

NIEMIROWSKI Samuel Szmul (1889–1940?), industrialist, social, political and sports. He was born on 28th August 1889 in Kamionka, Czyżigryński District (Russia).

Niemirowski was a Russian Jew who, in 1905, came to the Congress Kingdom and, in 1910, to Częstochowa as the representative of a Russian company. He only received his Polish citizenship in 1932. Initially, he ran a hat workshop. In the 1930s, he was the co-owner of an iron foundry and hardware store (Niemirowski, H. Wiener, A. Baum, located at II Aleja 22).

Niemirowski was president of the Craftsmen's Union and also headed the Union of Small Merchants. He served on the board of the Union of Craftsmen and Merchants. As president of the Jewish Craftsmen's Union, he established the Craft Co-operative Bank, where it was possible to obtain low-interest or interest-free loans. In 1929-1930, he served on the board at the Bank. Representing the Union of Small Merchants, he would often intervene with the taxation administration in order to reduce taxes or to divide them into instalments for low-income merchants.

He led the Revisionist Zionist Organisation in Częstochowa. He was involved in sports and recreational activities. In 1930, he was vice-president of the Jewish Sports and Gymnastics Association and, in the second half of the 1930s (until 1939), he was president of the "Makabi" Jewish Gymnastics and Sports Association. He was also president of the Jewish Touring Association.

In 1922, he founded the philanthropic "Beis Lechem" organisation. In 1927, at his initiative, a committee was established, by the Jewish Secondary Schools Association in Częstochowa, whose task was to promote a plan to construct a new building for the Jewish Gimnazjum. Niemirowski also found himself on that committee. In 1925, he joined the committee to celebrate the opening of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

In Częstochowa, he lived at II Aleja 35. After the Germans entered Częstochowa, on 4th September 1939, he was arrested and, together with other hostages, was held in the Zawodzie barracks until the following November. He was again arrested on 12th June 1940 and imprisoned in the German Penal Prison in Zawodzie in Częstochowa. On 16th July 1940, he was transported to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp and died there.

His wife, from Częstochowa, was Sara (Sura) née Willinger (23rd November 1889 Częstochowa – 4th January 1943 Częstochowa), the daughter of Lajzer, a goldsmith, and Brandla previously Szefer. They had three children, who all attended Axer's Gimnazjum and, later, the Jewish Community Gimnazjum. They had two sons, one of whom left to study medicine in France, while the other, Izaak (20 II 1912-), in 1934, graduated from the Polytechnic in Liège – he was an engineer in the chemical industry. Their daughter, Bronisława (28th May 1918 – 4th January 1943), married Bolesław Markowicz.

Niemirowski's wife and daughter were murdered in the "Small Ghetto". In 1945, they were exhumed and buried in the Częstochowa Jewish Cemetery, grave No. 1159 II.

Mizgalski, *Tożsamość polityczna*, p. 258; Paszkowski, *Budynek Żydowskiego Gimnazjum*, p. 159; Paszkowski, *Na częstochowskim cmentarzu żydowskim*, pp. 297, 298; Pietrzykowski, *Więzienie hitlerowskie "Zawodzie"*, p. 266; Pietrzykowski, *Cień swastyki*, p. 231; *Sefer Czenstochow I*, cols. 694–695; Surma-Jończyk, *Spółdzielczość Żydów*, p. 259, 278, 279. – "Częstochower Cajtung" 1926, No. 25, p. 4, 1932, No. 10, p. 5, 1934, No. 32, p. 5; "Express Częstochowski" 1928, No. 184, p. 3, 1930, No. 136, p. 3; "Goniec Częstochowski" 1920, No. 204, p. 3; "Nasz Głos Powszechny" 1936, No. 3, p. 4. – "Rzemieślnik Żydowski" (jednodniówka), p. 3. – *Przewodnik gospodarczy 1938*; *Spis abonentów sieci telefonicznych 1939*, p. 51. – APCz, record No. 8/1, ref. 5894, k. 28, zespół No. 8/47, ref. 420 (Niemiecki Zakład Karny w Częstochowie z lat 1939–1944), zespół No. 1, ref. 8855, No. 889 (re: son Izzak).

Wiesław Paszkowski, Juliusz Setowski