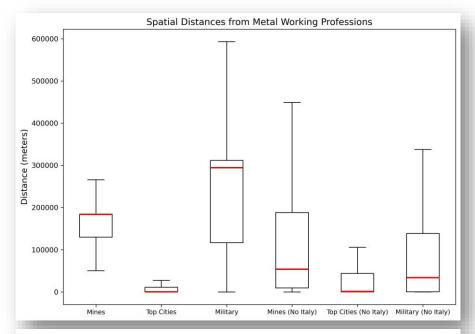
METALS AND METHODS

Spatial Proximity and Textual Analysis of Roman Metalworking Inscriptions

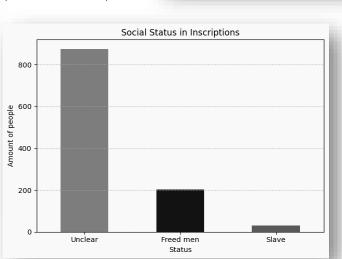
This analysis measures spatial distances between Roman inscriptions referencing metalworking professions and 3 related phenomena: Roman mines, the top 30 % most populated Roman cities, and military-related inscriptions.

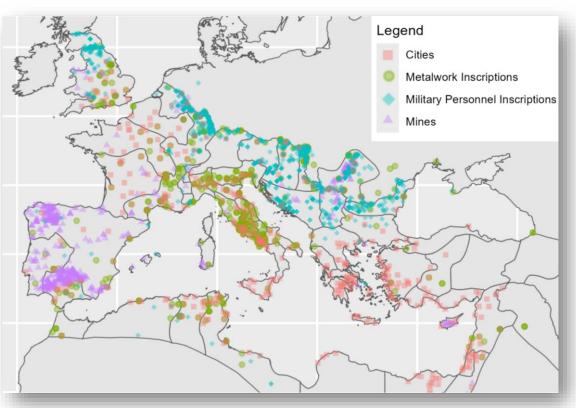


	Lower whisker	1st quartile	Median	3rd quartile	Upper whisker
Mines	50054.59	129759.82	183877.78	184565.73	265594.74
Top_cities	0.0	189.61	189.61	11215.99	27253.84
Military	0.0	116701.62	294433.44	311738.03	593070.06
Mines_no_Italy	0.0	9280.83	53850.17	188035.73	449252.01
Top_cities_no_Italy	0.0	22.29	901.42	43956.14	105926.58
Military no Italy	0.0	205.48	33891.54	138649.74	337575.9

Sample size (unique locations): Metal-working professions = 759/258 Mines = 550/549 | Top cities = 405/331 | Military = 1209/1209.

To account for regional bias, two versions of each dataset were used: one covering the entire Roman Empire and another excluding mainland Italy, which dominated economically and culturally, potentially skewing the data. Results show a strong association spatial between metalworking urban centers and (median distance: 189 m), while links to military sites are far weaker (median: 294 433 m).





The map visualises the mines of the Roman Empire, 30 % of the most populated cities of the Roman Empire, Latin inscriptions containing references to occupations related to metallurgy and Latin inscriptions containing references to occupations related to military personnel.

Authors:

The graph shows the status of people in the metal industry based on the naming conventions in the inscriptions. This includes names and statuses such as "servus/-a" and "libertus/-a".

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