

tary, secondary, and vocational; special students, as farmers, breeders, dairymen, homemakers, chemists, public speakers, graduate students; and students who are candidates for degrees in agriculture, arts and sciences, education, engineering, and home economics.

The work in Medicine, Pharmacy, Law, Dentistry and Nursing is given in schools in Baltimore. The University Hospital is also located in that city.

History.

The history of the present University of Maryland combines the histories of two institutions. It begins with the chartering of the College of Medicine of Maryland in Baltimore in 1807, which graduated its first class in 1810. In 1812 the institution was empowered to annex other departments and was by the same act "constituted an University by the name and under the title of the University of Maryland."

The Medical School building in Baltimore, located at Lombard and Greene Streets, erected in 1814-1815, is the oldest structure in America devoted to medical teaching.

For more than a century the University of Maryland stood almost as organized in 1812, until an Act of the Legislature of 1920 merged it with the Maryland State College and changed the name of the Maryland State College to the University of Maryland. All the property formerly held by the old University of Maryland was turned over to the Board of Trustees of the Maryland State College, and made the Board of Trustees the Board of Regents of the new university.

The Maryland State College first was chartered in 1856 under the name of the Maryland Agricultural College, the second agricultural college in the Western Hemisphere. For three years the college was under private management. In 1862 the Congress of the United States, recognizing the practical value and increasing need of such colleges, passed the Land Grant Act. This Act granted each State and Territory that should claim its benefits a proportionate amount of unclaimed Western lands, in place of scrip, the proceeds from the sale of which should apply under certain conditions to the "endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college of which the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to each such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the State may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." This grant was accepted by the General Assembly of Maryland. The Maryland Agricultural College was named as the beneficiary of the grant. Thus the College became, at least in part, a State institution. In the fall of 1914 its control was taken over entirely by the State. In 1916 the General Assembly granted a new charter to the College and made it the Maryland State College.

Under the new charter, which made the State College a university, the institution is co-educational. Every power is granted necessary to develop an institution of higher learning and research. This is in full accord with the Morrill Act of the National Congress and the subsequent acts above referred to. The charter provides that it shall receive and administer all grants from the national government.