

secUnited States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SG 2449

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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building

Other names/site number: CA0076

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 6415 Spellman Road

City or town: East Camden State: Arkansas County: Calhoun

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

		<u>4-3-18</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>		
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	

Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD)
Administration Building

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Arkansas

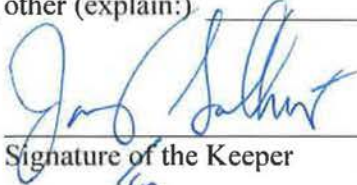
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4. National Park Service Certification

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:)


Signature of the Keeper

5-21-2018

Date of Action

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

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Administration Building is an excellent example of a United States Naval Ammunition Depot Administration Building, from the end of World War II on the former Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot which was located in Shumaker, Arkansas.¹ The Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot was constructed near the end of World War II and beginning of the Korean War, as a vital and pivotal location for missile manufacturing during this new era of military armament and missile propulsion. While a fine example of Arkansas's strong roll in military manufacturing throughout World War II it also relays the story of how the community was engaged in the depot from construction through closure. The Administration Building, located at the intersection of Calhoun County Road 404, King Road, and Hussey Road, is a wonderful blonde brick building located just six miles east of the Ouachita River.

This large, U-shape, two-story, blonde brick building was built between 1944 and 1945 while the United States was still actively engaging in two theaters of operations, Europe and the Pacific. The large, two-story building rests on a cast-concrete foundation and uses blonde brick to clad the first floor and second floor of the building, while a small amount of vinyl siding has replaced the wooden siding found along the small dormers and the front gable end. A red shingle roof has been added to the building and small, hipped roof dormers, with side walls, are located on all elevations of the building. This building has undergone a few modifications since it was opened in 1945 but those modifications do not take away from the significance of the building, as most of the renovations happened while renovating former military offices into academic offices for the university staff, but the overall interior spaces and the overall footprint of the building have not changed. The building remains used by the Administration and staff for Southern Arkansas University –Tech.

The site on which the Administration Building is located is just east of the Calhoun and Ouachita County line roughly six miles from the City of Camden, Arkansas. Surrounding the Administration Building on the north side is a historically vacant lot with a small clump of trees. Located to the east is the southern end of King Road. To the south of the building is the tree lined King Road. To the west of the Administration Building there has always been a rectangular

¹ The United States Navy referred to the base and the military housing associated with the Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot as Shumaker, Arkansas. Shumaker, Arkansas, would later become East Camden, Arkansas. As part of the selling of the land following the closure of the depot, the land on which the Administration Area was located, was annexed into the city of Camden, Arkansas.

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parking area.² The Administration Building offers a remarkable comparison to other ordnance plants in Arkansas that have been altered from this time period.

Administration Building

South Elevation

The front façade of the Administration Building faces south and consists of three bays. The central bay contains a set of aluminum-framed, double-doors with a narrow transom located above the doors. A small flat porch roof covers the front entrance doors and is supported by two anchors attached to the brick exterior wall. Located on either side of the entrance is a two-over-two, double-hung window, which matches the original pane-arrangement. Located between the first and second floor, is a round eagle medallion, located just above the front entrance. The second story of the central bay is also symmetrical with three evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung windows. This central bay defies all of the other rooflines, which are hipped, by being gabled. The gable-end of the roof has been clad in vinyl siding, whereas historically it would have been clad with wooden siding.

The second bay, located to the right of the central bay, and the third bay, located to the left of the central bay, are symmetrical and includes twelve evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung windows on both the first and second floors of the building. Like the other elevations, the roof is hipped and contains three, small, evenly-spaced, hipped roof dormers, with side walls.

West Elevation

The west elevation consists of two bays, with the smallest bay being located to the far right near the front elevation. This first bay protrudes from the rest of the building and has a centrally located set of aluminum-frame, double-doors with a narrow transom located above the doors. A small flat porch roof covers the front entrance doors and are supported by two anchors attached to the brick exterior wall. Located on either side of the entrance is a two-over-two, double-hung window, which matches the original pane arrangement. The second floor of the central bay is also symmetrical with three evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung windows. A hipped roof covers this section of the elevation and contains a single, centrally located small, hipped roof dormers, with side walls.

The second bay is recessed from the first bay and consists of stories with fourteen, evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung windows located on each floor. The roof is again hipped, with two, evenly-spaced, hipped roof dormers, with side walls.

North Elevation – West Inside Leg

Starting on the edge of the U-shape west leg of the elevation there is a concrete staircase that leads to the

² The footprint of the parking lot has changed very little since it was constructed.

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basement. This area is covered by a flat roof structure supported by seven aluminum poles, with six supports on the north side of the shed roof and one located on the west side of the roof. Located on the first floor, just beneath where the shed roofline meets the building, there are two, evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung windows. The second floor of the end of the U-shape, also contains three evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung windows. Like the other elevation the roof is hipped, and contains a single, hipped roof dormer, with side walls.

Working right to left along the elevation there is space for fourteen, evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung windows, stacked one above the other on the first and second floors. However, this patterns breaks on the first floor at windows five, six and eight, where there are only second floor windows as the design of the building did not include windows in these areas due to the function of the interior space. Like other elevations, the roof is hipped and contains three, evenly-spaced, hipped roof dormers, with side walls.

North Elevation –Center

The center of the U-shape north elevation consists of three bays, with the first bay being located to the right. This bay contains two floors with eight, evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung windows. The second bay is narrow and centrally located on the elevation and show the function of the interior space, which is a staircase. In this bay, there are two columns of three windows, which are small, two-over-two, double-hung windows. The third bay is identical to the first bay in window arrangement. Like other elevations this section is covered by a hipped roof, with five, evenly-spaced, hipped roof dormers, with side walls.

North Elevation – East Inside Leg

The east inside leg is similar to the west inside leg and contains space for fourteen, evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung windows, stacked one above the other on the first and second floors. However, when looking at the window pattern moving right to left, this pattern breaks on the first floor at windows nine, ten, thirteen and fourteen, where there are only second-floor windows as the design of the building did not include windows in these areas due to the function of the interior space. Windows thirteen and fourteen have been altered to allow for heating and air conditioning duct-work to be piped in through window thirteen, while window opening fourteen has been infilled. The second floor breaks this pattern once at window seven due to the function of the interior space. Like other elevations, the roof is hipped and contains three, evenly-spaced, hipped roof dormers, with side walls.

The tip of the U-shape design on the east inside leg consists of three, evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung windows on both the first and second floors. Like other elevation the roof is hipped, and contains a single, hipped roof dormer, with side walls.

East Elevation

The east elevation is identical to the west elevation.

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Interior

The interior of the Administration Building consists of a first floor with a central hallway with the university offices on either side. Like the first floor, the second story is still broken up into more university offices and a few classrooms located on either side of a central hallway.

INTEGRITY

The Administration Building outside of East Camden has undergone a few changes over its lifetime. A few of the current offices have been enlarged but keep a similar door pattern to the original layout. Only two windows have been infilled, one with brick, and the other with mechanical equipment to provide heat and air conditioning.

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Military

Period of Significance

1945-1957

Significant Dates

1945-1946

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Bureau of Yards and Locks (Architect)
Winston Brothers, Haglin and Sons, Missouri Valley Constructors and
Sollitt Construction Company (Builders)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building, in East Camden, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its significance in the area of Military History. The Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building is a well-preserved example of a Naval Ammunition Depot founded at the heart of World War II, that continued to thrive during tough geo-political times following World War II, and beyond right through to 1961. As it is noted in several news articles regarding the Naval Ammunition Depot, news about what was going on inside was hard to come by given the tight security measures surrounding the site. Even though the Administration Building was not finished until 1946, mystery still surrounds the completion of the project as it was opened and then remodeled again once military operation on the depot increased again. What is known is that the Administration Building would become the heart and soul of the production and assembly operation at Shumaker right up to its final day in November 1961. The facilitation of staff, materials and production were all coordinated out of this building once it was finished creating a top notch National Defense system.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The military has a long history in Arkansas. The area surrounding Fort Smith, Arkansas, has had military occupation since 1817. It was influential in the peace between the Cherokee and the Osage,³ during the Mexican War as a supply outpost and during the Civil War. Other areas such as Arkansas Post gain notoriety during the Civil War for the Confederate built Fort Hindman, which was later destroyed by Union Troops in January 1863. Although Arkansas has had a long history of military occupation, it was not until World War II that Arkansas's role became even more prevalent as the US military branches, began to expand into Arkansas through the establishment of Army Air Field Training school or aviation school, army camps, and munition assembly and storage.

Following the end of World War I, the United States military, went through a drastic demobilization. Starting as early as 1918 and continuing through 1938, all of the armed services went through lean budgetary years including those entities in charge of munition procurement and maintenance. It is stated by the United States Army Joint Munitions Command, that "at the cessation of hostilities in November 1918, immediate action was taken to decrease the manufacturing of munitions."⁴ As was the case in most of the military branches during the 1920s and 1930s, the areas of research and modernization were greatly impacted due to budget constraints during this time period. It is again stated that "as ammunition supplies were expended, there was no major resupply or modernization effort. At the same time, developments in weapons and doctrine, primarily abroad, rendered much of the stored ammunition obsolete,"⁵ or deteriorated due to inadequate storage conditions.

³ Jeremy Lynch, "Fort Smith National Historic Site," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. <http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=4522>. (accessed September 1, 2010).

⁴ US Army Joint Munitions Command, *History of the Ammunition Industrial Base* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2010), 8.

⁵ *Ibid*, 9.

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Yet, it was not until 1929 that the lack of funding being put towards creating an adequate ammunition supply chain was again expressed. In 1929 a “special survey” was completed for the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, that stated that it took a year longer to arm fighting men then it took to train them to fight. It then went on to state that if global war broke out again, there was a “wide gap between the exhaustion of the present reserve and the receipt of munitions from new production.”⁶ This would remain a serious problem until it was again looked at through further studies that advocated for future ammunition facilities to be located according to “proximity to strategic raw materials, transportation facilities to probable theaters of war, economy of operation and climate.”⁷ These criteria would largely be part of the driving force in Arkansas’s growing role in munition production during World War II.

Until mid-1939, the United States made a conscious decision that it would maintain its neutrality as Germany began to rearm itself for what would be the occupation of Czechoslovakia in March of 1939 and then attack Poland in September of 1939. However, the United States government was already beginning to “[anticipate] a major emergency, [and began] to [press] for further rearmament.”⁸ In the years leading up to 1941, there were only nine naval ammunition depots to fulfill the Navy’s peacetime munition needs. Yet, by 1940, the build up to maintain adequate munitions for a growing naval force was beginning to take shape. It is noted that following the fall of France in the spring of 1940 the United States implemented the “nation’s emergency program of national defense construction,”⁹ leading to an expansion of many of the Naval Ammunition Depots and the construction of new ammunition depots. With this drastic build-up of ammunition depots for both the Army and the Navy across the United States, Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot, would be the last Naval Ammunition Depot constructed by the Navy during World War II.

Military Activity in Camden, Arkansas

The United States began its World War II operations in the Camden area as early as 1942, when the United States Army Air Corp proposed an aviation school near the city. By March 1942, the first meetings were held within the city to discuss the possibility of locating the school on a tract of land northeast of the city.¹⁰ That tract of land speculated on during the first community meeting was eventually purchased on April 2, 1942.¹¹ The purchasing of the land for the construction of the cantonment and runways, for the aviation school was estimated at \$3,000,000.¹² The aviation school would eventually be built just outside of Camden, Arkansas, on what is now Harrell Field.

By the middle of 1944, the number of cadets being trained in and at the many aviation schools in Arkansas was beginning to slow down, including those being trained in Camden. Though the number of aviation cadets starting to level out and the need was not as strong, the need for advanced munitions was still strong throughout all branches of the military, including the United States Navy. It is through this

⁶ *Ibid*, 10.

⁷ *Ibid*.

⁸ Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington, *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States* (Washington D.C.: Center for Military History, U.S. Army, 2003), 108.

⁹ United States. *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineer Corps, 1940-1946, Volume I* (Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1947), 325.

¹⁰ “Citizens Endorse Aviation School,” *The Camden News*, March 27, 1942, 1.

¹¹ “City Purchased Site For Flying School Here Today,” *The Camden News*, April 2, 1942, 1.

¹² “New Camden Airport Cost \$3,000,000,” *The Arkansas Democrat*, September 6, 1942, 10C.

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continual need, that the Navy began looking for optimal locations to construct a new Navy Ordnance Plant. It is stated that on August 18, 1944, “the Secretary of the Navy directed a board to study several hundred [potential] locations.”¹³ It was reported, only a couple of months later, that the potential site near Camden, Arkansas, was one of approximately 120 sites under consideration. Of those 120 sites, only fourteen were inspected in detail by Rear Admiral Kitts, assistant chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.¹⁴ The narrowing process was very favorable to the Camden location due in part to the selection board’s criteria which looked at: climate, availability of labor, transportation facilities including water, rail and air, relative humidity, and housing and character of land.¹⁵

Some of the features which led to the selection of the Arkansas site are as follows: Located on the site and available for construction activities and for future use in air transport were an airport (formerly an Army training base) consisting of surface runways, two large hangars, barracks and other buildings, power supply, water and sewage systems and other utilities. A six-inch high pressure, natural gas line, owned by the Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Company crosses the area. A high tension line (110,000 volts) of the Arkansas Power and Light Company crosses the area making 20,000 KW of energy available from this source. Three railroads serviced Camden and could be utilized for rail transport, U.S. and State Highways traversed the area and the Ouachita River was navigable for barge traffic from Camden to the Gulf of Mexico via the Mississippi River. The War Manpower Commission recommended that the areas covered by the South Central States were the most favorable for a labor market and the local commission in Arkansas advised that 4,000 employees could be obtained immediately for construction and operating work. The Board found that the topography of the area was excellent for construction, that adequate drainage could be provided and that the soil bearing was good for foundations. Large Gravel pits were located on the site. Local authorities indicated that the area selected was inferior for farming and that the land values were approximately half of that found on other sites considered.¹⁶

This potential plant became closer to reality for the Camden, Arkansas, area when Navy Officials and local elected official inspected a possible site in early September 1944. By late in September 1944, it became official that the Camden site would be selected as the location for the \$60,000,000 ordnance plant.¹⁷ Still, it was only a short time later that the rough estimate of \$60,000,000 for construction and acquisition cost rose to a new estimate of around \$100,000,000.¹⁸

It is noted in the official news release by Senator John L. McClellan and Congressman Oren Harris, through the Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal that “construction [would] begin in the immediate future... [and] While this plant is of course being constructed in forbearance of the present war efforts it

¹³ “In the Interest of... Shumaker NAD,” Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building File, National Register and Survey Files, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Department of Arkansas Heritage.

¹⁴ “Camden Plant Will Be Huge, Admiral Says,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, October 10, 1944, 1.

¹⁵ “In the Interest of... Shumaker NAD,” Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building File, National Register and Survey Files, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Department of Arkansas Heritage.

¹⁶ The comment about the sites being inferior for farming is questionable at this point and will be brought up again in a later footnote. (*Ibid.*)

¹⁷ \$60,000,000 Navy Ordnance Plant Goes to Camden,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, September 24, 1944, 1.

¹⁸ “New Plant May Cost 100 Million,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, October 10, 1944, 2.

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is also designated to and will be used as a part of the navy's permanent facilities and operations after the war."¹⁹ It was then Governor-Nominee Ben Laney²⁰ stated that it was the help of advanced planning through the Arkansas State Planning Board that helped facilitate the ground work for this project. With the groundwork laid, in procuring the investment in the community, the Bureau of Ordnance designed the general layout of the ordnance plant, while the Bureau of Yards and Docks conceived of building details and construction documents. It is through the bidding process, put out by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the urgency in which the construction needed to happen, that the Bureau of Yards and Docks created a "cost plus fixed fee," which in part consolidated four construction companies: Winston Brothers, Haglin and Sons, Missouri Valley Constructors and Sollitt Construction Company, into one large conglomerate, better known as "WHMS."²¹

By early October 1944, Navy Officials again inspected the site claiming that it would construct "a new type of weapon urgently needed by the army and navy,"²² It was also stated by Rear Admiral George Hussey, Jr., that "the plant will be owned by the navy but will be operated by National Fireworks, Inc."²³ This would be part of an ongoing program called a government owned and contractor operated (GOCO) facility. This type of program really began to take off again about 1937 as part of the Ordnance Department's new push to diversify its munition processing procedures, while also creating good relationships with the commercial companies that would be crucial to any global warfare that may arise.²⁴

The National Fireworks, Inc. company, initially received a contract that stated that it would run from September 1944 to July 1945, but the contract was extended in June 1945 to take the end of the contract through December 31, 1945.²⁵ This contract was awarded to the National Fireworks Inc. Company, in part because of past work performances for the Navy. Under the initial contract, National Fireworks was already engineering and designing assembly lines for the new ordnance plant.²⁶

Only a few days after the inspection of the cultivated ground located in both Ouachita and Calhoun counties, it was speculated that the entire facility would span roughly 68,000 acres.²⁷ It is during this inspection that Rear Admiral W.A. Kitts stated that when inspecting possible locations that they could find no disadvantages with this site.²⁸ It is also at this time that the Admiral stated that the number of construction personnel would reach close to 6,000 and that nearly 4,000 personnel would be needed to operate the plant.²⁹ He also stated that the plant would take a year to build, but that production would

¹⁹ \$60,000,000 Navy Ordnance Plant Goes to Camden," *The Arkansas Gazette*, September 24, 1944, 1.

²⁰ Benjamin Laney would eventually be elected Governor in 1945 and then again in 1947.

²¹ "In the Interest of... Shumaker NAD," Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building File, National Register and Survey Files, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Department of Arkansas Heritage.

²² "Navy Officers Study Camden Plant Site," *The Arkansas Gazette*, October 5, 1944, 2.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ US Army Joint Munitions Command, 11.

²⁵ "In the Interest of... Shumaker NAD," Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building File, National Register and Survey Files, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Department of Arkansas Heritage.

²⁶ In order to meet the demand of production and assembly, National Fireworks set up training courses at it Cordova, Tennessee, plant, which is near Memphis. (*Ibid.*)

²⁷ "68,000 Acres Taken for Navy Plant," *The Arkansas Gazette*, October 8, 1944, 2.

²⁸ "Camden Plant Will Be Huge, Admiral Says," *The Arkansas Gazette*, October 10, 1944, 1.

²⁹ It is also during this statement that the Rear Admiral states that nearly half of the 4,000 workers needed would be female.

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begin in March 1945.³⁰ Once the plant was up and operational, the Navy would have fifty naval officers in charge of the operation, but that the National Fireworks, Inc. Company, would employ the plant personnel.³¹ The construction crew of nearly 6,000 people³² would be housed in barracks at the plant, but that housing for employees would be constructed as part of the overall plan and be done cooperatively between the Navy and the City of Camden. The area encompassing the ordnance plant and the civilian housing (Bilkits Housing) would officially be designated as Shumaker Station, or just Shumaker.³³ Once the munition plant was up and operational, Rear Admiral Kitts stated that “much of the ammunition and weapons made here will be moved by barge on the Ouachita River.” He also noted that infrastructure improvement over the river would need to happen as well as deepening the Ouachita River channel.³⁴ It was at this point in time that they warned the citizens and politicians in the area that it would take a miracle to meet the deadline of March for beginning production and that it was up to these officials and citizens to push to make sure the deadline was met.³⁵

Due to construction beginning to ramp up in order to meet the March 1 production deadline, a base of operation was established at the former Army Air Field Training base located to the west of the construction site. At the time, “the airport was closed for air traffic and all its facilities were converted to offices, barracks, cafeteria and motor pool usage. Hangars were used as office and design buildings. Runways were used as parking areas. Utilities were enlarged and in addition to existing buildings, hundreds of buildings and hutments were erected to accommodate the influx of personnel.”³⁶ By the time the base operations were completely up and mobile, it was able to accommodate approximately 14,000 people within the former Army Air Force Base.

With construction beginning in October 1944, the overall construction project was still moving slowly between November and January and may not meet the March 1, 1945, deadline to be up and operational. With this in mind, the War Manpower Commission put out a request for 16,000 construction workers to help put the construction project back in line with this production date. At this point in time, the Navy was calling the Camden plant its No.1 project in the entire nation. Citing that the munitions would be made in this plant were new developments and that the faster the weapons could be produced and shipped overseas, the faster the war would be won.³⁷ It is clear that the construction crews were unable to get the production and assembly personnel into operation to start production by March 1, 1945. The plant would open nearly two months late with the first building accepted by the Bureau of Ordnance on

³⁰ “Camden Plant Will Be Huge, Admiral Says,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, October 10, 1944, 1.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² This number was later increase to nearly 17,000 workmen. (“Naval Officer At Rotary Club,” *The Camden News*, April 2, 1942, 1.)

³³ The newspaper article misspelled Samuel R. Shumaker’s name and includes it as “Samuel R. Schumacher.” It is note that the Samuel Shumaker was a “Navy Hero” in the Pacific when he died in March 1944, having served 33 years in the Navy working with ordnance. (“Camden Plant Will Be Huge, Admiral Says,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, October 10, 1944, 1.) In a later article Captain J. M. Lewis states that the plant would be named for Captain Bob Shumaker, who was a Navy hero in the south pacific. (“Naval Officer At Rotary Club,” *The Camden News*, April 2, 1942, 1.)

³⁴ “Camden Plant Will Be Huge, Admiral Says,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, October 10, 1944, 1.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ “In the Interest of... Shumaker NAD,” Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building File, National Register and Survey Files, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Department of Arkansas Heritage.

³⁷ “Would Speed Up Plant At Camden,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, January 6, 1945, 2.

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April 25, 1945, and the first assembled rocket motor completed the next day.³⁸ Still, even as most of the ordnance plant was still under construction the Navy was already trying to expand it as it received an additional \$32,600,000 to enlarge the plant.³⁹

With the plant up and operational, and munitions beginning to be sent to the Pacific to fight the Japanese military, very little attention was paid to constructing the Administration area or the main Administration Building. This was in part because word was already spreading by August 21, 1945, that the ordnance plant would be slowing production and assembly.⁴⁰ It was noted just a day later that construction would continue as planned. With the rumors of the plant's possible closure, construction workers and plant personnel continued to file into work, with a few terminations handed out, but no closure.

By the time the construction of the Administration area of the plant was started, the end of World War II was nearing. By September 1945, with the defeat of the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy, production was slowed and held at a reduced level due to peace-time requirements. It is unknown to what extent the Administration area was completed or at least under construction at this time. With the formal surrender of the Japanese on September 2, 1945, on the *USS Missouri*, all construction contracts were cancelled to await revision of schedules and plans, even though most of the plant was still actively under construction. With the end of World War II, it was again expressed that the Naval Ordnance Plant would be a permanent naval facility.⁴¹ By November 5, 1945, the National Fireworks Company's contract was terminated and the ordnance plant was reverted back to the United States Navy. A small ceremony was held to mark the change over from being an Ordnance Plant, to the Shumaker Naval Ordnance Depot. It was noted that the ceremony was small and located at the flagpole in front of the cafeteria at the old Harrell Air Field, because many of the buildings were still under construction.⁴² This would explain the lack of fanfare from the ordnance plant or the community, for the official opening of the Administration Building. It is known, according to naval documents at the National Archives, that most, if not all, of the buildings in this area were not completed until after 1946,⁴³ which includes the Administration Building, which was completed by 1946. By the time the fifty or so Naval Officers were able to have an office in the Administration Building, the base was already going on to its second commander and almost all of the smaller temporary buildings were being sold at auction.

Administration Building was opened in 1946 and confirmed by a small article was written about a change in personnel at the post. The article states that the new post commander had his photograph taken

³⁸ "In the Interest of... Shumaker NAD," Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building File, National Register and Survey Files, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Department of Arkansas Heritage.; "Rockets For U.S. Produced Here," *The Camden News*, April 26, 1945, 1.

³⁹ "\$32,600,000 To Enlarge Camden Plant," *The Arkansas Gazette*, October 10, 1944, 6.

⁴⁰ "NOP Work to Suspend," *The Camden News*, August 21, 1945, 1.

⁴¹ "Says Camden Plant Will Be Permanent," *The Arkansas Gazette*, January 3, 1945, 1.; "Rockets For U.S. Produced Here," *The Camden News*, April 26, 1945, 1.

⁴² "Navy Takes Over NOP Nov. 5," *The Camden News*, November 3, 1945, 1.

⁴³ There is a single photo taken of the US Operational Building stated as being taken in January 1945. However, the building is completely constructed when this picture was taken. It is highly unlikely, given the rush to construct the production facilities, that this building was built in less than two months. It is highly more likely this this was taken in 1946 or 1947 according to military resource building schedules which list the date of construction as 1946.

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in the new NAD Administration Building.⁴⁴ Shortly after taking office in the Administration Building, the new Commanding Officer Captain McLaren, announced that given the slow, but steady, rate of production and assembly, “the most important job of the Navy...today is to keep on speaking terms with the American People.”⁴⁵ This was shown only a few months later when the Ammunition Depot celebrated Camden’s Navy Days, with the first open house ever held at the site. It is noted in the article discussing the open house that the construction was still only at twenty-nine percent for the entire base.⁴⁶ What is more interesting is that the Administration building was not mentioned as a possible stop for tours. It is speculated that it was not open to the public because construction was never finished on the building once construction was stopped following the changeover on November 5, 1945. It seems as though most of the construction of the Administration Building was completed, but that the interior was never finished out. This is speculated because by January 7, 1948, bids were opened to continue construction on the Administration Building.⁴⁷ While business was operated out of the Administration Building, a large portion of staff remained in offices still located at the Former Army Air Field, Harrell Field.

Although there were other projects that were bid out during this January 7, 1948, proposal, the construction that was to take place on the Administration building was completed much later. While the Administration Building remained under active construction, it also remained active in keeping the depot running efficiently. With the United States’ entrance into a conflict on the Korean Peninsula, in what would soon be known as the Korean War, production increased. Therefore, the depot began adding shift workers, creating two shifts a day, six days a week.⁴⁸ Between late 1950 and early 1951, employment at the depot had increased to about 1800 personnel and shift workers.⁴⁹ As the need for production began to increase the need for completed production building also increased. It was during this time that construction began to “boom” again that it was noted progress was being made on the completion of the Administration Building and that work on the Administration Building and operational offices was “progressing rapidly.”⁵⁰ The contract to finish the construction that was started in 1944 and 1945 was again granted to the construction conglomerate of “WHMS” on a cost plus fixed-fee. Commander George Gans stated that “we are gradually increasing employment and making progress on the construction of this building.”⁵¹ Only a month later, in December 1950, were the rest of the employees and staff able to have an office in the Administration Building. One of the main groups finally able to be under one roof included all of the construction companies and engineers involved in the construction of the depot.⁵² Prior to this, these companies were still scattered throughout the buildings at the old Army Air Field. Other key staff members able to return to the Administration Building included the offices of Commander Gans and his staff.⁵³

⁴⁴ “Change in Naval Command,” *The Camden News*, June 6, 1946, 1.

⁴⁵ “Naval Officer Tells Of Plans For Local Depot,” *The Camden News*, June 19, 1946, 1.

⁴⁶ “Many Visitors Awed at Huge Naval Plant Here,” *The Camden News*, October 28, 1946, 1.

⁴⁷ “NAD Bids to Be Opened At 11 AM Friday,” *The Camden News*, January 7, 1948, 1.

⁴⁸ “NAD To Put On Additional Worker Shift,” *The Camden News*, September 8, 1950, 1.

⁴⁹ “In the Interest of... Shumaker NAD,” Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building File, National Register and Survey Files, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Department of Arkansas Heritage.

⁵⁰ “Progress Made on Building For NAD Group,” *The Camden News*, November 7, 1950, 1.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² “NAD Groups Move Into New Offices,” *The Camden News*, December 15, 1950, 1.

⁵³ “Progress Made on Building For NAD Group,” *The Camden News*, November 7, 1950, 1.

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On May 25, 1951, the facility was again offered over to the National Fireworks, Inc., to operate production and assembly, due to the heavy demand for rockets. By July 1, 1951, the entire operation was again handed over the National Fireworks, Inc.⁵⁴ As the Korean War waged on through 1953, so did the production and assembly at the depot, as well as the construction. It was not until the conflict on the Korean Peninsula reached a ceasefire that things began to slow down once again. However, it only slowed a little bit, as production level were maintained at war-like levels between 1953 and 1956. Technology and advancements in weaponry were being pushed in those same three years. In these three years, the Bureau of Ordnance set out new directives and specifications for methods of loading and assembly, which would go against current practices at the Depot. Problems arose at the depot in trying to adhere to the new requirements which were unable to be met.⁵⁵ It is also at this time that news broke that the depot would be shutting down as Defense Department officials began inspecting the depot to see if any other military use could be found.⁵⁶ By June 30, 1957, the National Fireworks, Inc. Company, completed its contract and the Navy again took over facilitating the depot.⁵⁷ It was at this time that the entire depot, including those working in the Administration Building, went from full operations to maintenance status.

It is noted that for fiscal years 1957-1958, only 410 employees would remain in operation at the depot, with sixty people working in production and assembly on the “new” guided Sidewinder missile, and the other 350 people would be working in plant maintenance and administration. Although a few people would remain to continue to work on the Sidewinder, it is noted that the depot was being shut down because “rockets are rapidly becoming obsolete and [were] being replaced by guided missiles.”⁵⁸

As notifications continued to go out about the closure of the depot, the federal government and local economic programs continued to try to find a new occupant for the roughly 70,000 acre site. In order to promote the soon to be empty acres, the Camden Chamber of Commerce produced a booklet which would be used to promote the site to other federal agencies, as well as private manufacturers.⁵⁹ By late 1959 the Navy was already set to approve the sale of the depot. The Navy had deemed the property excess after checking with the Army and Air Force again about possibly taking over the site. As part of this transaction to approve the sale of the site, it first had to be approved by a congressional committee before the property would be turned over to the General Services Administration (GSA) for final disposal, or sale of the property.⁶⁰ Between December 1959 and March 1961, GSA and the local government continued to fight to find a potential occupant for the site, with no success. Therefore, the GSA put the property up for sale to the general public.

Once open for bidding by the general public, the bids remained open until April 4, 1961, with twenty-five bids coming in. The highest bidder was International Paper with a bid of \$8,146,000. The second

⁵⁴ “In the Interest of... Shumaker NAD,” Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building File, National Register and Survey Files, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Department of Arkansas Heritage.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ “Top Defense Officials To Inspect Shumaker, Check for Future Uses,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, May 22, 1956, 1.

⁵⁷ “1000 to Lose Jobs At U.S. Naval Depot,” *The Camden News*, June 5, 1957, 1.

⁵⁸ It is interesting that the reason for closing the depot was the increase in new guided missiles, but the depot was going to slowly continue to produce and assemble the Sidewinder missile. (*Ibid.*)

⁵⁹ “Booklet On NAD Published,” *The Camden News*, June 5, 1957, 1.

⁶⁰ The navy would sell the property, but retain the a limited use of the bunkers where rockets were still being stored. The article advises that the Navy would continue to use these bunkers for no more than five years. (*Ibid.*)

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highest bid was from Brown Engineering Corporation out of Houston, Texas, with a bid of \$8,105,350. As part of the original bid process, the winning bidder could purchase all or part of the original acreage. Since International Paper was really only concerned with the timber associated with the Depot, it left Brown Engineering with the potential to buy the manufacturing portion of the depot, which was its main goal. However, the sale of the land, and the manner in which the land was disposed of did not sit well with local citizens or many Arkansas Government Officials. The fear was that Brown Engineering Corp, was going to purchase the property and “junk it” by selling off smaller parcels, all but killing any economic viability of reusing the current layout of the depot. These protest made their way all the way to Governor Faubus’s office as he tried to halt the sale of the four parcels associated with the manufacturing area. Faubus went as far as to state that if he could not get assurance that the land would be put to its best use, the state would offer to take it on a long term lease from the federal government.⁶¹ Faubus would eventually receive word from Brown Engineering that it would try to use the property to its best possible use, causing Governor Faubus to back away, while local citizens continued to criticize the GSA for the fact that the parcels were so large that local citizens could not purchase them.⁶² One other problem that arose with local citizens was that the original agreement in 1944 between the original property owners and the Navy stated that if the property ceased to be needed by the Navy for its intended purposes, the original owners had first right of refusal to buy it back at the price received for it.⁶³ In a corresponding letter, the reasons for dispersing of the property in large chunks rather than holding to the agreement become clearer. The Surplus Property Act of 1944, which would have allowed the original property owners first right of refusal, was repealed in 1949.⁶⁴ It also become clear that the GSA would not notify the public about the repeal, but it was looking to get the most out of the site and make money on the deal.⁶⁵ However, the sale went on with Brown Engineering purchasing the final four parcels, on May 12, 1961, that were not purchased by International Paper in the original bidding process.

With the final sale completed, Brown Engineering began moving into the former depot in July 1961.⁶⁶ By November 1961, the “keys” to the depot were officially handed over to Brown Engineering in a small ceremony that included the remaining ten employees, which included three Navy staff and seven civilian employees. With the formal closure of the depot completed, the Administration Building remained vacant. Following the closure of the depot, Brown Engineering Company established the East

⁶¹ “State Moves to Halt Camden Plant’s Sale For Junk Purposes,” *The Arkansas Democrat*, April 17, 1961, 1.

⁶² This would become an even bigger issue and cover-up by the GSA, when original property owners started to come back asking to buy their property back for the price they were paid for it, which was the original agreement.

⁶³ J.O. Lasiter, to President Dwight Eisenhower, 15 November 1960, National Archives- Fort Worth, RG291 Fed Prop Resources Services- GSA Real Prop. Cases ARk S- NAD HM 1994 Box AR3, Folder Camden 1 S- NAD 291-63A16 FRC94050.

⁶⁴ “Section 23(d) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 provided for the negotiated sale of certain classes of real property to former owners under a price preference formula. This provision was repealed by the Federal Property and Administration Services Act of 1949, as amended, which does not afford former owners either a priority or price preference in reacquiring surplus property. GSA has opposed legislation which has for its purpose the restoration of the above-mentioned priority and price preference provision of the 1944 Act.” (Franklin Floete, to Senator Fulbright, 9 December 1960, National Archives- Fort Worth, RG291 Fed Prop Resources Services- GSA Real Prop. Cases ARk S- NAD HM 1994 Box AR3, Folder Camden 1 S- NAD 291-63A16 FRC94050.

⁶⁵ “A further factor which influenced our proposed method of disposal was that the Depot site contains the finest stand of prime timber in this section of Arkansas and could well be an important adjunct to our successful disposal of the installation. A subdivision of the timber area or the severance of component portions of production facilities so as to officer the property in 400 former ownership tracts would seriously depress the value of the entire installation.” (*Ibid.*)

⁶⁶ “New Owner Is Moving In At Shumaker,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, July 8, 1961, 2A.

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Camden Industrial Park on the former Navy Depot site. Only a few years later, Brown Engineering Company donated the buildings and grounds for the creation of a manufacturing school, which would be known as the Southwest Vocational-Technical Institute. This new vocational school would use the surrounding manufacturing companies to help further their students' experience in the field. The school was opened in 1968 and continued to further its mission, under a new name: Southern Arkansas University-Tech (SAU-Tech)⁶⁷. SAU-Tech continues to use the Administration Building for administration purposes as the home of the Chancellor's Office and corresponding staff that help keep the campus operating smoothly.

Therefore, The Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building, in East Camden, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its significance in the area of Military History. The Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building is a well-preserved example of a Naval Ammunition Depot founded at the heart of World War II, and that continued to thrive during tough geo-political times following World War II, right through to 1961. The Administration Building would become the heart and soul of the production and assembly operation at Shumaker right up to its final day in November 1961. The facilitation of staff, materials and production were all coordinated out of this building once it was finished creating a top notch National Defense system.

⁶⁷ The name changed from the Southwest Vocational- Technical Institute to Southern Arkansas University- Tech, in 1975.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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- “Many Visitors Awed at Huge Naval Plant Here,” *The Camden News*, October 28, 1946, 1.
- “NAD Bids to Be Opened At 11 AM Friday,” *The Camden News*, January 7, 1948, 1.
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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: National Archives- Fort Worth

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CA0076

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property <1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD)
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Arkansas
County and State

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 525820 | Northing: 3720982 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

At the Northwest corner of the Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building go to UTM 15 S. 525764 E. 3721032. Go east to UTM point 15 S. 525878 E. 3721029. Then go south to UTM point 15 S. 525876 E. 3720957. Then turn west to UTM point 15 S. 525764 E. 3720960. Then return to the original UTM point.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains the land that is currently associated with the Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building.

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Arkansas
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Travis Ratermann (Survey Historian)
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1100 North Street
city or town: Little Rock state: Arkansas zip code: 72201
e-mail Travis.ratermann@arkansas.gov
telephone: 501-324-9874
date: April 5, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building

City or Vicinity: East Camden

County: Calhoun

State: Arkansas

Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD)
Administration Building

Name of Property

Calhoun County,
Arkansas

County and State

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: 7/25/2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (AR_Calhoun County_ Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD)
Administration Building_0001)

View of the front of the Administration Building, showing the two-over-two, double-hung windows as well as the small dormers. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #2 (AR_Calhoun County_ Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD)
Administration Building_0002)

Perspective of the front elevation and the east elevation. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #3 (AR_Calhoun County_ Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD)
Administration Building_0003)

Perspective of the inside west corner of the rear elevation. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #4 (AR_Calhoun County_ Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD)
Administration Building_0004)

Photo of the rear elevation. Camera facing South.

Photo #5 (AR_Calhoun County_ Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD)
Administration Building_0005)

Photo of the inside, east, rear elevation. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #6 (AR_Calhoun County_ Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD)
Administration Building_0006)

Photo of the East Elevation. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #7 (AR_Calhoun County_ Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD)
Administration Building_0007)

Perspective of the front and east elevations. Camera facing Northwest.

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 100 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.

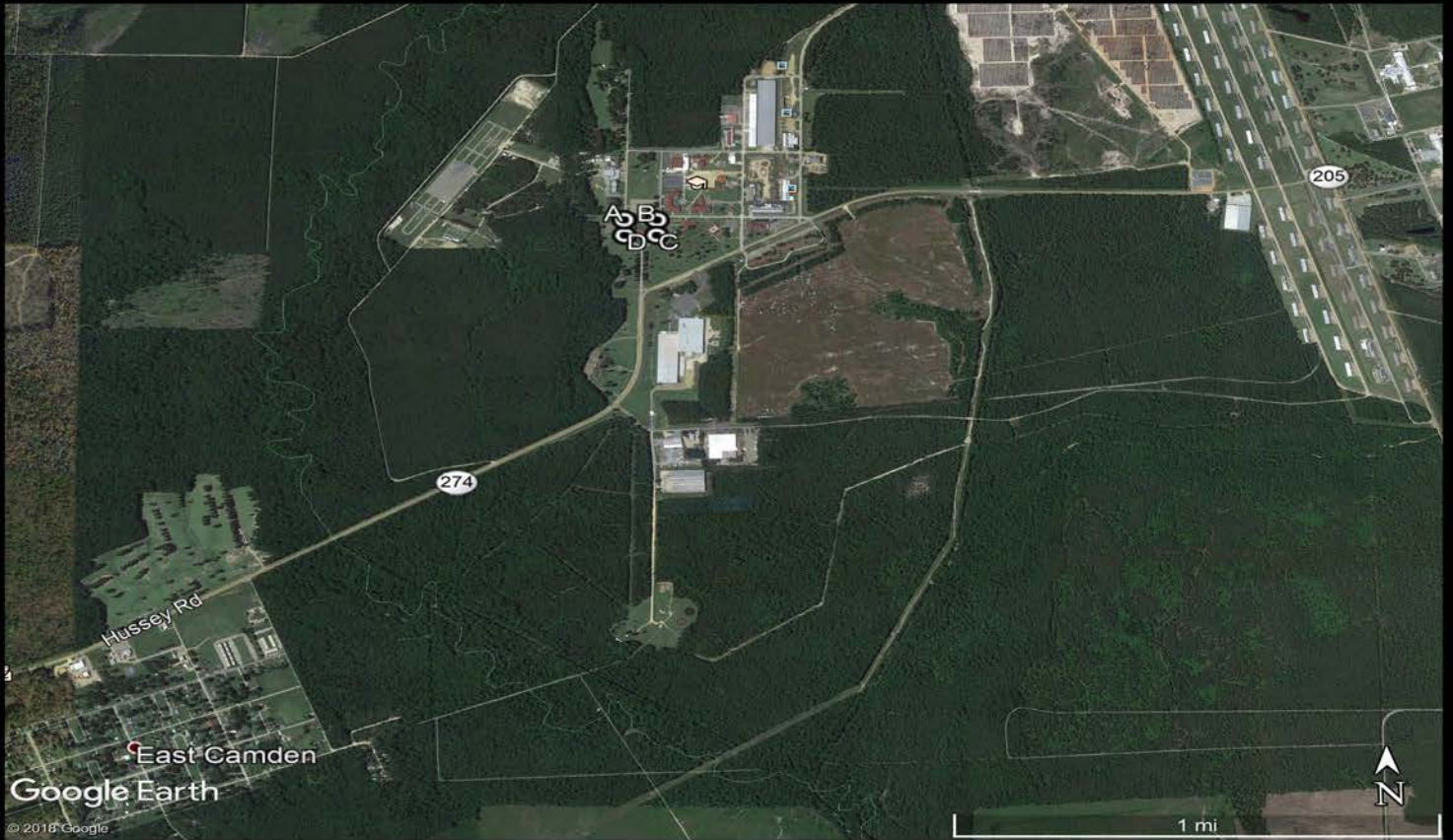
Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building, East Camden, Calhoun County



UTM
NAD 83

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Zone: 15 Easting: 520764 | Northing: 3721032 |
| B. Zone: 15 Easting: 520878 | Northing: 3721020 |
| C. Zone: 15 Easting: 520876 | Northing: 3720957 |
| D. Zone: 15 Easting: 520764 | Northing: 3720960 |

Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building, East Camden, Calhoun County



UTM
NAD 83

A. Zone: 15 Easting: 520764	Northing: 3721032
B. Zone: 15 Easting: 520876	Northing: 3721020
C. Zone: 15 Easting: 520876	Northing: 3720957
D. Zone: 15 Easting: 520764	Northing: 3720960















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 4/10/2018 Date of Pending List: 5/3/2018 Date of 16th Day: 5/18/2018 Date of 45th Day: 5/25/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 5/21/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

March 28, 2018



J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C St., NW
Washington D.C. 20240

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration
Building –East Camden, Calhoun County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the documentation for the Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Administration Building. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Travis Ratermann of my staff at (501) 324-9874. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:tar

Enclosures



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PRESERVATION PROGRAM



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