
HEALTH TOURISM IN THE ACTIVITIES OF NATUROPATHY CENTERS AND SANATORIUMS IN KRASNOBROD AND HORYNIEC-ZDROJ UP TO 2004

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Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to present the importance that had on the development of tourism in naturopathy centers and sanatoriums in Krasnobrod and Horyniec-Zdroj before 2004. These centers were important in promoting health tourism in Roztocze region.

On the 29th August 2002, after 3 years of city authorities and municipalities efforts, Decree of the Council of Ministers came into force, establishing Krasnobrod as a health resort town¹. The building, which is the headquarters of sanatorium since 1959, in the sixteenth century belonged to the magnate family Leszczyńscy. At the turn of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the possession of Leszczyńscy was taken by Calvinist religion Lipsky family. In 1647 landlord Adam Lipski sold the property to Catherine Zamoyska. The successive owners of Krasnobrod were: Tarnowscy and Mycewscy until 1880, when Krasnobrod became the property of Maria and Kazimierz Fudakowscy, who managed it until 1939.

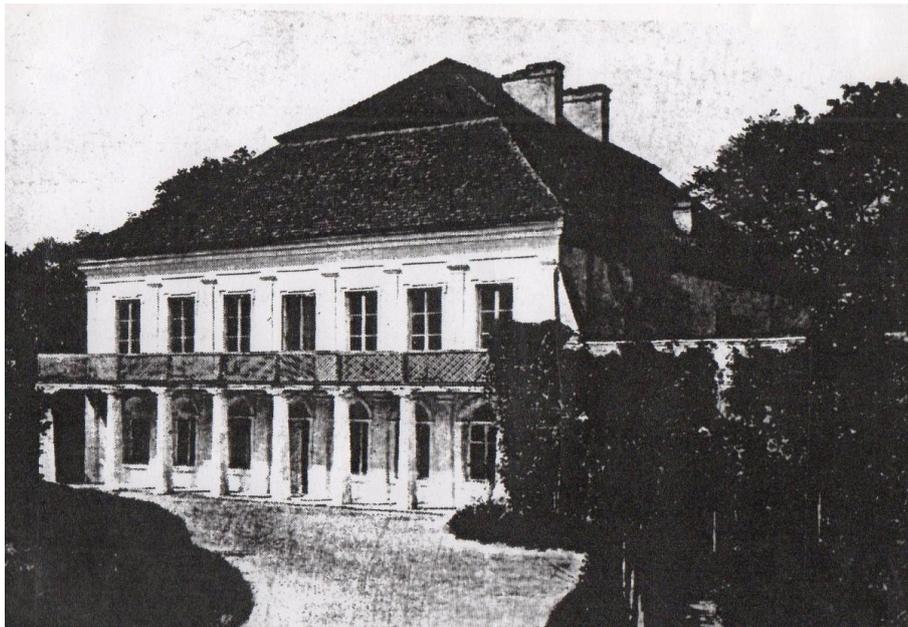


Photo 1. The palace before 1914 r., source: *Kronika Samodzielnego Publicznego Sanatorium Rehabilitacyjnego im. Janusza Korczaka w Krasnobrodzie.*

¹ „Rzeczpospolita”, nr 199, 2002 r.

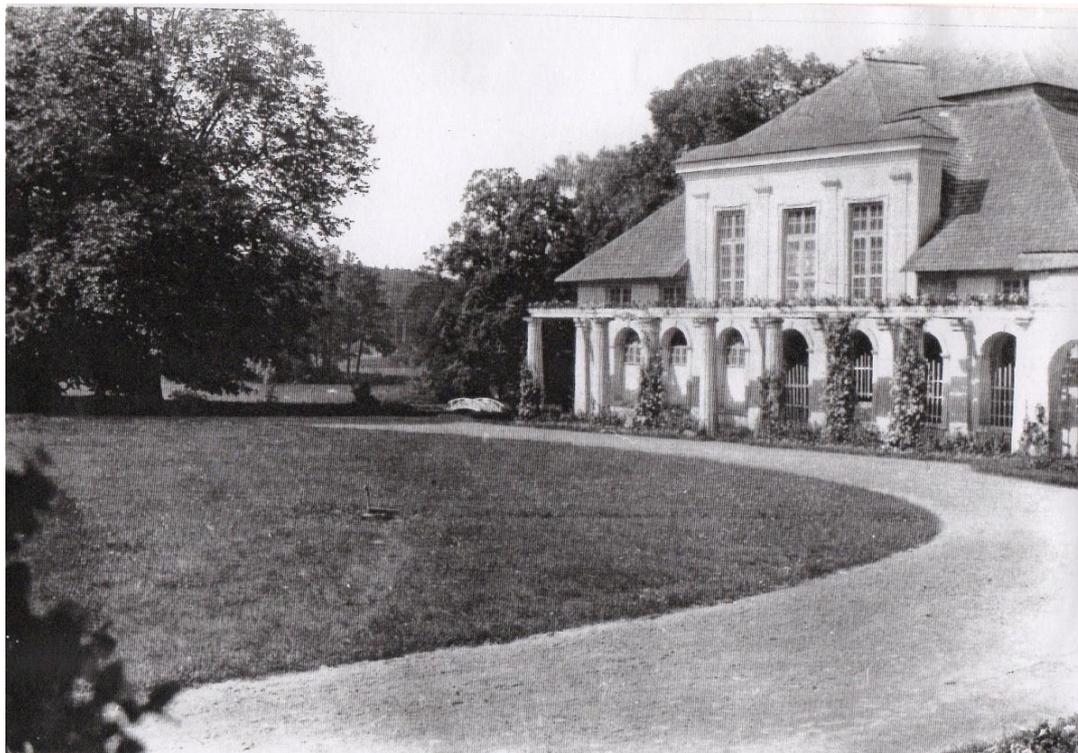


Photo 2. The palace in 1939 r., source: *Kronika Samodzielnego Publicznego Sanatorium Rehabilitacyjnego im. Janusza Korczaka w Krasnobrodzie*.

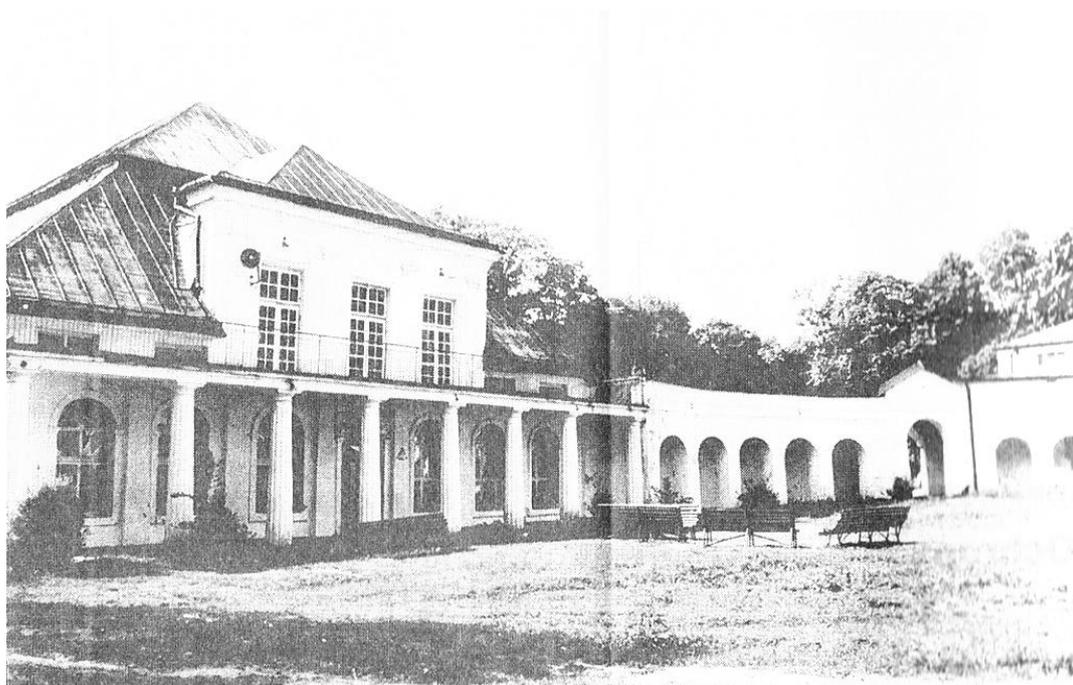


Photo 3. Sanatorium Rehabilitacyjne dla Dzieci im. Janusza Korczaka w Krasnobrodzie, 2002 r., source: „Rzeczpospolita”, nr 199, 2002 r.

In 1949, the palace and the surrounding buildings were used as the Party School facility. In 1959, the Provincial Health Department in Lublin formed at this point tuberculosis sanatorium for children. Two years later, the sanatorium was closed, and in its place, a Health Home for Children in Krasnobrod was established. After completion of three years ongoing renovations, they opened Rehabilitation Sanatorium for Children Rheumatic in Krasnobrod,

whose director was Joseph Baranski. Treatment services were offered to children from south-eastern regions and the Warsaw voivodeship.

In 1959 there was a fire in the main building, which put into question the continued operation of the plant. Reconstruction of sanatorium was possible thanks to the work and involvement of the whole staff of institution who led to renovate the building within two months, allowing the accommodation of children for summer stay.

In the years 1967-1971, the modernization was continued as well as construction of a new medicinal pavilion, which was opened on the 6th November 1971.²

The number of children using the services of Sanatorium in Krasnobrod in the years 1985-2004 was presented in the following table:

Table 1. The number of children using the services of Janusz Korczak's public Rehabilitation Sanatorium in Krasnobrod in the years 1985-2004.

Lp.	Year	The number of children	The number of adults	Rehabilitation holiday	Full paid	Ambulant
1	1985	885	-			
2	1986	928	-			
3	1987	900	-			
4	1988	937	-			
5	1989	921	-			
6	1990	889	-			
7	1991	877	-			
8	1992	855	-			
9	1993	746	-			18
10	1994	694	-			50
11	1995	b.d.	-			
12	1996	763	-			60
13	1997	733	-			60
14	1998	512	-		170	
15	1999	593	-		70	
16	2000	757	-		112	20
17	2001	818	-			462
18	2002	1071	-	25	67	257
19	2003	1021	-	264	8	333
20	2004	982	-	52	255	243

Source: The data from Samodzielnego Publicznego Sanatorium Rehabilitacyjnego im. Janusza Korczaka w Krasnobrodzie.

Another village with excellent climatic conditions, which is located in the Roztocze region was Horyniec-Zdroj. At the end of 1999, a vast forests was producing a large amount of oxygen, and pine stands - the so-called phytoclimate saturated by extremely valuable vapor of essential oils. An additional advantage of Horyniec-Zdroj were natural mineral springs and also underused peat deposits. There were also limestone and sandstone pools in the area which were mining to a limited extent.

Within Horyniec-Zdroj area is also located South Roztocze Landscape Park, established in 1989, occupying the total area of 20 376 ha³.

Resumption of the spa activities in Horyniec-Zdroj after 1945 was not possible, due to the enormous destruction of the village by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army⁴. Treatment of

² Kronika Samodzielnego Publicznego Sanatorium Rehabilitacyjnego im. Janusza Korczaka w Krasnobrodzie.

³ S. Kłos: *Mały przewodnik krajoznawczy po uzdrowisku i gminie Horyniec-Zdrój*, Wyd. PUW „Roksana” w Krośnie, Krosno 2000, s. 5–18.

⁴ Z relacji ustnej Jerzego Zarębskiego udzielonej A. Rzeszutko-Polak w dniu 15 sierpnia 2013 r.

patients by mud and sulfur was taking place in private farms or in barracks. A pioneer in this field was Stefan Jarakób⁵.

In 1957, it was appointed a Health Cooperative, which main role was to rebuild the plant and extracting medicated drinking water. Horyniec-Zdroj, was served as local spa until seventies, when it was annexed to the National Union of State Enterprise "Polish Spa Resorts". There was also established a Directorate of Spa Resorts Horyniec and started the building of new resort area. On the 23th June 1976, Horyniec acquired health resort status pursuant to Resolution No. 11/17/76 of Voivodship National Council in Przemysl⁶.

Sanatorium "Rolnik" had the highest number of beds at that time - 135, and each year could take almost 2100 patients. As soon as the KRUS Farmers Rehabilitation Center was formed in 2001, it was in the possession of the largest accommodation facilities⁷.



Photo 4. Square near Spa Facility, 1970 r., source: A. Rzeszutko-Polak collection

⁵ Z relacji ustnej Krzysztofa Woźnego udzielonej A. Rzeszutko-Polak w dniu 15 sierpnia 2013 r.

⁶ Dz. U. Woj. Przem. Nr 1, poz. 2.

⁷ K. Woźny: *Funkcje sanatoriów w rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczym gminy Horyniec-Zdrój*, Akademia Pedagogiczna w Krakowie, Kraków 2006, maszynopis.



Photo 5. Poniński Palace, rebuilt in 1951 and intended for the building of the Trade Union of Metalworkers Sanatorium and since 2004 "Bajka" Sanatorium. Source: A. Rzeszutko-Polak collection.



Photo 6. Naturopathy center in Horyniec-Zdrój, 1990 r., Source: A. Rzeszutko-Polak collection.

The status of the spa base in Horyniec-Zdroj in the years 1969-2001 is shown in the following table:

Table 2. Spa base in Horyniec-Zdroj in the years 1969-2001

Date of registration	Date of deregistration	Name	Kind	Number of beds	Leading institution
28.05.1969 r.	31.12.1999 r.	Zakład Przyrodolecznicy	lecniczo-usługowy	-	PPU Horyniec
04.02.1972 r.		Z.Z. Sanatorium „Metalowiec” ⁸	sanatorium	125	Zarząd Główny Związku Zawodowego Metalowców w Warszawie
06.07.1976 r.	31.12.1998 r.	Pawilon „Ceramik”	pawilon sanatoryjny	16	PPU Horyniec
03.01.1978 r.		Sanatorium „Rolnik” ⁹	sanatorium	135	PPU Horyniec
06.06.1980 r.		Pawilon PPU	pawilon sanatoryjny	15	Pawilon PPU
12.06.1989 r.		Sanatorium Uzdrowskie „Jawor”	sanatorium	46	
11.09.1995 r.		Sanatorium Uzdrowskie „Dom Zdrojowy”	sanatorium	65	„Uzdrowisko Horyniec” sp. z o.o.
11.08.1996 r.		Sanatorium Uzdrowskie „Modrzew”	sanatorium	21	„Uzdrowisko Horyniec” sp. z o.o.
12.01.1998 r.		Przychodnia uzdrowska	przychodnia uzdrow.	-	„Uzdrowisko Horyniec” sp. z o.o.
26.04.2001 r.		Centrum Rehabilitacji Rolników KRUS	sanatorium	250	Kasa Rolniczego Ubezpieczenia Społecznego
08.10.2003 r.		Pijalnia wód	pijalnia wód	-	„Uzdrowisko Horyniec” sp. z o.o.

Source: elaboration of K. Woźny from the register of spa treatment kept by the Chief of Medical Spa Resorts in Horyniec-Zdroj, as at 1 January 2004.

The naturopathy and wellness centers in Krasnobrod and Horyniec-Zdroj played a particularly important role in the promotion of the Roztocze region, as well as promotion of tourism in the area. Described centers were not only located in the picturesque region of Roztocze, but most of all were ideal base for tours.

⁸ Since 2004 it became private, with a new name "Bajka" Sanatorium

⁹ On the 1st August in 1993 the building was given to KRUS.