



African American Women in Pharmacy: Walking in the Footprints of the Past

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OVERVIEW




- ▶ Identify and describe early African American women who attended and graduated pharmacy schools between 1894-1940
- ▶ Explore the creation of African American pharmacy schools

RESEARCH METHOD

- 
- ▶ Reviewed available annual catalogues, announcements, and yearbooks from 1889 to 1936.
 - ▶ Meharry Pharmaceutical College, Shaw Leonard School of Pharmacy, University of West Tennessee College of Pharmacy, New Orleans College of Pharmacy of Flint Medial College, Frelinghuysen University School of Pharmacy, and Louisville National Medical College Department of Pharmacy were reviewed.
 - ▶ Data collected included: admission and graduation requirements, tuition, length of program, degree conferred, faculty characteristics, and number of students admitted and graduated.
 - ▶ A comparison is made of the schools to determine differences between them and other predominately white institutions.
 - ▶ Achievements of African American women in pharmacy were noted

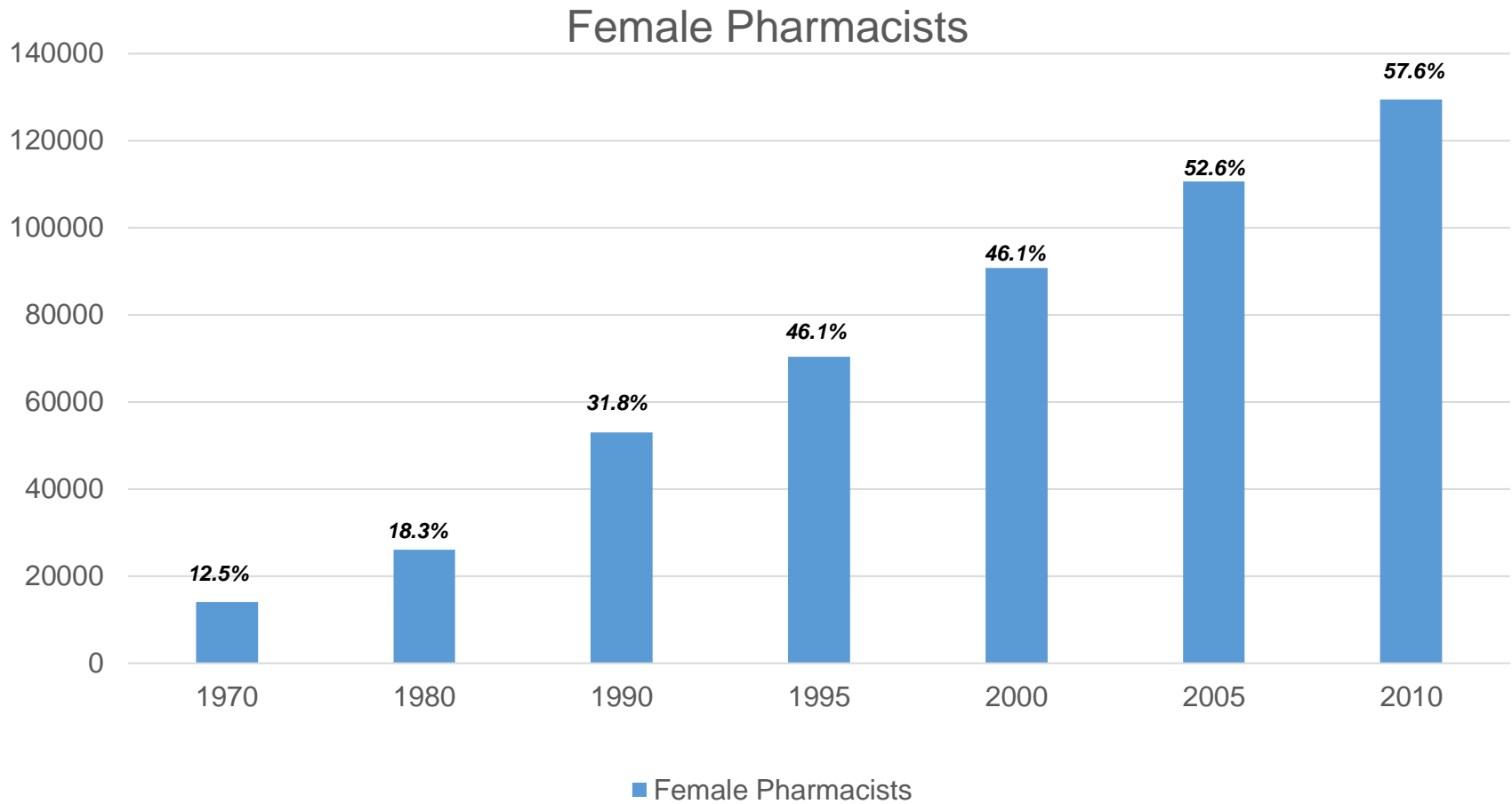
RESEARCH METHOD - TOOLS

- 
- ▶ HathiTrust Digital Library | www.hathitrust.org
 - ▶ *Drug Circular & Chemical Gazette*
 - ▶ *Pharmaceutical Era*
 - ▶ Ancestry.com
 - ▶ e-Yearbooks.com
 - ▶ *Newspapers.com*
 - ▶ *The Crisis Magazine A Record of the Darker Races*, (W.E.B. Dubois)
 - ▶ Frank L. Mather, *Who's Who of the Colored Race: A General Biographical Dictionary of Men and Women of African Descent, Volume One 1915*, (Chicago, IL: Frank Lincoln Mather, 1915).
 - ▶ *Who's Who in Colored America* (Yonkers-on-Hudson, N.Y.: C.E. Burckel, 1933)

DISCLOSURES

- ▶ Nothing to disclose
- ▶ Use of words

Number and Proportions of Women Pharmacists in the U.S. by Year



Source: Department of Health & Human Services (December 2000). Report to Congress The Pharmacist Workforce: A Study of The Supply and Demand for Pharmacists. Bureau of Health Professions.

Women Pharmacists in the U.S. by Year

| Year | Active Women Pharmacists | Percent Women Pharmacists to Total |
|------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2004 | 101,201 | 45 |
| 2005 | 105,923 | 46 |
| 2006 | 111,455 | 48 |
| 2007 | 117,274 | 50 |
| 2008 | 123,098 | 51 |
| 2009 | 128,891 | 53 |
| 2010 | 134,633 | 54 |
| 2011 | 140,375 | 55 |
| 2012 | 146,042 | 56 |
| 2013 | 151,668 | 57 |
| 2014 | 157,236 | 58 |
| 2020 | 189,780 | 62 |

Source: Knapp KK, Cultice JM. New Pharmacist Supply Projections: Lower Separation Rates and Increased Graduates Boost Supply Estimates. J Am Pharm Assoc. 2007; 47(4): 463-470

African American Women in Pharmacy



HISTORICAL REALTIES

History of Women in Pharmacy

Historically, women pharmacists have not always been present in large numbers. Their slow rise over time has come with resistance and questions:

- Their role and entry into the profession.
- Whether or not they should be allowed to own a pharmacy.
- Allowed to work full-time in pharmacy.
- Allowed or not to work in technical laboratories, or work as drug clerks.
- Membership into professional pharmacy fraternities and associations.
- As being a member of a pharmacy school faculty.

Women in Pharmacy in the U.S.: 1800 – 1899

“The class of women which makes good housekeepers will as a rule make good pharmacists, because the essential elements for each must be the same. First, the good housekeeper must be neat and careful; second, she must perform her work with method and interest; last, she must not be a type of the ‘new woman’ or the ‘summer girl’ or the ‘society star.’

More About Women Pharmacists.

The article in the “Circular” for March entitled “Women Pharmacists,” has elicited much favorable comment from the class whose accomplishments supplied the *raison d’être* for its production. Several women who are following the honorable calling of pharmacy have favored the “Circular” with their views on the fitness of their sex for the business, and some of the pharmaceutical schools have likewise become more interested in the subject and sent in statistics which have not heretofore been printed.

A young woman who requests that her name be withheld, possibly because she does not wish to appear to be advertising herself as a good “catch,” but who writes, “Ph. C.” after it, sends the following communication:

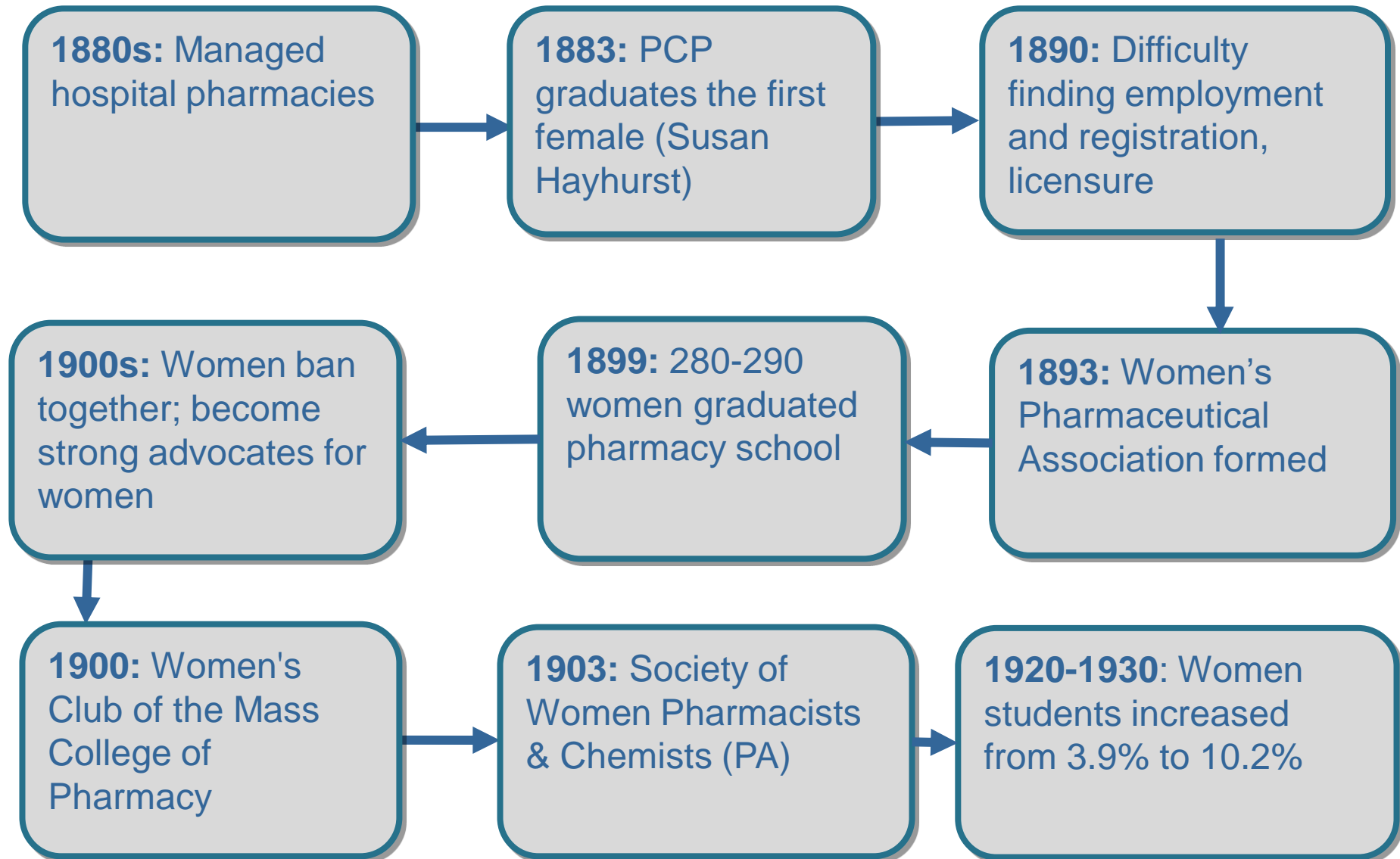
“Of all the professions there is none so well suited to a part of the feminine world as that of pharmacy. I say part, because, as in other cases, all are not suited for the same vocation.

“The class of women which makes good housekeepers will as a rule make good pharmacists, because the essential elements for each must be the same. First, the good housekeeper must be neat and careful; second, she must perform her work with method and interest; last, she must not be a type of the ‘new woman’ or the ‘summer girl’ or the ‘society star.’

“The woman who undertakes the study of pharmacy for the novelty of it will not make a success of her profession, neither will she unless she has a special adaptability to such.

“I think there is no other course of study so useful to a woman who has a good general education and wants some special knowledge

History of Women in Pharmacy: 1800 – 1900



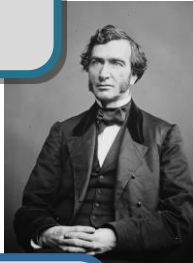
African American Women in Pharmacy



- ▶ No legal rights - slavery
- ▶ Not in pharmacies prior to the Civil War
- ▶ No path to formal pharmacy education
- ▶ No family - father, or husband, owned a drug store
- ▶ No support from the church, community, organizations, or the plantation
- ▶ Travel restrictions – Civil War, Reconstruction

Historical Events of Significance to African-American Women in Pharmacy: 1860s - 1899

1862: Morrill Act introduced by Justin S. Morrill (R-VT) was passed



1863: Emancipation Proclamation, executive order issued



1865: Civil War ends. Slavery outlawed (13th Amendment). Freedman's Bureau formed to provide education and healthcare for freed slaves

Freedmen's Bureau



1870: 15th Amendment gives blacks the right to vote
1870s: Black healthcare crisis

1868, 1870: Howard University Pharmaceutical College is started

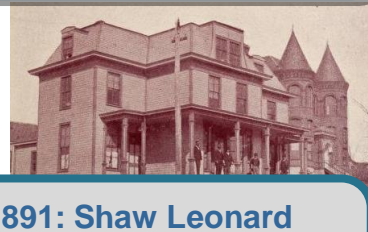
1868: 14th Amendment makes blacks US citizens



1875: Civil Rights Act passed banning racial discrimination in public places



1881, 1883: Civil Rights Act nullified; "Jim Crow" laws passed by most southern states.



1889: Meharry Pharmaceutical College established.

1895: National Association of Colored Physicians, Dentists, and Pharmacists formed (NMA)

1891: Shaw Leonard School of Pharmacy is formed

1890: Morrill Land Grant Act amended, leading to the formation of HBCUs

African American Women in Pharmacy: 1800 – 1899



Grim Realities

- ▶ ***Discrimination & prejudice***
- ▶ ***Stereotyping***
- ▶ ***Lynching***
- ▶ ***Post- Civil War Reconstruction***
- ▶ ***Lack of trust***
- ▶ ***Laws (“Jim Crow”)***

Sexism & Racism

1. Employers and patrons not trusting the knowledge of blacks as pharmacists
2. Patrons criticize store owners for using blacks in pharmacies
3. Feared black employees would interfere with profits
4. Insulted by other pharmacists when seeking a job as a pharmacist
5. Not recognized as a colleague
6. Women referred to by derogatory names

African American Women in Pharmacy: 1800 – 1899



A NEGRESS IN PHARMACY.—Philadelphia boasts of the distinction of having the first and only negress in this country to be the owner and conductor of a pharmacy. With every prospect of success Miss Julia P. Hughes has opened an elegantly appointed establishment in Christian Street, and is already doing a profitable business. This colored woman is a native of North Carolina; she graduated in pharmacy from Howard University, at Washington, D. C., in 1897, in a class of ten, of which she was president. Before entering Howard University she graduated at Scotia Seminary at Concord, N. C. She resigned a position she held at the Frederick Douglass Hospital in Philadelphia to go into business on her own account.

ACTION TO PROMOTE EDUCATION



- ▶ Nine pharmacy schools for African-Americans were formed between 1868 and 1927
- ▶ Morrill Act of 1862, amended 1890
Morrill Land Grant College Act
 - HBCUs

DEFUNCT AFRICAN AMERICAN PHARMACY SCHOOLS



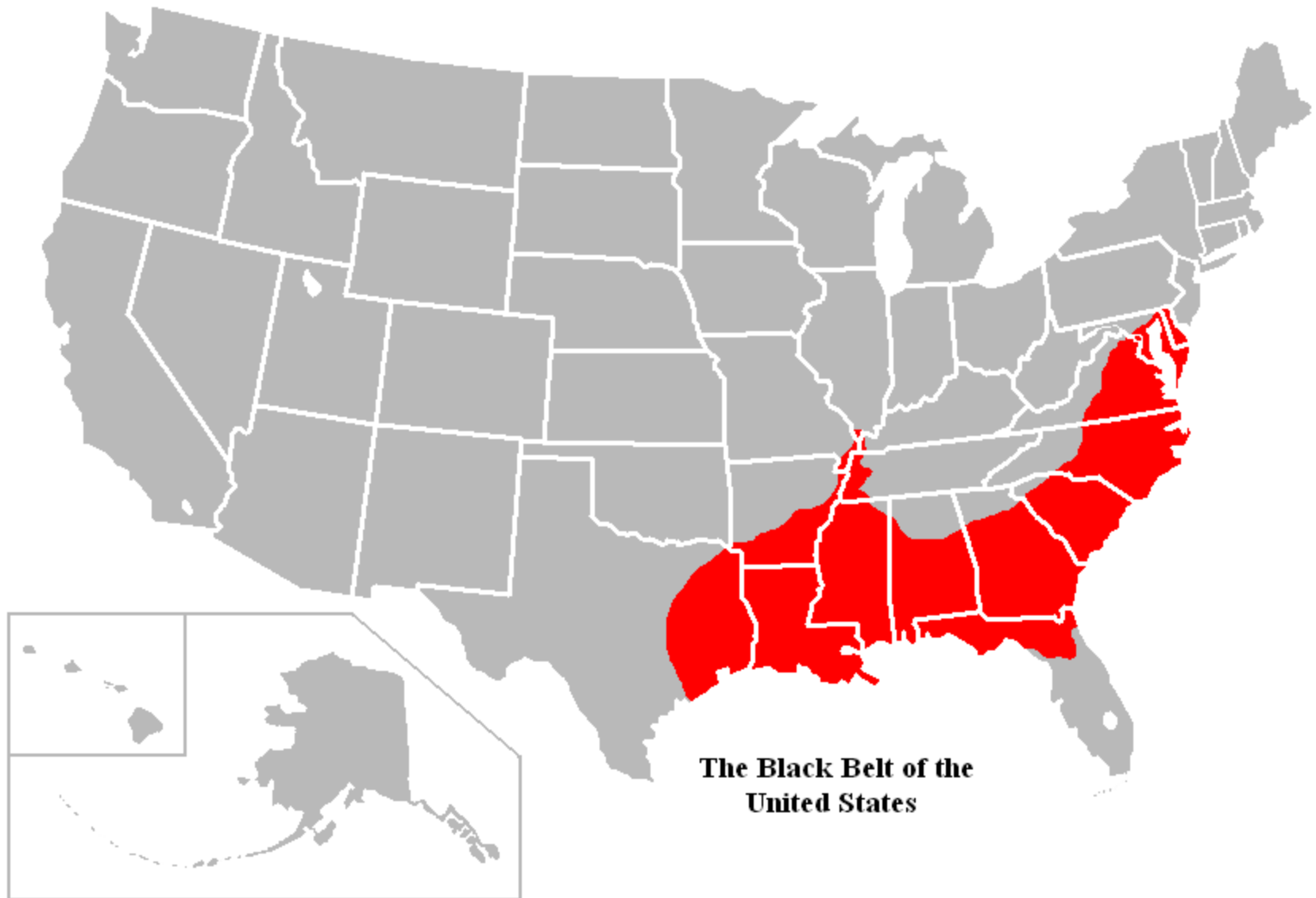
| Name | Location | Year Opened | Year Closed | Affiliation |
|--|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Shaw Leonard School of Pharmacy | Raleigh, NC | 1888 | 1919 | American Baptist Mission Society |
| Meharry Pharmaceutical College | Nashville, TN | 1889 | 1936 | Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church |
| University of West Tennessee College of Pharmacy | Jackson/Memphis TN | 1900 | 1923 | Independent |
| New Orleans University Flint College of Pharmacy | New Orleans, LA | 1900 | 1915 | Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church |
| Louisville National Medical College, Pharmacy Dept | Louisville, KY | 1903 | 1912 | Independent |
| Frelinghuysen School of Pharmacy | Washington, DC | 1917 | 1927 | Independent, proprietary |
| Washington College of Pharmacy | Washington, DC | 1922 | 1926 | Independent, proprietary |

EARLY AFRICAN AMERICAN PHARMACY SCHOOLS



| Name | Location | Year Opened | Year Closed | Affiliation |
|--|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Howard University College of Pharmacy | Washington, D.C. | 1868 | Active | Independent |
| Xavier University of Louisiana College of Pharmacy | New Orleans, Louisiana | 1927 | Active | Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament |

AFRICAN AMERICAN PHARMACY HISTORY



AFRICAN AMERICAN AND THE BLACK BELT



- ▶ 1790-1960S - > 50% of population
- ▶ 1910 – 9.8 million African Americans
- ▶ 1923 – 5 out 7 medical schools closed (1868-1907); 4 out 9 (+2) pharmacy schools.
- ▶ 1947 - < 20 pharmacy graduates/year



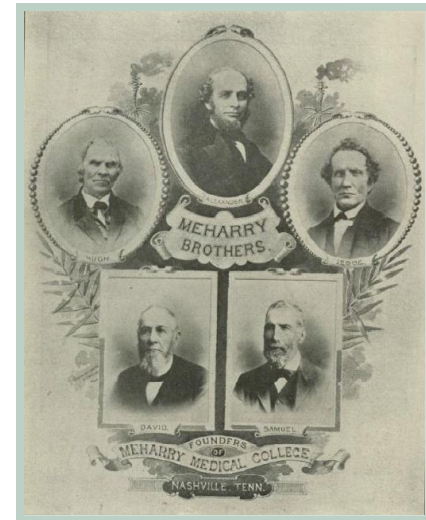
EARLY PHARMACY EDUCATION AND AFRICAN- AMERICANS



MEHARRY PHARMACEUTICAL COLLEGE

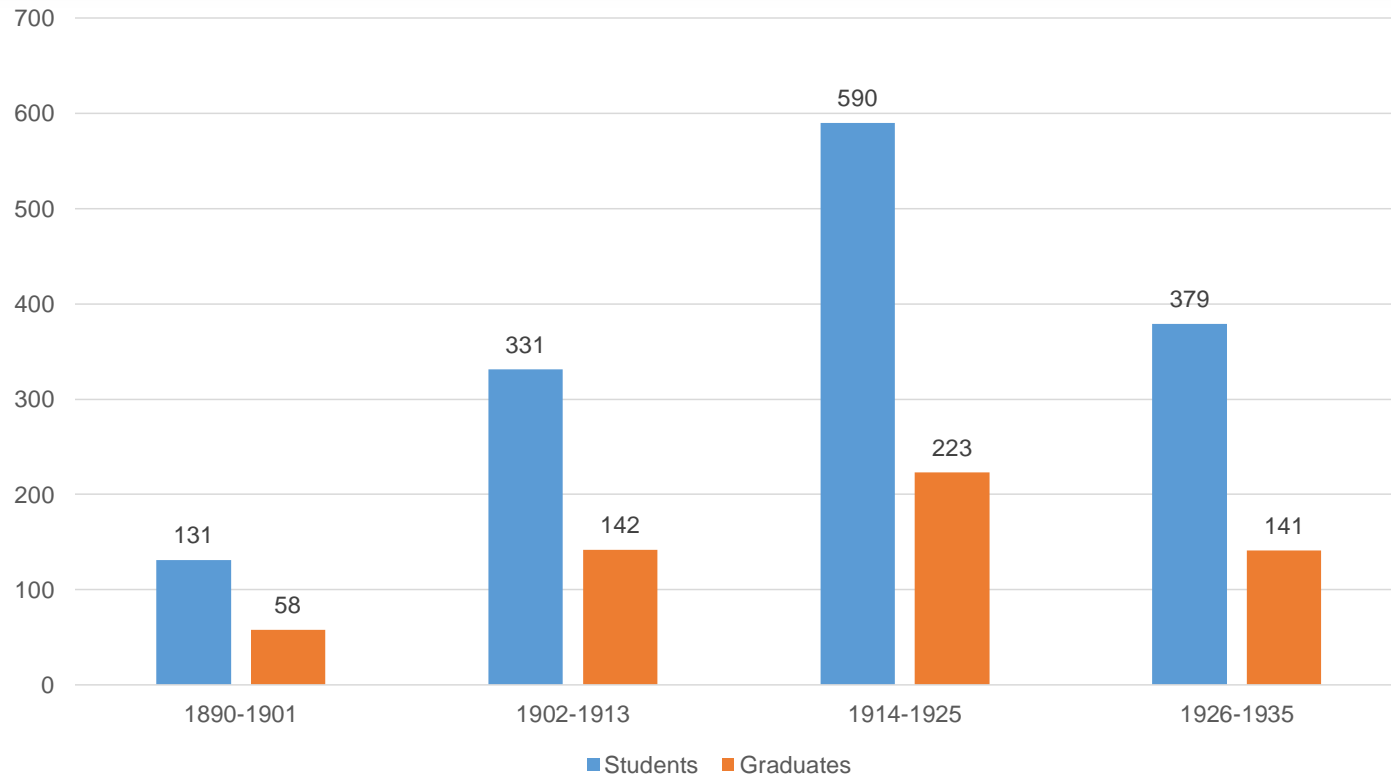
MEHARRY PHARMACY COLLEGE

- ▶ Located in Nashville, Tennessee
- ▶ Medical College founded in 1876
- ▶ Meharry brothers: *Samuel, Alexander, David, Jesse, and Hugh Meharry*
- ▶ Pharmaceutical Department started in 1890



MEHARRY PHARMACY COLLEGE

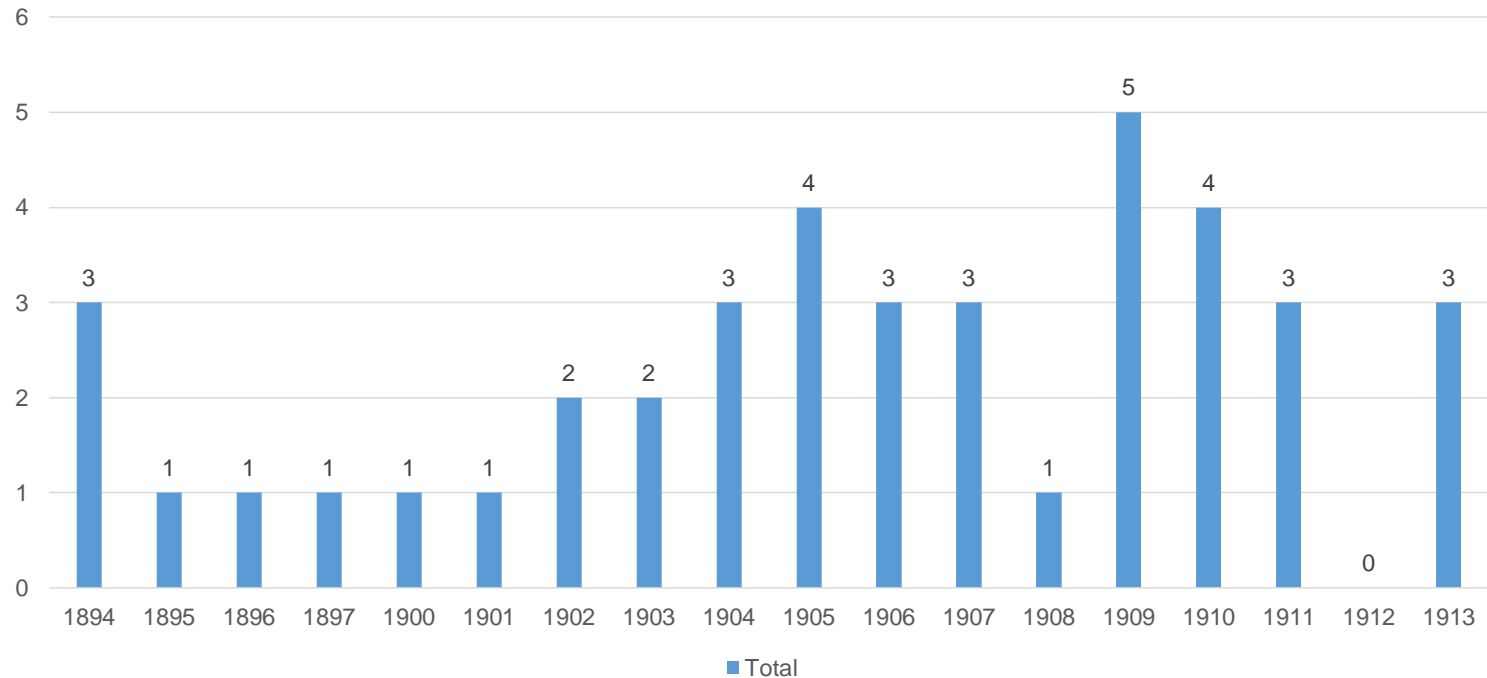
Pharmacy Graduates: 1890-1935



MEHARRY PHARMACY COLLEGE



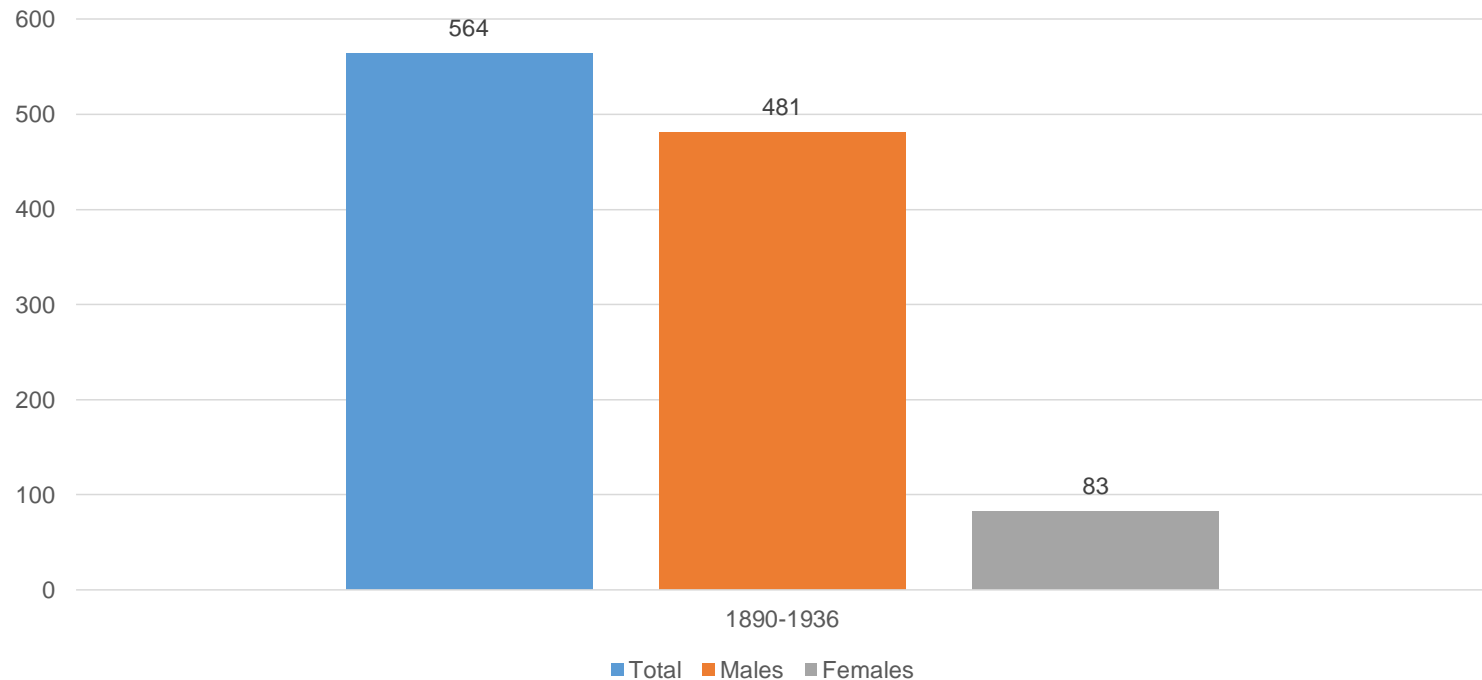
Pharmacy Female Graduates: 1890-1913



MEHARRY PHARMACY COLLEGE

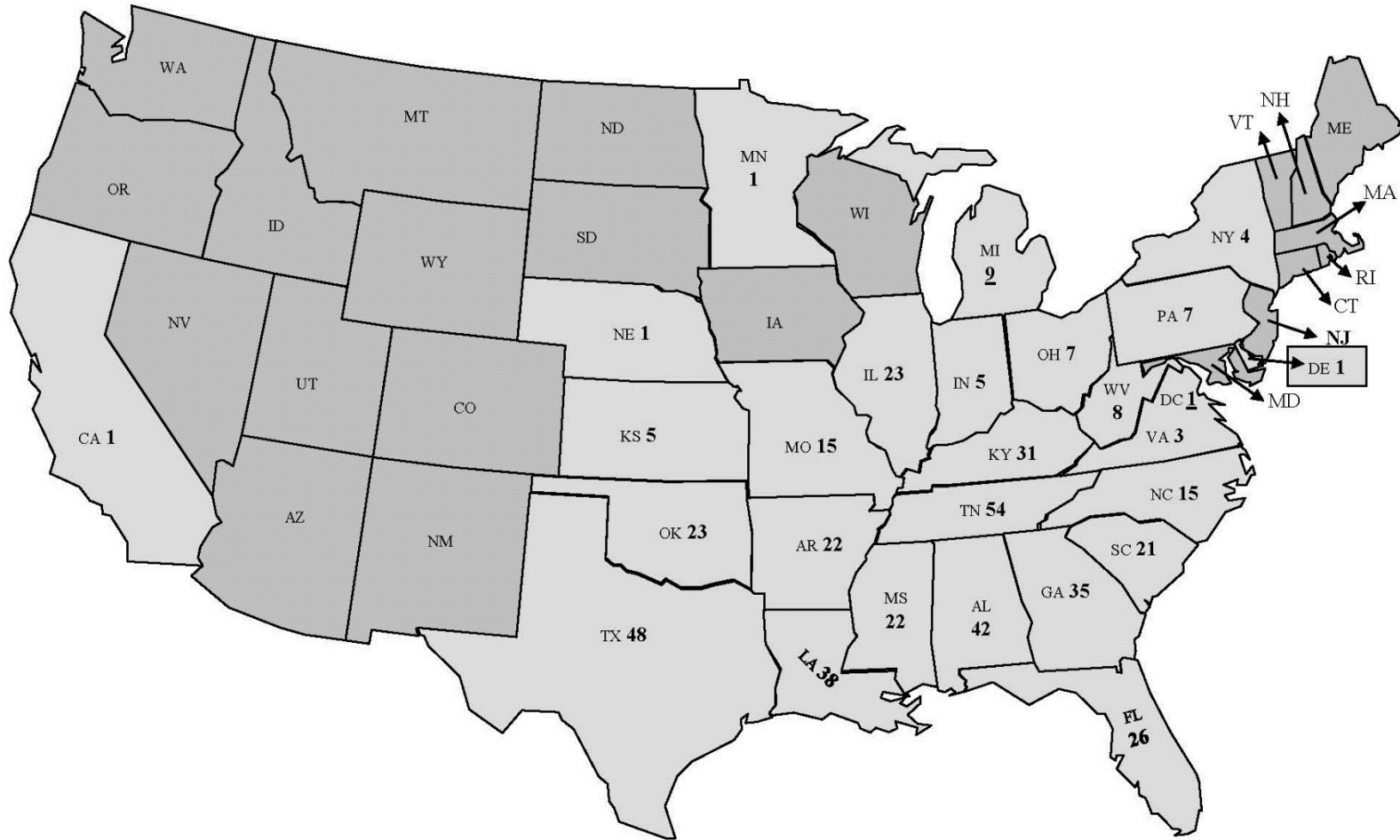


Pharmacy Graduates: 1890-1936



MEHARRY PHARMACY COLLEGE

Figure 6. Geographical Distribution of Meharry Pharmacy Graduates: 1890-1931

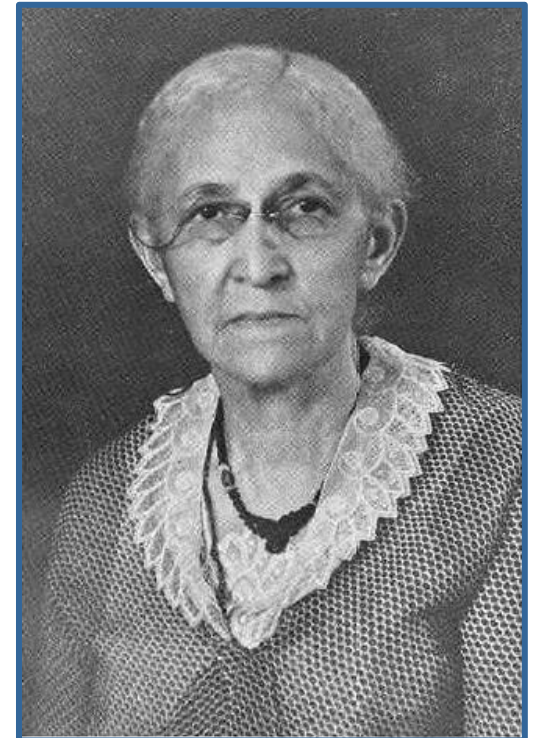


Source: Meharry college, "1930 Meharry Medical College Catalogue," Meharry Medical College Archives, accessed December 28, 2015, <http://diglib.mmc.edu/omeka/items/show/119>.

MEHARRY PHARMACY COLLEGE

► Notable Graduates

- Ella E. Coleman, Margaret Miller, **Matilda Lloyd** (1894)
- Pauline Marrow (1896)
- Harriet Marble (1906)
- Mollie Lewis-Moon (1928)



MEHARRY PHARMACY COLLEGE

- ▶ Educ: **Meharry Pharmaceutical College**, PhC (1906)
- ▶ Business/Practice:
 - Licensed: a pharmacist in Miss, Okla, Ky, and Alabama.
 - Was the first African American woman pharmacist in Lexington, KY (1921).
 - People's Pharmacy (1910)
 - Lyric Theater sponsor?
- ▶ Natl Med Assoc: Natl Secy of Pharm Section
- ▶ Passed resolutions to Pres. W. Wilson and Secy of War on the treatment of black physician commissioned officer
- ▶ Public speaker, presenter, writer



***Class of 1906
Harriet B. Marble***

MEHARRY PHARMACY COLLEGE

- ▶ Founded the National Urban League Guild in 1942 to raise funds for Urban League programs for racial equality and amity.
- ▶ Under Mrs. Moon, the Guild grew to almost 30,000 volunteers in 80 guilds around the country. She was a leading figure in Manhattan in moving benefits for blacks below 110th Street.
- ▶ She graduated in pharmacy from **Meharry Pharmaceutical College** and studied at Teachers College of Columbia University and the University of Berlin.



***Class of 1928
Mollie Moon***



SHAW UNIVERSITY LEONARD SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

LEONARD SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

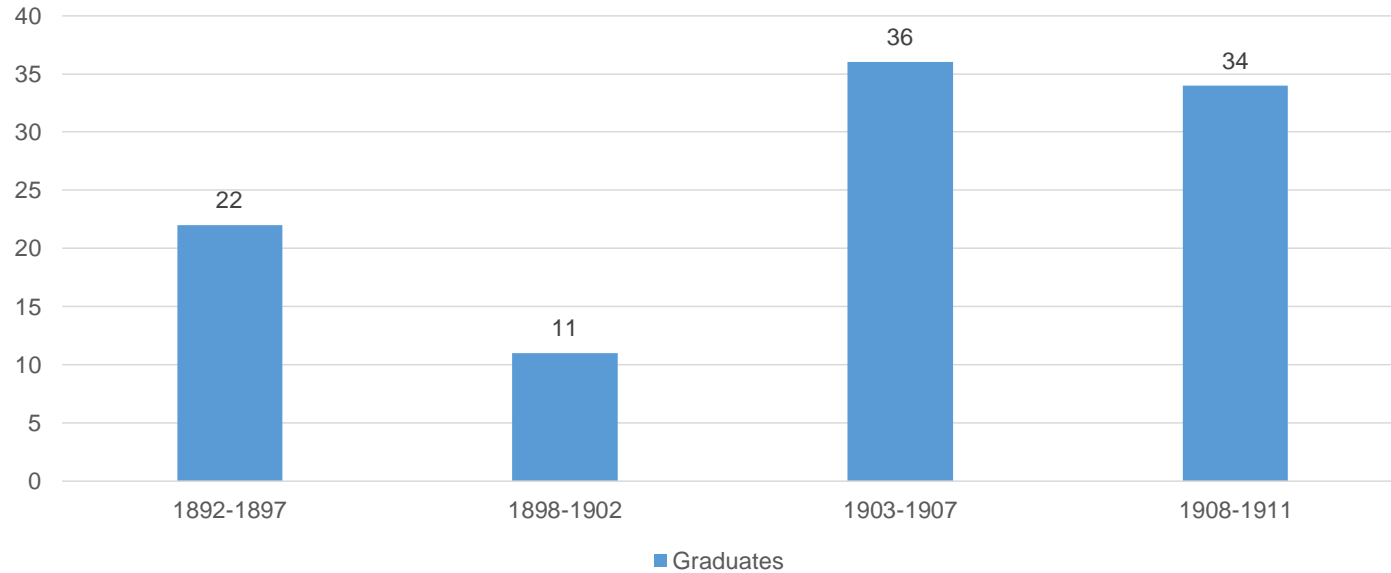


- ▶ Leonard School of Medicine was founded 1881, Henry M. Tupper
- ▶ Supported by the American Baptist Mission Society
- ▶ Pharmacy school started in 1892
- ▶ Named in honor of Judson Wade Leonard

LEONARD SCHOOL OF PHARMACY



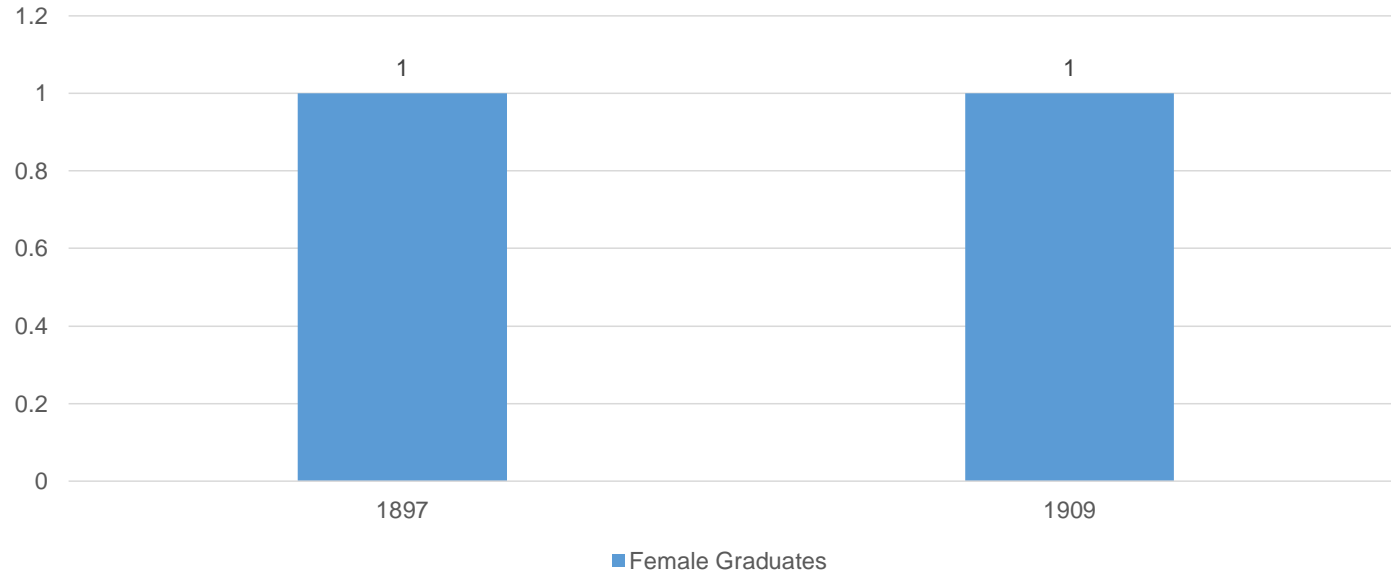
Pharmacy Graduates: 1893-1911



LEONARD SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

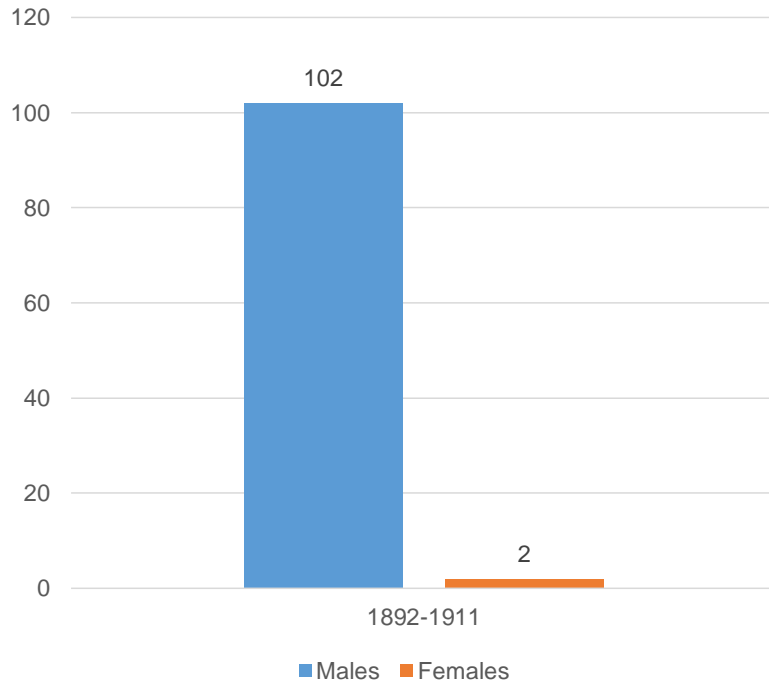


Pharmacy Female Graduates: 1893-1911



LEONARD SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Pharmacy Graduates: 1892-1911





UNIVERSITY OF WEST TENNESSEE

UNIVERSITY OF WEST TENNESSEE

- ▶ Founded in 1900; chartered 1901
- ▶ By Dr. Miles Vanderhurst Lynk and wife Beebe Stevens Lynk
- ▶ Started in Jackson, TN and moved to Memphis, TN in 1907
- ▶ Affiliated with the Hairston Hospital and the Terrell-Paterson Infirmary



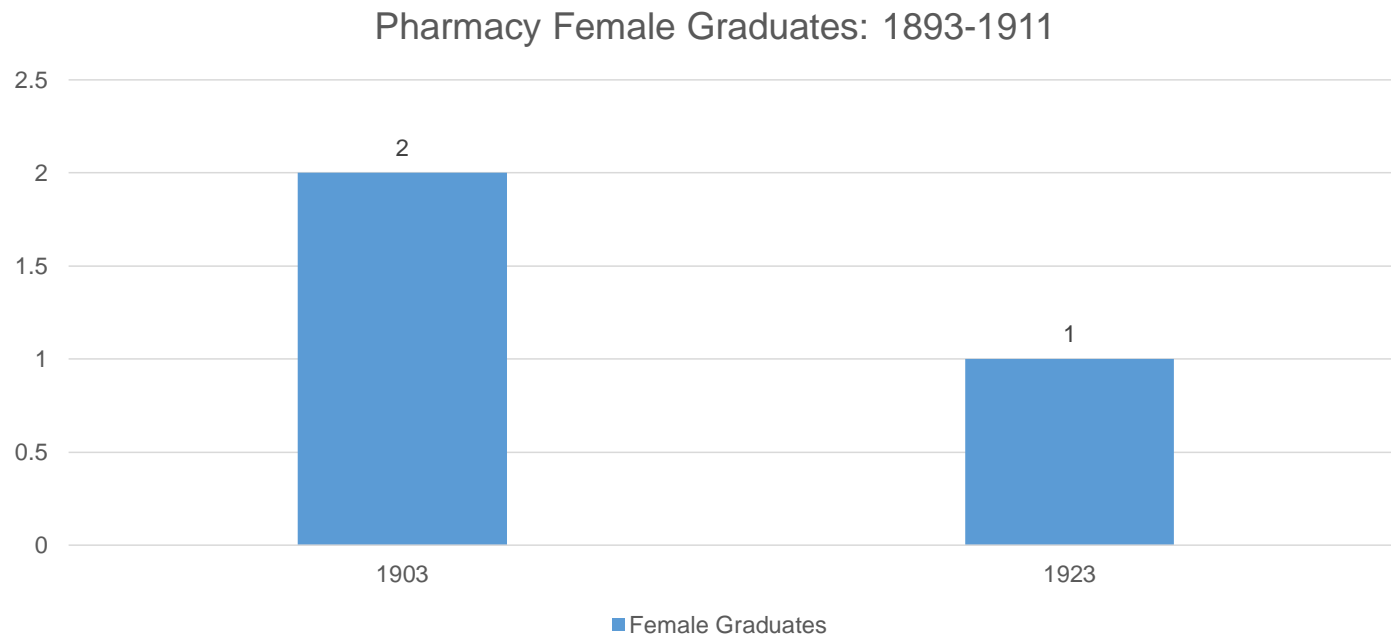
UNIVERSITY OF WEST TENNESSEE



| Session | Students | Graduates |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1902-1903 | - | 4 |
| 1909-1910 | 5 | - |
| 1922-1923 | | 4 |

Source: University of West Tennessee. Catalogue for the Session of 1909-1910. Memphis, TN: University of West Tennessee, 1910; Jenkins, EL. Faculty and Graduates University of West Tennessee Class of 1923. In Images of America: African Americans Memphis. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2009, p. 42.

UNIVERSITY OF WEST TENNESSEE



UNIVERSITY OF WEST TENNESSEE



BeeBe Stevens Lynk



*Univ West TN
Class of 1903*

- National Federation of Women's Clubs, Member; Tenn State Federation of Women's Clubs
- Educ: [University of West Tenn](#) (UWT): PhC (1903).
- Teacher: one of the first female Professors of Pharmacy (Pharmacy, Chemistry, & Medical Latin - UWT (1903-1923)
- First female Dean of a health-science school – UWT College of Physicians & Surgeons (Dept of Pharmacy), 1923
- Spouse: Miles Vanderhurst Lynk, MD



NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY



- ▶ Originally named the Union Normal School
- ▶ Founded by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church
- ▶ Medical College of New Orleans University opened in 1889
- ▶ The College of Pharmacy opened in 1900
- ▶ Named changed to Flint Medical College of New Orleans University

NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY



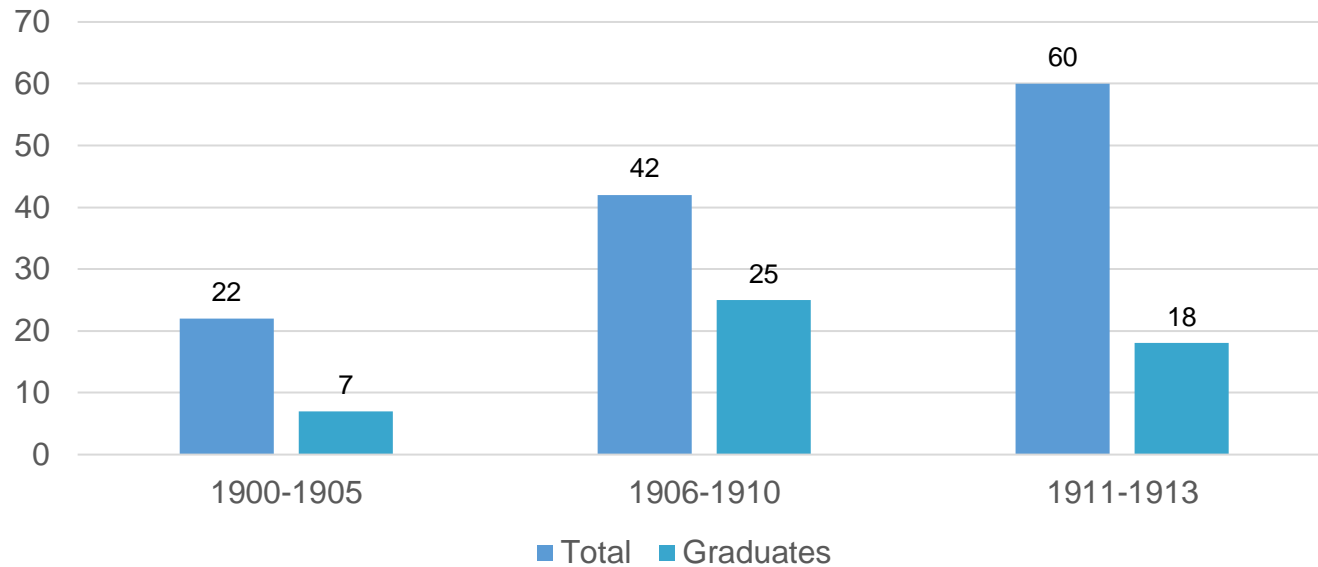
First Class (1900):

- ▶ Miss Lucy Gonzales (Bocas del Toro, Columbia)
- ▶ Miss Camille Greene (New Orleans, LA)
- ▶ Mr. James De Weathers (Woodville, MS)

NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY



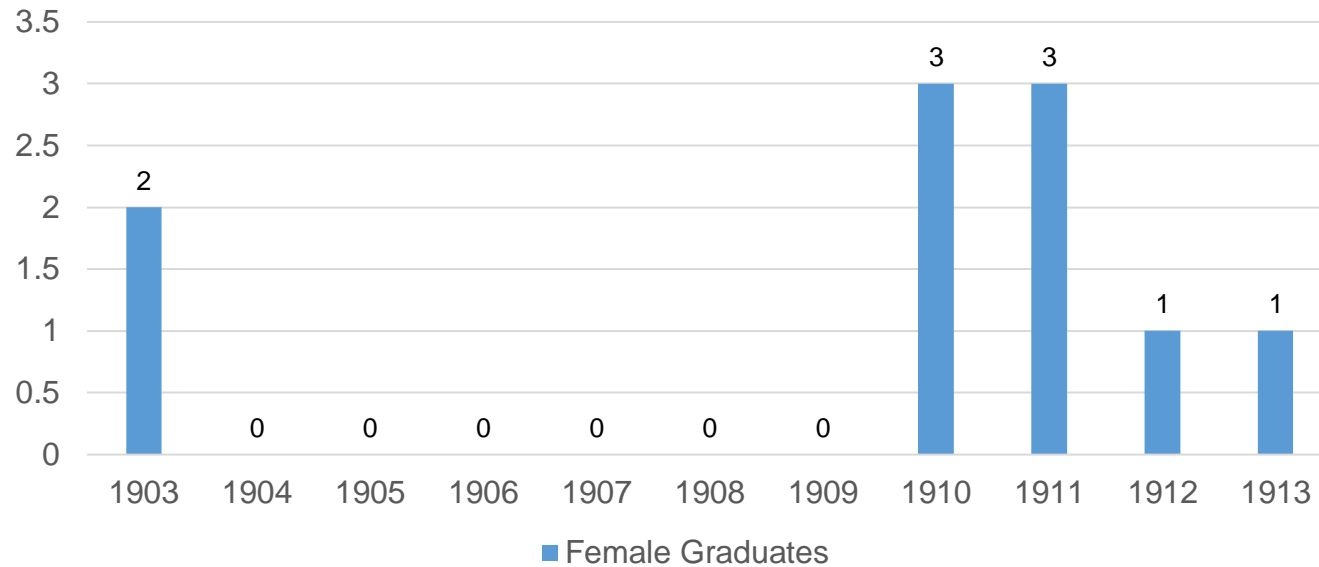
Pharmacy Graduates: 1900-1913



NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY

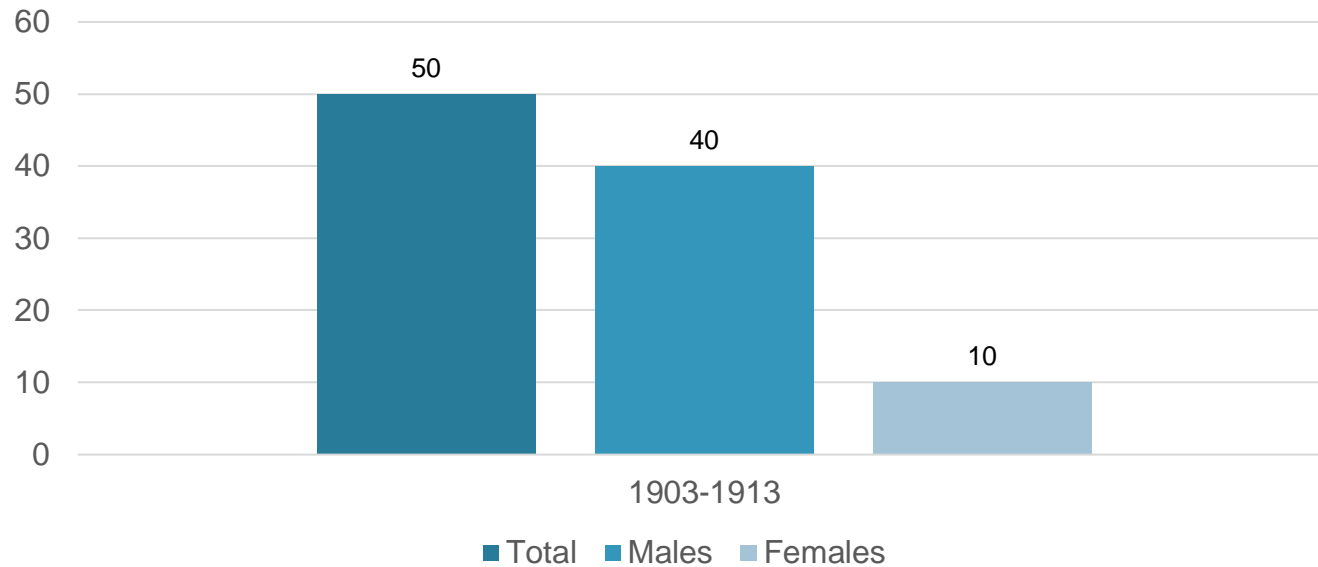


Pharmacy Female Graduates: 1900-1913



NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY

Pharmacy Graduates: 1900-1913



NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY



Faculty:

- ▶ A.D. Bush, MD, Dean
- ▶ Camille O. Greene-Mims, PhC
- ▶ Valcour A. Chapman
- ▶ W.H. Harrison, AM, MS, MD
- ▶ H. W. Cummings, BS



LOUISVILLE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

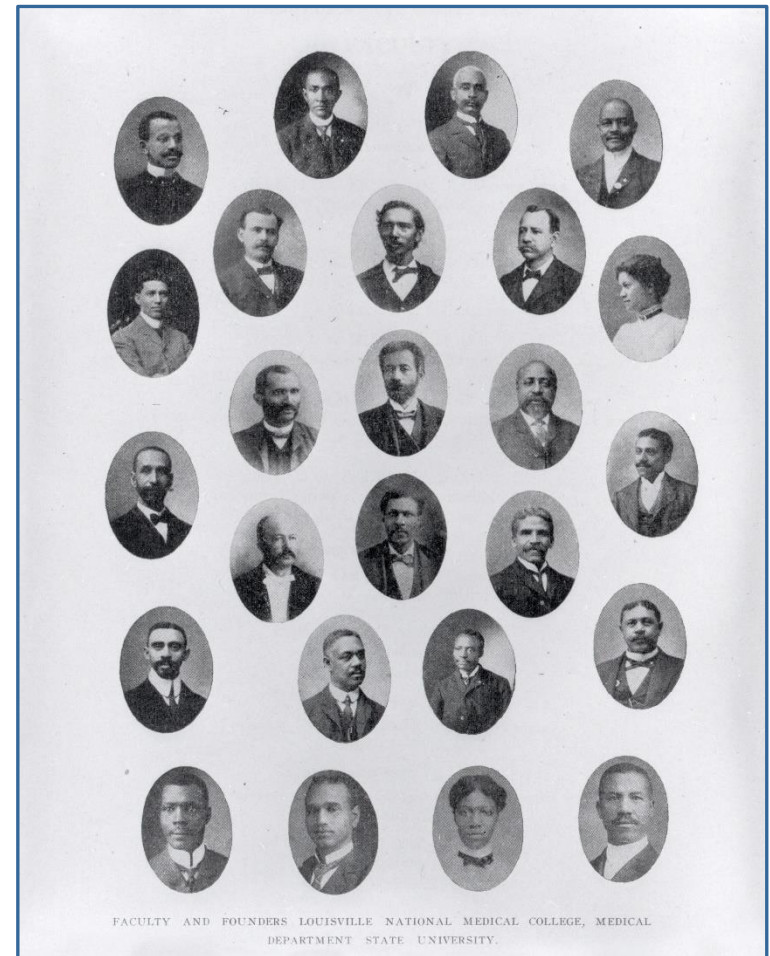
LOUISVILLE NATIONAL MEDICAL



- ▶ Founded in 1888 by William Henry Fitzbutler, Rufus Conrad, and William A. Burney
- ▶ Department of Pharmacy started in the 1902-1903 session

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL MEDICAL

- ▶ LNMC considered the most likely to succeed among African American medical programs
- ▶ Strong advisory group, Board of Censors, faculty, structure



LOUISVILLE NATIONAL MEDICAL



Pharmacy Graduates: 1903-1912

| Session | Students | Graduates |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1902-1903 | - | |
| 1903-1904 | - | 1 |
| 1904-1905 | - | - |
| 1905-1906 | - | 1 |
| 1906-1907 | 1 | - |
| 1907-1908 | 1 | - |
| 1908-1909 | | |
| 1909-1910 | | |
| 1910-1911 | | |
| 1911-1912 | | |

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL MEDICAL



Faculty (1902):

- ▶ Otto Oppelt, PhD, PhG, Dean
- ▶ N.S. Fuller, MD
- ▶ Clarkson W. Houser, MD
- ▶ William O. Vance, AM, MD
- ▶ D.S. Vance, MD



FRELINGHUYSEN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

FRELINGHUYSEN UNIVERSITY



- ▶ Founded by Jesse and Rosetta Lawson
- ▶ Originally the Bible Educational Association + Interdenominational Bible College in 1906, became the Interdenominational University
- ▶ Named in honor of U.S. Senator Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Sr. in 1917.
- ▶ Formed to the meet needs of working-class African Americans
- ▶ Classes held at night



- ▶ Made up of a combination of several schools:
 - Academy, Business High School, Liberal Arts, Applied Science, Sociology, Embalming
 - School of Chiropractic, Law, Pharmacy

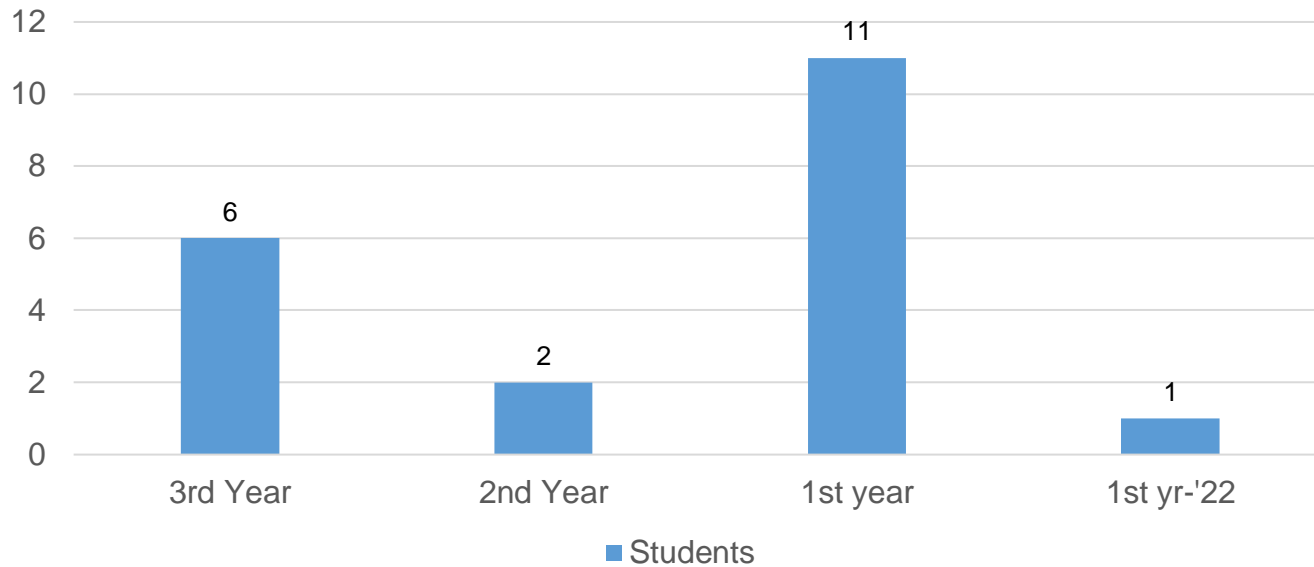


Faculty:

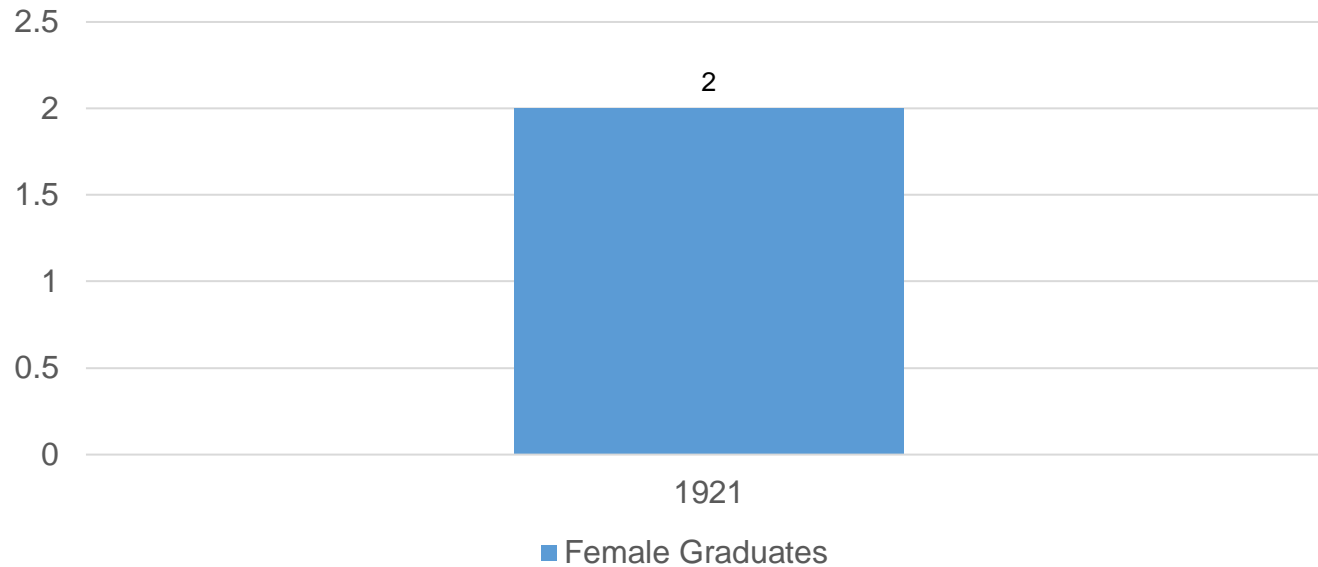
- ▶ William H. Jackson, Phar.D, Dean
- ▶ Herbert C. Scurlock, MD
- ▶ Edward F. Harris, Phar.D
- ▶ Joseph D. Smith, Phar.D



Pharmacy Students: 1920-1921



Pharmacy Female Students: 1920-1921



FRELINGHUYSEN UNIVERSITY



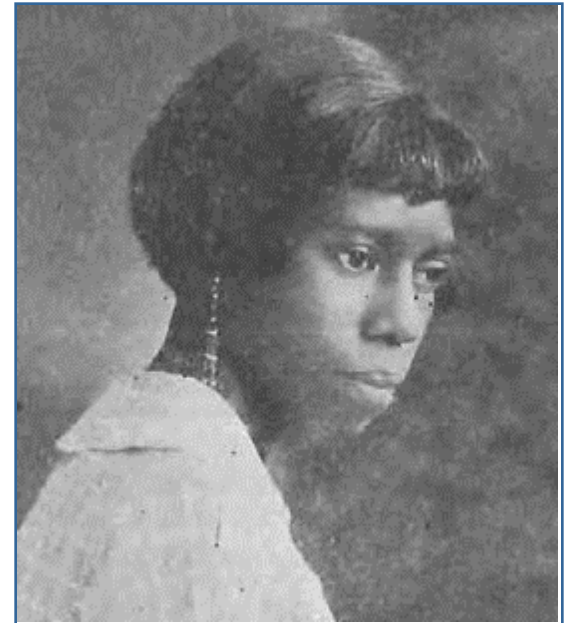
- ▶ Jesse Lawson died in 1927
- ▶ Anna J. Cooper elected & inducted as President, 1930
- ▶ Accreditation lost in 1937
- ▶ Reopened 1940s as Frelinghuysen Group of Schools for Colored People
- ▶ Dissolved in 1950s

History of the Negro in Pharmacy Research

- ▶ “The Negro in Pharmacy,” *Drug Circular and Chemical Gazette* 41 (1897): 323.
- ▶ “Our pharmaceutical colleges,” *Drug Circular Chemical Gazette*, 41 (1897): 80-82.
- ▶ Leo Vinton Butts, *The Negro in Pharmacy*, (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Libraries, 1920), graduate dissertation.
- ▶ Robert W. Culp. *The Genesis of Black Pharmacists in America to 1900*, (Unknown binding, 1975), 401.
- ▶ Mozella Lewis, “The History of the Negro in Pharmacy” *American Druggist* (August 1925).

History of the Negro in Pharmacy Mozella E. Lewis

- ▶ To record the history of African-Americans in Pharmacy
- ▶ To investigate the history of black students at American schools and colleges of pharmacy from 1890 to 1925.
- ▶ Title: *History of the Negro in Pharmacy*.



*Howard University
Class Of 1925*

Source: Bond G. *Pharmacy in History*, (Dec 2016); Lewis, M. *History of the Negro in Pharmacy*, *American Druggist*, (Aug 1925)

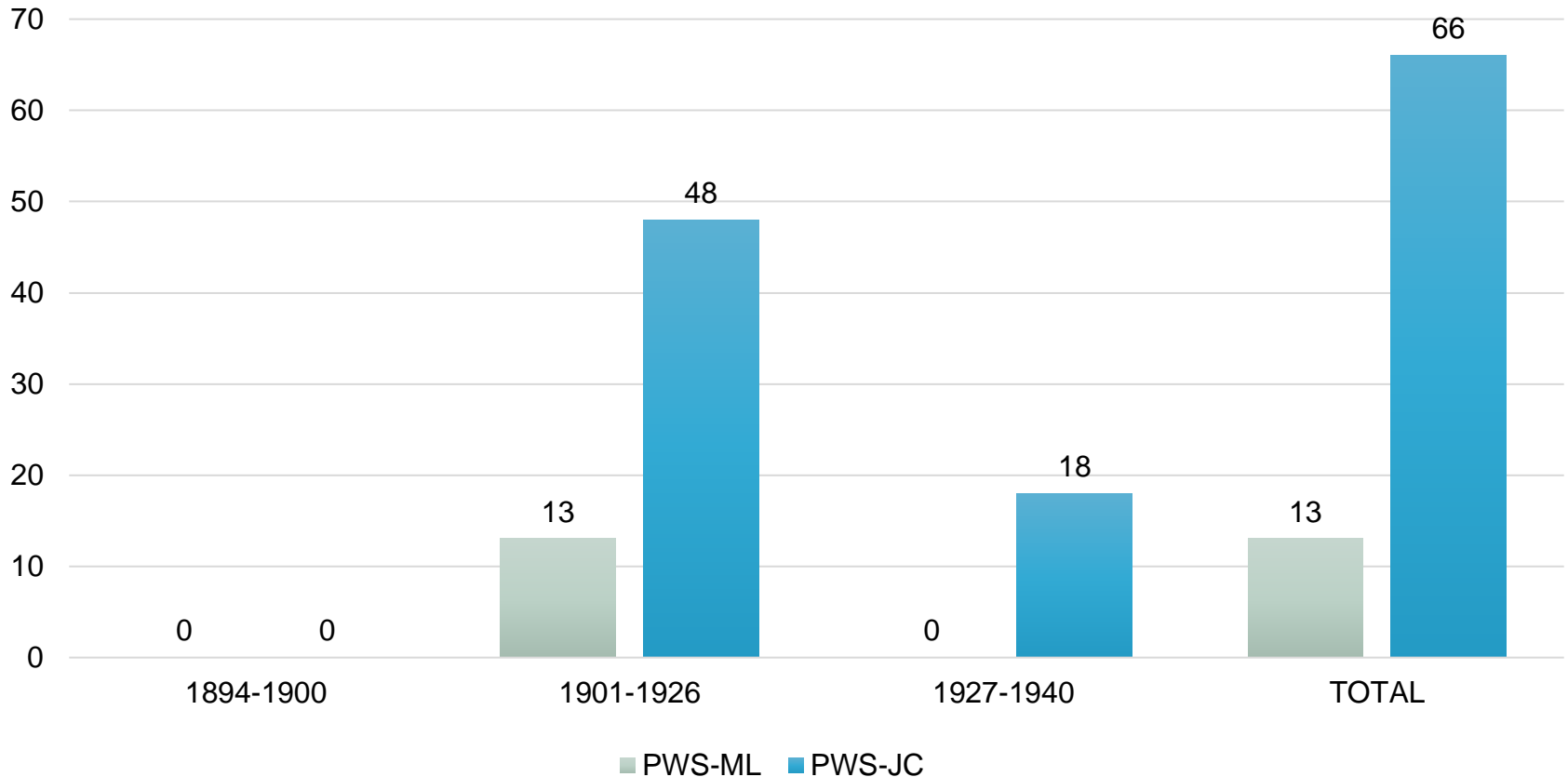
HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN PHARMACY – Mozella Lewis

EARLY AFRICAN-AMERICAN PHARMACY GRADUATES: PWS vs HBCUs

| Schools | Males, Before 1900 | Female, Before 1900 | Males, 1900-1926 | Females, 1900-1926 | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Historically Black Schools | 48 | 2 | 33 | 3 | 86 |
| Predominately White Schools | 5 | 0 | 70 | 13 | 88 |
| Total | 53 | 2 | 103 | 16 | 174 |

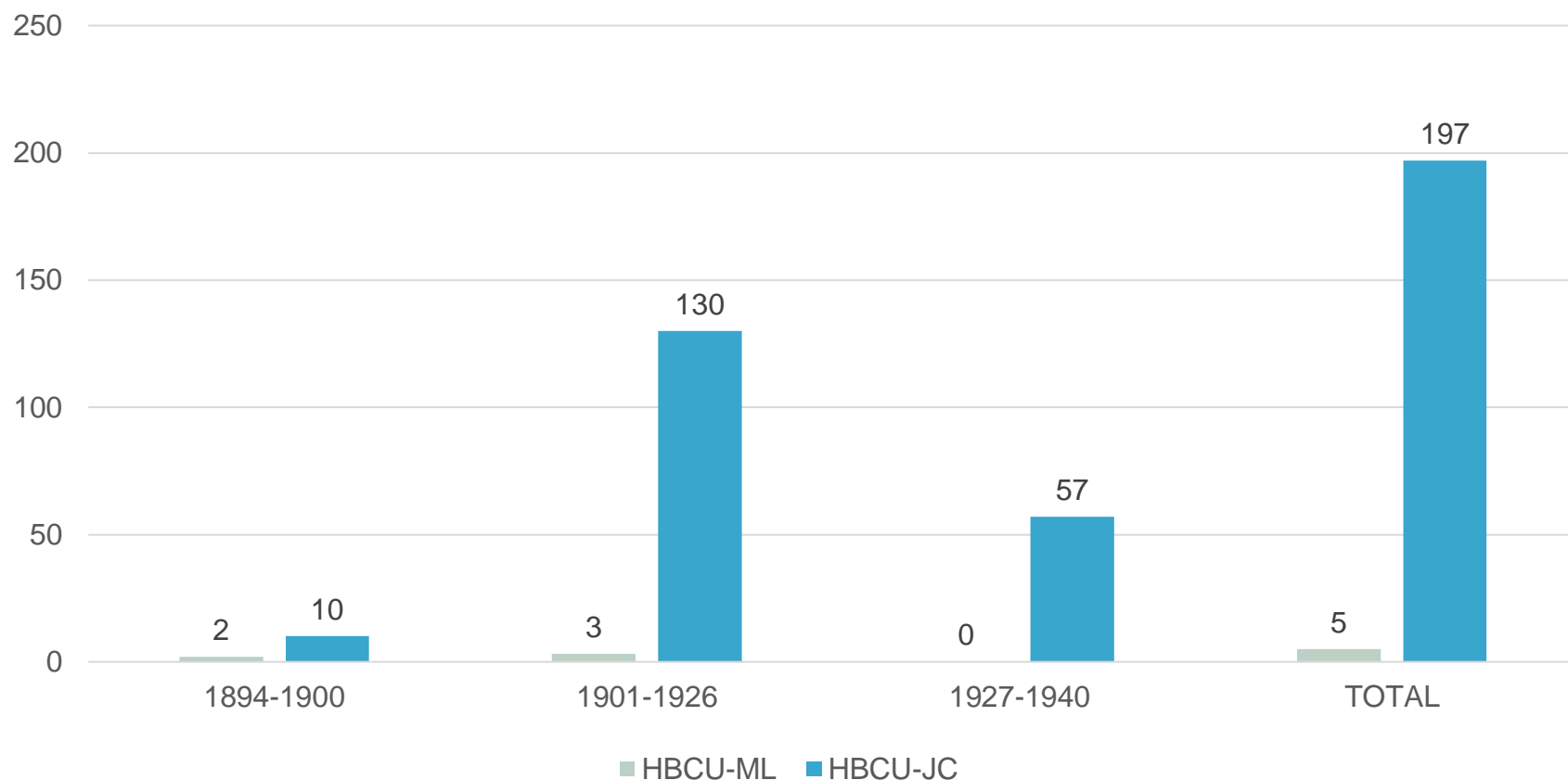
HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN PHARMACY – Mozella Lewis

Early African American Female Graduates - PWS



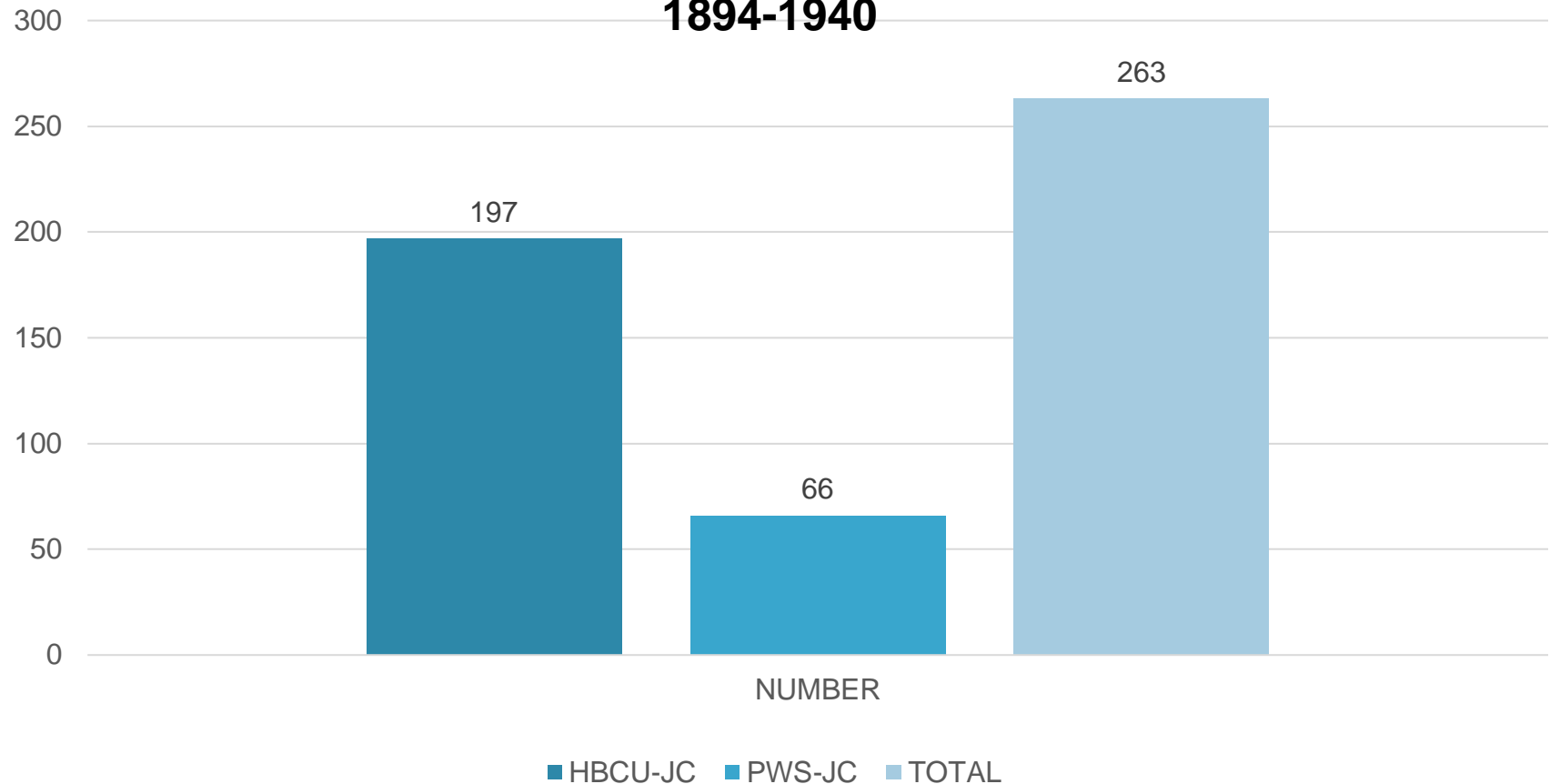
HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN PHARMACY – Mozella Lewis

African American Female Graduates - HBCUs



HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN PHARMACY – Mozella Lewis

African American Female Graduates – PWS vs HBCUS: 1894-1940



AFRICAN-AMERICAN FEMALE PHARMACY GRADUATES: HBCUs



| Name | Location | 1894-1900 | 1901-1926 | 1927-1940 | TOTAL |
|--|--|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Howard University College of Pharmacy | Washington, DC | 2 | 49 | 25 | 76 |
| Shaw Leonard School of Pharmacy | Raleigh, NC | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Meharry Pharmaceutical College | Nashville, TN | 7 | 66 | 14 | 87 |
| University of West Tennessee | Jackson, TN (1900-07) Memphis, TN (1907-23) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| New Orleans University College of Pharmacy | New Orleans, LA | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Louisville National Medical College | Louisville, KY | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Xavier University | New Orleans, LA | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| Total | | 10 | 130 | 57 | 197 |

Early African-American Female Graduates

HOWARD UNIVERSITY



EARLY AFRICAN-AMERICAN FEMALE PHARMACY GRADUATES: PWS



| Name | Location | 1894-1900 | 1901-1926 | 1927-1940 | TOTAL |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| Brooklyn College of Pharmacy | New York | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| University Pittsburgh | Pittsburg, PA | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| University of Washington | Seattle, WA | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| University of Iowa | Iowa City, IA | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| City College of New York / Columbia University | New York | 0 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| University of Minnesota | Minneapolis, MN | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ohio State University | Columbus, OH | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Temple University | Philadelphia, PA | 0 | 20 | 8 | 28 |

EARLY AFRICAN-AMERICAN FEMALE PHARMACY GRADUATES: PWS



| Name | Location | 1894-1900 | 1901-1926 | 1927-1940 | TOTAL |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| New Jersey College of Pharmacy | New Brunswick, NJ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| University of Southern California | Los Angeles, CA | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Case Western Reserve | Cleveland , OH | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Massachusetts College of Pharmacy | Boston, MA | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Drake | Des Moines, IA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| University of Connecticut | Storrs, CT | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| City College of Detroit (Wayne State University) | Detroit, MI | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Highland Park College | Des Moines, IA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

EARLY AFRICAN-AMERICAN FEMALE PHARMACY GRADUATES: PWS



| Name | Location | 1894-1900 | 1901-1926 | 1927-1940 | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Philadelphia College of Pharmacy | Philadelphia, PA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| University California Berkley | Berkley, CA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Washington State University | Pullman, WA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| University of Kansas | Kansas City, KS | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | 0 | 48 | 18 | 66 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

EARLY AFRICAN AMERICAN FEMALE GRADUATES

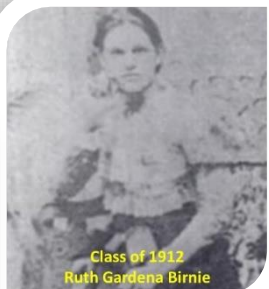
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY



Class of 1911
Chesta Dillard Dean



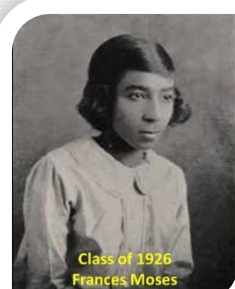
Class of 1926
Ruth Downing



Class of 1912
Ruth Gardena Birnie



Class of 1926
Audrey Gray



Class of 1926
Frances Moses



Class of 1926
Rosa Alexander



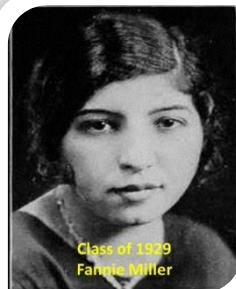
Class of 1929
Martha Augusta Watson



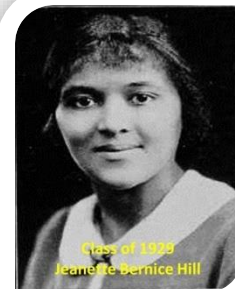
Class of 1928
Elsie Powell Porter



Class of 1928
Margaret Gladys Logan



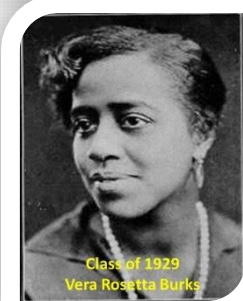
Class of 1929
Fannie Miller



Class of 1928
Jeannette Bernice Hill



Class of 1928
Lenora Harriet Lucas



Class of 1929
Vera Rosetta Burks



Class of 1931
Ethel B. Miller

SUMMARY



- ▶ The six of seven African American pharmacy schools evolved from within the African American medical schools
- ▶ Issued over 700 diplomas to African-American graduates between 1870-1936
- ▶ Graduated the largest number of African-Americans per class (43) and females.
- ▶ Although different in many respects, faced similar challenges with racism, financial constraints, in the face of changing medical education environment.