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## Associated Property Types

### DESCRIPTION: MILITARY MANUFACTURING-RELATED PROPERTIES

Naval Weapons Industrial Plant Dallas contains 159 government-owned buildings and structures. Although these resources are diverse and embody a variety of building forms and types, all NWIRP Dallas properties house functions that either directly or indirectly support the station's primary mission of manufacturing defense-related products. Based on this similarity, NWIRP Dallas resources can be grouped into one broad category or property type, **Military Manufacturing-Related Properties**.

In order to facilitate an effective and analytical approach for evaluating NWIRP Dallas' resources, these properties have been further divided into subcategories or subtypes based upon the original or intended use of each resource. Each subtype includes resources that may possess physical and associative qualities that distinguish them from other properties at the plant. There are seven property subtypes found at NWIRP Dallas:

- Office/Administration
- Hangar
- Manufacturing
- Warehouse/Storage
- Operational Support
- Laboratory/Engineering
- Utilities/Infrastructure

#### *Office/Administration*

Resources in this category include those buildings that house administrative activities related to the day-to-day operations of the plant, such as accounting, engineering, facilities management. There are six *Office/Administration* buildings at NWIRP Dallas. The earliest properties within this category (Facilities 7, 2, 5, and 49) were constructed between 1942 and 1949. The remaining two *Office/Administrative* resources, Facilities 194 and 220, were erected in 1968 and 1969, respectively. The four office buildings constructed in the 1940s are located in the north-central and northwestern part of the plant and, with the exception of Facility 5, are similar in scale, construction method, and use of material. These resources are large three- or four-story, irregular- or rectangular-plan buildings resting atop concrete slab-on-grade foundations. Construction systems are steel frame, and exteriors are ribbed steel siding and concrete. Roofs are flat and constructed of built-up roofing materials. Primary exterior entrances are hinged paired and hinged single aluminum-frame doors. Because these buildings were designed to "black-out" standards, they lack windows.

Facility 5, also situated in the northern portion of the plant, is a small, one-story, lean-to that was appended to Facility 1's west façade in 1941. The resource, much like its contemporaries, is a steel-frame, flat-roof building

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that rests atop a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. Its exterior walls, however, are clad with vinyl siding. Additionally, its exterior entrances are metal horizontal-sliding doors and rubber overhead doors. Facility 5's windows are single-hung, aluminum-sash units.

Facilities 194 and 220 are both situated in the western portion of the plant. Both buildings are rectangular-plan, steel-frame resources with flat, built-up roofs. They are two- or three-stories high and display aluminum-frame storefront primary entrances. Windows are fixed aluminum-sash units.

### *Hangar*

The six buildings in this category – Facilities 16, 20, 76, 97, 104, and 244 – are situated within a grouping in the east-central portion of NWIRP Dallas. The interior of each hangar typically consists of an open cavernous space with several smaller partitioned areas dedicated to administrative and/or manufacturing-oriented uses. The hangars, built between 1941 and 1969, are large one- to three-story, steel-frame buildings with irregular or rectangular plans. Foundations are concrete slab-on-grade and roofs are flat or shallow-gabled and constructed of built-up roofing material. Exteriors are clad with ribbed steel siding with concrete bases or skirting. Each hangar's primary façade prominently displays a bank of massive tracked horizontal-sliding steel doors. Also present are hinged-single and hinged-paired metal doors. Windows, when present, are industrial projected-panel steel sash units. Each of the resources in this category presents a restrained, unadorned exterior that reflects the strictly utilitarian functions they house. They display no architectural elaboration or stylistic ornamentation.

### *Manufacturing*

Properties in the *Manufacturing* category include those resources that house manufacturing and production activities at NWIRP Dallas. The majority of the 13 resources in this category are located within a cluster around the plant's two primary manufacturing buildings (Facilities 1 and 6) in the northern portion of NWIRP Dallas. The earliest manufacturing buildings – Facilities 1, 6, 22, 23, and 32 – were constructed between 1941 and 1943. Much like the hangars, these buildings typically feature unpartitioned cavernous interior spaces accessed by banks of massive horizontal-sliding steel exterior doors. Smaller partitioned areas, sometimes located in lean-to wings, house administrative functions. These early manufacturing facilities are one- to three-story, irregular- or rectangular-plan buildings of steel- or wood-frame construction. Foundations are concrete slab-on-grade. Exteriors are clad with ribbed steel siding, concrete, wood siding, and vinyl siding. With the exception of Facility 32, which has a vaulted primary roofline with flat-roof wings, each of these facilities feature a shallow-gabled primary roofline with lower flat- or shed-roof wings. Exterior entrances include massive horizontal-sliding steel doors, metal canopy doors with an integral sliding panel, overhead single rubber doors, and hinged-paired wood doors. Windows, when present, are fixed aluminum-frame or industrial steel-sash projecting units.

Facilities 105, 106, 110, and 135 are manufacturing buildings erected between 1954 and 1956. They are one-story rectangular-plan buildings on concrete slab-on-grade foundations. Construction systems are steel frame and roofs are flat or vaulted. Facilities 105, 106, and 135 all feature ribbed steel siding-clad exteriors with

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concrete bases or skirtings, while Facility 110's exterior is clad only in ribbed steel siding. Exterior entrances are metal canopy doors, hinged paired metal doors, and hinged single metal doors with vision panel. All manufacturing facilities built during this period lack windows.

Built between 1967 and 1969, Facilities 198, 207, 222, and 225 are the most recent group of manufacturing buildings constructed at NWIRP Dallas. Facilities 222, 207, and 225 are situated in the northern portion of the plant within the grouping of manufacturing buildings near Facilities 1 and 6, while Facility 198 is more centrally located. These resources, much like the earlier manufacturing buildings, are distinctive yet utilitarian buildings lacking exterior ornamentation or stylistic influences. All are rectangular plan, one- to four-story buildings of steel-frame construction. Foundations are concrete slab-on grade. Roofs are flat and constructed of built-up roofing materials. Exteriors are primarily clad with ribbed-steel siding, although brick and concrete is also present. Exterior entrances are horizontal-sliding metal doors, overhead metal doors, and hinged paired metal doors. None of the buildings have windows.

### *Warehouse/Storage*

*Warehouse/Storage* buildings at NWIRP Dallas are those facilities that house functions related to the stockpiling of goods, supplies, materials, and finished products manufactured at the plant. In total, there are 47 warehouse/storage facilities at NWIRP Dallas. Rather than being located within a grouping or cluster, these resources are in various locations throughout the plant. Construction dates for warehouse/storage facilities range from 1942 to 1980. Resources in the *Warehouse/Storage* category are utilitarian in nature, with minimal, if any amounts of architectural styling or exterior ornamentation.

The earliest *Warehouse/Storage* buildings (Facilities 3,4,12,30,46,47, and 48), constructed in 1942 and 1943, are small one-story, wood- or steel-frame, rectangular-plan structures with shed or flat roofs. Foundations are pier-and-beam, concrete slab-on-grade, and raised concrete slab. Exteriors are typically clad with vinyl siding, although ribbed steel siding and concrete also occur. These buildings lack windows, and doors are horizontal-sliding metal doors and overhead metal doors.

The remaining non-historic *Warehouse/Storage* buildings were erected between 1950 and 1980. These resources are typically rectangular-plan, one-story buildings of steel-frame construction. Roofs are most often gabled, although flat and vaulted rooflines are also present. Exterior materials are ribbed steel siding, concrete, or steel plate. Primary entrances are overhead metal doors, horizontal-sliding metal doors, and hinged paired or hinged single metal doors. Windows are steel-sash industrial projecting panel units.

### *Laboratory/Engineering*

Resources in this category include buildings originally constructed to house functions directly related to the design and testing of new products and weapons. Constructed between 1954 and 1980, *Laboratory/Engineering*

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buildings constitute a small number of resources at NWIRP Dallas and are easily defined because of the highly specialized activities they house.

The buildings in this category are one- to two-story, irregular- or rectangular-plan buildings with concrete slab-on-grade foundations. Eight of the twelve *Laboratory/Engineering* buildings utilize steel-frame construction, while the remaining four are of reinforced concrete construction. Roofs are flat, shed, vaulted, or gabled. The exterior wall surfaces of the majority of *Laboratory/Engineering* resources are clad with ribbed steel siding. A smaller number display stucco, steel plate, or concrete exteriors. Facility 6, with its fixed, aluminum-frame windows, and Facility 22, with its steel-sash industrial windows, are the only *Laboratory/Engineering* resources with fenestration. Primary entrances include hinged single metal doors, horizontal-sliding metal doors, hinged single metal doors, and overhead sectional metal doors. The resources in this category are not concentrated in any one area but are dispersed throughout the plant's acreage.

### *Infrastructure/Utilities*

This category includes a diverse range of resources that provide underlying support for the operation of the station. Examples of this property type include structures and buildings that are primarily related to utilities, waste, and storage. The buildings and structures in this category are generally not intended for human occupancy but for the housing of equipment.

*Infrastructure/Utility* buildings were constructed primarily to house above or underground equipment. This category includes buildings such as pumphouses, powerhouses, and generator sheds. These resources are typically small, rectangular-plan structures with flat or shed roofs. The majority of *Infrastructure/Utility* buildings are of steel-frame construction, although a small number utilize load-bearing masonry (brick or concrete masonry units), reinforced concrete, or wood-frame construction. Exteriors are typically clad with ribbed steel siding. The *Infrastructure/Utility* buildings that utilize load-bearing masonry or reinforced concrete construction systems have either brick, concrete block, or concrete exteriors. Because *Infrastructure/Utility* buildings were not constructed for human occupancy, most lack windows. Those with fenestration have industrial steel projecting-panel windows or fixed aluminum-sash units. Primary entrances are hinged doors or metal overhead sectional doors.

Also included in the *Infrastructure/Utilities* category are structures such as tanks, water cooling towers, and industrial waste treatment facilities. Because these resources are structures rather than buildings, they typically lack architectural features such as roofs, doors, and windows. The tanks included in this category are rectangular- or irregular-plan structures of riveted steel or reinforced concrete construction. The water cooling towers are typically rectangular-plan steel structures with transite or ribbed steel exteriors. Foundations are concrete pads.

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Waste treatment structures are above or below grade circular-, rectangular-, or irregular-plan resources of steel-frame or reinforced concrete construction. Foundations are raised or below-grade concrete slabs.

### *Operational Support*

The *Operational Support* category includes a wide variety of resources that were constructed to provide services for NWIRP Dallas personnel. Buildings and structures within this category were constructed between 1941 and 1990 and are found in various locations throughout the plant.

*Operational Support* resources at NWIRP Dallas are typically one- or two-story facilities of wood-frame, load-bearing masonry, steel-frame, or reinforced-concrete construction. Roofs are flat, shed, or gabled. Exterior materials include vinyl siding, brick, concrete, steel plate, and ribbed steel siding. Primary exterior entrances are overhead sectional single doors, hinged single doors, and hinged paired doors. Fenestration, when present, includes industrial, steel sash projected-panel units, steel-sash casement units, or aluminum-frame fixed windows.

### **SIGNIFICANCE: MILITARY MANUFACTURING-RELATED PROPERTIES**

Noteworthy primarily for their historical associations, **Military Manufacturing-Related Properties** are significant because they represent important trends in national, state, and local history. NWIRP Dallas' properties may be eligible under Criteria A due to their role in aircraft and missile manufacturing during both World War II and the Cold War. A number of the resources at NWIRP Dallas date to 1940-1945 and the United States' World War II Industrial Mobilization Program. The use of steel in the construction of these buildings is significant because the material was highly restricted and used only in the construction of facilities considered critical to the war effort. Buildings at NWIRP Dallas erected between 1947 and 1989 reflect a nationwide, government-funded manufacturing construction program that served as the foundation for the Cold War industrial program referred as Government-Owned, Contractor Operated (GOCO) facilities. GOCOs produced aircraft, missiles, ships and vessels, ordnance, and guns throughout the Cold War years (1949-1989) and were considered crucial to military-related production for the Korean and Vietnam Wars. The facilities at NWIRP Dallas, particularly *Manufacturing Facilities*, *Hangars*, and *Laboratory/Engineering Facilities*, represent the expanded and increasingly significant role that aircraft and missile manufacturing played in winning World War II and the Cold War. Furthermore, *Manufacturing Facilities*, *Hangars*, and *Laboratories and Engineering Buildings* comprised the integral part of NWIRP Dallas' original, subsequent, and current mission – the manufacture of defense-related products. Thus, the properties at NWIRP Dallas are tangible links to pivotal periods of modern United States' history.

Other buildings at NWIRP Dallas may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A because they played supportive roles in the day-to-day operations of the complex. Their subtle significance does not undermine their importance to the successful functioning of NWIRP Dallas. To be eligible, each must have a strong argument that illustrates why it is noteworthy and how the property is significant when compared to

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similar resources at the activity. The role that a property played in the successful operation must be clearly delineated and articulated.

**Military Manufacturing-Related Properties** may also be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria B for their association with historically significant individuals. For example, a property might be considered eligible when an engineer achieved significance or designed a militarily significant product while working at the building. A person who attained importance prior to or after his or her tenure at the building does not warrant eligibility under Criteria B. Likewise, a historically significant person who merely visited the a property is also insufficient ground for NRHP eligibility.

Besides its associations with important historical events, trends, or people, **Military Manufacturing-Related** properties may be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria C for their architectural merits. Although most of the buildings and structures at NWIRP Dallas conform to standardized construction, Albert Kahn Associates, Inc. – an internationally known industrial design firm of the early 20th century – designed Facility 49. The mere association such a prominent firm is not sufficient to merit eligibility. The building's significance should be assessed within the context of the firm's existence. A **Military Manufacturing-Related** property may be noteworthy because it embodies distinctive characteristics of a building type or period of construction. Rarely used methods of construction, such as wooden trusses in a hangar or distinctive ornamentation, may be sufficient grounds for NRHP consideration.

### **REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS: MILITARY MANUFACTURING-RELATED PROPERTY**

All historic resources within the project area that were associated with *NWIRP Dallas: A World War II and Cold War Aircraft and Missile Manufacturing Plant, 1942-1945, 1949-1989* were evaluated according to National Register guidelines for eligibility. **Military Manufacture-Related** properties may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP if they are at least 50 years old, retain a sufficient degree of architectural integrity to convey their significance, and meet at least one of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. If the property is less than 50 years old, it must not only meet the aforementioned conditions, but must also demonstrate exceptional significance when evaluated within the historic context. Although they may be listed individually or as part of a historic district, all NRHP-eligible **Military Manufacture-Related** properties must be strongly linked with, and related to, the historic context. The Statement of Significance should discuss how the property meets the NRHP Criteria and how it relates to the historic context developed for the multiple-property nomination.

A property being nominated under NRHP Criterion A or B must possess strong historical associations but is not necessarily noteworthy for its physical attributes. As such, it need not be unaltered nor does it need to be significant example of a style, type or form. However, it should be clearly recognizable to period in which it attained historical significance and should be closely associated either with important trends and/or events of the past (Criterion A) or with individuals who attained significance while associated with the property (Criterion B). Whether the property is nominated under NRHP Criterion A or B, a strong argument must be

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made to establish the relative importance of that event, trend, or person within the historic context developed for NWIRP Dallas. Stating that a property was associated with aircraft production during World War II is insufficient justification for nominating a property to the NRHP under Criterion A. The role that the property played within the plant's operation and the overall significance of that role within in the manufacturing process must be fully described and articulated. For a property to be nominated under Criterion B, the person should have derived significance while associated with the property. The fact that a historically significant person visited or worked in the building does not constitute significance within NRHP Criterion B. Properties being nominated under NRHP Criterion A or B do not need retain their integrity to a high degree but should be recognizable to the Period of Significance.

In order to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C, **Military Manufacture-Related** resources must retain sufficient integrity and be recognizable to the time span covered with the historic context. Alterations, changes, or additions that detract from the properties' ability to convey significance may be grounds for NRHP ineligibility under Criteria C. Properties should still possess their most essential physical features, and distinctive architectural ornamentations, detailing and workmanship must be sufficiently intact. Integrity is particularly important for properties considered eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C, which emphasizes the importance of a property's physical attributes. The construction of new additions, the replacement of original windows, or the installation of exterior sheathing materials that are incompatible with the historic character of a property may deem a building ineligible for the NRHP.

Ordinarily, properties less than 50 years are not considered eligible for the NRHP. However, the transcendent significance of World War II and subsequent Cold War makes resources directly associated with the war effort – such as military installations and manufacturing facilities – able to be considered for NRHP designation under Criteria Consideration G, but only at a national level of significance. **Military Manufacture-Related** properties may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G if they possess exceptionally significant historic associations and remain recognizable to the Period of Significance.