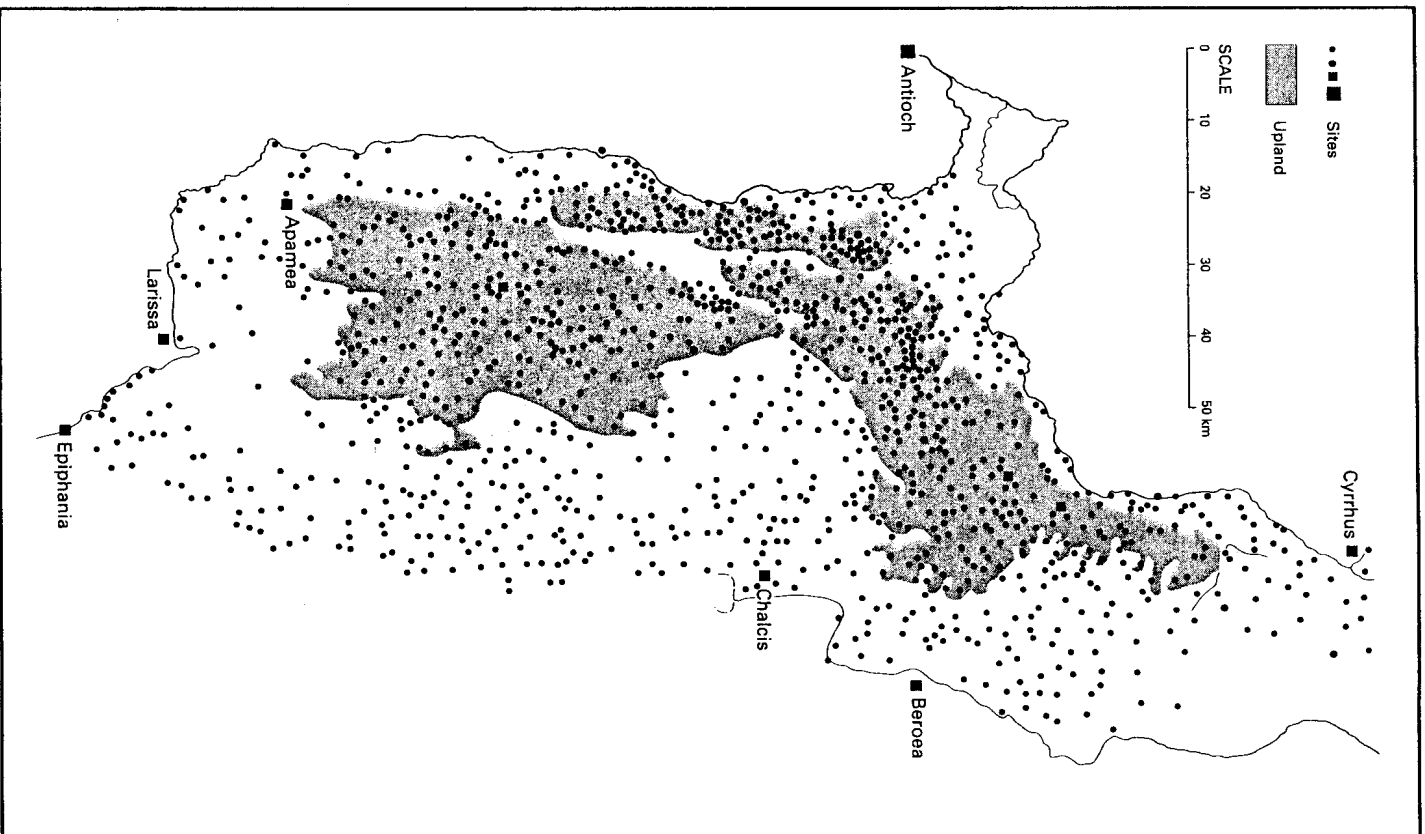
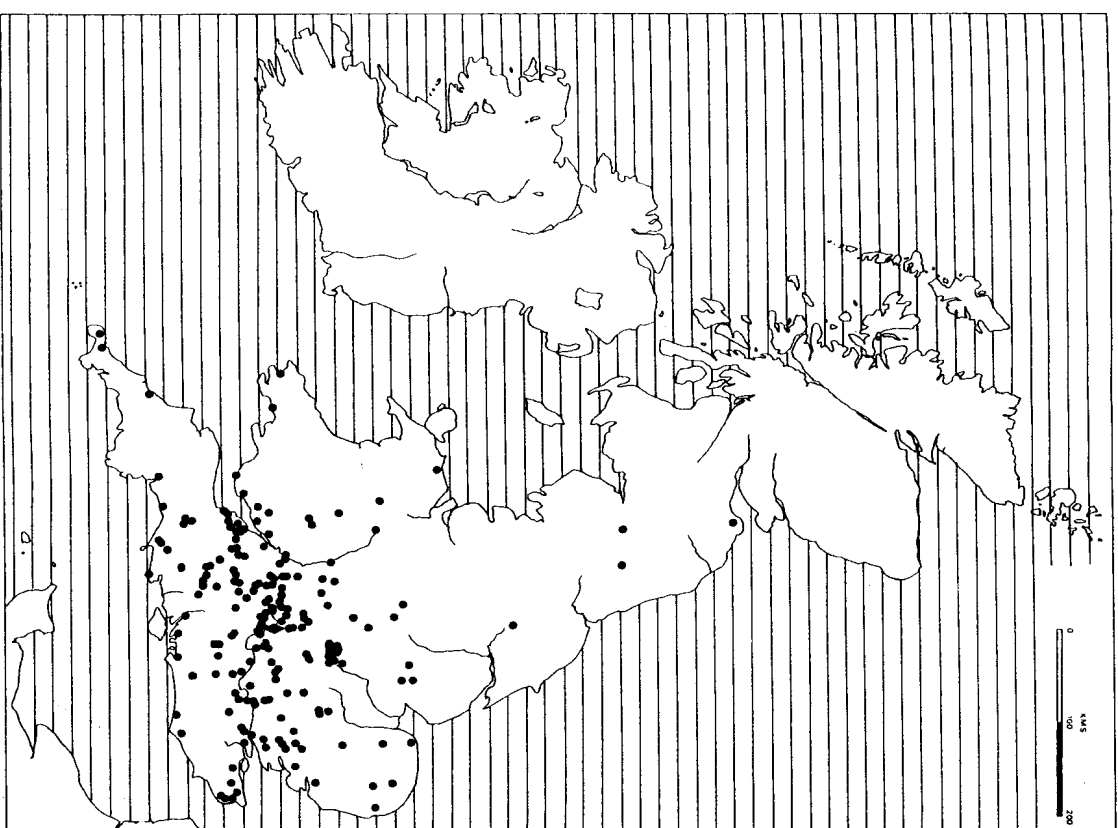


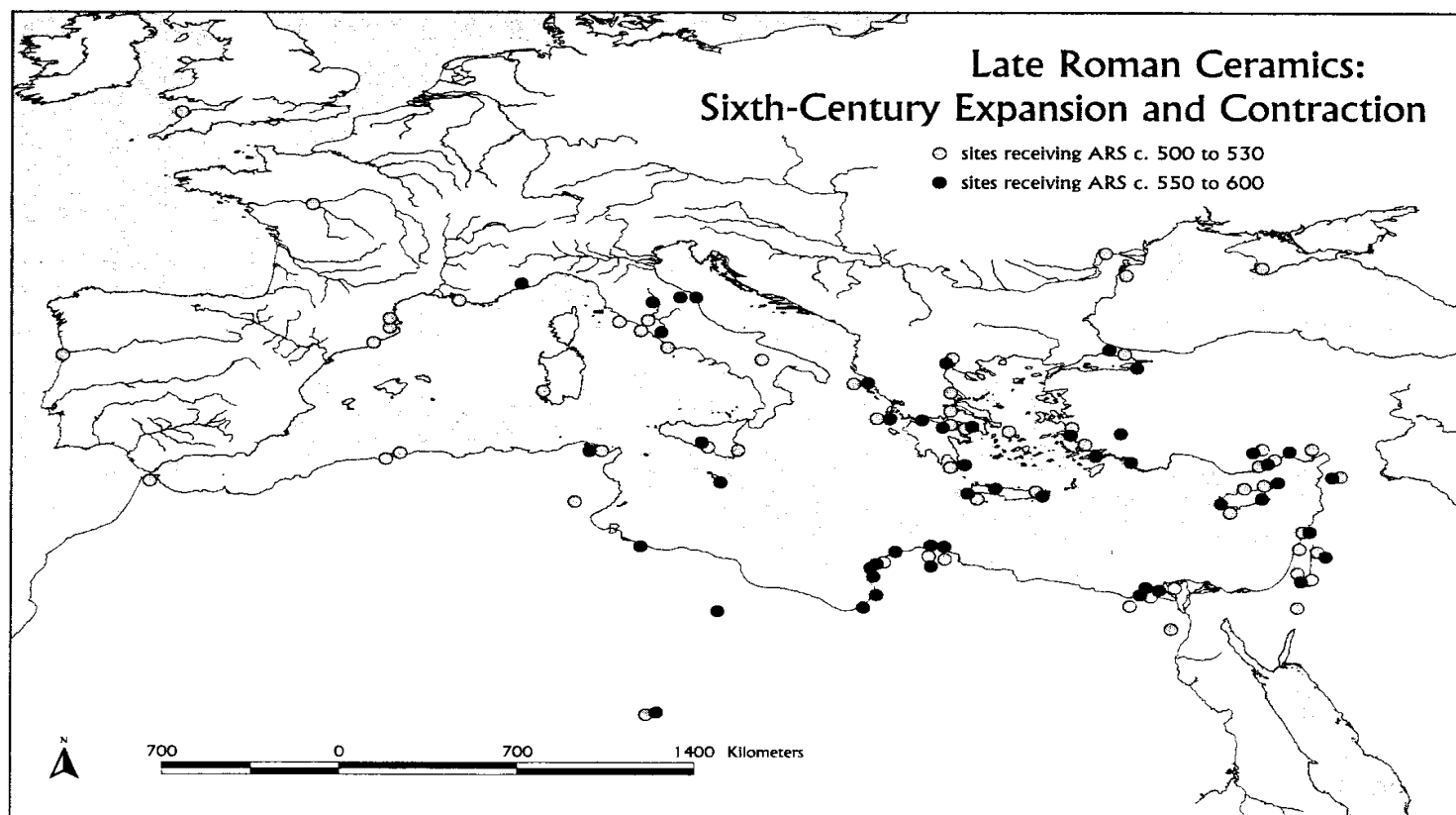
The villa at San Giovanni di Ruoti as it might have appeared in the late fifth century.
(Reconstruction drawing by E. Haldenby, from Small and Buck (1994) fig. 133)



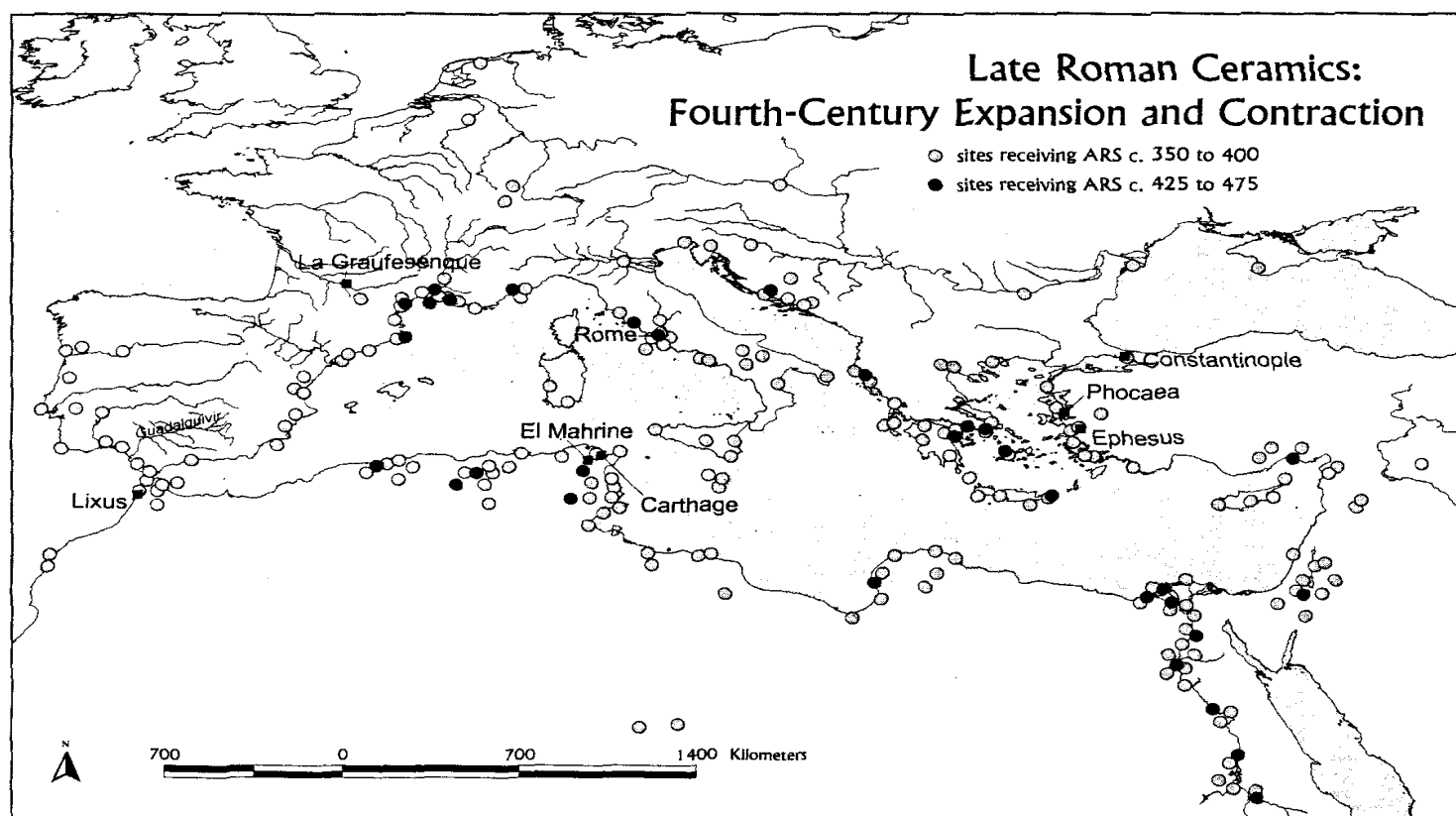
Ancient sites in the north Syrian uplands, of which the greater part are villages.
(After Tchalenko, *Villages* II, pl. xxxv)



The distribution of one type of pot (Form C31) produced by the third/fourth-century Roman potters located in the area of modern Oxford. (From Peacock (1982) fig. 56)



By the early sixth century, distribution once again expanded, particularly into the eastern Mediterranean basin. At the end of the century, the final contraction toward the eastern Mediterranean is unmistakable, even though this map probably overstates sites receiving ARS c. 550–600 (it includes some ceramics that actually date from c. 530; cf. Fulford 1984, 109). Recent archaeological work has multiplied considerably the evidence from all periods, but maps 2.2 and 2.3 still convey a fair idea of the relative extents of the changing patterns of distribution. Hayes 1972, maps 11 and 12; Hayes 1980, xli–xlii; Fulford 1984, 114.



This map illustrates the wide distribution of the middle range luxury dishes and other vessels manufactured in Roman Africa c. 350–425, and, by way of contrast, the sharply contracted distribution of these wares c. 425–475. The map is based on Hayes 1972, maps 7, 8, and 10, with the chronological revisions and concomitant replotting that follow from Fulford 1984, 112–13.