



# CALL FOR PAPERS

**ARRC  
2025**

**Acculturation,  
Romanization,  
Roman Civilization**

**International conference on the phenomena  
and processes of integration into the Roman  
Empire**

**May 23-24, 2025**

**Organized by the HUN-REN-ELTE Research Group for  
Interdisciplinary Archaeology and the Department of Classical  
and Roman Archaeology, Eötvös Loránd University**

The reconstruction of Roman culture and way of life is a complicated task. The military conquest of the various territories of Europe and their integration as a province into the Roman Empire led to the formation of hybrid populations with hybrid material cultures through the fusion of Roman and local indigenous civilizations. The multidirectional process of cultural transmission is a complex phenomenon: how Roman culture affected local late Iron Age people and how the culture of each of these populations influenced Roman culture in turn. The new focal points of archaeological research made it apparent that the fusion of Roman and indigenous cultures resulted in distinct and thoroughly local provincial cultures. Despite broad similarities, the material culture of each region is different and unique, and this difference is worth studying. For archaeological research, the way to move forward is to outline the microhistories of small areas through analysing the local Romanized material culture and tracing the movement of objects, innovations, and ideas thereby bypassing provincial borders which were not always dividing lines in the material culture. Roman culture had reached far beyond the borders of the Empire and traces of its impact on Germanic, Sarmatian, Celtic, Illyric, Dacian, Thracian people can be detected.

# Key topics

## Settlements and architecture

Cities were the bases of Roman culture, and the spread of the Empire was synonymous with the spread of urbanism. Some of the indigenous late Iron age settlements and oppida lived on while new, Roman type towns were founded, and new building types and construction techniques appeared. The fusion of local and Roman traditions and ideas resulted in provincial variations and innovations in the building industry.

## Glass

Glass and glass production as the symbol of the everyday Romanized lifestyle played an important role in bringing Roman culture to the provinces. The different styles, manufacturing techniques, decorative methods and forms of glassmaking and the differences between areas are revealed by studying trends in the use of glass.

## Attire

An individual's appearance could reflect social status, wealth, origin, identity, etc. For example, provincial women's attire, which changed slowly during the Principate, had specific characteristics that slightly differed from region to region. Following the transformation of the attire and detecting the regional and general clothing habits are some of the most interesting questions.

## Arts and small finds

To different extents, general aspects of Roman culture reached all Provinces. However, studying the local manifestations of various arts reveals not just their common Roman characteristics but also individual features. The provincial appearance of Roman taste is frequently specific from one region to another, and artistic products are colourful mixtures of local traditions and foreign effects.

## Cemeteries and burial customs

Burial customs reveal a colourful picture of ancient people's beliefs, traditions, social networks, and family connections. Continuously used and short-lived cemeteries also provide essential information on the inhabitants' changing and occasionally unique customs in a particular area.

## Commerce, trade, administration

Imperial culture was highly differentiated. Most Roman-style artefacts were not imported but produced locally. However, raw materials seem to have been distributed centrally, and thus the study of the trade networks through which the raw materials on which local industry was based arrived in different provinces is of paramount importance. Measurements of Roman administration, development and integration of administration system in the contexts of commercial routes.

In addition to these topics, we welcome presentations that refer to other aspects of the cultural change and transformation during the Roman period.

# Practicalities

## Who

Established scholars and early career researchers, as well as PhD students.

## When

May 23-24, 2025.

## Where

The conference will be held in downtown Budapest, at one venue: 4/B Múzeum krt, in the Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University.

## Fee

There will be no registration fee.

## Language

The language of the conference will be English.

## Types of contributions

*Presentation* (duration 15 min. followed by 5 min. discussion)

*Poster* (A1 format: 841x594 mm), must be printed by participants; there will be a lightning round when each poster author will get 5 minutes to present their contribution.

Each participant should give no more than one contribution (paper or poster).

## Deadline

The deadline for proposals is *January 8, 2025*.

## Abstract

To register please fill in the form attached with a 300-500-word abstract also indicating if you are willing to submit a paper to be published in the Conference Proceedings:

<https://forms.gle/ex9hu8bHF3QwPBUN6>

## Publication

The proceedings of the conference will be published in online open access form by the Martin Opitz Publishing Company soon after the conference.

## Acceptance

The decision on whether your presentation or poster is accepted will be made by *February 7, 2025*.

## Contact

Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us at [arrc2025budapest@gmail.com](mailto:arrc2025budapest@gmail.com).

Please forward this invitation to any colleagues and other scholars who might be interested in participating. We look forward to welcoming you in Budapest!

