)*, two university online public access catalogs, the Smithsonian's catalog, *Google*, the *JSTOR* archive, and *Dissertation Abstracts*. *JSTOR* turned up six relevant references, *NADB* produced three, and the rest of the resources produced just one relevant reference each. The inadequate scope of anthropology's indexes and catalogs also found further expression in Nardi et al.'s survey responses from anthropologists: most expressed a desire for a "one-stop Internet spot" with "a reliable search engine that would allow them to search in a coherent way" (2004, under "Expanded repository").

This desire for coherence broaches the aforementioned fifth difficulty researchers and librarians in the field face: the lack of a consistent vocabulary with which to index and catalog the field's objects of study. As De Vorse et al. discussed in their article on developing a local thesaurus for access to the Anthropological Collections of the American Museum of Natural History, anthropological/archaeological collections frequently are made up of items that have been collected over very long periods (in the case of the American Museum, over 136 years), and their collection catalogs and indexes often lack controlled vocabularies to describe the collected items (which in some cases number in the millions), the cultures that produced them, and their places of origin (2006, under "Overview" and "History and Organization of the Collection"). Seely similarly noted that the archaeology even lacks site name normalization (1). Parezo, Fowler, and Silverman (CoPAR), Roccas (ARGOS), and Holley (University of Auckland photographic archive) also all similarly noted that catalogs and indexes for the collections with which they worked and/or partnered had employed mixtures of standardized and idiosyncratic lexicons. Wade Kotter, in "Improving Subject Access in Anthropology", however, went beyond lamenting the idiosyncrasies of particular collections' and indexes' subject access schemes in his discussion of the issue and critiqued the field's more widely used thesauri for failing to meet the whole of the discipline's needs by not providing sufficient indexing depth: Kotter argued that, in addition to systematically indexing topics, an adequate thesaurus must also address "geographical location, ethnic group, time period, methodological approach, and theoretical perspective" (3).

A sixth problem for the field has arisen from its partial adoption of the Web as a publishing, archiving, and information distributing vehicle: the problem



of reliability. As Barkin and Stone noted in 2000, Web-publishing has led to an "erosion in the standards in scholarship" (130) that has "created havoc for many educators because students now routinely begin research projects with a web search" (130). Sturges and Griffin have further noted that archaeology is a subject

like health, politics, business and law, that is particularly susceptible to misinformation. The popular appeal of the subject, coupled with the complexity of the issues, allows those with an agenda other than the discovery of objective truth to spin seductive webs of fantasy and selective presentation of data. (2003, 222)

They reference the persistence of Web sites promoting Erich von Daniken's theories concerning evidence for extraterrestrial influences upon ancient civilizations, despite such theories' widespread and thorough debunking, as an example. Further awareness of this difficulty is evidenced, in Nardi et al.'s article on developing the AnthroSource portal, by undergraduate and graduate students' expressed desire that the portal provide assessments of the credibility of sources and alleviate their confusion over "which were the key sources they should be citing" (2004, under "Search") and by academic researchers' expressed desire that the portal provide "additional context about publications so that readers have a greater appreciation for how a publication fits into the larger scholarly community" (2004, under "Search") and that the portals included gray literature be carefully vetted for credibility and accuracy "to help separating the wheat from the chaff on the Internet" (2004, under "Search").

The seventh and final difficulty addressed by the papers herein under review presented itself via a hydra-like multitude of thorny heads, but they could all be fitted under the rubric "human factors" and result from the fields' practitioners' all too human tendency to create difficulties for themselves. For example, in his team's attempts to identify core archaeology journals for the ARCHway project, Gordon Bower encountered hostility and suspicion because some academics feared the project was "a precursor to yet another exercise in serials cancellations" (149) and others "feared that if a title was somehow identified as 'core' by the project, then their institution would have to subscribe to that title, whether they wanted it or not" (149). Rose Holley, in developing her photographic archive and database project, encountered similar difficulties: despite her faculty's complaints that a previous database had been ineffective and her determination that a lack of authority control and consistent subject indexing were the cause of most of the difficulties, the faculty did not agree to her recommendations and refused to adopt subject indexing (27-28).

Problematic resistance to change and to technologically driven improvement can also be found elsewhere in the reviewed literature. Roccas, in her

work on the ARGOS project, noted that “[b]oth researchers and librarians seem to be rooted in the nineteenth century practices of painstaking, methodical print research. In fact, most of the foreign archaeological libraries have resisted change in any form, especially electronic form” (37). Barkin and Stone (2000, 130) and Tyler et al. (2006a, 56; 2006b, 63) have both noted that the main indexes for the field, *Anthropological Literature* and *Anthropological Index Online*, short-change the field by remaining wedded to their long-established practice of indexing only items collected by their parent libraries. Both Seely and Xia have suggested that the field’s disciplinary culture, painfully slow peer review processes, and increasingly expensive journals may be pushing researchers to publish more via the unreliable avenue of gray literature (Seely 2005; Xia 2006). Xia and Richards have also both noted that some anthropologists and archaeologists have been slow to adopt new technologies, that anthropology/archaeology publishers have been slow to adopt and to exploit fully new technologies’ capabilities, and that some of the field has been too ready to abandon the development and exploitation of new technologies to commercial entities that may not have the field’s interests and needs fully at heart (Richards 2006; Xia 2006).

The various solutions and palliatives proffered in the literature here under review were, with one or two exceptions, largely unsurprising. There is, of course, no real answer to anthropology’s and archaeology’s breadth of scope nor to the resultant difficulties in anticipating their practitioners’ information needs. To the difficulties of resource scatter, poor archival practices, and idiosyncratic cataloging and indexing, Parezo, Fowler, and Silverman (2003) offer their report on a decade’s worth (1992–2002) of the activities of the Council for the Preservation of Anthropological Records. Their report briefly detailed CoPAR’s efforts to locate and catalog materials; to educate anthropologists, archivists, and museologists about the issues surrounding the preservation of the anthropological record, especially the problem of access; and to coordinate their efforts with other organizations and institutions with similar agendas. Of particular interest to researchers and librarians would be the authors’ discussion of CoPAR’s computer database and the authors’ list of related projects from around the world, such as the Virtual Library Museum Web page of the Internet Council of Museums and online guides like the Archives of European Archaeology.

The problem of inconsistent and idiosyncratic cataloging and indexing terminology was addressed by a number of the papers. Several discussed efforts tied to particular projects or collections. For example, in 2006, De Vorsey et al. published the aforementioned article in *D-Lib Magazine* on their efforts to develop a local thesaurus for the anthropology collections of the American Museum of Natural History. In the article, the authors discussed the history of the collection and the decision-making process that led them to construct a “poly-hierarchical, mono-lingual local thesaurus” based upon both the termi-



nology originally employed to catalog the collections and the Getty Research Institute's *Art & Architecture Thesaurus* (2006, under "History and Organization of the Collection"). The authors closed by describing the resulting thesaurus's characteristics and the software and processes used to create it. Other papers offer proposals for systemic change. For example, although not about any one particular online index, catalog, or group of bibliographic resources, Wade Kotter's (2002) "Improving Subject Access in Anthropology" should be of great interest to the librarians and researchers who develop, maintain, and employ such resources. In the article, Kotter described the barriers to effective subject access for the discipline (e.g., the diversity of its subject matter; the discipline's wide-ranging and holistic approach to its subject matter; the "elusive nature of its terminology," including a tendency liberally to borrow and modify terms from other disciplines; the discipline's susceptibility to rapid changes in subject matter, method, approach, and so forth; 2-6). Kotter also critiqued several of the more widely-known schemes for providing subject access (e.g., those employed by *Anthropological Index Online*, *Anthropological Literature*, *Human Relations Area Files*, *Abstracts in Anthropology*, and the *International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology*) and then proposed his own framework for a faceted classification scheme for post-coordinated depth indexing with detailed scope notes.

To the problem of unreliable information on the Web, Sturges and Griffin offered their project to develop an archaeology-specific tool for the evaluation of Web sites. In their article, the authors discussed their development of evaluation criteria, presented said criteria, and discussed the results of preliminary testing of their effectiveness. The authors' sample of Web sites was too small ( $n = 20$ ) to support firm conclusions about their particular tool, but the authors' comfortably concluded that their results would argue for the usefulness of such a tool.

The problem of the anthropology's and archaeology's lack of a comprehensive database found three solutions in the reviewed literature: some authors implicitly or explicitly advocate familiarizing oneself with a multitude of resources; others appear to advocate improving and/or developing new resources;<sup>2</sup> and others advocated developing the potential of new technologies to render current indexing practices obsolete. Examples of the first approach include Gardner and Eng (2006), who published a review article with the e-magazine *Online* titled "Web-based Resources for Anthropology Research" that touched on the content, utility, and scope of thirteen anthropology e-resources; Seely, who illustrated how to employ several online resources to discover information on a particular site in her discussion of larger issues plaguing the field (2005); and Kotter (2005), who published a short discussion of how existing Internet resources could be employed to handle eight of the most common information requests in the field of anthropology. Examples of the second approach include Parezo, Fowler, and

Silverman's discussion of CoPAR's computer database; Gordon Bower's team's work on the *ARCHway Archaeology Journal Locator* and separate citation database for fourteen key British archaeology journals (2002); Roccos's (2000) work on the ARGOS project; Kotter's (2003) development of the aforementioned *BAESL* bibliography; and, of course, Nardi et al.'s work on the AnthroSource portal.<sup>3</sup> Examples of the third approach were perhaps the most intriguing and surprising: Jingfeng Xia's (2006) article "Electronic publishing in archaeology" held out the possibility that archaeology publishers could provide webs of topically interrelated materials online with hypertext linking; Julian D. Richards (2006) offered the possibility that, if an appropriate ontology similar to that suggested by Kotter and later by De Vorse et al. could be universally adopted, Semantic Web technologies could be used to develop tools for the automated indexing of the full texts of archaeology literature at the term level and the possibility that data mining software could then be used to search texts for context-specific content, thereby implicitly rendering indexes obsolete.

If the bulk of the literature's solutions and palliatives were largely to be expected, what was unexpected in the literature, given the widely noted difficulties that researchers and librarians face in finding reliable sources, was the surprising dearth of recent indexing coverage studies for anthropology or archaeology. The authors' search of the *Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA)* database turned up just four such studies. In the first, Clement and Ogburn (1995) studied how well the American Geological Institute's comprehensive geosciences *GeoRef* database covered archaeology literature. In the study, the authors searched the database via free text searching with pertinent subject terms drawn from the database's thesaurus. A number of the searches conducted retrieved several thousand records, and Clement and Ogburn concluded that *GeoRef* provided some worthwhile coverage.

In the second such study discovered, Sutton and Foulke (1999) researched how well eight online indexes—*Anthropological Literature*, *Anthropological Index Online*, *Sociofile*, *Current Contents/Social and Behavioral Sciences*, *Social Sciences Abstracts*, *Periodical Abstracts*, *Academic Index*, and *Expanded Academic Index ASAP*—covered 135 largely English-language journals from general anthropology, its four subdisciplines, and the related field of area studies. The authors found that *Anthropological Literature* and *Anthropological Index Online* did a very good job of covering the selected titles but that the other indexes merely covered between 14% and 46% of the selected journals. Of particular note to archaeologists was their finding that *Anthropological Literature* covered all twenty-five of the selected archaeology journals and that *Anthropological Index Online* covered eighteen of the twenty-five. The next-best-performing index, *Current Contents*, covered only twelve, and the performance of the other indexes, where archaeology is concerned, was dismal.

In the third and fourth such studies, Tyler et al. (2006a, 2006b) examined the coverage provided to ninety-three archaeology and archaeology-related journals and magazines from the United States over a roughly fifty-year interval (1950–2000+) by twelve online discipline-specific and subject-oriented indexes: two that serve anthropology generally (*Anthropological Literature On-Line* and *Anthropological Index On-Line*); one that serves conservation and museum studies (*Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts On-Line*); two that serve the geosciences and geography (*GeoRef* and *GEOBASE*); two that serve history (*America: History and Life* and *Historical Abstracts*); two serve art and art history (*Art Abstracts* and *Bibliography of the History of Art*); one serves architecture (*Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals*); one that covers languages and literature (*Modern Language Association International Bibliography*); and, finally, one that serves the arts and humanities more generally (*Arts and Humanities Search*, an Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) product that provides access to ISI's *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* from 1980 onward). For the second study, the authors added a thirteenth index, *biab online: the british and irish archaeological bibliography*, and repeated the process with eighty-nine similar journals and magazines from the United Kingdom and Ireland (this second study also included several appendixes in which the authors repeated the study for a third time for a list of thirty serials from Australia and New Zealand, Canada, and the Republic of South Africa). What the authors concluded was that coverage of archaeology in the discipline-specific and subject-oriented indexes not devoted to anthropology or to archaeology was generally poor and/or erratic and that coverage in the anthropology indexes, while not entirely poor, was still apparently trending downward, especially for serials identified as non-core.

### Selected Databases

For this study, six online, multi-subject indexes were selected: EBSCO Publishing's *Academic Search Premier* (henceforth abbreviated *ASP* in tables and graphs and occasionally in the text), OCLC's *ArticleFirst* (*ArtFirst*), Pro-Quest's *eLibrary* (*eLib*), Ingenta's *IngentaConnect* (*Ingenta*),<sup>4</sup> H. W. Wilson's *Wilson OmniFile Full Text, Selected Edition*, (*OmniFile* or *Omni*) and Thomson Reuters's *Web of Science* (1990–; *W of Sci* or *Sci*). Five of the indexes could be characterized as large or very large and appear to be intended primarily for academic libraries, and one, *eLibrary*, is a bit smaller and is intended more for K–12 student researchers (Pro-Quest LLC 2008). These indexes were selected primarily for their being fairly widely subscribed-to, multi-subject, online indexes, and secondarily for the logistical reason that they were available to the authors. Their inclusion should not be taken as a sign that the authors had any previous sense of their being good resources for archaeology research nor as a sign that the authors hoped to endorse them as such; a number of similar indexes (e.g., *ProQuest Central* or

Cengage Learnings's *InfoTrac College Edition*) might also have profitably been included in this study had they been available to the authors.

As was noted in the introduction, in order to obtain some sense of how well these indexes cover archaeology, *Anthropological Literature*, the primary index for anthropology, has been included in the study for purposes of comparison. Further pertinent information regarding the indexes' years of coverage, timeliness, scope, and so forth, will be provided in the "Indexes and Results" section of the study.

### **Selected Journals**

The 208 journals and magazines selected for this study are largely the same journals and magazines that were employed by Tyler et al. in two earlier coverage studies: "Digging a Little Deeper" and "Digging Deeper Still."<sup>5</sup> For those studies and for this, in order to obtain a broad and varied list of journals and scholarly magazines for the field of archaeology, the authors searched *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory* and EBSCO Information Services' *The Serials Directory*. Search criteria were comprised of three facets: subject (archaeology); country of origin (e.g., United States); and format (e.g., "academic/scholarly" and/or "journal," as opposed to "newspaper," "serial monograph," or "bulletin"; EBSCO Information Services n.d.; ProQuest LLC n.d.). Items with multiple designations (e.g., "journal/bulletin") were included if the authors determined that the journal/magazine published original research, theoretical articles, or research reviews with bibliographies. Preference for inclusion was given to titles that appeared to be actively and regularly published, but some seemingly inactive titles were allowed. To ascertain the publishing histories of the selected journals, the authors consulted the following in order of preference and authority for the study: physical and/or electronic copies; publisher- and/or society-provided information (e.g., publishers', distributors', and/or societies' Web pages; e-mails and letters from publishers and societies; and so forth); and the online records of holding libraries.

The characteristics of the resulting group of journals and magazines are summarized below in Table 1. In order to facilitate discussion of some of the more interesting characteristics of the titles' coverage, they will be treated as a whole (FULL SET) and as belonging to one of three subgroups based on origin: subgroup USA, which is comprised of titles that originate in or have their main editorial or publisher's address in the United States of America; subgroup UKI, which is comprised of titles that originate in or have their main editorial or publisher's address in the United Kingdom (UK) or Republic of Ireland (IRL; for the purposes of this study, titles from Northern Ireland are grouped with titles from the Republic of Ireland); and subgroup OTHER, which is comprised of titles from Canada (CAN), Australia and New Zealand (ANZ, and further disaggregated for more precise identification as AUS and NZL, respectively, in the appendix), and the Republic of South Africa (ZAF).

**Table 1.** Characteristics of the Selected Journals (by Group/Sub-group)

Group/ sub-group	Number of titles	Number of volumes	Avg. volumes/ year	Avg. volumes/ title/year
FULL SET	208	3,709	185.45	.89
USA	89	1,593	79.65	.89
UKI	89	1,570	78.5	.88
UK	82	1,448	72.4	.88
IRL	7	122	6.1	.87
OTHER	30	546	27.3	.91
CAN	12	217	10.85	.90
ANZ	14	259	12.95	.93
ZAF	4	70	3.5	.88

Where appropriate, average [mean] values are rounded to the nearest 1/100th of one percent.

As the table shows, the USA and UKI subgroups account for roughly 43% and 42% of the FULL SET volumes, and the OTHER subgroup accounts for about 15%. The FULL SET group and the subgroups all produced just a bit less than one volume per year.

## Methodology

During the summer and fall of 2008, evidence that the selected periodicals had been indexed by the selected indexes was collected by the authors by searching the appropriate fields of the indexes (e.g., "journal name," "source," "standard number," "ISSN," and so forth) for the periodicals' titles and/or their ISSNs where an option to do so was available.<sup>6</sup> In those instances where a search failed to produce a positive result and an option for browsing the indexes' lists of indexed publications was available, the authors consulted these lists as well. The authors also searched for partial and/or truncated titles, title variants, and likely misspellings.

Journals and magazines with title changes were treated on a case-by-case basis and were fully included or partially included depending upon changes in volume numbering, changes in the character of the publication, and irregularities found in the publishing schedule. Whenever possible, the entire run of volumes published from 1988 to 2007 was included.

If, during the searching/browsing process, an article from a volume with a particular year of publication was found, the index received credit for a "hit" for that year; if not, a "miss" was recorded. Given the novel character of some of the journals' publishing histories, the authors made some effort to normalize the study's results: hits and misses for multi-year volumes were credited across the several years in question, regardless of how the volumes had been indexed in any one index, and, where necessary, disagreements concerning

dates of publication between publishers' and societies' records and the indexes' entries were reconciled.

It was the authors' hope that, by this method, it might be discovered whether any of the selected indexes provided at least partial coverage for the recent volumes of some of archaeology's journals and magazines, whether that coverage taken as a whole might be considered adequate or even compare favorably with *Anthropological Literature's*, whether there were any noteworthy trends in said coverage, and, with respect to *Anthropological Literature*, whether there might be any evidence that that index's being tied to a particular library's collection might have some impact on its coverage.<sup>7</sup>

## Presentation of Results

The section to follow, "Indexes and Results," will be divided into seven subsections, one for each of the multi-subject indexes studied and one for a consideration of *Anthropological Literature*. The multi-subject indexes' relationship to that index and more general questions concerning archaeology's indexing will be addressed in the "Conclusions and Recommendations" section. Each subsection will contain a brief summary write-up for the index under review and a figure with four graphs that will present the authors' findings for that index. Each graph within the figures will trace the percentage of coverage, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent, offered by the indexes from year to year for the grouped/subgrouped published volumes. In the first graph, published volumes from any of all 208 selected journals will be included. In the second, third, and fourth graphs, coverage for the published volumes from the journals and magazines of the USA, UKI, and OTHER subgroups, respectively, will be presented. A very brief discussion of the data's highlights and possible import will follow.

The order in which the indexes will be presented corresponds to the order in which the data collection for the indexes was performed and completed and so should not be read as an implicit endorsement of any one index over another. Those wishing for a more detailed perusal of the indexes' coverage of the group's/subgroups' titles should refer forward to Table 2 in the "Conclusions and Recommendations" section; those wishing for information on the indexes' coverage for individual titles should refer forward to the appendix.

## Indexes And Results

### ACADEMIC SEARCH PREMIER

The first multi-subject index studied—and the one that seems to be the most popular among students at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln for its breadth



of coverage and, more importantly, for its large amount of full-text content—was *Academic Search Premier* (ASP). The general features of the index are as follows:

*Academic Search Premier:*

Claimed coverage: 8,318 journals abstracted and indexed; 4,542 full-text journals

Party responsible: EBSCO Publishing

Topics covered: science, religion, engineering, social sciences, language, philosophy, and various other areas

Years covered: 1975–present

Total number of citations: unknown

Update frequency and number of citations added: monthly; number of citations added each month varies

Types of materials covered: journals, magazines, newspapers, etc.

Available formats: Web-based (EBSCO Publishing n.d.; Paone e-mail)

As a quick glance at the graphs in Figure 1 reveals, *ASP*, despite its size, does not provide a great deal of coverage for the selected journals and magazines.

The graphs for the FULL SET group and for the subgroups all show that *ASP*'s coverage for archaeology has been progressively increasing over the years, but the coverage still does not yet seem to be particularly good. For the FULL SET, *ASP* indexed just 9.3% of the published volumes. For the subgroups, it indexed 12.4%, 8.5%, and 2.2% of the published volumes, respectively. Its coverage for the FULL SET peaked in 2006 and 2007 at 20.3% and 22.1%, respectively, a peak perhaps brought about in part by EBSCO's commitment to its indexing, but also resulting in part from a decrease in the number of published volumes (i.e., from 199 volumes in 1999 and 2000 to 177 and 149 in 2006 and 2007, respectively). Thus, a quick glance at the index's results suggests that although *ASP* provides some coverage, the index would not be especially useful to archaeologists hoping for adequate depth of coverage for their field.

#### ARTICLEFIRST

The second index reviewed, OCLC's *ArticleFirst* claims to index nearly twice as many titles as does *ASP*, and as the write-up below shows, *ArticleFirst* is an enormous resource. Its salient features are as follows:

*ArticleFirst:*

Claimed coverage: over 16,000 titles

Party responsible: Online Computer Library Center

Topics covered: business, humanities, medicine, popular culture, science, social science, and technology

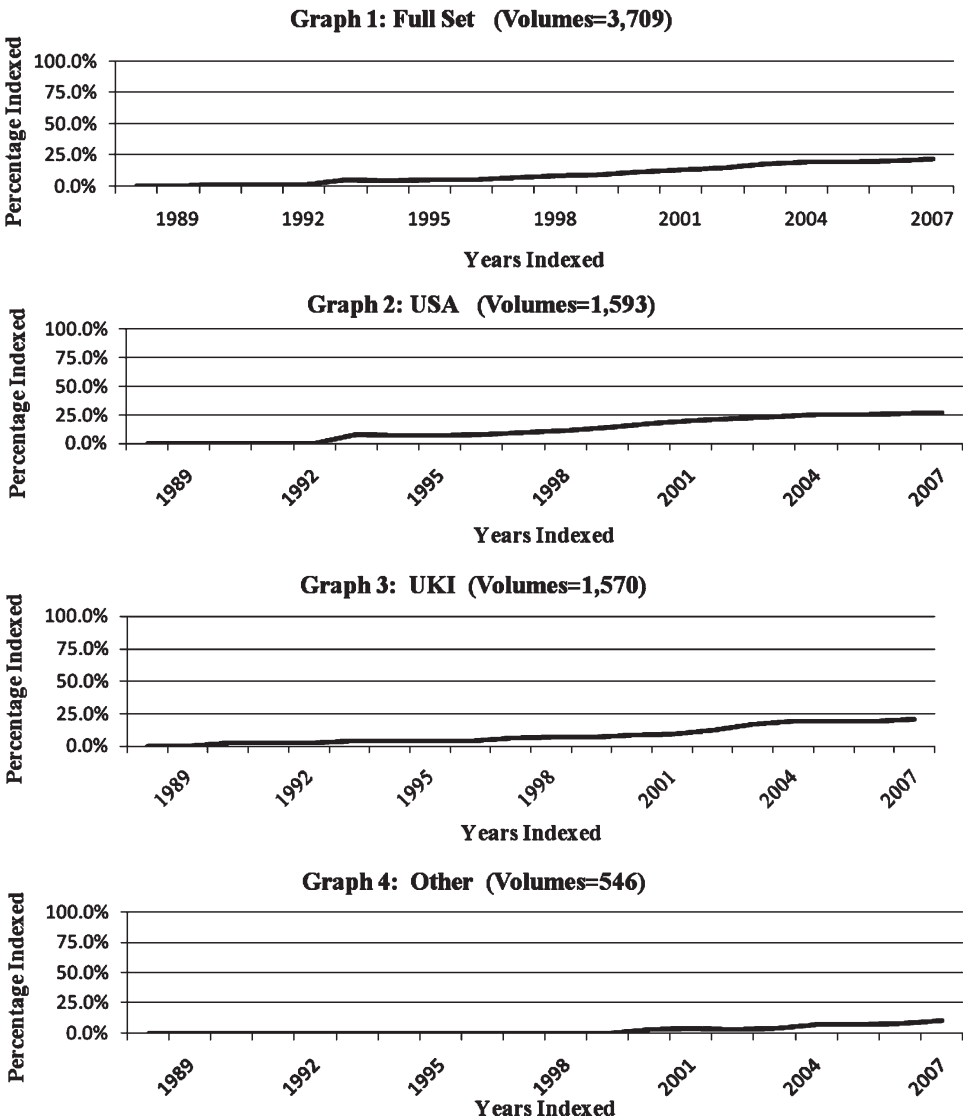
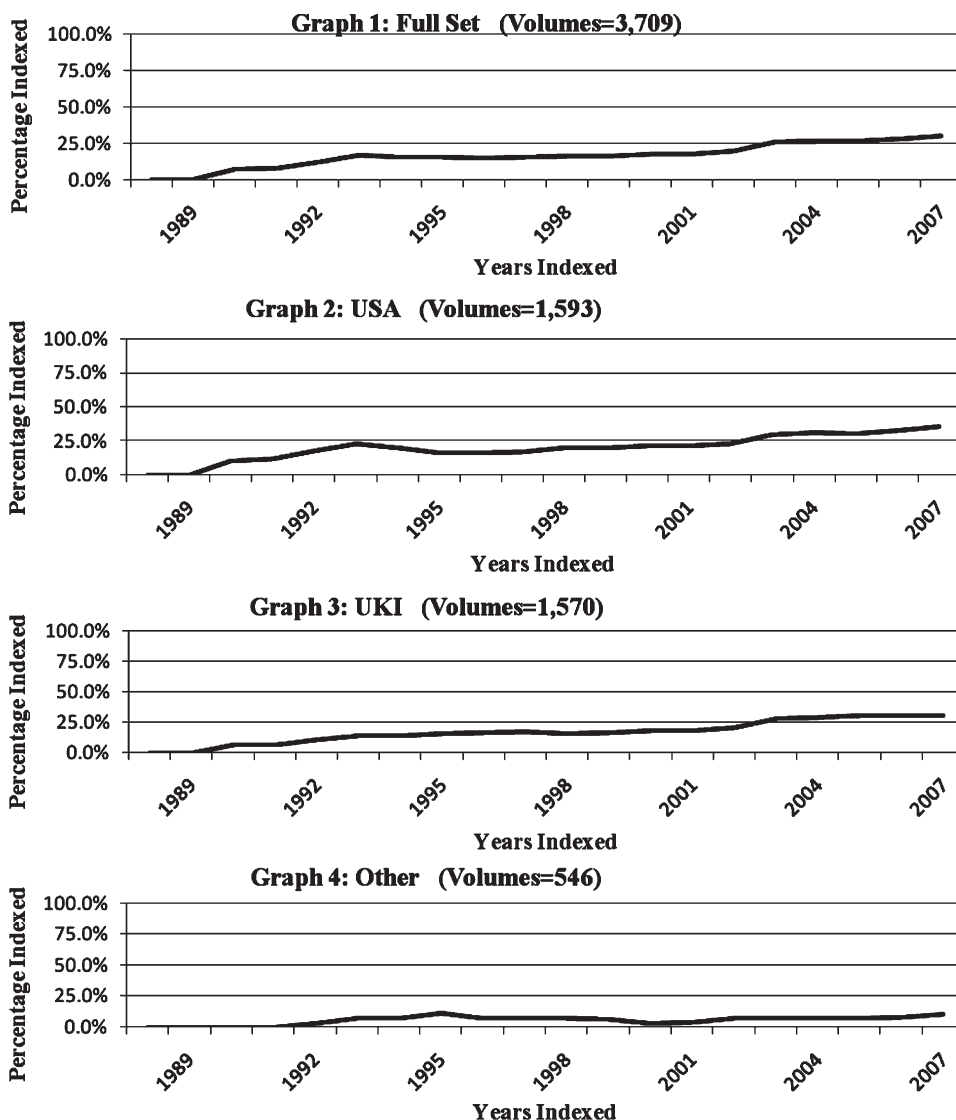


Figure 1. Academic Search Premier.

Years covered: 1990–present  
Total number of citations: over 23,000,000  
Update frequency and number of citations added: updated daily, number of citations unknown  
Types of materials covered: journals  
Available formats: Web-based (OCLC 2008)

Figure 2 reveals that *ArticleFirst*’s coverage is superior to *ASP*’s and that that superiority appears to be roughly proportional to the two indexes’ differences in number of titles indexed.

Figure 2. *ArticleFirst*.

*ArticleFirst* provided coverage for 16.6% of the FULL SET's published volumes, and its coverage appeared to improve over time, just like *ASP*'s did. The greatest weakness in its coverage appears to be its coverage of the volumes from the OTHER subgroup. *ArticleFirst* covered 19.8% and 17.1% of USA's and UKI's volumes, respectively, but covered just a scanty 5.5% of the OTHER volumes. A glance ahead to Table 2 would reveal that it provided indexing for merely four of the thirty titles from the OTHER subgroup. Its coverage, then, is somewhat superior to that offered by *ASP*, but it would be difficult to call it adequate. Also, *ArticleFirst* does not provide the full-text coverage that could be offered as *ASP*'s saving grace.

## eLIBRARY

The third database studied, ProQuest's *eLibrary*, is the smallest of the databases included in this study, and it is the only one, as mentioned above, not intended for an academic audience.<sup>8</sup> Its characteristics are as follows:

*eLibrary:*

Claimed coverage: over 2,500 magazines, newspapers, transcripts, and reference books

Party responsible: ProQuest

Topics covered: arts, language arts, biography, history, mathematics, physical education, reference, science, social sciences

Years covered: varies by title

Total number of citations: unknown

Update frequency and number of citations added: unknown

Types of materials covered: periodicals and e-books

Available formats: Web-based (ProQuest n.d., 2009; ProQuest LLC 2008, 2009)

Although *eLibrary* in its various editions appears to be well thought of as a K-12 database (Doe 2004; Young Jr. 2004), Figure 3 amply illustrates that the database would not be the slightest bit suitable for academic researchers in archaeology.

There does not seem to be any need to discuss percentages of coverage in light of *eLibrary*'s dismal showing in Figure 3. The database indexed merely twenty-five of the 3,709 published volumes (twenty from the USA subgroup and five from the United Kingdom). The database purports to cover the arts, history, and the social sciences, but it is difficult to see that ProQuest counts archaeology as a field that falls under any of those headings.

## INGENTACONNECT

The product of the acquisition of the UnCover Company by Ingenta in early 2000 and the subsequent integration of the discontinued *UnCover* index's content, *IngentaConnect* is by far the largest of the databases in this study in terms of journals purportedly covered and likely in terms of the total number of its citations (ingenta enhances 2001; Uncover now 2001; Uncover service 2001; Uncover@ingenta 2001). The other pertinent details for the index are as follow:

*IngentaConnect:*

Claimed coverage: over 31,000 publications

Party responsible: Ingenta, a division of Publishing Technology

Topics covered: science, economics and business, agriculture, social sciences,

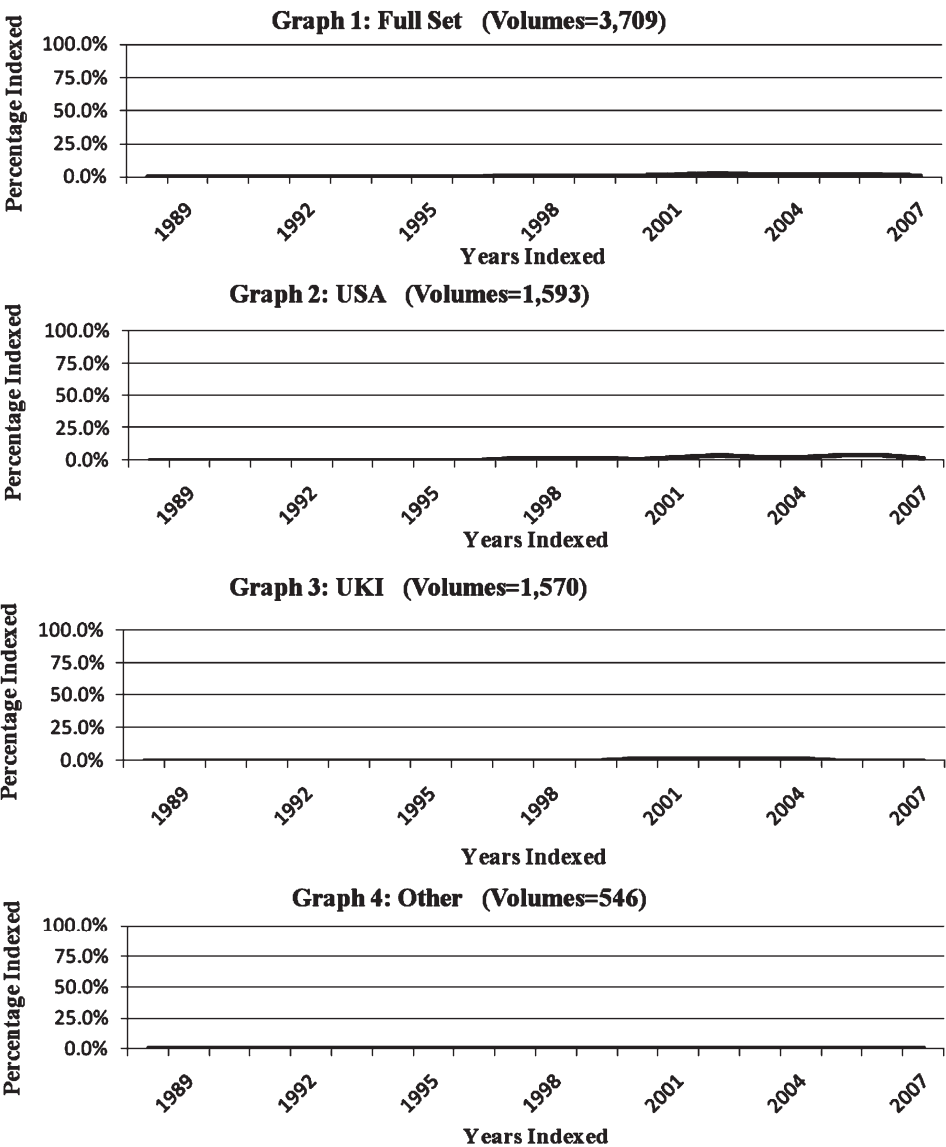
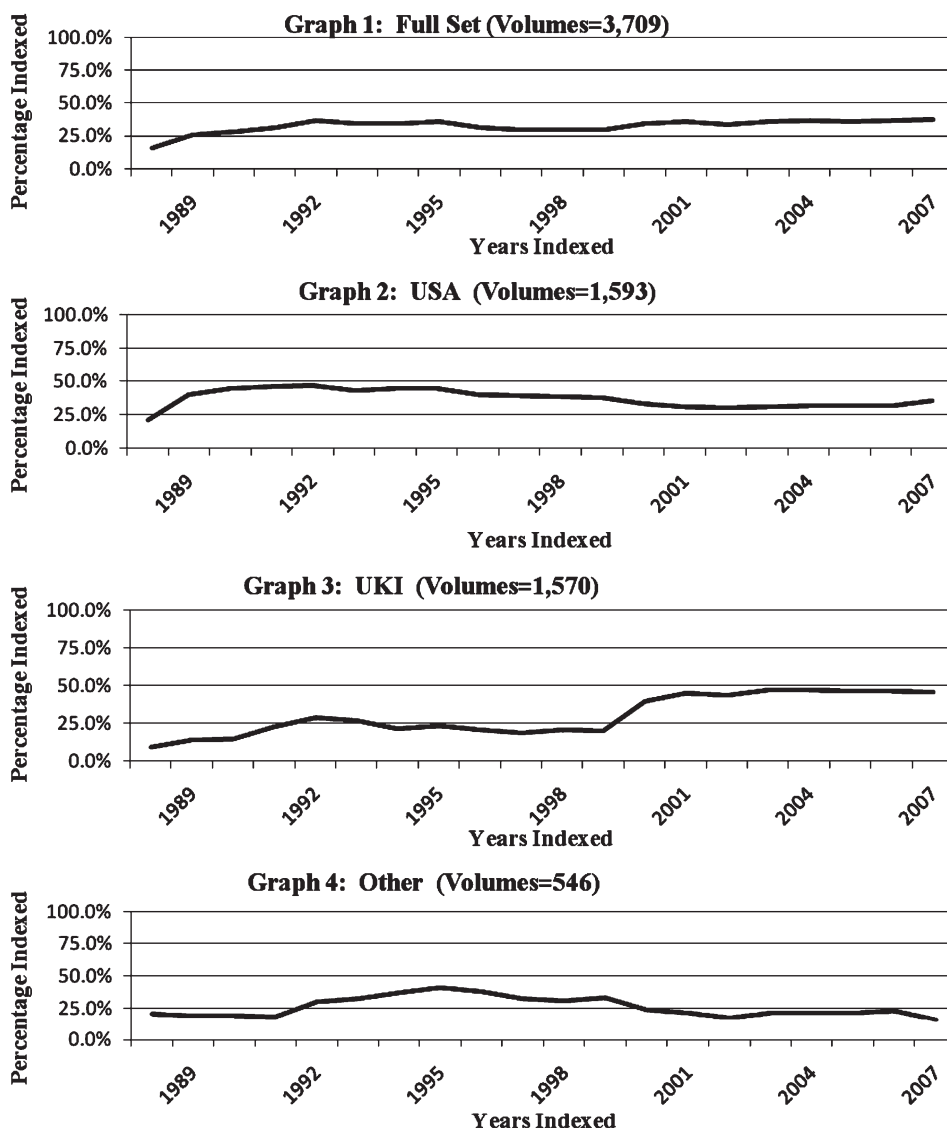


Figure 3. *eLibrary*.

arts and humanities, medicine and nursing, mathematics, philosophy, linguistics, technology  
Years covered: 1900–present  
Total number of citations: over 25 million  
Update frequency and number of citations added: updated daily; number of citations unknown

Figure 4. *IngentaConnect*.

Types of materials covered: journals

Available formats: Web-based (Ingenta n.d., 2009b)

Much as with *ASP* and *ArticleFirst*, *IngentaConnect*'s improvement over previously addressed indexes' coverage seems to be proportional to the differences in their size: *IngentaConnect* covers nearly twice as many titles as *ArticleFirst*, and its coverage is nearly twice as good; *IngentaConnect* covers nearly four times as many journals as *ASP*, and its coverage is nearly four times as good. See Figure 4.



*IngentaConnect's* case does appear to be unlike *ASP's* and *ArticleFirst's*, however, in that its coverage does not show a steady improvement over time. Instead, its coverage for the FULL SET seems to be fairly steady. Its coverage for the USA and OTHER subgroups appears to be declining from highs of around 50% to lows of around 25%. Its coverage of the UKI volumes appears to have jumped from around 25% to around 50% during the period of Ingenta's acquisition of the UnCover database. The coverage still seems to be pretty good (32.7% for the FULL SET volumes, 37.4% for the USA volumes, 30.2% for the UKI volumes, and 26.2% for the OTHER volumes), but the likely trend-line for its indexing would appear to be slightly muddled.

It would also be worth noting that *IngentaConnect's* exemplary coverage of the UKI and OTHER subgroups is somewhat skewed. In the UKI subgroup, it covered 32% of the volumes for titles from the United Kingdom, but it covered only 8.2% of volumes from the Republic of Ireland and from Northern Ireland. Similarly, its indexing of the OTHER subgroup is comprised largely of indexing for the volumes of titles from Australia and New Zealand. *IngentaConnect* indexed only 9.2% of volumes from the selected Canadian journals and magazines and 21.4% of the volumes from the South African titles, but it indexed 41.7% of the volumes from the titles of Australia and New Zealand. Still, *IngentaConnect* represents the archaeologist's best hope for broad coverage among the multi-subject indexes in this study.

#### WILSON OMNIFILE FULL TEXT, SELECT EDITION

H. W. Wilson's *OmniFile* database, the fifth resource studied, is among the smaller databases included in terms of the number of journals that it claims to cover. The *Select Edition*, which was the edition available for review, provides indexing and full-text access for 2,300 titles; the *Mega Edition*, which is comprised of six of H. W. Wilson's other databases, provides full-text content for the same 2,300 titles, but indexes 4,000 titles (The HW Wilson Company 2009a, 2009b). The characteristics of the *Mega* and *Select Edition* are as follows:

##### *OmniFile*:

Claimed coverage: over 4,000 journals; 2,300 full-text

Party responsible: H. W. Wilson

Topics covered: science and technology, art, education, humanities, law, literature, social sciences, business

Years covered: 1994–present

Total number of citations: over 40 million

Update frequency and number of citations added: updated daily; number of citations unknown

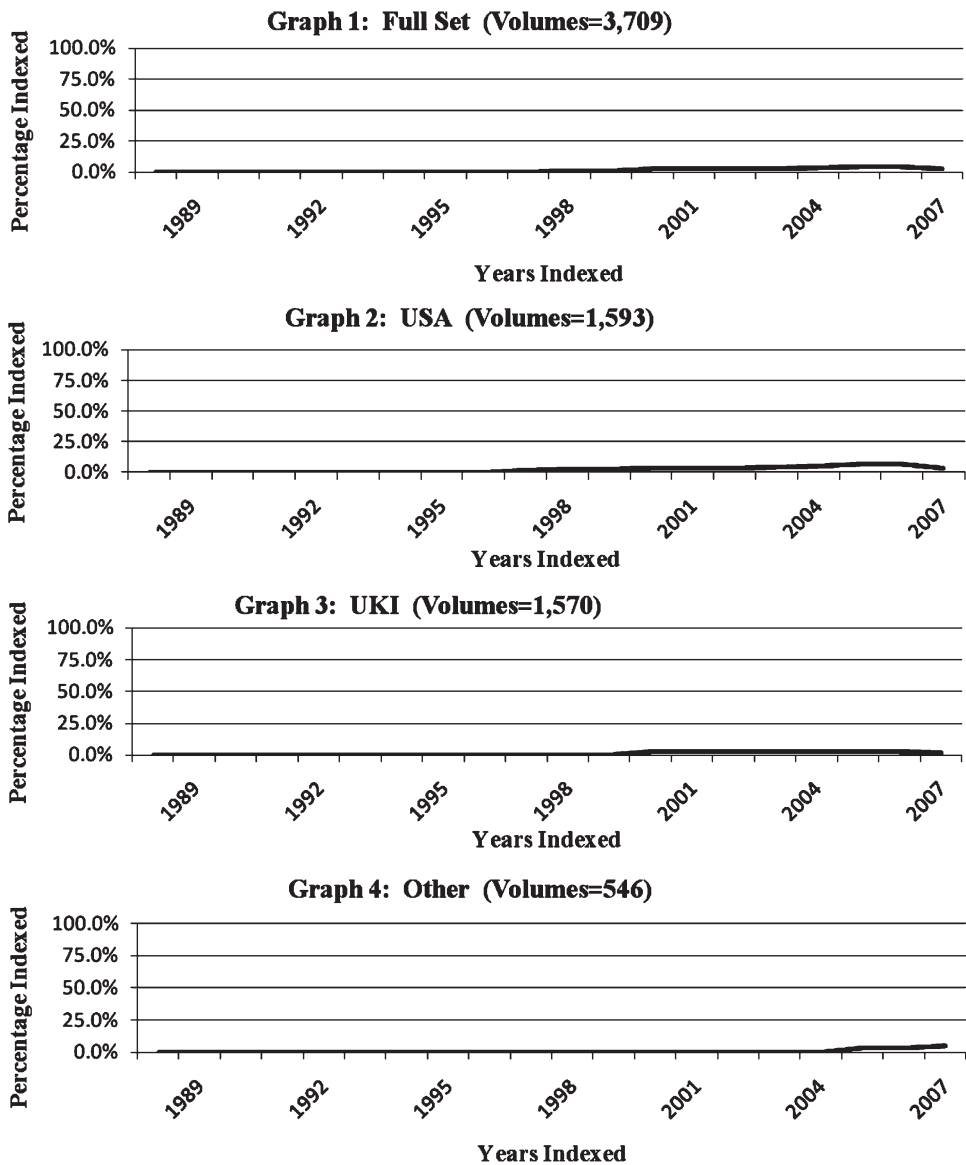


Figure 5. *OmniFile*.

Types of materials covered: periodicals  
Available formats: Web-based (The HW Wilson Company 2009a, 2009b)

Given that the number of titles indexed by *OmniFile* is roughly the same as the number indexed by *eLibrary*, it should come as no surprise that *OmniFile*'s coverage is roughly as poor. See Figure 5.

Though it is difficult to ascertain from the graphs, *OmniFile* actually indexes more than twice as many volumes as did *eLibrary*, perhaps reflecting its more academic bent, but *OmniFile*'s percentages of volumes covered are still dismal: 1.4% for the FULL SET, 2.1% for USA, 1.0% for UKI, and 0.5% for OTHER. H. W. Wilson claims that this database is "an excellent choice for libraries" (2009a), but the quality of coverage displayed here for archaeology – as well as the coverage deficiencies *OmniFile* has displayed in coverage studies for communication studies (Tyler, Boudreau, and Leach 2005; Tyler et al. 2008) – are beginning to make the supposed excellence of the database seem rather dubious.

#### WEB OF SCIENCE

The sixth and final multi-subject database included in this study, the citation index *Web of Science* (1990–),<sup>9</sup> is rather large, like the other multi-subject indexes, and its disciplinary/subject coverage is similarly broad, but it is a bit unusual in that, unlike the other indexes, its aim is to be tightly selective and focused on the core literature of its indexed fields rather than comprehensive in its coverage (Testa 2009). Given its tight focus, one would be inclined to expect that *Web of Science*'s coverage of the selected journals and magazines would be disproportionately poor. The significant characteristics of the database and its coverage of the published volumes of the selected archaeology titles are as follows:

##### *Web of Science:*

Claimed coverage: over 10,000 journals; over 110,000 conference proceedings

Party responsible: Thomson Reuters

Topics covered: sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities

Years covered: 1990–present

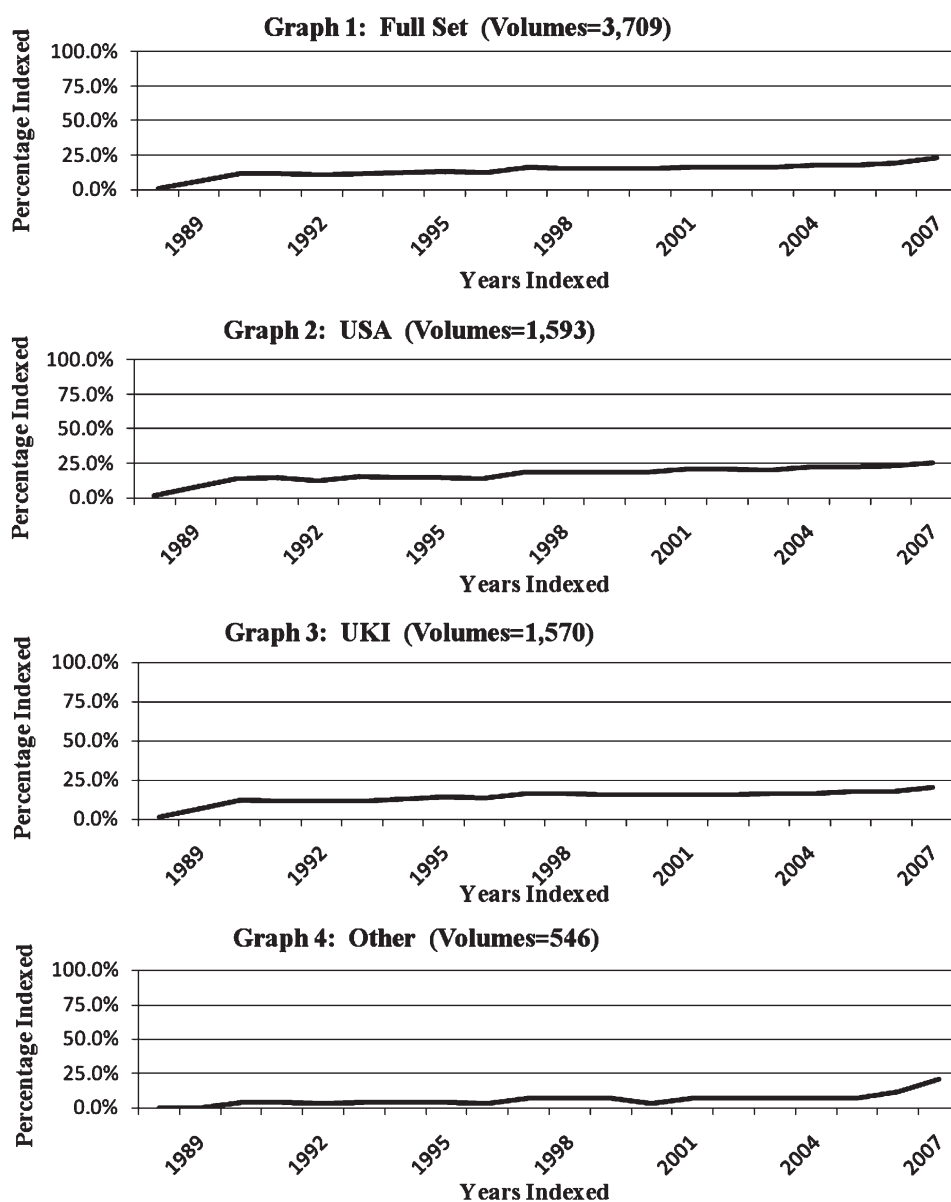
Total number of citations: unknown

Update frequency and number of citations added: unknown

Types of materials covered: periodicals; conference proceedings

Available formats: Web-based (Thomson Reuters 2009)

As Figure 6 shows, *Web of Science* offers less coverage than do the other large multi-subject indexes. For the study, *Web of Science* covered 14.0% of the FULL SET volumes, 16.8% of the USA volumes, 14.0% of the UKI volumes, and 5.9% of the OTHER volumes. One might be inclined from these results to intuit the imposition of Bradford's Law and/or Pareto's Law in *Web of Science*'s coverage,<sup>10</sup> and if one were to look ahead to Table 2, one would find that *Web of Science* did indeed provide indexing for 17.8% of the FULL SET titles.

Figure 6. *Web of Science*.

*Web of Science* generally provided nearly comprehensive indexing for the titles that it indexed, but overall, it indexed hardly any of the selected journals and magazines (see Table 2 and the appendix). Thus, as intended by its creators, *Web of Science* apparently provided very focused indexing for a core of titles and ignored the rest of the field's literature. Thomson Reuters would no doubt argue that archaeologists could profitably follow the

same approach, but the authors are inclined to speculate that such a course would merely potentiate and/or exacerbate a possible “Matthew effect” in the literature of archaeology and make Thomson Reuters’s stance a self-fulfilling prophecy.<sup>11</sup> Given their wide-ranging and occasionally quirky interests, archaeologists looking for subject indexing rather than citation indexing would seem to be better served by a broader and more comprehensive index.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL LITERATURE

The final index studied, and the one to which the others must be compared, is *Anthropological Literature* (AL), the “bibliographic index to articles in journals and edited works received by the Tozzer Library” at Harvard (President and Fellows 2009). The index’s characteristics are as follows:

*Anthropological Literature:*

Claimed coverage: approximately 4,370 publications

Party responsible: Harvard University

Topics covered: anthropology and archaeology, with major coverage of “social and cultural anthropology, Old and New World archaeology, biological and physical anthropology”; interdisciplinary resources that cover anthropological perspectives on other fields are also included.

Years covered: early nineteenth century-present

Total number of citations: over 570,000

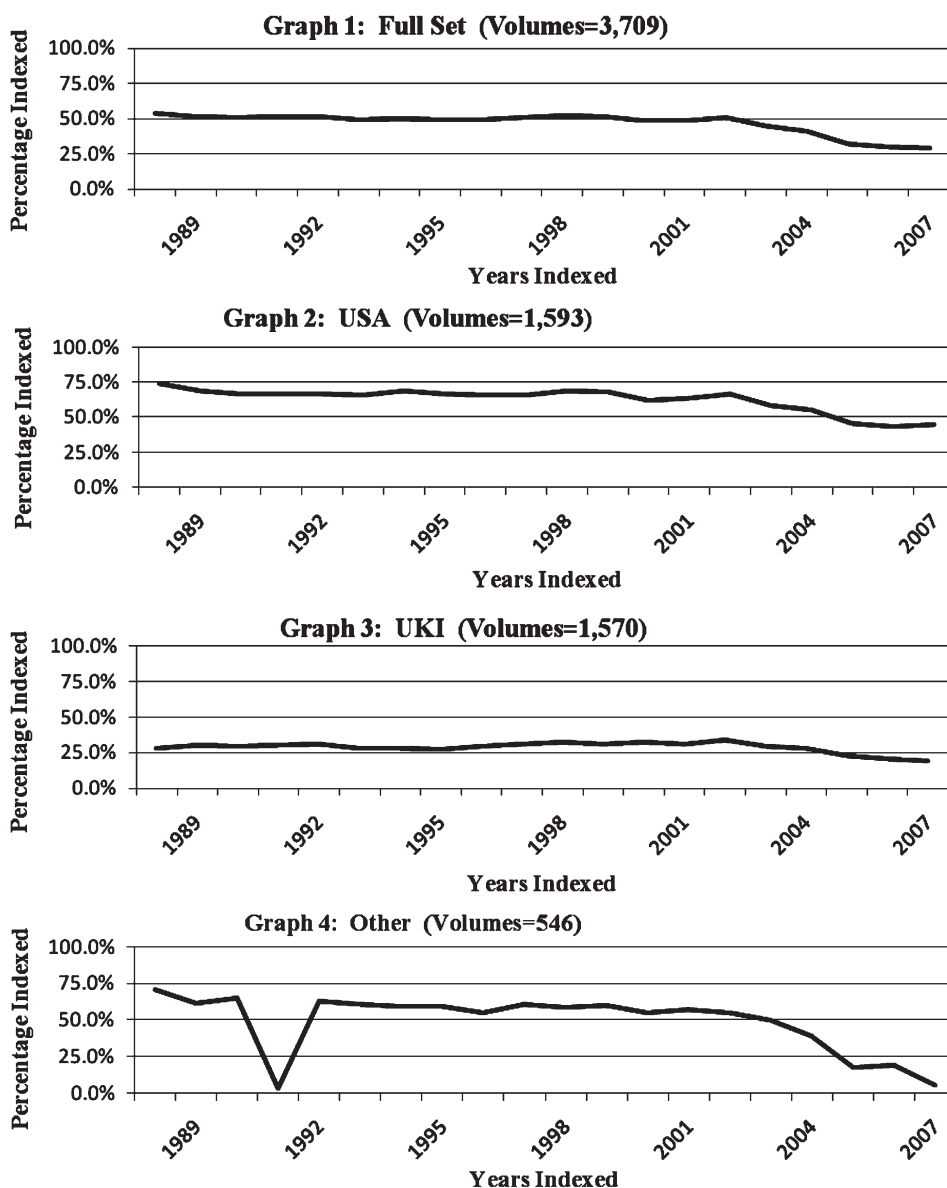
Update frequency and number of citations added: updated quarterly; approximately 10,000 records added per year

Types of materials covered: “[j]ournals, monographs, and monographic series”

Available formats: Web-based; print (President and Fellows 2009)

As might be expected from an index devoted to anthropology, AL’s coverage of the published volumes of the periodicals selected for this study appears to be quite a bit better than that offered by any one of the multi-subject databases previously reviewed. Please refer to Figure 7.

As the graphs illustrate, AL’s coverage is, comparatively speaking, very good. AL indexed 47.2% of the volumes from the FULL SET group; 63.2% of the volumes from the USA subgroup, which is coverage that is nearly 1.7 times better than that offered by *IngentaConnect*; 28.8% of volumes from the UKI subgroup; and 53.1% of volumes from the OTHER subgroup, which is a little more than twice as much coverage as was offered by *Ingenta*. AL’s coverage was, in fact, so good that it generally compares favorably to the coverage provided by a composite index comprised of all six of the multi-subject databases, as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 7. *Anthropological Literature.*

As much as the two figures illustrate *AL*'s superiority as an index for archaeology, they also highlight two of its persistent, although not obvious, failings. The first is its shortcoming as an index for the volumes of the UKI subgroup's periodicals (see also Table 2 on this point). *AL* is an index for the Tozzer Library's holdings, and this tying of the index's coverage to the holdings of a particular library's collection has a deleterious effect upon its coverage in this instance. As has been noted elsewhere, almost all of the pe-



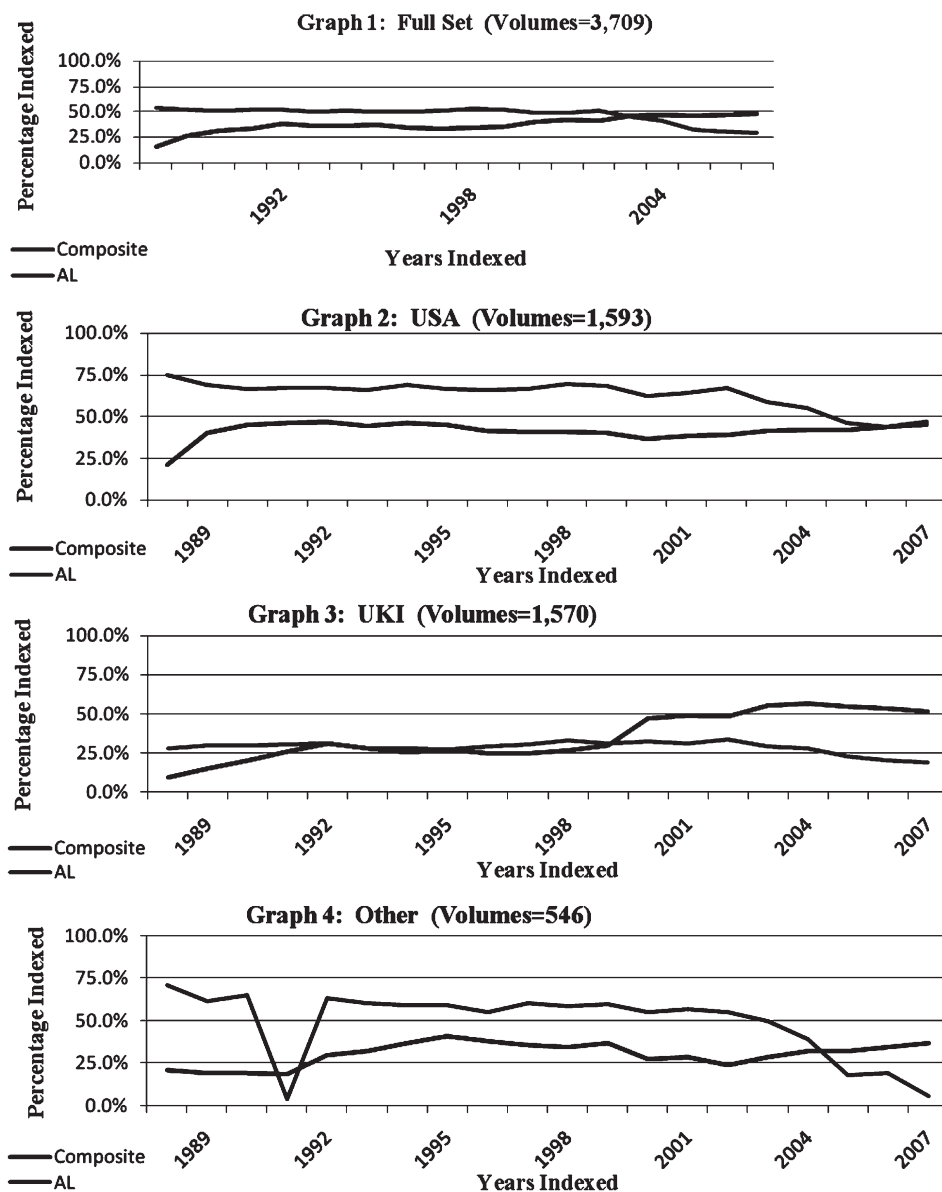


Figure 8. *Anthropological Literature* vs. the Composite Index.

riodicals that comprise the UKI subgroup are or have been subscribed to by a library in Harvard's system, and AL's indexers could easily remedy the index's failings in this area by expanding the coverage that they offer to pertinent titles selected from Harvard's other libraries (Tyler et al. 2006b). Fortunately for archaeology researchers interested in the archaeology of the British Isles, AL's deficiencies could likely be covered by a subscription to *biab online: the british and irish archaeological bibliography*, but not, surpris-

ingly enough, by a subscription to the index of the Anthropology Library at the British Museum, *Anthropological Index Online* (Tyler et al. 2006b). The ARCHway project's databases also show promise as a palliative in this area (Bower 2002).

The second shortcoming of *AL* is its apparent difficulty with timeliness. Two previous studies involving the index noted sharp downturns in its coverage for recently published volumes (Tyler et al. 2006a, 2006b), and the graphs in Figures 7 and 8 show similar downturns occurring around the coverage for 2002 and running to 2007. A close analysis of this study's raw data discovered 51 titles for which *AL* had provided regular indexing in the past whose current indexing was one to six years behind the most recently published volumes. This lag in timeliness amounted to 141 volumes. One might be inclined to suspect, given the often irregular publishing of archaeology journals and magazines, that it would be the periodicals that were to blame, but searches of Harvard's library catalog revealed that 112 of these volumes are listed as being available on the shelves of the Tozzer Library and that only twenty-nine volumes had not yet been received (President and Fellows n.d.). Thus, *AL*, for all of its demonstrated superiority, presents some difficulties and disappointments for researchers interested in the British Isles and for researchers wanting to review the most current literature.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

From the foregoing analyses of the individual indexes' coverage of archaeology, it should be fairly obvious what this study's recommendations should be, but it likely would be worthwhile to compare the indexes' coverage before rushing to conclusion. Up to this point, the study has dealt with the indexes' coverage of the volumes of the selected periodicals. Before continuing with this analysis, it would be of benefit to address the indexes' coverage of the periodical titles for context. As Table 2 below reveals, *ASP*, *ArticleFirst*, and *IngentaConnect* among the multi-subject databases and *AL* provide at least partial coverage to a sizeable number of titles. *AL* covers the most titles, the most from the USA subgroup, and the most from the OTHER subgroup. *IngentaConnect* covers nearly as many titles as *AL*, and it provides superior coverage of the titles from the UKI subgroup (again, this coverage is comprised almost entirely of titles from the United Kingdom and not from Ireland).

Further, *ArticleFirst* and *IngentaConnect* cover a noteworthy number of titles not covered by *AL*, but only *IngentaConnect*, among the multi-subject indexes, provided a large amount of unique coverage. It would seem that *IngentaConnect* pays attention to a corner of British publishing that other resources ignore. It does not appear, however, from the table above that *IngentaConnect* could replace *AL*, for *AL* covers thirty-eight titles not covered by any of the multi-subject indexes, titles mostly from the USA subgroup.

**Table 2.** Coverage of Titles (by Group/Sub-group and by Index)

Group/subgroup	<i>ASP</i>	<i>ArtFirst</i>	<i>eLib</i>	<i>Ingenta</i>	<i>Omni</i>	<i>W of Sci</i>	<i>AL</i>
# titles receiving at least partial indexing							
FULL SET	74	64	4	110	8	37	115
USA	41	33	3	49	5	18	65
UKI	16	27	1	47	2	15	31
UK	16	27	1	45	2	15	30
IRL	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
OTHER	2	4	0	14	1	4	19
CAN	1	1	0	2	0	0	7
ANZ	1	2	0	10	1	3	11
ZAF	0	1	0	2	0	1	1
# titles receiving indexing not indexed by AL							
FULL SET	7	16	0	38	2	7	
USA	2	8	0	10	2	3	
UKI	5	8	0	25	0	4	
UK	5	8	0	24	0	4	
IRL	0	0	0	1	0	0	
OTHER	0	0	0	3	0	0	
CAN	0	0	0	1	0	0	
ANZ	0	0	0	1	0	0	
ZAF	0	0	0	1	0	0	
# titles uniquely indexed							
FULL SET	2	0	0	20	0	0	38
USA	1	0	0	2	0	0	24
UKI	1	0	0	15	0	0	7
UK	1	0	0	14	0	0	7
IRL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
CAN	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
ANZ	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
ZAF	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

A last point of interest concerning the titles, and one that should be of some concern to archaeology researchers, societies, and publishers, is the number of titles that received no coverage from any of the indexes selected for this study. Of the 208 journals and magazines selected, fifty-three received no indexing at all over the twenty-year interval: thirteen from subgroup USA, thirty-one from subgroup UKI (twenty-seven UK and five IRL), and eight from subgroup OTHER (four CAN, two ANZ, two ZAF). So, at the journal-title level, *AL* would seem to be fairly irreplaceable – excepting, perhaps, where British titles are concerned – but archaeology seems to have a larger problem in that 25.5% of the journals selected for this study proved to be invisible via these indexes.

To return to the by-volume indexing, it would appear that *AL* is largely indispensable, here, as well. Please refer to Table 3.

**Table 3.** *F*-Test/*t*-Test for Significance at the Volume Level

Class level information					
Class	Levels	Values			
index	7	AL ASP ArtFirst Ing Omni Sci eLib			
Type 3 Tests of Fixed Effects					
Effect	Num DF	F Value		Pr > F	
index	6	3.80		0.0185	
Differences of least squares means					
Effect	index	- index	Estimate	t Value	Pr >  t
index	AL	ASP	469.00	3.07	0.0082
index	AL	ArtFirst	378.67	2.48	0.0263
index	AL	Ing	179.33	1.18	0.2593
index	AL	Omni	566.33	3.71	0.0023
index	AL	Sci	410.00	2.69	0.0177
index	AL	eLib	575.00	3.77	0.0021
index	ASP	ArtFirst	-90.3333	-0.59	0.5631
index	ASP	Ing	-289.67	-1.90	0.0784
index	ASP	Omni	97.3333	0.64	0.5337
index	ASP	Sci	-59.0000	-0.39	0.7047
index	ASP	eLib	106.00	0.69	0.4985
index	ArtFirst	Ing	-199.33	-1.31	0.2123
index	ArtFirst	Omni	187.67	1.23	0.2388
index	ArtFirst	Sci	31.3333	0.21	0.8402
index	ArtFirst	eLib	196.33	1.29	0.2189
index	Ing	Omni	387.00	2.54	0.0237
index	Ing	Sci	230.67	1.51	0.1527
index	Ing	eLib	395.67	2.59	0.0212
index	Omni	Sci	-156.33	-1.02	0.3228
index	Omni	eLib	8.6667	0.06	0.9555
index	Sci	eLib	165.00	1.08	0.2976

Tests were conducted using SAS software; significant differences appear in **bold**.

The authors conducted an *F*-test with a *p*-value = 0.05 to test our hypothesis that a statistically significant difference existed between the seven indexes. As the second part of the table shows, the value for the test (0.0185) confirmed that a statistically significant difference does indeed exist. In order to compare the indexes head-to-head, the authors then conducted a series of *t*-tests with a *p*-value = 0.05. As the third part of the table shows, *AL* indexed a significantly greater number of volumes than all of the multi-subject indexes except *IngentaConnect*. *IngentaConnect* also significantly, if unsurprisingly, outperformed *OmniFile* and *eLibrary* (and outperformed *ASP* at a *p*-value = 0.1). The lack of a significant difference between *AL* and *IngentaConnect* at the volume level, however, should not be taken as a clear indication that the two indexes are interchangeable, for as Table 2 illustrated, there are sizeable differences between the two resources' coverage at the journal-title level.

Thus, the authors would generally recommend against substituting a multi-subject index for *Anthropological Literature* where archaeology is concerned. University libraries facing severe budgetary constraints, as well as those serving archaeologists more interested in the publications of the British Isles, could likely successfully serve their faculty with *IngentaConnect*, perhaps in combination with other resources like the aforementioned biab online. However, beyond the field's core titles, archaeology does not seem to be a field of much interest to big multi-subject databases. There are, of course, some peculiar exceptions to this rule (e.g., *ASP* has begun indexing *Illinois Antiquity*), and *AL*'s level of coverage for British and Irish periodicals is definitely problematic, but, where depth and breadth of coverage are concerned, *AL* still seems to be a necessary resource for the support of academic-level archaeology research.

In addition to recommending *AL* to anthropology librarians and to archaeology researchers, the authors would further recommend that *AL*'s parameters be expanded to include titles not housed at the Tozzer Library. *Anthropological Literature*'s power as a research tool could fairly easily be increased by including some selective indexing of the many British and Irish titles housed at the other Harvard libraries, and *Anthropological Literature* could easily expand its dominance of the archaeology niche by indexing some, if not all, of the titles from this study that received no indexing. If not, then, as this study has amply illustrated, archaeology is unlikely to receive that sort of service from other resources and that literature is likely to remain well lost and buried.

## Notes

1. For ease of discussion and to avoid tedious repetition, the authors will be using "index," "database," and their grammatical variants synonymously throughout.
2. That anthropologists desire a comprehensive database that includes current references, abstracts, the full texts of articles online, pictorial materials, and maps was raised earlier by Hartmann in his study of anthropologists' information needs and information seeking practices (1995).
3. Unfortunately, that AnthroSource has not yet met anthropologists' desire for an easily searchable and coherent universal portal can be deduced from Nardi et al.'s own article (surveyed anthropologists' expressed desire for AnthroSource to cover "publications beyond AAA publications" [under "Expanded repository"]) and a later reviewer's complaints about its falling "short when it comes to depth of content" (Wheeler 2005, 36). Another reviewer further characterized the database's centaur-like arrangement with JSTOR as being potentially "maddening" (LaGuardia 2006, 28).
4. Those inclined to quibble may well note that *IngentaConnect* is not an index or database in the same sense that Academic Search Premier or *Web of Science* are: the content provided via *IngentaConnect* is not selected by indexers; rather, *Ingenta* offers a platform for content that is provided by a range of publishers (Ingenta 2009a). However, from the perspective of its users, this point is largely academic. Certainly, *IngentaConnect* would meet the definitional criteria for "database" employed by the *Chicago Manual of Style* (University of Chicago Press 2003, 753).

5. As with these prior studies, the journal *Celestinesca* (ISSN: 0147-3085) was not included because the authors could not see what connection, if any, that it had to archaeology (Tyler et al. 2006a, 25). Additionally, the Archaeological Conservancy's *American Archaeology* (ISSN: 1093-8400), Dushkin/McGraw Hill's *Annual Editions. Archaeology* (ISSN: 1092-4760), and the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem's *Report and Accounts* were cut from this study for not having appropriate content. The North West Archaeological and Historical Society's *Templemore* was disallowed because the authors were unable to discover any evidence of its having been published after 1987. *Mesolithic Miscellany*, which appeared as a title from the United States in the previous studies, has been reassigned to the UKI subgroup as a result of its current association with the University of York (Milner 2007).
6. Of course, this study's methodology would, if applied to article-level titles rather than to journal-level titles, provide an even more accurate picture of how well the selected databases covered the field of archaeology, but a number of the association, society, state, and county journals selected were so poorly indexed and/or narrowly distributed that this more accurate approach, if pursued, would have quickly proven itself to be logistically unfeasible. Those hoping for a somewhat better sense of the selective nature of the databases' indexing practices should consult the individual journals' listings in the appendix.
7. Those interested in similar studies conducted for other social science disciplines and topics are invited to peruse the review of literature in Tyler et al.'s (2008) article, "EBSCO's *Communication & Mass Media Complete*: An appreciable improvement over previous communication studies indexing?". Those more generally interested in the checklist method of coverage study should read Thomas E. Nisonger's (2008) "Use of the checklist method for content evaluation of full-text databases: An investigation of two databases based on citations from two journals."
8. As noted, *eLibrary* is not intended for academic researchers, and so the authors had no great expectations for its performance and would very much caution against employing this study to influence subscription decisions for public and/or elementary, middle, and high school libraries. *eLibrary* was included in this study primarily because our institutions do provide academic researchers with access to it and because the authors hoped to obtain some sense of its utility for our anthropology students and faculty.
9. There is, of course, pre-1990 *Web of Science* coverage, but as the database is prohibitively expensive, the authors were not able to include coverage from the backfiles in this study.
10. In lay terms, Bradford's Law describes a bibliometric regularity wherein, for a given field of study in the sciences, the literature for that field may be divided into three roughly equal "zones" of published articles that have been produced by three groups of journals of descending productivity, with the number of journals in the groups increasing dramatically but proportionally from one group to the next (Bookstein 1990; Bradford 1934; Diodata 1994; Wallace 1987). Bradford expressed the ratio between the nucleus (or "core") of highly productive journals and the peripheral groupings as follows:  $1:n:n^2$  (86). As noted by Bookstein, Bradford's Law is "often used to refer to citations received by journals rather than actual articles appearing in them" (370). Pareto's Law, which sometimes is referred to more commonly as the "80/20 rule" and which was developed by Vilfredo Pareto to describe the distribution of wealth and income in Italy, is popularly used to describe unequal distributions in which roughly 20% of a given population produces 80% of the population's effect and the other 80% of the population produces just 20% of the effect (Bookstein 1990; Diodata 1994; Pareto 1971).
11. The term "Matthew effect" refers to rich-get-richer/poor-get-poorer types of advantage processes and, according to Merton, alludes to a passage from the Gospel according to St. Matthew (Diodata 1994; Merton 1968).



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Central States Archaeological Journal	0008-9559	1988-2007	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The Chesopiean	0009-3300	1988-2007	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%
The Cochise County Historical Journal/The Cochise Quarterly	1524-024X 0190-8626	1988-2007	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Current Research in the Pleistocene	8755-898X	1988-2007	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	65.0%
The European Studies Journal	0894-6337	1988-2002	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The Florida Anthropologist	0015-3893	1988-2007	USA	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Gearchaeology	0883-6353	1988-2007	USA	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Hawaiian Archaeology	0890-1678	1993-1997, 1999, 2002, 2004-2005, 2007	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hesperia	0018-098X	1988-2007	USA	0.0%	45.0%	0.0%	95.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Historical Archaeology	0440-9213	1988-2007	USA	75.0%	90.0%	0.0%	90.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Human Mosaic	0018-7240	1988-1998, 2000, 2003	USA	0.0%	38.5%	0.0%	46.2%	0.0%	0.0%
IA	0160-1040	1988-2006	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Idaho Archaeologist	0893-2271	1988-2007	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	75.0%
Illinois Antiquity	8756-0070	1988-2007	USA	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Illinois Archaeology	1050-8244	1989-2003, 2005-2007	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The INA Quarterly	1090-2635	1992-2007	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
International Journal of Historical Archaeology	1092-7697	1997-2007	USA	72.7%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	18.2%	100.0%
Journal [Houston Archeological Society]	8756-8071	1988-2006	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Journal of Alabama Archaeology	0449-2153	1988-2006	USA	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	26.3%	0.0%	84.2%
Journal of Anthropological Archaeology	0278-4165	1988-2007	USA	30.0%	85.0%	0.0%	95.0%	0.0%	100.0%

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Louisiana Archaeology Bulletin [Maine Archaeological Society]	1071-7358 0542-1292	1988-2000 1988-2007	USA USA	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	84.6% 85.0%
Maryland Archeology Michigan Archaeologist Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology, MCJA	0148-6012 0543-9728 0146-1109	1988-2006 1988-2003 1988-2007	USA USA USA	0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 10.0%	0.0% 0.0% 30.0%	0.0% 0.0% 55.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	78.9% 93.8% 100.0%
The Minnesota Archaeologist Mississippi Archaeologist The Missouri Archaeologist Near East Archaeological Society Bulletin	0026-5403 0738-775X 0076-9576 0739-0068	1988-2007 1988-2005 1988-2006 1988-2007	USA USA USA USA	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	5.0% 0.0% 21.1% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	100.0% 83.3% 89.5% 0.0%
Near Eastern Archaeology/The Biblical Archaeologist	1094-2076 0006-0895	1988-2007	USA	75.0%	90.0%	0.0%	100.0%	45.0%	75.0%	5.0%
NEARA Journal The New Hampshire Archeologist	0149-2551 0077-8346	1988-2007 1988-1991, 1994-2007	USA USA	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 44.4%
North American Archaeologist North Carolina Archaeology	0197-6931 1546-797X 1994-2007	1988-2007 1988-1992, 1994-2007	USA USA	0.0% 0.0%	75.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	95.0% 21.1%	0.0% 0.0%	55.0% 0.0%	100.0% 73.7%
Ohio Archaeologist Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly	0048-153X 0552-7252	1988-2007 1988-2003	USA USA	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	45.0% 100.0%
Pennsylvania Archaeologist Plains Anthropologist Pre-Columbiana Quarterly Bulletin—Archeological Society of Virginia	0031-4358 0032-0447 1522-8495 0003-8202	1988-2007 1988-2007 1988-2002 1988-2007	USA USA USA USA	0.0% 60.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 90.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 100.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 90.0% 0.0% 0.0%	95.0% 100.0% 40.0% 95.0%
Rapa Nui Journal Record of the Art Museum, Princeton University	1040-1385 0032-843X	1988-2007 1988-2007	USA USA	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 5.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 30.0%	0.0% 45.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%
Res: Anthropology and Aesthetics The Review of Archaeology /Quarterly Review of Archaeology	0277-1322 1050-4877 0278-9825	1988-2007 1988-2007	USA USA	0.0% 0.0%	10.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	25.0% 55.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	100.0% 0.0%

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**Appendix:** Selected Journals and Percentage of Published Volumes 1988–2007 Receiving at Least Partial Coverage (by Index) (*continued*)

Titles	Journals	ISSN(s)	Dates	Country (abbr.)	% Volumes receiving coverage (by index)						
					ASP	ArtFirst	eLib	Ingenta	Omni	WoSci	AL
SCA Journal [Society for Commercial Archeology]			1995–2007	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Dakota Archaeology		0276-5543	1988–2001	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.9%
Southeastern Archaeology		0734-578X	1988–2007	USA	45.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Southwestern Lore		0038-4844	1988–2007	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	65.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tennessee Anthropologist		0892-7979	1988–2000	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.3%
La Tierra [Southern Texas Archaeological Association]		0163-0695	1988–2006	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Utah Archaeology		1040-6549	1988–2004	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.2%
The Wisconsin Archeologist		0043-6364	1988–2007	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%
The Wyoming Archaeologist		0043-9665	1988–2006	USA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63.2%	0.0%	0.0%	94.7%
The Accordia Research Papers		0968-1116	1990–2006	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The African Archaeological Review		0263-0338	1988–1994, 1996–2007	UK	57.9%	57.9%	0.0%	68.4%	36.8%	0.0%	89.5%
Anatolian Studies		0066-1546	1988–2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%
Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History		0264-5254	1992–1996, 1999–2000, 2003, 2006–2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The Annual of the British School at Athens		0068-2454	1988–2006	UK	0.0%	26.3%	0.0%	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The Antiquaries Journal		0003-5815	1988–2007	UK	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	10.0%	85.0%
Antiquity		0003-598X	1988–2007	UK	90.0%	90.0%	25.0%	100.0%	40.0%	95.0%	100.0%
Archaeoastronomy: Supplement to Journal for the History of Astronomy		0142-7253	1988–2002	UK	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.3%
Archaeologia Aeliana, or, Miscellaneous Tracts Relating to Antiquity		0261-3417	1988–2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Archaeologia Cambrensis		0306-6924	1988–2006	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Archaeologia Cantiana		0066-5894	1988–2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The Archaeological Journal		0066-5983	1988–2007	UK	0.0%	21.1%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	89.5%

Archaeological Prospection	1075-2196	1994-2007	UK	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	21.4%	85.7%
Archaeological reports for ... [University of Durham]	0141-8971	1988-2002	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Archaeological Review from Cambridge	0261-4332	1988-1994, 1997-2000, 2002, 2004-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.8%
Archaeology International	1463-1725	1997-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Archaeometry	0003-813X	1988-2007	UK	35.0%	80.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
The Berkshire Archaeological Journal	0309-3093	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The Bulletin of Subterranea Britannica	0307-1650	1988-2000, 2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society	0266-2442	1988-2007	UK	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cambridge Archaeological Journal	0959-7743	1991-2007	UK	5.9%	47.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	64.7%	100.0%
Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology/Computer and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology		1988-2003, 2005-2006	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%
Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites	1350-5033	1995-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61.5%	0.0%	0.0%	76.9%
Continuity and Change	0268-4160	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	95.0%	0.0%	70.0%	0.0%
Contrebis	0307-5087	1988-1990, 1992-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cornish Archaeology	0070-024X	1988-2003	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dean Archaeology	0954-8874	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The Derbyshire Archaeological Journal	0070-3788	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Durham Archaeological Journal	0265-8038	1988-1997, 1999, 2001, 2003	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
East Riding Archaeologist	0012-852X	1997, 2001, 2004	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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**Appendix:** Selected Journals and Percentage of Published Volumes 1988–2007 Receiving at Least Partial Coverage (by Index) (*continued*)

Journals			% Volumes receiving coverage (by index)							
Titles	ISSN(s)	Dates	Country (abbr.)	ASP	ArtFirst	eLib	Ingenta	Omni	WoSci	AL
Environmental Archaeology	1461-4103	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%
Essex Journal	0014-0961	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
European Journal of Archaeology	1461-9571	1988-2007	UK	40.0%	80.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%
Hampshire Studies/Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society	1368-2709 0142-8950	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Industrial Archaeology	0019-7971	1988-2006	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Industrial Archaeology Review	0309-0728	1988-2007	UK	25.0%	90.0%	0.0%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
International Journal of Cultural Property	0940-7391	1992-2002, 2005-2007	UK	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%
The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology	1057-2414	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	55.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	95.0%	100.0%
International Journal of Osteoarchaeology	1047-482X	1991-2007	UK	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	64.7%	0.0%	76.5%	100.0%
Internet Archaeology	1363-5387	1996-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Iraq	0021-0889	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.0%
Journal of African History	0021-8537	1988-2007	UK	90.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	90.0%	100.0%
Journal of Archaeological Science	0305-4403	1988-2007	UK	30.0%	90.0%	0.0%	95.0%	0.0%	90.0%	100.0%
The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology	0075-4234	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	35.0%	0.0%	95.0%	0.0%
Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology	0952-7648	1988-2007	UK	55.0%	25.0%	0.0%	85.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.0%
Journal of Quaternary Science	0267-8179	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	90.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	95.0%	0.0%
Journal of the British Archaeological Association	0068-1288	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Levant	0075-8914	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Libyan Studies	0263-7189	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lincolnshire History and Archaeology	0459-4487	1988-2004	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The London Archaeologist	0024-5984	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Medieval Archaeology	0076-6097	1988-2007	UK	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	65.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Mesolithic Miscellany	0259-3548	1988-1996, 2006-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Norfolk Archaeology	0142-7962	1988-2006	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northamptonshire Archaeology	0305-4659	1988-1989, 1991-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Notes & Queries for Somerset and Dorset	0029-3989	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Oxford Journal of Archaeology	0262-5253	1988-2007	UK	50.0%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Oxoniensia	0308-5562	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Palestine Exploration Quarterly	0031-0328	1988-2007	UK	20.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Papers from the Institute of Archaeology	0965-9315	1990-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%
Post-medieval Archaeology	0079-4236	1988-2007	UK	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, with Communications Made to the Society	0309-3603	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History ...	0262-6004	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Public Archaeology	1465-5187	2000-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Report and Transactions—Société Guernesiaise		1988-2006	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Review of Scottish Culture	0267-6834	1988-1991, 1993,1995-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Scottish Archaeological Journal/Glasgow Archaeological Journal	0305-8980	1988-2007	UK	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%
Somerset Archaeology and Natural History	0081-2056	1988-1994, 1996-2005	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Somerset Levels Papers	0307-8582	1988-1989	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Studies in Conservation	0039-3630	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%	85.0%
Sussex Archaeological Collections	0143-8204	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Relating to the History and Antiquities of the County									
Transactions—Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society	0140-4202	1988-2007	UK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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Journal of the County Louth Archaeological and Historical Society	0070-1327	1988-2007	IRL	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland	0035-9106	1988-2006	IRL	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Peritia	0332-1592	1988, 1994-2005	IRL	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ulster Journal of Archaeology	0082-7355	1988-1994, 1999-2006	IRL	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The Alberta Archaeological Review	0701-1776	1988-1992, 1997-2007	CAN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anthropologica	0003-5459	1988-2007	CAN	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.0%
Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers	0843-5499	1989-2006	CAN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Canadian Journal of Archaeology	0705-2006	1988-2007	CAN	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%
Manitoba Archaeological Journal	1188-5424	1991-2005	CAN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	86.7%
The Midden	0047-7222	1988-2007	CAN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Museion/Echos du Monde	1496-9343	1988-2007	CAN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Classique Nyame Akuma	0713-5815	1988-2007	CAN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.0%
Ontario Archaeology	0078-4672	1988-2006	CAN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84.2%
Papers of the ... Algonquian Conference	0831-5671	1988-2007	CAN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%
Saskatchewan Archaeology	0227-5872	1988-1990, 1992-1999	CAN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	72.7%
Scripta Mediterranea	0226-8418	1988-2005	CAN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ancient Near Eastern Studies/Abr-Nahrain	1378-4641	1988-1996, 1998-2007	AUS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Archaeology in New Zealand	0113-7832	1988-2006	NZL	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Archaeology in Oceania	0728-4896	1988-2007	AUS	40.0%	30.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	10.0%	100.0%
The Artefact	0044-9075	1988-2006	AUS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63.2%	0.0%	0.0%	84.2%

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**Appendix:** Selected Journals and Percentage of Published Volumes 1988–2007 Receiving at Least Partial Coverage (by Index) (*continued*)

Journals		% Volumes receiving coverage (by index)								
Titles	ISSN(s)	Dates	Country (abbr.)	ASP	ArtFirst	eLib	Ingenta	Omni	WoSci	AL
Australasian Historical Archaeology /The Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology	1322-9214 0810-1868	1988-2006	AUS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84.2%
Australian Aboriginal Studies	0729-4352	1988-2007	AUS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%
Australian Archaeology	0312-2417	1988-2007	AUS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.0%	0.0%	5.0%	100.0%
The Bulletin of the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology /The Bulletin of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology	1447-0276 0813-2801	1988-2007	AUS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association	0156-1316	1991-1993, 1996-2007	AUS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%
Buried History	0007-6260	1988-2007	AUS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The Journal of the Polynesian Society	0032-4000	1988-2007	NZL	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	65.0%	0.0%	90.0%	100.0%
New Zealand Journal of Archaeology	0110-540X	1988-2006	NZL	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	78.9%
Queensland Archaeological Research	0814-3021	1988-1992, 1996, 1999-2000, 2002	AUS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	77.8%
Rock Art Research	0813-0426	1988-2007	AUS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	15.0%	0.0%	85.0%
Scholia	1018-9017	1992-2006	ZAF	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The South African Archaeological Bulletin	0038-1969	1988-2007	ZAF	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	35.0%	0.0%	55.0%	95.0%
Southern African Humanities/Natal Museum Journal of Humanities	1681-5564	1989-2007	ZAF	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Southern African Field Archaeology	1019-5785	1992-2007	ZAF	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Percentages have been rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent; titles are included without subtitles except where necessary for identification; additional non-title information has been included in square brackets for some titles to assist with identification; and ISSNs were included where verifiable.