

1. Introduction

Material culture allows us to understand a part of mechanism of production...
(aquí creo que me repito como siempre)

The economy of Roman Empire have been an object of study in the last centuries. (cambiar)

This paper aims to highlight the production dynamics in relation to a specific area within Roman Empire. We explore here the economic relationship between stamps and production centres.

All the amphora stamps belong to Dressel 20 types. Dressel 20 was used to transport olive oil along the province during the Roman Empire. There is evidence that stamps were used from three centuries. (economía oleica betica). Frequently, stamps were marked mostly in handles but rarely in rims and body. The information of the stamps is known as *tria nomina* (HABLAR SOBRE EL DEBATE DE LOS INDIVIDUOS DE ACEITE O YO QUE SE). *Tria Nomina* was mostly formed for a code three of letters. These letters can appear in a abbreviated form or complete (Berni Millet, 1996)

The meaning of the amphora stamps is still under debate. Some authors suggest that they were identified as the owner of the olive land (Remesal, 1977). Other authors propose that stamp could be the owner of the amphorae workshop. In any case, the use of these stamps defined somehow the system of working in the workshops.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Case study

Our case study examines the relation between the distribution of amphoric stamps and the workshops. We analysed a dataset of 990 stamps from 81 workshops. A sample of 131 different stamps were identified and collected from CEIPAC database (citar). The workshops were situated in different locations in Baetica province, along the river Guadalquivir and its tributary Genil in order to detect similarities between stamps from workshops and spatial distance. The

chronology in the workshops is widely diverse from I-III B.C. However, some stamps show a more specific chronology while the majority of them display a large activity of production being difficult to specify an accurate chronology. A reason can be that most of them were partially excavated focused on archaeological surveys to collect the maximum stamps as possible (CITAR)

2.2. Jaccard distance

The dataset was analysed using a statistic method as Jaccard distance. This method allows to measure the dissimilarity by calculating the presence of sets (CITAR). In our case, Jaccard distance was used to compute the mutual presence of traits in the amphora stamps but it does not consider the number of absences. A comparison was done with the distance of the workshops to identify whether there was an association between stamps and spatial distance amongst workshops.

2.3. Dissimilarity correlation

As a complement of Jaccard distance, we use the statistical technique Morisita-Horn index. Unlike Jaccard distance, this method was performed to measure the overlap between different samples of sets (Horn, 1966). In Ecology, it describes the dissimilarity between the system of two communities.

Considering our dataset as non-uniform sample, this method provides a useful tool to handle large samples with different sizes and diversity (Wolda, 1981). Morisita-Horn index can be expressed considering 0 as total presence of similarity of stamps and 1 a totally dissimilarity between stamps.

3. Results

3.1. Jaccard distance

Result of Jaccard distance can be The coefficients range from x to x.

The dendrogram shown in Fig. Bla bla was obtained with the Jaccard distance measure. The dendrogram suggests

3.2. Dissimilarity correlation

4. Discussion and Conclusion

No similarity between stamps and amphora workshops were founded.

There is not connection between stamps and amphora workshops

There is not similar stamps in closest workshop

Similar stamps were not found in closest amphorae workshops so it could be interpreted as no direct connection between stamps and the location of amphora workshops were found.

5. Acknowledgements

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6. References

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