

The College of Home Economics is organized into the Department of Foods and Nutrition, Textiles and Clothing, and Home and Institutional Management.

There are eleven university departments under the administrative control of the College of Arts and Sciences: Classical Languages, Chemistry, Sociology, English, History and Political Science, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Physics, Public Speaking, and Zoology and Agriculture.

The Department of Military Science and Tactics has charge of the work of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit established by the War Department. During the first two years of the student's stay at the University he is required to take the Basic R. O. T. C. courses. During his junior and senior years he may elect three credit hours in Reserve Officers' Training Corps each term.

The Department of Physical Education and Recreation works in cooperation with the military department and supervises all physical training, general recreation, and intercollegiate athletics.

A summer session of six weeks is conducted at College Park. The program is designed to serve the needs of three classes of students; 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 un-