
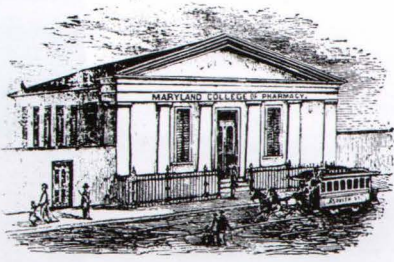


A LEGACY 175 YEARS IN THE MAKING

It is remarkable to stand in the light-filled atrium of Pharmacy Hall and contemplate the evolution of the School of Pharmacy in its 175-year history. Though much has changed since the first students met in a single rented room, the history can be wrapped up in one word: progressive. From its advocacy in the early years for uniform curriculum and degree granting, and its leadership in the creation of key industry organizations still in existence today, to today's pioneering translational research, innovations in medication therapy management, and advancement of the role of the pharmacist, the School has always pressed pharmacy beyond the bounds of compounding and dispensing and into the rich and evolving health care field it is today.

In recognition of our 175th anniversary in 2016, we are proud to present a few highlights from the history of this, the fourth oldest School of Pharmacy in the United States.





1876



1883



1887

1898

1871

The Society of the Alumni of the Maryland College of Pharmacy is established. Over the years, School alumni have given generously of time, money, books, equipment, and advocacy on behalf of the School and the pharmaceutical profession.

After many years of renting rooms in various locations, the School purchases a former grammar school on Aisquith Street and remodels it for the purposes of pharmaceutical education.

Faculty member Charles Caspari establishes the first pharmaceutical laboratory at a pharmacy school in the United States.

To accommodate growing class sizes, the School constructs a new building at its Aisquith Street location. Price tag: \$35,000.

The School graduates its first female student, Lady Mary Johnson.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

The old University of Maryland merges with the Maryland State College of Agriculture, making the School part of the new state university.

The Student Council is organized.

John C. Krantz Jr., associate professor, obtains a grant from the American Pharmaceutical Research Fund to study a method of standardizing alkaloid drugs. Krantz would go on to be credited with the discovery of numerous drugs including several that revolutionized anesthesia and, in 1947, for developing an antacid used to buffer aspirin.

Capt. Isaac Emerson endows the first pharmacology professorship — thus creating the country's first pharmacology department — using stock from his Emerson Drug Co., purveyors of that iconic Baltimore tonic, Bromo-Seltzer.

The first Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy degrees are granted upon completion of a four-year course.

Faculty member and graduate H. A. B. Dunning sponsors the first research fellowship in pharmaceutical chemistry in the United States.

A chapter of the Rho Chi Honorary Pharmaceutical Society is established at the School with 24 founding members.

The School moves into its first completely new building on the northwest corner of Lombard and Greene streets thanks to \$422,000 appropriated by the Maryland General Assembly, due in large part to advocacy by alumni.

1928

1927



1924



1930

1920

A LEGACY 175 YEARS IN THE MAKING



1931

Student C. Jelleff Carr receives the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' award for his research in the development of filtering materials, which solves many problems confronting drugmakers.

The School initiates an all PharmD degree program years before it becomes mandated nationally in 2000.

1993



With the founding of the U.S.-Thai Consortium for the Development of Pharmacy in Thailand, the School creates an international education and outreach program.



Colorcon and the School honor the retirement of Ralph Shangraw with the creation of the Ralph Shangraw/Noxell Endowed Chair in Industrial Pharmacy and Pharmaceutics.

University Pharmaceuticals of Maryland (now UPM Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) is created to help pharmaceutical sciences faculty move their ideas more efficiently from the laboratory through commercialization and into the marketplace.

1995

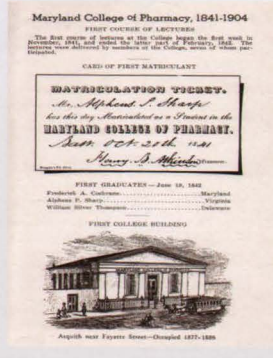


The current PhD in Pharmaceutical Sciences Program is created, following on the heels of previous PhDs in pharmaceuticals, pharmacognosy, pharmacology and toxicology, and medicinal and biomedical chemistry offered by the School.

1994

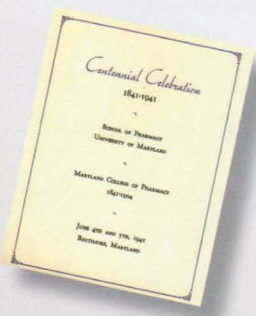
1997





1941

A two-day centennial celebration is held including an academic convention and a banquet for more than 300 people at the Emerson Hotel.



1943

To meet wartime need for pharmacists, the School accelerates its four-year course first to an intensive 24-month course with no break, then to a 32-month course, graduating 39 students between 1944-45.



1948

B. Olive Cole becomes the first female acting dean of the School — and is believed to be the first female pharmacy dean in the country.

1949

African-American Richard Tyson files suit against the School claiming he was not admitted based on race. The University System of Maryland integrated after *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954.

1957

The School receives a \$20,255 grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to study the chemical makeup of drugs that treat mental illness.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

The Computer-Aided Drug Design (CADD) Center is formed with a goal of initiating collaborations that lead to the establishment of research projects to discover novel chemical entities with the potential to be developed into novel therapeutic agents.

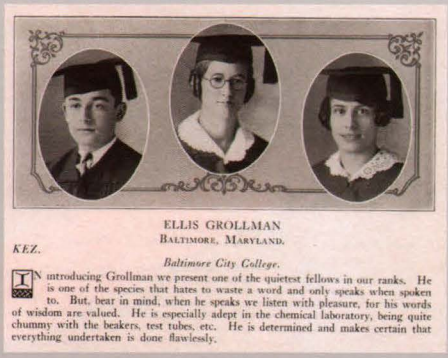
A bequest from Evelyn Grollman creates the Evelyn Grollman-Glick Professorship in the Pharmaceutical Sciences. Before creating the endowed chair, Ms. Grollman had established a Lecture Fund in honor of her brother, Ellis Grollman, Class of 1926.

Established as the School's first UMB Organized Research Center, the Center for Nanomedicine and Cellular Delivery (now known as the Bio- and Nano-technology Center) seeks to improve health by enhancing the efficacy and safety of new and existing therapeutic and diagnostic agents through the discovery and application of innovative nanosystems and devices.

Natalie D. Eddington, PhD '89, BSP, FAAPS, FCP, is appointed dean of the School, the first African-American dean in the School's history. Eddington, a nationally renowned expert in pharmacokinetics and a 1989 graduate, was previously chair of the School's Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences.



2002



2003

2006

The School establishes the P³ (Patients, Pharmacists, Partnerships) Program to work with employees of self-insured businesses who suffer from chronic health problems such as diabetes and hypertension.



Forty PharmD students enroll in the first classes offered at the newly opened distance-learning campus at the Universities at Shady Grove in Rockville, Md., in response to a request from the Maryland General Assembly to expand enrollment.



2007



1958

The School opens its new building, Dunning Hall, at 636 W. Lombard St. It is named for graduate and faculty member H. A. B. Dunning.



1970

In collaboration with the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, the School successfully presses a curriculum change that replaces unstructured internships with a professional experience program, the first state in the country to do so.



1972

The Maryland Poison Center is established at the School. Forty-four years later, the 24-hour free service receives approximately 65,000 calls each year.



SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

The Center for Drug Safety is created to improve public health by enhancing the safety of marketed medications.

2008



The Center for Innovative Pharmacy Solutions is established as a national resource center for groundbreaking patient care and health care business solutions.



2009

Pharmacy Hall Addition opens after years of advocacy by faculty, staff, students, and alumni. The \$62 million project adjoins the existing Pharmacy Hall at Pine and West Fayette streets and adds more than 128,000 gross square feet of much-needed space to the School.

2010



As a founding member of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Technology and Education, the School receives a portion of \$35 million in funds from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to improve drug manufacturing standards.

The FDA provides \$1 million in seed funding to establish a Center of Excellence in Regulatory Science and Innovation (M-CERSI), a collaboration among the FDA, the School of Pharmacy, and the University of Maryland, College Park.

2011

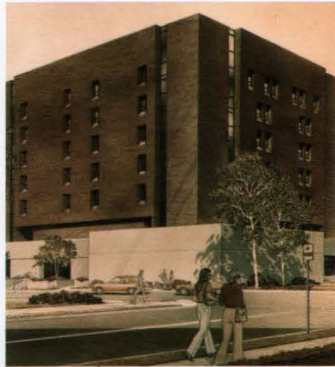


1980

Setting a national standard for pharmacy geriatric education, the School becomes the first to establish a Center for the Study of Pharmacy and Therapeutics for the Elderly, now known as the Peter Lamy Center for Drug Therapy and Aging.

1982

The School moves into a new, \$12 million building at Pine and West Fayette streets.



1983

Widespread use of medications in society creates a demand for individuals skilled in the evaluation of pharmaceutical services and interventions. To meet the need, the School creates its PhD in pharmacy practice and administrative science, now called pharmaceutical health services research.



1990

A \$1 million gift from the Warner-Lambert Co. creates the Parke-Davis Chair in Geriatric Pharmacotherapy, underscoring the School's commitment to geriatric pharmacotherapy exemplified by the late Peter P. Lamy.

1987

The Center for Drugs and Public Policy is founded. Today, the center assesses the impact of regulation and public policy on industry practices and health care treatment standards.

The School's Mental Health Program is founded to provide pharmacy services to patients at Mental Hygiene Administration facilities or through Maryland Medicaid. Today, nearly 50 faculty and staff work at five adult residential facilities and at the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center coordinating and providing comprehensive pharmacy services, including clinical, consultative, administrative, dispensing, and performance improvement services.

A new, exclusively online Master of Science in Pharmacometrics program is launched to provide students the skills to influence key drug development and regulatory and therapeutic decisions.

The School forms a Center for Translational Medicine to develop future scientific leaders, partner with pharmaceutical companies on their drug development strategies, offer pharmacometrics consulting services, and perform innovative research in quantitative translational modeling.

In support of patient-centered outcomes research, the School launches the innovative Patient-Centered Involvement in Evaluating the Effectiveness of Treatments (PATIENTS) program through a five-year, \$5 million grant from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.



Building on its commitment to continuing education, in partnership with M-CERSI, the School launches a Master of Science in Regulatory Science program to enable working professionals to contribute to drug regulation and pharmaceutical products life cycles.

Fifty-two student pharmacists from the Class of 2015 match to postgraduate year 1 residency positions across the country, an 84 percent match rate and the School's highest success rate ever. Among the Big Ten pharmacy schools, the School was third in total PGY1 matches and eighth in total PGY1 matches among all U.S. pharmacy schools.

2014

2015

The Mass Spectrometry Center is founded to provide investigators with access to cutting-edge technologies in mass spectrometry, which is an analytical technique that produces a spectrum of the mass of atoms or molecules. With 14 state-of-the-art instruments, center faculty collaborate with researchers from UMB, other universities in Maryland, and those from around the globe.



2013

2012



FUN FACTS

When David Stewart, MD, was selected in 1844 to deliver the College's lectures for the upcoming year, he became the first formally appointed pharmacy professor in the country.

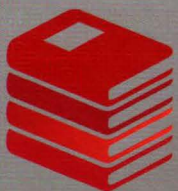
The School has had 20 presidents and deans in its 175-year history.

In 1870, Maryland was one of the first states to mandate that all pharmacists either have a formal pharmacy degree or pass a qualification exam, legislation supported by the School.

The School underwent a period of dormancy beginning in 1848 until 1856 when a reorganization elected three professors to teach 20 students in a rented room.

In the 1880s, the School began giving its first "quizzes" to test student retention of prior classes.

When the School became part of the University of Maryland at the turn of the last century, the agreement stipulated that the University provide "quarters, fuel, gas, and water" for an annual payment of \$10 per student.



HOW CLASS SIZES HAVE CHANGED DURING THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL:

1842	6
1909-10	80
1924-25	222
1954-55	274
1964-65	272
1985	333
1995	684
2005	627
2015	842

* These numbers reflect all degrees offered.



THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY HAS OFFERED A VARIETY OF DEGREES TO GRADUATING STUDENTS DURING ITS LONG HISTORY, INCLUDING:

- ▶ Licentiate of Pharmacy (PhL)
- ▶ Master of Pharmacy (MPharm)
- ▶ Graduate of Pharmacy (PhG)
- ▶ Pharmaceutical Chemist (PhC)
- ▶ Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy (BSP)
- ▶ Master of Science in Pharmacy (MScPh)
- ▶ Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD)
- ▶ Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

For much of the 1920s, the School (or portions thereof) was located in the former Emanuel Evangelical Church on Greene Street where pharmacy and chemistry labs were built under the church's decorated ceiling and in view of its stained-glass windows.

Throughout the 1920s and until the late 1940s, students at the School took general education courses including English, math, and at least one foreign language.

Prior to 1896, a four-year apprenticeship in an apothecary (what was known as "shop training") was required for School graduation.

Over the years, alumni have contributed greatly to what was once the School's library, none more so than the estate of August Kach, Class of 1882. It donated 700 volumes, including several rare texts, valued at the time at \$5,000.