

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 8 1975

DATE ENTERED OCT 10 1975

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Shoppach House

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

508 North Main St

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Benton

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second

STATE

Arkansas

CODE

05

COUNTY

Saline

CODE

125

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☒ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☒ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☒ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Benton Art League, c/o David Demuth

In the process  
of being re-  
stored for  
civic use.

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Gingle's Hardware

CITY, TOWN

Benton

VICINITY OF

STATE

Arkansas

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Circuit Clerk's Office

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Saline County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Benton

STATE

Arkansas

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

### CONDITION

\_\_\_EXCELLENT

☒GOOD

\_\_\_FAIR

\_\_\_DETERIORATED

\_\_\_RUINS

\_\_\_UNEXPOSED

### CHECK ONE

☒UNALTERED

\_\_\_ALTERED

### CHECK ONE

☒ORIGINAL SITE

\_\_\_MOVED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In 1852, John W. Shoppach built a house in the central Arkansas community of Benton. The house was the first brick home to be built in Saline County. As originally planned by Shoppach, the house was to be of two large rooms connected by a "breezeway" or large central hall, characteristic of Arkansas ante-bellum homes. Plans for the house were altered and a wooden "ell" consisting of three rooms, was added at right angles to the main portion of the house, the inside angle having a covered porch along its entire length.

The Shoppach House is a one and one-half storey structure with a gable roof. Except for three rows of corbelling at the roofline, the exterior surface is plain. Extending from the facade is a portico over the entrance door with transom and sidelights. Paired, double-hung windows flank the entry.

Windows are double-hung sash with nine lights in the upper sash and six in the lower. The inset windows are trimmed in white with natural wood at the wall surface. Chimneys extend from each gable end of the roof. Two small square windows, each with four lights, are also found in the gable ends.

Extending from the rear elevation is a one storey "ell" shaped frame wing sheathed in clapboard. The same style windows with nine over six lights are found in this frame wing. A one story open porch is set into the "ell" shape of the house. The shed roof of the porch is supported with plain posts and terminates with a reverse scalloped bargeboard.

Except for wainscotting, the interior is relatively simple in design. The mantel in the dining room, standing to the ceiling, is hand carved of native pine, and is faced with the original hand-made brick. The rear entry, opposite the main front door, features double panels in the lower portion of the double doors and clear round cornered lights in the upper portion. An unusual transom features a narrow band of horizontal lights beneath a wood panel. The entry doors are flanked by clear side lights.

The only alteration to the house has been the replacement of deteriorated boards; otherwise the Shoppach House remains as it was at its construction in 1852.

The Shoppach family occupied the house through five generations. In 1959, the house was purchased by the present owners from one of the last descendants of the Shoppach family. The first brick house constructed in Saline County, the Shoppach House stands as a historic landmark to the community.



PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
— PREHISTORIC	— ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	— COMMUNITY PLANNING	— LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	— RELIGION
— 1400-1499	— ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	— CONSERVATION	— LAW	— SCIENCE
— 1500-1599	— AGRICULTURE	— ECONOMICS	— LITERATURE	— SCULPTURE
— 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	— EDUCATION	— MILITARY	— SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
— 1700-1799	— ART	— ENGINEERING	— MUSIC	— THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	— COMMERCE	— EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	— PHILOSOPHY	— TRANSPORTATION
— 1900-	— COMMUNICATIONS	— INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		— INVENTION		Settlement
				German Immigrants

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Shoppach House on North Main Street in Benton, is one of the oldest structures in the central Arkansas community. Built in 1852, the house was the first brick home to be constructed in Saline County. The brick house is two large rooms connected by a "breezeway" with a wooden "ell" at right angles to the main portion of the house. The house features corbelling at the roofline and simple window trim. Five generations of the Shoppach family have lived in the house and it remains practically unchanged since its construction. The significance of the Shopach House lies in its representation of local history to the surrounding community. The Shoppach family were among the early German settlers in Arkansas. The ancestry of the Shoppach family has been traced through thirteen successive generations from Kurt Shoppach, a weaver from Alsfeld, Germany, who was born in 1535. The Shoppach's were noted for their sturdy integrity and business sagacity, as proven by the prominence attained by the family upon settling in Saline County. The house is also a tangible local reminder of the Civil War. Two of the Shoppach's, John F. and James Henry enlisted in the Confederate Army early in the war and attained distinguished service records. In 1862 the Shoppach home was the scene of a flag presentation to the Confederate troops from Benton. When Federal troops occupied Benton in the fall of 1863, they made their headquarters across the road from the Shoppach House and the officers stayed in the house itself.

John W. Shoppach, the builder of the house, was born in Hessen, Germany in 1809. He studied at Heidelberg University in Berlin. In 1834 Shoppach came to America and settled in Saline County, Arkansas. In July of 1838 he married Sibby Pelton, whose parents had moved from Illinois to Arkansas in 1818 to homestead a farm on the Saline River. In 1852 Shoppach moved his family from a large farm to the town of Benton and built a brick house. Also in 1852 Shoppach was elected county clerk of Saline County, the first of his five terms. He became one of the most well-known German pioneers in Arkansas. Before his death in 1861, Shoppach had served the city of Benton as mayor, alderman, justice of the peace and as county and circuit judge of Saline County.

One of the Shoppach's six children, James Henry was considered a vital citizen in the development of the community in which he grew up. He was born March 26, 1845 on the family farm in Saline County. His district school education was supplemented by attendance at St. John's College in Little Rock. In January of 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army at Benton as a private in Company E First Arkansas regiment. His first battle was at Shiloh and was followed by the battles of Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, where he was severely wounded.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Arkansas Gazette, December 6, 1942.

Arkansas Gazette, May 20, 1954.

Benton Courier, March 25, 1937.

Confederate Military History. Atlanta: Confederate Publishing Company, 1899.

Hempstead, Fay. Historical Review of Arkansas. Vol. II. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1911.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

Lat. 34° 34' 09" Long. 92° 35' 03"

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Sandra Taylor, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

DATE

6-10-75

STREET & NUMBER

Little Rock

TELEPHONE

Arkansas

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☐

STATE ☐

LOCAL ☒

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

William E. Henderson

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 6-10-75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

10/10/75

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

10/10/75



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE one

At the close of the Civil War, James H. Shoppach returned to Benton and taught in the school system. In 1868 he was one of only ten Democrats in the State Constitutional Convention. In 1874 he was elected county clerk of Saline County and served three terms in this capacity. Shoppach was elected to the state legislature from Saline County in 1887. In 1892 he moved to Little Rock and for the next four years he worked for the United States Land Office at Little Rock. Shoppach was one of the clerks of the State Senate, 1891-1893, and in 1899 was appointed to a position in the State Treasurer's Office. He served as Deputy Chancery Clerk and in 1904 became Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder, in charge of the first division of the circuit court of Pulaski County.

As the home of one of the early German settlers in Arkansas, the Shoppach House is one of the more significant structures in Benton. Its builder, John W. Shoppach, was one of Benton's most prominent residents. He spent most of his lifetime in the Arkansas community and took an active part in community affairs. His sons also made important contributions to the area in their lives and military involvement. The Shoppach House stands as an important historic landmark to the community.

Property

Shoppach House SLINE CO.

2500 0416

State

Arkansas

Working Number

7.8.75.1260

TECHNICAL

Photos

Maps

level of significance missing. As called  
lat & long reference on map &  
farm, cont sheet (#8)

CONTROL

cm

OK 7.11.75

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

- 1) Apparently it is architecturally significant as it is first brick structure in town
- 2) Political significance as owner held town office, son held state office
- 3) other significance as home of <sup>early</sup> first German settler.

Assuming it is nominated for local significance

Carl Bloovich  
8-1-75

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

ACCEPT  
HUS  
9/5/75

HAER

Inventory

Review

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Accept  
Cole  
9-2-75

BRANCH CHIEF

accept  
Hus  
10-3-75

KEEPER

Accept  
Hus  
10/10/75

National Register Write-up

Federal Register Entry

Send-back

Re-submit

Entered

OCT 10 1975

INT:2106-74







1. Shoppach House  
Saline County  
Arkansas  
Facade and West Elevation, viewed from the Northwest

Form No. 10-301a  
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Shoppach House

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

CITY, TOWN

Benton

\_\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

COUNTY  
Saline

STATE  
Arkansas

**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT

Bob Dunn

DATE OF PHOTO

1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

**4 IDENTIFICATION**

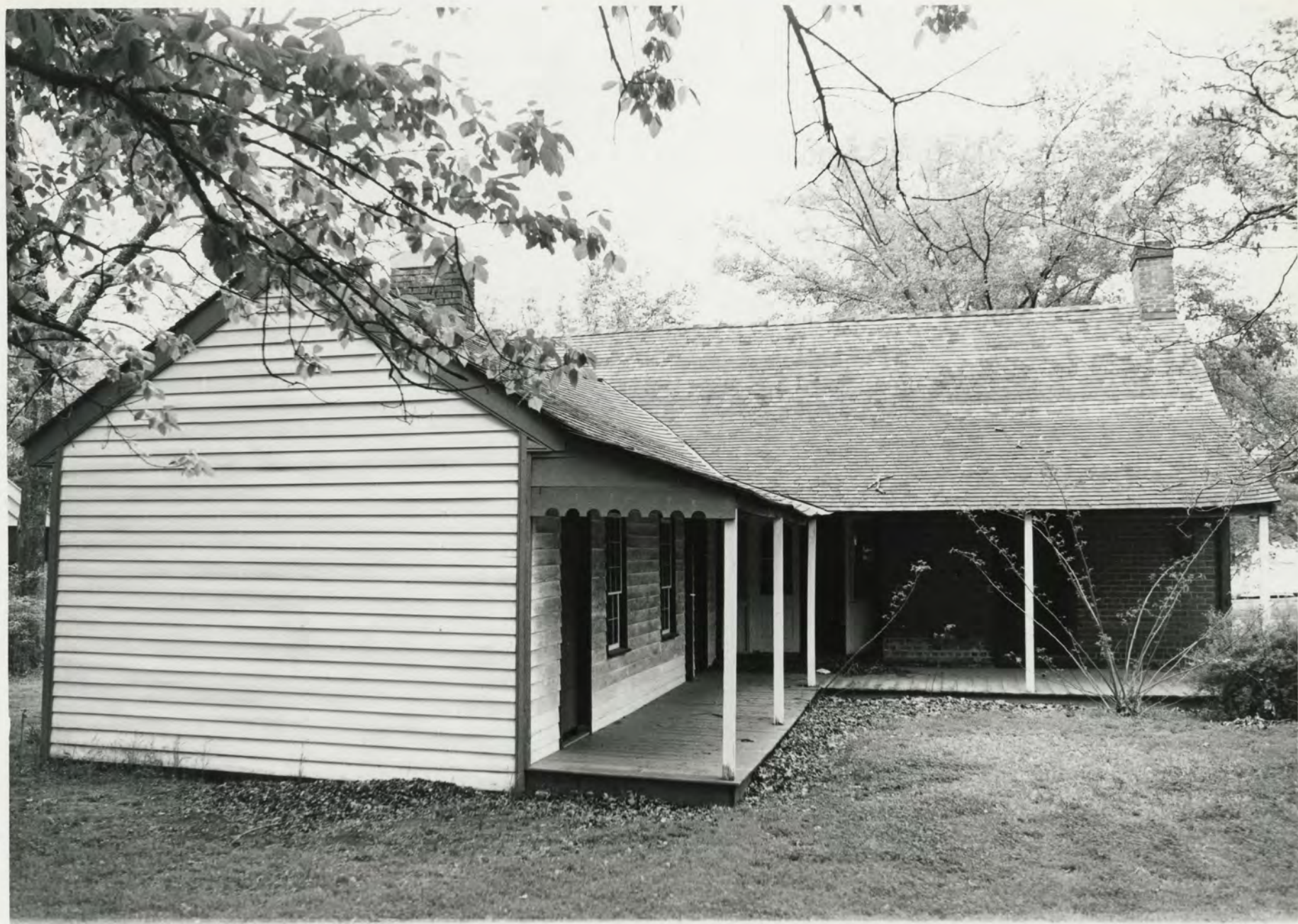
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Facade and west elevation, viewed from the northwest.

PHOTO NO.

1 of 1







2. Shoppach House  
Saline County  
Arkansas  
Rear (south) elevation

Form No. 10-301a  
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
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Shoppach House

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

CITY, TOWN

Benton

VICINITY OF

COUNTY  
Saline

STATE  
Arkansas

**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT

Bob Dunn

DATE OF PHOTO

1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Rear (south) elevation.

PHOTO NO.

2 of 2



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ARKANSAS  
BENTON QUADRANGLE  
15-MINUTE SERIES



Shoppach House  
Saline County, Arkansas

RECEIVED  
JUL 8 1975

NATIONAL  
ROUTES USUALLY TRAVELED  
OTHER SURFACE IMPROVEMENTS  
U. S. ROUTE 1943

Shoppach House  
BENTON, ARK.  
Edition of 1944

N3430-W9230/15



# THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a series of standard topographic maps to cover the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and the published maps cover more than 47 percent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

The maps are published on sheets that measure about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to general use in the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, the areas that they represent are of different sizes. On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, miles, and kilometers. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale  $\frac{1}{62,500}$  means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 of the same units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys and the resulting maps have for many years been of three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of  $\frac{1}{31,250}$  (1 inch=one-half mile) or  $\frac{1}{24,000}$  (1 inch=2,000 feet), with a contour interval of 1 to 100 feet, according to the relief of the particular area mapped.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of  $\frac{1}{62,500}$  (1 inch=nearly 1 mile), with a contour interval of 10 to 100 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, and the high mountain area of the northwest, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of  $\frac{1}{125,000}$  (1 inch=nearly 2 miles) or  $\frac{1}{250,000}$  (1 inch=nearly 4 miles), with a contour interval of 20 to 250 feet.

The aerial camera is now being used in mapping. From the information recorded on the photographs, planimetric maps, which show only drainage and culture, have been made for some areas in the United States. By the use of stereoscopic plotting apparatus, aerial photographs are utilized also in the making of the regular topographic maps, which show relief as well as drainage and culture.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 44 percent of its area has now been mapped. About 15 percent of the Territory has been covered by maps on a scale of  $\frac{1}{62,500}$  (1 inch=nearly 8 miles). For most of the remainder of the area surveyed the maps published are on a scale of  $\frac{1}{250,000}$  (1 inch=nearly 4 miles). For some areas of particular economic importance, covering about 4,300 square miles, the maps published are on a scale of  $\frac{1}{62,500}$  (1 inch=nearly 1 mile) or larger. In addition to the area covered by topographic maps, about 11,300 square miles of southeastern Alaska has been covered by planimetric maps on scales of  $\frac{1}{125,000}$  and  $\frac{1}{250,000}$ .

The Hawaiian Islands have been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of  $\frac{1}{62,500}$ .

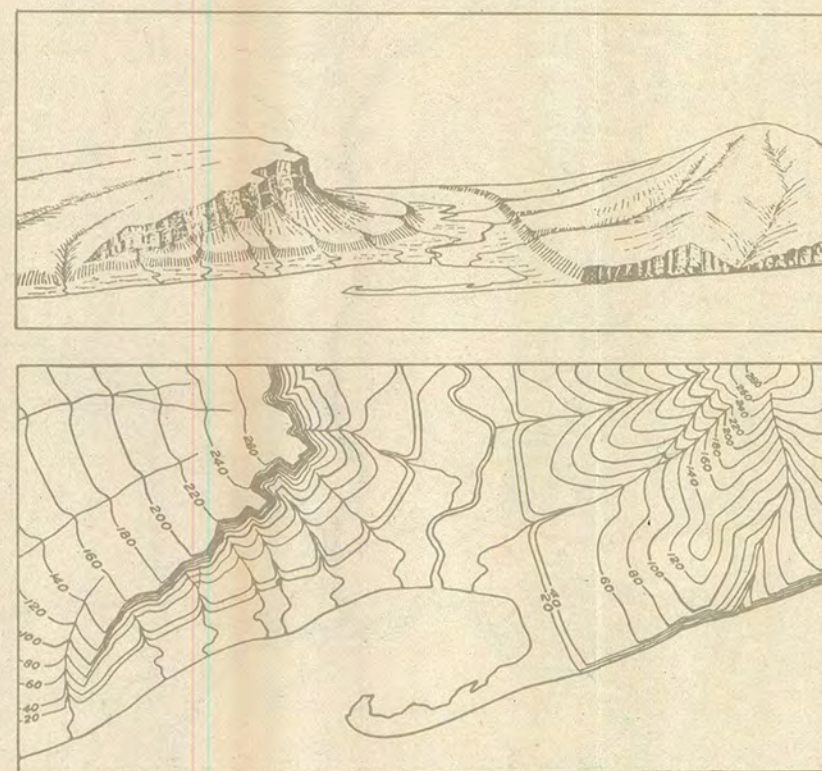
A survey of Puerto Rico is now in progress. The scale of the published maps is  $\frac{1}{50,000}$ .

The features shown on topographic maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The symbols used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams by double lines. The larger streams, lakes, and the sea are accentuated by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on a few maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The datum or zero of altitude of the Geological Survey maps is mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet above mean sea level. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope, lines that are close together indicate a steep slope, and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly enclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined tableland that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped: in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. In order that the contours may be read more easily certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road intersections, summits, surfaces of lakes, and benchmarks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More precise figures for the altitudes of benchmarks are given in the Geological Survey's bulletins on spirit leveling. The geodetic coordinates of triangulation and transit-traverse stations are also published in bulletins.

Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Public roads suitable for motor travel the greater part of the year are shown by solid double lines; poor public roads and private roads by dashed double lines; trails by dashed single lines. Additional public road classification if available is shown by red overprint.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. More than 4,100 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

Geologic maps of some of the areas shown on the topographic maps have been published in the form of folios. Each folio includes maps showing the topography, geology, underground structure, and mineral deposits of the area mapped, and several pages of descriptive text. The text explains the maps and describes the topographic and geologic features of the country and its mineral products. Two hundred twenty-five folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 percent is allowed on an order amounting to \$5 or more at the retail price. The discount is allowed on an order for maps alone, either of one kind or in any assortment, or for maps together with geologic folios. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

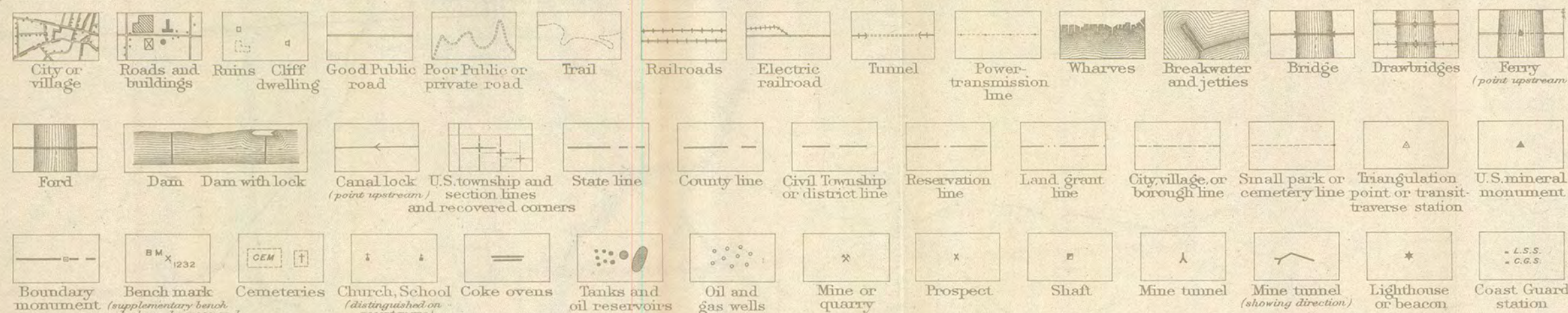
Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,  
United States Geological Survey,  
Washington, D. C.

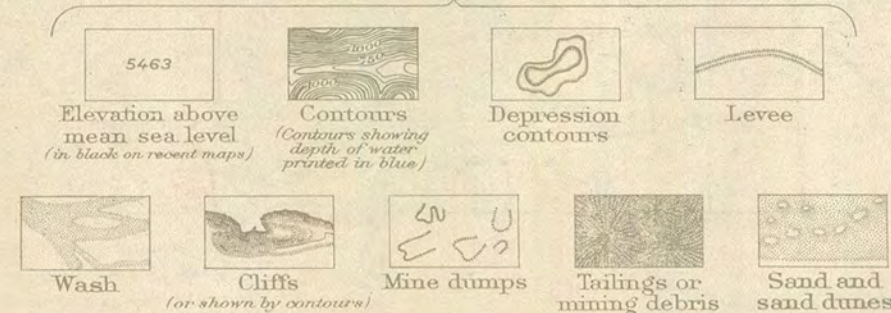
November 1937.

## STANDARD SYMBOLS

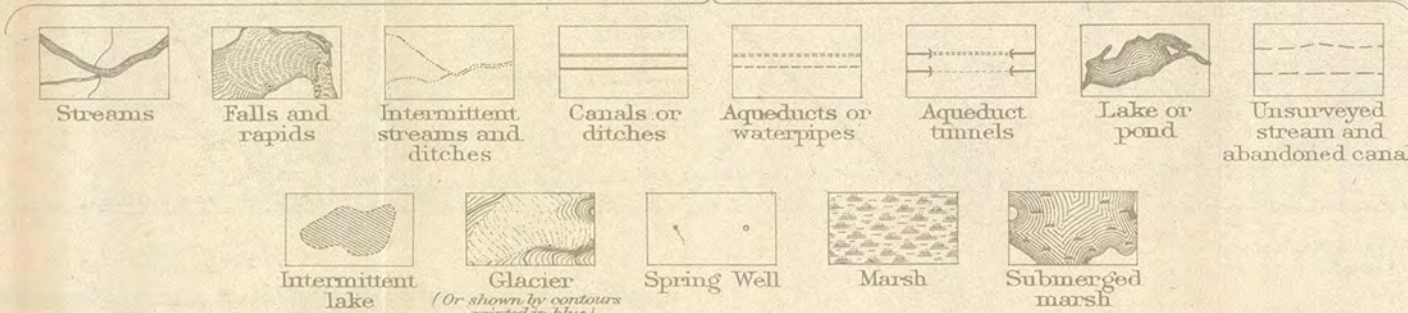
### CULTURE (printed in black)



### RELIEF (printed in brown)



### WATER (printed in blue)



### WOODS (when shown, printed in green)



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE      ARKANSAS

Date Entered      OCT 10 1975

Name

Location

Shoppach House

Benton  
Saline County

Also Notified

Hon. John L. McClellan  
Hon. Dale Bumpers  
Hon. Wilbur D. Mills

Regional Director, Southwest Region

State Historic Preservation Officer  
Mr. Gene Richardson  
Acting Director, Department of Natural  
and Cultural Heritage  
The Old State House  
300 West Markham  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

PR    MMott/je    10/20/75



# NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

✓ *MR*

① NAME as it appears on federal register: *Shoppach House*

② OTHER NAMES:

③ date of entry: *10.10.75* ④ county code: *125*

⑤ LOCATION street & number *508 N. Main St.* city / town *Benton* vicinity of state *AR* county *Saline* ⑥ NPS REGION: *SW*

⑦ OWNER ☐ PRIVATE ☐ STATE ☐ MUNICIPAL ☐ COUNTY ☒ MULTIPLE ☐ FEDERAL (agency name)

⑧ ADMINISTRATOR:

⑨ EXISTING SURVEYS ☐ HABS ☐ HAER ☐ NHL ⑩ FUNDED? ☐ YES ☒ NO ⑪ CONGRESS. DISTRICT *2* ⑫ SOURCE of NOMINATION ☒ STATE ☐ FEDERAL if state who prepared form?

⑬ WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☒ YES, NAME *SW* ⑭ WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? ☒ YES, NAME *SW* ⑮ ACREAGE *< 1* ☐ LOCAL ☐ PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

⑯ CONDITION ☐ deteriorated ☐ altered ☒ original site ☐ excellent ☐ ruins ☒ unaltered ☐ moved ☒ good ☐ unexposed ☐ reconstructed ☐ unknown ☐ fair ☐ unexcavated ☐ excavated

⑰ features: ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ UNKNOWN-4 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-7 ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ UNKNOWN-5 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-8 ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☒ UNKNOWN-6 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-9

⑱ ACCESS ☒ YES - Restricted ☐ YES - Unrestricted ☐ No Access ☐ Unknown ⑲ ADAPTIVE USE ☒ YES ☐ NO ⑳ SAVED? ☐ YES ☐ NO IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ yes ☒ no

㉑ AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2 ☐ COMMERCE-6 ☐ ENTERTAINMENT-26 ☐ LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 ☐ POLITICS / GOVT.-21 ☐ RECREATION-28 ☐ ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1 ☐ COMMUNICATIONS-7 ☐ EXPLORATION-12 ☐ LAW-16 ☐ RELIGION-22 ☒ SETTLEMENT-29 ☐ URBAN PLANNING-31 ☒ AGRICULTURE-3 ☐ CONSERVATION-8 ☐ HEALTH-27 ☐ MILITARY-18 ☐ SOCIAL / HUMANITARIAN-24 ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY) ☒ ARCHITECTURE-4 ☐ ECONOMICS-9 ☐ INDUSTRY-13 ☐ MUSIC-19 ☐ SOCIAL / CULTURAL-30 ☐ TRANSPORTATION-25 ☐ ART-5 ☐ EDUCATION-10 ☐ INVENTION-14 ☐ PHILOSOPHY-20

㉒ CLAIMS: explain *'first' brick house in county* *'oldest'* ☐ *'only'* ☐

㉓ functions WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: *Residence* CURRENTLY: *Civic Use* ㉔ dates of initial construction: *1852* major alterations: historic events:

㉕ ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION *German Immigrants*

㉖ architectural style(s): *VERNACULAR GREEK REVIVAL ELEMENTS* ㉗ architect: ㉘ master builder: ㉙ engineer:

㉚ landscape architect / garden designer: ㉛ interior decorator: ㉜ artist: ㉝ artisan: ㉞ builder/contractor:

㉟ NAMES give role & date PERSONAL: *JOHN W. SHOPPACH - prominent early settler - built first brick house in county.* EVENTS: INSTITUTIONAL:

㊱ NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP *BRICK, FRAME, CLAPBOARDING; 1 1/2 STORY, L-SHAPED, GABLED ROOF, INTERIOR AND INTERIOR END CHIMNEYS, FRONT CENTER DOUBLE-DOOR ENTRANCE WITH TRANSOM, IN 1-STORY GABLED DISTYLE PORCH, CORBELED BRICK CORNICE, REAR ELL PORCH WITH VARIOUS ENTRANCES; SIMPLE INTERIORS FEATURING A FULL-HEIGHT HAND-CARVED PINE MANTEL; MINOR ALTERATIONS. VERNACULAR GREEK REVIVAL. FIRST BRICK HOUSE BUILT IN COUNTY; BUILT FOR JOHN W. SHOPPACH, PROMINENT EARLY SETTLER.*