



THE CHEMISTS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE: THE END OF XIX - THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

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The purpose of work was to analyse national structure of chemists in the largest cities of the Empire: Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Riga and Kiev for 25 years (1890-1914). The "Russian medical lists", where data on chemists's were published in the Empire were annually issued historical sources. 4 basic national groups came to light i.e., Germans, Jews, Poles and Russians Ukrainians and Byelorussians came in the last group.

However for 25 years their place towards each other varied. In the first half of the 1890th years among chemists most of all there were Germans (33 %), on the second place there were chemists - Poles (30 %), and then there were Jews (24 %), Russian (9 %) and others (4 %). Before World War the first there were Jews (41 %), Poles (27 %), Germans (15 %), Russians (7 %).

The submitted cities are naturally grouped in four groups. 1/ Riga: chemists-Germans prevailed at full absence of both Poles and Russians and insignificant number of Jews. 2/ Warsaw and Kiev: chemists-Poles prevailed at insignificant number of other nationalities. 3/ Odessa: chemists-Jews dominated. 4/ capitals (Petersburg and Moscow): All four basic nationalities are submitted; on the first a place there were Germans, which conceded their positions to Jews by the end of the given 25-anniversary. Thus, there were own regional distinctions in chemist's affair in extensive and multinational Russian empire.