

Michael D Glascock

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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297
papers

7,280
citations

57758

44
h-index

106344

65
g-index

300
all docs

300
docs citations

300
times ranked

3525
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Fracturing of the Panamanian Isthmus during initial collision with South America. <i>Geology</i> , 2011, 39, 1007-1010.	4.4	237
2	Quebrada Jaguay: Early South American Maritime Adaptations. , 1998, 281, 1830-1832.		228
3	Comparison of XRF and PXRF for analysis of archaeological obsidian from southern Perú. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2007, 34, 2012-2024.	2.4	166
4	Neutron activation analysis and provenance research in archaeology. <i>Measurement Science and Technology</i> , 2003, 14, 1516-1526.	2.6	165
5	Southern African glass beads: chemistry, glass sources and patterns of trade. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2010, 37, 1898-1912.	2.4	152
6	Olmec Pottery Production and Export in Ancient Mexico Determined Through Elemental Analysis. <i>Science</i> , 2005, 307, 1068-1072.	12.6	142
7	A Systematic Approach to Obsidian Source Characterization. , 1998, , 15-65.		123
8	LA-ICP-MS analysis of African glass beads: Laboratory inter-comparison with an emphasis on the impact of corrosion on data interpretation. <i>International Journal of Mass Spectrometry</i> , 2009, 284, 152-161.	1.5	119
9	High-Precision Trace-Element Characterization of Major Mesoamerican Obsidian Sources and Further Analyses of Artifacts from San Lorenzo Tenochtitlan, Mexico. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 1991, 2, 69-91.	0.6	100
10	Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis and Multivariate Statistics for Pottery Provenance. <i>Hyperfine Interactions</i> , 2004, 154, 95-105.	0.5	100
11	Neutrons, Markets, Cities, and Empires: A 1000-Year Perspective on Ceramic Production and Distribution in the Postclassic Basin of Mexico. <i>Journal of Anthropological Archaeology</i> , 2002, 21, 25-82.	1.6	99
12	Trace element characterization of ochre from geological sources. <i>Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry</i> , 2007, 272, 17-27.	1.5	89
13	Gold solubility, speciation, and partitioning as a function of HCl in the brine-silicate melt-metallic gold system at 800°C and 100 MPa. <i>Geochimica Et Cosmochimica Acta</i> , 2002, 66, 3719-3732.	3.9	88
14	The Effect of Firing Temperature on the Elemental Characterization of Pottery. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 1996, 23, 283-287.	2.4	87
15	REE-Depleted Leucogranites, Black Hills, South Dakota: a Consequence of Disequilibrium Melting of Monazite-Bearing Schists. <i>Journal of Petrology</i> , 1995, 36, 1055-1071.	2.8	82
16	Ceramic Production among Small-Scale and Mobile Hunters and Gatherers: A Case Study from the Southwestern Great Basin. <i>Journal of Anthropological Archaeology</i> , 2002, 21, 200-229.	1.6	79
17	A review of the origins of metal-rich Pennsylvanian black shales, central U.S.A., with an inferred role for basinal brines. <i>Applied Geochemistry</i> , 1989, 4, 347-367.	3.0	77
18	Methodological Issues in the Provenance Investigation of Early Formative Mesoamerican Ceramics. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2006, 17, 54-76.	0.6	77

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19	Neutron activation analysis of 12,900-year-old stone artifacts confirms 450±510+ km Clovis tool-stone acquisition at Paleo Crossing (33ME274), northeast Ohio, U.S.A.. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2015, 53, 550-558.	2.4	77
20	Testing the accuracy of portable X-ray fluorescence to study Aztec and Colonial obsidian supply at Xaltocan, Mexico. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2011, 38, 3141-3152.	2.4	74
21	Elemental analysis and characterization of ochre sources from Southern Arizona. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2008, 35, 752-762.	2.4	70
22	Seawater rare-earth element patterns preserved in apatite of Pennsylvanian conodonts?. <i>Geochimica Et Cosmochimica Acta</i> , 2009, 73, 1609-1624.	3.9	70
23	Origin of rhythmic layering in the Calamity Peak satellite pluton of the Harney Peak Granite, South Dakota: The role of boron. <i>Geochimica Et Cosmochimica Acta</i> , 1987, 51, 487-496.	3.9	65
24	TESTING ASSUMPTIONS OF NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS: COMMUNITIES, WORKSHOPS AND PASTE PREPARATION IN YUCATAN, MEXICO*. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2000, 42, 301-316.	1.3	65
25	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF GLASS BEADS FROM MADAGASCAR. <i>Journal of African Archaeology</i> , 2006, 4, 91-109.	0.6	65
26	Determining the Geological Provenance of Obsidian Artifacts from the Maya Region: A Test of the Efficacy of Visual Sourcing. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2000, 11, 269-282.	0.6	64
27	Assessing urban soil pollution in the cities of Zacatecas and Guadalupe, Mexico by instrumental neutron activation analysis. <i>Microchemical Journal</i> , 2012, 103, 158-164.	4.5	64
28	Quest for ancient routes: obsidian sourcing research in Northwestern Argentina. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2004, 31, 193-204.	2.4	63
29	Sourcing archaeological obsidian by an abbreviated NAA procedure. <i>Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry</i> , 1994, 180, 29-35.	1.5	62
30	Reduction Strategies and Geochemical Characterization of Lithic Assemblages: A Comparison of Three Case Studies from Western North America. <i>American Antiquity</i> , 2007, 72, 585-597.	1.1	62
31	Locating the Quispisisa Obsidian Source in the Department of Ayacucho, Peru. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2000, 11, 258-268.	0.6	61
32	Hematite sources and archaeological ochres from Hohokam and Oâ€™odham sites in central Arizona: an experiment in type identification and characterization. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2011, 38, 3019-3028.	2.4	61
33	Gold and platinum in shales with evidence against extraterrestrial sources of metals. <i>Chemical Geology</i> , 1992, 99, 101-114.	3.3	57
34	PGE AND Ag MINERALIZATION IN A BRECCIA ZONE OF THE PRECAMBRIAN NUASAHI ULTRAMAFIC-MAFIC COMPLEX, ORISSA, INDIA. <i>Canadian Mineralogist</i> , 2001, 39, 979-996.	1.0	56
35	Determination of elements in National Bureau of Standards' geological standard reference materials by neutron activation analysis. <i>Analytical Chemistry</i> , 1982, 54, 1623-1627.	6.5	53
36	Origins of metals and organic matter in the Mecca Quarry Shale Member and stratigraphically equivalent beds across the Midwest. <i>Economic Geology</i> , 1987, 82, 915-933.	3.8	53

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37	Moving sources: A preliminary study of volcanic glass artifact distributions in northeast China using PXRF. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2010, 37, 1670-1677.	2.4	53
38	Correcting for uranium fission in instrumental neutron activation analysis of high-uranium rocks. <i>Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry</i> , 1986, 99, 121-131.	1.5	52
39	Smokescreens in the Provenance Investigation of Early Formative Mesoamerican Ceramics. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2006, 17, 104-118.	0.6	51
40	ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI RESEARCH REACTOR AND THE PROVENANCE OF OBSIDIAN ARTEFACTS IN NORTH AMERICA. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2007, 49, 343-357.	1.3	51
41	Obsidian-Artifact Source Analysis for the Mixtequilla Region, South-Central Veracruz, Mexico. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 1992, 3, 221-239.	0.6	49
42	Analysis of Shell-Tempered Pottery Replicates: Implications for Provenance Studies. <i>American Antiquity</i> , 1998, 63, 63-72.	1.1	49
43	Obsidian in the south-central Andes: Geological, geochemical, and archaeological assessment of north Patagonian sources (Argentina). <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2011, 245, 25-36.	1.5	49
44	The prompt gamma neutron activation analysis facility at Murr. <i>Nuclear Instruments & Methods in Physics Research</i> , 1981, 188, 619-627.	0.9	47
45	ACKNOWLEDGING FIFTY YEARS OF NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS IN ARCHAEOLOGY. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2007, 49, 179-183.	1.3	47
46	Geological-Geochemical approach to sourcing of prehistoric chert artifacts, northwestern Alaska. <i>Geoarchaeology - an International Journal</i> , 1998, 13, 673-708.	1.5	46
47	Sources of Archaeological Obsidian on Sakhalin Island (Russian Far East). <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2002, 29, 741-749.	2.4	46
48	A STUDY OF OBSIDIAN SOURCE USAGE IN THE CENTRAL ANDES OF ARGENTINA AND CHILE. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2011, 53, 1-21.	1.3	46
49	Source Determination of White River Group Silicates from Two Archaeological Sites in the Great Plains. <i>American Antiquity</i> , 1993, 58, 698-710.	1.1	45
50	Water-leachable boron coal ashes. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 1982, 16, 195-197.	10.0	44
51	Ceramic production, consumption and exchange in the Banda area, Ghana: Insights from compositional analyses. <i>Journal of Anthropological Archaeology</i> , 2008, 27, 363-381.	1.6	42
52	An Initial Assessment of the Production and Movement of Thirteenth Century Ceramic Vessels in the Mesa Verde Region. <i>Kiva</i> , The, 1998, 63, 217-240.	0.5	41
53	Chemical Characterization of Micronesian Ceramics Through Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis: A Preliminary Provenance Study. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2001, 28, 1185-1190.	2.4	41
54	Early Olmec obsidian trade and economic organization at San Lorenzo. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2013, 40, 2784-2798.	2.4	40

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55	CHEMICAL AND MINERALOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF SASANIAN AND EARLY ISLAMIC GLAZED CERAMICS FROM THE DEH LURAN PLAIN, SOUTHWESTERN IRAN*. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2004, 46, 585-605.	1.3	39
56	Sourcing the Palygorskite Used in Maya Blue: A Pilot Study Comparing the Results of INAA and LA-ICP-MS. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2007, 18, 44-58.	0.6	39
57	Neutron activation analysis of stone from the Chadron Formation and a Clovis Site on the Great Plains. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 1992, 19, 655-665.	2.4	37
58	Obsidian use at the Ushki Lake complex, Kamchatka Peninsula (Northeastern Siberia): implications for terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene human migrations in Beringia. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2008, 35, 2179-2187.	2.4	37
59	Macusani obsidian from southern Peru: A characterization of its elemental composition with a demonstration of its ancient use. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2010, 37, 569-576.	2.4	37
60	Utilization of a boron irradiation vessel for NAA of short-lived radionuclides in biological and geological materials. <i>Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry</i> , 1985, 92, 379-390.	1.5	36
61	Source of volcanic glass for ancient Andean tools. <i>Nature</i> , 1997, 386, 449-450.	27.8	36
62	Chipped Stone Artefacts, Source Areas, and Provenance Studies of the Northern Belize Chert-bearing Zone. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 1999, 26, 389-397.	2.4	36
63	The Source Provenance of Bronze Age and Roman pottery from Cyprus. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2002, 44, 23-36.	1.3	36
64	In the Aftermath of Teotihuacan: Epiclassic Pottery Production and Distribution in the Teotihuacan Valley, Mexico. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2007, 18, 123.	0.6	36
65	Sentinel Butte: neutron activation analysis of White River Group chert from a primary source and artifacts from a Clovis cache in North Dakota, USA. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2011, 38, 965-976.	2.4	36
66	Evidence for Early Long-Distance Obsidian Exchange and Watercraft Use from the Southern Lake Titicaca Basin of Bolivia and Peru. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2002, 13, 444-454.	0.6	34
67	The forest or the trees? Behavioral and methodological considerations for geochemical characterization of heavily-tempered ceramic pastes using NAA and LA-ICP-MS. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2012, 39, 2668-2683.	2.4	34
68	Exchange Implications of Obsidian Source Analysis from the Lower Rio Verde Valley, Oaxaca, Mexico. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 1995, 6, 3-15.	0.6	33
69	Obsidian Provenance Research in the Americas. <i>Accounts of Chemical Research</i> , 2002, 35, 611-617.	15.6	33
70	Description and Method of Exploitation of the Alca Obsidian Source, Peru. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2002, 13, 107-118.	0.6	33
71	Local Elites and the Reformation of Late Intermediate Period Sociopolitical and Economic Organization in Nasca, Peru. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2003, 14, 47-65.	0.6	33
72	An Initial Assessment of Prehistoric Ceramic Production and Exchange in Northern Yoruba, North Central Nigeria: Results of Ceramic Compositional Analysis. <i>African Archaeological Review</i> , 2005, 22, 141-168.	1.4	33

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73	Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry Analysis Applied to the Characterization of Peruvian Wari Ceramics. ACS Symposium Series, 2007, , 349-363.	0.5	32
74	Production of San Juan Red Ware in the Northern Southwest: Insights into Regional Interaction in Early Puebloan Prehistory. American Antiquity, 1997, 62, 449-463.	1.1	31
75	Two Islands in the Ocean: Prehistoric Obsidian Exchange between Sakhalin and Hokkaido, Northeast Asia. Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology, 2007, 2, 99-120.	1.4	31
76	PROVENIENCE INVESTIGATION OF CERAMICS AND OBSIDIAN FROM OTUMBA. Ancient Mesoamerica, 2000, 11, 307-321.	0.3	30
77	Mesoamerican Origin for an Obsidian Scraper from the Precolumbian Southeastern United States. American Antiquity, 2002, 67, 103-108.	1.1	29
78	Exchange of Coarse Orange pottery in the Middle Classic Tuxtla Mountains, Southern Veracruz, Mexico. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2008, 35, 1412-1426.	2.4	29
79	Provenance of prehistoric obsidian artefacts from Kul Tepe, northwestern Iran using X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2013, 40, 1956-1965.	2.4	29
80	Woodland period ceramic provenance and the exchange of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped vessels in the southeastern United States. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2010, 37, 2598-2611.	2.4	28
81	An Assessment of the Acid-Extraction Approach to Compositional Characterization of Archaeological Ceramics. American Antiquity, 1996, 61, 389-404.	1.1	27
82	STEATITE SOURCE CHARACTERIZATION IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA: NEW RESULTS USING INSTRUMENTAL NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS*. Archaeometry, 1998, 40, 23-44.	1.3	27
83	Silica from sources to site: ultraviolet fluorescence and trace elements identify cherts from Lost Dune, southeastern Oregon, USA. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2003, 30, 1139-1159.	2.4	27
84	High-altitude adaptation and late Pleistocene foraging in the Bolivian Andes. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2016, 6, 463-474.	0.5	27
85	“They came from the ends of the earth”: long-distance exchange of obsidian in the High Arctic during the Early Holocene. Antiquity, 2019, 93, 28-44.	1.0	27
86	Collective excitations in ^{128}Xe observed following the decay of ^{128}Cs and ^{128}I . Physical Review C, 1979, 19, 1025-1034.	2.9	26
87	Intrasource Chemical Differentiation of Obsidian in the Jemez Mountains and Taos Plateau, New Mexico. Journal of Archaeological Science, 1999, 26, 861-868.	2.4	26
88	Testing technological practices: neutron activation analysis of neolithic ceramics from Valencia, Spain. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2006, 33, 671-680.	2.4	26
89	Multi-technique geochemical characterization of the Alca obsidian source, Peruvian Andes. Geology, 2013, 41, 779-782.	4.4	26
90	The state of nuclear archaeology in North America. Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry, 1995, 196, 275-286.	1.5	25

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91	Ceramic Patterns, Social Interaction, and the Olmec: Neutron Activation Analysis of Early Formative Pottery in the Oaxaca Highlands of Mexico. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 1999, 26, 967-987.	2.4	25
92	PROVENANCE STUDIES OF CHALCOLITHIC OBSIDIAN ARTEFACTS FROM NEAR LAKE URMIA, NORTHWESTERN IRAN USING WDXRF ANALYSIS. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2010, 52, 19-30.	1.3	25
93	Sources of archaeological volcanic glass in the Primorye (Maritime) Province, Russian Far East*. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2002, 44, 505-515.	1.3	25
94	Interpreting Intrasource Variation in the Composition of Obsidian: The Geoarchaeology of San Martin Jilotepeque, Guatemala. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 1998, 9, 353-369.	0.6	24
95	Characterization of Maya pottery by INAA and ICP-MS. <i>Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry</i> , 2004, 262, 103-110.	1.5	24
96	Chiconautla, Mexico: A Crossroads of Aztec Trade and Politics. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2009, 20, 443-472.	0.6	24
97	Indigenous Ware or Spanish Import? The Case of Indígena Ware and Approaches to Power in Colonial Mexico. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2003, 14, 67-81.	0.6	23
98	An evaluation of synthetic fluid inclusions for the purpose of trapping equilibrated, coexisting, immiscible fluid phases at magmatic conditions. <i>American Mineralogist</i> , 2007, 92, 124-138.	1.9	23
99	Chemical characterization of majolica from 14th-18th century production centers on the Iberian Peninsula: a preliminary neutron activation study. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2008, 35, 425-440.	2.4	23
100	Evaluation of relative comparator and k ₀ -NAA for characterization of Aboriginal Australian ochre. <i>Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry</i> , 2012, 291, 19-24.	1.5	23
101	The source of obsidian artefacts found at East Chia Sabz, Western Iran. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2013, 40, 3804-3809.	2.4	23
102	Deconstructing a complex obsidian "source-scape": A geoarchaeological and geochemical approach in northwestern Patagonia. <i>Geoarchaeology - an International Journal</i> , 2019, 34, 30-41.	1.5	23
103	PRE-HISPANIC OBSIDIAN PROCUREMENT IN THE TUXTLA MOUNTAINS, SOUTHERN VERACRUZ, MEXICO. <i>Ancient Mesoamerica</i> , 2001, 12, 49-63.	0.3	22
104	Mid-Holocene Social Interaction in Melanesia: New Evidence from Hammer-Dressed Obsidian Stemmed Tools. <i>Asian Perspectives</i> , 2009, 48, 119-148.	0.1	22
105	SHIFTING PATTERNS OF OBSIDIAN EXCHANGE IN POSTCLASSIC OAXACA, MEXICO. <i>Ancient Mesoamerica</i> , 2011, 22, 123-133.	0.3	22
106	COMPLEMENTARY COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS OF FORMATIVE PERIOD CERAMICS FROM THE TEOTIHUACAN VALLEY. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2012, 54, 821-834.	1.3	22
107	Sources of Imported Obsidian at Postclassic Sites in the Yauhtepec Valley, Morelos: A Characterization Study Using XRF and INAA. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2007, 18, 429-450.	0.6	21
108	Compositional Analysis of Eastern Sigillata A and Related Wares from Tel Anafa (Israel). <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 1994, 21, 51-64.	2.4	20

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109	Spatial patterns of tungsten and cobalt in surface dust of Fallon, Nevada. <i>Environmental Geochemistry and Health</i> , 2007, 29, 405-412.	3.4	20
110	Las Cargas: Characterization and Prehistoric Use of a Southern Andean Obsidian Source. <i>Geoarchaeology - an International Journal</i> , 2015, 30, 139-150.	1.5	20
111	Sourcing Interaction Networks of the American Southeast: Neutron Activation Analysis of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped Pottery. <i>American Antiquity</i> , 2016, 81, 717-736.	1.1	20
112	INTERREGIONAL OBSIDIAN EXCHANGE DURING THE LATE INITIAL PERIOD AND EARLY HORIZON: NEW PERSPECTIVES FROM CAMPANAYUQ RUMI, PERU. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2018, 29, 44-63.	0.6	20
113	A study of mesoamerican obsidian sources using activation analysis. <i>Journal of Radioanalytical Chemistry</i> , 1982, 69, 271-289.	0.5	19
114	The Obsidian Artifacts of Quelepa, El Salvador. <i>Ancient Mesoamerica</i> , 1994, 5, 173-192.	0.3	19
115	Chemical Differentiation of Obsidian within the Glass Buttes Complex, Oregon. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2001, 28, 741-746.	2.4	19
116	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF ANCIENT AFRICAN GLASS BEADS: A VERY PRELIMINARY REPORT. <i>Journal of African Archaeology</i> , 2003, 1, 139-146.	0.6	19
117	Subsource characterization: Obsidian utilization of subsources of the Coso volcanic field, Coso Junction, California, USA. <i>Geoarchaeology - an International Journal</i> , 2004, 19, 779-805.	1.5	19
118	Sources of Archaeological Obsidian in Peru: Descriptions and Geochemistry. <i>ACS Symposium Series</i> , 2007, , 522-552.	0.5	19
119	Obsidian procurement in formative Oaxaca, Mexico: Diachronic changes in political economy and interregional interaction. <i>Journal of Field Archaeology</i> , 2011, 36, 21-41.	1.3	19
120	Obsidian provenance for prehistoric complexes in the Amur River basin (Russian Far East). <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2011, 38, 1832-1841.	2.4	19
121	Obsidian geochemistry, geoarchaeology, and lithic technology in northwestern Patagonia (Argentina). <i>Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports</i> , 2017, 13, 372-381.	0.5	19
122	Ancient social landscapes of northwestern Argentina: preliminary results of an integrated approach to obsidian and ceramic provenance. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2009, 36, 1955-1964.	2.4	18
123	Spatio-temporal patterns in obsidian consumption in the Southern Nasca Region, Peru. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2010, 37, 825-832.	2.4	18
124	EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHODS AND THE POTENTIAL FOR CONTAMINATION IN CERAMIC SPECIMENS*. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2013, 55, 880-892.	1.3	18
125	Determining the Firing Temperature of Low-fired Ancient Pottery: An Example from the Conghulin Site, Beijing, China. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2014, 56, 562-572.	1.3	18
126	Obsidian use and mobility during the Early and Middle Holocene in the Salt Puna, NW Argentina. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2016, 422, 93-108.	1.5	18

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127	Ground-state β^2 branching of gaseous fission products and their daughters for $A=88\text{--}91$. <i>Physical Review C</i> , 1976, 13, 2492-2500.	2.9	17
128	Chemical Characteristics of Obsidian from Archaeological Sites in Western Mexico and the Tequila Source Area: Implications for Regional and Pan-Regional Interaction Within the Northern Mesoamerican Periphery. <i>Ancient Mesoamerica</i> , 1993, 4, 255-270.	0.3	17
129	Exchange patterns, boundary formation, and sociopolitical change in Late Bronze Age Southern Caucasia: preliminary results from a pottery provenance study in northwestern Armenia. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2008, 35, 1673-1682.	2.4	17
130	Chemical and Petrographic Analysis of Pre-Hispanic Pottery from the Southern Abaucán Valley, Catamarca, Argentina. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2015, 57, 1-17.	1.3	17
131	Level schemes of Rb^{91} and Sr^{91} populated in beta decay. <i>Physical Review C</i> , 1976, 13, 1630-1643.	2.9	16
132	Level structure of odd-mass In nuclei and the unified model. II. In^{117} levels populated in the decay of Cd^{117} isomers. <i>Physical Review C</i> , 1979, 20, 2370-2386.	2.9	16
133	Feasibility of Field-Portable XRF to Identify Obsidian Sources in Central Petén, Guatemala. <i>ACS Symposium Series</i> , 2007, , 506-521.	0.5	16
134	Fingerprinting Specular Hematite from Mines in Botswana, Southern Africa. <i>ACS Symposium Series</i> , 2007, , 460-479.	0.5	16
135	The Terminal Formative to Classic Period Obsidian Assemblage at Palo Errado, Veracruz, Mexico. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2009, 20, 507-524.	0.6	16
136	THE OBSIDIAN AND CERAMICS OF THE PUUC REGION: CHRONOLOGY, LITHIC PROCUREMENT, AND PRODUCTION AT XKIPCHE, YUCATAN, MEXICO. <i>Ancient Mesoamerica</i> , 2011, 22, 135-154.	0.3	16
137	The production and circulation of indigenous lead-glazed ceramics in northern Peru during Spanish colonial times. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2015, 61, 172-185.	2.4	16
138	The INAH Salvage Archaeology Excavations at Azcapotzalco, Mexico: An Analysis of the Lithic Assemblage. <i>Ancient Mesoamerica</i> , 1990, 1, 225-232.	0.3	15
139	Compositional and Stylistic Analysis of Aztec-Era Ceramics: Provincial Strategies at the Edge of Empire, South-Central Veracruz, Mexico. <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> , 2006, 17, 541-559.	0.6	15
140	POTREROPAMPA AND LISAHUACHO OBSIDIAN SOURCES: GEOLOGICAL ORIGINS OF ANDAHUAYLAS A AND B TYPE OBSIDIANS IN THE PROVINCE OF AYMARAES, DEPARTMENT OF APURIMAC, PERU. <i>Awpa Pacha</i> , 2006, 28, 109-127.	1.5	15
141	NEW EVIDENCE FOR APULIAN RED-FIGURE PRODUCTION CENTRES. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2010, 52, 777-795.	1.3	15
142	THE GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE MAJOR SOURCES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSIDIAN ON HOKKAIDO ISLAND (JAPAN): SHIRATAKI AND OKETO. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2013, 55, 355-369.	1.3	15
143	Trace elements in ancient human bone and associated soil using NAA. <i>Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry</i> , 1995, 196, 267-274.	1.5	14
144	A PRE-COLUMBIAN OBSIDIAN SOURCE IN SAN LUIS, HONDURAS. <i>Ancient Mesoamerica</i> , 1999, 10, 237-249.	0.3	14

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145	New pieces: the acquisition and distribution of volcanic glass sources in northeast China during the Holocene. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2013, 40, 971-982.	2.4	14
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290	Combined petrographic and chemical analysis of water containers and glazed wares in the Early Islamic Vega of Granada (southeast Spain, 6th to 12th centuries CE). <i>Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports</i> , 2018, 21, 1130-1140.	0.5	0
291	Obsidian circulation in south-central Andes after ca. 1100â€BP: A contribution based on geochemical studies in Argentinean Southern Puna Plateau. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports</i> , 2018, 21, 340-349.	0.5	0
292	Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA): Applications in Archaeology. , 2014, , 5239-5247.		0
293	Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA): Applications in Archaeology. , 2020, , 7726-7734.		0
294	A landmark for local communities. Compositional analysis of the early Iron Age sanctuary at Polizzello Mountain (Sicily, Italy). <i>Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports</i> , 2022, 41, 103311.	0.5	0
295	Comparing three sample preparation techniques for portable X-ray fluorescence: A case study of Coarse Orange ceramic jars, Veracruz, Mexico. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports</i> , 2022, 41, 103315.	0.5	0
296	Capıtulo 4. Análisis por Activación Neutrónica. , 2018, , 91-110.		0
297	Obsidian at Kobuleti (Western Georgia): Evidence for early human contact in Western Transcaucasia during the early Holocene. <i>Archaeological Research in Asia</i> , 2022, 29, 100348.	0.7	0