

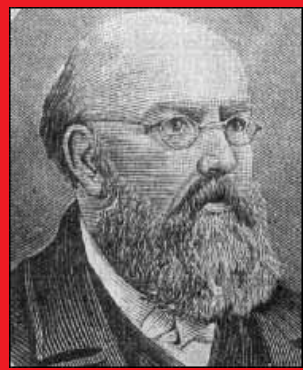
# PODILSKY DOCTORS 'SOCIETY - ONE OF THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL SOCIETIES ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE

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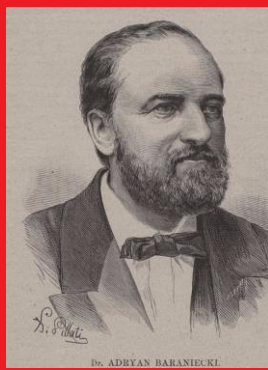
The health service in Podillya began to develop only after the third division of Poland in 1793, when it was annexed to the Russian Empire and in 1795 Kamyanets-Podilsky became the center of the Podil province.

The failure of tsarism in the Crimean War, the demands for the abolition of serfdom weakened the tsarist regime. A small team of Podolsk doctors decided to take advantage of this, and in September 1859 they initiated the creation of the first scientific medical society in Podillya. Doctors gathered at the famous Podolsk doctor, doctor of medicine Alexander Kremer. The most ardent and active propagandist of the Medical Society was Dr. Andrian Baranetsky, who lived in Yarmolyntsi, and in 1858 was one of the founders of the Society of Polish Physicians in Paris. It was he who worked out the draft statutes and programs of the company.

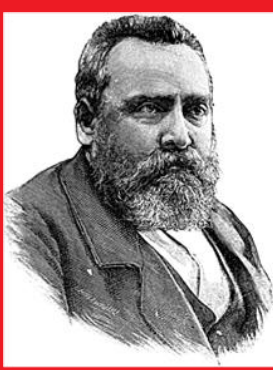
Concerned about the public good, members of the Society adopted a program of medical and topographic surveillance in the region. This program was developed by Dr. Baranetsky and its consequence and the main publication of the Society were the yearbooks of scientific works "Materials on the topography and medical statistics of Podillya", 5 volumes of which were published in 1860-1865 in Polish in Warsaw. These publications present articles, investigations and reports, documents on the history of medicine in the region, on the struggle of local doctors from the Middle Ages with plague, cholera, tuberculosis, on the living conditions of the poor at different times and more.



Alexander Kremer (1813-1880)

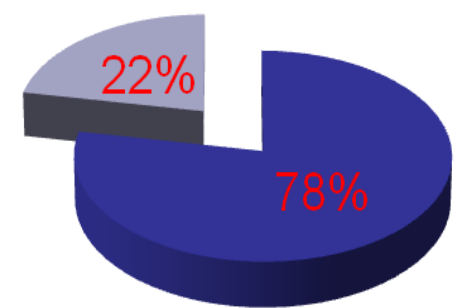
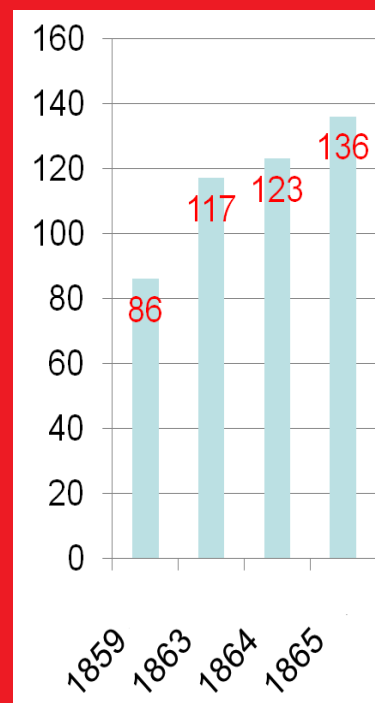
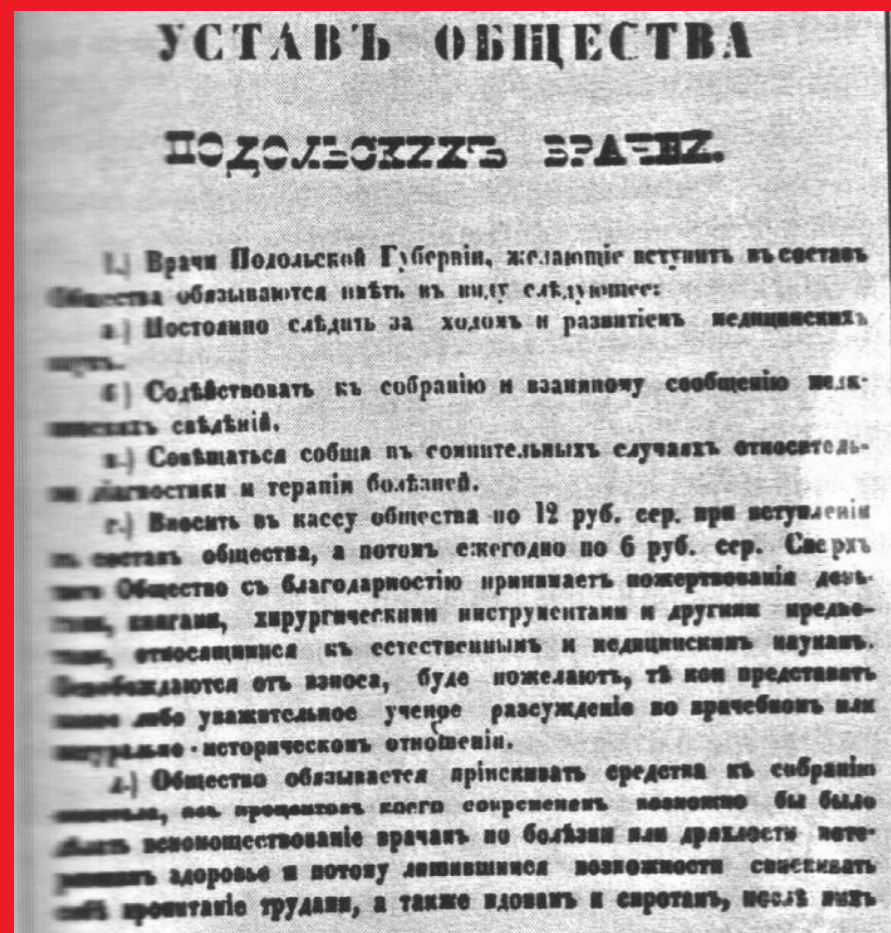


Adrian Baraniecki (1829-1891)



Juzef Rolle (1830-1894)

The society was concerned with monitoring the development of medical sciences and the implementation of their achievements in practice, studying and improving the sanitary and hygienic condition of Podolsk province, creating a professional library and museum of local lore, providing financial assistance to doctors who lost their old age or due to deterioration. state of health, publishing activities for the publication of scientific and popular works.



Membership of the Society



Poles



Other nationalities

In January 1863, the second Polish uprising broke out and was suppressed. The repression of the tsarist government was so severe that every Pole was considered a potential criminal, and the use of the Polish language, particularly in Podolia, was considered a crime.

On February 25, 1865, the Podilsky Doctors 'Society was liquidated as "betraying the purely scientific nature of such institutions, giving their actions a shade of Polish national propaganda." After his arrest and interrogation, O. Kremer was deported to Lviv with his family as a "politically unreliable" and "Austrian citizen."

In February 1872, a group of advanced Podolsk doctors sent a petition to the governor of Podolsk to open the Podilsky Doctors 'Society. After a series of obstacles, a new charter of the Society was approved on August 23, 1876, and in January 1878 an organizational meeting of the Society was held, at which the doctor of medicine, obstetrician V. Zaderholm was elected president. Until his death in 1894, Józef Rolle was the Society's permanent secretary.

The Podilsky Doctors 'Society existed until 1917, focusing its work not only on sanitary and hygienic and medical issues, but also covered local history activities.