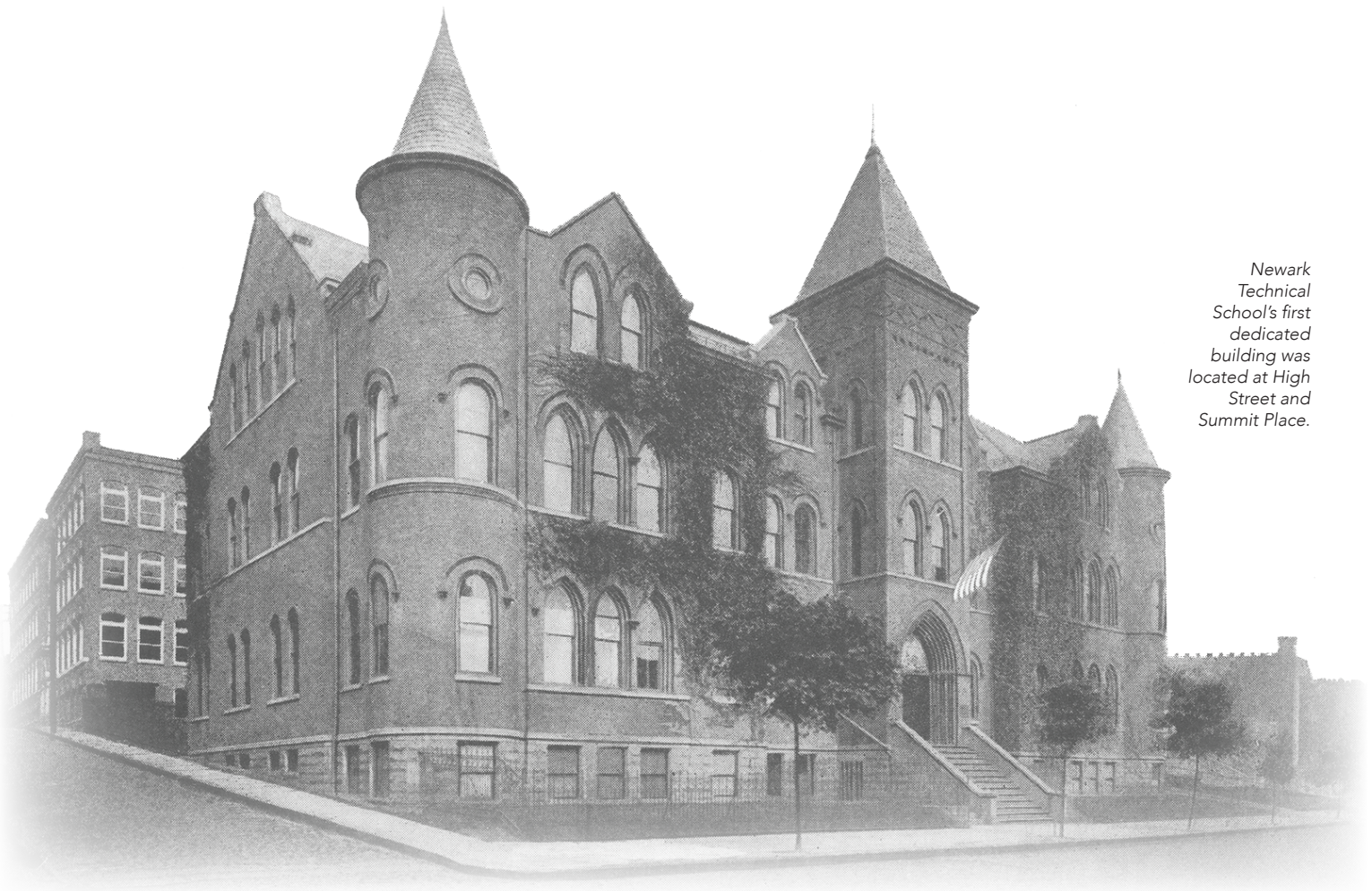


*A  
Century  
of  
Public Service  
Through  
Engineering*



THE YEAR 1919 WAS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY. ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, THE LEAGUE of Nations, the predecessor to the United Nations, was created, the rotary dial telephone and pop-up toaster were invented, and the U.S. Congress approved daylight saving time. Prohibition was ratified and came into force with the 18th Amendment, and the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, guaranteeing women the right to vote, was passed by Congress and sent to the states for ratification.

As New Jersey Institute of Technology marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Newark College of Engineering this year, it is important to note that the history of the college exists because of the men and women who have dedicated their lives and work to its preservation.



Newark Technical School's first dedicated building was located at High Street and Summit Place.

## THE EARLY YEARS

The New Jersey Institute of Technology that we know today has a rich history, one that began during the height of the industrial age. Like many of the port cities around the world, the Newark of the late 19th century was a thriving industrial center. Its factories churned out thread, metals, paints and

leather goods. In Newark, Thomas Edison set the stage at his Ward Street factory for his later astounding achievements, and Edison rival Edward Weston established the first factory in the United States for commercial production of dynamo electric machines.

On March 24, 1880, the Essex County Assemblyman in the state Legislature introduced "An Act to Provide for the Establishment of Schools of Industrial Education." The Newark Board of Trade sponsored the bill. The Act established three schools of industrial education: one in Newark, one in Trenton and one in Hoboken. The first Board of Trustees met July 1, 1884. The Newark Technical School opened Monday, February 9, 1885 with 88 students who attended despite a terrible snowstorm.

The first class, mostly evening students, attended classes in a rented building at 21 West Park Street. Soon the facility became inadequate to house an expanding student body. To meet the needs of the growing school, a second fundraiser — the institution's first capital campaign — was

launched to support the construction of a dedicated building for Newark Technical School. In 1886, under the leadership of the school's dynamic first director, Dr. Charles A. Colton, the cornerstone was laid at the intersection of High Street and Summit Place for the three-story building later to be named Weston Hall in honor of the institution's early benefactor. A laboratory building, later to be called Colton Hall, was added to the campus in 1913. Daniel Hodgdon served as the director of Newark Technical School from 1918 to 1920.

Under Dr. Allan R. Cullimore, who led the institution from 1920 to 1949, the modest Newark Technical School was transformed into the robust Newark College of Engineering. Campbell Hall was erected in 1925. During the lean years of the Depression and World War II, only the former Newark Orphan Asylum, now Eberhardt Hall, was purchased and renovated by the college.

## THE POSTWAR ERA

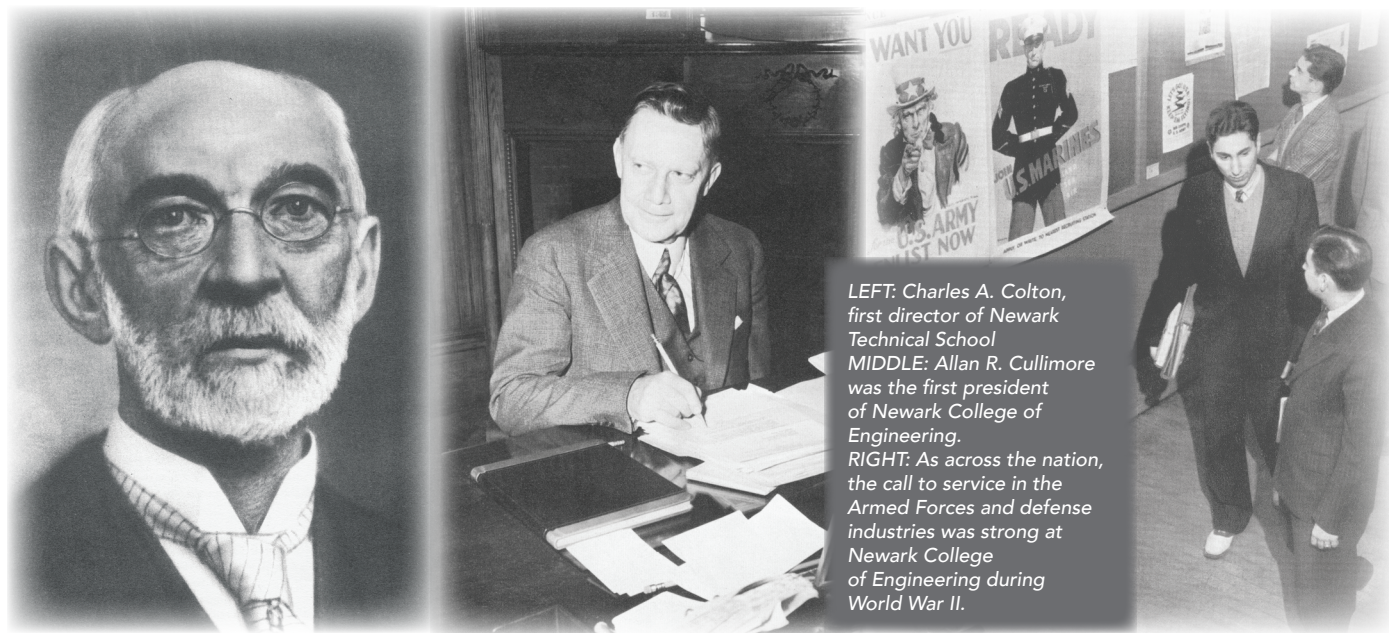
The postwar period was one of enormous

BELOW: The first students to attend Newark Technical School studied in a rented building on West Park Street.





**“REVIEW OF WHAT THE PROFESSION HAS ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE LAST CENTURY, AND WHAT NCE AND OUR GRADUATES HAVE ACHIEVED DURING THE SAME PERIOD, PROVIDES A STRONG SENSE THAT OUR DISCIPLINE IS STILL IN ITS INFANCY.” - NCE Dean Moshe Kam**



LEFT: Charles A. Colton, first director of Newark Technical School  
MIDDLE: Allan R. Cullimore was the first president of Newark College of Engineering.  
RIGHT: As across the nation, the call to service in the Armed Forces and defense industries was strong at Newark College of Engineering during World War II.

activity during which President Cullimore — like today's post-Cold War university presidents — challenged the college to turn “war-time thinking into peace-time thinking.” In 1946, about 75 percent of the freshman class had served in the U.S. armed forces. Robert W. Van Houten was acting president of NJIT from 1947 until 1950 when the board of trustees named him president. Cullimore Hall was built in 1958 and two years later, the old Weston Hall was razed and replaced with the current seven-story structure. Doctoral-level programs were introduced and six years later, in 1966, an 18-acre, four-building expansion was completed. William Hazell succeeded Dr. Van Houten as president of NJIT in 1970.

### AN EXPANDED MISSION

In 1973, with the addition of the New Jersey School of Architecture, the institution had evolved into a technological university, emphasizing a broad range of graduate and undergraduate degrees and dedication to significant research and public service. A stronger-than-ever Newark College of

Engineering remained intact, but a new university name — New Jersey Institute of Technology — signified the institution's expanded mission.

A broadened mission called for the creation of a residential campus. The opening of NJIT's first dormitory, Redwood Hall, in 1979 began a period of steady growth that continues today. Under the leadership of Saul K. Fenster, who served as president of NJIT from 1978 to 2002, four new schools were established at the university: the College of Science and Liberal Arts in 1982; the Martin Tuchman School of Management in 1988; Albert Dorman Honors College in 1995; and the Ying Wu College of Computing in 2001. During the administration of Robert A. Altenkirch, New Jersey School of Architecture was reconstituted as the College of Architecture and Design in 2008.

### FULL CIRCLE

As it did in the 1880s, NCE continues to have a major focus on industrial education, production and manufacturing. NJIT has developed and expanded several units

— such as the Engineering Technology Department and the new 10,000-square-foot Makerspace — whose primary domain of interest is industrial education. Although the applications have changed, NCE's current interests are in medical devices, avionics, communications, aerospace, robotics and transportation. And, as in 1881, government-industry partnerships continue to be the cornerstone of industrial education.

“Review of what the profession has accomplished during the last century, and what NCE and our graduates have achieved during the same period, provides a strong sense that our discipline is still in its infancy,” said NCE Dean Moshe Kam. “Likewise, ours are likely to be nowhere near the technology, engineering and industry that will be celebrated at NCE's Bicentennial in 2119. The main adventures in engineering and technology are still ahead of us.”

To read more about NCE 100, visit [njit.edu/engineering100](http://njit.edu/engineering100). ■

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