

These two volumes present the results of a group of researchers working on Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Mediterranean: archaeology and archaeometry (LRCW) that gathered in Alexandria in 2014 within the Centre d'Études Alexandrines. After initial encounters at Barcelona, Aix-en-Provence and Pisa, which highlighted productions of the western Mediterranean, the meeting in Thessaloniki launched an oriental approach that was continued in the Alexandrian gathering. The first volume is dedicated to discoveries and research in Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Tunisia, Libya and Croatia, while the second looks more particularly at the contexts of the Black Sea, Greece, and especially Egypt, which is the subject of 14 contributions.



Ces deux volumes présentent les résultats des travaux du groupe de recherche sur la céramique commune, la céramique culinaire et les amphores de l'Antiquité tardive en Méditerranée. Archéologie et archéométrie (LRCW) qui s'est réuni à Alexandrie en 2014 dans le cadre du Centre d'Études Alexandrines. Après de premières rencontres à Barcelone, Aix-en-Provence et Pise qui ont permis de mettre en lumière les productions de Méditerranée occidentale, la rencontre de Thessalonique a inauguré une approche orientale dans laquelle s'inscrit la rencontre alexandrine. Le premier volume est consacré aux découvertes et aux recherches menées au Portugal, en Espagne, en France, en Italie, en Tunisie, en Libye et en Croatie, le second volume s'attache à traiter plus particulièrement des contextes de mer Noire, de Grèce et notamment d'Égypte illustrée par 14 contributions.



نقدم في هذين الجزئين نتائج أعمال فريق البحث - الذي اجتمع في الإسكندرية في عام ٢٠١٤ تحت إشراف مركز الدراسات السكندرية - حول الأواني الفخارية الغير مصقولة من العصر الروماني المتأخر وأواني الطهي والأمفورات في حوض البحر الأبيض المتوسط: دراسة أثرية ودراسة علمية لمواد الآثار (LRCW). سمحت الاجتماعات الأولية في برشلونة وأكس أون بروفانس وبيزا بتسليط الضوء على إنتاج دول غرب حوض البحر الأبيض المتوسط. تطرق اللقاء المنعقد في سالونيك للموضوع من الناحية الشرقية، وفي هذا الإطار يدرج الاجتماع بالإسكندرية. يُخصّص الجزء الأول للاكتشافات والبحوث التي تمت في البرتغال وإسبانيا وفرنسا وإيطاليا وتونس وليبيا وكرواتيا. أما الجزء الثاني فيركز على البحر الأسود واليونان وخاصة مصر والمتمثلة في ١٤ مشاركة.

Couverture : Microphotographies des fabriques des céramiques romaines tardives d'Aquilée.
Voir vol. 1, p. 342



CEAlex 0025-ÉtAlex42-2017
ISBN 978-2-11-139029-4
ISSN 1110-6441



9 782111 1390294

ÉtAlex
42

Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares
and amphorae in the Mediterranean

LRCW 5 – VOL. 1

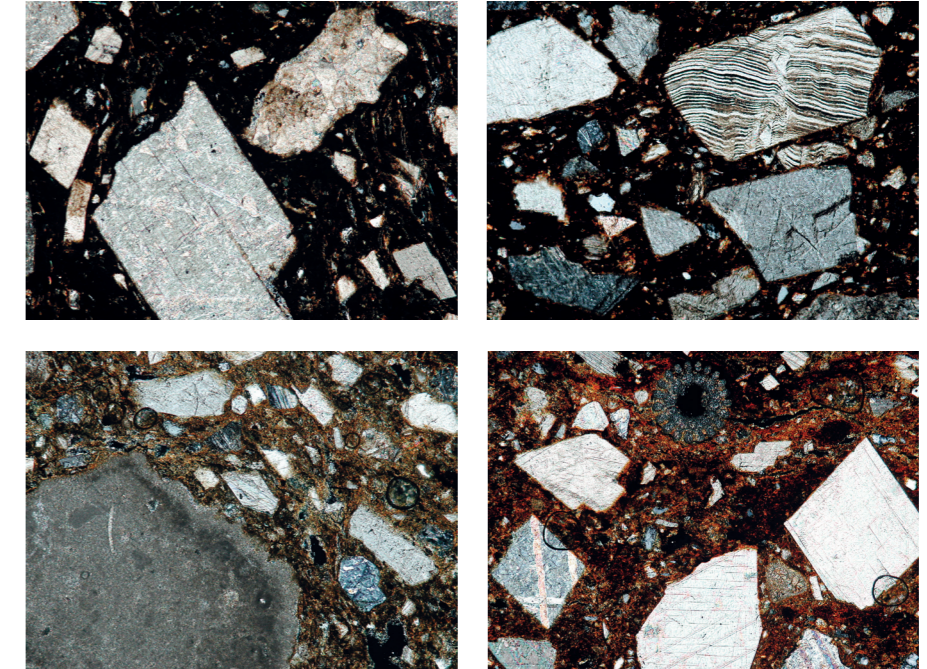


LRCW 5-1

Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Mediterranean

Archaeology and archaeometry

edited by
Delphine Dixneuf



Centre d'Études Alexandrines

LRCW 5

Late Roman coarse wares,
cooking wares and amphorae
in the Mediterranean

Comité de lecture

Ghislaine Alleaume, Directeur de Recherche au CNRS

Marianne Bergmann, Professeur émérite à l'Université de Göttingen

Christian Décobert, Directeur de Recherche au CNRS

Jean-Yves Empereur, Directeur de Recherche au CNRS

Paolo Gallo, Professeur à l'Université de Turin

Marie-Dominique Nenna, Directeur de Recherche au CNRS

Mervat Seif el-Din, Directrice Générale de la Recherche Scientifique à Alexandrie, Conseil Suprême des Antiquités

Michel Tuchscherer, Professeur à l'Université de Provence

© Centre d'Études Alexandrines, USR 3134 du CNRS, Alexandrie, 2017

ISBN : 978-2-11-129856-9 (édition complète)

ISBN : 978-2-11-139029-4 (volume 1)

ISBN : 978-2-11-139030-0 (volume 2)

ISSN : 1110-6441

Maquette : Fatiha Bouzidi

Mise en page : Mahitab Fathy et IndoLogic, Pondichéry, Inde

Imprimé en Belgique par Peeters

Diffusion et distribution : De Boccard

Pour les ventes en Égypte : Centre d'Études Alexandrines, 50 rue Soliman Yousri, 21131 Alexandrie, Égypte

Pour les autres pays : De Boccard Édition-Diffusion, 4 rue de Lanneau, 75005 Paris, France – www.deboccard.com

Études Alexandrines 42 – 2017

Directeur de la collection: Marie-Dominique Nenna

LRCW 5

Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares
and amphorae in the Mediterranean.
Archaeology and archaeometry

La céramique commune, la céramique culinaire et
les amphores de l'Antiquité tardive en Méditerranée.
Archéologie et archéométrie

Volume 1

edité par
Delphine Dixneuf



Centre d'Études Alexandrines

Chaque contribution est dotée d'une bibliographie spécifique.
Pour les ouvrages les plus couramment cités, on se reportera à
la bibliographie générale en fin de volume.

Each contribution has its own specific bibliography.
The most commonly cited works are listed in the general
bibliography at the end of the volume.

Sommaire

Volume 1

Delphine Dixneuf
Avant-propos 11

Considérations générales et méthodologie

Stefano Costa
Shard weight. A new look at the numbers 15

Josep Torres Costa, Alejandro Quevedo, Claudio Capelli, Xavier Aquilué
Inscriptions sur les amphores africaines tardives. Le cas des Keay 35 25

La Méditerranée occidentale

Portugal

José Carlos Quaresma
Quinta da Bolacha (Amadora, Lisbonne).
La céramique de la villa (dernier tiers du III^e siècle au premier quart du VI^e siècle) 43

Espagne

Leandro Fantuzzi, Miguel Ángel Cau Ontiveros, Paul Reynolds
Archaeometric characterisation of Late Roman Amphora 1 imports in north-eastern Spain 93

- Adolfo Fernández Fernández, Rui Morais**
Las ánforas tardoantiguas de San Martiño de Bueu (MR 7).
El primer centro de producción de ánforas del noroeste de Hispania 117
- Jeronima Riutort, Miguel Ángel Cau Ontiveros, Leandro Fantuzzi, Jordi Roig**
Late Roman common and cooking wares from the site of Can Gambús, Catalonia, Spain.
Interim archaeometric results 131
- Victoria Amorós Ruiz, Sonia Gutiérrez Lloret, Gabriel Lara Vives**
El basurero extramuros del Tolmo de Minateda. Un contexto cerámico del siglo VII 149
- France*
- Tomoo Mukai, Jean-Christophe Trégliá, Erwan Dantec, Marc Heijmans**
Arles, enclos Saint-Césaire. La céramique d'un dépotoir urbain du Haut Moyen Âge.
Milieu du VII^e-début du VIII^e siècle apr. J.-C. 171
- Italie*
- Simonetta Menchelli**
Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae.
A survey of current research in Italy 203
- Elena Quiri**
Anfore tardo romane nell'arco alpino occidentale (Piemonte, Italia) 223
- Elisa Panero**
La valle della Sesia nella Tarda Antichità tra produzioni locali e importazioni ad ampio raggio 239
- Angela Deodato**
Ceramica comune tardoromana nel territorio di Biella.
Riflessioni sul servizio da cucina e da dispensa (Piemonte, Italia) 259
- Massimo Dadà, Fabio Fabiani, Antonio Fornaciari, Maria Cristina Mileti, Emanuela Paribeni, Claudia Rizzitelli**
Un insediamento tardo-antico e alto-medievale nell'*ager Lunensis*.
Gli scavi di Piazza Mercurio a Massa 273
- Simonetta Menchelli, Alberto Cafaro, Claudio Capelli, Stefano Genovesi, Paolo Sangriso**
Vada Volaterrana (Vada, Livorno). Un contesto tardo-antico dalle Piccole Terme.
Anfore e vasi comuni e da fuoco 287

Paola Ventura, Elena Braidotti Aquileia (UD). Le anfore tardoantiche dal pozzo di via dei Patriarchi	313
Diana Dobрева, Anna Riccato, Claudio Capelli Late Roman coarse ware at Aquileia, northern Italy. Between economic crisis and revival of tradition	331
Caterina Serena Martucci, Chiara Germinario, Celestino Grifa, Girolamo Ferdinando De Simone, Alessio Langella, Piergiulio Cappelletti, Vincenzo Morra Late Roman slipped or painted ware? Technology and chronology of some Campanian productions	347
Alfonso Santoriello, Stefania Siano Late Roman tableware and cooking ware from the Ancient Appia Landscapes Survey, Benevento, Italy	363
Laëtitia Cavassa, Priscilla Munzi, Jean-Pierre Brun, Emmanuel Botte, Chiara Germinario, Celestino Grifa, Mariano Mercurio, Alessio Langella, Vincenzo Morra Cumes. Le matériel tardo-antique découvert dans un puits. Entre données typologiques et analyses archéométriques	385
Vittoria Carsana, Franca Del Vecchio Le anfore di V secolo d.C. dai contesti di edifici prossimi al porto di <i>Neapolis</i>	407
Rosa Conte, Vito Giannico, Daniela Palmisano, Mariangela Pignataro Il contesto ceramico tardoantico del quartiere produttivo e residenziale di Egnazia (Fasano, Italia)	419
Cristina Nervi La ceramica africana di periodo vandalico in Sardegna	439
Valentina Caminneci Nuovi dati dall' <i>Emporion</i> tardo antico e bizantino di Agrigento (Sicilia, Italia)	465
Patrizio Pensabene, Eleonora Maria Cirrone, Lourdes Girón Anguiozar La Villa di Piazza Armerina (Enna, Sicilia). Dati preliminari sulle ceramiche tardoantiche dalle Terme Meridionali	477
<i>Tunisie & Libye</i>	
Jihen Nacef (avec une contribution de Claudio Capelli) Moknine 2 (Tunisie). Nouvelles données sur un atelier de potier d'époque tardive en Byzacène	491

Francesca Dell'Era*Leptis Magna*, «Tempio flavio».

Prime considerazioni sulle produzioni locali di ceramica da cucina africana 517

Croatie**Mladen Pešić**Babuljaš. A shipwreck with a cargo of North African pottery and amphorae near
Pakoštane, Croatia 527

Abréviations 537

Bibliographie générale des volumes 1 et 2 541

*Volume 2***Europe orientale et mer Noire****Andrei Opaïț**8 On the local production and imports of wine in the Pontic and Lower Danube regions
(1st century BC to 7th century AD). An overview 579**George Nuțu, Simina Stanc**Cooking ware and dietary reconstruction from two north Scythian sites.
Aegysus and Enisala Peștera 613**Andrei Sazanov**

Les amphores LRA 4. Problèmes de typologie et de chronologie 629

Andrei SazanovUn ensemble de la fin du VI^e siècle. Secteur nord de Chersonèse (Crimée) 651**Petra Tušlová**Late Roman amphorae from a 6th century AD house on the Dodoparon site
in south-eastern Bulgaria 671**Piotr Dyczek**Amphorae from Late Roman structures on the site of the legionary barracks in Novae
(Moesia Inferior) 683

Méditerranée orientale

Grèce

Gelly Fragou, Aris Tsaravopoulos

Late Roman amphorae from the settlement of Kyparissia, Messenia, Greece 697

Stefano Costa

An archaeology of domestic life in Early Byzantine Gortyna. Stratigraphy, pots and contexts 711

Jacopo Bonetto, Marianna Bressan, Denis Francisci, Stefania Mazzocchin, Eleni Schindler Kaudelka

Spoglio e riuso del teatro del *Pythion* di *Gortyna* tra 300 e 365 d.C. I contesti ceramici 723

Jacopo Bonetto, Giovanna Falezza, Stefania Mazzocchin

La ceramica con ingobbio rosso dallo scavo del Teatro del *Pythion* a *Gortyna* (Creta) 733

Turquie

Bahadır Duman

A typo-chronological table of Late Roman amphorae from Lydian Tripolis 743

9

Syrie

Nairusz Haidar Vela

New insights from the 7th century ceramics in Halabiyye-Zenobia, Syria 759

Agnès Vokaer

Late Roman amphorae from Apamea, Syria 779

Égypte

Pascale Ballet

État des recherches sur la production et la consommation des céramiques « communes » dans l'Égypte romaine et byzantine 807

Ahmet Kaan Şenol, Erkan Alkaç

The rediscovery of an LR I workshop in Cilicia and the presence of LRA I in Alexandria in the light of new evidence 831

Michel Bonifay, Claudio Capelli, Ahmet Kaan Şenol

Amphores africaines tardives à Alexandrie. Archéologie et archéométrie 845

Archer Martin Products of Aswan at Schedia, western Delta, Egypt	859
Mohamed Kenawi, Cristina Mondin Commerci in epoca tardo romana-bizantina a Kom al-Ahmer, vicino ad Alessandria (Egitto)	869
Loïc Mazou Nouvelles données sur les amphores d'Afrique vers la Cyrénaïque et l'Égypte. De la fin de l'époque romaine aux premiers temps de la conquête arabe	881
Guy Lecuyot Une production de vaisselle commune dans le Delta occidental aux environs du III ^e siècle apr. J.-C. Marmites et autres récipients de Tell el Fara'in/ Bouto	901
Julie Marchand, Aude Simony Nouvelles recherches sur le site de Kôm Abou Billou (Delta occidental). La céramique de la période byzantine et du début de l'époque islamique	909
Roland-Pierre Gayraud, Jean-Christophe Tréglià La céramique culinaire des niveaux omeyyades d'Istabl 'Antar - Fustat (642-750 apr. J.-C.)	931
Delphine Dixneuf Amphores et céramiques communes en Moyenne-Égypte au VII ^e siècle apr. J.-C. L'exemple de Baouît	947
Romain David Karnak au début de la période byzantine. Caractérisation d'une production locale	963
Jacqueline Wininger Syene (Aswan). Ein geschlossenes Keramikensemble aus einem um 650 AD verstürzten Haus	975
Lisa Peloschek, Denise Katzjäger Archaeological and mineralogical profile of Aswan pink clay-pottery from Late Antique Elephantine (Upper Egypt)	997
Clementina Caputo, Julie Marchand, Irene Soto Pottery from the fourth century house of Serenos in Trimithis/Amheida (Dakhla oasis)	1011
Abréviations	1027
Bibliographie générale des volumes 1 et 2	1031

Avant-propos

Le 5^e Congrès International sur la Céramique Commune, la Céramique Culinaire et les Amphores de l'Antiquité Tardive en Méditerranée : Archéologie et Archéométrie (*Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean : Archeology and Archaeometry*) s'inscrit dans la continuité des quatre congrès précédents qui se sont tenus à Barcelone en 2002, à Aix-en-Provence en 2005, à Pise en 2008 et à Thessalonique en 2011.

Le premier colloque a montré la nécessité d'organiser des rencontres régulières traitant de la céramique de l'Antiquité tardive en Méditerranée. Le comité permanent et international, créé à cette occasion, a mis en exergue l'importance de s'intéresser plus particulièrement à la céramique commune, à la céramique culinaire ainsi qu'aux amphores et de développer les études archéométriques (analyses physico-chimiques et pétrographiques). Si les trois premiers colloques ont ainsi permis de mettre en lumière les productions de Méditerranée occidentale (Espagne, France, Italie, Tunisie), le colloque de Thessalonique a inauguré une approche orientale dans laquelle s'inscrit en toute légitimité et logique la rencontre alexandrine.

Le 5^e congrès a été organisé sur les rives méridionales de la Méditerranée à Alexandrie, par le Centre d'Études Alexandrines (USR 3134 du CNRS), du 6 au 10 avril 2014 ; il s'est tenu à l'Institut français d'Égypte à Alexandrie. Cette réunion a rassemblé plus de 62 participants sur les 90 inscrits ; 39 communications ont été présentées et 41 posters ont fait l'objet d'une exposition dans le hall d'accueil de l'Institut français. Une séance de manipulation de céramiques a pu avoir lieu dans le dépôt archéologique de Shallalat et une visite du site archéologique de Maréa a été organisée le dernier jour du congrès. L'ensemble des participants a été reçu pour un cocktail au Consulat de France à Alexandrie.

C'est avec beaucoup de plaisir que nous souhaitons remercier toutes les institutions et tous les acteurs ayant permis une excellente organisation du congrès, mais également la publication de ces actes : tout d'abord, nous tenons à remercier les membres du Comité international, en particulier Michel Bonifay, Miguel Cau Ontiveros et Jean-Christophe Trégliat pour la confiance qu'ils nous ont accordée. Nous remercions également l'Institut français d'Égypte à Alexandrie et sa Directrice au moment du colloque, Véronique Rieffel, ainsi que Louise Rolland, le Centre d'Études Alexandrines qui a mobilisé toutes ses forces vives : Jean-Yves Empereur (alors Directeur), Marie-Dominique Nenna (actuelle Directrice) ainsi que Fanny Alliaud (Secrétaire

Générale), Mahitab Fathy (Service des Publications), Michael Ayad (Service des Publications), Colin Clement (Service des Publications), Caroline Edwar (Service Dessin), Danielle Guiraudios (Service Informatique), Magued Nessim (Accueil), Valérie Pichot (Archéologue), Saher et Sameh Samir (Service Informatique), Patricia Rifa Abou el Nil (Chargée de la gestion du dépôt archéologique de Shallalat), et Cécile Shaalan (Cartographie et Topographie), ainsi que l'équipe de la cuisine, Ahmed, Ayman, Hassan et Amal. Nous tenons également à exprimer toute notre gratitude à Madame la Consule Générale d'Alexandrie, Dominique Waag et à son secrétaire Mr. Mahmoud Ismail Gaballah. Nous remercions Christian Gaubert, chargé du Service informatique à l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale au Caire. Je n'oublie pas Julie Monchamp et Heike Möller qui ont contribué à la mise en place des posters. Enfin, cet ouvrage n'aurait pu voir le jour sans le soutien de Marie-Dominique Nenna et de Jean-Yves Empereur, ainsi que de l'équipe d'IndoLogic, et de Mahitab Fathy et Fatiha Bouzidi.

Comité international permanent

- Michel Bonifay (CNRS, Centre Camille Jullian – France)
- Claudio Capelli (Università di Genova – Italy)
- Miguel A. Cau Ontiveros (ICREA, Universitat de Barcelona – Spain)
- Piotr Dyczek (Universytet Warszawski – Poland)
- Josep Maria Gurt I Esparraguera (Universitat de Barcelona – Spain)
- Philip Kenrick (RCFR, Oxford – United Kingdom)
- Simonetta Menchelli (Università di Pisa – Italy)
- Natalia Poulou-Papadimitriou (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki – Greece)
- Paul Reynolds (ICREA, Universitat de Barcelona – Spain)
- Sara Santoro (Università di Parma – Italy)
- Jean-Christophe Tréglià (CNRS, CIHAM/LA3M – France)
- Agnès Wokaer (CreA, Université Libre de Bruxelles – Belgium)
- David Williams (University of Southampton – United Kingdom)

Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae

A survey of current research in Italy

In this paper I would like to present an overall view of the current tendencies in Italy with regard to the study of Late Roman coarse and cooking wares and amphorae.

I feel that it is necessary to make a preliminary observation: as is well known, the international economic crisis has had a strong impact on Italy and there have been considerable cuts in general scientific research. Moreover, in specific terms, the study of pottery is not advantageous for a career in Italy. It is very difficult for young ceramic specialists to enter universities and research centres, while rescue archaeology offers salaries for carrying out excavations and producing documentation, but only rarely for studying the findings and publishing the results. Despite all these difficulties, Italian archaeologists are continuing to conduct research, to take part in large numbers in the main events concerning ancient ceramics (e.g. RCRF and LRCW conferences) and to publish important studies, as I hope to show in this paper.

In analysing the ceramic panorama in Italy of the Late Roman period, it emerges from recent studies that many of the processes developed in different times and ways. Regional differentiation appears to be particularly marked in the 6th-7th century AD, and could be attributed to different geographical contexts: coastal/inland districts, river-connected or isolated areas, or geopolitical situations (Byzantine or Lombard Italy). Therefore, for the various regional areas we need statistically reliable and highly representative contexts for the main typologies, which are the production, redistribution and consumption sites. It is only through a comparative study, on a wider scale, of the representative regional and sub-regional datasets that it is possible to monitor the transition from late antiquity to the middle ages, a shift which cannot be grasped without combining time and space.

* Simonetta Menchelli: DCFS, University of Pisa (Italy), simonetta.menchelli@unipi.it.

Coarse and cooking wares

Concerning cooking wares, I will discuss the following topics that have been dealt with in recent studies in Italy:

- imported wares;
- the relationship between local wares and Mediterranean models;
- local/sub-regional/regional wares.

In the case of similar vessels, widespread in sub-regional/regional contexts, we should bear in mind the possibility of there being: a) a regional productive *koiné*, or b) the trading activities of a main centre which distributed its vessels on a small to medium scale.

We will consider the topic in terms of geographical sectors, that is the western Tyrrhenian and the eastern Adriatic areas. In the former sector, vessels widely distributed from Rome to Provence have been identified in the last few decades. They can be interpreted as evidence of:

- 1) independent local productions from various centres in a more or less vast area manufacturing functional forms arising from common cultural and dietary habits;
- 2) forms deriving from successful Mediterranean models.

Some examples of Point 1

204

Pots with a distinct vertical rim "a fascia" (fig. 1.1-3)

These pots, belonging to the Luni II 32b group¹, are similar to the A6 type of the FrancoVich-Valenti classification² and are very common in Tuscia from the 4th-7th century AD. They are present in inland districts of Fiesole, Chianti senese, San Ginesio³ and on the coasts at Vada Volaterrana (see fig. 1.1-3) and in the nearby villa of San Vincenzino⁴, at Roselle in the layers dating from the 5th to mid-6th century AD⁵ and at Cosa in the late 4th-5th century AD⁶. They have also been documented in Rome in the mid-5th century AD⁷ and appear to have been produced as late as the 6th-7th century AD, as confirmed by the Crypta Balbi findings⁸ and those at Porto⁹. Similar pots have been found at Albintimilium in Late Roman layers¹⁰ and in numerous sites in Provence dating from the 5th and 7th century AD¹¹, in particular in Marseilles¹², in the

1. FROVA 1977, p. 622.
2. FRANCOVICH, VALENTI 1997, p. 130.
3. CANTINI 2010, p. 359, tav. 4 (47).
4. CIRRONE 2012, fig. 7 (10-19).
5. VACCARO 2011, pl. 9 (1-5, 60).
6. DYSON 1976, fig. 65 (FC 15).
7. WHITEHOUSE *et al.* 1982, fig. 8 (109).
8. SAGUI, RICCI, ROMEI 1997, fig. 4 (5).
9. CIARROCCHI *et al.* 1998, fig. 9 (6).
10. OLCESI 1993, fig. 42 (104).
11. PELLETIER 1997, fig. 3 (A4, MA4).
12. BONIFAY, CARRE, RIGOIR 1998.

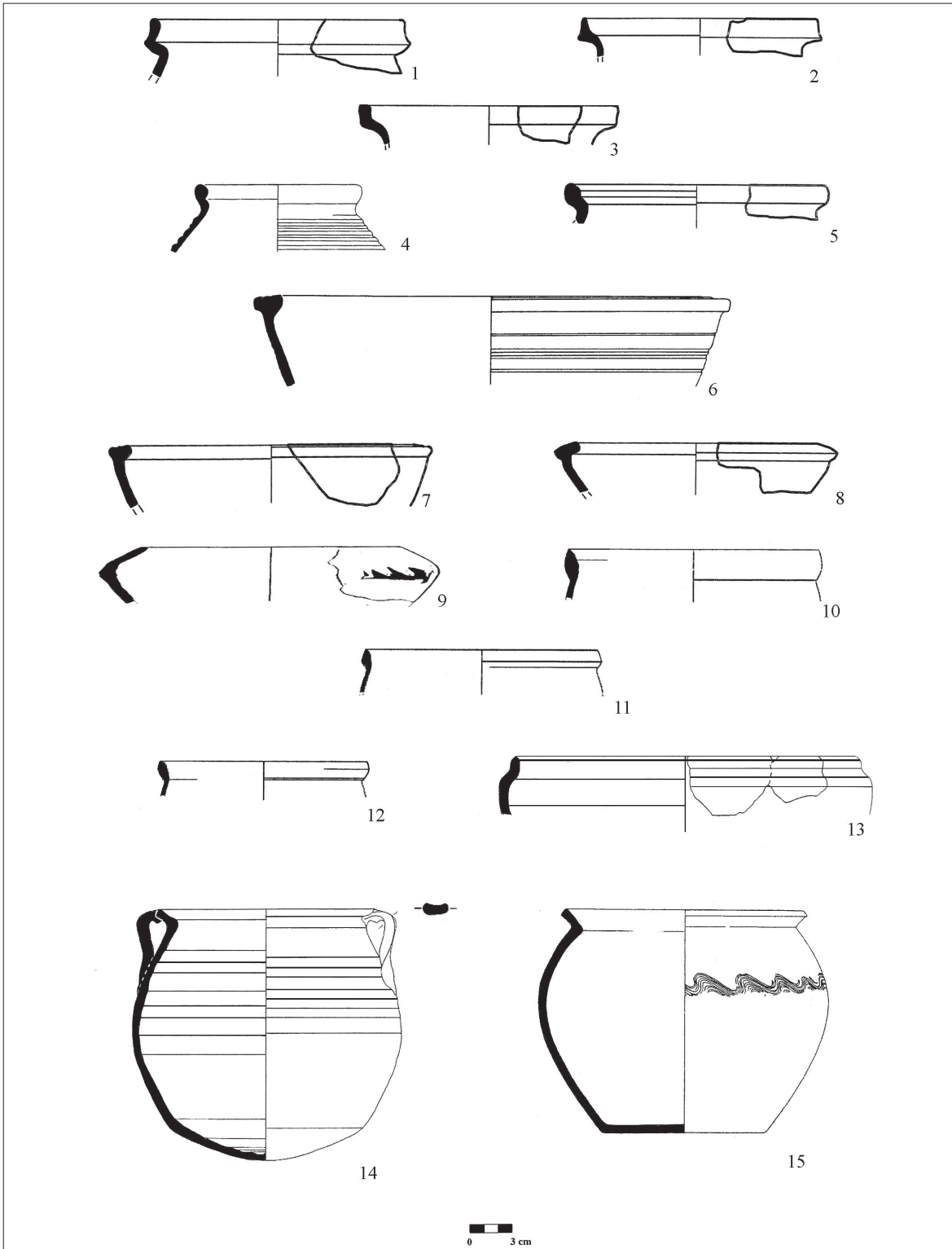


Figure 1: (1-3) S. Menchelli : vessels from Vada Volaterrana; (4) FULFORD, PEACOCK 1984, fig. 69, 19.2; (5) S. Menchelli : vessel from Vada Volaterrana; (6) FULFORD, PEACOCK 1984, fig. 66, 3.5; (7-8) S. Menchelli: vessels from Vada Volaterrana; (9) FROVA 1977 : Group 44c; (10-12) TONIOLO *et al.* 2014, fig. 3, 1-3; (13) FACELLA *et al.* 2014, fig. 6, 2; (14) TURCHIANO 2010, fig. 2, 2; (15) GELICHI 1998, fig. 1, 1

Saint-Blaise *oppidum*¹³ and in the Saint-Gervais 2 shipwreck at Fos-sur-Mer, dating from the early 7th century AD¹⁴.

Most probably the presence of the same forms in this area was due to the close economic and commercial ties between Rome and Provence, which had existed over a very long period and became even stronger in Late Roman times. It is not by chance that the *Itinerarium maritimum* dates from the early 6th century AD¹⁵. This is a portolan containing a list of the ports and landfalls from Rome to Arles and is considered evidence of the Ostrogoth annonarian concern, as Theodoric in 508 AD had annexed Provence with its capital Arelate to the Kingdom of Italy, a state of affairs that continued until 536 AD. Significant in this regard is the passage from Cassiodorus documenting the activities of the *Navicularii Campaniae, Lucaniae sive Tusciae* involved in trading foodstuffs in Gallia (*victualia ad Gallias*)¹⁶.

Some examples of Point 2

Pot with a rim cupped internally (fig. 1.4)

The form was produced in Africa from the late 4th to 5th century AD¹⁷ and was widespread in the western Mediterranean area¹⁸. It was manufactured on a large scale, above all in the 5th-6th century AD in northern Tuscia, both inland¹⁹ and on the coast at Vada Volaterrana (**fig. 1.5**) and its hinterland²⁰. It was also produced locally in southern Tuscia, at Portus Scabris²¹. Similar pots have been found at Albintimilium, in local fabrics, dating from the Late Roman to the Early Medieval period²², and in Marseilles in layers dating from the late 5th-early 6th century AD²³.

206

Bowl having the upper surface of the rim scored with shallow grooves (fig. 1.6)

This type was produced in Tunisia (Carthago-Nabeul group) dating from 4th-5th century AD and perhaps the early 6th century²⁴; it has been found in local fabrics in numerous sites of inland²⁵ and coastal areas (*villa/mansio* di Massaciuccoli in the northern Ager Pisanus; Vada Volaterrana (**fig. 1.7-8**); villa di San Vincenzino²⁶) of Tuscia, in contexts of the 5th to mid-6th century AD. These bowls are present in the *oppidum* of Saint-Blaise, in layers dated 5th-7th century AD²⁷ and in Sardinia, among Late Roman vessels of uncertain origin²⁸.

13. VALLAURI 1994, fig. 77 (138).
14. JÉZÉGOU 1998, p. 348 (20-21).
15. UGGERI 2004, p. 47.
16. Cassiodorus, *Variae*, 4, 5.
17. FULFORD, PEACOCK 1984, fig. 69 (19.2).
18. REYNOLDS 1995, p. 87-92.
19. FRANCOVICH, VALENTI 1997 (D3 type).
20. DONATI *et al.*, 2004, fig. 13 (6).
21. VACCARO 2011, p. 130.
22. OLCESE 1993, fig. 38 (64).
23. REYNAUD 1998, p. 259 (40= type Pelletier 1997, A2).
24. FULFORD, PEACOCK 1984, fig. 66 (3.5).
25. CANTINI 2010, tav 3 (5).
26. CIRRONE 2012, fig. 1 (5).
27. PELLETIER, VALLAURI 1994, form N, fig. 140, 148.
28. SANGIORGI 2005, fig. 9 (7).

As is well known, the imitative phenomenon most widespread in Tyrrhenian and Adriatic Italy was undoubtedly the Hayes 61 form: in this case the close link between the large scale importation of these bowls and their imitation in the local workshops is very evident. The success of this form, produced in cooking and table wares (some of which were red-coated) was most probably due to its versatility, as it could contain both solid or semi-liquid foods²⁹.

The vessels produced along the Tyrrhenian coasts, which derived from forms typical of Pantellerian ware, should be considered separately. For example, the CATHMA 7 type was manufactured in various areas of northern Tusciana³⁰ (**fig. 1.9**), in Sardinia³¹ and in Corsica, from Mariana³² and perhaps Castellu³³. Also, in this case we can talk of the absorption of foreign models: these vessels from Pantelleria reached the local Tyrrhenian markets as part of the trade flow from North Africa and were later imitated because they were particularly suitable for use at high temperature and for the new dietary habits. It is significant that the Pantellerian-derived vessels were traded over short and medium distances, as documented by the fact that gabbriic vessels produced in the coastal areas reached other parts of Tusciana and that Sardinian pots have been found in the harbour of Vada Volaterrana³⁴ and perhaps in Naples³⁵.

In any case, it should be stressed that in the northern Tyrrhenian district Pantellerian vessels were only about 1% of the total findings of cooking wares, and their local imitations were widespread but in small quantities. In fact, these bowls were particularly suitable for dry or semi-liquid food, especially sheep/goats boiled. On the other hand, according to the border marked by Paul Arthur³⁶, this area remained oriented towards pigs, as confirmed by the archaeological data of many contexts, for example that of Vada Volaterrana (**table 1**).

There was a different situation in the southern Tyrrhenian district, where Naples provides a lot of information from recent systematic excavations that add to previous research³⁷. From the early 4th century to the mid-5th AD, there was a prevalence of the North African types (Hayes 197 and, in smaller numbers, Hayes 181 and 23b casseroles), both massively imported³⁸ and widely imitated in the city workshops and throughout the region³⁹ (**fig. 1.10-12**). In the 6th-7th century AD layers, while the imports of Pantellerian ware constituted 1.4 % of the total, there was a high percentage of locally imitated casseroles⁴⁰. Moreover, it is worth emphasising the large quantity of Aegean pots starting from the second half of the 5th century, and their local imitations were produced as late as the early 7th century AD. In any case, it is certain that high-quality Campanian cooking wares were manufactured at least until this century.

29. FONTANA 2005.

30. FROVA 1977: Group 44c.

31. ROVINA 1998, fig. 3, 5 and 8; CAU ONTIVEROS 2007, fig. 6 (47, 74, 81, 49).

32. MENCHELLI *et al.* 2007, fig. 4 (44).

33. It is not clear whether the vessels were locally produced or imported: PENTIRICCI 1989, p. 69-72, fig. 70-71.

34. MENCHELLI *et al.* in this volume.

35. CARSANA, D'AMICO, DEL VECCHIO 2007, p. 427.

36. ARTHUR 2007.

37. For example see ARTHUR 1994.

38. CARSANA, DEL VECCHIO 2010, p. 462-463.

39. TONIOLO *et al.* 2014, p. 324-325.

40. CARSANA, D'AMICO, DEL VECCHIO 2007, p. 426.

Considering Sicilian cooking wares, according to the most recent studies it appears that just after the 3rd century, Pantellerian ware tended to replace that of North Africa and it is massively documented for the 4th-5th century, while during the 6th century there were also other productions, either spread over the Mediterranean area (e.g. Black Burnished Ware, Micaceous Ware), or manufactured in Sicily⁴¹. Despite the sub-regional differences, a tendency towards self-sufficiency and the development of local production can be seen throughout Sicily, for example the calcitic wares in the Agrigento territory⁴² and forms derived from the Black Burnished Ware at Segesta⁴³ (fig. 1.13). A new phenomenon in the late 7th-8th century was the production of local/regional wares consisting of hand or slow wheel-made pots and casseroles having a flat rim and lids fired in a fairly reducing atmosphere with a fabric rich in calcite inclusions. These vessels are considered a departure from the previous practice and could indicate the weakening of ties with the southern shores of the Mediterranean, obviously following the Arab conquest of Carthage⁴⁴. Sicily, however (at least its central and eastern portions), remained deeply rooted in Byzantine culinary customs until the 9th century.

A characteristic feature of the Adriatic cooking wares are the Aegean vessels, imported and locally imitated, as documented in Apulia by the San Giusto two-handled pots⁴⁵ (fig. 1.14) and in other regions, both in coastal and inland sites⁴⁶. In Salento, Illyrian cooking wares (San Foca pottery)⁴⁷ have also been documented, dating from the 3th-4th century AD, imported from Albania and perhaps from the island of Corfu, while western influences in Apulia are represented by a few locally produced vessels imitating African and Pantellerian forms⁴⁸. In conclusion, in this region we have evidence of Late Antique productions until the 7th century, and a gradual evolution during the 8th-9th century, in a southern Adriatic framework.⁴⁹

Moving northwards, the “Classe” ware, as defined by Sauro Gelichi⁵⁰, can be considered an element of the Adriatic *koiné*. Made up of pots and lids with combed decoration (fig. 1.15) and assumed to have been produced in the area of Ravenna because of the high number of finds there, it can be dated from the second half of the 6th century and was above all present between the 7th and 8th century. In any case, it is very common along the Adriatic coast from Istria to Apulia (including at Potentia, Senigallia, Cupra, Herdonia and Canusium) and the inland river valleys, for example near Mantua, and also in Rome⁵¹.

To date, workshops have not been identified. The Ravenna area must undoubtedly have been the main production centre or one of them⁵², but there is still the possibility, already raised

41. RIZZO *et al.* 2014b.
42. RIZZO *et al.* 2014b, p. 583; PARELLO *et al.* 2014, p. 345.
43. FACELLA, MINNITI, CAPELLI 2014, p. 540-541.
44. RIZZO *et al.* 2014b, p. 583-585.
45. TURCHIANO 2010, p. 665, fig. 2.
46. For example in Abruzzo: STAFFA 2015, p. 593-598.
47. DE MITRI 2010, p. 681-686.
48. TURCHIANO 2010, p. 658.
49. TURCHIANO 2010; VOLPE *et al.* 2010, p. 648.
50. GELICHI 1998.
51. SANTORO 2007, p. 367; TURCHIANO 2010, p. 659.
52. CIRELLI 2015b, p. 30.

by Sara Santoro⁵³, that these vessels were produced in many centres within the context of an Adriatic and Po valley manufacturing *koiné*, as would also seem to have been indicated by the recent studies of Marco Cavalazzi and Elisa Fabbri⁵⁴. In this instance, archaeometric analyses are really the decisive tool. In conclusion, the north Adriatic productions appear to have been very diversified, even in the main cities, ranging from the Ravenna fast-wheel productions in the 8th century⁵⁵ to the wares made by the coiling technique in Aquileia between the late 4th and the early 6th century⁵⁶.

Pottery finds in Alpine areas are even more complex and varied. From the papers in this volume⁵⁷ regarding the area from Vercelli/Biella to Aquileia, local pottery productions and short, medium and long-distance trade have been documented. It should be stressed that these districts were not isolated: Alpine soapstone vessels, which were redistributed along the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic coasts (including numerous sites in Apulia)⁵⁸, are evidence that Alpine regions were part of the Mediterranean trade network⁵⁹.

As regards coarse wares, the regional aspects seem less specific because the general imitative processes of African forms (both in the case of table wares and vessels for various purposes, in particular the flagged bowls) combined the typological characteristics of the productions of the whole peninsula, both of the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic regions. In particular, throughout Italy from the second half of the 2nd century AD until the middle ages, the production of table and storage vessels and mortars characterised by a red slip became very common.

These productions have been classified in different groups and variously named, stressing both technical aspects:

- *ceramica a vernice rossa tarda*: Late Red Slip Pottery;
- *ceramica ingobbiata*: Thin Slip Pottery;
- *comune dipinta*: Painted Coarse Ware.

And the territorial ones:

- *sigillata medioadriatica*;
- *ceramica a vernice rossa della valle del Tevere*: Central Tiber Valley Red Slip Ware;
- *ceramica dipinta dell'Italia meridionale*: South Italian Painted Pottery⁶⁰.

Because of the present lack of universally agreed standards, we do not know if these appellations really coincide with actual technical peculiarities: sometimes the same definition refers to different productions, e.g. the *sigillata medioadriatica* includes both sintered and non-sintered vessels. Conversely, in a few cases, the same items are named differently by different teams

53. SANTORO 2007, p. 367-369.

54. CAVALAZZI, FABBRI 2010, p. 623-624.

55. CIRELLI 2015a, p. 18.

56. DOBREVA, RICCATO, CAPELLI, in this volume.

57. DEODATO, VENTURA and BRAIDOTTI, QUIRI, in this volume.

58. VOLPE *et al.* 2010, p. 648.

59. See, in particular, QUIRI, in this volume.

60. MENCHELLI, PASQUINUCCI 2012.

working in the same regions. As already suggested by P. Arthur and Helen Patterson many years ago⁶¹, there should be a systematic reorganisation of these products including the relevant terminology, or, at least, careful morphological and technical-archaeometric analyses of the finds. A basic terminology could be the following:

- *Ceramica verniciata* = *Slipped Ware*. Sintered slip generally applied by total immersion.
- *Ceramica ingobbata* = *Thin and Matt Slipped Ware*. Slip applied both by total and partial immersion.
- *Ceramica con colature* = *Dripping Ware*. Thin slip drippings along the vessel surfaces, due to partial immersion and fast removal.
- *Ceramica dipinta* = *Painted Ware*. Vessels decorated with lines of thin slip applied with a brush. The lines form random or well-defined motifs.
- *Ceramica sovradipinta* = *Over-Painted Ware*. Colour-coated vessels over-painted with fine decorations applied with a brush.

In any case, our aim should be to define the trading range (local/sub-regional/regional or more extensive areas) of the workshops we are dealing with.

Amphorae

210

Moving on to amphorae, it is necessary to point out that only a few Italian regions (Tuscia, Campania, Bruttium, Sicilia, various Adriatic areas) appear to have produced containers for trading foodstuffs - with a specific typology - even after the 3rd century, and these seem to have been only wine amphorae. This datum is at marked variance with both literary sources, which document an on-going production up to late antiquity for many regions (for example, Cassiodorus for Istria)⁶², and the results of the archaeological studies that have identified landscapes dotted with villas and city consumption centres characterised by urban normality as late as the 5th century⁶³. Therefore, we have to bear in mind that in order to satisfy the requirements of local/regional markets, wine and even more so olive oil, fish products and the other Italian foodstuffs were traded in non-ceramic containers (barrels, leather vessels) or in small two-handled vessels which could be also red-coated, like those found in Emilia⁶⁴ (fig. 2.16) and in Apulia⁶⁵ (fig. 2.17). Moreover, we can hypothesise the continuing production in the 4th-5th century of forms common in previous centuries, as in the case along the Tiber valley of the small flat-bottomed amphorae derived from the mid-Imperial Spello type⁶⁶: it is not by chance that the *vinum sabinum* was mentioned in the 4th century⁶⁷.

The range of Late Roman Italian amphorae, in terms of classified forms, is therefore restricted to the Empoli type, the Keay 52 groups and globular amphorae.

61. ARTHUR, PATTERSON 1994.

62. *Variae*, 12, 22, 4. About this topic see MENCHELLI forthcoming.

63. See in general CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015.

64. NEGRELLI 2015, fig. 3 (1).

65. CASSANO *et al.* 2010, p. 676.

66. PATTERSON 2015, p. 467.

67. *Expositio Tutius Mundi*, LV.

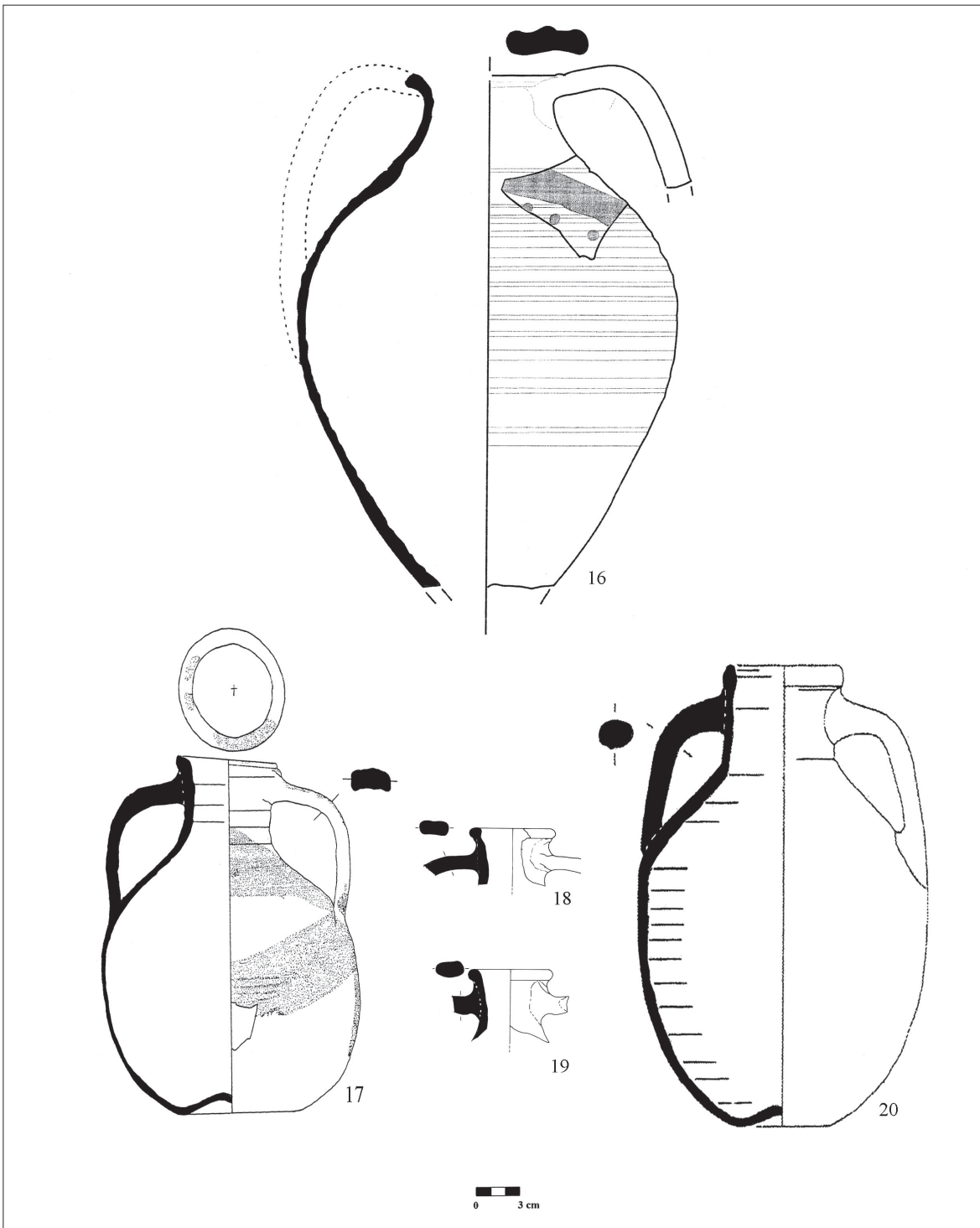


Figure 2: (16) NEGRELLI 2015, fig. 3, 1; (17) CASSANO *et al.* 2010, fig. 4; (18-19) S. Menchelli: amphorae from Vada Volaterrana; (20) CARSANA, D'AMICO 2010, fig. 5, 19

The Empoli type was produced in various areas of northern Tuscia, both inland and on the coast, dating from the late 2nd century until the early 6th century⁶⁸. Obviously, it is the most commonly found amphora in the region (fig. 2.18-19). It has been suggested that in the 3th-4th century its production was triggered by annonarian needs⁶⁹: Tuscia would have guaranteed wines, which were not high quality and could be conveniently traded to Rome. In effect, it is documented that some *praefecti urbani* (*Vettius Agorius Praetextatus*, *Avianius Simmacus*, and his father-in-law, *Orfitus*) had large estates in Tuscia and were involved in the management of the *arca vinaria*, that is the imperial funds for supplying wine to the plebs in Rome⁷⁰. These 15-20 litre amphorae were widespread in the 4th-5th century contexts of Rome, but few in number. As has been pointed out by Archer Martin, it was only in the case of the Crypta Balbi, that the Empoli type exceeded 5% of the documented amphorae⁷¹.

Given the participation of the above-mentioned important figures, it is possible that the *vinum Tuscum*, moreover cited in the *Expositio Tutius Mundi* (LV), reached Rome in higher quantities in other ways, for example in wooden barrels, the *cupae*, whose large-scale use in the mid- and late imperial age is documented by numerous literary and iconographic sources⁷². They could also be transported from Tuscia by the Arnus/Clanis/Tiber river system⁷³: the fact that the Empoli type was much more numerous in Rome than in Ostia, and to date absent in Portus⁷⁴, supports the hypothesis of at least a partial trade of *Tuscum* wine by means of river transport.

Furthermore, it is possible that the *possessores* in Tuscia also utilized the *adaeratio* system, a practice which appears to have been sanctioned in the period between 344/346 and 365 AD: namely, the total amount of fiscal wine which they were obliged to provide could be replaced with an equivalent sum of money⁷⁵ and this usage obviously could have favoured the release of greater quantities of *vinum Tuscum* on the free market, not only in Rome, but also along the western Mediterranean coasts, where these amphorae appear to have been traded⁷⁶. The production of the Empoli type ceased in the early 6th century, most probably as a consequence of the Gothic-Byzantine War.

Recently, there have been many studies dealing with both the group of amphorae from Bruttium/Sicilia (Mid-Roman 1; Ostia I, 455/Ostia IV 166; Keay 52, Crypta Balbi 2, Termini Imerese type 151 and type 354) and the relevant workshops and trade routes⁷⁷. If, together with the other contemporary Sicilian types, the Mid-Roman 1b and 1a produced in the Catania region were markedly present in Leptis in the 3rd-4th century contexts, with percentages reaching 38%⁷⁸, the Keay 52 amphorae were even more successful. The latter, already consistently documented in Rome starting from the mid-4th century, became prevalent in the second half of the 5th century,

68. PASQUINUCCI, MENCHELLI 2013; CANTINI *et al.* 2014.

69. VERA 2005; VERA 2006.

70. CRACCO RUGGINI 1998.

71. MARTIN 2016, p. 579-589.

72. MARLIÈRE 2002.

73. About this topic see PASQUINUCCI, MENCHELLI 2003.

74. MARTIN 2016, p. 586.

75. CRACCO RUGGINI 1998, p. 360-363. PASQUINUCCI, MENCHELLI 2013.

76. See MENCHELLI *et al.* in this volume; for their presence also on the Adriatic coast, in Aquileia cf. VENTURA, BRAIDOTTI, in this volume.

77. FRANCO, CAPELLI 2014a; FRANCO, CAPELLI 2014b; CASALINI 2014; CUTERI, SALAMIDA 2010; RIZZO *et al.* 2014b, p. 213-224.

78. BONIFAY *et al.* 2013, in particular p. 132.



Figure 3: Keay 52 amphorae. Courtesy of Maria Luisa Stoppioni, Cattolica (RM)

almost at the same level as the African ones (17%), while in the early 6th century the number of southern Italian amphorae decreased in the urban contexts due to the augmented imports of eastern foodstuffs⁷⁹.

Apart from their widespread presence in western Mediterranean sites⁸⁰ (in the mid-5th century they constituted 10-16% of the total in Marseille⁸¹), these amphorae were already well known in 5th-7th century Adriatic contexts⁸². More recent research has provided a lot of new data about their presence: for example, in Ravenna and Classe they were approximately 4% of the analysed contexts and their presence has been linked with the many properties that the archbishop of Ravenna owned in southern Italy⁸³. In the 7th century the later variants reached 8%⁸⁴. Amphorae belonging to this group, above all the Keay 52, have also been documented in numerous sites along the Adriatic coast of Apulia⁸⁵, the Abruzzo-Marches sector⁸⁶, and in

79. CASALINI 2015, p. 543-545.

80. And also along the Rhine and in Britannia: see FRANCO, CAPELLI 2014a.

81. BONIFAY, PIERI 1995, p. 114-116.

82. AURIEMMA 1998; AURIEMMA, QUIRI 2007.

83. CIRELLI 2014, p. 544.

84. AUGENTI, CIRELLI 2010, p. 610.

85. VOLPE *et al.* 2010, p. 646.

86. STAFFA 2015, p. 599-600; GAMBERINI 2015, p. 247.

Aquileia⁸⁷. For example, there is the interesting case of 12 Keay 52 amphorae found in a well at Sala di Cesenatico⁸⁸ (**fig. 3**) where perhaps they were re-used as water jars. In these instances, careful fabric analyses should be conducted, as some of them could have been produced locally, like the Keay 52 manufactured in Val Pescara⁸⁹ and probably in central northern Apulia⁹⁰.

In the Late Roman period, in various parts of Campania, globular amphorae were produced. Most probably containers of this form imitating the contemporary African *Castrum Perti* amphorae were made in Naples⁹¹ (**fig. 2.20**). There is greater evidence of amphorae dating from 7th-8th century, and even continuing beyond the 9th century, with production centres in the area of the Gulf of Miseno⁹². These amphorae, mainly for wine, were markedly present in the regional markets and in Rome⁹³, where the Church, for its own requirements, sent the agricultural surplus of its vast estates in Campania and in the other regions of southern Italy. These containers, even if in very small numbers, nevertheless appear to have been traded along the north Tyrrhenian routes. In fact, they have been found at Mariana in Corsica⁹⁴, in Pisa⁹⁵, Luni⁹⁶ and perhaps also in Languedoc⁹⁷.

Globular amphorae were also produced in the Adriatic area, for example, in Otranto in a 7th century context⁹⁸, and in Abruzzo at Castellana in the Pescara valley, dating between the late 6th and the early 7th century, a production which, according to the authors, came to an end with the Lombard conquest of the area⁹⁹. Italian globular amphorae clearly derived from the LR2 type have been documented in Marchigian contexts¹⁰⁰, and perhaps the 8th-century containers found in Classe also came from Italian workshops¹⁰¹.

As regards the trends of imports to Italy in the 4th-7th centuries, we can make use of significant data from the important studies recently conducted in Rome, Naples and Ravenna.

Rome

In Rome, between the 4th and 5th centuries, African products were very prevalent. The Rome-Carthage axis, formed following the redirection of Egyptian grain to Constantinople, is very evident in the archaeological data, both as regards amphorae (45% of the total) and ceramics (African red slip, coarse and cooking wares)¹⁰². An example of the complexity of African cooking wares and of their trade – apart from the ubiquitous Hayes 181, 23 and 197 forms – is the

87. VENTURA, BRAIDOTTI in this volume.

88. STOPPIONI 2011.

89. SIENA, TROIANO, VERROCCHIO 1998, fig. 23.

90. VOLPE *et al.* 2010, p. 646.

91. CARSANA, D'AMICO 2010, p. 72, fig. 5 (19).

92. CARSANA, D'AMICO 2010, p. 78.

93. In the *Crypta Balbi*: ROMEI 2001, p. 505; ROMEI 2004, p. 279-281.

94. MENCHELLI *et al.* 2007.

95. ALBERTI, COSTANTINI 2015, fig. 5, p. 15.

96. MENCHELLI, SANGRISO, GENOVESI 2016, fig. 12 (4).

97. San Peyre, Gard: CITTER *et al.* 1996.

98. ARTHUR, PATTERSON 1998.

99. SIENA, TROIANO, VERROCCHIO 1998.

100. GAMBERINI 2015, p. 247.

101. CIRELLI 2014, p. 544.

102. CASALINI 2015, p. 537.

Sidi Jdidi 4 casserole¹⁰³: a minor production obviously found in very small numbers but which, traded beyond Rome, was distributed along the north Tyrrhenian routes, at Vada Volaterrana¹⁰⁴ and along the Gallic and Spanish coasts¹⁰⁵.

Among the Italian imports, those from Sicily and Calabria began to arrive in significant numbers, progressively replacing Tuscan wine and, at the same time, eastern products started to reach Rome on an ever-increasing scale, while the last Iberian imports persisted until the end of the 5th century. It is worth noting that a catastrophic event, having a resounding echo in contemporary literary sources, such as the siege and sack of Rome by Alaric in 410 AD, does not seem to have had any evident consequences in the volume or balance of trade.

Starting from the mid-5th century, the situation changed markedly following the conquest of Africa by the Vandals, which led to Sicily's resumption of its role as Italy's granary. In this period there is evidence of Rome's progressive urban and demographic decline¹⁰⁶ and a decrease in African imports, which nevertheless remained very high with new types of large cylindrical amphorae. There was a boom in southern Italian imports (Keay 52, Crypta Balbi 2 and other forms) and an increase in the number of eastern products. African ceramics continued to be prevalent in the fine wares with red-slip pottery and lamps (Form X) and, even if the cooking ware was by then residual, flagged bowls and mortars continued to be present.

The 6th century witnessed an increase in eastern amphorae compared to the contraction of African imports, with the constant presence of southern Italian products. African table ware continued to dominate the Roman market but with an impoverishment of its morphological variety¹⁰⁷. It is certain that there was a general diminution of imports to Rome, due to both the cessation of tax revenues and the marked demographic crisis¹⁰⁸, but in the privileged consumption centres imports persisted even as late as the 7th century, as documented by the Crypta Balbi finds.

Naples

Many African amphorae (as high a figure as 62% of the total) also reached Naples between the late 4th and the early 5th century. As regards eastern imports, they appear to have been greater than in Rome. Starting from the second half of the 5th century there was a drastic decline in African imports accompanied by an increase in eastern and southern Italian productions, which reached respectively about 12% and 30% of the total in the 6th century up to the mid-7th century. African red slip continued to be present on the market at 6.5% and African amphorae made a strong recovery, reaching 48% of the total, while eastern and southern Italian amphorae respectively accounted for 27% and 12-13% of those found¹⁰⁹.

As Naples was the main Byzantine city in southern Italy¹¹⁰, it obviously attracted the privileged trade organised by Byzantium and the Church, and also increased the local production of

103. CASALINI 2015, p. 537.

104. MENCHELLI *et al.* in this volume.

105. BONIFAY 2004, p. 239. For finds in Libya cf. BONIFAY *et al.* 2013, fig. 17 (61).

106. See also PAVOLINI 2015, p. 683-684.

107. CASALINI 2015.

108. VERA 2010, p. 14; BONIFAY, TRÉGLIA 2010, p. 1037.

109. CARSANA, DEL VECCHIO 2010, p. 466, chart 3.

110. For the remarkable presence of eastern pottery along the Calabrian coasts, see CUTERI, SALAMIDA 2010.

cooking, coarse and table wares, red-coated or not, for the markets of the city and the region¹¹¹, where, as stated above, globular amphorae were also produced.

Ravenna

Moving to Ravenna, recent excavations have confirmed its role as a consumption and redistribution centre with massive imports of Mediterranean goods, mostly eastern. Between the late 5th and 6th century, oriental products reached 80%, while African amphorae were 18%, and southern Italian were 2%. Palestinian wine amphorae LR4 were principally imported and it is significant that the Phocaeen red slip was more numerous than the African¹¹². There is evidence of continuing imports also in the 7th and 8th century, with the new types of eastern globular amphorae, perhaps also reproduced locally, as we have seen above.

Obviously Rome, Naples and Ravenna were the most important centres in Italy for the strategic decisions of the Byzantine Empire and for supply requirements of the Church of Rome, which until the 7th century ensured that goods continued to circulate in accordance with the Late Roman economic system, within the sound interconnections established among the Mediterranean regions starting from the 4th century¹¹³. In any case, as has been shown by many recently published studies¹¹⁴, the data documented in these three cities correspond with the distribution of goods along the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic coasts. In fact, Rome, Naples and Ravenna, with their harbour systems, were also redistribution centres and therefore the same goods consumed there could also be widespread, as documented by archaeological finds, in areas of minor strategic importance for Byzantium and the Church. Even more so than in the main cities, in these “peripheral” areas trade depended upon free market dynamics and not state intervention¹¹⁵.

216

Concluding remarks

If we want to try to find the dividing line between the Late Roman and Medieval periods, this can be identified as starting from the second half of the 7th century, and is marked by the cessation of African productions, red slip pottery and amphorae¹¹⁶. Another element, which seems certain, is that the areas which remained under Byzantine rule maintained, for a longer period, Late Roman productions, for example the globular amphorae and the red-coated table wares.

As regards the Lombard-Byzantine split, judging by the archaeological finds, in some regions the political frontiers appear to have been totally permeable and open to Mediterranean trade, as documented by 7th-8th century Byzantine goods found in the Arno¹¹⁷ and Po valleys¹¹⁸. On the

111. CARSANA, DEL VECCHIO 2010, p. 466, chart 3; CARSANA, D'AMICO 2010, p. 72-74.

112. CIRELLI 2014, p. 544.

113. For this topic, see HORDEN, PURCELL 2000; MCCORMICK 2001; REYNOLDS 2010.

114. Many papers in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015.

115. VERA 2010, p. 12-1.

116. PANELLA 1993.

117. For Byzantine objects found in Lombard necropolis in Pisa: ALBERTI, PARIBENI 2011.

118. NEGRELLI 2015, p. 148.

contrary, in other regions¹¹⁹, e.g. the Sabina, ceramics finds seem to reflect the Lombard/Roman Byzantine political division¹²⁰. In any case, in our opinion, rather than political barriers, the physical (transport difficulties for inland areas not connected by rivers) and economic ones (the undoubted 6th-7th century crisis) determined the inland sectors' progressive isolation from the trade routes, and the transition from a market to a subsistence economy, where, for the largest part of the population, wooden utensils and vessels often replaced ceramic products. This transition between antiquity and the middle ages in Italy, as throughout the Mediterranean, cannot in my view be identified except in a regional perspective. In certain areas it was precocious, slow and gradual, for example in the northern Tyrrhenian regions after the conquest of Liguria by the Lombard King Rotari (643 AD)¹²¹. For Naples and Campania, instead, this epoch-making change took place in the last years of the 7th century following the Arab conquest of Carthage which brought to an end the local market economy based on the production of surplus goods to be traded within the African trade flows¹²². For other regions we can think in terms of later crucial events, for example when Comacchio replaced Classe¹²³, or when the Arabs conquered Sicily¹²⁴.

In any case, it does not seem that there was a total rupture: weak movements of goods continued between these new regional economic systems as late as the 7th-8th century, as stated above. These complex mechanisms, including both decisive interruptions and weak continuity¹²⁵, should be studied carefully in their regional contexts. There is still a lot of work to be done regarding the economic dynamics between the Late Roman and the Early Medieval periods.

	oxen	sheep	pigs	gallinaceans
2nd-3rd cent.	2	2	5	
4th-5th cent.	8	19	48	21
6th cent.	6	14	32	2
7th cent.	4	9	10	

Table 1: Vada Volaterrana (*Horrea*), the archaeozoological data (by Claudio Sorrentino)

119. DELOGOU 2015, p. 698

120. PATTERSON 2015, p. 474. For ceramics and ethnicity, see: MOLINARI 2015, p. 686-688, with abundant bibliography.

121. PASQUINUCCI *et al.* 2005.

122. CARSANA, D'AMICO 2010, p. 75.

123. NEGRELLI 2015 and cited bibliography.

124. Regarding the island's strategic importance under Byzantine rule, see PETRALIA 2015, p. 20-21.

125. For the continuity/resumption of trade dynamics in the 8th century, see the observations, essentially not at variance, of Peregrine Horden and Nicholas Purcell (2010, p. 160-172) and of Michael Mc Cormick (2001, p. 539-540) and the considerations of Giuseppe Petralia (2015).

Bibliography

ALBERTI, PARIBENI 2011

A. ALBERTI, E. PARIBENI (ed.), *Archeologia in Piazza dei Miracoli. Gli scavi 2003-2009*, Felici Editore, Pisa 2011.

ALBERTI, COSTANTINI 2015

A. ALBERTI, A. COSTANTINI, "Commerci a Pisa tra Tardoantico e alto Medioevo. Nuovi dati da Piazza dei Miracoli", in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015, p. 159-169.

ARTHUR, PATTERSON 1994

P. ARTHUR, H. PATTERSON, "Ceramics and Early Medieval central and southern Italy: a 'potted History'", in R. FRANCOVICH, G. NOYÉ (eds.), *La storia dell'alto Medioevo Italiano (VI-X secolo) alla luce dell'archeologia*, Firenze, 1994, p. 409-441.

ARTHUR, PATTERSON 1998

P. ARTHUR, H. PATTERSON, "Local pottery in southern Puglia in the sixth and seventh centuries", in SAGUÌ 1998a, p. 511-530.

AURIEMMA 1998

R. AURIEMMA, "Un carico di anfore Keay LII nelle acque dello Ionio", in SAGUÌ 1998a, p. 753-760.

BONIFAY, TRÉGLIA 2010

M. BONIFAY, J.-C. TRÉGLIA, "De Vigo à Voitenki, en passant par Pise et Parme", in *LRCW* 3, p. 1033-1039.

CASALINI 2015

M. CASALINI, "Roma e il Mediterraneo dal IV al VI secolo", in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015, p. 535-546.

CAU ONTIVEROS 2007

M.Á. CAU ONTIVEROS, "Mediterranean Late Roman cooking wares: Evidence from the Balearic islands", in *LRCW* 2, p. 219-246.

CIARROCCHI et al. 1998

B. CIARROCCHI, C.M. COLETTI, A. MARTIN, L. PAROLI, C. PAVOLINI, "Ceramica comune tardoantica da Ostia e Porto (V-VII secolo)", in SAGUÌ 1998a, p. 383-420.

CIRELLI 2015a

E. CIRELLI, "Dall'alba al tramonto. Il vasellame di uso comune a Ravenna e nel suo territorio tra la tarda Antichità e l'alto Medioevo", in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015, p. 13-19.

CIRELLI 2015b

E. CIRELLI, "La ceramica di uso domestico dall'area portuale di Classe (RA) (III-VIII secolo)", in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015, p. 29-37.

CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015

E. CIRELLI, F. DIOSONO, H. PATTERSON (eds.), *Le forme della crisi. Produzioni ceramiche e commerci nell'Italia centrale tra Romani e Longobardi (III-VIII sec. d.C.)*, *Atti del convegno (Spoleto-Campello sul Clitunno, 5-7 Ottobre 2012)*, Ante Quem, Bologna 2015.

CIRRONE 2012

E.M. CIRRONE, "Ceramica da fuoco e a vernice rossa interna", in F. DONATI (ed.), *La villa romana dei Cecina a San Vincenzino (Livorno). Materiali dello scavo e aggiornamenti sulle ricerche*, Felici Editore, Ghezano, 2012, p. 511-533.

CITTER et al. 1996

C. CITTER, L. PAROLI, J.-M. PÈNE, Ch. PELLECUER, "Commerci nel Mediterraneo occidentale nell'alto Medioevo", in G.P. BROGIOLO (ed.), *Early Medieval towns in western Mediterranean, Documenti di Archeologia* 10, Mantova, 1996, p. 121-142.

CRACCO RUGGINI 1998

L. CRACCO RUGGINI, "Roma e il vino nord-italico", in Cl. MOATI (ed.), *La mémoire perdue. Recherches sur l'administration romaine*, CEFR 243, 1998, p. 345-364.

CUTERI, SALAMIDA 2010

F.A. CUTERI, P. SALAMIDA, "Il litorale jonico calabrese da Crotone a Reggio (Calabria - Italia). Circolazione di manufatti ceramici tra V e VII secolo", in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 507-513.

DELOGOU 2015

P. DELOGOU, "Ceramica comune: note a margine", in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015, p. 697-699.

DE MITRI 2010

C. DE MITRI, "Ceramica da cucina di produzione albanese (Illyrian Cooking Ware) nel Salento romano (Puglia-Italia): presenza e distribuzione", in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 681-686.

DONATI et al. 2004

F. DONATI, L. LUSCHI, M. PAOLETTI, M.C. PARRA, "Lo scavo della villa romana di S. Vincenzino presso Cecina. (Livorno), Rapporto preliminare di scavo. (Campagne 1989, 1993, 1995, 1997-1998)", *Studi Classici e Orientali* 47/2, 2004, p. 403-476.

FONTANA 2005

S. FONTANA, "Le ceramiche da mensa italiche medio-imperiali e tardo-antiche: imitazioni di prodotti importati e tradizione manifatturiera locale", in D. GANDOLFI (ed.), *La ceramica e i materiali di età romana. Classi, produzioni, commerci e consumi*, Istituto internazionale di studi liguri, Bordighera, 2005, p. 259-278.

FRANCOVICH, VALENTI 1997

R. FRANCOVICH, M. VALENTI, "La ceramica d'uso comune in Toscana tra V-X secolo. Il passaggio tra età tardoantica ed Altomedioevo", in *La céramique médiévale en Méditerranée, Actes du VIe congrès international de l'AIECM2 (Aix-en-Provence, 13-17*

novembre 1995), Narration Edition, Aix-en-Provence, 1997, p. 129-137.

GAMBERINI 2015

A. GAMBERINI, "Contenitori da trasporto e commerci nelle Marche in età tardoantica", in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015, p. 239-251.

GELICHI 1998

S. GELICHI, "Ceramiche 'tipo Classe'", in SAGUI 1998a, p. 481-485.

HORDEN, PURCELL 2000

P. HORDEN, N. PURCELL, *The corrupting sea: A study of Mediterranean history*, Oxford, 2000.

MC CORMICK 2001

M. MCCORMICK, *Origins of the European economy. Communications and commerce AD 300-900*, Harvard University, Cambridge 2001.

MARLIÈRE 2002

E. MARLIÈRE, *L'outre et le tonneau dans l'Occident romain, Instrumentum* 22, Montagnac, 2002.

MARTIN 2016

A. MARTIN, "L'anfora di Empoli nell'area romano-ostiene", in A.F. FERRANDES, G. PARDINI (eds.), *Le regole del gioco. Tracce, archeologi, racconti, Studi in onore di Clementina Panella*, Rome, 2016, p. 579-589.

MENCHELLI forthcoming

S. MENCHELLI, "Italian and Sicilian amphorae and their contents: A general overview", in D. BERNAL CASASOLA, M. BONIFAY, A. PECCI (eds.), *Roman amphorae contents*, Proceedings of the Cadiz Conference, forthcoming.

MENCHELLI, SANGRISO, GENOVESI forthcoming

S. MENCHELLI, P. SANGRISO, S. GENOVESI, "Luni: le campagne 2014-2015 nel settore sud-orientale della città", in S. LUSUARDI SIENA, G. LE GROTTAGLIE (eds.), *Dall'Appennino a Luni. Tra età romana e*

medioevo, *Centro Studi Lunensi, Quaderni* 10, n.s., p. 101-124.

MOLINARI 2015

A. MOLINARI, "Ceramiche e 'storie' tra la fine del mondo antico e l'inizio del Medioevo", in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015, p. 685-690.

MOLINARI, SANTANGELI VALENZANI, SPERA 2016

A. MOLINARI, R. SANTANGELI VALENZANI, L. SPERA (eds.), *L'Archeologia della produzione a Roma (secoli V-XV)*, *Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Studi (Roma 2014)*, Roma, 2016.

NEGRELLI 2015

C. NEGRELLI, "Dal VI all'VIII secolo: continuità e rotture nella circolazione dei manufatti ceramici tra Romagna e Delta padano", in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015, p. 139-149.

PARELLO et al. 2014

M.C. PARELLO, A. D'AMICO, F. GIANNICI, R. GIARRUSSO, A. MULONE, "La ceramica comune e da fuoco di età tardoromana dai siti di Verdura (Siacca) e Canalicchio (Calamonaci) (Agrigento, Sicilia, Italia)", in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 343-353.

PASQUINUCCI et al. 2005

M. PASQUINUCCI, A. DEL RIO, S. MENCHELLI, G. PICCHI, "Dinamiche commerciali nel Tirreno settentrionale nell'età tardo-antica", *RCRF* 39, 2005, p. 119-125.

PATTERSON 2015

H. PATTERSON, "Ceramic production and consumption in south Etruria and the Sabina: 4th to 8th centuries, some considerations", in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015, p. 465-474.

PAVOLINI 2015

C. PAVOLINI, "Conclusioni", in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015, p. 681-684.

PELLETIER 1997

J.-P. PELLETIER, "Les céramiques communes grises en Provence de l'Antiquité tardive au XIII^e siècle", in *La céramique médiévale en Méditerranée, Actes du VI^e congrès international de l'AIIECM2 (Aix-en-Provence, 13-17 novembre 1995)*, Narration Edition, Aix-en-Provence, 1997, p. 111-124.

PETRALIA 2015

G. PETRALIA, "Tra storia e archeologia: Mediterraneo altomedievale e spazi regionali "italiani" (intorno al secolo VIII)", *Studi Storici* 56, 2015, p. 5-28.

PENTIRICCI 1989

M. PENTIRICCI, "Céramique commune", in P. PERGOLA, C. VISMARA (ed.), *Castellu (Haute-Corse), Un établissement rural de l'Antiquité tardive, Fouilles récentes (1981-1985)*, *DAF* 18, Paris, 1989, p. 58-65.

ROMEI 2001

D. ROMEI, "Il deposito di VIII secolo nell'escudra della Crypta Balbi, Anfore", in M.S. ARENA, P. DELOGU, L. PAROLI, M. RICCI, L. SAGUÌ, L. VENDITTELLI (eds.), *Roma dall'antichità al medioevo. La storia in Roma dall'antichità al medioevo. Archeologia e storia nel Museo Nazionale Romano Crypta Balbi*, Milano, 2001, p. 503-507.

ROMEI 2004

D. ROMEI, "Produzione e circolazione dei manufatti ceramici a Roma nell'alto medioevo", in L. PAROLI, L. VENDITTELLI (eds.), *Roma dall'antichità al medioevo II, Contesti tardoantichi e altomedievali*, Milano, 2004, p. 278-311.

ROVINA 1998

D. ROVINA, "Ceramiche di importazioni e produzioni locali dall'insediamento altomedievale di Santa Filitica (Sorso-Sassari)", in SAGUÌ 1998a, p. 787-796.

SIENA, TROIANO, VERROCCHIO 1998

E. SIENA, D. TROIANO V. VERROCCHIO, “Ceramiche dalla Val Pescara”, in SAGUÌ 1998a, p. 665-704.

STAFFA 2015

A.R. STAFFA, “Considerazioni su produzioni ceramiche e commerci nell’Abruzzo Adriatico fra VI e VIII secolo”, in CIRELLI, DIOSONO, PATTERSON 2015, p. 593-615.

STOPPIONI 2011

M.L. STOPPIONI, “Pozzi romani in Romagna: un aggiornamento sulla base dei dati recenti”, in S. CIPRIANO, E. PETTENÒ (eds.), *Archeologia e tecnica dei pozzi per acqua dalla pre-protostoria all’età moderna*, *AAAdR* 70, Trieste, 2011, p. 141-160.

TONIOLO et al. 2014

L. TONIOLO, A.M. De FRANCESCO, E. ANDALORO, R. SCARPELLI, “Napoli tardoromana: studio morfotipologico e analisi archeometrica preliminare del vasellame da fuoco e da mensa dal contesto dei Girolomini”, in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 323-334.

TURCHIANO 2010

M. TURCHIANO, “Le ceramiche comuni dell’Apulia tardoantica e altomedievale: luoghi della produzione, del commercio e del consumo”, in *LRCW* 3, 2010, 657-668.

UGGERI 2004

G. UGGERI, “L’*Itinerarium Maritimum* e la Liguria”, in *Insedimenti e territorio: viabilità in Liguria tra I e VII secolo d.C.*, *Atti del Convegno di Bordighera (30 novembre-1 dicembre 2000)*, Istituto Internazionale di Studi Liguri, Bordighera, 2004, p. 19-48.

VERA 2005

D. VERA, “Aureliano, Valentiniano I e il vino del *Populus Romanus*”, *AnTard* 13, 2005, p. 247-264.

VERA 2006

D. VERA, “*Professionarii e susceptores vini* a Roma”, in M. FARAGUNA, V. VEDALDI IASBEZ (eds.), *Dynasthai didaskein, Studi in onore di Filippo Cassola*, Editreg, Trieste, p. 411-422.

VERA 2010

D. VERA, “Fisco, annona e commercio nel Mediterraneo tardoantico: destini incrociati o vite parallele?” in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 1-18.

WHITEHOUSE et al. 1982

D. WHITEHOUSE, G. BARKER, R. REECE, D. REESE, “The *schola Praeconum* I. The coins, pottery, lamps and fauna”, *PBSR* 50, 1982, p. 53-101.

Abréviations

Abréviations des périodiques et collections

- AAAdr* : *Antichità Altoadriatiche* (Udine)
AASOR : *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research* (Ann Arbor, Mich.)
ABSA : *Annual of the British School of Athens* (Londres)
ActaArchHung : *Acta archaeologica* (Budapest)
ADSV : *Anticnaja drevnost'i srednje veka* (Sverdlovsk)
AEspA : *Archivo Español de Arqueología* (Madrid)
AJA : *American Journal of Archaeology* (New York, Baltimore puis Norwood)
AMBSR : *Archeological Monographs of the British School at Rome* (Londres)
AnIsl : *Annales islamologiques* (Le Caire)
AntTard : *Antiquité tardive* (Turnhout, Belgique)
AquilNostr : *Aquileia Nostra* (Aquilée)
ArchClass : *Archeologia classica* (Rome)
ArchVer : *Archäologische Veröffentlichungen*, DAIK (Berlin, Mayence)
ArhVest : *Arheoloski vestnik* (Ljubljana)
ArOr : *Archiv orientální. Quart. Journ. of African and Asian Stud.* (Prague)
Atti Pontif. : *Atti della pontificia Accademia romana di archeologia* (Rome)
BACE : *Bulletin of the Australian Centre for Egyptology* (Sydney)
BBVO : *Berliner Beiträge zum Vorderen Orient* (Berlin)
BCH : *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique* (Paris)
Babesch : *Bulletin antieke Beschaving. Annual Papers on Mediterr. Aechnaeology* (Louvain)
BAH : *Bibliothèque archéologique et historique* (Ifpo, Beyrouth, Paris)
BAR-IS : *British Archaeological Reports, International Series* (Londres)
BASOR : *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and Bagdad* (Ann Arbor, New Haven)
BASP : *Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists* (New York)
BCE : *Bulletin de liaison du Groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne* (Le Caire)
BdE : *Bibliothèque d'étude* (Le Caire)
BIAMA : *Bibliothèque d'archéologie méditerranéenne et africaine* (Aix-en-Provence)
BIFAO : *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale* (Le Caire)
BSAA : *Bulletin de la Société archéologique d'Alexandrie* (Alexandrie)
CAI : *Cahiers des annales islamologiques* (Le Caire)

- CAS** : *Cabiers d'archéologie subaquatique* (Paris)
- CBC** : *Cabiers de la Bibliothèque copte* (Louvain)
- CCE** : *Cabiers de la céramique égyptienne* (Le Caire)
- CCV** : *Collection de la Casa Velázquez* (Madrid)
- CCJB** : *Collection du Centre Jean Bérard* (Naples)
- CdE** : *Chronique d'Égypte* (Bruxelles)
- CEDAC** : *Centre d'études et de documentation archéologique de la conservation* (Carthage)
- CEFR** : *Collection de l'École française de Rome* (Rome)
- CIL XIV** : *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum XIV, Inscriptiones Latii veteris Latinae*. H. DESSAU. 1887.
- CIL XV** : *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum XV. Inscriptiones urbis Romae Latinae. Instrumentum domesticum*,
pars 1, H. DRESSSEL (1891) ; pars 2, fasc. 1, H. DRESSSEL (1899)
- CRAIBL** : *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres* (Paris)
- DAF** : *Documents d'archéologie française* (Paris)
- DAM** : *Documents d'archéologie méridionale* (Marseille)
- DFIFAO** : *Documents de fouilles de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale* (Le Caire)
- DOP** : *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* (Washington, New York)
- EA** : *Egyptian Archaeology* (Londres)
- ÉtAlex** : *Études alexandrines* (Le Caire, Alexandrie)
- ÉtudUrb** : *Études urbaines* (Le Caire)
- FIA** : *Forschungen in Augst* (Augst)
- FIFAO** : *Fouilles de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale* (Le Caire)
- HA-ESI** : *Hadashot Arkheologiyot, Excavations and Survey in Israel* (Jérusalem)
- IEJ** : *Israel Exploration Journal* (Jérusalem)
- IGLS** : *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie* (Paris, Beyrouth)
- JARCE** : *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* (Boston, New York)
- JAS** : *Journal of Archaeological Science* (Londres, New York)
- JEA** : *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* (Londres)
- JRA** : *Journal of Roman Archaeology* (Ann Arbor, Michigan)
- JRPS** : *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* (Oxford)
- JSSSEA** : *Journal of the Society of the Studies of Egyptian Antiquities* (Toronto)
- KbS** : *Khersoneskiy Sbornik* (Chersonesan Collection, Simferopol/Sevastopol)
- KMAS** : *Kelsey Museum of Archaeology Studies* (Ann Arbor)
- KSIA** : *Kratkie Soobsceniya Instituta Akademii*
- LANX** : *Rivista della Scuola di Specializzazione in Archeologia* (Università degli Studi, Milan)
- MAAR** : *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome* (Rome)
- MAIBL** : *Mémoires de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres* (Paris)
- MAIET** : *Materialy po Arheologii, Istorii i Etnografii Tavrii* (Simferopol)
- MDAIA** : *Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Athen. Abt.* (Berlin)
- MDAIK** : *Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo* (Wiesbaden, Mayence)
- MEEF** : *Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund* (Londres)
- MEES** : *Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Society* (Londres)
- MEFRA** : *Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'École française de Rome. Antiquité* (Rome)
- MIA** : *Materialy i Issledovanija Arheologii* (Moscou)

MIFAO : *Mémoires publiés par les membres de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale* (Le Caire)
NSA : *Notizie degli scavi di Antichità* (Rome)
OIP : *Oriental Institute Publications* (Chicago)
OLA : *Orientalia lovaniensia analecta* (Louvain)
PAM : *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* (Varsovie)
PBSR : *Papers of the British School at Rome* (Londres)
PEQ : *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* (Londres)
PTRS : *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* (Londres)
QSAP : *Quaderni della Soprintendenza archeologica del Piemonte* (Turin)
QUARHIS : *Quaderns d'arqueologia i història de la ciutat de Barcelona* (Barcelone)
RAE : *Revue archéologique de l'Est* (Dijon)
RAN : *Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise* (Paris)
RDAC : *Report of the department of antiquities Cyprus* (Nicosie)
RISE : *Ricerche italiane e scavi in Egitto* (Le Caire)
RLAMP : *Roman and Late Antique Mediterranean Pottery* (Oxford)
RSAC : *Recherches suisses d'archéologie copte* (Genève)
SA : *Sovetskaja archeologija* (Moscou)
SAK : *Studien zur altägyptischen Kultur* (Hambourg)
SCIVA : *Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie* (Bucarest)
SCO : *Studi classici e orientali* (Pise)
SDAIK : *Sonderschrift des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo* (Mayence)
TMO : *Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient* (Lyon)
VetChr : *Vetera christianorum* (Bari)
ZÄS : *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde* (Leipzig, Berlin)
ZPE : *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* (Bonn)

1029

Abréviations de colloques et d'instituts de recherche

AIBL : Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres (Paris)
AIECM2 : Association Internationale pour l'Étude des Céramiques Médiévales en Méditerranée
ASCSA : American School of Classical Studies at Athens
BSR : British School at Rome
CBA : Council of British Archaeology
CNR : Consiglio Nazionale della Ricerche
DAI : Deutsches archäologisches Institut (Berlin)
EES : Egypt Exploration Society (Londres)
LRCW 1 : J.M. GURT, J. BUXEDA I GARRIGÓS, M.Á. CAU ONTIVEROS (éd.), *Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Mediterranean. Archaeology and archaeometry*, BAR-IS 1340, Oxford, 2005
LRCW 2 : M. BONIFAY, J.-Ch. TREGLIA (éd.), *Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Mediterranean. Archaeology and archaeometry*, BAR-IS 1662, Oxford, 2007
LRCW 3 : S. MENCHELLI, S. SANTORO, M. PASQUINUCCI, G. GUIDUCCI (éd.), *Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Mediterranean. Archaeology and archaeometry. Comparisons between western and eastern Mediterranean*, BAR-IS 2185, Oxford, 2010

LRCW 4 : N. POULOU-PAPADIMITRIOU, E. NODAROU, V. KILIKOGLU (éd.), *Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Mediterranean. Archaeology and archaeometry. The Mediterranean: a market without frontiers*, BAR-IS 2616, Oxford, 2014

LRFW 1 : M.Á. CAU ONTIVEROS, P. REYNOLDS, M. BONIFAY (éd.), *Late Roman fine wares. Solving problems of typology and chronology. A review of the evidence, debate and new contexts, Roman and Late Antique Mediterranean Pottery 1*, Oxford, 2011

MSAC : Mission suisse d'archéologie copte (Genève)

RCRF : *Rei Cretaria Romanae Fautorum* (Augst)

SECAH : Sociedad de Estudios de la Cerámica Antigua en Hispania (Madrid)

SFECAG : Société française d'étude de la céramique antique en Gaule

SLSA : Schweizerisch-Liechtensteinische Stiftung für Archäologische Forschungen im Ausland

Bibliographie générale

La bibliographie est composée des études qui sont citées plus d'une fois dans les deux volumes.

ABADIE-REYNAL 2001

C. ABADIE-REYNAL, « Les amphores protobyzantines d'Argos (IV^e-VI^e siècles) », in DÉROCHE, SPIESER 1989, p. 47-56.

ABADIE-REYNAL, MARTZ 2010

C. ABADIE-REYNAL, A.-S. MARTZ, « La céramique commune de Zeugma et les problèmes de provenance (V^e-VII^e s.) », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 839-845.

ADAMS 1986

W.Y. ADAMS, *Ceramic industries of medieval Nubia, Memoirs of the UNESCO archaeological survey of Sudanese Nubia*, the University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, 1986.

ALBERTOCCHI 2010

M. ALBERTOCCHI, « Considerazioni sulla ceramica d'uso comune a Gortina (Creta) nel IV sec. d.C. », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 923-929.

AQUILUÉ 1997

X. AQUILUÉ, « Anàlisi comparativa de contextos ceràmics d'època tardo-romana (segles V-VI) », in *Contextos ceràmics d'època romana tardana i de l'alta edat mitjana (segles IV-X)*, *Actes de la taula rodona de*

Badalona (6-8 novembre 1996), *Arqueo Mediterrània* 2, Barcelone, 1997, p. 83-100.

ARNAUD 2005

P. ARNAUD, *Les Routes de la navigation antique. Itinéraires en Méditerranée*, Errance, Paris, 2005.

ARNOLD 2003

F. ARNOLD, *Elephantine 30, Die Nachnutzung des Chnumtempelbezirks. Wohnbebauung der Spätantike und des Frühmittelalters*, *ArchVer* 116, 2003.

ARSEN'EVA, NAUMENKO 1992

T.M. ARSENE'EVA, S.A. NAUMENKO, *Usad'by Tanaisa, [Les propriétés de Tanais]*, Moscou, 1992.

ARTHUR 1989a

P. ARTHUR, « Some observations on the economy of Bruttium under the later Roman Empire », *JRA* 2, 1989, p. 133-142.

ARTHUR 1989b

P. ARTHUR, « Aspects of Byzantine economy: An evaluation of amphora evidence from Italy », in DÉROCHE, SPIESER 1989, p. 79-93.

ARTHUR 1994

P. ARTHUR (dir.), *Il complesso archeologico di Carminiello ai Mannesi, Napoli (scavi 1983-1984), Dipartimento di beni culturali, Settore storico-archeologica* 7, Galatina, 1994.

ARTHUR 1998a

P. ARTHUR, « Eastern Mediterranean amphorae between 500 and 700: A view from Italy », in SAGUÌ 1998a, p. 157-184.

ARTHUR 1998b

P. ARTHUR, « Local pottery in Naples and northern Campania in the sixth and seventh centuries », in SAGUÌ 1998a, p. 491-510.

ARTHUR 2002

P. ARTHUR, *Naples, from Roman town to city-state: An archaeological perspective*, AMBSR 12, Londres, 2002.

ARTHUR 2007

P. ARTHUR, « Pots and boundaries. On cultural and economic areas between late antiquity and the early middle ages », in LRCW 2, p. 15-27.

Atlante I

Atlante delle forme ceramiche I. Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (medio e tardo impero), Enciclopedia dell'Arte Antica Classica e Orientale, Rome, 1981.

Atlante II

Atlante delle forme ceramiche II. Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (tardo ellenismo e primo impero), Enciclopedia dell'Arte Antica Classica e Orientale, Rome, 1985.

AUGENTI et al. 2007

A. AUGENTI, E. CIRELLI, M.C. NANNETTI, T. SABETTA, E. SAVINI, E. ZANTEDESCHI, « Nuovi dati archeologici dallo scavo di Classe », in GELICHI, NEGRELLI 2007, p. 257-296.

AUGENTI, CIRELLI 2010

A. AUGENTI, E. CIRELLI, « Classe: un osservatorio privilegiato per il commercio della Tarda Antichità », in LRCW 3, 2010, p. 605-615.

AURIEMMA, QUIRI 2004

R. AURIEMMA, E. QUIRI, « Importazioni di anfore orientali nell'Adriatico tra primo e medio impero », in EIRING, LUND 2004, p. 43-55.

AURIEMMA, QUIRI 2007

R. AURIEMMA, E. QUIRI, « La circolazione delle anfore in Adriatico tra V e VIII sec. d.C. », in GELICHI, NEGRELLI 2007, p. 31-64.

AURIEMMA, DEGRASSI, QUIRI 2012

R. AURIEMMA, V. DEGRASSI, E. QUIRI, « Produzione e circolazione di anfore in Adriatico tra III e IV secolo: dati da contesti emblematici », in C.S. FIORIELLO (dir.), *Ceramica romana nella Puglia adriatica*, Sedit, Bari, 2012, p. 255-298.

AUTRET, YAĞCI, RAUH 2010

C. AUTRET, R. YAĞCI, N.K. RAUH, « Soli/Pompeiiopolis'te LRA 1 Amphora Firimi Alanı [An LRA1 amphora kiln site at Soli/Pompeiiopolis] », *ANMED Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri* 8, 2010, p. 203-207.

BAGNALL, TALLET sous presse

R.S. BAGNALL, G. TALLET (éd.), *Oasis Major: Ambeida et Deir. Un premier bilan, Actes du colloque du Partner University Fund (New York University, Universités de Limoges et de Poitiers)*, Institute of the Ancient World, New York (20-21 septembre 2014), sous presse.

BAILEY 1980

D.M. BAILEY, *A catalogue of the lamps in the British Museum 2, Roman lamps made in Italy*, British Museum Publications, Londres, 1980.

BAILEY 1998

D.M. BAILEY, *Excavations at El-Ashmunein 5. Pottery, lamps and glass at the Late Roman and Early Arab periods*, British Museum Press, Londres, 1998.

BAKIRTZIS 2003

Ch. BAKIRTZIS (éd.), *VIIe Congrès international sur la céramique médiévale en Méditerranée, Actes du colloque de Thessalonique (octobre 1999)*, Athènes, 2003.

BALLET 1994

P. BALLEET, « Un atelier d'amphores Late Roman amphora 5/6 à Kôm Abou Billou (Égypte) », *Chronique d'Égypte* 119/138, 1994, p. 353-365.

BALLET 1997a

P. BALLEET, « De l'empire romain à la conquête arabe. Les productions céramiques égyptiennes », in DÉMIANS D'ARCHIMBAUD 1997, p. 53-61.

BALLET 1997b

P. BALLEET, « Tèll al-Farama Sud », *CCE* 5, 1997, p. 123-128.

BALLET 2001a

P. BALLEET, « Un atelier de potiers aux "Sources de Moïse" (Uyun Musa) », in J.-M. MOUTON (éd.), *Le Sinaï de la conquête arabe à nos jours*, *CAI* 21, 2001, p. 37-50.

BALLET 2001b

P. BALLEET, « Céramiques hellénistiques et romaines d'Égypte », in P. LÉVÈQUE, J.-P. MOREL (dir.), *Céramiques hellénistiques et romaines* 3, 2001, PUF-C, Paris, 2001, p. 105-144.

BALLET 2001c

P. BALLEET, avec la collaboration de C. HARLAUT, « La céramique », in J.-Y. EMPEREUR, M.-D. NENNA (dir.), *Nécropolis I, Ét Alex* 5, Le Caire, 2001, p. 295-368.

BALLET 2001d

P. BALLEET, « De l'Égypte byzantine à l'Islam. Approches céramologiques », *Archéologie islamique* 10, 2000 (2001), p. 29-53

BALLET 2007a

P. BALLEET, « Un atelier d'amphores LRA 5/6 à pâte alluviale dans le delta occidental, Kôm Abou Billou/Térénothis », in MARCHAND, MARANGO 2007 p. 157-160.

BALLET 2007b

P. BALLEET, « Les amphores de Kysis/Douch (1985-1990). Oasis de Kharga », in MARCHAND, MARANGO 2007, p. 481-487.

BALLET, PICON 1987

P. BALLEET, M. PICON, « Recherches préliminaires sur les origines de la céramique des Kellia (Égypte). Importations et productions égyptiennes », *CCE* 1, 1987, p. 17-48.

BALLET et al. 1991

P. BALLEET, F. MAHMOUD, M. VICHY, M. PICON, « Artisanat de la céramique dans l'Égypte romaine tardive et byzantine. Prospections d'ateliers de potiers de Minia à Assouan », *CCE* 2, 1991, p. 129-144.

BALLET, BOSSON, RASSART-DEBERGH 2003

P. BALLEET, N. BOSSON, M. RASSART-DEBERGH, *Kellia II. L'ermitage copte* *QR* 195. 2. *La céramique, les inscriptions, les décors*, *FIFAO* 49, 2003.

BALLET et al. 2007

P. BALLEET, Fr. BÉGUIN, Th. HERBICH, G. LECUYOT, A. SCHMITT, « Recherches sur les ateliers hellénistiques et romains de Bouto (Delta) », in *Actes du neuvième congrès international des égyptologues (Grenoble, 6-12 septembre 2004)*, *OLA* 150, Louvain-Paris-Dudley, 2007, p. 133-143.

BALLET, BONIFAY, MARCHAND 2012

P. BALLET, M. BONIFAY, S. MARCHAND, « *Africa vs Aegyptus* : routes, rythmes et adaptations de la céramique africaine en Égypte », in S. GUÉDON (éd.), *Entre Afrique et Égypte : relations et échanges entre les espaces au sud de la Méditerranée à l'époque romaine*, *Scripta Antiqua* 49, Bordeaux, 2012, p. 87-117.

BALLET et al. sous presse

P. BALLET, F. BÉGUIN, G. LECUYOT, A. SCHMITT, avec la collaboration de D. DIXNEUF, T. HERBICH, V. LE PROVOST, M.-D. NENNA, K. et G. ŞENOL, *Recherches sur les ateliers hellénistiques et romains de Bouto. Prospections et sondages (2001-2006)*, *ArchVer* 110, sous presse.

BAVANT, ORSSAUD 2001

B. BAVANT, D. ORSSAUD, « Stratigraphie et typologie. Problèmes posés par l'utilisation de la céramique comme critère de datation : l'exemple de la fouille de Déhès », in VILLENEUVE, WATSON 2001, p. 33-48.

BAVAY, BOVOT, LAVIGNE 2000

L. BAVAY, J.-L. BOVOT, O. LAVIGNE, « La céramique romaine tardive et byzantine de Tanis (prospection archéologique sur le Tell San el-Hagar) », *CCE* 6, 2000, p. 39-75.

BECKH 2013

T. BECKH, *Zeitzeugen aus Ton. Die Gebrauchskeramik der Klosteranlage Deir El-Bachit in Theben-West (Oberägypten)*, *SDAIK* 37, 2013.

BERNAL CASASOLA 2000

D. BERNAL CASASOLA, « La producción de ánforas en la Bética en el siglo III y durante el Bajo Imperio Romano », in E. GARCÍA VARGAS, D. BERNAL CASASOLA (éd.), *Ex Baetica amphorae I. Conservas, aceite y vino de la Bética en el Imperio Romano*, *Congreso Internacional (Sevilla-Écija 1998)*, Écija, 2000, p. 239-372.

BEZECZKY 2013

T. BEZECZKY, *The amphorae of Roman Ephesus*, *Forschungen in Ephesos* 15/1, Vienne, 2013.

BIEN 2005

S. BIEN, « Des niveaux du VII^e siècle sous le music-hall de l'Alcazar à Marseille », in *LRCW* 1, 2005, p. 285-298.

BIEN 2007

S. BIEN, « La vaisselle et les amphores en usage à Marseille au VII^e siècle et au début du VIII^e siècle : première ébauche de typologie évolutive », in *LRCW* 2, 2007, p. 263-274.

BJELAJAC 1996

L. BJELAJAC, *Amfore gornjo mezijskog Podunavlja*, [*Amphorae of the Danubian basin in Upper Moesia*], *Posebna Izdanja* 30, Belgrade, 1996.

BONACASA CARRA 1995

R.M. BONACASA CARRA (éd.), *Agrigento. La necropoli paleocristiana sub divo*, *Studi e Materiali* 10, Rome, 1995.

BONANNO 2007

C. BONANNO, « L'insediamento in località Pantano di Caronia Marina (Messina) : contesti tardo antichi e bizantini », in *LRCW* 2, 2007, p. 353-363.

BONETTO et al. 2008

J. BONETTO, M. BRESSAN, D. FRANCISCI, M. BUENO, M. SEGATA, F. GHEDINI, « Lo scavo 2005 presso il Teatro del Pythion », *Annuario della Scuola archeologica di Atene e delle missioni italiane in Oriente*, 138, serie III/5, tomo II, 2005 [2008], p. 649-672.

BONETTO et al. 2011

J. BONETTO, F. GHEDINI, M. BRESSAN, D. FRANCISCI, G. FALEZZA, S. MAZZOCCHIN, E. SCHINDLER KAUDELKA, « Gortyna di Creta, Teatro del Pythion. Ricerche e scavi 2007-2010 », *Annuario della Scuola*

archeologica di Atene e delle missioni Italiane in Oriente, 137, serie III/9, Tomo II, 2009 [2011], p. 1087-1098.

BONETTO, FRANCISCI 2014

J. BONETTO, D. FRANCISCI, « Il teatro del Pythion di Gortina: storia di un teatro romano a Creta », in J.M. ÁLVAREZ MARTÍNEZ, T. NOGALES BASARRATE, I RODÀ DE LLANZA (éd.), *Centro y periferia en el mundo clásico / Centre and periphery in the ancient world, Actas XVIII Congreso Internacional Arqueología Clásica / Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Classical Archaeology*, Merida, 2014, p. 941-944.

BONIFAY 1986

M. BONIFAY, « Observations sur les amphores tardives à Marseille d'après les fouilles de la Bourse (1980-1984) », *RAN* 19, 1986, p. 269-301.

BONIFAY 2002

M. BONIFAY, « Les ultimes niveaux d'occupation de Sidi Jdidi, *Pupput* et *Neapolis* : difficultés de datation par la céramique », in *L'Afrique vandale et byzantine I, Actes du colloque international de Tunis (5-8 octobre 2000)*, *AntTard* 10, 2002, p. 182-190.

BONIFAY 2004

M. BONIFAY, *Études sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique*, *BAR-IS* 1301, 2004.

BONIFAY 2007a

M. BONIFAY, avec une annexe de N. GARNIER, « Que transportaient donc les amphores africaines ? », in E. PAPI (éd.), *Supplying Rome and the Empire*, *JRA-Suppl.* 69, 2007, p. 8-31.

BONIFAY 2007b

M. BONIFAY, « Observations préliminaires sur les amphores africaines de l'Oasis de Bahariya », in MARCHAND, MARANGO 2007, p. 451-462.

BONIFAY, PELLETIER 1983

M. BONIFAY, J.-P. PELLETIER, « Éléments d'évolution des céramiques de l'Antiquité tardive à

Marseille d'après les fouilles de la Bourse (1980-1981) », *RAN* 16, 1983, p. 285-346.

BONIFAY, VILLEDIEU 1989

M. BONIFAY, F. VILLEDIEU, « Importations d'amphores orientales en Gaule (v^e-vii^e siècle) », in DÉROCHE, SPIESER 1989, p. 17-46.

BONIFAY, PIERI 1995

M. BONIFAY, D. PIERI, « Amphores du v^e au vii^e s. à Marseille : nouvelles données sur la typologie et le contenu », *JRA* 8, 1995, p. 94-120.

BONIFAY, CARRE, RIGOIR 1998

M. BONIFAY, M.-B. CARRE, Y. RIGOIR (éd.), *Fouilles à Marseille. Les mobiliers (i^{er}-vii^e s.)*, *Études massaliètes* 5, Paris, 1998.

BONIFAY, LEFFY 2002

M. BONIFAY, R. LEFFY, avec la coll. de Cl. CAPELLI et D. PIERI, « Les céramiques du remplissage de la citerne du Sarapéion à Alexandrie », in J.-Y. EMPEREUR (éd.), *Alexandrina* 2, *ÉtAlex* 6, 2002, p. 39-84.

BONIFAY et al. 2002-2003

M. BONIFAY, Cl. CAPELLI, T. MARTIN, M. PICON, L. VALLAURI, « Le littoral de la Tunisie, étude géoarchéologique et historique (1987-1997). La céramique », *Antiquités Africaines* 38-39, 2002-2003, p. 125-202.

BONIFAY, REYNAUD 2004

M. BONIFAY, P. REYNAUD, avec une contribution de L. VALLAURI et la collaboration de Cl. CAPELLI, M. D'ANNOVILLE, T. MUKAI et D. PIERI, « La céramique », in A. BEN ABED BEN KHADER, M. FIXOT, M. BONIFAY, S. ROUCOLE, *Sidi Jdidi I : la basilique sud*, *CEFR* 339, 2004, p. 229-316.

BONIFAY, CAPELLI 2013

M. BONIFAY, Cl. CAPELLI, avec la collaboration de C. FRANCO, V. LEITCH, L. RICCARDI, P. BERNI MILLET, « Les Thermes du Levant à Leptis

Magna : quatre contextes céramiques des III^e et IV^e siècles », *Antiquités Africaines* 49, 2013, p. 67-150.

BONNET 1983

Fr. BONNET, « Poterie, verre et monnaies », in *Survey archéologique des Kellia (Basse-Egypte). Rapport de la campagne 1981*, MSAC, EK 8184/1.

BONNET 1994

Fr. BONNET, « Le matériel archéologique récolté en 1977, 1982 et 1983 aux Qouçoûr er Roubâ'iyât », in R. KASSER (dir.), *Explorations aux Qouçoûr er-Roubâ'iyât. Rapport des campagnes 1982 et 1983*, MSAC, EK 8184/2, 1994, p. 349-386.

BONNET BOREL 1999

Fr. BONNET BOREL, « QIZ 14. Matériel et datation » in R. KASSER (dir.), *Explorations aux Qouçoûr el-Izeila, lors des campagnes 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1989 et 1990*, MSAC, EK 8184/3, 1999, p. 519-573.

BONNET BOREL 2013

Fr. BONNET BOREL, « Mobilier et datation archéologique » in D. WEIDMANN (dir.), *Kellia. Kôm Qouçoûr 'Îsâ 1. Fouilles de 1965 à 1978*, RSAC 4, 2013.

BONNET BOREL, CATTIN 2003

Fr. BONNET BOREL, M.-I. CATTIN, « Le matériel archéologique », in R. KASSER (dir.), *Explorations aux Qouçoûr Hégeila et 'Éreïma lors des campagnes 1987, 1988 et 1989*, MSAC, EK 8184/4, 2003, p. 437-476.

BOTALLA BUSCAGLIA 2012-2013

N. BOTALLA BUSCAGLIA, *Materiali in ceramica e pietra ollare nel Vercellese tra tardoantico e altomedioevo. Caratteristiche produttive e distributive per uno studio integrato del territorio*, Thèse de doctorat, manuscrit, université « La Sapienza », Rome, 2012-2013.

BÖTTGER 1982

B. BÖTTGER, « Die Gefäßkeramik aus dem Kastell Iatrus », in *Iatrus-Krivina. Spätantike Befestigung und*

Frühmittelalterliche Siedlung an der unteren Donau. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen 1966-1973, vol. 2, Berlin, 1982, p. 87-89.

BOUD'HORS, HEURTEL 2010

A. BOUD'HORS, Ch. HEURTEL, *Les ostraca coptes de la TT 29. Autour du moine Frangé, Études d'archéologie thébaine* 3, Bruxelles, 2010.

BRECCIAROLI TABORELLI 1995

L. BRECCIAROLI TABORELLI, « Un insediamento temporaneo della Tarda Antichità nella grotta "Ciota Ciara" (Monfenera, Valsesia). Appendice 1: Testimonianza della fase insediativa tardoromana nel territorio di Borgosesia », *QSAP* 13, 1995, p. 73-126.

BRECCIAROLI TABORELLI 1998

L. BRECCIAROLI TABORELLI, « Un contesto ceramico di fine V-prima metà VI secolo dalla grotta di "Ciota Ciara" del Monfenera (Valsesia-Piemonte) », in SAGUI 1998a, p. 569-576.

BRECCIAROLI TABORELLI 2000

L. BRECCIAROLI TABORELLI, *Alle origini di Biella. La necropoli romana*, éd. U. Allemandi, Turin, 2000.

BRECCIAROLI TABORELLI 2011

L. BRECCIAROLI TABORELLI (éd.), *Oro pane e scrittura. Memorie di una comunità "inter Vercellas et Eporediam"*, *Studi e ricerche sulla Gallia Cisalpina* 24, Rome, 2011.

BRECCIAROLI TABORELLI, DEODATO 2011

L. BRECCIAROLI TABORELLI, A. DEODATO, « Ceramiche comuni », in BRECCIAROLI TABORELLI 2011, p. 149-176.

BROGIOLO, GELICHI 1996

G.P. BROGIOLO, S. GELICHI (dir.), *Le ceramiche altomedievali (fine VI-X secolo) in Italia settentrionale: produzione e commerci, 6° seminario sul tardoantico e l'altomedioevo in Italia centrosettentrionale (Monte*

Barro-Galbate, Lecco, 21-22 aprile 1995), *Documenti di archeologia* 7, Mantoue, 1996, p. 33-57.

BRUNO 2002

B. BRUNO, « Importazione e consumo di derrate nel tempio: l'evidenza delle anfore », in F. ROSSI, F. MORANDINI, C. STELLA (dir.), *Nuove ricerche sul Capitolium di Brescia. Scavi, studi e restauri, Atti del convegno di Brescia (3 avril 2001)*, Milan, 2002, p. 277-307.

BRUNO 2005

B. BRUNO, « Le anfore da trasporto », in D. GANDOLFI (dir.), *La ceramica e i materiali di età romana. Classi, produzioni, commerci e consumi, Scuola Interdisciplinare delle Metodologie Archeologiche* 2, Bordighera, 2005, p. 353-394.

BURRAGATO et al. 2007

F. BURRAGATO, M. DI NEZZA, A.F. FERRAZZOLI, M. RICCI, « Late Roman I amphora types produced at Elaiussa Sebaste », in *LRCW* 2, 2007, p. 689-700.

BUXEDA I GARRIGÓS 1999

J. BUXEDA I GARRIGÓS, « Alteration and contamination of archaeological ceramics: The perturbation problem », *JAS* 26/3, 1999, p. 295-313.

BUXEDA I GARRIGÓS, KILIKOGLU 2003

J. BUXEDA I GARRIGÓS, V. KILIKOGLU, « Total variation as a measure of variability in chemical data sets », in L. VAN ZELST (éd.), *Patterns and process. A Festschrift in honor of Dr. Edward V. Sayre*, Washington DC, 2003, p. 185-198.

BUXEDA I GARRIGÓS, CAU ONTIVEROS, KILIKOGLU 2003

J. BUXEDA I GARRIGÓS, M.Á. CAU ONTIVEROS, V. KILIKOGLU, « Chemical variability in clays and pottery from a traditional cooking pot production village: testing assumptions in Pereruela », *Archaeometry* 45/1, 2003, p. 1-17.

CACCIAGUERRA 2010

G. CACCIAGUERRA, « La ceramica da fuoco nella Sicilia tardoantica e altomedievale : l'evidenza dell'area iblea orientale », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 301-310.

Çanak 2007

B. BÖHLENDORF-ARSLAN, A.O. UYSAL, J. WITTE-ORR (éd.), *Çanak. Late Antique and Medieval pottery and tiles in Mediterranean archaeological contexts, Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Late Antique, Byzantine, Seljuk, and Ottoman pottery and tiles in archaeological context (Çanakkale, 1-3 June 2005)*, *Byzas* 7, 2007.

CANTINI 2010

F. CANTINI, « Circolazione, produzione e consumo di vasellame ceramico e anfore nel medio Valdarno tra IV e VII secolo: nuovi dati da San Genesio (San Miniato, Pisa) e Firenze », in *LRCW* 3, p. 353-362.

CANTINI, BOSCHIAN, GABRIELE 2014

F. CANTINI, G. BOSCHIAN, M. GABRIELE, « Empoli (Florence, Tuscany, Italy). A Late Antique pottery production centre in the Arno Valley », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 203-212.

CAPELLI, BONIFAY 2014

C. CAPELLI, M. BONIFAY, « Archéométrie et archéologie des céramiques africaines : une approche pluridisciplinaire, 2. Nouvelles données sur la céramique culinaire et les amphores », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 235-253.

CARAMELLA, DE GIULI 1993

P. CARAMELLA, A. DE GIULI, *Archeologia dell'alto novarese*, Mergozzo, 1993.

CARBONI 2010

F. CARBONI, « Roma: un contesto anforico di V secolo da un ambiente della Domus Tiberiana sul Palatino », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 417-425.

CARSANA 1994

V. CARSANA, « Ceramica da cucina tardo-antica ed alto medievale in il complesso archeologico di Carminiello ai Mannesi », in ARTHUR 1994, p. 221-258.

CARSANA, D'AMICO, DEL VECCHIO 2007

V. CARSANA, V. D'AMICO, F. DEL VECCHIO, « Nuovi dati ceramologici per la storia economica di Napoli tra tarda antichità ed altomedioevo », in LRCW 2, 2007, p. 423-437.

CARSANA, D'AMICO 2010

V. CARSANA, V. D'AMICO, « Piazza Bovio. Produzioni e consumi in età bizantina: la ceramica dalla metà del VI al X secolo », in *Napoli. La città e il mare*, Electa, Milan, 2010, p. 69-80.

CARSANA, DEL VECCHIO 2010

V. CARSANA, F. DEL VECCHIO, « Il porto di Neapolis in età tardo antica: il contesto di IV secolo d.C. », in LRCW 3, 2010, p. 459-470.

CASALINI 2014

M. CASALINI, « Anfore di piccole dimensioni a fondo piatto dell'Italia meridionale e della Sicilia. Alcune riflessioni a partire dalla documentazione romana », RCRF 43, 2014, p. 271-278.

CASALINI, CRESPI 2010

M. CASALINI, M. CRESPI, « Anfore tardoantiche di piccole dimensioni a fondo piatto dalle pendici nord-orientali del Palatino. Nuovi dati alla luce di un riesame tipologico e petrografico », RCRF 41, 2010, p. 101-111.

CASSANO, CONTE, DE FILIPPIS 2010

R. CASSANO, R. CONTE, M.D. DE FILIPPIS, « Ceramiche comuni, dipinte e da fuoco dalle fornaci di Egnazia (Brindisi-Italia): archeologia e archeometria », in LRCW 3, p. 669-680.

CAVALAZZI, FABBRI 2010

M. CAVALAZZI, E. FABBRI, « Cooking ware from the excavation of a 5th-7th century context in Classe (Ravenna, Italy) », in LRCW 3, 2010, p. 623-633.

CEAZZI, DEL BRUSCO 2014

A. CEAZZI, A. DEL BRUSCO, « La ceramica comune, la ceramica da cucina locale e importata, e le anfore dallo scavo di via Bolivia, Aquileia (Udine-Italia) », in LRCW 4, 2014, p. 943-953.

CELA ESPÍN, REVILLA CALVO 2005

X. CELA ESPÍN, V. REVILLA CALVO, « Contextos cerámicos de los siglos V a VII del *Municipium* de *Iluro* (Mataró, Barcelona). Evidencia material, hábitat y dinámica económica de una ciudad del litoral hispano », in LRCW 1, 2005, p. 203-221.

CIAMPOLTRINI *et al.* 1994

G. CIAMPOLTRINI, G. DE TOMMASO, P. NOTINI, P. RENDINI, M. ZECCHINI, « Lucca tardoantica e altomedievale II. Scavi 1990-1991 », *Archeologia Medievale* 21, 1994, p. 597-627.

CIRELLI 2014

E. CIRELLI, « Typology and diffusion of amphorae in Ravenna and Classe between the 5th and the 8th centuries AD », in LRCW 4, 2014, p. 541-552.

CIRRONE 2012

E.M. CIRRONE, « Ceramica da fuoco e a vernice rossa interna », in F. DONATI (éd.), *La villa romana dei Cecina a San Vincenzino (Livorno). Materiali dallo scavo e aggiornamenti sulle ricerche*, Felici Editore, Ghezzano, 2012, p. 511-533.

CORRADO 2003

M. CORRADO, « Le anfore tarde del 'dark layer' di UC VII (US 1098) », in S. LUSUARDI SIENA, M.P. ROSSIGNANI (dir.), *Ricerche archeologiche nei cortili dell'Università Cattolica dall'Antichità al Medioevo. Aspetti insediativi e manufatti, Atti delle giornate di*

studio (Milan, 24 janvier 2000 et 24 janvier 2001), *Contributi di archeologia*, Milan, 2003, p. 101-130.

COSTANTINI 2011

A. COSTANTINI, « Le anfore », in A. ALBERTI, E. PARIBENI (dir.), *Archeologia in Piazza dei Miracoli. Gli scavi 2003-2009*, Felici Editore, Pise, 2011, p. 393-430.

CRAWFORD 1990

J.S. CRAWFORD, *The Byzantine shops at Sardis, Archaeological exploration of Sardis* 9, Cambridge, 1990.

CULTRONE et al. 2001

G. CULTRONE, C. RODRÍGUEZ-NAVARRO, E.O. SEBASTIÁN, CAZALLA, M.J. DE LA TORRE, « Carbonate and silicate phase reactions during ceramic firing », *European Journal of Mineralogy* 13/3, 2001, p. 621-634.

D'ANDRIA, CAGGIA 2007

F. D'ANDRIA, M.P. CAGGIA (dir.), *Hierapolis di Frigia 1. Le attività delle campagne di scavo e restauro 2000-2003*, Ege Yayinlari, Istanbul, 2007.

D'ANDRIA, CAGGIA, ISMAELLI 2012

F. D'ANDRIA, M.P. CAGGIA, T. ISMAELLI, *Hierapolis di Frigia 5. Le attività della campagne di scavo e restauro 2004-2006*, Ege Yayinlari, Istanbul, 2012.

DAVID 2012

R. DAVID, « Ermant aux époques byzantine et arabe (IV^e-VIII^e s.). Rapport de la céramique », *BCE* 23, 2012, p. 209-217.

DAVID 2013

R. DAVID, « La céramique d'un habitat du V^e siècle à Karnak », *Cahiers de Karnak* 14, 2013, p. 287-297.

DEGRASSI, MAGGI, MIAN 2009

V. DEGRASSI, P. MAGGI, G. MIAN, « Anfore adriatiche di piccole dimensioni da contesti di età medio

imperiale ad Aquileia e Trieste », in PESAVENTO MATTIOLI, CARRE 2009, p. 257-266.

DELATTRE 2007

A. DELATTRE, *Papyrus coptes et grecs du monastère d'apa Apollô de Baouît, conservés aux Musées royaux d'Art et d'Histoire de Bruxelles, Mémoire de la Classe des Lettres* 43, Académie royale de Belgique, Bruxelles, 2007.

DELLO PREITE 1997

A. DELLO PREITE, « Ceramiche ad ingobbio rosso », in A. DI VITA, A. MARTIN (dir.), *Gortina 2: Pretorio. Il materiale degli scavi Colini 1970-1977, Monografie della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni italiane in Oriente* 7, Padoue, 1997, p. 201-207.

DEMESTICHA 2000

S. DEMESTICHA, « The Paphos kiln: Manufacturing techniques of LRI amphoras », *RCRF* 36, 2000, p. 549-554.

DEMESTICHA 2003

S. DEMESTICHA, « Amphora productions on Cyprus during the Late Roman period », in BAKIRTZIS 2003, p. 469-476.

DEMESTICHA 2014

S. DEMESTICHA, « Late Roman amphora typology in context », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 599-606.

DEMESTICHA, MICHAELIDES 2001

S. DEMESTICHA, D. MICHAELIDES, « The excavation of a Late Roman I amphora kiln in Paphos », in VILLENEUVE, WATSON 2001, p. 289-296.

DÉMIANS D'ARCHIMBAUD 1994

G. DÉMIANS D'ARCHIMBAUD (dir.), *L'oppidum de Saint-Blaise du V^e au VII^e s. (Bouches du Rhône)*, *DAF* 45, 1994.

DÉMIANS D'ARCHIMBAUD 1997

G. DÉMIANS D'ARCHIMBAUD (éd.), *La céramique médiévale en Méditerranée, Actes du VI^e congrès de l'AIIECM2 (Aix-en-Provence, 13-18 novembre 1995)*, éd. Narrations, Aix-en-Provence, 1997.

DE MITRI 2005

C. DE MITRI, « Otranto. Anfore da trasporto di età tardoromana (IV-VI sec. D.C.) », in *LRCW* 1, 2005, p. 413-424.

DÉROCHE, SPIESER 1989

V. DÉROCHE, J.-M. SPIESER (éd.), *Recherches sur la céramique byzantine, BCH-Suppl.* 18, 1989.

DIAMANTI 2010

C. DIAMANTI, *Local production and import of amphoras at Halasarna of Kos Island (5th-7th c.)*, *S. Saripolos Bibliothiki* 115, Athènes, 2010.

DIAMANTI, KOUZELI, PETRIDIS 2014

C. DIAMANTI, K. KOUZELI, P. PETRIDIS, « Archaeology and archaeometry in Late Roman Greece : The case of mainland and insular settlements, workshops and imports », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 181-192.

DIDIOUMI 2014

S. DIDIOUMI, « Local pottery production in the Island of Cos, Greece from the Early Byzantine period. A preliminary report », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 169-180.

DI GIUSEPPE 1998

H. DI GIUSEPPE, « La fornace di Calle di Tricarico: produzione e diffusione », in *SAGUÌ* 1998a, p. 735-752.

DI GIUSEPPE, CAPELLI 2005

H. DI GIUSEPPE, C. CAPELLI, « Produzioni urbane e rurali di ceramica comune dipinta nella Lucania tardoantica e altomedievale », in *LRCW* 1, 2005, p. 395-411.

DI VITA, MARTIN 1997

A. DI VITA, A. MARTIN (éd.), *Gortina 2: Pretorio. Il materiale degli scavi Colini 1970-1977, Monografie della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni italiane in Oriente* 7, Padoue, 1997.

DIXNEUF 2011

D. DIXNEUF, *Amphores égyptiennes. Production, typologie, contenu et diffusion (III^e siècle avant J.-C.-IX^e siècle après J.-C.)*, *ÉtAlex* 22, 2011.

DIXNEUF 2012a

D. DIXNEUF, « La diffusion des céramiques d'Assouan et des oasis du désert Occidental dans le nord du Sinaï : l'exemple de Péluse », *CCE* 9, 2012, p. 141-165.

DIXNEUF 2012b

D. DIXNEUF, « Ceramics from 'Ain el-Gedida, Dakhleh Oasis: Preliminary results », in R.S. BAGNALL, P. DAVOLI, C.A. HOPE (éd.), *The Oasis Papers 6. Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference of the Dakhleh Oasis Project, DOP Monograph* 15, Oxford-Oakville, 2012, p. 459-470.

DIXNEUF 2012c

D. DIXNEUF, « Introduction à la céramique de Soknopaiou Nesos », in M. CAPASSO, P. DAVOLI (éd.), *Soknopaiou Nesos Project I (2003-2009)*, *Studi di Egittologia e di papirologia* 9, Pise-Rome, 2012, p. 305-352.

DONATI 2013

F. DONATI (éd.), *La villa romana dei Cecina a San Vincenzino (Livorno). Materiali dello scavo e aggiornamenti sulle ricerche*, Felici Ed., Ghezzano, 2013.

DUNSMORE 2002

A. DUNSMORE, « Ceramics from Ismant el-Kharab », in C.A. HOPE, G.E. BOWEN (éd.), *Dakhleh Oasis Project II: Preliminary reports on the 1994-1995 to 1998-1999 field seasons*, Oxbow Book, Oxford, 2002, p. 129-142.

DYCZEK 2001

P. DYCZEK, *Roman amphorae of the 1st-3rd centuries AD found on the lower Danube. Typology*, Warsaw University Press, Varsovie 2001.

DYSON 1976

S.L. DYSON, *Cosa: The utilitarian pottery*, MAAR 33, 1976.

EGLOFF 1977

M. EGLOFF, *Kellia. La poterie copte. Quatre siècles d'artisanat et d'échanges en Basse-Égypte*. RSAC 3, 1977.

EIRING, LUND 2004

J. EIRING, J. LUND (éd.), *Transport amphorae and trade in the Eastern Mediterranean, Acts of the International Colloquium at the Danish Institute (Athènes, 26-29 septembre 2002)*, *Monographs of the Danish Institute*, vol. 5, Athènes, 2004.

EMPEREUR, GARLAN 1986

J.-Y. EMPEREUR, Y. GARLAN (éd.), *Recherches sur les amphores grecques, Actes du colloque international organisé par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, L'Université de Rennes II et L'École Française d'Athènes (10-12 Septembre 1984)*, BCH-Suppl. 13, Athènes, 1986.

EMPEREUR, PICON 1989

J.-Y. EMPEREUR, M. PICON, « Les régions de production d'amphores impériales en Méditerranée orientale », in LENOIR, MANACORDA, PANELLA 1989, p. 223-248.

ENGEMANN 1992

J. ENGEMANN, « À propos des amphores d'Abou Mina », CCE 3, 1992, p. 153-159.

ENGEMANN 2016

J. ENGEMANN, *Abū Mīnā: Die Keramikfunde von 1965 bis 1998*, ArchVer III, Wiesbaden, 2016.

FABIÃO 2008

C. FABIÃO, « Las ánforas romanas de Lusitania », in D. BERNAL, A. RIBERA (éd.), *Cerámicas Hispanorromanas. Un Estado de La Cuestión*, Ed. Universidad de Cádiz, Cadiz, 2008, p. 501-521.

FACELLA et al. 2012

A. FACELLA, M. PERNA, P. PUPPO, M.A. VAGGIOLI, D. ZIRONE, « Dinamiche commerciali e di approvvigionamento ceramico nel territorio di Contessa Entellina in età imperiale e tardoantica: riflessioni preliminari su quattro siti-campione » in C. AMPOLO (dir.), *Sicilia occidentale. Studi, rassegne, ricerche*, Pise, 2012, p. 155-178.

FACELLA, MINNITI, CAPELLI 2014

A. FACELLA, B. MINNITI, C. CAPELLI, « Ceramiche da un contesto tardoantico presso l'agorà di Segesta (TP) », RCRF 43, 2014, p. 539-546.

FAIERS 2005

J. FAIERS, *Late Roman pottery at Amarna and related studies*, EES Excavation Memoir 72, Londres, 2005.

FAIERS 2013

J. FAIERS, with contributions by G. PIKE, W. SMITH, *Late Roman glassware and pottery from Amarna and related studies*, EES Excavation Memoir 102, Londres, 2013.

FALKNER 1999

R.K. FALKNER, « The pottery », in A.G. POULTER, R.K. FALKNER, J.D. SHEPHERD (éd.), *Nicopolis ad Istrum: a Roman to Early Byzantine city. The pottery and glass*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 57, Londres, 1999, p. 55-296.

FEDOSEEV et al. 2010

N.F. FEDOSEEV, K. DOMŻALSKI, A. OPAIT, A.V. KULIKOV, « Post-Justinian pottery deposit from Pantikapaion-Bosporos: Rescue excavations

at 12, Teatral'naja St. in Kerch, 2006 », *Archeologia* 61, 2010, p. 63-94.

FERRAZZOLI, RICCI 2007

A.F. FERRAZZOLI, M. RICCI, « *Elaiussa Sebaste*. Produzioni e consumi di una città della Cilicia tra V e VII secolo », in *LRCW* 2, 2007, p. 671-688.

FERRAZZOLI, RICCI 2010

A.F. FERRAZZOLI, M. RICCI, « Un centro di produzione delle anfore LR 1 : Elaiussa Sebaste in Cilicia. Gli impianti, le anfore », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 815-826.

FOURNET, PIERI 2008

J.-L. FOURNET, D. PIERI, « Les *dipinti* amphoriques d'Antinoopolis », in R. PINTAUDI (dir.), *Antinoopolis* I, Florence, 2008, p. 175-216.

FRANCO, CAPELLI 2014a

C. FRANCO, C. CAPELLI, « Sicilian flat-bottomed amphorae (1st-5th century AD). New data on typo-chronology and distribution from an integrated petrographic and archaeological study », in D. MALFITANA, G. CACCIAGUERRA (éd.), *Archeologia Classica in Sicilia e nel Mediterraneo, Ricerche di archeologia classica e post-classica* 2, Catane, 2014, p. 341-363.

FRANCO, CAPELLI 2014b

C. FRANCO, C. CAPELLI, « New archaeological and archaeometric data on Sicilian wine amphorae in the Roman period (1st to 6th century AD). Typology, origin and distribution in selected western Mediterranean contexts », *RCRF* 43, 2014, p. 547-555.

FRANCOVICH, VALENTI 1997

R. FRANCOVICH, M. VALENTI, « La ceramica d'uso comune in Toscana tra V-X secolo. Il passaggio tra età tardoantica ed altomedioevo », in DÉMIANS D'ARCHIMBAUD 1997, p. 129-137.

FROVA 1973

A. FROVA (éd.), *Scavi di Luni, I. Relazione preliminare delle campagne di scavo 1972-1973-1974*, Giorgio Bretschneider, Rome, 1977.

FROVA 1977

A. FROVA (éd.), *Scavi di Luni, II. Relazione delle campagne di scavo 1970-1971*, L'Erma di Bretschneider, Rome, 1973.

FULFORD, PEACOCK 1984

M.G. FULFORD, D.P.S. PEACOCK, *Excavations at Carthage: The British mission, vol. 1, 2. The Avenue du Président Habib Bourguiba, Salammbô : The pottery and other ceramic objects of the site*, Sheffield University, Londres, 1984.

GANDOLFI et al. 2010

D. GANDOLFI, G. MURIALDO, Cl. CAPELLI, M. BONIFAY, « Anfore africane di tardo V-VII secolo in Liguria (Italia): un aggiornamento dei dati archeologici e archeometrici », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 33-56.

GAYRAUD 2006

R.-P. GAYRAUD, « La réapparition des céramiques à glaçure en Égypte », in B. MATHIEU, D. MEEKS, M. WISSA (éd.), *L'apport de l'Égypte à l'histoire des techniques*, *BdE* 142, 2006, p. 101-116.

GAYRAUD, TRÉGLIA 2014

R.-P. GAYRAUD, J.-Chr. TRÉGLIA, « Amphores, céramiques culinaire et céramiques communes omeyyades d'un niveau d'incendie à Fustât Istabl 'Antar (Le Caire, Égypte) », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 365-375.

GELICHI, NEGRELLI 2007

S. GELICHI, C. NEGRELLI (dir.), *La circolazione delle ceramiche nell'Adriatico tra tarda antichità e altomedioevo*, *Documenti di archeologia* 43, Mantoue, 2007.

GEMPELER 1992

R.D. GEMPELER, *Elephantine 10, Die Keramik römischer bis früh-arabischer Zeit, ArchVer* 43, 1992.

GENOVESI 2012

S. GENOVESI, « Materiali anforacei », in DONATI 2012, p. 547-594.

GHALIA, BONIFAY, CAPELLI 2005

T. GHALIA, M. BONIFAY, C. CAPELLI, « L'Atelier de Sidi-Zahrani : mise en évidence d'une production d'amphores de l'Antiquité tardive sur le territoire de la cité de *Neapolis* (Nabeul, Tunisie) », in *LRCW* 1, 2005, p. 495-507.

GHALY 1992

H. GHALY, « Pottery workshops of Saint-Jeremia (Saqqara) », *CCE* 3, 1992, p. 161-171.

GIARDINA 1986

A. GIARDINA (dir.), *Società romana e impero tardoantico. Vol. 3, Le merci. Gli insediamenti*, éd. Laterza, Bari, 1986, p. 45-81.

GODLEWSKI 1990

W. GODLEWSKI, « Coptic pottery from Deir el Naqlun (Fayum) », in W. GODLEWSKI (éd.), *Coptic and Nubian pottery, Part I, International Workshop, (Nieborow, Août 1988)*, Varsovie, 1990, p. 49-62.

GODLEWSKI, DERDA, CORECKI 1994

W. GODLEWSKI, T. DERDA, T. GORECKI, « Deir el-Naqlun (Nekloni), 1988-1989, Second preliminary report », *Nubica* 3/1, 1994, p. 201-263.

GOLOFAST 2001

L.A. GOLOFAST, « Steklo rannevizantijskovo Heronesesa », *MAIET* 8, 2001, p. 97-260.

GOLOFAST, RYZHOV 2000

L.A. GOLOFAST, S.G. RYZHOV, « Komplexs rannevizantijskovo vremeni iz raskopok kvartala X B

v Severnom rajone Khersonesa », *Problimi istorii, filologii, kulturi* 9, 2007, p. 78-117.

GRIFA et al. 2009

C. GRIFA, G. CULTRONE, A. LANGELLA, M. MERCURIO, A. DE BONIS, E. SEBASTIÁN, V. MORRA, « Ceramic replicas of archaeological findings in Benevento area (Italy): Petrophysical changes induced by different proportions of clays and temper », *Applied Clay Science* 46, 2009, p. 231-240.

GRIFA et al. 2013

C. GRIFA, A. DE BONIS, A. LANGELLA, M. MERCURIO, G. SORICELLI, V. MORRA, « A Late Roman ceramic production from Pompei », *JAS* 40/2, 2013, p. 810-826.

GUGLIELMETTI, LECCA BISHOP, RAGAZZI 1991

A. GUGLIELMETTI, L. LECCA BISHOP, L. RAGAZZI, « Ceramica comune », in D. CAPORUSSO (éd.), *Scavi MM3. Ricerche di archeologia urbana a Milano durante la costruzione della linea 3 della metropolitana 1982-1990, vol. 3.1: I reperti. Testo*, éd. ET, Milan, 1991, p. 133-258.

Haidar Vela 2014

N. HAIDAR VELA, « Observations sur les North Syrian Amphorae de Halabiyje-Zénobia (Syrie) », in S. FERJANI, A. LE BIHAN, M. ONFRAY, C. TREMEAUD (éd.), *Matières premières et gestion des ressources, Actes de la 7ème journée doctorale d'archéologie, Archéo. doct* 6, 2014, p. 255-271.

HARPER 1980

R.P. HARPER, « Athis – Neocaesareia – Qasrin – Dibsi Faraj », in J.-Cl. MARGUERON (éd.), *Le Moyen-Euphrate. Zone de contacts et d'échanges, Actes du colloque de Strasbourg (10-12 mars 1977), Travaux du Centre de recherche sur le Proche-Orient et la Grèce antiques* 5, Leiden, 1980, p. 327-348.

HAYES 1972

J.W. HAYES, *Late Roman pottery*, The British School at Rome, Londres, 1972.

HAYES 1976a

J.W. HAYES, « Pottery: Stratified groups and typology », in J.H. HUMPHREY (éd.) *Excavations at Carthage 1975 conducted by the University of Michigan*, vol. 1, Cérès Productions, Tunis, 1976, p. 47-123.

HAYES 1976b

J.W. HAYES, *Roman pottery in the Royal Ontario Museum*, Toronto, 1976.

HAYES 1978

J.W. HAYES, « Pottery report 1976 », in J.H. HUMPHREY (éd.), *Excavations at Carthage 1976, conducted by the university of Michigan*, vol. 4, Kelsey Museum, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1978, p. 23-98.

HAYES 1980

J.W. HAYES, *A supplement to Late Roman pottery*, The British School at Rome, Londres, 1980.

HAYES 1983

J.W. HAYES, « The villa Dionysos excavations, Knossos: The pottery », *ABSA* 78, 1983, p. 97-169.

HAYES 1991

J.W. HAYES, *Paphos, vol. 3. The Hellenistic and Roman pottery*, Dept. of Antiquities, Nicosie, 1991.

HAYES 1992

J.W. HAYES, *Excavations at Saraçhane in Istanbul, Vol. 2. The pottery*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1992.

HAYES 2008

J.W. HAYES, *The Athenian Agora 32. Roman pottery, fine-ware imports*, ASCSA, Princeton, 2008.

HERBERT, BERLIN 2003

S.C. HERBERT, A. BERLIN, *Excavations at Coptos (Qift) in upper Egypt, 1987-1992*, *JRA-Supp.* 53, 2003.

JACQUET-GORDON 1972

H. JACQUET-GORDON, *Les ermitages chrétiens du désert d'Esna 3. Céramique et objets*, *FIFAO* 29/3, 1972.

JÉZÉGOU 1998

M.-P. JÉZÉGOU, « Le mobilier de l'épave Saint-Gervais 2 (VII^e s.) à Fos-sur-Mer (B.-du-Rh.) », in BONIFAY, CARRE, RIGOIR 1998, p. 343-351.

JOHNSON 1981

B. JOHNSON, *Pottery from Karanis. Excavations of the University of Michigan, Kelsey Museum of Archaeology Studies* 7, Ann Arbor, 1981.

KARAGIORGOU 2001

O. KARAGIORGOU, « LR2: A container for the military *ammon* on the Danubian border? », in S. KINGSLEY, M. DECKER (éd.), *Economy and exchange in the east Mediterranean during late antiquity, Proceedings of a Conference at Somerville College (Oxford, 29th May, 1999)*, Oxford, 2001, p. 129-166.

KASSAB TEZGÖR 2010

D. KASSAB TEZGÖR (éd.), *Les fouilles et le matériel de l'atelier amphorique de Demirci près de Sinope*, *Varia Anatolica* 22, Istanbul, 2010.

KEAY 1984

S.J. KEAY, *Late Roman amphorae in the western Mediterranean. A typology and economic study*, *BAR-IS* 196, 1984.

KONRAD 1992

M. KONRAD, « Flavische und spätantike Bebauung unter der Basilika B von Resafa-Sergiupolis », *Damaszener Mitteilungen* 6, 1992, p. 313-402.

KONRAD 2001

M. KONRAD, *Resafa 5. Der spätrömische Limes in Syrien. Archäologische Untersuchungen an den Grenzkastellen von Sura, Tetrapyrgium, Cholle und Resafa*, DAI, Mayence, 2001.

KONSTANTINIDOU 2010

A. KONSTANTINIDOU, « Aspects of everyday life in a monastic settlement: Amphorae and cooking wares (4th-7th c.) from the old monastery of Baramus in Wadi Natrun (Egypt): A first glance », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 951-961.

KUZMANOV 1973

G. KUZMANOV, « Типология и хронология на ранноантичките амфори (IV-VI) [Typologie et chronologie des amphores de la haute époque byzantine] », *Archeologia* 10, 1973, p. 14-21.

KUZMANOV 1985

G. KUZMANOV, « Ранновизантийска керамика от Тракия и Дакія: IV-началото на VII в. », *Razkopki i prouchvaniia kn.* 13, Sofia, 1985.

LECUYOT, PIERRAT 1992

G. LECUYOT, G. PIERRAT, « À propos des lieux de production de quelques céramiques trouvées à Tôd et dans la vallée des reines », *CCE* 3, 1992, p. 173-180.

LEIDWANGER 2014

J. LEIDWANGER, « A preliminary archaeometric analysis of the Late Roman I amphoras from the cargo of the seventh-century Yassiada shipwreck, Turkey », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 897-906.

LENOIR, MANACORDA, PANELLA 1989

M. LENOIR, D. MANACORDA, C. PANELLA (éd.), *Amphores romaines et histoire économique. Dix ans de recherche, Actes du colloque de Sienna (22-24 mai 1986)*, *CEFR* 114, 1989.

LEONE, TURCHIANO 2002

D. LEONE, M. TURCHIANO, « Aspetti della circolazione delle merci nell'Apulia tardoantica tra importazioni e produzioni locali », in M. KHANOUSSI, P. RUGGERI, C. VISMARA (dir.), *L'Africa Romana 14/2. Lo spazio marittimo del Mediterraneo occidentale: geografia storica ed economia*, Carocci Editore, Rome, 2002, p. 857-890.

Le site monastique des Kellia

Le site monastique copte des Kellia. Sources historiques et explorations archéologiques, Actes du colloque de Genève (13-15 août 1984), MSAC, Genève, 1986.

LONG, VOLPE 1998

L. LONG, G. VOLPE, « Le chargement de l'épave 1 de la Palud (VI^e s.) à Port-Cros (Var). Note préliminaire », in BONIFAY, CARRE, RIGOIR 1998, p. 317-342.

MACKENSEN 1984

M. MACKENSEN, *Resafa I. Eine befestigte spätantike Anlage vor den Stadtmauern von Resafa. Ausgrabungen und spätantike Kleinfunde eines surveys im Umland von Resafa-Sergiupolis*, Philipp von Zabern, Mayence, 1984.

MAGGETTI 1994

M. MAGGETTI, « Mineralogical and petrographical methods for the study of ancient pottery », in F. BURRAGATO, O. GRUBESSI, L. LAZZARINI (éd.), *1st European Workshop on archaeological ceramics, (Rome, 10-12 octobre 1991)*, Rome, 1994, p. 23-35.

MAJCHEREK 1995

G. MAJCHEREK, « Gazan amphorae: Typology reconsidered », in MEYZA, MŁYNARCZYK 1995, p. 163-178.

MALFITANA, BONIFAY, CAPELLI 2007

D. MALFITANA, M. BONIFAY, C. CAPELLI, « Un progetto italo francese (CNR-CNRS) per lo studio delle importazioni di ceramiche africane nella Sicilia romana. Problemi archeologici e archeometrici,

status quaestionis, metodologie e percorsi di indagine », *Rivista di Archeologia* 31, 2007, p. 227-235.

MANACORDA 1977

D. MANACORDA, « Anfore », in *Ostia* 4, 1977, p. 116-266.

MANDRUZZATO 2008

L. MANDRUZZATO, « Ceramica comune grezza e ceramica da cucina », in F. MASELLI SCOTI (dir.), *Luoghi di vita rurale. Un percorso che attraversa i secoli*, Ronchi dei Legionari, 2008, p. 94-102.

MANNING et al. 2000

S.W. MANNING, S.J. MONKS, D.A. SEWELL, S. DEMESTICHA, « Late Roman type 1a amphora production at the Late Roman site of Zygi-Petrini, Cyprus », *RDAC* 2000, p. 233-257.

MARCHAND 2000

S. MARCHAND, « Appendix 3. Les sigas des Oasis datées de la XXVII^e-XXIX^e dynastie et de l'époque ptolémaïque ancienne trouvées à 'Ain Manâwîr (oasis de Kharga) et à Tebtynis (Fayoum) », *CCE* 6, 2000, p. 221-225.

MARCHAND 2012

S. MARCHAND, « La céramique d'époques romaine et romaine tardive du fort de Qaret el Toub », in Fr. COLIN (éd.), *Babariya I. Le fort romain de Qaret el-Toub I*, *FIFAO* 62, 2012, p. 139-164.

MARCHAND, LAISNEY 2000

S. MARCHAND, D. LAISNEY, « Dendara 1996-1997, Le survey céramique », *CCE* 6, 2000, p. 261-298.

MARCHAND, DIXNEUF 2007

S. MARCHAND, D. DIXNEUF, « Amphores et conte-neurs égyptiens et importés du VII^e siècle apr. J.-C. Sondages récents de Baouît (2003-2004) », in MARCHAND, MARANGOU 2007, p. 309-343.

MARCHAND, MARANGOU 2007

S. MARCHAND, A. MARANGOU (éd.), *Amphores d'Égypte, de la Basse Époque à l'époque arabe*, *CCE* 8, 2007.

MARTIN 1997

A. MARTIN, « Ceramiche ad ingobbio rosso », in A. DI VITA, A. MARTIN (éd.), *Gortina 2: Pretorio. Il materiale degli scavi Colini 1970-1977, Monografie della Scuola archeologica di Atene e delle missioni italiane in Oriente* 7, Padoue, 1997, p. 201-207.

MARTIN 2010

A. MARTIN, « The pottery from a Late Antique settlement at Schedia (western Delta, Egypt) », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 945-949.

MARTUCCI et al. 2012

C.S. MARTUCCI, G. BOEMIO, G. TROJSI, G. FERNANDINO DE SIMONE, « Pollena Trocchia (NA), località Masseria De Carolis. L'analisi dei reperti per la ricostruzione del contesto economico e sociale della villa romana », *Amoenitas* 2, 2012, p. 87-117.

MAZOU 2012

L. MAZOU, « Typologie de la céramique et fabriques à Erythron : Réflexions préliminaires sur les faciès céramiques », in J.-M. MOUTON, M. ZINK (éd.), *Actes de la 1ère Journée d'études sur la Libye antique et médiévale (30 janvier 2010)*, Sorbonne, AIBL, Paris, 2012, p. 43-64.

MENCHELLI 2005

S. MENCHELLI, « Vasi comuni nella Tuscia settentrionale costiera. Aspetti regionali ed apporti mediterranei », *RCRF* 39, 2005, p. 109-118.

MENCHELLI et al. 2007

S. MENCHELLI, CL. CAPELLI, M. PASQUINUCCI, G. PICCHI, « Corsica tardo-antica: anfore italice e ceramica comune da Mariana », in *LRCW* 2, p. 313-328.

MENCHELLI, PASQUINUCCI, 2012

S. MENCHELLI, M. PASQUINUCCI, « Ceramiche con rivestimento rosso nella Tuscia settentrionale », *RCRF* 42, 2012, p. 229-237.

MEYZA 2007

H. MEYZA, *Nea Paphos V, Cypriot red slip ware. Studies on a Late Roman Levantine fine ware*, Varsovie, 2007.

MEYZA, MŁYNARCZYK 1995

H. MEYZA, J. MŁYNARCZYK (éd.), *Hellenistic and Roman pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean. Advances in scientific studies, Acts of the II Nieborów Pottery Workshop (18-20 décembre 1993)*, Varsovie, 1995.

MUKAI, AOYAGI 2014

T. MUKAI, M. AOYAGI, « Un contexte de la fin du III^e s. à Somma Vesuviana (Campanie, Italie) », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 863-872.

MURIALDO 2005

G. MURIALDO, « Le anfore tra età tardoantica e protobizantina (V-VII secolo) », in D. GANDOLFI (dir.), *La ceramica e i materiali di età romana. Classi, produzioni, commerci e consumi*, Istituto internazionale di studi Liguri, Bordighera, 2005, p. 395-406.

MYŚLIWIEC 1987

K. MYŚLIWIEC, *Keramik und Kleinfunde aus der Grabung im Tempel Sethos'I. in Gurna, ArchVer* 57, 1987.

NACEF 2007

J. NACEF, avec un *appendix* de Cl. CAPELLI « Nouvelles données sur l'atelier de potiers de Henchir ech Chekaf (Ksour Essef, Tunisie) », in *LRCW* 2, 2007, p. 581-595.

NACEF 2010

J. NACEF, « Les récentes données sur l'atelier de potiers de Henchir ech Chekaf (Ksour Essef, Tunisie) : dépotoir 2 », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 531-538.

NACEF 2014

J. NACEF, « Nouveaux témoignages sur la production de la céramique antique du Sahel tunisien », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 103-111.

NAPOLEONE-LEMAIRE, BALTU 1969

J. NAPOLEONE-LEMAIRE, J.-C. BALTU, *Fouilles d'Apamée de Syrie I.I. L'église à atrium de la grande colonnade*, Bruxelles, 1969.

OLCESE 1993

G. OLCESE, *Le ceramiche comuni di Albintimilium. Indagine archeologica e archeometrica sui materiali dell'area del Cardine*, ed. all'Insegna del Giglio, Florence, 1993.

OPAIȚ 1987a

A. OPAIȚ, « Un dépôt d'amphores découvert à Aegyssus », *Dacia* 31/1-2, 1987, p. 145-155.

OPAIȚ 1987b

A. OPAIȚ, « Amfore romane de mare capacitate. Considerații tipologice », *SCIV* 38, 1987, p. 245-258.

OPAIȚ 1996

A. OPAIȚ, *Aspecte ale vieții economice din provincia Scythia (secolele IV-VI p. Ch.). Producția ceramicii locale și de import, [Economical life's aspects in the Scythia Minor province (IVth-VIth A.D.). The local and import ceramics production]*, *Bibliotheca Thracologica* 16, Bucarest, 1996.

OPAIȚ 2004a

A. OPAIȚ, *Local and imported ceramics in the Roman province of Scythia (4th-6th centuries AD)*, *BAR-IS* 1274, 2004.

OPAIȚ 2004b

A. OPAIȚ, « The eastern mediterranean amphorae in the province of Scythia », in EIRING, LUND 2004, p. 293-308.

OPAIȚ 2014a

A. OPAIȚ, « Defining more Roman amphora types from the Athenian Agora: Too much history, too little typology (I) », *RCRF* 43, 2014, p. 43-54.

OPAIȚ 2014b

A. OPAIȚ, « The baggy amphora shape: A new fashion? », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 441-450.

OPAIȚ, PARASCHIV 2013

A. OPAIȚ, D. PARASCHIV, « On the wine, olive oil and fish supply of the countryside in Roman Dobroudja (1st-3rd centuries AD) », in L. BUZOIANU, P. DUPONT, V. LUNGU (éd.), *PATABS III. Production and trade of amphorae in the Black Sea, Actes de la table ronde internationale de Constantia (6-10 octobre 2009)*, Constantia, 2013, p. 317-333.

OPRIȘ 2003

I.C. OPRIȘ, *Ceramica romană târzie și paleobizantină de la Capidava în contextul descoperirilor de la Dunărea de Jos (sec. IV-VI p.Chr.)*, Ed. Enciclopedia, Bucarest, 2003.

OSTIA 2

F. BERTI, A. CARANDINI, E. FABBRICOTTI (éd.), *Ostia 2, Le terme del Nuotatore. Scavo dell'ambiente I, Studi Miscellanei* 16, Rome, 1970.

OSTIA 3

A. CARANDINI, C. PANELLA (éd.), *Ostia 3, Le terme del Nuotatore. Scavo degli ambiente III, VI, VII. Scavo dell'ambiente V e di un saggio nell'area SO, Studi Miscellanei* 21, Rome, 1973.

OSTIA 4

A. CARANDINI, C. PANELLA (éd.), *Ostia 4, Le terme del Nuotatore. Scavo dell'ambiente XVI e dell'area XXV, Studi Miscellanei* 23, Rome, 1977.

PACETTI 1998

F. PACETTI, « La questione delle Keay LII nell'ambito della produzione anforica in Italia », in SAGUÌ 1998a, p. 185-208.

PANELLA 1986

C. PANELLA, « Oriente ed Occidente: considerazioni su alcune anfore "egee" di età imperiale a Ostia », in J.-Y. EMPEREUR, Y. GARLAN (éd.), *Recherches sur les amphores grecques, BCH-Suppl.* 13, Athènes, 1986, p. 609-636.

PANELLA 1993

C. PANELLA, « Merci e scambi nel Mediterraneo tardoantico », in *Storia di Roma 3. L'età tardoantica 2, I luoghi e le culture*, Turin, 1993, p. 613-695.

PANELLA et al. 2010

C. PANELLA, L. SAGUÌ, M. CASALINI, F. COLETTI, « Contesti tardoantichi di Roma: una rilettura alla luce di nuovi dati », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 57-78.

PANTÒ 1993

G. PANTÒ, « "Memorie di Biella". Aggiornamenti archeologici », *QSAP* 11, 1993, p. 99-143.

PANTÒ 1996

G. PANTÒ (dir.), *Il monastero della Visitazione di Vercelli. Archeologia e storia, QSAP* 5, Alessandria, 1996.

PANTÒ 2002

G. PANTÒ, « Ceramiche tra fine VI e VIII secolo dal Piemonte nord-orientale », in R. CURINA, C. NEGRELLI (éd.), *1° incontro di studio sulle ceramiche tardo antiche e altomedievali, Atti del convegno di Manerba CER. AM. IS. (Manerba, 16 ottobre 1998)*, Sesto Fiorentino, 2002, p. 65-84.

PAPAVASSILIOU, SARANTIDIS,**PAPANIKOLAOU 2014**

E. PAPAVASSILIOU, K. SARANTIDIS, E. PAPANIKOLAOU, « A ceramic workshop of the Early Byzantine period on the island of Lipsi in the Dodecanese

(Greece) : A preliminary approach », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 159-168.

PARASCHIV 2006

D. PARASCHIV, *Amfore romane Și romano-bizantine în zona Dunării de Jos (sec. I-VII p. Chr.)*, *Universitaria* 64, Iași, 2006.

PARELLO, AMICO, D'ANGELO 2010

M.C. PARELLO, A. AMICO, F. D'ANGELO, « L'insediamento alla foce del Verdura in territorio di Sciacca (Agrigento-Sicilia-Italia). I materiali ceramic », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 283-291.

PASQUALINI 2009

M. PASQUALINI (dir.), *Les céramiques communes d'Italie et de Narbonnaise. Structures de production, typologies et contextes inédits, II^e s. av. J.-C.-III^e s. apr. J.-C.*, *CCJFB* 30, 2009.

PASQUINUCCI, MENCHELLI 2013

M. PASQUINUCCI, S. MENCHELLI, « Dinamiche tardo antiche nella fascia costiera livornese », in L. BOTARELLI, D. LA MONICA (éd.), *Conoscenza e tutela del patrimonio sommerso, Atti del convegno della Scuola Normale Superiore (Pise, 2012)*, Pise, 2013, p. 139-152.

PEACOCK 1984

D.P.S. PEACOCK, « Petrology and origins », in FULFORD, PEACOCK 1984, p. 6-28.

PEACOCK, WILLIAMS 1986

D.P.S. PEACOCK, D.F. WILLIAMS, *Amphorae and the Roman economy. An introductory guide*, Longman archaeology series, Londres, 1986.

PECCI, SALVINI, CANTINI 2010

A. PECCI, L. SALVINI, F. CANTINI, « Residue analysis of some Late Roman amphora coming from the excavations of the historical center of Florence », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 363-367.

PELLETIER, VALLAURI 1994

J.-P. PELLETIER, L. VALLAURI, « La céramique commune grise », in DÉMIANS D'ARCHIMBAUD 1994, p. 161-187.

PERNA 2010

R. PERNA, « Nuovi dati sulla ceramica d'uso comune dagli scavi del quartiere delle Case Bizantine di Gortina (Creta) », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 915-922.

PESAVENTO MATTIOLI, CARRE 2009

S. PESAVENTO MATTIOLI, M.-B. CARRE, *Olio e pesce in epoca romana. Produzione e commercio nella regione dell'alto Adriatico*, *Antenor-Quaderni* 15, 2009.

PIERI 1998a

D. PIERI, « Les importations d'amphores orientales en Gaule méridionale durant l'Antiquité tardive et le haut Moyen Age (IV^e-VII^e siècles après J.-C.). Typologie, chronologie et contenu », in *SFE-CAG, actes du Congrès d'Istres (21-24 mai 1998)*, 1998, p. 97-106.

PIERI 1998b

D. PIERI, « Le puits de la rue du Bon-Jésus (îlot 39N). 1.8. Les amphores », in BONIFAY, CARRE, RIGOR 1998, p. 231-242.

PIERI 1998c

D. PIERI, « Les marchands orientaux dans le grand commerce avec l'Occident à l'époque protobyzantine (IV^e-VII^e siècles ap. J.-C.) », *Annales d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de l'Université Saint-Joseph* 8-9, 1997-1998, p. 17-33.

PIERI 2005a

D. PIERI, *Le commerce du vin oriental à l'époque byzantine (V^e-VII^e siècles). Le témoignage des amphores en Gaule*, *BAH* 174, Beyrouth, 2005.

PIERI 2005b

D. PIERI, « Nouvelles productions d'amphores de Syrie du Nord aux époques protobyzantine et

omeyyade », in *Mélanges Jean-Pierre Sodini, Travaux et Mémoires* 15, Paris, 2005, p. 583-596.

PIERI 2007

D. PIERI, « Les centres de production d'amphores en Méditerranée orientale durant l'Antiquité tardive : quelques remarques », in *LRCW* 2, 2007, p. 611-625.

PIERRAT 1991

G. PIERRAT, « Essai de classification de la céramique de Tôd de la fin du VII^e siècle au début du XIII^e siècle ap. J.-C. », *CCE* 2, 1991, p. 145-204.

PIERRAT 1996

G. PIERRAT, « Évolution de la céramique de Tôd du II^e au VII^e apr. J.-C. », *CCE* 4, 1996, p. 189-214.

POLETTI ECCLESIA 1999

E. POLETTI ECCLESIA, « Due tradizioni produttive per le forme da cucina e da tavola. La ceramica comune », in G. SPAGNOLO GARZOLI (dir.), *Conubia gentium. La necropoli di Oleggio e la romanizzazione dei Vertamocori, catalogue d'exposition (Oleggio, Palais Belini, 23 janvier-30 avril 1999)*, Omega, Turin, 1999, p. 303-320.

POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, KONSTANTINIDOU 2012

A. POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, A. KONSTANTINIDOU, « Bawit – Church « D », Ifao-Louvre », *BCE* 23, 2012, p. 91-99.

PORTALE 2010

E.C. PORTALE, « Nuovi dati sulla circolazione anfórica a Gortina », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 931-939.

PORTALE, ROMEO 2001

E.C. PORTALE, I. ROMEO, « Contenitori da trasporto », in A. DI VITA (dir.), *Gortina 5.3, Lo scavo del Pretorio (1989-1995), I materiali, Monografie della Scuola archeologica di Atene e delle missioni italiane in Oriente* 12, Padoue, 2001, p. 260-410.

POULOU-PAPADIMITRIOU, DIDIOUMI 2010

N. POULOU-PAPADIMITRIOU, S. DIDIOUMI, « Nouvelles données sur la production de l'atelier céramique protobyzantin à Kardamaina (Cos - Grèce) », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 741-749.

PREACCO ANCONA 2000

M.C. PREACCO ANCONA, « Il vasellame ceramico: terra sigillata, pareti sottili, ceramiche comuni », in L. BRECCAROLI TABORELLI (éd.), *Alle origini di Biella. La necropoli romana*, Umberto Allemandi et C., Turin, 2000, p. 105-134.

QUIRI 2011

E. QUIRI, « Le anfore: un esempio di reimpiego », in L. BRECCAROLI TABORELLI (éd.), *Oro, pane e scrittura. Memorie di una comunità "inter Vercellas et Eporediam"*, *Studi e ricerche sulla Gallia Cisalpina*, Rome, 2011, p. 107-116.

RADULESCU 1976

A.V. RADULESCU, « Amfore romane și romano-bizantine din Scythia Minor », *Pontica* 9, 1976, p. 99-114.

REMESAL RODRÍGUEZ 2007

J. REMESAL RODRÍGUEZ, « Los Sellos », in J. M^a BLÁZQUEZ MARTÍNEZ, J. REMESAL RODRÍGUEZ (éd.), *Estudios sobre el Monte Testaccio (Roma) 4, Instrumenta* 24, Barcelone, 2007, p. 183-231.

REMOLÀ VALLVERDÚ 2000

J.A. REMOLÀ VALLVERDÚ, *Las ánforas tardo-antiguas en Tarraco (Hispania Tarraconensis). Siglos IV-VII d.C.*, *Instrumenta* 7, Barcelone, 2000.

REYNAUD 1998

P. REYNAUD, « La vaisselle », in BONIFAY, CARRE, RIGOIR 1998, p. 254-260.

REYNOLDS 1993

P. REYNOLDS, *Settlement and pottery in the Vinalapó Valley (Alicante, Spain) AD 400-700*, Oxford, 1993.

REYNOLDS 1995

P. REYNOLDS, *Trade in the western Mediterranean, AD 400-700: The ceramic evidence*, BAR-IS 604, 1995.

REYNOLDS 2004

P. REYNOLDS, « The Roman pottery from the Triconch Palace », in R. HODGE, W. BOWDEN, K. LAKO (éd.), *Byzantine Butrint: Excavations and surveys 1994-99*, Oxbow Books, Oxford, 2004, p. 224-269.

REYNOLDS 2005

P. REYNOLDS, « Levantine amphorae from Cilicia to Gaza: A typology and analysis of regional production trends from the 1st to the 7th centuries », in *LRCW* 1, 2005, p. 563-611.

REYNOLDS 2010a

P. REYNOLDS, « Trade networks of the East, 3rd to 7th centuries: The view from Beirut (Lebanon) and Butrint (Albania) (fine wares, amphorae and kitchen wares) », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 89-114.

REYNOLDS 2010b

P. REYNOLDS, *Hispania and the Roman Mediterranean, AD 100-700. Ceramics and trade*, Duckworth, Londres, 2010.

REYNOLDS 2011a

P. REYNOLDS, « Fine wares from Beirut contexts, c. 450 to early 7th century » in *LRFW* 1, 2011, p. 207-230.

REYNOLDS 2011b

P. REYNOLDS, « A 7th century pottery deposit from Byzantine *Carthago Spartaria* (Cartagena, Spain) », in *LRFW* 1, 2011, p. 99-127.

REYNOLDS 2011c

P. REYNOLDS, « A note on the development of Cypriot Late Roman D form 2 and 9 », in *LRFW* 1, 2011, p. 57-65.

REYNOLDS 2013

P. REYNOLDS, « Transport amphorae of the first to seventh centuries: Early Roman to Byzantine periods », in W. AYLWARD (éd.) *Excavations at Zeugma conducted by Oxford Archaeology*, vol. 2, The Packard Humanities Institute, Los Altos, 2013, p. 93-161.

REYNOLDS, PAVLIDIS 2014

P. REYNOLDS, E. PAVLIDIS, « Nicopolis (Epirus Vetus): An early 7th century pottery assemblage from the 'bishop's house' (Greece) », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 451-467.

RICCI 2007

M. RICCI, « Elaiussa Sebaste : Context, production & commerce », in *Çanak* 2007, p. 169-180.

RILEY 1975

J.A. RILEY, « The pottery from the first session of excavations in the Caesarea Hippodrome », *BASOR* 218, 1975, p. 25-54.

RILEY 1979

J.A. RILEY, « The coarse pottery from Berenice », in G. BARKER, A. BONANNO (dir.), *Excavations at Sidi Khrebish Benghazi (Berenice)*, *Libya Antiqua* 5, suppl. 2/2, Tripoli, 1979, p. 91-467.

RIZZO 1977

G. RIZZO, « Le terme del nuotatore. Le anfore, Ostia e i commerci mediterranei », in *Ostia* 4, 1977, p. 65-440.

RIZZO et al. 2014a

M.S. RIZZO, L. ZAMBITO, F. GIANNICI, R. GIARRUSSO, A. MULONE, « Ceramiche da fuoco da contesti di età tardoantica e bizantina nella Sicilia centro-meridionale : il caso di Cignana », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 581-588.

RIZZO et al. 2014b

M.S. RIZZO, L. ZAMBITO, F. GIANNICI, R. GIARRUSSO, A. MULONE, « Anfore di tipo siciliano dal territorio di Agrigento », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 213-223.

ROBINSON 1959

H.S. ROBINSON, *The Athenian Agora 5. Pottery of the Roman period*, Princeton, 1959.

RODZIEWICZ 1976

M. RODZIEWICZ, *La céramique romaine tardive d'Alexandrie, Alexandrie 1*, Varsovie, 1976.

RODZIEWICZ 1979

M. RODZIEWICZ, « Thermes romains près de la Gare Centrale d'Alexandrie », *Études et Travaux* 11, 1979, p. 107-138.

RODZIEWICZ 1984

M. RODZIEWICZ, *Les habitations romaines tardives d'Alexandrie, à la lumière des fouilles polonaises à Kôm el-Dikka, Alexandrie 3*, Varsovie, 1984.

RODZIEWICZ 1992

M. RODZIEWICZ, « Field notes from Elephantine on the early Aswan pink clay pottery », *CCE* 3, 1992, p. 103-107.

ROUSSET, MARCHAND 2000

M.-O. ROUSSET, S. MARCHAND, « Secteur nord de Tebtynis (Fayyoun). Mission de 1999 », *AnIsl* 34, 2000, p. 387-436.

SACKETT 1992

L.H. SACKETT (éd.), *Knossos, from Greek city to Roman colony, excavations at the unexplored mansion 2, British School at Athens, Supplementary volume 21*, Londres, 1992.

SAGUÌ 1998a

L. SAGUÌ (dir.), *Ceramica in Italia: VI-VII secolo, Atti del Convegno in onore di John W. Hayes (Rome, 11-13 mai 1995)*, Florence, 1998.

SAGUÌ 1998b

L. SAGUÌ, « Il deposito della Crypta Balbi: una testimonianza imprevedibile sulla Roma del VII secolo? » in *SAGUÌ 1998a*, p. 305-330.

SAGUÌ 2002

L. SAGUÌ, « Roma, I centri privilegiati e la lunga durata della tarda antichità dati archeologici dal deposito di VII secolo nell'esda della Crypta Balbi », *Archeologia Medievale* 29, 2002, p. 7-42.

SAGUÌ, RICCI, ROMEI 1997

L. SAGUÌ, M. RICCI, D. ROMEI, « Nuovi dati ceramologici per la storia economica di Roma tra VII e VIII secolo », in *DÉMIANS D'ARCHIMBAUD 1997*, p. 35-48.

SANGIORGI 2005

S. SANGIORGI, « Le ceramiche da fuoco in Sardegna: osservazioni preliminari a partire dai materiali rinvenuti nello scavo di S. Eulalia a Cagliari », in *LRCW* 1, 2005, p. 255-266.

SANGRISO, MARINI 2010

P. SANGRISO, S. MARINI, « *Vada Volaterrana* (Vada, Livorno). Materiali tardo-antichi dal pozzo delle Grandi Terme », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 345-352.

SANTORO 2007

S. SANTORO, avec un appendix d'E. PINOTTI, « Le ceramiche da cucina prodotte in Italia ed esportate nel Mediterraneo: un primo panorama archeometrico ed archeologico sulla base di una banca dati », in *LRCW* 2, 2007, p. 365-382.

SANTORO BIANCHI, FABBRI 1997

S. SANTORO BIANCHI, B. FABBRI (éd.), *Il contributo delle analisi archeometriche allo studio delle ceramiche*

grezze e comuni. *Il rapporto forma/funzione/impasto, Atti della 1ª giornata di archeometria della ceramica (Bologne, 28 février 1997)*, University Press Bologna, Imola, 1997.

SAZANOV 1995

A.V. SAZANOV, « 'Carottes' amphoras on the north Black Sea Coast of Early Byzantine period. Typology and chronology », *Bosporskiiy Sbornik* 6, 1995, p. 185-196. [en russe]

SAZANOV 1999

A.V. SAZANOV, « Les amphores 'LA I Carthage' dans la région de la mer noire (typologie et chronologie : v^e-vii^e s. apr. J.-C.) », in Y. GARLAN (dir.) *Production et commerce des amphores anciennes en mer Noire, Actes du colloque d'Istanbul (25-28 mai 1994)*, Aix-en-Provence, 1999, p. 265-279.

SAZANOV 2000a

A.V. SAZANOV, « Keramicheskie komplekсы Bospora 570-580 gg. [Pottery contexts of Bosphoran Kingdom of 570-580 AD] » *Drevnosti Bospora* 3, 2000, p. 221-259.

SAZANOV 2000b

A. SAZANOV, « Les ensembles clos de Chersonèse de la fin du vi^e-troisième quart du vii^e siècle : la chronologie de la céramique », in M. KAZANSKI, V. SOUPAULT (éd.), *Les sites archéologiques en Crimée et au Caucase durant l'Antiquité tardive et le haut Moyen Âge, Colloquia Pontica* 5, Leiden, 2000, p. 123-149.

SAZANOV 2007

A. SAZANOV, « Les amphores orientales d'époque protobyzantine au nord de la mer Noire : chronologie et typologie », in *LRCW* 2, 2007, p. 803-815.

SAZANOV 2014a

A. SAZANOV, « Cretan amphorae from the northern Black Sea region: Contexts, chronology, typology », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 399-409.

SAZANOV 2014b

A. SAZANOV, « The deposit of the end of the 6th century AD from Chersonesos (Crimea) », in *LRCW* 4, 2014, p. 412-423.

SCORPAN 1976

C. SCORPAN, « Origini și linii evolutive în ceramica romano-bizantină (sec. IV-VII) din spațiul mediteranean și pontic », *Pontica* 9, 1976, p. 155-185.

ŞENOL 2003a

A.K. ŞENOL, *Marmaris Müzesi Ticari Amphoraları*, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Ankara, 2003.

ŞENOL 2003b

A.K. ŞENOL, « The amphoras from the bridge excavations, Gabbari sector 5 », in J.-Y. EMPEREUR, M.-D. NENNA (éd.), *Nécropolis 2, ÉtAlex* 7, 2003, p. 467-484.

ŞENOL 2007

A.K. ŞENOL, « A statistical essay on the distribution of imported amphorae finds of the CEAlex salvage excavations », in MARCHAND, MARANGOU 2007, p. 57-75.

ŞENOL 2009

A.K. ŞENOL (éd.), *Taşucu Arslan Eyce Amphora Müzesi, Taşucu Arslan Eyce Amphora Müzesi'nde Bulunan Ticari Amphoralar ve Akdeniz'de Ticaretin İzleri*, Silifke, 2009.

SMOKOTINA 2008

A. SMOKOTINA, « Keramicheskiy kompleks vtoroiy poloviny VI v. iz raskopok g. Bospora [Ceramic complex dating to the second half of the 6th century from the excavations in Bosporus] », *MAIET* 14, 2008, p. 103-144.

SODINI, VILLENEUVE 1992

J.-P. SODINI, E. VILLENEUVE, « Le passage de la céramique byzantine à la céramique omeyyade en Syrie du nord, en Palestine et en Transjordanie »,

in P. CANIVET, J.-P. REY-COQUAIS (éd.), *La Syrie de Byzance à l'Islam : VII^e-VIII^e siècles, Actes du colloque international de Lyon-Paris*, Damas, 1992, p. 195-218.

SWAN 2004

V.G. SWAN, « Dichin (Bulgaria) and the supply of amphorae to the lower Danube in the Late Roman-Early Byzantine period », in EIRING, LUND 2004, p. 371-382.

SWAN 2007

V.G. SWAN, « Dichin (Bulgaria): the fifth- and sixth-century destruction deposits, and their implications for ceramic chronology », in *LRCW* 2, 2007, p. 835-844.

TERRY, CHILINGAR 1955

R.D. TERRY, G.V. CHILINGAR, « Summary of "Concerning some additional aids in studying sedimentary formation" by M.S. Shvetsov » *Journal of Sedimentary Research*, 25/3, 1955, p. 229-234.

TOPOLEANU 2000

F. TOPOLEANU, *Ceramica romană și romano-bizantină de la Halmyris (sec. I-VII d. Ch.)*, [Roman and Roman-Byzantine pottery from Halmyris (1st-7th centuries AD)], Ministère de la Culture, Service d'archéologie, Tulcea, 2000.

TRÉGLIA 2003

J.-Chr. TRÉGLIA, avec la collaboration de J. RAPPASSE, « La céramique impériale et romaine tardive. Secteur 5 de la fouille du pont de Gabbari », in J.-Y. EMPEREUR, M.-D. NENNA (éd.), *Nécropolis* 2/2, *ÉtAlex* 7, 2003, p. 407-465.

TRÉGLIA 2004

J.-Chr. TRÉGLIA, « Céramiques de l'Antiquité tardive et du haut Moyen Age dans le delta du Rhône. Nouvelles données » in C. LANDURÉ, M. PASQUALINI, A. GUILCHER (dir.), *Delta du Rhône. Camargue antique, médiévale et moderne*,

Bulletin Archéologique de Provence, suppl. 2, éditions de l'APA, 2004, p. 205-216.

USCATESCU, GARCIA JIMÉNEZ 2005

A. USCATESCU, R. GARCIA JIMÉNEZ, « Pottery wares from a fifth century deposit found at Iesso (Guissona, Lleida): Archaeological and archaeometrical analyses », in *LRCW* 1, 2005, p. 81-103.

VACCARO 2011

E. VACCARO, *Sites and pots. Settlements and economy in southern Tuscany (AD 300-900)*, *BAR-IS* 2191, 2011.

VALLAURI 1994

L. VALLAURI, « Les céramiques communes importées », in DÉMIANS D'ARCHIMBAUD 1994, p. 116-132.

VASCHETTI 1996

L. VASCHETTI, « La ceramica comune e grezza », in PANTÒ 1996, p. 177-190.

VILLA 1994

L. VILLA, « Le anfore tra tardo antico e medioevo », in S. LUSUARDI SIENA (éd.), *Ad Mensam. Manufatti d'uso da contesti archeologici fra Tarda antichità e Medioevo*, Del Bianco, Udine, 1994, p. 335-431.

VILLEDIEU 1984

F. VILLEDIEU, *Turrus Libisonis. Fouille d'un site romain tardif à Porto Torres, Sardaigne*, *BAR-IS* 224, 1984.

VILLENEUVE, WATSON 2001

E. VILLENEUVE, P.M. WATSON (éd.), *La céramique byzantine et proto-islamique en Syrie-Jordanie (IV^e-VIII^e siècles apr. J.-C.)*, *Actes du colloque d'Amman (3-5 décembre 1994)*, *BAH* 159, Beyrouth, 2001.

VIVIERS, VOKAER 2009

D. VIVIERS, A. VOKAER, « Travaux de la Mission archéologique belge à Apamée de Syrie, XLII^e campagne (2008) », *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* 87/1, 2009, p. 105-164.

VOGT 1997a

Chr. VOGT, « La céramique de Tell el-Fadda (Sinai du Nord) », *CCE* 5, 1997, p. 1-22.

VOGT 1997b

Chr. VOGT, « Les céramiques omeyyades et abbassides d'Istabl'Antar – Fostat : traditions méditerranéennes et influences orientales », in DÉMIANS D'ARCHIMBAUD 1997, p. 243-260.

VOKAER 2011

A. VOKAER, *La «Brittle Ware» en Syrie : production et diffusion d'une céramique culinaire de l'époque hellénistique à l'époque omeyyade*, Coll. Mémoires de la Classe des Lettres III, Fouilles d'Apamée de Syrie 2, Académie royale de Belgique, Bruxelles, 2011.

VORONOV, BGAZHBA 1985

Yu. VORONOV, O. BGAZHBA, *Materiali po archeologii Tzebeli*, Tbilisi, 1985.

VOLPE et al. 2010

G. VOLPE, C. ANNESE, G. DISANTAROSA, D. LEONE, « Produzioni locali ed importazioni nella Puglia centro-settentrionale tardoantica », in *LRCW* 3, 2010, p. 643-656.

WAKSMAN et al. 2005

Y. WAKSMAN, P. REYNOLDS, S. BIEN, J.-Chr. TRÉGLIA, « A major production of Late Roman 'Levantine' and 'Cypriot' common wares », in *LRCW* 1, 2005, p. 311-325.

WAKSMAN et al. 2014

S.Y. WAKSMAN, Y. MOROZOVA, S. ZELENKO, M. ÇOLAK, « Archaeological and archaeometric investigations of the amphorae cargo of a Late Roman shipwreck sunk near the Cape of Plaka (Crimea, Ukraine) », in *LRCW* 4, p. 919-929.

WHITBREAD 1989

I.K. WHITBREAD, « A proposal for the systematic description of thin-sections towards the study

of ancient ceramic technology », in Y. MANIATIS (éd.), *Archaeometry, Proceedings of the 25th International Symposium*, Elsevier, Amsterdam, Oxford, 1989, p. 127-138.

WHITBREAD 1995

I.K. WHITBREAD, *Greek transport amphorae: A petrological and archaeological study*, Fitch laboratory occasional paper 4, Athènes, 1995.

WILLIAMS 1989

C. WILLIAMS, *Anemurium, the Roman and Early Byzantine pottery*, *Subsidia Mediaevalia* 16, Toronto, 1989.

WILLIAMS 1982

D.F. WILLIAMS, « The petrology of certain Byzantine amphorae. Some suggestions as to origins », *Colloque sur la céramique antique*, (Carthage 23-24 juin 1980), *CEDAC Dossier Carthage*, 1982, p. 99-110.

WILLIAMS 1990

D.F. WILLIAMS, « The study of ancient ceramics: The contribution of the petrographic method », in T. MANNONI, A. MOLINARI (dir.), *Scienze in Archeologia, II ciclo di lezioni sulla ricerca applicata in archeologia (Certosa di Pontignano, 1988)*, All'Insegna del Giglio, Florence, 1990, p. 43-64.

WILLIAMS 2005a

D.F. WILLIAMS, « An integrated archaeometric approach to ceramic fabric recognition. A study case on Late Roman amphora 1 from the eastern Mediterranean », in *LRCW* 1, 2005, p. 613-624.

WILLIAMS 2005b

D.F. WILLIAMS, « Late Roman amphora 1: A study of diversification », in M.B. BRIESE, L.E. VAAG (éd.), *Trade relations in the eastern Mediterranean from the Late Hellenistic period to late antiquity: The ceramic evidence*, *Halicarnassian Studies* 3, Copenhagen, 2005, p. 157-167.

WILSON, GRIGOROPOULOS 2009

P. WILSON, D. GRIGOROPOULOS (éd.), *The west Nile Delta regional survey, Bebeira and Kafr el-Sheikh provinces*, *EES Excavation Memoirs* 86, Londres, 2009.

YANGAKI 2005

A.G. YANGAKI, *La céramique des IV^e-VIII^e siècles ap. J.-C. d'Eleutherna : sa place en Crète et dans le bassin égéen*, Panepistémio Krêtês, Athènes, 2005.

Collection *Études Alexandrines*

Aux presses de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale, Le Caire :

1. *Alexandrina* 1 (Jean-Yves EMPEREUR éd.), 1998.
2. Véronique FRANÇOIS, *Céramiques médiévales à Alexandrie*, 1999.
3. *Alexandrie médiévale* 1 (Christian DÉCOBERT et Jean-Yves EMPEREUR éd.), 1998.
4. Marie-Dominique NENNA et Mervat SEIF EL-DIN, *La vaisselle en faïence d'époque gréco-romaine : catalogue du Musée gréco-romain d'Alexandrie*, 2000.
5. *Nécropolis* 1 : Tombes B1, B2, B3, B8, 2001 (Jean-Yves EMPEREUR et Marie-Dominique NENNA éd.), 2001.
6. *Alexandrina* 2 (Jean-Yves EMPEREUR éd.), 2002.
7. *Nécropolis* 2 (Jean-Yves EMPEREUR et Marie-Dominique NENNA éd.), 2003.
8. *Alexandrie médiévale* 2 (Christian DÉCOBERT éd.), 2002.
9. *Pharos* 1 (à paraître).
10. *L'exception égyptienne ? Production et échanges monétaires en Égypte hellénistique et romaine* (Olivier PICARD et Frédérique DUYPAT éd.), 2005.
11. Mervat SEIF EL-DIN, *Die reliefierten hellenistisch-römischen Pilgerfläschen, Untersuchungen zur Zweckbestimmung und Formgeschichte der ägyptischen Pilger- und Feldflaschen während des Hellenismus und der Kaiserzeit*, 2006.
12. Elżbieta RODZIEWICZ, *Bone and Ivory Carvings from Alexandria. French Excavations 1992-2004*, 2007.
13. Dominique KASSAB TEZGÖR, *Tanagréennes d'Alexandrie : Figurines de terre cuite hellénistiques des nécropoles orientales, Musée gréco-romain d'Alexandrie*, 2007.
14. *Alexandria ad Europeam* (Sophie BASCH et Jean-Yves EMPEREUR éd.), 2007.
15. Michael SABOTTKA, *Das Serapeum in Alexandria. Untersuchungen zur Architektur und Baugeschichte des Heiligtums von der frühen ptolemäischen Zeit bis Zur Zerstörung 391 n. Chr.*, 2008.
16. *Alexandrie médiévale* 3 (Christian DÉCOBERT et Jean-Yves EMPEREUR éd.), 2008.
17. Jean-Luc FOURNET, *Alexandrie : une communauté linguistique ? ou la question du grec alexandrin*, 2009.
18. *Alexandrina* 3 (Jean-Yves EMPEREUR éd.), 2009.
19. *Alexandrie ottomane* 1 : Michel TUCHSCHERER, *Le renouvellement des privilèges de la nation des Français et des Catalans à Alexandrie en 1528* ; Maria Pia PEDANI, *Reports of Venetian Consuls in Alexandria (1554-1664)*, 2011.
20. Hélène FRAGAKI, *Images antiques d'Alexandrie (1^{er} siècle-VIII^e siècle après J.-C.)*, 2011.
21. Sandrine ÉLAIGNE, *La vaisselle fine de l'habitat alexandrin. Contribution à la connaissance de la mobilité des techniques et des produits céramiques en Méditerranée du II^e siècle av. J.-C. à l'époque claudienne*, 2012.

Aux presses du Centre d'Études Alexandrines, Alexandrie :

22. Delphine DIXNEUF, *Amphores égyptiennes. Production, typologie et diffusion (III^e siècle avant J.-C.-IX^e siècle après J.-C.)*, *AmphorAlex* 1, 2011.
23. Claude BRIXHE, *Timbres amphoriques de Pamphylie*, *AmphorAlex* 2, 2012.
24. *Alexandrie médiévale* 4 (Christian DÉCOBERT, Jean-Yves EMPEREUR, Christophe PICARD éd.), 2011.
25. Olivier PICARD, Cécile BRESCH, Thomas FAUCHER, Gilles GORRE, Marie-Christine MARCELLES, Cécile MORRISON, *Les monnaies des fouilles du Centre d'Études Alexandrines : Les monnayages de bronze à Alexandrie de la conquête d'Alexandre à l'Égypte moderne*, 2012.
26. *L'Enfant et la mort dans l'Antiquité II. Types de tombes et traitement du corps des enfants dans l'antiquité gréco-romaine* (Marie-Dominique NENNA éd.), 2012.
27. Thomas FAUCHER, *Frapper monnaie : La fabrication des monnaies de bronze à Alexandrie sous les Ptolémées*, 2013.
28. Heba MAHMOUD SAAD ABDEL NABY and Delphine DIXNEUF, *Islamic Pottery Part I, Catalogue of the Faculty of Arts Museum I, Alexandria University*, 2013.
29. Alessio SOPRACASA, *Venezia e l'Egitto alla fine del Medioevo, Le tariffe di Alessandria, Alexandria médiévale* 5, 2013.
30. PİTİ RE'İS / Evliyâ ÇELEBİ, *Deux regards ottomans sur Alexandrie* (Jean-Louis BACQUÉ-GRAMMONT, Michel TUCHSCHERER éd.), *Alexandrie ottomane* 2, 2013.
31. Hélène FRAGAKI, *Un édifice inachevé du quartier royal à Alexandrie*, 2013.
32. *Alexandrina* 4 (Jean-Yves EMPEREUR éd.), 2014.
33. Gonca CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL, *Lexicon of Eponym Dies on Rhodian Amphora Stamps, Volume 1, Eponyms A*, *AmphorAlex* 3, 2015.
34. *La batellerie égyptienne : archéologie, histoire, ethnographie* (Patrice POMEY éd.), 2015.
35. Gonca CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL, *Lexicon of Eponym Dies on Rhodian Amphora Stamps, Volume 2, Eponyms B to K*, *AmphorAlex* 4, 2015.
36. *Alexandria under the Mediterranean* (Georges SOUKIASSIAN ed.), 2015.
37. Gonca CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL, *Lexicon of Eponym Dies on Rhodian Amphora Stamps, Volume 3, Eponyms Λ to Σ*, *AmphorAlex* 5, 2016.
38. *Alexandrie, Césaréum. Les fouilles du cinéma Majestic. La consommation céramique en milieu urbain à la fin de l'époque hellénistique* (Jean-Yves EMPEREUR éd.), 2017.
39. Gonca CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL, *Lexicon of Eponym Dies on Rhodian Amphora Stamps, Volume 4, Eponyms T to X*, *AmphorAlex* 6, 2017.
40. Faruk BILICI, *L'expédition d'Égypte, Alexandrie et les Ottomans. L'autre histoire*, 2017.
41. *Presses allophones de Méditerranée* (Jean-Yves EMPEREUR, Marie-Delphine MARTELLIÈRE éd.), 2017.
42. *LRCW 5. Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Mediterranean. Archaeology and archaeometry/La céramique commune, la céramique culinaire et les amphores de l'Antiquité tardive en Méditerranée. Archéologie et archéométrie, Volume 1* (Delphine DIXNEUF éd.), 2017.
43. *LRCW 5. Late Roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Mediterranean. Archaeology and archaeometry/La céramique commune, la céramique culinaire et les amphores de l'Antiquité tardive en Méditerranée. Archéologie et archéométrie, Volume 2* (Delphine DIXNEUF éd.), 2017.

Pour l'achat des 21 premiers titres de la collection des *Études Alexandrines* : Institut français d'archéologie orientale, 37 rue Cheikh Aly Youssef, Mounira, Le Caire, Égypte – www.ifao.egnet.net

À partir du volume 22, pour les ventes en Égypte : Centre d'Études Alexandrines, 50 rue Soliman Yousri, 21131 Alexandrie, Égypte

Pour les autres pays : De Boccard *Édition-Diffusion*, 4 rue de Lanneau, 75005 Paris, France – www.deboccard.com