



CALL FOR PAPER/POSTERS – COMMISSION FLINT MINING IN PRE AND PROTOHISTORIC EUROPE

Dear colleagues,

You are invited to propose paper/posters for our sessions organized during the 18th UISPP Congress in Paris next June (4-9).

The call for papers is open until the 30/11/2017: [UISPP XVIIIe Congrès 4-9 Juin 2018](#)

We hope that you will be interested and will join us to the Congress.

XXXIII-1. Siliceous rocks: procurement and distribution systems

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The analysis of the production of the siliceous rocks bases on two main axes: the production system and the distribution system. For the first one, the reconstruction of the methods of extraction, the equipment, the structure and the social organization are the key elements. We shall also be interested in the environmental impact and in the relationship with the strategies of occupation in terms of mobility and exploitation or appropriation of the territory. As regards the second axis, it in connection with the purpose of the production (local use or exportation). It asks for the knowledge of the questioned number of people and for the nature of the transaction (direct or with an intermediary), the place of transaction and the method of payment or exchange, informations that are difficult to obtain with archaeology alone. On the other hand, the statistical and cartographic tools can allow to reconstitute roads of exchange and networks and create models of diffusion.

This session is opened to at the same time theoretical contributions, but also to of case study illustrating the one, the other one or both aspects whether it is in archaeology or in ethnoarchaeology.

XXXIII-2. Flint mines and chipping floors from prehistory to the beginning of the nineteenth century

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The flint mines are the principal places to study chipping floors which are sometimes well preserved around the shafts. In some cases the debitage was thrown into the shafts. Nevertheless, recent research has shown that workshops existed not only within domestic settlements, but also on sites that could be characterised as 'intermediaries' between the extraction sites and settlements. The study of chipping floors offers the possibility of examining the knapping processes and to identify the objectives of the producers. By comparing the technical quality of the products at various sites, it is then possible to specify which stages of the reduction sequence was done in each studied context. Such research thus affords the opportunity to discuss both the organisation and the evolution of distribution networks.