Trace Element Identification of the Source of Obsidian i Guinea

Nature 219, 360-360

DOI: 10.1038/219360a0

Citation Report

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	First Millenium BC Transport of Obsidian from New Britain to the Solomon Islands. Nature, 1972, 237, 31-31.	27.8	52
2	Lapita pottery at Talasea, West New Britain, Papua New Guinea. Antiquity, 1974, 48, 302-306.	1.0	6
3	ELEMENTAL CHARACTERIZATION OF OBSIDIAN FROM THE KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA, BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY. Archaeometry, 1977, 19, 15-31.	1.3	9
4	Chemical characterization and hydration rate development for New Mexican obsidian sources. Geoarchaeology - an International Journal, 1990, 5, 149-170.	1.5	15
5	Working with Wal: from innovative technician to valued archaeological researcher. Archaeology in Oceania, 1997, 32, 54-60.	0.7	1
6	Implications of Petrographic Temper Analysis for Oceanian Prehistory. Journal of World Prehistory, 2000, 14, 203-266.	3.6	49
7	A Perspective on Research Trends in Pacific Lithic Studies. Lithic Technology, 2001, 26, 4-15.	1.1	2
8	Pacific obsidian sourcing by portable XRF. Archaeology in Oceania, 2010, 45, 21-30.	0.7	39
9	Obsidian sources and distribution systems in Island Southeast Asia: a review of previous research. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2011, 38, 2873-2881.	2.4	27
12	Application of PIXE-PIGME to Archaeological Analysis of Changing Patterns of Obsidian Use in West New Britain, Papua New Guinea. , 1998, , 129-158.		46
13	OBSIDIAN NETWORK PATTERNS IN MELANESIA – SOURCES, CHARACTERISATION AND DISTRIBUTION Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Bulletin, 2009, 29, .	0.1	23
14	Towards a history of Melanesian archaeological practices. , 2019, , 9-31.		1