

teachers and supervisors of the several classes of school work—elementary, 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, until they were merged in 1920, is the history of two institutions. These were the old University of Maryland in Baltimore and the Maryland State College (formerly Maryland Agricultural College) in College Park.

The beginning of this history was in 1807, when a charter was granted to the College of Medicine of Maryland. The first class was graduated in 1810. A permanent home was established in 1814-1815 by the erection of the building at Lombard and Greene Streets in Baltimore, the oldest structure in America devoted to medical teaching. Here was founded one of the first medical libraries (and the first medical school library) in the United States. In 1812 the General Assembly of Maryland authorized the College of Medicine of Maryland to "annex or constitute faculties of divinity, law, and arts and sciences," and by the same act declared that the "colleges or faculties thus united should be constituted an university by the name and under the title of the University of Maryland." By authority of this act, steps were taken in 1813 to establish a "faculty of law," and in 1823 a regular school of instruction in law was opened. Subsequently there were added a college of dentistry, a school of pharmacy, and a school of nursing. No significant change in the organization of the University occurred until 1920, more than one hundred years after the original establishment in 1812.

The Maryland State College 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 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 where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislature of the States 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, and 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 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.

In 1920, by an act of the State Legislature, the University of Maryland was merged with the Maryland State College, and the name of the latter was changed 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 the name was changed to the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland. Under this charter every power is granted necessary to carry on an institution of higher learning and research. It