



**Lutkówka**  
**10 March 2024**

# **CALLED BY NAME**

The commemoration of  
Stanisław and Marianna Siniarski  
and their children  
Marian, Irena and Edward  
who were murdered for aiding Jews  
during the German occupation

therefore we have to know  
to count exactly  
call by the first name  
provide for a journey

ZBIGNIEW HERBERT

(TRANSL. BOGDANA AND JOHN CARPENTER)

the measure of a man is his  
heart

JOHN PAUL II



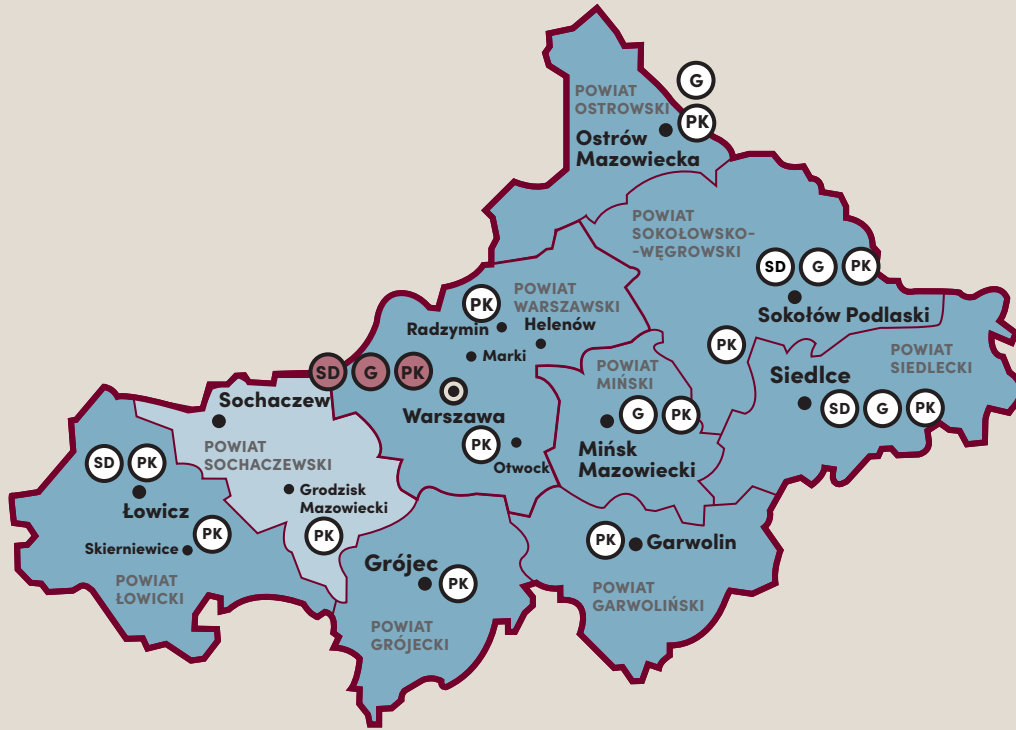
Patronat Honorowy  
Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej  
Andrzeja Dudy

As part of the **Called by Name** program, the Pilecki Institute is recovering the stories of Poles who paid for saving Jews from the Holocaust with their own lives and the lives of their loved ones. The program combines research, historical education and various other activities concerning the culture of remembrance.

Archival research, which serves to accurately retrace the events in question, is accompanied by visits to the scenes of the crime – most often in small towns and villages – interviews with witnesses and filmed recordings of testimonies. Of paramount importance is the establishment of a relationship with the families of the victims and the descendants of the rescued Jews, if these latter managed to survive. In each case, the highlight is the unveiling of a stone with an inscription that commemorates the murdered Poles and the Jews who died with them in both Polish and English. It becomes a permanent sign of remembrance of the heroes at the site of tragic events. Integrating the milieu of the **Called by Name** families helps them to cope with the difficult experiences of their past. Thanks to meetings and educational workshops, local communities can learn and understand their own history. A broad information campaign serves to introduce the fate of the **Called by Name** to the collective memory in Poland and around the world.

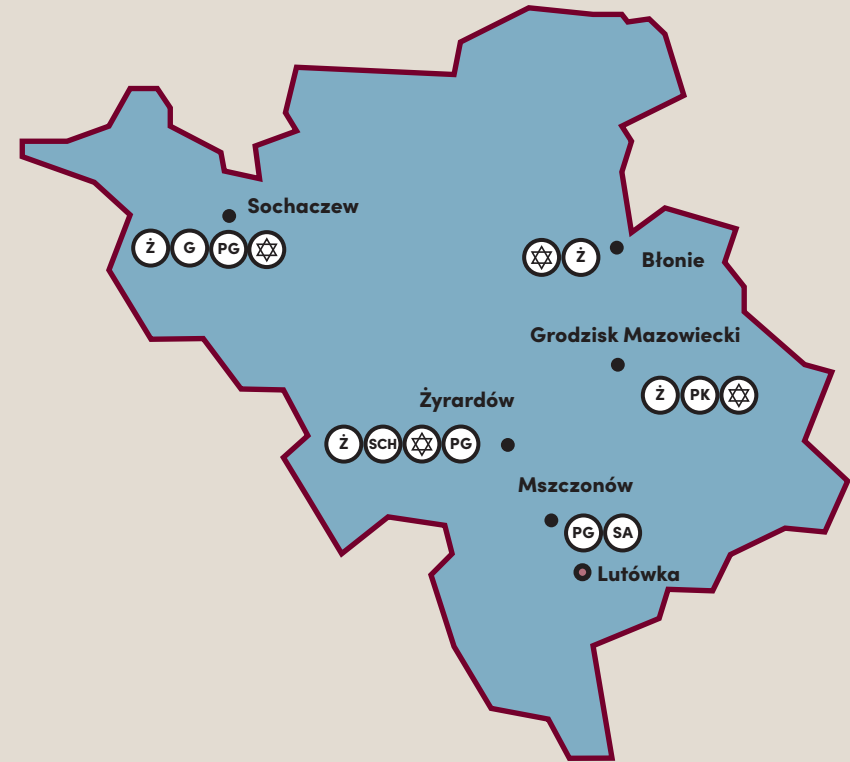
The **Called by Name** program aims to do justice to the heroic acts of Poles who consciously risked their own lives and the lives of their loved ones to help Jewish friends, neighbors, and sometimes strangers, and paid the highest price. At the same time, the program highlights the realities of the ruthless German occupation policy in Poland, which destroyed all ties of solidarity between Poles and Jews, and punished the slightest human gesture of compassion with death. The **Called by Name** also convey a universal message of courage, sacrifice and solidarity with the persecuted – values that set the measure of humanity.

## Warsaw District



- SD headquarters of the SD in Warsaw District
- G headquarters of the Gestapo in Warsaw District
- PK Kripo police directorate in the Warsaw district
- location of events
- PK external criminal police (Kripo) station
- Ż Gendarmerie post
- PG Blue Police station
- ☆ ghetto

## Sochaczew County



- SCH Schupo station
- SA SA Wehrschützenbereitschaft
- SD external SD station
- G external Gestapo post



**ŻYRARDÓW, "WANDA" VILLA. DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, THE BUILDING SERVED AS THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SCHUPO. PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE 1970S. COLLECTIONS OF THE MUSEUM OF WESTERN MAZOVIA IN ŻYRARDÓW.**



**ŻYRARDÓW, HOUSE OF THE GUILD OF VARIOUS CRAFTS, DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN GENDARMERIE. PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE 1970S. COLLECTIONS OF THE MUSEUM OF WESTERN MAZOVIA IN ŻYRARDÓW.**

During the Second World War, the Germans pursued a policy of terror in the occupied Polish territories. The Jewish population found itself in the most tragic position. In the second half of 1940, the authorities of the Warsaw District forced Jews to settle in urban ghettos. In the administrative district of Sochaczew, these were established in Sochaczew, Żyrardów, Grodzisk Mazowiecki and Błonie, among others. Already in early 1941, the occupier commenced mass deportations of Jews to Warsaw, from where most of them were later sent to the German extermination camp in Treblinka. On 17 December 1941, the starost of the administrative district of Sochaczew issued an order imposing the death penalty on Poles for providing any form of help to Jews.

Wolf Lipszyc (born on 24 May 1922) was the fifth child of Icek Aron and Blima Lipszyc<sup>1</sup>. He and his family lived in Żyrardów. Before the war, his father ran a hardware store. During the occupation, in late September or early October 1940, the Lipszyc family were forced to move to the local ghetto. They managed to take only some of their furniture and belongings to their new apartment. The family's situation continued to deteriorate. Food and fuel were in short supply. In view of this, Wolf began going to villages around Mszczonów, where he sold straight razors, purses and other small goods, obtaining food in return. He also managed to establish contacts with local farmers.

<sup>1</sup> Icek Aron and Blima Lipszyc had 6 children: a son, Lejzor (born on 18 January 1914, in September 1939 he was to serve in the 1st Light Cavalry Regiment), a daughter, Gitla (born on 24 August 1915), and the sons Izrael-Jakub (born on 18 June 1918), Berek (Hebrew Bejł, born on 13 December 1919), Wolf (Hebrew Zew), and Chaim.

In February 1941, the Germans ordered the deportation of Jews to the ghetto in Warsaw. Chaim Lipszyc (born on 27 November 1929), Wolf's younger brother, recalled the tragic events: *We already knew the day before that we had to move out. Some of the Jews had left the day before. You were allowed to take twenty kilos of luggage per person. We no longer had anything to take, because everything had been spent on food. There was a ruckus and crying everywhere, with the Germans shouting the loudest – Juden raus! Schnell! We grabbed our readied bundles and walked, hurried on by the escorting gendarmes, along Szeroka and Sienkiewicza streets to the station. I walked on, and I did not know why I was crying, while my father kept repeating over and over – this is the end, this is the end. (...) When my father still had some money, we had rented an apartment on Świętojerska Street. My brother, Zew [Wolf], was in the countryside outside Mszczonów at the time. There were a lot of us: Bejł, Izrael, my sister Gitla, me, my parents, and there was also my eldest brother, Lejzor, the one who had served in the 1st Light Cavalry Regiment<sup>2</sup>.*

Wolf went with his family to the ghetto, but quickly returned to the countryside. He tried to help, and smuggled in food for his family. In the face of the growing terror imposed by the occupation authorities, this became increasingly difficult. Towards the end of 1941, the youngest of the family, Chaim, also fled Warsaw and found a hiding place in Lutkówka. He stayed, among others, in the homestead of Julia Rojkowska. In consequence, he could count on his brother for help and support.

While hiding in the countryside, Wolf met and developed a relationship with Chana. She was a young girl (she may have been about 18–22 years old). She was originally from Grodzisk Mazowiecki, where her family ran a cake shop or traded in oran-

<sup>2</sup> Jan Dołęga Szczepański, Getto w Żyrardowie, "Życie Żyrardowa", no. 40, 5.10.1989; and the same, Uciekłem przez dziurę na Chtodnej, "Życie Żyrardowa", no. 44, 2.11.1989.



CHAIM LIPSZYC (RIGHT) AFTER THE WAR. PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIPSZYC FAMILY.



GITLA LIPSZYC, WOLF AND CHAIM'S SISTER, PERISHED IN THE WARSAW GHETTO OR AT THE TREBLINKA EXTERMINATION CAMP. PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIPSZYC FAMILY.

*"At 8:00 a.m. on 10 March 1944, a German gendarme came to our yard and inquired about the farmer, and also ordered us to harness some horses to a cart and drive over to the yard of Stanisław Siniarski. I harnessed the horses and rode to the yard of Stanisław Siniarski. Pulling into the yard, I saw five people killed – the Siniarskis – and one Jew by the fence. In addition, I saw Józef O., who was standing with some fourteen gendarmes in the courtyard.*

*The gendarmes orderer me to leave the cart with the horses and go home to get a sack. [...] I went home to get a sack, which I then brought with me [...]. O. called me to the barn, and I held the sack, while he caught the hens and put them into the sack. After catching all the hens and rabbits [...], they loaded everything onto the cart and forced me to go with them. We drove in the direction of Mszczonów on two wagons."*

**MINUTES OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESS BRONISŁAW ZGÓRZAK, DATED 31 MAY 1945**

geade and soda water. It is known that during the occupation she earned her living by sewing and crocheting, as evidenced by witness testimony: A Jewish woman, Hanka [Chana], stayed with me for about 2 weeks, who, as payment for lodging, made me a sweater from my wool<sup>3</sup>. At the beginning of 1944, Chana was heavily pregnant. Together with Wolf, she sought a safe place where she could give birth. The Siniarski family came to their aid: Stanisław (born in 1899) and his wife Marianna, née Zgórzak (born in 1901). They lived just outside the village of Lutkówka with their children: Marian (born on 10 October 1928 – Stanisław's son from his first marriage), Irena (born on 6 May 1935), and Edward (born on 18 July 1936)<sup>4</sup>.

Bronisław Zgórzak, a relative of the Siniarskis, remembered the appearance of their home: *The Siniarskis' house was small, consisting of two rooms, and was insulated with straw. It was a stone building. The Siniarskis' yard, located about 20–25 meters from the house, was surrounded by a small fence built of stone, about half a meter high*<sup>5</sup>.

The Siniarskis were not wealthy, cultivating 12 or so acres of land. In addition, they had one cow, a dozen hens and some rabbits. Despite the difficult living conditions, and the risks involved in taking in Jews, they did not refuse to help their fellow men. Wolf and Chana started hiding in the Siniarskis' home most probably in February 1944. They received one of the rooms. In early March, Chana gave birth to a son. It is known that the birth took place with complications, as Wolf sought help from local women who acted as midwives.

3 APW, V 1 Sn 643/48, Protokół przesłuchania podejrzanego Stanisława B. z dn. 25.04.1945 r., p. 139.

4 Both Stanisław and Marianna had older children from their first marriages. However, during the occupation they did not live in the same house in Lutkówka. In addition, Zdzisław (born in 1925, Stanisław's son) was deported for forced labor to Germany.

5 AIPN, Bu 392/1382, Protokół przesłuchania świadka Bronisława Zgórzaka z dn. 23.11.1972, p. 15.



EXHUMATION WORKS IN LUTKÓWKA, LATE 1980S.  
PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIPSYCZ FAMILY.

## The German Crime of 10 March 1944

In the early morning of Friday, 10 March 1944, German gendarmerie and Schupo officers from Żyrardów came to Lutkówka following a denunciation. The squad numbered a dozen or so men. They were looking for the home of the Siniarski family, who were suspected of hiding Jews. The gendarmes were accompanied by Józef O., who had been taken from the jail in Żyrardów to serve as a guide. However, he was unable to point out exactly where the Siniarskis lived. Thus, the Germans forced one of the local residents to lead them to the farm that they were looking for. When they finally arrived at the location, the gendarmes encountered Stanislaw Siniarski in the yard. One of them asked him if he was hiding anyone. When Siniarski denied, he was punched in the face. Józef O. testified in the case: *Then the gendarmes told Siniarski to put his hands up and stand facing the barn door, while I was told to stand behind the barn wall and one of the gendarmes stood next me, whereupon they started shouting for everyone to get out of the house. I saw Siniarski's wife exit the building, followed by three children. They ordered everyone to stand against the wall of the barn and started shooting into the house through the doors and windows, and only after some time did I see a Jew in his underwear being led out of the building, and then they ordered everyone to lie down on the ground, Siniarski with his wife and children lay down one next to other, with their faces to the ground, and the Jew about ten meters away, and after a few minutes I heard a single shot and the gendarme ordered me to go to the other side of the house, whereupon I heard three bursts of machine gun fire (...)*<sup>6</sup>.

Another of the witnesses remembered: *I would like to mention that [Marianna] Siniarska and [Stanislaw] Siniarski were already dressed, whereas their three children were only in their underwear, and so I realized that they must have been taken from their beds*<sup>7</sup>.

6 APW, V 1 Sn 643/48, Protokół przesłuchania podejrzanego Józefa O. z dn.

06.06.1945 r., p. 194.

7 AIPN, Bu 392/1382, Protokół przesłuchania świadka Bronisława Zgórzaka z dn.

23.11.1972 r., p. 16–17.



CHAIM LIPSZYC AT THE GRAVE OF WOLF AND CHANA.  
PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIPSZYC FAMILY.





\*  
IN JUNE 1945, ZDZISŁAW SINIARSKI EXHUMED THE BODIES OF HIS PARENTS AND SIBLINGS AND MOVED THEM TO THE CEMETERY IN LUTKÓWKA. PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE SINIARSKI FAMILY.

*"On 10 March 1944, a neighbor ran up to my house, telling me to harness my horse to a cart, whereupon, taking with him a spade, he proceeded to Siniarski's yard. I only took a spade with me, as the horse was already on its way, and went over to Siniarski's farmstead. While walking to Siniarski's house, I noticed a lot of men in fatigues; one of them noticed me and signaled with his hand for me to run up quickly to the commandant, who was lying on some straw in front of the building. Running along the left side of Siniarski's house, I noticed some dead people lying behind a stone fence. I walked up to the gendarmerie commandant, who was lying on the straw, and told him that my horse and wagon had been sent to fetch fermented residue from the distillery, and that I was reporting only with a spade. The commandant gave me 15 minutes to organize two horse-drawn carts. I ran across the village to the house of a neighbor, and told him that something had happened at the Siniarskis' farm, because there were dead people lying in the yard behind the house. They ordered me to provide the horse-drawn carts within 15 minutes. I sent over the two horse-drawn carts to where the gendarmes had demanded. While entering the courtyard with my horse, I noticed that Zgórzak's horse-drawn cart was already in Siniarski's yard, and that there was a wagon with bags of hens. One of the gendarmes asked me if I was the village leader. I replied that I was not the village leader. He then instructed me that after they had left, I would be responsible for all of this, so I had to make sure nothing was lost, and also let the village leader know. The village leader was to secure everything and write it down, and bury the corpses of the murdered. In addition, he called me to a chamber in which lay the corpse of a murdered Jewish woman who had just given birth, and, pointing to me, he said that this Jewish woman was to be buried too."*

**MINUTES OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESS JAN PYCZOT,  
DATED 31 MAY 1945**

After Stanislaw and Marianna and their children: sixteen-year-old Marian, nine-year-old Irena and eight-year-old Edward, together with Wolf Lipszyc, obeyed the Germans' order and lay down on the ground, one of the gendarmes killed them with bursts of machine gun fire. The Germans then entered the house, where they found Chana lying in one of the rooms with her newborn baby. The woman and her newborn son were shot dead.

After committing the crime, the gendarmes proceeded to two farms in the village of Wygnanka, since Jews were also supposed to be hiding there. However, they found no-one. In view of this, they returned to the Siniarskis' farm, which they looted, catching the hens and rabbits and putting them into sacks. They also ordered the local residents to prepare wagons for them, and also to summon the village leader. The Germans also commenced a "feast". Witness Bronisław Zgórzak testified thus: *On the Siniarskis' property, I saw a pan-fed machine gun set up on a tripod with its barrel pointing toward the forest. The Germans fired their rifles in the direction of the forest (...). While shooting, the German gendarmes laughed, took out of their pockets vodka bottles with a capacity of half a liter, the necks of which – and this I remember exactly – were embellished with white lacquer, and from these bottles, one by one, drank vodka*<sup>8</sup>.

Thereafter the gendarmes drove off on the wagons that had been provided previously. Only then could the residents of Lutkówka tend to the burial of those killed. One of the witnesses recalled: *After digging the pit, we leveled the bottom, took the corpses of the slain Siniarskis from the garden and placed them in the pit, covered these corpses with rugs, and only then filled the pit with the corpses with earth. (...) Near this makeshift grave of the Siniarski family we dug a second hole, in which we placed the bodies of a man, a woman and a newborn baby who had all been shot. All three were buried in this pit*<sup>9</sup>.

8 AIPN, Bu 392/1382, Protokół przesłuchania świadka Bronisława Zgórzaka z dn. 23.11.1972 r., p. 19.

9 Ibidem, Protokół przesłuchania świadka Zygmunta Zgórzaka z dn. 4.07.1972 r., p. 10–11.

*"(...) At approximately 5:30 a.m. my mother, who was already bustling about the farmstead, entered the house and told us that there were Germans coming from the Chudolipie–Osuchów road. I was 14 years old at the time. I jumped outside and in fact saw Germans in gendarme uniforms walking in single file along the path over the ditch from the direction of the Chudolipie–Osuchów road. (...) About 100 meters from the Siniarskis' house, the file of German gendarmes split in two and began to encircle the Siniarskis' house. (...) at the moment when the Germans surrounded the Siniarskis' house, a Jew named Lipszyc, wearing a shirt and underpants, jumped out of the building and started running across the courtyard in a westerly direction. When Lipszyc reached the small stone wall, I noticed that one of the German gendarmes took aim with his rifle, and thereafter I heard the sound of a shot. After this shot, Lipszyc slumped to his knees next to the wall, and then collapsed to the ground. I realized that the shot had killed Lipszyc. After this fact occurred, four of the gendarmes began walking towards the Siniarskis' building. A while later, after they entered the Siniarskis' home, I saw the gendarmes lead Stanisław Siniarski, his wife and their three children out of the house. All of those mentioned were led by one of the gendarmes to a small garden on the Siniarskis' property, where he ordered them all to lie face down on the ground. Both Mr. and Mrs. Siniarski, and their three children complied. (...) When the Siniarskis and their children lay down on the ground in the garden, a gendarme walked away from the group to a distance of about 5 meters and fired a burst at them from a light automatic rifle."*

**MINUTES OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESS BRONISŁAW  
ZGÓRZAK, DATED 23 NOVEMBER 1972**



A PAINTING BY RONI LIFSHTZ, THE SON OF CHAIM, INSPIRED BY THE DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF WOLF AND CHANA. PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIPSZYC FAMILY.

### The exhumation

After the war ended, the murdered families were exhumed. In June 1945, when Stanisław's son, Zdzisław Siniarski, returned to Poland from forced labor, the bodies of his parents and siblings were moved to the cemetery in Lutkówka. Whereas Chaim Lipszyc came to Poland in the late 1980s. He was the only member of the Lipszyc family to survive the Second World War. The remains of the murdered Jews were exhumed on his initiative. The event was attended by Tadeusz Małecki:

*The exhumed remains were placed in small coffins and moved to a grave in the Jewish Cemetery at Okopowa Street in Warsaw. I and my father, Henryk, were both present at the exhumation. My father had been present in 1944 when the bodies of the Lipszyc family had been buried. During the exhumation, the skeletons of a woman and a man were discovered, but the remains of the newborn child were not found<sup>10</sup>.*

### The post-war trial

In 1948, Józef O., who had led the gendarmes to the farm in Lutkówka, was charged and convicted of denouncing the Siniarski family. However, the evidence in the case was inconclusive. Some witnesses claimed that the Germans were informed that the Lipszyc family was hiding in Lutkówka by Stanisław B., who had previously kept Chana concealed for some time. Ultimately, the case against him was dropped. Furthermore, none of the gendarmes responsible for carrying out the crime on 10 March 1944 were identified.

<sup>10</sup> Excerpt from a conversation with Tadeusz Małecki, held on 3 May 2021 in Lutkówka. The materials of Krzysztof Siniarski.



**THE COMMEMORATION OF MARIANNA, LEON AND STEFAN LUBKIEWICZ, SADOWNE, 24 MARCH 2019.**

The Called by Name program was inaugurated in Sadowne on 24 March 2019, on the National Day of Remembrance of Poles who Saved Jews under German Occupation. A stone with a commemorative plaque was unveiled during a ceremony in front of the house of Leon, Marianna and Stefan Lubkiewicz – a family of bakers who were shot by the Germans for helping Jews. By now, we have commemorated seventy two people in thirty locations.

In 2019, we held commemorations in Sadowne, Poręba-Kocęby, Skłody-Piotrowice, Ostrów Mazowiecka, Stoczek, Nur, Waniewo and Czyżew-Sutki. In 2020, the commemorations were organized in Sterdyń, Wierzchowisko, Tworki, Marki, Tomaszów Mazowiecki and Stary Lipowiec. In 2021, the program comprised ceremonies in Biecz, Rzązew, Grądy-Woniecko, Olesin, Mikołajki, Opoka Duża, Węgrów and Treblinka.

In 2022 we held commemorations in Brzózka Królewska, Huta Mińska, Poświętne, Brzostek, Chmielnik, Majdan Nowy and Rzeszów. In Brzózka Królewska we honored Katarzyna and Sebastian Kazak, who were murdered by the Germans, as well as the Jews whom they were helping, including Chana Stiller.

In Huta Mińska, we “called by name” Senior Wachtmeister Kazimierz Przekora, who provided shelter to three unknown Jewish men during the Holocaust and was murdered together with them by the German gendar-



**PROF. MAGDALENA GAWIN, INITIATOR OF THE “CALLED BY NAME” PROGRAM, WITH THE FAMILY OF THE COMMEMORATED WAĆŁAW AND MARIANNA STRADOWSKI, CHMIELNIK, SEPTEMBER 2022.**

mes. In Poświętne, we commemorated the farmers Józefa and Józef Dmoch and a deputy village administrator Jan Kowalski from Helenów, who were executed for hiding ten Jews. In Brzostek, we honored Jan Jantoń from Wola Brzostocka, who was helping the Fisch family at the time when they were hiding in the forest, as well as Apolonia and Stanisław Gacoń from Bukowa, who were murdered by the Germans together with a Jewish child from the Korzennik family. In Chmielnik, we commemorated the murdered Marianna Stradowska and her son Waćław Stradowski, who were helping two brothers Pasternak and an unknown couple with a child. In Majdan Nowy, we recalled the story of its residents – Jan Gniduła, Katarzyna Kowal, Józef Kowal, Anastazja Łubiarz, Marianna Łubiarz, Katarzyna Margol and Kazimierz Szabat, who were murdered for the assistance they provided to Ita Becher and the Feil family. In Rzeszów, we commemorated Michał Stasiuk, who was helping Jews who were hiding under the Rzeszów market square.

In 2023, in Złotopolice, we honored the memory of Ignacy Ambroziak, Stefan Trzciński and Stanisława Trzcińska and Władysław Muchowski. In Somianka, we honored Mieczysław Żemojtel and Anna Kowalska, whom he rescued. In Markowa, we commemorated to „Called by Name” and included the Ulma family in the program. Zofia Kur and her son Aleksander were commemorated in Gamratka. In Łańcut we commemorated Aniela Nizioł.



THE COMMEMORATION OF IGNACY AMBROZIAK, WŁADYSŁAW MUCHOWSKI, STEFAN AND STANISŁAWA TRZCIŃSCY, ZŁOTOPOLICE, MAY 2023.



THE COMMEMORATION OF JÓZEFA AND JÓZEF DMOCH AND JAN KOWALSKI, POŚWIĘTNE, JUNE 2022.



THE COMMEMORATION OF APOLONIA AND STANISŁAW GACIŃ AND JAN JANTOŃ, BRZOSTEK, JUNE 2022.



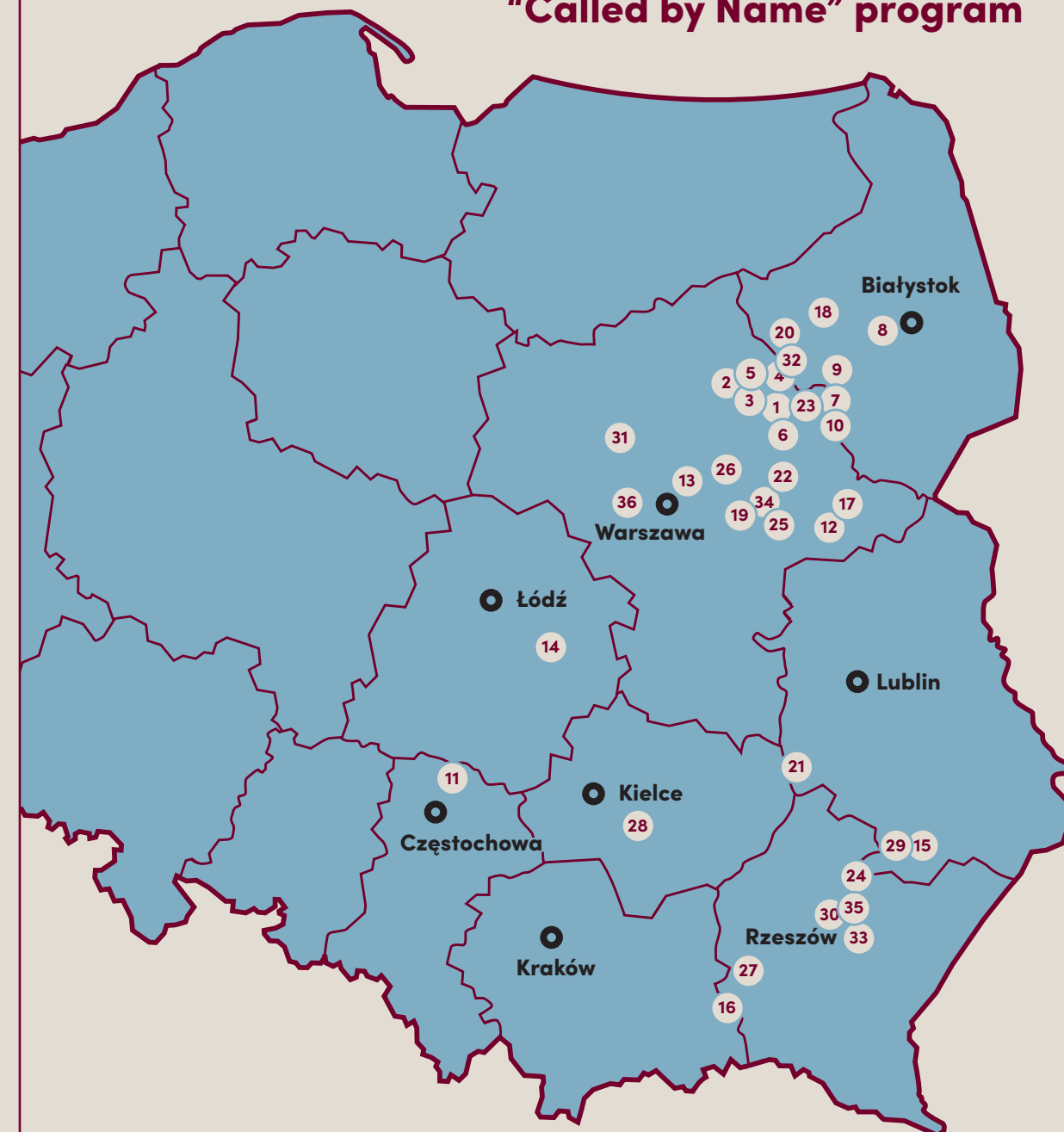
THE COMMEMORATION OF MICHAŁ STASIUK, RZESZÓW, NOVEMBER 2022.

## Map of the

## “Called by Name” program

### Commemoration sites

- ① **24 March 2019 Sadowne**  
Marianna, Leon  
and Stefan Lubkiewiczowie
- ② **9 June 2019 Poręba-Kocęby**  
Piotr Leszczyński  
Antoni Prusiński
- ③ **16 June 2019 Skłody-Piotrowice**  
Aleksandra and Hieronim  
Skłodowscy
- ④ **29 June 2019 Ostrów Mazowiecka**  
Jadwiga Długoborska
- ⑤ **29 June 2019 Ostrów Mazowiecka**  
Lucyna Radziejowska
- ⑥ **30 June 2019 Stoczek**  
Julianna, Stanisław, Henryk  
and Waclaw Postkowie
- ⑦ **22 September 2019 Nur**  
Waclaw Budziszewski
- ⑧ **6 October 2019 Waniewo**  
Władysława and Stanisław  
Krysiewiczowie
- ⑨ **27 October 2019 Czyżew-Sutki**  
Franciszek Andrzejczyk
- ⑩ **4 June 2020 Sterdyń**  
Franciszek Augustyniak, Zygmunt  
Drgas, Franciszek Kierylak, Ewa  
Kotowska, Józef Kotowski, Stanisław  
Kotowski, Marian Nowicki, Stanisław  
Piwko, Jan Siwiński, Zygmunt Uziębło,  
Aleksandra Wiktorzak
- ⑪ **16 June 2020 Wierzchowisko**  
Franciszka and Józef Sowowie
- ⑫ **19 June 2020 Tworki**  
Zofia and Feliks Bogusław Krasuscy
- ⑬ **15 September 2020 Marki**  
Marianna, Władysław  
and Stanisława Banaszkwowie
- ⑭ **22 September 2020 Tomaszów Mazowiecki**  
Karolina Juszczykowska
- ⑮ **8 October 2020 Stary Lipowiec**  
Kusiak, Roman Kusiak, Franciszek  
Kusiak, Katarzyna Rybak, Jan Zaręba
- ⑯ **23 March 2021 Biecz**  
Józef Pruchniewicz
- ⑰ **28 May 2021 Rządów**  
Piotr, Franciszek and Antoni  
Domańscy
- ⑱ **9 June 2021 Grądy-Woniecko**  
Piotr Kościelecki
- ⑲ **25 June 2021 Olesin**  
Bolesław Książek
- ⑳ **2 July 2021 Mikołajki**  
Antoni Kenigsman
- ㉑ **30 September 2021 Opoka Duża**  
Apolonia and Piotr Likosowie
- ㉒ **26 October 2021 Węgrów**  
Leokadia Piątkowska
- ㉓ **25 November 2021 Treblinka**  
Jan Maletka
- ㉔ **24 March 2022 Brzóza Królewska**  
Katarzyna and Sebastian Kazakowie
- ㉕ **26 April 2022 Huta Mińska**  
Kazimierz Przekora
- ㉖ **14 June 2022 Poświętne**  
Józefa and Józef Dmochowie,  
Jan Kowalski
- ㉗ **22 June 2022 Brzostek**  
Jan Jantoń, Apolonia  
and Stanisław Gaconiowie
- ㉘ **15 September 2022 Chmielnik**  
Maria and Waclaw Stradowscy
- ㉙ **29 September 2022 Majdan Nowy**  
Jan Gniduła, Katarzyna Kowal,  
Józef Kowal, Anastazja Łubiarz,  
Marianna Łubiarz, Katarzyna Margol,  
Kazimierz Szabat
- ㉚ **29 November 2022 Rzeszów**  
Michał Stasiuk
- ㉛ **10 May 2023 Złotopolice**  
Ignacy Ambroziak, Stefan Trzciński,  
Stanisława Trzcińska, Władysław  
Muchowski
- ㉜ **21 June 2023 Somianka**  
Mieczysław Żemojtel
- ㉝ **3 September 2023 Markowa**  
Odślonięcie tablicy poświęconej  
Zawołanym po imieniu oraz  
włączenie do programu Rodziny  
Ulmów
- ㉞ **21 September 2023 Gamratka**  
Zofia and Aleksander Kurowie
- ㉟ **3 December 2023 Łańcut**  
Aniela Nizioł
- ㊱ **10 March 2024 Lutkówka**  
Stanisław and Marianna Siniarscy  
and their children



## Ceremony schedule

### 12.00 Holy Mass

Church of the Holy Trinity in Lutkówka

### 13.30 Unveiling of the commemorative plaque and wreath laying

In front of the Maj. Józef Wiśniewski Primary School in Lutkówka, 1 Szkolna Street

#### ORGANIZER

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#### SUPERVISORY INSTITUTION

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Ministry of Culture and National Heritage  
Republic of Poland

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#### CO-ORGANIZERS

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