

KAMENOLOMI LUMBARAJSKOG ARHIPELAGA – POTENCIJAL BUDUĆNOSTI

QUARRIES OF THE LUMBARDA ARCHIPELAGO - FUTURE POTENTIAL

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Geološki gledano srednjodalmatinski otok Korčula dio je područja Vanjskih Dinarida. Izgrađen je od vapnenaca i dolomita taloženih u razdoblju od donje do gornje krede. Jedna od najkvalitetnijih vrsta kamena je gornjokredni rudistni vapnenac (od bijele do žutosmeđe boje) koji je mineralno–petrografskim karakteristikama veoma sličan kamenu s otoka Brača. Zbog kvalitete i krupnokristalične strukture obe vrste vapnenaca su popularno među lokalnim stanovništvom nazivani „mramorima“.

Na otocima Vrniku, Sutvari i Kamenjaku evidentirani su tragovi eksploatacije kamena još iz antičke, a oni kasniji svjedoče o kontinuitetu i tradiciji vađenja kamena sve do danas. Svi antički kamenolomi su podzemnog (galerijskog) tipa. Kamenolomi i njihova okolica su samo djelomično istraženi, a javnosti nisu u potpunosti prezentirani.

U srednjem i novom vijeku, sasvim je napušten takav način vađenja kamena, prelaskom na vanjsko, površinsko vađenje. Oblikovanjem grada Korčule formiraju se brojne klesarske radionice, a najpoznatija je ona braće Andrijića koja čini jezgru takozvane dubrovačko-korčulanske graditeljske i klesarske škole. Građeci vrhunske spomenike hrvatske gotičko-renesansne arhitekture dopunili su tipološko bogatstvo cjelina i različitih oblikovnih pojedinosti.

Osim na navedenim otocima kamenolomi su otvarani i na ostalim otočićima lumbarajskog arhipelaga: Badiji, Gubavcu i Planjaku. Na otočiću Vrniku, na kojemu je registrirano 29 kamenoloma, do nedavno se vršila eksploatacija kamena. Danas su uz kamenolome na pojedinim zonama očuvane i kamene kućice–poznate pod nazivom „trimi“ u kojima se vršila obrada kamena. Od vrničkog kamena izgrađene su brojne građevine i umjetnine u Korčuli, obližnjem Dubrovniku, dli i izvan granica dubrovačko–neretvanske županije. Kamen je u povijesti izvožen u Istanbul, Veneciju, Kotor itd.

Danas se na području Lumbarde kamen još vadi samo u kamenolomu Humac, dok su kamenolomi Brendana i Krmača napušteni u 20.st.

Rekognosciranje terena i arheološka istraživanja bi u budućnosti mogla dati više informacija o eksploataciji kamena u antičko vrijeme. Istraživanja ujedno mogu rezultirati važnim informacijama o kontinuitetu življenja, što nadalje otvara mogućnost stavljanja okolnih arheoloških nalazišta u širi kontekst.

U listopadu 2014. godine, u Teruelu u Španjolskoj održao se sastanak „The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage“ s ciljem postavljanja TICCIH/ICOMOS smjernica za uvrštavanje kamenoloma na popis svjetske kulturne baštine. Sukladno predloženim kriterijima kamenolomi lumbarajskog arhipelaga sadrže osnove za uvrštavanje na popis.

Uređenje i prezentacija kamenoloma bi trebala biti realizirana s lokalnim stanovništvom. Ovakve inicijative podrazumijevaju bilježenje informacija o tehnikama vađenja i obrade kamena, sakupljanje starih alata i strojeva, uređenje lokaliteta, preventivnu zaštitu i obnovu kućica „trimi“. Revitalizirani prostori kamenoloma nude široku paletu mogućnosti: od primjene prostora za umjetničke kolonije, kazališne i koncertne predstave do sportskih aktivnosti (npr. penjalšta po uzoru na kamenolom Ballykeefe u Irskoj). Sve navedeno stvara nove temelje u turističkoj ponudi otoka Korčule.

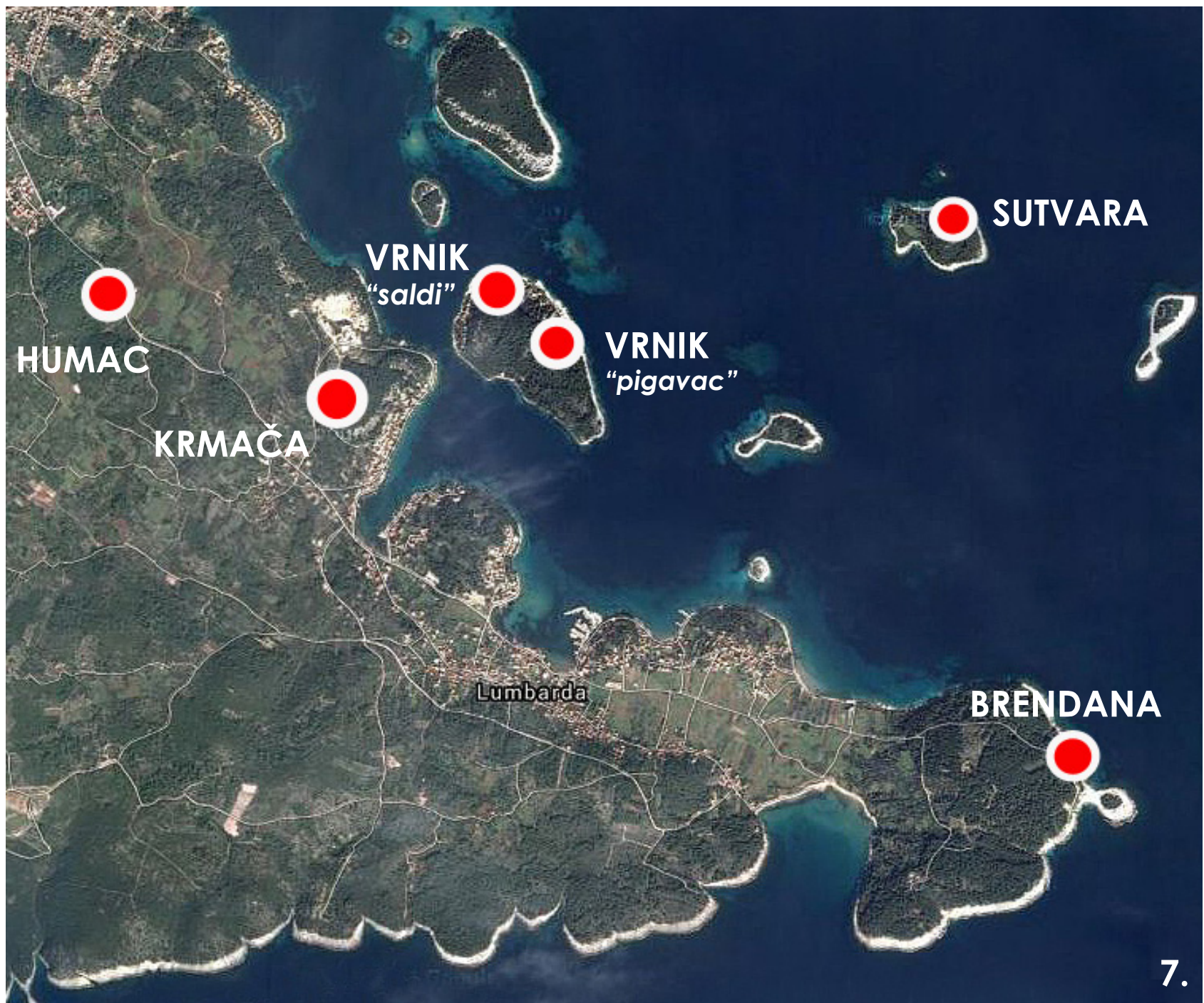
U stručnom smislu, antički kamenolomi također imaju potencijal. Eksploatacija kamena u strogo kontroliranom obliku nudi mogućnost korištenja kamena za restauratorske radove na važnijim građevinama i umjetninama. Kamen istih mineralno–petrografskih karakteristika najbolja je zamjena prilikom konzervatorsko–restauratorskih zahvata. Ovakvom korištenju kamenoloma treba prethoditi uzorkovanje i ispitivanje kamena te unos u bazu podataka. Stvaranje baze može biti osnova u istraživanju provenijencije antičkih umjetnina i objekata te utvrđivanju disperzije proizvoda kamenoklesarskih radionica.

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FOTOGRAFIJE / PHOTOS:

1. Antički kamenolom na Sutvari, galerijskog tipa [Ivka Lipanović]; 2. Otok Vrniki [Ivka Lipanović]; 3. Kućica za fino klesanje, tzv. „trimi“ na Sutvari [Ivka Lipanović]; 4. Antički kamenolom na Sutvari - detalj [Ivka Lipanović]; 5. Antički kamenolom na Sutvari - detalj [Ivka Lipanović]; 6. Napušteni kamenolom „Krmača“ [Ivka Lipanović]; 7. Mapa Lumbarde sa uzorcima kamena iz kamenoloma; 8. Kamenolom na Vrniku sredinom 20.st. (ustupljeno iz arhiva gosp. Mate Foretića); 9. Napušteni kamenolom „Brendana“ [Ivka Lipanović]

1. Antique quarry at Sutvara, gallery type [Ivka Lipanović]; 2. Island Vrniki [Ivka Lipanović]; 3. House for fine stonemasonry, so-called „trimi“ on island Sutvara [Ivka Lipanović]; 4. Antique quarry at Sutvara - detail [Ivka Lipanović]; 5. Antique quarry at Sutvara - detail [Ivka Lipanović]; 6. Abandoned quarry „Krmača“; 7. The map of Lumbarđa with the samples of stone from the quarries; 8. Quarry at Vrniki in the mid-20th century [from the archives of mr. Mate Foretić]; 9. Abandoned quarry „Brendana“ [Ivka Lipanović]

Geologically speaking, the central-Dalmatian island of Korčula is part of the Outer Dinarides area. It is composed of limestone and dolomite that have accumulated during the lower and upper Cretaceous period. The upper-Cretaceous rudist limestone (white to yellow-brown colour) is one of the highest quality stone which is, in its mineral-petrographic characteristics, very similar to the stone from the island of Brač. Due to its quality and large crystalline structures, both types of limestone are referred to as „marble“ by the local population.

On the islands of Vrniki, Sutvara, and Kamenjak, there are signs of quarrying that date back to Antiquity, while later traces are a testimony to the continuity and tradition of quarrying until this very day. All the quarries from Antiquity are of the underground (gallery) type. The quarries and their surroundings have been only partially explored, and have not been completely presented to the public.

Such techniques of quarrying were abandoned during the middle and later ages, and were substituted with surface excavations. With the founding of the town of Korčula, numerous stonecutting workshops were formed, the best known one being that of the Andrijić brothers, which was the core of the so-called Dubrovnik-Korčula school of architecture and stonemasonry. By building top quality Croatian Gothic and Renaissance monuments, they added to the typological richness of forms and different sculpting particulars.

Other than the mentioned islands, quarries were opened on other smaller islands of the Lumbarđa archipelago: Badija, Gubavac, and Planjak. On the small island of Vrniki, where there were 29 registered quarries, the exploitation of stone was an active industry until quite recently. In certain zones, stone huts – known as „trimi“, in which the stone was worked on, have also been preserved, alongside the quarries. Numerous buildings and art pieces in Korčula, nearby Dubrovnik, but also in places outside of the Dubrovnik-Neretva County, were made from stone from Vrniki. In the past, the stone was exported to Istanbul, Venice, Kotor, etc.

Today, the only active quarry within the Lumbarđa area is Humac, while the Brendana and Krmača quarries were abandoned in the 20th century.

Scouting of the terrain and archaeological research could provide more information on the exploitation of stone in Antiquity. Research could also result in important information on the continuity of life and living in such areas, which furthermore opens up the possibility of placing surrounding archaeological finds into a more comprehensive context.

A meeting of the „International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage“ was held in October 2014, with the goal of adopting TICCIH/ICOMOS guidelines for the introduction of the quarries into the World Heritage List. In accordance with the suggested criteria, the quarries of the Lumbarđa archipelago meet the basic conditions required for admission onto the list.

The organisation and presentation of the quarries should be carried out with the local population. Such initiatives include the recording of information on techniques used during excavation and the treatment of stone, the gathering of old tools and machinery, tidying up the surroundings, preventive protection, and the restoration of the „trimi“ huts. The revitalised areas of the quarries offer a wide variety of possibilities: from using them for art colonies, plays and concerts, to utilizing them for sport activities (for example climbing grounds, such as those at the Ballykeefe quarry in Ireland). All of the aforementioned will create a new basis in the tourist offer of the island of Korčula.

The ancient quarries also have expert, professional potential. The exploitation of stone in strictly controlled forms offers the possibility of using the stone for restoration work on important buildings and artwork. Stone composed of the same mineral-petrographic characteristics is the best working material for conservation-restoration projects. Such use of the quarries would be preceded by sampling and testing of the stone, and entering into a database. The creation of a database can be the foundation for the research of the provenance of ancient artwork and buildings, as well as for the defining of the dispersion of the products of stonecutting workshops.

