

*Paleolithic: Evidence from Europe, the Near East, and North America*, edited by J. Hoffecker and C. Wolf, BAR Series 437, Oxford, pp. 135-155.

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1990 "The Portuguese Estremadura at 18,000 BP; The Solutrean," in *The World at 18,000*, edited by O. Soffer and C. Gamble, Unwin Hyman London, pp. 109-125.

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n.d. "The Upper Paleolithic of Portugal: Past Research and Current Perspectives," in *Recent Research on the European Paleolithic*, edited by E. Webb, BAR Series, Oxford.

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### III. Current Research

Daniel Schávelzon (Universitaria de Buenos Aires) is completing a history of historical archaeology in Argentina. The completion date is July 1994.

Anne Thackeray (Post Office Box 37526, Faerie Glen, Pretoria 0043, South Africa) is contributing notes on the history of archaeology in Africa to *The Cambridge Illustrated History of Archaeology* (edited by Paul Bahn). Anne is searching for historical photographs to accompany her text and would welcome suggestions and offers of assistance.

### IV. Bibliographic/Archival Material Relating to the History of Archaeology

#### A. Recent Work by Subscribers

Schávelzon, Daniel

1993 "Arquología Como Ciencia O Como Ficción: La Vida de Arthur Posnansky en Tiahuanaco, in *Todo Es Historia*, number 309: 32-49 (Buenos Aires)

Woodbury, Richard B.

1993 *Sixty Years of Southwestern Archaeology: A History of the Pecos Conference*, University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

#### B. Doctoral Dissertations/Master's Thesis

Smith, Pamela

1993 "Sir Grahame Clark: A Passionate Connoisseur of Flints" (An Internalist Study of Clark's Early Publications), University of Victoria, Vancouver.

#### Abstract of Thesis

An internalist approach to Clark's early publications from 1927 to 1939 is used to examine his goals, methods, and assumptions, definitions of archaeology, immediate academic influences, and intellectual change. Defining archaeology as "the study of past distribution of culture-traits in time and space, and of the factors governing their distribution," Clark was especially astute when fulfilling the first part of this definition (Clark 1933h:232). His greatest early strength was his methodological exactness in creating typologies and chronologies based on the assumption that lithic and pottery forms evolved and can be arranged in chronological order by studying morphological changes. During his early career, Clark's primary goals were the establishment of relative dates for British assemblages and the definition of the Mesolithic as a unique period. He exhibited occasional difficulties when considering the factors which governed the distribution of cultures, and did not discuss diffusion in depth or detail. Clark used the term Mesolithic to indicate both a time period and a group of cultures.

Clark was a founding member of the interdisciplinary Fenland Research Committee, publishing with the Committee throughout the