



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH
ON POTTERY OF THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD E.V.

www.iarpothp.org

CALL FOR PAPERS

The International Association for Research on Pottery of the Hellenistic Period (IARPotHP)
announces its

5th CONFERENCE

FROM EAST TO WEST AND BACK AGAIN: SOCIETIES, ECONOMIES AND CERAMICS IN THE HELLENISTIC WORLD

June 2021, 22nd – 25th
Seville, Spain

From the Early Iron Age onwards, long-distance trade routes linked the Eastern Mediterranean with the Atlantic, and consequently the Levantine and Greek worlds with the rest of the Middle Sea. In Classical antiquity, that connection stimulated exchanges in consumption and culinary practices in the central and western Mediterranean, and at the same time introduced new products to the eastern markets. As a result, Late Classical and Hellenistic societies became more integrated from an economic and cultural perspective, developing common practices for cooking, feasting and the selection of pottery for these purposes. Technological and typological transfer and influences can also be traced among such disparate communities, as western and eastern Greeks, Carthaginians, western Punics, Etruscans and many other groups from the Near East to the Black Sea and beyond the Pillars of Heracles. This ‘globalization’ process concerns not only fine or cooking wares, but also amphorae, plain wares, building material, kilns, workshop planning, artisanal tools, etc., and should be considered an important precedent for the subsequent expansion of Rome as a hegemonic power in the Mediterranean world and its peripheries.

The main goal of the conference is to bring together researchers working all around the Mediterranean and adjacent areas in order to discuss the development of East-West connections in the Late Classical and Hellenistic periods. Evidence for these developments may be revealed through typological changes to vessels and ceramic assemblages, as well as by archaeological evidence from shipwrecks and other specialized contexts related to production, consumption and trade patterns.



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Topics of the Conference

1) Long-distance Trade Networks and Local Markets

During the Hellenistic period, the demands of markets connected the Mediterranean littoral, and also the peripheral European and African products and trade routes as never before. This gave rise to a globalized scenario in which local and regional economies played a key role in the circulation of metals, foodstuffs, exotic raw materials, and specialized products. This session focuses on the study of significant evidence for trade routes and their impacts, especially with peripheral areas, and the evolution of such connections after the rise of Rome as the central political and economic power in the Mediterranean.

2) The Attic Legacy: Regional Development of Fine Ware Production

Once Attic fine wares stopped being widely exported in the last decades of the 4th century BC (in the West) and in the first decades of the 3rd century BCE (in the East), local demand for similar fine wares gave rise to the development of regional glazed tableware groups formally based on or inspired by those Late Classical imports. In areas beyond the Greek world, the results were the creation of local and regional fine ware assemblages that were more heavily Greek-influenced than before as local industries strove to fill the gap left by Attic products. In some cases, this may have encouraged a particular situation concerning production, commercialization and even use of these ceramic sets. For example, in the West, many Punic and Iberian cities produced Hellenized red slip fine wares, first based on the most successful Greek types and later gradually assimilating some Italic or Roman (“Campanian”) forms and decorative patterns. Closer to home, local imitations or Attic-inspired forms were made by Greek potters at numerous sites, although the status and function of those shapes may have been transformed into the Hellenistic period. This session focuses on the study of the regional repertoires throughout the Hellenistic world using different approaches and types of evidence, including kiln sites, archaeometric analysis, typologies, function and uses of vases, commercial distribution, etc., from Afghanistan to the Atlantic. Studies on how these fine ware sets evolved in local and regional settings, once Rome’s influence was widely felt in the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE, will also be considered.

3) Amphorae, Stamps, *Tituli Picti* and *Graffiti*: from Kiln Sites to Marketplaces

Transport vessels represent one of the main archaeological documents for the study of ancient economies, both from a typological perspective and based on the analysis of their contents or complementary attributes, such as stamps, *graffiti* or painted inscriptions that are typically used for commercial purposes. During the Hellenistic period, from the Levant to the western Mediterranean, the production of amphorae reached an enormous typological diversity, and the use of stamps, *graffiti* and *dipinti* both multiplied and standardized, giving rise to a more integrated



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economy whose formulas became homogenized after the conquest of much of the area by the Roman Republic. This session encourages discussion on these processes based on shape typologies, content analyses, epigraphic data, and ethnoarchaeological studies of the production and trade of amphorae in or from the Hellenistic Mediterranean. Such research may take into account both the record of pottery workshops (role of stamps and other marks in the *chaîne opératoire*) and the mechanisms of transportation (shipwrecks, ports, etc.), sale (markets, shops, etc.) and consumption.

4) Cuisine, Kitchens and Cooking Wares

Archaic and Classical Greeks had a wide range of specialized pots, braziers and portable ovens developed to drink, eat and prepare almost every kind of meal. This ceramic repertoire was regularly used in sacred, funerary and residential contexts throughout the Greek world, but also was successfully exported overseas where it inspired imitations and versions of those kitchenware and cooking furniture. This led to significant changes in local and regional cuisines, especially for other Mediterranean societies, in the use of new ingredients, different types of cooking and patterns of consumption. This topic focuses on the Late Classical and Hellenistic cooking wares and their uses and technical features as defined through typological, ethnoarchaeological, experimental or other archaeological analyses, as well as on the imitations produced by Levantine, Etruscan, Italian, Phoenician and Carthaginian populations across the Mediterranean and beyond and the impact of those pots on local cuisines, tastes and consumption patterns.

5) “Romanizing” the “Hellenized” Mediterranean? Evidence for Changing Tastes in the Late Hellenistic Period.

This topic focuses on how Rome adopted and adapted aspects of the Greek culture, especially after its expansion towards the south of the Italian Peninsula, Sardinia and Sicily. The new ceramic assemblages that emerged were widely exported throughout the Mediterranean, once Carthage was defeated and Rome consolidated its power in the area. The distribution of these products, notably tablewares and transport amphorae, and their subsequent imitations in many of the early provinces of the Republic, attest to their success among populations where Hellenic influence had been very strong, through the previous presence of Greek or Punic cities. Local and regional changes in tablewares and cooking wares, the introduction of new pottery technologies, and other economic or social approaches to understanding the “Romanization” of production and consumption during the late 2nd and 1st centuries BCE will also be considered in this session.



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Guidelines for Presenters

Given the unstable circumstances due to the global pandemic of COVID-19, the organization has decided that the sessions will be held entirely online, so both papers in general sessions, panels and posters will be presented by video call or in video format, as detailed in the instructions below. [As the situation evolves, the conference organizers and the Board will consider options for adding an in-person component, if such a possibility arises in the coming months. Participants will be immediately notified of any changes to the format of the conference.](#)

[At this conference, there are three options for presenters. On the one hand, participating with a paper or a poster related to one of the preferred topics; on the other hand, by organizing a panel.](#) The general sessions will include papers that are framed in the five preferred topics described above, which will be grouped in sessions and distributed throughout the four days of the congress. The presentation of these papers may be made in real time by video call or, in exceptional cases, in the form of pre-recorded videos sent in advance. The sections dedicated to discussions and debates on the papers will also be broadcasted in video call format.

Panels are a new feature of this conference. These panels will be organized by a self-appointed chair/organizer, who will select the topic and list of speakers. Proposals for panels should **focus on topics not related to the main topics of the conference**, which might include specific methodologies, sites/regions or periods. Each panel is limited to a maximum of five papers plus an introduction by the organizer, who will chair the session and be responsible for keeping on schedule. Submissions for panels should include the names of all proposed speakers, the titles and abstracts (max. 500 words each) of the planned presentations and their order, and also a short statement (ca. 300 words) explaining the nature and purpose of the panel. Each presenter should also fill out the conference registration form and include the title of the panel. Every panel must be approved by the organizing committee and only a small number of panels will be included in the final program. Hence, the proposals' timely submission will comprise a fundamental criterion for their approval. Presentations will be similar to those included in the general sessions (video call or videos previously recorded, assembled and edited by the chair).

Due to limitations in mobility and therefore the online format in which the congress will mandatorily take place, a new format has been planned to allow the presentation of posters, in order to maintain this widespread dissemination method in the scientific meetings of our field. The poster proposals will be preferably oriented to the presentation of contexts, items or specific research achievements, and will be presented through the elaboration of short videos (around 3 minutes) that



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will display the main novelties and discussion elements through a combination of speech, text and key images. These video posters will be gathered in a specific channel or virtual room accessible to all participants of the conference, and a time for debate will be established for them throughout the conference. The videos must be sent to the organizers in advance to be edited and adapted to the virtual setting (technical details will be provided in subsequent circulars). Their publication in the proceedings is expected with the same terms and conditions as the rest of the contributions.

_____ Each participant in the conference may give **no more than two** presentations, e.g. one paper in topic session and one poster or one paper in a topic session and one in a panel, etc. If you wish to present a paper (please include a reference to the topic or panel that it fits into), video-poster or panel send a completed registration form as well as a short abstract/s (max. 500 words) by the **31st of December 2020** to:

conf5@iarpothp.org

The languages of the conference are – as in the previous meetings – English, French, German and Italian. Exceptionally, for the purposes of the 5th IARPotHP conference in Seville, contributions in Spanish and Portuguese are accepted as well.

NOTE: English is the only accepted language for abstracts, as well for the captions in Power Point presentations.

Further information on the conference and a registration form are available on our homepage:
https://iarpothp.org/news_en.html

Conference fee: Details concerning fee and payment will be announced later in January 2021.



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The 5th IARPotHP conference is organized by the Departamento de Prehistoria y Arqueología of the Universidad de Sevilla (<http://departamento.us.es/dpreyarq/web/>), with the support of *Centro Iberia Graeca* (<https://web.iberiagraeca.net/?lang=en>), Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida - CSIC (<http://www.iam.csic.es/>), and Museo Arqueológico-Paleontológico (La Rinconada, Seville).

The Organizing Committee:

Prof. Dr. Francisco J. García Fernández (DPAUS, Universidad de Sevilla & IARPotHP Board)

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