



JANINA GRUSZKA

On 15 May 1946, Antoni Knoll, judge of the municipal court delegated to the Main Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland, heard Janina Wanda, using the name of Janina Gruszka, as a witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

Janina Wanda Gruszka, *née* Janicka, born on 29 November 1905 in Grabowiec in the Hrubieszów district, daughter of Hipolit and Katarzyna, Roman Catholic, a clerk, domiciled in Warsaw at Kępna 15 Street, flat 14

In 1935, I worked in a branch of the Commission for Forensic Biology Research. The branch was based at the female ward, the so-called *Serbia*, in Pawiak prison.

With the beginning of the war, just as with all Pawiak employees, I was mobilised for prison service by the decree of the chief of the Criminal Division of the Ministry of Justice and I was assigned to administrative work. I worked there until the evacuation of the prison staff to the east.

After my return, when military activities in the Polish territory were over, I petitioned to resume my duties in Pawiak prison. My petition was granted and I resumed my duties in the first half of April 1940, at first in the prison at Daniłowiczowska, and about two weeks later in Pawiak.

I worked in a department dealing with admitting and releasing prisoners, the so-called dispatch department. Generally we worked from 8.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. or 4.00 p.m. About once a week there was a so-called overnight duty, when one had to work without break from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. of the following day.

The prisoners were usually brought in the evening or at night. Sometimes the arrestees who were brought at night, straight from home, were wearing only underwear or a dressing robe.



The majority, however, had their clothes on and I did not notice any signs of beating. They were just anxious.

During the day or in the evening we would get, from Szucha Avenue, a list of prisoners who were to be interrogated the following day. Sometimes, however, the Gestapo men would come from Szucha Avenue during the day and take prisoners directly. After we got the list we would tell the prisoners that they were going to be taken for interrogation the following day. The returns from interrogation were not all alike: sometimes the prisoners would be back after a few hours or a dozen, sometimes after two days or more. Sometimes we would remind the men escorting them that this or that person had not yet returned. Some prisoners would not come back at all. During my work in the dispatch department this happened two or three times. Again, the condition of the returning prisoners was not always the same: some were beaten so severely that they would go directly to the hospital. Some would go back to their cells and only then, when they undressed, could one tell how hard they had been beaten.

From the period of my working there I remember the following characteristic facts:

Three Gestapo men escorted a woman, probably a teacher, accused of tearing down some swastika during a public occasion, to the office. When she saw a cross on the wall of the office, she raised two fingers and started singing *Rota* [*The Oath*, a patriotic song] very loud. The Gestapo men must not have known the song, as they did not intervene but were laughing and staring at her. A prison functionary named Szpitzer, a Czech national (later executed by the Germans), who was then present, asked the woman to stop singing. Suddenly a man named Felhaber, but called "Waluś", a Gestapo man who was always in Pawiak, entered the office and upon hearing *Rota* called something to the other Gestapo men, and then all four of them began to beat and kick the woman with inhuman cruelty. The prisoner was holding so fast to the railing that although she fell to the ground, the four Gestapo men – tall and robust at that – could not remove her hands from it. When she was already beaten so hard that her whole body was injured and covered in blood, and her clothes were in shreds, the Gestapo men called Polish guards who took the woman to an empty cell. The next day they took her somewhere else and she never came back to Pawiak.

A second incident happened upon the return of one female prisoner from interrogation, whose name I cannot recall at the moment. She did not admit to having been beaten, but



when she went to take a bath, a bath-woman called me over and showed me that prisoner's back, which was all black.

I remember that once the Gestapo men brought a Jew, told him to stand at attention by the wall (any newly brought detainee or a prisoner brought back from interrogation and awaiting his turn was made to stand so) and began beating him about the face with their hands and with a horsewhip. They did it without any sign of malice, as if for fun. When he was already covered in blood, they took him under a shower and kept him there for some ten minutes. When he returned to the office he was so wet that a pool of water formed on the floor around his person.

Once when I was leaving the office to call prisoners awaiting their turn, I tripped over a lying prisoner who had been beaten so cruelly that his face resembled a bread roll, with eyes barely visible.

A prisoner named Żak, who was later executed in Palmiry on 20–21 June 1940, was beaten so severely during interrogation that she lost the use of her legs.

Some interrogations took place in the prison, in the third room down the corridor. Then I would hear for myself the Gestapo men yelling and the prisoners groaning.

Not all interrogations, however, proceeded in such a manner. I remember that once the Gestapo men took a few women for interrogation, and they came back after a few hours apparently tipsy and in a good humour. When the Gestapo men were leaving, those women bid them a fond farewell and asked them when they would drink some brandy again. One of them said that they were in a German restaurant and had a nice dinner with drinks. A few days later many new detainees were brought – it was the result of the friendly chat over a glass of vodka that these women had had with the Gestapo men.

As far as transports of prisoners are concerned, I remember vividly three of them: the first was on 2 May 1940, to Mauthausen (or so they said), 1100–1200 people; the second on 7 or 9 May 1940, for execution in connection with the Kot case, nine people; and the third on 20 and 21 June 1940, for execution in Palmiry, 358 people including 64 women.

As for the transport of 2 May, it was done in such a way that two or three days earlier we got a list of names from aleja Szucha of those prisoners who were to be deported. As they had

not received any valuable deposits, they had no need to come to the administrative office. The day before the transport, the Prison Patronage had delivered to Pawiak large quantities of cold meat and cigarettes. On the day of the transport, on 2 May, about 9.00 a.m., there came about a dozen cars and three cars with an armed escort, not to mention some 20 motorcycles with *rozpylacze* ["sprinklers", i.e. submachine guns]. One of the motorcycles was riding around the prison on Dzielna, Więzienna, Pawia and Smocza streets to ensure that the streets were empty and people were not looking out of their windows. The Gestapo men had forbidden us to distribute the food delivered by the Patronage among the prisoners, but they were distributing loaves of bread themselves, one loaf per person. They did it in such a way that the prisoners were standing bareheaded in the Pawiak yard, and one of the Gestapo men was standing in a big truck throwing loaves of bread for the prisoners to catch. If someone failed to catch the loaf, he or she was beaten. The transport was loaded only around 4.00 p.m., and again, if a prisoner did not get in quick enough, he or she was beaten. As soon as the cars were full they went away. It was said that this transport was to go to Mauthausen, but this was never confirmed.

As for the second transport on 7 or 8 May, it was clear that these people were to be executed. Nine people were taken then: Drewnowski with his son, Mr and Mrs Emich, Brodacka, Warszawski, Ligołke – brother and sister – and one more man whose name I don't remember. While the above listed were still in the administrative office, we saw, through the window looking out onto Dzielna Street, a row of cars: a black, iron prison van, an open vehicle with benches and some thirty gendarmes, a small open car with all four seats occupied by four Gestapo men, and several motorcycles. As soon as they arrived they stormed into the office, surrounded the prisoners and took them to the yard of the female prison. The doors of the iron prison van were opened and the prisoners were loaded into it, according to a gatekeeper who told me about it, in the following manner: a few people were put on the bottom of the van and secured with belts, then more people were put on them and secured with belts etc.

Where the execution took place, I do not know.

And finally the third transport, including the former Speaker of the *Sejm* [lower house of the Polish parliament], Rataj, deputy Niedziałkowski, and others, 358 people in total, was managed in the following way: two days before, I had received a list of names of those people who were to be transported. At first I did not assume that they were going to be executed, as

the number of women was rather high (64), and the number of women in mixed transports for execution was usually significantly lower. The prisoners were given all deposits and bread. The prisoners from that transport learned at once that they were leaving the prison and going to the camp. As nobody really knew what it was like in the camps back then, some of the prisoners were even glad to leave Pawiak. I could say that a cheerful atmosphere prevailed among the prisoners. The Gestapo men ordered that the prisoners were to be divided into three equal groups: one was to leave on 20 June at 6.00 a.m., the second on the same day but at 11.00 a.m., and the third on 21 June at 6.00 a.m. There was no command concerning the distribution of the prisoners into groups – on the contrary, mixed groups of men and women were allowed. On 20 June at 6.00 a.m., the first group was ready to go. The cars arrived approximately at 7.00 a.m., the so-called *shacks*, that is, tarpaulin-covered trucks. We (I mean the prison employees) noticed that the escort was unusually large: about seven cars, each with a firing squad. A Gestapo man called Böhme, the transport commander, was also present. There were also many motorcycles with *rozpylacze*. When the prisoners in the first group got into the cars, I was standing at a gate between the yards of the male and the female ward. The atmosphere was still cheerful, some prisoners were even happy as they had met their relatives. Between 7.00 and 8.00 a.m. the cars left in the direction of Karmelicka Street. Even then nobody suspected that the prisoners were being taken for an execution, but the unusually large escort made us a bit uneasy. Among others, Rataj and Niedziałkowski were in the first group. The cars returned to take the second group at 11.00 a.m. We noticed that they were covered in dust. We also observed that the cars were absent for too long to have taken the prisoners to one of the Warsaw train stations, and we did not hear about there being any camp near Warsaw. The Gestapo men were very tired when they came back and they rested for about half an hour. The second group left Pawiak before 12.30 a.m. Neither the cars nor the escort returned that day to Pawiak. On the following day, 21 June, the third group went away around 7.00 a.m.

On the same day, 20 June, someone from the prison staff (I don't remember who it was) who came for the afternoon shift told us that there had been talk in town that observers at all the outbound roads had seen that the transport had gone in the direction of Palmiry. On the same day Klonderowa, the chief of the female ward, told me in confidence that director Justiz Abteilung, in conversation with the head of the Prison Board for the General Government, had said that it was a transport for execution. I took it to be only director Justiz Abteilung's assumption, as the Gestapo did not use to tell anyone about their plans.

I submit a list of names of all prisoners transported on 20 and 21 June 1940 from Pawiak to Palmiry and executed there, and the lists of those executed on 30 August and 18 September 1940. These are the copies of the original lists made by the Gestapo.

I came into possession of these lists in the following manner: when a list had come from the Gestapo, it had to be copied several times, and the copies would go to the wards, the deposit office, and the maintenance department. The typist responsible for the task would use several more sheets of blotting paper, and so we got more copies than needed for the wards and the warehouses. I would take one of those copies and take it out in a prison hat. For some time they were being stored on the premises of one of the Warsaw factories, but in 1940 they had been buried in Natolin near Wilanów, and were recently recovered.

The copies were buried near the house of Antoni Karniewski in Natolin, and they were delivered there by Jan Pustoła, residing in Warsaw in the Praga district at Kępna 15.

From July 1940, I worked as a deputy chief of the female ward. My duties included inspection of cleanliness in the wards, distribution of food among the female prisoners, censoring the letters as well as packages of food and clothes, checking that the prisoners were dressed, did not play cards or chess and did not smoke cigarettes, seeing to the prisoners' affairs, giving out the packages from the Prison Patronage etc.

Prison life looked as follows: wake up bell at 5.30 a.m., a roll-call at 6.00 a.m. – the prisoners were standing in two lines in their cells, and the ward leader was counting them. Then the prisoners had some time to clean their cells and soon after that they would get their breakfast. Until dinner, that is 11.30–12.00 a.m., the prisoners who were not working would remain in the cells, and would read books or sew until this was prohibited, somewhere around the end of 1940. Every day in the morning there was a half hour's walk; the prisoners would go cell by cell, so 30–50 people were walking at a time. After dinner the unemployed prisoners would remain in their cells, doing the same things as before. Supper was at 4.00 p.m. The evening roll call was sometime between 6.00 and 7.00 p.m. The prisoners would go to bed at dusk. In winter the lights were turned off at 7.00 p.m. As for the prisoners employed in the laundry, the potato store, in corridors, in the sewing room etc., they would go to work immediately after roll call and remain there for the rest of the day. They had to go for a walk just as the unemployed prisoners, but it was an hour's walk. Also, pregnant women and mothers with babies, for whom there was a nursery, had an hour's walk. Those who were working were also allowed to smoke cigarettes.

A day's food consisted of breakfast, dinner and supper. For breakfast there was black coffee with a bit of sugar and 20 decagrams of black bread; for dinner, some soup, which is to say cabbage soup or beetroot soup, sometimes a soup of bread or pea soup, all with potatoes, 0.75–1 litre per person; the soup had fat added (2 grams of fat per prisoner); for supper, either the same amount of the same soup as for dinner, or 0.5kg of thick vegetables such as potatoes, carrots, rutabaga etc. Apart from that, some prisoners who obtained a special permission from the Gestapo could receive two-course dinners from home. These cases, however, were rare and happened only during the first period.

Once a month or once in two weeks, I don't remember exactly, the prisoners could receive food packages from home, at first with no restrictions as to the weight, later weighting no more than 5kg. These packages could contain only food. Cigarettes or pencils were prohibited. Those prisoners who had money in the prison deposit could get packages from the Patronage, the so-called *wypiska* [food ration]. What was in these packages and how much they cost, I don't remember.

If a prisoner got ill, she had to report it to the ward guard, who would in turn report it to the hospital ward. If the illness was serious, the prisoner would remain in the hospital. If the illness was less serious, the prisoner would go to the infirmary. The hospital food was better. First of all, they had white bread, and any diet prescribed by a physician would be strictly followed. I don't remember any further details concerning food in the prison hospital and the infirmary.

Such details could be provided by a former paramedic in the hospital, citizen Stanisława Sroka, currently employed in an agency of the *Spółdzielnia "Społem"* [a cooperative company] at Grażyny 13.

From the period of my stay at the female ward I remember the following event: I was in the ward in a professional capacity when I heard the screams of prisoners from one cell on the first floor, which looked out onto the street. When I got there, I learned that one of the prisoners, whose name I don't remember, was standing by the window (this was against regulations) when a Gestapo man, Felhaber, who was at that time crossing Dzielna Street, saw her there, took out his revolver and shot at the window. Fortunately nobody was killed. Shortly afterwards Felhaber stormed into the administrative office, made a scene

and told us that if it happened again, he would shoot the prisoner in her cell and the guard in the corridor, and in case he was not able to ascertain who it was, he would shoot just any prisoner.

Another time Felhaber came to Pawiak with a book containing names of all the prisoners. Some names were marked with a big T, which probably meant “transport”, although at first one would think that it might have also meant *Tod* – death. Felhaber did not bring the book to the administrative office, but instead told all the prisoners from the female ward, including the infirmary, to dress and come with all their things to the yard. As he decided that it was taking them too long – even though the prisoners were in a great haste – he went upstairs himself. When he saw one prisoner from the infirmary, who was ill with the flu, dressing, he took her by hand and forced her into the corridor. As she was going down the iron staircase he threw her suitcase after her, and it was only by good fortune that the big and heavy suitcase did not hit her legs and make her fall.

I think that the name of the sick woman was Groniowska. I don’t know her address.

When all the prisoners came into the prison yard, Felhaber read out the names marked with a T and ordered that those prisoners be put with their things in one cell. There were more than a hundred prisoners. We thought that the transport would go away very soon, but as it was taking more time than we had expected, we managed to get Felhaber’s permission to put some of those prisoners in a library.

I would like to emphasise that the cell the prisoners were locked up in could hold up to 50 people. This transport remained in Pawiak that whole year. On Felhaber’s order, the prisoners awaiting the transport were to be absolutely isolated from the rest. But since they remained in Pawiak for about a year, as I heard from my friends from Pawiak (at that time I was no longer working there), the severe regulations concerning those prisoners were afterwards relaxed.

I worked in Pawiak until I was arrested on 28 October 1940.

At this the report was closed and read out.

Three lists of transports of 20th and 21st June, 30th August and 17th September 1940, on ten loose sheets of paper, were appended to the report.



A list of people executed in Palmiry on:

- 1) 20 and 21 June 1940
- 2) 30 August 1940
- 3) 17 September 1940

Transport 17.9.1940

Borski Jan	3	2	88	Warsaw
Sosnowski Ignacy	26	1	84	Wiśniowa
Wielgus Józef	13	3	09	
Dąbrowski Stan.	7	5	12	Tyborów
Olencki Stefan	17	9	12	Warsaw
Chromiński Józef	30	5	14	Pewki / Siedlce
Ornold Władysław	18	6	86	Polaki / Węgrów
Calc Eugenjusz	13	9	18	Zeliszew
Umiastowski Wład.	18	6	86	Nowa Dąbrowa
Hofrychter Jankiel	15	L	04	Warsaw
Wiśniewski Roman	28	2	08	Marki
Suchocki Aleksander	7	L2	L4	Marki
Piotrowski Karol	21	10	02	Ostrowiec
Marchewka Stan.	5	9	11	
Bukowski Miecz.	3	9	13	Żywiec
Jankowski Tadeusz	14	11	17	
Rowonek Walenty	10	3	84	Klewko
Sajna Zygmunt	21	1	97	Zuratówka
Królak Jan	18	6	12	Myślików
Pogorzelski Julian	16	2	92	Warsaw



Altyński Stanisław	13	4	02	Stanisławów
Slepiewski Jan	19	4	11	Łęczno
Zieliński Ryszard	1	2	23	Warsaw
Richter Antoni	2	11	05	Skorońce
Pawlicki Jan	7	8	03	
Nowakowski Aleks.	5	7	13	Warsaw
Jaracz Józef	22	2	98	Warsaw
Sobiński Stanisław	10	3	90	Merkuczów
Sobiński Bogdan	8	7	18	Merkuczów
Karner Adolf	18	8	73	Sierpc
Pawłowski Jan	6	3	89	Starczyn
Mroczek Antoni	30	4	06	Mikołajewsk
Piętka Jan	25	12	14	Żelazna
Rudowski Henryk	22	11	89	
Kostrzewa Jan	18	8	17	Imielin
Korzewski Sebastian	27	8	14	Szeromin
Kosicki Janusz	3	9	12	Berlin
Kolewicz Stanisław	17	6	02	Brydanów
Mateczko Bolesław	14	12	04	Filkówka
Nowis Leon	26	3	04	Żyrardów
Skarżyński Wacław	23	10	96	Grodzisk

Szopiński Wacław	28	9	09	Warsaw
Wnęk Karol	7	3	17	Brzesko
Wolski Józef	12	1	94	Warsaw
Zdziński Jan	22	1	18	Warsaw
Miecznikowski Wład.	8	12	68	Klembów
Nerc Hieronim	25	4	24	Warsaw
Wojciechowski Fel.	6	11	22	Szczuczyn
Ossowski Ryszard	7	2	22	Warsaw
Łabes Edmund	14	7	01	Warsaw
Nerc Jan	14	7	01	Płock
Burnek Julian	17	8	95	Warsaw
Gelert Franciszek	21	4	07	Wąsowo
Reczko Henryk	24	9	22	Warsaw
Podgórski Jerzy	25	6	22	Równe
Bryła Stanisław	12	3	19	Klemensów
Cwyc Bolesław	20	8	07	Oziębów
Marzys Edward	2	3	07	Dęblin
Machnik Henryk	5	9	12	Mińsk Maz.
Wrotnicki Edward	13	11	07	Puławny
Pietruszka Ryszard	13	11	20	Warsaw
Jurzyk Henryk	21	5	23	Kaczory

Kuźniarski Aleks.	18	3	74	Mała Wieś
Kieliszek Kaz.	4	3	17	Stryj Puławy
Przybyszewski Roman	16	9	18	Warsaw
Grabiński Józef	3	2	13	
Ciepieniak Aleks.	10	11	16	Jezioro
Zawatka Jan	15	6	97	Karczew
Kałuża Jan	18	8	05	Działość
Pachel Stanisław	23	1	96	Sidnia
Obidziński Stefan	22	2	00	Wymysły
Gołębiowski Mikołaj	20	5	10	Podhajce
Cholewa Jan	1	11	95	Ryga
Nierowski Władysław	30	10	80	Wyszków
Krystosiak Antoni	4	4	18	Zakrzewo Poz.
Dziedzic Stanisław				
Hirszbejn Bronisław	22	7	03	Warsaw
Pietruszka Zygmunt	3	10	13	Warsaw
Pawlikowski Tadeusz	2	10	13	Warsaw
Przybylski Stefan	15	4	05	Podgóra
Zieliński Józef	2	1	10	Żelazna Grójec
Gabler Wacław	28	10	03	Warka
Michałowski Józef	21	3	13	Mitoldów

Siewierski Władysław	14	10	10	Myślaków
Siewierski Jan	7	3	07	Myślaków
Harr Antoni	28	9	98	Piaseczno
Szumigowski Marian	10	5	22	Głusków
Szumigowski Julian	16	2	90	Zwola
Rembelski Wojciech	23	4	75	Wawer
Pawłowski Stefan	12	11	12	Warsaw
Płoszański Dobromir	7	3	19	
Prawdź Gniwkowski Jan	24	6	99	Skierniewice
Flis Karol	30	4	03	Warsaw
Kokoszko Józef	18	7	11	Stara Dąbr.
Nawrocki Jan	15	2	93	Pierog
Nawrocki Wiktor	21	9	09	Pierog
Przybyliński Miecz.	1	7	05	Warsaw
Zabrowski Alfons	20	3	13	Dortmund
Zakrzewski Ant. Jerzy	13	8	14	Briesen
Wiśniewski Wacław	20	10	10	Glassau
Troche Tadeusz	4	6	01	Poznań
Miskowski Alfons	31	7	97	Kulzawiec Toruń
Moczyński Zygmunt	23	8	71	Lwów
Mirecki Alfons	29	3	20	Toruń

Milewski Marjan	1	11	86	Briesen
Błaszczkiewicz Wiktor	11	8	99	Toruń
Czyrzniewski Edmund	16	12	13	Toruń
Gawelski Bogdan	31	28	13	Kamieniec
Geringer Waldemar	5	1	13	Pola/Włochy
Holc Wacław	14	9	16	Bisawer p.Schwetz
Lendziak Jerzy	12	4	10	Poznań
Linkowski Aleksander	5	1	01	
Szalakowski Adolf	13	8	17	Aleksandrów
Szyszko Albert	4	11	94	Bielice/Lida
Podstolski Serafin	3	8	01	Warsaw
Skoneczny Adam	25	10	07	Kolin/Łowicz
Szarkowski Marjan	17	8	10	Kolin/Łowicz
Szymański Bronisław	1	9	21	Warsaw
Sztajerwald Wacław	27	8	18	Franciszkanów
Lajszczak Bolesław	11	9	92	Biała Rews
Twardowski Andrzej	4	11	06	Długowola
Stępień Józef		70 y. old		Balków Grójec
Wilpold Aleksander	14	10	03	Warsaw
Nawrocki Stanisł.	19	6	14	Skruda
Bogacki Władysław	1886			Radoszyna



Muszyński Kazimierz	4	3	94	Rymanów
Obidniak Franciszek	21	11	94	Turka
Tokaj Bronisław	17	3	17	Uwieliny
Brzoska Jan	3	6	12	Łowicz
Sobczak Wacław	25	10	12	Wola Prospa
Kaszubski Piotr	15	3	93	Ostrowiec
Moczulski Szymon	2	9	16	Ostrowiec
Konkol Roman	23	2	14	Ostrowiec
Chwalibóg Piecek Eug.	11	3	89	Kielce
Rubinkowski Sylwester	13	1	11	Warsaw
Kopycki Franciszek	21	8	81	Warsaw
Panek Tadeusz	4	10	02	Mława
Wróblewski Zbigniew	31	11	04	Koło
Zasadziński Józef	20	2	12	Ostłonki
Paprocki Stanisław	11	10	99	Warsaw
Wysocki Wacław	29	8	06	Wieruszew
Kierski Waldemar	24	9	14	Brześć
Makowski Antoni	17	1	19	Warsaw
Taranowski Piotr	19	9	99	Warsaw
Fortuński Wacław	8	12	05	Sochaczew
Motz Antoni	13	2	04	Warsaw



Stolarski August	19	3	07	Warsaw
Krauze Władysław	20	2	05	Częstochowa
Goller Stanisław	24	6	13	Warsaw
Russian Franciszek	3	4	18	Czerwonka /Węgrów/
Russian Kazimierz	4	3	21	Czerwonka /Węgrów/
Russian Edmund	19	10	95	Czerwonka /Węgrów/
Kurowicki Aleksander	17	3	04	Wola Zokowa
Kruk Wacław	11	2	21	Wólka Okrąglik
Mioduszewski Wacław	1	5	21	Wólka Okrąglik
Michałowski Władysław	8	13		
Szumigowski Stan.	18	4	24	Zawadki Garw.
Tłuchowski Zdzisław	23	1	19	Warsaw
Gorczyca Stanisław	13	6	01	Roski Węgrów
Zudny Władysław	10	5	02	Wólka Konstancja
Kędzior Władysław	5	6	14	
Tomaszewski Aleks.	1	6	19	Nowomodna Sokołów
Bankowski Eugenjusz	2	6	10	
Zawadzki Stefan	12	9	14	Wycech Węgr
Ciszewski Jan	4	6	09	Wyszków
Bzdak Henryk	1910			Wyszków
Zakolski Stanisław		18 y. old		Wyszków



Burgs Edmund	4	10	11	Boroszków
Urban Stanisław	17	3	13	Zelczew/Siedlce
Kamiński Aleksander	16	6	15	Karczew
Wieczorek Leon	11	??	17	Radom
Cieciara Jan	66 y. old			
Drozdowski Ludwik	25	8	03	
Słowikowski Antoni	30	5	06	Warsaw
Szczęśniewski Kazim.	5	1	06	Sosnowiec
Łukasiewicz Eugen.	25	2	98	Warsaw
Koperski Leon	15	6	02	Wólka Radzym.
Porębski Edmund	24	10	88	Warsaw
Boruch Lewin	19	2	06	Warsaw
Finkelsztajn Sura	30 y. old			
Starnowska Genowefa	2	12	10	Marypol
Pogorzelska Stanisława	8	5	94	Warsaw
Makowska Franciszka	1	10	97	Uleniec
Bogdziewicz Jadwiga		6	10	Warsaw
Jaszczyńska Stanisł.	30	8	22	Trzebieszów
Kanigowska Irena	24	9	18	Warsaw
Nerc Anna	18	5	05	Biała Podl.
Bukiewicz Wanda	31	3	87	Frankfurt



Kowalska Jadwiga	8	10	22	
Pietruszka Józefa		46 y. old		Warsaw
Pietruszka Maria				Odrzywół/Rado
Pejsach Małka	1905			Warsaw
Wikpold Maria	10	11	08	Nieporęt
Sokołowska Wiktoria				Zabrodzie
Rajska Wiktoria	10	10	12	
Kaczorek Maria	11	8	97	Bartkówka
Ogrodowszczyk Agata	6	1	96	Łowicz
Bogdan Janina	12	6	02	Warsaw
In total: 198				

Transport 20–21 June 1940

Augustyniak Stefania	21	6	16
Adamczewski Antoni	6	7	88
Andruszczyn Hanna	18	3	99
Antoszewski Lucjan	6	10	04
Babiarczyk Bolesław	12	9	97
Byczyński Stefan	29	3	89
Bednarski Henryk	2	1	12
Bartoszewicz Józef	12	12	93
Biernacki Jan	13	5	21
Bajerska Franciszka	4	1	89
Borkowska Antonina	9	6	88
Bedowski Jan	28	9	12
Bartodziejski Tadeusz	19	9	94
Brzosko Zofia	15	5	90
Borzyński Marian	22	1	04
Brun Henryk	15	4	88
Beer Stanisław	3	6	03
Bojanowski Teofil	5	12	89
Bełcikowski Jan	22	10	74



Bełesowska Alicja	5	7	98
Bełesowska Anna	29	1	21
Bielański Roman	18	9	03
Bohdan Piotr	10	1	85
Czapski Tadeusz	25	12	20
Cieślak Janusz	12	9	12
Ciąglińska Zofia	1	12	09
Czachowski Czesław	24	7	96
Chodzeń Jakub	19	7	83
Cukierman Mordka	16	6	05
Czyż Mieczysław	25	8	82
Cała Stanisław			08
Dzierzecki Stanisław	21	7	89
Dzięgielewska Elżbieta	9	2	89
Drozdowicz Jadwiga	23	10	16
Daczkowski Tadeusz	3	11	00
Dębicki Ludwik	29	11	94
Dancygier Zygmunt	6	9	86
Dancygier Stefan	9	2	12
Dziewałtowski Gintowt Wł.	18	8	90
Depsztok Izaak	20	9	09



Dobosz Piotr	18	5	17
Dymek Stanisław	14	8	23
Dąbrowski Stanisław	14	4	08
Dębiński Jan	6	5	21
Chromiński Czesław	20	11	19
Florian Róża	5	9	15
Feil Aleksander	15	2	88
Fuks Jadwiga	23	7	07
Fabiani Tadeusz	4	4	07
Fuks Piotr	2	2	08
Gadomska Helena	5	2	92
Gadomski Jerzy	6	10	12
Grabowski Tadeusz	29	9	08
Goralik-Sław Matylda	14	3	98
Goralik-Sław Maria	21	11	20
Grabowski Edmund	16	9	94
Gross Marian	24	1	09
Gostyński Adolf	31	5	70
Grabowski Jan	27	12	01
Gornikiewicz Łucjan	25	8	02
Galkowski Tomasz	12	12	87



Guzikowski Adam	24	12	87
Gadomski Adam			
Gostyński Zdzisław	30	6	10
Gajewski Kazimierz	22	7	16
Gnys Wiktoria	23	12	12
Godlewski Jan	6	1	10
Heinrich Jerzy	17	1	95
Howerski Ludwik	3	8	00
Holcyder Zenon	6	6	21
Harcej Jan	6	2	96
Izbanowa Halina	25	5	15
Iwaszkiewicz Bolesław	11	12	89
Jasiński Władysław	21	9	06
Jorzyk Stefan	30	10	10
Jorzyk Czesław	24	10	17
Jorzyk Jan	1	2	20
Jachowicz Antoni	13	1	82
Jarosiński Stanisław	21	10	13
Jaszkowski Franciszek	23	3	05
Jarosiński Jan	28	9	08
Janiszewski Stefan	24	10	86



Jankowski Andrzej	11	12	07
Jankowski Czesław	20	7	81
Janowski Jerzy	28	12	08
Jezierski Stanisław	21	1	99
Janicka Wanda	17	4	89
Jarzec Mieczysław	20	1	08
Jarszewicz Helena	17	11	92
Janecka Władysława	20	1	11
Jorzyk Stanisław	9	5	14
Kosińska Janina	14	8	11
Korońska Jadwiga	1	9	82
Kowalik Franciszek	8	10	12
Kolosek Tomasz	15	9	93
Korab Józef	24	3	16
Korab Marcin	67 y. old		
Krekora Stanisław	15	9	96
Kryształowicz Stanisław	1	2	86
Kolanowska Władysława	16	6	07
Kwiatkowski Stefan	26	8	78
Kmitto Michał	29	9	84
Kwokowski Bolesław	27	8	91



Kreżel Juliusz Jan	17	8	11
Krzeczkowski Grzegorz	17	2	03
Kościanek Roman	23	10	01
Kuczmera Andrzej	31	12	08
Kłobuszewski Władysław	20	5	84
Kalina Izrael	13	12	83
Kornatko Jan	20	6	08
Kania Józef Daniel	8	9	12
Kępa Ryszard	23	3	15
Karsznicki Zdzisław	17	4	40
Kodrysz Zofia	26	10	88
Kurek Kazimierz	4	3	14
Kielesiński Stefan	8	3	16
Konik Marian	18	2	01
Koszewski Kazimierz	26	6	20
Kołakowski Tadeusz	14	7	20
Kaufman Julian	24	12	89
Kwasieberski Wojciech	31	3	14
Kucharski Stanisław	18	9	91
Kucharska Jadwiga	16	9	03
Książek Felicja	15	4	13



Kryszylowicz Franciszek			09
Kleniewska Józefa	29	12	99
Kurdykowska Irena	17	6	12
Kopeć Jerzy	29	11	21
Kesek Stanisław	14	9	92
Klepiński Jan	25	4	82
Kochlewska Anna	17	2	93
Kowalski Piotr	7	7	14
Kosacka Jadwiga	16	2	16
Karwat Czesław	1	1	15
Karwat Wanda	4	12	09
Krasuski Józef	1	6	92
Krzyżanowski Włodzimierz	31	1	72
Kozłowska Lidia	22	7	86
Kaczorowski Jan	12	2	13
Langman Adela	14	2	95
Lniński Stefan	30	10	04
Le Brun	12	2	91
Lewkowicz Jan	7	12	89
Lortsch Adolf	2	7	83
Lukiewicz Paweł	7	12	89



Lajch Edward	24	11	09
Lesko Jan	14	2	12
Lasocki Stanisław	2	5	03
Lewandowska Antonina			17
Lipkowski Tadeusz	4	6	11
Łabędzki Wiktor	5	3	83
Łaski Adam	21	12	18
Łagodziński Stanisław			97
Łuczak Władysław	23	12	99
Łagoda Czesław	29	6	16
Łepis Janina	27	1	98
Łopuszewska Helena	21	5	12
Łyczka Helena	26	4	95
Muśnicka Dowbor Agniesz.	7	9	19
Mirska Wincenta	27	10	09
Myszczyński Ignacy	22	2	77
Myszczyński Bolesław	15	5	12
Mirecka Zofia	7	10	14
Malczewski Borys	27	8	21
Maciński Marian	14	8	93
Morawski Stanisław	22	3	18



Muszyński Edward	11	11	06
Maik Janusz	3	8	20
Mydło Julian	13	2	04
Markowski Mieczysław	6	3	78
Mazurkiewicz Zygmunt	9	2	19
Majewski Arkadiusz	22	1	98
Mrozowicki Józef	9	10	13
Mikowski Tadeusz	5	10	19
Mikiewicz Henryk	23	11	00
Mielczarek Antoni			86
Mielczarek Anna	26	8	80
Marczak Stanisław	15	12	14
Moczydłowski Mieczysław	17	4	05
Morawiecki Bolesław	17	11	00
Matusiak Walenty	15	9	12
Markiewicz Franciszek	10	5	84
Minkiewicz Kazimierz	6	1	78
Mann Karol			01
Nowaczyński Janusz	9	4	87
Naramowski Henryk	29	6	05
Niedziałkowski Mieczysław	19	9	93



Nalej Stanisław	3	4	18
Niedźwiecka Konstancja	10	1	96
Niżałowski Jerzy	2	2	05
Onyszko Henryk	12	3	17
Olczak Antonina	18	2	22
Ostałowski Eugeniusz	30	2	98
Ostapowicz Eugeniusz	30	11	98
Owczarek Walerian	5	6	03
Oleskiewicz Zygfryd	8	12	10
Orłowski Tadeusz	10	12	12
Pohoski Jan	6	10	79
Piotrowski Władysław	31	10	72
Puchalski Władysław	3	2	2L
Puchalski Bolesław	1	1	89
Polański Michał	24	10	12
Pasek Piotr	3	5	19
Pasek Józef	19	10	21
Pacholak Wacław	30	8	07
Pasek Julia	18	5	88
Papiernik Józef	19	7	20
Pietrzkiewicz Andrzej	10	12	10



Piątkowski Michał	4	9	97
Pasek Stanisław	4	5	80
Pietrkowski Eugeniusz	9	12	92
Pawłowski Tadeusz	4	11	94
Pasek Stanisław	28	2	10
Paszkowska Helena	15	3	98
Piotrowski Stanisław	23	12	03
Piskorska Anna	21	5	03
Podgórska Halina	1	5	05
Pieniak Franciszek	16	6	84
Pajor Bogusław	9	4	89
Płaczek Mieczysław	23	4	03
Podczaski Stefan	28	2	06
Pytel Wilhelm Bolesław	1	7	2L
Piskorski Edward	1	7	83
Piescik Bronisław	9	6	22
Przybylski Bohdan	3	9	11
Rondio Kazimierz	26	2	25
Rozenblum Jakub	15	5	04
Rybakowska Apolonia	18	4	89
Rudnicka Helena	18	10	08



Rzewnicki Zygmunt	26	4	96
Rowiński Stanisław	22	10	89
Ryjak Antoni	29	8	19
Radzio Jerzy Tadeusz	29	10	01
Rusiniak Teofil	12	2	90
Rusiniak Ryszard	3	4	18
Romalewski Józef	7	5	89
Rau Eugeniusz	30	11	91
Rożecki Stefan	11	8	91
Rożałowska Maria	18	12	00
Renkowski Feliks (Teofil?)	15	5	89
Romanowski Henryk	19	1	90
Romanowski Witold	15	3	11
Rekowa Helena	6	4	15
Rataj Maciej	19	2	84
Rekan Stanisław	18	5	20
Rogoziński Bolesław	15	1	99
Rutkowski Bronisław	11	1	19
Rosochacz Józef			76
Salinger Irena	30	8	09
Stankiewicz Tomasz	28	12	02



Salinger Zygmunt	26	10	85
Sadkowski Florian	4	5	83
Skinder Ewelina	23	3	08
Sobolewski Stanisław	25	9	71
Stażewski Józef	21	4	01
Siwek Jan	8	2	02
Stanisławski Mikołaj	25	1	93
Sucharczuk Arnold	14	1	04
Suchocki Zygmunt	10	1	84
Staśkiewicz Leon	29	3	16
Sadowski Stefan	2	8	07
Stanisławski Stanisław	12	9	12
Sowiński Jan	16	6	20
Smoragiewicz Mieczysław			20
Świetlicki Andrzej			15
Struga Antoni	17	1	06
Skalska Janina	11	3	02
Suchodolska Zofia	17	6	71
Suchodolski Edward	1	7	78
Stachorski Ryszard			19
Stachorski Leon			07



Stefański Michał	15	7	80
Simon Zygmunt	10	8	96
Sobolewska Irena	3	3	94
Sułek Edward	24	7	L2
Sołagała Henryk	23	10	19
Smaderek Jan	2	6	98
Skrzypczyk Helena	2	9	14
Skorewicz Ludomir	4	4	02
Szotarski Jerzy	5	12	16
Szmoll Zbigniew	28	2	13
Szymerska Maria	31	8	04
Szymański Czesław	3	5	08
Szlamińska Janina	26	6	91
Szatański Stanisław			12
Szott Zofia Stanisława	3	5	06
Szyszko Stanisław			08
Szyszko Jerzy	16	1	LL
Szyszko Maria	23	4	93
Szymborski Kazimierz	6	8	81
Szymańska Alina	10	11	14
Tomczyk Konstanty			95



Trzebimowska Zofia	11	4	14
Tyrchowski Wacław			95
Tajblum Chana			11
Tkaczyk Władysław			17
Tempel Hilary	20	10	81
Taczalska Janina	15	8	09
Tołwiński Zbigniew	28	5	22
Urbanowicz Tadeusz			89
Uklejowa Maryla	13	9	15
Uściłowski Wacław	2	2	00
Uściłowski Aleksander			10
Urbańczyk Karol	6	5	17
Wieczorek Marian	25	9	75
Wiśniewska Helena	19	5	02
Wajzner Jan	9	3	03
Wojtowicz Władysław	8	9	96
Wojtowicz Irena	23	3	88
Walkiewicz Czesław	24	10	19
Węgiełek Kazimierz	5	3	94
Wertkin Majer	10	12	92
Węgierska Irena			91



Włodek Kazimierz			70
Włodarczyk Stanisław	12	7	08
Włodarczyk Jan	7	2	97
Włodarczyk Feliks			10
Włodarczyk Feliks			06
Wiśniewski Józef	19	3	03
Wiśniewski Bronisław			05
Wieczorek Anastazy			18
Wieczorek Zygmunt	13	7	20
Wróblewski Adam			92
Waszkiewicz Jadwiga	15	8	98
Włodarczyk Franciszek			
Werner Jan	2	9	13
Wołoszewski Tomasz	4	4	74
Wiśniewski Piotr	12	2	03
Witkowska Maria			94
Wójcik Janusz	16	5	99
Weissbrot Andrzej	31	8	12
Wielgosek Stanisław	20	11	8L
Zawadzka Stefania			95
Zuber Feliks	17	11	05



Zalewska Zofia	9	5	18
Zabawka Leokadia	16	6	05
Zieliński Stefan	2	12	75
Zapaśnik Maria	6	1	13
Zimmermann Stanisław	17	5	03
Zienkiewicz Halina	30	4	13
Zduńczyk Stefan			19
Zdrożyński Piotr			14
Zuckerman Moszek			14
Zuckermann Srul			85
Zak Stefan (Żak)			97
Zak Aniela			94
Zak Irena			04
Skrobisz Marian	19	4	22
Surynin Teodor	20	4	08
Serafin Stanisław	10	7	17
Serafin Aleksander	9	7	92
Stańczyk Maria	1	7	13
Stańczyk Jan	67 y. old		
Stańczyk Stanisław	25	7	10
Stańczyk Władysław	14	2	01



Stefaniak Stanisław	71 y. old		
Siemiński Zygmunt			13
Sas Henryk	20	2	19



30 August 1940 – Executed

Bujnik Tadeusz

Binkowski Józef

Budzyński Norbert

Bursa Władysław

Bembacher Jan

Cukierman Tobiasz

Domański Andrzej

Domański Stanisław

Dinstman Józef

Dratwa Karol

Dumański Stanisław

Goldsztejn Pinkus

Goss Roman

Gałecki Aleksander

Gołębiowski Zdzisław

Gawrychowski Edward

Gron Henryk

Jodłowski Stanisław

Jakubowski Tadeusz



Jankowski Wacław

Jankowski Józef

Kowalewicz Karol

Krekora Julian

Kałuski Jan Henryk

Kurkiewicz Stanisław

Krzemiński Józef

Kociszewski Szymon

Kosiński Eugeniusz

Lasota Józef

Leszczyński Zdzisław

Malinowski Zygmunt

Maciejewski Stanisław

Michalak Edward

Mucha Bolesław

Nalewski Konstanty

Nowak Jan

Osiński Maksymilian

Olczak Stefan

Pryliński Zdzisław

Pękalski Marcei



Paradowski Władysław

Pawlak Benedykt

Prokop Dariusz

Ruciński Tadeusz

Sieklicki Stanisław

Skowronek Jan

Skorupa Jan

Śmietański Edward

Śmietański Zygmunt

Siewierski Antoni

Sokół Józef

Ślęzak Tadeusz

Węglowski Wojciech

Wieczorek Jan

Wieczorek Franciszek

Wieczorek Franciszek

Wdowczyk Marian

Wachowicz Stanisław

Wysocki Zbigniew

Wujasz Jan

Zawadzki Tadeusz



Zantara Władysław

Jankowski Jacenty