

## HOSTELS, BUNKERS AND SKI-TOURIST STATIONS ON HUCULSZCZYŹNIE IN HER TERRITORIAL PART IN THE PRUTU VALLEY AND IN A CZARNOHORY MOUNTAIN RANGE

Stanisław ZABORNIAK<sup>1 A, B, F</sup>, Łukasz SZMYD<sup>2 B, E, F</sup>

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

### Keywords:

The Second Polish Republic, the history of the tourism, Huculsczyzna, the Prutu Valley and Czarnohora

### INTRODUCTION

Czarnohory mountain range, is the highest portion Beskidów Eastern. It is being limited from the north-western side with Gorgan mountain ranges and Świdowca, from the north-east with Hryniawskimi mountain pastures, and from the south with the Marmaroskimi Carpathians (in Romania). Czarnohory massif with long and gentle backs, is built from rocks big shot. Sides of mountain complex are covering beech forests which in the highest parties forest parties compound of coniferouses, in which they are reweighing spruces and firs are replacing. Above the height of 1850 m asl an Alpine flora is covering ascending backs of mountain pastures. On Czarnohory slopes numerous streams and rivers which are feeding rivers are having its beginnings: Ciseń, White and Black Czeremosz, Donau, Prut, the Siret and other smaller. Postglacial lakelets are an additional interesting element of the Czarnohory landscape arousing the admiration among others: Brebenieskuł and Remarkable, as well as ponds located in the Pot Gadżyny and under Todiaska and created by removals the earth is being eaten<sup>1</sup>.

- 2061 m asl; Brebenieskuł - 2037 m asl; Pop Iwan - 2022 m asl Petros - 2020 m asl; Gutin Tomnatyk - 2016 m asl and Rebra - 2001 n.p.m m<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> M. Łomnicki: *fell-walking Solotwińskie* (from 2 to 10 August 1877), "Diary of the Tatra Company", 1878 No. 3; L. Wajgel: *Guide on Czarnohora and into Pokuckie Tops*, Lvov 1885; M. Małaczyński: *with Skis on Chomiak (1544 m) and on Howerlę (2058 m) in the Eastern Carpathians*, "Diary of the Tatra Company", 1897 No. 18; H. Hofbauer: *Guide on Czarnohora and to eastern Beskidy*, from. And and II, Uproar 1898; tourist Booklets of the publishing company of the Provincial Connection Międzykomunalnego the "Eastern Carpathians", of Stanisławs province office; H. Gąsiorowski: *Guide to Beskidach Eastern. Library - Atlas*, vol. And, pt And Bieszczady, Lvov - Warsaw 1935; vol. And, pt 2, Gorgany, Lvov - Warsaw 1935; vol. II, Czarnohorskie strip, Lvov - Warsaw 1935; F. A. Osendowski: *Huculsczyzna, Gorgany and Czarnohora*, Poznań 1936, reprint Wrocław 1990; J. Kondracki: *About the geographical distribution of the Carpathians to Prut, Cisa and Czeremosz*, "Peaks", 1937 No. 15; H. Hordt: *Beauty of the lost earth*, Wrocław 1985; T. Petrowicz: *From Czarnohora to Białowieża*, Lublin 1986; W. Krygowski: *Mountains of my life*, Cracow 1987; M. Olszański, L. Rymarowicz: *Returns in Czarnohora*, Pruszków 1993; S. Lenkiewicz: *On skis in Czarnohorza*, Warsaw 1996; J. Gudowski: *Ukrainian Beskidy Eastern*, vol. II, Warsaw 1998.

<sup>2</sup> Czarnohora in the geographical dictionary of the Congress Kingdom of Poland established in 1815 at the Congress of Vienna and other Slav countries, volume I (Aa - Derenczna) from 1880; B. Świdorski: *Czarnohory Structure*, 7-25; from. Klemensiewicz: *Tourism*, [in:] *for Czarnohora*, Cracow 1933, 38-50 p..



Hryniewa, 22 June 1900 Trip beneath the hostel into apple trees, the unknown trip and the hostel, (phot. from sets J. Ruciński).

1. hostel of the Polish Tatra Company for them. of Jan Gregorowicz on the mountain pasture Gadżyna (1878)

In the history of developing mountains including construction of hostels TT object in the Pot Gadżyny in the Czarnohory strip, in 1878 a yr was built He was it is the other object PTT built which in the history of the tourism in Poland, in four years after the TT formation in 1873 and after building the first hostel by TT above the Sea Eye in 1874 which yr arose.



Taking the hostel on the mountain pasture Gadżyna under Szypcy, first in Beskidy Eastern, incurred in 1878, W. Krygowski: *History of the Polish Tatra Company*. History of the Polish Tatra Company.

To the location of the hostel of TT Czarnohorski Branch his activists chose the mountain pasture Gadżyna in the blade of the Czarnohora strip. The building was made on the area of the property of Iwan Popiwczuka which agreed to make it available and to build the building of the hostel for the amount from above received PLN 100. Two heated rooms formed the architecture of the hostel with metal stove one each for side both the room and the utility room (chamber) on the other side. Into the composition of equipping rooms they were

planning purchasing divan beds and tables. By the hostel a shed was built with allocating for 30 horses<sup>3</sup>.



Czarnohora, płaj (path) for the Howerli peak, phot. H. Gąsiorowski, (the postcard is flying interwar).

In frames of the received amount the host at TT Czarnohorski's disposal, under the terms of the agreement was supposed to give two rooms back with the entrance hall with the purpose to lodging destinations. For serving as the host in the hostel, the owner received 160 złr, from above in 10 years. In this matter making a list of the agreement with the host happened in Kosovo before the notary Dr. Wurstem. Manage I. Popiwczuk didn't keep terms of the contract. Instead of two rooms he made available one room and the porch, moreover didn't assure guaranteed with agreement of pallets. Arriving in the hostel stayed overnight on benches, without blanket<sup>4</sup>. The object most probably acted to the World War I, when it was destroyed by Russian armies<sup>5</sup>.

## 2. PTT bunker on the Gropa mountain pasture under Pop with Iwan (on Poliwnym)

First bunker on the Gropa mountain pasture under Pop with Iwan in 1882 a yr rose from the initiative of PTT Czarnohorski Branch from the Uproar, in the Czarnohory eastern part. After ten years ... *was built on to the existing bunker chamber for women of tourists...* The hostel didn't enjoy the larger attendance, was far from registered offices and mountain paths, was waste, and a reaching caretaker provided the service. In 1935 the yr by the bunker passed a marked walking trail from Bystrzca on Gadźynę through the Szpyci peak (1935 m asl).

---

<sup>3</sup> J. Kapłon: *one hundred forty years ago a Tatra Company*, [www.cotg.pttk.pl](http://www.cotg.pttk.pl), access, 1.03.2015 came into existence.

<sup>4</sup> J. Kapłon: *Tourism in the Eastern Carpathians*, pt 1, [www.cracovia-leopolis.pl](http://www.cracovia-leopolis.pl), access, 1.03.2015.

<sup>5</sup> M. Kałuski: *Polish history huculszczyzna*, [www.kworum.com.pl](http://www.kworum.com.pl), access, 1.03.2015.





Map from marked with peak with Pop with Iwan and Gropa mountain pastures and Poliwne, which tourist hostels were located on.

Within 16 years bunker it underwent the significant destruction, in 1898 the area was bisected, in rooms stayed overnight huculi which in fear of the attack by bears stored cattle in rooms of the bunker, in it bonfires were being built, a roof leaked, sorted doors and windows. In 1899 the bunker was subjected to the repair onto which they laid out PLN 200. A few years later a next repair, during which among others eliminating dry rot from the south wall was performed was conducted. Closing information about the bunker which turned up at 1914 informed about the bad state of the building. The bunker probably underwent burning the World War I during action<sup>6</sup>.

### 3. PTT hostel on the mountain pasture Zaroślak under Howerlą before 1914.

Participants 6 took the initiative of construction of the hostel for Prutowa from Delatyna until Czarnohory ... *peaks Participants in the trip sought the day scientific trip which was held in 1878 on ...* along the valley to the such request under the influence of difficulties in the course of the movement they experienced which. During discussion on the site selection an idea of construction of hostels was conceived on the spot existing pastoral kolib on Zawojeli and on Zaroślak. The space for the hostel was chosen in the distance 2.6 km from Howerli on south-east slopes of Koźmieska. North hillsides for Koźmieska were being named "Zaroślak" from here at the name of the hostel a name appeared hostel on Zaroślak. The building was erected at the c 1250 m level asl, above Prutczykiem with Zaroślacki of below walking Prutczyka of Koźmieski. Both streams are originating Prut.

---

<sup>6</sup> H. Gąsiorowski in its guide on the Gropa mountain pasture under Poliwnym wrote the "Czarnohorskie Strip" about the hostel, ... *with the closest accommodation places under Pop on the Polish side is Iwan Szybenego Outlet; to go down there it is possible or through Poliwny, with way further, but enabling to beguile the famous lakelet with Szybenki, or the much shorter way through Szuryn, with passing the lake. The road through Poliwny is 13 km, through Szuryn of 10 km, into the bottom is for defeating 1170 the flat Road through Poliwny: from the peak we are heading, descending very steeply, on that, noon shoulder of Iwan's Pop from Poliwnym. Under the closest steep part of the slope.*



1881 The first hostel of the TT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764–1795 on Zaroślaku, under Howerlą (burnt down in 1909), W. Krygowski: *History of the Polish Tatra Company*, Warsaw - Cracow 1988.

About the recalled building initiative on Zawojeli and Zaroślaku we are reading the Report of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795: *in 1879 a management Board dealt with ... mainly with matter of construction of the hostel under Howerlą in Black Mountains which stood up admittedly indoors and to the value PLN 300<sup>7</sup> it was insured against the fire, however hampered total finishing the hostel ceaseless almost rainy weathers. [it appears from the report that they were planning to put it into operation in 1881] in 1881 a hostel will be made and handed over to ... for the audience<sup>8</sup>.*

Obligations for the accomplishment assumed of the management Board of the TT Ward Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 sought the yr in 1881 were carried out a hostel was decorated with ... and in part established [on Zaroślaku], and built hostel on Zawojeli ...<sup>9</sup>. How it results from the Report of the Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 for 1881 the yr, his activists to the conclusion W. Gregorowicz with the approval of activists of Czarnohorski Branch from the Uproar in 1881 planned building two more distant hostels in the focal point of Black Mountains (Czarnohory). In place the location of planned hostels was picked places on the mountain pasture Gadżyna and under the peak Pop Iwan. Construction of the hostel on Zaroślaku and realization of three remaining buildings much influenced tourist Czarnohory developing. Central location of the hostel on the discussed area, as well as the appointment of tourist trails convenient for him among

---

<sup>7</sup> Report on the activity of the management Board of the Branch of the Tatra Society in Stanislaws from 1879, [in:] *Diary of the Tatra Company*, vol. V, 1880, for the VII Sr [in:] W. Krygowski: *History of the Polish Tatra Company*, Warsaw - Cracow, PTTK "Country", 1988, p. 95.

<sup>8</sup> W. Krygowski: *in litworowych and piarżystych shelters*, Cracow, 1982.

<sup>9</sup> Report on the activity of the management Board of the Branch of the Tatra Society in Stanislaws from 1879 yr, qtd. d., p. 7; W. Krygowski: *In litworowych and piarżystych shelters*, Cracow, 1982; A. Ruszczak: *Czarnohorski Branch of the Tatra Company*, "Płaj". from. 25, 2002; H. Gąsiorowski: *Czarnohory strip*, 1932; M. Orłowicz: *Decade of Poland revive. Guest book 1918-1928*, Kraków-Warszawa, 1928, p. 522; A. Nikliborcowa: *Tourist memories*, "Peaks", for 1984 Sr 72-82; S. W. Lenkiewicz: *on skis in Czarnohorze*, "Country", 1990; *Map Whig from 1933*, sheet for Frog; J. Gawlik: *Curiosities Huculszczyzna*, Cracow, 2005; M. Olszański, Leszek Rymarowicz: *Returns in Czarnohora*, 1993.

others: from Frog's (two trails, one through Kostrzycę, and second through Szybene), from the Prutu valley especially from Worochty much popularized Czarnohory surroundings<sup>10</sup>.

How the hostel results from *the Report of the Branch of the TT Ward Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 on Zaroślaku in the initial period of it activity ... was equipped with 6 blankets after PLN 7 and 5 pallets after ... PLN 1.40*<sup>11</sup>. Responsible for running the hostel, all at the same time his caretaker and the Pinaziuk guide received the monthly remuneration of the amount PLN 9.

In 1892 in relation to the self-liquidation of the TT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795, the hostel into the management was seized by TT Czarnohorski Branch in the Uproar. In 1909 in unknown circumstances the hostel burnt down<sup>12</sup>.

4. the second hostel of the Branch of the Tatra Society Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 on Zaroślaku under Howerlą.

To 1912 the yr in the place of the burnt hostel functioned makeshift pastoral koliba. In 1912 with effort of Czarnohorski Branch a new hostel was put into operation with the possibility of the journey to it with a horse-drawn cart. The new facility had two lodging rooms, in which on a one-off basis on beds it could stay overnight for 7 persons (individually women).



1916 the second hostel of the TT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764–1795 under Howerlą, photo from *the Diary of the Polish Tatra Company*, 1993 (downloaded from *the Diary of the Tatra Company*, from 1913).

In the building also a primitive chamber functioned with pallets and entrance hall, which more numerous groups were being accepted in (to shared accommodation for greater trips). By the building a little stable was built for horses.

---

<sup>10</sup> H. Gąsiorowski: *Guide to Beskidy ...*, qtd. d., ... *Worochta - in days of yore Mikuliczyna hamlet, from yr 1927 spontaneous commune, and from yr 1928 spa of the public utility. [...] in the nice put small church riv. executioner. during the season a few masses...*

<sup>11</sup> There.

<sup>12</sup> A. Ruszczak: *Czarnohorski Branch...*, qtd. d.





The unknown trip and the bunker on mountain pastures in Beskidy Eastern, (photo from sets J. Ruciński).

TT activists ran for equipping the object. They led to the purchase of 11 metal beds, 20 blankets, 20 sheets and 50 towels, pallets were exchanged for mattresses. In the hostel the host ran the canteen which offered warm and cold meals. The hostel functioned scarcely 3 seasons. In the first period of fights of the World War I the second hostel on Zaroślak wasn't destroyed. Wincenty Oster forester running a farm then in the hostel, moving equipment concealed in the forest. After the one-year stay in the hostel of Russian armies during effects of the World War I in the course of the second influx of Russian armies in the period from 30 June to the end of 1916 the hostel surrendered to the yr for burning<sup>13</sup>.

5. the third hostel of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 on Zaroślak by Howerla (1927-1939).

Before regaining independence by Poland activists of TT Czarnohorski Branch still planned building the new built hostel, with significant obstacle the problems associated with the purchase of the plot stopped in the accomplishment of this plan up to the structure. In 1918 the management board of the TT Ward Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 conducted negotiations with the administrator of tax goods in Worochcie on rebuilding the hostel or shelter appropriate for tourists under Howerla. However it not come off from the account of the lack of workers and centres. However a proposal to adapt one of built barracks to accommodation appeared under Howerla by Russian armies, what the branch could not take advantage of the account of the lack of funds from.

---

<sup>13</sup> *Report on the activities of TT Czarnohorski Branch for 1916*; H. Gąsiorowski: *Czarnohory Strip*, 1932, *passim*.



1927 Zarogów, opening the hostel on Zaroślaku in the Eastern Carpathians, steam Huculów on horses in expectation of guests. Visible banner bearing the reading "welcome", photo.: A. Siermontowski, NAC sets, ref. 1 - S-3787a.

In 1922 The Tatra society was transformed into the Polish Tatra Company, simultaneously re-establishing the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795. activists of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 began action assigned to construction of the own hostel with the first days of the reactivation on Zaroślak. In this action activists of branches of Czarnohorski and Lvov PTT supported the exercise of the building initiative. along with the initiative they set about to efforts associated with raising the plot and funds for the building site.



1927 Hostel of Emil Hofbauera on the Duplicitas under Howerlą decorated to the opening ceremony, (from sets of the author).

They managed the whole of efforts contemporary chairman of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 - Antoni Firich and his secretary - Burgel. Funds for the building site were being raised among others issuing shares which the covered



equivalent had to be two accommodation free of charge in the hostel<sup>14</sup>. For opening the hostel it reached 19 June 1927, at the fifteenth hour, opening and blessing the hostel took place<sup>15</sup>.



1929 class trip of the Grajewo junior secondary School in front of the PTT hostel name of major H. Hoffbauera under Howerlą, (postcard from sets J. Ruciński).

In the course of celebrations hostel they shone a light of memory well-deserved for the development of tourism in Beskidach Eastern particularly a region Czarnohory - Maj Henryk Hoffbauera. Wooden balls were used for construction of the hostel. They entered the multi-storey building with stairs at first to the verandah, and then into the day room. In 1929 a floor and an attic were decorated with the yr, in this way additional accommodation places were opened to tourists. After the finish the hostel on a one-off basis to accommodation could accept 100 persons. It ensured also a 24-hour food<sup>16</sup>.



1932 PTT hostel on Zaroślak under Howerla (postcard from sets of the author).

<sup>14</sup> A. Ruszczak: *Czarnohorski Branch of the Tatra Company*, "Płaj" 2000, from. 25.

<sup>15</sup> M. Orłowicz: *Decade of Poland revive. Guest book. 1918-1928*, Cracow - Warsaw, 1928, p. 522.

<sup>16</sup> A. Nikliborcowa: *Tourist memories*, "Peaks" 1984, for 72-82 Sr.

The object had a telephone link, and in the guide recommending him H. Gąsiorowski in 1932 in the stay in the hostel they were paying to the yr too first PLN 3.50 accommodation, and too next PLN 3. PTT members appropriately paid PLN 2 and PLN 1.50<sup>17</sup>. In the winter period an extra charge of 30 gr. was being charged for the heating from one person. Recalled prices were controlled by members management Board of the PTT Ward Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795. sanitary Authorities were apart from the building, by the woodshed, however inside a possibility of washing oneself in the bowl constituting equipping the bedroom existed<sup>18</sup>.



Years 20. The 20th century hostel under Howerla of PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795, (postcard from sets of the author).

Along with the height of the number of tourists frequenting the hostel in 1931-1933 years a new wing, in which 20 additional accommodation places where get was built on. In 1934-1936 years an electricity was taken to the hostel as well as one more time they effected the expansion of the hostel what 150 tourists let on a one-off basis put up for the night.

Wraz z wzrostem liczby turystów odwiedzających schronisko w latach 1931–1933 dobudowano nowe skrzydło, w którym uzyskano dodatkowe 20 miejsc noclegowych. W latach 1934–1936 do schroniska doprowadzono elektryczność oraz jeszcze raz dokonano rozbudowy schroniska, co pozwoliło jednorazowo przyjmować na nocleg 150 turystów.

---

<sup>17</sup> H. Gąsiorowski: *Czarnohory Strip*, 1932

<sup>18</sup> A. Nikliborcowa: *Memories*, d. of quotations



1934 Zarogów, hostel on Zaroślak in the Carpathians Eastern with the wing built on, NAC sets, ref. 1 - S-3788.

In 1938 in the hostel 1500 tourists were accepted. In 1927-1935 years Karol Gaudin was a proprietor of the hostel, and after it to 1939 Stanisław Czuczewicz performed this function. The third hostel on Zaroślak offered tourists the yr to 1939 during effects of the World War II burnt down<sup>19</sup>.



ZARNOHORA Schronisko P. T. T. na Zaroślaku, w gł. Dancerz 1850 m. i Turkuł 1934 m. npm.

Black-ill, PTT hostel on Zaroślaku, in the background Dancerz peaks of 1850 m asl and Turkuł 1934 asl, (postcard from sets J. Ruciński).

---

<sup>19</sup> *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38 ...*, qtd. d., p. 86; from. Mirek, H. Piękoś-Mirkowa: Red book of the Polish Carpathians. Cracow: Institute of Botany you, 2008. 978-83-89648-71-6 ISBN; <http://www.filmweb.pl/film/Bandyta-1997-509/trivia>



6. Lodging station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 at home holiday "Doboszanka" Capt. W. Górecki in the Jaremcze town.

The Lodging station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 in Jaremczu located was at home at 525 m level asl holiday led through Capt. W. Górecki "Doboszanka". On a one-off basis in the station it was possible to hold 80 people to accommodation in it 50 on beds and 30 on pallets<sup>20</sup>.



Map of Jaremcza surroundings and Mikuliczyna along with tourist trails, according to. of letter C markings - red trail, N - blue, from - green, Ż - yellow and Sec. - black, according to the map from 1935 in sets Whig.

7. Lodging station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 in Jaremczu in the boarding house "Gena" for Emilia Trawkowa.

The Lodging station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 in Jaremczu located was at home at 525 m level asl holiday led by Emilia Trawkowa in the boarding house "Gena". In the station it could on a one-off basis on beds 30 persons could stay overnight<sup>21</sup>.

8. Lodging station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 in Jaremczu in the hotel "Hanus" of Franciszek Hanus.

---

<sup>20</sup> Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38 ..., qtd. d., p. 85.

<sup>21</sup> There.

The Lodging station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 was located in Jaremczu at 525 m level asl in the hotel "Hanus" at Franciszek Hanus. On a one-off basis in the building on beds 30 persons could stay overnight<sup>22</sup>.

9. Lodging station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 in the boarding house "morning star" Judy Tagera in the Jamna town.

Lodging station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 in the boarding house "morning star" Judy Tagera in the Jamna town was located at 564 m level asl On a one-off basis she could accept to accommodation of 95 persons, in it on beds 75 and on pallets 20 persons<sup>23</sup>.

10. Lodging station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 at home Health of the Connection of Printers in the town Dłok by Mikuliczyn<sup>24</sup>.

Lodging station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 at home Health of the Connection of Printers in the town Dłok by Mikuliczyn was located at 590 m level asl On a one-off basis she could put 10 persons up for the night on beds. They were dawning on to the hostel from the railway station the Polish State Railways in Mikuliczyn<sup>25</sup>.

11. hostel of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 for them. Gen Tadeusz Kasprzycki on the Tartar Pass wheel Tatarowa (1932).

On the border Czarnohory and Gorgan on the west page of the Prutu Valley in 1932 with effort of the PTT Branch in Stanisławs a hostel was built, of which Tadeusz Knobloch was the first host. The hostel was located in a clearing right next to the border institution on the road from Tatarowa in direction on Czechosłowacja<sup>26</sup>. Uncompleted in one piece the hostel was put into operation still in 1932 yr The single-storey building had a balcony and a verandah what much gave the hostel the charm. The hostel officially was put into use 2 February 1934 exceeded his cost 15 000 PLN.



The border crossing point and the PTT hostel on the Tartar Pass (alias for Jabłonicka) in Czarnohora, (from sets of the author).

---

<sup>22</sup> There.

<sup>23</sup> There, p. 85–86.

<sup>24</sup> *Villa Prof. J. Bogucki in Mikuliczynie*, "Architect", 1904 R. V, No. 8, 123-126 p.

<sup>25</sup> *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38* ..., qtd. d., p. 86.

<sup>26</sup> Tartars and the Pass Tartar are not having anything to do with Tartars. The name of Tartars is coming from her owner about the nickname Tartar, and farther: the Tartar Pass and Tatarowa. However word Tartar it from Romanian - Vlach polonized Latin Tartari. From here and I will name the Pass Tartar in policy frameworks of smearing the Polish Huculszczyzny past they changed after the World War II to the Pass Jabłonicka.



During the opening ceremony for hostel they added to the name for them. Gen Tadeusz Kasprzycki of the chairman of the Company of Huculszczyzny Friends (TPH)<sup>27</sup>. The hostel had rooms one and shared, which on a one-off basis on beds 36 persons could stay overnight, in and 15 on pallets<sup>28</sup>. The hostel had also administrative rooms, spacious dining room with the kitchen back, separate kitchen room with allocating for tourists and the garage.



1934 Hostel of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764–1795 on the Tartar Pass in the Eastern Carpathians. On the entrance gate visible board "attired the Polish Tatra Company Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764–1795 Tourist Hostel", NAC sets, shelf mark 1 - S-3738.

From the part plots of the forest clearing neighbouring the building were being opened, as the campsite for boy scouts. After starting the hostel up, by the building a well was sunk, and in 1936 with the help of TPH the hostel received a telephone link with the post office in Tatarowie above Prutem. After T. Knoblochu were next proprietors of the hostel: in 1934-1936 years, Maria Mieszkowska, and in 1936-1939 years, Tadeusz Łazarski. In 1938 the hostel had a postal point as well as offered 50 accommodation places. Hostels in 1935 passed by marked slags: for the Chomiak peak (1544 m asl) through Błotek, on Płoskę (1355 m asl) through Douhę (1368 m asl), to Worochty through Jablonicę and with Serena (1004 m asl) and to Worochty through Poharek peaks (958 m asl) and Perechrest<sup>29</sup>. During the warfare of 1939 yr the hostel was destroyed.

---

<sup>27</sup> J. Schneider: *still about Huculach tatarowskich*, "People", 1907 No. 13; too M. Kałuski: Polish Huculszczyzny history, Polsko-Polonijna Internet Newspaper of the "Quorum", 7.07.2012, Huculszczyzna in Polish meaning it is a name rather stipulated in the contract. It is simply area of a Czarnohora mountain range of both the eastern part of a Gorgany mountain range and their foothills with the area of the c 2500<sup>2</sup> km, inhabited through Huculów, that is of highlanders rusińskich (today called Ukrainian). It is area stretching out from the river Łomnicy (right-bank Dniestru inflow) in the West for White Czeremosz and Czeremosz (Prutu right-bank tributary) in the East, which rivers before the World War II constituted it border Polish-Romanian; noon border Huculszczyzny decided national border Polish-Czechoslovakian (before the World War I, in 1938-39 years Polish-Hungarian), running with main back Beskidów Eastern (the Carpathians); however border north Huculszczyzny ran from the city hammered above Czeremoszem in the East by the city of Blackbirds and towns:

<sup>28</sup> *Information ski calendar for season 1937 - 38 ...*, qtd. d., p. 86.

<sup>29</sup> W. Krygowski: *History of the Polish Tatra Company*, Warsaw - Cracow, 1988, p. 34; D. Dyląg: *Gorgany, guide*, Pruszków 2008, p. 95; *Regulations Goth 1935*, www.cotg.pttk.pl.

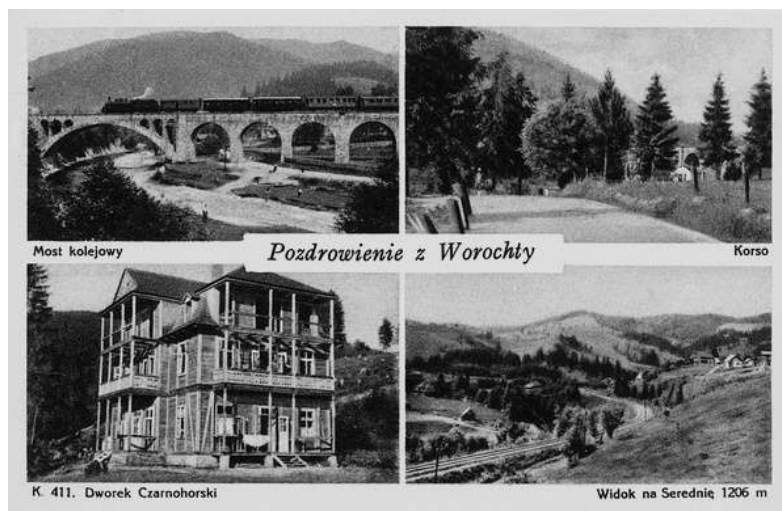


12. "Small manor house Czarnohorski" Hostel of the Kolomyia PTT Branch in Worochcie (1895).

In Worochcie in 1895 with effort of activists of Czarnohorski Branch of the Tatra Company with the registered office in the Uproar a hostel was organised under the name "small manor house PTT Czarnohorski"<sup>30</sup>. The hostel was made in the house purchased by the management Board of the PTT Branch in the Uproar about three bigger and a few smaller rooms, with the kitchen and the restaurant along with the annexe with the stable in Worochcie. This one of the first hostels was in Beskidach Eastern in the region Czarnohory. In 1897 the hostel was subjected to the repair as well as they extended. In the period of effects of the World War I Russian branches being stationed in a hostel carried the decline of the equipment out.



Small manor house Czarnohorski of the Kolomyia PTT Branch in Worochcie, photograph H. Gąsiorowski (the postcard is flying interwar).



1931 Worochta, the postcard with views of objects: a railway bridge, the corso, "small manor house Czarnohorski" and for the Seređnia Worochty peak, (in sets of the author).

Upon completion of the warfare in the region in 1916 in "of small manor house with Czarnohorski" removed damage remained, and in addition around the building land

<sup>30</sup> M. Kałuski: *Polish history huculszczyzny*, [www.kworum.com.pl](http://www.kworum.com.pl).

reclamation of the area was conducted and a well was deepened. Purchases of devices and the repair and earthworks were performed using from PLN 5000 of the subvention a Domestic head office granted which for the Economic Galicja Reconstruction<sup>31</sup>. Initiative of conducted action in self-government authorities supported the "small manor house" Court which among others for raising proprietors incomes issued a permit for selling the beer and liquors in the run canteen. The hostel had telephone communications<sup>32</sup>.

In 1925-1928 years the Kolomyia PTT Branch for the amount of c 50,000 zlotys built the new building of the "small manor house of Czarnohorski". He was it is a two-storey building which in 18 rooms could hold 54 people as well as could grant accommodation in the group room of 40 persons. In activity led the "small manor house" the restaurant, the tourist kitchen, the drying room and the ski magazine. In memories Prof. Antoni Wrzosek, described both buildings of the "Tatra small manor house" as follows: *... an old small manor house is a long one-storey building with a few gloomy salami, and with the attic is new, multi-storey with type of the boarding house where for the PTT member the longer stay in Worochcie ... would be cheapest*<sup>33</sup>.



Hostel under Czarnochorą in the Eastern Carpathians,  
(from sets of the author).

---

<sup>31</sup> Ł. Quirini-Popławski: *Hutsul Museum in Żabiem* (Płaj 36) note 17, [www.karpaccy.pl](http://www.karpaccy.pl).

<sup>32</sup> S. Nicieja: *My Lines. Czarnohora - allure of the innocence*, [www.nto.pl](http://www.nto.pl).

<sup>33</sup> B. Krawczyk: *Prof. Antoni Wrzosek: researcher of mountains - excursionist - popularizer of the tourism - pioneer turysty, www.khit.pttk.pl*

In 1934 in the hostel an Interdepartmental Committee debated Wschodnio-Beskidzka PTT<sup>34</sup>. Using the hostel set off to marked walking trails (in 1935) among others: on Chomiak (1544 m asl) through Błotek and Sereďną (1004 m asl); on Kiczere (1248 m asl) and farther on Kukuł (1540 m asl); to the Tartar Pass (today Jabłoniczka) (931 m asl) through Sereďną and Jabłonicę; to the Tartar Pass through Perechrest and Poharek (958 m asl); on Magurę (1270 m asl); on Worochteński (1325 m asl) through Rebrowacz (1292 m asl) or Doszczenkę (1022 m asl); on Munczełyk (1300 m asl) through Worochteński, Kityłówkę (1383 m asl) and Hordje (1478 m asl)<sup>35</sup>. Thanks to its location and the equipment activity of the "small manor house of Czarnohorski" was profitable, the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 allocated the profit on activity of the hostel for purposes stipulated in the Articles of Association Societies. In the winter season in the hostel of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 organised the State Office of the physical education and the basic training skiing lessons. In the season the hostel on a one-off basis could hold 1937-1938 109 persons including 81 on beds and 28 on pallets<sup>36</sup>. Within the hostel granted 1938 5414 accommodation. In interwar years the hostel enjoyed the significant popularity. They managed his activity: Maria from Manugiewiczów Petrowiczowa<sup>37</sup> and cavalry captain Zygmunt Kawalerowicz, officer 6 of Regiment of Kaniowskich Uhlans.

13. Ski-tourist TKN station in the national forester's lodge in the town Bukowina by Worochty.

The Ski-tourist station in the national forester's lodge in Bukowina was a next tourist object belonging to TKN. was a little object, in which on a one-off basis it could stay overnight on beds 4 persons. They were reaching the hostel from the railway station in Worochcie<sup>38</sup>.

---

<sup>34</sup> Ł. Quirini-Popławski: *Hutsul Museum in Żabiem* (Płaj 36) note 17, [www.karpaccy.pl](http://www.karpaccy.pl).

<sup>35</sup> *Regulations Goth 1935*, [www.cotg.pttk.pl](http://www.cotg.pttk.pl); M. Kałuski: *Polish history Huculszczyzna*, [www.kworum.com.pl](http://www.kworum.com.pl).

<sup>36</sup> *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38 ...*, qtd. d., p. 86.

<sup>37</sup> S. Nicieja: *My Lines. Czarnohora ...*, the qtd. d.; (Armenian Maria from Manugiewiczów Petrowiczowa - grandmother of Tadeusz Pietrowicz - of activist of the Foundation of the Culture and the Legacy of Polish Armenians and the author of books on the hunting).

<sup>38</sup> *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38 ...*, qtd. d., p. 86.





The map of Worochty surroundings, Tatarowa, Jamnej and Jaremcza, along with tourist trails, according to letter C markings - red trail, N - blue, from - green, Z - yellow and Sec. - black, according to the map from 1935, sets Whig.

14. hostel for them. of Zygmunt Klemensiewicz of the Lvov Branch of the Carpathian Society of Skiers on Great Maryszewska (1937-1939).

Carpathian Company of Skiers with winter 1934 / 35 commenced preparing the general meeting of KTN members of project implementations of construction of the hostel for

carrying out the resolution passed on on 12 April in the Czarnohory area<sup>39</sup>. Action was begun with ordering the building project at Karol Kocimski and Lech Neymana and Tadeusz Brzoza which designed the elevation of the building, all architects were KTN members. Total building costs of the "small manor house" in Żabiem a PLN amounted to 25 000, this amount was collected as a result of 10 000 withdrawing the PLN of long term borrowings from the labour fund, 5 000 PLN from the subsidy of the Department of the Tourism of the Ministry of the Communication.

In the beginning of May 1934 Zygmunt Klemensiewicz in collaboration with Eng. Józef Dobiecki chose and purchased too PLN 333 from Skarbkowska Foundation in Żabiem 2 morgową (c 1.12 ha) parcel laid at 1400 m level asl on south slopes for Great Maryszewska (1564 m of metres above sea level)<sup>40</sup>, distant from the pass for 650 metres and put from it for 50 metres more low. Immediately they started work. Wood was purchased at Skarbkowska Foundation, with the felling in nearby forests, brick was being manufactured on the spot. Calciums and cement were being delivered on pack transport from Foroszczenki, but sand from the Mreja stream. In the same year in the spring period foundations were still poured out and przyziemia of outbuilding. Towards the end of the year 1934 was closed bricks and mortar along with the roof. In spring 1935 was begun the completion work was completed roof, a completion work of insides of rooms was being conducted, as well as action associated with equipping interiors was being conducted. At the beginning of 1936 purchased metal beds, mattresses and a bedding and a kitchen tableware were brought the yr. Wooden appliances were made by local carpenters, a Company of Huculszczyzny Friends gave the part of equipping for the small manor house. J. Wilczyński conducted the building inspection, local masters carried the whole of works out, carpenter's part Kopylczyk Wasyl and Hryć Martyszczuk from Sokołówki. In February 1936 hostel enough it was ready, that had begun to accept the first tourists to accommodation.



1936 group of tourists in front of the hostel of the Carpathian Company of Skiers on Maryszewska in Czarnohorze, phot.: J. Jaroszyński, NAC sets, ref. 1 - S-3759.

---

<sup>39</sup> *Report of the KTN Department for 1935 / 6*, Lvov 1936, p. 11; with the first tourist object erected by the Carpathian Society of Skiers, there was a hostel in Sławsku devoted in 1912 to the yr The company in 1926 finished construction of a ski jump in Lvov.

<sup>40</sup> *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38 ...*, qtd. d., p. 46.



In 1936 the KTN management board gave the hostel back up to the management board to the forester Eng. W. Tyski which managed the hostel along with the wife with Zofia (with the ski instructor and the graduate first in the history of Lvov of the women's yearbook of the physical education)<sup>41</sup>. W. Tyski was also an initiator and a director of the structure of the ride from Foreszczenki facilitating the transport of persons and goods to the object<sup>42</sup>. In spite of it, to Maryszewska it wasn't possible to reach by car. In the first season of action of the object, from accommodation they used above 3 000 of times<sup>43</sup>.



KTN hostel on Great Maryszewska in the winter.

Opening the hostel took place 24 January 1937 and interfaced with the 30-lecia celebration of the KTN being. devoting the hostel on the slope to Great Maryszewska took place 24 January 1937 and was a part of the celebrations associated with the 30-lecia KTN celebration. received the Hostel then name of Zygmunt Klemensiewicz. A Dominican friar blest them, father Cyril (before joining an order Eng. Edmund Szlachtowski - old KTN member) into presences of minister Aleksander Bobkowski and numerous representatives of tourist organizations and social<sup>44</sup>. In terms of costs, about the 40% planned building costs

---

<sup>41</sup> S. Jastrzębski: *Genocide of the Polish population through OUN-UPA in the province of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 in 1939-1946 years*, Warsaw, 2004.

<sup>42</sup> J. Tyska-Kobylińska: *Memories*.

<sup>43</sup> *Report of the KTN Department for 1935 / 6*, Lvov 1936, p. 11.

<sup>44</sup> *Report of the KTN Department for 1936 / 7*, Lvov 1937, 4-5 p.; Hostel, as every other, was one of elements of action contributing to the development of tourist movements. They paid attention to this fact in many dissertations kept by representatives of tourist organizations in the interwar period. Here a tourist downward



which after all ended with the 35 000 height were crossed PLN. Small manor house Czarnohorski on Great Maryszewska they made on concrete foundations and the underpinning, hereinafter it was made with using timber beams and brick. He had the following dimensions: height 14.80 m, and at the base 13.10 m on 10.10 flat The building was equipped with double windows and the door. Around the building a porch was made, a dining room and two bedrooms were located on a ground floor, on the first floor the building had 6 bedrooms, and on the attic 3 more distant dormitory towns, on every level of the toilet with the possibility of using shower rooms. The hostel got water gravitational from the container of the m located in distance 230 and above 30 m of building. Water was heated in the warmed boiler by the kitchen range.



Worochta, interwar years view on the small church, the sanatorium and the presbytery, (postcard from sets J. Ruciński).

Dishes were being transported from cuisine with the special service lift. The hostel was equipped with the phone which enabled the contact from Worochtą. On a one-off basis the hostel could accept 57 persons on metal beds<sup>45</sup>. Already in first year 1936 / 37 in activity of the hostel they granted accommodation above 3 000. By the main building two outbuildings were located, in one a laundry, a drying room and a bakery were located, and in second stable for horses, the woodshed and the break room for employees. The interior design was kept in Hutsul style (tables and benches). Above stoves friezes were put in the dining room from old Hutsul tiles, in Hutsul style ceiling joists were decorated with sculptures<sup>46</sup>.

---

slope was crucial in Jaremczu. There principles of making mountains more accessible were determined. As part of made establishments needs were being drawn in the tagging of tourist trails. According to them simultaneously with construction of the hostel one should update the nearby network of summer and winter tourist trails.

<sup>45</sup> *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38 ...*, qtd. d., p. 86.

<sup>46</sup> *Report of the KTN Department for 1935 / 6*, Lvov 1936, 11-15 p.; J. Kapłon: *Carpathian Company of Skiers*, [in:] COTG PTTK Handbook [on-line], *Central Centre of the Tourism of PTTK Górska*, [2011-03-30 access].



Worochta dworzec kolejowy, pocztówka lata międzywojenne.

From the Station on Great Maryszewska marked walking trails led Czarnohorski among others: from the Foreszczenka village through Howerlę to the hostel on Maryszewska; from the Bystrzec village to hostel on Maryszewska; with trail from the forest clearing under Homulem through Gadżyna to the hostel on Maryszewska<sup>47</sup>.

15. hostel of the Ski Section AZS Warsaw on Pohorylcu under Pop with Iwan by Worochty (1936).

In the Eastern Carpathians in 1934-1936 years a Ski Section built the first own student hostel AZS Warsaw on Pohorylcu under Pop with Iwan in the Czarnohory strip.



July of 1935 yr Czarnohora, the hostel AZS under Pop with Iwan (2026 r), the photograph made by Tadeusz Dohnalika, from CFK sets in Łódź.

<sup>47</sup> Amongst hostels, of which KTN started activity for the company hostels ranked among most important in Sławsku and on Maryszewska. This company had also other, not so popular hostels exchanged earlier, but accomplishing one's tourist mission. Out of them also a KTN hostel was interesting in Berehach Upper, which KTN, Władysław Serwatowski, owner of the manor farm were an owner and a member in Berehach Upper what KTN didn't incur costs of supporting him in relation to. The hostel of Serwatowski was made entirely wooden and thatched, it had 10 accommodation places and offered the full board. A fact that it is listed in balance sheets of the Polish Ski Connection, as the KTN property, is interesting while in saved Reports of the Department doesn't have a mention about it. One should make a note also of the fact of renting by KTN in the period after the World War I (together with PTT) of boarding house Trościan in Sławsku (the building existed still in May 1995); W. Kubijowicz: *Upper limit of the settlement in the Bystrzycy valley of Nadwórnianka*, "Geographical Inspection", 1929 No. 9.

Designed hostel by Jerzy Hryniewiecki, it was situated at 1742 m level asl, was a hostel at most put and farthest moved to the south-east end of the Second Polish Republic.



Map with the location of the hostel (Schr.) AZS Warsaw on Kopilaszu,  
[http://www.karpatywschodnie.pl/forum/viewthread.php?forum\\_id=2&thread\\_id=111&rowstart=20](http://www.karpatywschodnie.pl/forum/viewthread.php?forum_id=2&thread_id=111&rowstart=20)

On a one-off basis the hostel to accommodation on beds could accept 40 persons. They were dawning on to the hostel from the railway station the Polish State Railways in Worochcie or in Kutu<sup>48</sup>.

#### 16. Hostel of the Connection of the Polish Scouting on Kostrzycy by Worochta.

From the initiative of the scout environment on Kostrzycy in May 1934 they set about to the completion of the building project of the hostel drawn up by Jerzy Żukowski. Construction of the hostel was begun on 0.5 ha for purchased plot from PLN 200 from Surochmaniuka - Hucuła from Jabłonicy. Investment co-financed was by the Society of Construction of Scout Tourist Hostels (TBHST).



Scout Hostel on Kostrzycy in a Czarnohory mountain range,  
NAC, ref. 1 - P-598-2.

---

<sup>48</sup> *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38 ...*, Iqtd. d., p. 87.



In 1934 Janina Świtalska was a TBHST chairwoman, wife of Kazimierz Świtalski of the former prime minister and the Speaker of the Sejm of the II Republic of Poland. the Hostel officially was opened 15 December 1935 A priest effected shining from Worochty, and amongst guests participating in celebrations Czesław Centkiewicz was visible.



1938 Scout hostel on Kostrzycy in the Czarnohory strip,  
[http://www.karpatywschodnie.pl/forum/viewthread.php?forum\\_id=24&thread\\_id=89](http://www.karpatywschodnie.pl/forum/viewthread.php?forum_id=24&thread_id=89)

The hostel stood out in terms of the equipment which they constituted wiring produced from an own generating set, phone enabling to connect from Worochtą, delivering water system warm and cold water into the shower room and into shower rooms and had also an own sewage system. On the ground floor an organised dining room was located in "Hutsul style" which in a day served as the day room.



Page of the postcard of the Scout Hostel in Kostrzycy along with the bargain seal,  
publisher J. Sybilski and S-ka Warsaw ul. Miodowa 4;  
[http://www.karpatywschodnie.pl/forum/viewthread.php?forum\\_id=24&thread\\_id=89](http://www.karpatywschodnie.pl/forum/viewthread.php?forum_id=24&thread_id=89).

In 1938-1939 years an Inowrocław girl scout was a manager of the hostel Barbara Litwicka which right before the outbreak of the World War II Janina Zięba replaced around

Old Sącz. On a one-off basis the hostel could accept 70 persons to accommodation on beds<sup>49</sup>. The scout hostel burnt down in the course of effects of the World War II<sup>50</sup>.

17. hostel AZS Warsaw under Smotrcem in the Czarnohory strip (1900).

Hostel AZS under Smotrcem - non-existent at present hostel tourist, laid on the mountain pasture in the pot of the valley below the Smotrca peak (1898 m asl)<sup>51</sup> in Czarnohorze. In 1900<sup>52</sup> a lodging object most probably already existed in this place, however the hostel of the Academic Sports Connection from Warsaw was built in 1932-39 years<sup>53</sup>. It was located at the about 1700 m level asl what made them the hostel at most put in prewar Poland<sup>54</sup>. Ludwik Ziemblic was his host<sup>55</sup>. Beside hostels led tourist trails outlined in 1935 among others on Smotrec (1898 m asl) and to Iwan's Pop (2023 m asl)<sup>56</sup>.

From 23 December 1938 from the initiative of activists of the Connection of Settlers in Worochty surroundings in the Czarnohory strip on the height of the about 1300 n.p.m m under the Kukulcu peak (1540 m asl) a hostel was handed over for use of tourists. His formal celebrations and shining a light took place on on 6 January 1939 Capt. Adolf Abram managed the secular part of the opening ceremony, Rev. Piotr Śledziwski led the part associated with shining a light chaplain of the Connection of Settlers. The hostel had: on the ground floor: dining room with cuisine, the day room and the magazine of skis, upstairs lodging rooms were

---

<sup>49</sup> *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38 ...*, qtd. d., p. 87.

<sup>50</sup> J. Żukowski: *Scout tourist hostel on Kostrzycy in Czarnohorze*, "Architecture and the Construction", 1936 R. 12, No. 7, 209-213 p.; H. Iwaszkiewiczówna: *recalling hostels from opening the Czarnohorskich one among many...* "Weekly of the Woman", January, 1936; Hostel on the forum - karpатыwschodnie.pl

<sup>51</sup> M. Kałuski: *Polish history huculszczyzny*, www.kworum.com.pl.

<sup>52</sup> M. Hamkało, N. Kudła: *the Ukrainian Carpathians as the tourist region - conditioning and development potentialities*, "Geographical IGiGP UJ Works" from. for 125 Sr 64.

<sup>53</sup> From. Kubień: *a Bielsko-Biała track on Czarnohora*, www.andrychow.pl.

<sup>54</sup> *Regulations Goth 1935*, www.cotg.pttk.pl.

<sup>55</sup> Wwww.z-ne.pl Ludwik Ziemblic [access: 2013-03-25] - (the first Bogusz surname) (DOB 21 August 1895 in Cracow, dead 2 November 1987 in Zakopane) - the Polish mountaineer and the mountain climber, the tourist guide and the mountain lifeguard, actor, from the education agricultural engineer. Ludwik Ziemblic climbed for young years. In 1913 along with the friend with Franciszek Żurek effected going the Mace of the Herkules up in Pieskowa Scales, and a year later, during the stay in Switzerland went Mont Blanc up. During the World War I he fought in the Piłsudski's legions (was wounded in the battle under Łowczówkiem in 1914), and next, in years 1915-1916 participated in fights in the Alps. After the completion wars he stayed in the army and took part in fights against Bolsheviks. In the interwar period he climbed in the Alps and the Dolomites as well as wandered in the winter all over Romanian Tops Rodniańskich. In 1932-1939 years a participation was an under construction hostel overcome AZS under Smotrcem in Czarnohorze which next he led; combined this job and the work at the Polish intelligence. The period of the World War II spent in Hungary in order later to return to Zakopane. From 1945 Ludwik Ziemblic was a proprietor of the restaurant on Kasprowy of the Peak, and from 1951 the yr managed the PTTK hostel on Branded Szczawinach under the Women's Top. In 1953 a yr returned to Zakopane In the meantime he acquired entitlements of the mountain lifeguard (1946) and of Tatra guide (1951). He returned also to the climbing. With Paweł Voglem in years 1947-1949 caused winter transitions: of south wall of the Frozen Crag and the west and eastern wall Kościelca. He was also a member of the Section of the Cave Mountaineering by the Zakopane PTTK branch, in frames, which in 1953 the yr explored for Cold Cave in the Valley of Kościeliska. As the instructor of the leadership and mountaineerings long he kept the physical fitness - in one's 75. experienced the birthday party wall of the Frozen Crag. He was an honourable member of the circle of Tatra Guides in Zakopane. After death he was hidden on the New Graveyard in Zakopane. V. also: from. Kubień: *A Bielsko-Biała track on Czarnohorze*, www.andrychow.pl [access: 2013-03-25]; A. Rajwa: *Section of the Cave Mountaineering with Zakopane in 1954-1974 years*, [access: 2013-03-25]; *New graveyard in Zakopane*, www.szlachta.org.pl [access: 2013-03-25]; *profile in the base*, www.film Polski.pl [access: 2013-03-25]

<sup>56</sup> *Regulations Goth 1935*, www.cotg.pttk.pl; M. Kałuski: *Polish history huculszczyzny*, www.kworum.com.pl.

located. The object of the hostel was carried out in the style Hutsul "grazdy"<sup>57</sup>. On a one-off basis to accommodation the hostel could accept c 100 persons. The electric energy was being drawn from the own combustion wind generator of the electricity, rooms were equipped with the central heating. Beside hostels passed tourist trails outlined in 1936 among others through Kiczere (1248 m asl) to Worochty, on Foroszczenkę, by Great Koźmieska (1575 m asl) to the hostel on Zaroślaku and on Howerlę (2068 m asl) by Great Koźmieska (1575 m asl) and Short Koźmieska (1410 m asl), from Great Koźmieska directly on Howerlę and to Woronienki through Hryhorówkę (1378 m asl)<sup>58</sup>.

## SUMMARY

On the area of the Prutu valley and in the Czarnohory strip 18 hostels conducted activity and of ski-tourist stations, among others they described: Hostel of the Polish Tatra Company on the mountain pasture Gadżyna (1878); PTT Bunker on the Gropa mountain pasture under Pop with Iwan (on Poliwnym); PTT Hostel on the mountain pasture Zaroślak under Howerlę before 1914; the second hostel of the Branch of the Tatra Society Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 on Zaroślaku under Howerlę; the third hostel of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 on Zaroślaku by Howerli (1927-1939); Lodging Station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 at home holiday "Doboszanka" Capt. W. Górecki in the Jaremcze town; Lodging Station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 in Jaremczu in the boarding house "Gena" for Emilia Trawkowa; Lodging station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 in Jaremczu in the hotel "Hanus" of Franciszek Hanusa; Lodging Station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 in the boarding house "morning star" Judy Tagera in the Jamna town; Lodging Station of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 at home Health of the Connection of Printers in the town Dłok by Mikuliczyna; Hostel of the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795 for them. Gen Tadeusz Kasprzycki on the Tartar Pass wheel Tatarowa (1932); "small manor house Czarnohorski" Hostel of the Kolomyia PTT Branch in Worochcie (1895); Ski-tourist TKN Station in the national forester's lodge in the town Bukowina by Worochty; Hostel for them. of Zygmunt Klemensiewicz of the Lvov Branch of the Carpathian Society of Skiers on Great Maryszewska (1937-1939); Hostel of the Ski Section AZS Warsaw on Pohorylcu under Pop with Iwan by Worochty (1936); Hostel of the Connection of the Polish Scouting on Kostrzycy by Worochty; Hostel AZS Warsaw under Smotrcem in the Czarnohory strip (1900) and Hostel of the Connection of Settlers on Kukulu

---

<sup>57</sup> Grażdza - in the first form, c XVI/XVIII wooden c. fortified manor house, with small window openings (with shooting ranges) barred, secured additionally with shutters, in twenty-four hours interwar developed form kilkuizbowej cottages with the backyard closed with fence (ograżdą) built from thick arranged beams wieńcowo and covered with the small roof, closely connected with the integrity of the assumption. The fence had a passage (arcade - huc. pidganie or pidsinie) between the closed backyard and the inside of the cottage, with which they entered the entrance hall - huc. chromiums. Until today on Huculszczyźnie behaved few grażdzy (c 11 buildings of this type), J. Żukowski: *Huculszczyzna. Monographs on the research on buildings folk*, Warsaw 1935; J. Żukowski: *Scout tourist hostel on Kostrzycy in Czarnohora*, "Architecture and the Construction", 1936 No. 7, 209-213 p.

<sup>58</sup> Marzyński: *Tourist Hostel on Kukulu by Worochty*, "Architecture and the Construction", 1939 R. 15, No. 4 / 5, for 54-56 Sr; *Tourist landmarks in the first quarter of 1939 yr*, "Turyzm of Poland", 1939 No. 4 (April 1939), p. 70, access [2013-09-17]; *Regulations of the Mountain of the Tourist PTT Badge*, Cracow 1936, 71-72 p., access [2013-09-17]; *Opening ceremony of both blessing the hostel and the holiday house on Kukulu under Worochtą*, www.osadnicy.org, the access [2013-09-17]; *map the Ukrainian Carpathians*, www.e-gory.pl, the access [2013-09-17].



by Worochty<sup>59</sup>. Out of 18 exchanged objects, 10 had a status of hostels, from which 4 led was by the PTT Branch Of the times of the reign of Stanislaus II 1764-1795, 2 by AZS Warsaw, 1 Kolomyia PTT Branch, 1 by the Carpathian Society of Skiers, 1 through ZHP, 1 by the Association of Settlers. It had 6 more distant objects status of Ski-tourist Stations, from which 1 was run by the Society of disseminating the Skiing, and more distant 5 through PTT and 2 bunkers led by PTT. 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 760 accommodation in it 647 on beds, 113 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, of Jamna, Jaremcze, Mikuliczyn, Tartars and Worochta<sup>60</sup>.

---

<sup>59</sup> From. Turner's: *Tourist developing the Polish Carpathians. The distribution and types of hostels*, "Turyzm of Poland", 1938 R. 2, 76-78 p..

<sup>60</sup> *Information ski calendar for the season 1937-38 ...*, qtd. d., 85-87 p.