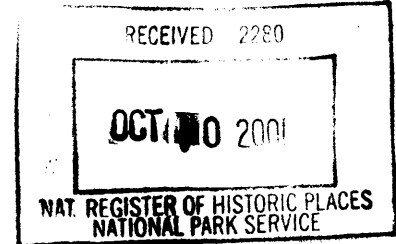


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1263



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 Spring Street Service Station

other names/site number Pure Oil Gas Station

2. Location

street & number 200 North Spring Street

N/A not for publication

city or town McMinnville

N/A vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Warren code 177 zip code 37110

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 T. Smye
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/5/01
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 N. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

11/21/01

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 count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	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.)

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/specialty store

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other METAL

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 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: N/A

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

c1932-1951

Significant Dates

1932

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Petersen, Carl August
Pure Oil Company

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 of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National RegisterTax Act Certification Application Part One
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Spring Street Service Station
Name of Property

Warren County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre McMinnville 92 NE

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>611170</u>	<u>3949180</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 Tara Mitchell Mielnik and Ted Karpy nec
organization Tennessee Historical Commission date August 6, 2001
street & number 2941 Lebanon Road telephone 615/532-1550
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37243-0442

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 Dr. Oscar Spivey
street & number 352 Mossy Branch Lane telephone 931/473-1526
city or town McMinnville state TN zip code 37110

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

Section number 7 Page 1

Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN

DESCRIPTION

Situated on the corner of East Morford and North Spring streets, the Spring Street Service Station is located at the edge of historic downtown McMinnville. Built c. 1932, the service station follows the English Cottage design established by Carl August Petersen of the Pure Oil Company. The station is an excellent example of the company's English Cottage design that was widely constructed throughout the country during the 1920s to the early 1950s. Resting on a concrete slab foundation, the one story white brick building is highlighted by a series of steeply pitch side gable roofs covered with blue tinted asphalt shingles. The service station follows a simple rectangular plan that is divided into three distinct sections consisting of the office, the service garage, and lastly the service pump island that is shielded by a projecting canopy. The north and east elevations are concealed from view by an apartment building and a warehouse respectively. Rehabilitated as a result of a tax credit project, the Spring Street Service Station maintains a high degree of integrity. The building retains its original interior plan and its character defining elements. In some cases, a few exterior ornamentations had to be replaced due to deterioration; however, these have been replaced with in-kind materials that match the original pattern and design as close as possible.

Facing west, the façade of the Spring Street Service Station reveals the main entrance to the office; service bays and gas pump island area. Providing access to the office is a simple arched door opening with a two panel wood door containing a circular window with multiple lights in its upper portion. Embellishing the door opening is a copper entrance hood that is supported by wrought iron brackets. Narrow window openings containing fixed wood sash with 8-lights, flank either side of the door and are dressed with wood shutters. In keeping with the residential flavor of the cottage design, two decorative metal outdoor lanterns are mounted on pilasters that flank the windows. Located north of the door is a large multi-light metal sash bay window, complete with a cooper top and base.

Recessed to the north of the office building is the service garage. The two bay garage section is highlighted with half timbering located in the front facing gable on the northern most service bay. Continuing the cottage appearance are decorative wood brackets, which adorn the top corners of the bay openings. The bay openings are filled with wood paneled walls that mimic the design pattern of the original bay doors. Each bay contains a five-paneled wall with corresponding vertical lights in the upper portion. Separating the bays is a band of three decorative vertical timbers.

Completing the overall design of the facade is a projecting canopy that extends from the office section. The canopy is supported by square wood columns that rest on brick plinth blocks and is capped with a front facing steeply pitched gable roof. Half timbering highlights the canopy in the gable field, along with a multi-paneled box cornice that runs along the length of the canopy. The box cornice is supported by a pair of square wood columns at the gable end that rest on brick plinth blocks, and by two pilasters with decorative brackets that flank the office entrance. A raised concrete slab, located below the gable end of the extended canopy, marks the location of where the service pumps once rested. Accenting the ceiling of the canopy is a new pressed metal ceiling. This ceiling is a similar pattern as the original, which had to be replaced due to extensive deterioration.

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National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN

Two symmetrically placed window openings located on the service garage section are the only architectural features found on the north elevation. Each window opening contains a 20-light, fixed, vinyl replacement sash. The rear of the service station abuts a c. 1944 warehouse, therefore, concealing the east elevation.

An exterior brick chimney adorned with a decorative metal "P" and capped with a chimney pot accents the south elevation. Two door openings, each containing a two panel wood door with four-lights in the upper portion, flank the chimney. Both doors replaced the original doors during the rehabilitation of the building, with the west door sealed shut. A decorative drain spout located west of the chimney completes the ornamental detailing of the elevation.

The interior of the Spring Street Service Station retains its original plan and most of its decorative detailing. Divided into two rooms, the office section contains original baseboard and window trim; however, the original pressed metal ceiling has been replaced with one similar in design and material. Originally, two restrooms were located in the northeast corner of the office section. The men's restroom was accessed from inside the office section, while the women's restroom had an exterior entrance from the northern door on the east elevation. The wall that once divided the restroom area from the office has been replaced with a single interior wall composed mainly of glass blocks, while the wall that separated the two restrooms has been removed. As a result, the office section contains only two rooms; the kitchen, which utilizes the space formerly used for the men's and women's restroom, and the original office space.

Carrying the English Cottage ornamentation to the interior of the building are decorative timbers and brackets located on the east wall of the service garage. Unlike the office, the window surrounds in this section are modern classical replacements. Although the ceiling has also been replaced with a new pressed metal material, the racks for the original garage doors are still in place. Plans call for the original bay door to be placed back on the racks to act as a partition wall for the room. A small modern bathroom, located in the southeast corner of the garage, occupies a former storage room.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The c.1932 Spring Street Service Station, located on the corner of Spring and Morford Streets in downtown McMinnville, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a superlative extant example of the English Cottage style gas station designed by Carl August Petersen and highly favored by the Pure Oil Company from the 1920s through the 1940s. This service station is also eligible under Criterion A for its association with the development of the transportation and commercial industries in downtown McMinnville in the first half of the twentieth century, and its representation of the development of the concept of “place-product-packaging” as applied to the oil industry in the 1920s and 1930s.

The study of service stations as architectural artifacts of American history dates back only twenty-five years or so, when an article by commercial archaeologist Bruce Lohof appeared in *Industrial Archaeology* in 1974, claiming that “the service station...speaks, obviously, of the intrinsic economy, simplicity, and flexibility of the [vernacular] tradition. However, the important lessons, as always, are social and historical. The service station, in this higher sense, is an index of its culture.”¹ Thus, most National Register eligible service stations are best viewed as architectural artifacts rather than historic sites; they are important and recognized as symbols of American history rather than for important events that happened on that site.

Spring Street Service Station, McMinnville

McMinnville’s Pure Oil station is a striking example of the Pure Oil Company phenomenon of the English Cottage design built throughout the country in the 1920s and 1930s. The high level of detail marks it as an early Pure Oil design in the South. Sanborn Maps place the construction date between 1930 (the building does not appear on the maps for this year) and 1939; local historian Jimmy Haley gives the construction date as 1932. The earliest gas station in McMinnville appears on the 1926 Sanborn Maps, and two stations are found on the 1930 maps. The Spring Street Service Station is one of the earliest gas stations in McMinnville, and is the only extant building still retaining its integrity as a gas station from the 1930s in the downtown area. It is located on Lot 60 of the original McMinnville town plat, at the corner of Spring and Morford streets in downtown McMinnville, along the former route of the Memphis-to-Bristol Highway and old US-70S (replaced by a by-pass). This location was advantageous both for motorists “just passing through,” as well as for shoppers and businesspeople traveling to downtown McMinnville, and farmers from the rural areas surrounding McMinnville who “came to town” especially on weekends. Gasoline tanks were located at curbside on both Spring and Morford Streets, enabling motorists traveling either street to easily pull up and be serviced, and the station included the canopy as well as a two-bay garage for vehicle repair and service. Men’s and women’s restroom facilities were included for customers, as well.

¹ Bruce A. Lohof, “The Service Station in America: The Evolution of a Vernacular Form,” in Thomas Schlereth, ed., *Material Culture Studies in America* (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1982), 258. The article originally appeared in *Industrial Archaeology* 11 (Spring 1974): 1-13.

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Section number 8 Page 4

Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN

The station remained in service under the name "Spring Street Service Station" until the late 1980s, and also housed taxi-cab businesses, under the name Bill's Cab from 1960 to 1975 and Rains Brothers' Taxi in 1980. Following construction of the US-70S by-pass detour north of McMinnville's downtown in the 1970s, business in downtown McMinnville and at the Spring Street Service Station declined, and the service station ceased operation by 1990. The building has been vacant or used as storage for the past ten years, and is now undergoing rehabilitation for use as an art gallery and studio.

Pure Oil Company Station Design

"Place-product-packaging" has been defined by cultural geographer John Jakle as the advertising method employed by the oil industry primarily in the first half of the 20th century, "the networking of look-alike places defining trade territories, all supported through coordinated advertising."² Although place-product-packaging has extended to other types of businesses, first in motel chains and most noticeably in recent years to include fast-food-restaurants, drugstore chains and big-box retailers, its origins were with the oil industry. The "place-product-packaging" concept developed in response to the growing numbers of Americans owning and driving cars in the 1910s and 1920s and the growing popularity of motor tourism during those decades into the 1930s.³ "Place-product-packaging" has changed the face of the American roadside during the past century; the McMinnville Pure Oil station as an example of the development of the trademarked design for Pure Oil gas stations is a prime illustration of this concept.

The development of the English Cottage design for Pure Oil company's gas stations is well-documented in chapter six of John A. Jakle and Keith A. Sculle's *The Gas Station in America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994). Pure Oil was founded as a utility holding company in 1914 as the Ohio Cities Gas Company, and opened its first gasoline stations in Dayton, Ohio, in 1918. To emphasize its shift from utilities to oil and gasoline, the company was renamed Pure Oil in 1920. During the emerging competition among oil companies, in the early 1920s, Pure Oil management decided to pursue a standardized design for its gas stations. E.C. Miller, a Columbus, Ohio, architect, drew up the first standardized plans for Pure Oil, and the Edwards Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati developed prefabricated kits for what became known as the "Edwards type" Pure station. However, as Pure Oil continued to grow, and purchased other, smaller oil companies, its collection of stations dispensing Pure Oil was an eclectic blend of architectural types.⁴

In early 1925, Henry M. Dawes became president of Pure Oil Company. Dawes had been a member of the Federal Reserve Board, on the board of directors of several private businesses, and had served as Comptroller of the Currency under President Coolidge. Dawes was charged with applying his business

² John A. Jakle and Keith A. Sculle, *The Gas Station in America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994), 2.

³ *Ibid.*, 18.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 164-167.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN

expertise to restructuring the growing company, and one of the first areas that Dawes concerned himself with was the image of retail outlets selling Pure Oil brands. In the spring of 1925, he placed his nephew, Carlos B. Dawes, in charge of recommendations regarding the development of the proper image for Pure Oil gasoline. The younger Dawes was aware that “the repetition [sic] of an architectural design has the same advertising value as the repetition [sic] of a trademark,” and he began to study the value of the existing designs in Pure Oil’s holdings. As the Edwards type was the largest single design already being constructed by Pure Oil, in October 1925 the younger Dawes recommended variations of the Edwards type to his uncle as being a suitable architectural type to represent Pure Oil. Henry Dawes and his brother, Beaman Dawes, chairman of the Pure Oil Board of Directors (and Carlos’s father), were not impressed with Carlos Dawes’s report, and in late 1925, hired Carl August Petersen, a notable gas station architect, to design Pure Oil’s gas stations.⁵

Carl August Petersen was already a well-known architect in the oil industry. Petersen had previously worked for Kenmore Oil Company and for Gulf Oil in the 1910s and 1920s. While working for Kenmore, Petersen had designed a gas station he called the “English Cottage,” with a residential style that Petersen and Kenmore had hoped would overcome the resistance oil companies found when trying to build gas stations in residential communities. Kenmore built their first “English Cottage” in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1923. However aesthetically pleasing the Kenmore station was, Gulf Oil was not interested in the English Cottage design for their stations, and a frustrated Petersen left Gulf when offered employment by Pure Oil. Within a month, Petersen had redesigned the Kenmore station with a highly distinguishable design solely for Pure Oil, which met with immediate approval from Henry Dawes. Petersen recalled “when I showed my cottage design to President Dawes, his first words were ‘This is exactly what I had in mind.’” Dawes rewarded Petersen with a check for \$750, drawn on his personal account, not the Pure Oil business account.⁶

Where the Kenmore station in Pittsburgh had a side-gabled, front-hipped roof, the original Pure Oil design featured a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof. Petersen also incorporated the trademarked blue and white colors of Pure Oil in his design, including blue roofing tile produced by Ludowici-Celadon, and white walls, originally weatherboard, but most often constructed in painted brick. Petersen speculated that the steep blue roof’s contrast with the white walls could be seen by approaching motorists up to 200 feet before that of

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid., 169, 174; “Still Sure With Pure,” *Petroleum Collectibles Monthly*, available on-line at <http://www.pcmpublishing.com/articles/12.html>, accessed 1 February 2001. Pure Oil was not the only company attempting to overcome resistance to gas station architecture; of note is the founding of the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwelling Houses in Charleston, South Carolina when Standard Oil announced plans to build service stations in what is now the “Old and Historic District.” See William J. Murtagh, *Keeping Time: The History and Theory of Preservation in America* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1997), 103-105. Gulf Oil also adopted plans for its stations in the South that included water fountains on the facades to give the structures “civic respectability and a more aesthetic appearance,” according to historian Howard Lawrence Preston. See his *Dirt Roads to Dixie: Accessibility and Modernization in the South, 1885-1935* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1991), 139-140.

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Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN

other stations. A metal, Old-English styled “P,” signifying Pure, appeared on chimneys. The first two English Cottage Pure Oil stations were constructed in Indianapolis suburbs in 1927, and featured the steeply pitched gabled roof, twin exterior chimneys (one in each gable), an arched front door, and large bay “shop” window, as well as smaller arched windows, complete with flowerboxes. The interior featured an office/sales room, a storage closet, and men’s and women’s lavatories, all features found at the Spring Street Service Station in McMinnville.⁷ The station designs were eventually enlarged to include garages with bays for servicing vehicles and car repair. The Spring Street Service Station includes a two bay garage with a storage closet.

At the same time Pure Oil had Petersen designing a gas station as a trademark, the company continued its expansion from the Midwest into the Southeast, and used their newly-patented station design to symbolize their movement into new areas. Although Petersen’s cottage design had received strong approval from the Pure Oil management, both architect and president conceded that variations on the design were necessary to make the building work as an efficient gas station in different areas of the country while retaining the distinctive characteristics that marked their stations as “Pure.” Borrowing from a design constructed by the Texas Oil Company in Houston in 1916, one of the earliest modifications to the Pure Oil design in the Southeast featured a canopy, usually extended over the front of the building and over the gas pumps, to provide shade for both motorists and service station attendants.⁸ McMinnville’s Spring Street Service Station features a spectacular example of the canopy, complete with a steep front gable with decorative vertical half timbering, brackets, heavy columns, a pressed tin ceiling, and other features.

The distinctive decorative treatments, the exterior chimney, and the Old English “P” on the chimney found on the McMinnville station mark it as an early Pure Oil station constructed in the mid-South. Pure Oil stations, although retaining their distinguishing characteristics up to the 1950s, began streamlining by the late 1930s and into the 1940s. Chimneys were recessed into the wall plane, roofs were less steeply pitched, and decorative treatments such as the flowerboxes, copper hoods above doors and bay windows, shutters, and arched doors and windows disappeared, and canopies were much less decorative, echoing the “trend toward abstraction found in American domestic housing of the period.”⁹ The Pure Oil English Cottage design had been originally designed to fit into residential areas as well as to provide a corporate image, and its changing design reflects changing attitudes toward residential architecture and Pure’s desire to continue to appeal to motorists as consumers. The English Cottage design continued to be built until the mid-1940s, although as executed, the stations built by this design bear a strong resemblance to the “oblong box” form of the gas station as identified by cultural geographer John Jakle.¹⁰

⁷ Jakle and Sculle, 168-169.

⁸ Ibid., 176; Preston, 140-141; Michael Karl Witzel, *The American Gas Station: History and Folklore of the Gas Station in American Car Culture*, (Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International, 1992), 46-49.

⁹ Jakle and Sculle, 177; Witzel, 46-49.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN

CONCLUSION

The Spring Street Service Station in McMinnville is a quality example of the Pure Oil English Cottage design in its most detailed form. With its distinctive canopy and two-bay garage, this service station retains a high degree of integrity, including its decorative detailing, the copper window and door hoods and Old English "P" rendered on the exterior chimney. With a construction date of 1932, the Spring Street Service Station is an early representation of service stations in downtown McMinnville. For both its architectural as well as its historical significance, the Spring Street Service Station is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

¹⁰ Ibid., 176-177; John Jakle, "The American Gasoline Station, 1920 to 1970," *Journal of American Culture* 3 (Fall 1978), 520.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 8

Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 9

Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for the Spring Street Service Station is delineated on the accompanying tax map for McMinnville in Warren County, Tennessee, which is identified as city lot E-15. The nominated boundary includes the parcel containing the building that is historically associated with the Spring Street Service Station from 1932 to 1951.

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Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN



(REDUCED ORIGINAL)



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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 11

Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photos by: Tara Mitchell Mielnik
Date: May 2001
Neg: Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243

Spring Street Service Station, facing east
#1 of 12

Spring Street Service Station, facing northeast
#2 of 12

Detail of south gable with Pure Oil logo, facing north
#3 of 12

Detail of north elevation, facing southeast
#4 of 12

Detail of outdoor metal lantern
#5 of 12

Main entrance, facing northeast
#6 of 12

Interior view of office, facing south
#7 of 12

Interior view of office, facing southeast
#8 of 12

Interior view of service bay, facing northwest
#9 of 12

Interior view of service bay, facing northwest
#10 of 12

Detail of service bay ceiling
#11 of 12

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 12

Spring Street Service Station
Warren County, TN

Ornamental wood detailing in service bay, facing northeast
#12 of 12



PREPARED FOR
TENNESSEE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
 BY
TENNESSEE MAPPING AND ENGINEERING SERVICE, INC.
 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
 WILLIAMS-STACKHOUSE AND ASSOCIATES
 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

1 PARCEL NUMBER
 2 PARCEL HOOR
 3 INTERIOR TRACT LINE
 4 DISTRICT LINE
 5 SUBD LOT #
 6 PARCEL OUTLINE
 7 TO 40 TOTAL ACRES
 8 SECTION CORNERS

9 PARCEL B CONTROLLING MAP #
 10 IMPROVEMENT
 11 FENCE
 12 CEMETERY
 13 CHURCH
 14 SCHOOL
 15 WOODS AREA
 16 POND

17 CREEK
 18 STATE LINE
 19 CO. LINE
 20 CORPS LIMITS
 21 TRANSMISSION LINE
 22 ROAD
 23 RAILROAD
 24 RIDE LINE

68C	68D	68A
68F	68E	68H
68K	68L	68J

REVISIONS		
1	MAY 30, 1968	5 9/84
2	1-1-78	7 3-88
3	1-1-77	8 3-88
4	5-78	9 11/88
5	1/82	0 1-82

MC MINNVILLE Warren Co. Tenn.		MAP #
MIDDLE GRAND DIVISION		68 E
SCALE 1" = 100'	DISTRICT	
DATE OF FLYING MAY, 1968		
DATE COMPILED JULY, 1967		

Comptroller of The Treasury

Comptroller of The Treasury