

Sudden Selector's Guide to Anthropology

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Foreword

Is subject-area knowledge for collection development still necessary or even important in these days of tight budgets, vendor selection, patron-driven acquisitions and nearly-instant access? My answer continues to be a resounding “Yes!” It is vital for selectors to have an understanding of how their subjects “work,” in terms of research, publication, and selection; selectors link a library’s collection to its local audience, meeting the needs of researchers and faculty as well as the broader community. Selection by vendors, in the form of approval plans, can indeed create workflow efficiencies, but it takes a knowledgeable selector to set up an effective plan that can account for local needs as well as budgetary and space restrictions. The time saved by such plans allows selectors to both hone the margins of a collection to strengthen it, and to conduct increasingly valuable liaison work with user groups. Patron-driven collections fill immediate demands and can indicate trends, though a selector needs to keep track of the overarching goals of a collection—something individual patrons rarely, if ever, think about. Thus, the need for selectors familiar with their disciplines as well as the production and dissemination of information in it is imperative. The ongoing purpose of the Sudden Selector series is to provide current information on selection in specific subject areas, to assist selectors in creating a manageable process in unfamiliar subject territories.

Helene Williams

Editor, Sudden Selector’s Guide
Series

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Preface

On the Sudden Selector's Series

The Sudden Selector series was created by the Collection Management Section (formerly Collection Management & Development Section) of the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services division of the American Library Association. It is designed to help library workers become acquainted with the tools, resources, individuals, and organizations that can assist in developing collections in new or unfamiliar subject areas. These guides are not intended to provide a general introduction to collection development but to quickly furnish tools for successful selection in a particular subject area. However, there are many tools that are pertinent for all subject areas and although not explored in detail in the guides, the following should be mentioned.

Guides to Collection Development

Evans, G. Edward, and Margaret Zarnosky Saponaro. *Collection Management Basics*, 6th ed. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited, 2012.

This text serves as an authority on all areas of collection development, from user assessment, collection development policies, evaluation, deselection, and legal issues. This popular resource, in its many editions, has served as a standard text in collection development training.

Johnson, Peggy. *Fundamentals of Collection Development and Management*, 4th ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 2018.

This guide by one of the key authorities in collection development covers many of the same areas as Evans and Edward. Johnson provides a comprehensive overview of the issues such as policies, planning, developing and managing collections, marketing and outreach activities, and collection analysis. The writing is engaging and its information is useful for both beginning professionals and seasoned selectors.

Disher, Wayne. *Crash Course in Collection Development*, 2nd ed. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited, 2014.

This title is part of the Crash Course series from Libraries Unlimited, and is aimed toward a new selector without any selection experience or for those with little to no professional experience. Although the general concepts covered may be useful for beginning academic librarians, it is focused toward the needs of public librarians.

Gregory, Vicki L. *Collection Development and Management for 21st Century Library Collections: An Introduction*, 2nd ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 2018.

This approachable guide provides brief introductions to the major issues and workflows in collection development and management, and also includes examples of vendor lists, an assessment report, and an e-resources license.

Burgett, James, John Haar, and Linda L. Phillips. *Collaborative Collection Development: A Practical Guide for Your Library*. Chicago: American Library Association, 2004.

This guide provides first-hand experience and advice for successful collaborative collection building. The guide provides models and strategies for research, budgeting, promotion, and evaluation.

Alabaster, Carol. *Developing an Outstanding Core Collection: A Guide for Libraries*, 2nd ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 2010.

This handbook provides instructions on how to build an adult public library collection from the ground up as well the tools to maintain an existing collection. The guide provides a wealth of resources for public library collection development as well as sample core lists.

Review Sources

Choice

www.ala.org/acrl/choice/

Reviews in *Choice* magazine, published monthly by the American Library Association, and *Choice Reviews Online* are targeted to academic library collections and reviews emphasize the importance of the title in collection development and scholarly research. *Choice* includes approximately 600 reviews (per month) organized by subdiscipline for books, electronic media and internet resources and as well as publisher advertisements and announcements for new and forthcoming publications. *Choice Reviews Online* provides access to issues from 1998 to the present. There are added features to the online version of the magazine including personalized profiles and title lists and an advanced search screen.

Library Journal Book Reviews

<http://reviews.libraryjournal.com/>

Library Journal Prepub Alert

<http://reviews.libraryjournal.com/category/prepub/>

Library Journal magazine provides brief reviews of titles on all topics and is aimed at both public and academic libraries. The reviews provide a brief summary of the title and recommendations for library audience and selection. Reviews are available in print issues of the magazine and online through various databases and as a weekly email for new review title alerts.

Booklist

www.ala.org/offices/publishing/booklist

www.booklistonline.com/

Booklist, a publication of the American Library Association, publishes more than 8,000 recommended-only reviews of books, audio books, reference sources, video, and DVD titles each year. *Booklist* also provides coverage of ALA award winning titles and is available online with enhanced content such as advanced searching options and personalized profiles and lists.

Publisher's Weekly

www.publishersweekly.com/

This magazine is also available through an online subscription and serves as a trade publication for professionals in the library and publishing fields. Its coverage includes industry news, trends, events and book reviews. More than 7,000 book reviews are published annually and written by both freelance reviewers as well as well-known authors. The reviews are divided by fiction and non-fiction.

Electronic Discussion Lists and Web Sites

COLLDV-L

<http://lists.ala.org/sympa/info/colldv>

COLLDV-L includes issues of acquisition but also covers more broad issues of collection management, such as policy development, deselection issues, and collection evaluation. It is a moderated discussion directed towards library collection development professionals, bibliographers, selectors, and others involved with library collection development.

ERIL-L

www.eril-l.org/

ERIL-L's purpose is to cover all aspects of electronic resources in libraries. In addition to collection management librarians, participants include reference personnel, systems librarians, and vendors with topics ranging from usage statistics to product issues to licensing. The list is moderated and archived.

Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS)

Collection Management Section (CMS)

www.ala.org/alcts/mgrps/cms

The purpose of CMS is to contribute to library service and librarianship through encouragement, promotion of, and responsibility for those activities of ALCTS relating to collection management and development, selection, and evaluation of library materials in all types of institutions. The section develops publications, online courses, and other tools for the training and further development of collection management.

This list is not meant to be exhaustive, but simply an introduction to some of the resources available for getting up to speed in collection development. As the Sudden Selector guides are subject-specific, most of the above resources are too general for inclusion in the main text. However, personnel responsible for collection development should ultimately be familiar with most of them. Additionally, for the most exhaustive bibliographies for further research, consult the guides to collection development listed above.

Doug Litts

Smithsonian Institution Libraries
American Art Museum & National
Portrait Gallery
Editor, Sudden Selector's Guide
Series 2006–2009

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Series, 2009-2018
Updated 2018

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Chapter 1

Welcome to Anthropology Librarianship!

An Introduction and Overview

Anthropology is arguably the most diverse field in academe. It ranges in focus from archaeology, to evolution and primate studies, linguistics, and observation of current cultural practices. Methodologically, it may include any combination of lab work, library and archival research, and fieldwork. The materials vary significantly, including visual records such as film and photography, sound recordings, ancient artifacts, dusty notebooks, digital records, and biological materials. In practice it is highly interdisciplinary, intersecting with biology, political science, geography, art history, literature, religion, sociology, history, and more. Collection development for any subject can be a challenging task; anthropology, with its many subfields, may exceed the typical challenge. Whether you are brand new to anthropology, or well-versed in many of its facets, *Sudden Selector's Guide to Anthropology* is designed to provide you with an access point to the diverse realms of the field and the resources that will allow you to build and maintain strong collections to serve your community, no matter where their research interests lie.

This guide is designed to facilitate your collection development processes in two ways. First and foremost, this is a bibliography of resources; it is neither a review of “books for college libraries,” nor an annotated list of key items to add to your collection. Rather, it presents the major resources of the field for finding these items, as well as lists of key publishers, databases, collections of reviews, organizations within anthropology and librarianship, directories, and subject guides. Secondly, it can be taken as a mini-course in anthropology librarianship.

Chapter 2, *What is Anthropology?*, provides a quick overview of the field along with suggestions for getting up to speed with the discipline. Chapter 3, *Anthropology Librarianship*, discusses the inhabitants of the field and how to approach and work with them. Chapter 4, *Anthropology Resources*, covers the information lifecycle of anthropology and the economics of the discipline. Chapter 5, *Selection and Acquisition for Anthropology*, dives into the major resources and vendors for collection development, organized by item type. Suggested readings throughout the book provide ample opportunity to both become more familiar with topics in anthropology librarianship as well as some key works in the field of anthropology.

Whether you are an experienced librarian taking on anthropology as a new subject area, a new librarian well-versed in anthropology as a discipline, or any other combination of experience and education serving an anthropological audience, this guide is for you. Even an experienced anthropology librarian can benefit simply from the collocation of collection development tips and bibliography of resources that this guide provides. The authors approached the writing of this book from two distinct backgrounds, and found it an educational experience to compile and synthesize the information for this book. While one of us has a strong educational background in cultural anthropology, the other had never taken an anthropology course at all. One of us has worked in collection development and open access projects across many disciplines, while the other has been more narrowly focused on anthropology. We have both learned about anthropology and anthropologists significantly in our work as librarians, and we have both had the experience of being a new liaison to an anthropology department. It is from this experience and from our current understanding of anthropology librarianship that we approached the project of researching the current state of the field and writing this volume on how to best build

collections to serve local needs. We have considered the writing of this book a part of our continuing adventure in anthropology librarianship and we welcome you in joining us!

anthropology, archaeology, biological anthropology, and linguistic anthropology. This four-field structure derives from the history of anthropology in the United States, which developed in the nineteenth century as a means to understand Native North American tribes as they were enclosed into reservations by the United States Government and its agents. The founder of academic anthropology in the United States, Franz Boas, made the cultural, physical, linguistic, and historical/archaeological study of Native Americans central to the discipline and as anthropologists expanded the scope of their field, this interdisciplinary approach endured.

Cultural anthropology studies human culture, the organizing concept for the belief systems that shape a society's practices (such as gender and family relations, religion, violence, and health). Study is primarily based on direct observation of a cultural group, observation that can last for years; the written description of this direct observation is known as ethnography. Cultural anthropologists record their observations in notebooks (field notes) and use those notes as the basis for their scholarly work. When the discipline was still young, research focused primarily on native populations in North America, but it has since grown to cover the globe (which also leads to connections between anthropological work and area studies programs). Because of the focus on writing and interpretation, cultural anthropology is the most humanistic of the four fields and will often engage with theoretical concerns from other humanities disciplines. Two (of the many) sub-specialties within cultural anthropology are medical anthropology (the cultural context for illness and health and thus an area of study that engages with medical and scientific literature extensively) and visual anthropology (visual representation of cultural practices). Today, cultural anthropologists may also embed themselves in traditionally unusual field sites such as corporations, libraries, and even online communities.

Archaeology studies the human experience by focusing on the impact of past human activities on physical landscapes and the resulting material remains, such as buildings, rock art, pottery, and human or animal bones. Archaeologists are concerned mostly with the past, from prehistoric life to more recent history. Archaeological work takes place in field sites, often in remote areas, but can also involve working underwater studying shipwrecks, or working in urban areas when new construction (of buildings or of roads) can reveal evidence of forgotten human activity (older buildings, centuries-old garbage dumps, or even graveyards that have been buried and forgotten over time). The physical context of material remains is crucial to identification and interpretation, so archaeologists produce a lot of documentation in the field, relying on written descriptions, sketches, photographs, and soil samples to help contextualize discovered objects. The emphasis on context also means that archaeologists must be concerned with literature from the physical sciences, with biology, geology, and botany being the most prevalent.

Biological anthropology is the most science-oriented of the anthropology fields. Biological anthropologists study human variation going back to our prehistoric ancestors, as well as through study of primates who are biologically close to our species. Originally, this field was known as physical anthropology because of its focus on physical characteristics as a marker of human variation, with an emphasis on racial types. As the discipline developed and became increasingly concerned with the prehistoric as well as genetic variation – and as a way to signal distance from racial (and racist) theories – practitioners have tended to embrace biological as a modifier over physical. Depending on the area of research, biological anthropologists may be working in labs, observing primates in nature, or in field sites digging up human remains.

Linguistic anthropology studies language variation across cultures as well as across time. Linguistic anthropology research can resemble cultural anthropology when it is concerned with

language as a vehicle for cultural expression as the focus is very ethnographic (observation, field notes). But the concern for documenting language variation, including the analysis of parts of speech and assembling grammars or dictionaries, brings out the strong relationship with the discipline of Linguistics. Anthropologists working on languages will also make extensive use of field recordings (both audio and visual), either that they themselves have produced in the field, or those produced by others.

Although not one of the four fields, it is important to mention museum anthropology. Anthropology museums have long held a central place in the publication of anthropological scholarship and in public engagement. There are anthropology museums at a number of research institutions and many anthropology programs will offer coursework, certificates, or degrees in museum studies / museology. Museum anthropology is the study and practice of the curation, preservation, interpretation, and display of anthropological collections, and connects anthropology to material studies, art and art history, folklore, and archives. It is rarely seen as a separate field however, as it cuts across all four; anthropologists working in museums may come from cultural, archaeological, biological, or linguistic perspectives.

Getting Up to Speed and Staying There

Given the diversity of the field described above, how is one to master all of this literature and stay abreast of current scholarship? This section will help you discover resources and suggest approaches that provide a solid foundation for understanding the discipline and keep up with current trends, but always keeping in mind that you will have other demands on your time.

First, strive to understand the different information needs of the different parts of anthropology; this book is a good start in that direction. Supplement what you learn from this

book with local practices: what are the information-use patterns of faculty or graduate students at your institution? Take a look at faculty CVs or publications they may have listed on their university or personal website. Informally scanning the citations from their recent publications will give you a sense of what your faculty think important; you can do a more formal survey of all of their publications if time allows (given the paucity of information studies of anthropologists, a formal study could lead to publication). Similarly, if your department has an active graduate program, analyzing the citations from the last few years of theses can give you further sense of how anthropologists make use of library resources. Whatever the scope of your investigations, note the use of monographs versus use of journal articles, as well as publishers and journal titles. If there are publishers that are frequently cited, you may want to take special note, and if you have an approval plan make sure they are in your profile. Journals that are frequently cited (or frequently published in) can similarly be targeted for subscription.

Next, work on understanding the content of the discipline. Textbooks, although often unexciting, can be a good place to start. Browsing the table of contents and some of the chapters will give you a survey of key concepts, important individuals, and methodologies. If you have time to audit courses, this can be a great way to both acquire disciplinary knowledge and to get to know some of your faculty. If auditing a course at your institution is not feasible, look for online lectures.

If you have access to *Annual Review of Anthropology*, it is highly recommended. *Annual Review* contains substantial review essays that cover specific topics in each sub-field. For example, the 2014 issue has articles on the archaeology of illicit trade, evolution, corporations, organ transplants, the idea of Roma “ethnicity,” disability, and international development. That is quite a range (and not all of the articles published are included in that list). Each article is

designed to survey recent debates and provide extensive bibliographies, so *Annual Reviews* can give you a valuable overview of a topic (including the names of important scholars) and give you suggested readings that can help you read further on the topic or that you can use as a checklist to evaluate your library collections.

Two publications from the American Anthropological Association should be on your regular to-read list. *Anthropology News* comes out monthly and provides news about the Association (including reports from each section) and features short articles offering anthropological perspectives on current topics in the news as well as member perspectives on issues facing the profession. The Association's flagship journal, *American Anthropologist*, is a venue for research articles and book reviews relevant to the four fields, as well as public and visual anthropology. Of particular note are the annual "Year in Review" articles published in the June issue each year (this feature began in 2009), in which scholars from the four fields plus public anthropology survey trends in their discipline over the past year.

Current events and progress in the field of anthropology can be monitored via numerous types of news resources, from the traditional scholarly society-based newspapers and magazines (such as *Anthropology News* mentioned above) to more recent blogs run by individual scholars, research-based interest groups, as well as scholarly societies. These resources, much like *Annual Reviews*, are not just important for bringing you up to speed in the field, but are also important to consider in your collection development, as they are of equal value to students discovering the field, as well as appreciated by faculty. Many are open access resources, and faculty likely have their favorites already, but many require a subscription and faculty may yet be unaware of some high quality resources. So it is beneficial to you to be aware of them both for your own education

and for your outreach and instruction efforts. To get you started, we will make a few recommendations:

Traditional News Sources in Anthropology

- American Anthropological Association, *Anthropology News*, www.anthropology-news.org
- American Association of Physical Anthropologists, *AAPA News*, <http://physanth.org/news>
- Archaeological Institute of America, *Archaeology Magazine*, <http://archaeological.org>
- Council for Museum Anthropology, “Museum Anthropology,” <http://museumanthropology.blogspot.com>
- Society for American Archaeology, *SAA Archaeological Record*, www.saa.org/AbouttheSociety/Publications/TheSAAArchaeologicalRecord/tabid/64/Default.aspx

Selected Anthropology Blogs

- “Anthrodendum,” <https://anthrodendum.org/> (Popular group blog, primarily cultural anthropology; formerly “Savage Minds,” with archives at <http://savageminds.org>)
- “Anthropology Blog Newspaper,” www.antropologi.info/blog (Displays the most recent posts of a selected group of blogs, mostly cultural anthropology)
- “Anthropology Blogs,” <https://www.livinganthropologically.com/category/anthropology-blogs/> (Annotated, alphabetical lists compiled annually)

- “Anthropology.net,” <http://anthropology.net> (Reports on recent articles for all four fields, though primarily on biological anthropology and archaeology)
- “Footnotes,” <https://footnotesblog.com/> (Group blog on ethnography and the profession of anthropology generally from a critical, postcolonial perspective)
- “John Hawks’ Weblog,” <http://johnhawks.net/weblog> (Paleoanthropology)
- “Neuroanthropology: Understanding the Encultured Brain and Body,” <http://blogs.plos.org/neuroanthropology> (Intersection of cultural and biological anthropology and the locus of an emerging field)
- “The Pleistocene Scene,” <https://blogs.wellesley.edu/vanarsdale> (Paleoanthropology)
- “Somatosphere,” <http://somatosphere.net> (Medical anthropology and more)

Professional Organizations

For your further education and professional development within librarianship, the Association of College and Research Libraries offers the Anthropology and Sociology Section (ANSS). This section offers programming at the American Library Association conferences, including an Anthropology Discussion Group that allows librarians to learn about trends in anthropology or in librarianship, as well as networking and professional service opportunities. The section’s newsletter, *ANSS Currents*, runs articles of professional interest as well as regularly reviewing library resources (see <http://anssacrl.wordpress.com/publications/reviews> for a list of reviews published so far). ANSS-L (<http://anssacrl.wordpress.com/publications/anss-l>), an email list for ANSS, is also a valuable tool for keeping up professionally, especially between conferences and if you are unable to attend section functions in person. There are also many Sections, Interest Groups, and Round Tables within ALA that are focused on with specialized

topics ranging from numeric data to social responsibilities, that you may also find useful for specific information needs. You can find a full list at the ALA website (<http://www.ala.org>).

While ANSS is the most prevalent means for anthropology librarians to keep up professionally, you may also find that belonging to anthropology scholarly societies is helpful. The main organization is the American Anthropological Association (AAA), founded in 1904, covers all four fields as well as serving as the public face of the discipline as a whole. There are a number of sections, each with their own publications (see www.aaanet.org/sections for a list). The AAA website is also a place to find information about the discipline, professional issues, and links to online anthropological resources, including links to other anthropology (and related) societies and organizations (www.aaanet.org/resources). Depending on your interests or those of the researchers at your institution, you may also want to investigate these additional organizations:

- American Association of Physical Anthropologists, <http://physanth.org>
- The Archaeological Institute of America, www.archaeological.org
- Society for American Archaeology, <http://saa.org>
- Society for Linguistic Anthropology, <http://linguisticanthropology.org>

Recommended Readings and Resources

On Anthropology and Its History:

- Antrosio, Jason. 2017. "What is Anthropology? Critical Inquiry into the Conditions and Potentials of Human Life." *Living Anthropologically*
<https://www.livinganthropologically.com/what-is-anthropology-2017-human-life/>.

- Balée, William. “The Four-Field Model of Anthropology in the United States.”
Amazônica-Revista de Antropologia 1, no. 1 (2016).
<https://periodicos.ufpa.br/index.php/amazonica/article/view/136>
- Barnard, Alan. *History and Theory in Anthropology*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2000.
- Black, Stephen L., and Kevin Jolly. *Archaeology by Design. Archaeologist’s Toolkit 1*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2003.
- Marks, Jonathan. *The Alternative Introduction to Biological Anthropology*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011.
- Patterson, Thomas C. *A Social History of Anthropology in the United States*. New York: Berg, 2001.

Chapter 3

Anthropology Librarianship

You & Your User Community

Anthropology librarians, by definition, serve the people in our anthropology departments, and we serve our anthropologists best when we know who they are and what they do. In the previous chapter, you gained an overview of the field. In this chapter you will come to know the inhabitants of this field, common dynamics of anthropology departments, and key strategies for integrating yourself into your liaison department. This chapter, at its essence, is an ethnography of ethnographers.

Although anthropology departments are unique from other departments, it is also important to remember that first and foremost, anthropologists, like all of us, are people; some even have a sense of humor. As with any other group of people, you will find that some are friendly, some are not, some will talk for days, while others may be more reticent. Working on your side, however, is the fact that anthropologists study humans in myriad ways and therefore tend to be astute observers of social dynamics. They are also intimately familiar with the process of integrating oneself into an unfamiliar population. As such, they may be one of the most sympathetic groups of faculty to which a librarian could introduce his or herself.

The best way to get to know your anthropologists, and your department as a whole, is to talk to them in person. Think of your liaison role as a chance to embed yourself in the department to better learn about your subjects through interaction and observation. This chapter is designed to prepare you so you can be -- and be seen as -- an equal participant when you approach your department's faculty and staff. You will be most likely to be received by an

enthusiastically welcoming department if you demonstrate an understanding of what they do as well as the value and services you offer to them.

Anthropology Department Dynamics

Each anthropology department has a unique composition from those of other colleges, universities, and corporations. There is no historically-fixed or mandated design for how an anthropology department is populated or situated in an institution. Some universities will combine anthropology and sociology departments, or even more fields of study into a general social sciences group. Others have independent anthropology departments that are divided along conceptual boundaries rather than traditional subfields.¹ For instance, the University of Arizona hosts the highly interdisciplinary School of Human Evolution and Social Change, while Stanford is notable for having split up its anthropology department 1998 and then recombined in 2007.²

The example of Stanford is on the extreme end, but the biological/cultural divide is a common one in anthropology departments. Anthropology's span of so many aspects of studying humans, and the diverse methods and foci that come with it, can force significantly different types of academics to compete for the same space and money. Intellectually, faculty may also feel that the title of "anthropology" does not accurately capture what they do, or at least fails to distinguish the many facets of their department. Biological anthropologists may view themselves as biologists or primatologists, and archaeologists may work more with ancient plants than with people. Myriad intellectual divisions may not always tear departments apart, but it is helpful to be aware that they could be there and may be the cause of underlying veins of tension. Yet, there

¹ Mary K. Shenk, "Models for the Future of Anthropology," *Anthropology News* 47.1 (2006): 6-7, <https://doi.org/10.1525/an.2006.47.1.6>.

² Lisa Trei, "Anthropology Departments Instructed to Form Combined Unit," *Stanford University News*, February 14, 2007, <http://news.stanford.edu/news/2007/february14/anthsci-021407.html>.

is also strong solidarity: there was relatively unified uproar across the anthropological community in 2010 when the American Anthropological Association dropped the term “science” from their mission statement.³

Collection development choices, as you will see in Chapters 4 and 5, are influenced by the composition of your department as well as by financial factors. For instance, resources supporting biological anthropology tend to cost significantly more than those supporting cultural anthropology. Thus, it is essential to get a lay of the land, both to start informing how you will allocate your anthropology funds for the various subfields, as well as to help inform your plan for approaching the department and introducing yourself to faculty.

The process of becoming familiar with the composition of your department can start at the departmental webpage. Look at it and take note of how it presents and describes itself.

- Is anthropology combined with other disciplines?
- What subfields exist?
- Does the departmental website display distinct areas of research?
- Do the research areas have equally sized faculty and graduate student populations, or are some areas bigger than others?

With this type of information, you can begin to get an idea of where the emphases and the funding are. These factors can also significantly alter the types of resources you might consider in your collection development. The way the subfields are populated will help inform how you spend your funds and where you may wish to focus extra outreach efforts. For instance, if there is a relatively new area of study, you may want to direct more funds at resources to build your collections to support it.

³ Dan Berrett, “Anthropology Without Science,” *Inside Higher Ed*, November, 30, 2010, <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2010/11/30/anthropology-without-science>.

Finally, your fellow librarians may be a strong resource in learning about your anthropologists. One of them may have been the temporary librarian to the department before you took on this new role. They, as well as anyone that the former anthropology librarian worked with, will have experiences that they can share with you, filling you in with extra tidbits of useful knowledge that may not be readily available via websites and other written documentation. Do not be afraid to ask questions of your colleagues as this is a valid, and strong, path to learning about your new department.

Talking with Anthropologists

Once you have a concept of the organization and foci of your anthropology department, you will want to start talking with and listening to the people within it. Key contacts include the department chair, the office staff, and if there is one, the person assigned to liaise with the librarian. Every department has differences in their hierarchies, personalities, and procedures; by working through their established hierarchies, you lower your risk of “stepping on toes” or insulting someone. During first-contact, you should be able to determine if the department has set ideas about who you should be talking to/through. As time goes on, no matter the hierarchy and particulars of your liaison department, you will likely develop strong working relationships with each of the people within it.

Prepare yourself for meeting with each member of the faculty by looking at their areas of research and their publications. Though you will not be expected to be intimately familiar with each faculty member’s work, by having done your homework you will be better able to present yourself as informed, engaged, and interested. This effort will elicit a positive reaction and put your best foot forward to start you on your way to a long and successful relationship.

Faculty descriptions on the departmental webpage can give you an idea of their major areas of study. Be careful though: these can sometimes be vague or out of date. Look over the titles and abstracts of each faculty member's recent publications to see what they have been working on most recently, and to find if the library owns access to these titles. Of course, the faculty themselves are often the best resource for finding out their current interests and projects, and it is always appropriate to ask them to tell you more about their work. You may also find excellent opportunities to learn about work in the department and mingle with its members at lectures and presentations hosted by them. Seek out a schedule and then try to attend as many as you can – as a bonus, these are often fun and may include refreshments.

Introducing yourself via the services you can offer that align with their areas of interest and their needs offers the best route to being positively received. Here are a few examples of service-focused conversation for creating a positive impression while introducing yourself:

- “I noticed that we didn't own your book, so I just put an order in for it.”
- “I see that your past work has been about X. Are you continuing to research in that area?”
- “Do you have new projects that could use library support?”
- “Are there any journals that you would like to have on a wish-list of journals for the library to subscribe to?”
- “Does your course about X have a research component? I could drop in to a class session or host a workshop time to go over library resources with the students.”
- “I'm working to make sure the library research guides are up to date – are there any resources that you want to make sure are linked for easy finding?”

There is also the practical matter of when and where you can find the anthropology faculty. After meeting with the department chair, the best turn of events is that you'll be welcomed to a department faculty meeting. Just ask!

Following a general introduction – either at a department meeting or via a brief introductory email to the department – you will want to seek out each faculty member individually. Some faculty members will be easier to meet with than others, and a three-pronged course of action may be required:

1. Email each faculty member and offer to meet over coffee. Some faculty will happily take you up on this offer. In that same email, also offer to drop by during office hours for a brief meeting, if they don't have the time to schedule a meeting.
2. Follow up with your promised office-hours visits. Aiming for week two of a term can catch professors at a relative lull when you least risk competing with students for office time. Use your judgment – you may just want to introduce yourself and have a brief chat, or you may be welcomed for a longer discussion. The key is to just make this in-person one-on-one contact.
3. Email and telephone may be the only ways in which you can contact some faculty. They may be abroad on sabbatical, or they may be distance-education teachers who themselves are at a remote site.

Combining all of these methods should catch nearly everyone. The targeting of office hours and use of email and telephone are especially useful tactics for reaching adjunct faculty and community college instructors. They may not be on campus much outside of their teaching and office hours, so they will appreciate your efforts to meet them around their limited schedules.

This multi-pronged method of meeting faculty also applies to your work over the coming years when new people join your department. Whether it is officially so or not, you should consider yourself part of your institution's welcoming committee. New faculty may receive

limited welcomes and orientations, so a friendly hello and an offer of meeting over a snack may be the best outreach you can do to gain a career-long colleague.

Matching Services to User Needs

The entire chapter up to this point has, been coaching you to work towards the identification of user needs. Connecting with the faculty, staff, and students in your anthropology department, and learning about their interests, research areas, classes, and styles of working is the best way to get a well-rounded picture of what they are doing and what they need from you to be able to do it. This is an ongoing process that should continue throughout your career, one that will change and evolve over time with the people, technologies, and theories of librarianship.

Librarians can offer a wide range of services and have many areas for outreach. Traditional areas include instruction, research assistance, and collection development. Open Access advocacy, publishing support, and embedded librarianship are a few examples of emerging service and outreach areas. Once you have determined the scope of your position's duties, your library's strategic directions, and the needs of your anthropology community, you can work to match these services with the needs of your users.

Is there a section of your community that is underserved? Cultivate your relationship with them by offering enhanced services. Perhaps your online research guide for anthropology is heavily skewed towards cultural anthropology and archaeological resources, neglecting the unique needs of biological anthropology. Acknowledge this and work with the biological anthropologists to create a specialized guide that meets these needs.

Your community may already seem to be well-served by the library, but there is always room for improvement. How do you reach the various factions of your community? Could you be more effective? If you currently meet the undergraduate students when their professors send them to you for research help, you could look into holding office hours in the anthropology building. Are you working closely with the graduate students? They are tomorrow's professors⁴ and their careers can be jump-started if they learn the value of a librarian now.

By following the advice in this chapter, you will be well on your way to determining what your community needs (and perhaps doesn't need) and then matching your services to meet these needs. While needs and services surely vary significantly from community to community and library to library, collection development is the most common service shared among the readers of this volume. The next chapter will focus on anthropology resources and assessing your library collections.

Recommended Readings and Resources

On Anthropology as a Changing Field

- *Anthroguide: Guide to Programs, Directory of Members*. Arlington, VA: American Anthropological Association, [Annual].
- Berrett, Dan. "Anthropology Without Science." *Inside Higher Ed*, November 30, 2010. <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2010/11/30/anthropology-without-science>

⁴ For more on this topic, see: Liz Cooper, Chris Palazzolo, and Anna Van Scoyoc, "Reaching the Faculty of the Future...Now: Marketing Instructional Services to Graduate Students," (paper presented at the Association of College and Research Libraries Thirteenth National Conference, Baltimore, Maryland, March 29-April 1, 2007), <http://www.ala.org/acrl/sites/ala.org.acrl/files/content/conferences/confsandpreconfs/national/baltimore/papers/237.pdf>.

- Miller, Daniel. "Open Access, Scholarship, and Digital Anthropology." *HAU: Journal of Ethnographic Theory* 2, no. 1 (March 2012): 385–411.
<https://doi.org/10.14318/hau2.1.016>.
- Shenk, Mary K. "Models for the Future of Anthropology." *Anthropology News* 47.1 (2006): 6-7. <https://doi.org/10.1525/an.2006.47.1.6>

On Outreach & Reference

- Cooper, Liz, Chris Palazzolo, and Anna Van Scoyoc. "Reaching the Faculty of the Future...Now: Marketing Instructional Services to Graduate Students." Paper presented at the Association of College and Research Libraries Thirteenth National Conference, Baltimore, Maryland, March 29-April 1, 2007.
www.ala.org/acrl/sites/ala.org.acrl/files/content/conferences/confsandpreconfs/national/baltimore/papers/237.pdf.
- Davit, Jennifer. "10 (relatively) effortless high-impact ideas of faculty services librarians" *AALL Spectrum* 15.6 (2011):12-14.
- Emmelhainz, Celia. "Supporting the expatriate social scientist: Faculty research and information access in post-Soviet Kazakhstan." *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science* 49, no. 1 (2017): 69-81. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0961000615591651>
- Kotter, Wade R. "Evolving Internet reference in anthropology: What our patrons want and how we can help them find it." *Journal of Library Administration*, 43.3/4 (2005), 75-83. https://doi.org/10.1300/J111v43n03_07
- Leeder, Kim. "Collaborating with Faculty Part 1: A Five-Step Program," *In the Library with the Lead Pipe*, April 7, 2011,

www.inthelibrarywiththeleadpipe.org/2011/collaborating-with-faculty-part-i-a-five-step-program

- Leeder, Kim. "Collaborating with Faculty Part 2: What Our Partnerships Look Like," *In the Library with the Lead Pipe*, July 13, 2011, www.inthelibrarywiththeleadpipe.org/2011/collaborating-with-faculty-part-2-what-our-partnerships-look-like
- Michalski, David. The predicament of anthropology: Providing reference support in a fragmented discipline. *Katharine Sharp Review* 8 (1999). <http://hdl.handle.net/2142/78266>

On Information Needs of Anthropologists & Information Literacy

- ALA/ACRL/ANSS (Anthropology and Sociology Section) Instruction and Information Literacy Committee Task Force on IL Standards. "Information Literacy Standards for Anthropology and Sociology Students." Last modified January 15, 2008. www.ala.org/acrl/standards/anthro_soc_standards
- Bachand, Bruce R. "Anthropology Libraries and Anthropological Research Today." *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian* 32.3 (2013): 176-193. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639269.2013.818412>
- Hartmann, Jonathan. "Information Needs of Anthropologists." *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian*. 13.2 (1995): 13-34. https://doi.org/10.1300/J103v13n02_02
- Robinson, William, and Paul Posten. "Literature Use of Scholars Publishing in Leading Anthropology Periodicals." *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian*. 23.2 (2005): 1-17. https://doi.org/10.1300/J103v23n02_01

- Rosenberg, Zila. "Citation Analysis of M.A. Theses and Ph.D. Dissertations in Sociology and Anthropology: An Assessment of Library Resource Usage." *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 41.5 (2015): 680-688. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2015.05.010>
- Sahoo, Sanjukta. "Citation Mapping in *Advances in Anthropology*." *Library Philosophy and Practice* (2016): 1-19. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1380/>

Chapter 4

Anthropology Resources

Due to the interdisciplinary nature of anthropological research, it is hard to make general statements about information use in the discipline. A 2009 American Anthropological Association (AAA) survey of members ranked journals and books as the top two types of resources for staying current (94.1% and 83.6%, respectively) as well as for doing one's own research (92.3% and 81.9%).⁵ But what this survey does not reveal is that within the various fields, the relative significance of journal articles and books varies, with cultural anthropologists and linguistic anthropologists putting greater emphasis on books than archaeologists and biological anthropologists. One can see this variation in a quick bibliometric study using the "Year in Review" articles from the June 2018 issue of *American Anthropology* (see Chapter 2):

	Monographs	Edited Books	Book Chapters	Journal Articles	Magazines & News	Online Resources
Cultural Anthropology	12	1	1	267	0	20
Archaeology	10	7	15	160	0	0
Biological Anthropology	6	0	1	93	0	0
Linguistic Anthropology	9	2	9	91	2	1

⁵ Oona Schmid, "Anthropological Information Needs: Survey Report," *Anthropology News*, 50.6 (2009): 22.

This is admittedly a small sample, so do not take these results too literally, but it gives a sense of how the different branches of the discipline have differing patterns of information use.⁶

The information needs of anthropologists extend beyond journals and books. As the AAA survey describes, unpublished papers, dissertations, field notes, data sets, visual media (including films and photographs), and government documents all play a part in keeping up with the discipline and in the research process.⁷ While journal articles and books are widely collected by libraries, much of the rest of the media used by anthropologists is less widespread (and often unique). The dissemination of unpublished papers is changing as researchers use personal/professional websites or more formal repositories to share conference presentations and other types of unpublished work. The availability of data sets is another rapidly-changing part of the information ecosystem, with the growth of, for example, The Alexandria Archive Institute (<https://alexandriaarchive.org>) and Open Context (<http://opencontext.org>) for archaeology⁸; *PaleoAnthropology*, the journal of the Paleoanthropology Society, started “The Data Bank” in 2012 to provide a formal venue for sharing data.⁹ With the National Institute of Health (NIH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) mandates, there will be greatly increased access to anthropological data and scholarship in the coming years.¹⁰

⁶ The scholarship on information use in Anthropology is not very robust and there is not a good study that addresses the information ecosystem of all four fields in a systematic way. This gap in the scholarship is an opportunity for enterprising anthropology librarians looking for a publication.

⁷ Schmid, 22.

⁸ See: Eric C. Kansa, Sarah Witcher Kansa, and Ethan Watrall, *Archaeology 2.0: New Approaches to Communication and Collaboration*, Cotsen Digital Archaeology Series, (Los Angeles: UCLA Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press, 2011), <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1r6137tb>; as well as “Bibliography Relating to Open Context,” <https://opencontext.org/about/bibliography> for more on issues of sharing and openness in the scholarly communication of archaeology.

⁹ Erella Hovers and Karen Rosenberg, “The Data Bank: Note on the New Section to *PaleoAnthropology*,” *PaleoAnthropology*, (2012): D1.

¹⁰ The NSF mandate is for data sharing: <https://www.nsf.gov/bfa/dias/policy/dmp.jsp>; the NIH Public Access Policy covers journal articles derived from NIH funding: <https://publicaccess.nih.gov>.

It is worth noting that open access resources are an increasingly vital part of the scholarly ecosystem in anthropology. As noted in Chapter 2, scholars are using social media to communicate their research in the hope of reaching a broader audience, and a number of scholars are additionally advocating for open access to their scholarship. *Cultural Anthropology* launched a new online presence, offering interviews and supplemental material to augment published articles and creating a space for shorter pieces on current hot topics; the journal became fully open access in 2014.¹¹ But do not focus just on journals published in the United States, as there are numerous open access scholarly journals published around the world listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (www.doaj.org).

The previous paragraphs provide an overview of information resources in anthropology, but given the different scholarly approaches among the four fields, it is worth looking at each more closely. As we have seen above, archaeology and biological anthropology share information-use characteristics with the hard sciences, while cultural and linguistic anthropology are more in line with the social sciences. This pattern of information use is also present in the creation of anthropological scholarship.

¹¹ Brad Weiss, "Cultural Anthropology will go Open Access in 2014," *Fieldsights - SCA News, Cultural Anthropology Online*, March 11, 2013, <https://culanth.org/fieldsights/142-cultural-anthropology-will-go-open-access-in-2014>; Brad Weiss, "Opening Access: Publics, Publication, and a Path to Inclusion." *Cultural Anthropology*, 29.1 (2014): 1-2. <http://dx.doi.org/10.14506/ca29.1.01>. For open access publishing in anthropology more generally, see Melody Dale, Nickoal Eichmann-Kalwara, Sheeji Kathuria, and Mary Ann Jones, "Assessing the Openness of Anthropology Journals," *Journal of Scholarly Publishing* 49.1 (October 2017): 123-139. <https://dx.doi.org/10.3138/jsp.49.1.123>.

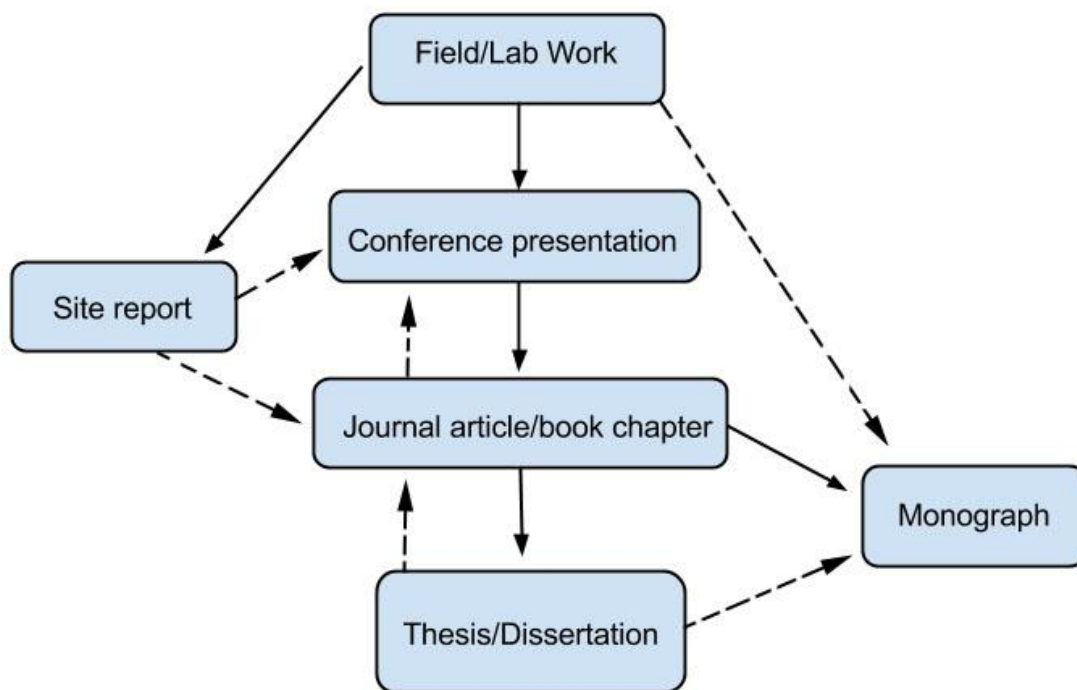


Image: Flow Chart of Scholarly Production in Anthropology: solid arrows indicate general direction of publication paths, dotted arrows indicate additional potential pathways.

Cultural and linguistic anthropologists generate data in the form of field notes and then process this data for publication, with the ultimate goal typically the production of a scholarly monograph. These publication flows are not strictly linear however, as demonstrated with the variety of arrows in the image above. Conference presentations are a common venue for communicating initial thoughts about field work or for methodological or theoretical interventions. Often, conference presentations will form the core of a longer journal article or book chapter. Chapters/articles are typically produced as part of work on a monograph, but they can also be opportunities to publish research that does not fit into the scheme of the book. Scholars in these subfields are the most likely to turn their dissertations into a monograph.

Archaeologists often concentrate on the creation of site reports (essentially, a thorough documentation of what was found on a particular dig). Because archaeologists will work with government agencies on field sites, site reports can be published by government agencies. When focusing on academic audiences, archaeologists are likely to produce conference presentations, journal articles, and book chapters. Monographic production in archaeology is focused on site reporting, but archaeologists will also produce scholarly monographs that are theoretical or methodological in nature.

Biological anthropologists put much less emphasis the production of scholarly monographs. Research data generated in the field or in a laboratory is initially presented at conferences and then worked up into journal articles. Like scholars in the sciences in general, biological anthropologists are more likely than their anthropology peers to co-author articles. Book-length works are more likely to be textbooks or works for a popular audience.

Where in the Library is Anthropology?

In Library of Congress Classification, Anthropology resides in GN. The initial part of this section holds general anthropology journals (such as *American Anthropologist*) and monographic series produced by museums or academic departments, then moves on to history and biography. Next comes physical anthropology (including literature on race and human evolution) and ethnology (cultural anthropology, including books on ethnographic methods and subfields). The section finishes up with ethnography by group and country/region followed by prehistoric archaeology.

However, GN is not the limit of anthropological literature. Archaeology is found in the CC classification, but this is primarily theory and methods. Archaeological monographs and

journals that cover specific places or peoples will be found in the sections for those places (e.g., Native American archaeology will be shelved in the Indians of North America section, E75-99); the same is true for ethnographic studies, particularly if they are historical (D and E). Linguistic studies will be classed in Languages and Literature (P-PT), with general or theoretical work with linguistics in P, and then work on particular languages shelved with the languages. Biological anthropology will also be found in the Sciences, especially Paleontology/Paleozoology/Paleobotany (QE 701-996.5), Natural history/Biology (QH), and Zoology for primate studies (QL).

Economics of the Discipline

Now that you have an overview of the information landscape for anthropology, we can move on to an overview of cost. Because anthropologists draw upon diverse resources, other disciplines (especially the sciences) may have things covered; however, that is not always the case.

Monographs

Inflation and other price increases are the long-term and on-going trend for any materials budget, though the impact varies by field and item type. Within anthropology, the various subfields are affected differently, corresponding to related fields of research. Looking at prices from 2014-2015 in the 2017 edition of *Library and Book Trade Almanac*, the average cost of a monograph in Anthropology (with Anthropology defined as books found within LC Class GN only) went up 2.5% to \$90.60 (but down from the 2013 average price of \$97.64). This is about 3.5% below the \$93.83 average monograph price for all subject areas in 2015. In contrast, the

average price for Medicine was \$132.72; for Sociology, \$94.13; and Zoology, \$135.38. The highest average was Chemistry - \$228.56 – and the lowest was Literature and language at \$55.87.¹²

Using data from YBP (www.gobi3.com), a major supplier of books to academic libraries, we can get more recent information that also covers aspects of Anthropology outside of the GN classification. In 2017, YBP records 250 English-language titles published in the CC (Archaeology) classification with an average price of \$126.94, and 695 such titles classed in GN with an average price of \$95.91. For English-language titles categorized as either Anthropological or Archaeological, across all LC classification other than CC or GN, there were 1297 titles (with prices listed) with an average price of \$88.66. Granted, selectors for other disciplines will acquire much of this material, but it is important to keep in mind that anthropological work is broadly distributed and, depending on research interests, you may need to wade into these other areas.

In relation to the broader disciplines, anthropology monographs are in line with social sciences monographs, more expensive than humanities, and less expensive than hard sciences. While this gives you an idea of anthropology's place in the scholarly communication landscape, it probably seems a little abstract. However, the above data can tell you a bit about the funds you have available to you. Using the *Library and Book Trade Almanac* data above, you would have needed over \$77,000 to purchase everything published in 2015, which is likely to be out of reach for almost all libraries. It is important to keep in mind that most anthropology librarians do not need to worry about supporting research for the full reach of the discipline. Also, as we showed

¹² “Table 4: North American Academic Books: Average Prices and Price Indexes, 2013-2015,” *Library and Book Trade Almanac*, 62nd ed. (2017): 280-281.

above, monographic use varies across the four fields, so not all of your faculty will need or want a lot of monographs.

Serials

The interdisciplinary nature of Anthropology makes generalizations about serials complex. For serials classed in GN, the picture is not formidable: the average annual subscription price in 2017 is \$552 (130 titles), a 6.0% increase over 2016 costs; the average price for all subject areas was \$1280 and the average increase from 2016 was 5.6%.¹³ As noted previously however, the GNs are not the sole location of anthropology, so it is important to bring other LC classifications into the picture to get a fuller sense of the average cost of serials. The publications of the four subfields tend to mirror the pricing structures of anthropology's many sister-fields. For example, the advertised price for an online-only, US institutional subscription in 2018 for the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* mirrors the price-point of a biology journal, at \$4412, while the same type of subscription to *American Ethnologist*, at \$500, falls between History and Sociology. Furthermore, cultural anthropology has significant overlap with history and sociology, while biological anthropology frequently draws on biology and zoology (especially for primate studies), so journals expressly within those fields may be important to the anthropologists you serve. The average price of journals in closely related fields are:

- Sociology (HM-HX): \$813
- Language and literature (P-PZ): \$378
- History (C-F): \$362
- Biology (QH): \$2,267

¹³ "Table 8: Average Price of Serials, Based on Titles in Select Serial Indices, 2013-2017," *Library and Book Trade Almanac*, 62nd ed. (2017): 302-303.

- Zoology (QL): \$1,384¹⁴

As you can see, there are significant cost differences among the disciplines, with the sciences much more expensive on average than other areas. In many cases, journals from other disciplines will be already owned and paid for out of funds designated for those disciplines, but for instance you may find that you are responsible for subscribing to a particular sociology journal because the sociologists at your institution are not interested in the journal's subject area, while the anthropologists are. Of course, interdisciplinarity runs in many directions, so you may also find that a faculty-requested journal is of interest to faculty in other departments, leading to an agreement with other selectors to share the cost of the journal.

Databases and Datasets

There are two different species of databases of concern for anthropology: 1) indexes to the scholarly literature (including databases or journal packages providing full-text access to articles); and, 2) collections of research data, including ethnographic videos, images of artefacts, or sound recordings. The costs of databases or datasets is wide-ranging and dependent on the size of your institution and any consortial agreements to which your library may belong; prices may further be negotiable, so always be sure to ask about any deals that vendors may be able to offer. Also, be aware that there may be freely-available databases or datasets that may serve the needs of your researchers as well as fee-based resources (see Chapter 5 for more on specific databases).

Further Readings

- Dale, Melody, Nickoal Eichmann-Kalwara, Sheeji Kathuria, and Mary Ann Jones, "Assessing the Openness of Anthropology Journals," *Journal of Scholarly Publishing* 49.1 (October 2017): 123-139. <https://dx.doi.org/10.3138/jsp.49.1.123>.

¹⁴ Ibid.

- Harley, Diane, Sophia Krzys Acord, Sarah Earl-Novell, Shannon Lawrence, and C. Judson King. "Archaeology Case Study." In *Assessing the Future Landscape of Scholarly Communication: An Exploration of Faculty Values and Needs in Seven Disciplines*, edited by Diane Harley, Sophia Krzys Acord, Sarah Earl-Novell, Shannon Lawrence, and C. Judson King, 29-135. Berkeley, CA: Center for Studies in Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley, 2010. (Available OA at: <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/15x7385g#page-37>)
- Kayongo, Jessica, and Clarence Helm. "Citation Patterns of the Faculty of the Anthropology Department at the University of Notre Dame." *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian*, 28.3 (2009): 87-99. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639260903089040>
- Kelty, Christopher M., Michael MJ Fischer, Alex Golub, Jason Baird Jackson, Kimberly Christen, Michael F. Brown, and Tom Boellstorff. "Anthropology of/in Circulation: The Future of Open Access and Scholarly Societies." *Cultural Anthropology*, 23.3 (2008): 559-588. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1548-1360.2008.00018.x>
- Robinson, William C., and Paul E. Posten. "Literature Use of Scholars Publishing in Leading Anthropology Periodicals." *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian*, 23.2 (2005): 1-18. https://doi.org/10.1300/J103v23n02_01
- Schmid, Oona. "Anthropological Information Needs: Survey Report." *Anthropology News*, 50.6 (2009): 22. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1556-3502.2009.50622.x>
- Sutton, Allison M. and JoAnn Jacoby. "A Comparative Study of Book and Journal Use in Four Social Science Disciplines." *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian*, 27.1 (2008): 1-33. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639260802152709>

Chapter 5

Selection and Acquisition for Anthropology

Introduction

In chapter four, we explored the information lifecycle and economics of anthropology publishing. This chapter moves us from theory to practice, outlining key resources for finding anthropology items so that you can jump into action with your collection development duties. We will look at the publishers, vendors, indexes, and bibliographies, via which you can find the items to build your collections. Each of the following sections presents a selection of open access finding aids and publishers, small presses, niche publishers, major publishers, foreign language publishers, vendors, bibliographies, indexes, literature reviews, and so on, as appropriate to the section. Some of these appear across multiple sections, so that you can find them easily when referring back to these lists, and to highlight the many facets of usefulness of any given resource.

Finding & Purchasing Resources

The following sections are primarily lists of access points and vendors. For more detailed information about selecting particular items, reviews and collection development policies can serve as guides. For instance, The Library of Congress publishes their collection development policies online (www.loc.gov/acq/devpol) including ones for anthropology. The Library of Congress is of course at an extreme end of collecting, but it can be of great value for precisely this reason; it is often easier to identify what you do not need from someone else's policies, than what might be missing.

Reviews are more diversely deployed. They are found in purchasable packages such as Booklist (www.booklistonline.com) and Choice Reviews (<http://www.choice360.org/>), as well as

within myriad library science and anthropology publications. Slip-services such as Choice provide valuable passive selection tools; they feed you information without you having to go searching for them. However, they may be too expensive for some libraries. Publisher catalogs and reviews published in field-based academic journals can serve as a strong alternative, though one that is somewhat more of an active process. This process of seeking out reviews is valuable in and of itself, as it will expose you to the latest anthropological research as well as catch some of the more unique items from small publishers that have not yet been picked up by the bigger reviewing companies. For thorough overviews of the hot research topics in the field and recent publications, anthropology-based resources such as *Annual Review of Anthropology* (www.annualreviews.org/journal/anthro) and the LIS journal, *Behavioral and Social Sciences Librarian* (www.tandfonline.com/toc/wbss20/current), offer literature reviews and bibliographies on regularly rotating topics. The Anthropology and Sociology Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL-ANSS) also occasionally publishes bibliographies and reviews on their website (<http://anssacrl.wordpress.com>) and in their newsletter, ANSS Currents (<http://anssacrl.wordpress.com/publications/currents>).

Resources and their vendors often change or are replaced by newer products, so one should proactively search for new vendors at conferences and on the internet. The following lists of products and publishers should provide a solid starting point from which you can gain an understanding of the types of products to be on the lookout for, and key names and titles in the field of Anthropology.

Guides and Bibliographies

Much like this volume, there are many targeted guides and bibliographies that can help you navigate collection development and reference interactions in many of the subfields of anthropology. Reference works are an essential starting place for researchers and librarians alike. With so many to choose from on so many topics, meta-reference resources can be an essential tool for the selection process. And similarly, the briefer research guides and focused bibliographies put out by other anthropology librarians can be excellent resources for quickly familiarizing yourself in new areas. The following are particularly notable books and other publications that fulfill these needs:

- Association of College & Research Libraries, Anthropology & Sociology Section. “ANSS – The Anthropology and Sociology Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL),” <http://anssacrl.wordpress.com>
- Herron, Nancy L. *The Social Sciences: A Cross-Disciplinary Guide to Selected Sources*. Englewood, Colo: Libraries Unlimited, 2002.
- Jackson, John L. Jr., ed. *Oxford Bibliographies in Anthropology*. Oxford University Press, 2015. www.oxfordbibliographies.com/obo/page/anthropology
- Jacoby, JoAnn, and Josephine Z. Kibbee. *Cultural Anthropology: A Guide to Reference and Information Sources*. Westport, Conn: Libraries Unlimited, 2007.
- Ogburn, Joyce L. *Anthropology Resources For Librarians*. Appalachian State University, Boone, NC, 2018. <https://libres.uncg.edu/ir/uncg/listing.aspx?id=22664>
- ProQuest Editors and Choice Editors. *Resources for College Libraries*. ProQuest. [Annual].

Additionally, there are focused bibliographies and publication lists that are put out by various anthropologists and anthropology-related organizations. Many of these are linked off of

organizational websites, or can be found with a keyword search on the internet, but a great way to discover them is via outreach – ask your local anthropologists if there are any that they use to stay up to date.

Reference Works

Reference works, such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, and handbooks, are essential guides for people studying anthropology and librarians alike. Much as a student can obtain a quick overview of a topic, the new anthropology librarian may consult these to note key theories, significant anthropologists, and how anthropology frames its understanding of many terms and ideas that are shared across the many disciplines. A “quick overview” is the essential idea to keep in mind; reference books should be easy to access and search within, and therefore, they are particularly suited to e-book and website format. The amount you rely on electronic resources vs. physical ones may vary depending on how much space you have in your physical library, the needs and location of your students, and whether you can afford to pay for electronic resources, which may have single fees (as with print items) or recurring maintenance and subscription fees. Some vendors offer multiple options for how you pay for electronic resources, so be sure to ask. The following publishers are especially good to keep an eye on, as they regularly publish reference works for anthropology. Additionally, many of the publishers listed in the Monographs section of this chapter also publish reference works.

- Alexander Street Press, <http://alexanderstreet.com>
- Gale, <https://www.gale.com/>
- Oxford Reference, <http://www.oxfordreference.com/>
- Sage, www.sagepub.com

- Simon & Schuster, www.simonandschuster.com
- Taylor & Francis, www.taylorandfrancis.com
- Thames & Hudson, www.thamesandhudson.com
- Wiley, www.wiley.com

Monographs

Monographs, or books, are used to wildly varying degrees across the subfields of anthropology in a way that is fairly predictable based on the subfield's position relative to the social sciences or the physical sciences. Cultural and linguistic anthropology are heavily reliant on books, while the majority of subfields within physical anthropology use journal articles more, and archaeology falls somewhere in the middle ground. Nonetheless, as discussed in Chapter 4, each of the subfields of anthropology use and produce a plethora of books each year, both in print and electronically.

As with reference works, you must consider a number of factors in determining whether you will provide your users with electronic or physical copies of monographs. For instance:

- Are your users local or remote?
- Do your users just need to view an item briefly, or will they be doing extended close readings? (e-books may pose difficulty for long, in-depth reading)
- Are your e-books easily downloadable/printable/shareable?
- Do you have space to house print items?

There are a growing number of publishers and vendors of e-books, and each one has its own license terms which dictate whether you will be able to put items on course reserves, share them via interlibrary loan, how many users can view an item at a time, how much of a book may be

downloaded or printed out, and so forth. There may also be different prices offered by the same publisher for different license terms, or different terms for the same titles across multiple host platforms. For instance, an e-book published by Springer may have different license terms if you purchase it off of their site or from Ebook Central. Some of the bigger vendors of e-books and e-book packages include:

- Ebook Central (by ProQuest), (includes the former EBL, eBrary, and hundreds of publishers) <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/>
- Ebscohost eBooks (formerly NetLibrary, includes content from Brill, Elsevier, IGI Online, Oxford, Palgrave), www.ebscohost.com/ebooks
- Duke University Press Books, <https://read.dukeupress.edu/books>
- Elsevier, www.elsevierdirect.com
- JSTOR (includes content from multiple academic presses, with some open access ebooks), <http://books.jstor.org>
- Project Muse (includes content from multiple academic presses), <http://muse.jhu.edu>
- SAGE Online, www.sagepub.com
- Springer, www.springer.com
- Taylor and Francis Online, <http://taylorandfrancis.com/online/taylor-francis-ebooks/>
- Wiley Online Library, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/>

There are also a growing number of open access (OA) e-books. One major supplier is The National Academies Press (www.nap.edu), which sells print books, but offers virtually all of their books for free electronically as PDFs. Likewise the University of Michigan Press' Digital Culture (<http://www.digitalculture.org/>), the international project Knowledge Unlatched (<http://www.knowledgeunlatched.org/>), and other groups are creating large collections of OA e-

books. For more distributors, the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at Simmons, maintains a fantastic list of additional publishers of OA books (http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Publishers_of_OA_books).

The following chart of publishers notes for which subfields of anthropology each of them offers a particularly strong selection of titles. Many of the publishers cover the other subfields to some extent, however this list is designed to be a quick go-to guide identifying the strongest options for each subfield. Most of these publishers have print and e-book options, and a growing number, such as the aforementioned National Academies Press, offer their e-book options Open Access. Some major anthropology publishers, such as Earthscan and Altamira have not been individually listed, as they are subsidiaries of, or distributed by, other companies which are listed and whose websites include their books (in this case, Taylor & Francis and Rowman & Littlefield, respectively.) Finally, the major professional organizations, such as the American Anthropological Association (AAA), and Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (RAI), as well as many of the smaller more focused organizations, often put out individual monographs or book series, which are important to monitor. However, these professional organizations have been left off of this chart as their content-foci are clearly tied to the foci of the organizations, and their publications are typically more limited in volume than those on this chart of major publishers to watch. For more on the professional associations, see chapter two.

Key

- “X” marks which subfields are well-covered by each publisher.
- Cult = Cultural Anthropology
- Arch = Archaeology
- Bio = Biological Anthropology

- Ling = Linguistic Anthropology

(Chart starts next page)

Press	Cult	Arch	Bio	Ling
ABC-CLIO, www.abc-clio.com	X	X		X
Archaeopress, www.archaeopress.com		X		
Bagchee, www.bagchee.com/books	X	X	X	X
Barkhuis, www.barkhuis.nl		X		
Berghahn, www.berghahnbooks.com	X			
Bloomsbury https://www.bloomsbury.com/academic/	X	X		X
Brill, www.brill.nl www.cambridge.org	X	X		X
British Museum, www.britishmuseum.org	X	X		
Bureau of Land Management (US), https://www.blm.gov/learn/blm-library/agency-publications		X		
Cambridge University Press, www.cambridge.org	X	X	X	X
Cornell Open, http://www.cornellopen.org/titles/	X			
Cotsen Institute of Archaeology (UCLA), http://www.ioa.ucla.edu/press/		X		
Council for British Archaeology, http://new.archaeologyuk.org/books-and-publications		X		
Coyote Press, www.coyotepress.com	X	X		X
Duke University Press, www.dukeupress.edu	X	X		X
Elsevier, www.elsevier.com	X	X	X	X
Equinox Publishing, www.equinoxpub.com	X	X		
Getty Research Institute, www.getty.edu/research/publications	X	X		
Harvard University Press, www.hup.harvard.edu (includes Peabody Museum Press)	X	X	X	X
Indiana University Press, www.iupress.indiana.edu	X	X		X
John Hopkins University Press, www.press.jhu.edu	X		X	X
Lit Verlag http://www.lit-verlag.de/kataloge/	X	X		
LSE Press, https://press.lse.ac.uk/		X		
McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, www.mcdonald.cam.ac.uk		X		X
MIT Press, http://mitpress.mit.edu	X	X	X	X
Musée du quai Branly, http://quaibrantly.fr/fr/editions/les-publications-du-musee/	X	X		

National Academies Press, www.nap.edu	X	X	X	X
Ohio University Press / Swallow Press, www.ohioswallow.com	X	X		X
Oxbow Books, www.oxbowbooks.com		X		X
Oxford University Press, www.oup.com/us	X	X	X	X
Palgrave MacMillan, www.palgrave.com	X	X		X
Penn Museum Press, www.penn.museum/research/museum-publications	X	X	X	
Penn State University Press, www.psupress.org	X	X	X	X
Perseus Books Group, www.perseusbooksgroup.com	X	X	X	X
Peter Lang, www.peterlang.com	X	X		X
Pluto Press, www.plutobooks.com	X			
Princeton University Press, http://press.princeton.edu	X	X	X	X
Rowman & Littlefield, https://rowman.com/	X	X	X	X
Sage Publications, https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/books	X			
Sean Kingston Publishing http://www.seankingston.co.uk/publishing.html	X			
Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, https://scholarlypress.si.edu/	X	X	X	
Society for American Archaeology, http://ecommerce.saa.org/saa/Member/For_the_Public/Marketplace/SAAMember/Store/StoreLayouts/Product_Categories/Monographs_Books.aspx		X		
Springer, www.springer.com	X	X	X	X
Taylor & Francis, www.taylorandfrancis.com	X	X	X	X
University of Alabama Press, www.uapress.ua.edu	X	X	X	X
University of Alaska Press, www.alaska.edu/uapress	X	X		
University of Arizona Press, www.uapress.arizona.edu	X	X		X
University of California Press, www.ucpress.edu	X	X	X	X
University of Chicago Press, www.press.uchicago.edu	X	X	X	X
University of Hawai'i Press, www.uhpress.hawaii.edu	X	X	X	X
University of Michigan Press, www.press.umich.edu	X	X		
University of Minnesota Press, www.upress.umn.edu	X			

University of Nebraska Press, www.nebraskapress.unl.edu	X	X		
University of New Mexico Press, www.unmpress.com (includes SAR Press)	X	X		X
University of North Carolina Press, www.uncpress.unc.edu	X	X		
University of Pennsylvania Press, www.upenn.edu/pennpress	X	X		
University of Toronto Press, www.utppublishing.com	X			X
University of Utah Press, www.uofupress.com	X	X	X	X
University of Washington Press, www.washington.edu/uwpress	X	X		
University of Wisconsin Press, http://uwpress.wisc.edu	X			
University Press of Florida, www.upf.com	X	X		
Wiley, www.wiley.com	X	X	X	X
World Scientific, www.worldscibooks.com			X	
WW Norton & Co., http://books.wwnorton.com	X	X	X	
Yale University Press, https://yalebooks.yale.edu/	X	X	X	

With so many publishers to keep track of, the value of slip services and approval plans in helping you select books is clear. A slip service, in which your book vendor suggests books that align with your collection development guidelines (such as particular publishers or call number ranges) is sometimes included for no extra cost from the vendors from which you purchase books. Publishers also typically take the initiative to send free catalogs and recent-publication email notifications to librarians to promote their own materials. If you are not receiving relevant publisher catalogs or email notifications, just contact them directly to request these.

Approval plans are also often available through your book vendor to automatically purchase items that align with your collection development guidelines. Be careful in determining your call number ranges however; Anthropology books may appear in many ranges, as well as intermingled with works from other fields. If you can afford it, a quick and easy way to make sure you do not miss important items is to set up a plan that covers all Association of American

University Presses (AAUP) books within your relevant call number ranges. A full list of AAUP members can be found on the AAUP website (www.aaupnet.org/aaup-members/membership-list).

Selecting individual items can create a more specialized, focused, and often more financially viable collection, however. As such, it is important to be able to evaluate items for your collection. Key questions to consider include:

- Does this cover topics being used for research and instruction?
- Is the content at an appropriate level for our community of users?
- Does this book fill a gap in our collections (content-coverage)?
- Who are the author and publisher? (Are they authoritative and reliable?)

Earlier we discussed aspects of e-books that you should consider before choosing a vendor/platform through which to obtain an e-book. Similar concerns hold for print books as well. For instance, some publishers offer more durable bindings than others. Further, while you might be tempted to save money by purchasing paperback volumes (and possibly re-binding them in house), remember that not all paperback bindings are created equally.

The previous chart of book publishers includes a number of publishers from outside of North America, as well as many which have strong international area-studies and regionally focused offerings. However, it includes relatively few non-English language publishers, and few small international publishers. It is highly likely that any anthropology librarian will have a need for items from around the world, but as each anthropology department will have significantly different foci, no one list of international sources will easily accommodate. Other librarians and your community of users will often be your best resources for identifying publishers and vendors. Anthropologists typically monitor presses in their areas of study and can provide links

or contact information for obscure sources. In some cases, your best option may be to give a budget to faculty when they travel to remote locals for their fieldwork. The American Library Association also offers travel grants to librarians to attend large book fairs around the world (www.ala.org/irrt/irrtcommittees/irrtintlexc/internationalopportunities). Provided you have the relevant language skills for the areas you collect in, this can be both highly useful and a lot of fun.

But even if you cannot travel, many of the larger international vendors can be found with an internet search, and are fairly easy to identify. For instance Sub-Saharan Africa is well covered by African Books Collective (www.africanbookscollective.com), and D.K. Agencies (www.dkagencies.com) is the main vendor for items from South Asia. Others are less intuitive, such as Iberoamericana Vervuert (<https://www.iberamericana-vervuert.es/>) and Iberbook-Sánchez Cuesta (www.ibersaculib.com) in Spain for Latin American publications, YBP in the United States for many international publishers, including UNISA and Langaa for Anglophone African publications, and Amalivre (<http://amalivre.fr>) for Francophone West Africa.

Some excellent lists of international and area-studies publishers exist in the form of bibliographies and guides, as mentioned in that section of this chapter, and a little bit of searching online and in your library collections is likely to find ones that fit your needs. One such directory is maintained by ALA's Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS), the searchable online database of vendors and publishers in Eastern Europe, Central Eurasia, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Pacific: ALCTS Foreign Book Dealers Directory (<http://ala.org/CFApps/bookdealers>).

As you get further into your work as an anthropology librarian, you also will likely encounter requests for rare and out-of-print items that cannot be readily obtained from their

original publishers. Luckily sites such as Amazon.com, Alibris.com, and smaller, specialized book sellers online and off, can make the process of hunting these items down much easier than it once was. Yet, these vendors will sometimes fail to have your needed item in stock as well. Sometimes a deep search and some creative troubleshooting are necessary; such as checking Worldcat.org and contacting librarians at other holding-libraries to find out where they purchased the items.

Datasets & Statistics

Raw and partially-described data can be a useful addition to anthropological research. While anthropological research typically is focused on collecting and curating one's own data, it would be remiss to overlook datasets and statistics that are collected and curated already. Further, to get to the details behind published articles, anthropologists often want to track down the source data. Government and academic organizations are the main curators of data and statistical sets, however a growing trend in the social sciences is to manage one's own datasets digitally, leading to more shareable data in more places.

Many organizations that offer research grants, such as the National Science Foundation, are now requiring data management plans to be included in grant applications. The position of Social Sciences Data Librarian is becoming a common one as social science librarians are more and more becoming the people who assist with data management plans, and the resulting data management process. Conference presentations and webinars on the librarian's role in data management are a good place to discover more on this topic. For further information, consult recent articles on talking to faculty about their data, such as Jake Carlson's "Demystifying the

Data Interview,”¹⁵ Katherine Akers and Jennifer Doty’s “Disciplinary Differences in Faculty Research Data Management Practices and Perspectives,”¹⁶ and posts on Databrarians (<http://databrarians.org>). For data curation from the perspective of anthropologists, see Ben Marwick and Suzanne E. Pilaar Birch, “A Standard for the Scholarly Citation of Archaeological Data as an Incentive to Data Sharing”¹⁷ and Celia Emmelhainz’s three posts on ethnographic data on Savage Minds (<https://savageminds.org/author/cmommelh/>).

The following list of sources and vendors should help you meet your community’s needs for sources of data. You may find it useful to collaborate with a government documents, sociology, or political sciences librarian, as they may already provide access to many of these or want to share the cost with you (as discussed in Chapter 4.)

- Anthropology Online, <https://alexanderstreet.com/products/anthropology-online>
- CIA World Factbook (OA), <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>
- Data.gov (OA) – portal to all of the US government data sites, <https://www.data.gov/>
- DataCite (OA) offers a database of data repositories for the sciences and social sciences, <https://www.re3data.org/>
- The Digital Archaeological Record (partially OA), <https://www.tdar.org>
- Archaeology Data Service (OA)- contains material from British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB), unpublished fieldwork (grey literature), archival documents, and published archaeological work, <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/>
- Eurostat (OA) – statistics from European Union countries, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

¹⁵ Jake Carlson, “Demystifying the data interview: Developing a foundation for reference librarians to talk with researchers about their data,” *Reference Services Review*. 40.1 (2012): 7-23.

¹⁶ Katherine G. Akers and Jennifer Doty, "Disciplinary differences in faculty research data management practices and perspectives." *International Journal of Digital Curation* 8.2 (2013): 5-26.

¹⁷ Ben Marwick and Suzanne E. Pilaar Birch, “A Standard for the Scholarly Citation of Archaeological Data as an Incentive to Data Sharing,” *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, 6.2 (2018): 125-143. <https://doi.org/10.1017/aap.2018.3>

- General Social Survey Data Explorer (OA), <https://gssdataexplorer.norc.org/>
- Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) (partially OA), <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/>
- The Minnesota Population Center (OA), <https://pop.umn.edu/>
- Murray Research Archive (OA), <https://murray.harvard.edu/>
- Open Access Directory's Data Repositories List (OA), http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Data_repositories
- Social Explorer, <https://www.socialexplorer.com/>
- Roper Public Opinion Archives (OA), <https://ropercenter.cornell.edu/>

Audio-Visual Resources

Audio-visual resources can be one of the most fun and yet most harrowing categories of items to collect. On the fun side, there are often free previews in the form of audio samples, images, and film trailers. On the harrowing side, items can sometimes come with a large price tag and in a variety of formats. For instance, films often require libraries to purchase group-viewing licenses for classroom use. Subscriptions to collections of image and streaming video databases can have large recurring fees.

The impact that a well curated collection of audio-visual resources can have on teaching and research is worth it though. And many of these fees can be balanced out, or avoided, with the expanding range of open access offerings out there. While physical collections of films, images, and audio recordings are certainly still in use, audio-visual media is at the forefront of the trend to move to online, streaming formats which can be accessed easily from the classroom and off-campus. This is reflected in the following list.

For ease of use, the list is divided into subsets of “Audio,” “Films,” and “Images & Interactive Media.” Some vendors and publishers repeat across these categories, as they offer multiple types of media. Open access items are noted with “(OA)” after their titles, though these lists are relatively brief in their coverage of OA collections. The Council for the Preservation of Anthropological Records maintains a much longer list of anthropological archives and other resources (<http://copar.org/links.htm>). Internet searches for “ethnographic recordings” or “anthropological recordings” are another quick way to discover some of the many sources not listed here.

Audio Recordings

- British Library Sounds (OA), <https://sounds.bl.uk>
- Ethnographic Sound Archives Online, <https://alexanderstreet.com/products/ethnographic-sound-archives-online>
- Internet Archive (OA), <https://archive.org/details/audio>
- Library of Congress Digital Collections (OA), <https://www.loc.gov/collections/>
- National Film & Sound Archive Australia (OA), <https://www.nfsa.gov.au/>

Films

- Archaeology Channel (OA), <http://www.archaeologychannel.org/>
- Bullfrog films, <http://www.bullfrogfilms.com/>
- Docuseek2, <http://docuseek2.com/>
- Ethnographic Video Online, <https://alexanderstreet.com/products/ethnographic-video-online-series>
- Evia Digital Archive (OA), <http://eviada.webhost.iu.edu/Scripts/default.cfm>

- Filmmakers Library Online, <https://alexanderstreet.com/products/filmmakers-library-online-second-edition>
- Films Media Group, <https://ffh.films.com>
- Icarus Films, <http://icarusfilms.com>
- Journeyman Pictures, <https://www.journeyman.tv/>
- Kanopy, <https://www.kanopy.com/>
- Library of Congress Digital Collections (OA), <https://www.loc.gov/collections/>
- Moving Image Archive - Internet Archive (OA), <https://archive.org/details/movies>
- National Film & Sound Archive Australia (OA), <https://www.nfsa.gov.au/>
- National Film Board of Canada (OA for individuals, subscriptions for institutions), <https://www.nfb.ca/>
- Vision Maker Media , <http://www.visionmakermedia.org/films>
- Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland Ethnographic Film, <https://raifilm.org.uk/>
- The Video Project, <https://www.videoproject.com/>
- Women Make Movies, <http://www.wmm.com/>

Images & Interactive Visual Media

- All The World's Primates, <https://www.alltheworldsprimates.org/>
- ARTstor, <http://www.artstor.org/>
- The Biology Project (OA), <http://www.biology.arizona.edu/>
- eSkeletons Project (OA), <http://www.eskeletons.org/>
- Flickr Commons (OA), <https://www.flickr.com/commons>

- Library of Congress Digital Collections (OA), <https://www.loc.gov/collections/>

Periodicals

Anthropology, no matter the subfield, is highly reliant upon journals. To provide strong support for anthropological research, you must provide access to journals and databases. There are many options for databases that will provide indexing or full-text access for general anthropology coverage, and for specialized coverage of each of the subfields. Some of these are free and others carry a high price tag, so it is important to know your options while striving to give your anthropologists the best coverage possible. Most journals offer full-text online and print options, though some are exclusively online, and others have yet to venture onto the web.

Whether or not you can afford to purchase large packages of journals, you will want to be able to evaluate the quality of individual journals as well as how well used they are by the community you serve. Journal Impact Factor is one way to judge the quality of journals. Impact factors can be gauged through a number of resources, including *Journal Citation Reports* (<http://jcr.incites.thomsonreuters.com>), *Google Scholar Metrics* (https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=top_venues&hl=en&vq=soc_anthropology), *Eigenfactor* (<http://www.eigenfactor.org/>), and other such sites. Jason Baird Jackson provides a thorough discussion of impact factor and anthropology publishers in a 2011 article.¹⁸ Altmetrics is an additional and growing method of measuring the impact of journals and articles via page views, downloads, and some social media factors.¹⁹ These ‘alternative metrics’ will become more important to be aware of as more Open Access journals and other new methods of

¹⁸ Jason Jackson, September 5, 2011 “How Enclosed by Large For-Profit Publishers is the Anthropology Journal Literature?” *Shreds and Patches Blog*. <http://jasonbairdjackson.com/2011/09/05/how-enclosed-by-large-for-profit-publishers-is-the-anthropology-journal-literature>.

¹⁹ For an early overview of altmetrics, see Jason Priem, Dario Taraborelli, Paul Groth, and Cameron Neylon, “Altmetrics: A Manifesto,” October 2010. <http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/>

publishing grow – both for your collection development, and for scholarly communications purposes.

Core journals lists can also be found in a number of publications, such as the occasional journal article in *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian* and in the reference resource *Magazines for Libraries*. The journal *Abstracts in Anthropology* (<http://journals.sagepub.com/home/aax>) also provides insight into what is being published and where, covering the four fields with three thousand abstracts per volume (8 issues per year). To get a solid sense of your local community's needs, talk with the people in it and ask your database and journals vendors for use-statistics of your online resources. The following sources for periodicals are broken into sections for large publishers, small specialized publishers, and finally a list of major databases and indexes.

Smaller Publishers

Many smaller organizations within anthropology, with either topical or regional foci, independently publish their own journals. Often, rather than purchasing a subscription to these journals, libraries purchase “memberships” to these organizations to gain access to subscriptions. Your anthropologist-users are often your best resource for learning which of these are worth investigating. Searching the internet for anthropological associations in your region will also find useful resources. Lists of these smaller organizations are also often compiled by the larger organizations as in the brief selection of lists linked here:

- American Anthropology Association sections

<http://www.americananthro.org/ParticipateAndAdvocate/SJDList.aspx>

- Council of Affiliated Societies of the Society of American Archaeologists
http://ecommerce.saa.org/saa/Member/About_the_Society/Council_of_Affiliated_Societies/SAAMember/About_SAA/CoAS.aspx
- American Association of Physical Anthropologist's list of Other Associations
<http://physanth.org/about/other-associations/>

Large Periodicals Publishers

There can only be so many publishing giants, and so the following alphabetical list is brief. Wiley has an exclusive deal with the American Anthropological Association (AAA) and the British Royal Anthropological Institute (RAI), while Elsevier and Springer are especially strong in the areas of biological sciences. Yet, each publisher has worthwhile journal offerings for each of the subfields.

- Elsevier, <https://www.elsevier.com/>
- Sage, <https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam>
- Springer, <https://www.springer.com>
- Taylor & Francis, <https://www.tandfonline.com/>
- Wiley, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com>
- University Presses²⁰

Databases & Indexes

The following chart lists major databases and indexes relevant to anthropology, and notes for which subfields they have the strongest coverage. The majority of databases listed are focused on scholarly journals/articles, but some contain other content, such as fieldnotes or news.

²⁰ For a list, see the chart of presses in the Monographs section of Chapter 5.

Key

- “X” marks which subfields are well-covered by each publisher
- “x-“ indicates minor, but still relevant coverage
- Cult = Cultural Anthropology
- Arch = Archaeology
- Bio = Biological Anthropology
- Ling = Linguistic Anthropology

(Chart starts next page)

Anthropology Databases & Indexes	Cult	Arch	Bio	Ling
All the World's Primates, https://alltheworldsprimates.org/			X	
Annual Reviews, www.annualreviews.org	X	X	X	X
Anthropological Fieldwork Online, https://alexanderstreet.com/products/anthropological-fieldwork-online				
Anthropological Index Online*, ²¹ https://aio.therai.org.uk/	X	X	X	x-
Anthropological Literature*, www.ebscohost.com/academic/anthropological-literature	X	X	X	X
Anthropology Online, https://alexanderstreet.com/products/anthropology-online				
Anthropology Plus*, www.ebscohost.com/academic/anthropology-plus	X	X	X	X
AnthroSource, www.aaanet.org/publications/anthrosource	X	x-	x-	X
Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts, http://aata.getty.edu/Home	x-	X		
Biosis Citation Index, http://wokinfo.com/products_tools/specialized/bci		x-	X	
Archaeology Data Service, http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/		X		
Ethnic NewsWatch, http://proquest.libguides.com/enw	X	x-		X
eHRAF Archaeology, http://ehrafarchaeology.yale.edu/ehrafa/		X		
eHRAF World Cultures, http://ehrafworldcultures.yale.edu/ehrafe/	X			
GeoBase, https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/engineering-village/content/geobase	X	X		
International Bibliography of the Social Sciences**, ²² http://proquest.libguides.com/c.php?g=86981	X			X
JSTOR ²³ https://www.jstor.org/	X	X	X	X
Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts**, http://proquest.libguides.com/c.php?g=87080	x-			X

²¹ *Anthropology Plus* is a combination of the content from *Anthropological Index Online* and *Anthropological Literature*.

²² Proquest also offers a combination package titled *Proquest Social Sciences Collection Premium*, which combines many of their database offerings, including *International Bibliography of the Social Sciences*, *Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts*, and *Sociological Abstracts*, as well as additional databases for the social sciences.

²³ Various JSTOR packages cover different subfields.

Medline / Pubmed, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed			X	
ProQuest Biological & Health Science Professional, https://media2.proquest.com/documents/pq_biological_health_science_prof_prosheet.pdf			X	
Scopus, https://www.scopus.com/	x-	X	X	x-
SocIndex, www.ebscohost.com/academic/socindex	X			
Sociological Abstracts**, http://proquest.libguides.com/c.php?g=86993	X			
Web of Science, https://clarivate.com/products/web-of-science/	X	X	X	x-
Zoological Record, http://wokinfo.com/products_tools/specialized/zr		x-	X	

*see endnote 21; **see endnote 22

Conclusion

A good selector should always be exploring, on the lookout for new publishers, publications, and types of materials as these shift over time as well. Open access publications and new media claim territory from traditional publishers, making similar earthquakes as online journals made in the 1990s. Likewise, the landscape of anthropology is perpetually shifting as new foci and subfields emerge. This chapter serves as a launch pad from which any new anthropology selector can set off into the space of collection development for many years to come.

While the principles of anthropology remain similar over time, anthropology selectors need to keep up to date on the topics, methods, and interests of the anthropologists they serve. Being an anthropology selector means being a student of the discipline as much as an instructor of library research. It is truly one of the most exciting fields to work with; the diversity of the field and the changes to come, there should always be something new and interesting to keep you engaged in your work.

“Pop-out Boxes” to insert

Popout Box 1: Befriend the office staff!

(for Ch 3: Talking with Anthropologists section)

No one is better equipped to keep you informed about the goings-on of your anthropology department (as a whole entity) than the people who have to coordinate their courses, business affairs, and office-hours lists. My first stop in a new department is always to introduce myself to the people working in the department's office. In the worst case scenario, these people may be your only point of contact for hard-to-reach faculty, and in the best cases, they'll invite you over every time there is cake being served.

Popout Box 2: Colleagues to Check in With

(for Ch 3: Identifying User Needs section)

Talking to the circulation and interlibrary loan (ILL) staff at your library can help you determine what types of items might be needed by your departments. Is there a particular journal from which multiple articles are often requested for ILL? Are there books that are always being put on reserve, or for which multiple copies are regularly in use? If departments communicate with each other about high-demand items, they can collaborate to better build the collections based on the community's real use of items. For instance, an ILL department can use their statistics to inform librarians in charge of purchasing, when it would be more cost-effective to add a book or journal to the library collections, instead of paying for multiple repeat-requests via ILL. Likewise, if ILL receives a request from a faculty member for a particularly obscure item, they can send the request along to the appropriate subject specialist for more in-depth searching or potential

purchase. Not only does this result in more faculty requests being satisfied, and therefore happier faculty, but the librarians also learn more about the current research interests of their faculty.

