Housing Conditions in Philadelphia

By Bernard J. Newman, Executive Secretary, Philadelphia Housing Committee.

There are over 1,000,000 people living in small houses in Philadelphia. The city is scattered over a wide area. The factories are well distributed. The transportation lines for the convenience of the workers are well conceived. There are relatively few tenements when compared with the number of small houses. The general impression which the visitor gets is of a unique housing situation. There are certain indications which show the presence of defects.

Take for example, the death rate. Last year the average for the city was 17.35 per thousand, while in certain wards it was 20, 24 and 28 per thousand. This is a high death rate, far above the normal. Surely it indicates that something is wrong.

CONGESTION.

In these wards there are blocks where the density rises from 300 to 450 people per acre. This is bad, because the buildings are crowded together, and there are many back to back houses, rear houses, alley houses and dwellings so hedged in by other dwellings that there is little free land space left. In addition, in what should be vacant yards there are sheds, water closets, stables and other outbuildings. Hence, many houses have no free yard space, while some have a clearance between the windows on the first floor and their neighbors' sheds of only from 11 inches to three feet.

CONGESTION MENACE TO DEATH.

A recent census taken of one small block of less than two and one-half acres, exclusive of the street area, revealed a population of 1106 people. This block had 155 houses and 166 outbuildings, besides several stables. Almost the entire land space is covered with buildings of some kind. This is a situation that destroys the privacy of family life, makes the spread of contagion easy, lowers morality and reduces that vitality so essential to healthy, happy living. As a matter of fact, in this one block, there were 629 arrests in the last three years. This means an average of one arrest for every five residents each year.

Almost all of the 155 dwellings here are one-family houses, though 52 per cent. of them are rear houses. Many are "horizontal tenements," a type of building very common to Philadelphia. These have one room to a floor, and are two and one-half and three stories high; the stairways are narrow, the rooms are small, and often they are overcrowded, the windows are only on one side of the house, and the buildings are so close together that the rooms are inadequately lighted. Sometimes the cellar is used for living purposes. This is a condition quite common in many non-tenement houses. In one such house the ceiling of the cellar room is only 14 inches above the yard level, and only six feet seven and one-half inches above the floor. The room is 12 feet square, and is occupied by a man and wife and four children. The man was recently arrested for brutality. Two of the children have tubercular affection. Another house has a basement and one room, admission to which is through the basement, now filled with rubbish, up a ladder and through a trap door. Another is two and one-half stories high, and has a bedroom on the top floor, on one side of which the ceiling is but five feet from the
floor, and on the other side the ceiling touches the floor.

Thus we have the double iniquity an overcrowded room space, more buildings to the land than is sanitary, and more people to each room than should be permitted under wholesome, healthy conditions.

**BAD SANITATION A CAUSE.**

This accounts for the high death rate in part, but not entirely. There are other kindred conditions. These are due, emphatically, to bad sanitation. In this city there are over 25,000 cesspools, holes in the ground, from 10 to 20 feet deep, disease beds for every known contagion. Filth from them is carried by flies, insects and water bugs into the streets, the trolleys, offices, shops, stores and homes of the people, scattering the deadly germs that sicken and kill the new-born babies and the enfeebled adults, and that exact their heavy toll in loss of work and wages, through sickness, from the workers of the city.

So long as the cesspool is permitted in areas where the streets have sewers, just so long will an abnormally unhealthy condition of living prevail. Not only are cesspools a menace, but often they are full and slop over, or they are foul, or, still worse, they are old or badly constructed, and there is seepage through their walls and through the ground, and at times into the adjacent cellars. In an investigation made a few years ago this condition was found to be doubly dangerous, in that the very cellars so befouled were the storerooms for the street truckman's fruit and goods which next day he peddled over the city.

At times it is not the cesspool that leaks, but some trap box of a water closet, where the defective plumbing fills the box with liquid, which seeps through the wall and into the cellar of the adjoining house. At times such foul closets or wells or the foul cellars are beneath the living quarters of men, women and children. It must be remembered, also, that the lack of toilet facilities within the dwellings often causes the tenants to use slop buckets, befouling their sleeping rooms, and, when the tenants are particularly shiftless, making it possible for them to throw the waste into the yard or onto the pavement.

Worse than this, though, because more prevalent, is the surface drainage. One has only to walk through the congested districts in order to see sloppy, dirty water running down the alleys and courts, across the sidewalks and into the gutters, down the gutters to the sewer openings or, when the pavement is broken, lying stagnant, freezing in winter or reeking with foul odors in summer. Often, too, in the alleys and courts, where there are eight or ten houses, there is no underdrainage whatever. All the house water used is thrown out upon the pavement and flows past the doors of the other dwellings to the sewer opening. If there is a case of contagious disease in any one of these houses all the house water used for washing the clothes or body of the patient is thrown into the alley, where the children play and the adults sit upon the stoops. Through this drainage men, women and children walk, carrying the deadly germs into their dwellings. Where such alleys are not underdrained the people who live in them, because they are too poor to live elsewhere, must pay the penalty for their poverty, not only in physical discomforts, but in sickness and death.

**WATER SUPPLY.**

The city will never reach its standard of normal conditions until it has an adequate water supply in every house. An investigation revealed 23 houses in one section with no water in the house or yard. This same investigation brought out the fact that more than one-fourth of the families visited were "dependent upon fixtures used in common by from six to 11 families each." Another investigation reveal-
ed several instances where eight, nine and ten dwellings have only one hydrant in common. One case has just been reported where one hydrant is serving 12 houses.

Translated into terms of human need, this means that all the water used for cooking, washing, scrubbing and drinking by 70 people is drawn from one hydrant.

METHODS OF REFORM.

(1) The Housing Commission suggests a feasible scheme for such a transformation through block reconstruction. Let the city condemn the old area with all its ugliness and defects as unsanitary and compensate the owners for their property. When the area has been cleared, close the interior streets and cut through a new street forty feet wide, lay out the land in building lots so as to provide a park and playground in the center of the block, then sell the replotted land with building restrictions so that the character of the new buildings may be controlled and the best type of houses for congested areas in Philadelphia may be erected.

By careful planning, the new construction can house practically the same number of families and stores, and at approximately the same rentals as the old, while the unoccupied land will afford ample private yards beside the common park and playground with all its paraphernalia. The contrast makes its own argument for the desirability of the reconstruction. As it now stands, the congested block has fifty-one stores and one hundred and eighty-five apartments. The remodeled block provides for fifty-four stores and one hundred and fifty-eight apartments.

Nor is the cost prohibitive. The immediate net cost would probably be $100,000 for each block. The ultimate cost would be insignificant, for the increased land values, the reduced sick and criminal lists would lift a burden now becoming intolerably heavy from the city. Nor need the city enter upon this improvement for every block. Selected blocks reconstructed would, of themselves, force an improvement of the other blocks in their neighborhoods.

(2) There is still another way by which the city can effect an improvement in such a block; namely, through legislation. Philadelphia has a good tenement law giving to tenement houses a close supervision which protects the people against their own slackness and the greed of unrighteous owners, but there is no similar supervision for non-tenement houses. Such a law is absolutely essential both for the landlord and the tenant.

So also the city should have the power to declare unbuilt up sections where the land is marshy, grossly insanitary, and below the ultimate street level to be uninhabitable and not only to refuse to issue building permits but to destroy squatters' huts erected there.

(3) But over and above all, a new Housing Code is needed, not only giving to non-tenements the supervision and care now governing tenements, but vesting in the city the power to condemn insanitary buildings and to vacate and destroy them; or if the number of such buildings, in a given section, is disproportionately numerous, then this law should give the city power to condemn the whole area as insanitary and to clear away the old buildings, replot the land and sell it with building restrictions. By such a provision, the city would be able to eliminate bad sanitation wherever and whenever it existed, and so safeguard the public against greed, shiftlessness or ignorance of the bad landlord or of the bad tenant. Ultimately this will be done. The cost of bad areas is already too high.

In two alleys nearly every boy has been arrested during the past year. Most of the boys in the block who have been sent to the reformatories come from the rear houses. It is not that the people are naturally worse than their countrymen so much as it is
that their surroundings bring out the worst conduct there is in them; not giving the best even a small fighting chance.

While such conditions exist, such blocks will present, year after year, their abnormal quota of needy, sickly and vicious people and all that charity, or the free dispensaries and hospitals, or the courts, reformatories and jails can accomplish is simply to care for a percentage of the cases thus created. They cannot possibly keep pace with all of the new cases daily appearing. These methods are only temporizing with the real solution which lies in transforming such blocks into wholesome, sanitary areas.

Why cannot Philadelphia attack this great problem of housing, on such a scale as to guarantee, within the immediate future, the abolition of every insanitary area. The city can do it. It is an opportunity as well as a necessity.

The staff is indebted to Marian H. Rea, 1915, for the above article which she obtained and rearranged for publication in THE IATRIAN.

Editor.
bodies, she cannot escape the toil and sin and disease which maims these bodies, nor the wrong principle of charity which has for years fed the hungry with one hand while with the other it robbed him of the pure air which ought to have been his birthright. She must go back to the causes of disease and when she does that she is practicing medicine still, but she is doing more—is facing the great social problem which is to-day the greatest problem of the American people. She cannot escape it.

Therefore, we, who are students, ought to have our eyes and minds open to-day for all the information we can get on the vital problem of our own day, our own sex, our own nation. If there is a student in W. M. C. who has not read "The Larger Charity" in the Outlook for November 4th, she would do well to go down and stand in line until the last person who has read it, finishes it and slips out awed by a sense of her own inactivity, and by the bigness of the problem we have to face.

We are thankful that there are no Silence signs in our library. They give you such an overpowering sense of being still at the kindergarten age. But can we demonstrate that a silencer is not sometimes needed? Did you ever come into the library and leave the door open? Did you ever happen to see your best friend sitting near the door and rush over to hold a whispered conversation two minutes long? Did you ever get in the farthest corner and thump rhythmically on the chair legs for a full half hour, too absorbed to see you were disturbing everybody within a mile radius? Of course not, you don't do such things! Well then, who was it?

Do you want to vote? Quite a number round the College say no. Why not? But it is practically impossible to get a reason—at least to get anything more virile or logical than a feminine "because." Rather surprising in a medical college, isn't it? It is a foregone conclusion that students of medicine are intelligent women and intelligent women all over the civilized world are turning their attention to the burning question. "But why should it concern me?"

Out of a multitude of good and sufficient reasons why it should concern you, here are three or four. Because in your own state and neighboring states there are to-day hundreds of children under the age limit doing unhealthful and laborious work under unsanitary conditions.

Because hundreds of women and girls all over our country are doing tedious work, long hours at a time for far less money than a man would receive for the same work.

Because hundreds of women owning property are required to pay taxes but have absolutely no voice in the appropriation of the same.

Because this is a Republic, and the greatest American defined a Republic as "government of the people, by the people, for the people." Not half of them, notice.

If you're not a person what are you? Of course, don't vote if you don't want to, but please think up a reason for not wanting to, a little less mediaeval than "because."

---

An Impossibility.

"No use," growled Mr. Smith to his wife from the bathroom, "I can't do it."

"What is it, dear?" asked the wife in alarm.

"Why, the doctor told me this morning to drink hot water an hour before dinner for my indigestion. Here I have got a quart down, am nearly bursting, and I haven't been drinking fifteen minutes yet."
Since the opening of college, the operating room in the pavilion hospital has been converted into a clinical class-room with sufficient seating capacity to accommodate an entire class. This has been accomplished through the efforts of Dr. Harriet L. Hartley, Clinical Professor of Surgery. Dr. Hartley obtained the necessary equipment through donations of material, labor and private contributions. This additional clinic room is greatly appreciated by those who have occasion to use it.

The annual bazaar and supper was held in the college building and gymnasium on Nov. 18th. We feel grateful to the students for their assistance in this work.

During the recent surgical conference the college hospital has entertained a great many visitors. The visiting surgeons are agreeably surprised by the work done by women in medicine. Our new amphitheatre has been the object of a great deal of approval by authorities on up-to-date surgical science.

Among the interesting operative cases of this month was one of a child, 13 hours old, with a large meningocoele in the sacral region. The child is making an uninterrupted recovery and Dr. Deaver is to be congratulated on his success.

Notice has been received by the managers of a bequest of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) from the estate of the late Annie B. Henszey, widow of William P. Henszey, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

“Dr. Clara Marshall, dean of the Woman’s Medical College and president of the board of managers of the hospital maternity department and dispensary connected with the college, says the following concerning the institution:

“The Hospital of the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania is an excellent example of large growth from small beginnings. Sixteen years ago, a few women gathered at the home of Dr. Amy S. Barton, a well-known oculist of this city, to discuss the feasibility of establishing a dispensary which should not only minister to the very poor, but also contribute to the teaching facilities of the college.

“Through the generosity of Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a house was purchased on South Third street, and for several years the work fulfilled the hopes of its founders. In recognition of the cherished ambition of Doctor Barton that the dispensary should ultimately become an integral part of the college, the managers freely gave the dispensary to the college in 1904, and from this action has resulted the present college hospital, an invaluable teaching adjunct and real boon to many who seek the advice of women physicians.

“The present pressing need is for money to complete the main hospital building. In the absence of a large available sum at any one time, it has been necessary to build in the most modest manner, i.e., by adding story to story as money was obtained. Three stories are now erected. A clinical amphitheatre has been added, and is in operation.

“In order to erect the remaining three stories required, together with the open-air ward, which is to be a special feature of the completed building, considerable money must yet be raised before the work can be started.

“It is earnestly hoped that sufficient money will soon be given by generous people, so that the remaining three stories may be added all at the same
time, thus insuring the completion of
the structure without further inter-
ference with the routine of the hos-
pital."

ALUMNAE.

Dr. Annie Rose Baker-Haines, 1903,
a member of the South Dakota Medi-
cal Association, and secretary of the
Public Health Education Committee
of the American Medical Association
of South Dakota, died at her home in
Sioux Falls, June 23, 1911.

Dr. Susan LaFlesche-Picotte, 1889,
of Malthill, Nebraska, is reported to be
seriously ill, as the result of overwork.
Dr. Picotte belongs to the Omaha tribe
of American Indians, her father hav-
ing been chief of the tribe. Subse-
quent to her graduation from this
college, she married a Sioux Indian,
Harry Picotte, now deceased. Their
children, two boys, are, through their
mother’s efforts, receiving a good edu-
cation. Dr. Picotte has for sometime
been collecting money to build a hos-
pital for the treatment of her people
to whom she has devoted herself since
graduation.

Dr. Mary E. Allen, 1876, has ac-
cepted the position of resident physi-
cian in the Calhoun Colored School,
Calhoun, Alabama.

Dr. Aline C. Baskerville, 1903,
whose husband died since her gradu-
ation, is married, her name being Brad-
ley. Dr. Bradley is at Fairbanks,
Alaska.

Mary V. Mitchell Green.

Mary V. Mitchell Green was born
in Philadelphia, Third month 23rd,
1861. She was the daughter of
Charles W. and Anna C. Jackson
Mitchell. Her preliminary education
was obtained in private schools. She
graduated at the Woman’s Medical
College of Pennsylvania in 1883. For
two years she was an intern at hos-
pitals in Philadelphia and Boston, after
which she practiced her profession in
Media for five years.

She then went abroad and continued
her studies in Berlin, Stockholm, Lon-
don and Zurich, previous to taking the
professorship of Hygiene at the Wom-
an’s College in Baltimore, which posi-
tion she held until her marriage to
Robert P. Green in 1894. The beauti-
ful qualities of her mind and charac-
ter endeared her to all her col-
leagues during her work there, and
left a lasting impression upon them of
her “commanding intellect, her joyous
nature, and her loving heart.”

Since her marriage, her home has
been in Swarthmore, Pa., where she
practiced her profession until failing
health came upon her a year or so be-
fore her death, October 10, 1911.

She held the position of Medical Di-
rector of Physical Training of Women
and Lecturer in Hygiene at Swarth-
more College for fifteen years.

Thus, in the prime of life, this wom-
an of unusual ability has been taken
from us, and the community has sus-
tained a great loss. Strong and bright
and courageous, she gave generously
of her store in the sick-room and in
her social life, to her meeting and in
her home. She was a loyal, hearty
friend to her friends, a loving, devoted
wife and mother.

Fare thee well, oh large intestine!
If forever, fare thee well!
Metchnikoff declares that I can
Do without you quite as well;
Further more, he says without thee,
I shall live a longer life.
Hurry with the anaesthetic,
Hasten with the carving knife.
Soon, oh useless large intestine,
Where the germ of age doth grow,
You will meet with the appendix
That I lost some time ago,
In this wondrous realm of science
Such astounding things befall,
That it soon will be the fashion
To have no insides at all.
—Selected.
Around the College.

At the Mothers’ Meeting of the National Pure Food Congress, held in Gimbel Brothers’ Auditorium, Miss Alma Read made an address on “Ophthalmia Neonatorum.”

_Surgery Quiz._

Dr. H.: What would you do to the patient to diagnose T. B.?”

Miss H.: “Oh, you would inject a guinea pig!”

Dr. Olga V. Pruitt, who served last year as interne in the College Hospital, is now practicing in Anderson, South Carolina.

Miss Cook and Miss Huse entertained at an informal evening party on October 25. The guests were Doctors Presson, Lewis, Craig, and Weyl, and Misses Lee, Burnett, Starkey, Larimore, Manter, Skinner, and Rea.

The Freshmen have elected the following Class officers:

- President—Louise Larimore.
- Vice-President—Marion Rea.
- Secretary—Florence Evans.
- Treasurer—Marion Manter.

Miss Erlanger and Miss Ward were appointed as additional members of the Executive Committee, and Miss Flood as permanent member of the House Committee.

The Freshmen have arranged for weekly basket ball practice on Tuesday afternoons. Miss Rea has acted as coach so far. The Class seems to have plenty of good material for both first and second teams, and is most enthusiastic in its support of the game.

_Fraternity Notes._

**ALPHA EPSILON IOTA.**

Dr. Sarah Morris resigned her position in Skillman, N. J., to accept the duties of physical examiner and resident physician for the women students in the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Dr. Marguerite Cockett, one of the early members of Theta Chapter of Alpha Epsilon Iota, has been given entire charge of the eye work in the New England Hospital. In preparation for her new duties she has been studying in Europe for six months, chiefly with Dr. Ernest Clark, of London, and has been taking courses at the Polyclinic in this city for six weeks.

Dr. Alsop and Dr. Sheplar, who recently returned from several months of travel and study in Europe, sailed on October 18th for Shanghai, China. Dr. Alsop is to have charge of the woman’s ward in a large Episcopal hospital, and will be responsible for establishing a maternity department. Dr. Alsop expects to stay at least five years in Shanghai.

Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith has finished her internship in the Memorial Hospital, Worcester, Mass., and has begun work as physician in a rescue home for girls in Dallas, Texas.

Of last year’s graduates, three, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Hockaday and Dr. Presson, are now internes in the Woman’s Hospital. The fourth, Dr. Kress, is assisting her mother in hospital work in Loma Linda, Southern California.

**ZETA PHI.**

The Beta Chapter of Zeta Phi was entertained at its October meeting by Mrs. Douglas Davidson in her delightful apartment on Chester Avenue. An especially welcome was extended to Drs. Stewart, Roberts and Fotheringham, who come to us from Delta Chapter.

The sixth biennial convention was held at the Hotel Westminster, in Boston, October 25-26-27. Our Chapter was represented by Dr. Reddie and Miss Heath. Dr. Myrtle Moore Canavan, of Dorchester, Mass., represented the Alumnae. She addressed the meeting on “Pathological Findings in
Physical examination of Fifteen Hundred Wellesley Students,” while Miss Heath reported for the active members.

The Sophomores Entertain on Hallowe’en.

The Class of 1914 deserve hearty congratulations on the success of the entertainment they provided for the Faculty, students, and a number of friends on the evening of October 28.

The College gymnasium had been turned into a typical county fair grounds, with a chute-the-chute, a peanut stand, ice cream cone venders, and numerous side shows. In one corner a wild man from Borneo shook his bones to the orders of a Suffragette; trained dogs hopped dutifully through rings to the crack of Master Ingersoll’s whip; purgatory filled Freshman hearts with dread for the future; the underworld lent infernal horrors to the night.

But these attractions did not complete the entertainment. Dancing filled the interim, while the versatile hostesses changed silk hat and whip, wild hair and bones, short skirts and mannish ties for costumes of another century, to appear before their waiting audience as “Canterbury Pilgrims.” The dignified class president impersonated Chaucer; and as she read the Prelude there appeared in turn the goodly knight and his dapper squire, the nun and the friar, the hostler and merchant and good wife with their other companions. The nun then told her story, and the audience admired meantime the ingenuity of the costumes and impersonations.

At the close of the reading, the entire company sang together the new “Alma Mater,” written by a Sophomore, and set to the national air. Refreshments of sandwiches, coffee, and ice cream were then served, and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing.

Hot Dogs and Pepper.

On Tuesday, October 23, the Freshmen individually and collectively, were suffering from an acute cardiac lesion, induced by a disappointment in their social aspirations. They had planned that night to honor the Dean by their assembled company, but had been forced by their guardians, the Sophomores, to reconsider such an intrepid and verdant course of action. Hence their drooping spirits.

The Juniors, however, seeing this state of affairs, rose to the occasion and gave their younger sister class a consolation party in the gymnasium that evening. The entertainment was dancing; the refreshments, pears, punch, and weenie buns. Hereby hangs the tale. The hot dogs were delicious, but not sufficiently seasoned. Just at the crucial moment, the Sophomores, ever watchful for Freshman welfare, appeared on the scene with a liberal supply of pepper. They were enthusiastically welcomed, and the compliment was returned by a little friendly room-stacking, which closed the festivities of the evening.

On a glad September morning there gathered together a company of kindred souls who longed with a mighty longing for the tennis courts of their youth. It was rumored that Dr. Myers had a court in Germantown which might be borrowed for the occasion, so gathering out racquets and balls they sallied forth.

No adventure befell the hour spent on a Philadelphia trolley car, and Dr. Myers’ house was discovered after a very short search. With the doctor as guide, the tennis court was soon located.

Courts and partners were promptly chosen and joyful battle was soon waging. Muscles and joints and vocabularies, long unused, were brought into brisk action. After about three hours of vigorous, but rather unevent-
ful exercise, the hostess bethought her of lunch.

It was with mixed emotions that the party started again for Dr. Myers'. They were all famished, but who could tell whether they would ever again see a real tennis court! Doubts for the future were dispelled, however, by the splendid reality of the present when lunch appeared. It was of a quality to beggar description—dainty and toothsome, and served in quantities to abundantly satisfy seven hungry girls. The day was voted a grand success.

Young Women's Christian Association Notes.

Many have enjoyed the tea hour Friday afternoons at Brinton Hall. These events for the tired one offer good opportunities to relax and chat with friends. To those who have not visited us we say, "Come and see how nice it is."

Dr. Everitt has given six studies in the course of ten on the Harmony of the Testaments. She has completed a most interesting and instructive synopsis of the Old Testament and has begun the work on the New Testament. The fact that the Association room has been filled at every lecture, shows how well the course has been appreciated.

The books that arrived at the Book Party on the evening of November 10th, at Brinton Hall, while not large, constituted a varied and attractive collection. Mrs. Manter, a lucky one, received a tiny stein as a prize for the best representation. She wore a dollar bill fastened on her waist for "Our Mutual Friend."

About the wall were cards which pictured different books, which the guests were invited to identify. Miss Dyer was the Star in the contest, and received a small picture-book for reward of merit. Miss Moyer received a little note-book as the Booby prize. For guessing the most books which the guests represented in person, Miss Kinnaman, was awarded a Japanese tumbler.

Cocoa and wafers were served. The proceeds of the evening amounted to three dollars and fifty cents. All thank the reception committee for a happy evening.

Through the kindness of Mrs. S. M. B. Mitchell the Brinton Hall library received a good collection of medical books which belonged to the library of the late Dr. Charlotte B. Mitchell. Miss Biddle has recently given the library the following books: A Fisher of Men; Six to Sixteen; A Message from Batang; Missionary Heroes in Asia; Amabel Channice; Ventures Among the Arabs: The Mistress of Brae Farm; Missionary Heroes in Oceania; Life's Common Way; We and the World; Waverly; That Printer of Udell's; The Wild Olive.

Biographic Data Concerning Noted Authorities in the History of Medicine.

Biographic data concerning noted authorities in the history of medicine. It is proposed to contribute to the issues of THE IATRIAN during the session of 1911-12, brief data concerning some of those who are very conspicuous in the several departments of medicine.

Anatomists.

Jacques Dubois Sylvius, Amiens, 1478-1555.
Marcello Malpighi, Bologna, 1628-1694.
Lorenzo Bellini, Florence, 1643-1704.
Marie Francis Xavier Bichat, Jura, 1771-1802.
Gabrello Fallopio (Latinized Fallopius), Modena, 1523-1562.
Costanza Varoli (birthplace uncertain), 1543-1575.
Johann Christian Reil, Rhaude (Friesland), 1759-1813.