

CULTURAL HISTORIC OVERVIEW SURVEY FOR
THE U.S. 60 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT OVER THE
CUMBERLAND RIVER (BRIDGE NO. 070B00017N) AT
SMITHLAND, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
(ITEM NUMBER 1-1142.00)



by
Holly B. Higgins, M.S.

Prepared for

**PARSONS
BRINCKERHOFF**

and



Prepared by



Kentucky | West Virginia | Ohio
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ABSTRACT

During February 2013, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., completed a cultural historic overview survey of the U.S. 60 bridge over the Cumberland River (Bridge Number 070B00017N) at Smithland in Livingston County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Lindsay Walker of Parsons Brinckerhoff on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The purpose of this survey was to identify cultural historic resources within this area, particularly those that appear potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This survey report will be used as a planning study to guide the development of future transportation improvements in this area.

Prior to initiating fieldwork, a search of records maintained by the Kentucky Heritage Council was conducted to determine if previously recorded cultural historic sites were located in the area of potential effect, defined as the study area, which encompasses the bridge and a 0.5 mi radius from the center of the bridge. This inquiry indicated that three individual sites (Sites 2–4 [LVS 1, 7, and 14]) located in the study area had been previously documented. One of these sites, the Gower House (Site 4 [LVS 1]), is listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Communications, Military, Music, and Politics and under Criterion C for Architecture. Historic American Buildings Survey documentation was completed for two sites, Conant House and the Rocky Hill site (Sites 2–3 [LVS 7 and 14]). However, their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places is undetermined. The Conant House (Site 2 [LVS 7]) is no longer extant, and the exact location of the foundations of the Rocky Hill site (Site 3 [LVS 14]) could not be determined during the overview survey since no remnants are visible at the site indicated by Kentucky Heritage Council mapping. Site 1 (LVS 35), the U.S. 60 bridge over the Cumberland River, has not been formally recorded for the Kentucky Heritage Council but was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in the 1988 *Survey of Truss, Suspension and Arch Bridges in Kentucky* by Sue Hiller and A. Carlos Landaburu and in the 1996 *Historic Highway Bridges in Kentucky, 1792 to 1950* by Karen Hudson. It currently appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Final determinations of eligibility and National Register of Historic Places boundaries cannot be determined, however, until each site has been examined more closely and site-specific archival research has been completed.

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I. INTRODUCTION

During February 2013, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), completed a cultural historic overview survey of the U.S. 60 bridge over the Cumberland River (070B00017N) at Smithland in Livingston County, Kentucky (1-1142.00) (Figure 1). The survey was conducted at the request of Lindsay Walker of Parsons Brinckerhoff on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC). The purpose of this survey was to identify cultural historic resources within the study area, particularly those that appear potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This survey report will be used as a planning study to guide the development of future transportation improvements in this area.

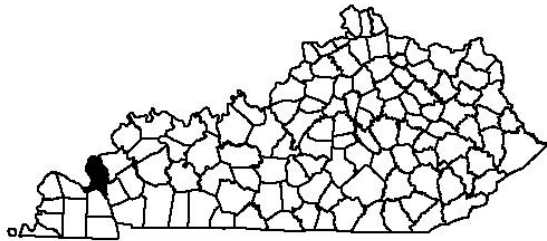


Figure 1. Map of Kentucky showing the location of Livingston County.

The purpose of the survey was to:

- 1) identify any known cultural historic sites (aboveground resources 50 years of age or older) located in the area of potential effect (APE);
- 2) identify cultural historic resources located in the APE that have not been previously documented;
- 3) identify the cultural historic resources in the APE that are listed in, or appear to be potentially eligible for listing in, the NRHP.

The APE was defined as the study area, which encompasses the bridge and a 0.5 mi radius from the center of the bridge (Figures 2–3). This study is the first phase of two phases to comply with federal regulations concerning the impact of federal actions on sites and structures listed in, or eligible for nomination to, the NRHP. A formal baseline

survey that complies with these federal regulations will be conducted in the second phase, including the evaluation of the cultural historic resources and effect of the proposed project on the listed or eligible historic properties. This future survey will fully meet the *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* issued by the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) (State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO]) in 2001 (Sanders 2001).

The study area encompasses the U.S. 60 bridge and extends north to the highway’s intersection with Bridge Road, roughly east to the intersection of KY 70/Tilne Road and Holly Road just outside the city limits of Smithland, south to the intersection of U.S. 60/Adair Street and Walnut Street in Smithland, and roughly west to the confluence of the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers. The site of the Conant House (Site 2 [LVS 7]) is located atop a bluff overlooking the confluence. The Rocky Hill site (Site 3 [LVS 14]) is located along the Cumberland River, just east of Smithland. The Gower House (Site 4 [LVS 1]) is located along the Ohio River. Sites 3 and 4 (LVS 1 and 14) are located within Smithland.

The following report is a summary of the survey findings. Holly Higgins of CRA completed the work described in this report between February 22 and March 4, 2013. Fieldwork was completed in 16 personnel hours on February 26, 2013, by Holly Higgins and John Dickerson. Conditions were cloudy and rainy, and the only restrictions or limitations placed on the survey effort were the inaccessibility of the western approach to the bridge. Four sites were surveyed.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Located on the border of the Western Pennsylvanian and the Jackson Purchase physiographic regions of Kentucky, the study area is drained by the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers. Livingston County is in the “big

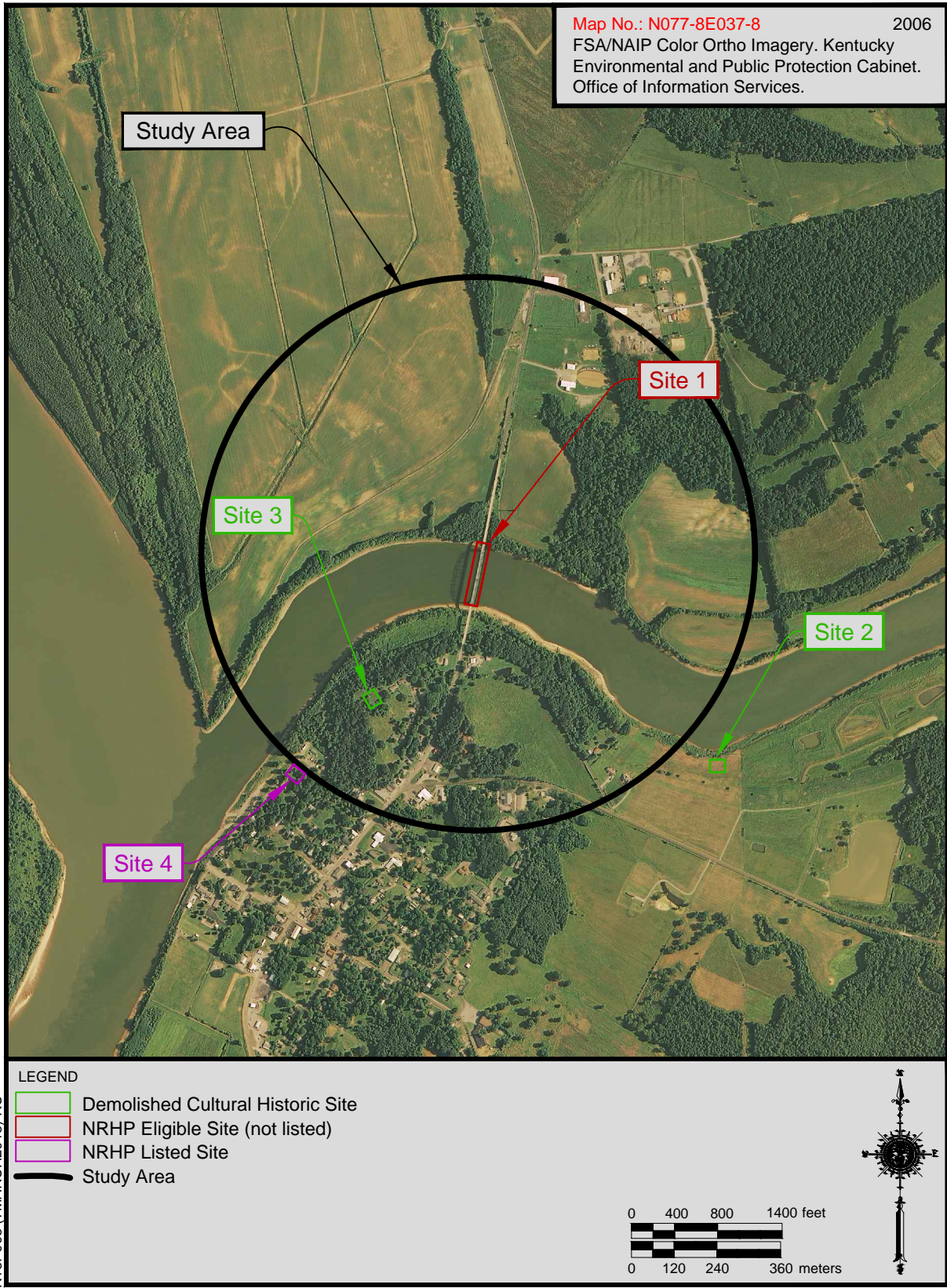


Figure 3. Aerial showing proposed project area and Sites 1-4.

ivers” area of western Kentucky and is bounded by the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio Rivers. Outside of the large river floodplains, the terrain is hilly. North of the Cumberland River the terrain is more rugged; hills are higher and local reliefs are greater. Elevations range between 92 m (302 ft) at the confluence of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers at Livingston Point and 230 m (745 ft) at Lockhart Bluff, approximately 4 mi east of Burna (McGrain and Currens 1978:49).

Smithland, situated at the confluence of the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers, was incorporated in 1805 when a charter was granted to William Croghan by the Livingston County court. It was named for James Smith, a Pennsylvanian who was one of the first to explore the lower reaches of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. The town had a reputation as a fast growing, brawling river port from the beginning. Its economy was driven by riverboat traffic on the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers. By 1807, the town had several taverns, two ferries, boat repair and service facilities, and several warehouses. By 1810, the town had a population of 100 (Rennick 1984:274; Merrill 1976:121–122; Bigham 1998:23).

On December 15, 1811, on the Rocky Hill plantation (LVS 14) just east of Smithland along the Cumberland River, Liliburne and Isham Lewis, nephews of Thomas Jefferson, murdered their slave George with an axe by beheading him. They then ordered another slave to dismember and burn the body in a kitchen fireplace. The New Madrid earthquake occurred at the time of these events, and the body parts were concealed in the masonry of the rebuilt chimney. Aftershocks that occurred in the following months exposed the remains, and the brothers were arrested for the murder of George. The Lewis brothers created a suicide pact, but only Liliburne went through with it. Isham escaped and left the area and never contacted his family again (Merrill 1976:256–294).

In 1842, Smithland became the county seat, and the population of the town reached its height in 1850 at 882. The town was a

major trading spot on the lower Ohio River, where tobacco, corn, and meat were exchanged. The town had a marine hospital, three newspapers, several dry goods stores, a brickyard, and an iron works. The various hotels along the riverfront also were places of respite for inland Southern planters to escape the heat during the summer (Bigham 1998:75; Kleber 1992:564).

The town was an important supply center for gunboats patrolling the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers. Fort Star (later renamed Fort Wright) was a Civil War fort located just southeast of Smithland overlooking the Ohio River. It was the southernmost fort in a line of garrisons established to protect the Ohio River from the Confederate fort Donelson. After the surrender of Fort Donelson in 1862, Fort Star was largely used to protect supplies in Smithland. Later during the war, it served as a recruiting post for the Twentieth Kentucky Infantry and the Thirteenth U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery (Jacobsen 1998).

After the Civil War and the rise in popularity of the railroad, Smithland’s population declined. This decline can also be attributed to the rise of nearby Paducah as a major river port (Bigham 1998:75). Smithland’s population had fallen to 570 in 1880 and 559 by 1920. The Great Flood of 1937 further impacted the town’s prosperity, from which it never fully recovered (Bigham 1998:259, 188). Today, while Smithland remains the county seat, it is a small town comprised primarily of residential buildings. Very little of Smithland’s once thriving commercial core remains. In 2011, the town’s population had dwindled to 302 (City of Smithland, Kentucky 2013).

Within the APE, non-historic commercial buildings are located along the east side of U.S. 60 north of the bridge (Figure 4). Sports fields are located behind these buildings. The study area west of U.S. 60 and north of the bridge is comprised of agricultural fields located within a floodplain (Figure 5).

The commercial core of Smithland is located along U.S. 60/Adair Street. Commercial buildings are primarily comprised

of small, one-story masonry and frame structures interspersed with residences (Figures 6–7). While the majority of these buildings appear to be 50 years or older, they do not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Historic residences are located primarily along streets intersecting with U.S. 60/Adair Street. Residences located along Walnut Street are comprised of small frame structures situated on raised foundations (Figure 8). None of these structures appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Gower House (Site 4 [LVS 1]) fronts the Ohio River along the southern boundary of the study area.

Non-historic residences consisting primarily of Ranch houses are located atop the bluff overlooking the confluence of the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers along Conant Lane and Hale Street. They are also located along Holly Road just outside of Smithland city limits (Figures 9–10). The land east of Smithland along KY 70/Tilne Road slopes steeply downward and is comprised primarily of grassy fields (Figure 11).

The potential for NRHP historic districts within Smithland is low. The majority of

historic structures have been altered with additions or replacement siding, windows, or doors. Additionally, the majority of previously surveyed properties along U.S. 60/Adair Street, Mill Street, and Court Street (LVS 3, 12, and 13), outside of the study area, have been demolished (Figures 12–13).

III. RESEARCH AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 1983). In addition, guidelines offered in the following documents were followed: *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning: National Register Bulletin No.24* (National Park Service 1985); *Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual* (Kentucky Heritage Council [KHC]); and *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Sanders 2001).



Figure 4. Northeasterly view of study area from the intersection of U.S. 60 and Bridge Road.



Figure 5. Agricultural fields west of U.S. 60 along the Cumberland River.



Figure 6. Southerly view of Smithland from the intersection of U.S. 60/Adair Street and KY 70/Tilne Road.



Figure 7. Northerly view of Smithland from the intersection of U.S. 60/Adair Street and KY 70/Tilne Road.



Figure 8. Southeasterly view of Walnut Street from Riverfront Drive.



Figure 9. Non-historic Ranch houses along Conant Lane.



Figure 10. Non-historic houses along Holly Road.



Figure 11. Westerly view of KY 70/Tilne Road.



Figure 12. Northwesterly view of LVS 3 and LVS 12.



Figure 13. Westerly view of Mill Street and LVS 13.

Before entering the field, available surveys, reports, studies, maps, and other data pertinent to the project area were identified and reviewed. This task began with an investigation of the records of the KHC (FY13_1387). Geographic Information System (GIS) data requested from the KHC indicated that three architectural resources 50 years of age or older (LVS 1, 7, and 14) within the study area for the proposed project had been previously identified. One of these sites (Site 4) is currently listed in the NRHP. The eligibility of the remaining two sites (Sites 2–3) is currently undetermined. The exact location of the foundation of Site 2 could not be determined during the overview survey since no remnants are visible at the site indicated by KHC mapping. Site 3 is no longer extant.

The Gower House was individually listed in the NRHP on May 24, 1973, under Criterion A for local significance in the areas of Communications, Military, Music, and Politics and under Criterion C in the area of

Architecture as an early example of a Federal-style inn along the Ohio River. When listed, the property was comprised of two contributing structures located on less than 10 acres. The inn was constructed circa 1780 and hosted Presidents James K. Polk and Zachary Taylor, Henry Clay, Clara Barton, Charles Dickens, Lew Wallace, and the Marquis de Lafayette (Hoy 1972:3). The property is located at the southwestern boundary of the study area.

A Town Survives: The Civil War Engulfs Smithland is a Civil War historic context of the town of Smithland identified during the file search. It was created by the 1995–1996 Honors English IV class at Livingston Central High School. No cultural resource sites were identified in this report.

The report *Phase I Architectural Survey of the Proposed Smithland Cell Tower Site, Livingston County, Kentucky* was also identified (Clarke 2005). Three previously unidentified historic resources were located

during the survey. None are eligible for listing in the NRHP. The APE for this project is located just east of the proposed bridge replacement study area.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation was also completed for previously surveyed historic resources within Smithland in 1970 (KHC Register and Survey Files). The resources located within the study area include the Conant House (Site 2 [LVS 7]) and the Rocky Hill site (Site 3 [LVS 14]). The Conant House was constructed circa 1840, most likely by D.B. Sanders. Rocky Hill was the plantation belonging to Colonel Charles L. and Lucy Jefferson Lewis. Lucy Jefferson Lewis was the younger sister of Thomas Jefferson. The house was the site of a grisly murder of a slave by Charles's and Lucy's sons, Liliburne and Isham, in 1811 (Livingston County 2013).

Two separate historic bridge surveys, the 1988 *Survey of Truss, Suspension and Arch Bridges in Kentucky* by Sue Hiller and A. Carlos Landaburu and the 1996 *Historic Highway Bridges in Kentucky, 1792 to 1950* by Karen Hudson, have determined the U.S. 60 bridge eligible for listing in the NRHP. While the U.S. 60 bridge over the Cumberland River has not been formally recorded for the KHC, it was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in both of these reports. It currently appears eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In addition to the file search, archival research also included a review of available maps used to help identify potential historic properties (structures) within the study area for the proposed project.

The following maps were reviewed:

1926 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Livingston County, Kentucky (Kentucky Geological Survey [KGS]);

1929 Smithland, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle (United States Geological Survey [USGS]);

1937 General Highway Map of Livingston County, Kentucky (Kentucky Department of Highways [KDOH]);

1942 Smithland, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS);

1950 General Highway Map of Livingston County, Kentucky (KDOH);

1954 Smithland, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS).

The 1926 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Livingston County, Kentucky, depicts 11 structures within the vicinity of the study area (Figure 14). These structures are no longer extant or have been replaced with later structures. The 1929 Smithland, KY-IL 15-minute topographic quadrangle depicts 22 structures within the vicinity of the study area. Two structures appear to be Sites 2 and 4 (LVS 1 and 7). The 1937 General Highway Map of Livingston County, Kentucky, again depicts 9 structures and the U.S. 60 bridge within the study area (Figure 15). Only the U.S. 60 bridge (LVS 35) remains. The 1942 Smithland, KY-IL 15-minute topographic quadrangle depicts 18 structures within the study area (Figure 16). Thirteen structures appear to be demolished. Two structures appear to be Sites 3 and 4 (LVS 7 and 1). The remaining structures do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP and are not included in this overview survey.

The 1950 General Highway Map of Livingston County, Kentucky, depicts 9 structures, including the U.S. 60 bridge, within the study area. Three appear to be demolished. One is Site 1 (LVS 35), and the remaining do not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and are not included in this overview survey. The 1954 Smithland, KY-IL topographic quadrangle depicts 35 structures in the vicinity of the study area (Figure 17). Fifteen appear to no longer be extant. Two structures are Sites 3 and 4 (LVS 7 and 1). The remaining structures do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP and are not included in this overview survey. Ten buildings and the U.S. 60 bridge are depicted within the study area on the 1957 General Highway Map of Livingston County, Kentucky. Seven buildings appear to no longer be extant.

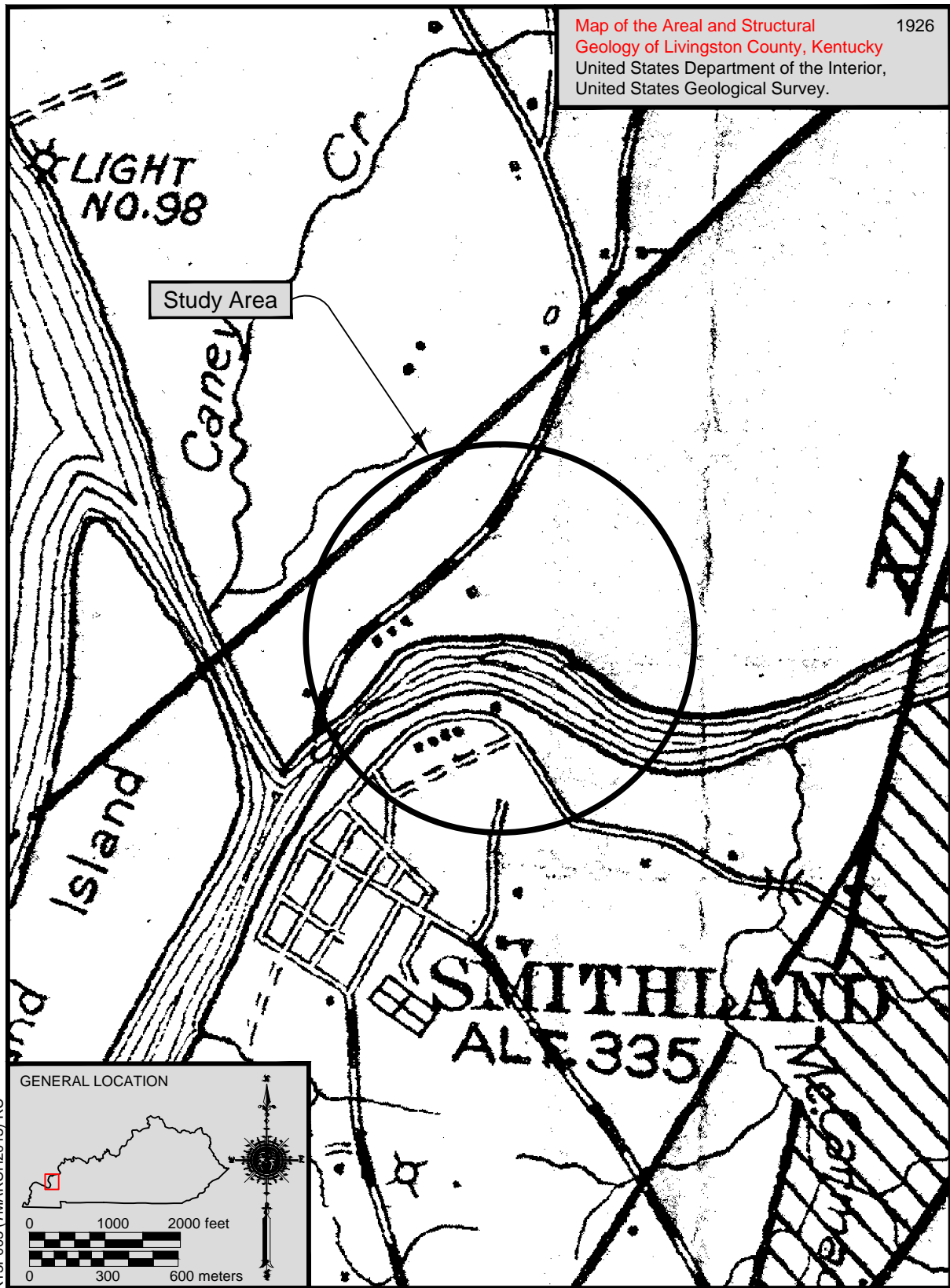


Figure 14. Study area depicted on the 1926 Map of the Area and Structural Geology of Livingston County.

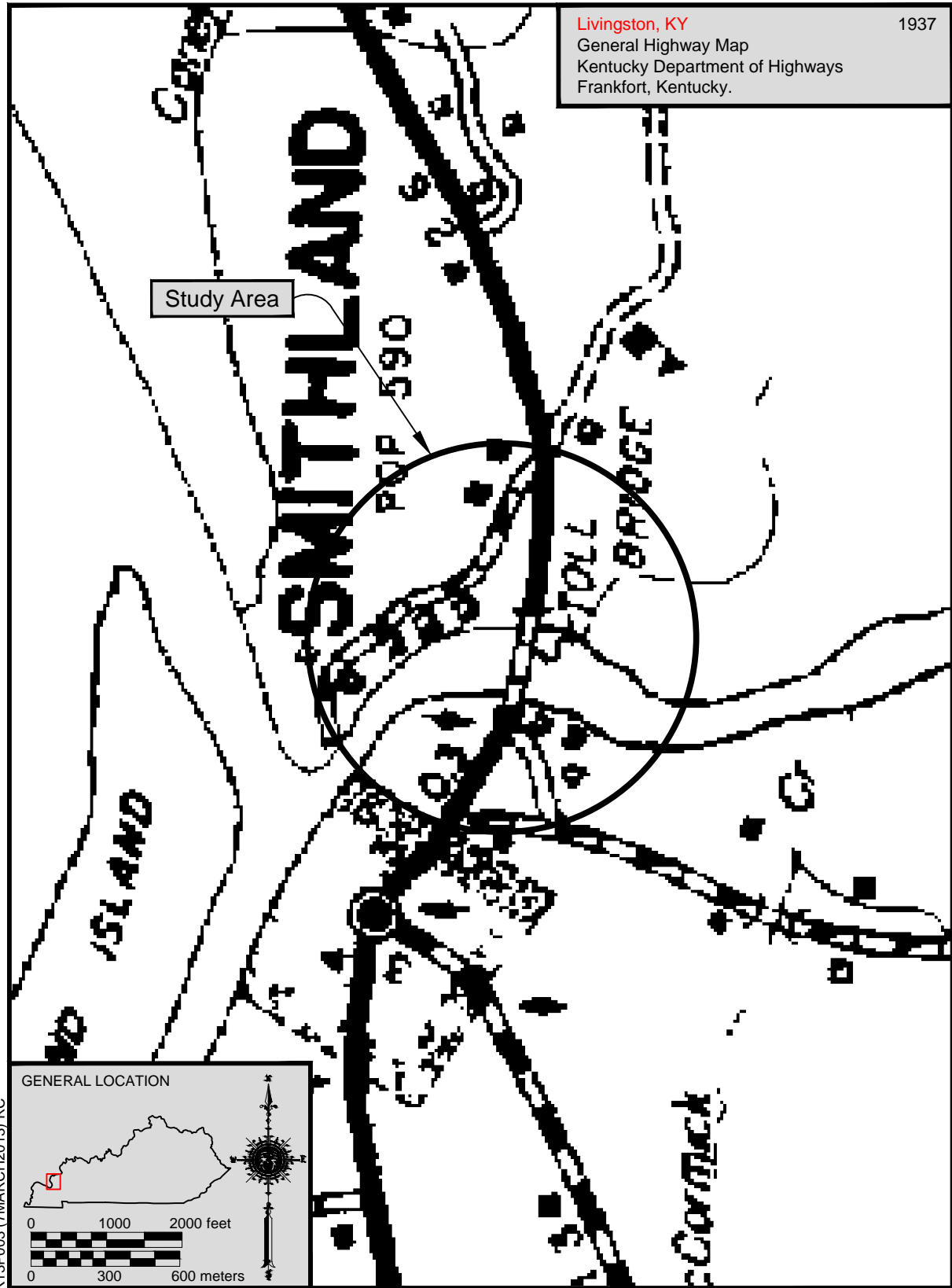


Figure 15. Study area depicted on the 1937 General Highway Map of Livingston County, Kentucky.

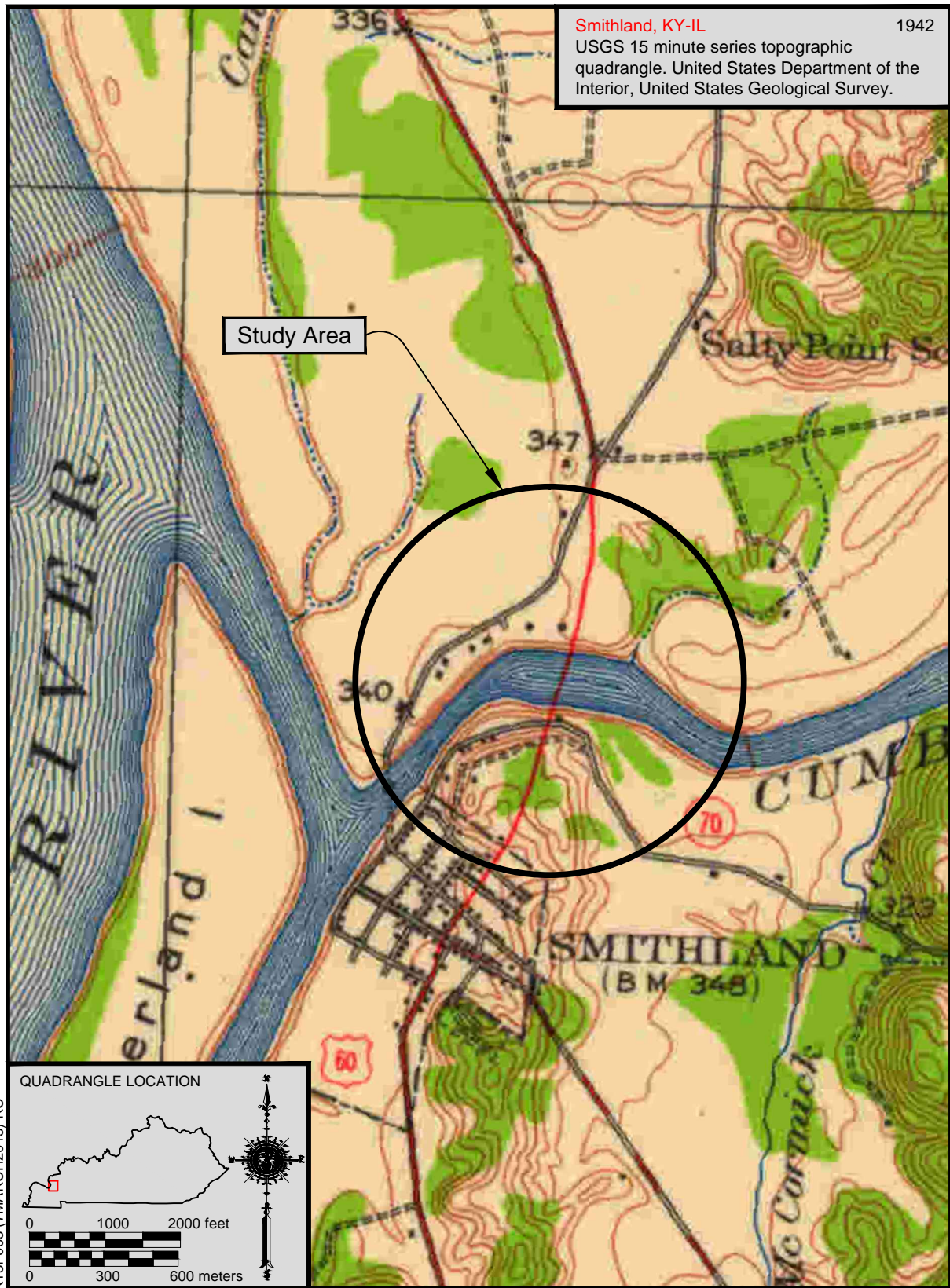


Figure 16. Study area depicted on the USGS 1942 Smithland, KY-IL topographic quadrangle.

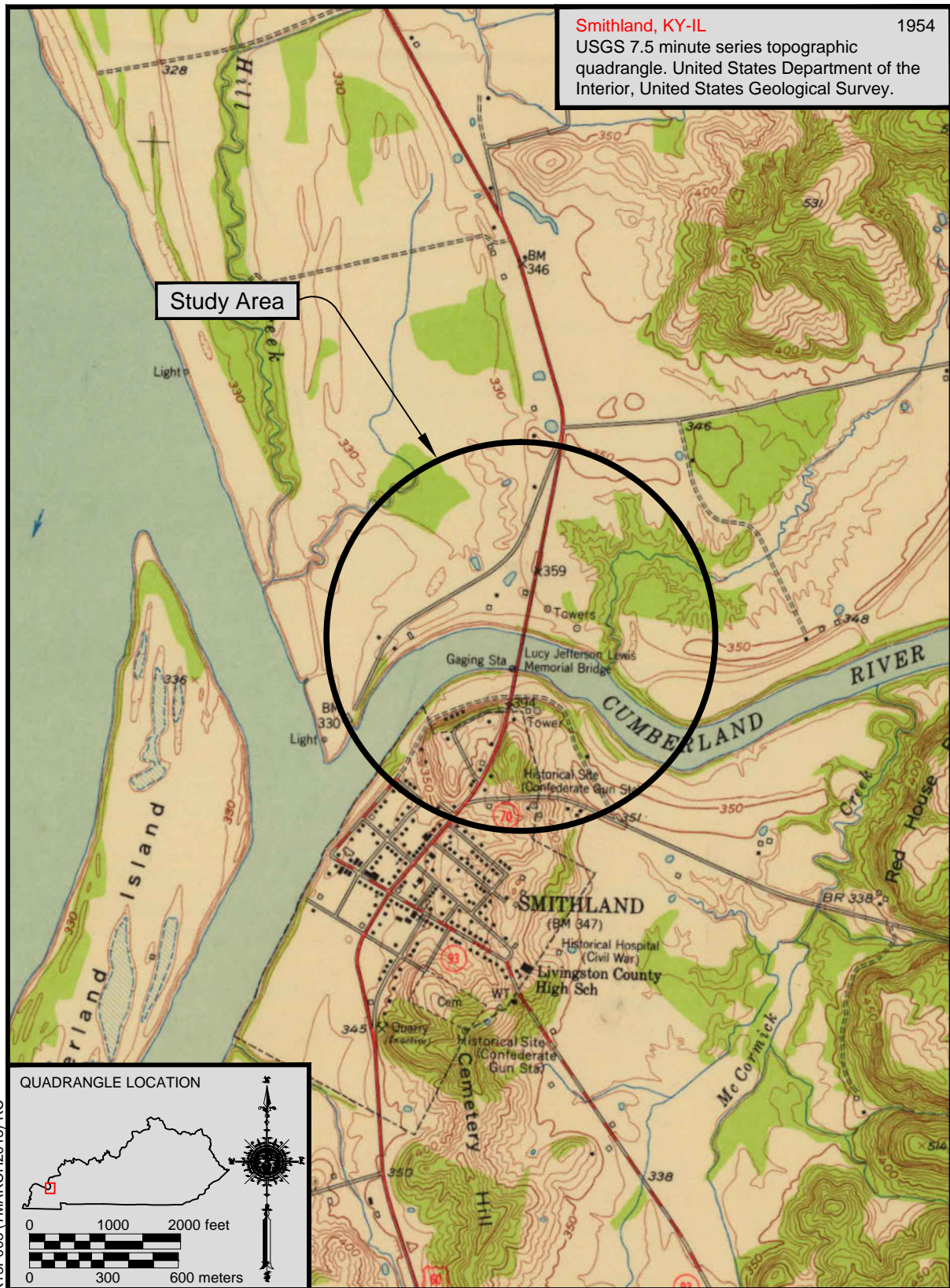


Figure 17. Study area depicted on the USGS 1954 Smithland, KY-IL topographic quadrangle.

The remaining do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP and are not included in this overview survey. The bridge is Site 1 (LVS 35). Fifty-six structures are depicted on the 1996 Smithland, KY-IL topographic quadrangle in the vicinity of the study area. Seven appear to be demolished. Two structures are Sites 3 and 4 (LVS 7 and 1). The remaining structures do not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and are not included in this overview survey.

Following the preliminary archival research, CRA staff conducted an overview survey of the study area during which all previously surveyed resources and resources potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were identified. The study area is identified in Figure 2. It includes resources along U.S. 60 from Bridge Road to just south of the intersection of U.S. 60/Adair Street and KY 70/Tilne Road and within the city of Smithland from just east of the city limits to the Ohio River.

During the overview survey, one previously unidentified historic resource (Site 1) was documented. Final determinations of eligibility and NRHP boundaries cannot be determined, however, until each site has been examined more closely and site-specific archival research has been completed. Only previously identified sites and those that appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are included in Table 1 in the Inventory of Historic Resources section. Descriptions for the sites determined potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP follow the table in this section.

In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, it must be at least 50 years old and possess both historic significance and integrity. Significance for non-archaeological sites or for aboveground cultural historic resources may be found in three aspects of American history recognized by the NRHP Criteria:

- A. association with historic events or activities;
- B. association with important persons; or
- C. distinctive design or physical characteristics.

A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

IV. INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The results of the cultural historic survey are presented in Table 1 and mapped on Figure 2. Only the previously identified sites and those previously undocumented sites (at least 50 years old) that appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are presented in Table 1. Those sites that appeared potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are described below. Final determinations of NRHP eligibility and NRHP boundaries cannot be determined, however, until each site has been examined more closely and site-specific archival research has been completed.

Table 1. Previously Identified Sites and Potentially Eligible NRHP Cultural Historic Sites (50 Years or Older).

CRA Resource #	KHC Inventory #	Name/Description of Property	Construction Date	Initial Assessment	Photo Figure #
1	LVS 35	US 60 bridge over the Cumberland River (070B00017N)	1931	eligible	18-23
2	LVS 13	Rocky Hill Site (demolished)	ca 1808	ineligible	24
3	LVS 7	Conant House (demolished)	ca 1840	ineligible	25
4	LVS 1	Gower House	ca 1780	listed	26-29

Site 1

Survey #: LVS 35

Photographs: Figures 18–23

Map: Figure 2

Zone: 16

Quad: Smithland, KY-IL 1996

UTMs: E: 375717 N: 4112259

Property Address: U.S. 60 at Smithland

Owner Information: Kentucky Transportation Cabinet

Deed: n/a

Construction Date: 1931

Description: Site 1 consists of the U.S. 60 bridge over the Cumberland River (Bridge No. 070B00017N), also known as the Lucy Jefferson Lewis Memorial Bridge, constructed in 1931 by the Nashville Bridge Company (Figure 18). It is a Warren thru truss with verticals that first appears on the 1937 General Highway Map, Livingston County, Kentucky. According to the KYTC bridge database, it is

1,817.91 ft in total length, including the approach spans, with the single truss span 554.1 ft in length. The width of the deck is approximately 20 ft, comprised of two lanes. The height clearance of the thru truss is 13.8 ft. The bridge is set upon concrete abutments. The northern approach is supported by nine concrete piers, whereas the southern approach is supported by five concrete piers (Figures 19–21). The substructure of the approach spans is comprised of continuous steel girders. The truss span is set upon two concrete piers situated at the embankment. The deck is paved with asphalt supported by steel floor beams.

The truss, comprised of seven panels, is constructed of steel connected by rivets. These connections are evidenced along the top and bottom chords at all verticals and intersecting diagonals. Lacing bars compose the diagonals. The top chord is polygonal. Lattice bars comprise the bracing that holds the thru truss together (Figures 22–23). A metal guardrail comprised of balusters is integrated into the truss. The truss is corroded in numerous spots, with areas of chipped or missing surface paint.



Figure 18. Site 1 (LVS 35): Easterly view of truss span.



Figure 19. Site 1 (LVS 35): Southern abutment.



Figure 20. Site 1 (LVS 35): Northern approach span.



Figure 21. Site 1 (LVS 35): Southern approach span.



Figure 22. Site 1 (LVS 35): Detail of lacing bars and rivets.



Figure 23. Site 1 (LVS 35): Lattice bracing.

While no formal survey of the bridge has previously been undertaken, it was determined eligible for the NRHP in two separate historic bridge surveys, the 1988 *Survey of Truss, Suspension and Arch Bridges in Kentucky* by Sue Hiller and A. Carlos Landaburu and the 1996 *Historic Highway Bridges in Kentucky, 1792 to 1950* by Karen Hudson. It continues to appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Site 2

Survey #: LVS 7

Photographs: Figure 24

Map: Figure 2

Zone: 16

Quad: Smithland, KY-IL 1996

UTMs: E: 375442 N: 4111916

Property Address: 227 Conant Ln

Owner Information: John and Shirley
Waggoner

227 Conant Ln.
Smithland, KY 42081

Deed: 223-543

Construction Date: circa 1840

Description: Site 2 consists of the site of the Conant House (Figure 24). The house was constructed ca. 1840 most likely by D.B. Sanders and was a two-story, hip roof brick residence (KHC Register and Survey Files). It was located atop a bluff overlooking the confluence of the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers. During the Civil War cannons were placed on the property to help guard the confluence. However, the residence has been demolished and replaced with a non-historic Ranch house. All that remains is an asphalt driveway and level lot.



Figure 24. Site 2 (LVS 7): Site of the demolished Conant House.

Site 3

Survey #: LVS 14

Photographs: Figure 25

Map: Figure 2

Zone: 16

Quad: Smithland, KY-IL 1996

UTMs: E: 376368 N: 4111640

Property Address: Tilne Rd.

Owner Information: Michael and Karianne
Wood
706 Victorian Ln.
Grand Rivers, KY 42045

Deed: 226-81

Construction Date: circa 1808

Description: Site 3 consists of the site of Rocky Hill, the plantation constructed by Colonel Charles L. and Lucy Jefferson Lewis. The site of the house is located just outside the study area, but the northwestern portion of the property is within the study area boundary; therefore, it is included in this overview report. All that remains of the house is the foundation. However, the exact site of the house could not be determined during the survey. A modern concrete slab foundation was visible and does not appear to be in the location of the former plantation house (Figure 25).



Figure 25. Site 3 (LVS 14): Modern concrete slab foundation at the site of Rocky Hill.

Site 4

Survey #: LVS 1

Photographs: Figures 26–29

Map: Figure 2

Zone: 16

Quad: Smithland, KY-IL 1996

UTMs: E: 375176 N: 4111674

Property Address: Riverfront Dr.

Owner Information: Dianne Fraley
215 Riverfront Dr.
Smithland, KY 42081

Deed: 214-321

Construction Date: circa 1780

Description: Site 4 consists of the Gower House, a Federal style inn constructed circa 1780. It is currently listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for local significance in the areas

of Communications, Military, Music, and Politics and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as being an early example of a Federal style inn along the Ohio River. The building is situated on a level, grassy parcel overlooking the confluence of the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers along Riverfront Drive, formerly known as Water Street. It is a two-story, six-bay (w/d/w/w/d/w), double-pile, side-gabled, brick house situated on a cut limestone foundation beneath a wood shingle roof (Figure 26). Walls are 16 inches thick with brick laid in a Flemish bond. Two exterior chimneys are located on either side of the gable on the southwest elevation. An exterior chimney is located at the center of the northeast elevation. The house originally had a U-shape plan, but a fire in 1857 destroyed the northern half of the building, leaving its current L-shape (Hoy 1972). Its approximately 4,272 sq ft of inhabitable space is comprised of 12 rooms.



Figure 26. Site 4 (LVS 1): Northeasterly view of the Gower House.

The façade fenestration has been enclosed with plywood; however, the doors and windows located on the southwest elevation of the L portion appear to be original. Windows located on the southwest elevation are comprised of six-over-six double-hung wood sashes. First-story windows located on the northeast elevation of the L portion are comprised of six-over-nine double-hung wood sashes, whereas the second-story windows are identical to the southwest elevation windows. Doors are comprised of wood panels set beneath transoms. The entries open onto a wood veranda sheltered beneath a side-gabled porch roof. A square, interior chimney extends from the roof peak at the center of the roof (Figures 27–28).

A mineral well consisting of a square, concrete wall set upon a concrete slab is located approximately 26 ft northeast of the inn (Figure 29). It has been filled in and is currently used to house refuse. Before the

northern half of the building burned, the well would have been within the courtyard.

V. CONCLUSIONS

During February 2013, CRA completed a cultural historic overview survey of the U.S. 60 bridge over the Cumberland River (070B00017N) at Smithland in Livingston County, Kentucky (1-1142.00) (see Figure 1). The survey was conducted at the request of Lindsay Walker of Parsons Brinckerhoff on behalf of KYTC. The purpose of this survey was to identify cultural historic resources within the study area, particularly those that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. This survey report will be used as a planning study to guide the development of future transportation improvements in this area.



Figure27. Site 4 (LVS 1): Window detail.



Figure 28. Site 4 (LVS 1): Southwesterly view of the Gower House.



Figure 29. Site 4 (LVS 1): Mineral well.

Prior to initiating fieldwork, a search of records maintained by the KHC was conducted to determine if previously recorded cultural historic sites were located in the APE. This inquiry indicated that three individual sites (Sites 2–4 [LVS 1, 7, and 14]) located in the study area had been previously documented. One of these sites, the Gower House (Site 4 [LVS 1]), is listed on the NRHP under Criterion A for Communications, Military, Music, and Politics and under Criterion C for Architecture. HABS documentation was completed for two sites, Conant House and the Rocky Hill site (Sites 2–3 [LVS 7 and 14]). However, their eligibility for listing in the NRHP is undetermined. The Conant House (Site 2 [LVS 7]) is no longer extant, and the exact location of Rocky Hill (Site 3 [LVS 14]) could not be determined during the overview survey. Site 1 (LVS 35), the U.S. 60 bridge over the Cumberland River, has not been formally recorded for the Kentucky Heritage Council but was determined eligible for listing in the

NRHP in the 1988 *Survey of Truss, Suspension and Arch Bridges in Kentucky* by Sue Hiller and A. Carlos Landaburu and in the 1996 *Historic Highway Bridges in Kentucky, 1792 to 1950* by Karen Hudson. It currently appears eligible for listing in the NRHP. Final determinations of eligibility and NRHP boundaries cannot be determined, however, until each site has been examined more closely and site-specific archival research has been completed.

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