

Begin your historic walking tour of downtown Syracuse at the intersection of W. Onondaga St. and S. Warren St.

1.) The Hotel Syracuse, designed by George B. Post & Sons, was built in 1924 at a cost of more than \$6,000,000. This beautiful building of 600 outside rooms had everything that the nation's leading hotel architects of the period could include. To quote the brochure published at that time, "Spacious, beautiful, dignified, the public rooms of Hotel Syracuse provide genuine comfort and pleasure for the guests of this great new Hotel. The lobby lounge is not a mere passageway...but rather is a large parlor where groups may gather...or where the weary traveler may luxuriate in the comfort of deep seated lounging chairs..." In the fall of 1982, the prestigious Hilton Hotel was completed by Greg Ferentino. The Hotel Syracuse and the Hilton were linked together by an enclosed esplanade.

Leaving the Hotel Syracuse via the Warren St. entrance, turn to your left, walk to the corner and cross both Onondaga St. & Warren St. to Plymouth Church.

2.) Plymouth Congregational Church, the congregation formed in 1853 and the architect Horatio N. White was commissioned to design the church, which was completed in 1859. White built the frame chapel for \$1,800 with a single room, gaslights and was heated with a stove. It derived its name from Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, NY where Pastor Henry Ward Beecher was an implacable foe of slavery. In 1907, the steeple was removed after being badly weakened by gale-force winds. Four turrets were also removed, leaving the elegant church with its cross and crown windows above the porches of the west facade.

From Plymouth Church, proceed east on Onondaga St. to Columbus Circle. As you look to your left, you will see a gray stone building, the Cathedral rectory. Directly ahead is Columbus Circle with its statue of Christopher Columbus.

3.) The Cathedral of Immaculate Conception at Columbus Circle. As St. Mary's Catholic Church, founded in 1841, grew, the need for more space became obvious. This new location was chosen for its obvious centrality. Four different architects have contributed to the design of the Cathedral. Michael J. O'Connor designed the main part of the building. A period of 12 years passed before the church was dedicated and the cornerstone was laid in November of 1874. To complete the building the public baths had to be purchased. The sanctuary and tower additions were designed by Archimedes Russell. The bell tower has never held a bell because the tower would not support the added weight of a 30,000 lb. bell. Many years later, however, electronic Flemish carillons were installed. They may be played by manual operation at the organ console or by automatic clock control. The adjacent rectory was built by in 1913 by James Randall and the added baptistery was completed in 1958. The spectacular Rose Window, above the entrance to the church facing Columbus Circle, has a cluster of eight highly embellished windows. These Lancet windows remained hidden from sight for many years by a protective covering for the organ pipes. They were rediscovered in 1978 when the church was making a restoration of the organ and interior of the building.

4.) Columbus Monument and Fountain, erected in 1934, the unveiling of the monument centered on Columbus Circle, drew a crowd of 40,000 people. The 11' bronze statue atop the monument was sculpted in Florence, Italy by Lorenzo Baldi. The surrounding fountain is by Dwight James Baur, who supervised the entire project. It faces west since this is the direction in which Columbus sailed to America. A popular outdoor meeting and luncheon spot, the circle is surrounded by several of Syracuse's architectural jewels.

On the opposite side of Columbus Circle stands the Fourth County Courthouse

5.) Fourth County Courthouse, whose cornerstone was laid in 1904, opened to the public on the first day of 1907. The grand scale and intricate stonework typify this Beaux Arts building, a style popular for public buildings at the turn of the century. Also common is the projecting central portico, which faces Columbus Circle. Syracuse architects Archimedes Russell and Melvin King further dramatized the entry with a large copper dome and grand staircase. The main lobby, also called the atrium, has marble columns and marble floors. It is finished in dull gold and blues with an ornamental plasterwork and beveled glass. Four murals by William Dodge depict incidents in the lives of Minnehaha, Hiawatha, Pere LeMoyne and Asa Danforth. The fact that these paintings depict local history is indicative of a new development in mural painting. Three symbols of law and justice on murals at the head of the main marble staircase are the work of Gustave Gutgemon. The main staircase was closed for many years but has been strengthened recently and made safe for the public to use again.

Directly adjacent to the Courthouse stands the Onondaga County Civic Center.

6.) The Civic Center of Onondaga County. The complex combines a center for the performing arts and the County Office Building. The Civic Center contains a 2117 seat concert theatre, a 463-seat studio theatre and a 300-seat community room. It is the home of Civic Morning Musicals, the Syracuse Symphony Famous Artists, the Opera Theatre and the nationally recognized Syracuse Symphony Orchestra. The facility is administered by the Cultural Resources Council.

Walking south on Montgomery St. you will cross Madison St. and arrive at the War Memorial.

7.) The Onondaga County War Memorial. The War Memorial is dedicated to the living and departed heroes of the First and Second World Wars. The cornerstone was laid in 1950 by the Gold Star Mothers of Onondaga County. When it was completed the following year, it was considered one of the finest multi-purpose buildings in the country. The names of 50,000 veterans are on the walls of the promenade, and the names of 55 battles are boldly inscribed on the exterior. The seating capacity varies from 8,000 for stage shows to 10,000 for arena events.

Continue east on Madison St. until you must cross State St. Proceed south on State St. until you reach the museum.

8.) Everson Museum, named after its principal benefactor, Helen S. Everson, the Museum was designed by architect I.M. Pei. The building is arranged as "a squared pinwheel consisting of four cantilevered gallery blocks around a sculpture court." These forms were poured in concrete, the surface of which has a hammered finish to bring out its pink granite aggregate. The reflection pool offers another aspect of the building. The Everson is considered to be one of the ten most architecturally exciting museums in the country. The Museum houses a substantial collection of contemporary and traditional artworks, including nationally recognized examples of pottery, ceramics and porcelain. A sales gallery, auditorium and cafe are located within the museum. The Everson is closed on Mondays.

Retrace your steps on State St. past Madison St. one block to Jefferson St. Turn left. You will see a small red church.

9.) Wesleyan Methodist Church, the oldest religious building remaining in the city, was built in the simple style of a Greek Revival meetinghouse. The congregation was formed in 1843 by a group of Methodists who separated from the parent church because it would not take a stand against slavery. The church is suspected of having been a stop on the Underground Railroad, and while this might be disputed, many abolitionists did have a hand in organizing the congregation. There were alterations in 1877 and in 1910. The brick was painted and stained glass was put in the windows. The tower was added later. The church is now home to the Mission, a pan-american restaurant.

Walk west on Jefferson St., cross Onondaga St., and cross Montgomery St. You have arrived at the First Baptist Church and Mizpah Tower.

10.) The First Baptist Church & Mizpah Tower. Architect Gordon Wright designed this unique combination of religious and commercial uses in the Gothic style, typified by its pointed arch. The details of the facade are purely English Gothic, and the tower is modeled after that of Canterbury Cathedral. The First Baptist and Central Baptist churches were organized in 1821, and 1848, respectively, and consolidated in 1910. In 1912, the congregation moved into this church. The three floors above the church originally connected with the hotel rooms of the adjacent YMCA. The vertical is highly stressed in this structure with its fully perpendicular sides and numerous finials pointed skyward. The building material is a pre-cast block.

Recross Montgomery St. The Onondaga Public Library is on the corner.

11.) Onondaga County Public Library This 40,000 volume library designed by James A. Randall, a Syracuse architect, was made possible in large part by a \$200,000 donation from Andrew Carnegie. The building is constructed of Indiana limestone and Italian marble. Look for Greek Revival columns by the front entrance and an elaborate cornice. The entrance hall is lined with Italian marble.

Walk north on Montgomery St. until you come to the Onondaga Historical Association at mid-block.

12.) Onondaga Historical Association Central New York phone service began in 1879, although they did not have a structure erected for the exclusive use of a telephone company until this building. This sophisticated adaptation of Italian Early Renaissance facade was designed by Henry Wilkenson. Originally, the fifth floor was occupied by the telephone operators and switchboards. A bicycle storage room was provided for employees in the southeast corner of the building. In 1906, the Telephone Co. moved because of increased space demands. Since then the building has housed the extensive collection of the Onondaga Historical Association. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

From the OHA, continue north on Montgomery St. to the southwest corner of Montgomery & E. Fayette Streets.

13.) St. Paul's Cathedral Designed by Henry Dudley of New York, the Cathedral is the third home of an Episcopal congregation founded in 1826. This beautifully severe, English Gothic composition of Onondaga limestone culminates in a 225' stone spire with a 7' cross at the top. The mullion windows have pointed arches, jambs and tracery of Ohio sandstone. The Tiffany style window (1905) depicts the Annunciation, a large chancel window illustrates St. Paul preaching to the Athenians and a signed Tiffany window is on the South Aisle. This church has had little alteration from its original design and was designated a cathedral in 1972.

From the Cathedral, continue east on E.Fayette, crossing State St. and continuing to the corner of E. Fayette and S. Thompson St. Take a right, passing the church to Hamilton White House.

14.) Hamilton White House originally built for banker, investor and railroad promoter Hamilton White, the house was one of the many large residences belonging to prominent families, which surrounded Fayette Park. The Greek Revival building was extensively renovated in 1980 and is now used for commercial and office space. The house is entered on The National Registration of Historical Places.

Retrace your steps back to the corner of E. Fayette & S. Thompson Streets, directly in front of the church.

15.) Park Central Church The Presbyterian congregation was founded in 1846, the current building opposite Fayette Park was built in 1872. Its design is the work of Syracuse architect, Archimedes Russell. The Henniger Memorial organ, installed in 1967, is one of the finest instruments of its kind in Central New York.

Continue north on S. Thompson Rd for one block. On your left, set back from the street is the Carriage House. The sign now reads "Joseph & Co.", the salon.

16.) Teall Carriage House A bay window has been added but the old loft windows and doors have been retained in the original style. The carriage used on Sundays and for special occasions was lifted by pulley to the second floor for storage. Grain and hay were also raised into the loft through a smaller door-window combination to the left of the center door. Stables for horses and grooms quarters were on the ground floor where the everyday carriage was kept. A wrought iron stairway leads to the loft. The carriage house was extensively remodeled in 1977 and now houses the salon Joseph's at the Carriage House.

Turn around and head south on S. Thompson St. Take a right on E. Fayette, heading west, up to the corner of E. Fayette & Montgomery St.'s

17.) Hills Building A local example of efforts by architects in the 1920s to adapt Gothic designs to tall buildings. The Hills building was designed by Melvin King. The structure is primarily a "Metropolitan" style with its roofline setbacks, but is ornamented with much Gothic design to the point of having an elaborate but stylistically misplaced gargoyle.

Walk north on Montgomery St., cross E. Washington St., and find two landmarks right in front of you. On the northwest corner is the Courier Building; on the Northeast is City Hall.

18.) Courier Building First known as the Frazee Block in 1844, it was renamed Courier Building when Courier started in October of 1856. Despite major alterations to the building, a historically important balcony remains in tact on the Montgomery Street side. Daniel Webster gave his famous "Syracuse Speech" from this balcony on May 26, 1851. Webster lashed out at those who would aid and abet fugitive slaves, calling them "traitors...guilty of treason." Soon after, Syracusans defied the extradition law and rescued a fugitive slave named Jerry from the Missouri marshalls who had apprehended him,. Hidden in a private home and shepherded through the underground railroad, he escaped safely to Canada.

19.) City Hall Designed by local architect Charles Colton, it is typical of the Romanesque and Gothic styles popularized by H.H. Richardson during this period. The style is highlighted by thick and robust rock-faced walls with turrets and deep-set windows. The peaks and massive arches are also characteristic; note the sharp, pitched roofs, the arcaded entrance porch and rusticated stone work. It is built of Onondaga limestone, on the site of the old market hall, and contains the bell from that building in its 165' bell tower. In early Syracuse history, the bell was rung as a fire alarm. The reward of one dollar per alarm resulted in many false alarms. Originally, the fourth floor had a large municipal auditorium which was later divided into offices. City Hall underwent a \$3 million renovation in 1979.

Leaving City Hall, walk north on Montgomery St. and cross East Water St. to the Weighlock Building. This building – now the Canal Museum, houses the last weighlock in the United States.

20.) Erie Canal Museum This building is the last remaining of seven weighlocks on the Erie Canal. The original use was the collection of tolls and inspection of boats and barges on the Erie Canal. On one side of the building, the piers form a portico around the lock. Boats and barges rested on a scale when the water was drained from the locks; a toll was levied accordingly. The low-pitched, triangular supporting piers illustrate another variation of Greek Revival architecture. Tolls were abolished in 1883 but skippers continued to use the locks to weigh boats and as a dry dock for emergency repairs. In later years, the lock was enclosed and eventually the canal was filled in and is now Erie Boulevard. The building now houses the Canal Museum and is one of the few collections in the U.S. devoted solely to canal history. It is listed in the National Register of Historical Places.

Retrace your steps to the corner of Montgomery and Washington St.'s. Turn right on E. Genesee St. Directly opposite you, across Genesee St, is the unique triangular S.A. & K. Building

21.) S.A. & K. Building Originally known as the Granger Block, the building is a unique triangular structure completely filling out the block on which it stands. First built in 1842, the building burned in 1849, was rebuilt, and burned a second time. The present building was completed in 1867 with four floors. Three more floors were added in 1894. In 1898 the law firm of Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy purchased the building, and it became known as the S.A. & K. Building. Presently, the building is referred to as City Hall Commons and has an attached glass atrium.

Cross back to the north side of Genesee St. and walk to the corner of E. Genesee & S. Warren St.'s. Look up and see the original Syracuse skyscraper, the State Tower Building.

22.) State Tower Building Designed by Thompson and Churchill of New York, this is the tallest building in Syracuse built in 1927. It was constructed on the site of the Bastable Theatre, which burned four years earlier. It is a fine example of the "Metropolitan" style of Art Deco, its forms arranged in "set-backs" with vertical stripes of windows and decorated panels to emphasize verticality. Note also the characteristic stylized details in ceramics and brass. This building was recently refurbished in honor of its 75th anniversary.

23.) Hanover Square was the site of the village well and Syracuse's first commercial district. It was the main recruiting area during the Civil War, and the site of a spectacular bonfire made from recruiting booths at the War's end. In 1871, a huge crowd gathered here to witness the first recorded hot air balloon ascension in the Syracuse area.

Recently designated a Historic District on The National Register of Historic Places, the Square contains a variety of 19th century buildings, some dating back to 1834 when a fire leveled the original Square. The structures on the north side of the Square were originally canal loft "double-enders." This allowed merchants to hoist goods up into their stores from barges on the Erie Canal and then lower the goods by pulley and tackle into wagons in Hanover Square. Extensive renovation of the Square was completed in the Spring on 1981. Hanover Square now boasts a variety of retail shops, restaurants, bars and real estate.

This collection of buildings is found on the south side of Hanover Square, beginning at S. Warren and continuing down E. Genesee St. to N. Salina.

24.) Larned Building Designed by Horatio White, this was one of the most prestigious office blocks in Syracuse for several decades. Originally, the building was crowned with a mansard roof, but this was altered in the early 1890s. The window treatment still echoes the Second Empire style. The Larned Building was named for Capt. Samuel Larned who ran a boat line on the Erie Canal. He bought the site in 1830 and built a hotel which was eventually destroyed by fire. His sons built the present structure.

25.) Old Post Standard Building was originally built for a confectioner in 1884. This building was designed to fit a narrow commercial lot. It is an adaptation of the Richardsonian Romanesque and there are decorative molded brick spandrels between floors. The Syracuse Post published its first issue on July 10th, 1894 then merged with The Standard paper, publishing the first Post-Standard on January 1st, 1899. The entire facade of the building was remodeled during the merger. The building now contains lofts apartments for rent.

26.) Snow Drug Company Designed in the Second Empire style for a narrow street facade, it is, unfortunately, marred by "modernization" of the lower floors. This building was built in 1870. It has a slate mansard roof and circular dormer windows on the roof.

27.) Franklin Building In 1834, a much larger row of buildings that exist now made up the first shopping center in Syracuse. The four story structure that now houses Koolakians is the only one that remains at its original height. This Federal Style facade, marked by the white window lintels, is the only one of the three that was executed.

28.) Bank of Syracuse In 1896, the Bank of Syracuse was the earliest steel frame structure in the city. Albert Brockway designed the marble Neo-Classical facade to be imposing in spite of its small size; it is only 26' wide and made of white Gouverneur marble. Above the entrances are small pediments in which two sides of a coin of the ancient city of Syracuse, Sicily, appear. These coins, the head of the goddess Arethusa encircled by dolphins, and the victorious Roman quadriga-four horses and a chariot, were used on the bank's checks and drafts. A huge, barrel vaulted plaster ceiling remains.

Cross Hanover Square to the north side at the corner of S. Warren St continuing down E. Water St.. The Dana Building, the four building complex known as the Phoenix Block, the Gere Building and the Gridley Building complete the north side of Hanover Square, extending to N. Salina St.

29.) Dana Building "Major" Dana erected this building, adjoining to the Phoenix, to house his crockery and dry goods business. In 1861 a fourth floor was added in a simple Italianate style. The cornice was made to match that of the Phoenix, creating a continuous facade along most of the block.

30.) Phoenix Building This was a complex of four buildings sometimes known as the "Phoenix Block." These buildings are the oldest in downtown Syracuse and were originally canal loft "double-enders." This design allowed access for business from the street on the south, and from the Erie Canal on the north. Windows of both front and rear upper floors have wooden lintels done in a simple Federal motif. The large upper floor windows indicate that they were originally doorway openings for hauling goods up by block and tackle from the canal boats docked below. These buildings were constructed after fire destroyed 21 buildings in Hanover Square. It is thought they were named after the mythical bird, the Phoenix, which rose from the ashes.

31.) Gere Building Possibly Syracusan Charles Colton's finest work, this former bank is a notable adaptation of the style developed by Louis Sullivan in the 1890s for tall buildings. The facade has three unique sections; combined, they form a unified whole. On the street level there are a number of Roman details, while the second floor forms a transition between the massive first story and the lighter upper portion. Vertical lines are emphasized in the three upper floors and are topped by a wide projecting cornice of delicately ornamented terra-cotta panels. The use of fine materials includes granite, light brick and terra-cotta. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the building was designed for Congressman James J. Belden, who named it for his father-in-law, Robert Gere. Inside, the building retains much original detail, including iron stairwells, marble floors and wainscoting. Each floor has two fireplaces and several remain complete with ornate marble and paneling. Some of Colton's original frosted glass with Gere's initials remains in the window.

32.) Gridley Building Designed by Horatio N. White in 1869, this trapezoidal building was originally built for the Onondaga County Savings Bank. It was sold in 1899 to Frances Gridley. The building is made entirely of limestone and mixes a number of different window sizes in its facade. The south and west fronts in Second Empire style were given the most attractive treatment, while one side is flat because it once faced the canal. In the late 1800s, the clock was the city's official timepiece. The clock has old wooden hands and 12" high Roman numerals on the four gold leafed dials. The building was saved from demolition and renovated in the 1970s. It is now home to several law offices and the Italian restaurant *Apetito*. The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

From the Gridley Building, go around the corner and cross Erie Blvd. To the Syracuse Savings Bank.

33.) Syracuse Savings Bank Designed by Syracuse Architect Joseph Silsbee, the building is a masterpiece of the Victorian Gothic style, in contrasting tan Ohio and red New Jersey sandstone. Windows with pointed arches, sometimes grouped in threes, are important to the overall effect. Italian stonecutters carved the decorative pieces. When it was built (1875) its 170' tower made it the tallest building in the city. A ride to the top in the city's first ever elevator cost ten cents. Inside are murals of old Syracuse, painted by local artist Hall Groat in 1977. The building is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Bordered by James St., N. Salina and N. Clinton St.'s is historic Clinton Square and monument, as well as the Jerry Rescue memorial.

34.) Clinton Square In 1820 the Erie Canal intersected the village crossroads here, and barges unloaded near the old Salina Street Bridge. On January 1, 1870, 20,000 people gathered in the square for a barbeque sponsored by local brewer and tavern owner John Greenway. Intended to feed the "needy poor," the feast attracted many "well-to-do folks from the city and the towns." Clinton Square was renovated several years ago and is now the site for many

different festivals held downtown throughout the year. In the winter months, an outdoor ice skating rink is available to the public.

From the Syracuse Savings Bank, cross James St. to the Third National Bank Building.

35.) Third National Bank Building Architect Archimedes Russell combined rusticated sandstone trim, decorative banding, multi-gabled roof and a projecting circular bay in this Queen Anne design. One of the feature ornamental decorations is the carved sunflowers in a gothic trefoil, over the side door on James Street. The building is comprised of Trenton pressed brick and Carlisle red sandstone. It was rebuilt in 1912 and again in 1926 when an addition of the north one-half section was constructed. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Cross S. Salina St. and walk west on W. Genesee St., passing on your right the Post-Standard Building. Continue west on W. Genesee to Clinton St. Across from you is the old United States Post Office Building.

36.) Post Office Building This building is a prime example of the Neo-Classical architecture often used in the design of public buildings from 1900-1940. Built in 1928, the original design called for a building that would be bounded on one side by the Erie Canal but before construction was completed the canal had been filled in and replaced by a boulevard. The only design change allowed was an entrance on Erie Boulevard. Housing federal offices, and the main Syracuse Post Office, the building has undergone extensive renovations. The Pyramid Company has bought the 170,000 square foot building and maintains the building's characteristics, such as plaster ceilings, marble floors, staircase and columns.

Turn right to the corner of Clinton and Erie Blvd. Cross Clinton and continue west on Erie Blvd. The next street you will cross is Franklin St. One of the most representative Art Deco buildings in the United States is at the corner of Erie Blvd W. & Franklin St.

37.) Niagara Mohawk Building Designed by Bley and Lyman, this building was completed in 1932. It is a classic example of the Art Deco style popular in the 1930's but rarely done as profusely as here. The geometrically stylized metalwork is climaxed by "The Spirit of Light" statue over the main entrance, one of the first examples of stainless steel sculpture in architecture. The building is brightly illuminated in different colors at night.

Walk east on Erie Blvd. W. until you are at N. Salina St. Turning right on N. Salina St., cross Erie Blvd and the west end of Hanover Square to the Onondaga Bank Building.

38.) Onondaga Savings Bank This ten story "skyscraper" was one of Syracuse's first steel frame structures, built in 1897. The ornate Renaissance ceiling on the main level is the work of Angelo Magnanti, who designed the interior of the U.S. Supreme Court Building. The ceiling was painted by William Schwartz in 1931, with a replica of a 15th Century astronomer's map. The arched murals by Scharz document important events in the history of Onondaga County.

Walk south on Salina one block, cross E. Washington St., you are in front of the newly renovated White Memorial Building.

39.) White Memorial Building Built in 1876 and designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee, this High Victorian Gothic style building was constructed by the sons of Hamilton and Horace White. Particularly noteworthy for its elaborately sculpted entry, complete with gargoyles, the iron cresting atop its slate roof, the pointed arches over the third story windows and the decorative bands of black and sand colored brick contrasting with the dark red brick background. The newly renovated White Memorial Building is on the National Register of Historic Places.

If you walk a half block east on E. Washington St., you will be in front of the University Building. Note the imposing figures above the entrance.

40.) University Building Built by Syracuse University in 1897 on donated land, this Renaissance Revival building was originally a combined commercial venture and quarters for the University's Law School. Like the renaissance palazzo, small ground floor shops face the street, with the grand foyer and stairway leading to the main public floor above. The very high arched windows of the main floor are typical of the style. Above this are the office floors, topped by an elaborate metal cornice.

Retracing your steps west on E. Washington St., cross Salina and turn south. The Landmark Theatre is two blocks away, near the corner of Jefferson St.

41.) Landmark Theatre The cooperation of Marcus Loew and architect Thomas W. Lamb brought about this ultimate example of 1920's theatre design (1927). Lamb, a prolific and imaginative architect, created an Indo-Persian "fantasy world" in the magnificent lobbies and auditorium. Featuring a sweeping grand staircase, a grand promenade, a gilded vault and a proscenium arch, this theatre was saved from demolition in 1977 by an outpouring of public support. The 2900 seat theatre has excellent stage facilities and superb acoustics. The building has been placed on The National Register of Historic Places.

Continue south on Jefferson St., cross S. Clinton St. and follow the bend on the sidewalk. Directly in front of you is the imposing Armory Building, you will see signs up for "The M.O.S.T."

42.) Armory Completed in 1907, this was the third armory to be built on the site. Constructed of brick and limestone, it originally contained a drill hall, rifle and pistol ranges, a riding shed and stables for the horses. The armory is actually three buildings in one. The oldest building, on the west side, was once used to quarter cavalry. The building on the east side housed the infantry. The two buildings were connected with the construction of an arched roof auditorium. As a result of the original deed that conveyed the land to the State, the grounds that surround the armory are public property and known as Jefferson Park. The armory is now home to the Museum of Science and Technology (MOST) and boasts an IMAX Theater among its attractions.