

# The story of a PAN-CARPATHIAN passage 1980 and 2015

# The story of a PAN-CARPATHIAN passage 1980 and 2015



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ASOCIAȚIA CARPATINĂ ARDELEANĂ A TURIȘTILOR ROMANIA





ASOCIAȚIA CARPATINĂ ARDELEANĂ A TURIȘTILOR SIEBENBÜRGISCHER KARPATENVEREIN

Lillafüred, Hungary, 10-12 October 2017, Carpathian Convention

#### Why the Pan-Carpathian passage?



- The Carpathians are the mountains in which Polish tourism was born,
- The Carpathians are an area of many nations, cultures, religions,
- The Carpathians join rather than divide,
- Poles have always wanted to achieve the crossing of the whole range,
- Polish trekkers have tried to walk the Carpathians several times.

#### **Earlier attempts**

- 4
- 1962 geography students of the University of Warsaw,
- walked in Poland from Cieszyn (southern Silesia) to the Uzhok Pass (end of Western Bieszczady),
- drove to Romania and walked almost all of the Romanian Carpathian section.
- 3 trekkers reached Orşova on the Danube.
- the Poles walked in the company of Romanian trekkers.
- 1967 Student Club of Beskid Guides in Warsaw
- planned to organise the "Carpathian Friendship Expedition 1967",
- dreams remained only on paper.

#### **Earlier attempts**

5

1973 – students from mountain guide club planned to walk the Carpathians in the form of a relay.

the route was divided into 7 stages,

only 2 stages were done.





Badge of the expedition

# **Arc of the Carpathians 1980**

Student Club of Beskid Guides, Warsaw

Leader: Andrzej Wielocha (1)

**Participants:** 

- Piotr Kurowski (2),

- Jerzy Montusiewicz (Lublin, 3),

- Zdzisław Pecul (4),

- Wiesław Tomaszewski.



Badge of the expedition in 1980



#### **Via Carpatica Expedition 2015**

Expedition co-financed by Switzerland through the Swiss Contribution to the enlarged European Union

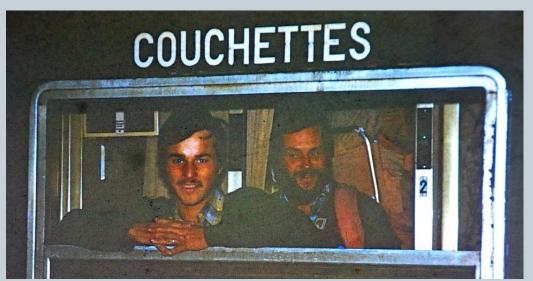


# **Arc of the Carpathians 1980**

#### Student Club of Beskid Guides, Lublin

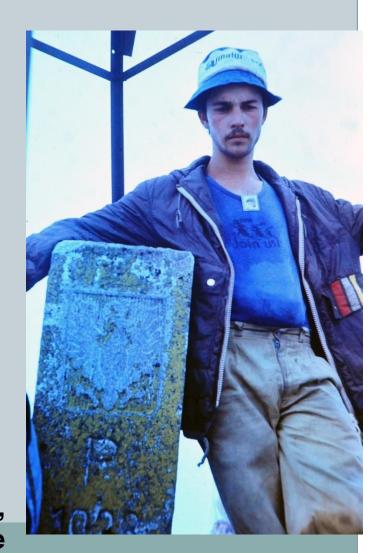
8)

I was 21 when we set off from Warsaw.



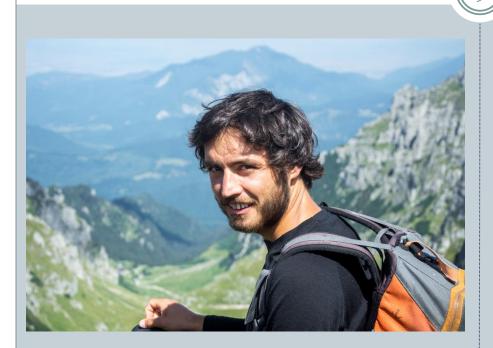
I celebrated my 22 birthday in the Ciucaş Mountains, Romania. I was a student of the Lublin University of Technology (now I am a professor).

On the peak of Popadia (1742), the Gorgans, Ukraine



# **Via Carpatica Expedition 2015**

# Asociația Carpatină Ardeleană a Turiștilor



Vlad Spiru 03.05.1991 Bran, Braşov, România

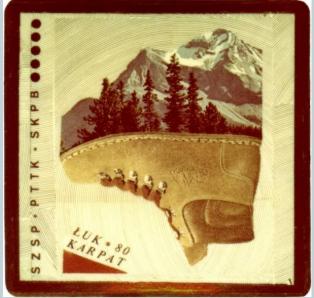


Andrei Dumitrescu 23.05.1987 Tirgovişte, Dimboviţa, România

#### **Arc of the Carpathians 1980**

90 mountain days, over 1900 km and 80000 m climbs





# Andrzej Wielocha (1) Piotr Kurowski (2)

Piotr Kurowski (2), Jerzy Montusiewicz (3), Zdzisław Pecul (4), Wiesław Tomaszewski (5).

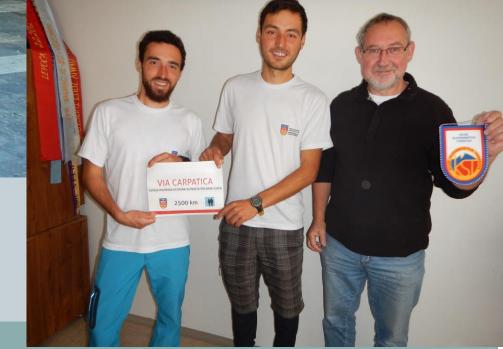
**Bucharest, after crossing the Carpathians** 

# Via Carpatica Expedition 2015 93 mountain days, over 2800 km



Finish in Bratislava, **Slovakia** 

Start in SokoBanja, Serbia



walking the route in a non-stop trek



#### Piatra Craiului Mts, Romania





Făgăraş Mts, Romania

#### VCE 2015 – the idea of the crossing

■ E8 trail in Romania – along the Romanian Carpathians



Retezatul Mic Mts, România



- ViaCarpatica like ViaAlpina
- Mapping a new long distance path
- Connecting assosiacions in the Carpathians

walking the section in the former USSR

- 14
- mountains were not accessible to foreign tourists,
- we were there illegally, but conscious of the dangers

Pass of the Legions, the Gorgans



Plaque on the monument

Young ones of Poland, look at this cross, The Polish Legions lifted it up, Traversing mountains, forests and walls Bound for you, Poland, and for your glory.

In 1915 Polish soldiers defeated the Russians



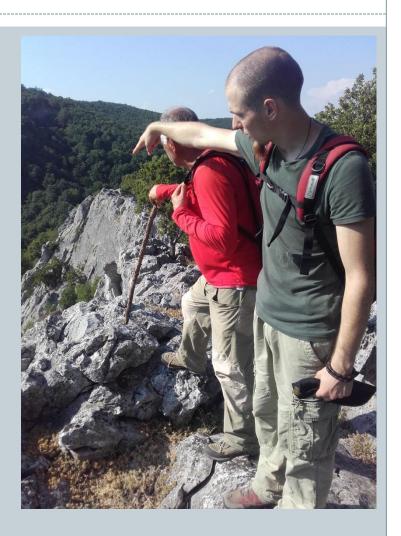
#### VCE 2015 – the idea of the crossing

walking the section in Serbia

15

- A lot of help from the local association,
- There were illegal migrants crossing the border in the mountains.





 keeping the continuity of the mountain ranges (border crossings)

> Mount Rozsypaniec 1273 m, end of the Polish section, J. Montusiewicz, Z. Pecul





Village Sianki (Uzhok Pass area)
Start of the Soviet (Ukrainian) section,
at night after getting off the train

# VCE 2015 – the idea of the crossing

keeping the continuity of the ranges







- Impossibility of crossing through the mountains, excepting: Slovakia, Poland and Czech Republic



a day of rest after 6 days of walking

- in practice we had only 2 rest days, out of the 12 planned,
- route planning had been too optimistic,
- at the beginning our physical condition was poor,
- then the weather took a bad turn,
- the mountains proved very demanding.



#### VCE 2015 – the idea of the crossing

a day of rest after 6 days of walking

- we had this rule all over the trip,
- we managed to keep our main plan all along the route,
- we started fast and took 2 weeks to find the best rhythm,
- after 3 weeks one of our companions quit,
- 17 days of rain from 93.





cooking on camp fires





- walking down to villages for food, and back up to the ridge
- my longest trip for food was from the Bratocea Pass (1272) to Braşov (40 km one way),
- another time, from the Foll Pass (1343) to Zărneşti (25 km), myself and a companion carried 51 kg of food.





# VCE 2015 – the idea of the crossing

crossing through the villages for food, every 4 days







relying on support teams

#### [23]

#### No mobile telephones then,

 communication with coordinator in Warsaw (J. Will) was sporadic, via support persons returning



The Low Beskid Mts, Poland, supplying food on 2 bikes

relying on support teams

24

meetings with support teams was organised on a time table basis



Lotru Mts, Romania, packing new food provided by support team

relying on support teams

25

 the Ukrainian section was done together, we were 11 people in all (6th support team)



Howerla (2061), Czarnohora, Ukraine

#### VCE 2015 – the idea of the crossing

"support team"

**26** 

#### Eugen was our Ukrainian companion through Ukrainian mountains



Hoverla (2061), Czarnohora, Ukraine

staying on the mountain ridge,

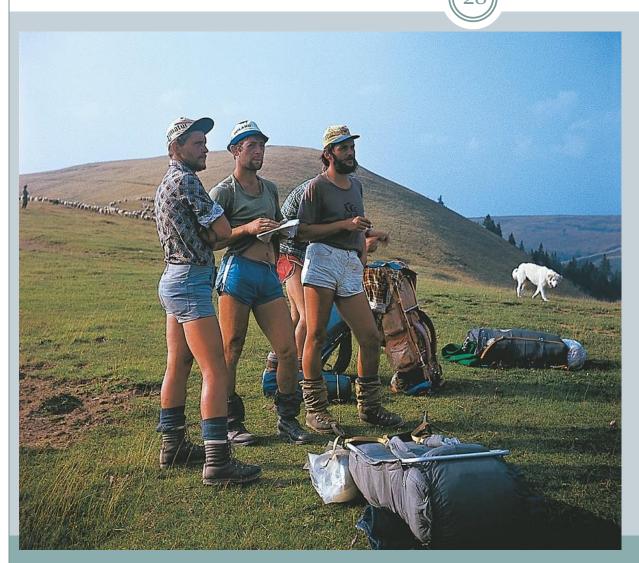


Bucegi Mts, Strungele Mari (2168), Romania

Lotru Mts in the background the Parâng Mts, Romania



staying on the mountai ridge



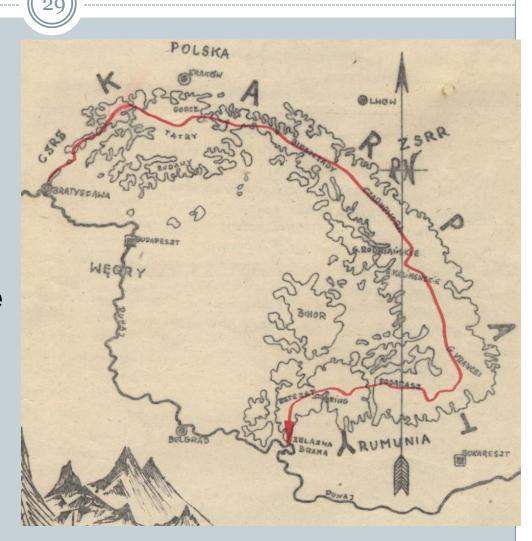
Munții Ciucului, Romania

From left: Z. Pecul, W. Tomaszewski, A. Wielocha.

#### AC 1980 - the route

#### Czechoslovakia-Poland-USSR (Ukraine)-Romania

- Start:
  - 16 June, Bratislava (now Slovakia)
- Finish:
  - 13 September, Orşova (Romania),
- generally walk along the Carpathian watershed, (bypassing the Tatras),
- walking the full arc, (bypassing the Transylvanian Upland)



#### VCE 2015 – the route

#### Serbia-Romania-Ukraine-Poland-Slovakia

Start:18 JulySoko Banja(Serbia)

Finish:

 18 October
 Bratislava
 (Slovakia),

walk along the Carpathian watershed,

walking the full arc, (bypassing the Transylvanian Upland)



#### AC 1980 - the route

We climbed over 250 peaks above 1000 m

The Gorgans, Greater Bratkowska (1792), Ukraine

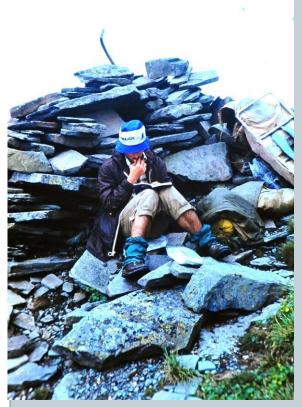


Munții Mehedinți, Vârfu lui Stan (1466), Romania

#### AC 1980 - the route

We climbed over 50 peaks above 2000 m





Pietros (2020), the Czarnohora, Ukraine, meeting with shepherds at the top



#### VCE 2015 – the route

We climbed over ? peaks above 1000 m



Ciuc Mts, Romania

#### Topas peak, Ukraine



#### VCE 2015 – the route

We climbed over ? peaks above 2000 m

We tried to stay as much as possible in the highest part of the mountains



Tatra Mts, Slovakia

Fagaras Mts, Romania



#### AC 1980 - the meals



There was no freeze-dried food, we had no chocolate or energy bars.

There was a food crisis down below, not just up above.

We had 3 meals a day.

- Breakfast: milk porridge, pâté sandwiches, jam, tea.
- Lunch: spam or cheese sandwiches, onion, tea.
- Supper: tinned beef or pork with rice or pasta, tea.



#### VCE 2015 - the meals



- We had a vegetarian diet for most of the trip.
- Our plan was to eat at least one hot meal a day.
- We cooked mostly with fire, had a burner for the wet days and enjoyed a meal in a hut about once a week.

#### **Breakfast:**

- at the beginning porridge, but it proved not to be enough,
- switched to honey, butter and bread.

#### **Lunch and supper:**

- pasta with cheese, milk or jam
- peas, lentils or mushroom stew
- cheese with toast bread
- fruit, vegetables, fish or bacon from time to time



## AC 1980 - the accommodation

Mountain bivouacs





Munții Rodnei, Lacu Lala Mare, Romania



## AC 1980 - the accommodation

tent bases, mountain chalets

Student tent base, Gorce Mts, Poland







## VCE 2015 – the idea of the crossing

sleeping in different places







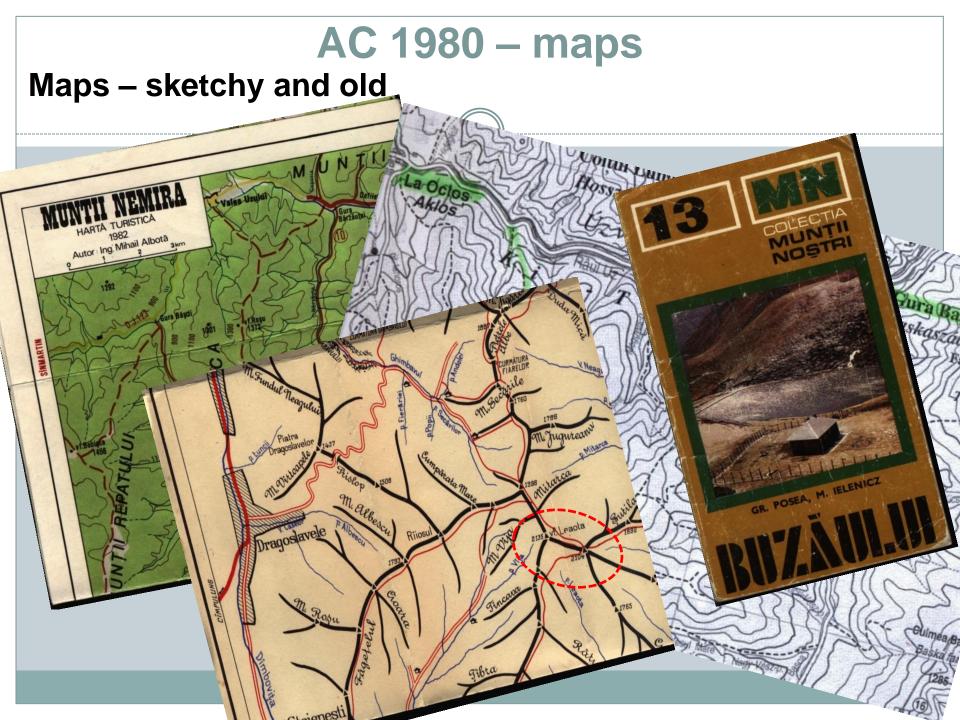
**Shelters** 

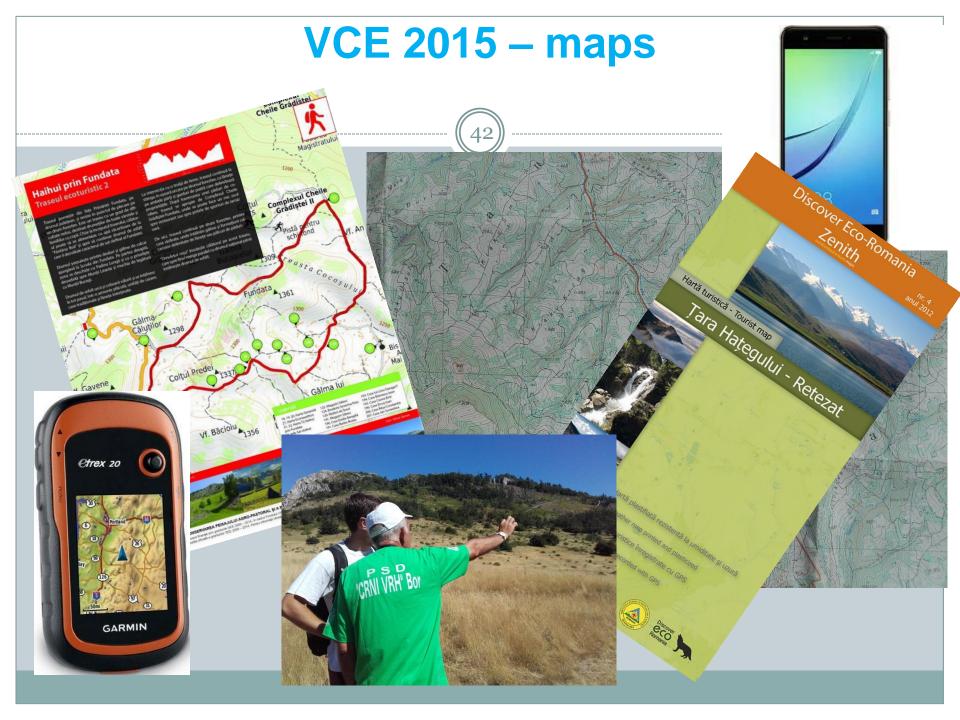


## AC 1980 - maps



- No GPS,
- No Hungarian DIMAP maps,
- Only 21 ranges were published in the Romanian Munţii
   Noştri series (8 concerned our route),
- good tourist maps covered the mountains of Slovakia and Poland,
- in the Eastern Beskids (Ukraine) we used photocopies of Polish military maps from 1930-38, scale 1:100.000.
- in Romania we used photocopies of Austrian military maps from 1880-1915, scale 1:75.000 and 1:200.000.





## AC 1980 – equipment

(43)

- no Gore-Tex and no thermal clothes,
- no 11-zone socks and no lightweight tents.

We had tents with tarpolin tropics (after rain their weight doubled).



## VCE 2015 – equipment

- Weight was an important factor in selecting our gear:
- Lightweight tent 2kg
- Light backpacks
- Down sleeping bags 1kg
- Light sleeping mats
- Synthetic shirts
- Fleece or down jackets
- Lightweight waterproof jackets



## AC 1980 – equipment

45

#### We had:

- flanel shirts, tricot T-shirts,
- ordinary insulated jackets,



Leota Mts, Romania

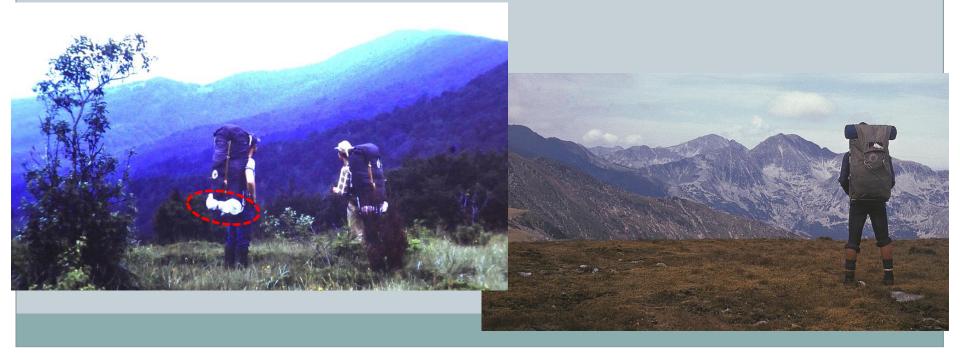
**Drying clothes after washing** 



## AC 1980 – equipment



- Not everyone had carimats; I used a sponge mat, it was smaller, heavier, and it soaked in water.
- Our rucksacks were large, because our equipment and food were heavy. We carried between 25 and 35 kg, the load dropped when the food was consumed.



# AC 1980 – Slovakia (once Czechoslovakia)

**Little Carpathians – White Carpathians – Javorniki.** 

route length: 275 km, 11 days



**Little Carpathian Mts** 

## **AC 1980 - Poland**

#### No Schengen zone then

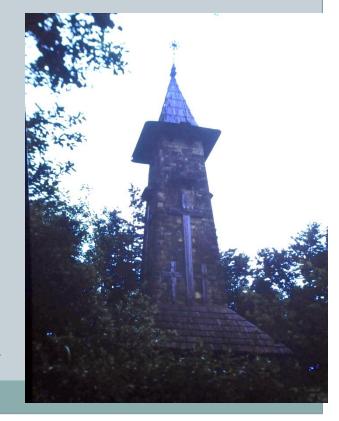


The Żywiec Beskid – The Gorce – The Sądecki Beskid – The Low Beskid – The Bieszczady, route length: 460 km, 20 days

We had permission to walk along the border







## AC 1980 - USSR (Ukraine)

49

The Bieszczady – The Gorgany – The Czarnohora,

route length: 285 km,

12 days





Pikuj (1406), the Bieszczady,

20 July

(plaque above: 19 July)

## AC 1980 - USSR (Ukraine)

7 days of non-stop rain

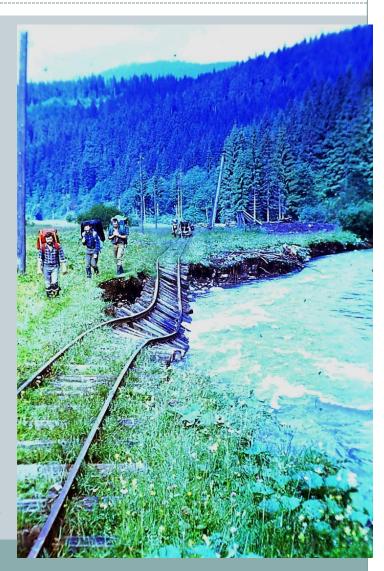
50

36 rainy days during whole trek



Jasinia, The Czarnohora

Aftermath of the local flood Płajska Valley, The Gorgany



## AC 1980 - USSR (Ukraine)



#### Howerla (2061), The Czarnohora, champagne at the top



In the background: defaced plaque with Lenin (no longer there)



28 mountain ranges, route length: 900 km, 45 days

Eastern Carpathians: Maramureşului – Rodnei – Suhard –

Bârgău – Călimani – Giurgeu – Haşmaş – Ciuc – Nemira –

Vrancei – Întorsurii – Siriu – Ciucaş – Braşov – Girbova –

**Piatra Mare** 



Haşmaş Mts, Hăghimaşul Mare 1792 m

28 mountain ranges, route length: 900 km, 45 days

## Eastern Carpathians



Siriu Mts, Siriu 1640 m

Siriu Mts, Siriu 1640 m Now in Valea Buzau there is a water reservoir.



28 mountain ranges, route length: 900 km, 45 days

#### 54)

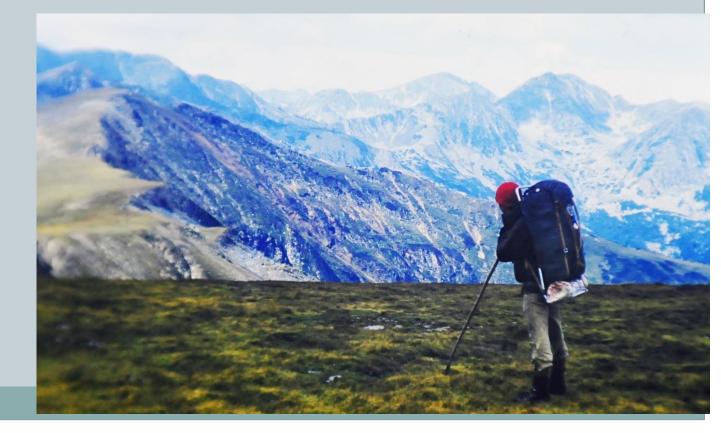
## **Eastern Carpathians**



Munții Rodnei, Gargaleu 2076 m

28 mountain ranges, route length: 900 km, 45 days

Southern Carpatians: Bucegi – Leaota – Piatra Craiului – Făgăraş – Lotru – Şureanu – Tulişa – Retezatul Mic – Retezat – Godeanu – Vulcan – Mehedinţi.



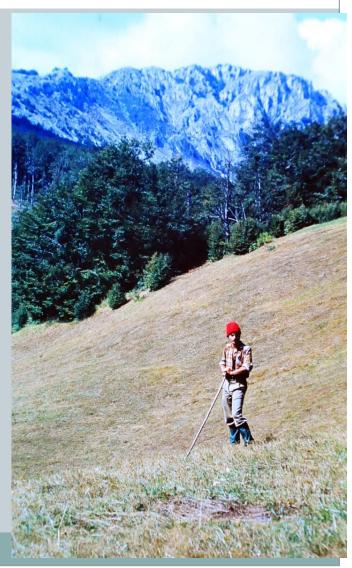
Retezat, Peleaga 2509 m

26 mountain ranges, route length: 900 km, 45 days

## **Southern Carpathians:**



Munții Mehedinți



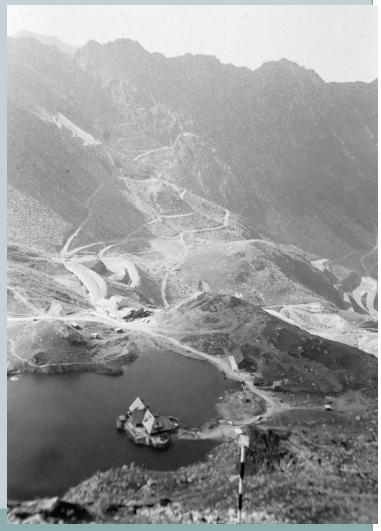
26 mountain ranges, route length: 900 km, 45 days



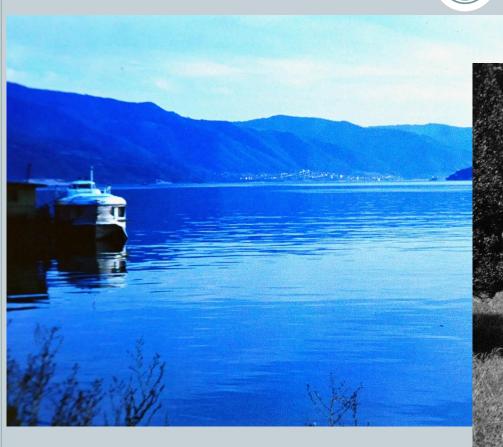
## **Southern Carpathians:**



Făgăraş Mts



Finish: The Danube, Orşova



From left: J. Montusiewicz, Z. Pecul, W. Tomaszewski, P. Kurowski, A. Wielocha.



## VCE 2015 - Serbia

**265 km in 8 days** 

**(59)** 

**Starting point: Soko Banja** 

**End point: Iron Gates – Danube dam** 

The first objective:

Rtanj Peak 1560 m – the highest peak

in the Serbian Carpathians





Rtanj Peak 1560 m

Limestone rock formations

#### 1215 km in 45 days

(60)

Southern Carpathians: Mehedinţi – Cernei – Godeanu – Retezat – Parâng – Lotrului – Cindrel – Făgăraş – Piatra Craiului – Bucegi

**Starting point: Orşova** 

**End point: Sighetul Marmaţiei** 





**Cernei Mts** 

**Retezat Mts** 

1215 km in 45 days





#### **Parang Mts**



**Fagaras Mts** 

1215 km in 45 days

62

Eastern Carpathians: Piatra Mare – Neamţului – Grohotiş – Ciucaş – Siriu – Penteleu – Bretcu – Oituz – Nemira – Ciucului – Hasmaş – Giurgeu – Bistriţei – Suhard – Rodnei – Maramureşului



#### Neamtului Mts



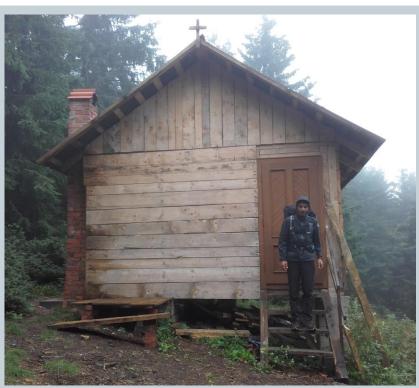
**Bretcu Mts** 

1215 km in 45 days



#### **Nemira Mts**





**Hasmas Mts** 

1215 km in 45 days





#### Suhard Mts – shepherd's hut



**Rodnei Mts** 

## VCE 2015 - Ukraine

#### 410 km in 13 days

65)

Chornohora – Svydovets – Polonyna Krasna – Polonyna Borzhava

**Starting point: Solotvyno** 

**End point: Uzhhorod** 

#### Polonyna Krasna





Polonyna Borzhava

## AC 1980 and VCE 2015, Ukraine



## Howerla (2061), The Czarnohora

#### 2015





1980

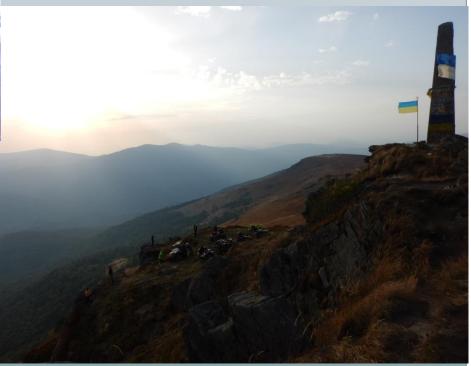
## AC 1980 and VCE 2015, Ukraine





#### Pikui Peak 1405 m

1980



2015

## VCE 2015 - Poland

#### 331 km in 11 days



## Bieszczady – Beskid Niski – Beskid Sądecki

**Starting point: Balnica** 

**End point: Niedzica** 





**Low Beskids** 

Polish-Slovakian border

## AC 1980, Poland-Slovakia, VCE 2015



## Beskid Niski Mts, state border



## VCE 2015 – Slovakia

#### 495 km in 12 days



#### High Tatras – Slovak – Moravian Carpathians

Starting point : Veľka Frankova

**End point: Bratislava** 

#### White Carpathians





Gerlachovsky Peak 2654 m

## Other crossings

Polish: solo - 8, other - 4,

in instalments – 3



T. Świst 2015



on a pole above Lake Avrig



D. Księski 2017

Sanocki & Łukaszewska 2015

## Other crossings

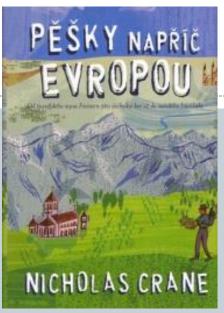
foreign



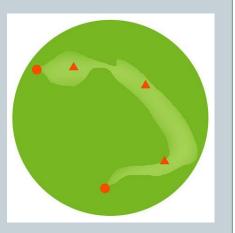
Dubuis 2011 (France), including Serbia



Krno 1984 (Slovakia), via Hungary



1993 (UK)



Hlavačkova 2015 (Czech Republic)

## **Conclusion**

#### **Jerzy Montusiewicz**



- This was my biggest mountain adventure.
- This expedition permanently binds me to the Carpathians.
- After 35 years I won the Crown of Romania's Mountains (97 highest peaks of all mountain groups).
- Polish tourists conquered the whole Carpathians the most often.

## Film "ViaCarpatica"

## **Post Scriptum**

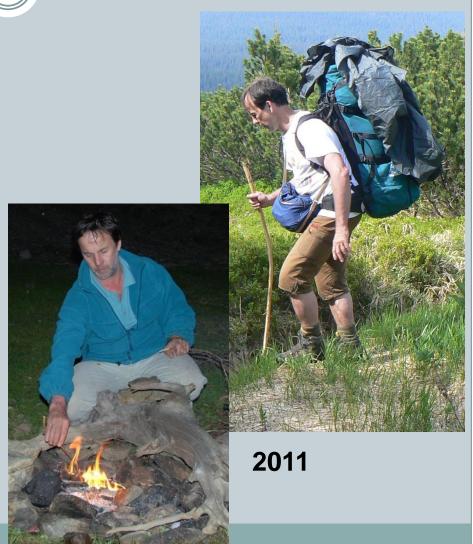
Do I still walk the mountains?

**Carpathians** 



Lillafüred, 11-10-2017





## **Post Scriptum**

Do I still walk the mountains?

**Dolomites** 



Piz da Lech 2911 m, 2013

Bivouac Fiamme Gialle 3002 m, 2017

Civetta 3220 m, 2016





## **Post Scriptum**

Lillafüred, Hungary, 12 October 2017



#### **Carpathian Convention**



From left: Vlad Spiru, Jerzy Montusiewicz, Andrei Dumitrescu

Lillafüred, Hungary, 10-12 October 2017, Carpathian Convention

(77)

Do widzenia!

Na shledanou! До побачення!

**Dovidenia!** Viszontlátásra!

**Auf Wiedersehen!** 

La revedere!

Видимо се!