

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

SEP 21 1987

date entered

OCT 22 1987

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

1. Name

historic Concord Village Historic District

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number in an irregular pattern bordered by Lakeridge Drive, Third Drive,
Spring Street and the Masonic Hall and Cemetery not for publication N/A

city, town Concord N/A vicinity of

state Tennessee code 047 county Knox code 093

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Knox County Courthouse (City/County Building)

street & number 400 Main Avenue

city, town Knoxville state Tennessee

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Knoxville-Knox County Historic Sites Survey
has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982-1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Tennessee Historical Commission, 701 Broadway

city, town Nashville state Tennessee 37203

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Concord Village Historic District is located within a rural setting on the western fringe of Knox County in East Tennessee and along Fort Loudon Lake. It's topography is comparatively low and rolling. The main entrance to the village, Lakeridge Drive, is four blocks long and contains the commercial heart of the district. Two and one-half residential blocks of Lakeridge Drive are lined primarily by late nineteenth to early twentieth century residences. The commercial buildings date from the early to mid-twentieth century. Lakeridge Drive is fronted by the Southern Railroad tracts and Fort Loudon Lake, providing a natural southern boundary. The area north of Lakeridge Drive is primarily residential, with two churches, a masonic hall and cemetery interspersed.

The Concord Village Historic District comprises 39 residences, one carriage house, ten outbuildings (smokehouses, barns, etc.), five garages, four churches, six commercial buildings, one Masonic Hall and one cemetery. Of the 67 properties, 16 are non-contributing at this time. Two of the non-contributing buildings are mobile homes, ten are newer buildings and three have irreversible changes. Two vacant lots are included within the boundaries of the district, which includes buildings north of Lakeridge Drive, south of Third Drive, east of the Masonic Hall Cemetery and west of Spring Street, as well as two buildings north of Third Avenue and east of Olive Street, and 12 buildings east of Spring Street. Other significant features include rock walls throughout the village, wrought iron fences, numerous garages and frame outbuildings.

The district's buildings, built between circa 1840 and circa 1935, reflect a variety of building styles which include Queen Anne Cottage (#s 6, 36, 38, 39, 41, 47, 51, 52), Bungalow (#s 2, 18, 30, 32, 54), Victorian Gothic (#65), Colonial Revival (#45), Spanish Colonial Revival (#25), Greek Revival (#8), Tudor (#44), vernacular (which include some examples of Victorian period detailing -- #s 3, 20, 24, 28, 29, 31, 40, 49, 50, 58, 61, 62) and East Tennessee vernacular (#s 1, 7, 10, 21, 22, 33, 55, 66). Buildings range in height from one to two stories. Although alterations have occurred to many of the buildings, the majority of them retain their architectural detailing, massing and roof shapes. Though all buildings within the district are modest ones, many residences display such Queen Anne elements as turned

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porch posts, sawn wood brackets and balustrades, drop pendants, ornamental attic vents and lattice work. Some of the Victorian era buildings reflect the prominent bungalow influence by the addition of porches with squared wooden porch posts (#s 3, 38, 47, 51, 52). As stated previously, a wide variety of vernacular houses are contained within the district. Many houses can best be described as East Tennessee vernacular. This is defined as a two-story frame building of one to two rooms deep, with gable end roof, wide front veranda, balanced chimneys and typically three bays with central entry -- a later adaptation of the Federal style ranging in dates of construction from the 1860s to the 1880s. Other vernacular buildings include those displaying elements from the Victorian era (decorative Queen Anne detailing) and those buildings of massing similar to countless other buildings indigenous to this area.

Lakeridge Drive, between Olive and Springs Streets, is the commercial, retail and institutional heart of the village. The buildings within this and the adjacent blocks were built to house such uses as a bank, post office, grocery stores, churches, barber shops, a hotel and a garage. Seven of these buildings remain and date from ca. 1877 to ca. 1935. This block and the immediate adjacent blocks provide a transition from the commercial and institutional portion of Concord to the residential portion. The architecture of the buildings provides a similar transition in massing and construction. The remaining residential, commercial and community buildings reflect the once prosperous growth of an early river and rail-related town.

The district contains ⁴⁹ contributing buildings, one contributing structure and one contributing site, ¹⁶ non-contributing buildings and two vacant lots. Contributing buildings, structures and sites (C) are significant to the district and illustrate the historical and architectural evolution of the area, possess compatible design elements and maintain the scale, use and texture of the district. Non-contributing buildings (N) may disrupt the texture of the district and have little or no historic or architectural significance, lack integrity, may be substantially altered, and/or may be less than 50 years old. The 65 buildings, one structure and one site which comprise this district are listed below by street address.

Clay Road

1. 1000 Clay Road - (circa 1882). East Tennessee vernacular, two-story, three bay weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled gable roof, brick foundation, six-over-six double hung

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windows, recessed transom and side lights at front entrance, plain wooden porch posts, arcaded connecting walkway to garage, alterations (C). Small shed on property.

2. 1005 Clay Road - (circa 1910). Bungalow, one and one-half story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled hip roof, brick piered foundation filled in with concrete block, one-over-one double hung windows, dormer window, recessed transom, plain wooden porch posts with balustrade (C). Small shed on property.

3. 1008 Clay Road - (circa 1903). Victorian vernacular, one-story frame building with asbestos siding, intersecting asphalt shingled gable roof, brick piered foundation filled in with concrete block, two-over-two double hung windows, boxed cornice with plain frieze, diamond-shaped gable vent, squared wooden porch posts with brick supports, one end and one center brick chimney, alterations (C).

4. 1008 Clay Road - (circa 1903). Two-story converted frame barn to garage with asbestos shingled siding, asphalt shingle gable roof (C).

5. 1012 Clay Road - (date unknown). Mobile home (N).

6. 1013 Clay Road - (circa 1900). Queen Anne Cottage, one-story weatherboard frame building with patterned asphalt shingled cross gable roof, brick piered foundation filled in with concrete block, double hung windows of varying configurations, boxed cornice with plain frieze, diamond-shaped gable vents, splayed porch posts with decorative sawn brackets and drop pendants, wood sawn balustrade, lattice work underneath porch, stained glass window on southern elevation of enclosed porch (C). Stone retaining wall on property.

7. 1100 Clay Road - (circa 1840). East Tennessee vernacular, two-story, three bay frame building with aluminum siding, standing seam metal clad gable roof, stone foundation, six-over-six double hung windows, double front entry doors, recessed transom and sidelights with decorative molding which is repeated around center second-story windows, flanking brick end chimneys, altered (C).

8. 11000 Clay Road - Concord Presbyterian Church (circa 1877). Greek Revival, one-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled gable roof, octagonal cupola with metal domical roof, stone foundation, six-over-six double windows on front elevation,

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stained glass gothic windows with arched full-length shutters on side elevations, boxed cornice with returns, decorative attic vent, addition, current porch added post 1966 (C). Stone retaining wall on property.

9. 11000 Clay Road - Manse (circa 1947). One-story frame building with vinyl siding, asphalt shingled gable roof, brick foundation, three-over-one double hung windows, actually faces Second Drive (N).

Lakeridge Drive

10. 10717 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1865). East Tennessee vernacular, two-story, three bay weatherboard frame building with standing seam metal clad gable roof, piered brick foundation, two-over-two double windows on main portion of house, three-over-one double hung windows on the ell, decorative attic vents, front porch with sawn wood balustrade, decorative drop pendants on porch between doric columns, lattice work under porch, side porch with decorative sawn brackets, wooden posts, enclosed side porch, additions, alterations (C).

11. 10717 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1865). Wood frame barn with standing seam metal clad gable roof, log sills and stone foundation (C).
12. 10717 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1865). Wood frame smokehouse with standing seam metal clad gable roof (C).
13. 10717 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1920). Wood frame outhouse with standing seam metal clad gable roof (C).
14. 10717 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1920). Wood frame dairy with standing seam metal clad gable roof and concrete block addition (C).
15. 10717 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1890). Wood frame coal house with standing seam metal clad gable roof (C).
16. 10717 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1920). Wood frame pig pen with standing seam metal clad flat roof (C).
17. 10717 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1920). Wood frame chicken house with standing seam metal clad flat roof (C).

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18. 10719 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1935). Bungalow, one-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled gable roof, concrete block foundation, three-over-one double hung windows, pedimented portico with wrought iron porch posts, altered (C).
19. 10721 Lakeridge Drive - (1977). Ranch-style, one-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled gable roof, concrete block foundation. Once connected to a circa 1840 structure now demolished (N). Shed on property.
20. 10725 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1880). Victorian vernacular, one-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled intersecting gable roof, piered stone filled in with concrete block, picture window on front elevation, boxed cornice with plain frieze, diamond-shaped attic vents, plain wooden porch posts with balustrade, lattice work under porch, additions, alterations (C).
21. 10800 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1868). East Tennessee vernacular, two-story frame building with aluminum siding, asphalt shingled gable roof, brick foundation covered with mortar, two-over-two double hung windows, front porch addition with wrought iron posts and balustrade, plain wooden porch posts with decorative sawn brackets and balustrade at rear porch, additions, alterations (C).
22. 10801 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1870). East Tennessee vernacular, two-story frame building with aluminum siding, pantile intersecting gable roof, brick/stone/masonry and cement block foundation, two-over-two double hung windows, boxed cornice with returns, plain frieze, recessed transom and sidelights with blue leaded glass, Ionic front porch columns, rear and side wrap-around porch, two brick corbelled interior chimneys, altered (C). Shed on property; chain link fence surrounding property.
23. 10801 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1925). Wood frame garage with asphalt shingled gable roof, exposed rafters (C).
24. 10801 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1925). Vernacular, one-story frame building with vinyl siding (once outbuilding converted to residence), asphalt shingled gable roof with shed addition, brick and concrete block foundation, six-over-six double hung windows, altered (C).

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25. 10901 Lakeridge Drive - Lake Country Baptist Church (1928). Spanish Colonial Revival, two-story, five bays with center three bays projecting, brick building with asphalt roll gable roof, limestone foundation, alternating window treatments of stained glass on each story, first-story center a series of arches and arcades, corbelled brickwork on facade, buttresses capped with limestone, addition is of concrete block with brick facade (C).
26. 10905 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1912). Victorian Commercial, two-story brick building with "boom town" roof, modillions, corbelled brickwork on facade, altered (C).
27. 10905 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1909). Victorian Commercial, one-story brick with flat roof, string courses on the facade, arched radiating voussoirs with keystones, corbelled brickwork, bank plaque on facade, twentieth-century globe light fixtures, altered (C).
28. 10913 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1970). Vernacular Commercial, one-story brick building with mansard wood shingled roof (N).
29. 10915 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1900). Vernacular Commercial, two-story limestone building with "boom town" roof, double door front and rear entrances with recessed transoms (C).
30. 11005 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1935). Bungalow, one and one-half story frame building with aluminum siding, asphalt shingled gable roof, brick foundation, three-over-three double-hung windows, dormer window, wrought iron porch posts, brick end chimney, alterations (C). Decorative iron gate and fence with finials on property.
31. 11007 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1925). Vernacular, one-story frame building with asphalt shingled intersecting gable roof, concrete block foundation, picture windows, attached carport, altered significantly (N).
32. 11013 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1883) - Bungalow, one and one-half story brick building with basement, standing seam metal clad gable roof with intersecting porch gable; brick foundation, six-over-six double hung windows, altered windows, decorative cornice, side elevation of basement level building is covered with contrasting brick, building converted from infirmary to house around 1940, altered (C).

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33. 11017 Lakeridge Drive - Plummadore Inn (circa 1883). East Tennessee vernacular, two-story, three bay with projecting center brick house, standing seam metal clad gable roof with intersecting gable, brick foundation, six-over-six double hung windows, boxed cornice with returns, recessed side lights and transom at main entrance, two corbelled center chimneys, altered (C).

34. 11017 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1883). Banked limestone dairy cellar with double-plank doors (C).

35. 11017 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1920). Gazebo with wood frame supports, standing seam metal pyramidal roof and concrete floor (C).

36. 11025 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1883). Queen Anne Cottage, one-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt roll cross gable roof, piered stone foundation filled in with concrete block, one-over-one double hung windows, decorative attic vents, porch with balustrade and sawn porch post brackets (C).

37. 11025 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1940). Concrete block garage with asphalt shingle gabled roof (N).

38. 11029 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1890). Queen Anne Cottage, one-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled cross gable and pyramidal roof, standing seam metal roof on rear wing, brick foundation, two-over-two and three-over-one double hung windows, boxed cornice with returns, decorative attic vents, squared wooden porch posts, alterations (C). Shed on property.

39. 11031 Lakeridge Drive - (circa 1900). Queen Anne Cottage, one-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled cross gable roof, stone foundation, two-over-two and four-over-four double hung windows, boxed cornice with returns, decorative attic vents, turned wooden porch posts with decorative brackets, sawn tooth patterned shingles in porch eaves (C).

Olive Road

40. 1000 Olive Road - (circa 1895). Vernacular, one-story frame building with board and batten/brick siding, asphalt shingled intersecting gable roof, brick foundation, three-over-one double hung windows, altered significantly (N).

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41. 1001 Olive Road - (circa 1883). Queen Anne Cottage, one-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled intersecting gable roof, fieldstone foundation, irregular window configuration, turned wooden porch posts with decorative sawn brackets, sawn wood patterned balustrade, hood molding to front entrance (C).
42. 1001 Olive Road - (circa 1936). One-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled gable roof, stone/concrete block foundation, three-over-one double hung windows, exposed rafters, built as associated structure of house above for doctor's office, actually faces Third Drive (C).
43. 1004 Olive Road - (circa 1890). Former Concord Baptist Church. Vernacular, one and one-half story weatherboard frame building with standing seam metal-clad gable roof, piers foundation of handmade brick, windows now removed and weatherboarded, boxed cornice, plain frieze, "Italianate" sawn brackets, alterations (C). Small shed on property.
44. 1005 Olive Road - (circa 1935). Tudor, one-story frame building with aluminum siding, asphalt shingled gable roof, brick foundation, six-over-six double hung windows, front elevation brick chimney, alterations (C).
45. 1009 Olive Road - (circa 1905). Colonial Revival, two-story, three bays with central bay second-story balcony, weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled gable and gambrel roofs, brick and stone foundation, one-over-one double hung windows, Palladian-style window, windows as sidelights, transom, boxed cornice, plain frieze, louvered attic vents, corbelled chimneys (C).
46. 1009 Olive Road - (circa 1900). Two-story weatherboard frame carriage house and projecting elevated water tank with asphalt shingled hip roofs, masonry foundation, six-over-six double hung windows; water tank in projection provided gravity flow water for the house, shops on Lakeridge Drive (C).
47. 1100 Olive Road - (circa 1865). Queen Anne Cottage, one and one-half story frame building with aluminum siding, asphalt shingled intersecting gable roof, stone pier foundation filled in with brick, two-over-two double hung windows, boxed cornice with returns, squared wooden porch posts with brick supports, one

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brick end chimney (one interior chimney removed), additions, alterations (C).

48. 1101 Olive Road - Centerview Baptist Church (circa 1950). Vernacular, one-story concrete block building with asphalt shingled intersecting gable roof, octagonal cupola with metal domical roof, pedimented portico, addition (N).

49. 1104 Olive Road - (circa 1935). Vernacular, one and one-half story brick commercial building with "boom town" roof, double door front entrance (C).

50. 1108 Olive Road - (circa 1940). Vernacular, one-story concrete block commercial building with flat roof, double door front entrance (N).

Second Drive

51. 10800 Second Drive - (circa 1892). Queen Anne Cottage, one and one-half story frame building with aluminum siding, asphalt shingled intersecting gable roof, stone foundation, six-over-six double hung windows, wrap-around porch addition with squared wooden and wrought iron porch posts with brick supports, additions, alterations (C). Shed on property.

52. 10801 Second Drive - (circa 1903). Queen Anne Cottage, one-story frame building with vinyl siding, asphalt shingled intersecting gable roof, piered brick foundation filled in with concrete block, six-over-six double hung windows, boxed cornice with plain frieze, front door frame with dentil molding, squared wooden porch posts with brick supports, saw-tooth patterned shingles in porch eaves, additions, alterations (c). Small shed and picket fence on property.

53. 10801 Second Drive - (circa 1910). Wood frame garage with standing seam metal clad gable roof, concrete addition (C).

54. 10808 Second Drive - (circa 1935). Bungalow, one-story frame building with aluminum siding, asphalt shingled dual front gables intersecting a main gable, concrete block foundation, three-over-one double hung windows, squared wooden porch posts with brick supports, asphalt shing gable roof garage connected (C).

55. 10809 Second Drive - (circa 1881). East Tennessee

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vernacular, two-story, three-bay weatherboard frame building with projecting center bay, asphalt shingled intersecting gable roof with shed and flat additions, brick foundation, six-over-six double hung windows, four paneled front door and recessed transom and sidelights with panels and decorative engaged pilasters, enclosed side porch, two off-center chimneys, alterations (C). Shed on property.

56. 10809 Second Drive - (circa 1940). Concrete block outbuilding with asphalt shingled gable roof, asphalt shingles under gable (N).
57. 10812 Second Drive - (date unknown). Mobile home with connecting porch (N). Shed on property.
58. 10817 Second Drive - (circa 1887). Vernacular, one-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled gable roof, brick foundation, six-over-six double hung windows, splayed wooden porch posts, additions, altered significantly (N). Shed on property.
59. 10901 Second Drive - (circa 1921). Bungaloid, one-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled gable roof and intersecting front gable, stone pier foundation filled in with concrete block, two-over-two double hung windows, two front entrances, center brick chimney (C).
60. 11000 Second Drive - (circa 1957). Ranch, one-story frame building with brick and board and batten siding, asphalt shingled gable roof, brick foundation (N).
61. 11012 Second Drive - (circa 1945). Vernacular, one-story weatherboard frame building with asphalt shingled gable roof, brick foundation, front elevation brick chimney, alterations (N). Small shed on property.
62. Second Drive - Masonic Hall (circa 1869). Victorian vernacular, two-story brick building with standing seam metal clad intersecting front gable, brick foundation, boarded over windows, wood window sills covered with metal, boxed cornice with returns, elliptical-shaped attic vent under front gable, pedimented portico addition, double front entry with sidelights (now covered), recessed rear entrances with transoms, rear porch addition with shed roof, three brick chimneys (two interior, one center) (C). Shed on property.

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63. Second Drive - Cemetery to Masonic Hall (various dates). Contains numerous monuments (C).

Third Drive

64. 10800 Third Drive - (circa 1975). Modern, one and one-half story frame building with brick and hardboard siding facade, asphalt shingled mansard and gable roof, concrete block foundation, six-over-six double hung windows, dormer windows; house actually faces Spring Street (N).
65. 10804 Third Drive - (circa 1875) - Victorian Gothic, two-story frame building with vinyl siding, asphalt shingled intersecting front gable roof, brick foundation, two-over-two double hung windows, Gothic arched second-story windows, front entrance now enclosed and changed to side elevation, scalloped vergeboard, additions, alterations (C).
66. 10817 Third Drive - (circa 1867). East Tennessee vernacular, two and one-half story, three-bay frame building with aluminum siding, asphalt shingled gable roof, stone and brick foundation, two-over-two double hung windows, second-story middle bay window with sidelights, recessed transom and sidelights with splayed molding and paneling under sidelights, five-paneled front door, addition of Victorian period porch with plain wooden posts and decorative sawn brackets, additions (C). Shed on property.
67. 10817 Third Drive - (circa 1945). Wood frame garage with asphalt shingled gable roof (N).

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1840-1936 **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Concord Village Historic District is being nominated under National Register criteria A and C for its historical and architectural significance in Concord, Knox County, Tennessee. The district is an important example of settlement patterns in Knox County as they were influenced by river and rail transportation. Additionally, the village reflects the economic, social and architectural evolution of Concord from the 1850s through the Depression, decline of the marble industry, and the Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA's) construction of Fort Loudon Dam and subsequent creation of Fort Loudon Lake in 1944, which resulted in the inundation of approximately one-third of the village.

The district contains a diverse mixture of styles which includes Queen Anne Cottage, Bungalow, vernacular and East Tennessee vernacular. Individual examples also exist of Victorian Gothic, Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival and Tudor. The most common type of building is a one-story frame house with gable roof and piered foundation of stone or brick that has been filled in with concrete block. Vernacular applications of trim such as turned porch posts, sawn brackets, drop pendants and decorative attic vents are common. Changes over time reflect the economic and historical evolution of the village. The village contains a varied collection of vernacular architecture dating between circa 1840 (#7) and the 1930s. The atmosphere of a late nineteenth, early twentieth century community is portrayed by the narrow tree-lined roads, rock walls, predominantly turn-of-the-century architecture, outbuildings and relative isolation.

Prior to the establishment of the village of Concord, the area was sparsely populated and comprised of large farms along the river. An example of a farmhouse built during this period is a two-story frame residence historically known as the Galbraith residence, constructed around 1840. The nearest settlement was Campbell's Station, a small community on the western edge of Knox County, fifteen miles from Knoxville. Campbell's Station was located on the Kingston Road (now known as Kingston Pike) which was the main highway from East Tennessee and Virginia to the west. The building of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad in 1853 along the Holston River (now known as the Tennessee River) caused a shift in population from Campbell's Station when the new railroad by-passed the community. The town of Concord was

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 40 acres

Quadrangle name Concord, Tennessee T38SW

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	1 6	7 5 8 5 2 0	3 9 7 3 1 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 6	7 5 8 8 2 0	3 9 7 2 8 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 6	7 5 8 2 8 0	3 9 7 2 2 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	1 6	7 5 8 0 0 0	3 9 7 2 5 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
-------	-----	------	-----	--------	-----	------	-----

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
-------	-----	------	-----	--------	-----	------	-----

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Chris Wood, Planner	/	Gene M. Abel, Resident
organization	Knoxville/Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission	date	10817 Third Drive, Concord, TN May 19, 1987 37922
street & number	400 Main Avenue, Suite 400	telephone	(615)521-2500
city or town	Knoxville	state	Tennessee 37902

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national
 state
 local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Herbert E. Hayden*

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission date 9/17/87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
 National Register

date 10-22-87

for [Signature]
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Concord Village Historic District

subsequently founded and laid out in 1854, on land owned by James M. Rodgers. Mr. Rodgers, recognizing the value of a river terminal with rail connections, subdivided his land holding into 55 lots and named the area Concord. Mr. Rodgers began selling lots in 1855 and continued until moving to California. In his absence, to divest himself of his remaining land holdings, he began selling the remainder in larger tracts.

The two forms of transportation, river navigation and the railroad, brought rapid economic advancement. Concord soon became the center of a community which included such settlements as Campbell's Station, Loveville and Ebenezer. A post office was constructed to service the area shortly after 1854, although one continued operating at Campbell's Station. Two of the earliest remaining houses from the period following Concord's establishment are the Sharp House (#10) and the Hobbs House (#47), which were constructed around 1865. Several houses and community buildings that remain from this time period (1867-1877) attest to the river and rail-related growth of the area. These buildings include the Bonham house (#21), the Haun-Russell house (#66), the Duncan house (#22) and the Russell-Dunlap house (#65). A Masonic Lodge was built circa 1869 and the first floor was leased as one of two private schools in Knox County which operated during the entire year. A portion of its pupils were teachers or those preparing to teach. The first church built within the district boundaries was the Concord Presbyterian Church (#8), constructed circa 1877.

Concord's most prosperous era was during the 1880s when Concord became the center of a large marble business. It was surrounded by several quarries, the openings of which are still observable during low pool at the western bank of Concord Road, which produced important varieties of marble in East Tennessee. In addition to Concord, quarries up and down the river transported large blocks of marble by barge to the rail connection at Concord Landing.

By 1883, four marble companies were operating -- the Lima and East Tennessee Company, Stamps Wood & Company, the Stewart Company and the Republic Company. Additionally, that same year a mill for sawing and polishing marble was erected by the Juanito Company and operated until 1886 when it was bought by the Enterprise Marble Company. The last company to quarry marble extensively was Producers Marble Company. None of these buildings or businesses remain today, some sites being obliterated by the flooding of Lake Loudon.

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The proliferation of residences, churches and commercial buildings constructed in the district during the period following the 1880s to the mid-1930s, reflects the village's industrial significance. In addition, the updating of older structures by the addition of Queen Anne and bungalow detailing, reflect the district's prominence during that era.

With barge traffic on the river and a railroad for transporting marble Concord, by 1887, became the largest town in the county outside of Knoxville. In addition, Concord served as a regional service center -- a linkage to outlying communities and counties. Ferries transported produce and passengers across the Tennessee River for transportation from the railroad depot at Concord to Knoxville. Large quantities of marble, logs and farm produce were transported from the village to a wharf on the river for shipment by boat to Knoxville and other markets. Concord was also served by good roads, with a paved highway from Lenoir City to Knoxville passing through the village (via Concord Road, portions now known as Olive Road); a one and one-half mile connector road to U.S. Highway 11, the main highway from Knoxville to Chattanooga; and other gravel roads leading to paved highways to larger towns.

By the turn-of-the-century the town grew to include several general stores, one of which (Deal, Smith & Boring) included a library located in the front east end of the building and the area's first telephone company switchboard was located upstairs, a brickyard, lime kiln, an inn, saloon, two livery stables, an undertaking establishment, two flour mills, railroad depot, private schools, bank, post office, ice cream parlor, drugstore, specialty shops, barber shop and churches. Tragedy struck around 1916 when fire destroyed the business district.

Some of the more intact notable buildings include the Masonic Hall (#62), located on Second Drive, and the Plummadore Inn (#33), located at 11017 Lakeridge Drive. The Masonic Hall, built around 1869, is one of the earliest community buildings. Initially, the first floor of the two-story brick lodge was rented as a private school led by Methodist ministers. Later, the first floor was used for a district school. The Concord School remained in operation until after the opening of Farragut School in 1922. Another important building, the Plummadore Inn, built originally for Dr. E.S. Rogers as his home with an adjacent building as his office and clinic, was purchased in 1901 and served as an inn with the adjacent building an annex to the inn. The prosperous

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nature of the inn during the early 1900s to 1930s attests to the prominence of this river port. Both the Masonic Hall and Plummadore Inn and annex are now in private ownership. Although many commercial buildings were destroyed in the 1916 fire, several remain and additional buildings continued to be built until around 1940. The two-story limestone general store with a "boom town" roof was constructed around 1900 (#29), two other buildings (one a bank) were constructed around 1909 and 1912 (#27 and 26) and the Lake County Baptist Church (#25), the sole example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, was constructed in 1928.

The economic hardship of Concord began with the Depression and the downward spiral of the national economy. The marble industry, with its success largely dependent on the volume of construction, was heavily affected by the deteriorating economic situation. In addition, the marble industry began facing stiff competition with newly introduced building materials. The final demise was the construction of Fort Loudon Lake by TVA, which resulted in inundating approximately one-third of the town by 1944. Portions of the railroad were relocated to higher ground along the lake's edge and the train station was moved. The station was rebuilt beside the relocated tracts, but is no longer standing. Concord, formerly connected with surrounding towns by a good road system and ferry service, after inundation was disconnected from direct access to market centers. Considerable relocation of the roads was necessary, specifically a portion of Concord (Olive) Road that connected Lenoir City to Knoxville, via Concord. Although railroads were already on the decline at the time of Fort Loudon Lake's creation (there were no more passenger trains running from Concord to Knoxville), the relocation of the roads successfully removed Concord from the well traveled route it had once enjoyed.

The semi-isolated village of Concord has remained relatively unchanged, despite superficial remodeling changes. Electricity was not introduced until 1938 and until about 1950, most water came from wells and cisterns. Because of the town's turn-of-the-century appearance certain scenes from a motion picture starring Anthony Perkins, "Fool Killer", were filmed in the village in 1967.

Despite its economic decline, the village has retained its architectural and historical integrity. Residents, aware and proud of their community's heritage, have conducted tours of the village and are currently preparing a slide show and illustrated

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booklet for distribution at anticipated future historic homes tours. In addition, a publication titled Not So Long Ago: In the Concord-Farragut Area, by Margaret Angel, details particular buildings and history within the village.

The Concord Village remains an important example of a river settlement which played a role in the economic development of Knox County. This is exemplified by Concord's role as a 19th Century port of commerce and trade, and its role as an important link to surrounding communities and counties. The district includes the commercial and community heart of the village, along with a surrounding residential area that reflects the growth of the community from 1840 to the present day. The Concord Village retains its character as a primarily late nineteenth and early twentieth century river and railroad community.

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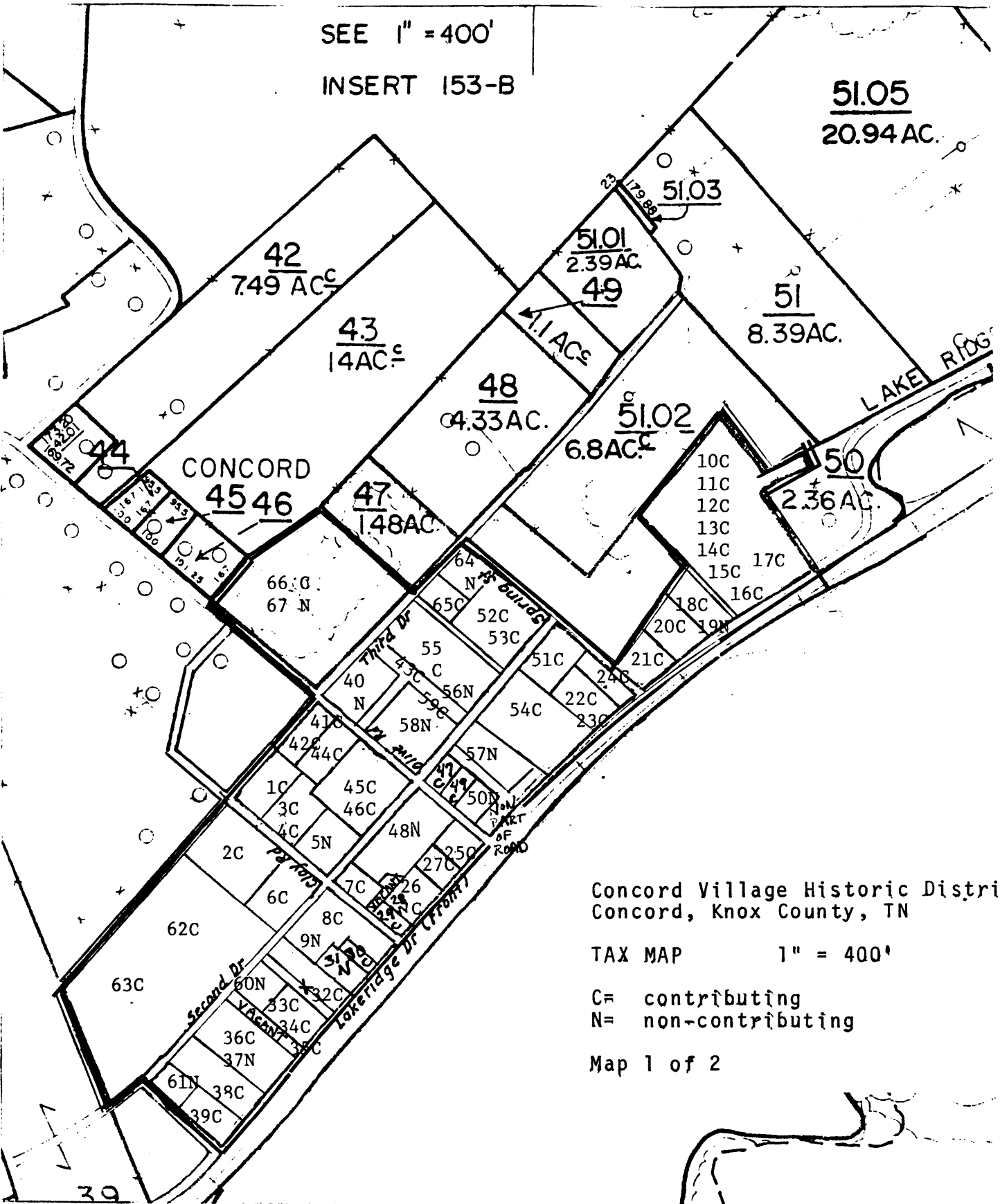
Concord Village Historic District

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The Concord Village Historic District, an irregularly shaped area of approximately 40 acres, is bounded on the north by Third Drive, on the south by Lakeridge Drive and Fort Loudon Lake, on the west by the Masonic Hall and Cemetery and on the east by Spring Street. Also included are two buildings north of Third Avenue, east of Olive Street and 13 buildings east of Spring Street. The district boundaries are drawn to include buildings of compatible style and development which reflect the economic history of the Concord Village. Property outside of district boundaries is of different and varying dates of construction and architectural character. Buildings inside the district boundaries make up an architecturally and historically cohesive unit.

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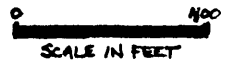
Concord Village Historic District
Concord, Knox County, TN

TAX MAP 1" = 400'

C= contributing
N= non-contributing

Map 1 of 2

CONCORD VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT



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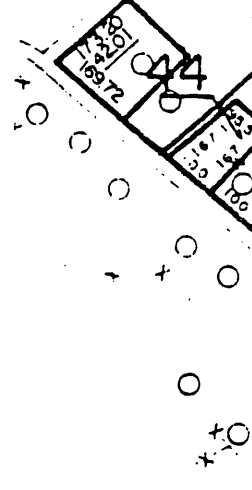
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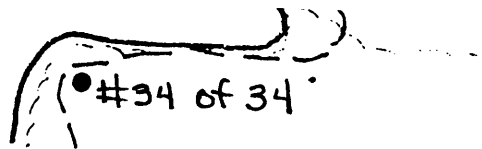
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Concord Village Historic District
Concord, Knox County, Tennessee

PHOTO KEY MAP

● Photograph site; # corresponds with that on back of black and white print

Map 2 of 2



CONCORD VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

