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History with an Impact: The Most Cited Articles in the Journal of Library History and Its Successors over the Past Fifty Years

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History with an Impact: The Most Cited Articles in the Journal of Library History and Its Successors over the Past Fifty Years

Abstract

The *Journal of Library History* established itself in 1966 as a leading venue for publishing scholarship addressing libraries and librarianship. In recognition of the journal's 50th anniversary, this study uses data derived from Google Scholar to identify the articles in *JLH* and its successors that have been cited most often. Additionally, this essay reveals the journal has contained scholarship that cites library history both inside and outside the discipline of library and information science.

Disciplines

Journalism Studies | Library and Information Science | Publishing | Scholarly Publishing

Comments

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History with an Impact: The Most Cited Articles in the *Journal of Library History*
and its Successors over the Past Fifty Years

By Edward A. Goedeken

Life must be understood
backwards. But it must be
lived forwards.

Soren Kierkegaard

Historians are fond of celebrating anniversaries. In 2014, for example, the sesquicentennial of the Civil War era continues to fascinate Americans, while we also mark the centennial of the outbreak of World War I, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the start of World War II, and the twenty-fifth year since the fall of the Berlin Wall which ended the Cold War. In the field of library history, the first issue of the flagship *Journal of Library History* appeared nearly fifty years ago in January 1966. In early 2015 the fiftieth volume will roll off the University of Texas Press and be distributed in print and electronic formats to librarians and libraries across the country. Given that many, many journals in the field of librarianship have short life spans, it would seem appropriate as we near the half-century mark of *JLH* and its successors that we take a moment to assess the influence of this long-standing publication on the scholarship of our discipline as well as on the many others that thrive in the academic arena.

The approaches taken to evaluate journals and their impact come in many guises and flavors and the library literature is saturated with dozens and dozens of such analyses. (1) Maria Gonzalez in her magisterial study of the various versions of the *Journal of Library* has provided a recent and quite thorough analysis. (2) Over the years others have used bibliometric analysis to investigate the journal literature reflected in the pages of *JLH* and its successors. (3) But no one, as far as I know, has adopted the methodology undertaken in the current study to examine how academic journals had used the literature of library and information history as the intellectual basis for their published scholarship.

Initially, I had considered choosing my personal favorites among the dozens of articles that had appeared in *JLH* and its later iterations over the past few decades. But that would have been a highly subjective list reflecting my personal likes and dislikes. Instead, I took a different tact and decided to use a more objective measure such as Google Scholar as the vehicle for identifying articles most often used by scholars over the years in furthering the cause of library history. Recently a number of studies have appeared in the literature of library and information science using citation analytical tools such as Google Scholar, Web of Science or Scopus. (4) Another researcher might have found different results using Web of Science or Scopus, but my intention was to use focus on one citation tool at this stage. Certainly future scholars could expand on my approach by using other platforms for this task. What follows is one—and certainly not the only—way to assess the impact of what appeared between the covers of the *Journal of Library History*, *Libraries & Culture*, *Libraries & the Cultural Record*, and *Information & Culture: A Journal of History* on the scholarship that has appeared in various academic journals over the past fifty years—both inside and outside of the library literature. Finally, I focused my research on journal articles rather than books, because I believe that Google Scholar handles the citation activity for journals better than for books. It somehow seems appropriate that I adopted an analytical approach based on the foundational work of Eugene Garfield and his *Science Citation Index* that first appeared fifty years ago in 1964. Although my methodology was pointed toward journal articles, in the future, it would be quite instructive to learn how our discipline’s writings were incorporated into book-length studies.

My methodology was straightforward and relatively simple. Using the “Advanced Scholar Search” feature of the website, I queried Google Scholar to return results for the specific journal title, such as *Journal of Library History*. It worked best to put the title in quotations since by doing so I limited the response to articles published in that title only. Although Google Scholar returned citations from not only journal articles, but also books, reports, and numerous other digitized sources, I limited the current study to journals with articles yielding the highest number of citations. The overall results were then divided somewhat arbitrarily into smaller chronological segments. At the outset, I had hoped to break the data down by decade, but I was not always able to do that cleanly while respecting the various versions of the journal over time. Thus for the purposes of

this study, the results were divided into six parts: *Journal of Library History, 1966-1970*, *Journal of Library History, 1971-1980*, *Journal of Library History, 1981-1987*, *Libraries & Culture, 1988-1995*, *Libraries & Culture, 1996-2005*, and *Libraries & the Cultural Record, 2006-2011*. Although still quite new, I also have some preliminary data on the venerable journal's latest iteration: *Information & Culture: A Journal of History*, which began in 2012. Another approach would have been to divide the study into three discrete sections reflecting the various names the journal took over the past half-century. The results could have more clearly reflected the interests and advocacies of each editor for that edition of the journal.

In addition to a listing of the most cited articles during each time period, I also captured the citing journals associated with those articles and include a listing of the citing journal titles as well. I was especially curious to learn what non-library science journals cited scholarship from *JLH* and its successors. It is one thing to have library history cited by *JLH*, it is another to have it cited by journals from other disciplines not usually associated with librarianship. The results revealed some rather interesting aspects of how the articles in library history have entered the citation streams of other disciplines. My work here must be considered preliminary at best since I will be attempting to summarize in just a few pages the impact of our sub-discipline's literature on the larger context of multi-disciplinary scholarship over a half century. My findings might serve as the basis for a much more rigorous analysis of the nature of the articles that cite the writings found in the pages of *JLH* and its successors over the past fifty years. At least that is my hope.

The sections below represent the articles with the highest number of citations in Google Scholar during each time period. For the most part I used as my cut-off those articles that were cited at least 10 times. But the more recent publications sometimes did not reach that threshold, so even the most cited articles did not reach 10 citings. The articles are arranged within each section by publication date with the earliest article appearing first. Below each citation is a listing of the latest date the article has been cited in a journal. I was curious as to lifespan of the older articles and was pleased to see that many of them continued to be cited even decades after they first appeared.

I also included information about the percentage of citations coming from journals as a format. One can see that overall there is a rather wide variation for

the percentage of citing literature coming from journals only. As we know, Google Scholar captures its data from an array of citing sources including reports—both published and unpublished—dissertations, books, and other types of documents available full text via the Internet. For the purposes of this study, I limited my results to only journals citing the articles, but future research could expand the results to include all types and formats of citing literature.

Following the list of highly cited articles in each section is a table that summarizes the citing journals associated with those articles. For non-Library Science journals I have included the base Library of Congress call number. If the journal cited the articles more than once, that number is supplied in the “No. of times citing” column. It is probably not unexpected that over the years the various iterations of *JLH* represent the journal that cites these articles the most. Each table represents a composite of the journals citing articles for that time period. Future research could use a more granular approach that could analyze for each article the journals citing it and how the *JLH* content was used in shaping that scholarship. That level of detail is beyond what I sought to do, yet it is clear to me that in order to fully understand how library historical scholarship is incorporated into the broader scholarly realm such detailed assessment would be required. I would hope that other historians would undertake this effort in order to understand more clearly how our literature has influenced the work of others.

Indeed, what is especially intriguing to me—and something that deserves more investigation—are the non-Library Science journals that cite these articles. That our own discipline displays an interest in library history writings is not that surprising, but a cursory look at Tables 1-6 reveals the existence of a wide range of academic subjects represented—and not just in the field of history. Table 7 summarizes the non-Library & Information Science journals and their citing patterns within this paper’s chronological segments, while Table 8 does the same thing for Library & Information Science titles. By perusing these two tables it is clear that the subdiscipline of library history has created a literature that is attractive for the creation of new scholarship not only in non-history library science journals but to a wide range of journals in other disciplines.

Beyond Table 8, I have placed a short list of articles that have appeared recently in *Information & Culture* that have begun to generate

Journal of Library History 1966-1970

Haynes McMullen. "The Use of Books in the Ohio Valley before 1850," *Journal of Library History* 1 (January 1966): 43, 46-56, and 73.

Latest citing journal date: 2007

Estelle Brodman. "The Special Library, the Mirror of Its Society," *Journal of Library History* 1 (April 1966): 108-13, and 116-24.

Latest citing journal date: 1998

Charles William Conaway. "Lyman Copeland Draper: *Father of American Oral History*," *Journal of Library History* 1 (October 1966): 234-35, 238-41, and 269.

Latest citing journal date: 1980

Budd Gambee. "The Great Junket: American Participation in the Conference of Librarians, London, 1877," *Journal of Library History* 2 (January 1967): 9-44.

Latest citing journal date: 2012

Eugene Garfield. "Primordial Concepts, Citation Indexing, and Historio-Bibliography," *Journal of Library History* 2 (July 1967): 235-49.

Latest citing journal date: 2011

Howard Clayton. "The American College Library, 1800-1860," *Journal of Library History* 3 (April 1968): 120-37.

Latest citing journal date: 2011

E. J. Josey. "Edward Christopher Williams: A Librarian's Librarian," *Journal of Library History* 4 (April 1969): 106-22.

Latest citing journal date: 2000

[Insert Table 1]

Journal of Library History 1971-1980

Elaine Fain. "Manners and Morals in the Public Library: A Glance at Some New History," *Journal of Library History* 10 (April 1975): 99-105.

Latest citing journal date: 2007

Michael Harris and Dee Garrison. "Externalist or Internalist Frameworks for the Interpretation of American Library History," *Journal of Library History* 10 (April 1975): 106-16.

Latest citing journal date: 2007

Mickelson, Peter. "American Society and the Public Library in the Thought of Andrew Carnegie," *Journal of Library History* 10 (April 1975): 117-38.

Latest citing journal date: 2014

Laurel Grotzinger. "The Proto-Feminist Librarian at the Turn of the Century: Two Studies," *Journal of Library History* 10 (July 1975): 195-213.

Latest citing journal date: 1994

Jody Newmyer. "The Image Problem of the Librarian: Femininity and Social Control," *Journal of Library History* 11 (January 1976): 44-67.

Latest citing journal date: 2013

Thomas W. Shaughnessy. "Theory Building in Librarianship," *Journal of Library History* 11 (April 1976): 167-76.

Latest citing journal date: 2012

H. Curtis Wright. "The Immateriality of Information," *Journal of Library History* 11 (October 1976): 297-315.

Latest citing journal date: 2012

Edward G. Holley. "The Past as Prologue: The Work of the Library Historian," 12 (Spring 1977): 110-27.

Latest citing journal date: 2011

Robert Wagers. "American Reference Theory and the Information Dogma," *Journal of Library History* 13 (Summer 1978): 265-81.

Latest citing journal date: 2007

H. Curtis Wright. "Inquiry in Science and Librarianship," *Journal of Library History* 13 (Summer 1978): 250-64.

Latest citing journal date: 1997

Harold M. Otness. "Passenger Ship Libraries," *Journal of Library History* 14 (Fall 1979): 486-95.

Latest citing journal date: 2013

Estelle Brodman. "Education and Attitudes of Early Medical Librarians to Their Work: A Discussion Based on the Oral History Project of the Medical Library Association," *Journal of Library History* 15 (Spring 1980): 167-82.

Latest citing journal date: 2008

[Insert Table 2]

Journal of Library History 1981-1987

W. Boyd Rayward. "Library and Information Science: An Historical Perspective," *Journal of Library History* 20 (Spring 1985): 120-36.

Latest citing journal date: 2014

H. Curtis Wright. "Shera as a Bridge between Librarianship and Information Science," *Journal of Library History* 20 (Spring 1985): 137-56.

Latest citing journal date: 2007

Francis L. Miksa. "Machlup's Categories of Knowledge as a Framework for Viewing Library and Information Science History," *Journal of Library History* 20 (Spring 1985): 157-72.

Latest citing journal date: 2011

Joseph Z. Nitecki. "The Concept of Information-Knowledge Continuum: Implications for Librarianship," *Journal of Library History* 20 (Fall 1985): 387-407.

Latest citing journal date: 2008

David Cressy. "Books as Totems in Seventeenth-Century England and New England," *Journal of Library History* 21 (Winter 1986): 92-106.

Latest citing journal date: 2014

Ann Firor Scott. "Women and Libraries," *Journal of Library History* 21 (Spring 1986): 400-405.

Latest citing journal date: 2011

Rosemary Ruhig Du Mont. "Race in American Librarianship: Attitudes of the Library Profession," *Journal of Library History* 21 (Summer 1986): 488-509.

Latest citing journal date: 2011

Catherine Sheldrick Ross. "Metaphors of Reading," *Journal of Library History* 22 (Spring 1987): 147-63.

Latest citing journal date: 2013

[Insert Table 3]

Libraries & Culture 1988-1995

Wayne A. Wiegand. "The Development of Librarianship in the United States," *Libraries & Culture* 24 (Winter 1989): 99-109.

Latest citing journal date: 2013

Frederick J. Stielow. "Librarian Warriors and Rapprochement: Carl Milam, Archibald MacLeish, and World War II," *Libraries & Culture* 25 (Fall 1990): 513-33.

Latest citing journal date: 2010

Joanne E. Passet. "Reaching the Rural Reader: Traveling Libraries in America, 1892-1920," *Libraries & Culture* 26 (Winter 1991): 100-118.

Latest citing journal date: 2011

Phyllis Dain. "Public Library Governance and a Changing New York City," *Libraries & Culture* 26 (Spring 1991): 219-50.

Latest citing journal date: 2011

Robert V. Williams. "The Making of Statistics of National Scope on American Libraries, 1836-1986: Purposes, Problems, and Issues," *Libraries & Culture* 26 (Spring 1991): 464-85.

Latest citing journal date: 2008

Joanne E. Passet. "Men in a Feminized Profession: The Male Librarian, 1887-1921," *Libraries & Culture* 28 (Fall 1993): 385-402.

Latest citing journal date: 2010

Gerri Flanzraich. "The Library Bureau and Office Technology," *Libraries & Culture* 28 (Fall 1993): 403-29.

Latest citing journal date: 2012

Jacqueline Borin. "Embers of the Soul: The Destruction of Jewish Books and Libraries in Poland during World War II," *Libraries and Culture* 28 (Fall 1993): 445-60.

Latest citing journal date: 2007

Robert E. Molyneux. "What Did Rider Do?: An Inquiry into the Methodology of Fremont Rider's *The Scholar and the Future of the Research Library*," *Libraries & Culture* 29 (Summer 1994): 297-325.

Latest citing journal date: 2005

[Insert Table 4]

Libraries & Culture 1996-2005

Ronald J. Zboray and Mary Saracino Zboray. "Reading and Everyday Life in Antebellum Boston: The Diary of Daniel F. and Mary D. Child," *Libraries & Culture* 32 (Summer 1997): 285-323.

Latest citing journal date: 2004

Wayne A. Wiegand. "The *Amherst Method*: The Origins of the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme," *Libraries & Culture* 33 (Spring 1998): 175-94.

Latest citing journal date: 2013

Wayne A. Wiegand. "American Library History Literature, 1947-1997: Theoretical Perspectives?" *Libraries & Culture* 35 (Winter 2000): 4-34.

Latest citing journal date: 2014

Suzanne Hildenbrand. "Library Feminism and Library Women's History: Activism and Scholarship, Equity and Culture," *Libraries & Culture* 35 (Winter 2000): 51-65.

Latest citing journal date: 2013

Christine A. Jenkins. "The History of Youth Services Librarianship: A Review of the Research Literature," *Libraries & Culture* 35 (Winter 2000): 103-40.

Latest citing journal date: 2014

Mary Niles Maack. "Books and Libraries as Instruments of Cultural Diplomacy in Francophone Africa during the Cold War," *Libraries & Culture* 36 (Winter 2001): 58-86.

Latest citing journal date: 2014

Peter B. Hirtle. "The Impact of Digitization on Special Collections in Libraries," *Libraries & Culture* 37 (Winter 2002): 42-52.

Latest citing journal date: 2012

Jonathan Rose. "Alternative Futures for Library History," 38 (Winter 2003): 50-60.

Latest citing journal date: 2013

Marci Lingo. "Forbidden Fruit: The Banning of *The Grapes of Wrath* in Kern County Free Library," *Libraries & Culture* 38 (Fall 2003): 351-77.

Latest citing journal date: 2009

Susan K. Burke and Eva Martin. "Libraries in Communities: Expected and Unexpected Portrayals in State Case Law," *Libraries & Culture* 39 (Fall 2004): 405-28.

Latest citing journal date: 2011

[Insert Table 5]

Libraries & the Cultural Record 2006-2011

Michael Fultz. "Black Public Libraries in the South during the Era of De Jure Segregation," *Libraries & the Cultural Record* 41 (Summer 2006): 337-59.

Latest citing journal date: 2009

Emily Ray. "The Prague Library Floods of 2002: Crisis and Experimentation," *Libraries & the Cultural Record* 41 (Summer 2006): 381-91.

Latest citing journal date: 2013

Jean L. Preer. "Louder Please: Using Historical Research to Foster Professional Identity in LIS Students," *Libraries & the Cultural Record* 41 (Fall 2006): 487-96.

Latest citing journal date: 2013

Wayne A. Wiegand. "The Rich Potential of American Public School Library History: Research Needs and Opportunities for Historians of Education and Librarianship," *Libraries & the Cultural Record* v. 42, no. 1 (2007): 57-74.

Latest citing journal date: 2012

Jean Preer. "Promoting Citizenship: How Librarians Helped Get Out the Vote in the 1952 Presidential Election," *Libraries & the Cultural Record* v. 43, no. 1 (2008): 1-28.

Latest citing journal date: 2013

Shelley Sweeney. "The Ambiguous Origins of the Archival Principle of Provenance," *Libraries & the Cultural Record* v. 43, no. 2 (2008): 193-213.

Latest citing journal date: 2013

Francis Miksa. "Information Organization and the Mysterious Information User," *Libraries & the Cultural Record* v. 44, no. 3 (2009): 343-70.

Latest citing journal date: 2011

[Insert Table 6]

One can see that there were a wide variety of topics treated by the articles most heavily cited in the different chronological clusters of this study. And in some respects it is difficult to generalize very much about specific topical trends that stand out beyond the well-known and obvious introduction of writings on the history of women and minorities in librarianship that began appearing in the 1970s and 1980s. Not surprisingly, Michael Harris and Dee Garrison's 1975 historiographical piece received its share of citations. Over the years it is interesting to note the number of philosophical and theoretical pieces that continued to generate attention, even after many years had passed after their publication. Anyone familiar with the core scholars of our subdiscipline over the past half-century will see their names appear again and again as cited authors. (5) One can see the slow introduction of writings on the history of the book and reading that began appearing in the latter years of twentieth century represented by articles authored by the Zborays, for example. A broadly taken view of the entire corpus of writings suggests that the literature referenced here reflected a slow, yet steady movement beyond the investigations of specific libraries to more nuanced histories of the library as a social agency thriving within the changing information environment of our age. These highly cited articles deserve much more analysis than I can provide here in this introductory assessment.

Certainly as interesting as the subject matter of the essays is the information displayed by the accompanying tables that capture the citing journals for each chronological segment. These tables summarize the citing journals in alphabetical order with additional call number information for the non-library science titles. Here again, there exists a rather broad range of citing journals reflected in tables 1-6. Tables 3 and 5 contain the largest array of journals outside of library science that cited the articles within their respective time segment. Not only are there a large number of individual titles reflected in these two tables, but there is also a broad range of subjects represented. Why the authors of the articles in these particular journals used writings from the pages of *JLH* and its successors as the basis for their scholarship is an excellent topic for future research that goes beyond my efforts, but remains an exceedingly important area of investigation. By looking more deeply into the scholarship that uses library history beyond the disciplinary borders of librarianship would tell us a great deal about how our writings are used in the broader academic context.

[Insert Table 7]

Viewing tables 1-6 shows the remarkable range of subject areas that find library history scholarship useful for non-library science research. Table 7 summarizes in one place all the non-library science citing journals across the six chronological segments arranged by LC call number. From religion to history to social science to literature to computer science and technology, it is apparent that library history scholarship has contributed to writings far beyond the field of library and information science. We have often suspected this, of course, but here is proof. The most heavily cited articles in *JLH* and its successors have found their way into research across the subject spectrum. We are not an insular subdiscipline by any stretch of the imagination.

[Insert Table 8]

Although the titles represented in Table 7 present a certain level of fascination given what they reveal about historical scholarship in the larger arena, the titles listed in Table 8 provide their own share of interesting data. We, of course, should not be surprised that the various versions of *JLH* would show high citing numbers. Nor, should we be shocked that *Library Quarterly* and *Library Trends* produce high figures as well given the role both journals have played over the years in showcasing historical writings. I was impressed, however, that a journal such as *Information Processing & Management*, which focuses on basic and applied research in information science, computer science, and cognitive science, would be one of the more active citing journals in this table. I was also struck by the few instances that the British library history journal, *Library History* and its successor *Library & Information History* were noted as citing journals. More than likely the reason for this is that the British journal publishes more non-United States library history, while the most heavily cited articles in this study mainly concerned themselves with topics associated with activities in this country. I would certainly like our British cousins publish more articles about the history of libraries and librarianship that take place in this hemisphere!

The list of citing journals in Table 8 is quite extensive and demonstrates that library history scholarship finds its way into a wide range of library and information science publications. Indeed, the titles in this table represent many of the major journals in our field not only in the United States but from international sources as well. Authors writing in publications covering all types of libraries and functions within libraries have found the information produced in *JLH* and its successors useful sources for their research.

Information & Culture 2012-2014

Blaise Cronin. "Collaboration in Art and in Science: Approaches to Attribution, Authorship, and Acknowledgement," *Information & Culture* v. 47, no. 1 (2012): 18-37.

James W. Cortada. "Shaping Information History as an Intellectual Discipline," *Information & Culture* v. 47, no. 2 (2012): 119-44.

Jeff Loveland. "Why Encyclopedias Got Bigger . . . and Smaller," *Information & Culture* v. 47, no. 2 (2012): 233-54.

Andrew L. Russell. "Modularity: An Interdisciplinary History of an Ordering Concept," *Information & Culture* v. 47. No. 3 (2012): 257-87.

Carol L. Tilley. "Seducing the Innocent: Fredric Wertham and the Falsifications that Helped Condemn Comics," *Information & Culture* v. 47, no. 4 (2012): 383-413.

[Insert Table 9]

The section devoted to the most recent cited scholarship for the period 2012-2014 is still quite new and reflects articles published in *Information & Culture: A Journal of History*, the latest iteration of the *JLH*. The journal's name change is significant in that it mirrors the shifting emphases of library and information science to include a broader definition of information and its role in our culture. In his introduction to the new journal's first issue, William Aspray, the new editor,

noted the controversy over the change in scope, but insisted that the revised format would afford historians of libraries and librarianship a place where their work could reside side by side with historians of information enabling everyone to enjoy a wider audience for their scholarship. (6) I, for one, am hopeful that all varieties of library and information history can coexist peacefully in the new journal.

Because of the smaller number of citations associated with the new articles, Table 9 reports only a few citing journals. Yet, one can see that even here the non-Library Science publications are prominent in the list and represent nearly half of the titles listed. It will be interesting to see how the articles in the *Information & Culture* are used in future scholarship. As of now, it appears that the journals outside our discipline are showing more and more their appreciation for the importance of library and information history in their research.

This essay is, I think, the first of its kind to use citation data from an aggregator like Google Scholar in an effort to identify what the scholarly community has viewed as important historical work. And in some respect my humble effort here only scratches the surface of what can be done. By drilling more deeply into the articles that cite these authors we could determine how the literature of libraries and librarianship has informed future research. How do other authors use these articles? Do they serve as the basis for an argument or are they simply included as “see also” references? Are they part of a deliberate literature review for another disciplinary approach? All good questions that additional research could answer. By exploring in greater depth the reason for the popularity of these articles, we could create a greater understanding of the role of library and information history in the larger context of late twentieth century scholarship. A worthy goal indeed.

Endnotes

1. A recent overview of citation analysis as an evaluative tool is found in Birger Hjørland, “Citation Analysis: A Social and Dynamic Approach to Knowledge Organization,” *Information Processing and Management* 49 (November 2013): 1313-25. A useful historical assessment is by Vincent Larivière, Cassidy R. Sugimoto, and Blaise Cronin, “A Bibliometric Chronicling of Library and Information Science’s First Hundred Years,” *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* 63 (May 2012): 997-1016. For a recent application of bibliometrics on library

science see, Quinn Galbraith, et al., “Who Publishes in Top-Tier Library Science Journals?: An Analysis by Faculty Status and Tenure,” *College & Research Libraries* 75 (September 2014): 724-35. A longer chronology is analyzed in Otto Tuomaala, Kalervo Järvelin, and Pertti Vakkari.

“Evolution of Library and information Science, 1965-2005: Content analysis of Journal Articles,” *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology* 65 (July 2014): 1446-62.

2. Maria Elena Gonzalez, “*Crises in Scholarly Communications: Insights from Forty Years of the Journal of Library History, 1966-2005*,” (Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 2008). See also, Jon Arvid Aho and Donald G. Davis, Jr., “Advancing the Scholarship of Library History: The Role of the *Journal of Library History* and *Libraries & Culture*,” in Andrew B. Wertheimer and Donald G. Davis, eds., *Library History Research in America: Essays Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Library History Round Table* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress Center for the Book, 2000), pp. 173-91.
3. See, for example, Andrew B. Wertheimer, “Quantifying the Goodness of Library History Research: A Bibliometric Study of *The Journal of Library History/Libraries & Culture*,” *Libraries & Culture* 40 (Summer 2005): 267-84; Jean-Pierre V. M. Hérubel, “Authorship, Gender, and Institutional Affiliation in Library History: The Case of *Libraries & Culture*,” *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian* v. 11, no.1 (1992): 49-54; and Edward A. Goedecken, “What We Wrote about and Who We Were: Historical Writings in *JLH/L&C*, 1966-2000,” *Libraries & Culture* 38 (Summer 2003): 250-65.
4. Examples of these studies include: Leslie S. Adriaanse and Chris Rensleigh, “Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar: A Content Comprehensiveness Comparison,” *Electronic Library* v. 31, no. 6 (2013): 727-44; Elaine M. Lasda Bergman, “Finding Citations to Social Work Literature: The Relative Benefits of Using Web of Science, Scopus, or Google Scholar,” *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 38 (November 2012): 370-79; and Péter Jacsó, “Pragmatic Issues in Calculating and Comparing the Quantity and Quality of Research through Rating and Ranking of Researchers Based on Peer Reviews and Bibliometric Indicators from Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar,” *Online Information Review* 34 (November 2010): 972-82.
5. Gonzalez provides a much more detailed analysis of the prolific authors in her recent dissertation “*Crises in Scholarly Communications*” with a number of authorship scatter diagrams situated throughout her study.

6. William Aspray, "Editor's note: Changes to the Journal," *Information & Culture: A Journal of History* v. 47, no. 1 (2012): 2. For a recent compilation of some new writings on the burgeoning field of the history of information, see Toni Weller, ed., *Information History in the Modern World: Histories of the Information Age* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011).