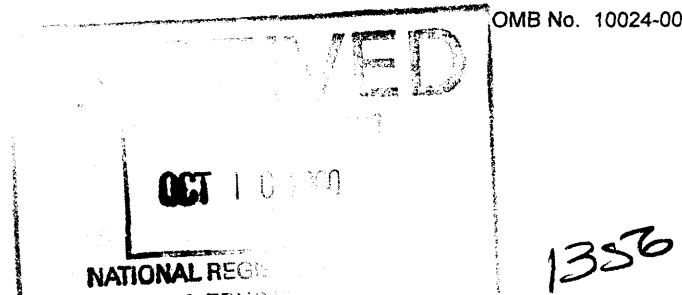


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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). Enter "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 Spring Creek Presbyterian Church

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Cainsville Road

not for publication N/A

city or town Doaks Crossroads

vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Wilson

code 189

zip code N/A

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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Herbert L. Dwyer*  
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/12/90  
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission  
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:

- entered in the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other,

(explain:)

*Edson W. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

11-8-00

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 count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGIOUS: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Minimal Greek Revival influence

Colonial Revival influence

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone piers ( covered with pressed tin)

walls Weatherboard

roof METAL

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

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
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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
[Blank lines for input]

Period of Significance

1869, 1930 - 1940

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 moved from its original location.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

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): N/A

- 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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal Agency
Local Government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Name of Property

Wilson County, Tennessee  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** Approximately three acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Watertown 318 SW

1	<u>16</u>	<u>568530</u>	<u>3994320</u>	3	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	4	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

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 Stacy Weber  
organization Tennessee Historical Commission date June 22, 2000  
street & number 2941 Lebanon Road telephone (615) 532-1550  
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37243

**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 Reverend Ann Soderquist (contact person)  
street & number 421 Sunnyside Drive telephone (615)383-2881  
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37205

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form 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 this 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 20303.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee

## 7. Architectural Description

The Spring Creek Presbyterian Church is located at the junction of Cainsville and Burnt House Roads off Interstate 40 near Lebanon, Tennessee. Built in 1869, the current building was not the first house of worship to serve the Spring Creek Presbyterian Church congregation. The first building stood in the Old Center Hill community near the junction of Spring Creek and Dry Creek about a mile northeast of the current church building site.

The present structure is an unadorned one-story rectangular building framed in red cedar and resting on a limestone pier foundation concealed by pressed tin along the facade as well as the north and south elevations. The moderately pitched front-gable roof is composed of metal alloy and has a slight eave overhang and boxed cornices on the gable ends. A wide frieze band runs the length of the north and south elevations. The majority of the building is sided with poplar weatherboard. The rear wall of the church's principal entrance is sided with flush board. The exterior of the church retains much of its original appearance and has received few alterations. The original roof has been replaced as needed during the twentieth century. The original wood steps were replaced with concrete steps around the turn-of-the-century, and metal and wood handrails were probably added at the same time. In 1997, the congregation added a handicapped-accessible entrance in the southwestern corner of the building. A concrete slab with wheelchair ramp and three concrete steps extends out from this corner of the building. It is covered by a corrugated metal shed roof.

The east facade is the gable-front entrance to the church. A plain band of white trim runs along the width of the facade, visually separating the main portion of the wall from the gable. In the center of this elevation, beginning beneath the band of trim, is a recessed entranceway. Eight concrete steps and two metal handrails lead to a cedar porch with two identical, evenly spaced main entrances that open into the interior of the church. Each entrance consists of a wood, vertical paneled double door topped with a simple, single-light transom. Exterior swinging double screen doors were added in the 1930s. A sign hangs between the two entrances that states: "Spring Creek U.S. Presbyterian Church, Established 1801." Another hangs below it, attached to the wall in 1991, which reads "Spring Creek Presbyterian Church Welcomes You, Worship Services Every Sunday, 11:00." Two single leaf, vertical panel wood doors topped by screened transoms, located one on each side wall of the recessed porch, lead to two small storage rooms with unfinished interior walls. These originally served as tack and feed rooms.

The south elevation is dominated by the moderately pitched gable roof line. Under this begins the exterior weatherboard wall that continues down to the limestone foundation. The elevation

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National Park Service

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Section number 7 Page 2

Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee

contains three symmetrically spaced nine over nine, double hung sash windows original to the building. The north and south elevations are identical.

The rear elevation also contains three evenly spaced windows. Two nine over nine double hung sash windows flank a smaller central bay. This central window is a four over four double hung sash. In the southwest corner of the elevation, a six-panel vinyl-clad door approached by a concrete ramp provides a handicapped-accessible entrance to the church building. Behind the building stand two small outhouses, built in the 1930s, which remain in use. (C)

The primary entrances to the church, which are located in the south facade, open into the sanctuary. The sanctuary contains a significant number of original features such as the paneled wood doors with feather pattern grain and original hardware, painted trim, chair rail, and two painted cedar columns supporting the ceiling. Twenty-seven original handhewn wood pews, painted white, provide seating. Three evenly spaced rows of seven pews extend toward the rear of the sanctuary from the pulpit. In addition, three pews flank each side of the raised platform. Patterned cut pile carpeting protects the floors in the aisle and altar areas.

The pulpit sits at the west end of the church. It is a recessed alcove with a segmental arch framed opening toward the rest of the sanctuary. The opening is spanned by Colonial Revival-influenced decorative spindles handcarved by church member Joe Dawson in the late 1930s. The alcove contains a raised carpeted platform that extends into the main room and holds a wooden chair and bench as well as the minister's podium. Vertical beaded board covers the platform base. A small communion table sits in front of the podium at the base of the platform.

The interior plan and appearance of the church was altered in the 1930s when electricity was installed in the building, thus documenting the impact of the era's rural electrification programs. Five hanging electric light fixtures were added. A wall was added near the front of the sanctuary, dividing the room into two sections and creating the recessed alcove where the platform is now located. Three additional rooms were created in the front section of the building. Horizontal paneled wood doors on either side of the platform open into small rooms at the northwest and southwest corners of the building. Another smaller wood door at the rear of the platform leads to another small room situated between the two corner rooms.

Additional changes were made in the 1950s, when the walls of the building were covered with sheetrock and acoustic ceiling tile was added. New wood flooring was also installed, although the original cedar floor was left intact underneath. In the 1990s, the congregation installed two ceiling fans. A single window-unit air conditioner was installed at the rear of the sanctuary in 1999.

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National Park Service

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

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Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee

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The Spring Creek Presbyterian Church retains a high degree of historical integrity, proving exceptional in location, association, feeling, design, materials and workmanship. No major alterations have been made to the church building since its original construction. The most significant changes date to the 1930s, including those alterations that occurred during the installation of electricity, making these aspects of the building historic in their own right.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee

## 8. Statement of Significance

Spring Creek Presbyterian Church near Lebanon, Tennessee, built circa 1869, is being nominated under Criterion C as an excellent and well-preserved example of rural vernacular church architecture of the late nineteenth century. The church contains architectural features from the 1860s, such as original paneled doors, woodwork and handhewn pews, as well as interior features dating to the 1930 and 1940s such as electric light fixtures, acoustic ceiling tile and decorative woodwork. The earlier Greek Revival form of the building is complimented by the twentieth century Colonial Revival detailing of the interior. An unusual feature of the church is the intact tack and feed rooms at the façade. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Spring Creek Presbyterian Church represents the oldest established congregation in the county and its history is closely associated with the religious revival movement on the Kentucky-Tennessee frontier in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The research of congregation member, A. Charlene Sawyer-Reeves, documents the establishment of the Spring Creek settlement by several Scots-Irish Presbyterian families who moved from Rowan County, North Carolina around 1790 to establish the Center Hill Community. Spring Creek Presbyterian Church documents the strong presence and influence of the Presbyterian denomination on the religious history of Wilson County.

According to historian Frank Burns' account of Wilson County history, the Spring Creek congregation began meeting for worship as early as 1799, gathering regularly to hear the preaching of various "circuit riders" as they passed through Wilson County. In the summer of 1801, a Presbyterian missionary from North Carolina, Dr. James Hall, officially constituted Spring Creek Presbyterian Church as a congregation, thus making it the first "regularly organized" church in Wilson county.<sup>1</sup> The church's congregational record places the size of the original congregation at between forty and fifty members.<sup>2</sup>

In 1802, Reverend Samuel Donnell arrived from the Buffalo Church in North Carolina to serve as the congregation's first pastor, bringing his family and others with him to settle in Wilson County. The Donnell settlement became a prominent part of the church's history, providing the location for the original log church building, which served as the congregation's house of worship until the current building was constructed circa 1869. This early structure was destroyed by fire shortly

<sup>1</sup> Frank Burns, *Wilson County* (Memphis: Memphis State University Press, 1983) 50.

<sup>2</sup> Spring Creek Presbyterian Church, Congregational record, unpublished, n.d.



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Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee

after the new building was completed, although its foundation remains on the property in the old Center Hill Community.

Donnell's ministry took place during the Kentucky-Tennessee revival movement of the early nineteenth century. This was a period of great upheaval within the Presbyterian denomination, when controversies over Calvinist theology and church order caused a "New Side / Old Side" split to occur in the church. Perhaps the most contentious issue among Presbyterians was the use of the "revival" as a vehicle for evangelism, thus creating a "revival vs. anti-revival" movement within the denomination.<sup>3</sup>

The frontier revival movement stemmed from the "Great Awakening" taking place in the New England and Middle states in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, during which intercongregational communion services lasting several days became common. On the frontier, these took the form of campmeetings, and were the occasion for numerous convictions and conversion experiences. These so-called "revival" meetings were often characterized by "dramatic physical exercises" such as falling, "speaking in tongues," shouting, crying, and other seemingly uncontrolled emotional outbursts.<sup>4</sup> The extreme fervor of the typical revival meeting made many "Old Side," Presbyterians uncomfortable, as well as doubtful about the propriety of such unrestrained behavior in a worship service. In 1810, the "revival" faction withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, U.S. and eventually formed a new branch of the denomination, the Cumberland Presbytery. The Cumberland Presbyterians adopted a strongly revivalist theology and relaxed many of the strict Calvinist tenets of the P.C.U.S. doctrine.

Spring Creek Presbyterian Church found itself embroiled in the "Cumberland schism," and the division in the denomination deeply affected the church's congregation. As Frank Burns observed, "the fervor of the revival movement shook religious conservatism west of the mountains, it shook this 'Old School' church and split it."<sup>5</sup> Many members of Spring Creek's congregation left the church and joined the new revivalist Bethesda Presbyterian Church, which eventually became part of the Cumberland Presbytery. According to the congregation's oral tradition, Reverend Donnell, however, was an "Old Side" Presbyterian, educated and trained in an eastern seminary that encouraged adherence to traditional Presbyterian doctrines.<sup>6</sup> He

<sup>3</sup> Dixon Merritt, *The History of Wilson County: Its Land and Life* (Lebanon: The History Associates of Wilson County, 1961), 122.

<sup>4</sup> Paul K. Conkin, "Religion" in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, ed. Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, 1998), 787.

<sup>5</sup> Burns, 50.

<sup>6</sup> Charlene Reeves and Edith Lea, Interview by author, Spring Creek Presbyterian Church, Lebanon, TN, 10 June 2000.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee

strongly advocated "order in worship," a central tenet of P.C.U.S. doctrine, and remained distrustful of the chaotic nature of the typical frontier campmeeting. Like many other "Old School" Presbyterians, he also wished to ensure the Presbytery's continued requirement of high educational standards for the ordination of ministers, a consideration he believed too often overlooked by the Cumberland Presbyterians. Donnell remained loyal to the P.C.U.S., and the remaining members of the Spring Creek congregation became one of only three regional churches that did not join the Cumberland Presbytery when it formed.

In 1869, Spring Creek Presbyterian Church relocated, moving about 1 mile from its original site to its current site along Cainsville Road. County court records, examined by members of the Spring Creek congregation, reveal that shortly after the Civil War, the area's principal north-south road was relocated to create the present Cainsville Road, which runs several hundred yards west of the road's original location. According to the congregation's oral tradition, the church was moved to accommodate the change in roads. On October 10, 1872, Wilson County deed records indicate the sale of approximately three acres of land from G.W. Thompson to the Elders of Spring Creek Presbyterian Church for \$50. The entry is dated August 8, 1868, and the land is described as:

"Beginning at a stake in the Lebanon and Cainsville Road; thense west with J.G. Sims line . . . "7

The current cedar frame building was constructed at this time. The church's minutes, on file at the Presbyterian Archives in Montreat, North Carolina show that services were conducted in the new building for the first time on Sunday, August 15, 1869, although the building had not yet been completed.<sup>8</sup>

Spring Creek enjoyed a peaceful existence following the erection of the new building. From the 1930s to the 1950s, the church building underwent several modifications for heating, lighting, and decorative purposes but the church's most valuable original architectural features were left intact.

During the second half of the twentieth century, the church formed a parish with several other of the area's small Presbyterian congregations, both Cumberland Presbyterian and Presbyterian Church, U.S. Spring Creek Presbyterian Church held weekly Sunday School classes and worship services two Sundays each month. The Spring Creek congregation declined in numbers, consisting almost entirely of two families, the Lea family and the Reeves family, at one point in its history.

<sup>7</sup> Wilson County Courthouse, Deeds, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Microfilm.

<sup>8</sup> Spring Creek Presbyterian Church minutes, 15 August 1869, Presbyterian Archives, Montreat, North Carolina.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee

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In the early 1990s, it was suggested that the Presbytery close the church due to its dwindling size. In response, Spring Creek Presbyterian Church withdrew from the parish in 1991 and began an extensive revitalization effort that has restored the congregation to its current membership of 28. In August 1991, the church held a Homecoming event, inviting former members and pastors to celebrate the 190<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the congregation. At this time, the church began to hold worship services every Sunday for the first time in the congregation's history, relying on local ministers such as Reverend Amos Wilson and Dr. Walter Reed to provide weekly preaching and other pastoral services. The church also became a training ground for numerous students from Vanderbilt Divinity School in Nashville, who began to preach regularly at the church in the absence of a full time pastor.

The church is currently under the pastorship of the Reverend Ann Soderquist and continues to hold weekly services. The church has not held another official Homecoming since 1991, but unofficial "homecomings" continue to enjoy a large attendance as families that are historically associated with the church, such as the Donnell and Lannom families, continue to pilgrimage to Spring Creek for annual and bi-annual events. The congregation plans a celebration of its bicentennial in 2001.

Although a comprehensive survey of rural vernacular churches has not been undertaken in Wilson County, Spring Creek Presbyterian Church appears to represent one of the county's most intact historic church buildings. Both exterior and interior features have been maintained to preserve much of the church's original structure and appearance, and the church therefore retains an exceptional degree of architectural integrity.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee

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## 9. Bibliography

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Conkin, Paul. "Cumberland Presbyterian Church" in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, ed. Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, 1998), 226.

*History of Tennessee from the Earliest Times to the Present*. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1887; reprint ed., Nashville: C. & R. Elders Booksellers, 1972.

Lea, Edith and Charlene Reeves, members, Spring Creek Presbyterian Church. Interview by Stacy Weber, 10 June 2000. Notes in author's possession

Merritt, Dixon, ed. *The History of Wilson County; Its Land and Life*. Lebanon: The History Associates of Wilson County, 1961.

Reeves, A. Charlene Sawyer. "Spring Creek Presbyterian Church," unpublished document, Ca. 1991. Spring Creek Presbyterian Church, Wilson County, Tennessee.

Soderquist, Ann, Pastor, Spring Creek Presbyterian Church. Interview by Stacy Weber, 24 May 2000. Notes in author's possession

"Spring Creek, County's Oldest Church," unpublished article from private collection of A. Charlene Sawyer-Reeves, n.d.

Spring Creek Presbyterian Church, Congregational Record, unpublished, n.d.

Spring Creek Presbyterian Church minutes, 15 August 1896, Historical Foundation of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Montreat, North Carolina.

Walker, Hugh F. "Spring Creek: The Presbyterian Church and an Early Community," unpublished document from private collection of A. Charlene Sawyer-Reeves.

Wilson County Courthouse, Deeds, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Microfilm.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee

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## 10. Geographical Data

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located at the junction of Cainsville and Burnt House Roads, Wilson County, on an approximately three acre lot.

The Tax Map for this nomination has the scale 1" = 400'. This scale tax map is prepared by the Tennessee State Board of Equalization for rural areas. In the past, the Tennessee Historical Commission has used this scale map for nominations and has found that the 1" = 400' scale adequately meets our office needs. The Tennessee Historical Commission does not have the facilities to prepare maps to the scale preferred by the National Park Service.

The nominated boundaries are those marked as parcel number 21, 2.9 acres on the attached Wilson County Tax Map 125.

### Boundary Justification

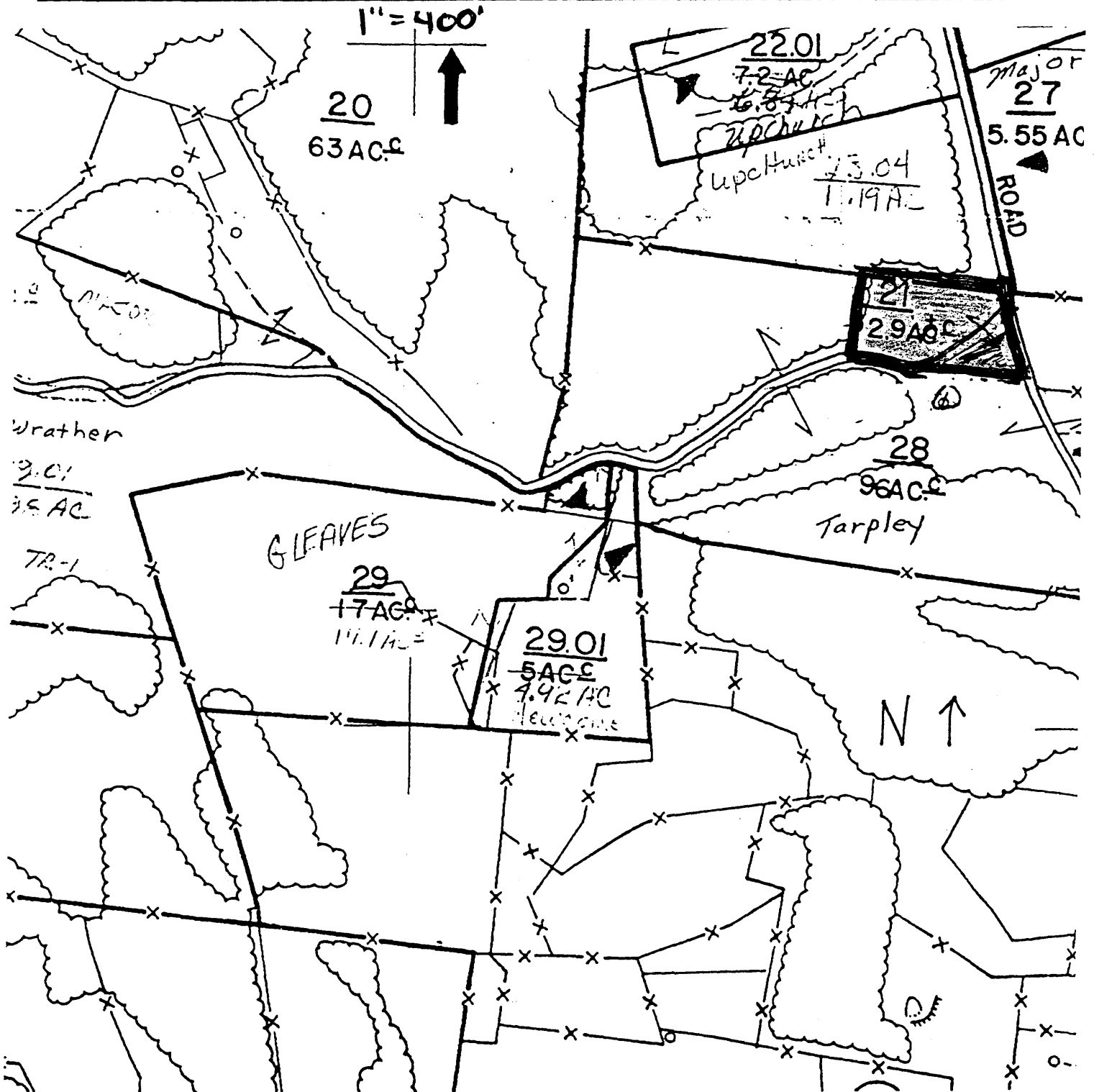
The nominated parcel is the site of the present Spring Creek Presbyterian Church.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee



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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee

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## Photographs

Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson, County, Tennessee

Photos By: Carroll Van West

MTSU Center for Historic Preservation  
PO Box 80, MTSU  
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Date: May 2000

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission  
2941 Lebanon Road  
Nashville, TN 37243

South elevation, facing northeast  
1 of 18

East façade, facing west  
2 of 18

Men's privy, facing north  
3 of 18

Women's privy, facing north  
4 of 18

North elevation, facing south  
5 of 18

East façade and north elevation, facing southwest  
6 of 18

Spring Creek Presbyterian Church signs, East façade  
7 of 18

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# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

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Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, Tennessee

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Original door to tack and feed room, facing south  
8 of 18

Original front doors, facing west  
9 of 18

Men's privy and west elevation, facing east  
10 of 18

Sanctuary, facing northwest  
11 of 18

Sanctuary, facing southwest  
12 of 18

Raised platform and pulpit, facing southwest  
13 of 18

Sanctuary, facing east  
14 of 18

Southwest corner room, facing northeast  
15 of 18

Northwest corner room, facing south  
16 of 18

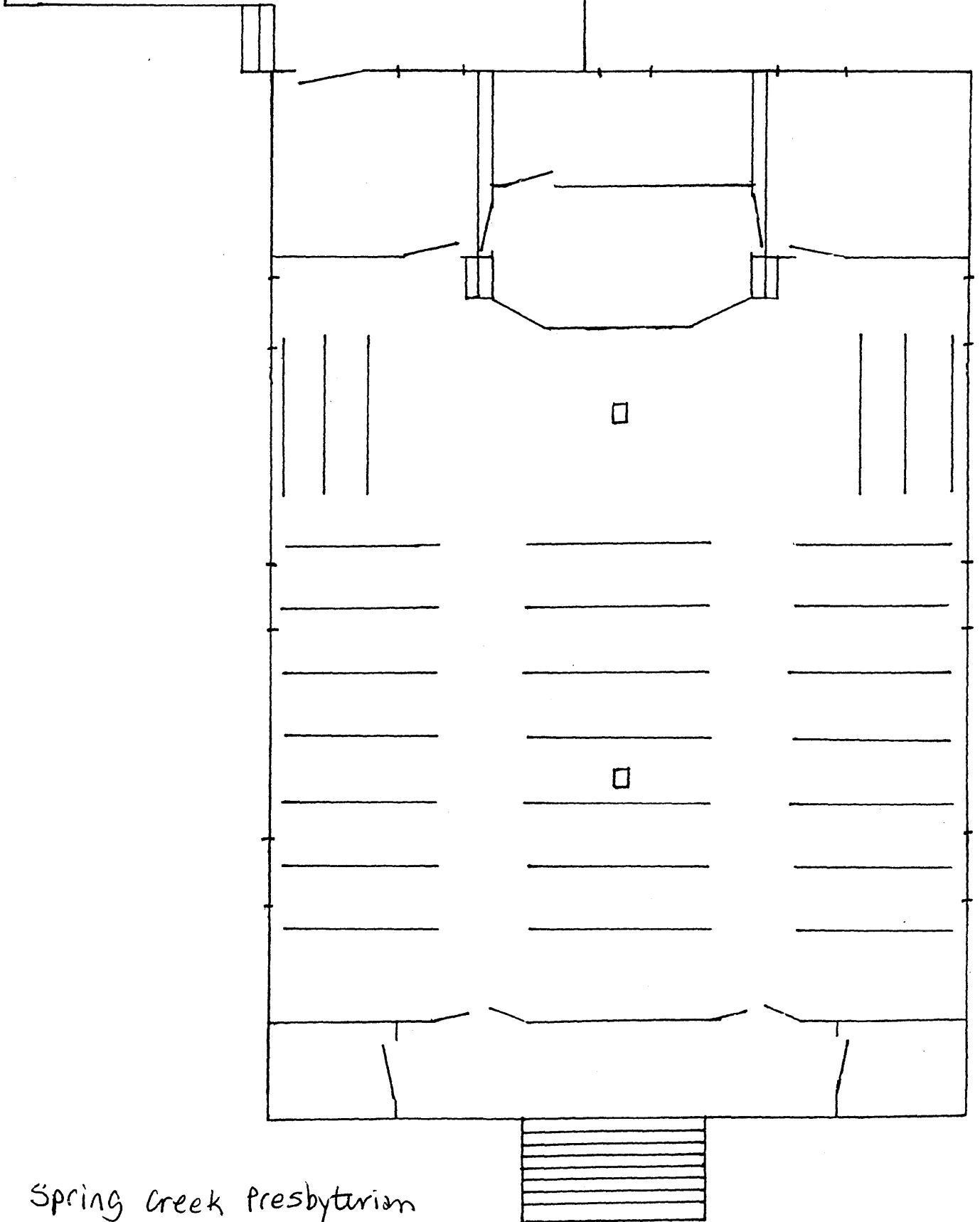
Central interior room, facing northeast  
17 of 18

Detail of feather pattern wood grain, original front door  
18 of 18

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Historic photograph of east façade, facing west  
1 of 1



Covered Handicapped Access  
Ramp and Entrance  
1997



Spring Creek Presbyterian  
Church - Wilson County

Spring Creek Presbyterian Church  
Wilson County, TN

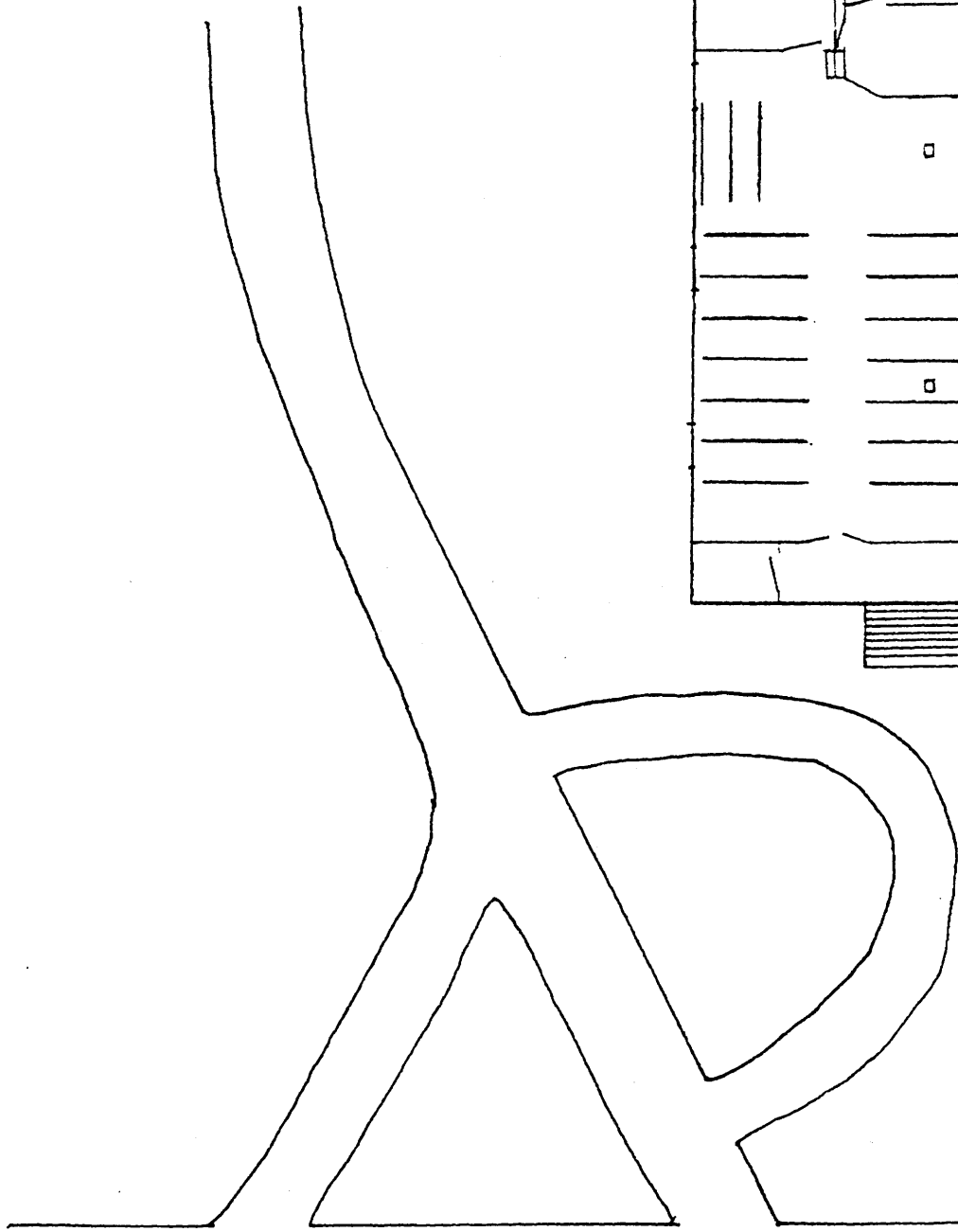
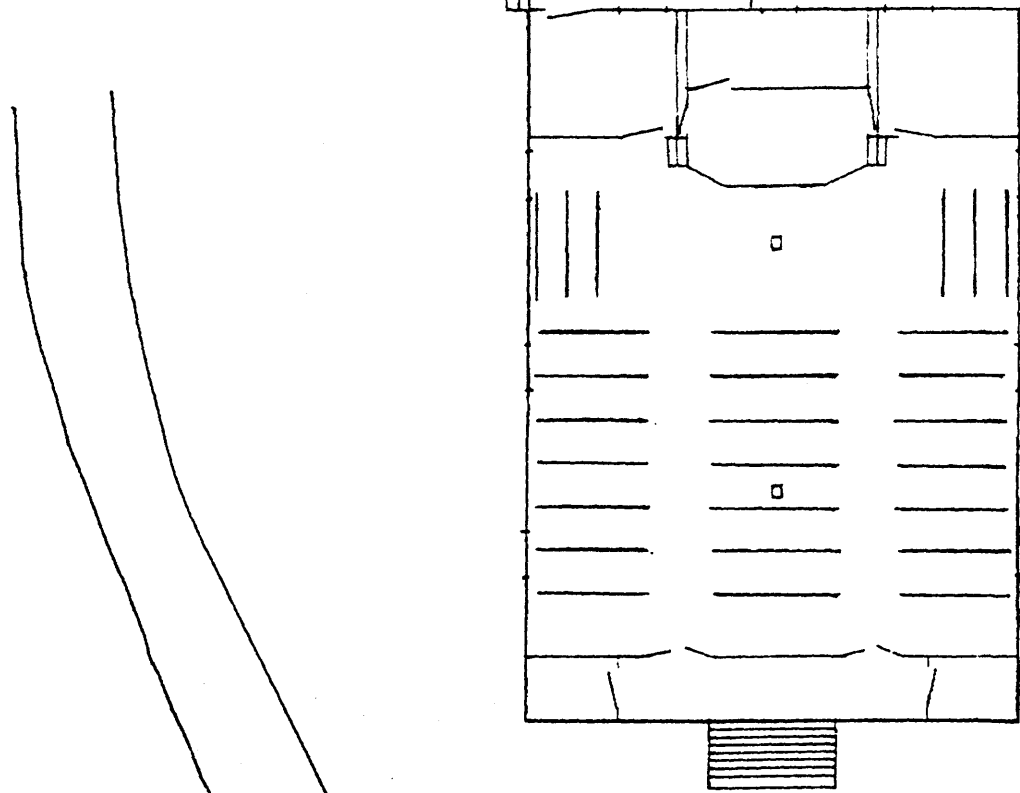


(C)



(C)

Covered Handicapped Access  
Ramp and Entrance  
1997



Cainsville Road