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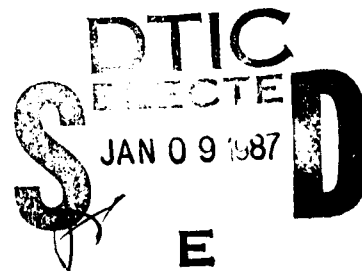


HISTORIC PROPERTIES REPORT

TARHEEL ARMY MISSILE PLANT, NORTH CAROLINA

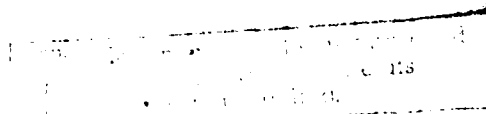
FINAL REPORT

JULY 1984



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tarheel Army Missile Plant is an Army industrial facility currently leased to the Western Electric Company, Inc. for the research, engineering, production, and refurbishment of missile systems and components. It is located in Burlington, North Carolina, on a 32-acre site, and its 23 buildings provide approximately 700,000 square feet of manufacturing and assembly space. The earliest buildings on the site date to 1927 when the original plant was built as a textile manufacturing facility. During World War II several military contractors occupied and expanded the industrial plant. Since 1946, Western Electric has used the facility primarily for defense-related work. The missile plant is under the operational control of the U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM).

There are no Category I or II historic properties at Tarheel Army Missile Plant. The principal World War II addition to the plant (Building 4), designed by the office of the well-known industrial architect, Albert Kahn, is a Category III historic property.

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PREFACE

This report presents the results of an historic properties survey of the Tarheel Army Missile Plant. Prepared for the United States Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM), the report is intended to assist the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its amendments, and related federal laws and regulations. To this end, the report focuses on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at Tarheel Army Missile Plant. Chapter 1 sets forth the survey's scope and methodology; Chapter 2 presents an architectural, historical, and technological overview of the installation and its properties; and Chapter 3 identifies significant properties by Army category and sets forth preservation recommendations. Illustrations and an annotated bibliography supplement the text.

This report is part of a program initiated through a memorandum of agreement between the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Department of the Army. The program covers 74 DARCOM installations and has two components: 1) a survey of historic properties (districts, buildings, structures, and objects), and 2) the development of archeological overviews. Stanley H. Fried, Chief, Real Estate Branch of Headquarters DARCOM, directed the program for the Army, and Dr. Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) directed the program for the National Park Service. Sally Kress Tompkins was program manager, and Robie S. Lange was project manager for the historic properties survey. Technical assistance was provided by Donald C. Jackson.

Building Technology Incorporated acted as primary contractor to HABS/HAER for the historic properties survey. William A. Brenner was BTI's principal-in-charge and Dr. Larry D. Lankton was the chief technical consultant. Major subcontractors were the MacDonald and Mack Partnership and Melvyn Green and Associates. The authors of this report were David G. Buchanan and John P. Johnson.

The complete HABS/HAER documentation for this installation will be included in the HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, under the designation HAER No. NC-15.

Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This report is based on an historic properties survey conducted in 1983 of all Army-owned properties located within the official boundaries of Tarheel Army Missile Plant. The survey included the following tasks:

- Completion of documentary research on the history of the installation and its properties.
- Completion of a field inventory of all properties at the installation.
- Preparation of a combined architectural, historical, and technological overview for the installation.
- Evaluation of historic properties and development of recommendations for preservation of these properties.

Also completed as a part of the historic properties survey of the installation, but not included in this report, are HABS/HAER Inventory cards for 8 individual properties. These cards, which constitute HABS/HAER Documentation Level IV, will be provided to the Department of the Army. Archival copies of the cards, with their accompanying photographic negatives, will be transmitted to the HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress.

The methodology used to complete these tasks is described in the following section of this report.

METHODOLOGY

1. Documentary Research

Documentary research on the Tarheel Army Missile Plant focused on the pre-military history of the industrial facility and on site development and building construction. Research was conducted at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. and the Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. An interview with Mr. Buck Thomas of Burlington, North Carolina supplied information about the history of the industrial plant and confirmed documentary research. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office was also contacted, but no properties of historic significance at the Tarheel site were identified through this source.

Army records used for the field inventory included current Real Property Inventory (RPI) printouts that listed all officially recorded buildings and structures by facility classification and date of construction; the installation's property record cards; base maps and photographs supplied by installation personnel; and existing architectural drawings of the major industrial buildings. A complete listing of this documentary material may be found in the bibliography.

2. Field Inventory

The field inventory was conducted by David G. Buchanan and John P. Johnson during a two-day period in May 1983. Rudy L. Shipeky, Department

Chief of Factory Planning at Tarheel Army Missile Plant, served as the point of contact for the survey team and coordinated security procedures. James B. Lee, Jr., Senior Plant Engineer, and Rudy Shipeky escorted the survey team on its tour of the installation. Richard J. Clampitt, Department Chief of Personnel and Public Relations, supplied the historic photographs used in this report. Buck Thomas, a resident of Burlington, North Carolina, supplied information on the early history of the Tarheel Army Missile Plant.

Field inventory procedures were based on the HABS/HAER Guidelines for Inventories of Historic Buildings and Engineering and Industrial Structures.¹

All areas and properties were visually surveyed. Building locations and approximate dates of construction were noted from the installation's property records and field-verified.

Field inventory forms were prepared for, and black and white 35 mm photographs taken of all buildings and structures through 1945 except basic utilitarian structures of no architectural, historical, or technological interest. When groups of similar ("prototypical") buildings were found, one field form was normally prepared to represent all buildings of that type. Field inventory forms were also completed for representative post-1945 buildings and structures.² Information collected on the field forms was later evaluated, condensed, and transferred to HABS/HAER Inventory cards.

3. Historic Overview

A combined architectural, historical, and technological overview was prepared from information developed from the documentary research and the field inventory. It was written in two parts: 1) an introductory description of the installation, and 2) a history of the installation by periods of development, beginning with pre-military land uses. Maps and photographs were selected to supplement the text as appropriate.

The objectives of the overview were to 1) establish the periods of major construction at the installation, 2) identify important events and individuals associated with specific historic properties, 3) describe patterns and locations of historic property types, and 4) analyze specific building and industrial technologies employed at the installation.

4. Property Evaluation and Preservation Measures

Based on information developed in the historical overviews, properties were first evaluated for historical significance in accordance with the eligibility criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These criteria require that eligible properties possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that they meet one or more of the following:³

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the nation's past.
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Properties thus evaluated were further assessed for placement in one of five Army historic property categories as described in Army Regulation 420-40:⁴

- Category I Properties of major importance
- Category II Properties of importance
- Category III Properties of minor importance
- Category IV Properties of little or no importance
- Category V Properties detrimental to the significance of
of adjacent historic properties

Based on an extensive review of the architectural, historical, and technological resources identified on DARCOM installations nationwide, four criteria were developed to help determine the appropriate categorization level for each Army property. These criteria were used to assess the importance not only of properties of traditional historical

interest, but of the vast number of standardized or prototypical buildings, structures, and production processes that were built and put into service during World War II, as well as of properties associated with many post-war technological achievements. The four criteria were often used in combination and are as follows:

- 1) Degree of importance as a work of architectural, engineering, or industrial design. This criterion took into account the qualitative factors by which design is normally judged: artistic merit, workmanship, appropriate use of materials, and functionality.
- 2) Degree of rarity as a remaining example of a once widely used architectural, engineering, or industrial design or process. This criterion was applied primarily to the many standardized or prototypical DARCOM buildings, structures, or industrial processes. The more widespread or influential the design or process, the greater the importance of the remaining examples of the design or process was considered to be. This criterion was also used for non-military structures such as farmhouses and other once prevalent building types.
- 3) Degree of integrity or completeness. This criterion compared the current condition, appearance and function of a building, structure, architectural assemblage, or industrial process to its original or most historically important condition, appearance, and function. Those properties that were highly intact were generally considered of greater importance than those that were not.

4) Degree of association with an important person, program, or event.

This criterion was used to examine the relationship of a property to a famous personage, wartime project, or similar factor that lent the property special importance.

The majority of DARCOM properties were built just prior to or during World War II, and special attention was given to their evaluation. Those that still remain do not often possess individual importance, but collectively they represent the remnants of a vast construction undertaking whose architectural, historical, and technological importance needed to be assessed before their numbers diminished further. This assessment centered on an extensive review of the military construction of the 1940-1945 period, and its contribution to the history of World War II and the post-war Army landscape.

Because technology has advanced so rapidly since the war, post-World War II properties were also given attention. These properties were evaluated in terms of the nation's more recent accomplishments in weaponry, rocketry, electronics, and related technological and scientific endeavors. Thus the traditional definition of "historic" as a property 50 or more years old was not germane in the assessment of either World War II or post-war DARCOM buildings and structures; rather, the historic importance of all properties was evaluated as completely as possible regardless of age.

Property designations by category are expected to be useful for approximately ten years, after which all categorizations should be reviewed and updated.

Following this categorization procedure, Category I, II, and III historic properties were analyzed in terms of:

- Current structural condition and state of repair. This information was taken from the field inventory forms and photographs, and was often supplemented by rechecking with facilities engineering personnel.
- The nature of possible future adverse impacts to the property. This information was gathered from the installation's master planning documents and rechecked with facilities engineering personnel.

Based on the above considerations, the general preservation recommendations presented in Chapter 3 for Category I, II, and III historic properties were developed. Special preservation recommendations were created for individual properties as circumstances required.

5. Report Review

Prior to being completed in final form, this report was subjected to an in-house review by Building Technology Incorporated. It was then sent in draft to the subject installation for comment and clearance and, with its associated historical materials, to HABS/HAER staff for technical review. When the installation cleared the report, additional draft copies were sent to DARCOM, the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, and, when requested, to the archeological contractor performing parallel work at the installation. The report was revised based on all comments collected, then published in final form.

NOTES

1. Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Guidelines for Inventories of Historic Buildings and Engineering and Industrial Structures (unpublished draft, 1982).
2. Representative post-World War II buildings and structures were defined as properties that were: (a) "representative" by virtue of construction type, architectural type, function, or a combination of these, (b) of obvious Category I, II, or III historic importance, or (c) prominent on the installation by virtue of size, location, or other distinctive feature.
3. National Park Service, How to Complete National Register Forms (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1977).
4. Army Regulation 420-40, Historic Preservation (Headquarters, U.S. Army: Washington, D.C., 15 April 1984).

Chapter 2

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

The Tarheel Army Missile Plant is an Army industrial facility currently leased to the Western Electric Company, Inc. for research, engineering, production, and refurbishment of missile systems and components. The industrial facility is located in Burlington, North Carolina, on a 32-acre site, and has 23 buildings that provide approximately 700,000 square feet of usable manufacturing and assembly space. The plant is under the operational control of the U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM), a major subcommand of DARCOM.

The industrial plant was initially established in 1927 as a small textile manufacturing plant. During World War II several defense contractors used and expanded the facility, including the Fairchild Engines and Airplane Corporation. Western Electric Company occupied the plant in 1946 and has used the facility primarily to complete production contracts for the Department of Defense.¹

PRE-WORLD WAR II

The oldest portion of the Tarheel Army Missile Plant was constructed in 1927 as a textile manufacturing plant for the A.M. Johnson Rayon Mills, Inc., a textile company involved in manufacturing the synthetic fabric rayon. The company was supported by A.M. Johnson, a Chicago financier, and began

experimental production in November 1928 using a new rayon manufacturing process developed by O.W. Mitcherling, a German chemist who served as the company's vice-president and chemistry director.²

The McNally Building Co. of Framingham, Massachusetts, completed the first building (now Building 2) in 1927. It was a one-story building with an industrial sawtooth roof that provided 50,000 square feet of manufacturing space. In 1929 a second building (Building 3), which provided an additional 70,000 square feet of floor space, was constructed adjoining the original structure.³

The Johnson Rayon Mills were never completely successful in marketing their rayon product to the textile weaving plants in the Burlington, North Carolina, vicinity. As a result, the plant was reorganized in 1930 and renamed the Carolina Rayon Mills, Inc. This reorganization failed to improve the company's financial situation, and in November 1931 the rayon manufacturing plant was closed.

From 1931 until 1942, the plant remained virtually idle. It was used for various short-term purposes, including tobacco warehousing and automobile storage. During this period the property was controlled by the Washington Casualty Insurance Co. of Evanston, Illinois, and was managed by local real estate firms.⁴

WORLD WAR II

In 1941 a local real estate firm, Somers, Garrison, and Coltman, listed the vacant manufacturing facility with the U.S. Defense Plant Corporation in

hopes of attracting potential defense contractors to the site. The Defense Plant Corporation acquired the rayon mill property from Washington Casualty Insurance Co. in 1942, and leased the facility to the Fairchild Engines and Airplane Corporation. Final transfer of the property took place in the offices of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Charlotte, North Carolina, on February 17, 1942.⁵

A division of Fairchild, the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation occupied the facility to manufacture training aircraft for the Army Air Force. Following approval of a \$3 million loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, plans were made for extensive development of the existing plant, including building expansion and improvements to a nearby airstrip, Huffman Field, which the Fairchild Division intended to use for testing aircraft manufactured at the plant.⁶

Albert Kahn Associated, the noted industrial architects and engineers from Detroit, Michigan, designed the additions and renovations to the existing plant. Kahn's additions (Job No. 1912), including a high bay manufacturing facility (Buildings 4 and 10) and an office area (Building 1), greatly expanded the manufacturing capacity of the existing plant. The high bay facility, with its V-shaped industrial monitor windows, was a typical Kahn design of this period, while the office area, a one-story brick section with sawtooth industrial monitors, had an unusual entry pavilion with simplified classical detailing (no longer standing). In addition to these buildings, Kahn's office also completed a Guard House and Fire Station (no longer standing), a Power House (Building 5), a Sheet Metal Hammer Building (Building 11), and an Airport Control Tower (no longer standing).⁷ (Illustrations 1 and 2)



Illustration 1: View of the industrial facility in 1943 looking north showing Kahn's additions on the left (Buildings 4 and 10) and far right (Building 1). The original textile buildings with the sawtooth roofs are located in the center. (Source: Public Affairs Office; Tarheel Army Missile Plant)



Illustration 2: View of the industrial facility c. 1955 looking west showing administrative section (Building 1) and entry pavilion (no longer standing) designed by industrial architect Albert Kahn. (Source: Public Affairs Office; Tarheel Army Missile Plant)

From May 1943, when the expanded plant became operational, until the fall of 1944, the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation manufactured over 100 AT-21 trainer aircraft for the Army Air Force. The AT-21 was a twin-engine, laminated plywood construction aircraft that the Air Force used for advanced training of aerial gunners and bombardiers.⁸ (Illustration 3)

In October 1944, the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation vacated the Burlington, North Carolina plant, and Fairchild's Duramold Division occupied the facility. The Duramold Division utilized a process of bending wood, synthetic rubber, and fiberglass to mold complex shapes and curves. The finished products, which had seamless surfaces, were used primarily in the aircraft industry.⁹

Fairchild vacated the Burlington, North Carolina, facility when the plant was leased by the Defense Plant Corporation to the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in December 1944. Firestone established a tank rebuilding program in the large bay facilities and continued to use the plant until its contract with the U.S. Army was cancelled in the summer of 1945.¹⁰

At the end of World War II, the Burlington, North Carolina, industrial plant was categorized as surplus, and administration of the facility was transferred from the Defense Plant Corporation to the General Services Administration.

POST-WORLD WAR II

In March 1946, the Western Electric Company leased the Tarheel plant from the General Services Administration for manufacturing commercial electronic equipment. Radio shops at the plant produced a variety of standard electronic



Illustration 3: Photograph of the AT-21 trainer aircraft manufactured at the industrial facility by the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation for the U.S. Air Force during World War II. (Source: Public Affairs Office; Fairchild Army Missile Plant)

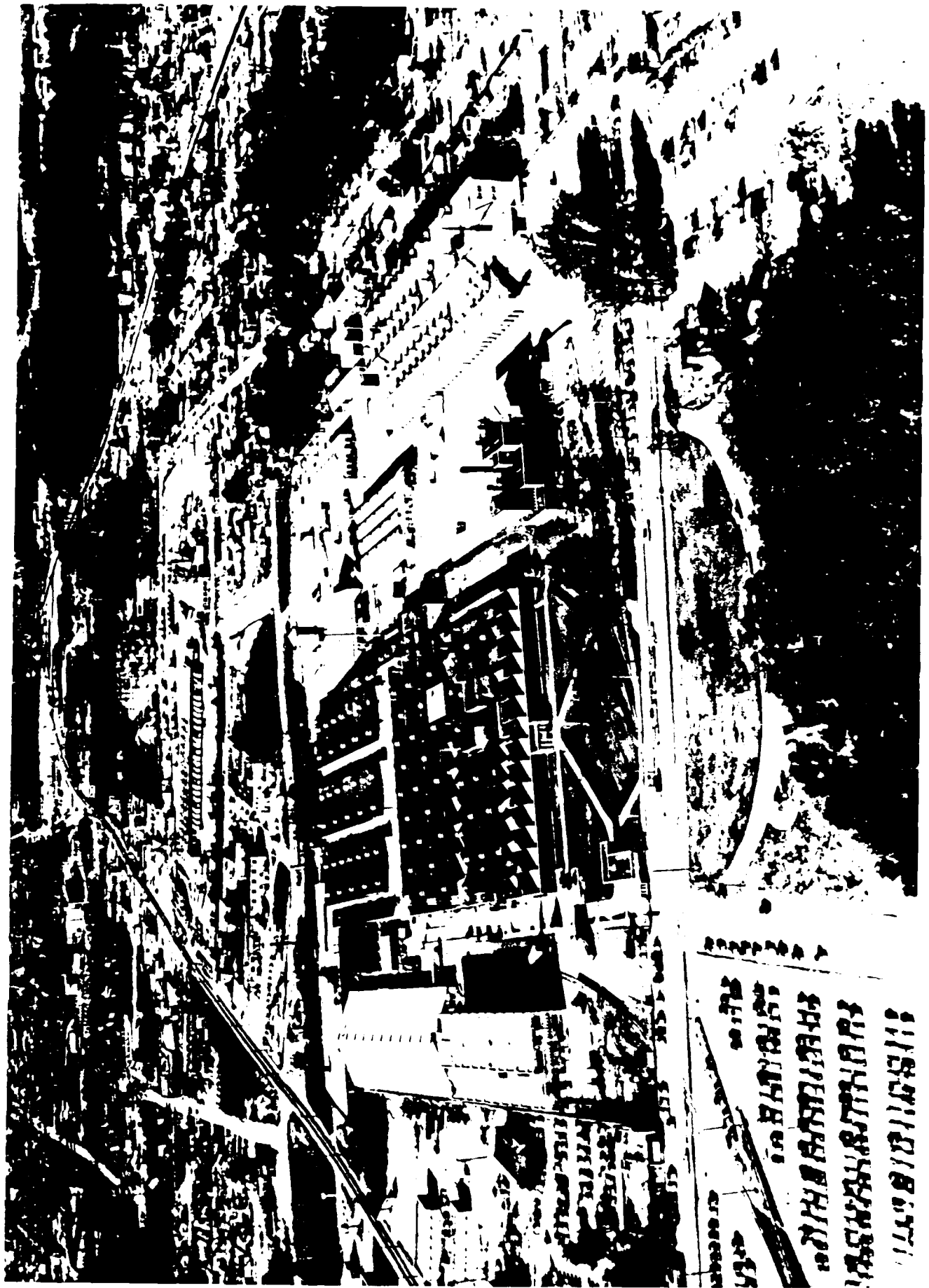
components, including amplifiers, broadcast transmitters, and telephone equipment. Defense contract work at the plant during this period included the Mark XV gun directors manufactured for the U.S. Navy.¹¹

Beginning in 1951, the manufacture of civilian electronic equipment at this Western Electric plant fell to a negligible amount as production focused increasingly on defense contracts. In addition to the Mark XV gun directors, the company began manufacturing the T-33 and M-33 gun directors for Army Ordnance. Because of the increase in defense production, further expansion of the industrial plant was required. Beginning in 1951, Western Electric constructed several metal shed assembly buildings (Building 14 in 1951; Building 17 in 1952; and Building 7 in 1955). In 1952 a major two-story brick and concrete frame building (Building 13) was completed under a contract funded by Army Ordnance to provide a test and assembly facility for the Army's Nike Ajax guided missile program. Production of ground guidance systems for the Nike Ajax missile was initiated at the plant in 1953 and continued until 1956, when work was redirected to the production of Nike Hercules missile ground guidance components.¹² (Illustration 4)

In 1958, jurisdiction of the industrial plant was transferred from the General Services Administration to the Army Chief of Ordnance. A second Nike test building (Building 16) was constructed following this transfer and was completed by 1959, when production efforts were transferred to development of the Nike Zeus.¹³ (Illustration 5)



Illustration 4: View of the industrial facility c. 1951 looking west showing new assembly building (Building 14) on left. (Source: Public Affairs Office; Tarheel Army Missile Plant)



The location of the industrial facility c. 1960 looking west showing Nike Test buildings (Building 13, 1962 on the left, Building 16, 1969 on the right). (Source: Public Affairs Office, Fairchild Army Airfield Plant)

The industrial plant was placed under jurisdiction of the Army Missile Command (MICOM) in July 1962 and was designated Tarheel Army Missile Plant in August 1963. Recent construction has included a major office addition to the front of Kahn's administrative section (Building 1), completed about 1970. Kahn's entry pavilion was demolished to make way for this addition. Currently, the Western Electric plant primarily manufactures and refurbishes missile systems and components. (Illustration 6)

NOTES

1. Tarheel Army Missile Plant, Installation and Activity Brochure (Burlington, NC: DARCOM, 1980).
2. Davison's Silk and Rayon Trades (Ridgewood, NJ: Davison Publishing Co., 1929), p. 268. This information was also confirmed in an interview with Buck Thomas, Burlington, NC on May 25, 1983.
3. Interview with Buck Thomas on May 25, 1983; Tarheel Army Missile Plant, Real Property Inventory (Burlington, NC: Facilities Engineer, Tarheel Army Missile Plant, 1982).
4. Ibid.
5. News and Observer, February 19, 1942; Greensboro Daily, February 22, 1942.
6. Ibid.
7. Greensboro Daily, February 22, 1942; Albert Kahn's Architectural Drawings (Job No. 1912 A-K) available at the Tarheel Army Missile Plant.
8. Walter Whitaker, Centennial History of Alamance County: 1849-1949 (Burlington, NC: Burlington Chamber of Commerce, 1949), pp. 172-173.
9. News and Observer, October 14, 1944.
10. Tarheel Army Missile Plant, Installation and Activity Brochure.
11. Ibid.; see also, Tarheel Army Missile Plant, "History of Tarheel Missile Plant (up to 1963)" (Burlington, NC: Tarheel Army Missile Plant, n.d.).
12. Ibid.; see also, Tarheel Army Missile Plant, Real Property Inventory.
13. Ibid.

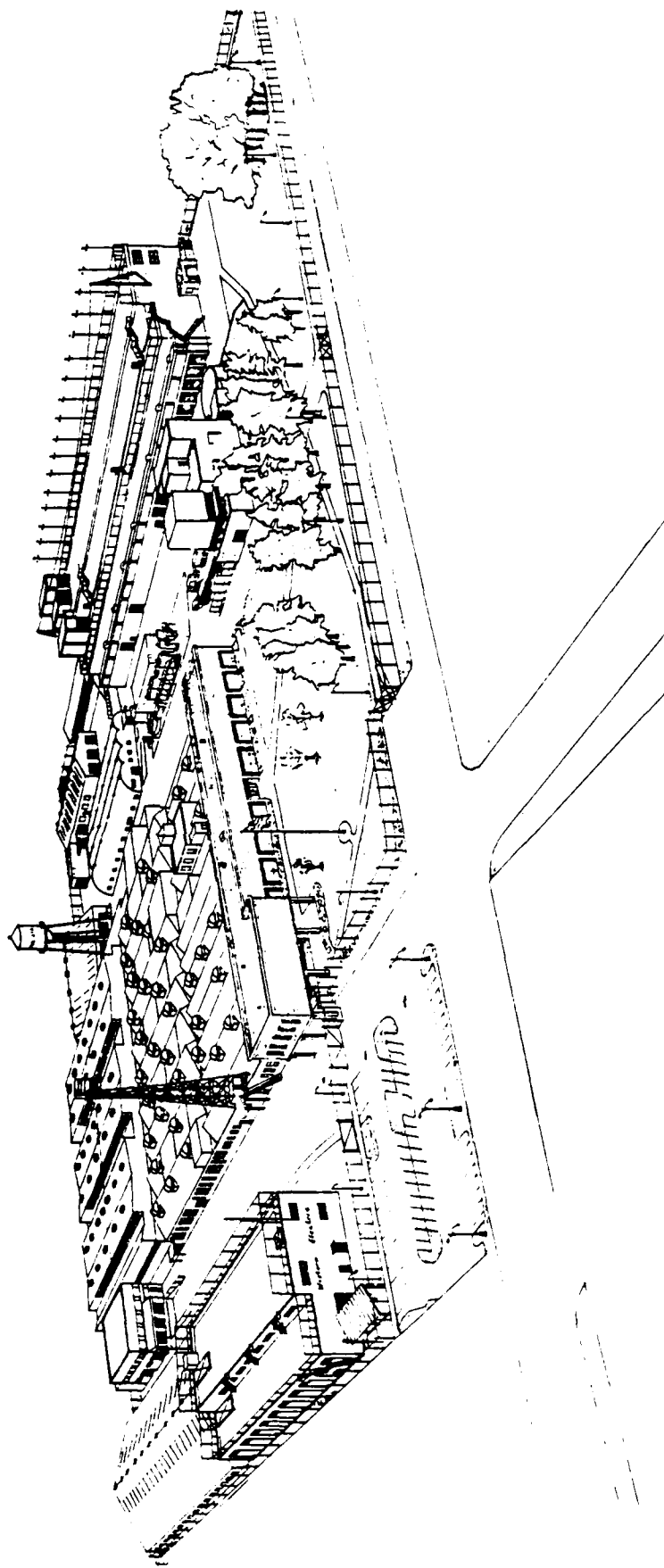


Illustration 6: Drawing of the present Western Electric Company plant looking west showing new office addition to Building 1 in foreground. (Source: Public Affairs Office; Farheed Army Missile Plant)

Chapter 3

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

BACKGROUND

Army Regulation 420-40 requires that an historic preservation plan be developed as an integral part of each installation's planning and long range maintenance and development scheduling.¹ The purpose of such a program is to:

- Preserve historic properties to reflect the Army's role in history and its continuing concern for the protection of the nation's heritage.
- Implement historic preservation projects as an integral part of the installation's maintenance and construction programs.
- Find adaptive uses for historic properties in order to maintain them as actively used facilities on the installation.
- Eliminate damage or destruction due to improper maintenance, repair, or use that may alter or destroy the significant elements of any property.
- Enhance the most historically significant areas of the installation through appropriate landscaping and conservation.

To meet these overall preservation objectives, the general preservation recommendations set forth below have been developed:

Category I Historic Properties

All Category I historic properties not currently listed on or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places are assumed to be eligible for nomination regardless of age. The following general preservation recommendations apply to these properties:

- a) Each Category I historic property should be treated as if it were on the National Register, whether listed or not. Properties not currently listed should be nominated. Category I historic properties should not be altered or demolished. All work on such properties shall be performed in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980, and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800).

- b) An individual preservation plan should be developed and put into effect for each Category I historic property. This plan should delineate the appropriate restoration or preservation program to be carried out for the property. It should include a maintenance and repair schedule and estimated initial and annual costs. The preservation plan should be approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council in accordance with the above referenced ACHP regulation. Until the historic preservation plan is put into effect, Category I historic properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings² and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

- c) Each Category I historic property should be documented in accordance with Historic American Buildings Survey Historic American

Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Documentation Level II, and the documentation submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.³ When no adequate architectural drawings exist for a Category I historic property, it should be documented in accordance with Documentation Level I of these standards. In cases where standard measured drawings are unable to record significant features of a property or technological process, interpretive drawings also should be prepared.

Category II Historic Properties

All Category II historic properties not currently listed on or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places are assumed to be eligible for nomination regardless of age. The following general preservation recommendations apply to these properties:

- a) Each Category II historic property should be treated as if it were on the National Register, whether listed or not. Properties not currently listed should be nominated. Category II historic properties should not be altered or demolished. All work on such properties shall be performed in accordance with Sections 106 and 1101 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980 and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800).

- b) An individual preservation plan should be developed and put into effect for each Category II historic property. This plan should delineate the appropriate preservation or rehabilitation program to be carried out for the property or for those parts of the property which contribute to its historical, architectural, or technological importance. It should include a maintenance and repair schedule and estimated initial and annual costs. The preservation plan should be approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council in accordance with the above referenced ACHP regulations. Until the historic preservation plan is put into effect, Category II historic properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings⁴ and in consultation with the *State Historic Preservation Officer*.
- c) Each Category II historic property should be documented in accordance with Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Documentation Level II, and the documentation submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.⁵

Category III Historic Properties

The following preservation recommendations apply to Category III historic properties:

- a) Category III historic properties listed on or eligible for nomination to the National Register as part of a district or thematic group should be treated in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980, and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800). Such properties should not be demolished and their facades, or those parts of the property that contribute to the historical landscape, should be protected from major modifications. Preservation plans should be developed for groupings of Category III historic properties within a district or thematic group. The scope of these plans should be limited to those parts of each property that contribute to the district or group's importance. Until such plans are put into effect, these properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings⁶ and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- b) Category III historic properties not listed on or eligible for nomination to the National Register as part of a district or thematic group should receive routine maintenance. Such properties should not be demolished, and their facades, or those parts of the property that contribute to the historical landscape, should be protected from modification. If the properties are unoccupied, they should, as a minimum, be maintained in stable condition and prevented from deteriorating.

HABS/HAER Documentation Level IV has been completed for all Category III historic properties, and no additional documentation is required as long as they are not endangered. Category III historic properties that are endangered for operational or other reasons should be documented in accordance with HABS/HAER Documentation Level III, and submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.⁷ Similar structures need only be documented once.

CATEGORY I HISTORIC PROPERTIES

There are no Category I historic properties at the Tarheel Army Missile Plant at this time.

CATEGORY II HISTORIC PROPERTIES

There are no Category II historic properties at the Tarheel Army Missile Plant at this time.

CATEGORY III HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Albert Kahn Addition: Manufacturing Plant Addition (Building 4)

- Background and significance. This building is one of several additions to the Burlington, North Carolina industrial plant designed by the office of Albert Kahn Associated, Architects and Engineers. It was constructed during World War II to accommodate the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation, a division of Fairchild Engines and Airplane Corporation (see Chapter 2:

World War II, and Illustrations 1 and 2). The manufacturing plant addition (Building 4), the principal Kahn addition, is typical of the many industrial plants designed by Kahn's office during this period as part of a national war plants construction program. It is the only building that retains its basic historic integrity. The other Kahn additions (Buildings 1, 5, 10, and 11) have received numerous alterations and no longer retain their original character.

The manufacturing plant addition (Building 4) is a good example of Kahn's industrial design during this period and is a Category III historic property because it is a good example of a largely intact work of industrial architecture associated with a notable firm and with the military industrialization of World War II.

- Condition and potential adverse impacts. Alterations to this addition have been minor (e.g., new doors, windows painted over, etc.). The building retains its basic historic integrity and still reflects the original design intentions of the architects. It is well maintained and there are no current plans to alter or demolish this property.
- Preservation options. Refer to the general preservation recommendations at the beginning of this chapter for Category III historic properties.

NOTES

1. Army Regulation 420-40, Historic Preservation (Headquarters, U.S. Army: Washington, D.C., 15 April 1984).

2. National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, 1983 (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, 1983).
3. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines." Federal Register, Part IV, 28 September 1983, pp. 44730-44734.
4. National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
5. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation."
6. National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
7. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation."

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