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SRPSKI LEKAR I POLITIČAR IZ ILIĆEVA- DR MIHAILO ILIĆ

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Srpski lekar i političar dr Mihailo Ilić je istorijska i medicinska ličnost sa zaslužnom spomenbistom u Kliničkom centru "Kragujevac" u Kragujevcu, slika 1. Znameniti srpski lekar rođen je 1856. godine u selu Mečkovac kod Kragujevca, danas Ilićevo (do 1954. godine zvaničan naziv je

bio Mečkovac), (Poreklo stanovništva sela Mečkovac kao Grad Vranje – Pčinjski okrug, prema knjizi Jovana F. Trifunskog „Vranjska Kotlina“, nastaloj na osnovu podataka prikupljenih od 1951. do 1955. godine (priredio saradnik Porekla Milodan) [1].

Slika 1. Bista srpskog lekara, političara, dr Mihaila Ilića (1856-1905), Klinički centar "Kragujevac" u Kragujevcu

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Dr Mihailo Ilić rođen je u vreme Kneževine Srbije (ime za vreme postojanja Knjažestva Srbije) koja je postojala u periodu od 1815. do 1882. godine. Nastala je posle Drugog srpskog ustanka i postojala do 1882. godine, kada je proglašena u Kraljevinu Srbije [1].

Ilićevo rodno mesto Mečkovac pripadalo je gradskoj opštini Pivara od 2002. do 2008. godine, da bi nakon tog vremena, opštine bile ukinute. Nalazi se istočno od centra Kragujevca. Zbog neposredne blizine grada i velikog populacionog rasta nekadašnjeg sela Mečkovac, došlo je do jasnog, fizionomskog srastanja ovog naselja sa Kragujevcem. Ilićevo je u početku bilo

samostalno naselje, a 1991. godine je zvanično ukinuto kao samostalno naseljeno mesto i pripojeno naselju Kragujevac (mesna zajednica u gradu Kragujevcu) [1,2]. Naselje se prvi put pominje kao Mickovaz, još za vreme Austrijske okupacije Srbije, u periodu 1718 - 1739. godine. Mečkovac je prvobitno bio bliže putu, da bi pred početak Prvog srpskog ustanka bio premešten. Jedan od istorijskih razloga za premeštanje su bila česta janičarska pustošenja zato što se ovo naselje nalazilo na prometnom Kragujevačkom drumu. Drugi, demorafski razlog je bio često izlivanje Lepenice koja je plavila stambene objekte i okolinu. Početkom devetnaestog veka u srpskim istorijskim izvorima mesto se pominje

nekoliko puta kao Mečkovac. Kod stranaca to nije bio slučaj. Kod Ridla je 1810. godine upisan kao Mescovacz, na Lapijevoj karti 1822. godine kao Metskovatz, na Fridovoj 1829. godine kao Meskovacz, a na Kipertovoj kao Metschkowatz [2]. Prema popisu stanovništva 1903. godine, Mečkovac je imao 356, a sedam godina kasnije 489 stanovnika. Mečkovac je 1954. godine promenio ime u Iličevo. Ime je dobio po velikom serpskom doktoru, narodnom poslaniku i članu Srpske socijaldemokratske stranke dr Mihailu Iliću koji je rođen davne 1856. godine u tadašnjem Mečkovcu. U njegovu čast i zbog zasluga, njegovo rodno mesto je promenilo naziv u Iličevo, danas mesnu zajednicu koja se nalazi u sastavu gradske opštine Pivara u Kragujevcu [2]. Nakon Prvog svetskog rata Iličevo je imalo 515

stanovnika, što je retkost da je na obalama Lepenice neko mesto imalo više stanovnika nakon Prvog svetskog rata. Teritorija Iličeva nalazi se u centralnom delu Srbije. Smeštena je u istočnom predelu Šumadije i zahvata slivno područje srednjeg toka Lepenice. Iličevo je i na obema stranama suvog potoka Bara koji teče samo posle bujnijih kiša, inače je korito bez vode, zbog čega ga drugačije zovu Suvi Potok. Severozapadnom stranom atara mesta teče Lepenica, a zapadno prolazi Kragujevački drum i železnička pruga Lapovo - Kragujevac - Kraljevo, ali nema železničku stanicu [2]. Neposredno uz Iličevo se nalazi Državni put IB reda 24, Batočina - Kragujevac, koji danas predstavlja (finalna izgradnja u toku) autoput Kragujevac - Batočina, slika 2.

Slika 2. Iličevo

Izvor Foto: poreklo stanovništva sela Iličevo (do 1954. godine Mečkovac), Gradska opština Pivara, Grad Kragujevac - Šumadijski okrug. (prema knjigama Todora Radivojevića „Lepenica“ i „Naselja u Lepenici“. Priredio saradnik Porekla Milodan.

BIOGRAFIJA PATRIOTE

Mihailo Ilić je po zanimanju bio poznat lekar – dobar okružni fizikus. Do kraja 19. veka Kragujevac je promenio još nekoliko okružnih fizikusa: Filip Tajsić (1865), Leonard Leontkijević (1880), Đura Gavrić (1885), Ilija Kolović (1891, 1898) Stevan Šiber (1897), da bi sa početkom 20. veka došao dr Mihailo Ilić koji je pored požrtvovane, profesionalne lekarske službe u Vojnotehničkom zavodu, postao i prvi poslanik Socijaldemokratske partije 1905. godine [3]. Od 1903. godine je bio član Srpske socijaldemokratske stranke (SSDS). Srpska socijaldemokratska partija je bila politička stranka koja je delovala u Kraljevini Srbije i Kraljevini Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, od 1903. do 1919. godine. Osnovana je pod imenom Srpska socijaldemokratska stranka, a 1909. godine ime je promenjeno u Srpska socijaldemokratska partija. Na parlamentarnim izborima, održanim

8. septembra 1903. godine, dr Mihailo Ilić je bio izabran za narodnog poslanika u Kragujevačkom srezu. Bio je tada jedini poslanik SSDS u Narodnoj skupštini Kraljevine Srbije i prvi socijaldemokratski poslanik u srpskoj istoriji. U periodu svog kratkog delovanja, u vreme aneksione krize, balkanskih ratova i neposredno uoči Prvog svetskog rata, ova partija je sprovodila antiratni program zasnovan na ideji klasne revolucije i ujedinjavanja naroda Balkana u konfederaciju. Socijaldemokratska partija Srbije ušla je u evropsku istoriju kao jedina koja je pred veliki rat glasala u parlamentu protiv svakog ratnog budžeta [3]. Godine 1966. osnovan je Medicinski centar "Dr Mihailo Ilić" u Kragujevcu, da bi se 1975. godine reorganizovao u sedam OOUR-a. Godine 1986. izdvaja se OOUR "Bolnica" kao KBC Kragujevac, a ostali nastavljaju sa radom kao Medicinski centar "Dr Mihailo Ilić", koji 1991. izrasta u Zdravstveni

centar "Dr Mihailo Ilić". KBC Kragujevac 4. 11. 2005. godine prerasta u Klinički Centar Kragujevac sa tercijarnim nivoom zdravstvene zaštite [3,4]. Dr Mihailo Ilić umro je 22. oktobra (9. oktobra, po starom kalendaru) 1905. godine u Kragujevcu, u svojoj 48/49. godini života. Umro u vremenu Kraljevine Srbije, a to je bivši zvanični naziv države Srbije u razdoblju između 1882. i 1918. godine. Srbija je proglašena Kraljevinom, odlukom Narodne skupštine, 6. marta 1882. godine, čime je Kneževina Srbija uzdignuta na nivo kraljevine [4]. Do drugog Svetskog rata u Kragujevcu su uglavnom radili i privatni zubari - dentisti. Posle rata, uporedo sa razvojem drugih medicinskih službi u vanbolničkoj zaštiti razvijala se i stomatološka služba. Služba je tada radila u okviru Doma Zdravlja, a stvaranjem medicinskog centra "Dr Mihailo Ilić" formira se kao jedna od njegovih službi. Odlukom Vlade Republike Srbije 1998. godine donosi se rešenje po kome se stomatološka služba izdvaja iz Zdravstvenog Centra Kragujevac kao samostalna ustanova sa nazivom Zavod za Stomatologiju Kragujevac [5].

Primarna zdravstvena zaštita u Kragujevcu je oformljena kao poseban funkcionalni oblik 1966.

godine, u okviru Medicinskog centra Kragujevac. Do 1990. godine funkcionisao je u okviru OOUR „Dom zdravlja“. Od 1990. godine Medicinski centar je konstituisan kao Zdravstveni centar „Dr Mihailo Ilić“ u okviru koga je postojao Dom zdravlja u Kragujevcu. Dom zdravlja Kragujevac u sadašnjem obliku osnovan je 1998. godine odlukom Vlade Republike Srbije. Istorija zdravstvene kulture Kragujevca i njen uticaj na savremenu zdravstvenu zaštitu ovog područja je prepoznatljivo obeležena likom dr Mihaila Ilića, likom velikog srpskog lekara i političara [6]. I jedan od najpoznatijih fudbalskih klubova sa oboda grada Kragujevac – „Srbija“ iz Ilićeva, slavi preko osam decenija od osnivanja. Niko ne zna tačno kada je klub osnovan, ali se svi slažu da je to bilo u leto 1935. godine. Klub je prvobitno imao ime „Mečkovac“, po selu koje je preimenovano u Ilićevo u spomen-obeležje na doktora Mihaila Ilića, prvog socijaldemokratskog poslanika na Balkanu. Klub dobija naziv „Srbija“ 1970. godine (prilično hrabar, radikalna potez za ono vreme), ali i uz kuriozitet da je to danas jedini fudbalski klub sa tim imenom u Srbiji (ne računajući dijasporu), i drugih sporstkih timova [7], slika 3.

Slika 3. Fudbalski stadion Kluba „Srbija“, Ilićevo

Foto - www.alcmedia.biz

U zaključku: Nacionalni doprinos dr Mihaila Ilića je u tome što brojne institucije njegovog vremena, a i danas posle njega, kao što su mesta, ustanove, sportski klubovi, ulice u Kragujevcu nose njegovo ime, a u znak večne zahvalnosti, da se ne zaborave dobra dela vojnog lekara, antiratno-političko opredeljenje i pravilna politika prvog socijaldemokratskog poslanika na

Balkanu i u srpskoj istoriji uopšte. Umro je relativno mlad, i sa pravom ne možemo suditi, analizirati druge doprinose u domenu zdravstvene kulture i zdravstvene zaštite od strane ovog znamenitog, hrabrog srpskog patriote, zemljaka, lekara i političara.

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SERBIAN PHYSICIAN AND POLITICIAN FROM ILICEVO - DR. MIHAILO ILIC

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Serbian physician and politician, dr. Mihailo Ilic was a historical figure and a famous person with a well deserved memorial at Clinical Center "Kragujevac" in Kragujevac, Figure 1. Famous Serbian doctor was born in 1856 in the village of Meckovac near Kragujevac, which is called Illicevo today (until 1954, the village was called

Meckovac) (the origin of the population of the village of Meckovac as the City of Vranje - Pcinjski district, according to the book of John F. Trifunoski "Vranjska Kotlina", based on data collected from 1951 to 1955, prepared by an associate of Porekla Milodan) [1].

Figure 1. Monument of serbian physician and politician, dr. Mihailo Ilic (1856-1905)
Clinical Center "Kragujevac" of Kragujevac

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<https://www.pinterest.com/SlavicTravels/kragujevac/>

Dr. Mihailo Ilic was born in the Principality of Serbia, which lasted from 1815 to 1882. It was created after the Second Serbian Uprising and existed until 1882 when it was declared the Kingdom of Serbia [1].

Ilic's birthplace, Meckovac, belonged to the citymunicipality of Pivara from 2002 to 2008, and after that time, the municipalities were dissolved. It is located east of the center of

Kragujevac. Due to immediate proximity of the city, and a large population growth of the village of Meckovac, there was a clear physiognomic fusion of this settlement with Kragujevac. Illicevo was initially an independent settlement, and in 1991 it was officially dissolved as an independent settlement and annexed to Kragujevac (as a local community in the city of Kragujevac) [1,2]. The settlement was first mentioned as Mickovaz, during Austrian

occupation of Serbia, in the period 1718-1739. Meckovac had been primarily settled closer to the road and before the first Serbian uprising it was translocated. One historical reason for the translocation were frequent devastations caused by janissaries, as the settlement was located on a busy Kragujevac road. Another, demographic reason was a frequent overflowing of Lepenica, which flooded many buildings and the surrounding area. At the beginning of the nineteenth century in Serbian historical sources, this place was mentioned several times, as Meckovac. This was not the case with many foreign authors. By Riddle, in 1810, it was registered as Mescovacz, on Lapi's map in 1822 as Metskovatz, by Fried's in 1829 as Meskovacz, and by Kipert's as Metschkowats [2]. According to the census in 1903, Meckovac had 356 and seven years later – 48 inhabitants. In 1954, Meckovac changed its name to Ilicevo. It was named after a great Serbian doctor and member of Serbian Social Democratic Party, dr. Mihailo Ilic, who was born in Meckovac in 1856.. In his

honour, his birthplace changed its name to Ilicevo, which was part of the city municipality of Pivara in Kragujevac [2]. After the first World War, Ilicevo had 515 inhabitants, which was unusual for a place on the banks of the Lepenica to have more inhabitants after the first World War. Ilicevo's territory is located in the central part of Serbia, in the eastern part of Sumadija and covers the catchment area of the middle flow of the Lepenica river. Ilicevo also spreads on both sides of a dry stream called Bara, which flows only after heavy rains, otherwise the riverbed has no water. That is why it is called the "Dry Stream". On the northwestern side of the townarea there flows the Lepenica, and on the west side there passes Kragujevac road and Lapovo - Kragujevac - Kraljevo railway, but there is no a train station there [2]. Just next to Ilicevo is the State Road IB 24, Batocina - Kragujevac, which is being turned (final construction in progress) into Kragujevac - Batocina Highway, Figure 2.

Figure 2. Ilicevo

Photo: The origin of the population of the village of Ilicevo (until 1954 Meckovac), City Municipality of Pivara, the City of Kragujevac - Sumadija District. (according to the books by Todor Radivojevic "Lepenica" and "Settlements in Lepenica". Prepared by an associate of Porekla Milodan).

A PATRIOT'S BIOGRAPHY

Mihailo Ilic was a famous and good physician. By the end of the 19th century, Kragujevac had changed several district physicians: Filip Tajsic (1865), Leonard Leontkievich (1880), Djura Gavric (1885), Ilija Kolovic (1891), and Stevan Siber (1897). Dr. Mihajlo Ilić came to Kragujevac at the begining of the 20th century. Besides dedicated, professional medical service at the Military Technical Institute, he became the first deputy of the Social Democratic Party in 1905 [3]. In 1903, dr Mihailo Ilic became a member of the Serbian Social Democratic Party (SSDS). The Serbian Social Democratic Party was a political

party, which operated in the Kingdom of Serbia and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, from 1903 to 1919. In parliamentary elections (September 8, 1903), dr Mihailo Ilic was elected a member of parliament (MP) of Kragujevac district. He was the only SSDS-MP in the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Serbia, and the first Social Democrat-MP in Serbian's history. In the short span of its activities and during the annexation crisis (Balkan wars, and the period before the First World War), this party implemented an anti-war program based on the idea of class revolution and unification of the Balkan peoples into a Confederation. The Social

Democratic Party of Serbia entered European history as the only party to vote against the war budget before the Great War [3]. In 1966, "Dr. Mihailo Ilic" Medical Center was established in Kragujevac. From 1975 Medical Center was reorganized into seven BOALs (Basic Organisations of Associated Labour). In 1986, BOAL "Hospital" was separated as Clinical Hospital Centre of Kragujevac, and the others continued to work as the Medical Center "Dr. Mihailo Ilić", which in 1991 grew into the Health Center "Dr. Mihailo Ilić". Clinical Hospital Centre of Kragujevac grew into Clinical Center of Kragujevac on 4 November 2005, as tertiary level of healthcare [3,4]. Dr. Mihailo Ilic died on October 22 (October 9, according to the Old Calendar) in Kragujevac, at the age of 48. He died at the time of the Kingdom of Serbia (former official name of the state of Serbia), between 1882 and 1918. Serbia was proclaimed Kingdom by the decision of the National Assembly on March 6, 1882, which elevated the Principality of Serbia to the status of Kingdom [4]. Until the Second World War, many private dentists worked in Kragujevac. After the war, along with the development of other outpatient medical services, the dental service developed, too. This service operated within the Health Center and after the creation of the medical center "Dr. Mihailo Ilic" it was formed as one of its services. By the decree of the Government of the Republic Serbia in 1998, a decision was passed whereby the dental service was separated from the Health Center of Kragujevac, as an independent institution, with the name: Institute of Dentistry of Kragujevac [5]. Primary health care in Kragujevac was established as a separate functional form in 1966 as the Medical Center of Kragujevac's. Until 1990, this institution functioned within the BOAL "Dom zdravlja" (Health Center). Since 1990, the Medical Center was established as "Dr. Mihailo Ilic" Health Center, a part of which was the Health Center in Kragujevac. In its present form the Health Center in Kragujevac was established in 1998 by a decree of the Government of the Republic Serbia. The history of health culture in Kragujevac and its impact on contemporary healthcare of this

area was recognizably identified by the stature of "Dr. Mihailo Ilic", a famous figure of a great Serbian physician and politician [6]. And one of the most famous football clubs on the outskirts of the city of Kragujevac - "Serbia" from Ilicevo, has been celebrating more than eight decades since its founding. Nobody knows exactly when this club was founded, but everyone agrees that it was in the summer of 1935. The club was primarily named "Meckovac", which was renamed to Ilicevo in the memory of dr. Mihailo Ilic, the first Social Democrat-MP in the Balkans. In 1970, the club was named "Serbia" (pretty brave and radical move at that time), but with a curiosity, that it is now the only football club of that name in Serbia (not counting Diaspora and other sports teams) [7], Figure 3.

Figure 3. The stadium of the football club "Serbia" in Ilicevo

Foto - www.alcmedia.biz

In conclusion: Dr. Mihail Ilic's national contribution lies in that many institutions of his time and even today, such as places, institutions, sports clubs, streets in Kragujevac bear his name; and as a token of eternal gratitude, in order not to forget the good deeds of a military doctor, an his anti-war political orientation and the proper policies of the first Social Democrat member of parliament in the Balkans and in Serbian history in general. Dr. Mihail Ilic died as relatively young man, and we cannot rightly judge and analyze other contributions in the field of health culture and healthcare by a famous, Serbian patriot, physician and politician.

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