A Comparison of the Iter Bibliography and the International Medieval Bibliography

Tools for Researching the History of the European Middle Ages

Librarians and researchers studying medieval history need a sophisticated understanding of the contents of relevant databases, including the Iter Bibliography and the International Medieval Bibliography, to develop effective research strategies. Such an understanding includes the strengths and usefulness of the individual databases and an appreciation of what materials are unique to each of the databases. A comparison of journal titles indexed by each of these databases does not provide adequate evidence of the databases' coverage, strengths, and weaknesses. We undertook this study to gain an understanding of what a researcher using these resources could expect to retrieve from each database.

The Iter Bibliography and the International Medieval Bibliography (IMB) are indexes for materials on the European Middle Ages. Librarians and researchers studying medieval history need a sophisticated understanding of the contents of these databases to develop effective research strategies. Such an understanding includes the strengths and usefulness of the individual databases and an appreciation of what materials are unique to each of the databases. A comparison of journal titles indexed by Iter and the IMB does not provide adequate evidence of the databases' coverage, strengths, and weaknesses. We undertook this study to gain an understanding of what a researcher using Iter and the IMB could expect to retrieve from each.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Librarians and other scholars have analyzed Iter and the IMB, but no comparative study of them has been published. In 2003, Dalton and Charnigo investigated the tools historians use for finding secondary information. They asked historians which indexes, abstracting services, and specialized or history-related bibliographies they use most often. The IMB was the sixth most used source in a list of ten bibliographies, accounting for 4 percent of the responses. L'Année Philologique was tenth on the list with 3 percent of the total. We examined it in this study, but did not find sufficient material to include it in this paper. Searches in L'Année Philologique retrieved materials on Judaism, Islam, and archaeology not found in the other two databases. Iter did not appear on the list at all; it had only become available to institutions in 1998. Dalton and Charnigo also asked their subjects to name the electronic databases they most frequently used. In a list of fourteen electronic databases, Iter appeared

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as number twelve.[1] The IMB did not appear at all, probably because it only came online in 2001. With the exception of America: History and Life, Historical Abstracts, and library catalogs, the most frequently used electronic databases do not have a paper antecedent.

The Dalton and Charnigo study indicates that comprehensiveness is the highest priority for historians. When Dalton and Charnigo asked historians whether they preferred depth, described as the "retrieval of the largest number of records which might pertain to my topic and in which I must spend time filtering out irrelevant citations," or relevance, defined as the "retrieval of a few records, all of them relevant to my topic, but with the chance that many other works might fall through the cracks, due to the limiting parameters of this type of search," 70 percent chose depth.[2]

Librarians commonly train students and researchers to use the terminology of specific databases. Dalton and Charnigo note that subject searching by historians in their survey means keyword searching rather than searching by assigned subject headings or descriptors. They further note that the problems historians experienced with electronic sources primarily were due to the scope and indexing of the sources not including needed information, not covering dates needed, not being sufficiently international, or being "too anglo-phone." Respondents also expressed dissatisfaction with the terms used as the subject headings or descriptors.[3]

Jaeger and Victor have written an introduction to medieval studies sites available on the Internet in which they discuss both Iter and the IMB. They comment that Iter contains bibliographic citations of harder-to-find materials such as reviews, conference proceedings, and *Festschriften*—a volume of essays or articles contributed by many authors in honor of a colleague or as a tribute.[4]

An article by Dillon includes both the IMB and Iter in the category of "Major Publishers and Distributors of Online Humanities Resources," under the subset for "History," giving a sentence-long description of each.[5] Quinn also includes both the IMB and Iter in the category for history in an article on Web-based resources.[6]

Beghtol, in her article about Iter, notes that "abstracts are not routinely provided for in humanities journal articles and an article title does not necessarily describe its content directly or concretely."[7] Furthermore, because Iter covers many languages, keyword searching is likely to be imprecise.

In 1976, Miller reviewed the paper edition of the IMB in *The Review of English Studies*. Miller notes that its coverage of literature outnumbers other topics and suggests that the IMB's chief use is for interdisciplinary research.[8] Elder reviewed the paper version in 1977. He comments that the source "is becoming as useful to an East European medieval scholar as it is to a West European."[9] Walker, writing about the paper version of the IMB, comments that it is weakest in the area of medieval law, noting the omission of important articles of relevance from the *American Journal of Legal History* and the *Michigan Law Review*. Nonetheless, she states that it is a very valuable research tool and believes that universities should provide access to it.[10] Whiteford describes the approach taken by the electronic version of the IMB. He notes its use of a "browse list" of terms in alphanumerical order. It is possible for researchers to scroll the list of indexed terms to select one. He notes, however, that a researcher needs to know how a browse list is constructed before the researcher can effectively use it.[11]

Izbicki has extensively reviewed Iter, which was born digital in 1998. He notes that it shares the medieval field with the IMB and that while each contains certain unique titles, there is some journal overlap. He states that "Iter's longer chronological reach (from 400 to 1700, not 1500) will recommend it as a first stop to researchers with interests for the Middle Ages." He has used both tools for researching political aspects of the Virgin Mary, finding both overlapping and unique titles. He notes the broad range of languages covered in Iter and the fact that some records from as far back as the eighteenth century can be found. Izbicki's assessment provides helpful tips for researchers using Iter.[12]

Castell, project manager for Iter, delivered a paper on Iter shortly after it became available. The paper discusses the information-management issues that arose during Iter's initial development. The goals of the director were to employ internationally accepted standards and to provide comprehensive coverage of print and electronic publications. Furthermore, the director wished to involve graduate students in Renaissance studies and information studies in the creation and maintenance of the records.[13] Castell writes that although Iter uses Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), the time periods normally made a part of the subject heading are represented differently from the way they are in bibliographic records. Instead, it uses "Time Period of Content" (045) fields, making it possible to describe the time period at an exact level of specificity for each item. Castell further states that the database's use of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), with

the attribute of the number not tied to the physical location of a piece, permits more than one notation to be assigned.[14] These factors affect the way users search Iter:

> Users must be made aware of the separate limit by time period that has been created to provide a more flexible and specific query for dates. They must also be familiarized with the search by discipline, which allows users to scan the literature from a number of different angles, and informed that a more refined search can be created by adding specific date or geographic limits to results from a DDC hierarchy search.[15]

An e-mail communication from Iter's project manager notes that limiting searches by time period was planned, but it did not materialize because of Iter's decision "to halt original cataloguing operations, which focused solely on cataloguing works published in journals."[16]

BACKGROUND

Given that library budgets are shrinking nationwide, it is important for librarians to assess the usefulness of databases to see if all are needed. An effective assessment should address overlap, ease of use, and cost. Librarians and researchers must understand the available resources and their contents to effectively retrieve valuable citations. In this article we examine the overlap and ease of use of Iter and the IMB.

Iter is an OpenURL-enabled bibliography of more than 1,010,000 records for articles, essays, books, dissertation abstracts, encyclopedia entries, and reviews. This material has been collected from 8,707 publications, including 1,707 journals. It is updated daily, with thousands of new records added annually. It began publication in 1994; in 1998, it became available to subscribers only. Citations for books, journal material (articles, reviews, review articles, bibliographies, catalogs, abstracts, and discographies) are included, as are citations for dissertation and essays in books (including entries in conference proceedings, *Festschriften*, encyclopedias, and exhibition catalogs).[17]

The IMB database comprises records derived from articles published in periodicals and in miscellany volumes. Geographical areas covered are Europe, the Near East, and North Africa.[18] It does not include book reviews. The IMB began publication in 1967 in paper format. It became available on CD-ROM in 1993 online in 2001.

The publisher of the IMB made a presentation during the 2007 Annual Conference of the American Library Association to the Association of College and Research Libraries, Western Subject Specialists, Classical, Medieval and Renaissance Discussion group. The group's notes provide a summary:

> The broad distribution of journal articles and essays across disciplines and languages requires special strategies both for the indexer and the researcher. The IMB covers a wide range of journals and targets the best publications in the field. The goal of the IMB's editorial team is to connect scholars quickly and easily to materials. The unique nature of medieval studies prevents the use of other indexing systems, such as LC [Library of Congress]. For this reason the IMB's editors have devised their own unique system of "three-dimensional" general classification with the three areas being: general subjects, geographical areas, and centuries. There are also specific indexes of place names, persons and texts, specific subjects, and manuscripts. Hierarchical indexes of subjects and places are also available, for example: British Isles-England-West Yorkshire-Leeds-Kirkstall Abbey. To date, the IMB contains 350,000 records with 10,000 being added per year.[19]

A discussion group member noted that the database does not index journals that only have an online presence because of concerns about continuous access and the lack of peer review.

Iter and the IMB use different thesauri. Iter uses LCSH and also permits searching by DDC. These are access points that are widely known by librarians and sometimes known by experienced researchers. The IMB has its own thesaurus.

A comparison of the databases is complicated by the fact that Iter indexes materials from a broader historical period than the IMB. The IMB covers 300–1500 CE; Iter covers 400–1700 CE, spanning both the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Furthermore, years of coverage of journals vary. The IMB became available in 1967 and does not index journals published prior. Iter covers materials published since 1784.

METHOD

We used several techniques to assess the qualities and usefulness of Iter and the IMB. Below we outline the manner in which we obtained our data for comparison.

We used the Web of Knowledge (http://isiwebofknowledge.com) to identify appropriate journals in medieval studies that were most frequently cited in Web of Knowledge's database. The version we used includes Science Citation Expanded (1900 to present), Social Sciences Citation Index (1956 to present), and Arts and Humanities Citation Index (1975 to present). We used the basic search function to search for the term "medieval," then refined the results using the subject terms "history" and "medieval and Renaissance studies." We analyzed the refined results by ranking them by source title. We also changed the "Analyze Up To" field to 100,000. Doing this gave us a list of the journals that had the most articles that matched our search criteria. We found that certain journals always appeared in the top ten results (see table 1).

We found that certain other titles appeared often, but not consistently. To gain a broader perspective we also included them (see table 2).

For these fifteen journals, we viewed the article results by "most cited" and used the top ten articles from each journal for our sample. This process netted us 150 articles to search for in Inter and the IMB.

The second way in which we developed a list of citations to look up was by using ProQuest's Dissertations and Theses-Full Text search. We set the parameters so only full-text PhD dissertations that were published in the last five years would be returned. We conducted the search using the term "medieval," and this time we limited the search using the subject terms "European history" and "Middle Ages." Our results were displayed in reverse chronological order with the most recent appearing first. From these results we took the top eleven dissertations as a sample and pulled the first ten journal articles and first ten books from their bibliographies to obtain a population to create our sample. We chose eleven dissertations to ensure that we would have at least 100 journal articles and 100 books in the population. This process yielded 107 journal articles and 109 books. We used Stata (www.stata.com), a statistics software program, to create a random sample of fifty titles from each category. Once we obtained the second sample, we looked up each article and book title in Iter and the IMB.

Our third technique was to perform a keyword search to compare the number of citations retrieved from each database. We selected keywords by noting words or concepts frequently used in some of the highly cited articles from the Web of Knowledge search. We then used these keywords

Table 1. Journals Always in Top Ten Results from Web of Knowledge Refined Search

Speculum—A Journal of Medieval Studies

Moyen Age

Medium Aevum

Cahiers de Civilisation Medievale

Parergon

Table 2. Journals Frequently Found from Web of Knowledge

American Historical Review

English Historical Review

History: The Journal of the Historical Association

Studi Medievali

Historische Zeitschrift

Quaderni Medievali

Journal of Medieval History

Journal of Ecclesiastical History

Scriptorum

Renaissance Quarterly

Table 3. Keywords used for search comparisons

Agriculture
Church
Crime
Health
Islam
Jews
Judaism
Law
Markets
Money
Slavery
Towns
Women

to search in each of the databases (see table 3).

We restricted the keyword comparisons to what might be found in both databases using terms that would be pertinent to the Middle Ages. We compared only those categories of materials that might be found in both databases. Iter contains materials such as citations to book reviews. For example, Graham's review of A. H. T. Robb-Smith's *Medieval Minds* appears in Iter but not in the IMB.[20]

Our fourth technique was to search using thesaurus terms that corresponded to the concepts expressed by the keywords. Dalton and Charnigo noted that subject searching by historians in their survey means keyword searching rather than preassigned subject headings or descriptors. Historians in Dalton and Charnigo's study expressed dissatisfaction with the term used for subject headings or descriptors.[21] Nonetheless, we wished to address Beghtol's comment about the limitations of keyword searching due to imprecise article titles, humanities journals lacking abstracts, and articles being in a variety of languages.[22]

Our fifth technique was to compare selected citations found in both of the databases retrieved through the thesaurus searching. We took citations retrieved in each database and searched each of those citations in the other database to get an in-

dication of overlap. Because Iter also covers years outside the medieval period, we excluded articles that were from later historical periods. Book titles were not included because the IMB's book coverage is limited.

RESULTS

Web of Knowledge Searches

IMB returned 110 of the 150 articles found in Web of Knowledge (73.3 percent). Iter was better, returning 124 articles (82.6 percent). The IMB often returned results that most accurately matched the terms of the search, that is, the author's name and the date. Iter frequently returned over ten results when completing a search. Despite the inexactness of the results, Iter still had the highest number of matches (see table 4).

Dissertation Bibliography Books and Journal Articles

The IMB only retrieved nineteen (38 percent) of the fifty journal articles. Iter once again retrieved more journal articles with thirty (60 percent). The databases finished in the same order as they did in the Web of Knowledge results; however, the ProQuest Dissertations and Theses-Full Text percentages retrieved were far lower than the results from the Web of Knowledge (see table 5).

The Dissertation and Theses—Full Text search results for book titles only tests Iter, which indexes books. "The IMB database comprises records deriving from articles published in periodicals (journals) and in miscellany volumes (conference proceedings, collected essays, *Festschriften*, and exhibition catalogues)."[23] A separate database (Bibliographie de Civilisation Médiévale) is available from Brepolis for book searching. The IMB retrieved articles within a book, but not the book title itself. For example, A Companion to Middle English Hagiography retrieved eight articles within the book but not the book itself. Iter found twenty-four out of fifty book titles (48 percent); see table 6.

Keyword Vocabulary Searching

We were able to use keyword searching for both databases. Keyword searching is called "full text" in the IMB and "any field" in Iter. As noted above, citations to book reviews appear in Iter. The inclusion of reviews is reflected in the total number of citations retrieved. The total numbers of citations for Iter and for the IMB are similar, but we found

Table 4. Search Results for Articles from the Web of Knowledge.

Database	Articles Retrieved
IMB	110 (73.3%)
Iter	124 (82.6%)

Table 5. Search Results for Articles from Proquest's Dissertations and Theses Full Text

Database	Articles Retrieved
IMB	19 (38%)
Iter	30 (60%)

Table 6. Search Results for Articles from Proquest's Dissertations and Theses Full Text

Database	Book Titles Retrieved
IMB	N.A.
Iter	24 (48%)

differences between the databases depending upon the topic. We retrieved greater numbers of citations in Iter than in the IMB when we searched for the words "church," "crime," "health," "Judaism," "markets," "money," "slavery," and "women." We found more citations in the IMB when we searched for the terms "agriculture," "Islam," "Jews," "law," and "towns" (see table 7). It was possible to retrieve even more results by using a truncation symbol, but we did not do this when compiling the total numbers of citations retrieved for any of the databases. It is not possible to say if every citation retrieved using keyword searching is relevant. We did not conduct a statistical analysis to learn the percentage of relevant articles, but we sampled some of the articles and found the majority to be relevant.

Controlled Vocabulary Searching

We used controlled vocabulary, or thesaurus, searching when possible because it retrieves materials regardless of which language is used in the text. Free text searching only retrieves materials if the word is in the language of the text. In some cases, a word is spelled the same in more than one language. Controlled vocabulary searching obviates the problem of finding only Anglophone materials. To retrieve all relevant results, a successful researcher needs to bear in mind the different indexing conventions of the databases.

The results of the controlled vocabulary searches may provide a better comparison of database usefulness than the free text or keyword searching results. There are many instances in which a free text search retrieved a pertinent citation that would not be found with the controlled vocabulary search, but there were instances of false drops; for example, the word "urban" refers to the name of a series of popes and to the characteristics of cities or towns.

The IMB had several options for searching within the controlled vocabulary boxes, including both "Specific Subjects" and "General Subjects," as well as the option of searching through "All Index Terms." In January 2009 the option to search "Specific Subjects" and "General Subjects" changed to "Subjects"; the "All Index Terms" option remains. Results of the searches vary depending upon whether the researcher performs a "Subject" search or "All Index Terms" search. The most inclusive option is to use "All Index Terms," which takes terms from anywhere they appear as a controlled vocabulary heading.

The IMB's controlled vocabulary differs from the LCSH found in Iter. For example, the LCSH's

Table 7. Search Results Using Selected Keywords.

Topic	IMB	Iter
Agriculture	2,323	583
Church	15,729	25,979
Crime	480	631
Health	135	501
Islam	2,821	1,242
Jews	2,314	369
Judaism	535	1,452
Law	13,255	6,739
Markets	370	616
Money	261	965
Slavery	388	922
Towns	7,304	542
Women	6,399	13,295
Totals retrieved for all searches	52,314	53,836

"Jews," "Judaism," and "Law" are not in the IMB "Specific Subjects" and "General Subjects." The term "Judaism" appears in the string "Conversion, religious-from Judaism to Christianity" and allows retrieval as a thesaurus term because it is included in the string. Another example is "Health," which is not a specific subject term, but it appears in the string "Kingship-Health of monarchs." It is possible to search words such as "Health" or "Judaism" from the controlled vocabulary strings using the "All Index Terms" box.

The total number of citations retrieved in Iter included materials from earlier or later historical epochs and in different formats, such as book titles. We did not refine the results of our searches to exclude those retrieved materials because of the massive numbers involved and our lack of an effective tool to accomplish this.

Our research using controlled vocabulary searches retrieved more citations in the IMB than in Iter despite the greater size of the database and the greater span of years in Iter. As with the keyword search, we discovered that searches for "church," "health," "Judaism," and "money" retrieved more results in Iter than in the IMB. We found greater numbers of citations with controlled vocabulary searching for all other terms in the IMB (see table 8).

Table 8. Search Results Using Controlled Vocabularies

Topic	IMB	Iter
Agriculture	2,167	294
Church	1,088	11,012
Iter: "Cities and towns"; IMB: "Towns"	6,993	501
Crime	444	103
Health	28	111
Islam	2,177	241
Jews	1,892	664
Judaism	384	605
Law	12,778	1,596
Markets	293	20
Money	69	117
Slavery	368	174
Women	5,732	2,626
Totals retrieved for all searches	34,413	18,064

Citation Title Comparison

For the citation title comparisons, we restricted the format of the materials to only those that might be found in both databases by excluding complete books. We selected only those materials in journals published after 1967, when the IMB began coverage. We also selected only materials within the definition of Middle Ages used by the IMB: 300–1500 CE.

We used thirteen different thesaurus searches to select two citations from each database, and we selected fifty-two of the retrieved citations. Next, we selected the first and tenth articles from the IMB. We searched these citations in Iter to determine if they appear in that database. We repeated the process with Iter. Because Iter includes material out of the historical scope for the Middle Ages, we selected the first and tenth citations that were in the range of the medieval time period whenever possible and excluded citations from a later historical period. We searched the Iter citations in the IMB to see if they appear in that database.

The results of our comparison provide an indication of the overlap of the two databases for the medieval period. Citations found in the IMB were unique in twenty-one of the fifty-two citations. Citations found in Iter were unique in five of the fifty-two citations (see Appendix).

The citations we found appear in some of the most heavily cited journals, such as *Speculum*. However, we found citations in twenty-two journal titles that were not included in the Web of Knowledge top fifteen journals. This gives an indication of the breadth of coverage a serious scholar would uncover (see table 9).

CONCLUSIONS

Dalton and Charnigo note that researchers prefer depth to breadth. In other words, researchers wish to find the largest number of citations even if it means retrieving irrelevant items.[24]

The analysis of the most highly cited articles from the Web of Knowledge does not show much difference between Iter and the IMB. The articles appear in large percentages in both the IMB (73.3 percent) and Iter (82.6 percent). Articles cited from selected dissertations, however, give more disparate results, with the IMB returning 38 percent and Iter returning 60 percent. However, of the articles found by doing keyword searches, twenty-two of the journal titles were not from highly cited journals. This suggests that a very large number of journal titles are useful for historians of the time period.

Full-text keyword searches retrieved a similar number of citations in the IMB (approximately 52,000) and Iter (approximately 54,000). The total numbers were similar despite the fact that Iter covers journals published over a much longer span of years and covers a much longer historical period. There are differences, however, depending upon the topic. In some cases we retrieved more citations in Iter and in other cases more in the IMB. The sheer size of Iter, with over a million records, as well as the greater span of years of journal publication, suggests it may be a very helpful source for a researcher. The fact that Iter includes book titles adds a useful access point. When we compared the databases using controlled vocabulary, however, the proportions changed to approximately 34,000 citations in the IMB and 18,000 in Iter. The differences between the results for particular topics are important to remember.

Comparing the article titles helped to show the uniqueness of what is found in each database. The article title uniqueness analysis shows that a researcher using only one of the databases would fail to find only a small number of potentially

useful articles. The results of the article title search were retrieved using controlled vocabulary. An analysis using free-text searching might yield different results. We found disparate results for some topics when we used free-text searches. Free-text searches only words in the title and abstract, if there is an abstract.

In sum, our analysis shows that researchers should use both Iter and the IMB to find the greatest number of citations relevant to medieval history. When we used a variety of methods to

compare the databases, we found significant differences in the number of citations retrieved from database to database. Iter is particularly useful for book reviews. We found greater numbers of citations for "health," "money," and religious topics in Iter. We found greater numbers of citations for all other topics using the IMB.

Table 9. Journals with Citations Found in the Databases that are Not Among the Top 15 Web of Knowledge Results

Annales: Histoire, Sciences Socials

Annual of Medieval Studies at the CEU [Central European University]

Cahiers du Monde Russe

Chaucer Review: A Journal of Medieval Studies and Literary Criticism

Explorations in Economic History

Fifteenth Century studies

Harvard Theological Review

Jewish Historical Studies; Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England

Jewish Quarterly Review

Journal of Qur'anic Studies

Journal of Semitic Studies

Medievalia et Humanistica, New series and Old series

Mediterranean Historical Review

Neuphilologische Mitteilungen

Nottingham Medieval Studies

Renaissance Studies

Social History

Studia Celtica

The Journal of Medieval and Early Modern Studies

The Sixteenth Century journal

Urban History

Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte. Kanonistische Abteilung

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20. Thomas F. Graham, review of *Medieval Minds: Mental Health in the Middle Ages,* by A. H. T. Robb-Smith, *The English Historical Review* 83, no. 327 (1968): 378–79

21. Dalton and Charnigo, "Historians and Their Information Sources."

22. Beghtol, "Knowledge Representation and Organization in the Iter Project," 170–79.

23. "International Medieval Bibliography Online Quick Guide."

24. Dalton and Charnigo, "Historians and Their Information Sources."

APPENDIX. CITATIONS FOR ARTICLES FOUND AND DATABASES WHERE THEY CAN BE LOCATED

Topic	Citation	IMB	ITER
Citations Found By Searching IMB			
Agriculture	Umberto Albarella, "Companions of Our Travels: the Archaeological Evidence of Animals in Exile," in *Fauna and Flora in the Middle Ages. Studies of the Medieval Environment and its Impact on the Human Mind ; Papers Delivered at the International Medieval Congress, Leeds, in 2000, 2001 and 2002*, ed. Sieglinde Hartmann, Beihefte zur Mediaevistik, 8. (Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 2007), 133–53.	Yes	No
Agriculture	Pascual Martínez Sopena, and José Ángel García de Cortázar, "The Historiography of Rural Society in Medieval Spain" In *The Rural History of Medieval European Societies: Trends and Perspectives*, ed. Isabel Alfonso, The Medieval Countryside, 1. (Turnhout: Brepols), 94–139.	Yes	No
Citations Found by Searching Iter			
Agriculture	Jonathan Kissock, "Farmsteads of a Presumed Medieval Date on Cefn Drum, Gower: An Interim Review," *Studia Celtica* 34 (2000): 223–48.	No	Yes
Agriculture	Morgan Thomas Davies, "Plowmen, Patrons, and Poets: Iolo Goch's *Cywydd y Llafurwr* and Some Matters of Wales in the Fourteenth Century," *Medievalia et Humanistica* no. 24 (1997): 51–74.	Yes	Yes
Citations Found By Searching IMB			
Church	Khaled Anatolios, "Yes and No: Reflections on Lewis Ayres, Nicaea and its Legacy," *Harvard Theological Review* 100, no. 2 (2007): 153–158.	Yes	No
Church	Sarah Coakley, "Introduction: Disputed Questions in Patristic Trinitarianism," *Harvard Theological Review* 100, no. 2 (2007): 125–38.	Yes	No
Citations Found by Searching Iter			
Church	Robert W. Shaffern, "The Pardoner's Promise: Preaching and Policing Indulgences in the Fourteenth-Century English Church," *The Historian* 68, no. 1 (2006): 49–65.	No	Yes
Church	Pau Meyvaert, "The Date of Bede's in Ezram and His Image of Ezra in the Codex Amiatinus," *Speculum* 80, no. 4 (2005): 1087–133.	Yes	Yes

Topic	Citation	IMB	ITER
Citations Found By Searching IMB			
Crime	Behrisch, Lars, "Social Control and Urban Government: The Case of Goerlitz, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries," *Urban History* 34, no. 1 (2007): 39–50.	Yes	No
Crime	Oleg G. Usenko, "Mental'nȳe Osnovȳ Drevnerusskogo Monarkhizma (Seredina XIII—Seredina XV vv.)," *Cahiers du Monde Russe* 46, no. 1 (2005): 363–86.	Yes	No
Citations Found by Searching Iter			
Crime	A. J. Finch, "The Nature of Violence in the Middle Ages: An Alternative Perspective," *Historical Research* 70, no. 173 (1997): 249–68.	Yes	Yes
Crime	Richard D. Face, "Lanfranco Cigala of Genoa: The Career of a Delinquent," *Medievalia Et Humanistica* (1957): 77–85.	No	Yes
Citations Found By Searching IMB			
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