
HOSTELS, BUNKERS AND SKI-TOURIST STATIONS ON HUCULSZCZYŻNA IN HER TERRITORIAL PART IN THE VALLEY OF BLACK CZERMOSZ AND IN THE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS CZYWCZYŃSKICH (VALLEYS OF WHITE AND BLACK CZEREMOSZ).

Stanisław ZABORNIAK^{1 A, B, F}, Łukasz SZMYD^{2 B, E, F}, Tatiana Mytskan^{3 B, E, F}

1. Faculty of Physical Education, University of Rzeszow, Rzeszow, Poland

2. Department of the physical culture of the National training college for them. of Stanisław Pigoń in Krosno Poland

3. Department of the physical education in the Podkarpacki University for them. Vasyla Stefanyka in Iwanofrankiwsku in the Ukraine

Keywords:

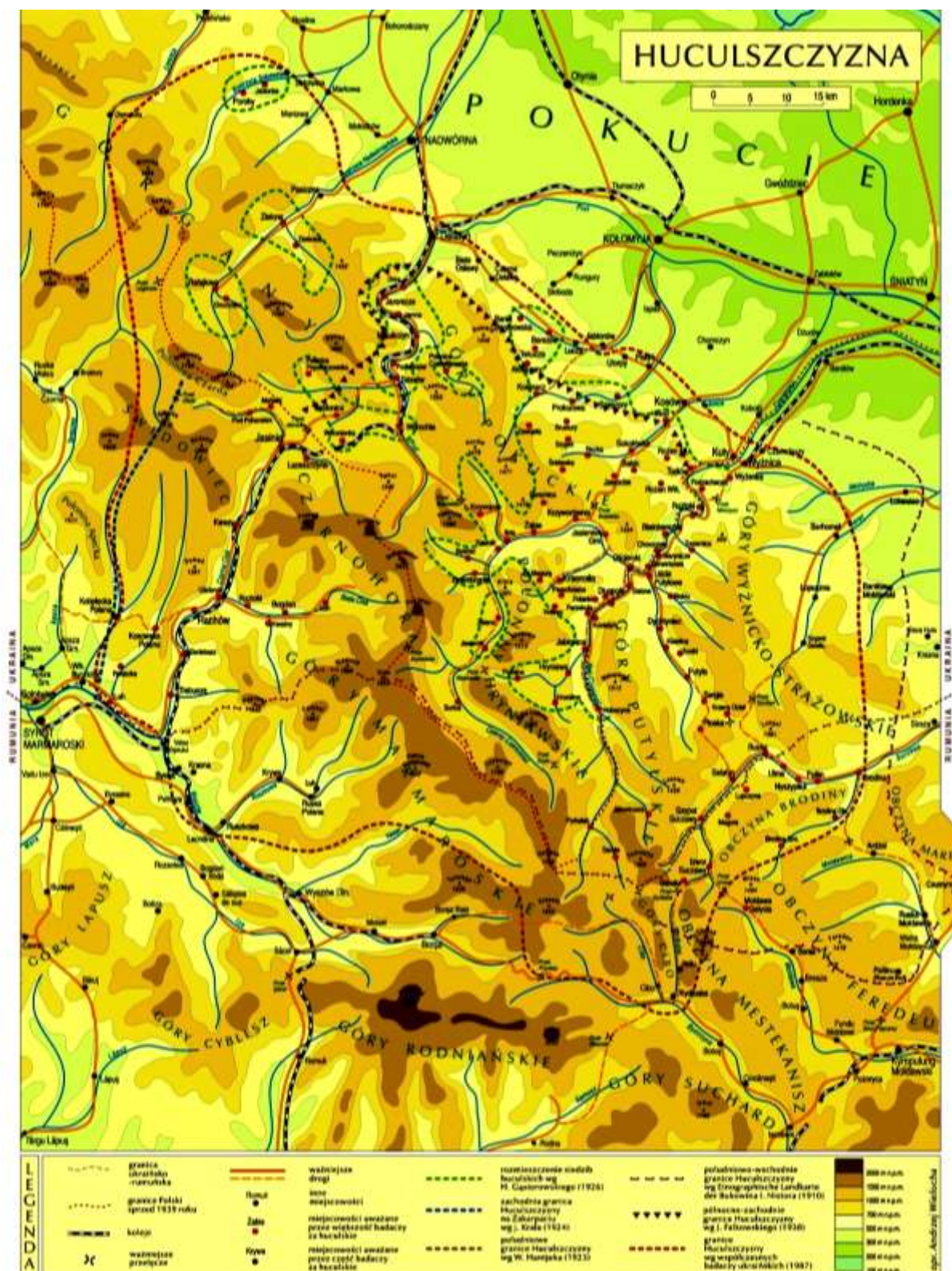
the Second Polish Republic, history of the tourism, Huculsczyzna, Valleys of Black and White Czeremosz, hostels, bunkers, ski-tourist stations.

INTRODUCTION

Determining Huculsczyzna in twenty-four hours of the Second Polish Republic was used in meaning stipulated in the contract, applied for the area of a mountain range of Czarnohora and the eastern part of a Gorgany mountain range along with their foothills which occupied the about 2500² km of the area which was inhabited by the native population named Hucułami or with highlanders Rusińskimi (today called Ukrainian). Recalled area stretched out from the river Łomnicy (right-bank Dniestru inflow) in the West, for rivers White and Black Czeremosz (Prutu right-bank tributary) in the East¹.

Before the World War II they proceeded through named rivers: border Polish-Romanian; noon border Huculsczyzny decided national border Polish-Czechoslovakian (before the World War I all the way to 1938); in years was 1938-1939 it border Polish-Hungarian, running with main back Beskidy Eastern (the Carpathians); however border north Huculsczyzna ran from the city hammered above Czeremoszem in the East by the city of Blackbirds and next towns: Łuczka, Delatyn, Bee-keeping, Maniawa, the apple tree above Bystrzycą Sołotwińska and farther to the river Łomnicy in the West.

¹ A. Zieliński: *Huculsczyzna Short guide after Huculsczyżnie*, Warsaw 1933, 6-7 p.; J. Żukowski: *Huculsczyzna. Monographs on the research on buildings folk*, Warsaw 1935; J. Falkowski: *Western Huculsczyzny borderland*, "Ethnographical Works", 1937 No. 3, p. 172.

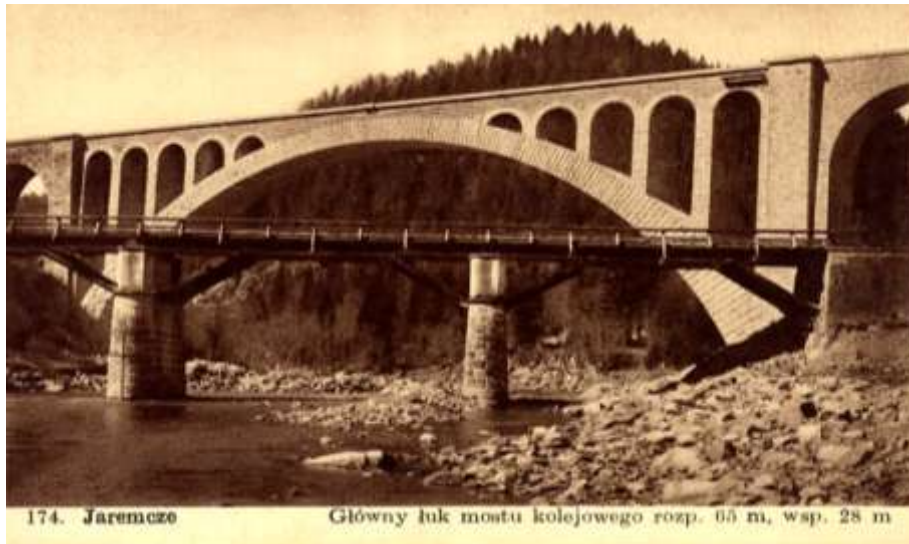


Huculszczyzny map, too A. Wielocha, "Płaj" No. 25, from 26 March 2006, access, 16.02.2015.



Huculi on the road, the postcard is flying interwar, (phot. public domain).

Beginnings of the tourism on Huculczyźnie reach the II half the 19th century M.in. to Frog's tourists arrived about 1880 Their number rose along with starting of the railway line built in years 1892-1894. For her Polish engineers were designers W. Folkierski and from. Sas-Jasiński. The line led from Delatyna through Dora, Jaremcze, Mikuliczyn, Worochtę, Woronienkę to border Jabłonicy Polish. Trains after covering the tunnel about the m 1609 long, continued their travel to Hungary (in the interwar period to Czechosłowacji, and in 1938-39 years again to Hungary). The architecture of the recalled railway line was admired by tourists, peculiarly flyover into Worochcie and the bridge in Jaremczu.



174. Jaremcze Główny łuk mostu kolejowego rozp. 65 m, wsp. 28 m

Jaremcze - railway bridge, biggest in Europe curve of the route length of 65 m supporting 28 the m (9 floors), postcard in sets of the author.

Under the spa, holiday and tourist account in Poland before 1939 cities and villages were the most popular Huculczyzny towns: of Worochta, Woronienka, Jaremcze,

Mikuliczyn, Tartars, Dora, Rafajłowa, Frog, Ilce, Krzyworównia, Zełene, Szybene and Burkut².



1925 Railroad car Polish State Railways on the Woronienka line - of Stanisławów soldiers on a pass, phot. public domain.

Amongst mountain peaks amongst tourists peaks enjoyed popularity, Howerla (2061 m asl) and Pop Iwan (2022 m asl). Territorially Beskidy was allocated from Huculszczynny areas Hutsul, of which a functioning place name before the World War II was applied in the tourist environment, as determining for mountain areas inhabited through Huculów on farthest moved on południowy-wschód south-east areas of the Second Polish Republic. Recalled areas before 1939 in terms of tourist facilities were underdeveloped. On the recalled area in the middle of years 30. The 20th century construction of tourist hostels, began the Kolomyja PTT Branch at first, and then Kosovan PTT Branch.



Worochta of 1930 yr railway station (postcard).

Areas of valleys of White and Black Czeremosz with one's natural and ethnographical advantages still aroused the interest in the 19th century Into surroundings numerous

² From. Turner's: *Hostels in the Polish Carpathians*, "we are going on the F sharp", 1939 R. 1, No. 14, 2-3 p..

wanderers arrived the Uproar including ethnographers (among others O. Kolberg), scientists (among others W. Pol), as well as the ones which wanted to rest in silence, amongst the mountain atmosphere.



The Eastern Carpathians, the group Hucółów before the expedition, (postcard in sets of the author).

The wealth of the nature and products of the local population the thanks of the activity of local ethnographers allowed to gather in the Uproar being in the centre of discussed areas, on organised in 1880 And Ethnographical Exhibition populous crowds of visitors.



1880 Uproar handout about and for Exhibition Ethnographical, (public domain).

Amongst action associated with opening areas as well as for facilitating the stay in the mountains construction was begun at first of primitive bunkers, and then of hostels and ski-tourist stations. On tourist trails at first few bunkers which let rest were made, to shelter before the rain but also enabled preparing the meal.



Mountain pastures, unknown trip above klauza, (phot. from sets J. Ruciński).

On the discussed area recalled primitive bunkers were located among others on Bałtagule, Prełuczny, Masnym Przysłupie, Furatyku of Popadi nondistant from it, on Skupowa and in few other places.

Lumps of hostels erected at the beginning of years 30. The 20th century on mountain pastures Czywczyńskich and hid Hryniawskich oneself amongst the space of mountain peaks and forests. Hostels on the discussed area were made thanks to the activity of members of Branches of Kosovan and Kolomyia PTT which Eng. Oskar Friser led. Building activity caused, that areas of mountain pastures Czywczyńskich of both Hryniawskich as well as the Valley of the White and Black Czeremoszu became more available for the crowd of tourists, more and more in large numbers into the most distant south-east nooks the Second Polish Republic arriving.



Bunker on "Furatyku", phot. dating from the book of Władysław Krygowski Fri.: Mountains of my life, Cracow 1987, passim, described, as koliba under Furatykiem³.

³ W. Krygowski: *Mountains of my life*, Cracow 1987, passim.

W. Krygowski recalls its stay in Furatyka surroundings this way: ... *the bunker stood on the edge of forest and soon we were by him. Today I still smell the bonfire which here was being kindled, today I can still see a few blackened stones and black zgorzelisko - seal of the strange man. It was no longer a bunker, but pitiful remains of the bunker. The roof held together admittedly, so-so, but in walls of the crack, in the floor of the rift and butwieł [...] darkness and the sky only here and there fell - kind of between clouds - lighted with stars. It appeared to me that they gradually were dwindling what it indicated, that high from west a night and a fog were pulling. And pulled really. By the candle, for which the flame cut out bizarre shadows of our figures, lying down to sleep on ruined walls of the shed, where who could, a soirée ended on Furatyku. [...] there will be a cold at night - I thought, because a place fell out from my hands by the wall. Now from it a light waft already blew. So it is, that I am falling asleep last, and I am waking up first. For the neighbour from right I had a border of forest and I surrendered to the illusion, as if I lay in part⁴.*

1. Ski-tourist TKN station at Iwan Ślusarczyka in the Bystrzec Klauza k/Worochty town.

On the height of 850 m asl by Bystrzec Klauzy, TKN activists of the building of Iwan Ślusarczyka organised the Ski-tourist Station which could on a one-off basis put 10 persons up for the night on pallets. They were reaching the Station from railway stations in Worochcie or in Kutach⁵.

2. Ski-tourist TKN station at Maria Żetyniukowa in the town Zelene above Black Czeremoszem.

In the town Zelene above Black Czeremoszem at home for Maria Żetyniukowa built at 803 m level asl TKN activists organised the Ski-tourist Station which enabled to put 8 persons up for the night, in it 6 on beds and 2 on pallets. They were reaching the Station from railway stations in Worochcie or in Kutach⁶.

3. Tourist station of the Ski Chapter AZS Warsaw at Wincentego of the Birdie in Jaworniku k/Worochty.

From the Worochta railway station or Wrought it was possible to reach the Station of the Ski-tourist Ski Chapter Warsaw AZS which was organised Wincenty of the Birdie was at home at 800 m level asl The station had 15 accommodation places on beds⁷.

4. Ski-tourist TKN station at the forester of Michał Iwanicki in the Szybene town above Black Czeremoszem k/Worochty

The station conducted its activity in the forester's lodge of the forester of Michał Iwanicki built at 850 m level asl in the Szybene town above Black Czeremoszem k/Worochty. On a one-off basis 5 persons could stay overnight on beds. They were reaching the Station from railway stations in Worochcie or in Kutach⁸.

5. Lodging station of the Kolomyia PTT Branch at the caretaker klauzy in the Szybene Klauza town

The second Ski-tourist Station in Szybene belonged to the Kolomyia PTT Branch, was located in the building for the caretaker klauzy on the height of 1024 m asl In rooms of the

⁴ There.

⁵ J. Kostyrko: *Czarnohorski national park, [in:] for Czarnohora*, Cracow 1933, p. 67 and more distant; *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38*, Cracow 1937, p. 87.

⁶ There.

⁷ There.

⁸ There.

station on a one-off basis on pallets 10 persons could stay overnight. They were reaching the Station from railway stations in Worochcie or in Kutach⁹.

6. Hostel of the Ski Chapter of the Academic Sports Connection in Warsaw for them. of Waclaw Denhoffa-Czarnocki on the mountain pasture Berczeska under Kopilaszem k/ Worochty (1937)

About 1937 on the mountain pasture of Berczewska (1562 m asl) at 1450 m level asl a next hostel of the Ski Section was made AZS Warsaw, put still farther to the south-east, at the very end of prewar Poland, under Kopilaszem in the mountains Czywczyńskich below so-called "roads Mackensena". On a one-off basis in the hostel on pallets 25 persons could stay overnight.



1937 Hostel under Kopilaszem in the mountains Czywczyńskich led through Ski chapter of the Academic Sports Connection in Warsaw, NAC sets, ref. 1-S-3748.

They were reaching the Station from railway stations in Worochcie or in Kutach¹⁰. To the SN hostel AZS Warsaw under Kopilaszem it was possible to reach with trail from the Szybeny forester's lodge through Russkis Department (1560 m asl) and farther, with Kopilasza hillside on Stoh (1653 m asl).



Hostel under Kopilasza, Whig of 1937 yr

⁹ There.

¹⁰ There.

Also a possibility of reaching the hostel existed going to the east of Kopilasza, in length contemporary national border, through Kierniczny (1587 m asl), next through peaks: Furatyk (1526 m asl), Great Budyjowska (1678 m asl) on Czywczyn (1769 m asl)¹¹.

7. hostel of the Kosovan PTT Branch in the Burkut town Spring (1935)

The town is in the strip Black-ill in the Eastern Carpathians. In twenty-four hours of the Second Polish Republic she was it is a town in the province of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795, farthest put to the south-east of the country¹². She lay amongst forests at 1000 m level asl at the foot of Czarnohory. The spring building in the town raised was first in 1899, at 1013 m level asl.



Spring, building, yr returned to using in 1899 served Burkut, as the House of the Health, and from 1920, as the tourist hostel, public domain source:
http://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plik:Schronisko_PTT_Burkut.jpg.

One's functions zdrojowiskową performed to 1918 Burkucka the mineral water before the World War I was still being bottled and they were distributing around the country. The spa in 1848 was burnt and fell into decline, in twenty-year period interwar wasn't rebuilt¹³.

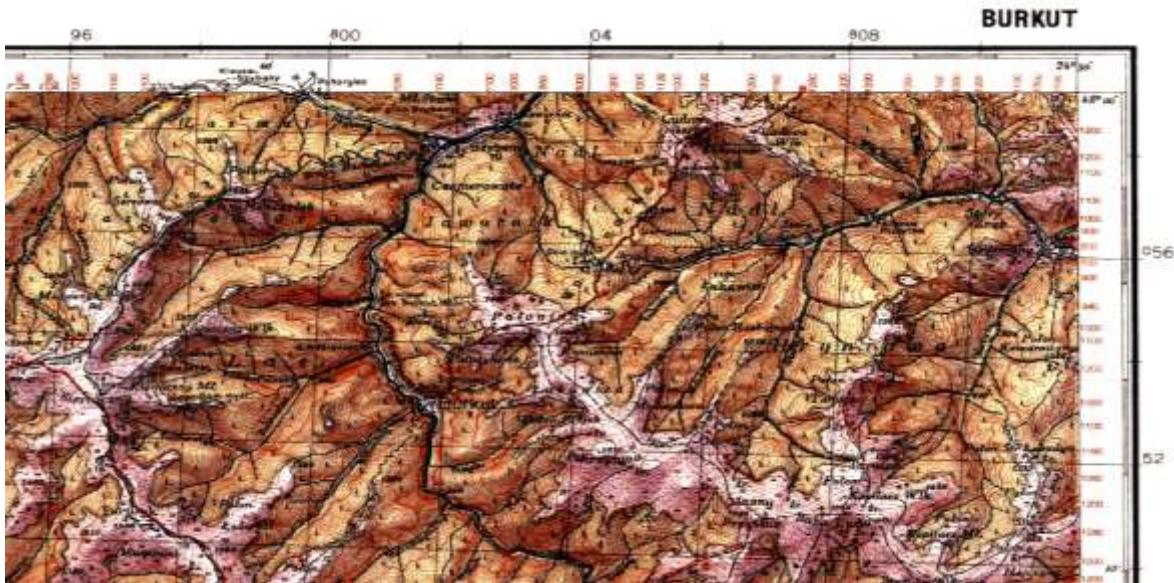
Around the bathing plant a few villae functioned with allocating for patients. For the bath brine drawn from boreholes was applied about properties of the metallic-calcium highly carbonated natural mineral water. After destroying the World War I during the warfare in spite of great advantages of healing deposits of brine in the sanatorium a tourist hostel was started up. After 1920 the yr occasionally provided services for patients and for few tourists.

¹¹ *Regulations of the Mountain of the Tourist PTT Badge*, Cracow 1936, p. 82, access [2013-09-11]; *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38*, Cracow, p. 87; map the Ukrainian www.e-gory.pl Carpathians, the access [2013-09-11].

¹² ... *Burkut is probably a most distant and least available bathing b plant. Galicji. From here to Frog's 41 km of the very poor and rocky road was a valley of Black Czeremoszu, from Frog's whereas to Worochty, very poor and muddy roadway, by the garden warbler Ardżeluzę, was 35 km. So Burkut was moved away 76 km from the railway station into Worochcie, and it built only about 1893. Of course, in these conditions few was of someone interested in the treatment in Burkucie, where as a matter of fact in the taste the chalybeate water, similar to water was outstanding in the Spring or Żegiestowie. Local guests in the amount of a dozen or so are almost exclusively poor merchants from the Uproar, Stanisławowa and of nearby small towns. I regarded them as real heroes, since carried the hardships of a journey off Worochty to Burkutu, when they happened to experience this entire way on foot...*

¹³ L. Wajgiel: *about Burkucie and lakes czarnohorskich*, [in:] *Diary of the Company of Tatrzański vol. V*, 1880 bpn.; *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38*, qtd. d., p. 87.

From 1928 the building was seized by the Border Guard. The yr left by the army from 1935 was taken over ahead of the Kosovan PTT Branch and again served as the tourist-climatic station¹⁴.



Map of surroundings of the Burkut town at the Hryniawa Forestry Commission, Whig, P-59, S-39.

About his stay in Burkucie and activity of the hostel in the town in geomorphological examinations an employee of the Unit of Geological J. Kondracki Warsaw University recalled the yr participating in 1930: *only in the afternoon we chose ... of the following day oneself to Burkutu, of small town with sources of the alkaline highly carbonated natural mineral water and the forester's lodge. Burkut in pre-partition times was supposedly attendance through the gentry pokucką with spa both he had a dozen or so houses, but a yr destroyed in 1848 stayed and didn't recover in spite of sure attempts before and with world war what was caused by the significant distance from train trails and the awful state of roadways....*¹⁵



Burkut, view on the town, years 30. The 20th century

¹⁴ There, p.88.

¹⁵ J. Kondracki: *of recalling from geomorphological examinations in Czarnohorze and the Marmaroskich Carpathians*, "Peaks" 1996, *passim*.

Little attendance of patients at the spa, enabled to accept also wandering tourists. In Burkucie from 1935 they looked tourists after from activists of the Kosovan PTT Branch. This one of five hostels was, which in years 30. around hostels were made in Burkucie¹⁶. Through the town in 1935 tourist trails which they led, were outlined on Watonarkę (1275 m asl) through Łukawicę (1506 m asl), to the Folk Woman (1586 m asl) through Łukawicę and Hall of Michajłow, to the forester's lodge on Popadyniec, on Czywczyn (1769 m asl) through Prefuczny (1566 m asl) and Great Budyjowska (1678 m asl), on Czywczyn Czeremoszu valley and through Czolakin (1472 m asl)¹⁷. In season 1937 / the hostel provided 42 accommodation for 1938 in it 30 on beds and 12 on pallets. It was possible to reach the town from Worochta railway stations and Blackbirds¹⁸.

Height of the number of tourists of years 30 visiting Burkut at the end the 20th century influenced for making decisions on construction of the new bigger hostel which were put into operation right before the outbreak of the World War II. The building didn't survive the warfare.

8. Ski-tourist TKN station in the national forester's lodge in the Stefulec town above Black Czeremoszem

Ski-tourist PTT Stefulec station above Black Czeremoszem it was located in the national forester's lodge and was put at 1330 m level asl They were reaching him from three towns from Frog's and from Worochta railway stations and Wrought. On a one-off basis in the Station on beds it could stay overnight 3 persons¹⁹.

9. Hostel of the Kosovan PTT Branch in the Valley Popadyńca k/m Wrought (1935)

With one of five hostels built in 1935 by the Kosovan PTT Branch, in the area of Mountains Czywczyńskich and of Hryniawskich mountain pastures there was a hostel located in the top of the valley of Black Czeremoszu above klauzą Bałtaguł on the height of 1330 m asl on north-east slopes Łostuna Large (1654 m asl). The object was set up in the building used earlier by geologists which was seized by PTT from the Foundation count Aleksander Skarbka. In season 1937 the hostel had 1938 with 30 beds²⁰. It was possible to reach the building of the hostel from the Burkut town, for Frog and from the railway station Wrought²¹. A map dating from 1937 is presenting the location of the hostel and his surroundings from sets Whig.

¹⁶ There.

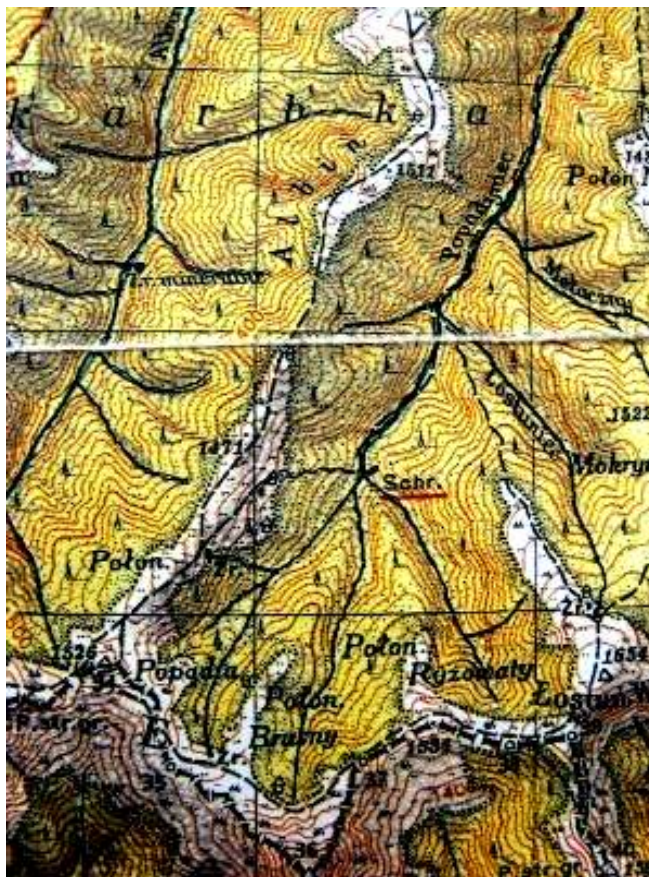
¹⁷ M. Kałuski: *Polish history huculszczyzna*, www.kworum.com.pl; Ł. Quirini-Popławski: *the Most important centres of tourist movements in Czarhonorze in the interwar period*, "Geographical IGiGP UJ Works", No. 117; Regulations Goth 1935 www.cotg.pttk.pl

¹⁸ *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38*, qtd. d., p. 88.

¹⁹ There.

²⁰ There.

²¹ There.



Map with the location of the hostel above Popadyńcem,
http://www.karpatywschodnie.pl/forum/viewthread.php?forum_id=2&thread_id=111&rowstart=20

From the hostel in the valley Popadyńca tourist trails were appointed as Czywczyn (1769 m asl) through Popadię (1526 m asl), as well as going to the East along the border trail it is possible to reach: on Łostun Large (1654 m asl) and Pirie (1550 m asl). However going down with valley Popadyńca it was possible to reach the Popadynec forester's lodge located in the valley of Black Czeremoszu²².

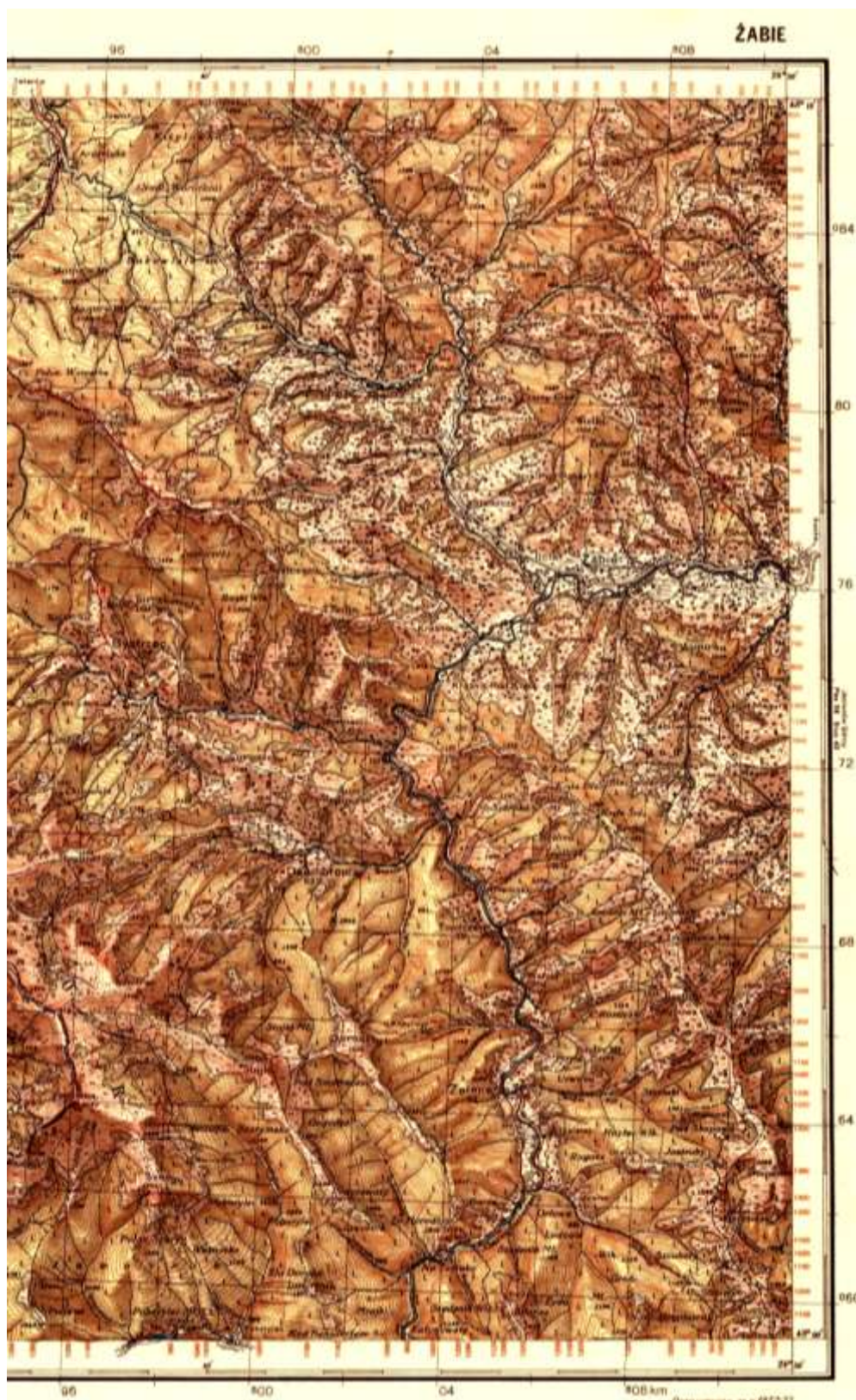
10. Hostel of the Kosovan PTT Branch in the town Bałtagul k/m Wrought (1935)

Hostel of the Kosovan PTT Branch on Bałtagule in 1935 a yr was put into operation, was located at 1269 m level asl under Rotundulem (1568 m asl) in the mountains Czywczyńskich. At first the hostel was run by the Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 of the Polish Tatra Society²³, after 1936 it was a yr Kosovan PTT seized by the Branch. the Hostel was set up in the building after the ancient forester's lodge, with which earlier she ordered the Foundation count Aleksander Skarbka. In season 1937 / the hostel had 1938 with 30 beds²⁴.

²² J. Kapłon: *Tourism in the Eastern Carpathians*, (2) www.cracovia-leopolis.pl, the access [2013-09-10]; *Regulations of Górska of the Tourist PTT Badge*, Cracow 1936, access [2013-09-10]; *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38*, qtd. d., p. 88; *Short guide after Huculszczyzna*, Warsaw 1933, access [2013-09-10].

²³ The TT ward Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 was founded in 1876. Wojciech Dzeduszycki was his chairman, with works of the Branch, usually directed recognized in Stanisławs attorney-at-law - Marcelli Eminowicz. A tourist Czarnohory development was a main purpose of the Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795. In 1880 the number of members of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 amounted to the yr - 69 persons, soon achieved the number - 116 persons. Composed of teachers, priests and representatives of learned professions and layers prevailed of members of wealthy landowners.

²⁴ *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38*, qtd. d., p. 88.



The map of surroundings of the Valley of Black Czeremoszu and Jawornika towns, Przyslop, Skupowa, Zelene, Frog's and other places where hostels and ski-tourist stations were located in twenty-four hours of the II Republic of Poland, map according to state 1932 / 33, from sets Whig.

Hostel on Bałgatule was an important knot of trails on this area from it walked off a stiffness in tourist trails: on Pniewie (1585 m asl) through the mountain pasture Hadżugi, on

Hnitesę (1769 m asl) through Prełuczny (1650 m asl) and Palenicę (1758 m asl), as well as by Komanowa (1731 m asl) and Palenicę, to kłauzy Perkałab on the Czeremoszu White through Prełuczny, to kłauzy Łostuń on Black Czeremoszu, to Jałowiczory above the Czeremoszem White or for escaping Saratu by Hlisowaty (1487 m asl), of Hosts (1585 m asl) and Smiteny mountain pasture (1460 m asl) and on Rotundul²⁵.

SUMMARY

On the discussed area Kosovan PTT activists organised 7 tourist stations, 6 lodging stations and 10 information desks among others. In 1932 a building was refurbished after the Border Guard in Burkucie for the purpose of the hostel, but the Foundation count Skarbka passed houses on to the same destination above Black Czeremosz in Popadyniec and in Bałtagulu. At supporting the Society of Huculszczyzna Friends small hostels were made under the Folk Woman and under Skupowa. Hostels also worked "Tadeuszówka" in Żabiu Ilci, with the phone and on Prełuczny, in the residential building given by Geological Institute in Warszawa. From all these hostels Burkut only brought the modest revenue.

In 1938 construction of the new hostel was begun in Burkucie. The object was given back in the building shell in 1939 He was it is a building two-storey, counting 88 beds. In 1938 the newly created PTT Wheel in Kutach conducted the little repair of the hostel in Bałtagulu.

On the discussed area biographies of 10 hostels and ski-tourist stations were described i.e.: the Ski-tourist TKN Station - Bystrzec Klauza, the Ski-tourist TKN Station - Żelene above Black Czeremoszem, Ski-tourist Station - SN AZS Warsaw in Jaworniku, Ski-tourist TKN Station - Szybene above Black Czeremoszem, Ski-tourist PTT Station - Szybene Klauza, the SN Hostel AZS Warsaw - mountain pasture Bereczeska under Kopilaszem, Hostel of the Kosovan PTT Branch - Burkut, the Ski-tourist TKN Station - Stefulec above Black Czeremoszem, Hostel of the Kosovan Branch PTT in the Valley Popadyńca and Hostel of the Kosovan PTT Branch - Bałtagul²⁶.

Before 1939 in the valley of Black Czeremoszu and in the Range of Mountains Czywczyńskich for tourists about 10 objects conducted lodging activity, including 4 hostels: one run by the Ski Chapter AZS Warsaw, and 3 by the Kosovan PTT Branch. out of 6 working Ski-tourist Stations, 4 was run by the Society of disseminating the Skiing, and one each the Kolomyia PTT Branch and SN AZS Warsaw. According to the *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38*, described hostels and stations in season 1937 / could on a one-off basis grant 1938 about 180 accommodation in it 121 on beds and 59 on pallets. On the discussed area they were dawning on to hostels and the station from railway stations the Polish State Railways of the following towns: Wrought and Worochta.

²⁵ J. Kapłon: *Tourism in the Eastern Carpathians*, qtd. d.; *Regulations of mountains*, qtd. d., 81-84 p.; *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38*, qtd. d., p. 89.

²⁶ From. Turner's: *tourist developing the Polish Carpathians. The distribution and types of hostels*, "Turyzm of Poland", 1938 R. 2, 76-78 p..