



## KONSTANCJA NAGOT

Warsaw, 20 May 1949. Norbert Szuman (MA), member of the Main Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland, interviewed the person named below as an unsworn witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

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Name and surname	Konstancja Nagot, <i>née</i> Sałuda
Date and place of birth	5 May 1910, Plecha, Kutno county
Parents' names	Kazimierz and Katarzyna, <i>née</i> Świderska
Father's occupation	farmer
Citizenship and nationality	Polish
Religion	Roman Catholic
Education	three classes of elementary school
Profession	chemist
Place of residence	Warsaw, Puławska Street 11, flat 8
Criminal record	none

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When the Warsaw Uprising broke out, I was in the house at Puławska Street 11. On the first day of the Uprising, i.e. 1 August 1944, German soldiers evicted the residents of this house just an hour after the outbreak of fighting and moved them to a nearby building located at Puławska Street 17. However, as the house was large and had a hundred or so flats, which were inhabited primarily by Germans, German tenants (and in particular elderly Germans) were not moved.

I stayed at Puławska Street 17 until 5 or 6 August; I no longer remember the exact date. On that day, i.e. 5 or 6 August, a larger detachment of German soldiers burst into our courtyard

– people said that they were SS-men or “Ukrainians.” As the gate was being opened, they shot the caretaker. Some of the soldiers remained in the courtyard, while others dispersed amongst the flats. I heard that a certain number of men were killed in the flats. More information concerning these events could be provided by Citizen Teodor Feil, who has a painter’s workshop at Puławska Street 11 and who knows the surname and address of the female caretaker from Puławska Street 17, who witnessed the crimes committed there.

The rest of the men from Puławska Street 17 were taken by the Germans to the barracks at Rakowiecka Street. The soldiers then set fire to our house. I do not know what happened with the rest of the residents of Puławska Street 17 (it was possible to escape from there to Chocimska Street, or to the bazaar at Puławska Street 19), because I managed to get back to my home at Puławska Street 11. Gradually, following my return, nearly all of the residents who had been evicted from our house on 1 August came back, with the exception of a certain group of men among whom, for example, was my husband and who had been taken from Puławska Street 17 to the barracks.

Already on the same day, that is in the afternoon of 5 or 6 August, a few German soldiers entered the premises of Puławska Street 11 and ordered the German tenants of our house to evacuate the building, stating (as I was able to understand) that it was to be demolished. After the Germans had left, together with a few Polish women (I only meet with one of them now, Citizen Wiśniewska, currently resident at Puławska Street 11, flat 9). The German soldiers doused the ground floor with some liquid and set it on fire. The house immediately burst into flames. While the building was being set on fire, I was in the courtyard with the others. The Germans ordered us to go back to our flats. I returned to my flat on the ground floor. Through the window, I saw soldiers shooting at people who wanted to leave the building; three people were shot dead right before my eyes. I also heard the screams and groans of those who were being burnt alive. After a short while, accompanied by my mother and aunt, I proceeded from the flat to the basement. That evening, I managed to drag two female residents of my house – as well as a boy – through my flat into the basement in which I was sheltering. After a few days, my mother and aunt left our hiding place together with the boy, who had joined us a few days earlier. I then burned the stairs connecting the basement with the ground floor of the house, so as to cut myself off from the Germans who were by then penetrating the building.



Around the middle of August I left my refuge, accompanied by Antonina Kępczyńska and her sister. We were surrounded by fire and debris, and the basement was flooded with water flowing from burst pipes. The Germans instructed us to proceed along Rakowiecka Street towards the camp in Pruszków, where I met up with my husband.

I think that the crime committed by the Germans on 5 or 6 August 1944 on the residents of Puławska Street 11 resulted in the deaths of around eighty people, a considerable number of whom had found themselves in our house by complete chance.

In the spring of 1946, the Polish Red Cross conducted an exhumation on the premises of Puławska Street 11.

At this point the report was brought to a close and read out.