

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Bottorff-McCulloch Farm

other names/site number 019-106-35042

### 2. Location

street & number 6702 Bethany Road N/A  not for publication

city or town Charlestown  vicinity

state IN code IN county Clark code 019 zip code 47111

### 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 consider significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Richard R. K... ..*  
Signature of certifying official/Title

4-26-95  
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Bottorff-McCulloch Farm  
Name of Property

Clark, IN  
County and State

**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	
<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
AGRICULTURE/processing  
AGRICULTURE/storage  
AGRICULTURE/animal facility  
   
   
   
 

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
   
   
   
   
   
   
 

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

GREEK REVIVAL  
OTHER/English Barn  
OTHER/Three-Portal Barn

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE  
walls BRICK  
   
roof ASPHALT  
other WOOD: weatherboard  
CONCRETE

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

Bottorff-McCulloch Farm  
Name of Property

Clark, IN  
County and State

### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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, 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:

- 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 of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

#### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

#### Bibliography

(Cite the books articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination if individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  
# \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SETTLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

#### Period of Significance

c.1835-c.1920

#### Significant Dates

c.1835, c.1910

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Unknown

#### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

Bottorff-McCulloch Farm  
Name of Property

Clark, IN  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** approximately 17

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	6143610	42524810	3	16	6148910	42524110
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting
2	16	6146810	42526910	4	16	6145510	42521610
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Thayer, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization NA date December 1, 1994

street & number 422 1/2 Fifth Street telephone (812) 378-0800

city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Thomas and Karen Bibb

street & number 6702 Bethany Road telephone (812) 256-6937

city or town Charlestown state IN zip code 47111

**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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Bottorff-McCulloch Farm

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The Bottorff-McCulloch Farm is located in Charlestown Township, Clark County, Indiana. The property includes approximately 17 acres which was historically part of a farm of approximately 200 acres. The farm was located about two miles west of the town of Charlestown when first developed in the early 19th century. Today, it is surrounded by new houses, built since 1981 (the last year the USGS map for the Charlestown quadrangle was updated).

The Bottorff-McCulloch Farm includes an early 19th century farm house (photos 2-6); an early 19th century summer kitchen (photo 7); two early 20th century English barns, one of which is a tobacco barn (photo 11), and one of which is a dairy barn (photo 10); an early 20th century, three-portal barn, which is a dairy barn (photo 12); two early 20th century silos (photo 12); and an early 20th century milk house (photo 12); all of which contribute to the property. A garage (right in photo 8), a machine shed (photo 9), and two utility sheds are of recent construction and are considered noncontributing (center in photo 1, far right in photo 12).

The farm house (photos 2-6) is a c.1835, two-story, brick, Greek Revival style building. Originally, the house faced a road, no longer extant. Bethany Road was constructed on the west side of the property sometime in the 19th century, accounting for the fact that the rear facade of the house is oriented toward the road. In form, the structure is an I-house with a rear extension. The roof is gabled. The foundation is coursed stone. The main facade of the house faces east and is five bays wide (photo 2). The entry is in the center of the facade. This consists of a paneled, wood door in an opening flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a multi-light transom. On each side of the entry is a plain, wood pilaster with a molded capital, which is integrated with a one-story, wood portico consisting of square, wood posts with capitals supporting a flat roof. There are scroll-sawn modillions under the eaves of the portico roof. The posts sit on a stoop of concrete. Above the entry on the second story is a similar entry.

Windows on the first story of the main facade are double hung, wood windows with two lights in each sash. Window openings are tall and have stone lintels. Window frames on the house have been covered with vinyl casing. Second story windows are double hung, wood windows with six lights in each sash. Openings, which have stone lintels, are not as tall as those on the first story.

The north facade of the house has no windows in the main part of the house (photo 4). On the extension are four bays of windows. These are like the second story windows on the main facade. There is an entry in the eastern-most bay of the extension. A portico at this entry is similar to the one on the main facade, but has been enclosed with aluminum



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siding. On the rear of the extension is a one-story, wood frame section, which also has aluminum siding. Windows on this one-story section are double hung, wood, with six lights in each sash.

At the rear of the house, one-story porches have been added to the south side of the extension and the west side of the main part of the house (photo 5). Some parts of these porches have been enclosed and covered with aluminum siding, some screened-in. The foundation of the porches is concrete block. Windows above the porches on the second story are like the second story windows on the main facade. There are no windows on the south end of the main part of the house, and on the west end of the two-story extension.

A molded cornice and plain frieze extends around the top of the house, and returns on the gable ends. There are scroll-sawn modillions under the eaves. There are three chimneys: one at each end of the main part of the house, and one roughly in the center of the extension. Alike in design, the chimneys have corbeled brickwork.

Inside, the front part of the house has an I-house configuration, with a central hallway, and a room on each side of the hallway, on both floors (see floor plan). To the rear of the north rooms is an extension which originally contained two rooms on each floor. On the first floor of the extension, a stairway has been added in the dining room. Two small rooms have been added off the kitchen by the enclosure of part of the rear porch. On the second floor of the extension, a bathroom has been added in the east room. In addition, there is a room at the rear of the extension in the one-story, wood frame section.

Throughout the house, paneled wood doors and historic woodwork is intact (photos 13-16). Woodwork includes window and door surrounds, baseboards, stair railings, and fireplace surrounds. Most woodwork is simple. Among exceptions are the fireplace surrounds in the first floor parlors, which are more decorative (photo 14). There are smaller, fireplaces in the second floor rooms above (photo 16).

Flooring on the second floor consists of the original wide, wood floor boards (photo 15, 16). On the first floor, original floors have been covered with narrow floor boards dating from the late 19th or early 20th century (photos 13, 14). In the dining room, there is an decorative, inlaid border in the floor. Original plaster ceilings and walls are intact in most areas of the house.

Behind the house is a small, one-story, brick summer kitchen with a front gable roof (photos 3, 7). This building has a wood paneled door on the east side, and double hung, wood windows with six lights in each sash. The roof is covered with tin. There is

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scrollwork at the eaves. The chimney is plain brick with an extended course at the top, and a brick chimney hood.

To the south of the house is a group of four outbuildings (photo 8). Among these are a concrete block garage (right in photo 8) and a wood frame machine shed (photo 9) which date from the mid-20th century and do not contribute to the historic property. Also in this group are two barns, both early 20th century, wood frame, English barns. The east barn was used as for cattle and hay storage (photo 10). The west barn was a tobacco barn (photo 11).

At the east end of the property is another group of farm structures, including a three-portal barn, two silos, and a concrete milk house, all dating from the early 20th century; and a non-contributing pole barn (photo 12).

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Bottorff-McCulloch Farm

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The Bottorff-McCulloch Farm is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Settlement and Agriculture, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The house associated with the farm is a c.1835, Greek Revival style, I-house. Built during the settlement period, it is one of the outstanding examples of the style in the county. The property also includes three barns and other farm structures, which date from the early 20th century, and represent farming practices in the county for the period, 1900-1920.

*History*

The property which is the subject of this nomination was historically part of a 200 acre farm in the southwest part of survey no. 94, a 500 acre tract in the Illinois Grant. Joseph Bartholomew (1766-1840) acquired the 200 acre farm in the early 19th century. Bartholomew moved to Clark County with his wife in 1801 or 1802 and bought his farm shortly afterwards. He built a house sometime between the time he bought the farm and the time he left Clark County, about 1830.

Bartholomew was one of the prominent, early settlers of Indiana. He was born in New Jersey in 1766. He served at a young age as a scout in the Revolutionary War, and later in various military regiments. After moving to Indiana, he was commissioned by Governor Harrison as a major in the Clark County Militia. He fought in numerous conflicts over the years, including the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War, and the Battle of Tippecanoe. He moved up in rank, eventually becoming a General. Bartholomew was a farmer, surveyor, Indiana State Representative and Senator, Presidential Elector, and an organizer of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Indiana. He was one of the commissioners who located the permanent capital of Indiana at Indianapolis in 1821. Bartholomew County, Indiana, was named after him.

Bartholomew had agreed to serve as a bondsman for a friend who was connected with the Jeffersonville Land Office. In 1830, his friend defaulted, and a debt of \$30,000 was incurred. Bartholomew was forced to sell his farm to pay his share of the default, about \$10,000. After this, he moved to McLean County, Illinois.

Bartholomew's farm was purchased at auction in 1831 by John Bottorff (1777-1867). Bottorff already owned 200 acres of survey no. 94. He and his wife Elizabeth had come to Clark County from Jefferson County, Kentucky, about 1800. John was a farmer and flatboatman, and owned one of the early mills of the county. Soon after purchasing Bartholomew's farm, John sold it to his brother, Peter (1791-1861) who also moved to Clark County from Jefferson County, Kentucky. It is assumed that Peter built the house which is included in the property being nominated. The Bottorff family were an important



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pioneer family in Clark County. Several early 19th century Bottorff homes and farms are extant in Utica and Charlestown Townships. A Bottorff cemetery is located on John Bottorff's former farm, in survey no. 94, north of the farm of which the nominated property was a part.

In 1851, Peter Bottorff retired, and the farm was acquired by his son, John T. Bottorff. He farmed for over 30 years, and then sold the property, to John Franklin McCulloch. McCulloch owned it until his death in 1923. After that time, the property changed hands several times. The 17 acres which includes the house and outbuildings was acquired by the present owners in 1990.

The construction date of the house is estimated at 1835. This date is based on the style and detailing of the house. The house is of the Greek Revival style, popular in Clark County between about 1835 and 1860. There are several reasons it appears to date from the early part of this period. First, the interior moldings are fairly simple (except parlor fireplace surrounds, which appear to be added later). Houses built later in the period generally have more elaborate moldings. Second, original windows are double hung with six lights in each sash. By about 1850, windows having two lights in each sash were more common. (The Bottorff-McCulloch house does have two-light sash in some of its first story windows, but these appear to have been added after the house was built.) Third, the house is an I-house form. The majority of I-houses identified in the Clark County survey were built before 1840. Houses which were built later in the Greek Revival era tend to be larger and more complex in form.

The possibility that the house was built by Bartholomew has been considered and not entirely ruled out. Bartholomew was a man of means, and the large brick farm house could have been constructed for his family. (He had a total of 19 children by two wives during the period he owned the farm.) The exact location of Bartholomew's house is not known, however, and it could have been elsewhere on the farm. Bartholomew's house was probably built well before 1830, early for the Greek Revival style in Indiana. If the current house was Bartholomew's, it was probably remodeled with elements of the Greek Revival style.

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*Significance*

The house associated with the Bottorff-McCulloch Farm is significant for its association with the settlement of Clark County, one of the first areas of Indiana to be settled. The county was established in 1801. It was carved from Knox County, which encompassed most of Indiana at the time. Clark County originally included nearly one-fifth of the future state of Indiana. By 1873, the present boundaries had been set. The first Euro-American settlers had arrived in the area several years before Clark County was organized, in the 1780s. Many of them were soldiers who fought under George Rogers Clark, for whom the county was later named, during the Revolutionary War. In appreciation for their role in winning the Northwest Territory from the British, Clark's men were given land in the Illinois Grant, an area of 150,000 acres in present-day Clark and Floyd Counties. A large number of the county's settlers came from southern states, particularly Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas.

Clark County is located on the Ohio River, one of the principal routes for travel to the west in the early 19th century. Areas along the river were the first in Indiana to be densely settled. Most of the pioneers were farmers, and many of the resources associated with settlement are rural houses and farm buildings. The county's proximity to the river resulted in the development of several market towns, including Clarksville, Jeffersonville, and Charlestown. Because of this, Clark County has a larger number of urban resources which relate to settlement, in comparison to many Indiana counties.

Many of the first buildings were log buildings. A small number of these survive. Because of the availability of other materials and the relative wealth of the county, however, a large number of brick and timber frame houses were also constructed during the settlement period, which extended roughly from 1780 to 1840. In a 1987 survey, the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory identified 30 "outstanding" resources built during the settlement period in the county. Among these were houses, farms, and an inn.

In Charlestown Township, there are eight "outstanding" rural properties associated with settlement, other than the Bottorff-McCulloch Farm, which are identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Among these are the Lutz Farm, which includes a brick, Federal style house built c. 1830, and an English barn (35041); and the Carr Farm which includes a timber-frame, Greek Revival style house built in 1838, and a transverse frame barn (35020).

In the town of Charlestown, eight properties built during the settlement period are identified in the Inventory as "outstanding." These are all houses. One of these, the Evan

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Shelby House (37032), is similar in style and detailing to the Bottorff-McCulloch House. Like the latter, it is a c.1835, two-story, brick, Greek Revival style house. In other parts of Clark County, 13 properties associated with settlement were identified as "outstanding." Of these, the French House (61069) in Jeffersonville, a Greek Revival style, I-house, built in 1832, is similar to the Bottorff-McCulloch House in design.

In addition to being significant in the area of settlement, the Bottorff-McCulloch House is significant for its architecture. It is an outstanding example of the Greek Revival style in Clark County. Greek Revival was the most popular style in domestic architecture in the United States from about 1830 to 1860. Interest in Greek architecture started after archaeological excavations in Greece received national attention in the early 19th century. Sympathy for Greece in its war for independence, and the desire to break away from England and create a new "American" style were among other factors which led to the popularity of the style. Pattern books, such as Asher Benjamin's The American Builder's Companion (1826), helped to popularize it.

Houses of the style were not copies of Greek buildings, but rather American forms with classical ornamentation incorporated in the design. In Indiana, one of the most common pioneer house forms, the I-house, was frequently transformed into a Greek Revival style dwelling by the addition of cornice returns at the gable ends to suggest a pediment, columned porticoes, pedimented window heads, and/or denticulated friezes. Other common Greek Revival house forms included gable front and double pile houses.

The extant Greek Revival style houses in Clark County date from the period between 1835 and 1860. A total of nine houses of the style were identified as "outstanding." Five of these (including the Bottorff-McCulloch House) date from the settlement period. The Federal style is more common as an early 19th century house style. Possibly the reason for this is that Clark County was settled early in the 19th century, and by the time the Greek Revival style became popular, fewer houses were being built.

The three barns, milk house, and silos which are included in the historic property are significant in the area of farming in Clark County for the period 1900-1920. In the 19th century, the principal crops of most Clark County farms were hogs and corn. The 1870 Census of Agriculture recorded 115 swine and 3,000 bushels of Indian corn as products of the farm of John T. Bottorff. Dairy cattle became more important in Clark County in the early 20th century. In 1870, there were 22,325 hogs and 8,779 cows in the county. By 1920, the number of hogs had decreased to 15,463, and the number of cows had increased to 11,925. This shift is reflected in the farm buildings on the Bottorff-McCulloch Farm.

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Bottorff-McCulloch Farm

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The period comprising the first two decades of the 20th century has been called the golden age of Midwest agriculture. During this time, farm values and commodity prices rose rapidly, making farming a lucrative business in Indiana. John McCulloch made a number of improvements to his farm during this period, including construction of the barns, milk house, and silos. Two of the barns are cattle barns. These, the silos, and the milk house indicate a prosperous dairy operation.

The third barn is a tobacco barn, which represents the importance of the crop in Clark County. Tobacco was first grown as a cash crop in the county in the late 19th century. The soil and climate were conducive, and it soon became one of the major crops. Much of Clark County remained rural through the 1920s and 1930s, and farming continued to be an important occupation. The onset of World War II, and industrialization after the War did much to change the character of the county. In 1941, a large ammunition plant covering several thousand acres was established by the U.S. government in Charlestown Township. The ammunition plant transformed the small town of Charlestown into a boom town almost overnight. It caused the displacement of many farm families, and an increase in population, as workers moved into the area.

The growth of industry after the War resulted in many farms being developed for housing. This trend has continued in recent years, and has contributed to the loss of many historic farm buildings. Charlestown Township has been heavily impacted. In 1987, the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory identified only six farms, other than the Bottorff-McCulloch Farm, as "outstanding" in Charlestown Township. In the remainder of the county, only ten "outstanding" farms were identified. The house and farm buildings associated with the Bottorff-McCulloch Farm have a comparatively high degree of integrity, and are in good condition.

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Baird, Lewis C. Baird's History of Clark County, Indiana. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen and Company, 1909.

Biographical and Historical Souvenir for the Counties of Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott, and Washington, Indiana. Chicago: John M. Gresham, 1889.

Clark County Land Records.

Geological Map of Clark County, Indiana. Prepared from the Fifth Annual Report of Professor E.T. Cox, State Geologist, 1873.

Genealogy Files in the Indiana Room of the Clark County Public Library.

History of the Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties. Vol. II. Cleveland: L.A. Williams and Company, 1882.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Clark County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1988.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Ninth Census of Agriculture, Indiana, 1870.



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Verbal Boundary Description

A part of Survey No. 94 of the Illinois Grant, Charlestown Township, Clark County, Indiana, and a part of land described in Deed Drawer 20, Instr. 14093, described as follows: Beginning at the South corner of Survey No. 94 at an aluminum monument; thence N. 34° 39' 43" W. 1461.39 feet along the survey line to an iron T-post, THE TRUE PLACE OF BEGINNING; thence N. 34° 39' 43" W. 774.0 feet along the survey line to an iron T-post; thence N. 55° 20' 17" E. 953.0 feet to an iron T-post; thence S. 34° 29' 43" E. 774.0 feet to an iron T-post; thence S. 55° 20' 17" W. 953.0 feet to THE TRUE PLACE OF BEGINNING, containing 16.9335 acres more or less.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is sufficient to include the house and outbuildings surveyed for the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. The entire property is part of the historic farm which was established by Joseph Bartholomew in the early 19th century. A wooden fence of recent construction encloses the property and serves as a logical visual boundary. Outside the property boundary on the north, east and south sides, is a contemporary housing development.



BOTTORRE-McULLOCK

FARM

CLARK CO., IN

ZONE 16

- ① E 614360  
N 4252480
- ② E 614680  
N 4252690
- ③ E 614890  
N 4252410
- ④ E 614550  
N 4252160

330 000 FEET  
(KY.)

4250