

Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery
Name of Property

Cleveland County, NC
Cherokee County, SC
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Elm Street (west side of SR 2278, .9 miles south of US Highway 29)

N/A
X

 not for publication
city or town Grover vicinity
state North Carolina/South Carolina code NC/SC county Cleveland/Cherokee code 045/02 zip code 28073
state Carolina code NC/SC county Cherokee code 1 zip code 28073

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
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

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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

Date of Action

5. Classification

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

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

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

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary/cemetery

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary/cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: N/A

walls: N/A

roof: N/A

other: Marble

Soapstone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Materials (cont.): Schist

Summary Paragraph

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery is located at the end of Elm Street, a one-lane unpaved road, four-hundred feet west of Elm Road (SR 2278), and has gravestones in the Grover vicinity in Cleveland County, North Carolina, and in Cherokee County, South Carolina. There are one-hundred and four gravestones in the North Carolina section of the property, and four gravestones in South Carolina. The cemetery is the oldest burying ground in the southeast section of Cleveland County. It is a rural cemetery that has served the Shiloh Presbyterian Church and area settlers since 1780, the date of the first marked grave. T. R. Morrow was the last member of the congregation interred at the cemetery on April 19, 1916, but his gravestone is not included in the inventory and is not considered significant because it does not have artistic merit consistent with the other gravestones from the period of significance. The cemetery is situated on 1.8 acres, and is less than one mile southeast of the small town of Grover, with 1.5 acres in Cleveland County, North Carolina, and 0.3 acres in Cherokee County, South Carolina. It is situated on relatively flat ground screened by hickory trees that stand among the gravestones, and the property slopes upward to the north toward a number of industrial properties.

The area around the cemetery has very few residences, but the Shiloh A.M.E. Zion Church is in close proximity to the cemetery. A short one-lane gravel road leads from Elm Road (SR 2278) to a metal cattle gate at the property's northeast boundary. This metal gate provides access to a second one-lane gravel road leading to a chain-link gate and fence that surround the cemetery. The gravel road extends west from the chain-link gate at the northeast elevation and encircles the cemetery. Southern Power and Vulcan Material #243 (Blacksburg Quarry) erected the chain-link fence in ca. 2010. Historically, the cemetery was surrounded by farmland, but the Southern Power Company, Birmingham, Alabama, has graded adjoining properties located to the north, west, and south of the cemetery, and Vulcan Material #243 is located to the south.

Ninety-four marked headstones, twelve unmarked headstones, and two large monuments for Colonel Frederick Hambright (died 1817) and John B. Harry (died 1884) are arranged in two sections, north and south, that are separated by a wide path with an east-west orientation that runs through the middle of the cemetery. There are eight rows of

¹ Broad River Genealogical Society, and Cleveland County Heritage Book Committee, *Cleveland County Heritage, North Carolina. Volume II, 2004* (Shelby, N.C.: Broad River Genealogical Society, 2004, 1-5.

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gravestones in the south section, and ten rows in the north section. The gravestone of William Patterson, the cemetery's earliest burial, is located in the north section, along with members of the Etters, Harry, Crow, Williams, Patterson, McCarthur, and Hardin families. The largest number of gravestones in the cemetery's south section represents the Hambright family, and the gravestones of Ada Gordon, Jane Dillingham, Joshua Dillingham, and Rachel Dillingham are located across the South Carolina border. Unmarked and marked footstones are juxtaposed throughout both sections of the cemetery, and some marked footstones that have matching headstones are leaning against trees or lying on the ground in front of or behind the corresponding headstones. Like other rural cemeteries, Shiloh had no formal landscape design and very few, if any, trees or herbaceous plants during the period of active use (1780-1916).

The most significant gravestones are soapstone and schist, Baroque- and Neoclassical-style headstones that possess the funerary artistry of stonecutters and engravers from the Caveny and Crawford families of York County, South Carolina, during the period from the late 1810s to the 1860s. The tombstone forms that the Caveny and Crawford families used include semicircular and segmental arches with rounded caps, curvilinear, discoidal shoulders, pointed arches, some with beaded edges, and tombstones with tympanums. They have popular motifs such as quarter sunbursts, eight-pointed compass stars, willow trees, trees of life, and hearts. The earliest forms at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery are the semicircular and segmental arches with rounded caps and squared shoulders, curvilinear, discoidal shoulders, and tombstones with tympanums, although some of these forms were used into the 1870s and 1880s. The soapstone headstone Samuel Etters (died July 6, 1881) has a segmental-arch that is indicative of other gravestones at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery from the 1840s.

Other significant gravestones date from the 1870s to 1906, the end of the period of significance, and include marble pedestal tombs with urns and vaulted roofs, and marble and schist headstones with segmental and rectangular-arched tympanums and decorative motifs in a rondel, such as a crown and star or a hand holding a rose.

The last burial in the cemetery was for T. R. Morrow on April 19, 1916, and the trees, weeds, and herbaceous ground cover found in the cemetery for over seventy years was the result of disuse by the church and the lack of an established, preventative maintenance plan. A dedicated group of people that descend from families with members buried in the cemetery have taken proactive measures to ensure future maintenance of the cemetery and the conservation of the gravestones. Descendants mow the cemetery regularly, and they formally recognize the significance of their ancestors' local, state, and national contributions with annual memorial services. Dennis Dover has facilitated a Ground Penetrating Radar Survey at and around the cemetery, and a Conditions Assessment of the cemetery and gravestones.

Narrative Description

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery is historically associated with the Shiloh Meeting House, the building in which the Shiloh Presbyterian Church congregation held its earliest services, as well as William Patterson, who died on October 5, 1780, the day of the Battle of Kings Mountain, and was the first person interred at the cemetery. Three other men who fought during the Battle of Kings Mountain are also buried at the cemetery: Colonel Frederick Hambright, Arthur Patterson Jr., and Thomas Patterson. Col. Hambright and Arthur Patterson, father of Arthur Patterson Jr., founded the Shiloh Presbyterian Church and were two of the earliest elders. Other notable local historical figures buried at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery include Major Frederick Hambright Jr.; War of 1812 participant John Hambright; Civil War soldiers Charles Christmast, who was killed in Charleston, S.C. in 1862, and Joseph Etters, who served with the Cleveland County Reserves; and, Lincoln County State Senator John B. Harry, who served in 1835. The Shiloh Presbyterian Church, organized in 1780, was the second Protestant congregation organized in Cleveland County.² The current Shiloh Presbyterian Church building is located on Cleveland Avenue in Grover, North Carolina, approximately one and one-half miles east of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

The cemetery is the resting place for many early pioneers who settled in the Kings Creek area along the North Carolina and South Carolina border prior to 1780, and the cemetery maintains a number of marked or signed gravestones with funerary iconography that exemplifies the work of master stonecutters and engravers from York County, South Carolina, during the nineteenth century.³ Two gravestones have tombstone forms typical of the Carolina backcountry, and the

² Ibid. The Sandy Run Baptist Church was the first congregation organized in Cleveland County (1772).

³ Kings Creek is located in southeast Cleveland County on Kings Mountain and flows southeast into South Carolina where it enters Broad River. William Powell, *North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 265.

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coffin-shaped gravestone of Jacob Randall, for whom there are no birth or death dates, is an archetypal form found in New England, and rare in the Carolina Backcountry (Figure 9). The gravestone of Elizabeth Dover (died 1788) with its disc-shaped head on a rectangular trunk, known as an effigy marker, is one of the earliest gravestones in the cemetery, and is a common form found in the North Carolina backcountry during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Figure 8). The cemetery also has a second effigy marker which retains the stonecutter's marks that guided his shaping of the disc-shaped head.⁴

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery has gravestones that possess the funerary artistry of noted South Carolina stonecutters and engravers James Crawford (1775-1842), William N. Crawford (1808-1894), Robert M. Crawford (1803-1865), John Caveny (1778-1853), and Robert C. Caveny (1808-1890).

Gravestones carved by John Caveny, although mostly unmarked and unsigned, have a tall, baroque shape with elegant Roman-style lettering, "Sacred" calligraphically carved in the center of an arched tympanum, and flanking caps with "dimple" motifs. A great example of John Caveny's work is found on the tombstone of Alfred Henderson, who died in Lincoln County, North Carolina, on January 26, 1827. Caveny signed the tombstone "J. Caveny," and achieved elegant artistry through the overall shape and lettering. Details indicative of Caveny's work are found in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery on the tombstones of Col. Frederick Hambricht (Figure 38), Francis Morrow (Figure 26) and his wife Sally Morrow (Figure 27), Sarah Patterson, Abner Hambricht (Figure 25), Josiah Hambricht (Figure 21), and Silas Crow (Figure 28). With the exception of Sally Morrow, who died in 1839, the other tombstones from this group date from the late 1810s and 1820s.

There are three tombstones in Shiloh marked by either William N. Crawford or Robert Caveny. The gravestones by Robert and William N. Crawford and Robert Caveny have quarter sunbursts, eight-pointed stars, and willow trees.⁵ The tombstone of Anny Reinhardt (died 1842) bears William Crawford's mark, "W.N.C."; Nealy Etters' stone has a large compass star in the center of the arched tympanum, and the mark "WNC" halfway down the gravestone; and, Frederic Morrow's tombstone has an eight-pointed star in the center of the arched tympanum that is flanked by deeply-carved quarter fans with the mark "Caveny & Crawford" at its base. Frederic H. Morrow was a local stonecutter who was memorialized with this marble headstone, and Morrow's family paid John Caveny to do the engraving.⁶

A number of gravestones in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery have the artistic detailing typical of the work from the Caveny and Crawford family workshops, although they do not bear the families signature identifications. The tombstones for Mary Howser (Figure 37), Jefferson Hambricht (Figure 16), Sarah L. F. Hambricht, Mary Hambricht (Figure 31), Jane Hambricht (Figure 30), Elizabeth B. Price (Figure 19), and Major Frederick Hambricht (Figure 18) all date from 1844 to 1848, and have details that include a combination of neoclassical motifs carved with a folk interpretation. William Crawford carved willow trees, quarter fans and sunbursts, trees of life, and an occasional urn-and-willow expressed in a single dimension with a folk interpretation. The gravestone of Jefferson Hambricht provides the best example of each of these motifs. Another of the gravestones in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery attributed to William Crawford has a heart carved near its base. The iconographic figure of the willow tree, popular in the nineteenth century, denotes sorrow and grief, and in Christianity holds the promise of flourishing and wholeness in the face of despair. For some religions, the willow tree is viewed as a symbol of immortality.⁷

The sun and the quarter sunburst are ubiquitous on tombstones carved by the Cavenys and Crawfords. These two symbols and the compass star are deeply carved on the gravestones of Frederic Morrow (died 1845), Mary Hambricht (died 1846), A. A. Patterson (died 1846), David Hambricht (died 1847), Sarah L. F. Hambricht (died 1848), and Christopher Columbus Hambricht (died 1862). The eight-pointed compass star was a popular symbol employed by William Crawford, Robert Crawford, and Robert's sons, Robert A. and Anderson M., from the 1840s to the 1860s. During this time, Robert Crawford and his two sons lived and worked in Lincolnton, North Carolina, while William remained in York County, South Carolina. The compass star is found on hundreds of gravestones in the Catawba Valley (Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba County, North Carolina) that are attributed to the Crawfords. The Crawfords, specifically William

⁴ Michael Trinkley, Ph.D., Debi Hacker, and Nicole Southerland. "Preservation Assessment of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Cleveland County, N.C. and Cherokee County, N.C." (Columbia, S.C.: Chicora Foundation, Inc., 2010), 14.

⁵ M. Ruth Little, *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 121-126.

⁶ Wade B. Fairey, "The Changing York County, South Carolina, Tombstone Business, 1750-1850. (McElvey Center, The Culture and Heritage Museums, York County Culture and Heritage Commission.), 7-9.

⁷ Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, Publisher, 2004), 67.

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Crawford, used trees of life on many of his gravestones as a symbol of “the cycle of birth, growth, decay, death, and rebirth,” and the best examples of this symbol in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery are found on the gravestones of Jefferson Hambright and Major Frederick Hambright.⁸

Integrity

Twenty-one of the gravestones in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery that date from 1805 to the 1906 are damaged. Gravestones are considered significant to the site if they have not been broken, and they have artistic merit. Other significant gravestones are those that have artistic merit and, if broken, they are only broken into two pieces. Both broken pieces must be present. Gravestones that have been broken into more than two pieces have lost integrity of design. Damaged gravestones are in pieces and lying flush on the ground, and a number of marked and unmarked footstones are distributed throughout the rows in both the north and south sections. The damaged gravestone of Sarah Patterson, who died in 1844, was replaced with a marble pedestal tomb with an urn on top by her son, E. A. Patterson, for both Sarah and her husband, Arthur H. Patterson, during the early twentieth century, and both of the gravestones are significant objects. Unbroken gravestones with artistic merit have been chosen to represent the forms and styles that add to the cemetery’s overall significance on the local level under National Register Criterion C for funerary art.

Much of the carved lettering on the gravestones is decipherable, and lichen, the predominant biological specimen, has been removed recently with unobtrusive and basic cleaning techniques. Improper repairs using Portland cement, brick, and Bondo are prevalent throughout the cemetery, and a few of the damaged stones have been attached to new commemorative granite and marble stones for stability. Two large commemorative monuments to Col. Frederick Hambright and John B. Harry tower above the smaller tombstone forms, but they are located at each end of the cemetery (north and south), and only minimally detract from the overall historic character of this rural cemetery.

Inventory

There are one-hundred and eight gravestones in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery: ninety-four marked headstones, twelve unmarked headstones, and two large monuments. The cemetery’s north and south sections are divided by a wide path with an east-west orientation, and the gravestone of Elizabeth Dover is located at the cemetery’s west side on a small triangular piece of land that Southern Power donated to the Shiloh Presbyterian Church in 2010. There are at least three inventories of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, but the enumerators did not inventory the gravestones using rows and numbers. They simply used an alphabetical listing by last name, or listed the names according to their familial connections. This inventory places the gravestones in geographic order.

The entire cemetery is a contributing site, but between one and three gravestones from ten different types has been selected as a significant example of these types, and has been marked in the inventory with an asterisk. These gravestones date from 1788, the date of Elizabeth Dover’s gravestone, to 1908, the date of P. B. Hambright’s death, and include both Baroque and Neoclassical forms such as the coffin-shaped headstone, discoid, tympanums with flanking caps, segmental-arch, pointed-arch, rectangular headstones with concave and clipped shoulders, curvilinear, pedestal tombs, fieldstone, and military service. The cemetery has three pedestal tombs that date from the late nineteenth and twentieth century, and only one or two gravestones from the following types: coffin-shape, discoid, curvilinear, fieldstone, and military service.

The gravestones with an asterisk represent each of these forms, and are made of schist, soapstone, and marble. They have decorative motifs such as compass stars, willow trees, willow trees and an urn, trees-of-life, quarter fans, quarter sunbursts, keystones, hearts, and “IN” and “SACRED” in calligraphy lettering in arched tympanums flanked with “dimple” shoulders. The gravestones that are broken in half and both pieces are not present, are broken in more than two pieces, or have no artistic merit are not marked or signed. This inventory does not include headstones that are detached from their bases or are missing, or footstones that lack a headstone. Footstones are denoted in the “Description/History” column of the inventory only if both a headstone and a footstone are present.

⁸ Little, *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*, 291.

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	Section	Row	No.	Name	Dates	Description/History
*	West		1	Elizabeth Dover	d. February 21, 1788	Disc-shaped headstone on a rectangular trunk, known as an effigy marker. Latin phrase: "We remember she has passed from time to eternity."
	South					
		Row 1				
*			1	Mary Howser	d. October 5, 1845	Schist headstone with arched tympanum and shoulders, with a large carved willow tree in the tympanum. Mary was the wife of Jonathan Howser and daughter of James and Anne Eaker Hambright.
		Row 2				
			1	Madison Hambright	d. September 8, 1857	Marble headstone with a pointed arch now broken into five pieces and lying in front of base. The unbroken section of the headstone is still attached to the base and is marked "R. Hare. Y. V." (for Richard Hare, Yorkville, South Carolina). Marble footstone.
			2	Elizabeth Hambright	d. December 8, 1848	Marble headstone with a pointed arch broken in two pieces and lying flat on ground; marked "R. Hare Y. V." (for Richard Hare, Yorkville, South Carolina). Marble footstone.
*			3	Sarah Patterson and Arthur H. Patterson	d. October 10, 1844 d. November 19, 1844	Marble pedestal tomb with an urn erected by E. A. Patterson, son of Sarah and Arthur H. Patterson, during the early twentieth century; rests on a soapstone base. Stands to the west of the Sarah Patterson's original headstone. Sarah was the wife of Arthur Patterson.
			4	Sarah Patterson	d. October 10, 1844	Schist headstone with carved willow tree in arched tympanum, and arched shoulders with rosettes. Original headstone is broken into three pieces

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						and lying flat on ground in front of new pedestal tomb.
		Row 3				
*			1	P. B. Hambright	b. December 1845; d. January 24, 1906	Marble pedestal tomb with urn. Marble footstone.
*			2	Peter Hambright	d. October 26, 1843	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum and squared shoulders. Soapstone footstone with pointed arch tympanum.
*			3	Jefferson Hambright	d. March 9, 1848	Soapstone headstone with pointed arch and carvings such as an urn flanked by willow trees, quarter fans in upper corners, quarter sunbursts, and trees of life. The headstone is broken in half. Soapstone footstone with pointed arch tympanum.
			4	Mary Hambright	d. November 15, 1832	Soapstone headstone with arched tympanum and shoulders. Mounted to marble headstone of same size, and marble reads: "IN MEMORY OF/ MARY EAKER/ HAMBRIGHT/WIFE OF/MAJOR FREDERICK JR/DIED NOVEMBER 15, 1832/AGED 60 YEARS." Soapstone footstone.
			5	Major Frederick Hambright	d. August 1, 1844	Soapstone headstone with beaded arched tympanum and shoulders. A small diamond flanked by elongated hearts divides the inscription from the epitaph, and two small trees-of-life are located near the base. Soapstone footstone with arched tympanum.
*			6	Anny Hambright	d. July 30, 1842	Schist headstone with arched tympanum and shoulders on a concrete pad. Marked: "W. N. C." (for William M. Crawford). Schist footstone.
			7	James Hambright	b. February 16, 1792; d. June 25, 1883	Marble rectangular headstone with granite base. Marble footstone.

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			8	James R. Hambright	d. June 25, 1832	Soapstone headstone with arched tympanum and shoulders.
			9	James B. Hambright	d. September 27, 1835	Soapstone rectangular headstone broken into two pieces lying on the ground. Soapstone footstone.
			10	Major A. Hambright	d. February 2, 1846	Small schist rectangular headstone.
			11	Michael A. Hambright	b. March 29, 1798; d. September 27, 1867	Marble rectangular-arched headstone broken into two pieces but mounted to a granite headstone with the inscription: "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF/ MICHAEL A./ HAMBRIGHT/BORN MARCH 29, 1798/DIED SEPTEMBER 27, 1867". Marble footstone.
			12	Faithy Hambright	b. August 13, 1796 d. August 26, 1878	Marble plaque marker on soapstone base.
			13	Faithy Gilfillan	b. September 26, 1838 d. July 6, 1876	Marble plaque marker on soapstone base.
		Row 4				
			1	Ada L. Gordon	b. August 3, 1882; d. June 7, 1885	Marble headstone with segmental-arched tympanum. Marble footstone. Daughter of W. N. & M. J. Gordon. Headstone faces west.
*			2	Josiah Hambright	b. October 1, 1781; d. June 1, 1826	Soapstone headstone with "IN" in calligraphy lettering in arched tympanum flanked with "dimple" shoulders. Soapstone footstone.
*			3	Anderson Hambright	d. May 20, 1824	Soapstone headstone with beaded edges and arched tympanum. Headstone faces west. Died at 14 months old.
		Row 5				
			1	Joshua and Jane M. Dillingham	d. December 18, 1911 d. September 22, 1880	Large marble monument with die on base for husband and wife, Joshua and Jane M. Dillingham. The headstone is no longer attached to the base, and it is leaning against the base.

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			2	Jane M. Dillingham	d. September 22, 1880	Original gravestone for Jane M. Dillingham. Marble headstone with rectangular tympanum with soapstone base. Headstone has been repaired. 45 years old.
*			3	Infant son of J. & J. M. Dillingham	d. March 21, 1869	Small marble headstone with rectangular tympanum and soapstone base. Headstone faces west.
*			4	Mary Dillingham	d. March 3, 1865	Small schist headstone with segmental-arched tympanum.
			5	Rachel Dillingham	d. May 12, 1840	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum on soapstone base.
*			6	Sarah Dillingham	d. January 1, 1891	Marble headstone with rectangular tympanum on soapstone base.
			7	Colonel Frederick Hambright	b. 1727 in Germany; d. 1817	Soapstone headstone with arched tympanum and shoulders. This original gravestone made by James Crawford in 1818 is encased in concrete with a marble border (curbing). The headstone is broken in three places. Inscription reads: "Adieu to all both far and near; My loving wife and children dear; For my immortal soul is fled; I must be remembered with the dead." A marble, raised top plaque marker is located at the head of the original stone that rests flat on the ground in front of a large monument erected by Hambright descendants in the 1990s. The original soapstone footstone with arched tympanum and shoulders is located at the base of the original headstone and modern monument. Soapstone footstone with arched tympanum.
			8	Colonel Frederick Hambright	b. 1727 in Germany; d. 1817	Large marble monument, die on base, with the following inscription: "COLONEL FREDERICK

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						HAMBRIGHT/BORN 1727 IN GERMANY/DIED 1817 IN YORK COUNTY, S. C./ MIGRATED TO PENNSYLVANIA IN 1738/REMOVED TO TRYON COUNTY, N. C./ BEFORE 1750/A TRUE PATRIOT, HE RENDERED/NOTABLE CIVIL AND MILITARY/SERVICE FOR THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM/ERECTED BY THE DESCENDANTS OF/COLONEL FREDERICK HAMBRIGHT".
*			9	Abner Hambright	d. March 16, 1816	Soapstone headstone with beaded edges, arched tympanum, and shoulders with "dimples." Soapstone footstone with arched tympanum and squared shoulders.
			9	Unidentified	No dates	Large schist headstone.
			10	Unidentified	No dates	Large schist headstone.
		Row 6				
			1	Infant sons of M. B. & J. K. Hambright	d. 1857	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum. Soapstone footstone.
*			2	Mary B. Hambright	b. June 6, 1836; d. November 25, 1897	Marble headstone with a crown and star within a rondel in the segmental-arched tympanum on soapstone base. Marble footstone. Bricks on each side of headstone and footstone resembling a bedstead or cradle grave.
		Row 7				
			1	Infant son of G. & M. M. Hambright	Still born baby, died June 15, 1850	Soapstone headstone with semicircular-arched tympanum and squared shoulders.
*			2	Jane E. Hambright	d. December 8, 1847	Soapstone headstone with a willow tree in the rectangular tympanum. 4 years old. Headstone faces west.
*			3	Mary Hambright	d. July 15, 1846	Soapstone headstone with

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						"IN" patterned at the rectangular tympanum flanked by quarter fans at each of the top corners. Headstone faces west. 29 years old.
*			4	David Hambright	d. June 21, 1847	Soapstone headstone with a sun in the pointed-arch tympanum set in a poured concrete base. Soapstone footstone with pointed arch tympanum. 63 years old.
*			5	Sarah L. F. Hambright	d. June 28, 1848	Soapstone headstone with keystone and willow tree limbs in the pointed arch tympanum, flanked by four-pointed stars above quarter sunbursts. An oval encircles the inscription with a small heart at the base. Soapstone footstone with pointed arch tympanum. 34 years, 2 months, 10 days.
			6	Elisha C. Hambright	d. May 29, 1871	Small, rectangular marble headstone with a marble base. Marble footstone.
		Row 8				
			1	John H. Holmes	d. September 11, 1862	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum. Soapstone footstone.
*			2	Sarah Hambright	d. June 21, 1877	Marble headstone with hand holding a rose in a rondel with a soapstone base. The headstone has two repaired cracks. Marked: "L. H. Harrill/Shelby, N. C."
			3	John Hambright	d. June 4, 1858	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum and squared shoulders. Soapstone footstone.
*			4	Christopher Columbus Hambright	d. October 29, 1862	Soapstone headstone with beaded edges, segmental-arched tympanum, and quarter sunbursts in each of the top corners that flank a central, eight-pointed compass star.
			5	James B. Hambright	d. February 28, 1860	Schist headstone with a basket-arched tympanum. Son of Abner and Sarah L.

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						F. Hambright.
			6	Charles H. Christmast	d. March 25, 1862	Soapstone headstone with a segmental-arched tympanum. Died in Charleston, S. C., during the Civil War.
	North					
		Row 1				
			1	Sophia Hardin	d. May 29, 1854	Schist headstone with a segmental-arched tympanum and squared shoulders; chamfered edges on back of headstone. Daughter of David Hardin and only heir.
*			2	Eliza R. Williams	d. October 22, 1872	Small schist headstone with pointed arch tympanum. 6 weeks old.
			3	Mary J. M. Williams	d. January 27, 1879	Small soapstone headstone with pointed arch tympanum. 7 weeks old.
			4	William P. Etters	b. January 20, 1857; d. January 13, 1859	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum and squared shoulders lying flush with ground. Soapstone footstone with segmental-arched tympanum is leaning against a tree to the east of the headstone.
			5	John H. W. Williams	d. January 27, 1879	Soapstone headstone with pointed arch tympanum. 5 years, three months.
		Row 2				
*			1	John Etters	d. May 9, 1826	Soapstone headstone with willow tree under curvilinear tympanum. He died during his "Second year of his age."
			2	Samuel Etters	d. July 6, 1881	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum and squared shoulders on soapstone base. 66 years, 1 month, 4 days.
		Row 3				

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			1	Henry Etters	d. May 12, 1856	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum and squared shoulders; chamfered edges on back of headstone. The upper left shoulder is broken. Soapstone footstone is lying in front of headstone. 88 years old. (He conveyed the land where the cemetery is located to the Elders of Shiloh Presbyterian Church where he was a ruling elder for 29 years.)
*			2	Catherine Etters	d. July 13, 1852	Schist headstone with pointed-arch tympanum on tapered body. Schist footstone with pointed-arch tympanum. 66 years & 11 months. Daughter of Philip Devepaugh and Margaret Cansler.
*			3	Nealy Etters	d. September 10, 1845	Schist headstone with a raised eight-pointed star in an arched tympanum, flanked by arched shoulders. Schist footstone with rectangular tympanum is lying on ground near Mary Ettress' headstone. Marked: "W. N. C." (for William N. Crawford). One of two headstones in the cemetery with this mark.
			4	Phillip Etters	d. August 22, 1838	Soapstone headstone with a semicircular arch and squared shoulders. 55 years & 5 days.
			5	Jacob Etters	d. May 24, 1870	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum and shoulders. The headstone is lying flush with the ground, and one of the shoulders is missing. Aged 62 years.
			6	Mary C. Ettress	d. April 15, 1817	Soapstone headstone with beaded edges and segmental-arched shoulders; the segmental-arched tympanum is detached from the headstone. The headstone

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						is lying flush with the ground. Mary Catarenor Kettenring was born and married in Switzerland to Henry Ettress, Sr.
*			7	J. H. & A. H.		Roughly-cut soapstone headstone with no birth or death dates.
			8	Unidentified	No dates.	Schist headstone.
*			9	Ezekiel Price	d. December 3, 1863	Soapstone headstone with pointed-arch tympanum on tapered body. Chamfered edges on the back of the headstone. Soapstone footstone with pointed-arch tympanum.
*			10	Elizabeth B. Price	d. November 20, 1848	Schist headstone with beaded edges, a raised urn, and willow trees in the segmental-arched tympanum. Schist footstone with segmental-arched tympanum. Elizabeth was the wife of Ezekiel Price.
		Row 4				
			1	Illegible	No dates	Soapstone headstone or footstone lying flush with ground.
*			2	Joseph Etters		Georgia marble headstone with a pointed-arch tympanum. Joseph Etters was a member of the Cleveland County Reserves during the Civil War.
			3	Unidentified	No dates.	Schist headstone or footstone.
			4	Unidentified	No dates.	Schist headstone or footstone.
			5	Ann Patterson	d. April 18, 1842	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum and arched shoulders. Soapstone footstone with arched tympanum.
			6	Unidentified	No dates.	Schist headstone or footstone.
		Row 5				
*			1	A. A. Patterson	April 29, 1849	Schist headstone with an eight-pointed compass star in a segmental-arched tympanum with soapstone

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						base.
		Row 6				
			1	J. A. Morrow	d. January 19, 1848	Schist headstone with an arched tympanum and shoulders that is lying flush with the ground. 1 year, 10 months, & 23 days.
			2	Unidentified	No dates.	Soapstone headstone or footstone with discoidal (disk shaped) tympanum and squared shoulders. This is known as an effigy marker which retains the stonecutter's marks that guided his shaping of the disc-shaped head.
*			3	Sally Morrow	d. March 24, 1839	Soapstone headstone with beaded edges, and arched tympanum and shoulders. 66 years. Wife of Francis Morrow.
*			4	Francis Morrow	d. October 11, 1828	Soapstone headstone with arched tympanum and shoulder. Soapstone footstone with arched tympanum lying on ground behind headstone. Died in his 53rd year.
*			5	Frederic H. Morrow	d. February 24, 1845	Soapstone headstone with an eight-pointed star in the rectangular tympanum flanked by deeply carved quarter fans. Soapstone footstone with rectangular tympanum and beaded edges lying on ground behind headstone. Marked: "Caveny & Crawford".
			6	Martha F. Morrow	d. August 16, 1875	Marble headstone with rectangular tympanum lying on ground in two pieces.
			7	T. R. Morrow	b. July 22, 1839 d. April 19, 1916	Marble headstone with rectangular tympanum, die on marble base. The headstone is no longer attached to the base, and is lying flat on the ground behind the base.
			8	George Sellers and Sarah Sellers	b. March 10, 1838 d. June 6, 1914 b. January 17, 1843 d. April 11, 1916	Large marble monument for both George Sellers and Sarah Sellers, die on marble base.

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			9	S. Caroline Patterson	d. January 14, 1869	Marble headstone with segmental-arched tympanum.
		Row 6				
			1	Illegible		Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum and squared shoulders.
*			2	Infant son of M. J. & W. M. Harry	d. January 7, 1849	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum and squared shoulders.
*			3	George Washington Harry	d. September 18, 1859	Soapstone headstone with segmental-arched tympanum and squared shoulders.
*			4	Franklin M. McCarthur	d. September 18, 1843	Soapstone headstone with semicircular-arched tympanum and truncated (clipped) shoulders.
		Row 7				
*			1	Sarah Ann Hutchinson Harry	b. 1783, d. June 29, 1844	Soapstone headstone with semicircular-arched tympanum and squared shoulders.
*			2	John Bishop Harry	b. 1774, d. February 10, 1868	Soapstone headstone with semicircular-arched tympanum and squared shoulders.
			3	John Bishop Harry and Sarah Ann Hutchinson	1774-1868 1783-1844	Large granite monument with the following inscription: "HARRY/JOHN BISHOP HARRY/1774-1868/SARAH ANN HUTCHINSON/1783-1844/PROGENITOR OF HARRY GENERATION/STATE SENATOR 1835-LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C./CLOCK MAKER AND SILVERSMITH/LARGE LAND OWNER/ERECTED BY/C. FRANKLIN HARRY, JR./1975".
		Row 8				
*			1	Emily J. Crow	d. May 17, 1861	Soapstone headstone with arched tympanum and shoulders. Aged 11 months.
*			2	Silas R. Crow	d. December 30, 1827	Soapstone headstone with arched tympanum and

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						shoulders. Aged 8 years, 2 months.
			3	Nancy Patterson	d. 1863	Marble headstone with rectangular tympanum lying on ground. In her 87th year.
			4	Unidentified	No dates.	Schist headstone or footstone.
			5	Arthur Franklin Patterson	d. June 11, 1829	Marble headstone with arched tympanum and shoulders on soapstone base. 22 years.
			6	Robert Patterson	d. 1854	Marble headstone with rectangular tympanum. Aged 80 years.
			7	R. L. Patterson	d. 1876	Marble headstone with rectangular tympanum. Aged 64 years.
*			8	Aholibamah McCarter and Julia Patterson	b. October 12, 1815; d. February 12, 1900; b. October 20, 1810; d. January 12, 1898	Marble pedestal tomb with vaulted roof on marble base for both Julia Patterson and Aholibamah McCarter. Marble footstones with rectangular tympanums.
		Row 9				
			1	James Patterson	d. February 2, 1840	Schist headstone with arched tympanum and shoulders. Two large holes from gun shots.
*			2	William Patterson	d. October 7, 1780	Georgia marble headstone with segmental-arched tympanum.
			3	Sarah R. Patterson	d. June 16, 1815	Soapstone headstone with "IN" in calligraphy in the arched tympanum, with arched shoulders and beaded edges. The right arched shoulder is missing. Soapstone footstone with arched tympanum lying flat on ground.
*			4	Thomas P. Patterson	d. September 11, 1827	Soapstone headstone with arched tympanum and shoulders.
*			5	Milton Patterson	d. September 13, 1827	Soapstone headstone with arched tympanum and shoulder.
			6	Unidentified	No dates.	Schist headstone or footstone.
			7	Ellender Patterson	d. May 9, 1849	Marble headstone with segmental-arched tympanum on soapstone base. The top half of the

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						headstone is leaning against bottom half. Marble footstone with segmental-arched tympanum.
			8	Arthur Patterson	d. June 3, 1856	Marble headstone with segmental-arched tympanum on soapstone base. The top half of the headstone is leaning against bottom half. Marble footstone with segmental-arched tympanum.
		Row 10				
			1	John Randall	d. September 22, 1827	Soapstone headstone with arched tympanum and shoulders. The tympanum is missing. Lying flat on ground.
			2	Unidentified	No dates.	Schist headstone or footstone.
*			3	Jacob Randall	No dates.	Small, soapstone, coffin-shaped vertical headstone. Archetypal form found in New England, but his gravestone form is rare in the Carolina Backcountry
			4	Unidentified	No dates.	Schist headstone or footstone.
*			5	Thomas Patterson and Jane Patterson	d. November 13, 1805 d. 1795	Soapstone headstone with arched tympanum and concave shoulders. Shared gravestone with wife Jane Patterson.
			6	Martha Patterson	d. January 12, 1851	Schist headstone with semicircular-arched tympanum and beaded edges. Both shoulders are damaged. In her 84th year.
			7	Rebecca E. Hardin	d. September 2, 1831	Schist headstone with arched tympanum and shoulders that is lying on the ground. The headstone is damage. Aged 1 year, 7 months, & 10 days.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Art

Period of Significance

1780-1906

Significant Dates

1780

1906

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stonecutters: Caveny, John

Caveny, Robert C.

Crawford, James

Crawford, Robert M.

Crawford, William N.

Period of Significance (justification)

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The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery's period of significance is 1780, the date of the first burial, to 1906, the date of the last burial that has a tombstone with a high level of artistic merit.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery meets National Register Criteria Consideration A as a church-owned property that derives its primary significance from its large collection of gravestones from the nineteenth and twentieth century carved by stonecutters and engravers from York County, South Carolina, and North Carolina. The cemetery also meets Criteria Consideration D for its distinctive design features.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery is located on both sides of the North Carolina-South Carolina state line on Interstate I-85 between the Blacksburg vicinity, Cherokee County, South Carolina, and the Grover vicinity, Cleveland County, North Carolina. The cemetery was established in 1780, the beginning of the period of significance, in conjunction with the construction of the Shiloh Meeting House (no longer extant) and the burial of Revolutionary War hero William Patterson. The cemetery is the oldest burying ground in the southeast section of Cleveland County, serving the Shiloh Presbyterian Church's congregation and area settlers until the last person was interred at the cemetery in 1916.

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery meets National Register Criterion C as a small, rural church cemetery with gravestones of artistic value. The majority of the gravestones, whether marked or unmarked by a stonecutter, possess the distinctive craftsmanship of noted York County, South Carolina, stonecutters John Caveny (1778-1853), Robert C. Caveny (1808-1890), James Crawford (1775-1842), William N. Crawford (1808-1894) and Robert M. Crawford (1803-1865). These gravestones were made from greenish schist and soapstone quarried from the Kings Mountain in South Carolina, from the 1780s to the 1820s, and marble blanks purchased from Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, from the 1830s to the 1870s. There is a combination of tombstone forms such as semicircular- and segmental-arched with rounded caps, discoidal shoulders, pointed arches, or beaded edges, and tombstones with tympanums with nineteenth-century motifs such as quarter sunbursts, eight-pointed compass stars, willow trees, hearts, and trees of life. The disc-shaped head on a rectangular trunk, known as an effigy marker, of Elizabeth Dover is one of the earliest gravestones in the cemetery and is a common form found in the North Carolina backcountry during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The cemetery has no formal landscape design, but is arranged in eight and ten rows on either side of a central path that divides the cemetery into two sections. The nominated property includes 104 gravestones in the North Carolina section of the property, and four gravestones in South Carolina. The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery is being nominated on the local level of significance because of the artistic merit of the gravestone motifs from prolific stonecutters and engravers of the late eighteenth century to the first decade of the twentieth century.

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

Criterion C: Funerary Art in North Carolina and South Carolina

In the North Carolina and South Carolina backcountry during the early nineteenth century, societal, economic, and religious changes affected people's perspectives on funeral customs and the design of funerary art. Many gravestones in cemeteries, churchyards, and graveyards in the backcountry do not bear symbolic imagery because the families of the deceased were not financially able to pay for extraneous carving, or inexperienced area craftsmen did not have the necessary skills to perform intricate detailing on a gravestone that was, occasionally, made of a very hard material. These gravestones simply display the names of the deceased, their birth and death dates, and short, if any, epitaphs.

Backcountry gravestones with high stylized funerary art, or folk interpretations of this art, were infused with the religious and cultural affiliations of both the craftsman and the family that paid the craftsman to execute the gravestone. Images of

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coats-of-arms, symbolizing patriotic and heraldic motifs, are sparse in the Carolina backcountry, but the Scots-Irish Bigham Family of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, carved a number of headstones with coats-of-arms and other patriotic symbols in areas that include, but are not limited to, Mecklenburg County and Lincoln County, North Carolina. The most representative examples of the Bigham Family's work is found at the Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Charlotte, North Carolina. The images of coats and arms, American eagles, and doves of peace carved by the Bigham family of Steele Creek, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, emerged during the period from 1750 to 1780; their funerary art reflected the regionally prevailing themes of family and cultural exclusivity. The Bigham family's influence and production waned after the American Revolution as various ethnic groups began to populate the backcountry and merge their customs and beliefs, these modified views of symbolism, religious observance, and culture dictated a preference for more simplistic and unassuming funerary iconography.

In the Catawba Valley (Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba County), Germans emigrated from Pennsylvania as early as the 1750s, and organized communities, schools, and churches. German families infused their communities with the time-honored religious and cultural elements and symbols that were an integral part of their everyday life. Naturalistic symbols such as the fylfot, heart, tree-of-life, sunburst, and compass star were prevalent symbols on German fraktur, furniture, quilts, and gravestones. In the Catawba Valley, the fylfot abounds architecturally on mantels and furniture, and the trees-of-life, sunbursts, compass stars, and sunbursts appear most frequently of gravestones. One rare example is the headstone of Dazy Abernathy (died September 12, 1827) at the Long Creek Presbyterian Church in Gaston County, North Carolina, on which a fylfot is carved in a discoid-shaped tympanum. The most frequent Germanic symbols carved on gravestones in the Catawba Valley include the tree-of-life, compass star, and sunburst. The tree-of-life is representative of birth, growth, decay, death, and rebirth, and its size is based on the age of the deceased. Gravestones executed by Robert Caveny, William N. Crawford, and Robert M. Crawford have each of these Germanic symbols from the 1830s to the 1870s.

Dr. George C. Rogers Jr., former professor of history at the University of South Carolina, documented the rise of religious observation in an article in which he sought to define what it means to be a South Carolinian. In his article, Rogers stated that "In 1799 only eight percent of white adults in the Upcountry were church members; by 1810 twenty-percent were church members."⁹ A new middle class of farmers, merchants, and artisans traveled to urban centers in North Carolina and South Carolina where they witnessed funerary art and burial customs that they sought to emulate in their communities. This appreciation, more ready cash, and increased church membership in the Carolina backcountry fueled the production of gravestones in church cemeteries.¹⁰ The money accumulated by the white middle class enabled them to buy gravestones, and greater demand eventually led to mass production of gravestones.

As the Bigham family's production slowed, John Caveny and James Crawford of York County, South Carolina, met the prevailing needs of the people in the Carolina backcountry with headstones featuring simplistic designs such as urns and willows. Caveny and Crawford produced fashionable forms with local materials rather than using the more popular marble gravestones, and they continued to use some cultural symbols to satisfy local tastes. They stayed abreast of the stylistic conventions found in the urban centers, and they were able to produce gravestones at a price that was considerably lower than what consumers received from larger firms that used commercial stones. Caveny and Crawford were able to undercut the prices of larger firms in Charleston and Columbia because their business was located in close proximity to the quarry sites near Kings Mountain in York County. The earliest tombstones carved and engraved by the Cavenys and Crawford were made of either soapstone or a greenish schist that they quarried from granite sites near King's Mountain. A vein of Kings Mountain sandstone quarry was located on property owned by both John Caveny and James Crawford. In 1818, the family of William Pettus in York County, South Carolina, paid T. W. Walker, a Charleston stonecutter, \$41.65 plus \$8.03 hauling fee to transport a 357 pound gravestone, but the same year James Crawford produced a sandstone headstone for Colonel Frederick Hambright (buried at Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery) in the amount of \$22. The Kings Mountain granite site afforded Caveny and Crawford, and Crawford's two sons the opportunity to supply the gravestones to many families in the area near York County, South Carolina, and various sections of North Carolina from the first decade of the nineteenth century through the 1850s.¹¹ As fashions changed, so did their style, and eventually they used purchased pre-cut marble forms and rather bland engravings to satisfy the ever more homogenized tastes of their clients; their gravestones were less culturally driven than earlier versions.

⁹ Fairey, "The Changing York County, South Carolina, Tombstone Business, 1750-1850," 7-9.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

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Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery has a collection of gravestones bearing funerary art characteristic of master stonecutters whose work is identified at the bases of the gravestones, and other unknown stonecutters who carved artistic motifs in styles similar to those found in other cemeteries from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in North Carolina and South Carolina. The gravestone of Elizabeth Dover (died 1788), located at the cemetery's west end, with its disc-shaped head on a rectangular trunk, known as an effigy marker, is one of the earliest gravestones in the cemetery and is a common form found in the North Carolina backcountry during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. A second gravestone with an effigy marker bears the unknown stonecutter's marks that he used to guide the crafting of the disc-shaped head. However, the coffin-shaped gravestone of Jacob Randall, for whom there are no birth or death dates, is an archetypal form found in New England, but is rare in the Carolina backcountry.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery has a collection of representative examples of gravestones carved by John Caveny, James Crawford, Robert Crawford, William Crawford, and Robert Caveny. According to M. Ruth Little's book *Sticks and Stones*, "Hundreds of gravestones in Lincoln, Catawba, and Gaston Counties dating from the mid-1820s to the mid-1870s are probated or attributed to John Caveny, Robert and William N. Crawford, Z. S. Hill, and R.C. Caveny."¹² The tombstone forms that these stonecutters used include semicircular and segmental arches with rounded caps, discoidal shoulders, pointed arches, some with beaded edges, and tombstones with tympanums. Gravestones in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery carved by the Cavenys and Crawfords have motifs such as quarter sunbursts, eight-pointed stars, and willow trees. A gravestone with discoidal shoulders and a tympanum in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery carved by John Caveny for a member of the Hambright family is identical to gravestones for Mary Baird, who is buried at the Olney Presbyterian Church in Gastonia, North Carolina, and Sarah Butts at the Old White Church Cemetery in Lincolnton, North Carolina.¹³

Caveny and Crawford cemented and sustained their presence as prominent stonecutters in North Carolina and South Carolina during the nineteenth century with the inclusion of their sons in the stonecutting business. Robert M. Crawford and William N. Crawford became a part of the stonecutting operation during the 1830s, and Robert C. Caveny joined and worked alongside his father until his father's death in 1853. Robert Caveny had a connection to the Shiloh Presbyterian Church during this time period – he was elected by the church's congregation as a ruling elder along with Dr. L. A. Hill in 1859. In addition to the gravestones with willow trees that the Cavenys and Crawfords carved at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, they also carved willow tree motifs for Mary A. Hollen (died 1840) at the Olney Presbyterian Church in Gastonia, North Carolina, and James Crawford (died 1842) at Bethany Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churchyard in York County, South Carolina. The stones were marked "R. M. Crawford" and "W. N. C.", respectively.¹⁴ It was during the time of Caveny and Crawford's sons' involvement that consumers began purchasing marble tombstones. In addition to being a stonecutter, Robert Caveny was an engraver, and he was paid \$6.42 in 1830 for engraving a commercial stone. Local stonecutter F. H. Morrow (buried at Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery) was memorialized with a marble headstone, and Morrow's family paid John Caveny to do the engraving.¹⁵

In addition to willow trees, the Cavenys and Crawford used a number of other nineteenth-century motifs on tombstones in North Carolina and South Carolina, although most do not bear the families' signature or mark. Frederic Morrow's (died Feb. 24, 1845) gravestone is the only one in the cemetery that has the inscription "Caveny & Crawford", and only two others, those for Anny Hambright and Nealy Eppers, bear the initials of William N. Crawford. Although these are the only gravestones in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery that have the stonecutters' marks, numerous other gravestones are attributable to the Cavenys and Crawfords based on the type of stone, forms, and motifs, estate files, as well as similarities between unmarked or unsigned headstones in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery and marked or signed headstones in other cemeteries in North Carolina and South Carolina. William N. Crawford carved quarter fans and sunbursts, trees of life, and an occasional urn-and-willow expressed in a single dimension with a folk interpretation. The urn-and-willow motif can be found on the marble tombstone of Elizabeth Price (died 1848) (Figure 19) in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery. The gravestone of Jefferson Hambright (died March 9, 1818) provides the best example of each of the Cavenys and Crawfords' motifs. Hambright's pointed-arch, marble tombstone has a vernacular urn flanked by willow trees and quarter fans, and is surmounted by a folk-adapted cornucopia. The lettering in the center of the tombstone is encircled by a compass-drawn oval, and three various sized trees of life are located inside and outside of

¹² Ibid., 126.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Little, *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*, 123-126.

¹⁵ Fairey, "The Changing York County, South Carolina, Tombstone Business, 1750-1850, 10-12.

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the oval, near the base. The iconographic figure of the willow tree, popular in the nineteenth century, denotes sorrow and grief, and in Christianity holds the promise of flourishing and wholeness in the face of despair. For some religions, the willow tree is viewed as a symbol of immortality.¹⁶ One of the gravestones in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery attributed to William N. Crawford has a heart carved near its base.

The sun and the quarter sunburst are ubiquitous on tombstones carved the Cavenys and Crawfords, and both are crafted geometrically to represent the sun. These two symbols and the compass star are deeply carved on the gravestones of Frederic Morrow (died 1845), Mary Hambright (died 1846), A. A. Patterson (died 1846), David Hambright (died 1847), Sarah L. F. Hambright (died 1848), and Christopher Columbus Hambright (died 1862). The four- and eight-pointed compass star was a popular symbol employed by William Crawford, Robert Crawford, and Robert's sons Robert A. and Anderson M., from the 1840s to the 1860s. During this time, Robert and his two sons lived and worked in Lincolnton, North Carolina, while William remained in York County, South Carolina. The compass star is found on hundreds of gravestones in the Catawba Valley (Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba County, North Carolina) that are attributed to the Crawfords. The Crawfords, specifically William Crawford, used trees of life on many of their gravestones as a symbol of "the cycle of birth, growth, decay, death, and rebirth." The best examples of this symbol in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery are found on the gravestones of Jefferson Hambright and Major Frederick Hambright.¹⁷ Others that date from the 1840s and 1850s possess the funerary artistry of noted York County, South Carolina, stonecutters John Caveny (1778-1853), Robert Caveny (1808-1890), James Crawford (1775-1842), and Crawford's sons William N. Crawford (1808-1894) Robert M. Crawford (1803-1865). These gravestones have quarter sunbursts, eight-pointed stars, and willow trees.

For the period from 1870 to 1906, the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery has gravestone forms that are more indicative of national styles and forms such as marble, segmental-arched and rectangular headstones, and pedestal tombs with urns and vaulted roofs. Brothers William N. and Robert Crawford, and Robert C. Caveny entered the gravestone trade during the 1830s, and were able to supply the market in the Catawba Valley of North Carolina and Upstate South Carolina until the mid-1870s, because they provided a less expensive product and were willing to use artistic motifs desired by local German communities. Although marble headstones did emerge from the Caveny and Crawford's workshop, such as the tall marble headstone of James Border (died 1871) in the Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery in Kings Mountain, North Carolina, nearly all of the headstones that they produced were made from greenish-gray schist that they quarried from King's Mountain. Pressure from an increased number of commercial stonecutters in Charlotte, Lincolnton, Winston-Salem, Shelby, and other counties in the North Carolina Piedmont during the 1870s and 1880s, decreased the number of gravestones produced by the Caveny and Crawfords. Robert C. Caveny and William N. Crawford both died during the 1890s, and gravestones in cemeteries throughout the Catawba Valley from the 1870s to the 1910s bore national styles and forms perfected by stonecutters such as J. T. McLean and Company and Carolina Marble Works of Lincolnton, William Tiddy of Charlotte, and L. H. Harrill of Shelby.

Sixteen of the markers from this period display distinctive craftsmanship. The gravestone and monument forms of these gravestones include the pedestal tombs with urn of P. B. Hambright (Figure 33), and Sarah Patterson; vaulted-roof pedestal tomb of Julia Patterson and Aholibamah McCarter (Figure 34); gravestones that are mounted on a base with sockets (tab in socket) or with a die (die-on-base); and, two Georgia marble, government-issued tombstones for William Patterson (American Revolution) and Joseph Eppers (Civil War). Three of these headstones are made of schist and soapstone for Eliza R. Williams (died 1872), Mary J. M. Williams (died 1879), and John H. M. Williams (died 1879), respectively. Eliza Williams and John Williams have pointed-arch headstones, and Mary J. M. Williams has a segmental-arched headstone. The marble, segmental-arched headstones of Mary B. Hambright (died November 25, 1897) and Sarah Hambright (died June 21, 1877) have artistic motifs such as a crown and star, and a hand holding a rose, both in a rondel.

There are two large monuments for Colonel Frederick Hambright, erected by descendants during the 1990s, and John Bishop Harry, erected by C. Franklin Harry Jr. in 1975. Other headstones from the later period of the cemetery's use are mounted to a base with a die (die-on-base) or have a tab that fits into the socket in a base (tab in socket). Two of these monuments are joint marble headstones for Joshua (died December 18, 1911) and Jane M. Dillingham (died September 22, 1880), and George (died July 6, 1914) and Sarah Sellers (died April 11, 1916). Marble plaque markers on soapstone bases for Faithy Gilfillan and Faithy Hambright date to 1876 and 1878, but neither have any funerary art. The cemetery

¹⁶ Keister, *Stories in Stone*, 67.

¹⁷ Little, *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*, 291.

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has other headstones made of schist, soapstone, and marble that date to the period of significance and they have Neoclassical-style tombstone forms. They are either segmental-arch or rectangular headstones.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery is a rural church cemetery lying in both North Carolina and South Carolina. The cemetery is located along King's Creek, near the King's Mountain Battleground, at the North Carolina-South Carolina border in the Blacksburg, Cherokee County, South Carolina, and Grover, Cleveland County, North Carolina vicinity. The history of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church congregation, its church buildings, and its cemetery is replete with the names of men and women who pioneered the settlement of King's Creek near the border between North Carolina and South Carolina. Shiloh Presbyterian Church reaped the benefits of its gregarious, resourceful, and hardy Presbyterian stock during the 1780s and 1790s, as it built a one-room log building, Shiloh Meeting House, with a dirt floor to serve as its house of worship with no promise from the Orange Presbytery that the church would receive an itinerant minister. Its location in a "destitute area" of the Carolina backcountry's Piedmont region and its inability to support a minister limited its chances of ministerial assignment from the Orange Presbytery's seven ordained ministers.¹⁸ Although these issues have not been uncommon themes throughout the congregation's existence, the church has struggled to fill its membership rolls because of the adversities of location, identity with the Presbyterian Church, and organizational structure.

The official records of the Orange Presbytery prior to 1795 were lost to a fire, so it is difficult to pinpoint the exact location of the Shiloh Meeting House. An account from a Revolutionary War soldier from Tennessee who fought at the Battle of King's Mountain, written after the battle, described a small log church building "about three miles from the battlefield" in the York District of South Carolina.¹⁹ In this area, an eighteenth-century public road near the battleground once crossed from North Carolina into South Carolina near the Old Shiloh Meeting House, no longer extant, and cemetery, passing through King's Mountain to the northeast by Hambright's Gap, through Clarks Fork at Quin's, and continuing in a southeast direction to what is today York, South Carolina. This road was called the "Rutherford Road," and a number of major roads intersected and led from the King's Creek area across the North Carolina-South Carolina border near the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery. The road that ran in front of the Old Shiloh Meeting House was one of the routes that Major Ferguson marched along with his Tory soldiers to the Battle of King's Mountain in October 1780.²⁰

The first detailed, large-scale map of the area around York, South Carolina, was published in 1825, forty-five years after the battle of Kings Mountain, by Robert Mills, and shows the Shiloh Meeting House, denoted "Shiloh M. H.", in South Carolina. Although labeled as the Meeting House on Mills' map, the building that served the Shiloh Presbyterian congregation was known and recorded as the Shiloh Presbyterian Church by this time. The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery is located in the exact location where Mills placed the Shiloh Meeting House on his 1825 map. The map of York District, which Mills included in his Atlas, was based on John Moore's 1820 survey of the district. Shown on this map are the principal physical features, roads for which the Commissioners of Roads were responsible, mills, post offices and taverns, selected residences, meetinghouses, and ironworks. Mills located the "Battle Ground" on the map with both a label and a symbol. In the battleground area the following streams are located and identified: Kings Creek, with its tributaries (Gum [Garner], Jumping, and Medor branches), Clarks Fork of Bullocks Creek, and South Crowder's Creek.

The earliest settlers to the area where the Shiloh Presbyterian Church was established were of Scots-Irish, English, and German derivation who built log homes with half-dovetail corner notching, stone foundations, and wood-shingled roofs typical of the Carolina backcountry dwellings built during the late eighteenth century. These settlers established churches from the prevailing Protestant denominations of the time such as the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist congregations. The Sandy Run Baptist Church in Mooresboro, founded in 1772, was the earliest congregation formed in Cleveland

¹⁸ Dover, *Old Shiloh Presbyterian Church Meeting House & Burying Ground, Ca. 1780*, 15.

¹⁹ "Shiloh Presbyterian Church, 1780-2005, 225th Anniversary Celebration, October 23, 2005, 25, in Dover, *Old Shiloh Presbyterian Church Meeting House & Burying Ground, Ca. 1780*, 67.

²⁰ Bearss, Edwin C. *Roads, Trails, and Burial Sites, Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina*. Denver: U.S. National Park Service, Historic Preservation Team, Denver Service Center, 1974.

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County, and the Calvary Presbyterian Church, predecessor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, was the second oldest congregation founded in Cleveland County in 1780.²¹ The Shiloh Presbyterian Church congregation is not listed on the rolls of the Orange Presbytery, the “mother” Presbytery for all counties in North Carolina, because the Presbytery’s session records do not exist before 1827. Calvary Presbyterian Church is mentioned petitioning the Presbytery of South Carolina for a pastor on April 12, 1783, at which meeting the Presbytery of South Carolina was constituted with South Carolina ministers and churches of the Orange Presbytery. The minutes from this meeting have a footnote regarding the Calvary Presbyterian Church that states “afterwards changed to Shiloh,” and on October 18, 1786, the Presbytery met and voted in favor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church’s petition.²² The names Calvary and Shiloh were used interchangeably until 1788, and the Presbytery’s 1791 Annual Report to their General Assembly includes the Shiloh Presbyterian Church in its list of “twenty small societies unable to support a pastor.”²³ Both the Orange Presbytery in North Carolina and the South Carolina Presbytery supplied the church with part-time pastors during its early years, and the lack of a broad base of ministers from which this congregation could pull demonstrates the slow growth of the Presbyterian Church in this area during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

The earliest church building that served the Shiloh Presbyterian Church congregation was built of logs during the 1780s on land owned by Frederick Hambright and Arthur Patterson.²⁴ This log church building served the congregation until the 1820s, but while Rev. Cyrus Johnston preached to the congregation on a few occasions in 1824, the building was described as “about to fall in.”²⁵ By 1829, Rev. Cyrus Johnston had revived the church, adding twenty-six members on examination and two on certificate, and “helped erect a new house of worship.” The momentum built by the church’s growth and support provided the impetus for Henry Etters, one of the church’s elders, to sell the land on which the church and cemetery were located in October 1829, to the “Elders of Shiloh Church” for four dollars.²⁶ Recorded in October 1829 at the Lincoln County Courthouse in Lincolnton, North Carolina, the land totaled over three acres. The congregation utilized a number of ministers in service to their congregation from the 1830s through the 1860s, and the congregation provided financial support to benevolent groups that included foreign missions, education, “publication...and Domestic Missions.”²⁷ The Shiloh Presbyterian Church had congregational struggles from 1861 to 1865 that paralleled the tumultuous and nation-altering effects of the American Civil War on battlefields and the home fronts across the southeast United States. The Civil War depleted the number of men in Shiloh Presbyterian Church’s congregation that ranged from their mid-teens to age seventy-five, and two men, Charles Christmast and Joseph Etters, died in service and are buried in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

In an attempt to add more members to help with their benevolent giving and mend institutional disagreement over the doctrines of Reverend William C. Davis, which resulted in Davis’s trial for heresy before the Presbytery of South Carolina and the formation of the Independent Presbyterian Church by five congregations that originally included the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, the church’s elders met with elders of the Hopewell Independent Presbyterian Church, located eight miles southeast, in the York District of South Carolina, to encourage a united church. The Shiloh Presbyterian Church was destroyed by fire in 1863, and Shiloh Presbyterian Church’s congregation successfully formed a partnership on December 20, 1863, with the Hopewell Presbyterian Church.²⁸ This partnership was made possible by a union that was consecrated in 1863 between the “Old School” Presbyterians and the Independent Presbyterians, and the Presbytery of Bethel’s receipt of membership from ten Independent Presbyterian churches within its jurisdiction. Their united church carried the name Shiloh Presbyterian Church because there was already a Hopewell Presbyterian Church in the Presbytery. The two congregations worshiped at the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, and they made their union official on February 7, 1864.²⁹

In 1871, the congregation dissolved their partnership with the Hopewell Presbyterian Church. At this time, the church’s membership rolls totaled three males, nineteen females, and thirty-eight African Americans; however, this small congregation built the church’s third house of worship (a small frame building) about 200 yards east of the site of the

²¹ Brian R. Eades, and J. Daniel Pezzoni, *Architectural Perspectives of Cleveland County, North Carolina* (Shelby, Cleveland County, N.C.: Cleveland County Historic Preservation Taskforce, 2003), 13-15.

²² Rev. Park H. Moore, Jr., Pastor, “History of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church: Presbytery of Kings Mountain, Presbyterian Church, U.S. (Grover, N.C.: The Church, 1955), 1, in Dover, *Old Shiloh Presbyterian Church Meeting House & Burying Ground, Ca. 1780*, 13.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ Dover, *Old Shiloh Presbyterian Church Meeting House & Burying Ground, Ca. 1780*, 219.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 16.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 17.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 16-18.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 17-18, 32-33.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 18-19

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original church building on the North Carolina-South Carolina border (the second church building was located in South Carolina). The old Richmond and Atlanta Airline Railway, later Southern Railroad, passed through the area where the third church was located, and a railroad station was established ca. 1872.³⁰ The area around the railroad station was named Whitaker until 1885, when the focus of the community moved north into North Carolina and was renamed Grover, in honor of Grover Cleveland, a former President of the United States (1885-1889, 1893-1897).³¹ The church, under the leadership of Rev. W. G. White, decided to build its fourth church building across the border in North Carolina. This move took the church from the South Carolina Synod to the North Carolina Synod and from the Presbytery of Bethel to the Presbytery of Mecklenburg, formerly the Orange Presbytery.

After a meeting at the Academy in Whitaker, South Carolina, on March 11, 1882, when the congregation considered the economic, social, and political impact that the railroad would have on the community, the congregation decided to build a large frame sanctuary in close proximity to and facing the town of Grover's public highway and the railroad. The church purchased land from Dr. A. Frederick Hambright, a descendant of Col. Frederick Hambright, of Revolutionary War fame and who was interred in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, for \$125.00. The church employed local contractor David F. C. Harry to build the church and supply the pews for \$793.00. The church dedicated its new sanctuary on August 17, 1884. On April 19, 1885, the church's congregation elected three trustees whose charge included the responsibility of selling the church's old building, built in 1871, for \$75.00 to local African Americans who had once worshiped at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church.³² These African Americans had withdrawn their membership in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church after the Civil War to form what is today the Shiloh A. M. E. Zion Church, located to the east of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Shiloh Presbyterian Church did not sell its rights to its cemetery, the cemetery that it retained through all of the church's moves, and the church continued to inter its members there until the last burial in 1916.

Throughout the last two decades of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century, Shiloh Presbyterian Church welcomed a myriad of part-time ministers from religious institutions like Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, and consistently addressed the term limits of its elders with elections to fill vacant seats. The congregation was somewhat successful at increasing its flock, and in 1899 boasted "2 elders, 2 deacons, 49 communicants, and 20 baptized non-communicants."³³ During this period in the life of the church, the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Ladies Society provided a positive light that resulted in the acquisition of a "Church Style organ," the construction of a "Vestibule and Tower," and the purchase of lamps and carpet for the church building. The ladies of the Women's Society became the Ladies Missionary and Aid Society in 1915, the Women's Auxiliary in 1924, and the Women of the Church in 1948.³⁴

Shiloh Presbyterian Church suffered from declining membership during the first two decades of the twentieth century and by 1907 "death and removal left no elders." The organization of a Sunday School in 1916 and its momentum over the next seven years forced the church's elders to evaluate and "determine the need of more Sunday School room or a new church." The congregation decided to build its new church building in Grover, on "Bob Vance Street Shelby Highway" in 1926, and the church welcomed its first time full-time minister, Reverend Doctor Joseph T. Dendy, in July 1927. It was under Rev. Dendy's leadership that the church dedicated its current brick building in Grover in 1930. The Great Depression was very difficult for Shiloh Presbyterian Church, but the church's minister and elders made public proclamations to its congregation for "the grace of liberality," and the congregation made donations to keep the church financially stable.³⁵

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery was documented as early as December 1, 1939, by B. E. Weathers and A. G. Melton for the Works Progress Administration's Cleveland County Cemetery Survey. Weathers and Melton noted the marked graves and unmarked graves, and commented that "the cemetery has been abandoned by the Presbyterian Church now in Grover, N. C." Additionally, they noted that "a part of it is cleaned off periodically at least." In the opening paragraph of their report, they explained that the cemetery was on the farm of O. M. Mull.³⁶

³⁰ Ibid., 34-35.

³¹ Powell. *The North Carolina Gazetteer*, 207.

³² Dover, *Old Shiloh Presbyterian Church Meeting House & Burying Ground, Ca. 1780*, 35.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid., 35-40.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Surratt, Williams, and Melton. *WPA Cemetery List of Cleveland County, NC*. Shelby, N.C., 110.

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Since 1997, the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery has been featured in newspaper articles in North Carolina and South Carolina. Each of the articles discussed the bad conditions of the cemetery's gravestones, its history, and efforts by descendants to ensure its future preservation. Descendants of the people buried at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery have made a concerted effort to keep the cemetery mowed and properly maintained. The cemetery has been documented with short historical sketches by Ola Falls Pruette, W. D. Floyd on December 21, 1997, and Dennis Dover on March 31, 2010. Both Pruette and Floyd's sketches are found in Dennis Dover's report "Old Shiloh Presbyterian Church Meeting House & Burying Ground ca. 1780." Dover's documentation combines all of the previous reports and sketches with photographs of the cemetery's gravestones. In 2008, The Southern Power Company, Birmingham, Alabama, paid New South Associates to perform a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey to determine if there are unmarked graves at the cemetery's south boundary, and to investigate the isolated grave of Elizabeth Dover, one of the cemetery's earliest gravestones located at the cemetery's westernmost corner. New South concluded that with "the GPR results, surface conditions, and general cemetery characteristics, it is highly unlikely that additional unmarked graves are present outside the currently defined limits (i.e., south of the perimeter drive)." Also, they theorized that Elizabeth Dover's isolation from the main section of the cemetery does not mean that unmarked graves are located at the cemetery's other elevations.³⁷ Currently, there are no other theories as to why her grave is so isolated.

The cemetery contains nineteenth- and twentieth-century gravestones of individuals who made significant contributions to the history and development of Cleveland County and North Carolina, such as fighting in major wars from the American Revolution to World War I, serving in the North Carolina State Senate for Lincoln County in 1835, and helping establish an early settlement with Scots-Irish, Swiss, and German immigrants at the North Carolina-South Carolina border. One of the earliest references to burials at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery documents soldiers who fought at the Battle of King's Mountain being interred at the cemetery in unmarked graves, while the families of some soldiers retrieved the soldiers' bodies and buried them at other area cemeteries.³⁸ According to documents from the twentieth century regarding the battle, "the dead was not buried until the next morning, and many of them not at all. The American side lost 28 killed and 60 wounded. Many of our men were carried to Old Shiloh Presbyterian Church burying ground where they were interred. No slab marks their last resting places, but they are there."³⁹

Colonel Frederick Hambright was born in Neunstetten, Germany on May 17, 1727, and migrated with his family to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 27, 1738 on the English ship *St. Andrews*. He moved to Anson County, later Tryon County, North Carolina, from Virginia prior to 1750, and he purchased property in the area that is now Dallas, North Carolina, in May 1769. Hambright's commitment to the cause of American independence is evidenced from his participation in local efforts for independence from British authority in the early republic. He was one of the signers of the Tryon Resolves against British tyranny in 1775; was a Tryon County representative at the Third Provincial Congress in Hillsboro, N.C. in August 1775; served as a captain against the Cherokee Indians in 1776, after which he was made a Lieutenant Colonel in 1779; and, he joined the Patriot forces in the American Revolution in 1777. He received military accolades as the Commander of the Lincoln County militia during the Battle of Kings Mountain on October 7, 1780.⁴⁰

Arthur Patterson Sr. migrated to the area that is now Kings Mountain from Ireland during the mid-eighteenth century and fought at the Battle of Kings Mountain alongside his three sons: Arthur Jr., William, and Thomas. Arthur Patterson's sons William and Thomas are buried at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, and William was first person buried at Shiloh on October 7, 1780. William Patterson served as a private in Graham's Company, Shelby's North Carolina Troops. According the Lyman Draper, "three of Arthur's sons, Thomas, William, and young Arthur, Jr. (13 yrs old at the time), were held captive by the Tories on top of Kings Mountain. Old Arthur was on his way up to try and free them when the Whig militia attacked, and he fell in with them to help defeat the Tories. All three of his sons escaped during the confusion of the battle."⁴¹

³⁷ New South Associates, "Ground Radar (GPR) Survey of the Old Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Cleveland County, North Carolina and Cherokee County, South Carolina," September 17, 2008, 17.

³⁸ Jo Ann F. Surratt, Forest Williams, and Anson G. Melton, *WPA Cemetery List of Cleveland County, NC* (Shelby, N.C., P.O. Box 2261, Shelby 28151-2261: Broad River Genealogical Society, 2001), 140.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ <http://www.colfrederickhambright.org/page2.html>, February 2, 2011; *The Col. Frederick Hambright Family*, by Bonny Mauney Summers; Lyman C. Draper, *King's Mountain and Its Heroes: History*. Gardners Books, 2007.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, <http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:seO0wx94xQAJ:freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~madgenealogist/Patterson-NC-C.html+william+patterson,+revolutionary+war,+cleveland+county,+nc&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us&source=www.google.com>. February 1, 2011.

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John Bishop Harry (1774-1863) was the progenitor of the Harry family in North Carolina, and served in his first public service position as the State Senator from Lincoln County in 1835. In this capacity he delivered a voluntary toast at the July 4th celebration in Lincolnton in 1835, where James Pinckney Henderson, former governor of Texas, delivered the annual address. He made a brief presentation on the July 4th celebration in Lincolnton the following year, and was "authorized by me [J. Pinckney Henderson] with consent of Major Gen. Hunt and agents in Western Counties to name and enroll volunteer emigrants to Texas and will conduct such as may wish to emigrate to that Republic about October 1st next, at the expense of the Republic of Texas." Harry commanded a large group of men, some from Lincoln County, North Carolina, that went to Texas during Texas Revolution to assist with establishment of the Republic of Texas.⁴² Harry was also a clock maker, silversmith, and large landowner in North Carolina.

Two men associated with Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery served the South during the American Civil War. Charles H. Christmast was born in 1838, and served the Confederacy until his death in Charleston, South Carolina, on March 25, 1862, and is buried at the cemetery. Christmast's grave is marked with a modest tombstone and contemporary Confederate flags installed by the local Sons of Confederate Veterans groups and descendants. James K. Hambright, son of James Hambright (1792-1883), enlisted in Iredell County, North Carolina, on August 14, 1862, in Company G, 18th Regiment, N.C. Troops. He died at Winchester, Virginia, on November 4, 1862.⁴³

Many of Shiloh's earliest burials are for individuals who were the earliest immigrants to the area during the eighteenth and nineteenth century and were involved with the establishment of the church and the surrounding community. Elizabeth Dover came to the area prior to the 1780s, and was one of the earliest burials at the cemetery (1788). Mary Catarenor Kettenring Ettress of Switzerland, born in 1747, died on April 15, 1817 and was buried at the Shiloh cemetery. Members of the Etters, Hambright, and Patterson families are some of the earliest families that immigrated to Cleveland County during the eighteenth century and have family members buried at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Henry Etters (1768-1856) served as Ruling Elder of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church for twenty-nine years; was a large landowner in the community that served the church in North Carolina and South Carolina; and, he donated the land on which the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery is located. Colonel Frederick Hambright, hero of the American Revolution was buried in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery on March 9, 1817, at the age of 90, and Major Frederick Hambright who fought in the Indian Wars died and was buried at Shiloh on August 1, 1844. James Hambright was born on February 16, 1792, buried on June 25, 1883, served as a Ruling Elder for over 45 years, and had two sons who served in the American Civil War.⁴⁴

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery is one of at least ten burial sites in the area that includes the Grover Vicinity, Shelby, Kings Mountain, and Earl, in North Carolina, and Blacksburg, and the area encompassing the Kings Mountain State Park in South Carolina. Some of these locations were started by churches, and others are small family burial grounds. These locations provide additional context for the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, and the funerary art exhibited on its gravestones. Two of the burial sites are family burying grounds for the Etters and Smith families. The Smith Family burying ground is the final resting place for many African Americans near the North Carolina-South Carolina border, and the only notable funerary art is a concrete, pointed-arch headstone with stained glass that has no birth or death dates. The other headstones are granite and marble headstones that date from the mid- to late twentieth century. The Etters family burying ground is located on a heavily wooded hill at the intersection of Highway 29 and Craton Road, near Eastside Baptist Church, in Blacksburg, South Carolina. The burying ground has a total of eleven headstones that date from 1851 to 1948, and the two earliest headstones (1851 and 1853) are soapstone, with segmental arches. The other headstones are marble and concrete. All of the headstones are void of decorative motifs.

The church cemeteries in this area that have tombstone forms and funerary art comparable to the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery are El Bethel United Methodist Church Cemetery and Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery, both in Kings Mountain. The El Bethel United Methodist Church Cemetery has sixteen unmarked soapstone and schist headstones whose forms are similar to the gravestones at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery. The forms include the segmental-arch, rounded tympanum flanked by rounded caps (plain and beaded), tall tympanums in which are engraved

⁴² William L. Sherrill, *Annals of Lincoln County, North Carolina; Containing Interesting and Authentic Facts of Lincoln County History Through the Years 1749 to 1937*. (Charlotte, N.C., Observer Printing House, 1937), 112, 117, 118, and 163.

⁴³ *North Carolina Troops 1861-1865 a Roster. Volume VI, 16th-18th and 20th-21st Regiments N.C. Troops (Infantry)* (Raleigh, N.C.: Division of Archives and History, 1993), 378-382.

⁴⁴ Dennis G. Dover, *Old Shiloh Presbyterian Church Meeting House & Burial Ground, Ca. 1780: Documentation of History, Location and People : Old Lincoln County, North Carolina & Old York District, South Carolina : Draft*. (Chino, Calif.: Dennis G. Dover, 2009), 95-112.

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willow trees with squared shoulders, and rectangular, with motifs such as the willow tree, eight-pointed star, and quarter fans and sunbursts. Although none of these headstones are identified by the maker, they are attributable to the Caveny and Crawford workshop from the 1840s because of their form and funerary art. The headstones of Susanah Spurlen (died August 6, 1845), William Spurlin (died March 14, 1844), and Rufus C. Harmon (died January 27, 1847) provide the best examples. These headstones have a combination of artistic motifs such as willow trees, quarter fans, and engraved medallions on rounded caps. The cemetery is dominated by a large number of late nineteenth- and twentieth-century marble, granite, and concrete headstones, with the sixteen soapstone and schist headstones located near the back of the cemetery.

The Antioch Baptist Church has a large cemetery separated from the church's sanctuary by Antioch Road, with marked and unmarked headstone forms and artistic motifs similar to the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Like the El Bethel United Methodist Church Cemetery, twentieth-century marble and granite monuments greatly outnumber the soapstone and schist segmental-, basket-, and pointed-arch headstones at the Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery. The late nineteenth- and twentieth-century pedestal tombs, pulpit markers, tree stumps, government-issue markers, obelisks, and double column arch and urn monuments are located at the front of the cemetery and visually block the cemetery's earliest headstones. The Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery has over seven headstones from the mid-nineteenth century that are marked by R. C. Caveny, L. H. Caveny, and W. N. Crawford, and four late nineteenth-century marble headstones marked by L. H. Harrill of Shelby, North Carolina, and Richard Hare of Yorkville, South Carolina. The headstones engraved by R. C. and L. H. Caveny, and L. H. Harrill are segmental-arched or rectangular marble headstones with mass-produced, commercial funerary art such as plants and flowers in rondels. One of the schist headstones has a willow tree in a segmental-arched tympanum, and is marked "W N C," for William N. Crawford. Other early nineteenth-century headstones of soapstone have "Sacred" calligraphically carved in the center of an arched tympanum, flanking caps with "dimple" motifs, and a few discoidal tympanums with plain caps.

Although the El Bethel United Methodist Church and Antioch Baptist Church cemeteries have headstones that were crafted during the time period in which the Caveny and Crawford families were cutting and engraving headstones for the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, neither of these two cemeteries maintain a rural setting with nearly exclusively nineteenth-century headstones of soapstone and schist that characterizes the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, or have headstones that best represent the range of forms and artistic funerary motifs of the Caveny and Crawford families from the 1810s through the 1870s. The artistic motifs on the soapstone and schist headstones in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, from the 1810s to the 1860s, represent the height of reliance in local religious communities in the Catawba Valley of North Carolina, and Upcountry South Carolina, on local artisans to carve monuments of local stone and engrave artistic motifs that symbolize their most intimate religious beliefs. The Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery is predominantly soapstone and schist headstones that date from 1780 to the 1860s, and the significance of these headstones is not diminished by a large number of late nineteenth- and twentieth-century headstones of commercial stone with mass-produced, funerary art indicative of prevailing Edwardian and Victorian culture.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Name of Property

Cleveland County, NC
Cherokee County, SC
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery
Name of Property

Cleveland County, NC
Cherokee County, SC
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Summers, Bonny Mauney. *The Col. Frederick Hambright Family.* N.p., n.d.

Surratt, Jo Ann F., Forest Williams, and Anson G. Melton. *WPA Cemetery List of Cleveland County, NC.* Shelby, N.C. (P.O. Box 2261, Shelby 28151-2261): Broad River Genealogical Society, 2001.

Trinkley, Michael, Ph.D., Debi Hacker, and Nicole Southerland. “Preservation Assessment of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Cleveland County, N.C. and Cherokee County, S.C.” Columbia, S.C.: Chicora Foundation, Inc., 2010.

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: Shiloh Presbyterian Church

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.8 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>460487</u> Easting	<u>3891542</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

The National Register boundaries of the Old Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery follow the heavy black line on the attached Cleveland County GIS map, Parcel 40160, at a scale of one inch = 200 feet scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass 1.8 acres, in which one-hundred and eight gravestones are located, and are surrounded by a light-weight residential chain-link fence.

11. Form Prepared By

Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery
Name of Property

Cleveland County, NC
Cherokee County, SC
County and State

name/title Jason L. Harpe, Harpe Consulting
organization _____ date February 17, 2011
street & number 410 South Cedar Street telephone (704) 477-0987
city or town Lincolnton state NC zip code 28092
e-mail jason.harpe@charter.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Grover vicinity
County: Cleveland County and Cherokee County State: North Carolina and South Carolina
Photographer: Jason L. Harpe
Date Photographed: 06/11
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 12. Northeast edge of cemetery, camera facing southwest, small "Shiloh Presbyterian Church" metal sign and chain link fence are visible.
- 2 of 12. Overview of cemetery with grave of Colonel Frederick Hambright near the center.
- 3 of 12. Elizabeth Dover gravestone.
- 4 of 12. Jacob Randall gravestone, eighteenth century.
- 5 of 12. Gravestone of Sally Morrow.
- 6 of 12. Mary Howser gravestone. The gravestone faces east and has artistic elements that include a willow tree in the central tympanum.
- 7 of 12. Gravestone of Frederic Morrow. Marked: "Caveny & Crawford."
- 8 of 12. Gravestone of Sarah Hambright.
- 9 of 12. Gravestone of Elizabeth B. Price.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery
Name of Property

Cleveland County, NC
Cherokee County, SC
County and State

10 of 12. Gravestone of Christopher Columbus Hambright

11 of 12. Gravestone of Mary B. Hambright.

12 of 12. Gravestone of P.B. Hambright.

Property Owner:

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

name Shiloh Presbyterian Church, c/o Joel Rountree, Session Elder
street & number P.O. Box 337 telephone (704) 937-7588
city or town Grover state NC zip code 28073

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

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

NOTE: There is no page 35 in this nomination.