

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Hillrise Park Historic District
Other names/site number Gump Addition
Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Remove "N/A" if property is part of a multiple property listing and add name)

2. Location

Street & Number: Roughly bounded by Baxter Street, Forest Avenue, Ridgeway Road, Woodland Avenue, E. Oakland Avenue, E. 9th Avenue, Lester Harris Avenue, and E. Holston Avenue
City or town: Johnson City State: Tennessee County: Washington
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 37601

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 considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official: **Date**

Title: **State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- 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)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
147	26	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
148	26	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

TRANSPORTATION (Road-Related)

TRANSPORTATION (Pedestrian-Related)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

TRANSPORTATION (Road-Related)

TRANSPORTATION (Pedestrian-Related)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neo-classical Revival, Italian Renaissance

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman, Mansard

OTHER: Ranch, Minimal Traditional, Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Concrete, brick, stone, wood, stucco, metal, asphalt, terra cotta, synthetics, other

Narrative Description

The Hillrise Park Historic District is located east of downtown Johnson City, Tennessee. Johnson City is located on the eastern side of the state, near the borders of Virginia and North Carolina. The city sits in Washington, Carter, and Sullivan counties, with most of the city, and Hillrise Park, located in Washington County. It is a component of the "Tri-Cities" region, Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA Combined Statistical Area. The population as of 2016 is 66,976 residents, making Johnson City the ninth-largest city in Tennessee.

The Hillrise Park Historic District was developed in 1927 and by some of the city's leading citizens who built impressive houses in the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neo-classical, Italian Renaissance, and Craftsman Bungalow styles. The western and southern sections of the neighborhood were largely developed post-World War II and are collections of more modest Minimal Traditional and Ranch homes. Together the proposed district contains 174 primary resources (173 buildings and one structure) of which 148 (85.1%) are contributing. Within the district are also 30 outbuildings such as secondary dwellings and garages, of which 20 are contributing.

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INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Properties in the inventory are organized by street and numerically by address. Entries list the address of the property, approximate date of construction, and associated secondary resources. Dates of construction are derived from Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of Johnson City, plans, property tax records, and city directories.

Key:

CB = Contributing Building

NCB = Non-contributing Building

CS = Contributing Structure

ca. = Circa

E. 8th Avenue

1. 500 E. 8th Avenue ca. 1955 CB

This dwelling was built ca. 1955 and was originally owned by Ruby and John Keys. One-story Ranch dwelling with a brick foundation and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The facade (west) material is stretcher bond brick. The north and south elevations are covered in vinyl siding. The entrance is within a recessed porch on the main elevation. The windows are paired vinyl one-over-one lights with brick sills. A brick exterior chimney is on the south elevation. Three gabled dormers of varying sizes have been added to the main elevation.

2. 501 E. 8th Avenue ca. 1955 CB

This dwelling was built ca. 1955. Single-story Ranch dwelling with brick foundation and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is an added one-bay portico under a gable roof covering with vinyl siding in the gable field. The south elevation is covered in vinyl siding and there is vinyl siding in the gable fields. The front door has three rectangular sidelights. A secondary entrance is at the south end of the dwelling and has a multi-light and wood door. The facade (east) has a ribbon of three vinyl one-over-one windows and a paired double hung vinyl one-over-one window set. The windows have brick sills. Dwelling has an interior central brick chimney.

3. 502 E. 8th Avenue ca. 1950 CB Garage, ca. 1950 CB

This dwelling was built ca. 1950. This single-story Minimal Traditional, gable-and-wing plan dwelling with a brick foundation and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with decorative trim at the gable roofline. The entrance is on the west elevation of the front gable. The facade (west) is stretcher bond brick with a louvred vent in the gable fields. The south elevation has faux wood shakes on the gable front and the rear ell. The windows are original wood double hung eight-over-eight and six-over-six with wood shutters and decorative wood box panels underneath. The ell wing has added ribbons of vinyl three-lights and four-lights. Dwelling has a brick interior central chimney.

Dwelling has an original ca. 1950 two-bay garage with board and batten siding and an asphalt gable roof.

4. 503 E. 8th Avenue ca. 1955 CB

This dwelling was built ca. 1955 and was at time owned by a Dr. Range. Single-story Ranch dwelling with stone foundation and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior is a combination of stone and

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cementitious siding. The façade (east) has a projecting window bay and ribbons of two and six vinyl Craftsman influenced lights. The entrance is a recessed single bay porch. The south elevation has a one-bay gable roof garage wing. Dwelling has an interior stone chimney.

5. 507 E. 8th Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a brick foundation and a hip roof with lower cross hips of asphalt shingles. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. A dentiled cornice is at the roofline. The entrance is a recessed single bay porch with paneled wood on the interior. The door is an eight-light and wood door with three rectangular sidelights. Property has original wood double hung six-over-six light windows with brick sills. The north wing has paired vinyl fifteen-light window. An exterior brick chimney is on the façade (south). A flat roof garage wing is on the north elevation.

800 E 8th Avenue ca. 1920 WG-2682 CB Garage, ca. 1920 CB

This is a ca. 1920 two-story Tudor Revival-style dwelling with an exterior of stretcher-bond brick veneer, a concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior wall, brick chimney. The façade has an incised porch set within arches with tapered brick piers. On the west elevation is a wood staircase that leads to an original second-floor entrance which has a multi-light glass and wood door and transom. Windows are one-over-one, vinyl-sash with muntin bars. On the west elevation is a shed roof dormer.

Behind the house is an original, two-bay, brick garage with added metal garage doors.

802 E 8th Avenue ca. 1930 NCB Secondary dwelling, ca. 1980 NCB

This is a ca. 1930 two-story dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a concrete foundation, and exterior wall, brick chimney. The dwelling was modified ca. 1990 with a second story addition with vinyl siding. The house has an original wood-paneled door, vinyl windows, and an added carport on the east elevation.

Behind 802 E 8th Avenue is a secondary two-story dwelling built ca. 1980 or extensively remodeled. It has stucco and vinyl siding and a flat roof.

94. 803 E 8th Avenue ca. 1950 CB

This is a ca. 1950 one-story, frame Ranch-style dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and exterior all, brick chimney, a concrete foundation, and an exterior of vertical wood board panels and wood shingles in the gable fields. The façade has an incised porch between two projecting gable bays. The porch has original square, wood columns. The exterior of the incised porch bay has stone veneer and multi-light picture windows. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one vinyl-sash design. On the east elevation is a garage bay with an overhead-tracking door.

95. 808 E 8th Avenue ca. 1950 CB

This is a ca. 1950 one-story, brick-veneer, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and a concrete foundation. The façade has an entrance with an original six-panel wood door. Windows are original six-over-six wood-sash design. The central bay has an exterior of vinyl siding.

810 E 8th Avenue ca. 1950 NCB Garage, ca. 2000 NCB

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This is a ca. 1950 one-story, brick-veneer dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, concrete foundation, and stretcher-bond brick exterior. The façade (north) has a full-width porch, with square, brick columns and a solid railing, that was added after 2012. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 Craftsman-style door. Windows are ca. 2000 vinyl-sash design. A picture window is on the east elevation. Behind the house is a ca. 2000 brick garage.

E. 9th Avenue

6. 501 E. 9th Avenue ca. 1960 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1960. Dwelling has brick foundation and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and boxed eaves. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with faux wood shakes in the gable fields. The gable fields also have projecting pediments with vinyl siding and diamond shaped detail. The entrance is a one bay recessed brick porch with an original surround of three vertical rectangular sidelights. The windows have brick sills and are a combination of vinyl double hung six-over-six lights and a projecting bay of five ten-lights. The facade (south) has a ribbon of five ten-light windows. Dwelling has brick interior central and exterior chimneys. North elevation has a garage and a gable wing extending to the west.

7. 502 E. 9th Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a concrete foundation and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior is original wood lapped siding. The entrance is on the facade (west) and is a single bay stoop with an original wood paneled door. The windows are original double hung wood horizontal two-over-two lights.

8. 503 E. 9th Avenue ca. 1955 CB

This dwelling was built ca. 1955 and was once owned by Pascal Woods, a funeral homeowner. Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and original wood horizontal siding is in the gable fields. The one bay entrance on the facade (east) is a single recessed bay with original wood paneled door and is surrounded by original vertical wood siding. The windows are a combination of original double hung four-over-four lights, a twelve-light window flanked by horizontal two-over two lights, and vinyl double hung four-over-four lights. The north end is an attached garage. A louvred vent is in the gable field. An interior brick chimney is on the north end of the dwelling. The rear (west) elevation has a shed roof porch.

9. 504 E. 9th Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a gable roof of varying heights of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The exterior is stone and cementitious siding. The entrance is a recessed single bay on the facade (west) with a replacement door. Windows are a combination of vinyl double hung eight-over-eight lights, six-light, and nine-light panes. The north elevation has an attached garage wing. Dwelling has a central interior stone chimney.

10. 505 E. 9th Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and vinyl siding. The facade (east) of the central block is stretcher bond brick with vinyl siding at the roofline. The entrance is a recessed one-bay porch surrounded by vinyl siding on the main elevation. The windows are a combination of original wood double hung six-

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over-six, four-over-four, and eight-over-eight lights and twenty-light window flanked by four-over-four lights. The windows have brick sills. The north elevation has an exterior brick chimney and an attached carport.

11. 506 E. 9th Avenue ca. 1950 CB

Neo-classical Ranch dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling is a U-shaped one-and-one half story dwelling with a brick foundation and cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The facade (west) has a single entrance bay with a replacement door. The main elevation has two gabled dormers of faux wood shakes. The windows are a combination of paired double hung vinyl four-over-four lights, twelve-lights, and a sixteen-light window flanked by six-over-six lights. The windows have brick sills. The north ell is an attached garage. A hexagonal window is in the north elevation gable field. Dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

96. 900 E 9th Avenue ca. 1945 CB

This is a ca. 1945 two-story Tudor Revival-style dwelling with a concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, two exterior wall, brick chimneys, and a stretcher-bond brick-veneer exterior. There is a one-story entry porch on the west elevation with an arched opening and brick columns. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. The house retains original six-over-six and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. The second-floor exterior is stucco and half-timbering. The attached two-bay garage on the south elevation has original glass and wood overhead-tracking bay doors. The garage roof has a shed dormer with six-over-six, wood-sash window.

12. 901 E. 9th Avenue ca. 1935 CB Garage, ca. 1990 NCB

Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1935. According to community members, this home was built with plans from a house and garden type magazine. The lot was originally part of the Carnegie Realty Co. Two-story dwelling with a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior is stretcher bond brick on the first story and original lapped siding on the second story. The entrance is a central single bay portico on the facade (east) with a gable roof, pediment, and transom. The pilasters and square columns are original, and the door has an original four-light square transom. The windows are replacement double hung six-over-six and six-over-nine lights. The first story windows have brick sills and jack arches. The rear (west) has a projecting two-story bay with a cross hipped roof. An exterior brick chimney is on the south elevation. A ca. 1990 attached gable roof garage wing is on the west elevation.

906 E 9th Avenue ca. 1940 NCB

This is a ca. 1940 two-story, frame Tudor Revival-influenced dwelling with a concrete foundation, a multi-gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of stone veneer and wood shingle siding. There is a large ca. 2000 addition.

97. 908 E 9th Avenue ca. 1940 CB Garage, ca. 1940 CB

This is a ca. 1940 two-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling with an exterior of original weatherboard siding, a gambrel roof of asphalt shingles, and two interior brick chimneys. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door with a gabled entry canopy. The house has original six-over-one wood-sash windows.

Behind the house is an original garage with a gable roof and wood siding. The building is covered with vegetation and is inaccessible.

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914 E 9th Avenue ca. 1925 WG-2672 CB Garage, ca. 1925 CB

This is a ca. 1925 one-and-one-half-story, brick Tudor Revival-style dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior wall, brick chimney, a concrete foundation, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick veneer. On the façade (west) is a one-story porch with an arched opening. The house has original six-over-one and eight-over-one wood-sash windows. The gable field has six-light casement windows. On the south elevation us an original glass and wood door and a bay window.

At the rear of the house is an original garage with a gable roof, wood siding, and original garage doors.

13. 915 E. 9th Avenue ca. 1940 CB Garage, ca. 1940 CB

Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1940. The lots on this property were originally part of the Carnegie Realty Co. According to the owner, the original owner of the house was with the Johnson City Press, followed by a dentist, Dr. Carl Jones from 1936 until 1946. The dwelling is an L-shaped two-story dwelling with brick foundation and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and boxed eaves. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with a soldier course of brick at the second story line. The entrance is a single, central bay on the facade (east) surrounded by architrave trim and fluted pilasters and has a five-light square transom. The roofline has a dentiled cornice. Windows are original double hung eight-over-eight with wood sills. Dwelling has two exterior brick chimneys. A one-story dwelling with vinyl siding is on the west elevation's ell wing. A one-story gable roof wing is on the south elevation.

A ca.1940 single bay garage is on the property with an exterior of stretcher bond brick and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. Wood shakes are in the gable field. Windows are double hung wood sash six-over-six lights with brick sills. Structure has an original garage door with four bays of six-over-six lights near the roofline. A shed-roof wing with concrete block exterior is on the rear.

917 E. 9th Avenue 1929 WG-2673 CB

Tudor Revival dwelling built in1920. The lot was originally owned by the Hunter family. According to the owner, the home was originally owned by the James Epps family. Epps was the employer of Hunter, his neighbor at 1001 E. 9th Avenue and paid his property taxes during the Depression. Dr. William and Harriet Cone owned the home later. The owner states that the home retains an original prohibition closet and a built-in wall safe. A tennis court was also on the property at one time. Two-story asymmetrical dwelling spanning two lots, with a brick foundation and a hipped roof with cross gables of asphalt shingles. The exterior is Flemish bond brick with a soldier course at the roofline. The entrance is on the façade (east) protruding gable and is a central one-story bay with entablature, pilasters, and pediment. The door is original wood with a round multi-light arched window. A round multi-light arched window with a keystone is on the second story above the entrance. The main protruding gable has a diamond shaped pattern of omitted bricks. The north elevation has decorative diamond shapes in the Flemish bond brick. The south elevation has two secondary entrances with original wood paneled multi-light doors under a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. One entrance is within a single bay brick porch with square posts and turned spindles. This elevation has a gable wall dormer with half-timbering and infilled with decorative brick pattern and a five-row stepped brick sill. This elevation also has the omitted brick pattern at the roofline. The windows are a combination of original metal casement eight-lights with brick sills and soldier course lintels. A hipped roof wing is on the north elevation. A 1950 hipped roof wing is on the west elevation, with a hipped roof ell wing serving as a garage extending from that. Dwelling has two interior brick chimneys.

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14. 1001 E. 9th Avenue C1930 CB

Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1930 on lots originally part of Carnegie Realty Co. According to the owner, A Mr. Hunter was the original owner. Hunter's employer lived next door at 917 E. 9th Avenue, and paid Hunter's property taxes during the Depression. Hunter's daughter married Ben Hall, and the Hall family lived here later. Dwelling is two-story three-ranked L-shaped with a brick foundation and a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The roofline has a dentiled cornice and Greek detailing and a soldier course of brick is at the second story line. The entrance is an original side single bay porch on the facade (east) with an arched gable front roof and Doric columns. The door is surrounded by a transom and rectangular sidelights with diamond and circle shapes within. Windows are a combination of aluminum clad double hung eight-over-eight, four-over-four, and eight-over-twelve lights with wood sills and a recessed lintel panel above. The central block is flanked by two wings, a gable roof wing on the north elevation and an added flat roof wing on the south elevation. A large ca. 2005 one-story wing with a flat roof and a gable roof garage wing is on the west elevation. Dwelling has two interior brick chimneys.

1005 E. 9th Avenue C1999 NCB

Irregular shaped one-and-one-half story dwelling with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. This property's lot was originally part of Carnegie Realty Co.

E. 10th Avenue

15. 500 E. 10th Avenue C1950 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The exterior is of Masonite siding. The facade (west) has a recessed partial width front porch with metal railings. The door has original single vertical sidelights on one side. The windows are a combination of original wood double hung horizontal two-over-two lights and vinyl ten-light flanked by six-over-six lights on the main projecting bay elevation. The south elevation has a garage in the basement level. The east elevation has a second story partial width porch.

16. 501 E. 10th Avenue 1970 CB

Neo-classical Ranch dwelling built in 1970 by J. E. Greene. According to the owner, Greene was the original occupant of the house, which was later purchased by Dr. Harold and Alicia Ross. Dwelling is a single-story L-shaped gable and wing form. It has a brick foundation and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and gable returns. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The front gable has a projecting window bay with a hipped metal roof and original wood lapped siding in the gable field. The roof has two gable roof dormers with original wood lapped siding. The entrance is a single central bay portico on the facade (east) with a gable front covering with lapped siding in the pediment and a louvred vent. The door is an original wood paneled door with three square sidelights and surrounded by lapped siding. The covering is supported by original wood Doric columns. The windows are original wood paired double hung six-over-nine lights. Dwelling has two interior brick chimneys.

17. 502 E. 10th Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a brick foundation and a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is a recessed single bay on the facade (west) with an original surround of vertical wood panel and single sidelight. The windows are horizontal vinyl double hung one-over-one lights. The main elevation has a picture window flanked by single lights. The south elevation has an attached carport with interior vinyl siding. Dwelling has an interior central brick chimney.

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503 E. 10th Avenue ca. 1980 NCB

One-story dwelling with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and vertical lapped siding. Dwelling has fixed vertical single-light panes and an interior central chimney. Irregularly shaped lights are paired in the gable fields.

18. 504 E. 10th Avenue ca. 1950 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built in ca. 1950. Dwelling has a front gable and wing dwelling with a brick foundation and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with vinyl in the gable field. The entrance is a recessed single bay on the facade (west) and has an original wood paneled door with a vertical two-light sidelights. The windows are vinyl double hung six-over-six and twelve-lights with brick sills. The south elevation has a recessed attached garage. Dwelling has an interior brick chimney. A partial width brick porch is on the rear (east) elevation.

19. 505 E. 10th Avenue ca. 1950 CB

Two-story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a gambrel roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is a combination of stretcher bond brick and stone. The entrance is a recessed single bay within a partial width porch on the facade (south). The door is original wood paneled with a four-light decorative transom. The east wing has an original wood and fifteen-light door. The central block is flanked by a gable front one-story wing on the north elevation and south elevation has a cross gable wing, both with gable returns. The main elevation has three gabled stuccoed dormers. The windows are original wood double hung six-over-six and six-over-nine lights. The main elevation has a large original 28-light window. Two exterior brick chimneys flank the central block.

20. 506 E. 10th Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles with exposed rafters. The foundation is concrete, and the exterior is a combination of Flemish bond brick and stone. The side gable has a scalloped roofline. The entrance is a recessed single bay within a partial width porch with original wood posts. The door has single light sidelights. An original circular window is on this elevation. The windows are a combination of vinyl replacement horizontal one-over-one lights, and a large picture window flanked by one-over-one lights. Dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

21. 507 E. 10th Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Contemporary dwelling built ca. 1955, reputedly designed by Alfred Abernathy. The lot was originally owned by Charles Gordon, whose travels to Japan inspired the design of the house. Gordon had a furniture business that sold to large department stores and also bought the bottling rights for Mountain Dew. The second owner had a pool company and installed an inground pool and pool house. The dwelling is u-shaped single-story with a hip and gable roof of asphalt shingles and a stone foundation. The exterior is cementitious siding and stone. The entrance is on the north elevation, not apparent from the street, and is an original single light and wood door. The windows are large original wood horizontal single-lights. The roof is supported by stone columns and has projecting stone walls. The dwelling has an interior stone chimney.

22. 508 E. 10th Avenue ca. 1960 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1960. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. Vinyl siding is in the gable

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field. The entrance is a single bay recessed porch on the facade (west) with turned spindles and an original surround. The door is original wood-paneled and is surrounded by single-light sidelights. The windows are original wood double hung eight-over-eight. A projecting bay 32-light flanked by six-over-six lights window is on the main elevation. The windows have brick sills. Dwelling has an interior brick chimney. An attached garage is on the north elevation.

Baxter Street

800 Baxter Street ca. 1930 WG-2499 CB

One-and-one-half story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1930. Surveyed by the Tennessee Historical Commission in 1985. Dwelling has a gambrel roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The exterior is cementitious siding. The entrance is a central single bay on the facade (south) with rectangular three-light sidelights. The Tennessee Historical Commission made note of the sidelights in the 1985 survey. The windows are vinyl horizontal one-over-one and vertical two-lights. The main elevation has a gable dormer with paired one-over-one windows. Main elevation has a full width shed roof porch. An attached two-bay garage is on the west elevation. A gable roof one-story wing is on the north elevation. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

23. 1106 Baxter Street ca. 1940 CB

One-and-one-half story modest Bungalow dwelling built ca. 1940. Dwelling has a front gable and wing roof of asphalt shingles. The foundation is concrete block. The exterior is vinyl siding. The facade (south) has a full width wrap-around porch with a hipped roof and wooden posts. The door is replacement. The windows are vinyl double hung one-over-one. A horizontal one-over-one light window is in the gable field. A gable roof wing is on the south elevation. This wing has a diamond shaped window on the south elevation. A shed roof full width wing is on the rear (north) elevation.

24. 1110-1112 Baxter Street ca. 1945 CB

One-and-one-half story Craftsman Bungalow dwelling built ca. 1945. The owner installed a recording studio in the basement and the song "Diamond Stream," written by East Tennessee native Ed Snodderly, was recorded there. A verse from the song is engraved on Hall of Honor wall at the Country Music Hall of Fame in Nashville. Dwelling has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The exterior is vinyl siding. The facade (west) has a full-width porch supported by wood posts on stucco piers. Windows are vinyl double hung three-over-one lights. A gable roof dormer on the main elevation has paired one-over-one windows. The east elevation has a six-light structured block glass window. An exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation. The dwelling has a full basement.

25. 1114 Baxter Street ca. 1940 CB

One-and-one-half story Craftsman Bungalow dwelling built ca. 1940. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of crimped metal and a stuccoed concrete foundation. The exterior is vinyl drop siding. The facade (west) has a full-width porch supported by aluminum clad posts on stuccoed piers. Windows are double hung vinyl one-over-one lights. The front-facing gable has a horizontal one-over-one window. The rear (east) elevation has a gable dormer. The north elevation has an exterior brick chimney.

1116 Baxter Street 1928 WG-3350 CB Garage, ca. 1950 CB

One-and-one-half story Craftsman Bungalow dwelling built in 1928. The dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is vinyl drop siding. The facade (west) has a full-width

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porch that has been enclosed. A hipped roof dormer is on the main and east elevations with a ribbon of three vinyl one-over-one double hung windows on the main elevation. An octagonal window is on the north elevation of this dormer. An exterior brick chimney is on the south elevation. A ca.1950 detached single-bay garage is on the property. The exterior is concrete block and the roof is gabled with asphalt shingles. Vertical wood siding is in the gable field. The door is paneled with four rectangular lights.

26. 1118 Baxter Street ca. 1940 CB

Single-story Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1940. Dwelling has a gable front and hipped roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. The exterior is vinyl siding. The front gable has exposed knee brackets. The main and secondary entrances are within a wraparound porch on the facade (west) with wrought iron posts. Both doors are original wood paneled with glass lights. The windows are original wood one-over-one lights. The main elevation dormer has a double hung one-over-one window. The rear (east) elevation has a partial width porch. Dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

Chilhowie Avenue

98. 800 E. Chilhowie Avenue ca. 1950 CB Garage, ca. 1950 CB

This is a ca. 1950 one-and-one-half-story, frame, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of vinyl siding, a concrete foundation, and an exterior, end, brick chimney. On the façade is a prominent gable-front bay with an original wood-panel door and a hipped-roof bay window. All the windows on the house are one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

Behind the house is an original, frame, single-bay garage with a gable-front roof, vinyl siding, and an aluminum, overhead-tracking bay door.

99. 801 E Chilhowie Avenue ca. 1950 CB

This is a ca. 1950 two-story irregular plan, Mid-Century Modern-style dwelling with a concrete foundation, gable roof of rolled roofing material, and an exterior of wood siding. The dwelling was designed with a one-story, projecting wing on the façade. This wing has a large, exterior wall, brick chimney and single-light, fixed windows. The main entrance has original paired wood doors. Windows in the two-story section are original single-light casements and paired three-light casements. The dwelling has wide eaves with purlins. On the first floor of the main façade are paired multi-light picture windows.

100. 806 E. Chilhowie Avenue ca. 1950 CB Garage, ca. 1950 CB

This is a ca. 1950 one-story, frame, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, central, brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. The façade (north) has a brick skirtwall and a gable-front bay with the main entrance, an original six-light glass and wood door with a shed-roof canopy with brackets. The west elevation has a gable-roof porch with original wrought iron posts and railing and a side entrance with a six-light door. Windows are one-over-one vinyl-sash design with aluminum awnings.

Behind the house is an original concrete block and frame garage with vinyl siding and a gable-front roof.

101. 807 E. Chilhowie Avenue ca. 1960 CB

This is a ca. 1960 two-story, brick-veneer Colonial Revival apartment building with a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of stretcher-bond brick, and a concrete foundation. The building has a two-story,

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three-bay, central portico with a shed roof and square, wood, Doric-motif columns. The façade is symmetrical, and the main, central entrance has a fluted surround with Doric-style pilasters. The entrance is flanked to each side by two bays, each with paired one-over-one, vinyl-sash windows with added muntins on each floor. The spandrel panels between the first and second floor windows are of original wood shingles.

102. 808 E. Chilhowie Avenue ca. 1950 CB

This is a ca. 1950 one-story, frame, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a concrete foundation, a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, central, brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. The façade (north) is symmetrical with a central entrance with a gabled entry cover with wrought iron posts and an original glass and wood door. It is flanked by one-over-one, vinyl-sash windows. The west elevation has a recessed side-gable wing.

809 E. Chilhowie Avenue ca. 1910 WG-2679 CB Garage, ca. 1970 CB

This is a ca. 1910 two-story, Neo-Classical-style dwelling with a concrete foundation, an exterior of stretch-bond brick, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, and interior, brick chimneys. The façade has a two-story portico with brick, Doric-motif columns. The portico gable field is a Palladian attic window and wood shingles. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door, sidelights, and transom. The house has original four-over-four, wood-sash windows. On the second story of the portico is a balcony with a wood railing. Windows on the second floor are vinyl-sash design with concrete sills. On the east elevation is a connecting one-story porch with square, brick columns.

At the rear of the house is a ca. 1970, hipped-roof, three-bay garage with an exterior of brick and overhead-tracking, aluminum garage doors.

103. 810 E. Chilhowie Avenue ca. 1950 CB

This is a ca. 1950 one-story, frame, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a concrete foundation, a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. An exterior of aluminum siding, and an exterior wall, brick chimney. The façade has a gable-roof, partial-width porch with aluminum columns. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. Windows are original, three-over-one, vertical wood-sash design.

104. 812 E Chilhowie Avenue ca. 1940 CB

This is a ca. 1940 one-story, frame, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding, and an exterior wall, brick chimney. One the façade is a shed-roof, partial-width porch with square, wood posts and railing. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. Windows are original eight-over-eight, wood-sash design.

105. 814 E. Chilhowie Avenue ca. 1950 CB Garage, ca. 1970 CB

This is a ca. 1950 one-story, frame, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. On the façade is a recessed entry porch with a metal awning and wrought iron post and railing. The entrance has an original glass and wood door. Windows are vinyl sash.

Behind the house is a frame garage with a gable roof and wood novelty siding and an aluminum, overhead-tracking garage door.

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27. 504 Forest Avenue ca. 1940 CB

Single-story Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1940. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of crimped metal and a concrete block foundation. The exterior is vinyl siding. The facade (north) does not face the street but has a full width porch with an original wood paneled door and a fan light on the main entrance. Louvred vents are in the gable fields. The windows are vinyl double hung one-over-one lights. The west elevation has a picture window flanked by one-over-one lights. Dwelling has an interior brick chimney. The dwelling has a large grade change and is elevated with a carport underneath.

28. 508 Forest Avenue ca. 1940 CB Garage, ca. 1940 CB

Single-story Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1940. Dwelling has a concrete block foundation and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior is vinyl siding. The facade (north) has a partial width porch with simple wood posts that replaced turned columns and a shed roof covering. The door is a replacement. The windows are vinyl double hung four-over-four and six-over-six lights.

A ca.1940 detached single-bay garage is on the property. The exterior is concrete block with vinyl siding on the north and south elevations. Vertical wood siding is in the gable field. The doors have been replaced with double plywood doors.

29. 700 Forest Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling is an L-shaped single-story home with brick foundation and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. Vinyl siding is in the gable fields. Eaves are boxed. The entrance on the facade (west) is recessed within a single bay, surrounded by vertical wood panels and four-light rectangular sidelights. Windows are paired vinyl double hung one-over-one lights with diamond patterns and brick sills. A picture window on the main elevation is flanked by one-over-one lights with diamond patterns. A gable ell wing extends to the east. The south elevation has a recessed gable ell garage wing that has been filled with vinyl siding and added single light doors. Dwelling has an exterior brick chimney and an attached garage on the south elevation.

30. 702 Forest Avenue 1952 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built in 1952. Dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is within a recessed partial width porch with a ribbon of original four two-over-two lights. The windows have brick sills. A vinyl band trim is at the roofline. The south elevation has an attached garage bay. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

31. 704 Forest Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling is an irregularly shaped form with a cross hip on gable roof of crimped metal and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. A wide band trim is at the roofline and vinyl in the gable fields. The entrance is a recessed single bay within a partial width porch. The door is original wood paneled. The windows are vinyl one-over-one lights with brick sills. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

32. 706 Forest Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles with exposed rafters and a brick foundation. The facade (west) has a section of stone on stretcher bond brick on vinyl siding. The exterior is a combination of stretcher bond brick and vinyl siding. The entrance is a single bay

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stoop on the main elevation with an original wood and diagonal three-light door. The windows are double hung vinyl six-over-six and two-over-two lights with brick sills in pairs and ribbons. An attached carport is on the north elevation. The dwelling has an exterior brick chimney.

33. 708 Forest Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Neo-classical Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. According to the owner's neighbor, Bill Keebler/Kibler grew up in this house. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. The exterior is Roman brick and stone. Vinyl siding is in the gable field with a brick header. The entrance is on the façade (west) in a recessed single bay porch with an original wood paneled door. Windows are double hung vinyl horizontal one-over-one lights in pairs with brick sills. The main elevation has a projecting bay picture window flanked by one-over-one lights. The south elevation has an attached two-bay garage. Dwelling has an internal brick chimney.

Green Lane

34. 698 Green Lane ca. 1950 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1950. According to members of the community, this was the original Deakins home. Dwelling is L-shaped with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. The exterior is cementitious siding and stretcher bond brick with a brick header. The entrance is a single recessed bay porch on the facade (north) with an original wood paneled door. Windows are ribbons of original nine-lights and sixteen-lights. The west elevation is an attached garage bay. Dwelling has a central interior brick chimney.

35. 702 Green Lane ca. 1955 CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is a single central bay on the facade (north) with an original wood paneled door, pilasters, and fan transom. The windows are original wood sash double hung six-over-six and eight-over-eight lights with brick sills. The west elevation has a projecting gabled wing with vinyl siding and a hipped metal roof on its south elevation. This wing is attached to the central block by a recessed single-story hyphen wing with a multi-light window. The dwelling has an exterior brick chimney.

36. 714 Green Lane ca. 1950 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles with varying heights and a concrete foundation. The exterior is stone and stucco with exterior insulation material. The central block has a wide band trim at the roofline and vinyl siding in the gable fields. The entrance is a single recessed bay on the facade (west) with original wood panels, covered by a hipped roof awning. Three gable roof dormers are on the main elevation with vinyl siding. The windows are vinyl paired vertical eight-light and six-light casement windows with stone sills and wood lintels. A recessed gable two-bay garage wing is on the east elevation. Dwelling has two interior brick chimneys.

37. 715 Green Lane ca. 1955 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has an original slate gable roof and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and cementitious siding. There is a wide band trim at the roofline. The entrance is a single bay on the facade (south), surrounded by fluted pilasters and original entablature. The door is an original wood paneled door. Windows are a combination of original

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wood double hung eight-over-eight lights and a twenty-light window flanked by four-over-four lights with brick sills. Three gable roof dormers with vinyl siding are on the north and south elevations. The west elevation has a front gable roof two-car garage bay with vinyl siding with a hyphen attaching it to the central block. Paired double hung eight-over-eight light windows are in the gable field. The dwelling has two exterior brick chimneys.

Hillrise Boulevard

38. 500 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1960 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1960. Dwelling has a one-story cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. Louvred ventilation is in the gable field. The entrance is a recessed single bay within a recessed partial width porch of stone foundation. The entrance has original three-light sidelights. The door is paneled replacement. Windows are double-hung six-over-one vinyl sash with brick sills and decorative box panels underneath. On the west elevation is a twelve-light vinyl sash window. Dwelling has a basement, and an eight-over-eight vinyl sash window to the basement is on the west elevation. A rear porch is on the north elevation and has an L-plan staircase, decorative aluminum rails, and is of brick foundation. A side gable garage wing extends south from the east elevation. Garage wing has a metal door with eight panels and four horizontal lights. An interior brick chimney is on the east end of the dwelling.

39. 600 Block Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1928 CS

Concrete culvert and bridge dating to the beginning of the Hillrise Park development. The structure is a poured concrete culvert with one concrete vehicle bridge for the northbound and southbound lanes and one concrete pedestrian bridge. The bridge surface has been repaved with asphalt.

40. 601 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1965 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1965. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is Roman bond brick and vertical vinyl lap siding. The entrance is a single bay porch on the facade (east) with one sidelight. The front-facing gable has vinyl in the gable field. The windows are a combination of vinyl paired vertical and horizontal single light panes and a ribbon of four vertical light panes. The south elevation has an attached carport. Dwelling has a central interior brick chimney.

41. 602 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1955 CB

One-and-one-half story Tudor Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with original stone on the facade (west) corners and on the garage wing on the north side. The north elevation has vinyl siding in the gable field. The main entrance is a single bay on the north elevation of front-facing gable wing with an original sixteen-light wood door and eight-light sidelight. Windows are a combination of vinyl ribbons of six-light and ten-light casements. Attached garage has a flared eave overhang and metal door with twelve panels. Dwelling has a front exterior stone chimney.

42. 603 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1965 CB

One-and-one-half story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1965. Dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles at varied heights and a concrete foundation. The exterior is a combination of stone and vinyl siding. The façade (east) has a single bay entrance stoop with a replacement door. The windows are a combination of double

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hung six-over-six light windows with stone sills. The central block has two shed roof dormers and the north wing has a single shed roof dormer with three double hung six-over-six vinyl windows. The south wing is an attached garage. The rear (west) elevation has a flat roof porch. Dwelling has an interior central stone chimney.

604 Hillrise Boulevard 1995 NCB

Two-story central block flanked by single-story wings. Dwelling has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The symmetrical five-ranked exterior is stretcher bond brick.

43. 605 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1955 CB

One-and-one-half story Mansard dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a mansard roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with a brick header course at the roofline. The entrance is a central single bay stoop on the façade (east) with a hipped roof awning. The windows are original wood double hung eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve lights with round soldier course brick arches above and brick sills. The main elevation has three arched top dormers with vinyl siding. The north and south elevations each have one arched top dormer. An attached carport is on the south elevation.

44. 607 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1960 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1960. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with vertical shiplap siding in the gable field and horizontal shiplap siding in the dormer. A wide band trim is at the roofline. The front facing gable has a louvred vent in the gable field. The entrance is a recessed single bay stoop on the facade (east) with five rectangular sidelights. The windows are vinyl six-over-six and eight-over-eight lights in pairs and ribbons. The main elevation has a shed roof dormer with paired windows. The main block has a twelve-light window flanked by eight-lights. The wing has an attached single bay garage with rear access. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

45. 700 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1950 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is Roman bond Brick with vinyl siding in the gable fields. The entrance is a one bay stoop on the facade (west) with an original three-light and wood door and single light sidelight. The windows are vinyl nine-light and three-light casements with brick sills. The front elevation has two shed roof dormers with two-light casements. The east elevation has a shed roof dormer. On the north elevation is a recessed one-story garage wing with vinyl siding and a gable roof. The garage door is paneled with four horizontal lights and the. A shed roof carport is on the north end of the east elevation. An interior brick chimney on the north end.

46. 702 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1965 CB

Altered Ranch dwelling built ca. 1965. The current owner, Mary Duke McCartt, is the original owner and built the house before marriage. The dwelling is an irregularly shaped two-story dwelling with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed eaves, and a stone foundation. The original dwelling plan has been altered with an additional story. The exterior is a combination of stone, cementitious siding, and vinyl shakes. Louvred vents are in the gable fields. The entrance is a single bay within a partial width porch on the facade (west) with wood squared posts. The windows are pairs of original wood four-over-four lights. The main elevation has a gable front and wing that becomes two-stories. A front facing gable wing extends to the west from this elevation. The rear (east) elevation has a projecting gable with an attached flat roof two-bay

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carport. A partial width rear porch is on this elevation. The dwelling has an exterior stone chimney on the east elevation of the east wing.

47. 704-706 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1965 CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling that has been internally converted into a duplex, built ca. 1965. The dwelling is T-shaped with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with a soldier course of brick at the roofline. The entrance is a recessed single bay surrounded with architrave trim within a Classical portico on the facade (west) with original Doric columns. The windows are original wood double hung eight-over-one lights with jack arches and brick sills. The rear (east) elevation has four gable roof dormers. An attached gable roof garage wing is on the east elevation. The dwelling has an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation.

48. 705 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1960 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1960. The dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is a single bay entry porch on the facade (east) with an original wood and six-light door, three-light rectangular sidelights, and wood posts. The windows are a combination of vinyl replacement double hung eight-over-eight and ten-over-fifteen lights with brick sills and a projecting thirty-light window flanked by six-over-six light windows. A wide band trim is at the roofline of the main wing. The dwelling has an interior central brick chimney. The north elevation has an attached garage wing.

49. 707 Hillrise Boulevard 1929 CB Garage, ca. 1960 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival dwelling built in 1929. The home was built by Randolph Anderson and the lot was originally owned by Beckner. According to community members, the home was designed by Donald Richard Beeson, Jr. The lot was purchased by Earl G. and wife Tommie May Hunt from H. D. and Cora P. Gump on January 21, 1929. The dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. The exterior is Flemish bond brick. The entrance is an original single bay portico on the facade (east) with a gable roof and gable returns, original paired wood posts, and fan pediment. The door is original wood-paneled with rectangular four-light sidelights. The main elevation has three arched wall dormers with projecting brick cross designs. The windows are original wood double hung six-over-six and eight-over-eight lights with jack arches and wood sills on the first story and brick sills on the second story. The central block is flanked by one-story wings on the north and south elevations. The south wing has a flat roof and original multi-light and wood doors and original screen doors with a segmented roof. The north wing has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles with an original balcony on the second story. The north wing entry porch is an original Classical with Doric columns. The dwelling has two exterior brick chimneys.

A ca. 1960 detached one and one-half story garage with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation is on the property. The garage has the same details as the dwelling (jack arches, Flemish bond brick) and has original wood paired six-light casement windows with a brick sill and fan pediment with segmented brick arch overhead. The door is an original nine-light and wood paneled entrance. The garage doors appear to be metal replacements.

50. 708 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1945 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1945. According to community members, the original owner was a Scharfstein, who may have been a doctor. The dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is a combination of stretcher bond brick and vinyl

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siding. The plan is irregular with many additions. The central block is flanked by one-and-one-half story gable roof wings. The entrance is on the facade (north) and is a recessed single bay Classical entrance with original panels, fluted pilasters, and a gable on hip roof covering. The west elevation has a secondary entrance with a single recessed bay. The windows are aluminum clad three-over-three, six-over-six, and five-lights with brick sills. The west elevation has two gable roof dormers with vinyl siding and a projecting bay twenty-light flanked by ten-light windows with a hipped roof covering on the central block and a twenty-light flanked by ten-light window on the south wing. The other windows are double hung six-over-six lights. The dwelling has an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation and two central interior brick chimneys in the central block.

800 Hillrise Boulevard 1929 WG-2667 CB

Two-and-one-half story American Foursquare dwelling built in 1929. According to community members, the McFaddin family was the original owner of the property. The dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with vinyl in the dormer and roofline of the north wing. The entrance is a central single bay portico on the facade (west) with a gable roof resting on brick piers. The door is an original wood paneled entrance with original square four-lights and a multi-light fan transom. The windows are in pairs and ribbons of vinyl double hung nine-over-one lights with soldier course lintels and brick sills. The main and rear (east) elevations have a hipped roof dormer with a ribbon of three six-over-six light windows. The north elevation has a shed roof one-story wing with an original twelve-light glass door and two windows on the main elevation. The south elevation has a hipped roof side porch with another original twelve-light door. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

801 Hillrise Boulevard 1929 WG-2500 CB

One-and-one-half story Tudor Revival dwelling built in 1929. The original owner of the lot was a family named Wexler, and Leland Cardwell was reputed to be the architect. The dwelling is L-shaped with a cross gable roof of original terra cotta tiles and marble foundation. The exterior is Tennessee marble, which a previous owner and member of the Wexler family says was from the English Mountain at Pigeon Forge. Wood shingles are in the gable fields. The entrance is a single bay porch on the facade (east) covered by the shed roof overhang. The windows are original metal casement diamond pane fifteen-lights flanked by five-lights with marble sills. A shingled hipped roof dormer with metal casement six-light window is above the entrance. The front facing gable has a vent in the gable field. The south wing has a hipped roof dormer and the main block has a gable wall dormer. The north elevation has two gable wall dormers. The gable roof wing extending west from this wing has a roof dormer. The rear (west) elevation has two gable wall dormers. The north wing has a shaped brick chimney. The south wing was added by J. E. Greene. The dwelling has an interior marble and brick chimney and an external marble and brick chimney.

51. 804 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1950 CB Garage, ca. 1990 NCB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and wood lapped siding. The entrance is a single bay stoop on the facade (west) with an original wood paneled door and vertical five-light sidelights. The windows are a combination of original wood sash vertical three-lights, twelve-lights flanked by four-lights, and vinyl sash 24-light flanked by twelve-lights. The main elevation has two gable roof dormers with lapped wood siding. A gable roof dormer is on the rear (east) elevation. An original gabled wing is on the south elevation. An external brick chimney is on the south elevation.

A ca.1990 detached three-bay garage with a gable roof is on the property as well.

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52. 805 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1950 CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with gable returns and a brick foundation. The exterior is Flemish bond brick. A dentiled cornice is at the roofline and a double brick header is at the second story line. The entrance is a single bay central portico on the façade (east) with a gable roof covering and turned spindle columns. The sidelights and fan transom are patterned multi-lights. The windows are original wood sash double hung eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve lights with brick sills and stone lintels. The gable fields have vinyl siding at the roofline. The plan is irregular, with a cross gable series of wings on the rear (west) elevation, connecting the main dwelling block to the garage wing. The dwelling has two exterior brick chimneys.

53. 806 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1945 CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1945. The home was reputedly built by Brownie Southerland, who was a builder and constructed the house for herself. The dwelling has a second-story overhang and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The foundation is stone. The first story has a stone exterior and the second story has vinyl shakes. The entrance is a single bay stoop on the façade (west) with an original nine-light and wood door. The windows are a combination of double hung eight-over-eight lights and original ribbons of six-lights and nine-lights flanked by three-lights. The south elevation has a one-story shed roof wing with vinyl siding and vinyl shakes in the gable field. This wing attaches the central block to a large wing on the rear (east) elevation. The dwelling has an internal stone chimney.

54. 807 Hillrise Boulevard 1949 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built in 1949. The owners state that Alfred Abernathy built the home for the Patrick family, his relatives. The dwelling is U-shaped with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. A section of exposed beams is on the facade (north). The exterior is board and batten on the wing and stretcher bond brick on the front facing gable. The gable field has a vent with a rounded top and a pattern of projecting brick flanking the windows. The brick is dovetailed at the corners. A course of brick header is at the top of the window line. The entrance is a recessed single bay on the main elevation. The windows are a combination of original wood sash double hung eight-over-eight lights and eight-over-eight and four-over-four casement windows. Dwelling has two internal brick chimneys.

55. 808 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1960 CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1960. The dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is original lapped siding. The entrance is a single central bay portico on the main (west) elevation with a gable roof, pediment, and Doric columns. Lapped siding is in the pediment. The windows are vinyl replacement double hung one-over-one lights and two-light casement windows. The north elevation has a single-story hipped roof wing. The east elevation is a hipped roof wing with a cross gable. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

56. 1100 Hillrise Boulevard 1967 CB

Split-Level/New Traditional Colonial Revival dwelling built in 1967. The lot was originally owned by the Gibson family. The home is a symmetrical two-story dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior of the first story is stretcher bond brick and the exterior of the second story is vinyl siding. The entrance is a single bay on the facade (west) with original wood architrave trim, an original two-light and wood paneled door, and single light sidelights. The second story has a full-width balcony with wrought iron posts and rails. The door to the second story balcony is an original nine-light and wood paneled

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door. The windows are a combination of original wood sash double hung six-over-six and vinyl replacement three-over-one lights. The north elevation has a single-story gable roof wing. Attached to this wing is a double bay garage at a lower grade than the dwelling. An exterior brick chimney is on the south elevation.

57. 1103 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1950 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a cross hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and vinyl siding. The entrance is within a double bay partial width porch on the facade (east) under a gable roof with vinyl siding and a round vent in the gable field. This porch has aluminum rails. The north end of this elevation has another partial width porch with a secondary entrance and original wood posts and rails. The windows are a combination of vinyl replacement double hung four-over-four and six-over-six lights. The dwelling has an internal brick chimney.

E. Holston Avenue

603 E. Holston Avenue 1910 WG-2503 CB Secondary dwelling, ca. 1920 WG-2504
CB

Two-story Neo-classical dwelling remodeled into its present form in 1910. The original section of this dwelling was built ca. 1815 and was incorporated into the remodeling in the early twentieth century. The house was initially called Hillrise, and was bought by Henry David Gump in 1907, along with 127 acres. Gump remodeled the home in 1910. The Tennessee Historical Commission surveyed the house and secondary dwelling in 1985. The dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is a full-width, full-height porch on the facade (west) with original Ionic columns and an original eighteen-light wood door. A balconette with original twelve-light wood door is on the second story, above the entrance. Flanking the main entrance are original double twelve-light and wood doors. Around these doors are panels of slightly projecting brick. Windows are vinyl double-hung one-over-one lights. The south, east, and west elevations have hipped-roof dormers of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, and vinyl sash six-light flanked by six-light windows. One-story wings are on the east and west elevations. They are also of brick exterior and have vertical single-light vinyl window ribbons. The west elevation has a flat roof. The east wing is the carport/garage wing and has a hipped roof. Interior brick chimney is on the rear (east) elevation of the house.

WG-2504 is a one-and one-half-story dwelling with a front-facing gable roof and shed wing. Vergeboard is in the gable field. A hipped roof porch is on the east elevation. A flat roof porch is on the north elevation. The exterior is of vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney is on the west side of the house. An elevated wood porch is also on the west elevation.

58. 605 E. Holston Avenue ca. 1935 CB

One-and-one-half story Craftsman Bungalow dwelling built ca. 1935. The original lot owner was Hull. The dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is within a full-width porch on the facade (east) supported by brick piers and decorative wood rails. The door is original wood paneled with four lights. Flanking the door are original wood sash two-over-two Craftsman lights. Other windows are original wood sash twenty-light window bay and vinyl six-over-six windows with brick sills. The main elevation has a large shed roof dormer with wood shakes and a multi-light access door. The south elevation has a shed roof inset balcony with two double-hung vinyl sash six-over-six windows on each side of the multi-light door. The south elevation has full width shed roof porch

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supported by brick piers. The west elevation has a ribbon of three vinyl sash twelve-light windows in the second story and a projecting window bay with exposed rafters in the first story. Two dormers, one a large hipped roof and the other a small gable roof, are on the north elevation. An interior brick chimney is on the east side of the house.

611 E. Holston Avenue ca. 1915 WG-2501 CB Secondary dwelling, ca. 1920 WG-2502
CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1915. The dwelling was originally owned by Hugh White, and L. D. Gump bought the home in the 1920s. The Tennessee Historical Commission was surveyed in 1985, along with the secondary structure. The home is a symmetrical, two-story hipped roof dwelling of asphalt shingle and brick foundation. The roof has exposed brackets. The exterior is original lapped siding. The entrance is a single bay on the facade (east) has a rounded roof on original Ionic columns. The entrance is flanked by double hung two-over-two light sidelights. Windows are a combination of original double-hung eight-over-eight, eight-over-twelve and nine-over-nine lights. A hipped roof projecting bay and shed roof dormer is on the rear (west) elevation. This elevation has a hipped roof and flat roof porch supported by Doric columns. The north elevation has a hipped roof carport. The south elevation has a hipped roof wing. Dwelling has two interior brick chimneys.

WG-2502 is a one-one-half story dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and an interior brick chimney.

705 E. Holston Avenue ca. 1915 WG-2505 CB
Two-story Italian Renaissance dwelling built ca. 1915. Donald Richard Beeson Jr. was reportedly the architect, and the original owner of the lot was W. W. Miller. The Tennessee Historical Commission surveyed this property in 1985. Dwelling has a hipped roof of clay tile and exposed brackets and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The central block is flanked by two single-story wings. The central block has projecting panels of brick at the corners. The facade (east) has an expansive, full width porch with a primary entrance. The door is an original eight-light and wood door with a three-light transom and architrave trim and pediment. At both ends of the front elevation are projecting window bays with dovetailing at the corners and decorative square brick headers above the windows. The windows are original multi-light and wood lights with brick sills and a soldier course lintel. The north and south wings both have original multi-light doors with a single-light transom and one-over-one rectangular sidelights with box panels underneath. The west elevation has a crimped metal, shed roof dormer. A flat roof carport is on the west elevation. Dwelling has two interior brick chimneys.

59. 711 E. Holston Avenue ca. 1950 CB
Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1950. The dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The dwelling is seven-ranked, with five bays making up the central block and a recessed bay on each side. Both recessed bays have gabled wall dormers. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with a dentiled cornice at the roofline. A brick soldier course is at the second story line. Vinyl siding extends halfway across the gable fields on the east and west elevations. The facade (west) has a full height, one bay Classical entrance portico with a pediment and original Corinthian columns. The front door surround has patterned rectangular sidelights and transom with a broken pediment over the door. The second story has a balconette with turned spindles, accessed through glass doors. The windows are vinyl replacement double-hung twelve-over-twelve lights with brick sills, jack arches, and a keystone. The windows on the wings and north and south elevations have multi-light fan transoms overhead. A gabled, brick L-shaped wing extends to

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the west on the north side of the house. A full width second story balcony is on the west elevation as well. There are two interior brick chimneys.

60. 715 E. Holston Avenue ca. 1940 CB

One-and-one-half story Tudor Ranch dwelling built ca. 1940. Dwelling has an asphalt shingled hipped roof with cross gables and gable returns. The foundation is brick and the exterior is Flemish bond brick. The entrance is a single bay recessed entry within a projecting gable on the facade (east). They are a combination of vinyl replacement double-hung six-over-one lights with brick sills. At the south end is a gable front wing with a rounded multi-light window with a decorative brick weave panel inset underneath. A gable roof dormer is on the south elevation. The dwelling has an interior and exterior brick chimney.

106. 801 E. Holston Avenue ca. 1950 CB

This is a ca. 1950 Minimal Traditional dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles and a foundation of concrete block. The exterior is vinyl siding. The entrance is a single central bay that has been enclosed and has a replacement door on the facade (east). The windows are a combination of double hung one-over-one and eight-over-eight lights. The dwelling has an external chimney.

On the property is a ca. 1970 single bay garage with an aluminum over-tract garage door and a gable roof.

107. 805 E Holston Avenue ca. 1940 CB

This is a ca. 1940 one-story, frame, gable-ell plan Ranch-style dwelling with vinyl siding, a gable-front bay next to a half-width, shed-roof porch with vinyl-sided porch posts, vinyl windows, an interior, central, brick chimney, a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an original wood door with three small lights.

108. 811 E Holston Avenue 1928 CB

This is a 1928 one-and-one-half-story, brick, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with an incised corner porch with brick piers, an exterior of stretcher-bond brick, original four-over-four, wood-sash windows, an exterior, end, brick chimney, and a side-gable roof of original clay tile.

815 E. Holston Avenue ca. 1900 WG-2693 CB

This is a ca. 1900 two-story, brick American Foursquare dwelling with a concrete foundation, hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior wall, brick chimneys, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. On the façade is a full-width, one-story porch with square, brick columns and a solid railing. The main entrance has an original glass and light door, sidelights, and transom. Windows are original. One-over-one, wood-sash design. At the roofline is a hipped dormer.

At the rear of the house is a ca. 1920 brick garage with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and original hinged double doors in the entrance bay.

Lester Harris Road

109. 801-805 Lester Harris Avenue ca. 1965 CB

This is a ca. 1965 one-story Colonial Revival-style triplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a concrete foundation, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The north and south elevations have gable-roof entry porches with square, wood columns. The east elevation also has a gable roof entry porch with paired wood columns. Entrances have original wood-panel doors. Windows are original six-over-six and

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eight-over-eight wood-sash design. On the east elevation are two multi-light picture windows flanked by four-over-four wood-sash windows.

1008 Lester Harris Road 2008 NCB

Two and one-half story dwelling with a cross hipped roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior is a combination of stone on the central block and vinyl siding. The main façade has a full-width single-story porch with Doric-style columns and a balcony on the second story. A central arched projecting bay is on the second story of the main elevation. Two arched roof dormers are on this elevation as well. The lot was originally owned by a Wofford.

61. 1103 Lester Harris Road 1955 CB Shed, ca. 1980 NCB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built in 1955. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is a single central bay flanked by pilasters on the façade (east). The windows are vinyl double hung eight-over-eight lights with brick sills. A gable roof wing is on the north and south elevations.

A ca. 1980 single-story outbuilding with a gable roof is on the property, built by the owner. Also, on the property is a stone fire pit he reported was once used by Girl Scouts.

1106 Lester Harris Road ca.1985 NCB

One-and-one-half story dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. An attached one-and-one-half story two-bay garage wing is on the west elevation. The lot was originally owned by a Wofford.

Llewellyn Wood

1 Llewellyn Wood 1929 WG-2595 CB

Two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival dwelling built in 1929. This house was originally owned by Wofford, then the Shulman family. This property was surveyed by the Tennessee Historical Commission in 1985. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with parapets and gable returns. The foundation is brick and the exterior is Flemish bond brick with a dentiled cornice at the roofline. The façade (east) has a full-width Classical porch with a gable roof and pediment and original Corinthian columns. The entryway has patterned single-lights and a patterned multi-light fan transom. The screen door appears to be original. The second story has a balconette with wrought iron rails and two original multi-light doors and original screen doors. The windows are a combination of original eight-over-twelve and twelve-over-twelve double hung and casement windows with wood sills and stone lintels with keystones. The main elevation has two gable dormers. The south elevation has a flat roof wing with an added c1980 open gable second-story addition. These windows are single-light panes. The first story windows have multi-light transoms with keystones and round brick arches and a stone course under the transom line. The north elevation has a cross gable one and one-half story wing with gabled wall dormers and a filled-in garage bay. This wing now had added pilasters, a projecting bay of a vinyl sash thirty-five light window, and vinyl double hung six-over-six lights. A diamond shape of omitted brick is in the gable field.

62. 2 Llewellyn Wood ca. 1940 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1940. The original owner of the lot was Wofford. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The exterior of the central

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block is horizontal lapped siding and wood shakes and the exterior of the south wing is stone. The entrance is a single-bay portico on the facade (east) with squared columns. A six-light window is beside the door. The windows are a combination of original eight-over-eight and six-over-six double hung lights and vinyl eight-over-eight lights. The main elevation has three gabled dormers. On the north elevation is a wing is a one-and-one-half story attached garage. Dwelling has two interior stone chimneys.

3 Llewellyn Wood ca. 1925 WG-2594 CB Garage, ca. 1960 CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1925. The original owner was Charles Wofford. The house was surveyed by the Tennessee Historical Commission in 1925. The dwelling is L-shaped with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with gable returns and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The central block is flanked by one-and-one-half story recessed gable wings. The entrance is a single-story aluminum portico on the facade (east) with square four-light sidelights and a multi-light transom. The windows are a combination of original and replacement wood eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve lights with jack arches, keystones, and brick sills. Recessed wings have gabled wall dormers. The north wing has a projecting window bay of twelve-lights flanked by eight lights. The south wing has a ribbon of three twelve-light windows. The north wing has another gabled wing on its west elevation that is an attached carport. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney. The home has been extensively altered. In 1996 the owner installed a brick veneer to the entire house, covering the original lapped siding.

A ca. 1960 detached single-story gable front and wing garage is on the property. The roof is asphalt shingle and the exterior is wood shakes. The structure has two original four-light paneled garage doors in the front facing gable and original wood sash double hung six-over-six light windows. The wing has three bays.

63. 4 Llewellyn Wood ca. 1950 CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1950. The lot was originally owned by Wofford. Dwelling is irregularly shaped with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and vinyl shakes. The central block is flanked by a slightly recessed block on its north elevation. A hyphen on the south side of the west elevation connects to a larger gable front two-bay garage wing. The entrance is a replacement single bay portico on the facade (east) with an original door and sidelights and fan transom. The windows are vinyl double hung eight-over-twelve lights and one-over-one lights. The windows on the central block have wood sills, lintels, and keystones. On the main elevation is a sixteen-light window with a rounded multi-light window with a round arch lintel, keystone, and large sill. The south elevation has a projecting multi-light window bay. A shed roof dormer is on the rear (west) elevation. The dwelling has two exterior brick chimneys.

64. 5 Llewellyn Wood 1954 CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built in 1954. The original lot owner was Wofford. Dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. A cross gable roof wing is on the northwestern corner of the central block. The exterior is Flemish bond brick and vinyl siding. The entrance is a single recessed bay on the facade (west) with rectangular sidelights and original panels in the surround. Above the entrance is a projecting window bay with a ribbon of three fifteen-light vinyl windows with boxed panels underneath and exposed rafters below the bay. The north side of the west elevation is projecting with a ribbon of eight eight-light vinyl windows that stretches around the corner towards the entrance. A secondary entrance is on the main elevation near the cross-gable wing, with a shed roof covering. The windows are vinyl eight-lights, nine-lights, twelve-lights with jack arches and brick sills. The rear (east) elevation has a full-length balcony

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with wrought iron rails and squared wood posts. This elevation has large vertical two-lights and a glass sliding door. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

65. 6 Llewellyn Wood ca. 1945 CB

One-and-one-half story English Cottage dwelling. Dwelling is T-shaped with a replacement cross gable roof of faux slate and stone foundation. The exterior is stone. The entrance is on the facade (west), not apparent from the street, between the central block and garage wing. The windows are a combination of original and vinyl replacement double hung eight-over-eight lights. The main elevation has a shed roof dormer with three windows and a double bay garage wing extending to the west. This wing has a gable roof and a cupola and a shed roof dormer. The north wing has three dormers on the west elevation. Dwelling has an exterior stone chimney.

7 Llewellyn Wood ca. 1975 NCB Garage, ca. 1975 NCB

Two-and-one-half story dwelling with a gambrel roof and a stone exterior. A one-and-one-half story wing is on the north elevation. The lots of this property were originally owned by Carnegie Realty Co. and Wallace. A detached two-bay garage is on the property.

Lowell Street

1105 Lowell Street ca. 2007 NCB

Double-wide single-story manufactured dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The foundation is concrete block and the exterior is vinyl/aluminum.

1109 Lowell Street ca. 2008 NCB

Single-story, double bay manufactured dwelling with a front gable roof of asphalt shingles. The foundation is concrete block and the exterior is vinyl/aluminum siding. This dwelling replaced the razed ca. 1965 dwelling that was on this property.

1111 Lowell Street ca. 2006 NCB

One-and-one-half story dwelling with a front facing gable roof of asphalt shingles and boxed eaves. The foundation is concrete block and the exterior is vinyl siding. This dwelling replaced the ca. 1925 dwelling that was on this property.

1113 Lowell Street ca. 1980 NCB

Double-wide single-story manufactured dwelling with a concrete block foundation and a gable roof of metal. The exterior is vinyl.

N. Mountain View Circle

500 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1990 NCB Garage, ca. 1990 NCB

T-shaped two and one-half story dwelling with a cross gable roof of varying heights of asphalt shingles. The exterior and foundation are brick.

A single-bay cross-gable garage is on the property.

502 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1990 NCB

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Two-story dwelling with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The foundation and exterior are brick.

66. 601 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1965 CB Garage, ca. 1965 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1965. The original owners were James and Mary Martin, who spent a year living in Japan before having this Asian-inspired house built. Dwelling is U-shaped with a gable-on-hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and panels of cementitious siding. Windows are original four-light and paired single-light casement lights with brick sills. The east wing extends north into a hipped roof wing. The west wing extends north into a series of cascading hip wings. The west elevation has an attached single-bay garage wing. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

A ca. 1965 detached hipped roof outbuilding with board and batten is on the property.

67. 700 N. Mountain View Circle 1948 CB

One-and-one-half story Tudor Ranch dwelling built in 1948. According to community members, Robert and Mavis Yeiser bought their lot from Harry Gump in 1947 for approximately \$2500. Yeiser found the plans for a Cape Cod house in a Good Housekeeping magazine and sent off for the blueprints. The home was built by Graybeal Brothers Building Supply in Roan Mountain, Tennessee. Dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a stone foundation. The exterior is stone and faux wood shingles. The entrance is a single bay stoop on the facade (south) with an original wood paneled four-light door, surrounded by architrave trim and fluted pilasters. The windows are vinyl double hung one-over-one lights. The west elevation has an attached front gable two-bay garage. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

701 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1980 NCB

One-and-one-half story dwelling with a mansard roof and exterior of stretcher bond brick. The lot was originally owned by Harding.

703 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1975 NCB

One-and-one-half story dwelling with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior of board and batten. The lot was originally owned by Morris. The plans for the house were reputedly from Southern Living and modified by Bo Abernathy.

68. 704 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1950 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling is L-shaped with a cross hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. There is a band of decorative brick patterning at the roofline of the main block. The entrance is on the facade (west) and is a single bay porch with a flat roof and wrought iron railing. The entrance has original sidelights, fan transom, and fluted pilasters. A rounded arch is over the door. The windows are double hung one-over-one lights with rounded lintels and brick sills. An arched vent dormer is on the main and north elevations. An attached garage bay with flat roof is on the south elevation. The dwelling has two interior brick chimneys.

69. 705 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1945 CB

Single-story Neo-classical Ranch dwelling built ca. 1945. The lot was originally owned by McKee, and the architect for the dwelling was reputedly Donald Richard Beeson, Jr. Dwelling is L-shaped with a cross gable roof with gable returns of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. A dentiled cornice and wide band trim is at the roofline. The entrance is a central three-bay Classical entrance

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on the façade (east) with a pediment with a decorative garland and original columns and rounded brick surround. The door is original six-light wood paneled with fan transom. Entablature is at the roofline. The entrance door has an arched transom above. The windows are original double hung wood sash twelve-over-twelve lights with fan pediments over the windows, jack arches, and rounded brick sills. A gable roof one-story wing is on the south elevation and a cross gable wing extending west on the north elevation. The dwelling has an internal brick chimney.

70. 707 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1955 CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1955. The original lot owner was Morgan, and the architect of the home was reputedly Leland Cardwell. Dwelling is T-shaped with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. The exterior is stone on the first story and stretcher bond brick on the second story. The north elevation has a two-story gable roof hyphen connecting the central block to a one-and-one-half story gable wing, both with stretcher bond bricks. A dentiled cornice is at the roofline. A band of three projecting lines of brick is at the second story line. The entrance is on the facade (east) and is a central single bay stoop with an original wood and two-light door and fluted pilasters. The windows are original wood sash double hung eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve lights with brick sills. The hyphen wing has a projecting multi-light window bay with a hipped metal roof. An octagonal window is on the north elevation of the hyphen. The north wing has a hipped roof dormer. The north and south elevations have one-story gable roof wings. A gable roof wing extends from the central block to the west. The south elevation has a gable roof single story porch with Doric columns and brick piers. Vinyl siding and an octagonal window are in the gable field. The dwelling has two exterior brick chimneys.

711 N. Mountain View Circle 1930 WG-3897 CB Garage, 2001

NCB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built in 1930. The original owner of the lot was Dr. West, and the architects of the home were reputedly Leland Cardwell and Sam Coile. According to the owner, Dr. West was a general surgeon and World War I veteran. Dr. West's son, Dr. Ed West, a vascular surgeon, owned the house from the 1940s until the 1970s. An ophthalmologist, Dr. Campbell, owned the house until the mid-1980s. The home was then owned by Dr. Mooneyham, a dentist, until 2003. His daughter, Mary Craig Mooneyham Hart and her husband Leighton Hart owned the house until 2011, when it was bought by a Dr. Budde, a cardiothoracic surgeon who owned the home until 2016. Dr. Evan Los, the current owner, is also a doctor, a pediatric endocrinologist. Dwelling is L-shaped with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. A dentiled cornice is at the roofline a brick soldier course is at the second story line. The facade (east) has a single-bay entry stoop with an original wood paneled door with a fan pediment and keystone overhead. The windows are a combination of original wood sash double hung six-over-six and ten-over-ten lights with wood sills, jack arches and keystones, and decorative box panels underneath. The central block is flanked on the north and south by single-story wings. These wings have vinyl casement eight-lights with multi-light fan transoms. The north elevation has a gable roof wing with a secondary entrance. This entrance has a single-story Classical portico with a balcony atop and a large multi-light window with a fan transom and round arch and pilasters. The door to this entrance has multi-light sidelights and multi-light transom with an original screen door and original wood paneled door. The south elevation has a cross gable roof wing extending to the west with an attached two-bay garage with the same detailing of the dwelling as well as an inset rectangular brick panel in the gable field. The rear (west) dormer has a gable roof dormer. The dwelling has two internal brick chimneys flanking the central block.

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The dwelling has a 2001 detached two-bay garage with a gable roof and the same detailing of the dwelling and attached garage. The roof is the original slate from house.

71. 800 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. The original owner of the lot was Rice and the home was reputedly designed by Alfred Abernathy. Dwelling is irregularly shaped with a cross gable on hip roof of asphalt shingles with exposed eaves and a stone foundation. The exterior is stone. The entrance is a recessed single bay on the facade (west). The windows are original wood vertical lights in pairs and ribbons with stone sills. The south elevation has a hyphen wing attached to a garage wing.

805 N. Mountain View Circle 1928 WG-2664 CB

Two-story Tudor Revival dwelling built in 1928. The original owner was Gibson, and the home was reputedly designed by Donald Richard Beeson Jr. The home was surveyed by the Tennessee Historical Commission in 1985. Dwelling is L-shaped with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with exposed rafters and eaves and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick that is largely stuccoed except around the entrance bay and windows. The entrance is on the facade (east) with a recessed single bay rounded archway with three recessing brick bands with an original rounded glass and wood door. A rectangular pattern of inset brick with brick header underneath is next to the door in the entrance. The windows are original wood multi-lights with brick sills and lintels. The main elevation has a full-height projecting window bay with five bays on the first story and four stories on the second story. The first story bay has ten-lights over 25-lights and a secondary original wood panel and multi-light entrance. The second story bay has half-timbered and stucco panels under the window bays and a hipped roof of metal. The west elevation has a hipped roof wing attached to the main block by a gabled walkway. The south elevation has a gabled roof porch with open bays and a gabled dormer with paired windows. A window is in the gable field as well. The dwelling has two interior brick chimneys.

72. 806 N. Mountain View Circle 1941 CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built in 1941. The original owner was J. Gump, father of Louis Gump. The home was reputedly designed by Leland Cardwell, but family tradition says Alfred Abernathy was the architect. Frances Abernathy says Leland Cardwell designed the house, while Cecil Green says the home has signature Abernathy details. Louis Gump's growth marks are apparently still visible in the closet. The home was likely the first built in the neighborhood after the Great Depression. Dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles at varying heights and a stone foundation. The exterior is stone and wood shakes. The entrance is a single bay porch on the facade (west) under a partial width shed roof with exposed beams. The entrance door is an original wood and twelve-light door with rectangular eight-light and six-light transom and sidelights on one side. The windows are double hung original wood sash eight-over-eight and twelve-over-twelve lights. The south elevation has an attached gable roof one-and-one-half story garage wing with two shed roof dormers and two original garage doors with nine-light octagonal windows. The dwelling has an exterior stone chimney on the north elevation and an internal stone chimney between the central block and south wing.

73. 809 N. Mountain View Circle 1926 CB Garage, ca. 1960 CB

Two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival dwelling built in 1926. The original owner was William Hanes Lancaster, and Richard Donald Beeson Jr. was reputedly the architect. The owner states that a family named Miller were the original owners. The present owner, Carol Dobyns Fair, is a celebrated aviator. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. A dentiled

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cornice is at the roofline. The entrance is a full-height central bay Classical entry with pediment on the façade (east) with original Corinthian columns and fluted pilasters, six-light sidelights, and eight-light transom. The door is replacement. A round four-light window is in the pediment. The windows are original wood sash double hung six-lights, eight-over-eight, and twelve-over-twelve lights with jack arches and keystones, stone sills, and stone lintels. The main elevation has four gabled dormers with vinyl siding and original multi-light rounded windows. The rear (west) elevation has two gable roof dormers. Two recessed two-story gable wings flank the central two and one-half central block. The dwelling has two interior brick chimneys.

A ca. 1960 detached three-bay garage with original multi-light and paneled doors and exposed beams projecting from the brick soldier course header. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and has a poured concrete foundation.

812 N. Mountain View Circle 1927 WG-2666 CB Shed, ca. 1975 NCB

One-and-one-half story Tudor Revival dwelling built in 1927. The original owner was Friberg, and it was designed by celebrated Nova Scotian architect Leslie Fairn. Fairn designed the house for his daughter Alice. Louis and Lucy Gump lived here until 1975. The property was surveyed by the Tennessee Historical Commission in 1985. Dwelling is L-shaped with a cross gable roof of asbestos concrete with gable returns shingles and a brick foundation. The dwelling has original copper gutters. The exterior is skintled/rough cull brick. The entrance is a single bay recessed gable front on the façade (west) with an original wood paneled door with original concrete/stone surround. A secondary entrance is on the south elevation with double multi-light glass and wood doors with rectangular five-light sidelights. The windows are a combination of original metal casement eight-lights and vinyl replacement vertical single-lights with brick sills and stone arches. An original round four-light window is on the main elevation. A window is above the main entrance in the gable field. The main and rear (east) elevations have a single gable dormer with wood shingle exteriors. The rear has a gable front wing extending to the west. The east elevation L wing has two-bay garages under the first story of the house. The dwelling has two interior stone chimneys. The current owners converted the original attached garage into living space and added a rear wing with a basement garage on the side street.

The dwelling has a c1975 detached stone outbuilding with a gable roof, single bay and octagonal window in the gable field.

S. Mountain View Circle

74. 610 S. Mountain View Circle 1956 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built in 1956. The original owner was Dorothea Smith. Dwelling is L-shaped with a cross-gabled roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is a combination of stretcher bond brick, stone, and cementitious siding. The entrance is a single recessed bay on the façade (north) with rectangular five-light sidelights and a rectangular single-light transom. The windows are aluminum clad horizontal four-lights over five-lights. A one-story gable roof wing with cementitious siding is on the east elevation. A rear gabled ell wing serving as the garage extends on the south elevation with an interior stone chimney. A front exterior stone chimney is on the north elevation.

75. 700 S. Mountain View Circle ca. 1950 CB

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Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. A dentiled cornice is at the roofline. The entrance is a recessed single bay on the façade (north) with original rectangular four-light sidelights. The windows are vinyl sash double hung one-over-one lights with brick sills. The main elevation has a picture window flanked by one-over-one lights. The east elevation is a gable roof ell wing with vinyl siding in the gable field. A shed roof porch is on the rear (south) elevation. Dwelling has a brick central interior chimney.

76. 702 S. Mountain View Circle ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. Vinyl shakes are in the gable fields of the main block. The façade (north) has a recessed single-bay, gable front entrance with an added stone covering. The windows are vinyl sash double hung eight-over-eight and six-over-six lights with brick sills. The main elevation has a 25-light window flanked by four-over-four lights. On the east elevation is a front facing gable roof wing. A side gable roof garage wing is on the rear (south) elevation. An interior brick chimney is on the main block and a smaller interior brick chimney is on the east wing.

77. 704 S. Mountain View Circle 1954 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built in 1954. The original owner worked for Harris-Tarkett, a wood flooring manufacturer of the Harris Manufacturing Company, established at Johnson City in 1898 by William Pond Harris. Harris became one of the largest manufacturers of hardwood flooring worldwide. Dwelling has a cross gabled roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is a single-bay full width recessed porch on the side of façade (north). The windows are vinyl sash double hung one-over-one lights with brick sills. The main elevation has a picture window flanked by one-over-one lights. The front facing gable on the west end of the dwelling is the attached garage. On the rear is a partial width porch between the front facing gables. An exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation. There is a second brick interior chimney.

78. 707 S. Mountain View Circle 1955 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built in 1955. The builder was Randolph Anderson. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The exterior is a combination of cementitious siding and stone. The entrance is a single recessed bay within a partial width porch on the façade (south) with squared wood posts and exposed rafters. The gable field has louvred vents at the roofline. The windows are double hung vinyl sash six-over-six and eight-over-eight lights. An attached single-story gable roof garage wing is on the east wing. The garage wing has two gable wall dormers. The dwelling has an interior stone chimney.

79. 709 S. Mountain View Circle ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. The home was built by Randolph Anderson. Dwelling is L-shaped with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is a combination of cementitious siding and Roman bond brick. The entrance is a recessed single bay within a partial width porch on the façade (east) with a five-light single sidelight. The windows are ribbons of three and five vertical four-lights with brick sills. The north end of the main elevation has a projecting twenty-light window bay. The west elevation has a gable L-wing on the south end of the central block. The dwelling has a central interior brick chimney.

80. 711 S. Mountain View Circle ca. 1950 CB

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One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick and cementitious siding. The entrance is a single recessed bay within a partial width porch on the façade (east). The entrance has an original rectangular four-light sidelight and paneled wood posts. The windows are original wood sash double hung four-over-four lights. The main elevation has two twenty-light window bays flanked by original four-over-four lights. One has a metal hipped roof covering. Dwelling has an exterior brick chimney.

110. 800 S. Mountain View Circle ca. 1945 CB

This is a ca. 1945 one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with an exterior of stretcher-bond brick veneer, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an interior, brick chimney. The house has an attached garage at the rear elevation. The façade has a bay window, a ca. 2000 door, and vinyl-sash windows.

111. 802 S. Mountain View Circle ca. 1950 CB

This is a ca. 1950 one-story Ranch-style dwelling with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of stretcher-bond brick veneer, and a concrete foundation. The house has an original wood-panel door, large picture windows on the main façade, one-over-one, vinyl-sash windows, and an added carport on the east elevation.

112. 804 S. Mountain View Circle ca. 1955 CB Garage, ca. 1955 CB

This is a ca. 1955 one-and-one-half-story frame and stone Ranch-style dwelling with a concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior wall, stone chimney. The façade exterior has stone veneer, stone skirt wall, wood shingles, and vertical board siding. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. There are picture windows on the main façade, and other windows on the house are original two-over-two, horizontal wood-sash design. On the west elevation is a bay window.

Behind the dwelling is a frame storage building with board-and-batten siding, a gable roof, and wood double doors.

81. 803 S. Mountain View Circle ca. 1955 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling has a cross gable on hip roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is a partial width porch with a gabled roof on the façade (east) and a replacement door. The porch has vinyl shakes in the gable field and is supported by cementitious posts on stone piers. Windows are eight-light casements with synthetic coverings and brick sills. The west elevation has an extending L-wing. The L-wing has two gabled dormers on the south elevation and one gabled dormer on the north elevation. The north elevation has a partial width gable and wing. The gables have a combination of vinyl siding and vinyl shakes. The dwelling has two brick chimneys, one interior and one exterior.

83. 805 S. Mountain View Circle ca. 1955 CB

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is a combination of stretcher bond brick and vinyl siding. A brick header course is at the top of the brick façade. The entrance is on the façade (east) and is within a recessed partial width porch with. The windows are vinyl sash double hung six-over-six and ribbons of eight-lights. The central gable-and-wing block has a hyphen wing connecting to the gabled one and one-half triple bay garage wing. The gable front, wing, and hyphen each have a ribbon of four vertical eight-light windows. The hyphen's window bay is projecting. The garage wing has a vinyl double hung six-over-six light window in

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the half story and on the north end of the main elevation. The main elevation has a gabled roof dormer with a double hung six-over-six light window. The west elevation has a single-story front facing gable wing and a large one and one-half gable front wing on the south end. Dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

82. 807 S. Mountain View Circle 1950 CB

Two-story Altered Ranch dwelling built in 1950. According to community members, the home was originally owned by Harkins who bought the lot in 1949. Harkins hired builder Mack Daniels to build the house similar to one on Oakland Avenue. Dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles at varying heights and a brick foundation. The exterior is a combination of stretcher bond brick and original lapped siding. The entrance is a single bay within a partial width porch on the façade (west) with squared wood posts and a replacement door. The windows are a combination of wood sash double hung six-over-six, eight-over-eight lights with brick sills. The main elevation has a 32-light window bay. The south elevation has a projecting window bay. The two window bays on the north end are recessed. The west elevation has a side gable roof dormer with three window bays. Also, on this elevation are two front facing gable wings, one of them a double bay garage wing. The dwelling has an exterior brick chimney. The current owners did a major addition in 1987.

84. 809 S. Mountain View Circle 1951 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built in 1951. A celebrated aviator, Jane Dulaney Hilbert, lived there at one time. Dwelling is L-shaped with a cross gable roof and brick foundation. The exterior is a combination of stretcher bond brick and cementitious siding. The entrance is a single bay on the façade (east) with an original door and screen door. A pattern of three square cutouts is within the entrance. The windows are original wood sash vertical four-lights and three-lights with brick sills. The main elevation has a sixteen-light window bay flanked by vertical four-lights. The north wing is a gabled double bay garage wing. The L-wing is a gabled wing with varying heights. The windows are vertical three-lights and a ribbon of vertical three-lights. The dwelling has an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation.

Ridgeway Road

85. 1105 Ridgeway Road ca. 1965 CB Garage, ca. 1965 CB

Two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1965. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick on the central block first story and vinyl siding on the second story and wing. A dentiled cornice is at the roof line and the porch roofline. The entrance is within a full-width porch on the façade (north) of the main block with original squared wood posts and an original wood paneled and fifteen-light door. The windows are vinyl sash double hung six-over-six and four-over-four lights. The single-story wing is attached by a one bay hyphen to a hipped roof garage wing on the west elevation. A gabled dormer extends south from the main block. The single-story wing has vinyl siding and two gabled dormers. The dwelling has two exterior brick chimneys.

The property has a ca. 1965 double-bay hipped roof garage with vinyl siding.

Woodland Avenue

86. 800 Woodland Avenue ca. 1955 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1955. Dwelling is irregularly shaped with a cross hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is recessed on the

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façade (south) with exposed rafters. The windows are original four-light ribbon casements with brick sills and panels of Roman brick underneath. The south elevation has an eyebrow dormer.

87. 802 Woodland Avenue ca. 1950 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling is L-shaped with a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick with vinyl siding in the gable fields. The entrance is a recessed single bay stoop on the façade (west) with a beadboard entrance surround and original square four-light sidelights. The windows are vinyl sash double hung one-over-one lights with brick sills. The main elevation has a 25-light window bay flanked by one-over-one lights. A single story recessed gabled wing is on the north elevation. A gable L-wing extends from the east elevation on the south end. The dwelling has a central interior brick chimney.

88. 900 Woodland Avenue ca. 1950 CB

Two-story Mid-century Modern Contemporary dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a cross hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The exterior is stone and wood paneling. The entrance is within a partial width porch with a hipped roof covering on the façade (west). The windows are original fixed vertical four-lights with horizontal four-lights underneath. The south elevation has an attached hipped roof garage.

89. 904 Woodland Avenue ca. 1945 CB

Single-story Ranch dwelling built ca. 1945. Dwelling is L-shaped with a cross hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The siding is a combination of stone and panels of synthetic material, possibly vinyl or metal. Vinyl siding is in the gable fields. The entrance is a single bay surrounded by stone on the façade (west) with an original wood three-paneled door. The windows are fixed vinyl sash two-lights and rounded lights. The main elevation has a projecting two-light window bay. The dwelling has an interior stone or brick chimney.

90. 906 Woodland Avenue ca. 1950 CB

Two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1950. Dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles with boxed eaves and brick foundation. A hipped roof trim surrounds the first story. The exterior is board and batten siding on the first story and horizontal lapped siding on the second story. The entrance is a single bay on the façade (west) with replacement doors. The windows are Craftsman-like vinyl sash double hung one-over-one lights. The main elevation has two gabled dormers with one-over-one lights. A recessed two-story wing is on the south end of the main elevation and has a basement level garage with shed roof covering. This wing also has a gabled dormer. The dwelling has an exterior brick chimney.

91. 908 Woodland Avenue ca. 1965 CB

Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1965. Dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles at varying heights and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is a single bay within a recessed partial width porch on the façade (west). The windows are vinyl sash double hung six-over-six lights with brick sills. The south elevation has a single-story recessed infilled garage wing with a multi-light door and large six-light window. The main elevation also has a large projecting three-over-three light window bay. The south wing has a large six-light flanked by one-over-one light window. The dwelling has an exterior brick chimney and an interior brick chimney.

92. 910 Woodland Avenue ca. 1965 CB

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Single-story Colonial Revival Ranch dwelling built ca. 1965. The original owner was Burlison, of the Burlison Construction Co. Dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles at varying heights and a brick foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is a partial width porch on the façade (west) with original Doric columns. The windows are vinyl replacement double hung eight-over-eight lights and a multi-light flanked by eight lights with brick sills. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney.

93. 914 Woodland Avenue ca. 1945 CB

Single-story Neo-classical Ranch dwelling built ca. 1945. The original owner was Freeman, the father-in-law of the current owner. Dwelling has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The exterior is stretcher bond brick. The entrance is a partial width porch on the façade (north) with a gable roof, turned spindles, and replacement door. The gable fields have vertical lapped wood with scalloped ends, as well as a louvred vent at the roofline. The windows are vinyl sash one-over-one lights with brick sills. The main elevation has two front facing gables, both with picture windows flanked by one-over-one lights. Curved tricultural block glass is on the mail elevation. A single-story gabled wing is on the east and west elevations. The west elevation wing connects the house to an attached front gabled double bay garage wing. The west elevation of the garage wing has a shed roof wing. The dwelling has an exterior brick chimney.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

N/A

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910- ca.1970

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

See continuation sheet

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Hillrise Park Historic District in Johnson City, Tennessee, is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its local significance in architecture. The period of significance extends from 1910, which reflects the date of the oldest building in the district to 1970. The district contains 174 primary resources (173 buildings and one structure) of which 148 (85.1%) are considered contributing to the character of the district. These dwellings retain a high degree of their original historic fabric and together represent significant architectural trends from the early to mid-twentieth century. The buildings within the Hillrise Park Historic District reflect both vernacular and high-style buildings constructed in the mid-twentieth century. The oldest houses reflect popular styles of the early twentieth century such as Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neo-classical Revival and Italian Renaissance. After the subdivision was platted in 1927, Craftsman Bungalows were constructed, and later homes were built in the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles of the post-World War II era. In addition to these dwellings, the district has 30 outbuildings, including secondary dwellings and garages, of which 20 are contributing to the character of the district. The Hillrise Park Historic District is also significant as representative of the work of Earle Draper who designed the subdivision with curvilinear streets which conformed to the natural setting and topography of the property. Draper's design has been retained and the historic district retains a high degree of integrity in its site, setting and architectural heritage.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Context

The Hillrise Park Historic District is located in Johnson City in Washington County, Tennessee. During the earliest European contact in the area, from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth century, the Cherokee claimed what is now Washington County. In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, and the Treaty of New Echota, signed in 1835, ceded Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi River in exchange for Oklahoma lands, known as Indian Territory. Forced removal began in 1838, a journey known as the Trail of Tears.¹

Permanent white settlement of Washington County began in 1768-1769 with the establishment of William Bean's homestead on Boone Creek. Bean, a hunter and companion of frontiersman Daniel Boone, was likely influenced by this growing unrest when he decided to relocate.² Bean later built a grist mill in 1772, making it the first in the state.³ Settlers from Virginia and North Carolina soon followed, and Johnson City was founded in 1854 after Henry Johnson arrived and established a store. The town was incorporated in 1869, and Johnson served as the first mayor.⁴

Johnson City's growth and development owes much to the natural resources in the region. Washington County is part of East Tennessee's Great Valley, a 200-mile wide feature stretching between Bristol and Chattanooga. The terrain is characterized by hills, valleys, ridges, and a wealth of minerals below the earth's surface. The presence of marble, limestone, iron ore, lead, zinc, and manganese in the soil provided the area

¹ Dorothy A. Humpf, "Prehistoric and Historic Native Americans," Joyce and W. Eugene Cox, Eds., *History of Washington County Tennessee* (Johnson City: The Overmountain Press), 2001, 17-19.

² Ned L. Irwin, "Early Settlement," Joyce and W. Eugene Cox, Eds., *History of Washington County Tennessee*, 36.

³ Paul T. Hellman, *Historical Gazetteer of the United States* (United Kingdom: Routledge, 2005), 1016.

⁴ Paul T. Hellman, *Historical Gazetteer of the United States*, 1016.

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with a burgeoning mining industry.⁵ The first ironworkers in the area were the King family. Walter King, along with John Sevier and John Sevier Jr., bought an established ironworks and associated property in Sullivan County from Moses Cavitt in 1795, calling it the Walter King and Company Ironworks. This was located at the mouth of Kendrick's Creek on the Holston River. The company was later sold to the Embree family, an influential ironworking family in the late 1800s who bought Bumpass Cove Ironworks in Washington County between 1806 and 1820.⁶

Bumpass Cove began lead mining in the 1770s on William Coyler's land on the Nolichucky River. Coyler sold this property in 1792, and after changing hands a few times, it became the property of the Embree family in 1820. Elijah Embree saw the Ironworks company grow under his management, and in 1839 he entered a partnership known as the Washington Iron Manufacturing Company. At this point, Elijah retained a fifty percent interest in the property that consisted of 30,000 acres, plus the manufacturing plant. After Elijah's death in 1846, the Bumpass Cove ironworks continued operation until the turn of the century under the management of surviving members of the partnership. The value of iron fluctuated during this time, and once again increased during the Civil War. By this time the operation had been renamed Pleasant Valley Ironworks. The property was acquired by General Duff Green in 1862 and renamed Confederate Ironworks. During the Civil War, factory workers could receive exemption from military service in exchange for their labor. The ironworks reverted back to Elijah's successors during Reconstruction and changed hands many more times before finally closing in 1960 after deposits were completely exhausted.⁷

Johnson City began as a railroad town in 1854 when entrepreneur Henry Johnson built a depot, post office, and general store along the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad line being constructed between Bristol and Knoxville. The construction of the line was slowed by financial troubles but was completed in 1858. Johnson City was first known as Johnson's Tank for the trains which took on water for the steam engines, and later as Johnson's Depot due to the loading and unloading of passengers and freight.⁸ Johnson's Depot was incorporated as Johnson City in 1869, and Henry Johnson was chosen as its first mayor.⁹

The Civil War marked a difficult time for the city, which largely supported the Union. There were no major skirmishes in Johnson City during the war, but the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad played a key role in transporting troops and weapons from Atlanta, Georgia to Richmond, Virginia. Union forces attempted to sabotage the line to weaken Confederate forces, and a camp was set up between the railroad and Lamont Street for troops to watch over the line. By the war's end, the railroad was largely abandoned.¹⁰

With the opening of the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad at Johnson City in 1882, sixteen years after the railroad's original charter, the village became a major rail town. Johnson City's

⁵ Ned L. Irwin, "Early Settlement," Joyce and W. Eugene Cox, Eds., *History of Washington County Tennessee*, 21-22.

⁶ John Nash, "Iron Industry," Joyce and W. Eugene Cox, Eds., *History of Washington County Tennessee*, 124-125, 127.

⁷ John Nash, "Iron Industry," Joyce and W. Eugene Cox, Eds., *History of Washington County Tennessee*, 126-133.

⁸ Jean Haskell, "Johnson City," *Tennessee Encyclopedia*, (March 1, 2018),

<https://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entries/johnson-city/>

⁹ Jean Haskell, "Johnson City," *Tennessee Encyclopedia*, (March 1, 2018),

<https://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entries/johnson-city/>

¹⁰ James A. Goforth, "Railroads," Joyce and W. Eugene Cox, Eds., *History of Washington County Tennessee*, 242-243.

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population increased rapidly during the late nineteenth century, surging from 685 residents in 1880 to 4,161 in 1890.¹¹ The East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad, called Tweetsie because of its shrill whistle, was chartered in 1866 by locals wishing to transport ore and iron products from the Cranberry Iron Works in North Carolina. Ario Pardee, a financier from Pennsylvania, and Thomas Matson, a railway engineer, were primarily responsible for the line's completion. Matson later served as the city's mayor from 1892 to 1894 and was President of the Johnson City Foundry and Machine Works.¹² The line was built narrower than standard American railroads to be more economical and practical for the rugged terrain it would traverse. Completion of the line took place in July 1882, and its own depot was built in the early 1900s at the intersection of Buffalo and Wilson Streets. The construction of yard tracks, shops, and a water tank followed this endeavor, as well as the relocation of the general office from Elizabethton to Johnson City.¹³ The Science Hill Male and Female Institute, established in 1867, received a charter in 1880 as the population grew, and in 1889 became a free public school.¹⁴

In 1889, steel magnate Andrew Carnegie offered to build a large steel plant at Johnson City, with the stipulation the town's name become Carnegie. Residents declined the offer, and Civil War veteran and industrialist John T. Wilder developed the intended property at the northeast edge of the town as the "Carnegie Addition." The 1000-acre property was platted on a rectangular street grid with 128 blocks and nearly 1800 lots. East-west streets, connecting with the existing grid pattern, were numbered First through Ninth Avenues. North-south streets included Broadway, Main, New, and Baxter. Wilder invested in other ventures supporting the development of the Carnegie Addition, such as the Wilder and Allen Grocery, the Johnson City & Carnegie Street Railway Company linking to two towns, and the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad. Tennessee chartered Wilder's proposed "Watauga Improvement Company" in Johnson City, which was to include new construction of residential and municipal properties and the laying out and grading of streets and alleys. Wilder soon renamed this venture the "Carnegie Land and Improvement Company," although the connection of this project with Carnegie is unclear.¹⁵

The Carnegie Land Company was designed to capitalize on the new railroad line with new industry and available lots to those wishing to build plants, precipitating a boom for the new city. The population surged and included many immigrants and about a quarter of the population was African American. Newspapers celebrated the suburb as a model for growing industrial towns in the New South, suggesting it could eventually grow to compete with industrial towns such as Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Birmingham. With a

¹¹ "Johnson City Historical Population Data 1870-1930," at Johnson's Depot website <http://www.stateoffranklin.net/johnsons/photos4.htm> accessed March 20, 2019.

¹² "East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad (ET & WNC-Tweetsie)," *Johnson's Depot*, Accessed April 15, 2019, Retrieved from http://www.stateoffranklin.net/johnsons/tweetsie/index_et.htm

¹³ James A. Goforth, "Railroads," Joyce and W. Eugene Cox, Eds., *History of Washington County Tennessee*, 244-245.

¹⁴ Brandon Paykamian, "A Brief History of Science Hill High School," *Johnson City Press*, February 1, 2019, Accessed April 16, 2019, Retrieved from <https://www.johnsoncitypress.com/Education/2019/02/02/A-brief-history-of-Science-Hill-High-School>

¹⁵ Robbie D. Jones, "Carnegie Tennessee," in *The Blue Ridge Stemwinder*, Journal of the ET&WNC Historical Society, Fall 1998, available as a PDF at webpage <http://www.stateoffranklin.net/johnsons/carnegietn.pdf> accessed March 20, 2019.

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plan in 1890 to improve three thousand acres of land in the Carnegie addition, there seemed to be no end to the growing suburb's possibilities.¹⁶

In 1890, Worcester, Massachusetts, native William Pond Harris (1846-1915) came to Johnson City as the superintendent for construction of the Charleston, Cincinnati and, Chicago Railroad. The Panic of 1893, however, bankrupted the railroad project. In 1898, after the economy recovered, Harris established the Harris Manufacturing Company, specializing in wooden products including broom handles, golf club shafts, and wagon wheel rims. The company became one of the largest manufacturers of hardwood flooring after formal incorporation under Tennessee law in 1910. The Harris Flooring Company had a New York City office to capitalize on a booming northeastern market.¹⁷ In 1915, Allen Harris, Sr., succeeded his father as president of the company, which expanded with plants at Roanoke, Virginia, in 1919 and Burlington, North Carolina, in 1928.¹⁸

The Panic of 1893 halted construction of the Charleston, Cincinnati and, Chicago Railroad, and the opening of the Mesabi Range iron deposits in 1892 in Minnesota devalued southern iron ore. Wilder's grand development came to a halt. The Carnegie Land Company went bankrupt and large tracts within the development were auctioned off. A total of 127 acres were sold by the Carnegie Realty Co. and Carnegie Development Co. to Harry D. Gump for \$20,000 in 1907.¹⁹ The farmland was later transformed into the city's first country club. In 1913, this nine-hole golf course, including a clubhouse (not extant), was developed on Gump's tract. The country club was relocated in 1920 to the east of the proposed historic district boundary.²⁰

Near the southeastern section of his tract was an existing nineteenth-century dwelling, which Gump remodeled in the Neo-classical Revival style in 1910. To the north of this house, Gump developed lots into "Hillrise Park," near the new Johnson City Country Club and golf course.²¹ A professional plat for a residential subdivision for Gump's tract was drawn out around 1927 by landscape architect Earle S. Draper, and the earliest homes in the neighborhood were built soon after.²² One section of the development became

¹⁶ Robbie D. Jones, "Carnegie Tennessee," in *The Blue Ridge Stemwinder*, Journal of the ET&WNC Historical Society, Fall 1998, available as a PDF at webpage <http://www.stateoffranklin.net/johnsons/carnegietn.pdf> accessed March 20, 2019.

¹⁷ "Harris Manufacturing Company," at Social Networks and Archival Context website <http://snaccooperative.org/ark:/99166/w68h5t9b> accessed March 20, 2019.

¹⁸ "Harris Manufacturing Company," at Social Networks and Archival Context website <http://snaccooperative.org/ark:/99166/w68h5t9b> accessed March 20, 2019.

¹⁹ Brian McMillan, "Gump Addition has stood test of time," *Old Business*, March 1, 1999, 38.

²⁰ Sue Guinn Legg, "Gump Addition among the region's most historic neighborhoods," *Johnson City Press*, March 24, 2019, Accessed April 16, 2019, Retrieved from <https://www.johnsoncitypress.com/Business/2019/03/24/Gump-Addition-among-the-region-s-most-historic-residential-areas.html>; Andra Kowalczyk Martens and Kelsey Lamkin, interview with Louis and Lucy Gump, at Johnson City, Tennessee, March 14, 2019.

²¹ Robbie D. Jones, "Carengie Tennessee," in *The Blue Ridge Stemwinder*, Journal of the ET&WNC Historical Society, Fall 1998, available as a PDF at webpage <http://www.stateoffranklin.net/johnsons/carnegietn.pdf> accessed March 20, 2019; Brian McMillan, "Gump Addition has stood test of time," *Old Business*, March 1, 1999, 38.

²² Sue Guinn Legg, "Gump Addition among the region's most historic neighborhoods," *Johnson City Press*, March 24, 2019, Accessed April 16, 2019, Retrieved from <https://www.johnsoncitypress.com/Business/2019/03/24/Gump-Addition-among-the-region-s-most-historic-residential-areas.html>; Andra Kowalczyk Martens and Kelsey Lamkin, interview with Louis and Lucy Gump, at Johnson City, Tennessee, March 14, 2019.

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known as Llewellyn Wood and appears to be taken from the name of Jefferson Llewellyn Wofford. The Llewellyns and Woffords were prominent Johnson City families.²³ The Llewellyn Wood addresses first appeared in the city directories around 1935.

The first architectural styles built in Hillrise Park were primarily early twentieth century revivals, such as Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival. A few were also designed in the early twentieth century American movements, including Craftsman Bungalow. These styles continued after World War II, but a noticeable shift to Minimal Traditional and Styled Ranch houses took place at this time. Standard Ranch, Colonial Revival Ranch, and Neo-classical Ranch became common architectural styles for homes in Hillrise Park built during the 1950s and 1960s.

The earliest residents of the Hillrise Park subdivision reveal a largely upper-middle-class demographic working in white collar professions. J. Preston Metzger lived with his wife Florence at 500 E. Holston Avenue and worked as a dentist. Ernest S. Williams, an insurance agent, lived at 108 E. 10th Avenue with his wife Ollie. Other such occupations include a manager, an engineer, and a student. Working-class residents were also represented at this time, with professions such as carpenter, plumber, and bookkeeper.²⁴

Development occurred slowly within Hillrise Park as the Great Depression stalled construction. By the outbreak of World War II, Hillrise Park contained approximately ten houses. With restrictions on construction during wartime, housing construction slowed once again. After the war, Harry D. Gump sold off his remaining lots to developer/builder Randolph Anderson, who developed the surrounding Hillrise Woods, Hillrise Addition, and Oak Park. The sold lots included parts of Woodland and Forest Avenues.²⁵

The Hillrise Park homes of post-World War II era mostly belonged to doctors and businesspeople, and a minimum square footage was mandatory. Charles P. Wofford was a physician and lived in the Llewellyn Wood section of the district. Nowell Y. Pace, a sergeant for the State Highway Patrol, lived at 502 E. Holston Avenue with his wife Carrie. Frank D. Hannah lived at 518 E. Holston Avenue and was the president of Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation. Middle-class residents also called Hillrise Park their home during this time, and students, cashiers, and government workers lived throughout the district.²⁶

The construction of homes in Hillrise Park benefitted from the growing economy and prominence of Johnson City. The Great Depression, while difficult for the city, brought substantial civic development to the area. The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration constructed new facilities, including the McKellar Tri-City airport, later renamed the Tri-Cities Regional Airport. The Tennessee Valley Authority also provided the region with electricity and reservoirs for recreation. It was during this period that the city began to operate under a council-manager government, which continues today.²⁷ The adoption of

²³ Lucy Gump materials.

²⁴ 1921 Johnson City Directory, Vols. VIII and XI.

²⁵ Brian McMillan, "Gump Addition has stood test of time," *Old Business*, March 1, 1999, 38; Andra Kowalczyk Martens and Kelsey Lamkin, interview with Louis and Lucy Gump, at Johnson City, Tennessee, March 14, 2019.

²⁶ 1941, 1947-1948 Johnson City District, Vols. 3 ABCD no. 94 and Vol 3 ABCD No. 142

²⁷ Jean Haskell, "Johnson City," *Tennessee Encyclopedia*, (March 1, 2018),

<https://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entries/johnson-city/>

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city planning, particularly its 1930s slum clearance campaign and construction of housing projects, is a remaining testament to the New Deal program in Johnson City.²⁸

During the 1950s and 1960s, many new homes were built in Hillrise Park which reflected the prosperity of the city and its citizens. Many of these homes were built on the district's large remaining lots in the Ranch style. On the smaller lots homes were built in the more modest Minimal Traditional style. By the mid-1960s most of the lots within Hillrise Park were developed and new construction has been limited since that time. Today, Hillrise Park continues to be one of the preferred residential areas in Johnson City and it retains a high degree of integrity of its original landscaped plan and architectural character.

Architectural Significance

Hillrise Park is a collection of distinct architectural styles spanning half a century. The eastern quadrant was previously part of the failed Carnegie Land Improvement Company of the 1890s. The Gump family first settled in the area ca. 1890. With other individuals, the Gumps acquired the land of the defunct company town. The Gump lands were later divided, and Harry D. Gump bought 127 acres that approximately represents the current boundary of the proposed Hillrise Park Historic District. The suburb was planned and plotted in the 1920s, although development took place slowly until after World War II. The northern and eastern sections of the district have much larger lots to accommodate the grander houses of the pre-war era. This includes the area northwest of North Mountain View Circle and the Llewellyn Wood section, north of Lester Harris Road. The rest of the district has smaller lots which became furnished mostly with mid-century Minimal Traditional and Ranch style dwellings.

The majority of the dwellings in the neighborhood were built between 1940 and 1965. The oldest remaining dwelling is the original Gump house at 603 E. Holston Avenue (WG-2503). It dates to ca. 1815 and was bought by Harry David Gump in 1907. In 1910, Gump remodeled the home in the Classical Revival style. The dwelling has undergone renovation and additions since that time, but it has not altered the architectural style. A smaller single-story dwelling is on the property and dates to ca. 1920. Other early twentieth century homes include the ca. 1915 Colonial Revival home at 611 E. Holston Avenue (WG-2501), which originally belonged to Hugh White and was bought by L. D. Gump in the 1920s, and the ca. 1915 Italian Renaissance dwelling at 705 E. Holston Avenue (WG-2505). The Colonial Revival dwelling at 611 E. Holston Avenue is a large two-story with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior brick chimney. The Italian Renaissance dwelling at 705 E. Holston Avenue is also a symmetrical two-story home with a hipped roof of tile. The home has undergone renovation in recent years but retains its historical character.

The early settlement of Hillrise Park in the 1920s and early 1930s reflect popular nationwide styles such as Colonial Revival, Neo-classical and Tudor Revival. Colonial Revival dwellings remain at a number of locations including 901 E. 9th Avenue (12), 707 Hillrise Boulevard (49), and 2 Llewellyn Wood (62), among others. These examples feature the signature symmetrical plans and Classical porch entrances and symmetrical facades. The dwellings at 901 E. 9th Avenue and 2 Llewellyn Wood both have vertical lapped

²⁸ Tommy David Lee II, "The Great Depression," Joyce and W. Eugene Cox, Eds., *History of Washington County Tennessee*, 336-337, 339-340.

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siding while the dwelling at 707 Hillrise Boulevard has an exterior of Flemish bond brick, both of which are common for the style.

A variation of the Colonial Revival style is the American Foursquare plan. The house plan was characterized by its boxed or rectangular shape, hipped roof and detailing such as classical porch columns and eave modillion blocks and dentils. The houses at 800 Hillrise Boulevard (WG-2667) and 815 E. Holston Avenue (WG-2693) are examples of this plan and features brick porch columns and a hipped roof of asphalt shingles.

The Tudor Revival style is based on medieval English house forms and was popular throughout the country in the early twentieth century. This is represented in a few locations, including 917 E. 9th Avenue (WG-2673), 801 Hillrise Boulevard (WG-2500), 805 North Mountain View Circle (WG-2664), 812 North Mountain View Circle (WG-2666), 914 E 9th Avenue (WG-2672), and 900 E 9th Avenue (96). All the dwellings feature high-pitched roofs, Tudor arched entrances, and irregular plans. These also feature a range of details such as stuccoed exteriors, half-timbering, terra cotta tile roofs, and Tennessee marble. WG-2664 features a stuccoed exterior and half-timbering, while WG-2666 has a skintled brick exterior. A variation of the Tudor Revival style which is often referred to as an "English Cottage," is represented at 6 Llewellyn Wood (65). While it features a stone exterior and prominent exterior chimneys associated with the Tudor Revival style, it is smaller and more modest.

The Neo-classical style is also evident in the district, at the original Gump House at 603 E. Holston Avenue (WG-2503), 711 E. Holston Avenue (59), and 809 E. Chilhowie Avenue (WG-2679). Each features full-height classical porticos with Ionic columns and decorative brick details. The dwelling at 711 E. Holston Avenue has a pedimented portico and a broken pediment in the entrance surround. The other two have full-height porches with a half-story above the second floor. The dwellings at 711 E. Holston Avenue and 603 E. Holston Avenue also have signature Ionic-style columns, while the dwelling at 809 E. Chilhowie Avenue has brick columns. The dwellings all feature interior brick chimneys.

The Italian Renaissance style spanned the turn of the twentieth century and remained architecturally popular until the mid-1930s. Only one home in the district represents this style, 705 E. Holston Avenue (WG-2505). The ca. 1915 dwelling has signature details such as a low-pitched hipped roof of clay tile and a highly stylized entryway. The first-floor windows are tall with rectangular transoms above, while the second-floor windows are smaller and less elaborate. The home also features quoins, two projecting window bays on either side of the entrance, and a brick exterior.

Hillrise Park has four examples of Craftsman Bungalows, four of which are found on Baxter Street. 1106 Baxter Street (23), 1112 Baxter Street (24), and 1114 Baxter Street (25) date to the 1940s. 1116 Baxter Street (WG-3350) was constructed in 1928 and 605 E. Holston Avenue (58) is dated to ca. 1935. Most of the dwellings feature classic Bungalow attributes, such as side exterior brick chimneys and brick piers. The dwelling at 1106 Baxter Street is the only one that does not have the typical bungalow form with deep porches, instead representing a modest Bungalow style with a shallow hipped-roof porch that wraps around the front elevation. The others have a half-story or dormer above the porch. The dwelling at 605 E. Holston Avenue retains its stretcher bond brick exterior, while the others are covered in vinyl siding.

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The Mansard-styled dwelling was popular from about 1940 until the mid-1980s. These homes are identifiable by their mansard, dual-pitched roofs and segmental arches. Mansard dwellings commonly have dormers on the roof slope as well. This style was able to meet the deed restrictions and zoning ordinances calling for single-story structures while still providing two-story space. Only one contributing building in the district represents the Mansard style, 605 Hillrise Boulevard (43). Built ca. 1955, this home makes use of the common symmetrical plan, dormers, and signature mansard roof.

Minimal Traditional style houses were built in the 1930s and then after World War II. Modest and efficient in design, these homes were the signature investments for those looking to purchase through GI Bills or FHA loans. Typical types include side gable and gable-and-wing roofs with minimal ornamentation. Traditional details, such as those Tudor or Colonial gables or porches, are found, but these dwelling are typically simpler in design with minimal detailing. Eleven of Hillrise Park homes reflect this architectural style, including 1118 Baxter Street (26), 502 E. 8th Avenue (3), 504 Forest Avenue (27), and 508 Forest Avenue (28). Variations include the gable-and-wing examples as well as the more common side gable roof homes. These homes are generally flat on the main façade with little adornment.

Hillrise Park features many fine examples of the post-World War II Ranch style. These designs were built on underdeveloped lots in the district and are known for their low, sprawling form and can be linear plans or L and U-plans. Increased automobile ownership affected the evolution of Ranches and later homes have attached garages as part of their designs. The south and west sections of the Hillrise Park historic district feature a heavy concentration of Ranch styles, which makes up nearly half of the contributing properties. These dwellings feature wide horizontal designs, low pitched gable or hipped roofs, exteriors of brick, wood or stone veneer, and integral garages and carports. Examples can be found at 501 E. 8th Avenue (2), 809 South Mountain View Circle (84), and 800 Woodland Avenue (86). The dwellings at 501 E. 8th Avenue and 800 Woodland Avenue have exteriors of stretcher bond brick and a cross gable roof and hipped roof of asphalt shingles, respectively. The dwelling at 809 South Mt. View Circle has a combination of stretcher bond brick and added cementitious siding exterior.

Of the collection of Ranches, most are Styled Ranches, a term Virginia Savage McAlester uses to describe the combination of Ranch forms with historic architectural styles. Common influences include Colonial Revival, Neo-classical, and Tudor influences within a simpler Ranch form. The construction of such houses produces a cohesive transition from the grand Revivals of the 1920s and the post-war Ranch houses. Some examples of these Styled Ranches include 503 E. 9th Avenue (8), a Colonial Revival Ranch with a low-pitched asphalt roof, original wood siding in the gable field, and a multi-light window on the main façade. 501 E. 10th Avenue (16) is a Neo-classical influenced Ranch with a low-pitched cross gable roof and a pedimented portico entrance with Doric columns. 602 Hillrise Boulevard (41) is a Tudor Revival influenced Ranch with a low-pitched roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior stone chimney, and a sloping front facing gable.

Hillrise Park has a small collection of Mid-century Modern architectural styles. This style gained popularity in the post-World War II era. These homes were designed to complement outdoor space and often had semi-

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enclosed interior courtyards. Common plans are varied, but these styles are identifiable by low-pitched gable or flat roofs, natural materials, and large expanses of windows on the main façade. Only three of the Hillrise Park's contributing buildings represent this style. The houses at 900 Woodland Avenue (88), 507 E. 10th Avenue (21), and 801 E Chilhowie Avenue (99), all feature multi-level and low-pitched roofs and wide, expansive windows on the main façade. The dwellings are also complemented by their landscaping.

Within the district are a number of remaining outbuildings. Most of these are garages, built between 1940 and 1965, and a number of these retain their original garage doors. The ca. 1960 detached three-bay brick garage at 809 N. Mountain View Circle (73) is an example with original multi-light and paneled doors and exposed beams projecting from the brick soldier course header. Only two secondary dwellings remain extant in the Hillrise Park district, at 603 E. Holston Avenue and 611 E. Holston Avenue, WG-2503 and WG-2501 respectively. Both of these date to ca. 1920.

Hillrise Park enjoyed the contributions of talented architects and planners of local and national renown. Earle Sumner Draper was educated at Massachusetts State College and received his B.S. degree in landscape architecture in 1915. He then joined John Nolen's staff in Cambridge and worked as his southern representative. In this capacity, Draper planned city layouts, including Kingsport, Tennessee, during his employment with Nolen. In 1917 Draper relocated to Charlotte, North Carolina, and began his own firm as the Southeast's first professionally trained city planner. Draper became well known for his design of dozens of mill towns throughout the Carolinas and Georgia, as well as residential developments incorporating designed landscapes and parks. One of his most distinguished projects is the town of Chicopee, Georgia, considered one of the best examples of the British Garden City style.²⁹

Draper's designs departed from the standard practice of focusing on the mill, instead arranging the community around the town center. He intentionally screened or separated the mill and its setting from residential life and activities. Signature features of his designs included winding streets lined with trees, green-space buffers surrounding the planned community, and recreational facilities. At his Pacolet Mill town in South Carolina, Draper designed an elaborate drainage system with paved streets, stone-lined gutters, terraces, and retaining walls, to elevate homes out of the dust and mud.³⁰

Draper was hired by Harry Gump to design the Hillrise Park subdivision. The result was not as formal as intended, with less strategic planning of trees and the straightening of North Mountain View Circle. Draper's design was the first in Johnson City to have curvilinear streets which respected the topography and natural features. Draper's design included northbound and southbound lanes on Hillrise Boulevard separated by a landscaped median. One of Hillrise Park's contributing structures is a concrete culvert (39) on Hillrise Boulevard. Constructed at the onset of the district's development, this structure consists of a concrete culvert, two vehicular bridges for northbound and southbound traffic and a separate pedestrian bridge. The

²⁹ "Earl Sumner Draper," *On-Call Faculty Program, Inc.*, 1995, Accessed April 17, 2019, Retrieved from <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~sdbest/up594/people/Esdraper.htm>

³⁰ John S. Garner, *The Company Town: Architecture and Society in the Early Industrial Age*, (New York/Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992), 159-161.

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vehicular bridges have been repaved many times over the years but remain a contributing structure that was an original component of Draper's design.

By the early 1930s Draper was well known throughout the South and was chosen by TVA to head the Land Planning and Housing Division, a highly coveted position among planners of the period. Draper assembled a team to plan communities such as Norris, as well as the general plan and layout of the hydroelectric projects. Norris was considered the ultimate design in rural planning. In 1933, he was appointed Planning Director for the Tennessee Valley Authority, later advancing to Director of Regional Planning Studies. During his time at the TVA, Draper was instrumental in the planning and construction of Norris, as well as other infrastructure projects. He became the assistant administrator of the Federal Housing Administration in 1940, later becoming deputy commissioner. He continued in this role throughout World War II, before returning to private practice at war's end.³¹ Years later, Draper reflected on his vision of town planning in tandem with community building, writing: "I must have been born and practiced fifty years too soon." He recalled his 1920s mill towns were critiqued as "industrial autocracy (to be deplored)," his 1930s TVA towns, as "socialism," and his 1940s attempts at FHA Title VI war housing as "too risky." By the late 1960s, Draper noted, developers applying his innovative principles were then "the toast of the town."³² Yet, Draper, in his own words, was "of the old school, the Olmsted school that said that the best and finest use of the land is the most important thing and that all developments should be keyed to the land itself."³³ Draper demonstrated his respect for natural setting and topography in his design of Hillrise Park.

A number of noted architects designed houses in Hillrise Park. Donald Richard Beeson Jr., a Johnson city native, graduated from Science Hill High School in 1938 and went on to receive a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Duke University in 1942. Beeson served during the war as a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and later received his M.A. in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1949. He then returned home to Johnson City and joined his father at his architectural firm, Beeson & Beeson Architects. Through mergers, the firm has remained in business for over one hundred years and is today part of BLS Thompson & Litton. Throughout his career, Beeson served as president of the Watauga Chapter of American Institute of Architects, president of the Tennessee Society of Architects, as well as being an active member in various commissions and boards.³⁴ Beeson designed at least five Hillrise Park homes, in addition to the 1920 Colonial Revival Shelbridge mansion, used as the residence of the president of East Tennessee State University.

³¹ "Earle Sumner Draper, Sr. Papers, 1933-1969, Earle Sumner Draper, Sr. Papers, #2745, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library, Accessed April 17, 2019, Retrieved from <http://rmc.library.cornell.edu/EAD/htmldocs/RMM02745.html>

³² Tim Culvahouse, ed., *The Tennessee Valley Authority: Design and Persuasion*, (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2007), 19.

³³ Charles A. Birnbaum and Julie K. Fix, eds., *Pioneers of American Landscape Design II: An Annotated Bibliography*, (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Cultural Resources, 1995), 44.

³⁴ "Obituary for D. R. 'Dick' Beeson," *Obit Tree*, Accessed April 17, 2019, Retrieved from <https://obitree.com/obituary/us/tennessee/johnson-city/morris-baker-funeral-home-and-cremation-services/dr-dick-beeson/1082408/>; "Thompson & Litton acquire Beeson Lusk & Street," *The Business Journal of Tri-Cities Tennessee/Virginia*, March 12, 2019, Accessed April 17, 2019, Retrieved from <http://bjournal.com/thompson-litton-acquires-beeson-lusk-street/>

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Leland Cardwell partnered with Samuel H. Coile for Coile and Cardwell from 1922 until 1933.³⁵ He worked as the landscape architect for Shelbridge mansion, partnering with architect Donald R. Beeson. He also designed the 1961 Science Hill High School building.³⁶ Cardwell was also selected as the architect to remodel the ca. 1782 Taylor-Phillips House in Milligan College, Tennessee.³⁷ Cardwell is the attributed architect to at least four houses in Hillrise Park and he designed in the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Other architects who are known to have designed more than one dwelling in Hillrise Park include Alfred Abernathy and Randolph Anderson.

The last decade has witnessed an increase in renovation of the Hillrise Park dwellings. Although some houses have replacement windows and added siding materials, most of the homes retain a great deal of their original historic fabric and integrity. Only 14 houses in Hillrise Park have been built since 1970, three of which replaced previous historic homes. The majority of the houses are in good to excellent condition and the local neighborhood strongly encourages their preservation and maintenance.

Hillrise Park illustrates the transition of Johnson City from a modest railroad town to a prosperous center of business in the Tri-Cities region. Johnson City is surrounded by mountains and valleys, including the Blue Ridge Mountains, Roan Mountains, the Watauga River and the Nolichucky River, making it a popular destination for nature enthusiasts. The neighborhood has attracted upper-middle-class families of doctors and businesspeople since the early twentieth century and continues to do so. The earliest homes are exemplary of grand traditions of Colonial Revivals, Tudor Revivals, and Italian Renaissance dwellings. The architectural inventory also illustrates the transition to Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles of the mid-to-late twentieth century, as well as the introduction of Mid-century Modern styles of the 1960s and 1970s. Prominent local architects were commissioned to build many of these homes, and they bear the signature styles of the era. The majority of the houses are in good to excellent condition and many stylistic elements are intact, such as weatherboard, brick and soldier courses, columns, decorative brickwork, windows, and Classical entrances. The landscape is also a significant feature, as it illustrates the intricacy of the neighborhood planning. The circular roadways, regular tree planting, and the concrete culvert with a vehicular and a pedestrian bridge remain extant and are representative of the initial designs. Hillrise Park retains a concentrated collection of buildings that collectively demonstrate historic and architectural integrity through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Due to Hillrise Park's local architectural significance and its existing integrity, the Hillrise Park Historic District meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

³⁵ Joseph L. Herndon, "Architects in Tennessee until 1930: A Dictionary," *Graduate School of Architecture and Planning Columbia University*, 1975, 38.

³⁶ "Out with the Old and In with a New Science Hill High School in 1961," *BC Yesteryear*, Accessed April 17, 2019, Retrieved from <http://bcyesteryear.com/node/489>

³⁷ "Taylor-Phillips House," *Council of Independent Colleges Historic Campus Architecture Project*, 2006, Accessed April 17, 2019, Retrieved from <http://hcap.artstor.org/cgi-bin/library?a=p&p=home>

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Hillrise Park Architects and Builders

Inventory Numbers

Alfred Abernathy, Architect

507 E. 10 th Avenue ca. 1955	21	CB
807 Hillrise Boulevard 1949	54	CB
800 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1955	71	CB (attributed)
806 N. Mountain View Circle 1941	72	CB (attributed)

Randolph Anderson, Developer/builder

707 Hillrise Boulevard 1929	49	CB
707 S. Mountain View Circle 1955	78	CB
709 S. Mountain View Circle ca. 1955	79	CB

Donald Richard Beeson Jr., Architect

707 Hillrise Boulevard 1929	49	CB
705 E. Holston Avenue ca. 1915	WG-2505	CB (attributed)
705 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1945	69	CB (attributed)
805 N. Mountain View Circle 1928	WG-2664	CB (attributed)
809 N. Mountain View Circle 1926	73	CB (attributed)

Leland Cardwell, Architect

801 Hillrise Boulevard 1929	WG-2500	CB (attributed)
707 N. Mountain View Circle ca. 1955	70	CB (attributed)
711 N. Mountain View Circle 1930	WG-3897	CB (attributed)
806 N. Mountain View Circle 1941	72	CB (attributed)

Sam Coile, Architect

711 N. Mountain View Circle 1930	WG-3897	CB (attributed)
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Mack Daniels, Builder

807 S. Mountain View Circle 1950	82	CB
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Leslie Fairn, Architect

812 N. Mountain View Circle 1927	WG-2666	CB
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E. J. Greene, Builder

501 E. 10 th Avenue 1970	16	CB
801 Hillrise Boulevard 1929	WG-2500	CB (south wing addition only)

Graybeal Brothers Building Supply

700 N. Mountain View Circle 1948	67	CB
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Brownie Southerland, Builder
806 Hillrise Boulevard ca. 1945

53

CB (attributed)

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Name of Property

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United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
 NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Hillrise Park Historic District

Washington County,
 Tennessee
 County and State

Name of Property

Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	X	State Historic Preservation Office	
previously listed in the National Register		Other State agency	
previously determined eligible by the National Register		Federal agency	
designated a National Historic Landmark		Local government	
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #		University	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Other	
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #		Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WG-2499, WG-2500, WG-2501, WG-2502, WG-2503, WG-2504, WG-2505, WG-2594, WG-2595, WG-2664, WG-2666, WG-2667, WG-2672, WG-2673, WG-2679, WG-2680, WG-2681, WG-2682, WG-2693, WG-3350, WG-3897, WG-4388.			

Hillrise Park Historic District

Washington County,
 Tennessee
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	Approximately <u>136 acres</u>	USGS Quadrangle	<u>Johnson City 198-SE</u>
----------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.337696 | Longitude: -82.353573 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.335328 | Longitude: -82.350247 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.331387 | Longitude: -82.349431 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.327756 | Longitude: -82.353461 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.331852 | Longitude: -82.359448 |
| 6. Latitude: 36.334447 | Longitude: -82.357607 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The southern boundary extends northwest for approximately three quarters of a mile from the intersection of E. Holston Avenue and Baxter Street to the intersection of Baxter Street and Forest Avenue. The western boundary extends from this intersection, moving northeast for approximately one-half of a mile along sections of Forest Avenue, Ridgeway Road, and Woodland Avenue, where Woodland Avenue intersects E. Oakland Avenue. The northern boundary extends southeast for approximately one mile from the intersection of Woodland Avenue and E. Oakland Avenue to the intersection of E. Oakland Avenue and E. Holston Avenue. The eastern boundary extends southwest for approximately one and one-half mile from the intersection of E. Oakland Avenue and E. Holston Avenue to the intersection of Baxter Street and E. Holston Avenue.

Boundary Justification

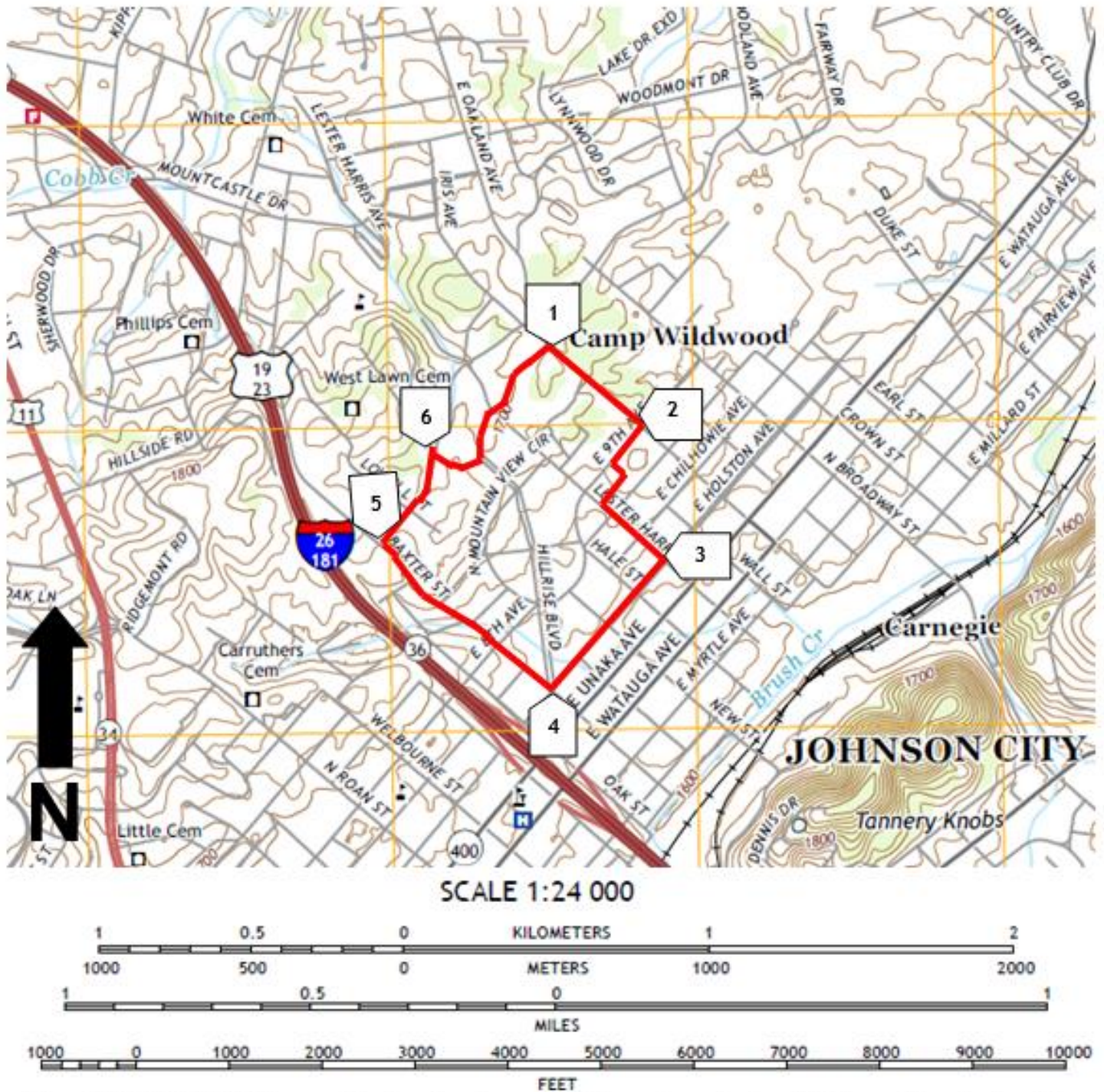
The Hillrise Park Historic District encompasses the original Hillrise Park subdivision of 1927, as well as adjacent lots that were developed around the same time. The included lots represent the homes of Hillrise Park's earliest residences and those that were built as the district grew into the twentieth century.

Hillrise Park Historic District

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Figure 1: USGS Topographic Map with Boundary Showing Latitude and Longitude Points



Hillrise Park Historic District

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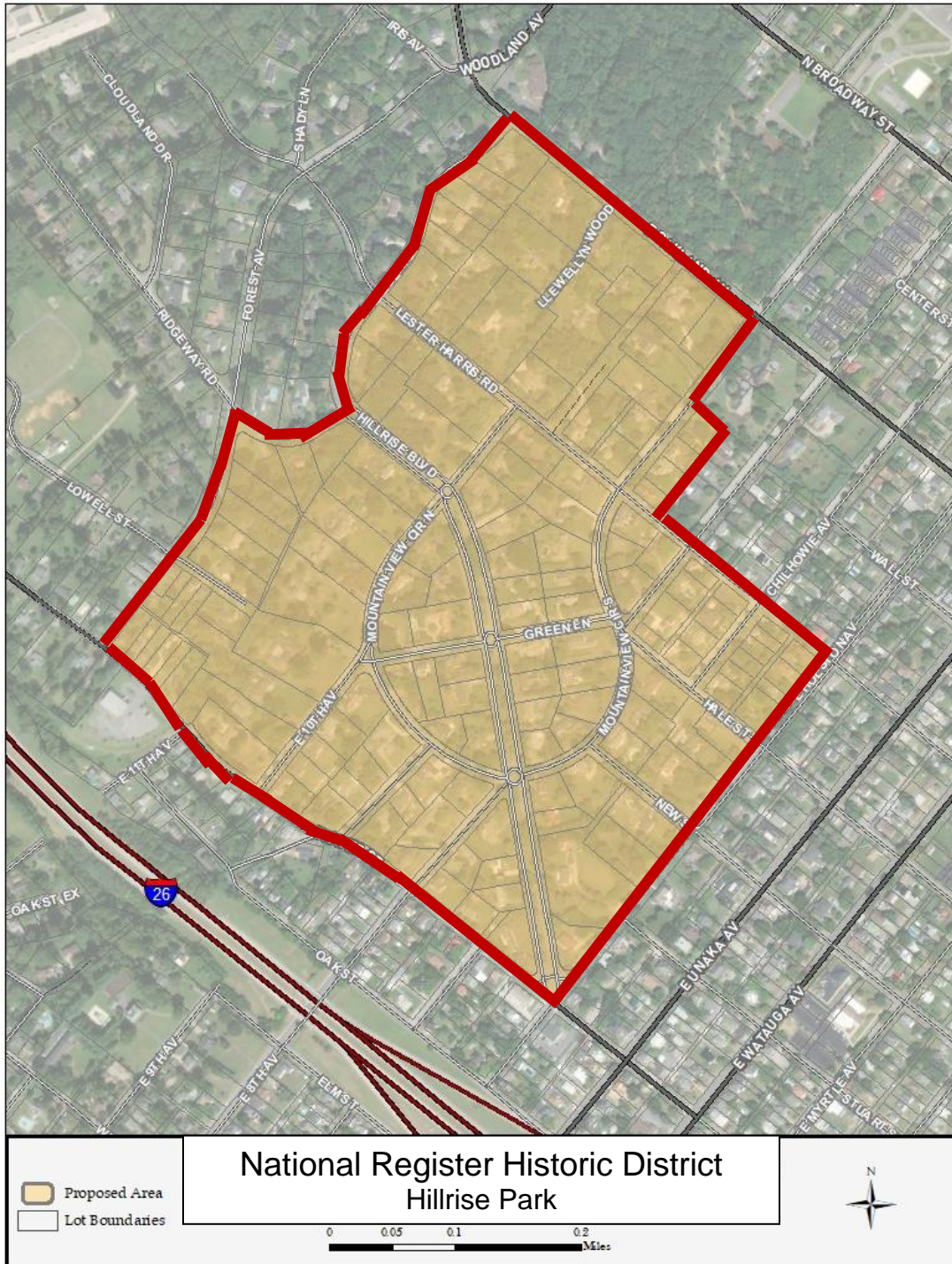


Figure 2: Boundary map of the Hillrise Park Historic District.

Hillrise Park Historic District

Washington County,
 Tennessee
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Name of Property



Figure 3: Hillrise Park Historic District with addresses.

Hillrise Park Historic District

Washington County,
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Name of Property

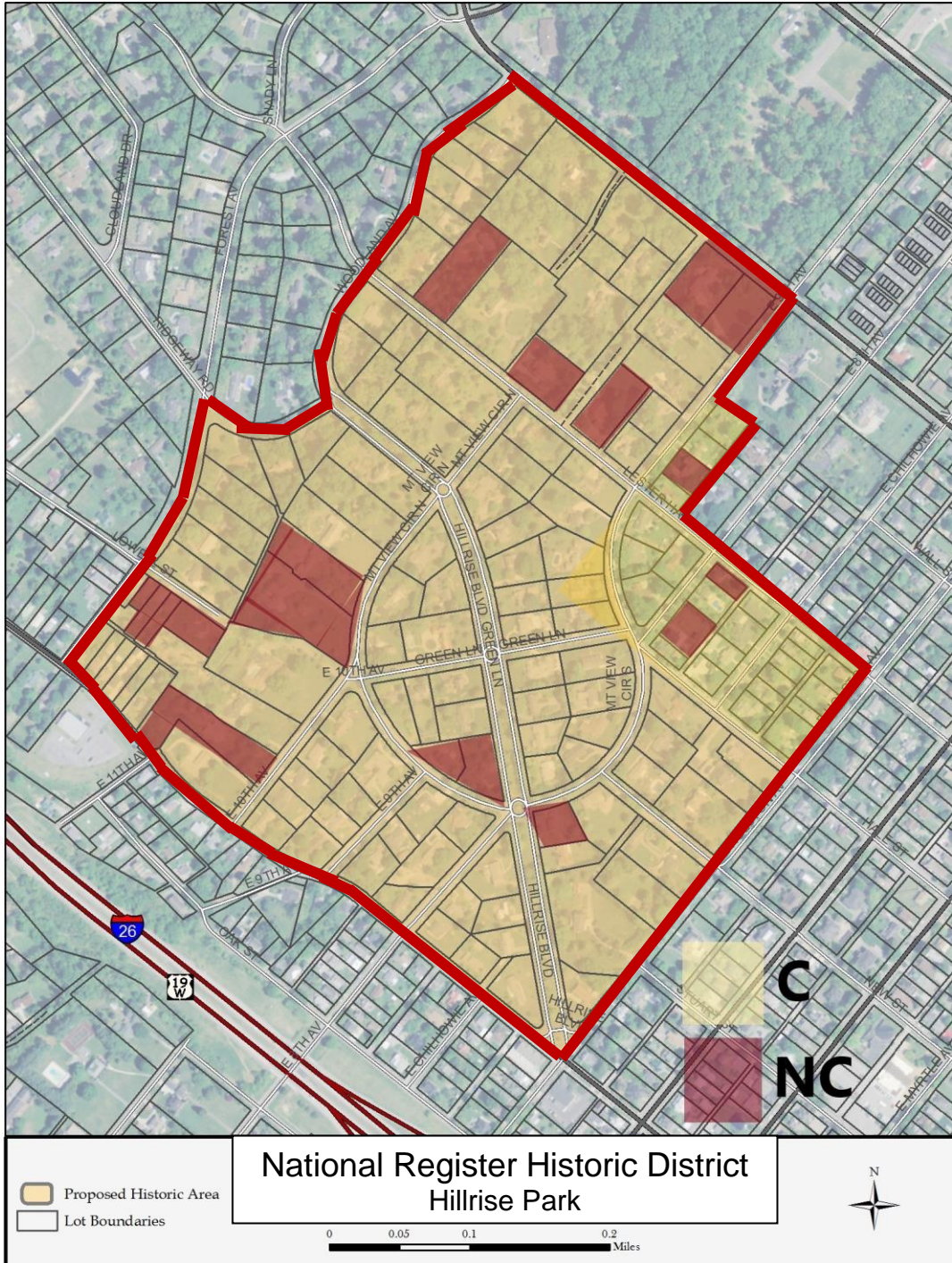


Figure 4: Map of contributing and non-contributing resources in the Hillrise Park Historic District.

Hillrise Park Historic District

Washington County,
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11. Form Prepared By

Name Kelsey Lamkin

Organization Thomason and Associates, Preservation Planners

Street & Number 118 Kenner Avenue

Date

City or Town Nashville

Telephone (615) 385-4960

E-mail thomason@bellsouth.net

State TN

Zip Code 37601

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Hillrise Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Johnson City

County: Washington

State: Tennessee

Photographer: Andra Kowalczyk Martens, Philip Thomason

Date Photographed: March 11-13, 2019; May 15, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 19: Streetscape, 500 block of E. 8th Avenue, view to northeast.

Photo 2 of 19: Streetscape, 500 block of E. 8th Avenue, view to southwest.

Photo 3 of 19: Streetscape, 900 block of E. 9th Avenue, view to northwest.

Photo 4 of 19: Streetscape, 500 block of E. 10th Avenue, view to southwest.

Photo 5 of 19: Streetscape, 1100 block of Baxter Street, view to north.

Photo 6 of 19: Streetscape, 600 block of Green Lane, view to southeast.

Photo 7 of 19: Streetscape, 600 block of Hillrise Boulevard, view to north.

Photo 8 of 19: Streetscape, 700 block of Hillrise Boulevard, view to northeast.

Photo 9 of 19: Streetscape, 700 block of Hillrise Boulevard, view to southeast.

Photo 10 of 19: Streetscape, 800 block of Hillrise Boulevard, view to northeast.

Photo 11 of 19: Streetscape, median at 800 block of Hillrise Boulevard, view to northwest.

Photo 12 of 19: Streetscape, 700 block of North Mountain View Circle, view to north.

Photo 13 of 19: Streetscape, 700 block of Hillrise Boulevard, view to the north.

Photo 14 of 19: Streetscape, 800 block of North Mountain View Circle at intersection with Hillrise Boulevard, view to northeast.

Photo 15 of 19: Streetscape, 800 block of North Mountain View Circle at intersection with Lester Harris Avenue, view to southwest.

Photo 16 of 19: Streetscape, 900 block of Woodland Avenue, view to southwest.

Photo 17 of 19: Streetscape, 500 block of Forest Avenue, view to the northeast.

Photo 18 of 19: Concrete culvert and bridge at 600 Hillrise Boulevard.

Photo 19 of 19: 801-805 Lester Harris Avenue, view to the northwest.

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Site Plan (insert site plan with photo locations keyed to plan)

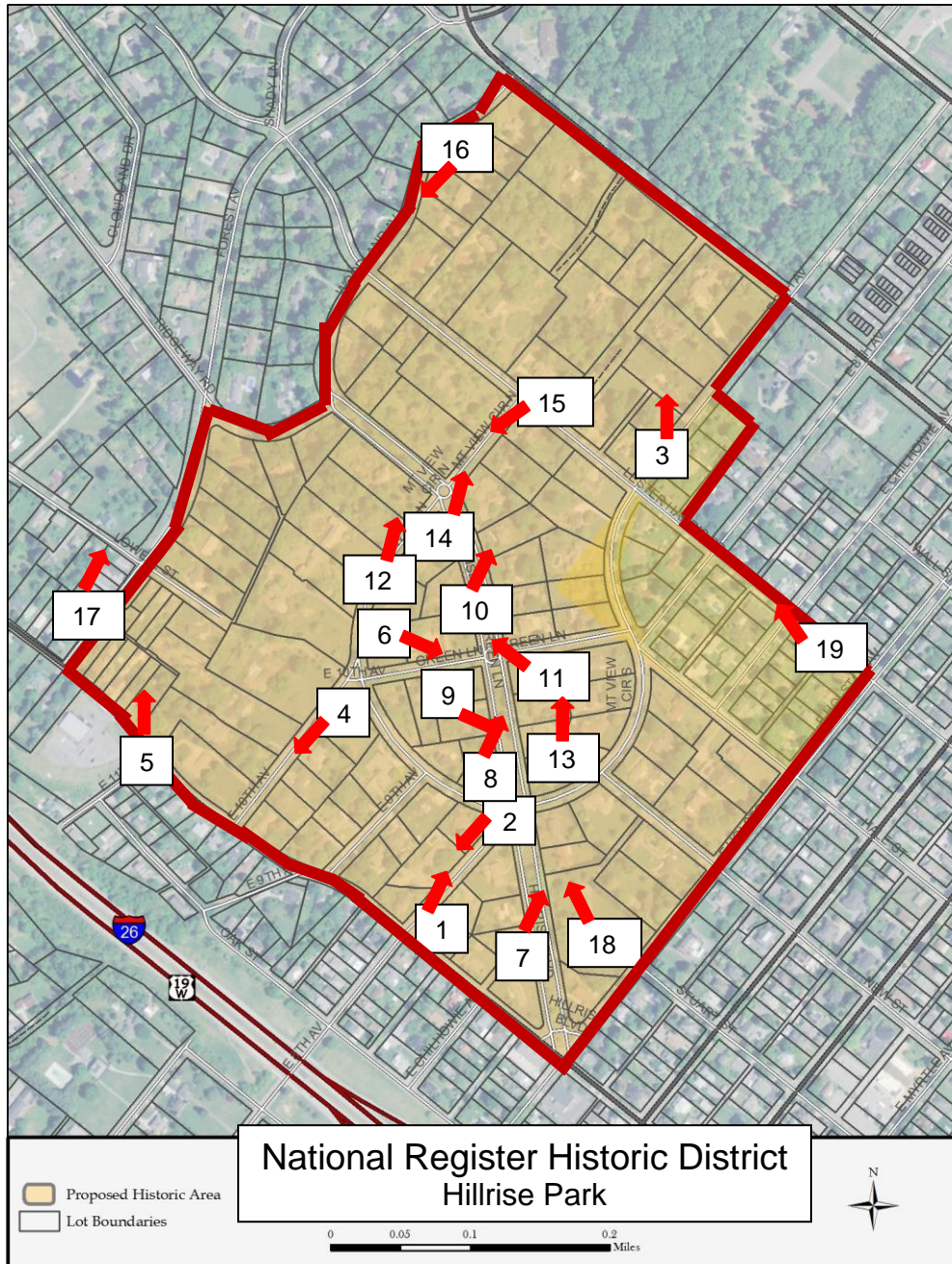


Figure 5: Site plan of Hillrise Park Historic District with photo key.

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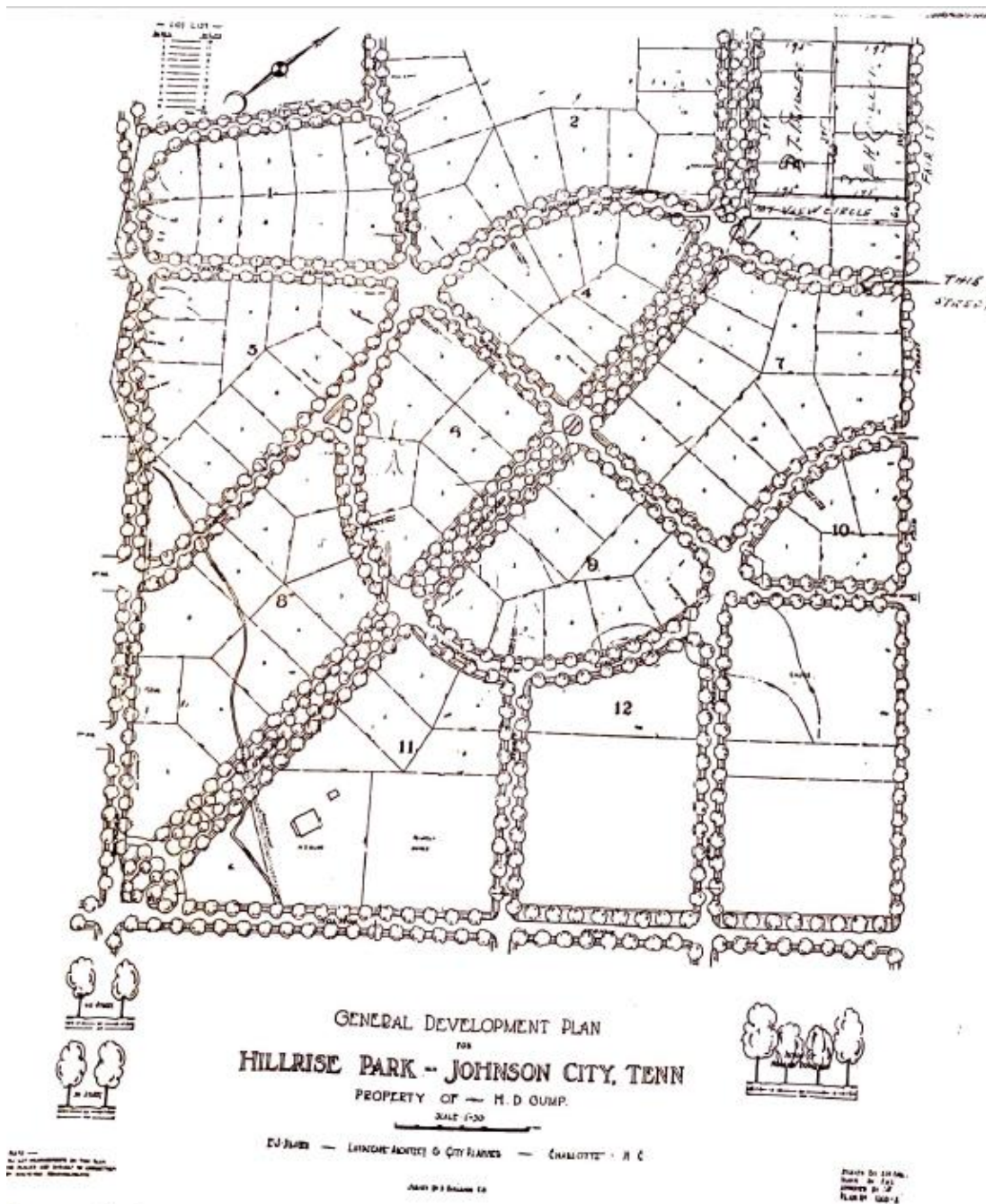


Figure 7: Hillrise Park plans showing the original boundaries, 1927.

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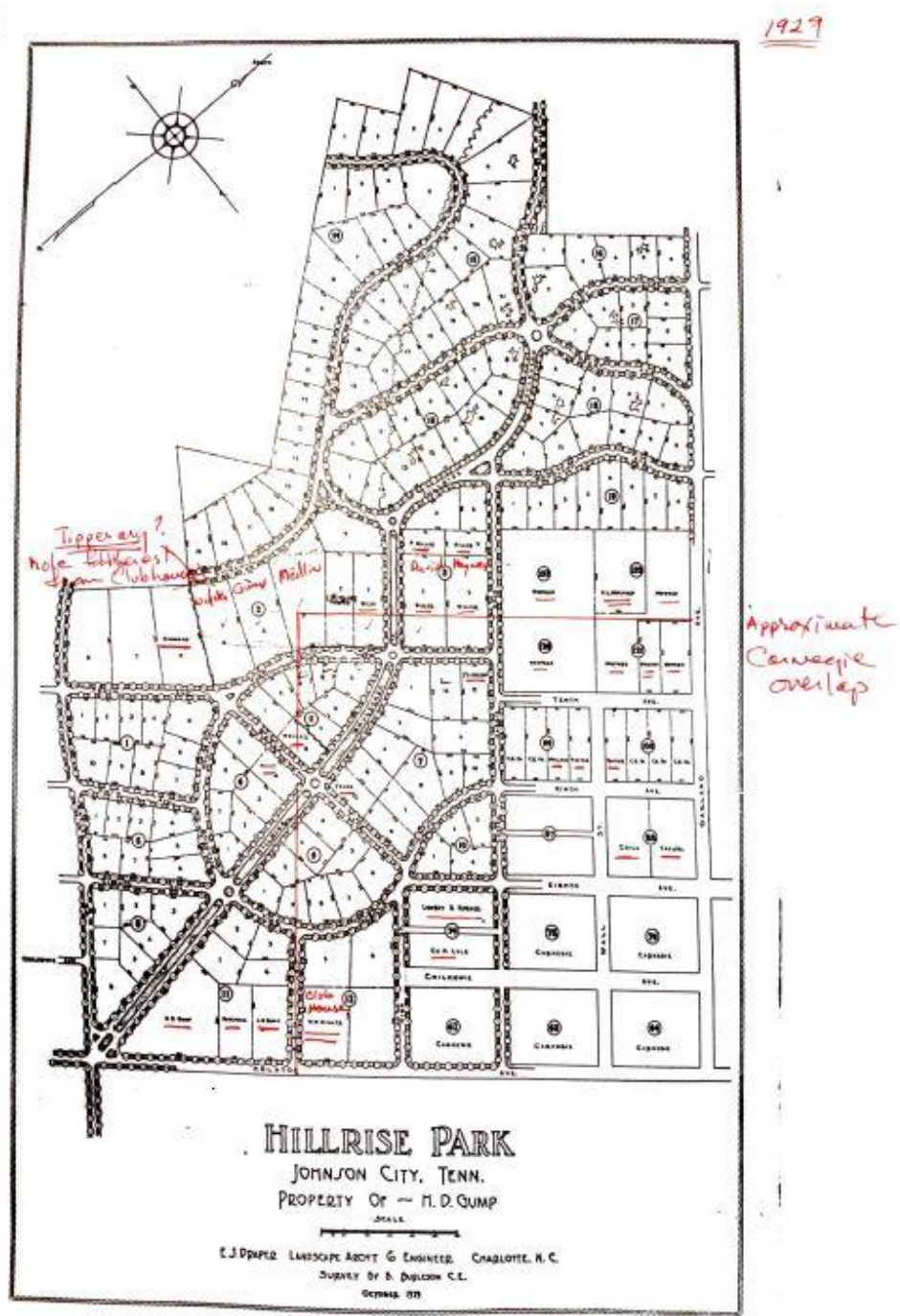


Figure 8: Hillrise Park plans showing the Carnegie Realty Co. overlap, 1929.

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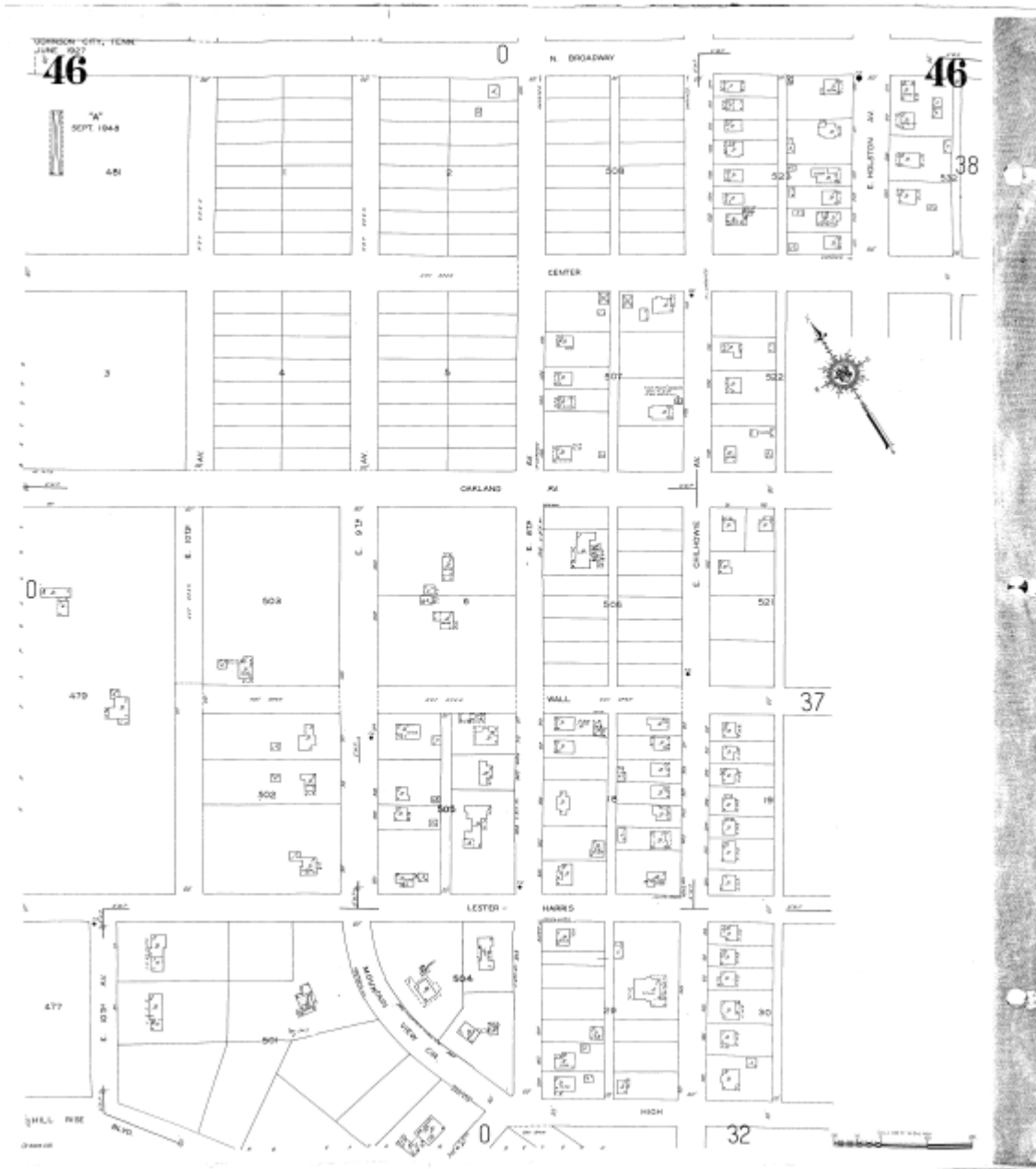


Figure 9: Johnson City Sanborn map, 1927.

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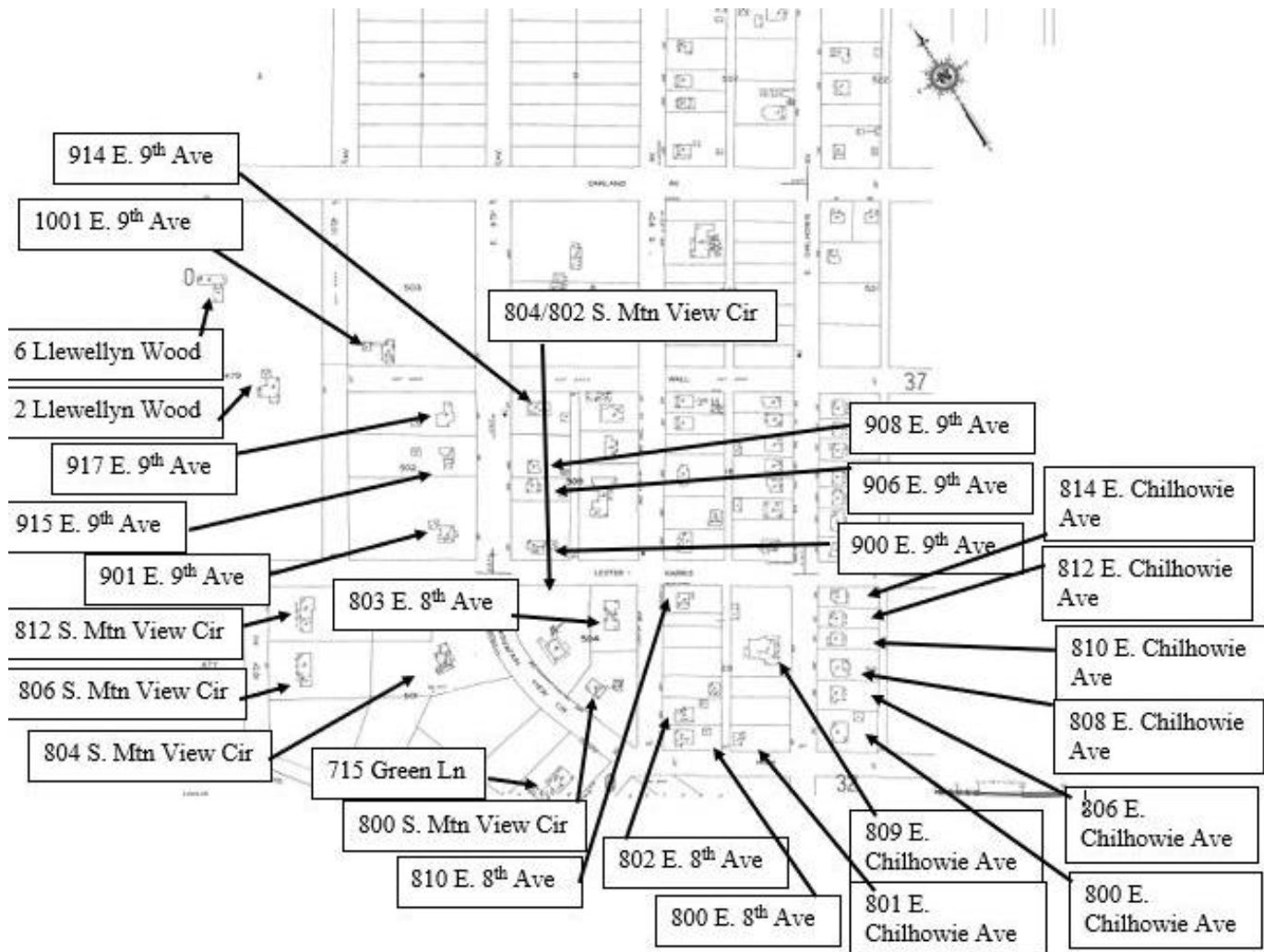


Figure 10: Sanborn map showing properties within Hillrise Park Historic District, with addresses, 1927.

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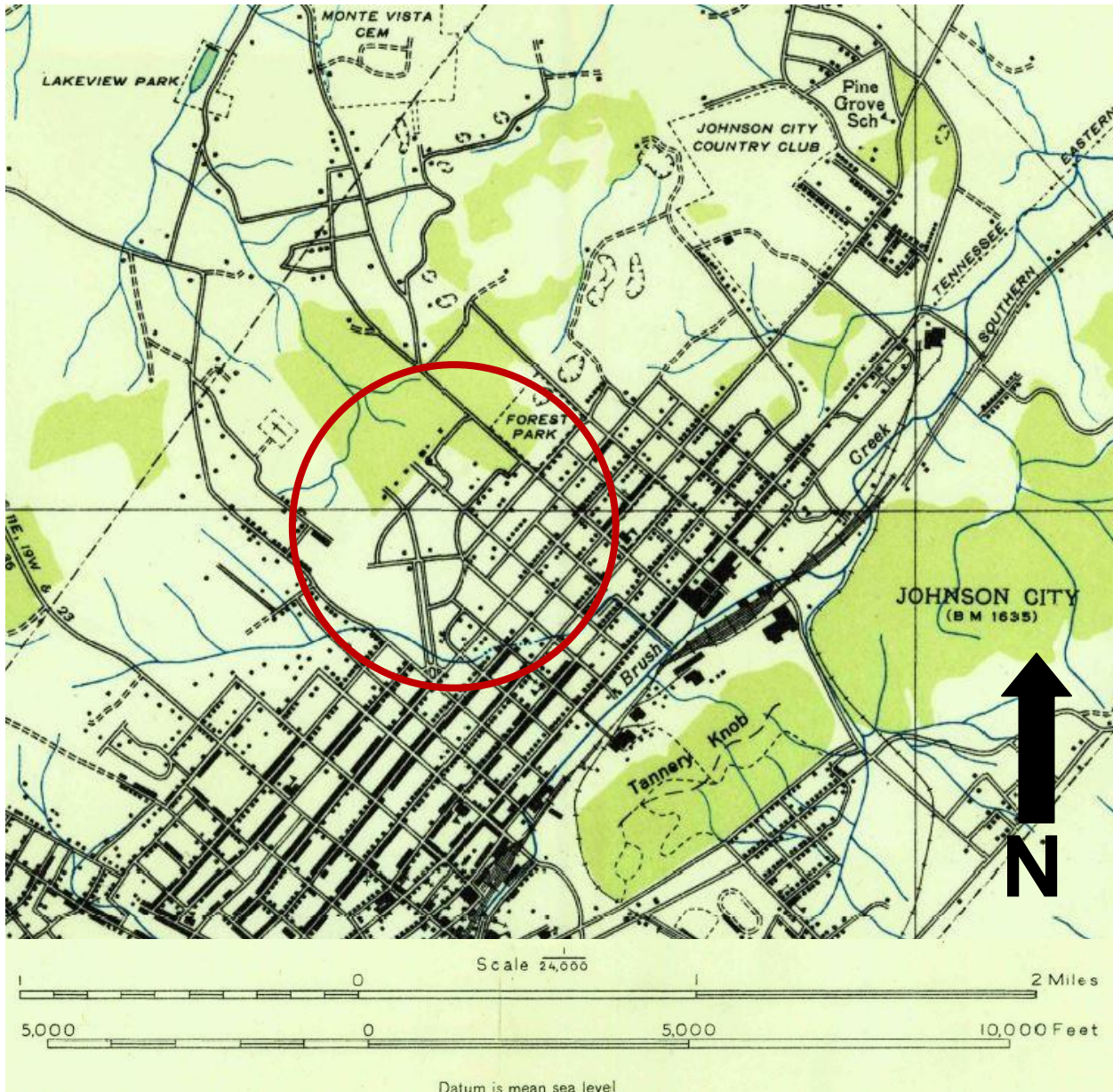


Figure 11: 1935 USGS Johnson City Quadrangle map showing approximate location of Hillrise Park Historic District circled in red.

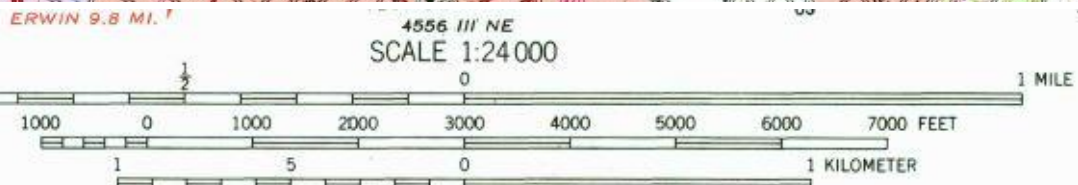
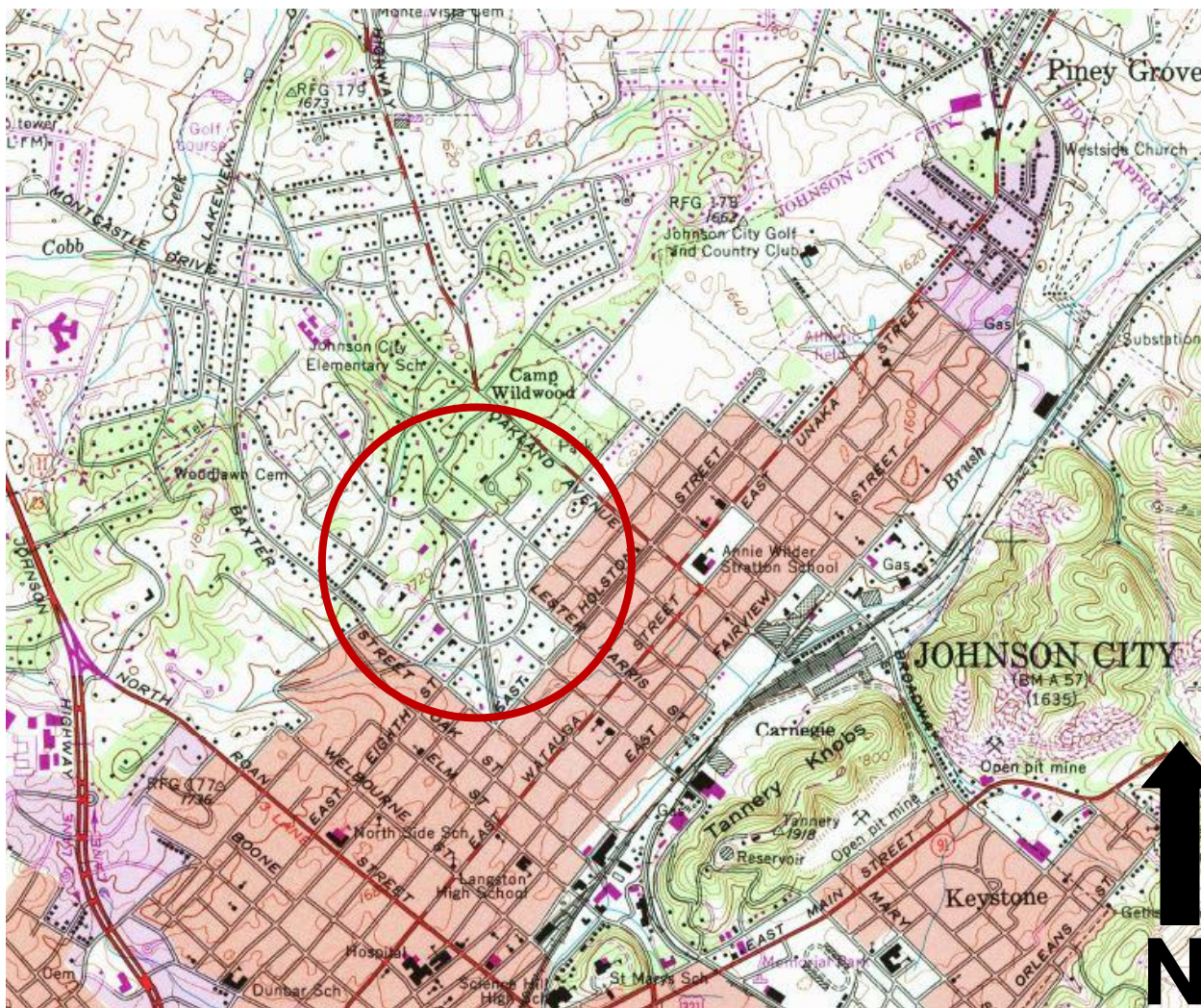
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CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

North American Datum 1983

Figure 12: 1959 (Photorevised 1968) USGS Johnson City Quadrangle map showing approximate location of Hillrise Park Historic District circled in red.

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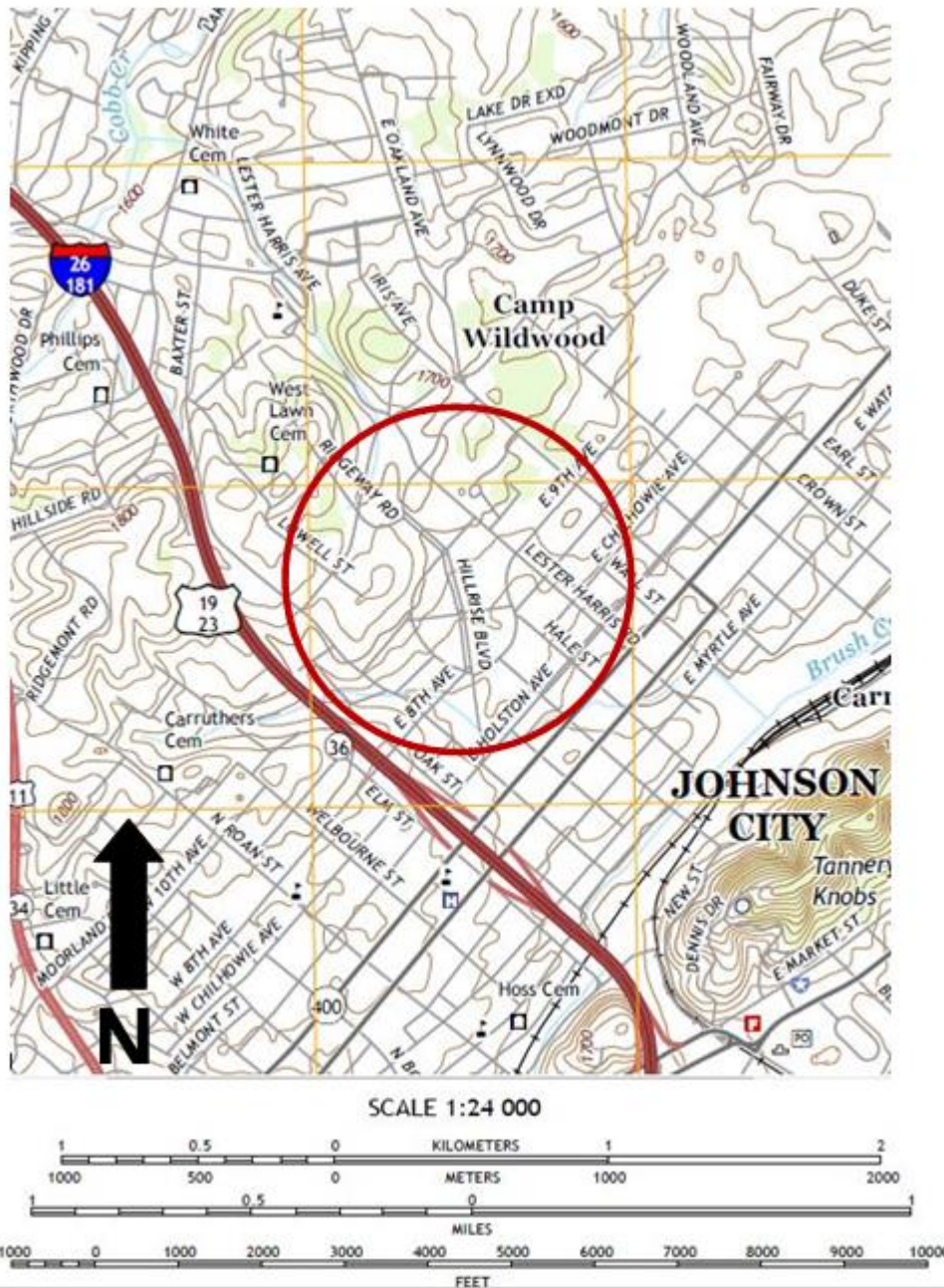


Figure 13: 2016 USGS Johnson City Quadrangle map showing approximate location of Hillrise Park Historic District circled in red.

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Figure 14: Main Street, ca. 1900. Courtesy of stateoffranklin.net



Figure 15: National Soldiers Home Hospital, ca. 1900. Courtesy of stateoffranklin.net

HILLRISE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

JOHNSON CITY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE



1 OF 19



2 OF 19

HILLRISE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

JOHNSON CITY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE



3 OF 19



4 OF 19

HILLRISE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

JOHNSON CITY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE



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HILLRISE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

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HILLRISE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

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HILLRISE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

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JOHNSON CITY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE



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HILLRISE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

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