

FINAL

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pinhook Methodist Church & Cemetery

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_ 091-345-65022

2. Location

street & number 8001 State Road 2 NA  not for publication

city or town LaPorte NA  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county LaPorte code 091 zip code 46350

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  
 meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant  
 nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 8/4/2009  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	Signature of the Keeper _____	Date of Action _____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Pinhook Methodist Church & Cemetery

Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private, public-local, public-state, public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Values range from 0 to 4.

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)

RELIGION - Religious Facility, FUNERARY - Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE - Museum, FUNERARY - Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-Nineteenth Century - Greek Revival, Other: Gable-front

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK, walls: WOOD - Weatherboard, roof: WOOD - Wood Shingles, other: STONE-Marble, STONE-Granite, OTHER-Zinc

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

Pinhook Methodist Church & Cemetery  
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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, 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 of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination if 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
- # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

**Period of Significance**

1847 - 1959

**Significant Dates**

1847

1850

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Barnard, Nelson

McLung, James

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

LaPorte County Museum

Pinhook Methodist Church &  
Cemetery  
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 2.5

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Kurt West Garner

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date October 22, 2008

street & number 308 South Michigan St. telephone 574-936-0613

city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**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.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

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

name Pinhook Cemetery Association, care of Phyllis Marks

street & number 7353 W. State Rd. 2 telephone 219-785-4347

city or town LaPorte state IN zip code 46350

**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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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*Pinhook Methodist Church & Cemetery, LaPorte County, IN*

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**Narrative Description**

The Pinhook Methodist Church and Cemetery are located in New Durham Township, LaPorte County, Indiana at the crossing of Wozniak Road with State Road 2. This intersection is the village of Pinhook, formerly New Durham, located between Westville and LaPorte. The small village is a collection of mostly residential structures, all located on the south side of State Road 2 with some of the oldest village structures facing the cemetery and church to the north.

There are four contributing resources included in this application: the Pinhook Methodist Church, constructed in 1847, fronting State Road 2 at the west edge of the subject property; the Pinhook Cemetery, begun in 1850; the cemetery storage shed constructed about 1900 in the northwest corner of the property; and the old pump, ca. 1930 located near the center of the cemetery. The church was listed as "outstanding" in the LaPorte County Interim Report and is in excellent condition; the other contributing resources are in good condition.

Pinhook Methodist Church

The frame church building was constructed as a one-room, single story structure in a simple Greek-Revival style in 1847. An early vestibule addition was constructed on the front of the building, ca. 1880, inset from the main building facade (photo 002). The building rests on an orange/red brick foundation extending about two feet above grade and has wood clapboard siding over the entire structure. The roof has an approximate 12/12 pitch with front facing gable toward State Road 2 and is covered in wood shingles. A short brick chimney extends from the ridge of the roof near the front of the main building. The building siding and trim is painted white with dark green windows, shutters and front door.

The front (south) façade is symmetrically arranged, with the vestibule projecting from the main building, inset from each side. A single, wide wood six-panel door is centered on the vestibule south façade. The door opening has simple wood trim with a drip cap over the head trim. Above the door is a wood sign with the name of the church and year of construction. No other openings exist on the south façade. Simple wood corner boards are located at the corners of the vestibule addition and the main building. The corner boards on the vestibule terminate directly into a wide frieze board that follows the eave line along the gable face. The corner boards on the main building, in keeping with the Greek-Revival style however, terminate at the horizontal entablature wrapping around from the east and west facades, with decorative trim making the appearance of a pilaster cap. The frieze board of the gable then extends up the face of the gable from this horizontal detail. A cove trim piece is located at the juncture of the frieze board and wood soffit of the eave. The eaves

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are detailed by fascia boards with cove molding at the drip edge. The main building facade extends above the vestibule, roof pitch matching that of the vestibule, with the gable being terminated at the ridge with the short brick chimney. The brownish-tan brick chimney has no decorative features, except the top two rows of brick extend out slightly from the main shaft of the chimney.

A wood porch deck extends off the front of the vestibule approximately eight feet in depth, across the entire width of the vestibule. The porch rests on brick piers at the corners and one on each side of three wood steps centered with the door. The steps lead to a short brick walk extending to another series of five steps leading to State Road 2, again centered with the front door. A simple tubular metal handrail is located on the east side of the steps. Between the brick piers of the porch is vertical wood lattice work. Some shrubs have been placed in a landscape bed around the porch.

The east façade (facing the cemetery) has the front vestibule projecting to the south, on the left side of the façade. A narrow base board is located on the main building, just above the brick foundation, as a starter for the clapboard siding. The east façade of the main building has five equally spaced, equally sized wood windows. The distance between windows is slightly narrower than the distance between the outside windows with the corners of the building. The wood windows are true divided 6/6 double hung sashes with simple wood casings. Wood shutters are installed on each window. The window openings are located a little less than half-way up the facade and extend within three clapboards to the frieze board. The east facade of the vestibule has a single 2/2 double-hung wood window and shutters slightly off center to the south on the façade. The window has simple wood casings and is slightly shorter than the windows on the main building, extending to within one clapboard of the frieze board at the eave, located at a lower height on the vestibule. Wood corner boards are again located at each corner of the facade, on both the vestibule and main building. A wide frieze board again terminates the wood siding at the soffit line with a decorative trim piece at its base and cove molding at its juncture with the soffit. The eave detail matches the front (south) facade.

The west facade is a mirror image of the east facade with one exception. Directly under the second window from the left on the main building, is located a wood crawl space access door in a wood frame, in the brick foundation. This extends from grade to base board of the wood siding and is approximately 18" wide.

The north (rear) facade is comprised solely of the main building with details matching the front (south) facade of the main building. Wood corner boards terminate at the return frieze boards with the wide frieze board again extending up the face of the gable. Eave and fascia detail match the front facade. While no window openings exist on the north facade currently, two window openings

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that appear to have matched the other window openings in terms of elevation above the floor and opening height were once symmetrically placed on the rear facade. This is apparent by the infill of wood clapboard siding. No trim or casings remain, nor does any evidence of these windows exist on the inside of the building, the clapboard siding infill matches the remaining clapboards perfectly, but a cut line appears around the entire former openings.

The interior of the church is also in excellent condition. The vestibule has a wide plank pine floor, simple straight cut wood baseboard and door and window casings that are painted and white plaster finish wall and ceiling surfaces. The ceiling is approximately nine feet in height and has a small, framed wood attic access scuttle in the center toward the north wall. Two doors lead into the main building/sanctuary; they are symmetrically placed to the left and right opposite of the vestibule entry door (photo 8). The sanctuary doors are walnut, six panel doors in a vertical two/horizontal one/vertical two/horizontal one configuration, unpainted, with original hardware. Above each of the sanctuary doors is a four-pane transom window with operable hardware (photo 005).

The main building/sanctuary is divided by two aisles leading from the vestibule north to the front platform, creating three sections for pew seating. Wood baseboards, door casings and window casings are simple straight-stock material and are all painted. Walls and ceilings have white plaster finish. The ceiling begins to angle in with the slope of the roof, about two feet above the tops of the windows on the east and west sides of the sanctuary. The ceiling gradually slopes inward, creating a vaulted appearance to a point about twelve feet above the sanctuary floor where the ceiling then becomes a flat surface (photo 007). On each the north and south walls is located an offset or break line in the plaster wall at about the height at which the ceiling begins to angle in on the west and east walls.

At the rear, or south wall, of the sanctuary is located an exposed brownish/tan brick chimney in the center of the wall, about two feet wide, extending to the ceiling (photo 008). A replica pot-bellied stove is located just in front of the chimney with a connecting stove pipe and decorative pipe escutcheon at the connection to the chimney. The front of the sanctuary is arranged with a wood platform raised about 8" above the floor, about six feet deep. The platform occupies the left two-thirds of the front of the sanctuary. A low decorative wood balustrade extends across a portion of the front of the platform, creating a slight separation of the pulpit area by angling back on two sides with short newel posts terminating each end (photo 010). The floor in the sanctuary and that of the platform are narrow pine plank finish.

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The interior of the vestibule is furnished with two original walnut pews, one under each window on the east and west sides (photo 006). The vestibule also has, directly opposite of the entry door, an early, large upright unpainted wood cabinet that is believed to have come from the original Pinhook school house (photo 005, right side). The sanctuary is furnished with three sections of original pews separated by the two aisles. The center section has seven pews, due to the placement of the stove at the rear; the outside sections have nine pews each. The pews are unpainted walnut with short back and side boards, the side boards having a scrolled top cap and the back boards having a curved top. A period piano is located at the right of the front wall. Two more pews are located at the left of the front wall, on the platform facing the pulpit. The original wood pulpit and Bible easel is located at the front and center of the sanctuary on the platform and a framed picture of Jesus, original to the church, is located on the wall behind the pulpit (photo 010).

No electric or plumbing is located at the building. Restoration activities have focused on maintaining and preserving existing materials, or restoring materials to an original appearance. Some later decorative painting appeared on the ceiling (ca. 1900) and behind the pulpit (ca. 1920) but was not retained during restoration.

Cemetery Storage Shed

The ca. 1900 small frame building, approximately eight feet wide by twelve feet deep, faces east with a single vertical wood plank door in the center, with simple straight stock wood casings on this east facade. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, having been relocated to this site from the center of the cemetery near the pump. The shed is covered with narrow wood clapboard siding and wood corner boards. A single, four pane fixed wood window is located on the north and south facades also with simple straight stock casings. No openings are located on the west facade. The building has a gable roof, with the gable facing east; the roofing material is asphalt shingles. A vent pipe is located on the north half of the roof. The shed is in good condition. (photos 011 & 012)

Pump

A metal hand water pump, ca. 1930, is located near the center of the cemetery along the main drive. The base around the pump is constructed of treated wood 2 x 6 materials, the pump rising out of the center of the platform. The pump is comprised of cast pieces, with the manufacturer's name and city on the east side of the shaft "Baker Mfg. Co. Evansville, Wis." and the pump model name on the west side "Monitor". The pump is in good condition. (photo 013)



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Pinhook Cemetery

The Pinhook Cemetery, established in 1850, is comprised of four sections with a single gravel lane entering off of State Road 2 near the intersection of Wozniak Road (photo 016) and exiting onto Wozniak Road on its east boundary (photo 014). It is bordered by State Road 2 on the south, Wozniak Road on the east, and agricultural tilled lands on the north and west. The church is located in its southwest corner (photo 015). State Road 2 forms a gentle curve northward from the west edge of the cemetery to Wozniak Road. The cemetery is fenced on the east side, and partially on the south side, by a white vinyl picket fence. Newer brick piers flank the entrance and exit (photo 014). Several mature deciduous and cedar trees are located in the cemetery.

There are approximately 1,000 graves at Pinhook Cemetery, which is still used for burials. The oldest section of the cemetery is nearest the church, in the southwest corner of the subject property. The dates appear to be slightly later in the southeast corner of the cemetery, with the newest section being the north half of the cemetery. Graves are located within a few feet of the church's southeast corner, as graves were platted at an angle with the building rather than perpendicular or parallel (photo 023). Graves are located on the east and north side of the church, but not in front (south) or on the west side. Grave markers are mostly granite, sandstone, or white marble. A single large zinc family grave marker "Norris" with accompanying "Father" and "Mother" markers is also located in the cemetery's old section (photo 020).

The oldest interment was James McLung, September 11, 1850. Two other early graves are those of Abraham Weaver, died June 24, 1852 (photo 018) and Merrick Baird, died April 17, 1852 (photo 017). Several other graves dating to the 1850's also exist, nearer the church, and are all of white marble with typical tombstone designs such as the weeping willow, hand with finger pointing to heaven, or the open Bible. One variation of the weeping willow is particularly crisp and less common (photo 019). An interesting later gravestone is that of Edward Higgins, due to its inscription. The stone is a late use of material for the date of interment, 1922, with the inscription simply being "The Old Sexton" (photo 021). Several veterans' graves are also located in the cemetery including one from the War of 1812, John Glass, who died in 1873. Nineteen veterans' graves of the Civil War are marked, and several from more modern wars. One dominant family name in the cemetery is Herrold. The earliest interment of this family appears to be Joseph Herrold, 1859. The cemetery and grave stones are in good condition.

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**Statement of Significance**

The Pinhook Methodist Church & Cemetery are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, the property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and C, the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. The property qualifies under the Areas of Significance for Architecture and Exploration/Settlement. The property meets criteria considerations A and D because of its exceptional local significance as one of few remaining pre-railroad era public places in New Durham Township.

The period of significance begins with construction of the church in 1847. The cemetery includes stones from its active years, 1850-present. Therefore the end date of the period of significance is 50 years ago (1959).

*Architecture*

The Pinhook Methodist Church represents the earliest extant religious structure in LaPorte County, being constructed in 1847. The architectural characteristics of the building are indicative of the Greek Revival style. While several other examples of this early style are located in LaPorte County, mostly in the northern townships, the Pinhook Methodist Church has the distinction of being the earliest public building in the county to which the style is applied. It is also the only example of the Greek Revival style in New Durham Township. One other early public building in LaPorte County, the First Christian Church in Rolling Prairie, is also detailed in the Greek Revival style but was constructed more than a decade later in 1859.

Characteristics of the Greek Revival style found on Pinhook Methodist Church are the central entry and symmetrical design. The building also has wide frieze boards following the soffit line and returning on the gable ends with the eaves, at the base of the gable. These frieze board/cornice returns, below the eaves, are detailed to have the appearance of wide entablatures, another indication of the Greek Revival style. A possible alteration that may have changed the slope of the roof occurred in about 1888 when, according to a historian's notes, "the ceiling was raised and new floor put in and other repairs were made all at the cost of \$500". It is indeterminable if this included raising the slope of the roof, or if it simply refers to the present vaulted ceiling appearance. Greek Revival styled buildings more typically had slightly less pitch to the roof than is found at Pinhook Methodist. It is possible that with that alteration, the vestibule was also added, as it appears to date to about that time (photo 002).

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An earlier architectural style is found in New Durham Township, LaPorte County. The Federal Style is found in one residence in the township, on a farm on Joliet Road, applied to an I-house design constructed about 1840. Five other residential structures in New Durham Township either pre-date or are close to the date of construction of Pinhook Church (1836-c. 1850). The Coulter House (Hall & Parlor/Saltbox, c. 1850) is approximately two miles west of the Pinhook Church, at the north end of Westville. The other four residential structures, including the Federal Style structure, are within close proximity (about one mile south/southeast) to the Pinhook Church. These other residential construction types are Hall & Parlor (c. 1850, Snyder Road), I-House (c. 1840, 320 South), Central Passage (c. 1850, 250 South) and a Hall & Parlor/Saltbox Residence constructed about 1836 on 350 South. This last structure is the oldest known extant structure in New Durham Township.

*Exploration/Settlement*

New Durham Township was one of three originally chartered townships in LaPorte County. LaPorte County/New Durham Township was first settled by Miriam Benedict and her family and Henry and Thomas Clyburn in 1829 near present day Westville. People continued to settle in the township with several coming in 1832.<sup>1</sup> The village of New Durham developed along an old Indian trail (later State Road 2) at its intersection with Wozniak Road. The first house constructed in the village of New Durham, later known as Pinhook, was a log cabin built by Leonard Woods in 1834. Within a few years of this first structure, several other structures were constructed in the village including general stores and a hotel by Leonard Woods<sup>2</sup>. A post office was established in 1837 with William Taylor, postmaster.<sup>3</sup>

The village of New Durham was officially platted in 1847 by Joseph Davis, who built a steam saw mill near the community in 1852. By this time the village was locally known as "Pinhook". New Durham was given this name as a cognomen by citizens of the rival village of Flood's Grove.<sup>4</sup> A frame schoolhouse was constructed in 1854 in the village on the south side of the road the church fronts, but to the northeast along the curve of the road. Some industry developed in New Durham, but with the construction of the railroad in Westville in 1854 the village began to decline. Many buildings were relocated to Westville, leaving the Pinhook Church and frame schoolhouse.<sup>5</sup> A brick

<sup>1</sup> Cannon, pg. 105

<sup>2</sup> Cannon, pg. 106

<sup>3</sup> Chapman, pg. 74

<sup>4</sup> Chapman, pg. 75

<sup>5</sup> Chapman, pg. 75

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schoolhouse replaced the frame building sometime prior to 1880, at the same location, but was demolished early in the second half of the twentieth century.

William (Levi) & Catherine Garwood, who came to New Durham in 1830, deeded .2 acres for the Pinhook Methodist Church in 1847 "to be used for a church forever and ever" to the trustees of the church for \$20. Trustees of the new church were Lester Loomis, William Garwood, William Taylor, Elias Horner, David Cuusman. Two carpenters, McLung and Nelson Barnard, constructed the church from hand-hewn walnut logs in 1847. Lester Loomis and his brother hauled stone used for the foundation.

The Methodist faith was the first religious denomination in the territory, brought by its first white settler, Miriam Benedict. Previous to the establishment of Pinhook Methodist Church, services were conducted by Rev. Parrott in the Methodist tradition. A Methodist church was constructed in Door Village in 1833, and one in Westville in 1843. Pinhook Methodist was constructed in 1847 in New Durham with the Rev. J. J. Cooper as pastor.<sup>6</sup> Pinhook Methodist shared its minister with churches in Westville and Door Village, but ultimately closed in the early 1900's. It remained vacant until 1941 when it was put back into use as a Sunday school for children of the community, with 20-25 children in attendance each Sunday. In 1946 the Pinhook Mother's Club was formed to begin raising funds to make repairs to the building in preparation for the church's 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The interior was completely refurbished for the July 20, 1947 Centennial program. Within a few years after the centennial, the Sunday school ceased meeting. In 1957 the Methodist denomination began reopening closed churches, Pinhook being reopened for Sunday services by the Rev. Howry. It remained in use until 1968 when a new Methodist church was constructed outside of the village. The building was then closed and deeded to the Pinhook Cemetery Association by the Northwest Conference of Methodist Churches.

When the building began to deteriorate, stabilization was completed on the structure in 1977 after receiving a stay of demolition by the cemetery board of trustees. Restoration began in 1984, with full restoration being completed in 1987. The building is currently used by the public for open houses, weddings, funerals and other community activities.

The Pinhook Cemetery began in 1850, with the earliest interment known, James McLung. McLung died September 11, 1850 at the age of 42 years, 9 months and 12 days. McLung was a native of New York State. As noted previously, a McLung was one of two carpenters responsible for the construction of the church in 1847. It is indeterminable if this is the same McLung, but likely of the

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<sup>6</sup> Cannon, pg. 106

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same pioneer family. His wife's name was Cynthia, born in Canada and they had one child, John who was 13 at the time of his father's death.

The cemetery is shown on a plat of New Durham in 1862, but only extending a short distance east of the church, not to Wozniak Road, along State Road 2, as it does today. It appears this later section was added after about 1880. Pioneer names such as Baird and Weaver (photos 017 & 018), and a large farming family of the community, Herrold, are located in the cemetery. Pinhook Cemetery is closely associated with the Pinhook Methodist Church as it appears to have many names familiar with the origins of the church located in the cemetery. Often cemeteries pre-date churches in their establishment as cemeteries seemed to be first in need in pioneer settlements.

Pinhook is different in that the church pre-dates the cemetery by three years. Pinhook Cemetery is not the oldest cemetery in New Durham Township. The Earhart-Reed Cemetery, located approximately a half mile southwest of Pinhook on County Road 350 South, is the earliest of the township, dating to 1837 and is also still in use. The Clinton Chapel Cemetery, located on U.S. 6 at the south end of the township about three miles from Pinhook, also pre-dates the Pinhook Cemetery. Its establishment date is about 1842. The Westville Cemetery, southwest of Pinhook, has an establishment date comparable to Pinhook, about 1850. Two other cemeteries developed in the township, the Coulter Cemetery (c. 1855, about two miles west of Pinhook) and the Carmel Cemetery (est. c. 1875, about four miles northwest of Pinhook).

Pinhook Cemetery contributes to the history of the site by virtue of its age and diversity of marker types. It illustrates the evolution of the community's attitudes toward funerary practice in its changing use of symbolism, materials, and design.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 & 10 Page 10

*Pinhook Methodist Church & Cemetery, LaPorte County, IN*

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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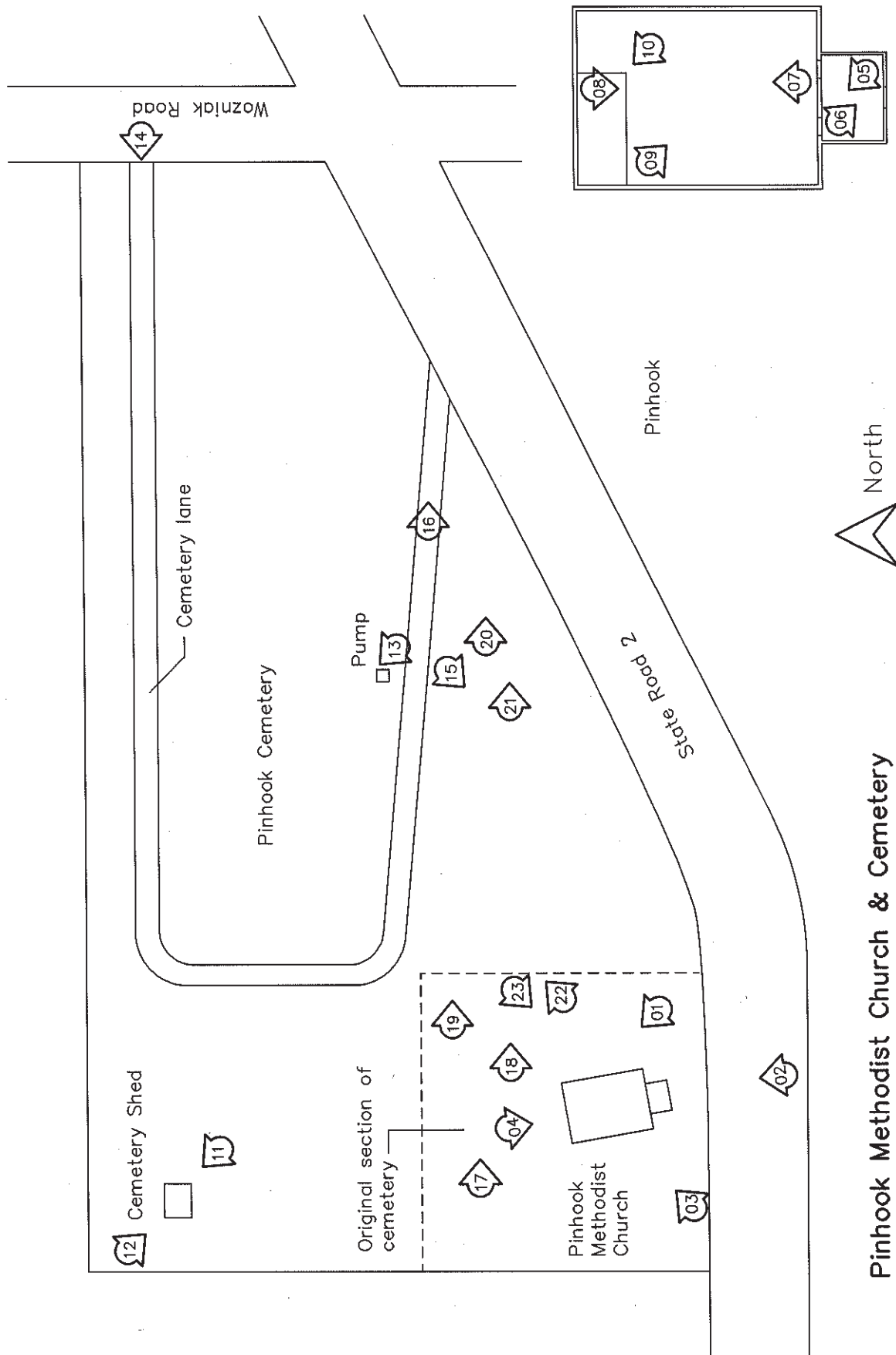
10. Geographic Data

*Verbal Boundary Description*

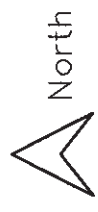
Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Wozniak Road and State Road 2, New Durham Township, LaPorte County, Indiana; continue in a line along the north edge of the pavement of State Road 2 from the intersection west, following State Road 2 to the west property line/fence row approximately 100' west of the Pinhook Church building. Turn north and continue a line north with the property line/fence row to the northern property line of the cemetery. Turn east and follow the northern property line due east to the eastern property line at Wozniak Road. Turn south and continue a line along the eastern property line of the cemetery to the southeast corner of the cemetery at State Road 2, the point of beginning.

*Boundary Justification*

The boundary is justified because within the boundaries described lie the contributing resources of the Pinhook Methodist Church and Cemetery. Within the boundaries are located the church and original cemetery and the later addition of the cemetery and outbuilding and pump. The boundary comprises the property now commonly known as the Pinhook Church and Cemetery.



Pinhook Methodist Church & Cemetery  
 National Register of Historic Places sketch map  
 800 State Road 2  
 LaPorte, IN - LaPorte County



Church photograph detail



3667 III SW (WESTVILLE)  
VALPARAISO 7.5 MI. TO U.S. 421

PINHOOK METHODIST CHURCH  
& CEMENTERY  
LAPORTE CO. IN OHIO  
16 51880 4601120