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

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Identify and describe early African American women who attended and graduated pharmacy schools between 1894-1940

Explore the creation of African American pharmacy schools
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 Medical 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)
- Who’s Who in Colored America (Yonkers-on-Hudson, N.Y.: C.E. Burckel, 1933)
Nothing to disclose

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

Female Pharmacists

# Women Pharmacists in the U.S. by Year

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

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.
“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

Source: More About Women Pharmacists, Druggist Circular, May 1896, p. 3
History of Women in Pharmacy: 1800 – 1900

1880s: Managed hospital pharmacies

1883: PCP graduates the first female (Susan Hayhurst)

1890: Difficulty finding employment and registration, licensure

1893: Women's Pharmaceutical Association formed

1899: 280-290 women graduated pharmacy school

1900: Women's Club of the Mass College of Pharmacy

1903: Society of Women Pharmacists & Chemists (PA)

1920-1930: Women students increased from 3.9% to 10.2%

1900s: Women ban together; become strong advocates for women
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

1868: 14th Amendment makes blacks US citizens

1868, 1870: Howard University Pharmaceutical College is started

1870: 15th Amendment gives blacks the right to vote

1870s: Black healthcare crisis

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.

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

1891: Shaw Leonard School of Pharmacy is formed

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

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 Douglas Hospital in Philadelphia to go into business on her own account.

Source: A Negress in Pharmacy. Bulletin of Pharmacy 1900; 13(12): 484
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year Opened</th>
<th>Year Closed</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shaw Leonard School of Pharmacy</td>
<td>Raleigh, NC</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>American Baptist Mission Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meharry Pharmaceutical College</td>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Freedmen’s Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of West Tennessee College of Pharmacy</td>
<td>Jackson/Memphis TN</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Independent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans University Flint College of Pharmacy</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Freedmen’s Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville National Medical College, Pharmacy Dept</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Independent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frelinghuysen School of Pharmacy</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Independent, proprietary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington College of Pharmacy</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Independent, proprietary</td>
</tr>
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</table>
# EARLY AFRICAN AMERICAN PHARMACY SCHOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year Opened</th>
<th>Year Closed</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Howard University College of Pharmacy</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Independent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xavier University of Louisiana</td>
<td>New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Located in Nashville, Tennessee

Medical College founded in 1876

Meharry brothers: Samuel, Alexander, David, Jesse, and Hugh Meharry

Pharmaceutical Department started in 1890
Pharmacy Graduates: 1890-1935
Pharmacy Female Graduates: 1890-1913

- 1894: 3
- 1895: 1
- 1896: 1
- 1897: 1
- 1898: 1
- 1900: 1
- 1901: 2
- 1902: 2
- 1903: 3
- 1904: 3
- 1905: 4
- 1906: 3
- 1907: 3
- 1908: 1
- 1909: 5
- 1910: 4
- 1911: 3
- 1912: 0
- 1913: 3

Total
Pharmacy Graduates: 1890-1936

- Total: 564
- Males: 481
- Females: 83
Figure 6. Geographical Distribution of Meharry Pharmacy Graduates: 1890-1931

Notable Graduates

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

- 1892-1897: 22 graduates
- 1898-1902: 11 graduates
- 1903-1907: 36 graduates
- 1908-1911: 34 graduates
Pharmacy Graduates: 1892-1911

- Males: 102
- Females: 2

LEONARD SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1902-1903</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1909-1910</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1922-1923</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Pharmacy Female Graduates: 1893-1911

- 1903: 2 female graduates
- 1923: 1 female graduate
BeeBe Stevens Lynk

- 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 Vanderhurston Lynk, MD

Univ West TN Class of 1903
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
First Class (1900):

- Miss Lucy Gonzales (Bocas del Toro, Columbia)
- Miss Camille Greene (New Orleans, LA)
- Mr. James De Weathers (Woodville, MS)
Pharmacy Graduates: 1900-1913

- 1900-1905: Total 22, Graduates 7
- 1906-1910: Total 42, Graduates 25
- 1911-1913: Total 60, Graduates 18
Pharmacy Female Graduates: 1900-1913

NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY
Pharmacy Graduates: 1900-1913

- Total: 50
- Males: 40
- Females: 10
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
LNMC considered the most likely to succeed among African American medical programs

Strong advisory group, Board of Censors, faculty, structure
### Pharmacy Graduates: 1903-1912

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Graduates</th>
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<tr>
<td>1902-1903</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1903-1904</td>
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<tr>
<td>1904-1905</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905-1906</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906-1907</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907-1908</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908-1909</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909-1910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-1911</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911-1912</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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 meet the 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

- 3rd Year: 6 students
- 2nd Year: 2 students
- 1st Year: 11 students
- 1st yr '22: 1 student

Students
Pharmacy Female Students: 1920-1921

- 1921: 2 female graduates

Female Graduates
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


**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.*

*Source: Bond G. Pharmacy in History, (Dec 2016); Lewis, M. History of the Negro in Pharmacy, American Druggist, (Aug 1925)*
## EARLY AFRICAN-AMERICAN PHARMACY GRADUATES: PWS vs HBCUs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Males, Before 1900</th>
<th>Female, Before 1900</th>
<th>Males, 1900-1926</th>
<th>Females, 1900-1926</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historically Black Schools</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predominately White Schools</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>103</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>174</strong></td>
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</table>
Early African American Female Graduates - PWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>PWS-ML</th>
<th>PWS-JC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1894-1900</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901-1926</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-1940</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
African American Female Graduates - HBCUs

HBCU-ML  HBCU-JC

- 1894-1900: 2
- 1901-1926: 3
- 1927-1940: 0
- TOTAL: 197

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>HBCU-JC</th>
<th>PWS-JC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>1894-1900</th>
<th>1901-1926</th>
<th>1927-1940</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Howard University College of Pharmacy</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw Leonard School of Pharmacy</td>
<td>Raleigh, NC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meharry Pharmaceutical College</td>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of West Tennessee</td>
<td>Jackson, TN (1900-07)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Memphis, TN (1907-23)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans University College of Pharmacy</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville National Medical College</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xavier University</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>130</strong></td>
<td><strong>57</strong></td>
<td><strong>197</strong></td>
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</table>
Early African-American Female Graduates

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Katie Gee
Class of 1922

Jennie Pusey
Class of 1925

Mozella Lewis
Class of 1925

Lydia Berryman
Class of 1927

Lucile DeJoie
Class of 1927

Edith Crist
Class of 1927

Leona McCants
Class of 1927

Esther Thompson
Class of 1927

Nettie Thompson
Class of 1927

Velma Davis
Class of 1929

Helen Grinage
Class of 1929

Frankie Marsh
Class of 1929
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>1894-1900</th>
<th>1901-1926</th>
<th>1927-1940</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn College of Pharmacy</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Pittsburg, PA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Washington</td>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Iowa</td>
<td>Iowa City, IA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City College of New York / Columbia University</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Minnesota</td>
<td>Minneapolis, MN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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### EARLY AFRICAN-AMERICAN FEMALE PHARMACY GRADUATES: PWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>1894-1900</th>
<th>1901-1926</th>
<th>1927-1940</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<th>1927-1940</th>
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EARLY AFRICAN AMERICAN FEMALE GRADUATES

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
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.