

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF TENNIS IN IWONICZ ZDRÓJ UNTIL 1939

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- Tennis,
- Iwonicz-Zdrój,
- History of sport,
- History of physical culture.

### Abstract:

Tennis was one of the most popular physical activities in Iwonicz-Zdrój until 1939. The first tennis courts in the spa were established at the end of the 19th century, and the greatest development of this sport in the resort took place in the interwar period, especially between 1924 and 1939, when two tournaments were held every year, to which the best Polish tennis players of the time were invited. Tennis appeared in the spa thanks to the owners of Iwonicz - counts Załuski, whose subsequent generations received education in England and Austria and there they inherited passion for sports, which they transferred to the Iwonicz. At that time, tennis was one of the ways of spending the time of the bourgeoisie elite and landowning, and served the patients and guests to make their stay in the resort more attractive.

## INTRODUCTION

The development of physical culture in Iwonicz-Zdrój until 1939 was the subject of research mainly by local enthusiasts of the history of sports and recreation in the spa. The main focus was on skiing as the most popular and best organised physical activity in Iwonicz. Janusz Michalak's studies should be mentioned in this field: *50 lat narciarstwa w Iwoniczu Zdroju 1925 – 1975*, *70 lat Iwoniczkiego Klubu Narciarskiego 1925 – 1995*, *Z kart historii narciarstwa w Iwoniczu – Zdroju 1925 – 1985* and Jerzy Bartuch's studies: *110 lat nart w Karpatach i na Podkarpaciu i Przewodnik po historii narciarstwa w krośnieńskim 1944 – 1994*. Mention of skiing in Iwonicz until 1939 can also be found in the article by Stanisław Zaborniak and Paweł Król, *Skoki narciarskie w Polsce (1907 – 1939)*. In addition, the aforementioned Janusz Michalak described other physical activities in the spa and sports infrastructure in the following articles: *Krótki zarys dziejów rozwoju urządzeń sportowych w Iwoniczu – Zdroju*, *Turystyka, krajoznawstwo, sport w uzdrowisku dawniej i dziś*, *Związek Strzelecki w gminie Iwonicz – Zdrój 1910 – 1939*. Tennis right after skiing was the most popular form of physical activity in Iwonicz until 1939. So far, one article has been published by Mariusz Włodarczyk *Tenis u wód*, which describes the development of tennis in the spa.

In connection with the analysis of archival materials, press and interviews, new information about the history of tennis in Iwonicz was found. This article supplements knowledge and update the current state of research about the development of tennis in Iwonicz-Zdrój.

Iwonicz-Zdrój is located in the south-eastern part of Poland, in the northern part of the Beskid Niski mountains, in the chain of the Western External Carpathians. The first mention

of the village dates back to the 15th century<sup>1</sup>, although the settlement that existed at that time was probably established in the 14th century, when the colonization of these areas was made by King Casimir the Great in the then popular Magdeburg Law<sup>2</sup> in the Kingdom of Poland. The beginning of the Iwonicz Health Resort is taken in 1578, when Wojciech Oczko - court physician of King Stefan Batory in his work entitled "Cieplice" described Iwonicz as one of the spa regions in the country, famous for the therapeutic springs occurring here. This date should be considered symbolic, as there is no other historical document confirming the earlier existence of spa treatment in Iwonicz, and Oczko described the already known towns and regions with therapeutic waters used to treat various types of diseases<sup>3</sup>.

In 1799, Teofil Załuski, the owner of Jasienica Rosielna, located about 25 kilometres from Iwonicz, and several other estates, bought the spa from Michał Ostaszewski. At that time the demand for Iwonicz mineral waters was negligible, the bathing plant fell into ruin, and relatively few guests came to the spa. Teofil, already old, did not undertake any actions aimed at the restoration of the spa. He decided to sell the Iwonicz to his son Karol Załuski in 1825. At that time, Karol was the Marshal of the Upicki Powiat and lived permanently in Lithuania. As a result, his brother, General Józef Bonawentura Załuski, was responsible for the newly acquired property. He was a former officer of the army of the Duchy of Warsaw and the Kingdom of Poland. He also persuaded Karol to take over the spa from his father. Both brothers then take an active part in the November Uprising, after which the owner of Iwonicz is sentenced by the tsarist courts to death and confiscation of property located in the Russian partition. Karol Załuski decides to emigrate abroad for several years. He returned from there in 1837 and, with the help of his brother, obtained permission from the Austrian authorities to settle in his estate. Shortly after, his wife, Amelia, arrived in Iwonicz from Klaipėda. After the uprising, Józef settles down in the aforementioned Jasienica and, in his brother's absence, orders a chemical analysis of the Iwonicz spas, the results of which he presented to Karol. On the basis of the results obtained, the spa owner decided to restore the former glory of the town, which resulted in the reconstruction of two mineral springs and the construction of a bathing facility, which was completed and opened in 1838. After Karol's death in 1845, Amelia and Józef Załuski continued the work of her husband. In the meantime, she sent her sons - first the eldest Michał, then Karol, and finally Stanisław and Iwo - to the Theresian Military Academy in Vienna, where they were taught different languages and familiarized with different forms of physical culture. The Academy had swimming pools, riding facilities and gyms. It also hired the best school professors and prefectors of its time. For the sake of children's health, Amelia applied the rules adopted in England, which included outdoor physical exercise, complemented by gymnastics, horse riding and swimming<sup>4</sup>. In the second half of the 19th century, the spa continued to develop, mainly due to the skilful use of new friendships made by Amelia (including with Józef Dietl). Karol Załuski's wife dies in 1858 in Italy, and two years later Michał Załuski, the eldest son of Karol and Amelia, took over the management of the spa<sup>5</sup>. During his time the spa was gradually extended, so that at the end of the 19th century Iwonicz became not only a well-known resort, but also an active centre of patriotic and cultural activity. They came to the spa many times, among others, in the form of Artur Grottger, Seweryn Goszczyński and Władysław Bełza. The outbreak of World War I interrupted further development of the town, leading to partial devastation of the spa, especially in the years 1914-1915 due to heavy fighting in the Carpathians. The first years of

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<sup>1</sup> W. Sarna, *Opis powiatu krośnieńskiego pod względem geograficzno – historycznym*, Przemyśl 1898, p. 433., M. Włodarczyk, J. Zieliński, *Iwonicz sprzed lat*, Rzeszów 2005, p. 7.

<sup>2</sup> J. Michalak, *Historia Iwonicza Zdroju*, [w:] *Iwonicz Zdrój monografia*, Cracow 1984, p. 39.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 41 – 42.

<sup>4</sup> A. Kwilecki, *Załuscy w Iwoniczu*, Kórnik 1993, pp. 17, 19, 21, 23, 73.

<sup>5</sup> *Ilustrowany informator przewodnik Iwonicza – Zdroju i okolicy*, Miejsce Piastowe 1939, pp. 6 – 7.

independence were devoted to the reconstruction of Iwonicz from war damage, and in the following years the spa was further extended, which was halted by the economic crisis in the 1920s. It particularly affected the Załuski family, to such an extent that in 1929 the spa plant had to be under forced administration of the State Treasury<sup>6</sup>. Before that, however, about 14 000 people came to Iwonicz in the season, and folders, guides and postcards were published in a dozen or so languages. Apart from Polish patients, guests from Sweden, Romania, France, Germany, the United States, Palestine, Egypt and Iran also came to the spa<sup>7</sup>.

### **The beginnings of tennis on Polish soil**

The beginning of tennis can be considered 1873, when an Englishman Walter C. Wingfield used and simplified some elements of the court - tennis. In Poland, the first tennis matches were played in Warsaw at the turn of the eighties and nineties of the nineteenth century by employees of the Indian Telegraph station, and then by a group of English textile industry engineers in Łódź<sup>8</sup>. The first tennis court was established in Poznań in 1895, and the first public competition was held in the Swiss Valley in Warsaw in 1898. Meanwhile, in 1896, the first Polish tennis textbook by A. Wodniakowski was published. Tennis has already been mentioned in the Polish press. In one of the issues of "Kurjer Warszawski" from 1883 there appeared an announcement about tennis as "the best remedy for boredom during your stay in summer apartments". In the following years, tennis sections began to be created at cyclical and skating clubs. In Poznań "Warta" SSC and Poznań Tennis Club were established, in Łódź tennis tournaments are organized by "Union" Association and Łódź Cyclists' Association, in Warsaw tennis club was established on Agrykola, where there were 6 concrete courts. In Cracow, tennis is promoted by Cracovia and AZS, which organise international tournaments and the Cracow Championships. In Lviv, tennis began to develop in the Skating Society, and then in the Lviv SC "Czarni"<sup>9</sup>. Until the outbreak of World War I tennis was treated mainly as an elite game<sup>10</sup>. During the tennis tournament in Poznań in 1921 the Polish Lawn Tennis Association was established<sup>11</sup> and Poznań became the central office of the Association<sup>12</sup>.

### **Tennis in Iwonicz**

In Iwonicz, the next generation of the Załuski family, the brothers Bogdan, Ireneusz, Karol and Michał, were sent by their parents to English schools and from there became passionate about sport. While in the British Isles, they participated in championship competitions for classrooms and schools, as well as in games between cities for, among others, a passers-by cup. They also observed club games in England. After returning to Iwonicz, they tried to instill some forms of physical activity in the area, the main one being tennis, which was supposed to make the stay more attractive for the guests<sup>13</sup>.

Tennis courts in Iwonicz existed already at the end of the 19th century. Recreational and social games were played there with the participation of the Załuski brothers, guests, patients and residents. One of them, a grassy one, was located next to the cricket field in the

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<sup>6</sup> J. Michalak, *Iwonicz Zdrój i okolice*, Krosno 1995, pp. 16 – 17.

<sup>7</sup> A. Nycz, *Iwonicz Zdrój – ulubione uzdrowisko żydowskie* [w:] Rocznik Stowarzyszenia Przyjaciół Iwonicza Zdroju Tom I, 1998, p. 34.

<sup>8</sup> W. Lipoński, *Humanistyczna encyklopedia sportu*, Warszawa 1987, pp. 355 – 356., *Mala encyklopedia sportu*, (red.) E. Skrzypek, Warszawa 1987, p. 551.

<sup>9</sup> K. Tarasiewicz, *Trzy polskie gwiazdy (1898 – 1937)*, [w:] Z. Chmielewski, Z. Dutkowski, A. Królak, A. Roman, K. Tarasiewicz, B. Tomaszewski, *Tenis polski ma 100 lat*, Warszawa 1997, pp. 9 – 10.

<sup>10</sup> W. Lipoński, *Humanistyczna...*, op. cit. p. 356.

<sup>11</sup> *Dwutygodnik Sportowy*, Rok 1 (11) 1921, pp. 94 – 95.

<sup>12</sup> *Sport Polski*, Rok 1, 11 (22) 1921, p. 83.

<sup>13</sup> A. Kwilecki, *Załuscy...*, op. cit., pp. 233 – 234.

Kawalców Valley, but in 1902-1904 it was liquidated due to the construction of a sawmill and a small power plant. At the end of the 1920s, a new tennis court was built between the "Pod Jodłą" ("Under the fir") building and the now non-existent "Niespodzianka" ("Surprise") villa, which was hardened and covered with brick flour. The location of the court was unfortunate, because despite the land reclamation, it was often flooded with water. After the court near "Excelsior" spa hospital was built in 1931, the court near "Surprise" and "Under the fir" was liquidated. At the end of the 1930s a new court was built, this time in the "Bełkotka" valley. Foundations for the fence were laid, but the outbreak of the war did not allow for the completion of this investment<sup>14</sup>. The spa was very careful to ensure the best possible conditions for playing on the courts, which is why Franciszek Nadziakiewicz, a master from Rymanów, was hired for regular repairs of these facilities, who was already performing a number of conservation works for the spa in Iwonicz<sup>15</sup>.



**Fig. 1:** Group of patients in Iwonicz on tennis court (in the middle of Stanisław Gabriel Żeleński - brother of Tadeusz Boy - Żeleński) in 1898.

Source: <https://polona.pl/item/31874455/0/>

It is known that the tennis tournament in Iwonicz was held already in 1924<sup>16</sup>, and the first results come from August 2, 1925 from the Iwonicz Championships, which with the tournament for Count Załuski Cup was the main tennis competitions in the spa. Both tournaments matches were played in four categories: single-men game, single-women game, double-men game and mixed game. The last known results from the Iwonicz tennis tournament date back to 1935<sup>17</sup>. At that time, the tournament was held in September, but it can be assumed that starting from 1924, until the outbreak of World War II, these two tennis events took place in an Iwonicz spa every year<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>14</sup> J. Michalak, *Krótki zarys dziejów rozwoju urządzeń sportowych w Iwoniczu – Zdroju*, [w:] Rocznik Stowarzyszenia Przyjaciół Iwonicza Zdroju Tom X, Iwonicz – Zdrój 2010, pp. 28 – 29.

<sup>15</sup> Account for the Spa Commission in Iwonicz of 1929.

<sup>16</sup> A photograph from the tennis tournament in Iwonicz of 1924.

<sup>17</sup> *Ilustrowany Kuryer Codzienny*, no. 240, 1935, p. 21.

<sup>18</sup> M. Włodarczyk, *Tenis u wód*, [w:] Rocznik Stowarzyszenia Przyjaciół Iwonicza Zdroju Tom II, Iwonicz – Zdrój 1999, pp. 46 – 47.

Among the local tennis enthusiasts there were young, talented tennis players, especially Kazimierz Murman (one of the founders of the Iwonicz Ski Club "Górnik", one of the oldest in Poland to this day). He leased two of the three tennis courts in the spa from the Załuski family. Murman cared for the surface of leased courts, conducted paid training and recreational activities, and also gave guests lessons in tennis. On the court between "Under the fir" and "Surprise" stands for spectators were added. Tennis has therefore become an attraction of the bathing season, while the stands have become a place of social meetings. Apart from Kazimierz Murman, his friend Julian Papierkowski, the future director of "Excelsior" spa hospital, physician and professor of balneology, was a local tennis lover. A sports model of Papierkowski was Józef Hebda, whose playing he wanted to imitate and develop similar skills<sup>19</sup>. The aforementioned Kazimierz Murman, Julian Papierkowski and also Ireneusz Załuski were among the best tennis players and often took the leading positions in the tennis tournaments in Iwonicz. During the summer season, leading Polish tennis players came to Iwonicz. They participated in local tournaments and played show matches. Very often Józef Hebda stayed in the spa in Iwonicz. Apart from Hebda, Witold Horain, Ignacy Tłoczyński and Wojciech Andrzejewski also came to the Iwonicz tournaments. Tournaments in the spa were also attended by owners of local estates, and some of them, like Stanisław Potocki from Rymanów, took an active part in them. Emma Załuska was the president and soul of all the tournaments in Iwonicz<sup>20</sup>.

As mentioned earlier, the first tennis competition was held in 1924, and the Iwonicz Championships, held on August 2, 1925, gave the first known results and the names of the players, but there was no information about the number of participants in the tournament. It is known that in the game of single men the first place was taken by J. Kochanowski, the second by Wojciech Andrzejewski, and the third by Julian Papierkowski, less than 17 years old at that time. In the single-women game first place was taken by E. Mrazkówna and the second by Oberlenderowa. In the double men's game, the Papierkowski and Dombki pairs win, followed by Aslan and Kochanowski. In the mixed game, Stoker and Mrazkówna win before Kochanowski and Oberlenderowa<sup>21</sup>.

Iwonicz tennis tournaments were held every year during the summer months (most often in July, August or September). They were quite popular, e.g. in 1928 about thirty tennis players took part in the tournament. It is also known that Kazimierz Murman and Julian Papierkowski took part in each of the tournaments. However, there is no full information about results from their participation in all tennis tournaments in Iwonicz<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>19</sup> Interview with A. Papierkowski 27.11.2014.

<sup>20</sup> A. Kwilecki, *Załuscy...*, op. cit., p. 234., M. Włodarczyk, *Tenis...*, op. cit., p. 46.,

<sup>21</sup> M. Włodarczyk, *Tenis...*, op. cit., pp. 46 – 47., Interview with A. Papierkowski 27.11.2014.

<sup>22</sup> Photos from the 1926, 1927 and 1928 tournaments.



**Fig.2:** Participants in the first Iwonicz Championship tournament (1924)

Source: archive of M. Włodarczyk.

The next information about the tennis tournament in the spa comes from 1930. In the game of single-men won "Jurand", who defeated Horain without a game, because he went to the tennis tournament to Rabka. Earlier in the semi-finals "Jurand" defeated Kusiak 6:1, 6:3, and Horain beat Lechner (probably Roman Lechner from "Cracovia") 6:3, 6:0. In the final of the double-men game "Jurand" and Horain defeats Lechner and Kusiak 6:2, 6:1, 6:4. In the finals of the single-women game Kostkiewicz beat Kukulska 7:5, 5:7, 6:4. In the last category - mixed game - the pair Kukulska - Horain, defeated Kostkiewiczowa and "Jurand" 6:4, 6:1<sup>23</sup>.

In 1931 another Iwonicz Championship was held. Originally the tournament was supposed to start on 26th July, but due to the rain it started the day after. Since 29th July, for several days again, the weather has prevented the tournament from taking place, and most of the forty participants in the tournament have gone away. The conditions improved only on August 1 and after a telegraph call from the tournament committee many players came to the spa to complete the tournament. In the game of single-men won Witold Horain achieving victory over Wojciech Andrzejewski 4:6, 8:6, 6:4, 6:2 and over Małcużyński and Hebler. The single-women game was won by Kukulska, who defeated Krystyna Stockerówna 6:1, 4:6, 6:4 in the final, followed by Eugenia Kocowska (Lviv Sports Club "Pogoń") in third place. In the final of the double-men game there was a duel between Lviv and Cracow. Lviv was represented by Julian Papierkowski, who played with Kustanowicz, while Krakow was represented by Wojciech Andrzejewski and Witold Horain. The winning pair were tennis players from the city of Krak, who defeated the tennis players of Lviv's "Pogoń" 6:2, 6:1, 6:1. Stockerówna, who was playing with Julian Papierkowski, won the mixed game, and the second place was taken by Małcużyńska and Horain<sup>24</sup>.

A year later, from July 17th to 22nd, the tournament for Count Załuski Cup took place. The categories were exactly the same as at the Iwonicz Championships. The tournament was managed by the head of the tennis section of LKS "Pogoń" Lwów - K. Bystrzonowski. Józef

<sup>23</sup> *Turnieje Polskie, Lawn – Tennis Polski*, no. 6, 1930, p. 24.

<sup>24</sup> *Gazeta Poranna*, no. 9660, 1931.

Hebda won the single-men game, defeating in the finals Zygmunt Nawratil (Academic Sports Association of Krakow) 6:1, 6:1, 7:5. Krystyna Stockerówna (Lviv Tennis Club) won the single-women game, defeating Janina Bystrzonowska (Lviv Sports Club "Pogoń") 7:5, 4:6, 8:6. Bystrzonowska finally took second place, and the third one was Eugenia Kocowska (Lviv Sports Club "Pogoń"). The pair Józef Hebda and Zygmunt Nawratil won the double-men game, defeating Julian Papierkowski and Roman Lechner ("Sokół" Kraków) 6:0, 6:2, 6:1. In the mixed game the spa championship is won by Krystyna Stockerówna and Józef Hebda, who win the finals with Janina Bystrzonowska and Julian Papierkowski 6:3, 6:2. Eugenia Kocowska and Roman Lechner are the lowest on the podium<sup>25</sup>.

At the turn of July and August (between 30 July and 2 August) 1932 another tournament for the Iwonicz Championship was held, again in four categories. This time Julian Papierkowski won the single game, defeating his friend Kazimierz Murman in the finals. The duel was very fierce and it was the third set that had to be decided about the victory. In the end the match ended with the result: 1:6, 6:1, 7:5<sup>26</sup>. In the game of single-women Eugenia Kocowska won, defeating Irena Marnówna 6:3, 6:4 and Mary Załuska. In the double men's game, Kazimierz Murman and Julian Papierkowski took first place. The mixed game was won by pair Julian Papierkowski and Eugenia Kocowska, who defeated Kazimierz Murman and Mary Załuska in the ratio of 6:4, 6:0. A few days later, on August 5th the Iwonicz Championship tournament began, which ended on August 7th. However, no results from this tournament have been preserved to this day<sup>27</sup>.

Julian Papierkowski wrote about his participation in tennis tournaments in 1932 in his diary:

"When I came from Lviv, I was overwhelmed by a strange mood [...] Luckily, the great movement this year in Iwonicz - three orchestras, loudspeakers, dancers and, most of all, tennis tournaments - pulled me out of that bad mood. I taking apart in Count Załuski Cup after 2 hours of training with Jasia and a deuble with Lechner. In both competitions I have the second place - the first Hebda with Krzysia and Nawratil. At the tournament in Rymanów I took the second prize in deuble with Mr. Małcużyński and first place in mix with Jasia. At the next Iwonicz championship tournament I played in three competitions and won the first place in the single and the Iwonicz championship for 1932, in deuble I won first prize with K. Murman and first prize in mix with Nusia Kocowska"<sup>28</sup>.

Each time, the participants of the tournament received prizes funded by the spa board, the Association of Physicians in Iwonicz and the Glassworks in Krosno, while the counts Załuscy took them in their home. The end of each tournament had a very solemn setting. The awards were presented by Emma Załuska during a dancing in the hall of the Dom Zdrojowy (Spa House). The winners of the competition were given a cup, which was filled with wine by the owner of the spa Ruppenthal restaurant, and the fun lasted until the very morning. It is worth mentioning that in 1932, when Józef Hebda was playing, he promised Bogdan Załuski that he would defend cup twice more in order to get the shield for his own property<sup>29</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> *Turniej tenisowy w Iwoniczu, Słowo Polskie*, no. 206, 1932, p. 8.

<sup>26</sup> Interview with A. Papierkowski 10.09.2015.

<sup>27</sup> M. Włodarczyk, *Tenis...*, op. cit., p. 47., A photograph from the tennis tournament in Iwonicz of 1932.

<sup>28</sup> Julian Papierkowski's diary.

<sup>29</sup> M. Włodarczyk, *Tenis...*, op. cit., p. 48., *Turniej tenisowy w Iwoniczu, Słowo Polskie*, no. 206, 1932, p. 8.



**Fig. 3:** Participants and organizers of the Iwonicz Championships - third from the right stands Julian Papierkowski, behind the eagle stands Bogdan Załuski, on his right side stands Józef Hebda, second from the left stands Kazimierz Murman, sitting Emma Załuska (1930s)  
Source: archive of M. Włodarczyk

In 1933 single-men game in the Count Załuski Cup won Stefan Kołcz, a tennis player from Lviv. The competition was organized on July 12th<sup>30</sup>. It is known that the third place in the single-women game was taken by Kocowska. In the game of single men also the third place is taken by Chlipalski. In the mixed game Kocowska - Chlipalski won third place. They both represented Lviv's "Pogoń"<sup>31</sup>.

Next year the Count Załuski Cup was organized at the end of July. However, there is no information on winners in any category<sup>32</sup>.

In 1935 a tournament for Count Załuski Cup was organized from 5 to 15 September. Like every year, the event was organized by the Lviv Tennis Club. However, there is no data on the winners of this tournament. It is only known that the trophies in the form of a cup were won twice by Antoni Jurczyński, and one victory was won by Witold Horain, Józef Hebda and Stefan Kołcz<sup>33</sup>.

Apart from the Załuski family and Kazimierz Murman, the Papierkowski family played an important role in the organization of the tournaments in Iwonicz. In 1932 Stanisław (Julian's older brother) was the chief judge of the competition, he also accepted applications and entries from the participants (for a single game 3 PLN per person, for a double game 2 PLN per person), and Jan Papierkowski (Julian's father) provided accommodation for the players in his "Trzy lilie" ("Three Lilies") guesthouse. The tournaments were governed by the rules adopted by the Polish Lawn Tennis Association at that time. The matches were settled up to two sets of winnings and the final in each category up to three sets of winnings. There were five categories in the tournament for the Count Załuski Cup - a single game of women, a single game of men, a double game of women, a double game of men and a mixed game<sup>34</sup>.

<sup>30</sup> J. Izrael, *List z Iwonicza*, *Nowy Dziennik*, no. 204, 1934, p. 6.

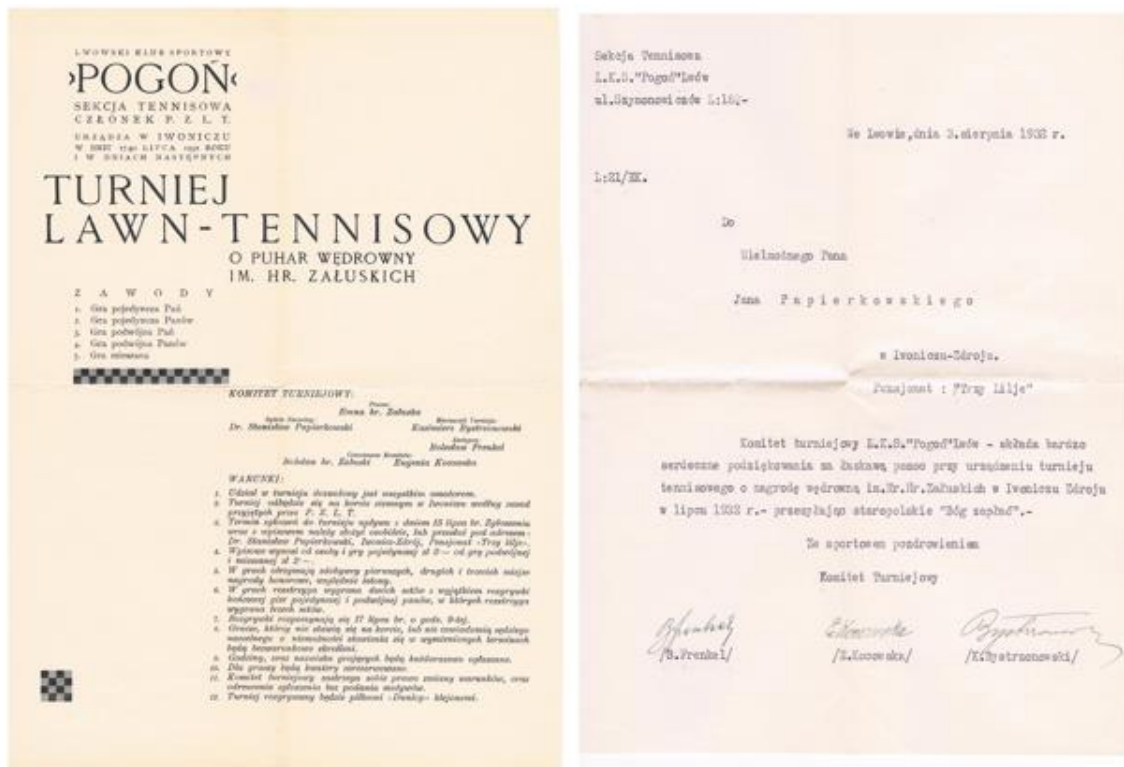
<sup>31</sup> *Księga pamiątkowa Lwowskiego Klubu Sportowego „Pogoń”*, Lwów 1939, p. 256.

<sup>32</sup> J. Izrael, *List...*, op. cit. p. 6.

<sup>33</sup> *Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny*, no. 240, 1935, p. 21.

<sup>34</sup> Poster announcing the tennis tournament in Iwonicz in 1932.





**Fig. 4:** On the left - poster with the announcement of the Count Żałuski Cup. On the right word of thanks for Jan Papierkowski for his help in organizing the Count Żałuski Cup in 1932.

Source: archive of M. Włodarczyk

Tennis players from Iwonicz also took part in other tennis tournaments, where they were also successful. In 1926 Julian Papierkowski participated in a tennis tournament in Krosno, which was held from 31<sup>st</sup> July to 1<sup>st</sup> August. Then he took third place in the single game<sup>35</sup>. After studying in Lviv, he immediately became involved in Lviv's sport. According to the surviving medals and press is known that in 1926 he took first place in the Lviv Tennis Club District Tournament in a single junior game, where in the final he defeated Lanella 4:6, 6:3, 6:4. During this tournament he also played in the senior category in a single game, but he fell off in the quarter-finals after the duel with Zdzisław Stahl, later a finalist. Nevertheless, he was recognized as one of the most talented young tennis players:

“It is a pleasure to say that our district is full of promising tennis players for the future. Of the ladies, apart from the two finalists, it is worth mentioning [...], and of the men, apart from the elderly and already known [...], the younger ones: Adam Stahl, Lanelli, Z. Kuchar, Socha, Papierkowski, Remizowski, Bobrowski, Warteresiewicz, Bielski, Władyka, Drohomirecki and Sasyk. This material is good and talented, but need a coach who will give the style and the right impact to all the young players, because playing according to their own system can easily be wasted”<sup>36</sup>.

From the diary it is known that he participated in this tournament also in 1930, but there is no information about place that he took. Two years later, in 1928. - he took part in a tournament in Glinik Marjampolski, where he won the two first places - in mixed and double games - and the second place in the single game. He also played in Glinik in 1927<sup>37</sup>, but the results nor medals that he was able to win at that time have not been preserved. Between mid-

<sup>35</sup> Medal for third place in the tennis tournament in Krosno in 1926.

<sup>36</sup> *Słowo Polskie*, no. 282, 1926, p. 9.

<sup>37</sup> A photograph from the tennis tournament in Glinik Marjampolski of 1927.

1928 and the beginning of his summer holidays in 1930, he played tennis sporadically due to travel and health problems. In September 1930, after arriving in Lviv, he organized and conducted an internal tennis tournament in "Pogoń", where he also participated as a player in a mixed game (with Nusia) and a double game (with Hit). In the latter category they fell off in the semi-finals, where they had been defeated by the couple Raczynski-Kustanowicz. In 1932, he took second place in the Rymanów Championship in the double game, being in pair with the Małcużyński, and first place in the mixed game with Janina Bystrzonowska<sup>38</sup>. It is also known that Papierkowski took part in the tennis tournament in Jasło, but there is a lack of information about place and year of the tournament that he was participated in<sup>39</sup>. It was very likely a tournament for the championship of the western oil region and for the Wladyslaw Steinhaus Silver Cup. This tournament was organized in July or August by the Autonomous Tennis Section of the Jasło Sports Club "Czarni"<sup>40</sup>. A friend of Papierkowski - Kazimierz Murman - also took part in tennis tournaments in Jasło, Krosno and Rymanów, but there is no information about his places and dates of playing tournaments with his participation to this day.

The outbreak of World War II interrupted the organization of tennis tournaments at the spa, although tennis was tried to be played as much as possible, and this was done mainly by Jeremi Załuski, Count Michał's son, who owned three tennis balls and watched over them like an eye in his head, because at that time it was difficult to get sports equipment of this type. It is possible that Kazimierz Murman and Julian Papierkowski played with him occasionally, but there is no confirmed information on this subject. Jeremi, on the other hand, played tennis regularly with his cousin Adam Wiktor. The tennis court (probably the one near the building "Pod Jodłą" was not in the best condition, because nobody cared about it since the beginning of the war<sup>41</sup>.

Lack of maintenance of the courts during World War II led to their destruction. After the war, only the court near "Excelsior", which Julian Papierkowski took care of as the director of the spa hospital, was renovated. He often played there with Kazimierz and Marian Murman, as well as Kazimierz Nycz. Papierkowski also frequently invited patients and guests to play<sup>42</sup>. In 1956, on 13 - 16 August, a nationwide tennis tournament was held in Iwonicz to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Rzeszów Tennis District. It was attended by the best tennis players from Rzeszów voivodship (Marian Kalita from "Resovia" Rzeszów and Elżbieta Rogomska from "Stal" Rzeszów) as well as tennis players from the following districts: Kraków, Kielce, Łódź and Lublin. It was probably the last tournament organized in the spa on such a scale<sup>43</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

Tennis in Iwonicz developed mainly due to the Załuski family. Thanks to their education in the west (in England and Austria), the spa's owners have become enthusiasts of various types of physical activity, especially tennis, which has become a way of spending time for the bourgeoisie and landowning elite. So they hand their passion and western fashion for sport down in Iwonicz. Additionally, by organizing tennis tournaments, and the Załuski family made the stay at the spa more attractive for patients and guests, and by inviting the best Polish tennis players of the time, they took care of the promotion of Iwonicz outside. The

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<sup>38</sup> Julian Papierkowski's medals from tennis tournaments, Julian Papierkowski`s diary.

<sup>39</sup> A photograph from the tennis tournament in Jasło.

<sup>40</sup> *Turnieje Polskie, Lawn – Tennis Polski*, no. 3 – 4, 1930, p. 7.

<sup>41</sup> R. Sługocki, *Na przekór i na bakier*, Bydgoszcz-Warszawa 2008., pp. 259, 261.

<sup>42</sup> Interview with A. Papierkowski 27.11.2014.

<sup>43</sup> M. Włodarczyk, *Tenis...*, op. cit., s. 49.

owners of guesthouses (e.g. Papierkowski) and other service outlets were also interested in developing tennis and other forms of physical activity in the resort, which is why they were actively involved in sport in terms of organization. Thanks to Załuski, some of the spa's inhabitants became enthused with tennis passion, which they later used to promote this sport in society.

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