

# Central State University became a Land-Grant Institution in 2014, but what does that mean?

## Essentially it means – We Do Ag!

Through liberal and practical application of research, teaching, extension, and military science, Central State University joins other 1862 and 1890 legacy institutions. Central State University helps ensure that our country's agriculture is sustained and protected.

### Land-Grant History

There are three types of land-grant institutions – 1862s, 1890s, and 1994s. Through the Morrill Act of 1862 and 1890, states were given land for establishing one college in each state. This opened the doors to higher education opportunities for all Americans and established vocational education at the college level.

The Hatch Act of 1887 provided funds to establish agriculture stations for research. Results are shared with the public and used to inform people about applications to improve agricultural science.

The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 established cooperative extension work at the federal, state, and local levels and serves as a conduit to disseminate research through practical and useful information on subjects relating to agriculture, home economics, and rural energy. There are extension offices in all counties across the United States.

### History of Central State University Becoming an 1890 Land-Grant Institution

Central State University is Ohio's only public historically Black university (HBCU) and one of a few HBCUs in the Midwest. It is one of the 13 state-assisted universities in the Ohio University System. Central State's historic mission is the education of African Americans; however, the institution, in accordance with its founding charter, has always been open to all qualified students, regardless of race.

Central State originally sought land-grant status in 1890 when the federal government designated the first set of HBCUs as land-grant colleges. Known as the second Morrill Act, the 1890 legislation appropriated \$25,000 per annum for the further support of colleges established under the earlier law. Under the second Morrill Act, special provision was made for the nation's Black public colleges, which were not included in the Morrill Act of 1862, but were involved in mechanical and agricultural studies.

The Ohio Senate passed legislation in 1892 that would have given Central State the funding; however, the Ohio House, at the urging of former president and OSU Trustee Rutherford B. Hayes, reversed course and gave the funds to OSU instead.

In June of 2012, 120 years later, Ohio representatives introduced a similar resolution in the Ohio Senate to give Central State its long-awaited land-grant status. On January 29, 2014, Central State was finally designated as a land-grant institution and was awarded resources to enable increases to teaching and research capacity in areas of science, technology, engineering, agriculture, and mathematics.

To learn more, visit: [bit.ly/1890LandGrant](http://bit.ly/1890LandGrant)

WE DO AG!

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