

DHMSA

4 March 2023

Pharmacy and Colonialism: The British experience, 1650-1960

Stuart Anderson



Goods;

- Export of drugs and pharmacy requisites;
- **Import indigenous drugs and plant materials;**
- Growth of manufacturing and wholesaling.

People;

- Movement between metropole and colony;
- **Pharmacy in shops, clinics and hospitals;**
- Customers, patients, clients.

Ideas;

- Education; Transmission of knowledge;
- **Pharmacopoeias and formularies;**
- Institutions, journals, popular culture.

OUTLINE

- Empires and pharmacy;
- The British Empire;
- Pharmacy in West Indies;
- Pharmacy in Mediterranean colonies;
- Pharmacopoeias in Empires;
- Opportunities and challenges in pharmacy & colonialism research.

EMPIRES THROUGHOUT HISTORY



Early Empires:

Egyptian, Greek, Roman,
Byzantine, Persian, Ottoman,
Prussian, Austro-Hungarian

European colonial Empires:

Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch
British, French, Danish
German, Italian, Belgian

Medicine and the Market in
England and its Colonies,
c.1450 – c.1850



Edited by Mark S. R. Jenner
and Patrick Wallis

MERCHANTS
— OF —
MEDICINES

THE COMMERCE AND
COERCION OF HEALTH
IN BRITAIN'S LONG
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

ZACHARY DORNER



MEDICINE & EMPIRE

1600 – 1960

PRATIK CHAKRABARTI



OXFORD



MARK HARRISON

MEDICINE
IN AN AGE OF
COMMERCE & EMPIRE

BRITAIN AND ITS TROPICAL COLONIES
1660–1830

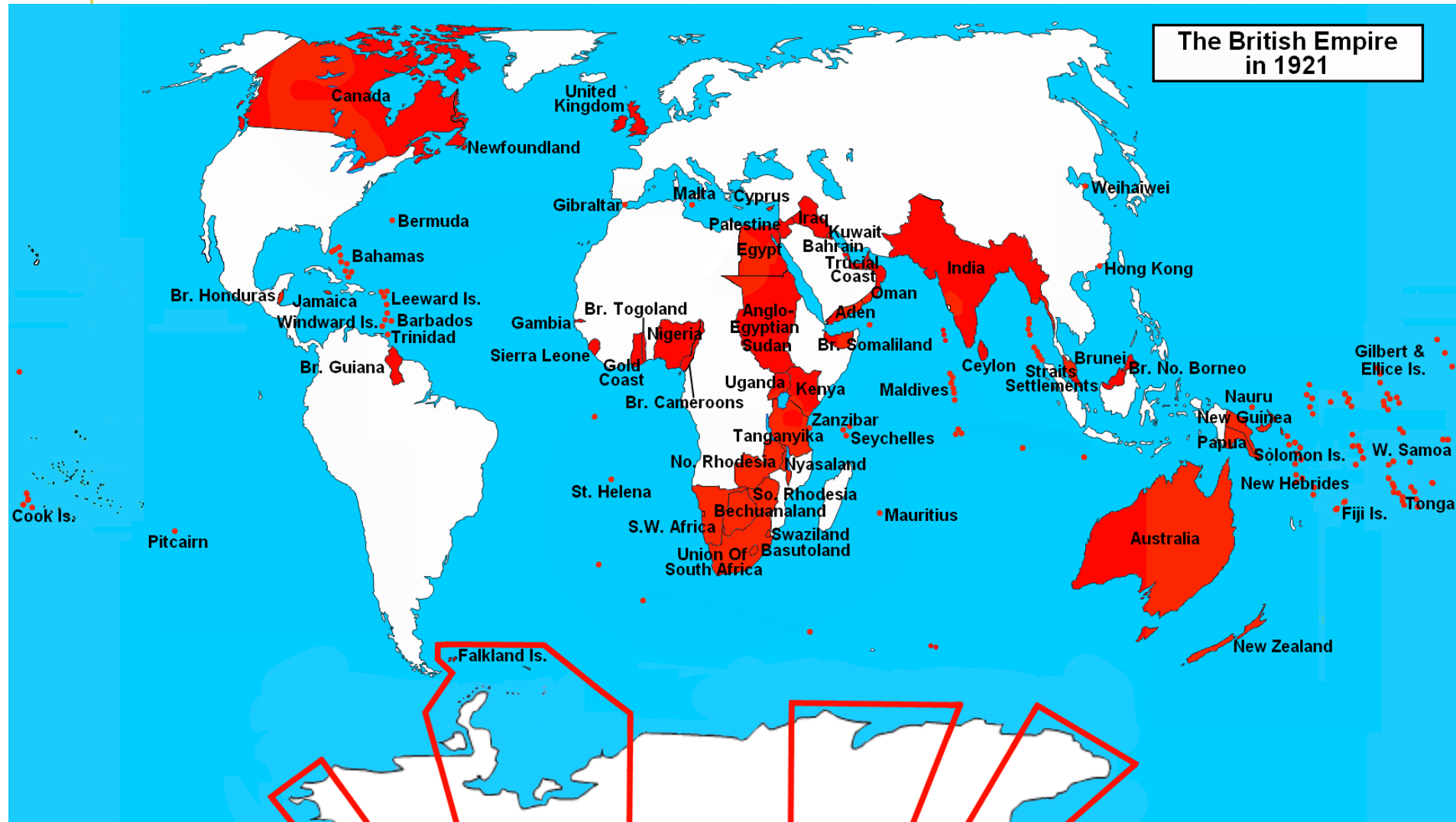
The British Empire, 1607-1997

- 1497: John Cabot's voyage to North American coast;
- 1607: First English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia;
- 1627: First English settlement in Barbados, West Indies;
- 1775-83: American War of Independence;
- 1757: EIC beat Nawab of Bengal at Battle of Plassey, India;
- 1857: Indian Mutiny and start of British Raj;
- 1884: Berlin Conference marks start of Scramble for Africa;
- 1947: Indian independence;
- 1997: Return of Hong Kong to China.

The British Empire, 1921



The British Empire
in 1921



DIVISION	COLONIES
Indian Division	Ajmer-Merwara, The Andamans, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Baluchistan, Burma, The Central Provinces and Berar, Coorg, Delhi, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
African Division	Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, The Union of South Africa (provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal) St Helena
Australasian Division	New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, Federal Capital Territory; forming the Commonwealth of Australia. New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Papua, W. Pacific
Eastern Division	Ceylon, H Kong, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Straits Settlements, Weihaiwei
Mediterranean	Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus
North American Division	Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, North-West Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon; forming the Dominion of Canada. Newfoundland
West Indian Division	Bahama Islands, Barbados, Bermuda Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks and Caicos Islands, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands (Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent)
South Atlantic	The Falkland Islands

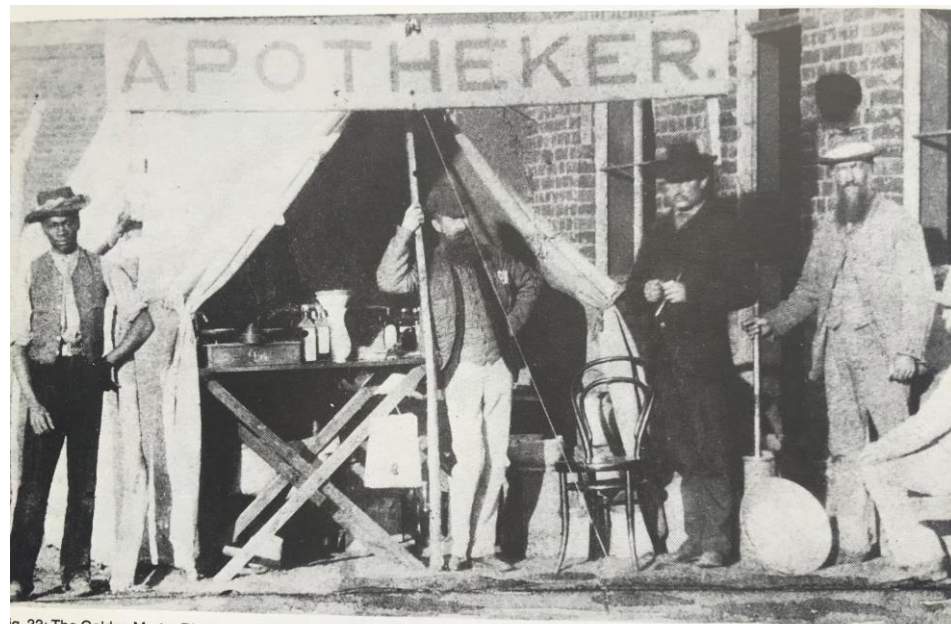
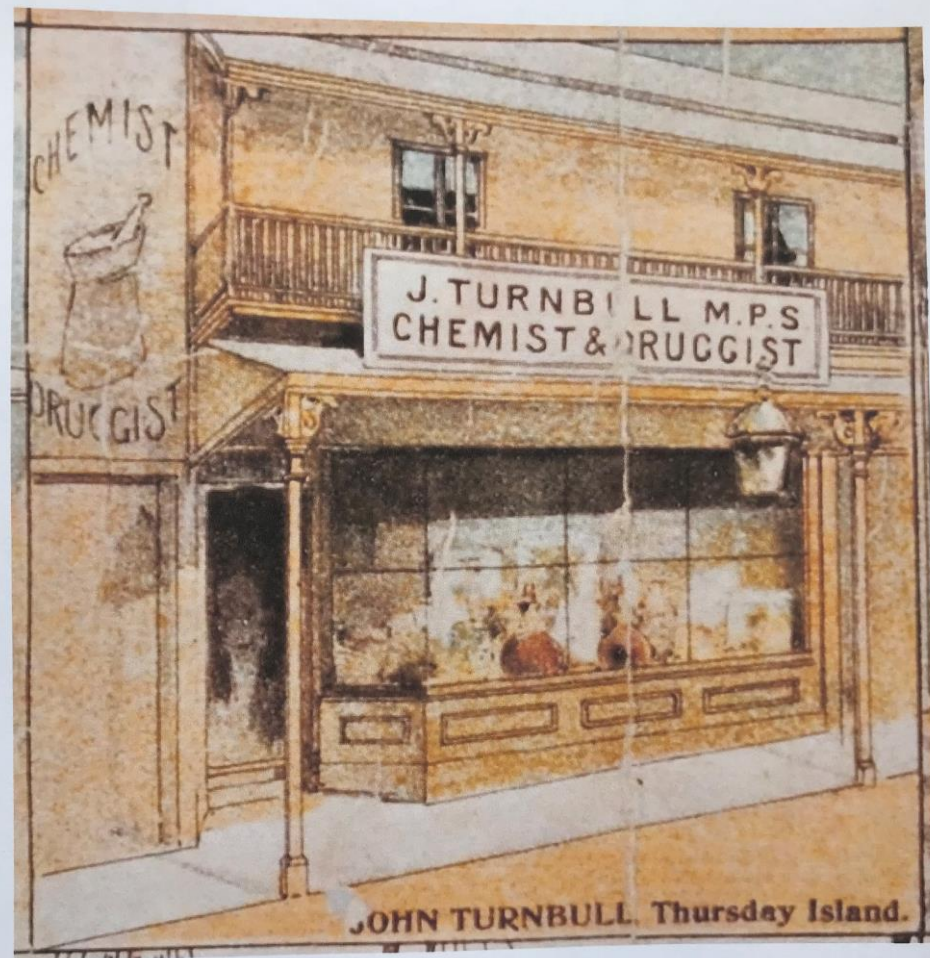


Fig. 33: The Golden Mortar Dispensary, Johannesburg, 1886. Note the scales on the trestle table and the mortar and pestle on the packing case next to the Bentwood chair. (By courtesy of the Africana Museum, Johannesburg)



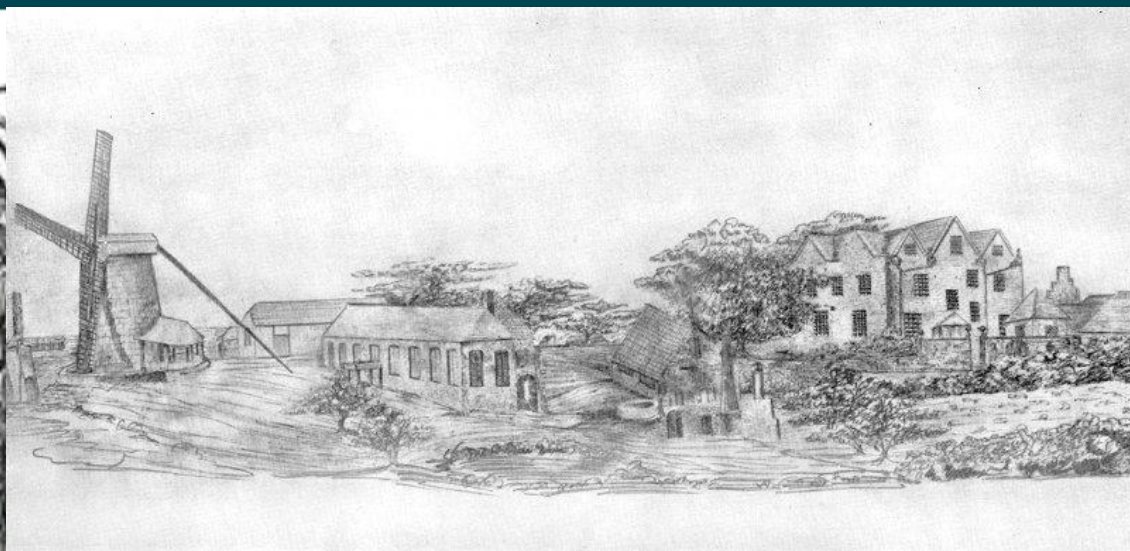


- Self-regulation and separation from medicine established through Pharmacy Act;
- Pharmaceutical Society rather than Board determines register of qualified practitioners;
- Two-tier register of qualified practitioner - pharmaceutical chemist and chemist & druggist;
- Regulation of pharmacy linked to control of medicines as poisons;
- Establishment of chains by company chemists.

British territories in the Caribbean, 1914



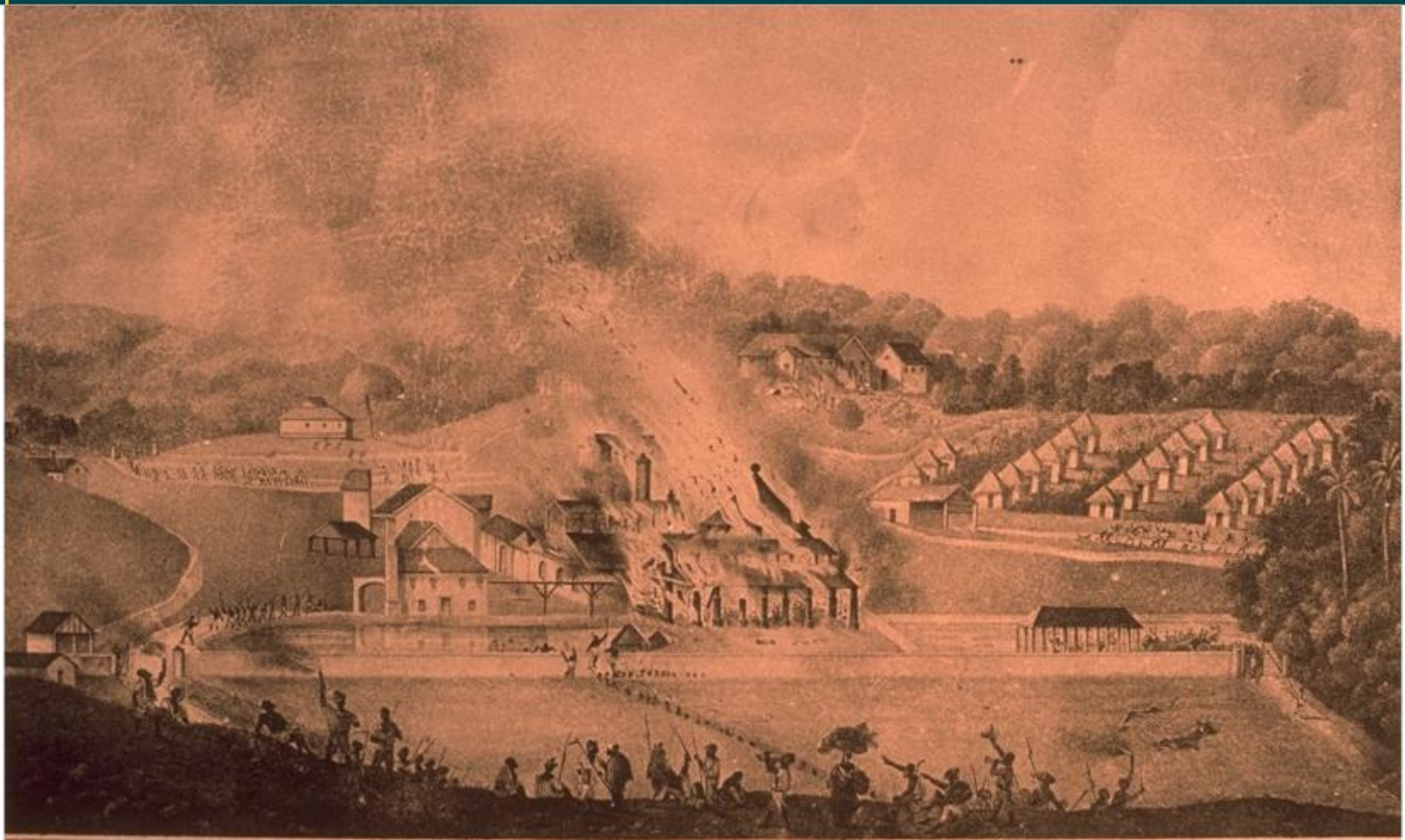
SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN BARBADOS, 1650s



BRISTOL DOCKS, C.1800



DESTRUCTION ROEHAMPTON ESTATE, JAMAICA, 1832



A. Duperly Lith.

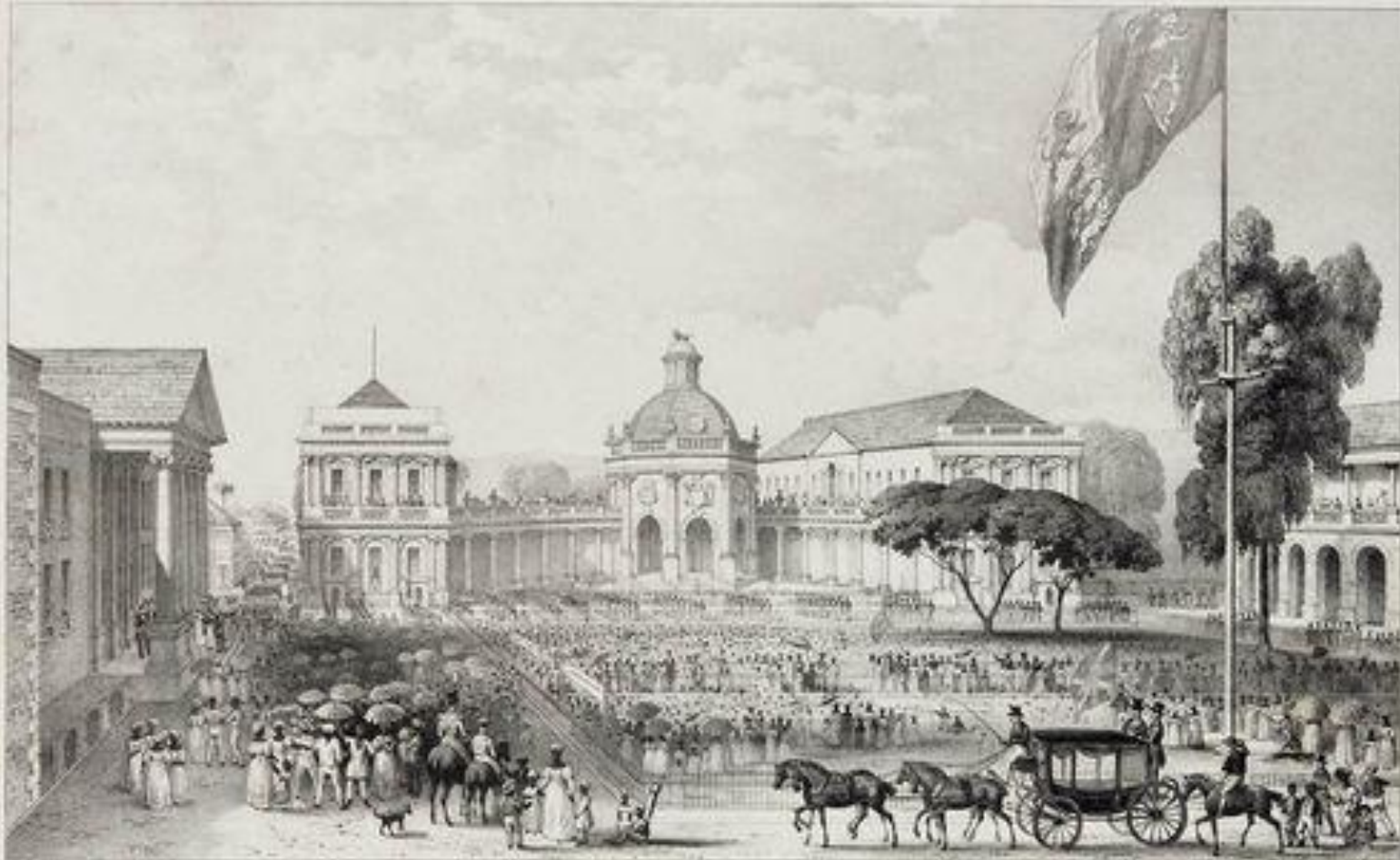
Jamaica 1833.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ROEHAMPTON ESTATE.

in the Parish of S^t. James's in January 1832.

the Property of J. Baillie Esq.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN JAMAICA



ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN JAMAICA.

PROCESSION of the BAPTIST CHURCH and CONGREGATION in SPANISH TOWN under the pastoral care of THE REV T. M. PHILLIPS, with about 3000 children of their
 BAPTIST and their friends in the afternoon, there on the 1st August 1834, when they were received by the Cavalier the Governor SIR JONEL SMITH who after addressing them, read to them the
 PROCLAMATION of FREEDOM, under the happy auspices of not less than 4000 persons, the majority of whom had previously attended to the same service.
 The Governor, THE REV T. M. PHILLIPS and the Bishop are now standing in front of the Palace there representing the happy Union of Civil & Religious in this joyful occasion.

MORANT BAY REBELLION, JAMAICA, 1865





ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES

Uphold the Reputation of

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

"SECOND to NONE!"

Manufactured only at 78 NEW OXFORD ST.,
(late 523 Oxford St.), LONDON,

AND SOLD AT

1/1¹/₂, 2/9, 4/6, 11/-, 22/- and 33/-

PER BOX OR POT.

Chemists and Druggists selling Holloway's
Pills and Ointment can, on application to
above address, be supplied free of charge with
Counter Bills, having their name and address
printed at foot.

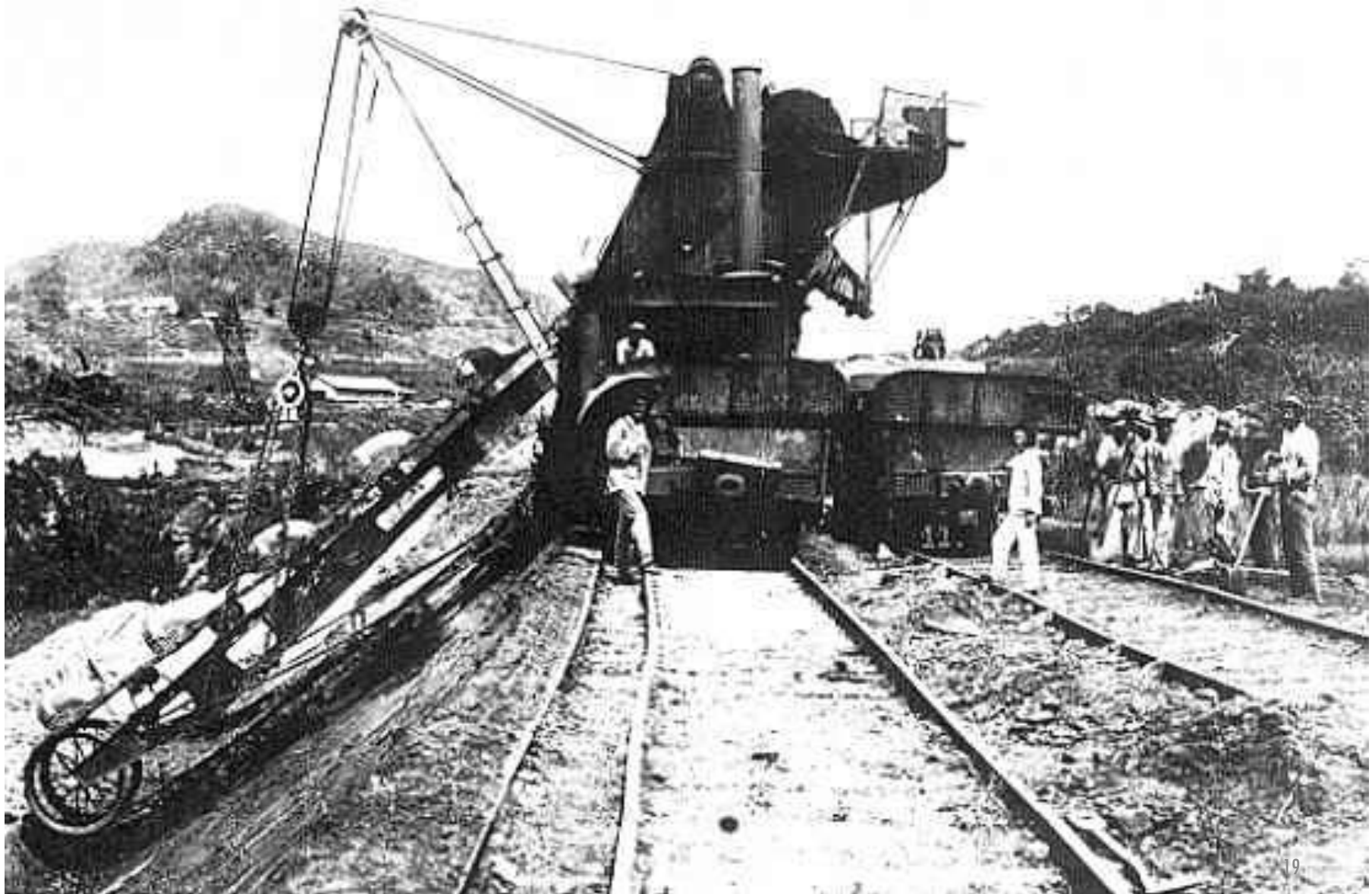
THATCHED-ROOF HOUSES, JAMAICA, C.1900



HARBOUR ST, KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 1874



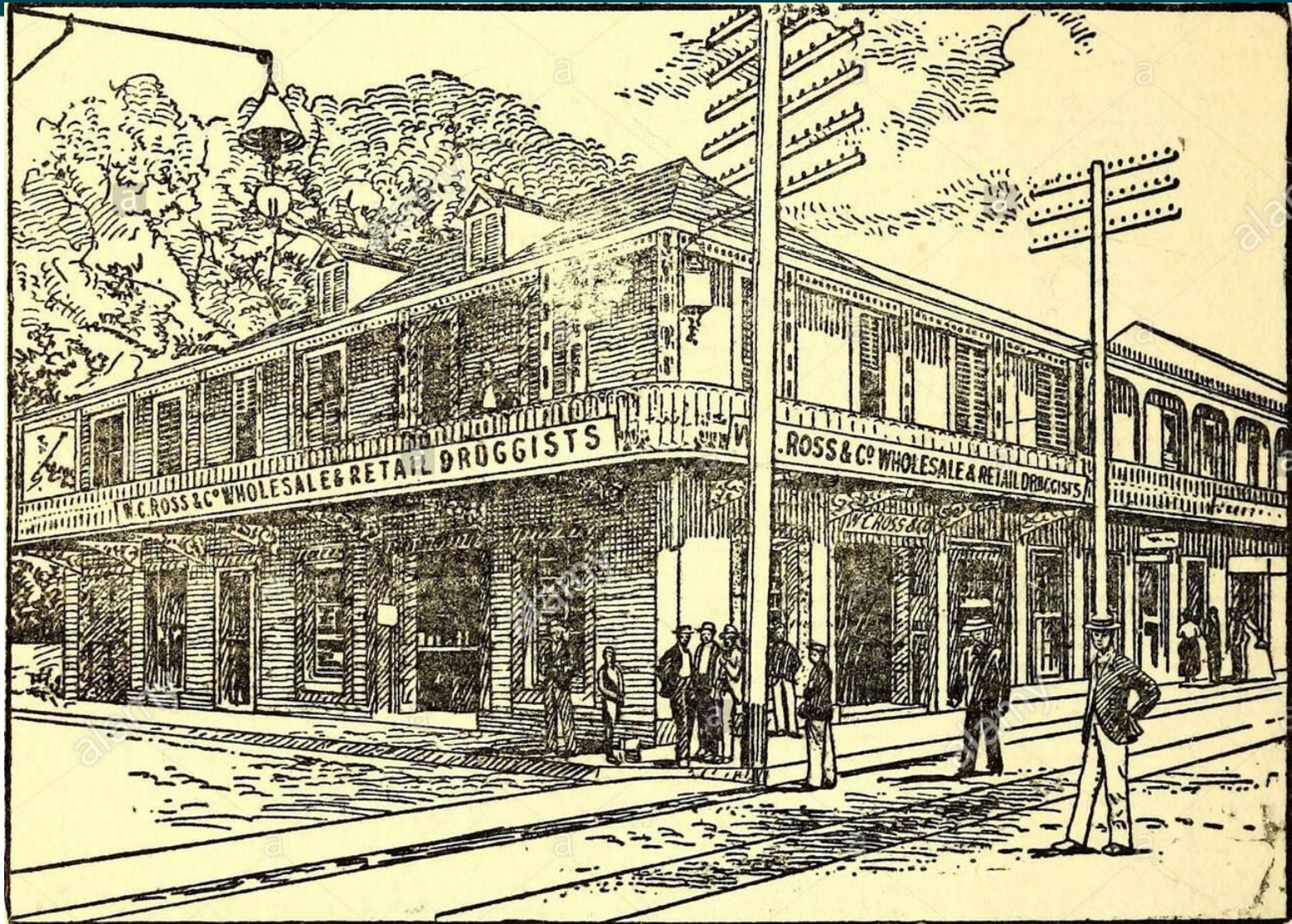
PANAMA CANAL, BAS OBISPO, 1886



PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 1891



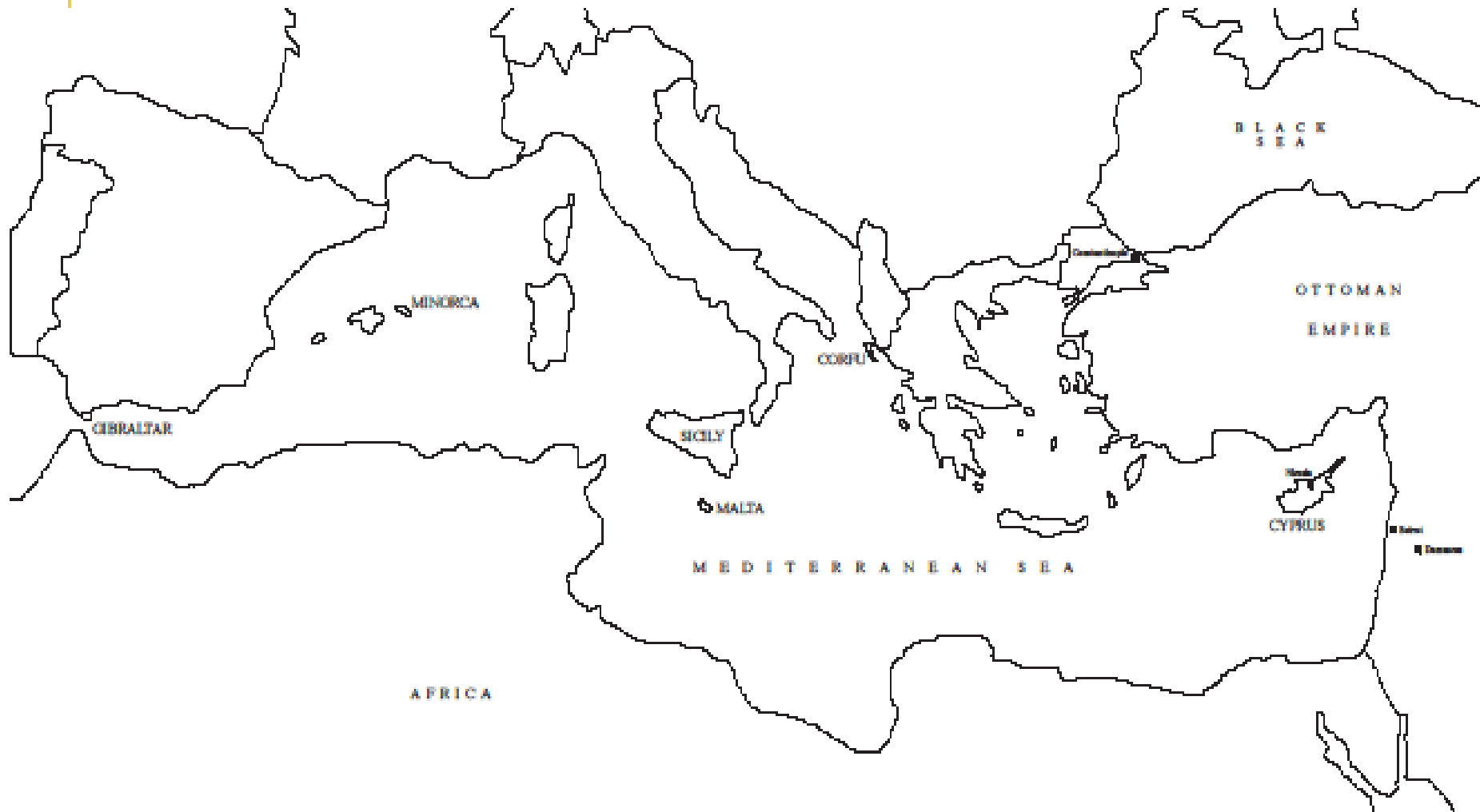
ROSS & CO., TRINIDAD, C.1895



WEST INDIES - CONCLUSIONS

- Differences between West Indian colonies;
- Pharmacy legislation strengthened position of British chemists & druggists in medical market;
- Drug supply & pharmacy legislation privileged European health over Black population;
- Medicines legislation left local population with limited access to effective medicines;
- Slavery and colonialism contributed to delay of over 50 years in pharmacy professionalization.

BRITAIN'S MEDITERRANEAN COLONIES





PHARMACY IN GIBRALTAR

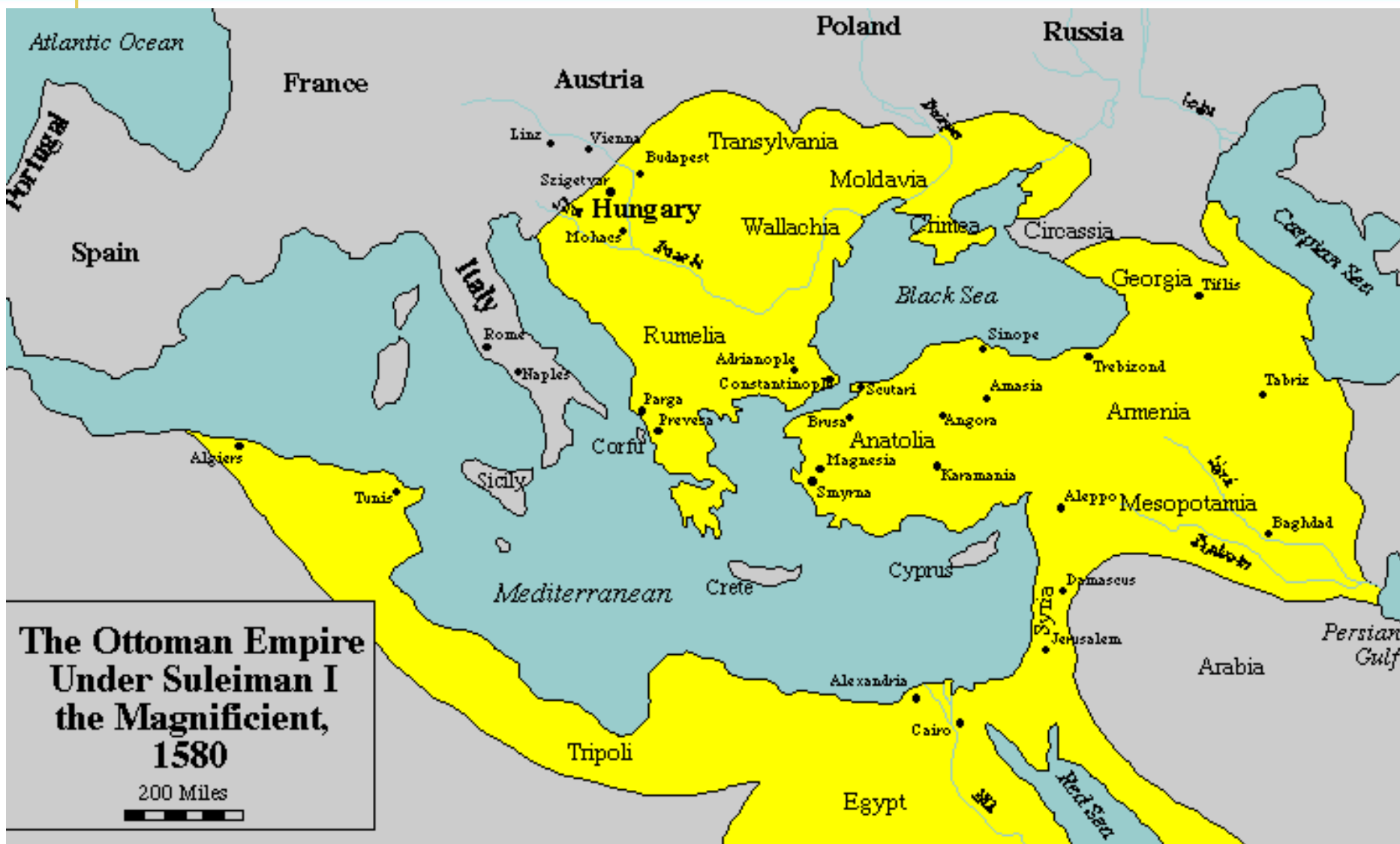
- Registration of pharmacists by military doctors on Medical Board;
- After 1880, Ordinances passed based on British model including 1868 Pharmacy and Poisons Act;
- Pharmacists recruited from Britain;
- Locals go to London to take examinations;
- Gibraltar pharmacies little different to those in London;
- No call for distinction from British practice;
- No chain pharmacies in Gibraltar.

Santo Spirito Hospital, Malta, 1708, restored Pharmacy



- 1530-Spanish King hands to Knights (Hospitallers);
- Pharmacy and medicine separated, 1240 Edict of Palermo;
- British occupation from 1802;
- Pharmacy on equal footing with medicine;
- Practice based on Italian model and pharmacopoeias;
- Pharmacy autonomy eroded after 1814;
- Certification approved by Medical Board 1821;
- English required for dispensaries 1827;
- Cease to be exempt from Jury service 1829.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE



PHARMACY IN CYPRUS

- Part of Byzantine Empire until 1453;
- Then part of Ottoman Empire;
- British take on Cyprus as Protectorate in 1878;
- Medical and pharmacy services non-existent;
- Well developed in Turkey but not in outposts of Ottoman Empire;
- Outpatient dispensaries established by military physicians;
- Pharmacy introduced along British lines.

MEDITERRANEAN - CONCLUSIONS

Gibraltar:

- Legacy of Military foundation;
- Influence of immigration from Europe.

Malta:

- Edict of Palermo separated pharmacy from medicine;
- Malta British authorities slowly removed influence of Palermo and imposed British model of pharmacy.

Cyprus:

- Legacy of Ottoman Empire;
- Britain able to treat Cyprus as 'blank canvas' and develop pharmacy largely along British lines.

Experience of colonies in same region very different.

PHARMACOPOEIA
Collegii Regalis
MEDICORUM
LONDINENSIS.



LONDINI:

Apud T. LONGMAN, T. SHEWELL, et J. NOURSE.

M. DCC. XLVI.

Wellcome Images

The London
Pharmacopoeia 1746

181
Pharmacopœia Edinburgensis;
OR, THE
DISPENSATORY
OF THE
Royal College
OF
PHYSICIANS
IN
EDINBURGH.

*Translated and improved from the Third Edition
of the LATIN, and Illustrated with NOTES,*

By *PETER SHAW, M. D.*

THE FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for WILLIAM INNYS, at the
West-End of St. Paul's,

MDCCLX,

The Edinburgh
Pharmacopoeia 1740

PHARMACOPOEIAS OFFICIAL IN BRITISH EMPIRE 1618-1968



Pharmacopoeia	1618- 1699	1699- 1794	1794- 1844	1844- 1864	1864- 1885	1885- 1914	1914- 1968
London Pharmacopoeia	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Dublin Pharmacopoeia	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
Bengal Pharmacopoeia	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
Indian Pharmacopoeia	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-
British Pharmacopoeia	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓



- Imperialize the pharmacopoeia or impose metropolitan one?
- Consult with colonial practitioners regarding content, format and use?
- Prepared by doctors or pharmacists or both groups working together?
- Publish as medical or pharmaceutical work?
- Include all medicines routinely prescribed by doctors and dispensed by pharmacists?
- Allow separate colonial pharmacopoeias?



PHARMACOPOEIAS IN EUROPEAN COLONIES

Metropolitan Pharma- copoeia	Applied to all colonies	Adapted to colonial needs	Colonial practitioners consulted	Published by medical authority	Pharmacists involved in preparation	Use required in dispensing prescriptions
Dutch	yes	no	attempted	yes	yes	yes
Portuguese	yes	no	no	yes	variable	yes
Spanish	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
French	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
German	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Danish	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Italian	yes	no	no	no	variable	variable
British	yes	yes	yes	yes	subsidiary	yes

MERGING EXISTING PHARMACOPOEIAS



- 1809: Need for single Pharmacopoeia;
London 1618; Edinburgh 1699; Dublin 1807.
- 1813: Proposal put to RCP for
'Imperial British Pharmacopoeia';
- 1844: *Bengal Pharmacopoeia* in India;
- 1858: Medical Act GMC to compile BP;
- 1864: *British Pharmacopoeia* published;
- 1868: *Indian Pharmacopoeia* all India;
- 1885: BP imposed in India and IP banned.

IMPERIALIZING THE PHARMACOPOEIA

- 1892: Make BP 'more suitable for India and Colonies';
- 1893: Consultation with 70 colonies begins;
- 1894: Large number of suggestions received;
- 1898: BP published without focus on empire;
- 1899: Draft of Indian and Colonial Addendum;
- 1900: Indian and Colonial Addendum published;
- 1901: Government of India edition published;
- 1914: BP 'suitable for the whole Empire';
- 1932: Colonial addenda and supplements authorised.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL ADDENDUM
TO THE
BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA
1898

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

PURSUANT TO THE ACTS
XXI & XXII VICTORIA CAP. XC (1858)
AND XXV & XXVI VICTORIA CAP. XCI (1862)

1900



Printed and published for the Medical Council
BY
SPOTTISWOODE & CO. LTD., GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

1900

THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPŒIA
1914



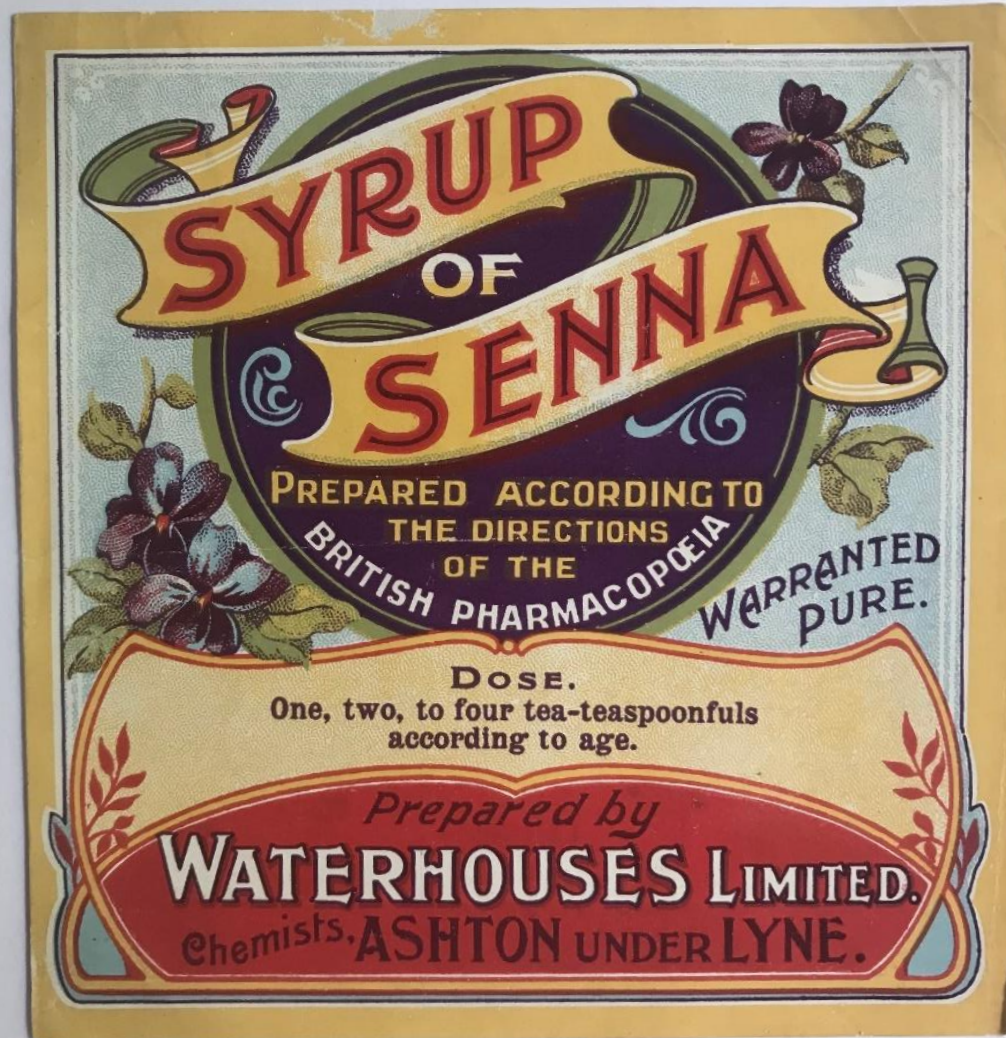


Features of British approach:

- Imperializing the pharmacopoeia;
- Consulting and engaging with colonial practitioners;
- Publishing medical rather than pharmaceutical work;
- Pharmacists and chemists advisory role;
- Some colonial medicines included.

Reasons for imperialization:

- Dominant role of doctors;
- Political pressure from colonial governors;
- Need for colonial compliance.



- **Existence of records:**
 - National and colonial archives;
 - Pharmaceutical Society records;
 - Pharmaceutical journals;
 - Pharmaceutical industry records.
- **Access to archives:**
 - Some bodies reluctant to access records;
 - Prescription books and ledgers.
- **Pharmacy as ‘silent voice’:**
 - Ordinary pharmacists rarely kept diaries;
 - Few biographies of colonial pharmacists.

LEGACY ISSUES

⋮

- Plunder of medicinal plant and other materials;
- Land rights for cultivation and plantations;
- Assignment of rights to knowledge;
- Cultural appropriation;
- Reparations;
- Need to engage with colonial and post-colonial theorists.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH



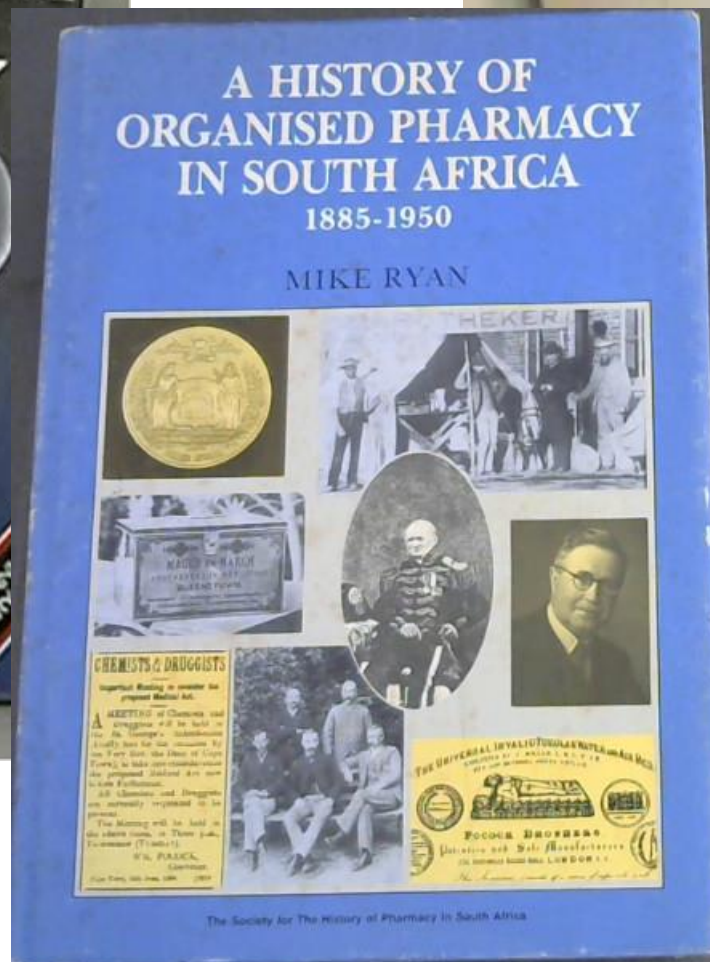
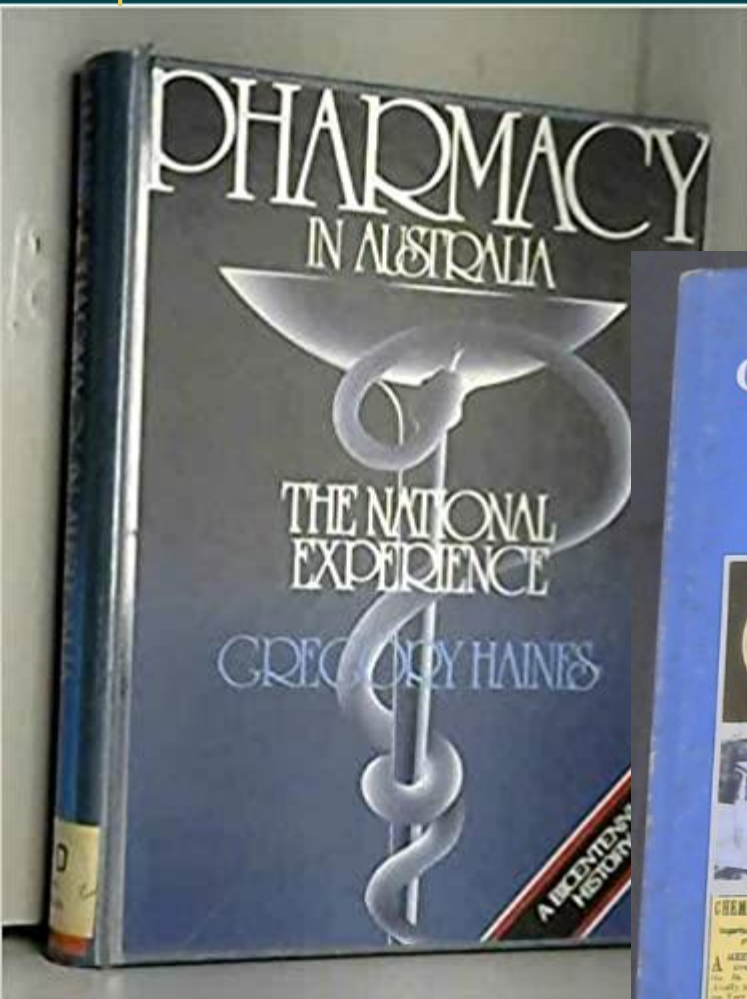
Vast field:

- European and Empires across world;
- From antiquity to present day;
- Under-researched by people with pharmaceutical expertise;

Multitude of questions:

- Drugs, patent medicines, related goods;
- Pharmacists, relations with doctors;
- Professional bodies, education, journals.

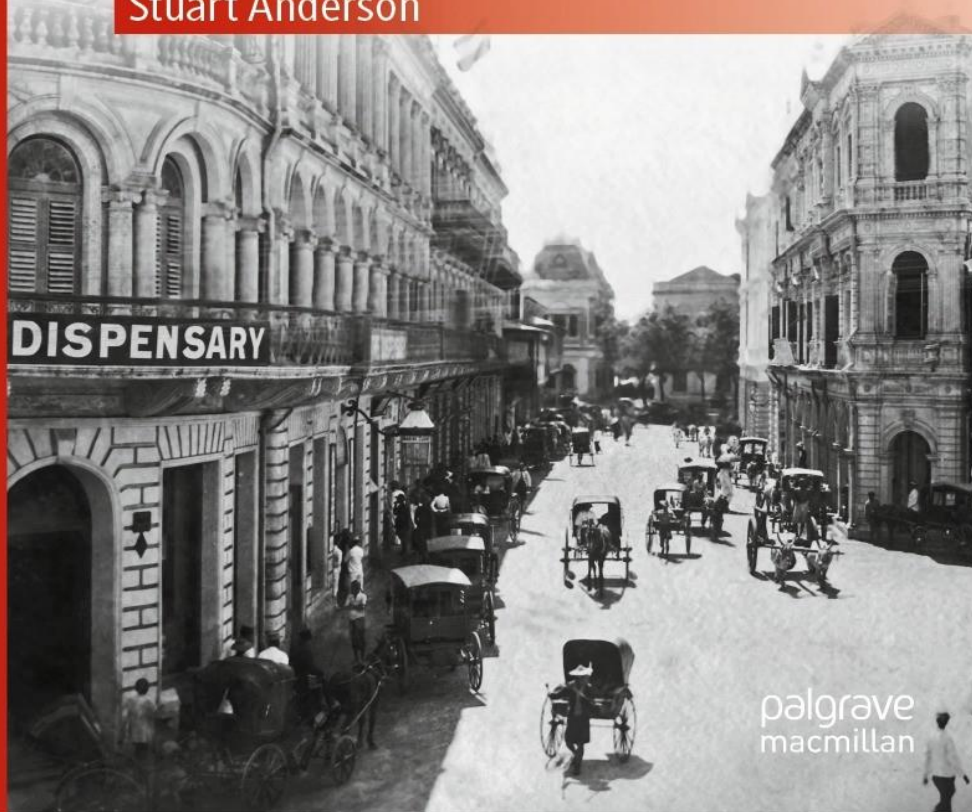
WHERE TO START- SECONDARY SOURCES





Pharmacy and Professionalization in the British Empire, 1780–1970

Stuart Anderson



<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-78980-0>
[WWW.PALGRAVE.COM/GP/BOOK/9783030789794](https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9783030789794)

Thank you!

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Book: <https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9783030789794>

Pharmacy and Professionalization in the British Empire, 1780-1970