The conference will examine the sarcophagi of these two important collections of the Gallia Narbonensis from the point of view of production workshops, but also of iconography. Sarcophagi decorated with pagan subjects, first began to be imported to Arles in the first half of the second century AD, to answer to a new need. They come from workshops in Rome or Italy, Asia Minor (most likely workshops in Prokonisso) and finally from Greece. Those of Rome constitute the most important group after those produced by local workshops. Imports from Asia Minor ceased in the 3rd century. The first early Christian sarcophagi appeared in Arles before the edict of Milan in 313 which ended the persecution of Christians. This should not be surprising, since a Christian community is attested in Arles, around Marcianus who was bishop in 254. In Marseille, around forty sarcophagi with Christian decor is by far the most important group. The Bible is the source of inspiration for these sarcophagi, but pagan iconography does not put Christians off, given the reuse that pagan sarcophagi have experienced among Christians.