

MERSKA ANALIZA RIMSKIH POSOD

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Izmerili smo okrog 150 rimskih posod, iz ljubljanskega in iz drugih muzejev, najprej z metrom (kvantitativna analiza), nato pa še s standardnimi rimskimi merami. Pri tem smo ugotovili, da so višine in premeri rimskih lončarskih izdelkov, terre sigilate, steklenih in kovinskih posod itd., izrazljivi z enostavnimi mnogokratniki enot rimske antropometrike, ki so jih uporabljali za module.

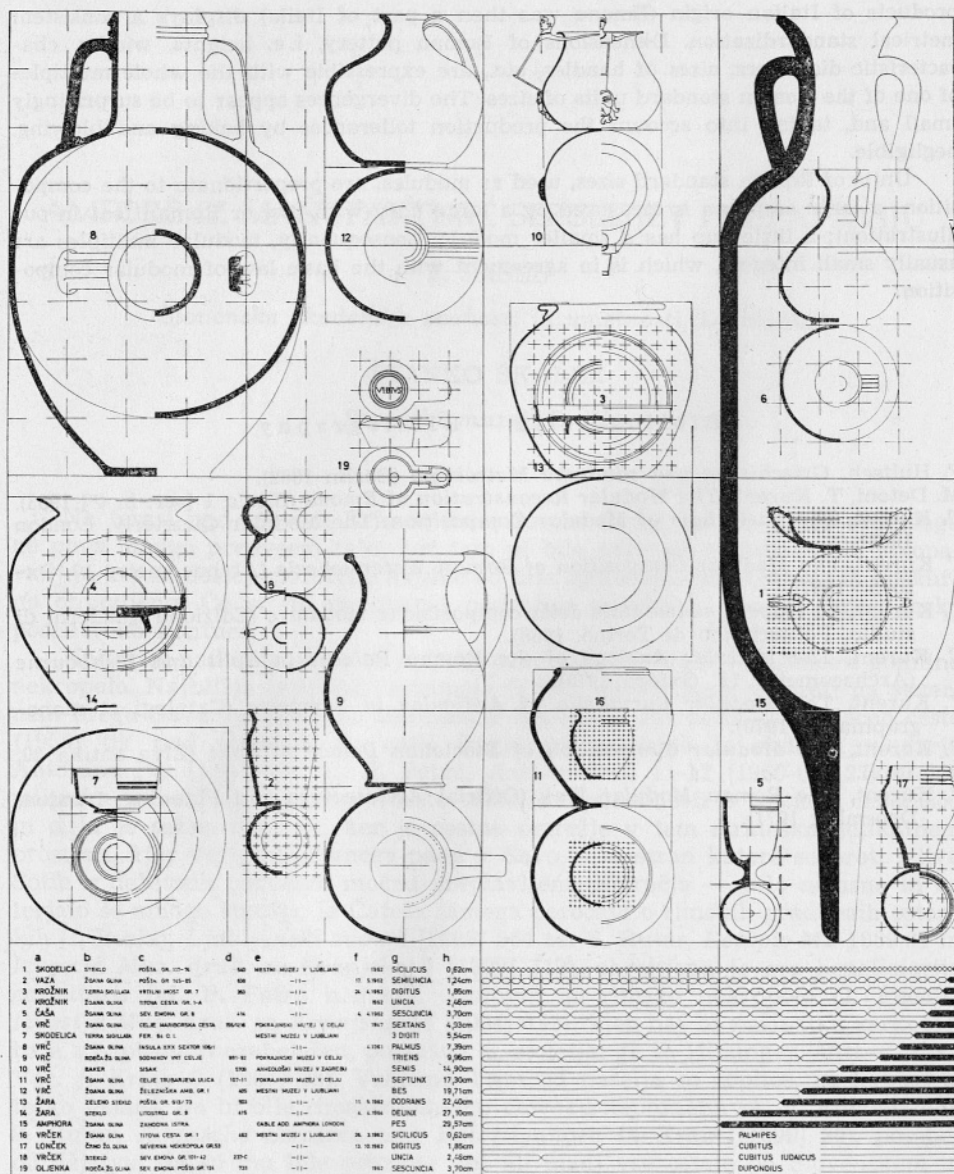
Emona, avgustejsko naselje pod današnjo Ljubljano, je sama izdelovala posodo, uvažala iz drugih italijanskih središč luksuzno posodje in iz okoliških domačinskih naselij preprostejšo lončevino. V slednji nismo zasledili kake merske doslednosti. Toda izdelki italskega izvora so dosledno mersko standardizirani. Mere rimskih posod, kot so višine, širine, značilni premeri, mere ročajev in podobno, so vedno celi mnogokratniki standardnih rimskih mer. Odstopanja so zelo majhna in zanemarljiva, če upoštevamo proizvodnjo z žganjem ali pihanjem (pri steklu), ki običajno vpliva na mere.

Enote rimskih standardnih mer, ki so bile uporabljene kot moduli, so proporcionalne s kompozicijo: velika amfora se da meriti z relativno velikimi čevlji, majhne skodelice pa z mnogo manjšimi moduli. Posledica tega je, da so mnogokratniki modula mala cela števila, kar je v skladu z osnovnim zakonom modularne kompozicije.

The Metrical Analysis of Roman Pottery

About 150 Roman vessels, stored in Ljubljana and in other museums in Slovenia, were measured, first with metre (quantitative analysis) and then with standard Roman sizes. Heights and diameters of Roman earthen ware, terra sigillata, glass and metal vessels, etc., are expressible with units of Roman anthropometrics, used as modules, multiplied with simple integers. Hence the height to width ratio can be determined (qualitative or proportional analysis).

Emona, an Augustean settlement under modern Ljubljana, had a locally produced pottery, import from other Italian production centers for luxury goods, and the import of cheaper ware from the not yet romanized neighbouring settlements as well. In the earthen ware of the latter no metrical regularity can be traced. But the



Merska kompozicija rimskih posod, prikazana na oblikovalni mreži v ritmu rimskega čevlja, razdeljenega na manjše rimske merske enote

Metrical composition of Roman vessels on the planning grid in the rhythm of *pes*, subdivided by smaller Roman units of sizes

products of Italian origin (Emona was then a part of Italia) displays a consistent metrical standardization. Dimensions of Roman pottery, i. e. heights, widths, characteristic diameters, sizes of handles, etc., are expressible with the whole multiples of one of the Roman standard units of sizes. The divergences appear to be surprisingly small and, taking into account the production tolerances by baking and blowing, negligible.

Units of Roman standard sizes, used as modules, are proportionate to the composition: a large amphora is measured by a large unit (with *pes*, or Roman foot in our illustration); a little cup has a smaller module. Consequently, modular multiples are usually small integers, which is in agreement with the basic law of modular composition.

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