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Cumberland river nashville tn

The Nashville Bridge Company was organized in 1902 by Arthur J. Dyer. Over the years, the Company experienced a continuous and expanding development, with the main business of fabricating and constructing structural steel for buildings, bridges and towers. The marine department of the Nashville Bridge Company built barges and tugboats. Already during World War I, they filled contracts for the United States Navy, built ships and barges. During World War II, there was increased production of combat ships and barges for the Army and Navy. Vultee and the Nashville Bridge Company accounted for 72% of the city's war supply contracts. The historic Nashville Bridge Company Building (NABRICO) was awarded LEED-Platinum Certification. LEED Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, is the premier rating system developed by the U.S. Green Building Council to distinguish buildings that excel in being designed, constructed, maintained and operated for improved environmental and human health performance. Platinum ratings make the Nashville Bridge Building the world's highest-rated building within the Core and Shell category and the first building in the state of Tennessee to get a platinum rating. Building renovations began in 2010 as part of the riverfront rebuilding initiative led by the offices of Mayor Karl Dean, metro development and housing agency (MDHA) and metro parks department. Key green features include: a geothermal heat pump mechanical system, LED lighting, solar water heating system, rainwater harvesting system and high-efficiency windows. Before the Bridge Building earns its points, the structure was with the highest LEED Core and Shell ranking dockside building in Victoria, British Columbia. There are 4,467 total structures within LEED Core and the Shell category. NABRICO is now regarded as one of the most sustainable buildings in the world as well as a key structure in Nashville's expansive riverfront redevelopment plan to add green space, greenways, public gathering places, outdoor event venues and community health and wellness opportunities to the public. For other uses, see Cumberland River (disambiguation). River in Kentucky and Tennessee, United States Cumberland River Canoers on cumberland river upstream from Cumberland FallsMap of Cumberland River WatershedLocalizationCountryUnited StatesStateKentucky, TennesseeCitiesWilliamsburg, KY Burkesville, KY Carthage, TN Nashville, TN Clarksville, TN Dover, TNPhysical PropertiesSourceConflerning of Poor Fork, Clover Fork and Martins Fork • locationHarlan, Kentucky • coordinates36°50′42N 83°19′26W﻿ / ﻿36.84500°N 83.32389°W﻿ / 36.84500; -83.32389[1] • elevation1,158 ft (353 m) MouthOhio River • locationLivingston County, Kentucky • coordinates37°08′36N 88°24′27W﻿ / ﻿37.14333°N 88.40750°W﻿ / -88.40750Coordinates: 37°08′N 88°24′W﻿ / ﻿37.14333°N 88.40750°W﻿ / 37.14333; -88.40750[1] • elevation302 ft (92 m)Length688 mi (1,107 km)[2]Basin size17,728 sq mi (45,920 km2)[3]Discharge • locationbelow Barkley Dam, about 31 mi (50 km) from the mouth[4] • average37,250 cu ft/s (1,055 m3/s)[4] • minimum6,085 cu ft/s (172.3 m3/s) • maximum209,000 cu ft/s (5,900 m3/s) Basin featuresTributaries • leftMartins Fork, Cleark, Big South Fork, Obed River, Caney Fork, Stones River, Harpeth River • rightClover Fork, Poor Fork, Laurel River, Rockcastle River, Red River, Little River The Cumberland River is a major waterway of the Southern United States. The 698-mile (1,107 km)[2] river flows nearly 18,000 square miles (47,000 km2) in southern Kentucky and north central Tennessee. The river generally flows west from a source in the Appalachian Mountains to its confluence with the Ohio River near Paducah, Kentucky, and the mouth of the Tennessee River. Major tributaries include Iyda, Caney Fork, Stones and Red rivers. Although the Cumberland River Basin is predominantly rural, there are also some large cities on the river, including Nashville and Clarksville, both in Tennessee. Also, the river system has been developed extensively for flood control, with large dams seizing both the main tribe and many of its important tributaries. Geography Its main water is three separate forks that begin in Kentucky and converge in Baxter, KY, located in Harlan County. Martin's Fork begins near the Hensley Settlement on Brush Mountain in Bell County and snakes its way north through the mountains to Baxter. Clover Fork starts on Black Mountain in Holmes Mill, near the Virginia border, and flows west parallel to Kentucky Route 38 until it reaches Harlan. Clover Fork once flowed through downtown Harlan and merged with Martins Fork at the intersection of Kentucky Route 38 and U.S. Route 421 until a flood control project began in 1992, redirecting it through a tunnel under Little Black Mountain from which it appears in Baxter and converges with Martin's Fork. Poor Fork starts as a small creek on Pine Mountain in Letcher County near Flat Gap, Virginia. It flows southwest parallel to Pine Mountain until it merges with the other two forks in Baxter. The confluence of the Cumberland River at BaxterFrom there, the wider, now named Cumberland River continues flowing west through the mountains of Kentucky before turning north toward Cumberland Falls. The 21-meter fall is one of the largest waterfalls in the southeastern United States and is one of the few places in the Western Hemisphere where a lunar arc can be seen. [5] Beyond the Cumberland Falls, the river suddenly turns west once more and continues to grow as it converges with other streams and streams. It receives Laurel and rivers from the northeast and then the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River from the south. From here it flows into the man-made Lake Cumberland, formed by Wolf Creek Dam. The reservoir of more than 160 km is one of the largest man-made lakes in the eastern United States. Near Celina, the river crosses south into Tennessee, where it is joined by obey river and Caney Fork. Northeast of Nashville, the river is dammed by twice more, forming Cordell Hull Lake and Old Hickory Lake. After floating through Nashville and picking up the Stones River, the river is dammed to form Cheatham Lake. The river turns northwest toward Clarksville, where it is joined by the Red River, and then flows back to Kentucky at the country between lakes national recreation area, part of land nestled between Lake Barkley, which is fed by the Cumberland River, and Kentucky Lake. Finally, the river flows north and merges with the Ohio River at Smithland, northeast of Paducah. History Barge traffic on the Cumberland River. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintains the river for tug-and-barge navigation. Explorer Thomas Walker of Virginia in 1758 named the river, but whether it was the Duke of Cumberland or the English county of Cumberland is not known. [6] The Cumberland River was called Wasitoto by the Shawnee Indians, who lived in this area. French traders called it Riviere des Chaouanons, or River of the Shawnee for this compound. The river was also known as the Shawnee River (or Shawanoe River) for several years after Walker's trip. [1] Important first as a passage for hunters and settlers, the Cumberland River also later supported the riverboat trade, which traveled to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Villages, towns and towns were located at landing sites along its banks. By the mid-19th century, settlers depended on rivers as the primary transport routes for trade and travel. Floods In recent history, a number of severe floods have affected various regions through which the river flows. In April 1977, Harlan, Kentucky, and many surrounding communities were flooded with floodwaters, destroying most of the homes and businesses within the floodplain of the river. This event led to the construction of Martins Fork Dam for flood control and diversion of clover fork around the town of Harlan. In addition, the river was diverted through a mountain cut in Loyall, Kentucky. In late April and early May 2010, due to the 2010 Tennessee floods, the river overflowed its banks and flooded Nashville and Clarksville, Tennessee. The center was ordered to evacuate. [7] Major flooding occurred along the Cumberland River at Pineville, Barbourville, and Williamsburg in early February 2020. [8] See also Quadrula tuberosa — Cumberland River endemic 'Rough rockshell' freshwater mussel. List of crossings of the Cumberland River List of rivers of the United States (by main stem) List of rivers of Kentucky List of rivers of Tennessee reference Citations ^ a b c Cumberland River. Geographical Name Information System. United States Geological Survey. September 20, 1979. Retrieved November 9, 2013. ^ a b U.S. Geological Survey. National Hydrography Dataset high-resolution flow line data. The national map Archived 2012-04-05 on WebCite, accessed June 8, 2011 ^ Boundary descriptions and names of regions, subregions, accounting units and cataloguing units. 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