

DAVIDSON LABORATORY



Original construction: 1935

Present building: 1942-1943

After preliminary experiments under the direction of Professor Kenneth Davidson, the Experimental Towing Tank was constructed in 1935 to test maritime vessel hull construction using scale models. Among a number of notable projects, the ETT was used by the government during World War II in submarine detection and freighter design. After Davidson's death, the ETT was rededicated as the Davidson Laboratory in his honor in 1959 and continues its research at its Hudson Street location.

SS STEVENS



Original construction: 1944

Used as dormitory: 1968-1975

Advertised as the world's first "floating dormitory," the SS Stevens was purchased to meet the needs of the rising student population of the late 1960s. Originally named the U.S.S. Dauphin, the ship was built during World War II as a naval attack transport and was later retrofitted for use as a dormitory at Stevens where it was docked at the foot of Castle Point along the Hudson River. The ship housed around 150 students a year from 1968 until it was sold in 1975.

SAMUEL C. WILLIAMS LIBRARY



Construction date: 1968

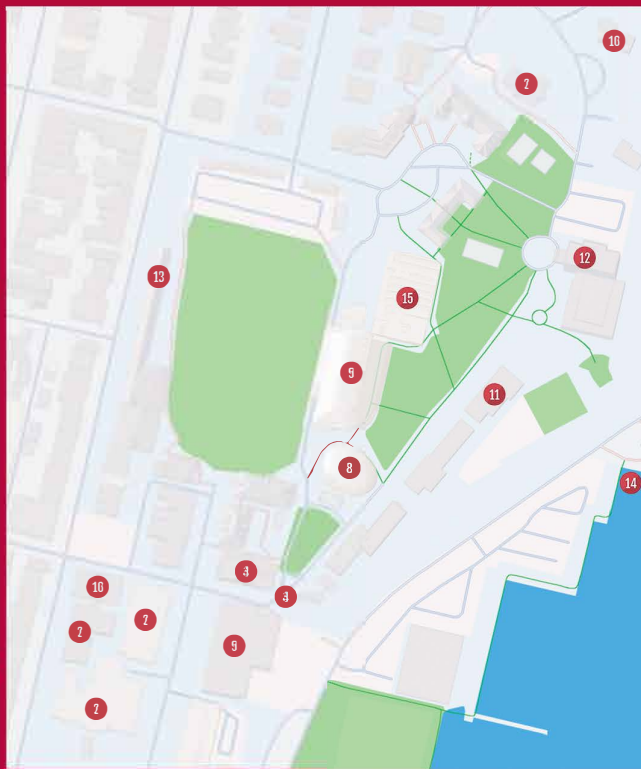
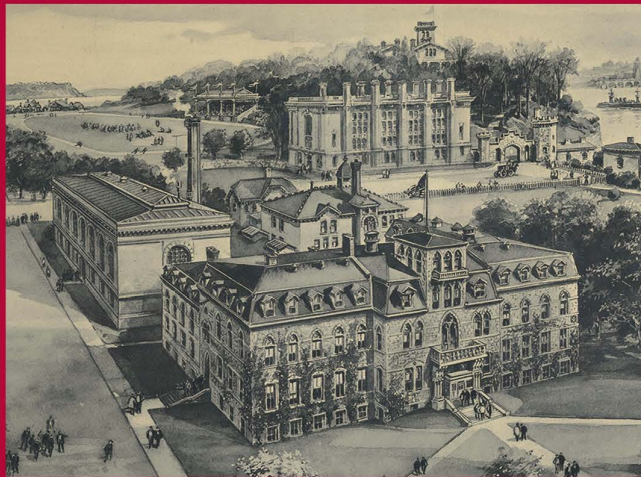
Designed by the architecture firm Perkins & Will, the modern Samuel C. Williams Library opened its doors in the spring of 1968 and was officially dedicated on Alumni Day, 1969, in honor of Samuel C. Williams, professor emeritus and Curator of Special Collections at the Library. The completion of the Samuel C. Williams Library capped an unprecedented period of growth and modernization on campus under the administration of President Jess H. Davis, Stevens' fourth president, who retired in 1971.

HOXIE HOUSE



Construction date: 1929

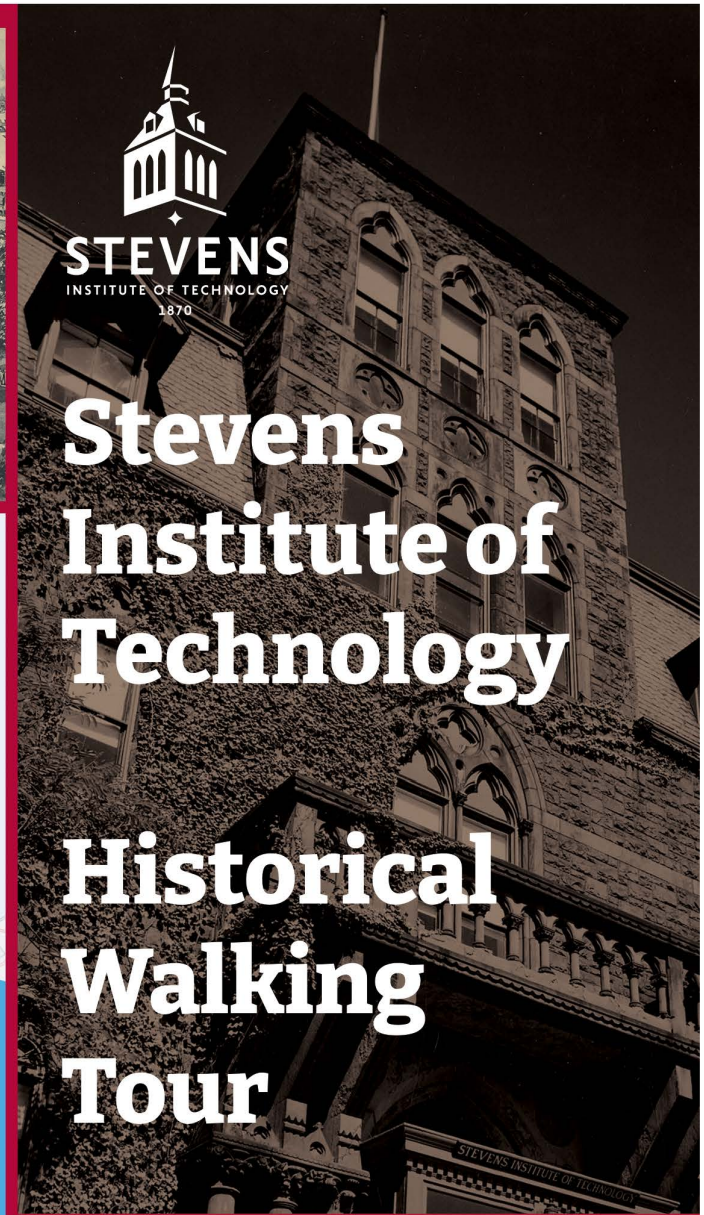
Hoxie House, built on the foundation of the former mansion of Richard Stevens (son of Stevens founder, Edwin A. Stevens), serves as the residence of Stevens' presidents since its construction in 1929. Harvey N. Davis, Stevens' third president, was its first tenant. The graceful three-story brick building designed in the Colonial Revival style overlooks the Hudson River facing Manhattan and owes its name to William Hoxie (Stevens Class of 1889) who provided financing for construction of the house.



Samuel C. Williams Library

To learn more about Stevens history, visit us at:

library.stevens.edu/archives



Stevens
Institute of
Technology

Historical
Walking
Tour



EDWIN A. STEVENS HALL



Construction date: 1870

Dedication as EASH: 1987

Designed by architect Richard Upjohn who is best known for his work on Trinity Church in lower Manhattan. The Administrative Building (later renamed Edwin A. Stevens Hall in honor of the school's founder, Edwin A. Stevens) was the first building constructed for Stevens Institute of Technology and originally housed all the school's classrooms, workshops, library, and lecture halls. Edwin A. Stevens Hall is one of two buildings on campus listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

NAVY BUILDING



Construction date: 1918

Demolition date: 1981

The Navy Building was originally constructed by the US government in 1918 when Stevens became home to the Navy Steam Engineering School, designed to help train naval engineering officers during World War I. After the war ended, Stevens purchased the building and converted it for use as the new home for the expanding Department of Electrical Engineering. The Lawrence T. Babbio, Jr. Center for Technology Management, built in 2001 and dedicated in 2005, now stands on this site.

CHARLES S. MOTT FIELD HOUSE



Construction date: 1947

Demolition date: 1992

General Motors co-founder and former Stevens Board of Trustees member, Charles S. Mott (Stevens Class of 1897), provided funds for a new building to alleviate the strain on the Walker Gym's facilities imposed by the postwar surge in enrollment. The Field House was later taken down to make way for the present-day Charles V. Schaefer Athletic and Recreation Center, built in 1993.

CARNEGIE LABORATORY OF ENGINEERING



Construction date: 1902

Steel tycoon and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie served on the Stevens Board of Trustees from 1891 to 1919 and provided over \$225,000 towards the construction of a new laboratory of mechanical engineering in 1902. The Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering was the second academic building constructed for the university and provided much-needed classroom and workshop facilities to alleviate the crowded confines of Edwin A. Stevens Hall.

RECITATION HALL



Construction date: 1887

Demolition date: 1955

The Stevens School was established in 1888 to aid the transition between high school and the rigorous curriculum at Stevens. In 1917, the Stevens School was discontinued and the building was renamed Recitation Hall to provide much-needed space and lecture halls for the growing number of academic departments on campus. Recitation Hall was later taken down in 1955 to make way for the Burchard Memorial Science and Engineering Building, completed in 1957.

LIEB MEMORIAL BUILDING

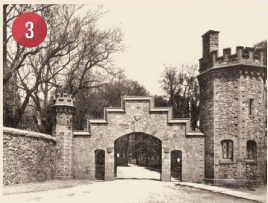


Construction date: 1918

Demolition date: 2017

Originally used by the US government during World War I, the building was later named in honor of John W. Lieb (Stevens Class of 1880). Lieb worked with Thomas Edison and built the first central electric station in Italy where he started his lifelong passion studying and collecting the works of Leonardo da Vinci. The John W. Lieb Memorial Collection of Leonardo da Vinci was donated to Stevens in 1932 and remains one of the largest collections of da Vinci-related works in the United States. world's largest collections of da Vinci-related works. The Gateway Academic Center currently stands on this location.

STEVENS FAMILY GATEHOUSE



Construction date: 1830s ca.

Located at the southern end of Wittpens Walk, the Stevens Family Gatehouse was originally constructed circa 1835 using rocks quarried from the Castle Point property. It served as the main entrance to Castle Stevens, the residence of the school's founding family. Although Castle Stevens no longer stands, the Gatehouse remains a symbolic link tying together the university and the Stevens family's legacy of learning and innovation.

MARTHA BAYARD STEVENS HALL



Construction date: 1910

Martha Bayard Stevens was a philanthropist, civic leader, and matriarch of the Stevens family who was instrumental in the founding of Stevens Institute of Technology in 1870 and served as an original member of the Board of Trustees. Under Martha's direction, Stevens was geared toward science and engineering to honor her late husband, Edwin A. Stevens, and his family. She also made a number of philanthropic contributions to the city of Hoboken, notably the endowment of the Church of the Holy Innocents (a "free church") and the establishment of the Hoboken Public Library in 1896.

JACOBUS HALL



Construction date: 1937

Demolition date: 2019

Jacobus Hall and Palmer Hall, both constructed in 1937, were the first dormitories built on campus and marked Stevens' transition from a commuter school to a residential campus. The building was named in honor of David S. Jacobus (Stevens Class of 1884) and was designed to accommodate 21 students with a student lounge on the first floor and squash court in the basement. Jacobus Hall and Hayden Hall were both taken down to make room for the University Center Complex which will provide student housing and serve as the hub for extracurricular life at Stevens.

MORTON LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY



Construction date: 1906

Built in honor of Stevens' first president, Dr. Henry Morton, a well-known scientist and lecturer and former secretary of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. Morton sought to raise the professional status of mechanical engineering in America through the establishment of a core engineering curriculum supplemented by courses in chemistry, physics, the humanities, and other fields. When Morton passed away in 1902, his successor, Alexander C. Humphreys, finished construction on this new laboratory and dedicated it in honor of Morton.

WILLIAM H. WALKER GYMNASIUM



Construction date: 1916

Built in 1916, the William H. Walker Gymnasium was one of the earliest athletic facilities constructed on campus thanks to a \$100,000 donation by William Hall Walker, businessman and Stevens benefactor. Designed in the Beaux-Arts style by architectural firm Ludlow and Peabody, the gymnasium provided much-needed support for the growing number of athletics teams on campus and became the second building on campus listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

CASTLE STEVENS



Construction date: 1853

Demolition date: 1959

Originally built by the Stevens family in the 1850s, Castle Stevens was a striking estate built atop Castle Point overlooking the Hudson River. It was later sold to Stevens in 1910 and became a hub of campus activity and a beloved landmark for generations of Stevens students. Citing rising maintenance costs, the historic building was later taken down in 1959 to make room for the modern, 14-story Wesley J. Howe Center, built in 1962.