PJEŠAČKE STAZE TURISTIČKE ZAJEDNICE LUMBARDA

OTOK KORČULA ISLAND

Rambling paths Lumbarda

TURISTIČKA ZAJEDNICA LUMBARDA

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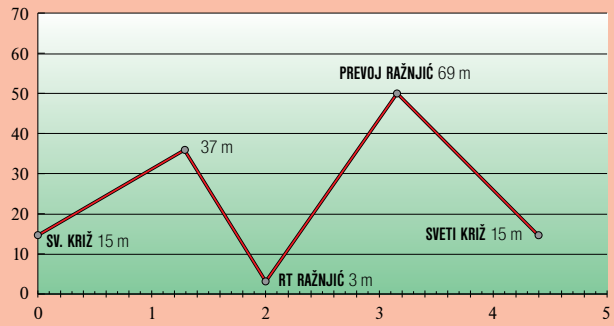


1 Svjetionik Ražnjić - The Lighthouse

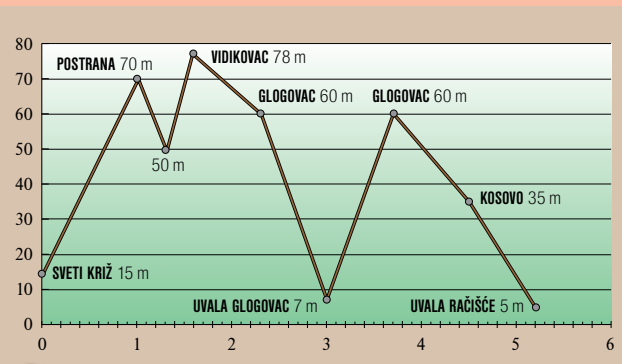
SV. KRIŽ - RT RAŽNJIĆ - PREVOJ RAŽNJIĆ - SV. KRIŽ — **4,5 km**

Staza vodi od crkvice sv. Križa kroz vinograde grka i plavca. Sa sjeverne strane se vide ostaci biskupskog ljetnikovca iz 15.st., a s južne je četvrtasta kula iz 17.st. izgrađena na temeljima rimske *ville rusticae* iz 1. st. prije Krista. Staza nastavlja šumskom cestom kroz borove do Ražnjića, najistočnijeg rta otoka Korčule, na kojem se nalazi svjetionik i malo privezište za čamce. Ovaj rt i poluotok su prvi prizor koji su stari grčki kolonisti ugledali doplovivši u 6.st. prije Krista do ovog šumovitog otoka pa su ga nazvali Korkyra Melaina (crna). Odavde se pruža pogled na južne padine Pelješca, pa redom na otok Mljet, svjetionik Glavat i otok Lastovo. Staza se, zatim, kroz makiju uspinje prema prijevoju uzvisine Ražnjić, odakle se, uz prekrasan pogled na Lumbardu i lumbarajske vinograde, spušta u mjesto.

Starting at the Chapel of the Holy Cross this ramble leads through the vineyards. To the north of the path you can see the remains of the 15th century summer residence of the Bishop of Korčula, to the south you can see a 17th century square tower built on the foundations of a Roman *villa rustica* dating from the 1st century B.C.

From the vineyards the ramble continues on a forest road surrounded by pines all the way to Ražnjić, the most easterly cape of the island of Korčula, on which there is a lighthouse and a little boat mooring. This cape was the first thing that the ancient Greek colonists saw when they sailed to this forested island in the 6th century before Christ, and they named it Korkyra Melaina (black). From here the view extends to the southern slopes of the Pelješac peninsula, to the island of Mljet, to the lighthouse Glavat and to the island of Lastovo.

The path then rises through the maquis to the saddle of the Ražnjić hill with its beautiful view on Lumbarda and the vineyards, and then descends back to the village.



2 Od mora do mora – From Sea to Sea

SV. KRIŽ - POSTRANA - VIDIKOVAC - GLOGOVAC - KOSOVO - UVALA RAČIŠĆE — **5,2 km**

Ova staza obilazi Lumbardu i omogućuje lijepe vidike prema mjestu i šetnju do južne obale otoka.

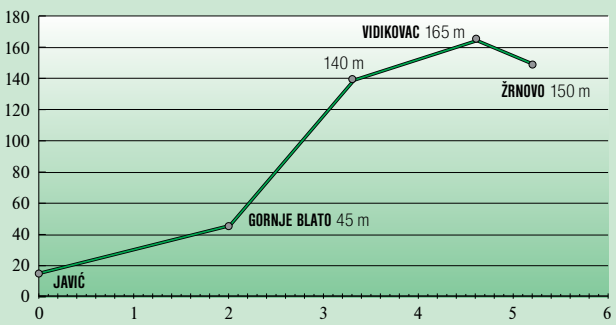
Staza počinje u vinogradima grka kod crkvice Sv. Križa, podignute na kamenoj stijeni usred pješčanog polja na temeljima starije gradnje koji su vidljivi na sjeveroistočnom pročelju. Crkvica je obnovljena 1774. godine, o čemu svjedoči inskripcija nad ulazom. Danas se u njoj obavlja bogoslužje nekoliko puta godišnje, a osobito je svečano na blagdan Cvjetnice za blagoslova maslinovih i palminih grančica. Ljeti ova crkvica služi kao izložbeni prostor u kojem izlažu brojni umjetnici iz Lumbarde i okolnih mjesta, kako akademski obrazovani tako i samouki.

Nakon napuštanja vinograda, staza prolazi kroz dio mjesta zvanog Postrana i polako se uspinje do vidikovca s kojeg se pruža nesmetan pogled prema otvorenoj plavoj pučini. Stazom se možete zaputiti do južne morske obale, a za povratak u mjesto staza slijedi puteve kroz maslinike i makiju i spušta se u mjesto sa zapadne strane.

This path leads around Lumbarda with beautiful views of the village and continues to the southern coast of the island.

It begins in vineyards of the indigenous white Grk grape near the chapel of the Holy Cross, built on a rock in the middle of a sandy field on older foundations that can be seen on the north-east facade. The little church was reconstructed in 1774, as evidenced by the inscription above the entrance. Nowadays services are held there several times a year. The service on Palm Sunday, with the blessing of olive and palm branches, is a particularly solemn local ceremony. During the summer this church is used for exhibitions in which many artists from Lumbarda and its region, whether professionally trained or self taught, show their works.

Beyond the vineyards the path runs through a part of the village called Postrana, and gradually rises as far as the lookout over the blue open sea. You can follow it down to the southern coast to return to the village on the western side through maquis and olive groves.



3 Stari put do Žrnova – The Old Path to Žrnovo

JAVIĆ - GORNJE BLATO - VIDIKOVAC - ŽRNOVO — **5,2 km**

Staza povezuje Lumbardu sa Žrnovom, mjestom iznad grada Korčule. Ovim su se putem u prošlosti služile žene lumbarajskih ribara kad su njime, nakon dobra ulova, odlazile prodavati ribu.

Uz utvrđeni grad Korčulu, Lumbarda je najstarije otočno naselje smješteno uz more. Žrmovo, kao i ostala mjesta na otoku smješteno je podalje od obale, uz plodna polja, a u najbližim uvalama čuvale su se barke i ribarski pribor. Danas su skromne ribarske kućice prerasle u kuće za odmor, a te uvale u popularna turistička odredišta.

Staza počinje u zaselku Javić i vijuga kroz zaravan Gornje blato gdje se nalazi većina lumbarajskih maslinika. Iz ovih maslinika dobiva se vrhunsko maslinovo ulje bogate voćne arome, zahvaljujući kombinaciji tradicionalnog načina uzgoja i suvremene tehnologije prerade ploda.

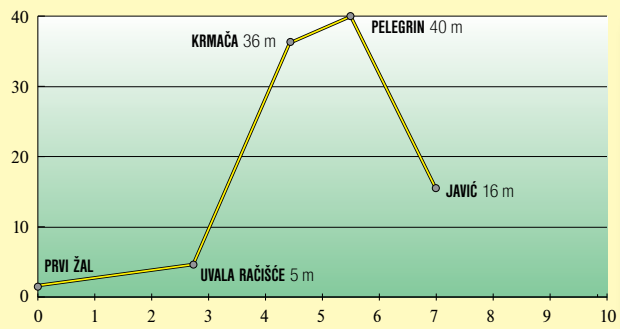
Napuštajući maslinike, staza vodi uzbrdo kroz makiju do vidikovca s lijepim pogledom i završava u Žrnovu, odakle se u Lumbardu može vratiti autobusom, taksijem ili pješice istim putem.

This path connects Lumbarda with Žrnovo, a village above the town of Korčula. In the past this road was used by the women of Lumbarda who would go there to sell fish after a good catch.

Along with the fortified town of Korčula, Lumbarda is the oldest settlement on the island built right by the sea. Žrnnovo, like most of the other villages on the island, was built further away from the coast, among fertile fields: the villagers' boats and fishing tools were simply kept in the nearest suitable bays. Today the humble fishermen's houses have been turned into holiday homes, and the bays have become popular tourist destinations.

The path begins in the hamlet Javić and continues on the flat ground of Gornje Blato where Lumbarda has most of its olive groves. These produce top quality olive oil. Its rich fruit flavour results from combining traditional methods of cultivation with modern processing technology.

The path then leads uphill through maquis to the lookout with its beautiful view and ends in Žrnovo. You can go back to Lumbarda by bus, taxi or on foot along the same road.



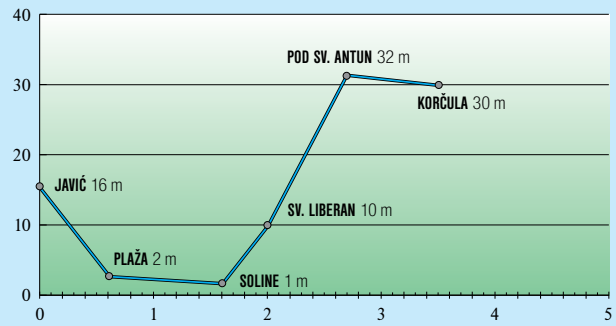
4 Petrali – Old Quarries

PRVI ŽAL - UVALA RAČIŠĆE - KRMAČA - PELEGRIN - JAVIĆ — **7 km**

Staza vodi uz more po neravnim stijenama, uz kuće kamenih pročelja, nastavlja cestom uz rub uvale Račišće, a prije uspona u stare kamenolome približava se mjestu gdje je otok Vrnik najbliži Korčuli. Kamen je osnovni građevinski materijal u povijesti Dalmacije, pa tako i otoka Korčule. Nije, međutim, svuda bilo dobrog kamena, a pogotovo ne dobrih klesara. Tradicija vađenja i obrade kamena u Lumbardi razvijala se kroz stoljeća – ima dokaza o postojanju kamenoloma u vrijeme antike – a živa je i danas, a lumbarajski klesari nadaleko su poznati po svom umijeću. Od kamena koji se vadio u okolici Lumbarde i na obližnjim otočićima, od kojih je najpoznatiji onaj s Vrnika, obrađenog rukom lokalnih majstora, izgrađene su mnoge raskošne građevine diljem svijeta – od Korčule, Dubrovnika, Istambula i Venecije do Beča. Šetnja kroz stare kamenolome (petrale) dozvat će uspomenu na težak i mukotrpan rad generacijâ klesara, a visoke stijene na kojima su još vidljivi tragovi alata i nepregledna brda «škâja», otpadaka pri obradi kamena, svojevrstan su spomenik ljudskom radu, umijeću, upornosti i teškom životu ljudi ovog kraja.

This ramble skirts the sea past stone-fronted houses across rough cliffs and along the road near the banks of Račišće bay to near the point at which the little island of Vrnik is closest to that of Korčula. It then leads to the old quarries.

Throughout the history of Dalmatia, and therefore also throughout the history of the island of Korčula, stone was always our basic building material. Good stone was not found easily, but it was even harder to find good stonemasons. Lumbarda has a tradition of excavating and cutting stone that goes back many centuries – there is proof of the existence of stone quarries here in ancient times. Stone from Lumbarda and the nearby islands (the most famous local stone comes from the islet of Vrnik) processed by local craftsmen was used in the construction of many luxurious buildings – whether in Korčula, Dubrovnik, Istanbul, Venice or Vienna. Lumbarda's stone cutting tradition is very much alive, and Lumbarda's stonemasons are still famous for their skill. Walking in the old quarries will recall the tough and back-breaking work of all those many generations of local stonemasons. The high rocks on which the marks of their tools can still be seen and the huge tips of waste stones are monuments to human skill, industry and perseverance and to the hard life of the local people in the past.



5 U Korčulu – To the Town of Korčula

JAVIĆ - PLAŽA - SOLINE - SV. LIBERAN - POD SV. ANTUN - KORČULA — **3,5 km**

Ova staza nudi neobičnu šetnju do grada Korčule i vodi morskom obalom od lumbarajske uvale Račišće do Solina, a zatim poljskim putem do predgrađa. Prema Pelješkom kanalu pruža se pogled na omiljeno turističko odredište, arhipelag koji čine 22 mala otoka, od kojih su najzanimljiviji Vrnik s istoimenim naseljem i Badija s franjevačkim samostanom iz 14. stoljeća.

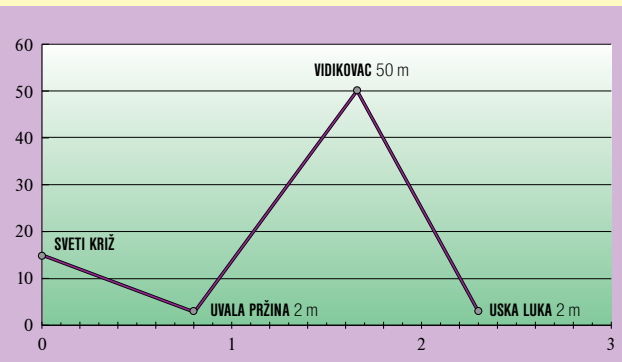
Pelješkim kanalom su u povijesti vodili važni pomorski trgovački putevi, pa je grad Korčula imao naglašenu stratešku ulogu. Za prevlast nad njime vodile su se mnoge bitke, a najpoznatija je ona iz 1298. godine kada su se tu za prevlast nad Korčulom sukobile venecijanska i genoveška flota. U tom je boju zarobljen Korčulanin Marko Polo koji se borio na strani Venecije.

Staza prolazi uz malu crkvu u polju posvećenu sv. Liberanu i uz svetište sv. Antona Padovanskog na uzvisini uz koju vodi slikovito visoko kameno stubište sa 102 stepenice, obrubljeno stoljetnim čempresima. Crkvica potječe iz 14., a obnovljena je krajem 17. stoljeća.

This path offers an unusual walk to the city of Korčula and takes you along the seashore from Lumbarda's Račišće Bay to the part of Lumbarda called Soline, and then across a dirt road all the way to the suburbs of the city. Towards the Pelješac Channel you get a good view of the archipelago of 22 islets, of which the most interesting ones are Vrnik, with a village of the same name, and Badija, with its Franciscan monastery dating from the 14th century.

Throughout history, many important maritime trade routes led through the Pelješac Channel, so that the city of Korčula played a very significant strategic role. Many battles were fought to conquer it, the most famous being that between the Venetian and the Genovese fleets in 1298. It was in this battle that Marko Polo, the great world traveller from Korčula, fought for the Venetians, was captured and became a prisoner of war.

The path then leads through a field with a chapel dedicated to Saint Liberan, and passes near the sanctuary of Saint Anton of Padua built on a hill with a steep stone staircase with 102 steps framed by hundred years' old cypress trees. That church is from the 14th century and was reconstructed at the end of the 17th century.



6 «Defora» – The Outer Side

SV. KRIŽ - UVALA PRŽINA - VIDIKOVAC - USKA LUKA — **2,25 km**

Ribarstvo je, uz vinogradarstvo, maslinarstvo i klesarstvo, u današnje vrijeme upotpunjeno turizmom, jedna od osnovnih djelatnosti stanovnika Lumbarde. Ribari se i u Pelješkom kanalu, ali za bolji ulov treba otići na «defora» - prema Glavatu i Lastovskim škojima.

Lučica u zaljevu Pržina uz koju prolazi ova staza, polazište je ribara i ribarskih družina prema tim «postama», mjestima dobrog ulova. I u današnje vrijeme je to težak posao, izložen rizicima ćudljivog mora, ali je u vrijeme dok se veslalo i jedrilo bilo puno teže. U doba dok su soljenje i sušenje bili jedini načini konzerviranja ribe, lovilo se samo onoliko koliko se moglo pojesti i prodati u okolnim mjestima. Na «postama» oko otočića Glavata koji se vidi u daljini, a prepoznaje po svjetioniku, lovila se uglavnom srdela. U ribolovu se provodilo više dana i ulovljena riba se odmah solila. Južna strana otoka, «defora», nije naseljena, jer zimi orkansko jugo često zapjeni more, a valovi se dižu visoko do makije na nezaštićenoj obali.

Slana riba začinjena maslinovim uljem uz čašu dobrog vina u jednoj od mjesnih konoba začinit će kraj ove šetnje.

Together with winemaking, olive oil production, stonemasonry, and nowadays tourism, fishing is one of the basic industries of the people of Lumbarda.

Fish is caught in the Pelješac Channel, but for better fishing one needs to go "offshore" – south of the island of Korčula, towards Glavat and the rocks of Lastovo. The southern side of the island is sparsely populated because during the winter a strong South wind - the Sirocco - often causes a rough onshore sea, with high waves reaching the maquis on that unprotected coast.

The little harbour in Pržina Bay, along which this path goes, is the starting point from which fishermen and fishing fleets set off for the richer fishing grounds. Even today this is a difficult job, in which men are exposed to the dangers of an unpredictable sea; but when they had to rely on oars and sail it was a much harder profession. In the times when salting and drying were the only ways to preserve fish, they would catch only the amount of fish that could be eaten or sold nearby. Near the small island of Glavat, recognisable in the distance by its lighthouse, the catch consisted mostly of sardines. Fishing would last for several days and the fish that was caught would be immediately salted.

Salt fish flavoured with olive oil and a glass of good wine in one of the local taverns will be a perfect ending to this walk.