Report of the Joint SCS-AIA Task Force on the Future of Bibliography

March 2021

Table of Contents

Appendices

A. Charge to the Task Force, with List of Members
B. List of Journals Indexed by the AO
C. Executive Director's memo on the Research and Teaching Endowment
D. Data Compiled about Comparable Databases
E. Results of 2020 SCS Member Survey on Bibliographic Resources

Key to Acronyms

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AIA	Archaeological Institute of America
AO	American Office of *L'Année philologique*
APA	American Philological Association (former name of SCS)
APh	*L'Année philologique*
ATLA	ATLA (American Theological Library Association) Religion Database
BCM	International Medieval Bibliography
BDSL	Bibliographie der deutschen Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaft
BiGLI	Bibliografia Generale della Lingua e della Letteratura Italiana
DCB	Database of Classical Bibliography (first digitized version of *APh* data)
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
EBSCO	information services company (Elton B. Stephens Company)
IMB	International Medieval Bibliography
JStor	Journal Storage platform
MLA	Modern Language Association *or* MLA Bibliography
MLS	Master of Library Science
NEH	National Endowment for the Humanities
OCLC	Online Computer Library Center (oclc.org)
PHI	Packard Humanities Institute
RT	Research and Teaching (endowment)
SCS	Society for Classical Studies
SIBC	Société Internationale de Bibliographie Classique
TOCS-IN	Tables of Contents of Journals of Interest to Classicists

Executive Summary

The members, the officers, and the Board of Directors of the SCS have a strong interest in *L'Année Philologique* and the American Office, which the SCS funds and advises. Issues of concern include the budgetary arrangements, the kinds of scholarship that are covered or excluded, and the relationship of coverage to contemporary societal and institutional efforts to recognize and make welcome scholars belonging to historically underrepresented minoritized groups. Furthermore, as for any major project, especially one with a strong digital component, numerous aspects of sustainability deserve attention, from planning for adequate funding to personnel renewal to data preservation.

The Task Force worked from June to December 2020 gathering information of many kinds and spent January and February 2021 compiling this report.

Section 1 explains the background and activities of the Task Force in more detail.

Section 2 provides an essential overview of the history of *APh*, of the current international framework that is the Société internationale de bibliographie classique, and of the digital database.

The AO was funded for two decades (1991-2011) by a series of two-year NEH grants applied for and secured by Director Lisa Carson. But early in this century the NEH informed the AO that such grants would not be continued, and at that time the then APA became much more involved.

Section 3 describes in some detail the activities of the bibliographers of the AO and the guidelines and constraints they are under in processing entries for *APh*.

Section 4 explains the basic details of the financial support of the AO and how this funding is related to the SCS budget supervised by the Board of Directors. When the NEH announced the coming cessation of spendable grants for the AO, the APA decided to work toward securing long-term funding for the project. An NEH Challenge Grant provided the impetus for the largest fundraising effort in the association's history. Although the Gateway Campaign was highly successful, it raised some expectations that cannot easily be met by the available funds. Other initiatives were expected to be funded "once the AO's financial future is secure." Currently, however, the AO budget requires not only the income from the portion of the Research and Teaching Endowment specifically earmarked for bibliography by donors, but also the income from much of the undesignated portion of this endowment. With a moderate decline in royalty revenues resulting from the change in database host in 2017 and with the inevitable rise in costs for salaries and benefits, the general operating budget of the SCS now also provides a fraction of the funding for the AO, beyond the envisioned use of some departmental membership revenue. This draw upon operating funds presents a challenge for the future, and efforts to reduce it are required.

Section 5 summarizes the findings of the Task Force's examination of *APh* in comparison with some comparable databases. *APh* is in most respects on a par with these other databases, but is almost unique among them in its curation of article abstracts, and it is one of the few that retains an annual print version in parallel with a comprehensive digital platform.

Section 6 and 7 consider gaps in coverage in *APh* and the alternative resources students and teachers of classics use either because they do not have access to *APh* or because *APh* does not include all the items that interest them. While there are a number of workarounds for those interested in material culture, the area of reception studies relevant to classics lacks any single authoritative resource. Although some items may appear both in the MLA Bibliography and in *APh*, or in one or the other of the two, some items will not be located in either. Given the current trends in classical studies in many countries, it is time to develop a plan to expand coverage of classical reception. In the area of material culture, *APh* coverage of items in collected volumes such as conference papers is less robust than for articles in the major journals, and it would be helpful to try to incorporate at least the titles of contributions in more collected volumes, even without abstracts.

Section 8 summarizes some results of a user survey conducted among SCS members. A large proportion of the respondents regard *APh* as an important or essential resource. Except in the cohort of respondents of a relatively advanced age, respondents make vastly more use of the online database than of the print volumes, but even among the older scholars, only 25% use the print volume. Younger respondents tended to have more comments about what they regard as shortcomings of the interface.

Section 9 lists some feature improvements that are currently planned at Brepols, such as the integration of basic Brepols data in the searches of the bibliography aggregator ProQuest. Beyond these, several possible enhancements are suggested for future development of the database and platform.

Section 10 suggests that it is time to plan for the phasing out of the print volume. The financial engine of the *APh* product is the online database, and the number of copies sold of the print volume is declining steadily. The time spent dealing with the proofreading of the print volume could better be spent on expanding coverage to ensure that *APh* remains a vital resource for new generations of classicists.

Section 11 presents two aspects of future planning for the SCS and the AO. First, there is the question of whether there will be a well-qualified candidate pool when one or both current bibliographers retire. It will be helpful if a way can be found to involve postdocs or MLS students in short-term projects that would give them experience with *APh* as well as improve coverage in selected areas. Second, steps should be taken to reduce the draw on the SCS operating budget for the AO. The shortfall left after the endowment income and other designated funds have been applied could perhaps be shared by other classics associations whose scholarship is indexed by the AO.

Summary of Recommendations

1. That SIBC seriously pursue a means of data preservation independent of Brepols, as envisioned in its contract with Brepols. (Section 5)

2. That the SCS Advisory Board for the American Office create a subcommittee or task force of scholars active in classical reception to define subtypes of reception studies and to suggest priorities to adopt as *APh* expands its coverage in this area. (Section 6)

3. That the AO and other offices that are interested expand their coverage of at least some areas of classical reception as it is pursued nowadays. In particular, we suggest that as an interim measure the bibliographers of the AO, when indexing articles in journals on their assigned list, harvest data for articles on reception that would be omitted under current policy. If it is possible, these additional records should be added to the online database with a flag that would allow them to appear in the online version only and not be incorporated in the PDF for print. (Section 6)

4. That *APh* and the AO seek to expand coverage of contributions in collected volumes in the area of material culture, even if only records without abstracts are added. (Section 7)

5. That Brepols and the editorial offices give consideration to the suggestions for future improvements presented in Section 9.

6. That the SIBC plan for the phasing out of the print volume so that maximum effort can be devoted to the comprehensive online database, on which the future of the project depends. (Sections 8 and 10)

7. That the SCS Advisory Board for the American Office explore ways to engage postdocs or MLS students in short-term projects that will both help with gaps in coverage and create a pool of persons with experience in the nature and processes of *APh*. (Section 11)

8. That the Board of Directors and Executive Director share this report with classical associations in other English-speaking countries whose scholarship is served by the AO and seek help in sharing the burden of those costs not covered by endowment income. (Sections 4 and 11)

1. Introduction

The need for study of this topic was broached several years ago by SCS President Georgia Nugent, but various crises and other priorities determined that serious planning did not take place until early 2020, when a charge was drafted and task force members recruited. The rationale stated in the charge (Appendix A) is as follows:

> Both SCS and AIA have a strong interest in bibliography as an essential research tool for our profession and SCS devotes considerable resources to supporting the American Office of *L'Année philologique*. It is therefore appropriate to take stock of developments in the field of bibliography, especially in this time of rapidly changing technology, and to determine whether we are keeping up with them as well as possible. The Task Force is asked to consider both the present and the indeterminate future. For the present, it should investigate whether there are opportunities for new ways of doing things or short-term developments that would make the work of the American Office more efficient and improve the degree to which bibliographic resources serve the varied contemporary interests of students and scholars in classical studies and classical archaeology. For the future, it should try to imagine how the enterprise of classical bibliography might look 5 to 10 years from now, and even farther into the future if possible, and how that might affect the staffing, budget, and operations of the American Office.

As this indicates, the concerns of the SCS are multiple. One is financial. Anyone who looks at the annual budget of the organization can see that, despite the exceptional success of the Capital Campaign completed in 2012, the budget is usually precariously balanced and there is little uncommitted money available for new initiatives or for providing additional assistance to alleviate the very heavy and ever-increasing burden carried by the current staff. They will also observe what a large portion of the budget goes to support of the American Office of *L'Année philologique* (hereafter, AO, *APh*). Indeed, in recent years, the expenses of that office have drawn not only on the endowment raised to support the AO but also, to a small degree, on the general funds of the SCS (see section 4 below). A second concern is coverage. For many years, members of the SCS have complained to the Advisory Board of the AO and directly to the AO itself that the scholarship they produce is not represented in *APh*, or that the journal they edit is not included in the list of those indexed by the AO. This has applied especially to the areas of classical reception and pedagogy, but the problem is also relevant to other areas where interdisciplinary approaches or greater attention to the wider context of the ancient Mediterranean are now pursued. The nature of classical studies has been changing for decades and is continuing to change, and it is appropriate to ask whether *APh* can and will change in response. The issue of coverage intersects importantly with the matter of inclusion, which is currently a high priority in institutions of higher learning and in professional societies (the SCS among them) as well as other areas of society, and this is the case not only in the US but in several countries where classical studies have traditionally been pursued or are now growing. As more visibility and attention is accorded to the voices of scholars from historically underrepresented minoritized groups, it is essential that their scholarly productions not be neglected and hidden from view because of a rigid demarcation of the discipline established in a past era.

Finally, there is the issue of sustainability over the longer term. Will *APh* remain the bibliographic tool of choice when it is increasingly in competition with other digital tools maintained and constantly enhanced by corporations with immense resources of money and technological expertise? Already a certain number in our profession do without *APh*, whether because they are at an institution that cannot afford to subscribe or because they have become accustomed to finding the bibliography most relevant to their own work by other means. In particular, the rising generation of scholars tends to be more adept at and more accepting of digital alternatives than those who are in their last decades of teaching or are already retired. Thus, there is also the possibility that the commitment of future classicists to *APh* may become gradually weaker over time, both for being intellectually too narrow (and unwelcoming to new voices) and insufficiently technologically adept. Such commitment on the part of individual scholars has important implications for the willingness of future SCS Boards of Directors to devote the needed level of financial support. Even if their commitment to funding the AO remains firm, the inevitable rise in salaries and benefits and other expenses combined with the poor climate for growth of a prudently invested and responsibly tapped endowment threatens to make further demands on the SCS's general funds that would be deleterious to the work of the association and the needs of its members. There are, lastly, two other areas of sustainability that need attention: (1) provision of an independent backup copy of the bibliographic data, as envisioned in the contract with Brepols; (2) facilitating a pool of candidates with some experience who might wish to apply for a bibliographer position at the AO as retirements occur over the next 5-10 years or more.

The Task Force began meeting (virtually) in June 2020 and met monthly except in January 2021. In order to understand how *APh* stacks up against other bibliographic resources, the members gathered information about the comparable databases in the humanities and also about a similarly specialized database in the history of science (see Section 5). They studied the SIBC constitution and recent annual reports in order to understand the relationship between local offices and SIBC. They learned about the guidelines followed by the two bibliographers working in the AO and saw a demonstration of data entry in the Brepols system in use since the database was transferred to Brepols in 2017. They spent an hour with Chris VandenBorre, the Publishing Manager at Brepols who plans and implements upgrades to the functionality of the database. They conducted a short survey of SCS members concerning their use of *APh* and other bibliographic resources. Although this did not capture use by undergraduates or by graduate students who are not yet members of the SCS, or by classicists who are not SCS members (whether in North America or elsewhere), it provided results that are at least suggestive. Finally, members of the Task Force divided up the task of writing the first draft of sections of this report and then commented on and improved the version compiled and edited by the chair.

2. Summary of the History of *APh*, SIBC, and the Database

a. Introduction. L'Année philologique is a comprehensive bibliography containing citations of scholarly work on classical antiquity published in any language, anywhere in the world (although coverage in many languages is spotty, as noted later). Its subjects are Greek and Latin literature and linguistics, including early Christian texts and patristics, Greek and Roman history, philosophy, art, archaeology, religion, mythology, music, science and scholarly subspecialties such as numismatics, papyrology and epigraphy. Its coverage begins in the second millennium B.C. with preclassical archaeology and ends with the period of transition from late antiquity to

the middle ages (roughly 500-800 C.E.), extending from the physical centers of ancient Greece and Rome to Northern and Eastern Europe, Asia Minor, the Middle East, and North Africa. Its broad view of what constitutes the universe of classical studies has helped to transform 19th century classical philology into the modern multidisciplinary, multilingual area study that it is today.

b. Governance. APh is solely owned by the Société internationale de bibliographie classique (SIBC), a not-for-profit association chartered in France and regulated by the Law of July 1, 1901. It is governed by a Board of Directors (Comité de Direction), half of whom are elected by the membership and half of whom are the responsible parties for each of seven editorial offices in Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Germany, France, Greece, and the United States. A new office is opening soon in China and there is a correspondent in Japan. The editorial offices are for the most part independently financed, although they receive additional, crucial support from SIBC. An Editorial Director presides over the Editorial Committee (Comité de Redaction), which guides the work of the bibliographers in the various offices. An Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary-General, carries on the business of the organization between its annual meetings. All of SIBC's officers and members are volunteers from the scholarly world with the exception of the editorial staff in the international offices who are for the most part salaried professionals.

c. Some history. APh was founded in Paris in 1924 by J. Marouzeau and has been published in annual volumes since 1927 except for a few years during the Second World War. Juliette Ernst, who worked with Marouzeau from the earliest years, succeeded him as director in 1965 and served as its guiding hand until her retirement in 1992 at age 92. In 1988 the Database of Classical Bibliography, directed by Dee L. Clayman under the auspices of the APA began to digitize the retrospective volumes with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities matched by nine private foundations. It published two CD-ROMs in 1995 and 1997. Meanwhile *APh* itself began collecting data online and in 1999 the two databases were merged and made available to the public via subscription services provided by Les Belles Lettres and later EBSCO. This model ultimately proved unsustainable for a voluntary association and in 2016 arrangements were made with Brepols, a full-service publisher, to assume responsibility for the technical and business aspects of the operation.

Brepols currently prints each year's work in an annual volume that, due its size, now appears in two parts and maintains, as a subscription service, the database that includes the entire bibliography. Revenues from the annual printed volume represent a small and ever-declining fraction of total revenues, the vast majority of which derive from subscriptions to the database. Brepols remains willing to produce the printed volume, as they derive some profit from it. Brepols, however, does not bear the true costs, as the vast majority of the labor required for its production is provided by the editorial offices of *APh*. Brepols has not neglected the database, and has, in fact, been instrumental in convincing members of SIBC at annual meetings to devote more attention to modernizing it by, for example, creating keywords and a multi-lingual thesaurus.

The future of the project would appear to be electronic. Nevertheless, although the database represents the financial basis upon which SIBC relies, much of the work of *APh* is still organized according to the needs of the printed volume.

d. Short History of the American Office. The AO was founded in 1965 at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, by T.R.S. Broughton. From 1965 to 1991, a series of faculty in the Department of Classics, including George A. Kennedy, William C. West, III, Jay D. Bolter, and

Laurence D. Stephens, directed the work of the AO. Most of the bibliographical excerpting was done by graduate students in classics who were paid through departmental assistantships. Lisa D. Carson, who in 1983 began working for the AO as one of these graduate students, became full-time Assistant Director in 1988, thus relieving regular departmental faculty of the burden of training, and supervising the work of, graduate students. She also took on most of the work of excerpting. After the sudden departure of Laurence D. Stephens in the middle of the autumn 1991 term, Lisa Carson became Director of the AO, a post that she still holds. In 2001, the AO moved to the University of Cincinnati, and Shirley Werner joined the staff as a half-time Associate Director. In 2010, the AO moved once again to Duke University. Each university hosting the office provided graduate student assistants until Duke ended the practice in 2019 (among the reasons: the funding could be used elsewhere, time devoted to training graduate students could be used for excerpting journals, graduate students were reluctant to commit to bibliographical work when prospective academic employers would invariably look for proven teaching experience at the college level). Duke, however, still provides office space and infrastructure support for Shirley Werner, and handles payroll and benefits, which the SCS pays. SCS funding derives from a combination of endowment income, database royalties, an annual subvention from SIBC, and general revenues (see Section 4). Several PHI grants have also supported the AO in its efforts to cover edited volumes or *recueils* as fully as possible. It is crucial to note, however, that Lisa Carson bore primary responsibility for funding the AO through an unbroken series of two-year NEH grants, which she wrote and secured, from 1991 through 2011. This track record over two decades led the NEH to propose a challenge grant that—provided the APA could secure sufficient matching funds—would endow operations of the AO permanently. This NEH challenge grant, which represents the culmination of more than two decades of NEH support, laid the basis for the APA's successful Gateway Campaign. From 1983 through the present, through all the changes in location and funding, the single constant in the AO has been Lisa Carson.

  e. Governance of the American Office. The AO is now funded by the SCS. Salaries and benefits are paid through an agreement with Duke University, which serves as the official home of the office and its employees. The SCS, however, supervises the AO through the SCS Advisory Board to the AO of *L'Année philologique.* In 2011, the SCS created a new post, Chair of the SCS Advisory Board to the AO of *L'Année philologique*, and then-Vice President for Research Roger Bagnall appointed Hans-Friedrich Mueller to the post for an initial term of five years, an appointment subsequently renewed by Michael Gagarin during his tenure as Vice President for Publications and Research. In 2020, Vice President for Publications and Research Donald Mastronarde appointed Mackenzie Zalin to the post for a five-year term starting January 2021. Other members of the Advisory Board are typically appointed to three-year terms by the Vice President for Publications and Research. Most appointed members of the Advisory Board have been philologists, but the group now includes by SCS regulation at least one classics librarian with expertise in the use of *APh* as a database. The Advisory Board also includes *ex officio* members: the President of the SCS, the President-Elect of the SCS, the VP for Publications and Research, the Executive Director of the SCS, a representative from the Classics Department of Duke University, the Director of the AO, and the Associate Director. During Mueller's tenure, invitations to Advisory Board meetings were also extended to members of the SCS who were simultaneously active members of SIBC, including Dee Clayman who recently served a five-year term as president of SIBC as well as Philip Stadter and Eric Rebillard before their retirements from SIBC. Over the last decade the Advisory Board has served as a forum to

discuss the scope of *APh*'s coverage of the field, the working conditions of the AO (leading, for example, to the improvement of Associate Director Shirley Werner's hours and compensation), and relations with SIBC. These discussions have been instrumental in giving broad direction to the work of the AO as well as guidance to the Chair of the Advisory Board, who serves as the official representative of the SCS to SIBC (more on this below). The Chair of the Advisory Board also writes annual evaluations and makes salary recommendations (subject to guidelines from Duke University) for the Director and Associate Director of the AO. The Executive Committee of the SCS is ultimately responsible for setting salaries.

f. Constitutional Relationship of the American Office to SIBC. A significant change in the organization of the work of *APh* took place in 2014 when SIBC, owner of *APh*, adopted a new constitution (or "statutes"). This constitution must be placed in the context of a crisis which preceded and necessitated the changes it codifies. The previous constitution was organized on the principle that the French Office (housed then at the CNRS outside Paris) was the "principal office" and was thus responsible for coordinating the entire project.

Tensions grew between the Paris office and the other national editorial offices, including the AO, which had a broader view of what sorts of scholarship *APh* should contain. Specifically, at that time the AO wished to include handbooks in the database, a change that the Paris office resisted. The President and other officers of SIBC supported the national offices in this dispute, and it was in the midst of this crisis that SIBC convened a number of extraordinary meetings both virtual and in person to draw up and then adopt a new constitution. The basic structure of this constitution is described above. Noteworthy here is that it makes the work of each office "autonomous." Each office was to have full editorial control over its own work, in order, in part, to avoid such disputes as the one over the inclusion of handbooks by the AO. On the other hand, in order to maintain cohesion, the new constitution also created the post of Editorial Director, to be elected by members of SIBC to a five-year term, to coordinate the work of the offices and ensure consistent quality. After SIBC adopted this new constitution and asserted its ownership over all records, the CNRS withdrew from the project. A new French office was established at Lille, and work resumed with a new spirit of cooperation and collaboration.

Some tension, however, between the centralizing role of the Editorial Director and the theoretical autonomy of individual offices persists, most recently in the matter of scope or what types of work should or should not be included in the database. This tension derives from understandable apprehension over inadequate resources for expansion of coverage at less well-funded offices, the growing size of the printed volume (already split into two annual volumes), an attitude that new and emerging fields in classics are not germane to traditional philology (the original purpose of the bibliography), and a desire that all offices should work according to the same principles.

3. The American Office and its Remit

As noted above (Section 2), the AO is one of several offices gradually added to a project that for decades operated solely in France. The AO is staffed by two classicists, Dr. Lisa Carson at full-time, and Dr. Shirley Werner at half-time. Like contributors at other national offices, the AO bibliographers work, via web browser, on the Brepols platform shared by a number of databases. This platform presents a complex interface with many possible fields for input, and additional fields are occasionally added, such as keywords a year ago and century ranges this year. There is

one template for input of information about books and another for data related to articles and book reviews.

The AO treats material relating to the field of classics that is published in the U.S., the U.K., and current or former members of the British Commonwealth. (It also provides important vetting and correction of abstracts in English prepared in other offices for items that appear in books published in non-English speaking countries.) The staff read and excerpt 235 journals yearly along with Proceedings, *Acta*, *Festschriften,* and other types of collective works that carry materials of classical interest. Books and their reviews are indexed, as well as dissertations. Almost all the journals on the AO list are available on-line; a few require library visits. Dr. Carson has access to the libraries of Ohio University and Dr. Werner to those at Duke. Publishers typically grant them access to journals not available at the Duke or Ohio University libraries. Entering articles and reviews from scratch involves cutting and pasting from library websites and formatting as needed. When abstracts are provided by the publisher these provide a basis for the *APh* abstract, with the bibliographers deleting and adding information as needed. Some abstracts require almost no changes but typically it is necessary at least to add citations; others require substantial rewriting and much consultation of the article in question. Books are very straightforward; the information is verified in two on-line library catalogues. Generally the information about books is collected via the reviews in journals and publishers' websites. Dissertations are found in the ProQuest database.

The data for a number of the journals in the AO list can be imported directly into the Brepols database, a volume or two at a time. It is necessary to compare the imported records with the online journals to correct the frequent errors importing can produce, involving such things as pagination problems, erroneous forms of modern author names when the program does not recognize the form of the name in the database, and omissions of various sorts.

Since *APh* still appears as an annual print volume as well as being a very large online database updated with new entries a few times a year, those who work on compiling the bibliography also devote some of their time each year to the proofreading of the volume. A PDF is generated from the data for the year just completed, and proofreading is performed online, via the cloud, by members of the various *APh* offices. Each office is responsible for the proofing of the records it has produced, but a few editors look at all the records in the volume and suggest edits. Anyone can suggest an edit for any record, and the person tagged must not only make the correction but respond to the tag with a statement that the record has been corrected. Much time could be saved if each office were trusted to identify the errors in their own records. The AO checks all records containing English titles and/or abstracts, which are produced in great numbers by other offices, and this adds considerably to the time spent in proofreading the volume. In order to avoid this, colleagues now send their English summaries to the AO for correction throughout the year, so the time spent on these records is spread out and not expended during the proofing of the PDF. It is hard to calculate just how long proofreading the whole volume takes. A deadline of a couple of months is given to complete the task once the PDF is created. It is probably safe to say that at the AO several weeks of work are necessary to complete its share.

As to the question of inclusion and exclusion, criteria for the selection of materials to appear in *APh* are broad. The AO is responsible for a list of journals (see Appendix B) that are either entirely classical in content or focus on other subjects (such as philosophy, history, or religion) but may contain articles or book reviews on classical subjects. All material in these journals that falls within *APh*'s chronological limits and content specifications is excerpted.

The guidelines for inclusion were established by the founder of *APh*, Jules Marouzeau, in the 1920s, and were occasionally revised by long-time director Juliette Ernst, as well as more recently at SIBC assemblies where, for example, the General Assembly voted to include records excerpted from (primarily anglophone) "handbooks." On the whole, however, changes have been minimal. All the rubrics in the second part of the volume were declared relevant by Mlle Ernst only as they illuminated the first part, *Authors and Texts*, but this restriction has tacitly been abandoned. Ancient cultures continue to feature only insofar as they are connected with Greek and/or Roman culture. Some years ago, archaeological coverage was streamlined to exclude quite a number of European journals of local archaeology. The immense field of New Testament studies is limited by the exclusion of works that are strictly exegetical. This and some other such limits are justified in part by the existence of specialized bibliographies in those disciplines (see Sections 6 and 7).

Most notably for contemporary American (and some other) classicists, *APh* has never included coverage of pedagogy or classical reception, or expansive coverage of the history of classical studies. The exclusion of pedagogy and the history of classical studies was based on the notion of *APh* as intended for the use of scholarly philological research only; the other exclusions were made in part out of consideration of the ability of compilers to address the volume of material. The latter concern is used to justify adherence to the old guidelines in the face of many requests that these be changed to include the burgeoning field of classical reception, including in popular culture, and to expand coverage of the history of classical studies. The current narrow scope is particularly problematic because there are many scholars from historically underrepresented minoritized groups working on global receptions and projects regarding the discipline's formation and history.

4. The Finances of the American Office

The AO was supported through several decades of the twentieth century by spendable grants from the NEH Division of Preservation and Access (in a way comparable to the continuing funding of the TLL Fellowships through a succession of grants from the NEH Fellowship Division). At the beginning of the twenty-first century, however, the NEH advised that it would not continue to support the project with such spendable grants, but would be willing to consider a challenge grant to create an endowment. A challenge grant was applied for and approved.

The resulting Gateway Campaign, expertly led by Adam Blistein, the then Executive Director of the APA, succeeded in meeting the challenge and funded the Research and Teaching (RT) endowment. (For a fuller explanation of the Campaign and the divisions and purposes of the endowment, see Appendix C.) The challenge grant's statement specified that the purpose of the fundraising was to "ensure (1) that the AO can continue its leadership role in the production of an up-to-date and comprehensive classics bibliography and, (2) once the AO's financial future is secure, to provide seed money for new resources for researchers and teachers of the classics." As usually occurs in major fundraising appeals, promotional material tended to emphasize the new initiatives and resources that the endowment would make possible, and many members (and perhaps even officers of the association) came to be under the impression that there would be ample new funds available from the endowment "once the AO's financial future is secure." This is unfortunately not the case.

The expenses of the AO are as follows:

	FY19	FY20	FY21
Salaries and benefits (for approx. 1.5 FTE held by 2 long-time bibliographers)	180,967	185,110	185,110
Travel and hotel accommodations (2 bibliographers and chair of SCS Advisory Board to annual SIBC meeting in Europe, and 2 bibliographers to SCS Annual Meeting)	11,776	8,852	0
Other (bank charges, depreciation on equipment, including new equipment)	920	1,205	1,500
Total	193,663	194,012	186,610

It should be noted that the expenses for FY21 are unusual because of the pandemic. There were no salary increases at Duke for FY21 and there were no meetings in Europe in Fall 2020 owing to the pandemic.

The expenses shown above are partially offset by two annual payments: (1) an SIBC subvention, set at the rate of €13,000 per annum for 2021-2024; (2) royalties paid by Brepols to SCS for the data from the Database of Classical Bibliography that forms a major part of the *APh* database (according to the agreement between SIBC and SCS, the Society receives 10% of the total royalties on an annual basis; note that before the Brepols contract with SIBC, these royalties came from EBSCO and were somewhat greater); (3) donations made in response to annual giving appeals and designated for this purpose by the donors.

	FY19	FY20	FY21
SIBC annual subvention	14,845	14,250	15,764 (actual)
Royalties for DCB data	19,704	23,039	22,000 (estimate)
Member donations	1175	1025	1500 (estimate)
Total offsetting funds	35,724	38,314	39,264
Balance remaining to be covered (Total in previous table minus total offsetting funds)	157,939	156,843	147,346

The funding from the RT endowment at present does not quite cover this remaining balance and indeed it was always part of the business model, developed by consultant Raym Crow during the Capital Campaign, that SCS departmental membership revenue would provide an additional subvention. In addition, in FY21 a small portion of the AO costs are being covered by an NEH CARES Act grant, but that is a one-time extraordinary source of revenue.

Since FY21 is a highly unusual fiscal year due to the pandemic, it is best to look in detail at FY20 to explain how the RT endowment draw was allocated to the AO in that year. In FY20, the RT endowment draw was $155,882, calculated as 4.3% of the three-year trailing average of total fund value. Of that amount, $19,516 (12.52%) was used for donor-restricted purposes such as the Snowden Scholarships, Teaching Awards, Koenen Fellowships, and Zeph Stewart and Pedagogy Awards. $135,000 was allocated to the AO, leaving only $1,366 free for allocation to other purposes. However, according to donor restrictions and the terms of the NEH grant, only $62,880, 40.3% of the total endowment draw, was actually restricted to the AO or more broadly

to bibliography. The table below shows how AO expenses were covered in FY19 and FY20. In FY21, because of lower AO costs (no travel), and the NEH CARES grant, a smaller amount of funds will be allocated from the RT endowment to AO. But FY21 is an anomaly and is not representative of ongoing revenue and expense trends.

	FY19	FY20
Balance remaining to be covered	157,939	156,853
From RT designated for AO	62,136	62,880
From RT designated as general purposes	72,824	72,180
From SCS operating funds (including departmental membership revenues)	22,979	21,793

Whereas, as stated above, the use of the portion of the RT endowment designated for general purposes is in accordance with the stated intention of the Gateway Campaign that the new endowment as a whole would support other initiatives "once the AO's financial future is secure," the draw upon SCS operating funds is an unanticipated and worrisome development and one that needs to be addressed in the short to medium term.

5. Comparison to Other Databases

The committee gathered information about a number of databases in order to understand how *APh* compares to the bibliographic resources in adjacent or similar humanities fields treating literature or area studies. In our survey we also included a few databases in the history of science as an example of an area both highly specialized and yet with a very broad remit. Appendix D contains the list of the resources studied, the rubrics under which we analyzed them, and the answers so far as we were able to determine them.

APh's records go back to 1928, whereas many of the comparanda start after World War II or as recently as the 1980s. MLA is similar to *APh*, having begun in 1926, but now also has select article titles back into the 19th century because of indexing of the JSTOR Language and Literature collection.

APh's official languages are French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, although other languages may be represented when abstracts are available in an official language. Chinese and Japanese material is currently being added. Some other databases consider a similar collection of languages, but some claim to cover more, esp. the much larger MLA (over 60 languages), and the ATLA bibliographies covering religion very broadly, including e.g. missions, ecumenism, and pastoral ministry (22 languages), and the smaller Italian literature (at least 15) and Spanish literature resources (23). Note, however, that some of these databases that include more languages provide no abstracts, and MLA conveys only the abstract, if any, as provided by the journal.

Virtually all the resources studied aim to include articles in journals, chapters in edited volumes, and monographs, and a few include dissertations. IMB does not cover monographs, but the complementary Bibliographie de Civilization Médiévale (BCM), searchable on the same screen as IMB, does. Chapters in edited volumes is an area in which *APh* tends to be incomplete, whether by exclusion of certain classes of edited volumes or by having insufficient resources to provide abstracts in all cases. Materials that exist online only sometimes appear in *APh*, as they do to a certain degree in several others. Open Access material is now included in most of the

studied resources, but there is not much in *APh*. Presumably, with recent European rules (e.g., Plan S: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plan_S), journals already covered by *APh* will contain more OA articles in the future, but it is not clear how well born-digital peer-reviewed articles outside the journals traditionally indexed by *APh* will be covered. (*APh* has the reasonable policy of not indexing online preprints or working papers.)

APh is not alone in offering abstracts, but in many other resources the abstract, if present at all, is simply that provided by the publisher or author. For instance, MLA staff do not write abstracts, and IMB does not have them at all. *APh appears to be almost unique in aiming to create high-quality abstracts for such a large number of items*. The most closely similar effort seems to be BiGLI.

The search features of the Brepols database are generally in line with what is offered by the comparanda, although there is room for improvement (and Brepols is in fact working on new features). See further Section 9.

APh depends on a combination of paid and volunteer work. Brepols pays for one full-time bibliographer. SIBC provides limited annual funding to the separate offices, using almost the entirety of the royalties received from Brepols subscriptions (in 2019 this was €196,526, with €192,800 distributed as subvention). The AO share during the period 2021-2024 is €13,000 annually, the same as for France, Germany, Italy, and Spain; Switzerland and Greece receive smaller sums, and in addition there are exceptional one-time subventions to Spain and Greece and Italy, a contribution to the five-year contract of a bibliographer at Munich, and a stipend for an experienced senior classicist/bibliographer who has long assisted offices with insufficient resources.

Most of the databases, like *APh*, are accessible by subscription only. Subscription revenue is an essential part of the funding for most projects, although several receive in addition institutional or library or government support.

The databases in the study that are Open Access are Gnomon, Nestor, and Zenon (the related, more comprehensive database Dyabola, including more than bibliography, requires a subscription). The German literature database BDSL has made records up to 2009 Open Access, but to see the records for later years requires a subscription. Since there have occasionally been inquiries whether *APh* could be a benefit of membership in the SCS, it may be noted that the MLA Bibliography is not free to members of the MLA.

There were a few areas in which we could not easily obtain answers about the databases investigated. Some state institutions require ADA interface compliance for purchase of an online resource, and while we believe compliance to be present in those supplied by EBSCO (such as MLA, ATLA), for *APh* as for many others compliance is unknown. We could also not determine how many projects had succession or sunset planning, but SIBC ensures the continuity of *APh*, and Gnomon also appears to have enough institutions involved to be confident of continuity.

The contract between SIBC and Brepols wisely included the provision that SIBC is entitled to a copy of the data to preserve as a backup separate from the operations of Brepols (which, naturally, has its own corporate data protection mechanisms). Such a backup copy is a prudent precaution for any valuable digital data. Members of the Task Force facilitated the process of obtaining an estimate from a data storage service, and we believe that SIBC should consider the estimate, once received, very seriously.

6. Gaps in *APh* Coverage and Alternative Sources for Classics Bibliography

Many of the databases we reviewed contain some overlap with *APh*. Gnomon covers, without abstracts, the same material as *APh* but has the additional aim of universal coverage of the field, including YouTube material and internet resources. Oxford Bibliographies treat a curated subset of items covered by *APh*. There is some coverage of philology in Zenon, and Nestor has some items in linguistics and Homeric studies. Items on classical reception may appear in MLA, some shared with *APh* and some not; but it is reported by scholars who work in this field that relevant items often fail to show up in either *APh* or MLA. For classical reception in particular language traditions, the databases for Italian or Spanish or French literature have some coverage. ATLA provides some overlap in religion, mythology, archaeology, and papyrology. Archaeology has historically been more weakly represented in *APh* than literature, but users are often accustomed to deferring to more specialized resources like Gnomon or Xenon/DYABOLA or Nestor for material culture (see Section 7). *APh* determined some years ago that it could no longer manage to index publications by many local archaeological societies, and regions that have become active in exploration since the fall of the Soviet Union (e.g. Albania, the Black Sea area) are not well covered, and such materials are often in languages that are not currently handled by *APh*.

Classics librarians agree that no one alternative source, nor any combination of alternative sources, nor a search via a bibliographic aggregator (such as many libraries offer as a first port of call for users, e.g. ProQuest Primo) can give access to all that is in the *APh* database. Based on the results of a 2020 SCS membership survey (see Appendix E), *APh* is considered by most respondents to be a vital tool for research and publishing, and for the most part they feel that the transition to the commercial publisher Brepols has been a success. Yet, *APh*, like some other Brepols products (e.g., its Library of Latin Texts), has a reputation for being useful but unintuitive, with an antiquated interface and a high barrier to entry that can be especially discouraging to undergraduates (who were not reached by the 2020 SCS survey). Those surveyed mentioned the following most frequently as the other bibliographic resources they use to supplement *APh*:

> Academia.edu
> ATLA
> BMCR
> Google Scholar
> JStor
> Oxford Bibliographies Online
> Pauly
> ProjectMuse
> TOCS-IN
> WorldCat

Though classical scholars have a wealth of digital tools at their disposal, neither *APh* nor any other resource specified above systematically indexes works on classical reception or pedagogy, whose absence users, task force members, the immediate Past President Professor Sheila Murnaghan and the current President Professor Shelley P. Haley have all lamented. In order to reflect the breadth of classical studies as currently practiced globally and to reflect the diversity of scholars in the field, we recommend that the national offices of *APh*, in coordination with

SIBC, begin to take in representative works on classical reception and pedagogy. As a first effort in this direction, such expansion could be done initially with a modicum of effort (per the suggestion of Shirley Werner of the AO) by excerpting articles in these newer areas when they appear in journals that are already regularly indexed by *APh*, and have thus already met editorial criteria for inclusion in well-established outlets for scholarship in classical studies (e.g., *TAPA*, the official journal of the Society for Classical Studies). In order to maintain the sustainability of the print volume while adding content crucial to the discipline, we propose a three year roll-out of this content with the relevant items initially appearing online only, then transitioning to print plus online. This would allow Brepols and the local offices to continue streamlining some of the automated processes, creating efficiencies to increase the desired inclusive content.

Obviously, reception studies is a very broad area, and in deciding what one hopes to see covered in the future, within the limits of the capacities of the local offices, there needs to be a more precise definition of the relevant subtypes of reception studies and their relative priorities. The members of the task force did not feel they had the time or the expertise to reflect seriously about these definitions and priorities and they believe that a committee of those directly engaged in the subfield might do the most useful work in this regard.

7. *APh* and Material Culture: Resources and Gaps

By virtue of indexing journals such as *Hesperia*, *American Journal of Archaeology*, *Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς, Etruscan Studies, Journal of Roman Archaeology, Atiqot,* etc. *APh* does a very good job capturing items in major series with archaeological and material culture focus.

The other major general bibliographic resources for ancient Mediterranean archaeology and material culture are Zenon (bibliographical database of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut) and Nestor (bibliographical database for Aegean Prehistory, hosted at the University of Cincinnati). There are also many more specialized bibliographies: for example, the annual bibliography for the study of Hellenistic pottery (https://iarpothp.org/bibliography_en), or the bibliographies offered at the International Lychnology Association (http://www.lychnology.org/bibliography/). The Oxford Bibliographies include some broad topics of relevance, like "Roman Archaeology" or "Parthenon."

APh coverage of collected volumes of papers on material culture and archaeology—including conference proceedings—is less thorough than its coverage of major archaeological periodicals. For example, a regional Greek pottery conference is included:

> *Η κεραμική της κλασικής εποχής στο Βόρειο Αιγαίο και την περιφέρειά του (480-323/300 π. Χ.): πρακτικά του Διεθνούς Αρχαιολογικού Συνεδρίου, Θεσσαλονίκη, 17-20 Μαΐου 2017 / επιμ., Ελένη Μανακίδου [Eleni Manakidou], Αμαλία Αβραμίδου [Amalia Avramidou] [Classical pottery of the northern Aegean and its periphery (480-323/300 BC) : proceedings of the International Archaeological Conference, Thessaloniki, May 17-20, 2017].* Ed. Manakidou, Eleni & Avramidou, Amalia, Thessaloniki : University Studio Pr., 2019. 649 p.

But a conference in Austria is not in *APh:*

> Alram-Stern, Eva., et al. *Metaphysis: Ritual, Myth and Symbolism in the Aegean Bronze Age; Proceedings of the 15th International Aegean Conference, Vienna, Institute for Oriental and European Archaeology, Aegean and Anatolia Department, Austrian*

Academy of Sciences and Institute of Classical Archaeology, University of Vienna, 22-25 April 2014. Leuven: Peeters, 2016.

Additionally, regional archaeological or national publications are less likely to be indexed. For example a simple search for "Griffin Warrior" on *APh* returns the three primary publications of finds presented in *Hesperia*, but on Zenon, the search produces five returns: the three primary plus two secondary in *Νεώτερος* and *Studies in Ancient Art and Civilization* (a periodical from the Jagiellonian University, Institute of Archaeology). Neither database includes the more popular publications of the finds in *Archaeology* magazine, which are included in Nestor.

The field of Classics values interdisciplinarity, so the current coverage of material culture publications in *APh* seems reasonable. If a change is in order, conference and monograph coverage could be reduced since these are included more reliably in Zenon, Nestor, and specialized bibliographies. Of course, the *APh* abstracts are valuable, but most of the time the title and subject headings provide sufficient description of the paper.

8. A Recent SCS User Survey

In October and November 2020 the members of the SCS were invited to respond to an online survey form concerning their use of *APh* and other bibliographic resources. 556 responses were received, although not every question was answered by every respondent. This represents about 20% of the membership. The results are of interest but must be taken as suggestive rather than scientifically valid. The respondents are self-selected as those who tend to be most comfortable online and were willing to spend a few minutes amidst the many other demands of their lives. The respondents are all SCS members and thus do not include undergraduates in North American institutions, nor a substantial portion of graduate students, nor the many classicists even at college and university who are not members, nor, of course, the vast majority of classicists from around the world. The summary of results in available in Appendix E.

On the question of how users access *APh*, if one excludes the 9.9% of respondents who did not have access, 92% use the online resource and only 8% use the print volumes. When these two groups are broken down by age groups, the younger groups (up to age 50) make exceedingly little use of the print volumes, while about 25% of those 70 and over use the print volume rather than the online version.

As to frequency of use, the respondents show, unsurprisingly, a range from never or seldom to once or more per week. The only striking factor related to age for this question is that those under 30 reported the highest level of use more than once per week, presumably reflecting the use by graduate students in seminars, in their dissertation research, and in getting their first articles published.

Assessing their use of *APh* over the past five years, respondents mostly reported a constant level of use or increased use, while 23% said their use had decreased (25% if one excludes those who said they have not used *APh* in the last years). Increased use was predictably most commonly reported in those under 30.

We have mentioned above (Section 6) the other resources most commonly reported by the respondents. Among those under 30 Google Scholar and Oxford Bibliographies are by far the most popular options as alternative resources.

The comments offered by the respondents contained both positive and negative elements. Among those expressing appreciation for the resource (110 out of 277 total comments),

adjectives such as "useful," "indispensable," and "essential" were used. Comments about the interface (70 out of 277) generally expressed some dissatisfaction with the interface ("clunky" was used frequently), and the group of comments concerning coverage (59 out of 277) noted the lack of coverage in certain areas, such as reception, or desired more frequent updates. Only four respondents (out of 277) expressed appreciation of the print volume. The appreciative comments tended to increase somewhat by age group, while half the comments made by the relatively small under-30 cohort concerned the interface.

9. Ongoing Development and Desiderata of the Features and Interface of *APh*

The following represents a list of improvements to and additional desiderata for *APh* that are currently under development or planned, but not yet implemented, according to our discussion with Publishing Manager Chris VandenBorre of Brepols, to whom we are very grateful for his willingness to meet with us:

● Expanded search interface with more advanced options beyond the fixed set that are available now.
● Reconciliation of more resources with DOIs, including book chapters and dissertations, which is set to be incorporated into ProQuest Primo, a bibliographic aggregator. Retrospective work would not receive priority. In any case, negotiations are currently ongoing between Brepols and ProQuest to make all *APh* items discoverable through ProQuest, although the abstracts and other search features would be available only at Brepols. This would facilitate discovery of *APh*'s resources across the board, especially for those users who may not consult specialty databases like *APh* when first beginning research (e.g., undergraduates).
● Bibliometrics (these are available, though only internally to Brepols and still do not communicate with more extensive services like Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID), Mendeley, Web of Science, Scopus, etc.).
● More frequent uploads (data dumps) of new records to the database.
● More scholarship in Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, etc.
● OA resources (particularly monographs).
● Integration with other Brepols products (e.g., IMB).

The librarians on the task force, thanks to their knowledge of other databases to which academic libraries subscribe and their interactions with users at many levels, helped the group reflect on other desiderata. We suggest that Brepols give serious consideration to the following improvements not currently on their roadmap for future development:

● Video tutorials specific to *APh* (to help make this resource more approachable for groups like undergrads). While Brepols does offer generic tutorials for their suite of databases on YouTube, a novice user might struggle to find them and to understand the relationship between e.g., *IMB* and *APh* as set out in the videos.
● Better coverage for edited volumes (including handbooks, Festschriften, companions, etc.) across disciplines, including pedagogy and reception (see above).
● Expanded use of auto batch upload for records. This has been controversial among some national offices of *APh*, though the interest is pronounced among others, and the accuracy of imported data has improved since the initial tests.

- Consistency of transliteration and cross references: at present, e.g., "Athens" is not a controlled heading, but "Athina" is; ancient Greek authors tend to be Latinized whereas Greek archaeological sites and other places tend to be Hellenized.
- Authority control is still not as robust as it could be. Some authors are conflated, or have redundant files, in part because old records only had initials and not full names. The vast, international trove of authority files cataloged and maintained by OCLC's Virtual International Authority File (VIAF) could be brought to bear on improving *APh*'s authority files, along with e.g., ORCID (see above).
- Stemming and lemmatization of search results, similar to what one finds in the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG). This would allow a user, for instance, to search for the Latin word "corpus" and find inflections of "corpor-" without having to specify every possible case or number. Brepols' Database of Latin Dictionaries already has such a feature (i.e., Lemmatised CTLO Word-forms), which can be applied in turn to searches of the Library of Latin Texts via their Cross Database Searchtool.
- Integration with OA resources like Perseus, Pleiades, etc.
- RSS-format feeds for queries, comparable to what the MLA has, to allow researchers to stay up to date and to bolster the existing email alerts (see https://about.brepolis.net/brepolis-bibliographies-manual/#email).
- Expanded export function to accommodate additional bibliographic styles and multiple citations.

10. Print vs. Digital

As Chris VandenBorre of Brepols pointed out to us in our discussion with him, the financial locomotive of SIBC and *APh* is the digital database, whereas the editorial operations have been driven instead by the traditions and needs of the print volume. While the print volume still has a certain use for browsing particular listings, and as a physical object it is pleasing to the hands and eyes, it is obvious that any comprehensive search of a topic is far more efficiently carried out in the single digital database than by consulting in sequence the separate volumes (the latest is volume 89 covering 2018, published in 2020). Sales of the print volume continue to bring in a little revenue, but the sales per year have been dropping and are now below 250, and they may be expected to continue to drop, eventually reducing the recovery of cost to very little or nothing. Use of the print volume is already sparse among younger cohorts of scholars, and that downward trend is sure to continue. Apart from financial considerations, there is the matter of the time and effort currently expended on the print volume, in particular the many weeks of proofreading and of human attention to minor matters of punctuation or format within the database. This time and effort would more productively be devoted to the actual bibliographic work of getting as much as possible into the database in as useful a form as possible.

Conversely, the potential for continuance and growth of the database subscription base depends on *APh*'s remaining a highly desirable resource for classicists, one that demands attention and cannot be replaced by other bibliographic resources. For this to occur, *APh* must become more efficient at using all available means to gather bibliographic data and it must try to satisfy the changing interests of classical scholars as the population of students and researchers becomes more inclusive and global. It is, therefore, our belief that SIBC needs to make a plan for the phasing out of the print volume within the next several years.

11. Planning for the Future of the AO

At least one of the current bibliographers of the AO is likely to retire within the range of 5-10 years from now. In the past, those who have had experience with the work of the AO as graduate students have been able to assume important roles: Lisa Carson herself began as a graduate student assisting the project; Hans-Friedrich Muller, the chair of the Advisory Board from 2011 to 2021, had such experience, and the same is true of the new chair, Mackenzie Zalin. Graduate students are no longer working in the project, however, and, as stated earlier in Section 3, this is not necessarily a bad thing in terms of the use of time of the professional bibliographers. This circumstance does mean, however, that whenever it becomes necessary to recruit a new bibliographer, there are likely to be few potential candidates among Classics PhDs with any real idea of the nature of the job. The committee discussed ways in which this lack might be avoided. One idea was to seek more short-term grants, similar to those that have funded some special efforts in the past decade, and try to support a succession of postdocs to work on specific gaps (such as *recueils* or reception studies). We recommend that the Advisory Board give more thought to this idea and develop additional ones.

The draw upon the SCS operating budget to fill the gap left when the endowment income and the offsetting revenues fail to cover all costs of the AO needs to be reduced or eliminated over the next few years. It may be appropriate to seek annual subventions from other classical associations in the English-speaking countries whose scholarship is in general served by the AO, so that the shortfall is treated as a shared burden rather than the sole responsibility of the SCS. In order to seek funding from other organizations, it will be essential to demonstrate that the bibliography is striving to make improvements with respect to its interface, functionality, and coverage, understanding coverage in terms of sub-fields included and representation of the work of scholars from historically underrepresented minoritized groups.

Appendix A: Charge to the Task Force, with List of Members

Joint SCS-AIA Task Force on the Future of Bibliography

Both SCS and AIA have a strong interest in bibliography as an essential research tool for our profession and SCS devotes considerable resources to supporting the American Office of *L'Année Philologique*. It is therefore appropriate to take stock of developments in the field of bibliography, especially in this time of rapidly changing technology, and to determine whether we are keeping up with them as well as possible. The Task Force is asked to consider both the present and the indeterminate future. For the present, it should investigate whether there are opportunities for new ways of doing things or short-term developments that would make the work of the American Office more efficient and improve the degree to which bibliographic resources serve the varied contemporary interests of students and scholars in classical studies and classical archaeology. For the future, it should try to imagine how the enterprise of classical bibliography might look 5 to 10 years from now, and even farther into the future if possible, and how that might affect the staffing, budget, and operations of the American Office.

Among the background topics and the questions to be explored are the following. (This is not an exclusive list.)

What is the current structure, pattern of work, and funding of the American Office? (Explanatory background will be supplied by the current AO staff and Executive Director Cullyer.)

How does the L'APh database compare to other bibliographic resources in humanities? To bibliographic resources in the social sciences and sciences?

What other bibliographic resources are significant for students and scholars in classical studies and classical archaeology?

How effective are searches using Google Scholar or using a broad-based discovery layer for our students and scholars?

What is the current profile of which users use which search engines or databases? How may this change in coming years?

What subfields are not currently served by l'APh?

What improvements in L'APh or in the Brepols interface would be sought in an ideal world? Try to assess their priority in terms of number of users impacted and in terms of possible cost and general feasibility.

How should the SCS and the American Office plan for the next 5-10 years and beyond?

Appendix A: Charge to the Task Force, with List of Members

Members

Lisa Carson, Director, American Office of L'Année Philologique
Dee Clayman, CUNY, past President of SIBC
Kathleen Lynch (AIA), U. of Cincinnati (where the Classics Department maintains Nestor, the
    bibliographic database for Aegean prehistory)
Donald Mastronarde, UC Berkeley, SCS VP Publications and Research, Task Force Chair
Hans Mueller, Union College, Chair of SCS Advisory Board to the American Office of L'Année
    Philologique
Stephen Weldon, U. of Oklahoma, History of Science, Editor of Isis Bibliography of the History
    of Science
Mackenzie Zalin, Librarian for Modern Languages and Literatures & Comparative Thought and
    Literature, The Sheridan Libraries, JHU
Shiela Winchester, Humanities Librarian in Archaeology, Classics, German, Philosophy,
    Religion, UT Austin
ex officio members (will provide consultation)
Sam Huskey, U. of Oklahoma, SCS Information Architect
Helen Cullyer, SCS Executive Director

Appendix B: List of Journals Indexed by the American Office

Journals covered by AO

Acta Classica
Akroterion
Ambix
American Historical Review
American Journal of Ancient History
American Journal of Archaeology
American Journal of Numismatics
American Journal of Philology
Anatolian Studies
The Ancient History Bulletin
Ancient Philosophy
The Ancient World
The Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research
Annual of the British School at Athens
Antichthon
The Antiquaries Journal
Antiquity
Apeiron
The Archaeological Journal
Archaeological Reports
Arethusa
Arion
Anglo-Saxon England
The Art Bulletin
Augustinian Studies
AUMLA
The Bodleian Library Record
British Journal for the History of Philosophy
British Journal for the History of Science
Britannia
Bryn Mawr Classical Review
Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research
Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists
Bulletin of the History of Medicine
Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies of the University of London
Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester
Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art
Cahiers des études anciennes
Cambridge Archaeological Journal

Cambridge Classical Journal
Canadian Journal of Philosophy
Canadian Review of Comparative Literature
Catholic Historical Review
Classical Bulletin
Church History
Classical and Modern Literature
Classical Antiquity
The Classical Journal
Classical Philology
Classical Quarterly
Classical Receptions Journal
Classical Review
The Classical World
Classics Ireland
Comparative Literature
Comparative Literature Studies
Dialogue
Didaskalia
Dionysius
Downside Review
Dumbarton Oaks Papers.
Early Medieval Europe
Electronic Antiquity
English Historical Review
Etruscan Studies
Eugesta
Florilegium
Greece & Rome
Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies
Harvard Library Bulletin
Hebrew Union College Annual
Helios
Hermathena
Hesperia
Historia Mathematica
History of Classical Scholarship
History of Technology
Histos
History and philosophy of the life sciences
History of Political Thought
Harvard Studies in Classical Philology
Harvard Theological Review
History

Appendix B: List of Journals Indexed by the American Office

History and Theory
History of Philosophy Quarterly
History of Religions
History of Science
Illinois Classical Studies
International Journal of Nautical Archaeology
International Journal of Philosophical Studies
International Journal of the Classical Tradition
The International Journal of the Platonic Tradition

International Philosophical Quarterly
Intertexts
Iran
Iraq
Interpretation
Isis
Journal for the History of Astronomy.
Journal of Biblical Literature
Journal of Early Christian Studies
Journal of Ecclesiastical History
The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology
Journal of Field Archaeology.
Journal of Jewish Studies
Journal of Hellenic Studies
Journal of Indo-European Studies
Journal of Late Antiquity
Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology
Journal of Near Eastern Studies
Journal of Philosophy
Journal of Religion
Journal of Religious History
Journal of Roman Archaeology
Journal of Roman Military Equipment Studies
Journal of Roman Studies
Journal of Theological Studies
Journal of the American Oriental Society
Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt
The Journal of the British Archaeological Association
Journal of the History of Ideas

Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences
Journal of the History of Philosophy
Journal of the History of Sexuality
The Journal of the International Society for the History of the Philosophy of Science
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society
Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians.
Journal of the Walters Art Museum
Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes
Language
Laval théologique et philosophique
Levant
Libyan Studies
Literary Imagination
Manuscripta
Mediaeval studies

Medical History
Medievalia et Humanistica
Mediterranean Archaeology
Mediterranean Historical Review
Mediterranean Studies
Medium Aevum
Melita Classica
Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome
Metropolitan Museum Journal
Mind
Mouseion. Journal of the Classical Association of Canada.
Nestor
New England Classical Journal
New Testament Abstracts
New Testament Studies
Notre Dame Philosophical Reviews
Numismatic Chronicle
Numismatic Literature
The Numismatic Circular
Oxford Journal of Archaeology
Oxford Studies in Ancient Philosophy
Palamedes
Palestine Exploration Quarterly
Papers of the British School at Rome

Appendix B: List of Journals Indexed by the American Office

Past and Present
The Petronian Society Newsletter
Pharmacy in History
The Philosophical Forum
The Philosophical Quarterly
Philosophical Review
Philosophy
Philosophy and Literature
Philosophy and Phenomenological Research
Philosophy in Review
Polis
Proceedings of the American Catholic Philosophical Association
Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society
Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society
Proceedings of the British Academy
Pegasus
Philosophy and Rhetoric
Phoenix
Preternature
Proceedings of the Virgil Society
Quarterly Journal of Speech

Ramus
Religious Studies
Renaissance Quarterly
Res Philosophica

Review of Metaphysics
Rhetoric Society Quarterly
Rhetorica
Rhetoric Review
Scholia
The Southern Journal of Philosophy
Speculum
The Studia Philonica Annual
Studies in History and Philosophy of Science Part A
Studies in Late Antiquity
Studies in Mycenaean Inscriptions and Dialect
Studies in Religion
Syllecta Classica
TAPA
Technology and Culture
Teiresias
The Thomist
Theological Studies
Transactions of the Philological Society
Traditio
Trinity Journal
Vergilius
Viator
Word
Yale Classical Studies
Yale University Library Gazette

L'Année philologique and the Research and Teaching Endowment

The Gateway Campaign and the Endowment

In the mid-2000s, the SCS (then APA) undertook a major fundraising campaign, the Gateway Campaign. The organization received a challenge grant from the NEH of $650,000 and was required to match that grant with $2,600,000 in donations and private foundation grants. APA was successful in meeting the match and indeed exceeded it. Of the NEH funds in the amount of $650,000, $250,000 were retained by the APA to cover fundraising expenses and $400,000 were deposited, along with matching funds, in the new RT endowment fund. The total value of the *permanently* restricted net assets in the RT fund is currently $3,198,147.

The NEH grant proposal and fundraising campaign were initiated in response to a financial problem facing the American editorial office (AO) of *L'Année Philologique* (APh). SCS had always run the AO and supported it by securing spendable grants awarded by the division of Preservation and Access at the NEH. However, in the early 2000s, NEH indicated that it would no longer be willing to support AO with spendable grants. The office of challenge grants, however, indicated a willingness to consider a challenge grant in order that SCS could build endowment funds to support AO and develop new scholarly and teaching resources. The November 2005 proposal to the NEH describes the purpose of the grant and ensuing fundraising campaign in these terms, which are repeated in the final report to NEH in 2012. The grant was to help build an endowment that would:

"ensure (1) that the AO [American Office of *L'Année philologique*] can continue its leadership role in the production of an up-to-date and comprehensive classics bibliography and, (2) once the AO's financial future is secure, to provide seed money for new resources for researchers and teachers of the classics."

The Gateway Campaign Steering Committee developed the following case statement for the Campaign:

• Create sophisticated and accessible research tools for classics teachers and scholars (starting with the American Office of L'Année philologique);
• Develop the next generation of inspired, diverse teachers of classics and classical languages;
• Support wider public understanding and appreciation of classical civilization.

The final grant report to the NEH notes, "we found particular enthusiasm for the goal of increasing public understanding of the classics". The organization held a strategic planning retreat in 2012, as a culmination to the Campaign, and developed the following strategic priorities:

• to improve the Association's ability to collect and present data about those who study and teach classics;
• to make the Association's annual meeting more of a year-round experience, i.e., to extend the discussions and presentations about the ancient world that in the past would begin and end at that four-day event;
• to use digital technology (especially our web site and social media) that will enable users of all backgrounds to find information, follow developments in the field, enjoy presentations and other learning opportunities, and connect with colleagues;

• to develop programs for classics teachers in every segment of the field's "talent pipeline", including K-12, undergraduate, graduate studies, and professional development.

Currently the Research and Teaching Endowment consists of several small sub-funds and a larger portion that is used for *Aph* and, when finances allow, some other expenses consistent with the Goals of the Campaign.

We usually allocate between $130,000 and $135,000 of endowment draw to *Aph*.

How SCS calculates endowment draw

The SCS fiscal year runs from July 1 of one calendar year to June 30 of the next. In January of each year the Executive Director, in consultation with the SCS Finance Committee, begins budgeting for the next fiscal year. A crucial part of that budgeting is running various scenarios for endowment draw from all funds, including the Research and Teaching Endowment.

We calculate endowment draw scenarios on the basis of a three-year trailing average of fund values as of December 31. In recent years we have been dropping the endowment draw percentage, which stood at 4.1% in fiscal year 2020. We have done this in order to preserve the endowment in the face of very poor 10-year projections that we have received from our investment advisors at Vanguard. However, for this year, fiscal year 2021, we are drawing at 4.5% of the three-year trailing average from all funds because of the pandemic and its projected impact on all revenues. It will not be sustainable to keep the endowment draw at 4.5%.

You can see the table calculating draw on the next page.

Of the large portion "general endowment gifts or gifts designated for the American Office", most, though not all of that draw, is spent of AO expenses.

CALCULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM RESEARCH AND TEACHING ENDOWMENT IN FY21

	Value on Dec. 31, 2017	Value on Dec. 31, 2018	Withdrawals in 2019	Additions in 2019	Percentage of Account	Value on Dec. 31, 2019	4.5% of Trailing 3-Year Average	4.3% of Trailing 3-Year Average	4.1% of Trailing 3-Year Average
Total	4,043,209	3,703,668	(156,185)	1,000	100	4,231,544	179,676	171,691	163,705
Minority Scholarships (Delmas Foundation and Putnam Fund)	111,685	102,332	(4,260)	0	2.76	116,950	4,965	4,744	4,523
Teaching Awards (Daniel and Joanna Rose)	62,417	57,586	(2,100)	0	1.56	66,167	2,793	2,668	2,544
"Next Generation" Gifts	173,847	160,781	(6,524)	1,000	4.38	185,143	7,797	7,450	7,104
Latin Lexicography Gifts	85,753	78,720	(3,245)	0	2.13	90,029	3,818	3,648	3,478
Koenen Papyrology Fund	64,096	60,048	0	0	1.69	71,627	2,937	2,806	2,676
General endowment gifts or gifts designated for American Office	3,545,412	3,245,156	(140,056)	0	87.53	3,703,857	157,416	150,420	143,424

How much of the Research and Teaching Endowment is actually donor restricted to *Aph*?

Of the $3,198,147 in permanently restricted net assets, $1,290,450 was restricted by donors to *Aph* or to bibliography. This includes two major grants from the Mellon Foundation, major gifts from the Classical Association in the UK, individual donations, and also the outright NEH grant funds because the NEH proposal places so much emphasis on *Aph*. Two points are worth making here: (1) the NEH proposal does not actually assume that there is an upper limit to how much of the endowment SCS would spend on *Aph*; and (2) the NEH proposal and subsequent Campaign materials assume that there will be plenty of money to spend both on *Aph and* on other programs.

The total Research and Teaching Endowment breaks down in percentage terms in the following way:

Minority Scholarships	2.76%
Teaching Awards	1.56%
"Next Generation" gifts	
(Pedagogy and Zeph Stewart Awards)	4.38%
Latin Lexicography	2.13%
Koenen Fellowship	1.69%
AO of *Aph*	40.3%
Gifts that serve general purposes	47.18%
Of RT endowment	
TOTAL	100%

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

APh	l'Année Philologique http://apps.brepolis.net/BrepolisPortal/default.aspx
BIGLI	BiGLI (Italian Studies)
BLE	Bibliografía de la literatura española (Spanish)
MLA	MLA International Bibliography (most western European languages and literatures)
Klapp	Klapp--Bibliographie der französischen Literaturwissenschaft (French Studies)
BDSL	Bibliographie der deutschen Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaft (Germanistik)
IMB	International Medieval Bibliography http://apps.brepolis.net/BrepolisPortal/default.aspx
ATLA	ATLA Religion Database [based on ATLA Religion with Serials Ebsco interface]
Zenon	https://zenon.dainst.org
Gnomon	https://www.gbd.digital/metaopac/start.do?View=gnomon
Nestor	bibliography for Aegean prehistory: https://classics.uc.edu/nestor/)
Oxford	Oxford Bibliographies (Classics) https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/browse?module_0=obo-9780195389661
Dyabola	http://www.db.dyabola.de
IsisCB	https://data.isiscb.org/
HSTM	History of Science Technology and Medicine (through EBSCO)
IBHS	Italian Bibliography of the History of Science (https://www.museogalileo.it/en/library-and-research-institute/projects/databases-and-bibliographies/866-italian-bibliography-of-the-history-of-science.html

1. What is the coverage of the database (criteria/parameters for inclusion, exclusion)?

APh: It covers the whole range of classical studies, including Greek and Latin languages and literature, palaeography, papyrology, textual criticism, history (political, social, economic, administrative, regional, etc.), religion, art, archaeology, epigraphy, numismatics, law, philosophy, science, agriculture, technology, the history of scholarship, and other topics.

ATLA: Spinoffs/subfiles: ATLA Database, ATLA Serials Plus. ATLA Serials Plus [covers] "articles, reviews, and essays in all fields of religion and theology, and offers significant breadth and depth of subject areas and languages covered…Bible, archaeology, and antiquities; human culture and society; world religions and religious studies; church history, missions, and ecumenism; pastoral ministry; theology, philosophy, and ethics" [https://www.atla.com/research-tool/atla-religion-database/]

More than 2.9 million records, including
* 2,380+ journal titles in total, 1,080+ of which are currently being indexed
* 1.2 million+ journal article records
* 279,000+ essay records
* 980,000+ review records
* 430,000+ book records

According to a recent Charleston Review of the ATLA Religion with Serials product[1]: "Recently, the ATLA Catholic Periodical and Literature Index, a stand-alone Catholic specific product, was merged into

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

ATLA… A total of 2,250 journal titles are included, 960+ of which are currently indexed. Retroactive indexing has coverage going back to the late 1800s, but 85% of the journal titles have a starting index after 1970, and only 5% have indexing before 1950. About 1,060, or 47%, of the titles are indexed completely. The remaining titles have selective indexing… A little less than 20% of the full text titles have embargos ranging from one month to five years. Some title are missing a few to several issues of full text coverage."

BiGLLI: "...censisce e scheda, con criteri di alto rigore scientifico, tutto quanto viene pubblicato nel mondo, in libri e riviste scientifiche, in tema di lingua e letteratura italiana."

> "...edizioni di testi, indagini critiche e storiche, note filologico-linguistiche, saggi, monografie, recensioni e rassegne bibliografiche, ecc., interessanti l'intero arco storico della letteratura italiana, dalle origini della lingua e della letteratura scritta ai giorni nostri, fornendo indicazioni circa i contenuti, l'articolazione dei temi trattati, i riferimenti a temi secondari. Di fatto, **un censimento della diffusione e della circolazione della cultura italiana nel mondo**."
> http://www.bigli.it/public/pagine/chisiamo

BLE: "...covers literature published in Spain from the Middle Ages to the present day as well as documenting critical writing related to Hispanic and Filipino authors writing prior to independence from Spain." (https://search.proquest.com/ble/productfulldescdetail?accountid=11752)

> Subject coverage:
>
> - o Literature in Spanish
> - o Literary theory and criticism
> - o Linguistics
> - o History of the book
>
> (https://search.proquest.com/ble/productfulldescdetail?accountid=11752)

Klapp: not described, claims "1,420 processed periodicals"; cf. blurb of Michael Nerlich: "Everyone – students, lecturers – will find (almost) everything that has been published anywhere in the world on French literature – from La Vie de Saint Alexis through to the present day. And not only on literature from France, but also from Canada, Africa, Madagascar, America, Louisiana"

BDSL: as first founded,, "mit dem Auftrag, die in europäischen Sprachen geschriebene fachrelevante Literatur möglichst umfassend zu erwerben" handled only literature, but from late 1960s German linguistics also covered; chronologically, from middle ages to present

Oxford: Oxford Bibliographies: Classics: Not intended as a comprehensive index of sources per se, OB Classics "provides faculty and students alike with a seamless pathway to the most accurate and reliable resources [for the Classics]. Written and reviewed by academic experts, every article in the database is an authoritative guide to the current scholarship, containing original commentary and annotations." …"**Selectively-curated**, highly-credible [peer reviewed] sources offer faculty [and students] the advanced resources they need for continued research in their area of expertise." [Adapted from: https://www-oxfordbibliographies-com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/page/about]

Zenon: It is the catalogue of holdings for all 16 of the DAI libraries around the world, but with a large focus on Mediterranean archaeology, history, and philology.

Nestor: Aegean studies, Homeric society, Indo-European linguistics, and related fields; The primary geographic nexus of *Nestor* is the Aegean, including all of Greece, Albania, and Cyprus, the southern area

of Bulgaria, and the western and southern areas of Turkey. *Nestor* includes publications concerning the central and western Mediterranean, southeastern Europe, the eastern Mediterranean, western Asia, and other regions of archaeological research, if the specific bibliographic items contain Aegean artifacts, imitations, or influences, or make reference to Aegean comparanda. In a similar vein publications concerning scientific analysis, archaeological methodology and theory, and ethnoarchaeology are included in Nestor if they cite comparisons, data, or examples from Aegean prehistory.

Gnomon (GBD): the database is founded on the basis of the journal *Gnomon*, which aims at comprehensive coverage of "the entire study of classical antiquity" (*die gesamte klassische Altertumswissenschaft*). In practice, coverage has focused primarily on classical philology, ancient history, and the history of scholarship. Although primarily devoted to book reviews, the journal lists in comprehensive quarterly "bibliographical supplements" monographs, edited volumes with all contributions, journal articles, reviews, and dictionaries. These supplements form the basis of the database, but the database also incorporates bibliography from other sources through cooperative agreements with the Joint Library of the Hellenic & Roman Societies (London) and the German Archaeological Institute. The GBD states that it is additionally working on further collaboration with ZENON. Finally, GBD incorporates notices of YouTube-material and other internet resources, which, GBD claims, is unique among classical databases. (Who collects these notices is unclear.) Interface languages are **German** (primary) and **English** (secondary).

MLA: MLA indexers review books, journals, and Web sites for material that relates to all forms of human communication. Coverage includes literature from all over the world—Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, and North and South America. Folklore is represented by folk literature, music, art, rituals, and belief systems. Linguistics and language materials range from history and theory of linguistics, comparative linguistics, semantics, stylistics, and syntax to translation. Other topics include literary theory and criticism, dramatic arts (film, radio, television, theater), and the history of printing and publishing.

Criteria for Inclusion:
The *MLA International Bibliography* lists published works written for a scholarly audience as well as those of interest to scholars written for general audiences. Works listed may be in any language and from any place of origin and in any medium, physical or electronic, including film, audio, and microform. Both restricted-access and open-access electronic materials are included.
In general, only original publications or revised editions of previously published works are listed. Reprints are not listed unless they are of significant scholarly works otherwise unavailable to the scholarly community. Self-published materials are not included.
Most of the materials listed in the bibliography were published after 1926. However, some publications from as early as 1866 have been included, primarily as a result of our indexing of the *JSTOR Language and Literature* periodicals collection. The majority of works represented on the teaching of language, the teaching of literature, and rhetoric and composition have been published from 1998 to the present.

Subject Matter Indexed
The bibliography indexes works published in the following subject areas:
- Literature from any country and in any language (except certain classical languages in some cases; see below)
- Literary theory and criticism
- Dramatic arts (theater, film, radio, television, opera, video)
- Folklore
- Linguistics
- Rhetoric and composition, including literary and nonliterary rhetoric and both written and oral discourse
- History of printing and publishing

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

Not covered are works exclusively on classical Greek or Latin literature, on religious texts such as the Bible or the Koran (unless as they relate to other literature or language topics within the scope of the bibliography), and on aesthetics, human behavior, communication, and information processes (unless they treat human language or literature).

Types of Materials Indexed
Materials indexed include
- scholarly books, articles, journals, and collections of essays
- dictionaries, catalogs, handbooks, bibliographies, indexes, and other reference works
- conference papers and proceedings
- critical editions and translations of literary works, when accompanied by a new critical or bibliographic apparatus or are based on a newly established authoritative text
- dissertations available through stable repositories
- scholarly Web sites

Materials not indexed include
- fiction, poetry, and other works of creative writing
- book reviews, with the exception of review articles that provide scholarly and thematic context and significant depth of analysis
- letters to editors, obituary notices, and similar materials, unless they make a significant contribution to scholarship
- unpublished dissertations
- individual entries in reference books
- self-published material
- textbooks, syllabi, courseware, lesson plans, and how-to guides
- master's theses, guides that are essentially plot summaries, and other apprentice or simplified works
- electronic journals that do not meet our current guidelines

IsisCB Explore: Secondary sources in history of science, medicine, and technology. All languages. All periods of history. All geographic regions.

HSTM: This is a confederated index, combining the bibliographies of Isis, IBHS, Wellcome, and the Society for the History of Technology. Parameters are similar to IBHS and Isis.

ItalianBHS: History of science publications with a non-exclusive focus on Italian language resources

2. What date ranges does it cover "fully" or partially? Earliest year of coverage?

APh: 1928- present

ATLA 1949- . Selectively earlier.

BiGLLI: 1991-

BLE: apparently 1947-

Klapp: 1991- (1956-1990 separately in a searchable PDF)

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

BDSL: in print covering from about 1950-; online version 1985-

Oxford: Content topics are selected by series editors, and topic coverage is determined by quality rather than by date or comprehensiveness. "[E]ach article receives a formal review by the Editorial Board once a year to ensure that it remains up-to-date. If updates are required, but the [original] author is unable to make them, OUP will commission a second scholar to make the necessary updates, and their name will be included as co-author." [https://www-oxfordbibliographies-com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/obo/page/updating]

Zenon: 19th century in earnest, but some libraries include antiquarian volumes, especially Rome, dating back to 1500

Nestor: 1957-present

Gnomon (GBD): claims to cover "all of the modern era." The earliest entry on Homer I could find was from 1820. Bibliography on most ancient authors seems to begin with entries from the 1840s. I'm not sure from what source these entries derive. The journal *Gnomon* began publication in 1925.

MLA: from 1926 onward, but some older material because of indexing of JSTOR Lang. and Lit. collection (teaching materials only from 1998 onward)

IsisCB Explore: 1970-present

HSTM: Hard to determine earliest records. The huge bulk of the data is 1970 to present. A very few records go back to early 20th century.

ItalianBHS: 1982-2011

3. What are the languages of the scholarship indexed?

APh: French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek.

ATLA: Wide range including more than 1,000 articles from: Africaans, Arabic, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latin, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish

BiGLLI: Not indexed by language, but articles with titles in Italian, English, German, Croatian, Portuguese, Spanish, Czech, Bulgarian, Japanese, Dutch, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Swedish, Hungarian appeared in a recent sample search.

BLE: Arabic, Basque, Catalan, Chinese, Croatian, Dutch, English, Esperanto, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

Klapp: not stated and not indexed, though a recent search uncovered articles in French, English, German

BDSL: "die in europäischen Sprachen geschriebene fachrelevante Literatur"

Oxford: Articles are in English. Works cited are in all relevant languages. There is a preference for English Language sourcing, but also many non-English items are included. OUP wants it to be an international resource.

Zenon: German, English, French, Italian, Spanish, Modern Greek, Nordic Languages, Chinese, Arabic

Nestor: German, English, Italian, French, Modern Greek

Gnomon (GBD): "all academic languages."

MLA: over 60 languages

IsisCB Explore: all; primarily English; almost entirely Western European languages; some other East Asian, Middle Eastern

HSTM: All languages, but primarily Western European.

ItalianBHS: Italian primarily, but many other European languages are represented

4. Does it include
a. journal articles?

APh: Yes

ATLA: Yes

BiGLLI: Yes

BLE: Yes

Klapp: Yes

BDSL: Yes

Oxford: Yes

Zenon: Yes

Nestor: Yes

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

Gnomon (GBD): Yes.

MLA: Yes

IsisCB Explore: Yes

HSTM: Yes

ItalianBHS: Yes

b. chapters/articles in edited volumes?

APh: Yes

ATLA: Yes

BiGLLI: Yes

BLE: Not regularly. Coverage is spotty

Klapp: Yes

BDSL: Yes

Oxford: Yes

Zenon: Yes

Nestor: Yes

Gnomon (GBD): Yes.

MLA: Yes

IsisCB Explore: Yes

HSTM: Yes

ItalianBHS: Yes

c. monographs?

APh: Yes

ATLA: Yes

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

BiGLLI: Yes

BLE: Yes

Klapp: Yes

BDSL: Yes

Oxford: Yes

Zenon: Yes

Nestor: Yes

Gnomon (GBD): Yes.

MLA: Yes

IsisCB Explore: Yes

HSTM: Yes

ItalianBHS: Yes

d. dissertations/theses?

APh: Yes

ATLA: No

BiGLLI: No

BLE: Yes

Klapp: No

BDSL: probably No?

Oxford: Selective

Zenon: No; only European dissertations published for defenses

Nestor: No; only European dissertations published for defenses

Gnomon (GBD): Yes.

MLA: Yes, if present in a stable archive; unpublished theses not indexed

IsisCB Explore: Yes

HSTM: Yes

ItalianBHS: does not seem to

e. online only materials?

APh: Yes; not much.

ATLA: Yes

BiGLLI: No

BLE: No

Klapp: No

BDSL: Yes (for articles)

Oxford: Yes

Zenon: Some, but not exhaustive of all available.

Nestor: Some, but not exhaustive of all available.

Gnomon (GBD): Yes.

MLA: Yes

IsisCB Explore: Yes

HSTM: Yes

ItalianBHS: does not seem to

f. open-access content?

APh: Yes; not much.

ATLA: Yes (1997-)

BiGLLI: Ostensibly some journals, but these are not singled out

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

BLE: Yes

Klapp: Ostensibly some journals, but these are not singled out

BDSL: Yes (for articles)

Oxford: Yes

Zenon: Yes

Nestor: Yes, some

Gnomon (GBD): Yes.

MLA: Yes

IsisCB Explore: Yes

HSTM: Yes

ItalianBHS: Yes

g. abstracts? If so, written by whom?

APh: Yes; written by members of the offices excerpting the publication. Abstracts supplied by the author/publisher may be used with minimal or extensive editing.

ATLA: No

BiGLLI: Yes. These are written by schedatori and often credited to specific schedatori.

BLE: YES. Most appear to be generated automatically from abstracts given in the articles themselves (similar to other ProQuest databases like Dissertations & Theses).

Klapp: "The bibliography is "annotated", i.e. it contains notes including the following information: Notes identifying forewords and epilogues, appendices, bibliographic details, discussions etc. and authors covered, works, topics etc."

BDSL: No

Oxford: The authors of each entry describe the contents of each book/article cited.

Zenon: No, but all entries have a subject heading

Nestor: No, but if the item has an abstract, the page number of the abstract is noted

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

Gnomon (GBD): No.

MLA: Yes, but written by authors of publications. MLA staff do not write abstracts.

IsisCB Explore: Yes - by author/publisher. Some descriptive notes written by bibliographer.

HSTM: Yes - most if not all are by author/publisher.

ItalianBHS: Some abstracts - author is unclear.

5. What classical material, if any, is included? Overlap with APh?

ATLA: "Pre-Christian" religions, early Christianity, mythology, archaeology of middle and near east, biblical archaeology, dead sea scrolls, papyrology

BiGLLI: Works on classical reception that pertain to Italian lit. No material culture.

BLE: Only those areas that pertain to Spanish reception of Greek and Latin literature. No material culture.

Klapp: Only those areas that pertain to French reception of Greek and Latin literature. No material culture.

BDSL: unknown

Oxford: There is 100% overlap with the APh.

Zenon: Some coverage of philology, and thus overlap with APh. More so in recent years with e-books and electronic journals.

Nestor: Some coverage of linguistics, Homeric studies and thus overlap with APh.

Gnomon (GBD): covers all material covered by *APh*, but with the additional aim of universal coverage of the field, including YouTube material and internet resources.

MLA: Editor-in-chief Mary Onorato comments:
"As indicated in our statement of scope referenced in Q. 1, we don't include publications that focus exclusively on classical Greek or Latin literature. However, we do index materials that reference classical literature as it relates to other literatures within the scope of the bibliography. The bibliography thus does end up with fairly robust coverage of materials looking at how classical literature has been received, assimilated, responded to, etc., in post-classical works of literature as well as in film and theater.
The publications themselves may be about what you term reception studies, though it is more likely we would index this as "sources in" plus a classical subject name, work, or term. These

could be searched with the EBSCO label Literary Sources. But classical subjects might just as easily appear after our role indicators "and," "compared to," "relationship to," etc.

It's also important to note that we have no restrictions on treating classical subjects under our non-literary classifications. It's possible to find indexing for Virgil's rhetoric classified under "Latin language/stylistics/rhetoric," but the primary interest for such a publication would have to be linguistic rather than literary. Users will also find citations about folkloric topics during the classical period in the Bibliography, searchable under terms such as "Roman Empire" or "Ancient Greece" in the Place facet or "antiquity" in the Time Period facet.

Just by way of example, searching today I find 2487 citations indexed to Aristotle, 1806 to Homer, 898 to Sophocles, 1974 to Ovid, 1768 to Virgil, and 459 to Seneca.

A quick comparison also indicates that we cover over a third of the titles on the Aph title list."

IsisCB Explore: Any secondary historical sources related to science, medicine, technology in classical period could overlap.

HSTM: Any secondary historical sources related to science, medicine, technology in classical period could overlap.

ItalianBHS: Any secondary historical sources related to science, medicine, technology in classical period could overlap.

6. Technical characteristics:
a. Number of records?

APh: 1.4 million

ATLA: "more than 2.9 million records"

BiGLLI: Over 500,000 (http://www.bigli.it/public/pagine/chisiamo)

BLE: Not available

Klapp: "107,476 book articles, 170,468 journal articles, 102,321 monographs and reviews"

BDSL: 495,000, adding about 15,000 per year

Oxford: 352 articles (8/2020)

Zenon: 1.25 million

Nestor: 70,000

Gnomon (GBD): 600,000+ records.

MLA: 2.8 million

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

IsisCB Explore:more than 227,000

HSTM: unknown

ItalianBHS: 67,000

b. Links to full text?

APh: Yes ("DOI links to the full text of a book or article" & "Live links to ancient authors and texts in the Library of Latin Texts, Dictionnaire des philosophes antiques, and full-text resources on the Classical Works Knowledge Base").

ATLA: Yes, with library linking tools.

BiGLLI: No

BLE: YES

Klapp: unknown

BDSL: yes

Oxford: Yes, with library linking tools

Zenon: Occasionally, when an electronic resource

Nestor: Occasionally, when an electronic resource

Gnomon (GBD): Yes, but functionality, GBD states, depends on one's library. I am personally unable to get the links to work.

MLA: Yes

IsisCB Explore: Mostly through local library link resolvers

HSTM: Yes

ItalianBHS: Yes, where available

c. Built-in citation export (in e.g., MLA, APA, Chicago style, etc.)?

APh: Yes

ATLA: Yes

BiGLLI: No

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

BLE: YES

Klapp: No

BDSL: yes

Oxford: Yes, with ref management software or sign-in.

Zenon: Yes, all

Nestor: No

Gnomon (GBD): No.

MLA: Yes

IsisCB Explore: only Zotero

HSTM: Yes

ItalianBHS: No

d. Compatibility with reference management software (e.g., Zotero, EndNote, RefWorks, Mendeley, etc.)?

APh: Yes

ATLA: Yes

BiGLLI: No

BLE: YES

Klapp:; YES

Oxford: Yes

Zenon: Yes: RefWorks, EndNoteWeb, EndNote, MARCXML, BibTeX, RIS, CSL-JSON

Nestor: Only Zotero

Gnomon (GBD): No.

MLA: Yes

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

IsisCB Explore: Zotero

HSTM: Yes

ItalianBHS: No

e. Tools for bibliometric analysis?

APh: Yes. ("Metrics component that enables users to examine in detail trends in Classics, see journal profiles (e.g. information on subjects and periods covered), and find authors' publication profiles")

ATLA: Not yet.

BiGLLI: No

BLE: References are sometimes automatically compiled, but not consistently. No tools to speak of.

Klapp: No

BDSL: unknown

Oxford: Not found.

Zenon: Not sure!

Nestor: Not sure!

Gnomon (GBD): No.

MLA: provided by EBSCOHost, PlumX Metrics, but it is up to the subscribing library to activate the widget

IsisCB Explore: Yes, lists of related subjects, authors, articles, publishers, arranged by number of linked resources to each item

HSTM: No

ItalianBHS: No

f. Link resolver plugin capability (e.g., OpenURL, SFX, etc.)?

APh: Yes. ("Compatible with OpenURL, facilitating linkage to full text")

ATLA: Yes, see 6b.

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

BiGLLI: NO

BLE: YES

Klapp: NO

BDSL: Yes

Oxford: No

Zenon: Not sure!

Nestor: Not sure!

Gnomon (GBD): No.

MLA: Yes

IsisCB Explore: OpenURl

HSTM: Yes

ItalianBHS: No

g. Boolean search capability?

APh: Yes

ATLA: YES

BiGLLI: YES

BLE: YES

Klapp: NO

BDSL: Yes

Oxford: Yes

Zenon: Yes

Nestor: Yes

Gnomon (GBD): Yes.

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

MLA: Yes

IsisCB Explore: No

HSTM: Yes

ItalianBHS: Yes

h. Thesaurus of controlled search terms and/or name authority?

APh: Yes

ATLA: Yes, Ebsco, multiple indexes and special Babylonian Talmud Citation, Bible Citation, Book of Mormon Citation, Mishnah Citation and Quran Citation.

BiGLLI: Browsing by theme is allowed (though this is rather basic)

BLE: YES

Klapp: NO. There's a "Systematic Search" option, but this is only thematic in a broad way.

BDSL: Yes

Oxford: Yes

Zenon: Yes, a highly complex system

Nestor: No

Gnomon (GBD): Yes. GBD claims a "multilingual thesaurus" that deploys 25,000 keywords. The languages of the user-visible thesaurus are German and English. The English version is incomplete and contains a substantial number of untranslated German keywords. Internally, keywords in German are, according to the website, linked to translations of those terms in English, French, and Italian.

MLA: Yes

IsisCB Explore: Yes

HSTM: Partial. Uses search of text to find items

ItalianBHS: Yes

i. Correction accountability?

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

APh: Anyone who sees errors may submit corrections to relevant offices.

ATLA: Yes

BiGLLI: Unknown

BLE: Not sure

Klapp: unknown

BDSL: unknown

Oxford: Yes: "Contact us" [editorial group]

Zenon: No

Nestor: No

Gnomon (GBD): I found no formal mechanism to request corrections to the database (if this is what the question means).

MLA: Yes

IsisCB Explore: not sure what this means

HSTM: not sure what this means

ItalianBHS: not sure what this means

j. ADA interface compliance (required for some state institutional purchase)?

APh: Unknown

ATLA: Assumed (Ebsco interface)

BiGLLI: Unknown

BLE: Not specified

Klapp: unknown

BDSL: unknown

Oxford: Yes (assumed)

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

Zenon: Not sure!

Nestor: Not sure!

Gnomon (GBD): No.

MLA: Yes (EBSCOHost responsibity)

IsisCB Explore: No

HSTM: unknown

ItalianBHS: unknown

7. Operational characteristics:
a: Distributor/publisher/sponsor?

APh: •BREPOLS serves as publisher and distributor; provides technical support and one bibliographer.

•SIBC (Société Internationale de la Bibliographie Classique) serves as general manager.
•Individual offices (see next item) excerpt records.

•Editor-in-chief, Pedro Pablo Fuentes Gonzalez (Spanish Office), ensures consistency.

ATLA: Ebsco

BiGLLI: Centro Pio Rajna and Salerno Editrice

BLE: ProQuest

Klapp: Vittorio Klostermann

BDSL: print Vittorio Klostermann, online semantics Kommunikationsmanagement GmbH; Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main

Oxford: OUP

Zenon: Deutsches Archäologisches Institut

Nestor: University of Cincinnati

Gnomon (GBD): "the GBD has been migrated into B3Kat (the joint union catalogue of the Bavarian Library Catalogue (BVB) and the Library Catalogue of Berlin-Brandenburg (KOBV)."

MLA: Editorial: MLA   Distribution: EBSCOhost

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

IsisCB Explore: History of Science Society

HSTM: EBSCO

ItalianBHS: Museo Galileo

b. Compilers/bibliographers paid or volunteer? FTE (approximate) of paid staff, if any?

APh: •One full-time bibliographer provided by Brepols (paid).
•American Office of *L'Année Philologique*—1 full-time director (bibliographer/redactor; paid), .5 assistant director (bibliographer/redactor; paid) + Chair of SCS Advisory Board to the American Office (created to make the structure of the American Office look more like European offices; in lieu of a European-style director, the chair of the Advisory Board serves as the *ex officio* representative of the SCS to SIBC's committee of directors; volunteer).

•Centro Italiano dell'*Année Philologique* (CIAPh)—1 director, 1 editor-in-chief, 4 editors (bibliographers/redactors), 23 contributors (none of these posts seems to be full time; to what extent collaborators are paid or volunteer remains obscure).

•Münchener Arbeitsstelle der *Année Philologique*—1 director (volunteer), 3 bibliographers (redactors; 1 is full time for *APh*; 2 work also for *Gnomon*), 4 assistants (paid).

•Redacción Española de *L'Année Philologique* (REAPh)—1 director (volunteer), 1 bibliographer (redactor; volunteer).

•Rédaction française de *L'Année Philologique*: Université de Lille—1 director (volunteer), 2 bibliographers (redactors; paid).

•Rédaction suisse de *L'Année Philologique*—1 director (volunteer), 1 bibliographer (redactor; paid).

•Greek Office—details have not yet been published by Brepols.

•One bibliographer paid by SIBC; contributes to French, German, and Italian offices.

ATLA: " team of ten+ subject experts" https://www.atla.com/for-publishers/submit-to-products/essay-collections/

BiGLLI: Not specified if they are paid or are volunteers. Listed http://www.bigli.it/public/pagine/collaboratori

BLE: ProQuest ProQuest says that it relies on a "team of specialist subject indexers", but these are not mentioned by name anywhere on the site. No info on whether paid or volunteer.

Klapp: one-person operation, founder Otto Klapp, active 1956-1986, succeeded by his daughter, Astrid Klapp-Lehrmann, 1986-

BDSL: bibliographers at Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

Oxford: Editorial staff recruits authors, compilers. Small honoraria are offered to authors and editors.

Zenon: Paid staff. Led by staff of Berlin DAI library.

Nestor: 1 staff, 50% FTE, plus one grad student

Gnomon (GBD): funding and workplace organization are not immediately apparent. The bibliographical basis of the database (the *bibliographische Beilagen* of the published journal) are produced under the supervision of Martin Hose at the University of Munich. He has secured funding to support the operations of the journal as well as the German branch of *L'Année philologique*. I can write to him to request additional details about the operations of the journal, if the group feels that this is important for understanding the published database.

MLA: 26 paid staff, full-time. 4 part-timers (so, say another 2 FTE). Also have close to 100 scholars who index materials on a volunteer basis. Obviously, their contributions fluctuate over time, but based on their average annual output as a group, they count as an FTE of 3.
Total = 31 FTE

IsisCB Explore: One bibliographer (paid by OU with two course release for project), two GAs paid by HSS at .5 FTE each + Tuition waiver.

HSTM: Does not pertain.

ItalianBHS: No longer being compiled

c. Sources of funding?

APh: Individual offices are supported by a combination of SIBC-subventions & local resources. For details, see the compilation of reports of the individual offices.

ATLA: unknown [assume subscriptions?]

BiGLLI: Not known apart from those parties indicated in 7a

BLE: None besides ProQuest.

Klapp: presumably Klostermann?

BDSL: subscriptions to have full access (i.e., to see records 2010-), from beginning to 2015 funding from Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)

Oxford: Subscription or one-time purchase.

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

Zenon: DAI, but funding ultimately from German Government under the remit of the Foreign Office

Nestor: University of Cincinnati Department of Classics, Institute for the Study of Aegean Prehistory

Gnomon (GBD): Universität Augsburg, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, C.H. Beck, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Katholische Universität Eichstatt-Ingolstadt, Universitäts-Bibliothek Heidelberg. A history of the database project was published by Jürgen Malitz: "ConcEyst, GBD und NBE: Drei Computerprojekte am Eichstätter Lehrstuhl für Alte Geschichte," Andreas Hartmann and Gregor Weber, eds., *Zwischen Antike und Moderne: Festschrift für Jürgen Malitz zum 65. Geburtstag*, Speyer 2012, pp. 15-36; for *Gnomon*, see espescially pp. 23-33 (PDF: < http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/1419/1/Malitz_ConcEyst.pdf>).

MLA: income from subscriptions

IsisCB Explore: History of Science Society

HSTM: subscription

ItalianBHS: Maintained as a search file by Museo Galileo; Instituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza.

d. Open access or subscription? Institutional license required?

APh: Subscription: individual & institutional.

ATLA: Institutional subscription or to member. Price varies with package bundling, consortial arrangements and size of institution/s.

BiGLLI: Subscription

BLE: Subscription

Klapp: Subscription

BDSL: records up to 2009 open to all; subscription to see later results

Oxford: Subscription with license.

Zenon: Web-based and free to all. Dyabola, which includes a the bibliography along with other databases, does require an institutional license.

Nestor: Web-based and free to all.

Appendix D: Data Compiled about Comparable Databases

Gnomon (GBD): Open Access. "All data will be made available in the framework of the open data pool of the union catalogue (https://www.bib-bvb.de/web/b3kat/open-data) for free re-use under a CC0-license."

MLA: Online access to the *MLA Bibliography* is not included as a part of MLA membership. Subscriptions are offered to libraries through EBSCO. As of 1 January 2019, EBSCO is the only vendor licensed to sell or renew subscriptions to the bibliography. For more information, please see this letter to *MLA Bibliography* customers.

IsisCB Explore: open acess

HSTM: subscription

ItalianBHS: open acess

e. Succession or sunset planning?

APh: SIBC ensures continuity of publication.

ATLA: unknown

BiGLLI: Unknown

BLE: Not sure

Klapp: unknown

BDSL: unknown

Oxford: unknown

Zenon: Not sure!

Nestor: Not sure!

Gnomon (GBD): the database was founded by Jürgen Malitz (Eichstätt), but is now edited by Jürgen Malitz (Eichstätt) and Gregor Weber (Augsburg) with collaboration of Andreas Hartmann (Agusburg) and Michael Rathmann (Eichstätt). This expansion of editorial leadership combined with the publication of the database through the Bavarian and Berlin-Brandenburg library system would seem to ensure continuity.

MLA: No

IsisCB Explore: Not completed yet.

HSTM:unknown

ItalianBHS: The format for all records is MARC.

f. Also print version?

APh: Yes

ATLA: No

BiGLLI: Ceased in 2015 (http://www.bigli.it/public/pagine/chisiamo)

BLE: No

Klapp: Yes, with discount on print volume for those who subscribe to online; latest is Band 56, 2018, publ. 2019

BDSL: Yes

Oxford: No

Zenon: No longer.

Nestor: No longer.

Gnomon (GBD): Yes & no. The database is based on the quarterly "bibliographical supplements" published in *Gnomon: kritische Zeitschrift für die gesamte klassische Altertumswissenschaft*. The journal, which is devoted primarily to book reviews, cooperates with the database by supplying its bibliographical supplements. Because, however, the database also has cooperative agreements with the Joint Library of the Hellenic & Roman Societies (London), the German Archaeological Institute, and is working on further collaboration with ZENON, the database GBD includes both more and less than the print version of *Gnomon*.

MLA: No. Last print volume was in 2009.

IsisCB Explore: Yes

HSTM: No

ItalianBHS: No

Appendix E: Results of 2020 SCS Member Survey on Bibliographic Resources

2020 SCS Member Survey on *L'Année Philologique*

Summary Data and Data by Age of Respondents

<u>**Summary Data**</u>

Response Rate:

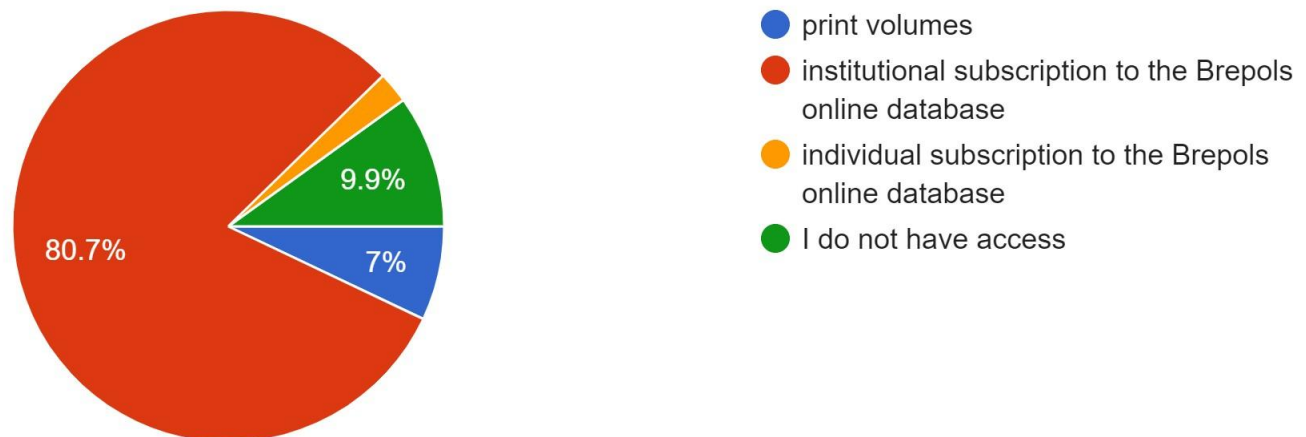**556 total responses received from 2,830 members on the member email list: 19.65%**

Not all respondents answered every question.

Question 1

How do you access L'Année philologique?

554 responses

- ● print volumes
- ● institutional subscription to the Brepols online database
- ● individual subscription to the Brepols online database
- ● I do not have access

80.7%

9.9%

7%

Data by Age of Respondents

Question 1

Answers by Age Range	Count of How do you access L'Année philologique?	Percentage of age range
under 30	**64**	**100%**
I do not have access	3	4.69
institutional subscription to the Brepols online database	61	95.31
30-49	**228**	**100%**
I do not have access	24	10.53
individual subscription to the Brepols online database	6	2.63
institutional subscription to the Brepols online database	194	85.09
print volumes	4	1.75
50-69	**164**	**100%**
I do not have access	12	7.32
individual subscription to the Brepols online database	4	2.44
institutional subscription to the Brepols online database	133	81.10
print volumes	15	9.15
70 or over	**94**	**100%**
I do not have access	13	13.83
individual subscription to the Brepols online database	3	3.19
institutional subscription to the Brepols online database	58	61.70
print volumes	20	21.28

4 responses were blank for age

Question 2

On average, how often do you use L'Année philologique?

551 responses

Legend:
- once a week or more frequently
- once every two weeks
- once a month
- several times a year
- never

Pie chart values:
- 33%
- 12.7%
- 20.1%
- 17.8%
- 16.3%
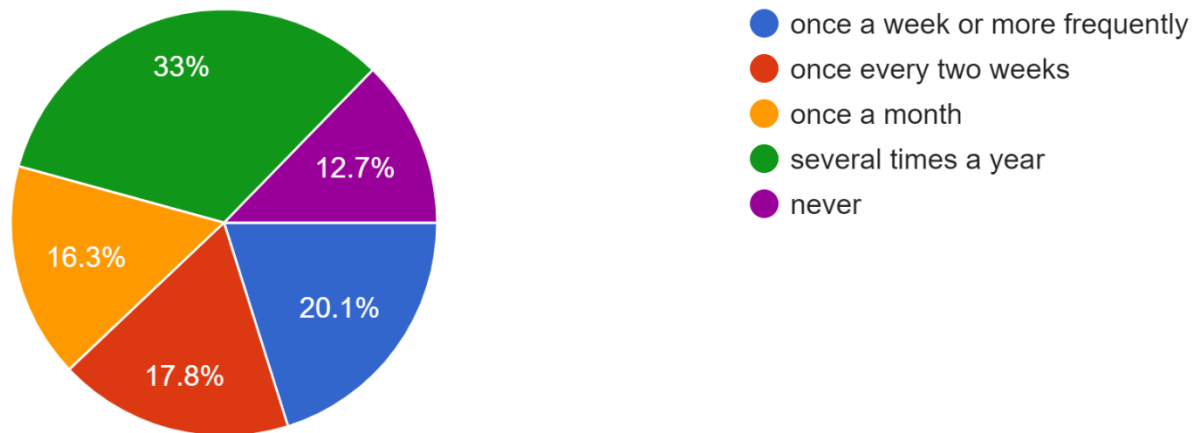
Question 2

Responses by Age	Count of On average, how often do you use L'Année philologique?	Percentage of age range
under 30	**64**	**100%**
never	3	4.69
once a month	7	10.94
once a week or more frequently	23	35.94
once every two weeks	9	14.06
several times a year	22	34.38
30-49	**226**	**100%**
never	27	11.95
once a month	38	16.81
once a week or more frequently	49	21.68
once every two weeks	50	22.12
several times a year	62	27.43
50-69	**165**	**100%**
never	25	15.15
once a month	30	18.18
once a week or more frequently	22	13.33
once every two weeks	31	18.79
several times a year	57	34.55
70 or over	**92**	**100%**
never	13	14.13
once a month	15	16.30
once a week or more frequently	17	18.48
once every two weeks	8	8.70
several times a year	39	42.39

Question 3

For what purposes do you consult L'Année philologique? Check all that apply.

551 responses

Category	Count
to find scholarship relevant to my rese…	484 (87.8%)
to find scholarship relevant to my teac…	201 (36.5%)
to check bibliographic references	284 (51.5%)
other	24 (4.4%)
I do not use L'Année philologique	57 (10.3%)
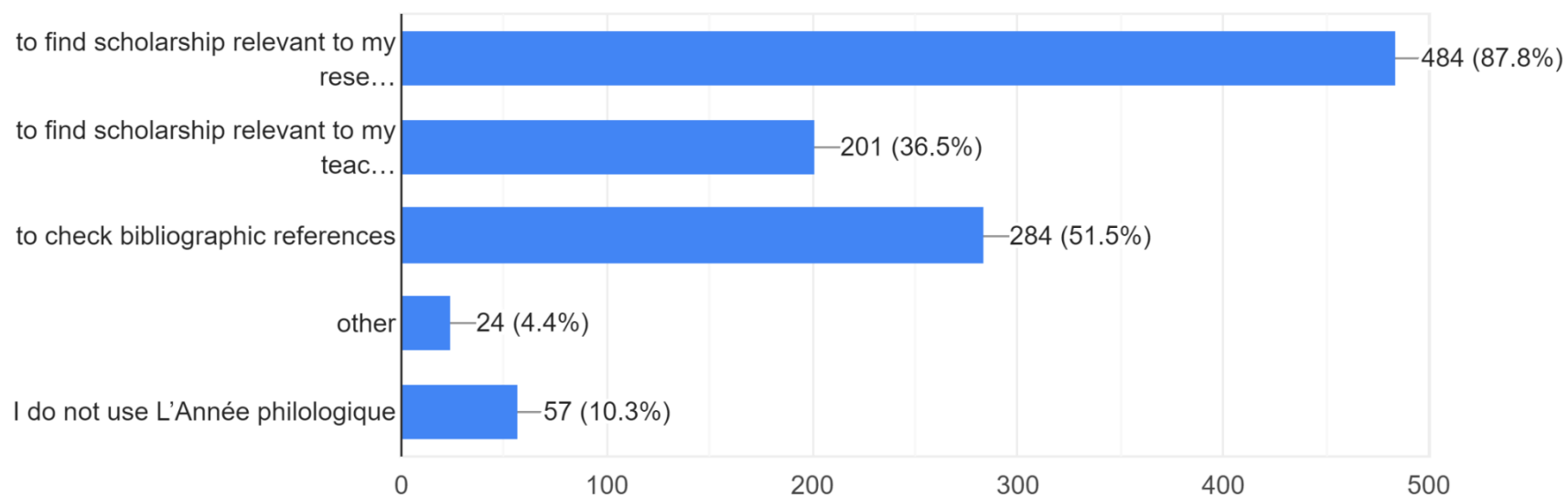
4 responses were blank for age

Question 3

Responses by Age	Count of For what purposes do you consult L'Année philologique? Check all that apply.	Percentage of age range
under 30	**64**	**100%**
I do not use L'Année philologique	3	4.69
to check bibliographic references	1	1.56
to find scholarship relevant to my research	22	34.38
to find scholarship relevant to my research, other	1	1.56
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to check bibliographic references	24	37.50
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to check bibliographic references, other	2	3.13
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching	4	6.25
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching, to check bibliographic references	6	9.38
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching, to check bibliographic references, other	1	1.56

Responses by Age	Count of For what purposes do you consult L'Année philologique? Check all that apply.	Percentage of age range
30-49	**228**	**100%**
I do not use L'Année philologique	20	8.77
to check bibliographic references	3	1.32
to check bibliographic references, other	2	0.88
to find scholarship relevant to my research	39	17.11
to find scholarship relevant to my research, I do not use L'Année philologique	1	0.44
to find scholarship relevant to my research, other	2	0.88
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to check bibliographic references	54	23.68
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to check bibliographic references, I do not use L'Année philologique	3	1.32
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching	42	18.42
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching, other	2	0.88
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching, to check bibliographic references	58	25.44
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching, to check bibliographic references, other	2	0.88

Responses by Age	Count of For what purposes do you consult L'Année philologique? Check all that apply.	Percentage of age range
50-69	**164**	**100%**
I do not use L'Année philologique	20	12.20
to check bibliographic references, other	1	0.61
to find scholarship relevant to my research	37	22.56
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to check bibliographic references	30	18.29
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to check bibliographic references, other	4	2.44
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching	26	15.85
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching, other	2	1.22
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching, to check bibliographic references	38	23.17
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching, to check bibliographic references, other	4	2.44
to find scholarship relevant to my teaching	2	1.22

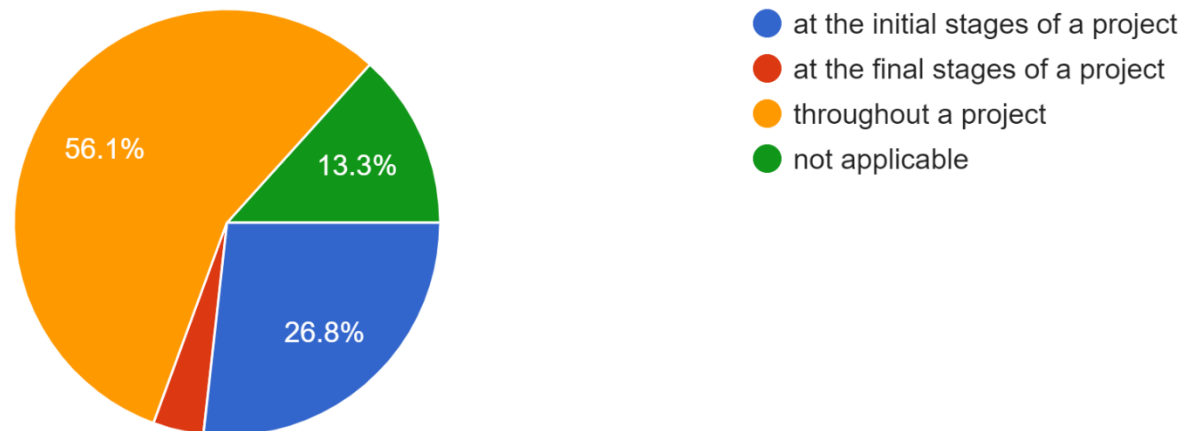| Responses by Age	Count of For what purposes do you consult L'Année philologique? Check all that apply.	Percentage of age range
70 or over	**91**	**100%**
I do not use L'Année philologique	8	8.79
to check bibliographic references	4	4.40
to find scholarship relevant to my research	29	31.87
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to check bibliographic references	35	38.46
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to check bibliographic references, other	1	1.10
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching	2	2.20
to find scholarship relevant to my research, to find scholarship relevant to my teaching, to check bibliographic references	10	10.99
to find scholarship relevant to my teaching	1	1.10
to find scholarship relevant to my teaching, I do not use L'Année philologique	1	1.10

4 responses were blank for age

Question 4

When working on a research project or preparing a course syllabus, do you tend to use L'Année philologique

549 responses

- at the initial stages of a project
- at the final stages of a project
- throughout a project
- not applicable

56.1%

13.3%

26.8%

Question 4

Responses by Age	Count of When working on a research project or preparing a course syllabus, do you tend to use L'Année philologique	Percentage of Age Range
under 30	**63**	**100%**
at the final stages of a project	1	1.59
at the initial stages of a project	29	46.03
not applicable	3	4.76
throughout a project	30	47.62
30-49	**228**	**100%**
at the final stages of a project	9	3.95
at the initial stages of a project	57	25.00
not applicable	29	12.72
throughout a project	133	58.33
50-69	**164**	**100%**
at the final stages of a project	6	3.66
at the initial stages of a project	39	23.78
not applicable	25	15.24
throughout a project	94	57.32
70 or over	**90**	**100%**
at the final stages of a project	5	5.56
at the initial stages of a project	21	23.33
not applicable	15	16.67
throughout a project	49	54.44

4 responses were blank for age

Question 5

Has your use of L'Année philologique increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past five years?

552 responses
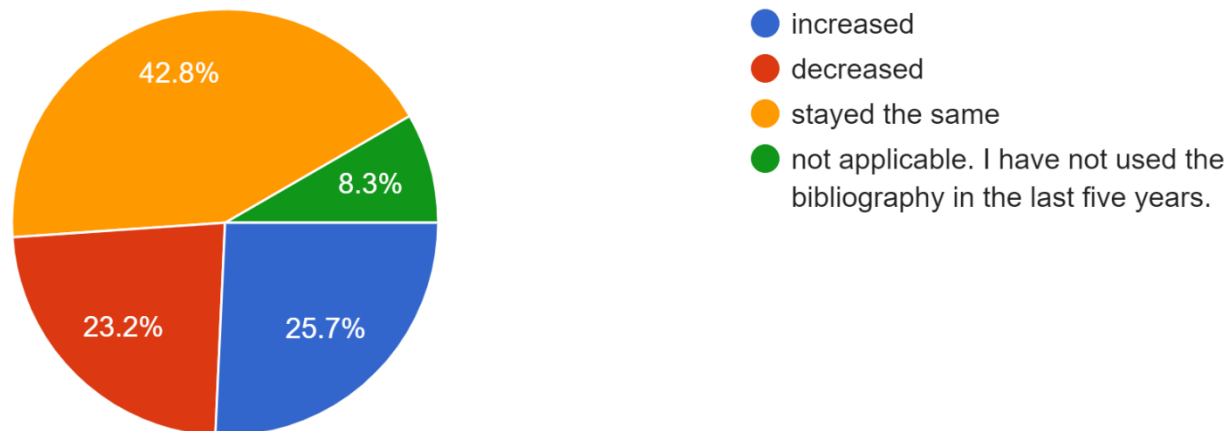
Question 5

Responses by Age	Count of Has your use of L'Année philologique increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past five years?	Percentage by Age
under 30	**63**	**100%**
decreased	6	9.52
increased	41	65.08
not applicable. I have not used the bibliography in the last five years.	1	1.59
stayed the same	15	23.81
30-49	**227**	**100%**
decreased	51	22.47
increased	60	26.43
not applicable. I have not used the bibliography in the last five years.	14	6.17
stayed the same	102	44.93
50-69	**164**	**100%**
decreased	42	25.61
increased	30	18.29
not applicable. I have not used the bibliography in the last five years.	16	9.76
stayed the same	76	46.34
70 or over	94	100%
decreased	28	29.79
increased	11	11.70
not applicable. I have not used the bibliography in the last five years.	13	13.83
stayed the same	42	44.68

4 responses blank for age

Question 6

What other bibliographies do you use?

377 responses. Respondents were allowed to type in as many resources as they wanted.

The most popular answers to this question were:

Gnomon

JSTOR

Google Scholar

Oxford Bibliographies Online

Library catalogs including WorldCat

TOCS-IN

Question 6

There were very few discernible patterns within the age-range breakdown for this question. However, amongst the under 30s, Google Scholar and Oxford Bibliographies Online are by far the most popular options as alternative sources of bibliography.

Question 7

Do you have any comments on Aph?

There were 277 valid and substantive responses to this question. Responses were coded according to six categories. The numbers of responses in each category along with a summary of the nature of each category are shown below. For the sake of simplicity, each response was coded *with only one category*.

Great tool	110	Respondents commented on the usefulness of *Aph*. Adjectives such as useful, indispensable, and essential were used.
Interface	70	Respondents commented on the interface and functionality. Most had complaints about some aspect. Some had general complaints while others requested specific improvements. The word "clunky" was used frequently.
Coverage	59	Respondents commented on the coverage of *Aph*. Some noted that it was lacking in certain areas (eg. reception), while others commented that it was not updated frequently enough. Also included in this category were people who felt the resource was generally outdated.
Access	20	These respondents commented on lack of access. Some thought *Aph* should be open access, and others that it should be free to SCS members.
Other	14	Comments that could not be classified easily
Print	4	These respondents appreciated the print volume.

.

Question 7

Comments coded by age range

| Responses by Age	Count of Comments Coded	Percentage of age range
under 30	**20**	**100%**
coverage	4	20
Great tool	6	30
interface	10	50
30-49	**93**	**100%**
access	8	8.60
coverage	22	23.66
Great tool	36	38.71
interface	23	24.73
other	3	3.23
Print	1	1.08
50-69	**109**	**100%**
access	8	7.34
coverage	22	20.18
Great tool	43	39.45
interface	26	23.85
other	7	6.42
Print	3	2.75
70 or over	**54**	**100%**
access	4	7.41
coverage	10	18.52
Great tool	25	46.30
interface	11	20.37
other	4	7.41

1 comment blank for age

Question 8

What is your primary employment status?
555 responses
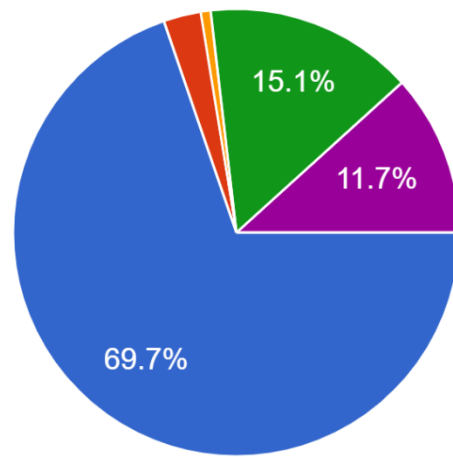
- faculty member or postdoctoral fellow at a college or university
- teacher at a K-12 school
- librarian
- student
- none of the above

69.7%
15.1%
11.7%

Question 8

Row Labels	Count of What is your primary employment status?	Percentage of age range
under 30	64	100%
faculty member or postdoctoral fellow at a college or university	7	10.94
none of the above	2	3.13
student	55	85.94
30-49	228	100%
faculty member or postdoctoral fellow at a college or university	183	80.26
librarian	1	0.44
none of the above	10	4.39
student	27	11.84
teacher at a K-12 school	7	3.07
50-69	164	100%
faculty member or postdoctoral fellow at a college or university	141	85.98
librarian	2	1.22
none of the above	13	7.93
student	2	1.22
teacher at a K-12 school	6	3.66
70 or over	95	100%
faculty member or postdoctoral fellow at a college or university	54	56.84
none of the above	39	41.05
teacher at a K-12 school	2	2.11

4 responses blank for age

In which age range do you fall?

552 responses

- under 30
- 30-49
- 50-69
- 70 or over

29.9%
17.2%
11.6%
41.3%