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JUL 22 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Second Walton Armory (Thirty-third Separate Company)

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number 139 Stockton Avenue

N/A

not for publication

city or town Walton

N/A

vicinity

state NY

code 36

county Delaware

code 025

zip code 13856

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Ruth A. Purpant DSAPPO  
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/29/16  
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ other (explain:)

Jon Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

9.6.16  
Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Army National Guard Armories in New York State

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE: ARMS STORAGE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE: RESTAURANT  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE  
walls: BRICK  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: \_\_\_\_\_  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph<sup>1</sup>

Almost identical to the Amsterdam Armory (NR listed, 1994), designed by State Architect Isaac G. Perry in 1895, the Walton Armory appears to have been built the same year. It is a massive brick building in a late Victorian castellated style with rough-hewn limestone trim. The armory consists of a two-story administration building with an attached drill shed. (The administration buildings for the Amsterdam and Walton armories are almost the same; the drill sheds are much different.) Both sections rest on raised, rusticated stone foundations with rough-hewn water tables. All construction is of load-bearing masonry. Fenestration throughout the armory is generally symmetrical. All window openings are rectangular and have rough-hewn limestone lintels and chamfered brick reveals.

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### SITE

The Second Walton Armory is located on the south side of Stockton Avenue (Route 206), just south of the West Branch of the Delaware River. The armory occupies a site of approximately 1.4 acres. Immediately to the east of the lot is the first Walton Armory (NR listed, 1998), which has served as a school, grange hall, and public market. To the west are older houses. To the north is the slightly wooded river bank. To the south (rear) of the armory is a fringe of wooded, undeveloped land. The armory takes up about a quarter of its lot and is located on the east property line. A small lawn is located in front of the building; large, partially-paved parking lots are located to the west and south.

### EXTERIOR

**Administration Building:** The north-facing façade of the Walton Armory is made up of the Administration Building, an imposing medieval-inspired edifice composed of an almost symmetrical main block with sally port and two-story engaged towers, flanked by two massive corner towers of different heights. The main block has seven bays on the first floor and eight on the second; there are two windows above the sally port. Tall, narrow window openings throughout the building contain one-over-one, double-hung sash. All first-story windows are protected by iron bars. A brick parapet, originally crenelated, encircles the administration building and is now capped with copper. The area below the parapet is embellished with corbelled brick trim, a denticulated cornice, and regularly-spaced rifle slits, most of which have been filled in with brick.

The rough-hewn limestone foundation is raised above ground to the level of the first-floor sills on the main block and corner tower on the west; it extends to the base of the second-floor sills on the taller, corner tower on the east. The foundation windows are grouped, like the first and second floor windows above them. The asphalt roof is hipped – with dormers on the east and west sides – but almost invisible behind the parapets when viewed from across Stockton Avenue.

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<sup>1</sup> Much of the material in this Description comes from a Building Structure Inventory Form written by Nancy Todd at the time she developed the MPDF for *Army National Guard Armories in New York State* (10MPDR00111) and the NR Nomination for the adjoining *Walton Grange No. 1454 (Meeting Hall), Former New York State Armory* (98NR01325) in 1998. Her information has been validated and updated by site visit.

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Figure 1: Stockton Avenue Façade, 2016.

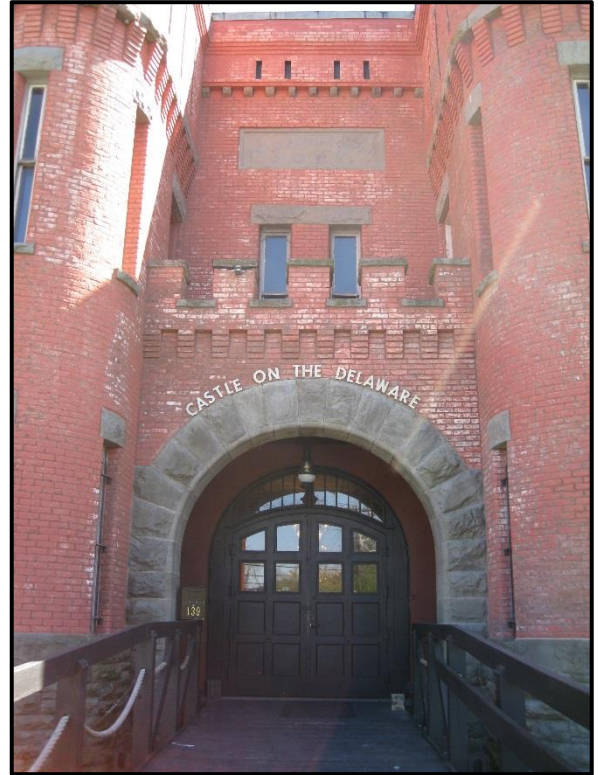


Figure 2: Entrance with Sally Port, 2016.

The focal point of the main block is the entrance pavilion, which is composed of a massive, round-arched sally port flanked by two two-and-one-half-story engaged towers. The sally port is trimmed with rough-hewn limestone voussoirs and protected by a portcullis. The entrance, a paneled, eight-light, segmentally-arched double door surmounted by a segmentally-arched transom, is deeply recessed under the sally port. A balcony with a crenelated parapet and corbelled brick trim is located directly above the sally port, with a stone tablet embedded in the wall above the balcony. This tablet, now eroded, is inscribed with the name of the "33<sup>rd</sup> Separate Company, N.G., N.Y." (National Guard, New York), for whom the armory was built. The three-story engaged towers flanking the sally port are identical. Each retains its original corbelled brick cornice and stone beltcourse, with three slim windows on the first two floors, one on the front and one on each side. On the third floor, the original rifle slits have been filled with brick. On each floor (and above the sally port on the second floor), the windows flanking these engaged towers are paired, sharing common sills and lintels.

Towering above the entire administration building are two engaged corner towers, one octagonal and one round. The first floor of the five-story, octagonal tower on the northeast corner of the façade is an extension of the limestone foundation. Evenly spaced, one-over-one, double-hung windows with stone lintels and sills on the front and octagonal sides of the tower provide light for the first, second, and third stories. The fourth story features groups of three short narrow windows with common lintels and sills. Between the fourth and fifth floors is the same corbelled brick cornice and stone beltcourse found on the main block. The fifth story is slightly flared and contains two full-length rifle slits on each side of the octagon.

Completing the façade is a shorter, four-story round tower on the northwest corner. This tower also features three regularly spaced, one-over-one, double-hung windows at each floor. However, these windows are more widely spaced around the circumference of the tower so that there are no windows directly on the front.



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The east and west elevations of the administration building have two bays filled with pairs of one-over-one, double-hung windows with shared stone lintels and sills and chamfered brick reveals. An additional room has been added on the third floor above the parapet in the middle of the west elevation; this room has three narrow one-over-one wood windows and a hipped roof.

Since 1998, a stair and long handicapped-access ramp have been built into the entrance of the administration building; although non-historic, both contribute to the sense that one is entering the armory across a moat.

**Drill Shed:** The eight-bay-deep drill shed, oriented on a north-south axis, extends from the rear (south) of the administration building and is composed of two distinct parts – the one-story drill floor and a two-story square tower attached to the southwest corner. The gable roof is steeply pitched and clad with metal. (The tower, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is an exception.) There is a chimney in the middle of the south (rear) gable end, and two others flanking the center at the point of attachment between the drill shed and administration building.

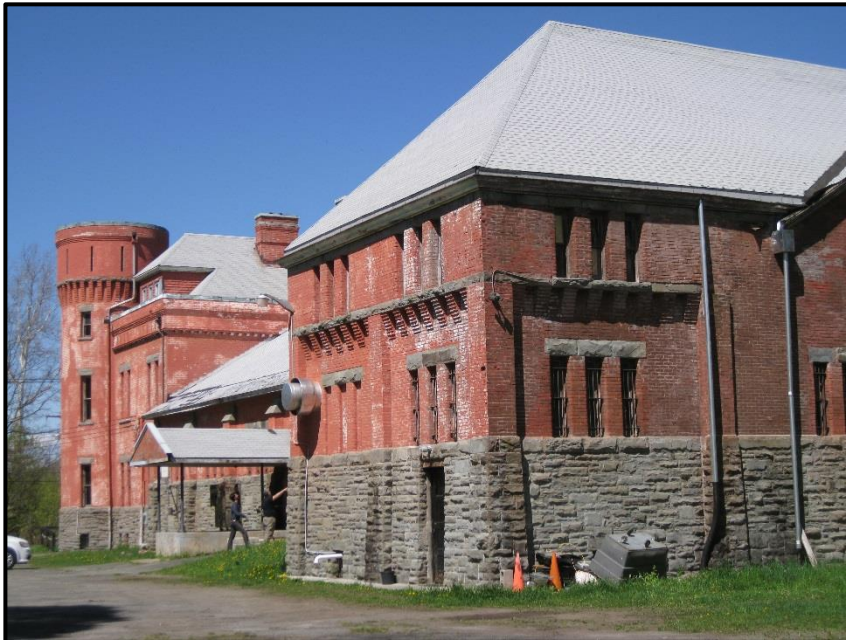


Figure 3. West Elevation (Façade of Drill Shed), 2016.

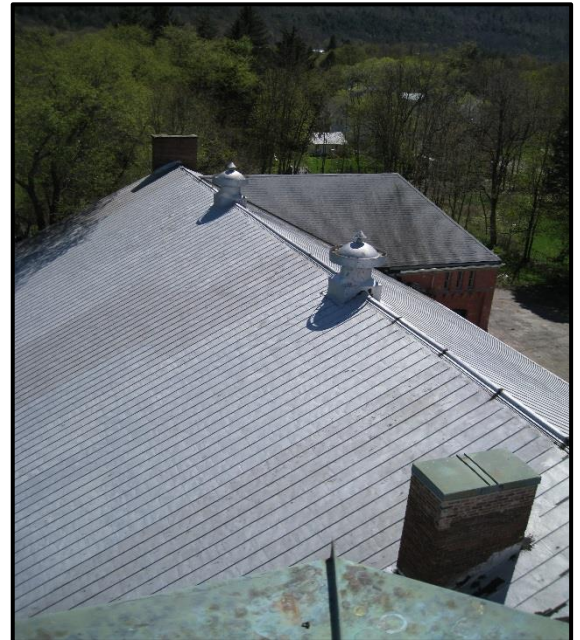


Figure 4. Roof of Drill Shed with Tower at Right, 2016.

The façade of the drill shed faces west and is accessed from the parking lot. As on the administration building, the rough-hewn limestone foundation is raised above ground to the level of the first-floor sills. However, the height of the foundation is higher; as a result, the windows on the drill shed are not as tall as those on the administration building. The rest of the wall is brick. Each of the first six bays is framed by brick buttresses with stone caps and contains a set of three narrow, double-hung windows with a common lintel and sill. (The exceptions are the first bay, where a raised exit door has replaced one of the three windows, and the fourth bay, where an entrance door replaces all three windows in the bay.) The seventh and eighth bays are part of the two-story projecting tower; the ground slopes to the rear so that the foundation level is fully exposed with a door under the eighth bay. The first floor of the tower continues the window design of the other six bays. However, between the first and second floors is a stone beltcourse with brick cornices (slightly scaled down from those on the administration building); the windows on the second floor are inserted between the beltcourse (their sill) and a slightly projecting stone cornice. The inside elevation of the tower holds a large door (the full width of the bay) with three windows above.

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Figure 5, Rear (South) Elevation, 2016.

The gable end of the drill hall and the projecting part of the southwest tower make up the south elevation of the armory with five bays. The basement level is fully exposed; the limestone foundation rises to the level of the sills of the first-floor windows. Bay one contains the two-story tower, with a set of windows on each floor separated by a stone cornice and beltcourse (as found on the west elevation.) Bays two through five form the rear of the drill hall, with garage access in the fifth bay. There are two bays (each with three windows) on either side of a central chimney on the first story; and one bay (with three windows) on either side of the chimney on the second story. The gable end lacks the ornamental buttresses, cornices, and beltcourse of the west and east elevations; however, the windows share the same chamfered reveals, stone lintels, and stone sills.

The eight bays of the one-story east elevation resemble those of the west elevation. The ground rises from the rear so that the limestone foundation is half-buried. The first bay holds an emergency exit; the rest of the bays hold groups of three windows between projecting brick buttresses with stone caps.

### **INTERIOR (See Section 11 for Current and Historic Floor Plans)**

The interiors of both the administration building and the drill shed have been partially restored and maintain a great deal of integrity. The armory has served a variety of commercial and residential uses since the National Guard vacated the facility in 1965, but many of the associated alterations have been reversed by the current owner.

In the administration building, the entrance door, main hall, oak staircase, and rooms on the west side of the building are mostly intact on both the first and second floors. These rooms retain their fireplaces and pressed tin ceilings, and the second-floor room over the entrance retains its decorative lockers. However, the rooms on the east side of the building are much less intact. Their plaster is gone as a result of leaks while the property was unoccupied, and the second floor fireplace has been removed. (It appears that there was never a fireplace on the first floor.) The third floor retains its original layout, all of its wainscoting, and some of its cabinetry. The stairs to both corner towers remain in place; the hatch to the roof at the top of the taller (eastern) tower retains graffiti and initials from members of the National Guard. The basement contains a small bunker with barred windows for storing ammunition. The principal alterations by the current owner are the development of bathrooms on all floors. Separate facilities for men and women using the restaurant are located in the basement (in part, in the original bathroom for the National Guard). On the first and second floors, bathrooms have been inserted within the central engaged towers in preparation for developing bed and breakfast rooms.



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Figure 6. Basement Ammunition Storage, 2016.

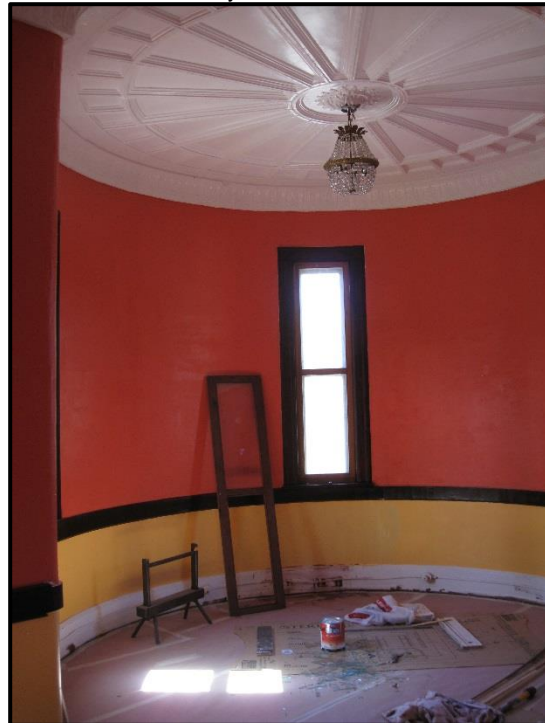


Figure 7. First-floor Tower Room (West Side), 2016.



Figure 8. Second-floor Locker Room, 2016.



Figure 9. Graffiti, Hatch to Roof, West Tower, 2016.

The drill hall is open – as originally designed – with balconies at each end; the current owner has restored the space by removing partitions added when the building was a department store. The north balcony retains its tiers of seats; the south balcony is open. The scissors joints used in the roof trusses are visible from the southern balcony; each metal truss is supported by the buttresses between the bays of triple windows. The brick walls are painted. The inside of the roof is sheathed in dark, varnished beadboard. The corner tower holds a staircase between the basement and second-floor balcony, with prep rooms in the basement and the restaurant kitchen on the first floor. The rest of the basement is used for storage. The area on the west is unfinished and accessed by

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the basement garage entrance on the south; the area on the east is open and retains tin ceilings and supporting pillars.

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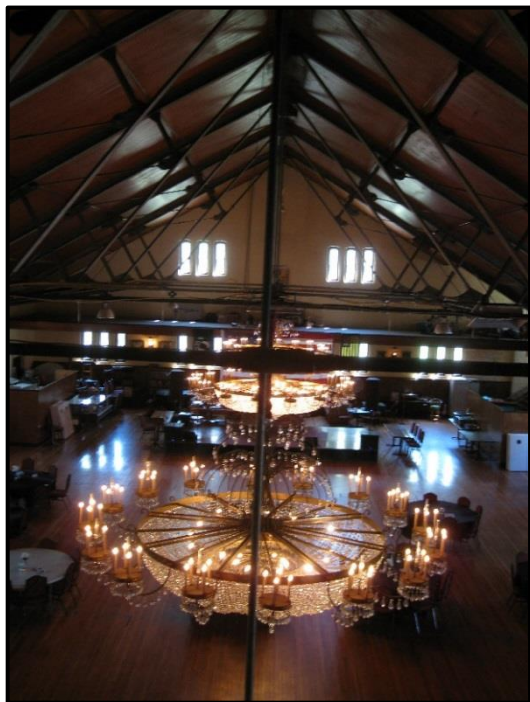


Figure 10. Drill Shed from North Balcony, 2016.



Figure 11. Stair Case, Southeast Tower, 2016.



Figure 12. Scissors Joint in Truss Supporting Roof of Drill Shed, 2016.

Alterations to the drill hall are relatively minor and related to changes in function and code requirements when the building became, first, a department store and, later, a restaurant. An exit door has been inserted into the first bay of the east elevation of the building, and a modern steel door (and loading dock) takes up the middle bay of the west elevation. (Another exit door and exterior stair were added to the first bay of west elevation but are now removed.) The first floor of the rear tower holds an industrial kitchen. The fireplace surround at the rear of the hall is missing and holds an early twenty-century Round Oak Duplex stove. (The date of this change is unknown and may actually be within the period of significance).



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## **INTEGRITY**

The Second Walton Armory retains integrity in terms of its design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. In the Administration Building, with the exception of damage to the rooms on the west side and the insertion of bathrooms on all floors for public accommodation, the layout survives intact. In addition, most of the finishes are extant – coffered ceilings in the main hall, wall paneling on the first and second floors, beadboard in the basement and attic, original doors and trim throughout, and two of the original three fireplaces. The Drill Shed is equally fine with original floor and wall finishes, north balcony with seats, tower staircase, and wainscoted ceiling.

Overall, the building has an outstanding level of integrity. The Second Walton Armory is an excellent example of State Architect Isaac Perry's smaller upstate Army National Guard armories and looks much as it did when dedicated in 1896.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

MILITARY

RECREATION AND CULTURE

**Period of Significance**

1895 – 1965

**Significant Dates**

1895

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

**Architect/Builder**

Isaac G. Perry

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**Period of Significance (justification):** Period of construction (1895) for the Thirty-third Separate Company of Walton to the end of building occupancy by the New York National Guard (1965)

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### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Second Walton Armory is locally significant under **Criterion A: Military History, Criterion A: Recreation and Culture, and Criterion C: Architecture**. The armory is significant for its association with the late-nineteenth century armory-building campaign of the New York National Guard and for its association with the Thirty-third Separate Company of the Seventeenth Battalion of Walton, New York. In addition, it is significant as a major civic resource in the village of Walton, Delaware County, New York.

Further, it is significant architecturally. Constructed between 1895 and 1897 by State Architect Isaac G. Perry, the Second Walton Armory replaced an earlier armory built in 1886 and still extant on the adjoining lot (Walton Grange #1454/ Former Armory, NR listed, 1998). The new building was typical of many of Perry's armory commissions with a castellated administration building attached to a drill hall. It is most similar to the Amsterdam (46<sup>th</sup> Separate Company) Armory, completed the same year, and shares many traits with nearly twenty surviving armories by the same architect. Perry's fortress-like style was intended to inspire fear and awe in the cities amongst the so-called "dangerous lower classes" (i.e., Anarchists, Socialists, immigrants, and laborers) and pride and patriotism in the countryside amongst law-abiding Northern European tradesmen and farmers.

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### MPDF Requirements: Army National Guard Armories in New York State

The relevant characteristics of armories as a property type, a review of Isaac G. Perry's armories, and the history of the New York National Guard (and the significance of its related armories) are all developed at length in Section E (Historic Overview) of the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Army National Guard Armories in New York State* (10MPDF00111). The most important issues for this nomination are the requirements for significance under Criterion A and Criterion C.

From the MPDF Nomination:<sup>2</sup>

"Criterion A: ... the volunteer militia was the backbone of the American military structure for nearly two and one-half centuries, beginning with the earliest settlers in the Colonial Era and culminating with the heyday of the National Guard during the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. All armories are tangible reminders of this crucial volunteer component of the United States military system and are, therefore, historically significant under **Criterion A in the area of military history**.

All armories are also historically significant under **Criterion A in the area of entertainment/ recreation** because all were (and often still are) vital civic centers that host(ed) many of their respective communities' most significant cultural, political (e.g., rallies, local conventions, etc.), social, and recreational/ sports events. In the smaller communities that had no large theaters, public meeting halls, or sports arenas, the armory was often the only public facility large enough to accommodate a community's most important gatherings. ...

Finally, because most armories are so visually prominent and because, as a type, they are so rare, armories are often among the most significant public buildings within their respective communities. Many were (and still

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<sup>2</sup> These criteria requirements are taken verbatim from the MPDF application (10MPDF00111), F-12-14.

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are) key focal points for their communities (or neighborhoods) and almost all are widely acknowledged as local landmarks simply by virtue of their imposing presence.”

“Criterion C: The three distinctive characteristics of the National Guard armory as a unique building type are:

1. **Function:**

- A. The armory serves as a headquarters for the National Guard; it is a military facility in which weapons and ammunition are stored and the guardsmen can assemble in the event of an emergency.
- B. The armory is also a clubhouse for its members; the volunteer militia was (and, to some extent, still is) a social organization as well as a military unit.
- C. Finally, the armory serves as a civic monument, designed to inspire fear, awe, respect, and/or community pride; the armory is a symbol of military strength and governmental presence within a community.

2. **Form and plan:** The armory consists of an administration building with an attached drill shed at ground level.

3. **Design and decoration:** The armory almost always reflects the influence of medieval Gothic military architecture (from both European and English sources). Salient features include towers, turrets, buttresses, crenelated parapets, machicolated or corbelled brick cornices, massive sally ports with portcullises, and loopholes for small arms. The influence of three general trends is represented during the various phases of armory construction: Picturesque Romanticism, Classicism, and Modernism.

If an armory retains integrity and embodies all three features of the type, it is, therefore, architecturally significant as a representative example of the type.”

The Second Walton Armory meets all the requirements of both criteria.

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## **CRITERIA A: MILITARY HISTORY and RECREATION/ CULTURE<sup>3</sup>**

“Isaac G. Perry (1822-1904) was a self-trained architect who achieved regional renown in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania during the second half of the nineteenth century for the design of large-scale public buildings. His first major commission, won in 1857 for the design of the New York State Inebriate Asylum in Binghamton (NHL, 1997), catapulted him to the forefront of his field and placed him in great demand for the next several decades. In 1883 reform-minded Governor Grover Cleveland selected Perry to oversee the completion of the New York State Capitol in Albany (NHL, 1979). In his new role as capitol commissioner, Perry spent most of the 1880s getting the contentious building program at the capitol back on track. By the late 1889s, his purview encompassed all state-funded building programs, and he was informally entitled New York State Architect.

Perry designed and/or oversaw the construction of twenty-seven armories in Upstate New York. As a group, they can be evaluated in several ways: first, in comparison with contemporary armories built in Manhattan and Brooklyn and second, by comparing and contrasting the individual armories with each other. Most obviously, Perry’s armories are smaller than the New York City armories because they were built for separate companies rather than regiments. The motivation for their construction was also very different. Most armories erected (or at least begun) in New York City during the 1880s were built in direct response to the middle and upper classes’

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<sup>3</sup> Taken almost verbatim from Nancy L. Todd, *New York’s Historic Armories: An Illustrated History* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2006), 149-151.



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fear of class warfare. New York City militiamen and their leaders, bolstered by alarmist accounts published in widely read newspapers and magazines, were quick to exploit the paranoia and succeeded in obtaining large sums of money to build their fortress-like facilities. Upstate communities, however, were relatively remote from the perceived threat. Disputes between workers and owners/managers in most upstate cities were fewer in number and shorter in duration than those in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Despite occasional articles in the upstate press that echoed the panic-stricken tone found in other contemporary publications, government and military officials outside New York City were far more restrained in their interpretation of labor-capital conflict. For example, in his annual report for 1887, Adjutant General Josiah Porter completely refrained from inflammatory rhetoric in his attempt to impress upon the state legislature the need for more armories:

*The armory lies at the basis of our State system in military matters. In establishing a National Guard organization, almost the first thing to be considered is how to get a drill room ... and there must also be a place where their arms, equipment, ammunition and uniforms can be safely kept. ... More than this, the armory should be commodious and comfortable, as well as attractive in appearance and in its furnishing, in order to induce young men having military inclinations to enter the service.*

With the blessing of Governor David B. Hill (1885-1891) and Governor Roswell P. Flower (1892-1894), Porter spearheaded one of the state's most aggressive armory building programs. By the end of 1888, appropriations for eleven new armories had been made and preconstruction design and/or actual construction work had begun on at least three new facilities: the Hoosick Falls, Mount Vernon, and Catskill armories. Like all construction projects, some proceeded more quickly and smoothly than others; the Catskill Armory, for example was completed the year after its initial appropriation, while others, such as the Poughkeepsie and Middletown armories, took four to five years to complete. The remainder of the armories designed by Perry during the 1890s followed the same general pattern: acquisition of public money from the legislature, the selection of a site, and the erection of the building itself. The building programs occurred in waves, usually dependent upon the political and economic cycles of the period at both the local and state levels. For example, major appropriations were made in 1888, in 1893, and again in 1896. Small amounts of funding were available in the intervening years, but these were mostly in the form of amendments to existing allocations. As soon as one group of armories was finished and the economic forecast was positive, funding for another wave was approved. By the turn of the century, twenty-seven new facilities had been added to the National Guard's holdings."

### **The Second Walton Armory**

The Thirty-third Separate Company of the Seventeenth Battalion of the New York State National Guard was formed in Delaware County in May 1879. From 1883-1886, the unit met in rented space in a building on Delaware Street. Seven years after formation, the company received its first permanent quarters in an armory built on Stockton Avenue in Walton (NR listed, 1998).<sup>4</sup>

But the company did not stay in this building for long. Construction on a second armory next door began in 1895, only nine years after completion of the first. The reason for this replacement is surprising; the first armory was thought to be falling apart. A bill requesting \$13,000 in repairs passed the state legislature in 1893, but Governor Flower vetoed it in May. A few months later, the *Walton Times* reported the results of an inspection by Major Ross of the inspector general's department:

*Neatly and cleanly kept. The building is poor and not substantial. Drill room floor rotting out. If the*

<sup>4</sup> See Nancy L. Todd's 1998 nomination for the Walton Grange No. 1454 (Meeting Hall), former New York State Armory (98NR01325) for more information on this building.

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*front doors were left open, I think a good stiff wind would blow the drill sheds down.*<sup>5</sup>

The following May, Governor Flower signed a bill authorizing \$30,000 for a new Walton Armory. Additional funds were authorized in 1895 to complete and furnish the building.

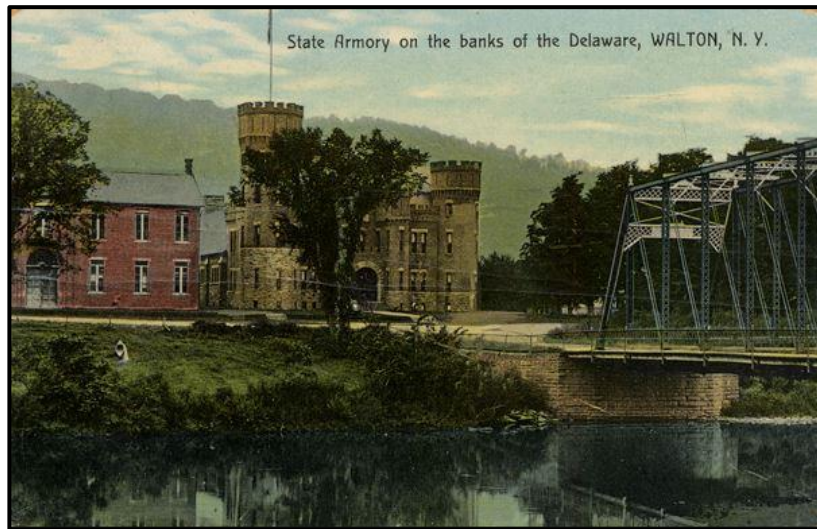
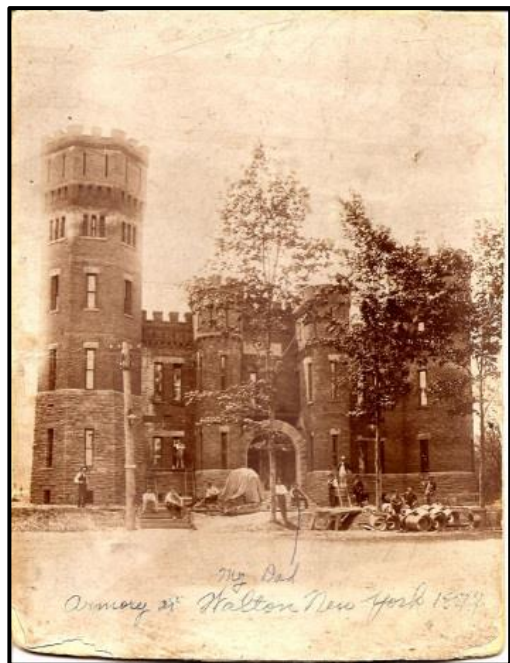


Figure 13. First and Second Walton Armories [Postcard], 1900.

As of 2016, the first armory still stands (on the left in figure). The reason for a second armory in Walton may be as simple as the fact that the National Guard was at the peak of its popularity and the state economy was booming. In addition, State Architect Isaac G. Perry's building campaign was changing the public perception of an "armory." The new building displays the characteristic form and plan of his style – an imposing Administration Building with attached Drill Shed at the rear, built in a grand medieval style.<sup>6</sup> The older building, by contrast, was far less impressive and imposing.



The Second Walton Armory was constructed by Hancock contractor B.J. Bussman and built by laborers from the village itself. Fifty to sixty men were reported working on the building in December, 1895. The steel trusses were supplied by the well-known Groton Iron Bridge Company of Tompkins County. The brick came from manufactories in Cornwall and Haverstraw, and the stone for the building's trim was purchased from the James Nevins and Sons quarry in East Walton.<sup>7</sup> The armory was dedicated September 3, 1896, in a lavish ceremony attended by visiting militia from Oneonta, Middletown, and Binghamton. However, more work was required. C.H. Weaver of Walton received a small contract of \$5,675 in November, 1896, and a dated photograph of the armory implies that the building was not completed until 1897.

Figure 14. "My Dad," c. 1897. Delaware County NY Genealogy and History Site [Online].

A few years later, during the Spanish American War, the Thirty-third Separate Company was called up for service and renamed Company F of the 1st Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers. The unit left Walton for training at Camp Black (Hempstead Plains, Long Island) on May 2, 1898. Five weeks later, they received their

<sup>5</sup> *Stanford Mirror*, Nov. 17, 1893, 1.

<sup>6</sup> Todd, *Armories*, 149.

<sup>7</sup> Todd gives the name as "Nivins" from her newspaper source, but the 1895 Bulletin of the New York State Museum lists "Nevins" in its list of Walton quarries.

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new colors and were sent to Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island. Within a month, they were on the move again. On July 7<sup>th</sup>, they went by ferry to Jersey City enroute to San Francisco and Honolulu. (As part of its preparation for the Spanish-American War, the United States annexed the Republic of Hawaii by way of the Newlands Resolution that same day.) On August 27, Company F disembarked and camped at the foot of Diamond Head near the Kapiolani Park racecourse. Although the site had shade, ocean bathing, and city water, it also turned out to have malaria and disease. The only death in Company F came from typhoid fever in November. By that time, the regiment had already moved further inland. The Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898, ended the American war with Spain (though it just began the resistance of the people of the Philippines to American imperialism), but the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment had already received orders to return home. Company F left Hawaii on the mail steamer *Alameda* on December 7, camped briefly at the Presidio in San Francisco on December 14, and returned home triumphantly to Walton on December 26.<sup>8</sup>

In July-August, 1917, Company F was again mobilized for federal service. A home guard unit was established, while the main force was reorganized and all but nine of its 144 members transferred to the 107<sup>th</sup> Infantry (7<sup>th</sup> New York Infantry). The soldiers left the United States in May 1918, and participated in the World War I battles of Ypres and the Somme. They returned from Europe and were mustered out of federal service by the summer of 1919.<sup>9</sup>

In 1921, the Walton unit became Company F, 10<sup>th</sup> Infantry, of the New York National Guard. In this time period, local newspapers report that the armory was often used for county championship basketball games, Chamber of Commerce and American Legion banquets, and charity balls throughout the 1920s and 30s. Subsequently, the *Hancock Herald* led a campaign calling for the state to take full responsibility for maintaining the armory, calling it “a Walton semi-social institution” and noting that there were “no riots in Delaware County” to justify the support of the other eighteen county towns.<sup>10</sup>

The approach of World War 2 changed public attitudes and made the armory appear more relevant to the county at large. Once the draft was instituted, the armory became the site of pre-induction and induction examinations.<sup>11</sup> In 1940, Company F was again inducted into federal service and a home guard unit organized in Walton. Six months after Pearl Harbor, the home guard was also called up for training; in June, 1942, it took the train to Peekskill for ten days of war games with other units of the New York National Guard.<sup>12</sup> By September, everything was on a war footing. The home guard remained in reserve and the troops in federal service were assigned to the Pacific Theatre, fighting at Makin, Saipan, and Okinawa.<sup>13</sup> Company F’s ceremonial Civil War mortar (one of only two of its type) was scrapped – though it took a local contractor two days to load the 13-ton gun onto his trucks.<sup>14</sup> The end of the war called for a “Victory Ball” at Walton on December 28, 1945. Chuck Terry and his orchestra from Troy played, with dancing from 9 to 1.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Office of the State Historian, *New York and the War with Spain: History of the Empire State Regiments – History of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers* (Albany: Argus Company, 1903), *passim*.

<sup>9</sup> Department of the Army, *Lineage and Honors: 156<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery*. [Reference files, NYS Military Museum.] This information somewhat contradicts correspondence from the military museum librarian dealing specifically with the Walton unit.

<sup>10</sup> *Hancock Herald*, January 31, 1935, 4.

<sup>11</sup> “Pre-Induction Calls Will Increase Month by Month,” *Hancock Herald*, Feb. 1, 1945, 1. The Selective Training and Service Act authorized conscription in September 1940.

<sup>12</sup> “Walton Guardsmen Leave for Peekskill Camp,” *Hancock Herald*, June 18, 1942, 6.

<sup>13</sup> NYS Military Museum correspondence.

<sup>14</sup> “Walton’s Civil War Mortar to be Scrapped,” *Hancock Herald*, September 10, 1942, 4; “Walton Civil War Mortar Too Much for Contractor,” *Hancock Herald*, November 1, 1942, 1.

<sup>15</sup> “Victory Ball at Walton, Dec. 28,” *Hancock Herald*, Dec. 13, 1945, 1.

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On April 23, 1951, Company F's mission – and name – changed. After a short inspection, the unit was reviewed and the men given new duties as members of the armored cavalry. Company F, 108<sup>th</sup> Infantry, became Company H, 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, 101<sup>st</sup> Armored Cavalry Regiment.<sup>16</sup> Sometime later, the men were reassigned to Company D of the 108<sup>th</sup> Infantry which occupied the building until 1965.<sup>17</sup>

The armory shows up in local newspapers during the late 1940s, 1950s, and early 1960s as the site of concerts, dances, charity galas, and fund-raisers for the National Guard. Tex Beneke played there in 1950, and the Ozark Mountain Boys in 1951. A carnival for the Delaware Valley Hospital brought in:

*...games and contests for all; clowns, comic cops, fortune tellers, will keep you laughing every minute and, if you like dancing, there will be a real old-fashioned hoe-down going on downstairs.*<sup>18</sup>

The Delaware County Democratic Party held an inaugural ball for John F. Kennedy the evening of January 20, 1961. This was one of the last grand events held in the Second Walton Armory.

Perhaps as a result of the Walton company's change in mission, construction on a third armory was scheduled for fall 1962. By the beginning of 1965, the new building on South Street was sufficiently complete for the Walton Chamber of Commerce to discuss possible options for reusing the old building. One suggestion was acquisition by the town for use as a town hall (separate from the village offices). However, there was a great deal of opposition to these plans. The chamber's preference was industrial or recreational reuse.<sup>19</sup> Shortly after the third armory was dedicated in October, the Second Walton Armory was sold and converted into the White Castle Department Store.

## **CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE<sup>20</sup>**

Perry's late-nineteenth century buildings practically define New York National Guard armories as a type and, as a result, meet all MPDF requirements for function, form and plan, and design and decoration.

"Perry's armories share many similarities. In terms of function, all served as military headquarters, fraternal clubhouses, and civic monuments proclaiming the importance of the militia. All consisted of administration buildings with attached drill sheds, and all were of load-bearing masonry construction. All were located in or near the center of their respective communities, and all occupied nearly the full extent of their lots. In terms of design and decoration, Perry continued to use the medieval Gothic mode popularized in New York City during the 1880s, but he also employed his personal favorite, the Richardsonian Romanesque idiom.<sup>21</sup> Reflecting the influence of that style, most of Perry's armories are generally asymmetrical in form and horizontal in massing. They feature round-arched door and window openings (especially massive, Syrian-arched sally ports), polychromatic building materials, and multi-gabled, often slate-clad roofs (especially on the administration buildings) pierced by wall dormers, cross gables, or turrets. The administration buildings of many of Perry's

<sup>16</sup> "Company F, Walton, Becomes Mechanized," *Hancock Herald*, April 26, 1951, 1. Despite the name change, the unit is still occasionally referred to as Company F in some subsequent news articles.

<sup>17</sup> New York State Military Museum, "Walton Stockton Avenue Armory (1896-1965)." [Online] <https://dmna.ny.gov/historic/armories/WaltonStocktonAvenue2.html>

<sup>18</sup> "Walton Prepares for Giant Carnival," *Hancock Herald*, May 8, 1952, 2.

<sup>19</sup> "Armory Future Discussed," *Binghamton Press*, Jan. 4, 1965, 18.

<sup>20</sup> Taken verbatim from Todd, *Historic Armories*, 151-154.

<sup>21</sup> Todd (101) notes that the 1877-1881 construction of the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York City was a turning point in the New York state's arsenal and armory construction programs. It became the prototype for a new building type throughout the state and, eventually, the nation.



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armories, particularly those built in the mid- to late 1890s, are dominated by multi-story corner towers; massive tripartite arcades sheltering recessed porches and/or balconies; and elaborate decoration in the form of stone carvings, molded terra-cotta cartouches and/or mosaic tiling. Borrowing from medieval military architecture, Perry also employed multi-storied towers, crenelated parapets, machicolated cornices, iron portcullises, and tall, narrow windows protected by iron grilles. Many of his later armories feature tripartite arcades sheltering recessed porches and/or balconies and a profusion of carved stone, terra-cotta, or tile-mosaic detailing. In contrast, several of his earliest armories, including those in Catskill, Mohawk, and Geneva, are slightly smaller in scale and less exuberant in form and detailing. These earlier ones, lacking exaggerated asymmetry, crenelated parapets, and soaring corner towers, are not unlike civic or large residential buildings of the period.

The interiors of Perry's administration buildings exhibit a variety of decorative features, including a profusion of oak woodwork in the form of elegant wainscoting and paneling, coffered ceilings, door and window trim, and furniture crafted in the shops of Gustave Stickley. Fireplaces, usually embellished with glazed tiles and cast-iron fire backs, are often surmounted by elaborate overmantels with massive, beveled mirrors and/or decorative murals. Pressed-metal ceilings and elaborate lighting fixtures are also characteristic. The first and second stories of most of Perry's armories feature grand entrance halls, spacious staircases, at least one large company meeting room, and several smaller rooms for use as offices, libraries, club rooms, and officers' quarters. Basements contain mess halls, rifle ranges, bowling alleys, pools and/or storage facilities.

All of Perry's drill sheds were rectangular; most featured regular fenestration with paired or tripartite groups of tall windows articulated by buttresses. The interiors of the drill sheds usually featured exposed brick walls and ceilings of beaded wainscoting. Balconies at either the front or the rear of the drill shed contained spectator seating and/or company locker rooms. Occasionally, elegant curved staircases provided access to the rear balconies, while the front balconies were reached via the second-story lobby or stair hall of the administration building."

The Second Walton Armory shows all of these characteristics in both exterior and interior design. On the exterior, it displays polychrome contrasts (red brick and stone), asymmetrical massing (height of the towers), a sally port, recessed balcony, engaged and corner towers, narrow windows with iron bars, crenellations, parapets, and exaggerated rifle slits. The drill hall is rectangular and long, with a steep roof and regular fenestration using tripartite windows. The materials and massing of both buildings drew on the Gothic and Richardsonian Romanesque styles.

The interior of the Administration Building has lost some integrity in its west rooms but is otherwise intact. The entrance door is monumental and leads into an oak paneled hall with a coffered ceiling and tall doors with transoms above. Oak woodwork, doors, and window trim lend elegance to the first and second floors, which are broken into presentation rooms, offices, library space, and officers' quarters. Tin ceilings accent the shape of the tower rooms; the surviving fireplaces have glazed tiles and decorative overmantels (one with a mirror). The large oak staircase, with its square newel posts and long run of bannisters, provides access to the north balcony in the drill hall; spectators could formally process up the stairs to their seats to review the troops. One set of decorative lockers remains, with cut-outs in the Stickley style. In the drill shed, the varnished, wainscoted ceiling, exposed brick walls, and elegant staircase to the south tower are characteristic of Perry's other armories.

## **RECENT HISTORY**

In 1965, when Company D of the 108th Infantry left the Second Walton Armory for the third – a new building at 55 South Street – the building was almost immediately converted into the White Castle Department Store. The new owner, Howard R. Mealus, bought the building from the state for \$12,000 in spring, 1966, and opened

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his store within the year. He painted the entire building white (hence the name), but the business lasted only a few years. In October, 1969, the *Hancock Herald* announced that Mealus was renting space to two government agencies specializing in agricultural and soil conservation.<sup>22</sup>

Thereafter, it passed through a variety of hands, serving as a restaurant and health club and sitting vacant for many years. It is currently owned by the Peace Castle Corporation and known as the "Castle on the Delaware."

## CONCLUSION

As defined in Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Army National Guard Armories in New York State* (10MPDF00111), the Second Walton Armory meets all the requirements for integrity and significance for listing on the National Register. The armory is an excellent example of the New York State National Guard Armories designed by State Architect Isaac G. Perry in the late nineteenth century. Almost thirty such buildings were built; this is one of almost twenty that survive. The Second Walton Armory was constructed for the Thirty-third Separate Company of the Seventeenth Battalion of the New York State National Guard but, for much of its military history, it served as the headquarters of Company F, New York Volunteers (later, 108<sup>th</sup> Infantry.) This company was mobilized in all the major conflicts of the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century, playing a well-documented role in the Spanish-American War and Second World War. It was also a community space, used as a venue for school championships, concerts, and celebrations. After the construction of a third armory, the building passed through a variety of hands but is again serving the community of Walton as a restaurant and gathering place.

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<sup>22</sup> "Two Government Agencies to Occupy Building in Walton," *Hancock Herald*, Oct. 23, 1969, 1.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

- Department of the Army. *Lineage and Honors: 156th Field Artillery*. [Reference files, New York State Military Museum.
- Merrill, Frederick J. H. "Mineral Resources of New York State." *Bulletin of the New York State Museum*, 3:15 (September 1895).
- New York State Military Museum, "Walton Stockton Avenue Armory (1896-1965)" [Online]. <https://dmna.ny.gov/historic/armories/WaltonStocktonAvenue2.html>
- Office of the State Historian. *New York and the War with Spain: History of the Empire State Regiments – History of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers*. Albany: Argus Company, 1903.
- Todd, Nancy L. *Army National Guard Armories in New York State*. [MPDF Nomination, 10MPDF00111]. Waterford, NY: NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, 1993. [Available through CRIS (NYS Cultural Resource Information System) at <http://nysparks.com/shpo/online-tools/>]
- Todd, Nancy L. *Building Structure Inventory Form: Former Armory*. Waterford, NY: NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, 1998. [Available through CRIS (NYS Cultural Resource Information System) at <http://nysparks.com/shpo/online-tools/>]
- Todd, Nancy L. *New York's Historic Armories: An Illustrated History*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2006.
- Todd, Nancy L. *Walton Grange #1454/ Former Armory* [National Register Nomination, 98NR01325]. Waterford, NY: NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, 1998. [Available through CRIS (NYS Cultural Resource Information System) at <http://nysparks.com/shpo/online-tools/>]

**Newspapers (see full citations in footnotes)**

*Binghamton Press*  
*Hancock Herald*  
*Stanford Mirror*

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 1.39 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18N	489193E	4668143N	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary coincides with the legal lot lines of the nominated parcel, as identified on the attached county tax map (273.11-7-3) and as indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map.

#### Boundary Justification

The boundary appears to encompass the lot historically and is currently associated with the nominated building. Sanborn Maps for the period 1997 to 1945 were reviewed; no property lines are shown that contradict those of the tax parcel.



Tax Map, Walton, Delaware County, 2016.

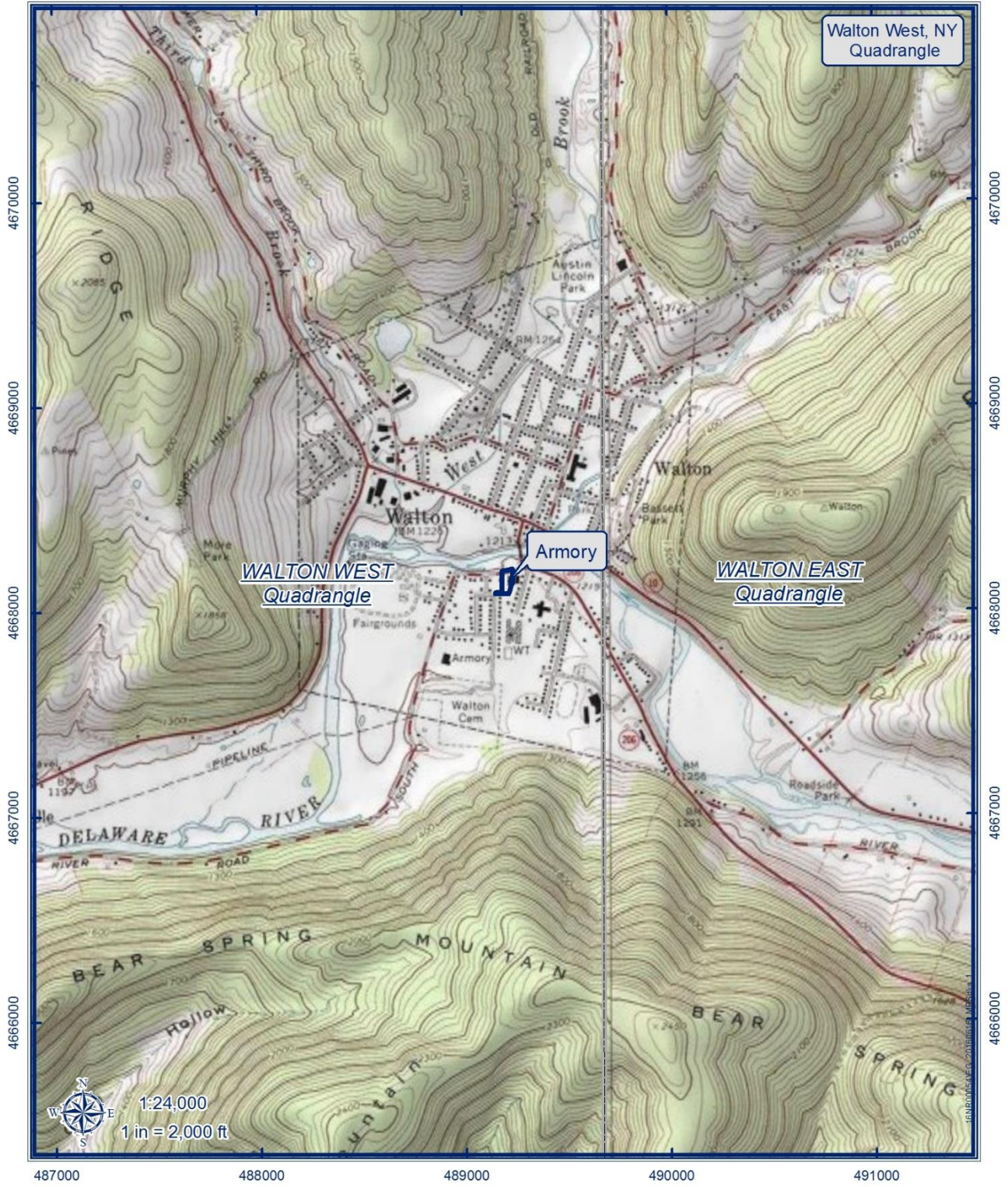


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Second Walton Armory (33rd Separate Co.)  
Walton, Delaware Co., NY

139 Stockton Avenue  
Walton, NY 13856



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: North American 1983  
Units: Meter

0 850 1,700 3,400 Feet



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

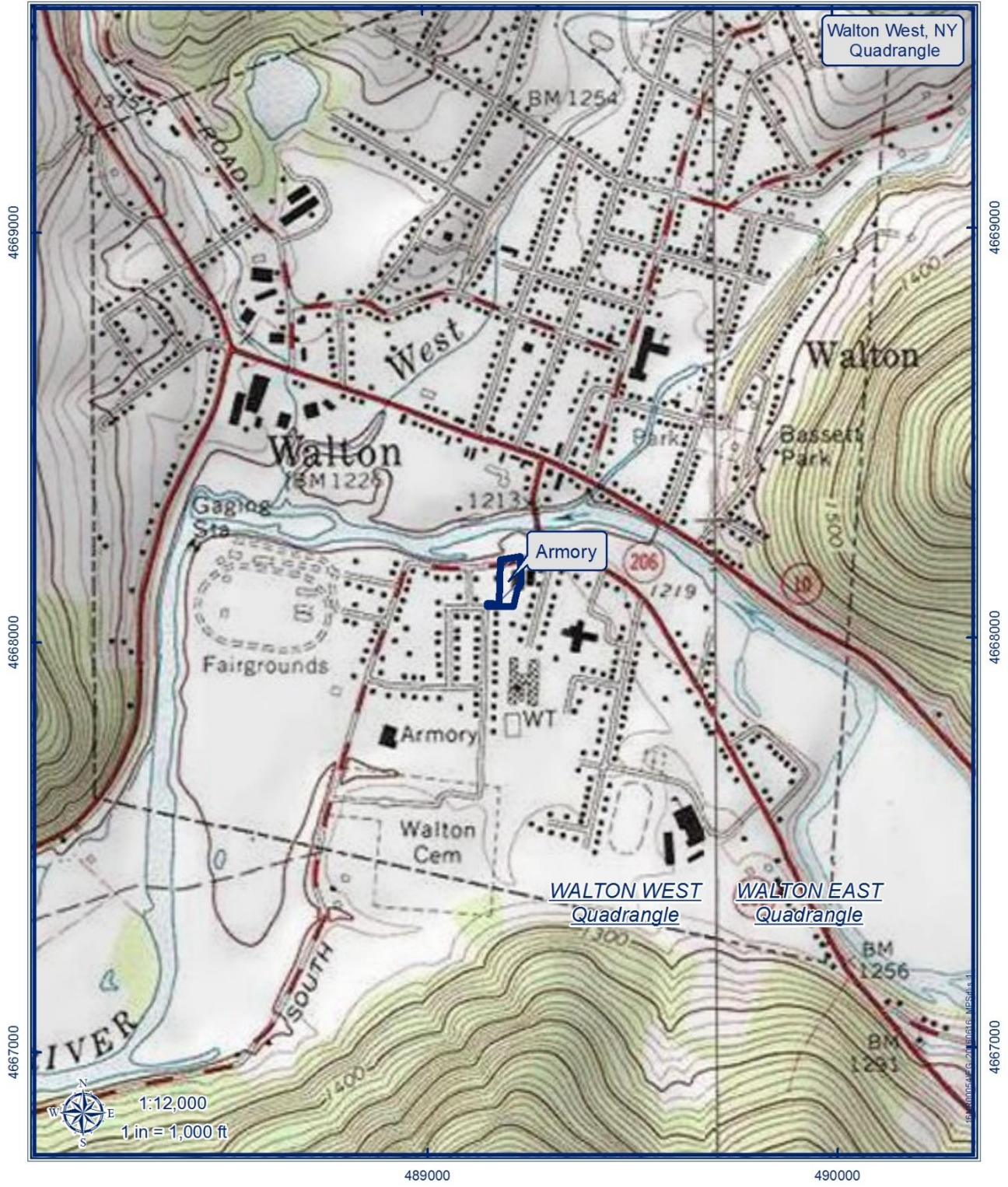


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Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation



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Parks, Recreation  
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Datum: North American 1983  
Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation

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County and State

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Emilie W. Gould (Historic Preservation Program Analyst)

organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, & Historic Preservation date April 25, 2016

street & number PO Box 189 telephone 519-268-2201

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

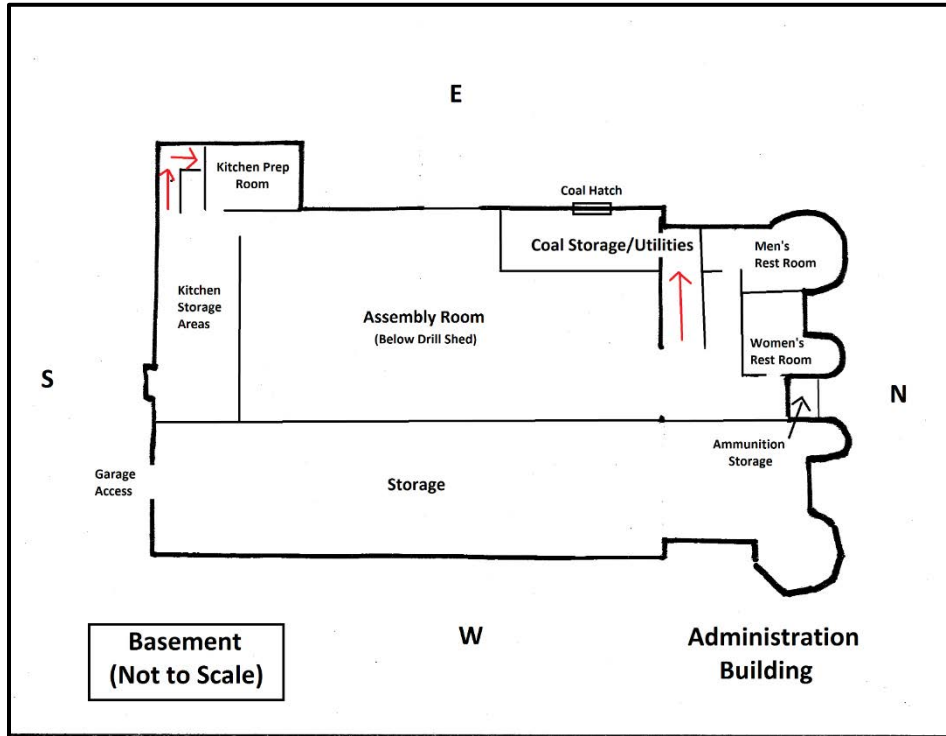
e-mail Emilie.Gould@parks.ny.gov

Second Walton Armory  
Name of Property

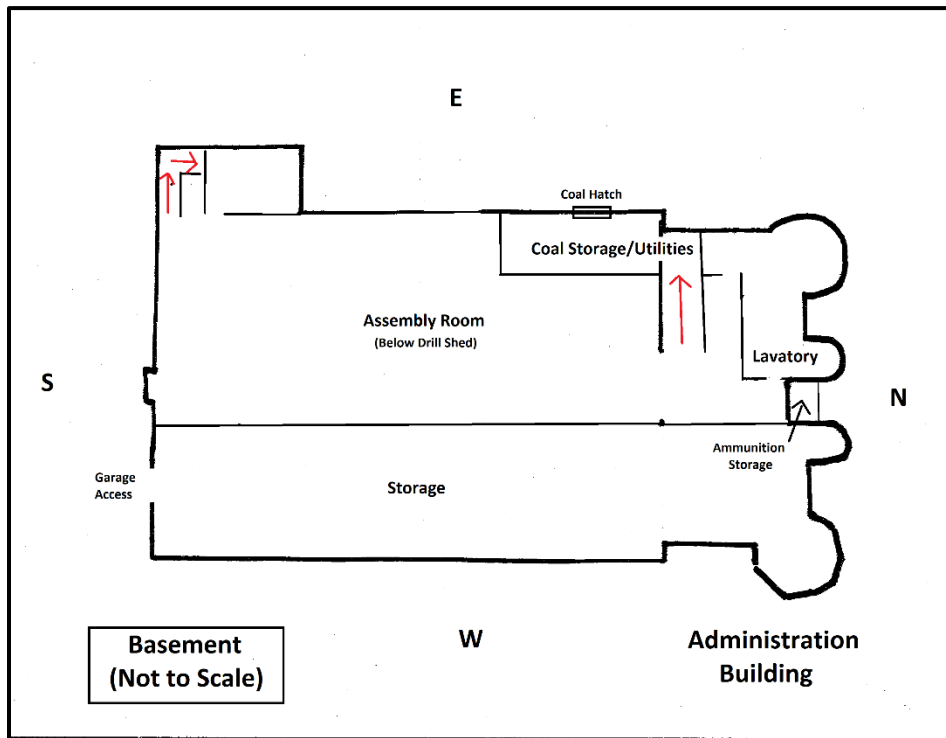
Delaware County, NY  
County and State

**Additional Documentation**

**Floor Plans, Second Walton Armory: CURRENT CONDITIONS vs. HISTORIC CONDITIONS**



**Current Conditions**

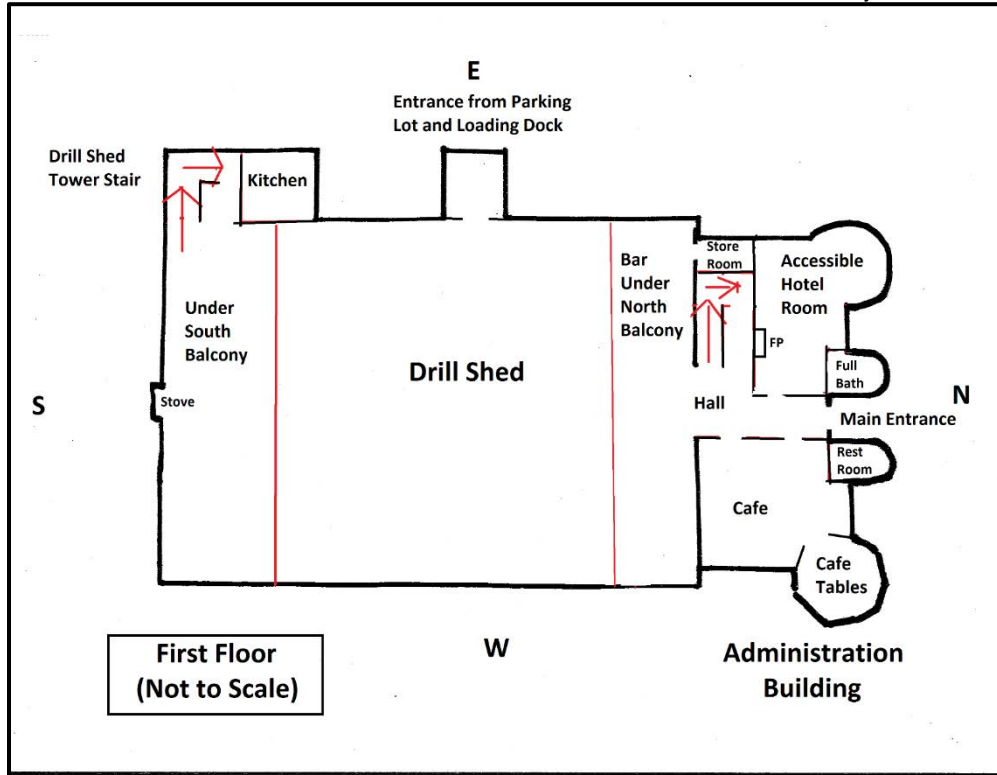


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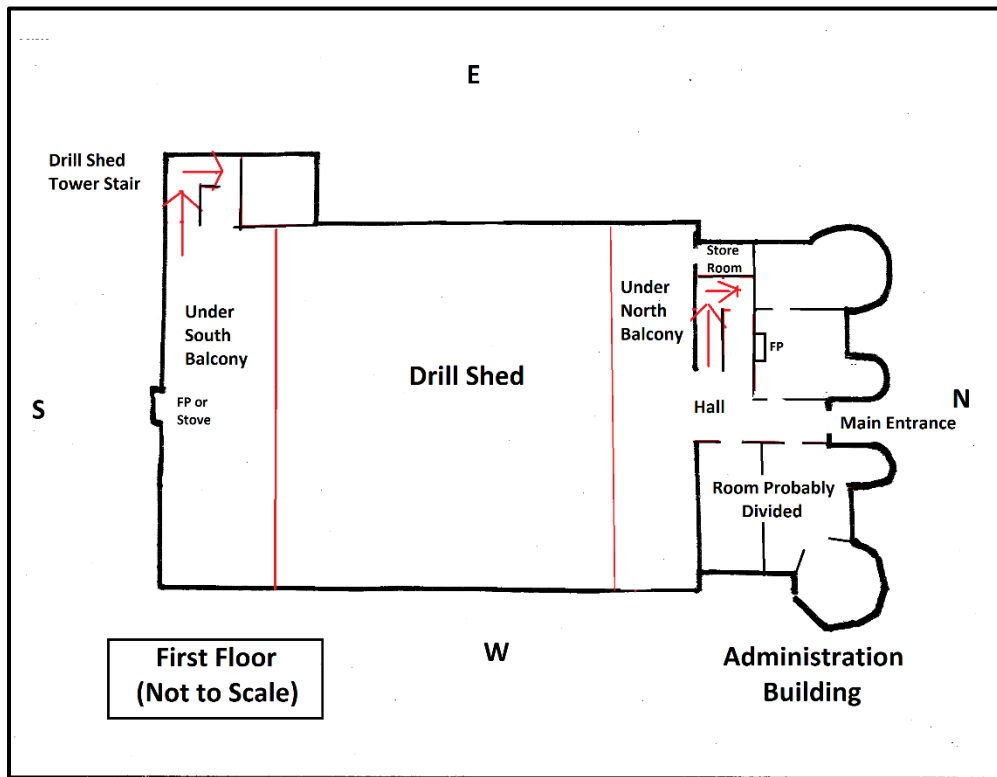


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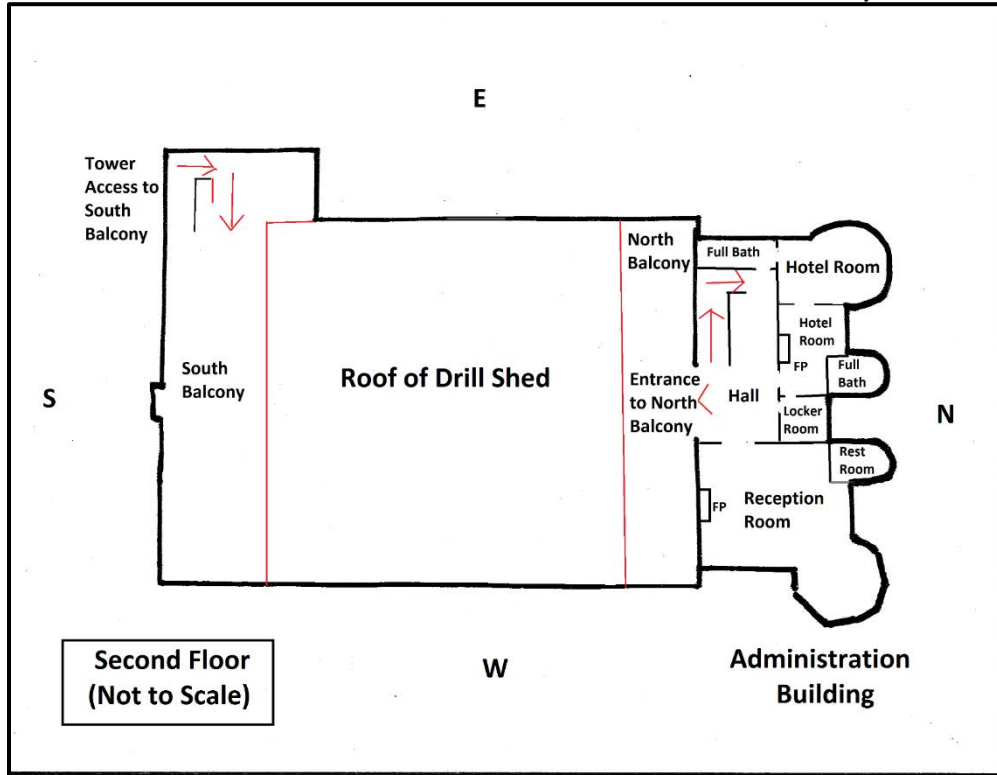
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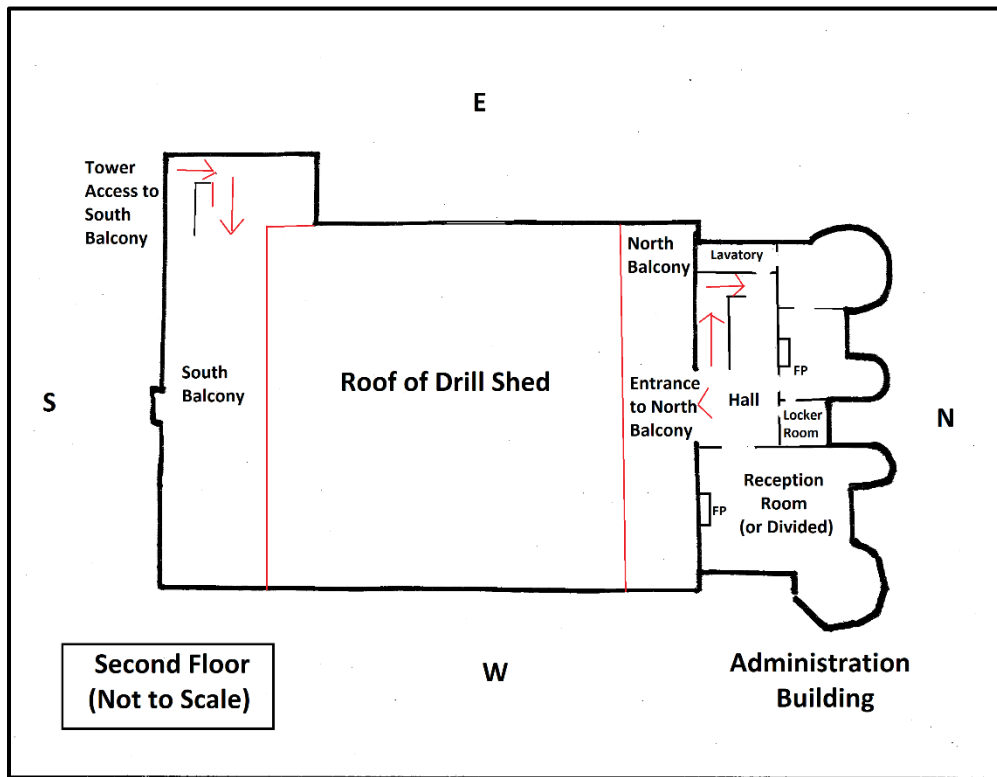
Historic Conditions

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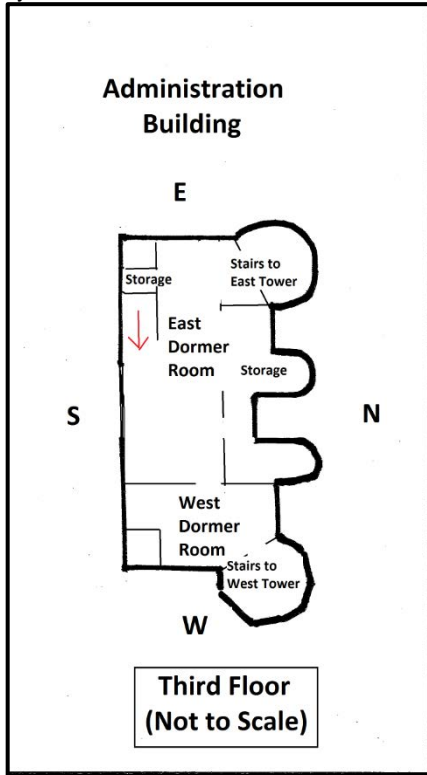
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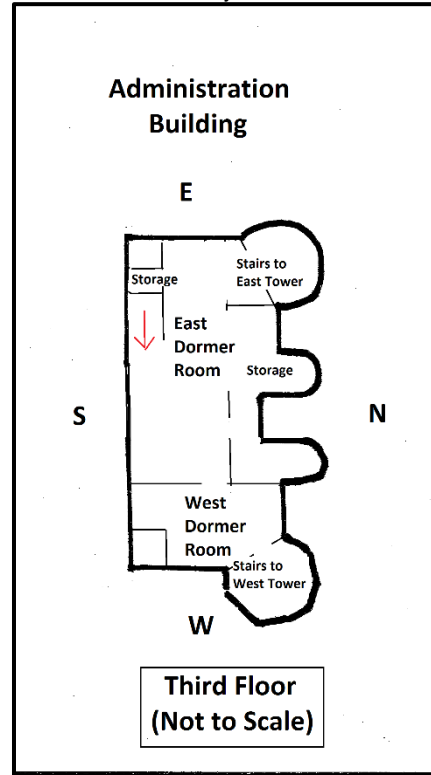
Historic Conditions

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Current Conditions (NO CHANGE)



Historic Conditions

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**List of Figures, Second Walton Armory**

Figure 1: Stockton Avenue Façade, 2016.

Figure 2: Entrance with Sally Port, 2016.

Figure 3. West Elevation (Façade of Drill Shed), 2016.

Figure 4. Roof of Drill Shed with Tower at Right, 2016.

Figure 5, Rear (South) Elevation, 2016.

Figure 6. Basement Ammunition Storage, 2016.

Figure 7. First-floor Tower Room (West Side), 2016.

Figure 8. Second-floor Lockers, 2016.

Figure 9. Graffiti, Hatch to Roof, West Tower, 2016.

Figure 10. Drill Shed from North Balcony, 2016.

Figure 11. Stair Case, Southeast Tower, 2016.

Figure 12. Scissors Joint in Truss Supporting Roof of Drill Shed, 2016.

Figure 13. First and Second Walton Armories [Postcard], 1900.

Figure 14. "My Dad," c. 1897. Delaware County NY Genealogy and History Site [Online].

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**Photographs:**

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Name of Property: Second Walton Armory

City or Vicinity: Walton

County: Delaware State: New York

Photographer: Emilie W. Gould

Date Photographed: May 9, 2016

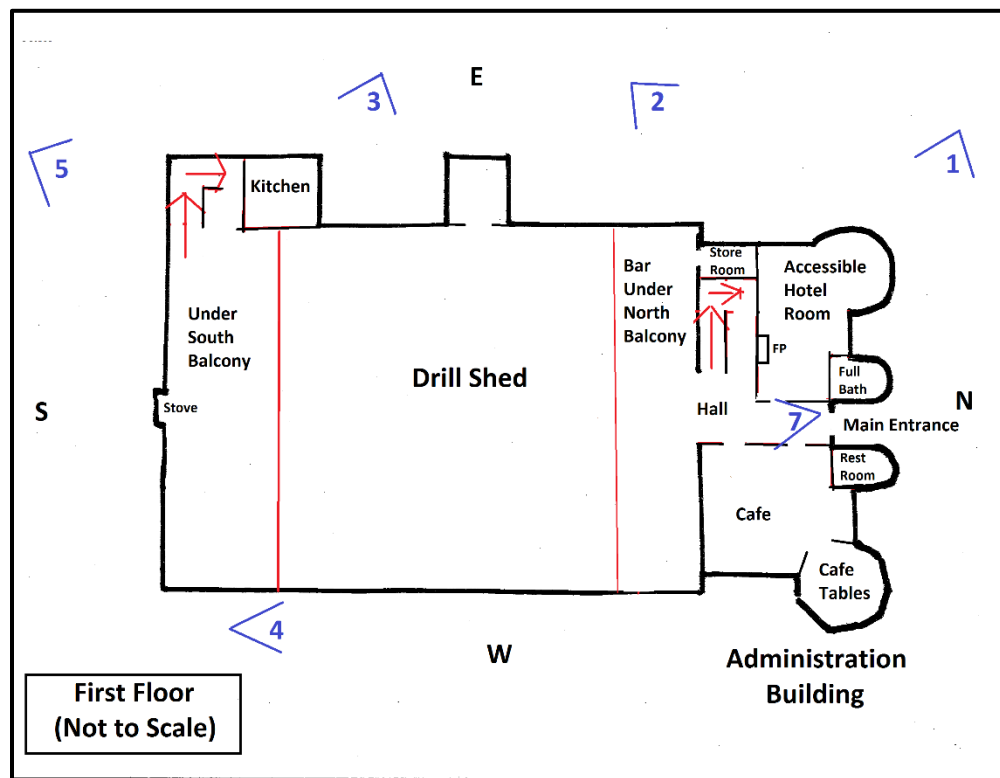
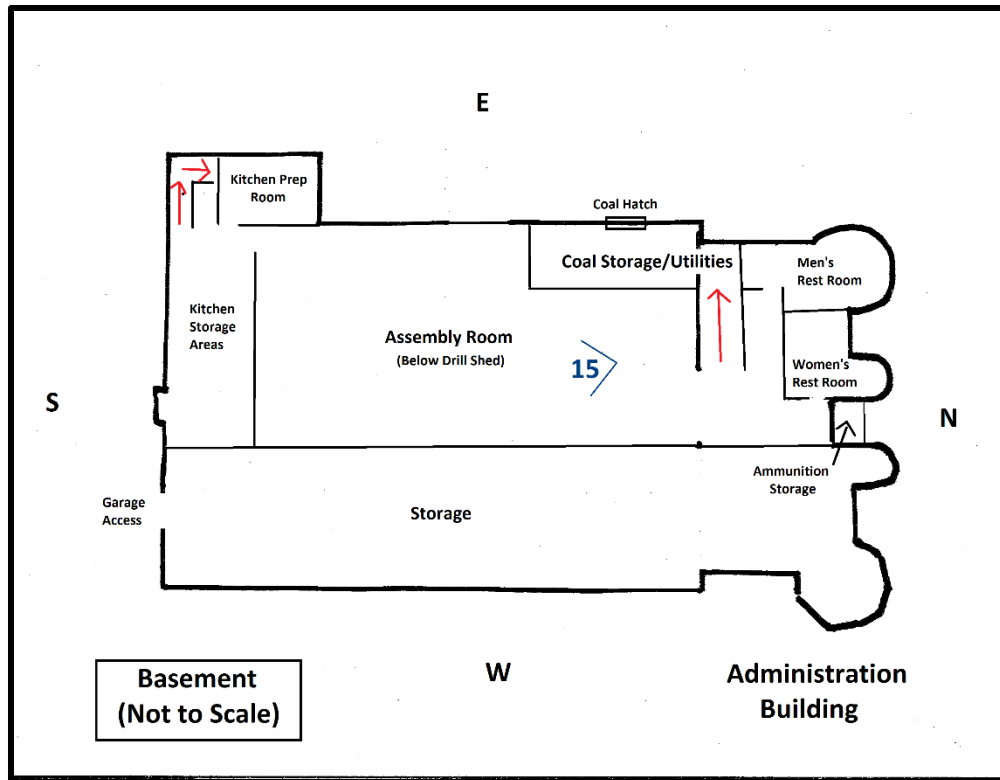
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 18. Façade (North) from Stockton Avenue, Administration Building.
- 2 of 18. East Elevation, Administration Building (on right) and Drill Shed
- 3 of 18. East Elevation, Drill Shed and Drill Shed Tower
- 4 of 18. West Elevation, Drill Shed
- 5 of 18. South Elevation, Drill Shed with Drill Shed Tower (on left)
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- 12 of 18. Upper Staircase, Second Floor, Administration Building.
- 13 of 18. Windows off Upper Staircase into Lavatory, Second Floor, Administration Building.
- 14 of 18. Wainscoted Dormer Room, Third Floor, Administration Building.
- 15 of 18. Basement Assembly Room, Drill Shed.
- 16 of 18. View of Drill Hall from South Balcony.
- 17 of 18. South Balcony and Roof Trusses from Drill Shed.
- 18 of 18. Second Floor with Staircase Accessing South Balcony, Drill Shed Tower.

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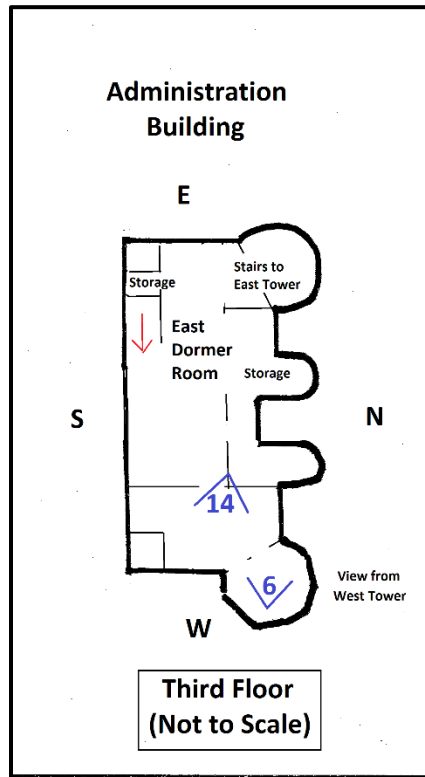
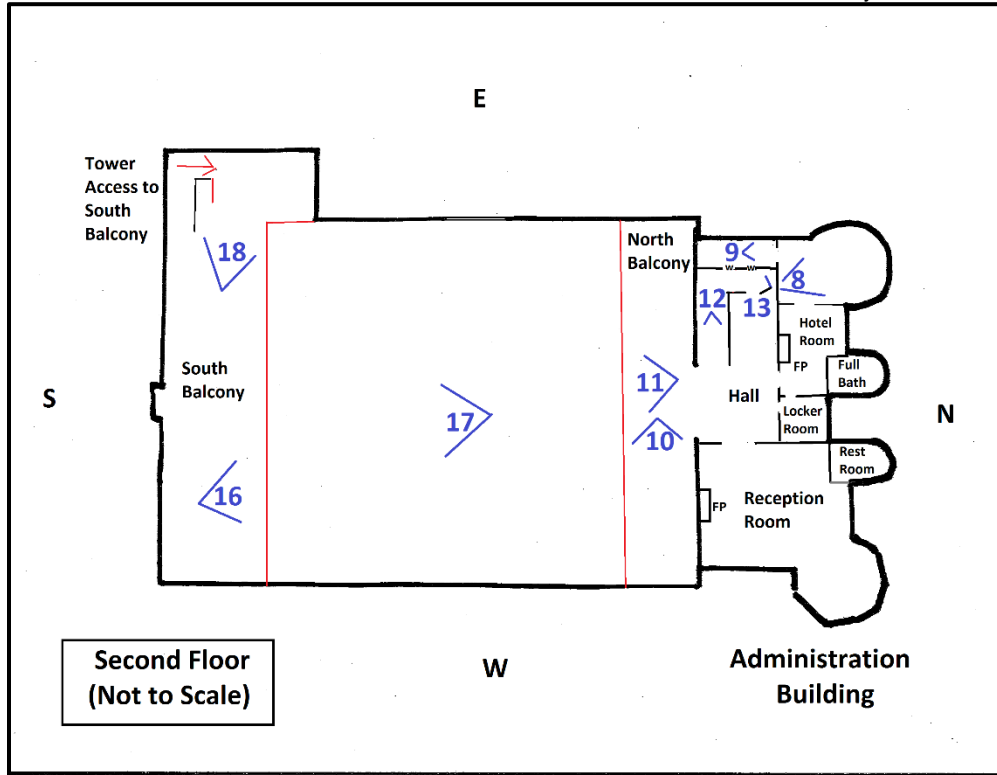
**Photo Keys, Second Walton Armory**





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Second Walton Armory  
Name of Property

Delaware County, NY  
County and State

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**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state NY zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





STATE ON THE DELAWARE





































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Second Walton Army <sup>or</sup> (Thrity-third Separate Company)  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Delaware

DATE RECEIVED: 7/22/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/10/16  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/25/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000591

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 9.6.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in:  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

**ANDREW M. CUOMO**  
Governor

**ROSE HARVEY**  
Commissioner

**RECEIVED 2280**

**JUL 22 2016**

**Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service**

15 July 2016

Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following six nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Depew High School, Erie County  
St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex, Erie County  
Buffalo Public School # 63 (PS 63), Erie County  
Dennis-Newton House, Tompkins County  
Second Walton Armory (Thirty-third Separate Company), Delaware County  
Ascension Roman Catholic Church Complex, Niagara County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office