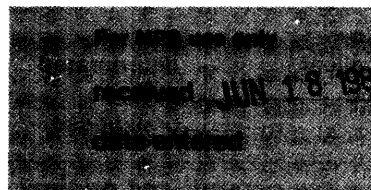


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Shiloh Meeting House and Cemetery

and/or common

2. Location

street & number One mile southeast of Ireland on 150 North Road N/A not for publication

city, town Ireland X vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Indiana code 018 county Dubois code 037

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Shiloh Cemetery Association of Ireland, Indiana

street & number N/A

city, town Ireland X vicinity of state Indiana 47545

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dubois County Courthouse

street & number Public Square

city, town Jasper state Indiana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town state

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Shiloh Meetinghouse and Cemetery are located in a rural setting less than a mile from the Town of Ireland, Indiana. The Meetinghouse is a simple, one-story building of frame construction, and exhibits some Greek Revival elements in its design. The small (50' x 34') building has a rectangular plan and a medium-pitch gable roof. The original roofing material was wood shingles, but the present roof is of sheet metal. The building's chimneys were removed when this roof was applied. The foundation consists of piers of native sandstone.

The north facade of the structure, a gable end, contains three bays. The middle bay features a doublehung window, originally nine-over-six but now altered. The left and right bays contain the entry doors (one for men and one for women), each surmounted by a three-pane rectangular transom. The balance of this facade is simple clapboard, with plain cornerboards. The roof trim consists of a plain frieze and a simple box cornice with returns.

The east and west facades are identical, and contain four windows each. These windows, equally spaced across each facade, were all originally nine-over-six, doublehung units, identical to the window on the north facade. Modifications in some of these consists of removal of some muntins. The south facade contains two similar windows, located opposite the doors in the north wall.

The building's interior consists of a single large room, with a platform and pulpit located at the center of the south wall. The original yellow poplar pews fill the rest of the room. The original floorboards, likewise of yellow poplar, rest on floor joists made of logs with one side hewn flat. Adz marks are apparent on these members and also on the 6" x 6" rafters.

The nominated area includes one small utility building of recent origin and the old cemetery. The cemetery was established in 1860 and is the final resting place of the area's Civil War veterans. The cemetery and meetinghouse are both kept in good repair by the Shiloh Cemetery Association, a not-for-profit private corporation.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1849

Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Shiloh Meeting House and Cemetery are significant for their role in the early settlement of Dubois County, Indiana. The building is one of the oldest structures in the county, and is believed to be the only pioneer-era Cumberland Presbyterian Church building in the state. As the place of worship for the majority of the new settlers of the area, it helped provide social cohesiveness and stability to the frontier.

The meetinghouse was built to serve those early settlers of Scotch-Irish descent who were coming to the area from Virginia and the Carolinas in the early 19th century. They were largely members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was formed in 1810 after theological discord caused a schism in the Presbyterian Church. The Cumberlandians were the first denomination to appear in Dubois County. The Shiloh congregation was formed shortly after 1817, when an early settler, Isaac Alexander, established a camp meeting site near his farm. Circuit riding ministers held religious services at this site until 1830, when disputes with the property owner caused the removal of the campgrounds to a new site on Alexander's farm. By 1833 a permanent minister was engaged. In 1849, Isaac Alexander deeded a 6.5 acre plot to the trustees of the church, and the present meetinghouse was constructed that same year. In 1860, a cemetery was established adjacent to the meetinghouse and the remains of the congregation's Civil War dead were interred there.

Although the Shiloh congregation has passed out of existence, the meetinghouse and cemetery grounds are still kept in good repair. The Shiloh Cemetery Association, a not-for-profit corporation organized in 1927, currently owns and administers the property. The meetinghouse is still used on occasion, and new burials are still being made in the cemetery.

--Please see continuation sheets--

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 6.34

Quadrangle name Jasper, Indiana

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	6	5	0	1	5	4	0	4	2	4	9	7	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification Pt. NE qr. SE qr. Sec. 29, Township 1 South, Range 5 West, beginning 23 rods south of the NE corner of said qr. qr. section, and running South 26 rods, West 39 rods, north 26 rods, east 39 rods to the beginning, containing 6.34 acres, more or less, Dubois County, Indiana

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title S. Hugh Dillin, Director

organization Shiloh Cemetery Association date September 9, 1980

street & number 255 U.S. Courthouse, 46 E. Ohio Street telephone 317/269-7458

city or town Indianapolis state Indiana 46204

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer date June 8, 1982

For NPS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>[Signature]</u> Keeper of the National Register	date <u>7/29/82</u>
Attest: <u>[Signature]</u> Chief of Registration	date <u>7/26/82</u>

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1 of continuation

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was in part an outgrowth of the revival movement called the Great Awakening, which took place in this country beginning in the latter part of the eighteenth century. What was called the Great Western Revival, or the Kentucky revival, swept over the western frontier from 1797 to 1805. It had its beginnings among the Presbyterians, who claimed a large number of adherents among the Scotch-Irish pioneers who settled much of western North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

However, differences of opinion arose between the adherents of traditional Calvinism and the proponents of the necessity of the emotional experience of conversion, as well as between those who did and those who did not accept the doctrines of predestination and the damnation of infants who died before baptism. Further, many of those on the western frontier, where schools were non-existent, showed impatience with the high educational requirements demanded by the Church of its frontier ministers.

On February 4, 1810 in Dickson County, Tennessee, three Presbyterian ministers organized the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in response to the attempt of the mother church to dissolve the Cumberland (Kentucky) Presbytery for ordaining untrained ministers. The church which they founded stressed evangelism, and repudiated predestination and infant damnation. It sought to avoid highly centralized authority.

The schism lasted for nearly a century, the groups reuniting nationally in 1906, at which time the Cumberland church had grown to a membership of several hundred thousand. Some individual congregations rejected the merger and have maintained their separate organization with headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee and a current membership of 94,000. Several Cumberland Presbyterian congregations still exist in Southern Indiana, there being three in Evansville alone.

The Cumberlands were among the first denominations to appear in southern Indiana, and the very first in Dubois County. Because of the wide scattering of communities and the difficulties of travel, regular religious services were rarely enjoyed. Preachers were the itinerant "circuit riders," who were untiring in their efforts to bring the church to the pioneers. Meetings were first held in private residences and later in camp meetings, the latter often continuing for days.

The circuit in which Shiloh was located included all of Vanderburgh, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Daviess and Knox Counties, and was later extended to Terre Haute. It was part of the Logan Presbytery, with circuits in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. The first services at Shiloh, beginning in 1817, were of the camp meeting variety. In 1826 the Cumberland Presbytery for Indiana was organized, and in 1833 it did away with itinerant

preachers, requiring each congregation to call and support its own minister. This the Shiloh congregation did for many years, extending well into this century.

Although the Cumberland Presbyterian church still exists, in Indiana and elsewhere, it is believed that the Shiloh meeting house is the only Cumberland church building surviving from pioneer days within the State of Indiana.

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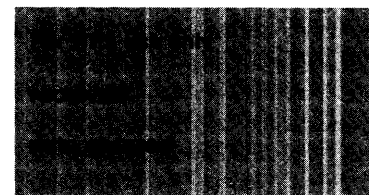
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Continuation sheet Shiloh Meetinghouse/Cemetery Item number 9

Page 1

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