

RISAN. RIMSKA VILA

Carla Sfameni

CNR - Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale (ISPC)

carla.sfameni@cnr.it

Generalni direktorat za umjetnost italijanskog Ministarstva nacionalnog obrazovanja, odobrio je 14. decembra 1942. godine, projekat obnove anitičkih spomenika Salone irimske vile u mjestu Risan kod Kotora, za koju se već znalo, ali koja je postala predmet interesovanja nakon radova koji su sproveli italijanski vojnici. Građevina koju je otkrio 1930. godine D. Vuksan u mjestu Risan odmah je dobila ime "Vila Hipnosa" zbog prisutva mozaika koji je prikazivao upravo ovo božanstvo. Usljed nedostatka finansijskih sredstava, radovi na iskopavanju su obustavljeni a pronađeni mozaici zaštićeni su drvenim krovnim konstrukcijama. Nakon što su se krovne konstrukcije srušile, iskopine su opet bile prekrivene zemljom, očigledno sve do intervencije italijanskih vojnika. Ovo područje ostalo je prekriveno zemljom do 1963. godine, kada su mozaici uklonjeni kako bi se učvrstili a kasnije i vratili na svoje mjesto. Tom prilikom sprovedena su i nova iskopavanja, ali je ipak za sistematski nastavak istraživanja zaslužna poljska arheološka misija koja je 2004. godine pokrenula arheološka istraživanja kako bi kompletirala dokumentaciju o mozaicima i utvrdila istoriju i funkciju građevine. Godine 2006. nalazište je zaštićeno sistemom nadstrešnica i otvoreno za javnost.

Ključne riječi: Risan, rimska vila, arheologija, mozaici, iskopavanje

RISAN. THE ROMAN VILLA

On the 14th December 1942, the Italian Ministry of National Education and the General Directorate of the Arts, approved a project to restore the ancient monuments of Salona, together with a Roman villa in Risan, near Kotor. The existence of this villa was already known, but had come back to light following work carried out by Italian soldiers. This was probably the building that had been discovered in 1930 by D. Vuksan in the modern city of Risan and which was immediately called "villa of Hypnos", due to the presence of a mosaic with a representation of this subject. Due to the lack of funding, the excavation had been interrupted and the unearthed mosaics protected with wooden roofs. When the roofs collapsed, the excavation had been covered with earth, only to be exposed yet again, this time by Italian soldiers. The area was again covered with earth until 1963, when the mosaics were removed to be consolidated and relocated. New excavations were carried out at the same time, but investigations were not systematically renewed until 2004, when a Polish mission arrived to complete the documentation of the mosaics and establish the history and function of the building. In 2006, the site was protected by a roof system and opened to the public.

Keywords: Risan, Roman villa, archaeology, mosaics, excavation