

## PIOTR DĄBKOWSKI

On 18 May 1977 in Warsaw, Judge Felicja Wilkowska-Neffe of the District Court in Otwock, delegated to the District Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Warsaw, proceeding in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the decree of 10 November 1945, (Journal of Laws No. 51, item 293) and Article 129 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the participation of a reporter, personally interviewed the below-mentioned as a witness. The witness was advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, following which the witness declared by giving his signature that he had been informed of this liability (Article 172 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The witness then testified as follows:

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Name and surname	Piotr Dąbkowski
Parents' first names	Tomasz and Małgorzata
Date and place of birth	12 August 1915, in Wielątki, Rząśnik commune
Place of residence	Wielątki Nowe, Rząśnik commune, Ostrołęckie Voivodeship
Occupation	Farmer
Education	Five years of elementary school
Criminal record for perjury	None
Relationship to the parties	First cousin of Stanisław Dąbkowski, uncle of Anna Dąbkowska and Kazimierz Dąbkowski, in regard to the other parties – none

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It was in May 1944. I was living then in Wielątki (which was then in the Wyszaków commune, in the district of Ostrów Mazowiecka). Residents of Wyszaków commune were under the surveillance of the German military police from the military police station in Wyszaków. My first cousin Stanisław Dąbkowski, about 45 years old, lived in Pniewo, a locality about 5 km

from Wielątki, right by the border separating the territory of the General Government from the area of the so-called Regierungsbezirke Zichenau [Ciechanów region] (then the territory of the Pułtusk district). He was a farmer who lived with his wife and [two] children, Kazimierz Dąbkowski and Anna Dąbkowska, who were about 20 years old.

One day in mid-May 1943 or 1944, I found out that a few hours earlier, in the Dąbkowskis' home, German functionaries had arrested Stanisław and Anna Dąbkowski, who they shot dead a few minutes after their arrest in the forest, between the villages of Pniewo and Wielątki, and immediately after the shooting, they ordered that the corpses of the shot people be buried in a pit. I found out that shortly after the perpetrators of their death had left, one of the residents of the nearby villages marked the spot. Two weeks later I went with my brother Jan Dąbkowski, who is no longer alive, to the forest between Pniewo and Wielątki, where the said brother had pointed out to me the place where the killers had commanded that the corpses of Stanisław and Anna Dąbkowski be buried. After our region was liberated from German occupation, which took place on 5 September 1944, the corpses of Stanisław Dąbkowski and his daughter Anna were exhumed and buried in the cemetery in Pniewo, where they remain to this day.

I cannot remember exactly whether it was on the same day when Stanisław and Anna Dąbkowski were arrested, or whether it was a few days earlier, that my nephew, Stanisław Dąbkowski's son and Anna Dąbkowska's brother, was arrested with a large group of residents of Pniewo and the vicinity. I found out from an organist from Pniewo, who had been arrested with him, that he [this organist] was in a penal camp in Pomiechówek, situated in what was then Płońsk district, within the borders of the so-called Regierungsbezirke Zichenau, from which he was released. I do not know what happened to Kazimierz Dąbkowski. What I do know is that he did not return home after being set free.

I do not know who the perpetrators of the deaths of Stanisław and Anna Dąbkowski were. I do not even know what police or military unit they belonged to. In general, it was only said that they [Stanisław and Anna Dąbkowski] were shot dead by the Germans. The organist from Pniewo, whose name I've forgotten, died two weeks after returning from the camp.

The report was concluded at this point. After it had been read out, it was signed.