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Industrial Resources: Ballard County - Wickliffe

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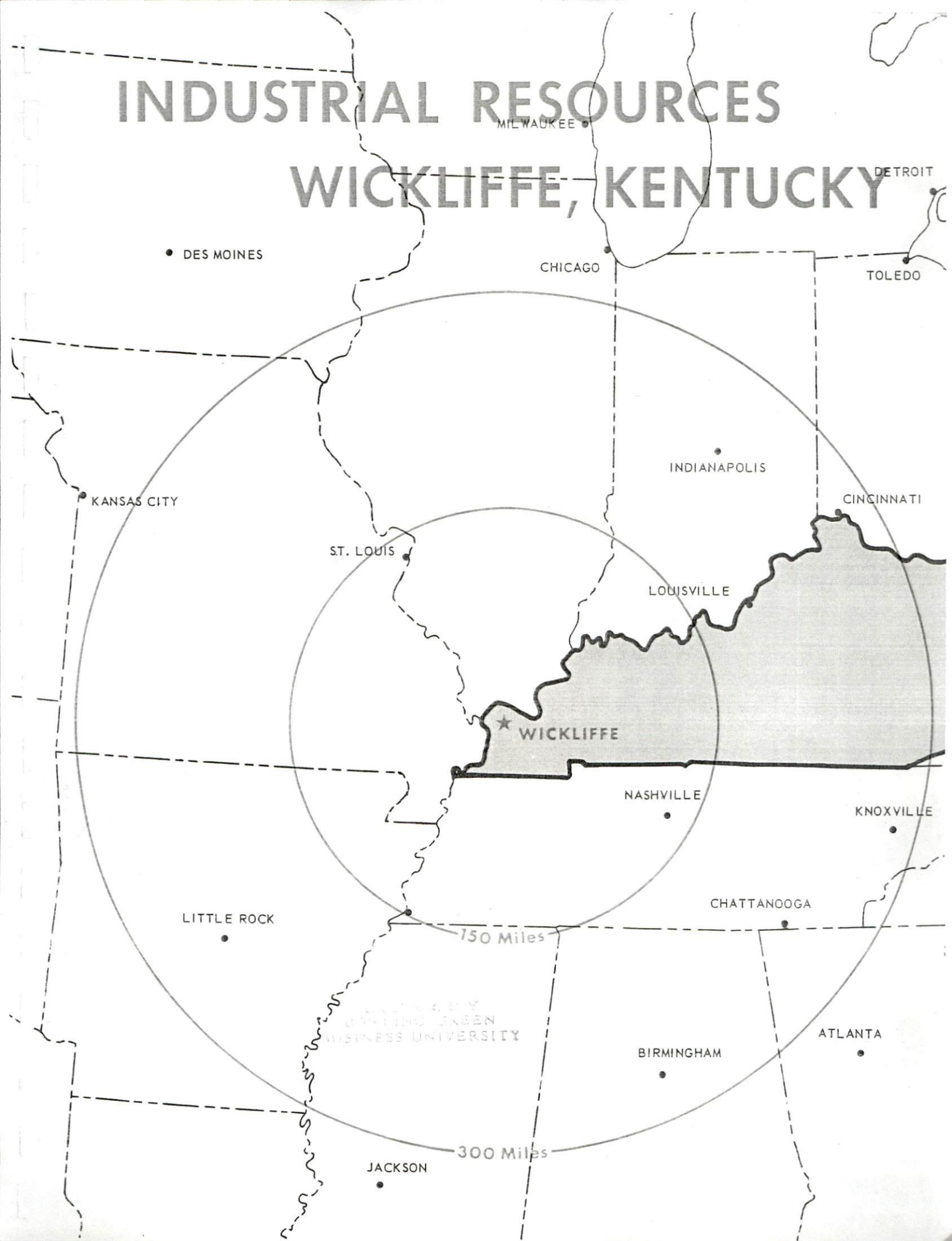
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

WICKLIFFE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
WICKLIFFE, KENTUCKY

227 87

Prepared by
The Wickliffe Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
September, 1962

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

WICKLIFFE, KENTUCKY

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S U M M A R Y D A T A

POPULATION:

1960: Wickliffe - 917

Ballard County - 8,291

WICKLIFFE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Ballard and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 2,632 men and 1,585 women. Number of workers available from Ballard County: 180 men and 341 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Wickliffe is served by both the Illinois Central Railroad, operating between Chicago and New Orleans, and the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, operating between St. Louis and Mobile, Alabama.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Barkley Field, located west of Paducah, 27 miles from Wickliffe. The field is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines. An airport located at Cairo, Illinois, 5 miles distant, is used primarily by private and business planes.

Water: Wickliffe is the only city that lies at the confluence of two such extensive rivers as the Mississippi River, originating in the northwest, and the Ohio River, extending northeast. At the present time there are no port facilities at Wickliffe.

Trucks: Three common carriers provide Wickliffe with interstate and intrastate trucking facilities.

Bus Lines: Wickliffe is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Bus Lines, operating between St. Louis and Memphis; Continental Trailways Lines, operating between Chicago and New Orleans; and the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio, operating between Mobile and St. Louis.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM WICKLIFFE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	431	Memphis, Tenn.	174
Chicago, Ill.	382	New Orleans, La.	574
Cincinnati, Ohio	373	New York, N. Y.	1,052
Detroit, Mich.	571	St. Louis, Mo.	138
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,976	Washington, D. C.	858

Electricity

Power is distributed by the Kentucky Utilities Company. The Jackson Purchase RECC serves the rural areas of the county.

Natural Gas

Gas is distributed in Wickliffe by the Commonwealth Service Corporation, whose source of supply is the Trunkline Gas Company.

Water

Finished water is supplied by the Wickliffe Water System, whose source of supply is two local wells. A surplus of approximately 26,000 gallons is available on days of peak demand.

Sewerage

At the present time Wickliffe does not have a sewer system. A new system is now in planning and construction is to begin in the fall of 1962.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ballard County is located in western Kentucky adjoining the lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Small in area, containing only 255.91 square miles, it is nevertheless typical of the Jackson Purchase Region, of which it is a part. Humphreys, Shawnee, and Mayfield Creeks are the principal lines of drainage. The terrain is divided into two easily separated districts: (1) the eastern and central part of the county which is a rolling upland well drained, and (2) the westernmost part of the county which is a lowland dotted with many sloughs and intermittent lakes along the Ohio River. Wickliffe, the county seat, located on an abandoned terrace of the Mississippi River, has an elevation of 331 feet above sea level. Inland elevations range up to about 500 feet, while the low flood plains to the northwest are only about 310 feet above tide.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Except for the 1920's, Wickliffe's population has shown a decrease during each decade of this century. The rate of decrease was very little, with the greatest being 10 percent during the 1950's. The trend for Ballard County is quite similar to that of its county seat. Further explanation of these data are presented in tabular form in Table 1.

Table 1

POPULATION DATA FOR WICKLIFFE AND BALLARD COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wickliffe</u>		<u>Ballard County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>%Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	995		10,761		
1910	989	- .6	12,690	17.9	6.6
1920	969	-2.0	12,045	-5.1	5.5
1930	1,108	14.3	9,910	-17.7	8.2
1940	1,039	-6.2	9,480	-4.3	8.8
1950	1,019	-1.9	8,545	-9.9	3.5
1960	917	-10.0	8,291	-3.0	3.2

Wickliffe is the only community in the county classified as urban. From data presented in the above table, it may be seen that only 13 percent of the total county population resides in this urban community. The remaining population is, of course, classified as rural. Other county population characteristics include 4.9 percent nonwhite.

Economic Characteristics of the Area

With a large rural population it is not surprising that agriculture accounts for the largest employment group in the county. There were 1,170 family workers and 41 hired workers employed in this industry in the fall of 1959. The next largest group is manufacturing with 119 workers reported in September of 1961. Total employment at that time in all industries was 285, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.

Wage rates are generally low in Ballard County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$54.09 for all industries and \$48.28 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing. This wage differential is largely explained by the relative weights of particular industries. For example, 81 percent of the Ballard County employment is composed of workers engaged in agriculture.*

The annual Ballard County per capita income was reported at \$856 in 1957, which is the latest year for which data is available. This was below the state average of \$1,372 and ranked 77th among the counties.

*Kentucky Department of Economic Security

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Wickliffe labor supply area is defined to include Ballard, Carlisle, Graves and McCracken Counties. Commuting distance within this area is not great; most of the labor force is within 35 miles of Wickliffe.

Labor Potential Defined: There are three major components of the labor supply.

- (1) The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
- (2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
- (3) The future labor supply, due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Wickliffe area was reported at 101,226 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of .9 percent since the 1950 census. It should be noted, however, that the entire growth credited to the area occurred in McCracken County, which had a 16 percent increase.

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH COMPONENTS, WICKLIFFE AREA, MAY 1962*

	<u>Total Labor Supply</u>			<u>Labor Supply**</u>		<u>Total Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	2,632	1,585	4,217	1,327	1,063	1,305	522
Ballard	180	341	521	134	333	46	8
Carlisle	295	201	496	236	191	59	10
Graves	1,234	494	1,728	626	89	608	405
McCracken	923	549	1,472	331	450	592	99

*Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

** Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women who would enter the labor market if jobs were available.

The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 9,264 boys and 8,838 girls who will become 18 years of age within the decade of 1960. It would be difficult to forecast the exact number that will enter the area work force. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of these children throughout the labor supply area is shown in Table 3.

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, WICKLIFFE AREA
BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA.

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Area Total:	9,264	8,838
Ballard	747	713
Carlisle	477	493
Graves	2,746	2,547
McCraken	5,294	5,085

Area Employment Characteristics: The area economy is primarily agriculture-based. During the fall of 1959 these were 6,277 family and hired workers directly engaged in this industry. The distribution of these workers is shown in the following table.

Table 4

THE WICKLIFFE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	6,057	220	6,277
Ballard	1,170	41	1,211
Carlisle	713	37	750
Graves	3,186	55	3,241
McCraken	988	87	1,075

*U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959.

**Regular workers (employed 150 or more days).

Manufacturing employment in the area is light in relation to the labor potential. During December, 1961, there were 7,374 workers engaged in manufacturing; over one-half of this number were employed in McCracken County. The distribution of the remaining employment, by county and type industry, is shown in Table 5.

Table 5

WICKLIFFE AREA COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
DECEMBER 1961

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Ballard</u>	<u>Carlisle</u>	<u>Graves</u>	<u>McCracken</u>
Total Manu- facturing	7,374	170	181	2,784	4,239
Food & kindred products	750	---	---	197	553
Tobacco	117	---	---	87	30
Clothing, Tex- tile & leather	3,464	---	---	2,191	1,273
Lumber and Furniture	271	44	3	148	76
Print, publ., & paper	262	6	---	55	201
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	1,465	---	---	---	1,465
Stone, clay & glass	259	120	---	102	37
Primary metals	---	---	---	---	---
Machinery, metal products & equipment	782	---	178	---	604
Other	4	---	---	4	---

More details about the area's total employment is obtained from an analysis of "All Industries" covered employment statistics, which are shown in Table 6. Aside from agriculture employment, which is not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest employment groups are manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade. Other employment situations, not typical of the entire region, may be seen in the following table.

*Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security.

Table 6

WICKLIFFE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER 1961

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Ballard</u>	<u>Carlisle</u>	<u>Graves</u>	<u>McCracken</u>
Mining & Quarrying	222	---	---	62	160
Contract Construction	767	50	8	141	568
Manufacturing	7,374	170	181	2,784	4,239
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	1,167	12	6	254	895
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,273	74	100	1,064	4,035
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	548	20	13	111	404
Services	1,384	5	--	369	1,010
Other	19	3	--	8	8
Total	16,754	334	308	4,793	11,319

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance. Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

Four firms operate manufacturing facilities in the immediate Wickliffe area. Three of these firms produce lumber or some wood product, and account for over 43 percent of the manufacturing employment. The remaining firm produces pottery lamps, and novelties and accounts for the remaining 57 percent of the manufacturing employment. An alphabetical listing of these firms, with product and employment data, is shown in Table 7.

Table 7

WICKLIFFE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1961

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Barrel House Furniture Co.	Chairs	4	1	5
Kissair Heading Co.	Barrel headings	6	1	7
Sippi Products, Inc.	Lamps	35	30	65
Waldschmidt Lumber Co.	Finished Lumber	37	1	38

Prevailing Wage Rates

Wickliffe manufacturing firms are characterized by low wage rates. This is due primarily to the type industries and secondarily to the community's location in the rural south.

Some examples of the existing wage structure: Per Hour

Unskilled	\$1.15
Semiskilled	\$1.35 to \$1.55
Skilled	\$1.60 to \$1.75

Unions

There are no unions represented in Wickliffe.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation facilities in this community can be considered as excellent for shipping. Two railroads traverse the city and two large rivers are readily available. Highways are adequate and bus service through the city is frequent.

Railroads

Railroads serving Wickliffe are main lines of both the Illinois Central Railroad, operating between Chicago and New Orleans, and the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, operating between St. Louis and Mobile. There are two local freights and nine through freights daily. Switching service is available daily, with sidings for 35 cars.

One passenger train stops in Wickliffe at 10:14 AM daily. The train operates between Chicago and New Orleans and connections can be made for various points south.

The Illinois Central operates a daily over-the-road truck for LCL cargo, between Carbondale, Illinois, and Paducah, Kentucky.

Table 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM WICKLIFFE, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>LCL</u>	<u>CL</u>		<u>LCL</u>	<u>CL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	5	2	Louisville, Ky.	2	2
Birmingham, Ala.	3	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	5
Chicago, Ill.	3	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio	4	4	New Orleans, La.	4	2
Detroit, Mich.	5	4	New York, N. Y.	6	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	4
			St. Louis, Mo.	2	1

*Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois

Highways

Highways serving Wickliffe are U. S. Routes 51, 60 and 62, and State Routes 286 and 440. The transportation map shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreational areas of Kentucky.

Table 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM WICKLIFFE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	431	Lexington, Ky.	296
Birmingham, Ala.	355	Louisville, Ky.	258
Chicago, Ill.	382	Nashville, Tenn.	178
Cincinnati, Ohio	373	New York, N. Y.	1,052
Detroit, Mich.	571	Pittsburgh, Pa.	657
Knoxville, Tenn.	355	St. Louis, Mo.	138

Truck Service: Truck lines serving Wickliffe are the Wehby Truck System, operating between St. Louis and Birmingham, with general offices in Nashville; the Henry Edwards Truck Lines, operating between Memphis and St. Louis, with general offices in Clinton, Kentucky; and the Illinois Central's Over-the-Road, operating between Paducah, Kentucky, and Carbondale, Illinois. Nearest terminals are in Clinton and Paducah, Kentucky, and Cairo, Illinois.

Table 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM WICKLIFFE, KENTUCKY, TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>			<u>LTL</u>	
Atlanta, Ga.	5 Days		Louisville, Ky.	2 Days	
Birmingham, Ala.	3 Days		Los Angeles, Calif.	7 Days	
Chicago, Ill.	3 Days		Nashville, Tenn.	2 Days	
Cleveland, Ohio	4 Days		New Orleans, La.	4 Days	
Detroit, Mich.	5 Days		New York, N. Y.	6 Days	
Knoxville, Tenn.	3 Days		Pittsburgh, Pa.	5 Days	
			St. Louis, Mo.	2 Days	

Bus Lines: Wickliffe is served by: Southeastern Greyhound Bus Lines with two northeastbound and two southbound trips daily, operating between St. Louis and Memphis; Continental Trailways Lines with three trips daily, operating between Chicago and New Orleans; and Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Bus Lines with one northbound and one southbound trip daily, operating between Mobile and St. Louis.

*Illinois Central Railroad's Over-the-Road, Chicago, Illinois.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky, 27 miles east of Wickliffe. The two runways are 4,000' by 150'. This well-lighted airport has a weather station and a recently constructed administration building. A modernization of the radio and communication system was recently completed. Airlines serving the field are Delta Airlines with two northbound flights daily linking Chicago and Detroit, and one southbound flight to Memphis; and Ozark Airlines with three round-trips daily to Louisville, two round-trips to St. Louis and Kansas City, and one round-trip to Nashville. Connections can be made at all of these to all major national and international airports.

A smaller airport is located near Cairo, Illinois, 5 miles west of Wickliffe. This field has a paved runway which is used primarily for general aviation.

Water

Wickliffe is strategically located at the confluence of the Mississippi River and the Ohio River. At the present time there are no port facilities at Wickliffe. However, the main channel runs close to the Wickliffe side of the river, and barge docking would be possible. The city owns 6 acres of water front property on the river which could be developed for commercial use.

The port of Cairo, Illinois, 5 miles distant, is served by American Barge Lines, Pittsburgh, Federal Barge Lines and Mississippi Valley Barge Lines, St. Louis.

Wickliffe is 46 miles south of Paducah by the Ohio River.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Wickliffe is supplied power by the Kentucky Utilities Company which provides electric service in 77 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central and western Kentucky. The company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power, with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. For complete rate schedules, contact the Kentucky Department of Commerce or Director of Industrial Development, Kentucky Utilities Company, Lexington, Kentucky.

The rural area is supplied power by the Jackson Purchase RECC which provides electrical service in six western Kentucky counties. Their power is purchased from Kentucky Utilities. For information concerning rates contact: Manager, Jackson Purchase RECC, Paducah, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Wickliffe is supplied natural gas by the Commonwealth Service Corporation whose source is the Trunkline Gas Company. A three-inch main runs to the city from the transmission line. Average btu content per cubic foot is 1,030 with specific gravity of approximately .60. Pressure is maintained relative to the demand. Rates are as follows:

Residential:

First	500 Cubic Feet or Less	\$1.61
Next	2,500 Cubic Feet	@ 1.30
Next	7,000 Cubic Feet	@ 1.24
Next	10,000 Cubic Feet	@ 1.04
Over	20,000 Cubic Feet	@ .93
	Minimum Monthly Bill	1.61

Commercial:

First	500 Cubic Feet or Less	\$2.13
Next	3,500 Cubic Feet	@ 1.14
Next	6,000 Cubic Feet	@ .88
Next	30,000 Cubic Feet	@ .62
Over	40,000 Cubic Feet	@ .57
	Minimum Monthly Bill	\$2.13

Coal & Coke

Coal is supplied by the Western Kentucky Coal Field which consists of 127 mines located in 12 counties, with Hopkins and Muhlenberg being the leading coal producing counties in that field. The 1960 average production was 241,000 tons per mine, and a combined total of 30,587,000 tons. Underground mines produced 42 percent, and strip mines 58 percent of the total output. The average value per ton was \$3.49 in 1960, f. o. b. mine. Shipments were 95 percent by rail and water and 5 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.*

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. Border state operations supplement this supply.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset, and Covington. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Department of Commerce.

*The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Wickliffe is provided treated water by the Wickliffe Water System. The plant secures water from two local wells of 140 ft. deep. The maximum amount of water pumped from the wells was 96,000 gallons in 8 hours. Storage facilities consist of a 78,000 gallon elevated tank. The average daily use is 45,000 gallons with a peak daily use of 70,000 gallons, thus rendering a surplus of approximately 26,000 gallons. Water is distributed through mains ranging from 2" to 6" in size. Pressure is maintained at 50 p. s. i. Water rates are shown below.

Rates:

	<u>Gals. used per Month</u>	<u>Per M. Gals.</u>
First	1,000	\$2.00 (Minimum)
Next	4,000	1.00
Next	5,000	.75
Next	10,000	.60
Next	10,000	.50
Next	10,000	.40
Next	10,000	.30
All Over	50,000	.25

Minimum Monthly Charges

5/8 or 3/4 inch meter	\$ 2.00
1 inch meter	2.50
1 1/4 or 1 1/2 inch meter	3.50
2 inch meter	5.00
3 inch meter	7.50
4 inch meter	11.00
6 inch meter	20.00

Water Resources

Large quantities of both surface and ground water are available. Unlimited amounts of surface water may be secured from the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Other sources are from impounded small streams.

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary systems. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

Cretaceous System

"Although the outcrop area is small, the Cretaceous deposits extend to the west and south beneath younger rocks. The sandbeds yield enough water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use to most drilled wells that penetrate them in Marshall, Calloway, McCracken, and Ballard Counties, both in the outcrop area and also where covered by younger sediments. Yields as much as 800 gpm to drilled wells are reported, and yields of more than 100 gpm are common. Clay, silt, and clay-bound gravel yield little or no water."

Tertiary System

Eocene Series "Although the outcrop area is small, sandbeds of this unit yield enough water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use to almost all wells that penetrate them in the Jackson Purchase region, both in the outcrop area and also where covered by younger sediments. Yields as great as 1,400 gpm to drilled wells are reported, and yields of several hundred gallons per minute are common."

Pliocene (?) Series "Although the outcrop area covers a large part of the Jackson Purchase region, the Pliocene (?) gravels (Lafayette formation of former usage) occur as a relatively thin mantle of terrace deposits over the older sediments. The thickness of the gravels ranges from less than a foot to about 65 feet. The gravels yield enough water for domestic use to most dug or large-diameter bored wells in the outcrop area, but do not yield large quantities of water for public and industrial use."

Quaternary System

Loess Deposits "Although the outcrop area covers a large part of the western Jackson Purchase region, the loess occurs only as a mantle over the older sediments, and drilled wells obtain little or no water from it. Dug wells obtain small supplies. The loess is about 40 feet thick near the Mississippi River and thins eastward to a featheredge."

Alluvium "Along the Ohio River, the sand and gravel of the Quaternary alluvium generally yield large amounts of water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use. Some wells are failures for large supplies because bedrock is encountered at a shallow depth or because the material is locally fine grained. Single vertical wells drilled into the alluvium yield as much as 1,500 gpm, and multiple-well systems yield as much as 9,000 gpm. Wells capable of yielding 200 to 500 gpm are common. The alluvium along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in the Jackson Purchase region is finer grained than that along the Ohio in upstream areas and probably will yield less water to wells."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these systems.

Sewerage System

On September 12, 1962, bids were opened for construction of a \$145,000 sewerage system to serve the city of Wickliffe. Present construction plans do not include a disposal plant.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are industrial sites available near the city. Access is provided by both rail and highway. For further information contact the Wickliffe Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Wickliffe is governed by a strong mayor-council form of government, with the mayor elected for four years, and six councilmen elected for two years.

County: Ballard County is governed by the Fiscal Court. The Fiscal Court is made up of the County Judge elected for four years, and five magistrates elected by district for four year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, a five year property tax exemption is offered to new industry. This provision cannot be extended beyond this five year period.

Business Licenses: No business or occupational licenses are required.

Planning and Zoning

At the present time the city has no planning and zoning laws. It has been anticipated by the city council to contract the state's planning and zoning authorities.

Fire Protection

The Wickliffe Fire Department is staffed with a chief and 15 volunteer firemen. Training programs are attended periodically by the firemen. Motorized equipment includes one 500 gpm pumper truck and one panel truck. The alarm system is by telephone and siren. No charge is made for calls within the city or the immediate outlying area.

Police Protection

The city police force consists of one chief and three part-time patrolmen. Facilities include one patrol car equipped with a two-way radio.

The county has one sheriff and two deputies. One car, equipped with a two-way radio, interconnects with city and state officials.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage and trash are removed by a private contractor in the commercial and residential areas.

Financial Information

Important sources of revenue are fines and forfeitures - 51.2 percent, franchise 9.1 percent, and automobile stickers - 4.6 percent. Together with property taxes these items account for over 81 percent of Wickliffe's General Fund total revenue. The following statements summarize the financial position of the city and county governments.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness

Income for 1961	\$21,081.81	
Expenditures for 1961	25,654.86	
Bonded Indebtedness	Water	\$138,000
	Gas	243,000
	Sewer	145,000
		(proposed)

County Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness

Budget for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1963	\$138,270
Bonded Indebtedness - - school	626,000

T A X E S

Property Taxes

Property taxes accounted for 26.5 percent of Wickliffe's total General Fund revenue in 1961. Rates applying to property located in the city and county, classified as city, county, state, and school are shown in Table 11. A more detailed explanation of property tax rates is shown in Appendix E.

Table 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
WICKLIFFE AND BALLARD COUNTY, 1961

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Wickliffe</u>	<u>Ballard County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
State	.05	.05
Total	\$2.80	\$2.05

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Ballard County - 34.8% Based on 1960 assessments for state and county tax levies.

Net Assessed Value of Property

Wickliffe - \$916,772 Subject to full local rate

Ballard County - \$12,960,148 Subject to full local rate

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Wickliffe Elementary School offers the first eight grades to students. High school students attend the modern consolidated county high school.

Table 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN WICKLIFFE AND BALLARD COUNTY

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Ballard Memorial (high school)	464	25	18.6
Wickliffe Elementary	295	11	26.8

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Wickliffe is served by the Tilghman Trade School and the West Kentucky Vocational School, located at Paducah. Courses offered at Tilghman Trade School include: Auto Mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop and woodworking. Courses offered at Western Kentucky Vocational School include: Auto mechanics, barbering, beauty culture, chef courses, machine shop, sheet metal, shoe repair, tailoring and woodworking. The Tilghman Trade School also conducts special training programs for area industry.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Paducah Junior College and Draughon's Business College, Paducah, 30 miles; Murray State College, Murray, 52 miles; Western State College, Bowling Green, 162 miles; Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 157 miles; Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, 60 miles; and Southeast Missouri Teachers College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, 35 miles.

Health

Hospitals: The nearest hospital is located at Cairo, Illinois, five miles distant. It is the St. Mary's Hospital, a modern hospital of 75 beds.

Located at Paducah is the Western Baptist Hospital with 117 beds. The following facilities are available: Full radiological and pathological facilities, a hospital pharmacy, 65 doctors and 39 registered nurses on the active and courtesy staff.

Public Health: The Ballard County Health Department is located in La Center, 12 miles distant. Their program comprises communicable disease control; venereal disease and tuberculosis control, maternity, infant and preschool health; school health, and sanitation services.

Housing

The local housing situation in Wickliffe is sufficient to meet the needs of the future. The rental range per month for two and three bedroom houses is from \$40 to \$60. Construction costs for two or three bedroom houses range from \$10 to \$12 per square foot.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Ballard Rural Telephone Cooperative Corporation serves Wickliffe with a dial system. There are 2,650 subscribers in the area.

The Western Union operates in a local restaurant Monday through Saturday between the hours of 7:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

Postal Facilities: Wickliffe has a second-class post office with eight full-time employees. Mail is received fifteen times and dispatched eight times daily via Highway Post Office and Railway Post Office. The office has two local routes. The 1962 postal receipts totaled \$10,000.

Newspapers: Wickliffe has a weekly newspaper, the Advance-Yeoman, with a circulation of 2,250. Other newspapers received are the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Paducah Sun-Democrat, and the Cairo Evening Citizen.

Radio: The nearest radio stations are WKYB, AM and FM, and WPAD, AM and FM, at Paducah; WKRO, AM, at Cairo, Illinois.

Television: Television reception from Paducah and Cape Girardeau is good, with two stations serving Wickliffe - WPSD from Paducah, an NBC affiliate, and KFVS from Cape Girardeau, Missouri, a CBS affiliate.

Libraries

Wickliffe has no library facilities.

Churches

There are seven churches in Wickliffe representing the following denominations: Baptist, Methodist, Christian and Pentecostal. Approximately 80 percent of Wickliffe's citizens are church members and attendance is about 50 percent.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 30, 1961

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Citizens State Bank	\$2, 707, 623. 44	\$2, 413, 623. 44

Hotels and Motels

Wickliffe Motel	8 units
-----------------	---------

Clubs and Organizations

Chamber of Commerce (projects consist of cemetery improvement, Courthouse repair and sponsoring an annual horse show), Boy Scouts, Eastern Star, 4-H, Masonic Lodge, and Wickliffe Women's Club (project is a beautification program).

Recreation

Local: Wickliffe maintains a municipal park consisting of 12 acres. The park has a baseball field where pony league, little league and independent baseball is played.

There are many lakes in the area, and the Mississippi River and Ohio River are nearby, for fishing and boating. A wildlife refuge is located in the county, 18 miles from Wickliffe, where excellent duck, squirrel and rabbit hunting is available. There are three golf courses within thirty minutes driving time.

Area: Wickliffe is 42 miles from Reelfoot Lake, Tennessee. This lake is a hunter's and fisherman's paradise with ample camp, restaurant and dock facilities to accommodate tourists and sportsmen. Boats and guides may be obtained at any of the various boat docks.

Kentucky Dam Village State Park, in Western Kentucky, is located 50 miles east of Wickliffe. The park area is located on Kentucky Lake at Kentucky Dam. The dam, constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, is the greatest of the TVA projects. It impounds the waters of the Tennessee River to form 184 mile long Kentucky Lake, with 2,300 miles of shoreline. The unrestricted waters of the lake abound with fish. Operated under park supervision are the following facilities: Two boat docks; a large sand beach developed for swimming, with shallow wading areas for children; a modern bathhouse; lodge rooms and housekeeping cottages; air-conditioned park dining room, soda fountain, coffee shop, and commissary; 18-hole golf course; badminton, tennis and croquet courts; and the Village Playhouse for summer theatrical productions. In addition, there are numerous picnicking areas throughout the park. Grills, tables, and benches are easily accessible by automobile.

South of Kentucky Dam Village, on U. S. Route 68, is Cherokee State Park and Kentucky Lake State Park. These parks offer boat docks, cottages, dining rooms, benches, swimming, bathhouses, picnic areas and fishing. At Kentucky Lake State Park is the beautiful Kenlake Hotel. At Kentucky Dam Village, there is a fully accredited airport and flying service within the park area. The park airport has a 3,000 foot paved runway and a 3,500 foot graded runway.

Community Improvements

Recent:

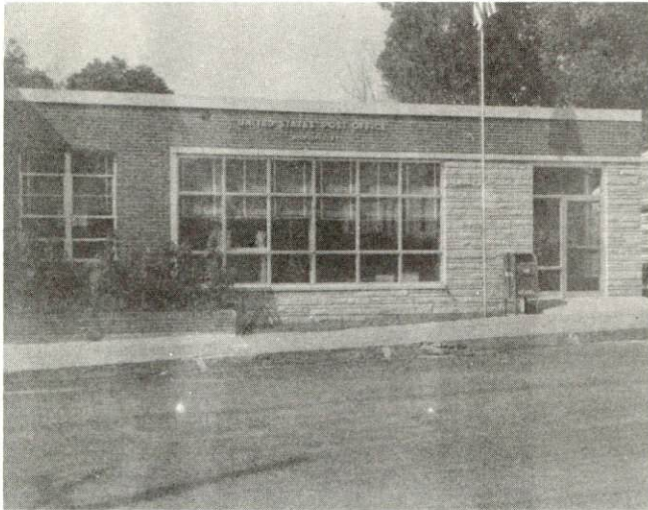
1. In 1958 a natural gas system was installed costing \$243,000.
2. The city purchased the water system in 1960 at a cost of \$138,000.
3. The courthouse was sandblasted, repainted and waterproofed.
4. The Women's Club has beautified the courthouse lawn.
5. The Chamber of Commerce has installed floodlights across the front of the courthouse.
6. Construction is to begin in the fall of 1962 on a complete sewerage system for the city. It is estimated the cost will be \$145,000.



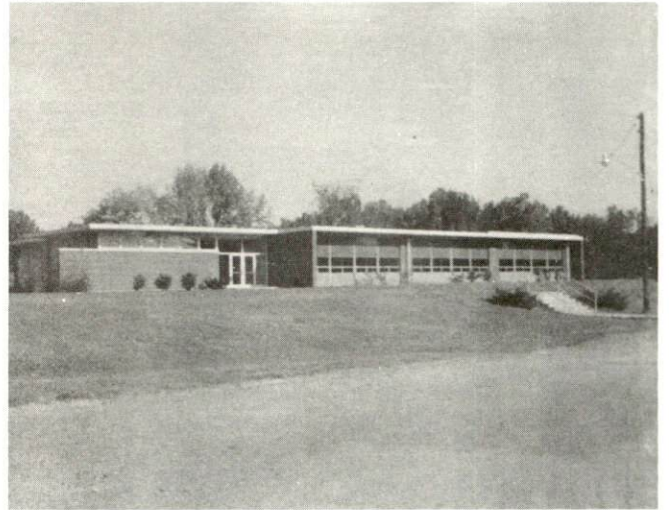
COUNTY COURT HOUSE



CITY HALL BUILDING



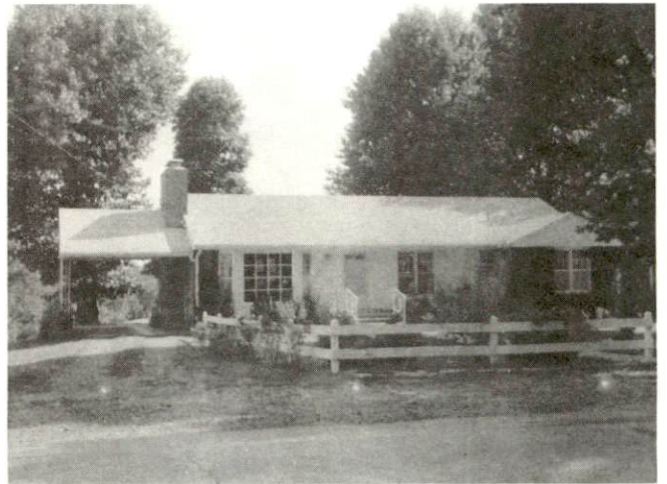
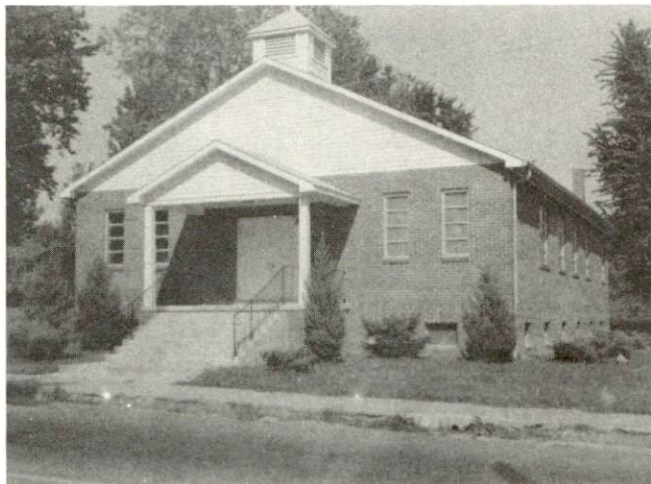
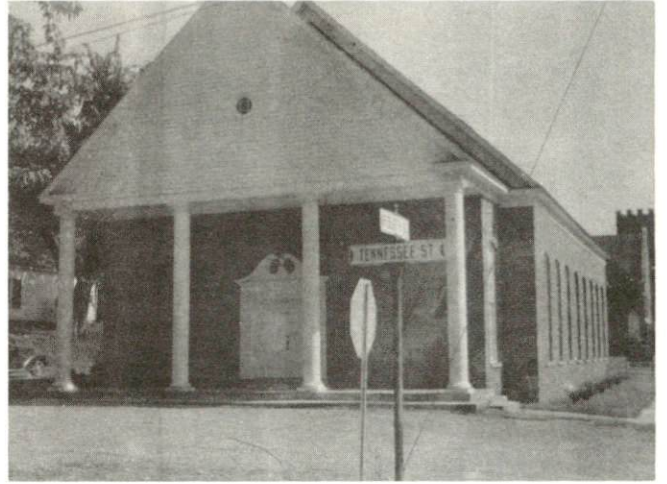
POST OFFICE



WICKLIFFE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



SIPPI PRODUCTS, INC.



N A T U R A L R E S O U R C E S

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 951 farms in Ballard County, covering 123,221 acres, an average of 129.6 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Ballard County and Kentucky.

Table 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR BALLARD COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres</u> <u>Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per</u> <u>Acre</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Ballard County (bu)	25,378	42.4	1,078,383
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Ballard County (bu)	1,902	20.7	39,537
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Ballard County (bu)	5,559	18.9	105,184
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Ballard County (lbs)	1,252	1,481.4	1,854,776
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Ballard County (tons)	274	1.9	544
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Ballard County (tons)	1,447	1.3	1,979
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Ballard County (tons)	6,337	1.4	8,996
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

*Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Table 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR BALLARD COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of Jan. 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Ballard Co.	16,929
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Ballard Co.	3,258
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Ballard Co.	381
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Ballard County consist of clay and sand and gravel. No mineral production was reported in 1960, but in 1959 the total value of mineral production amounted to \$14,970 from sand and gravel.

Clay: High grade ceramic clay deposits with potential large reserves occur in the Holly Spring formation across the southern portion of the county. This clay is mined extensively in Graves County where it is sold under the trade name of "ball," "sagger," and "wad." Other clays in the area include loess and alluvial deposits which might be suitable for heavy clay products.

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel occur as residual deposits throughout the county and as alluvial deposits along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. These are suitable for building and roadway construction purposes.

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Quaternary System

Loess Deposits

"Although the outcrop area covers a large part of the western Jackson Purchase region, the loess occurs only as a mantle over the older sediments, and drilled wells obtain little or no water from it. Dug wells obtain small supplies. The loess is about 40 feet thick near the Mississippi River and thins eastward to a feathered edge."

Alluvium

"Along the Ohio River, the sand and gravel of the Quaternary alluvium generally yield large amounts of water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use. Some wells are failures for large supplies because bedrock is encountered at a shallow depth or because the material is locally fine grained. Single vertical wells drilled into the alluvium yield as much as 1,500 gpm, and multiple-well systems yield as much as 9,000 gpm. Wells capable of yielding 200 to 500 gpm are common. The alluvium along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in the Jackson Purchase region is finer grained than that along the Ohio in upstream areas and probably will yield less water to wells."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality, but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these systems.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.

Table 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	(2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	\$ 2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000 18,389,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gallons)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gallons)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	---	---
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be dis- closed: cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	---	22,080,000

- (1) Mineral Ind. of Ky., Min. Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1,000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Forests

There are approximately 46,000 acres of forested land in Ballard County which comprises 28% of the total land area. The principal tree types are oaks, hickory, and sweet gum.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Kentucky's forests are protected from fire by a radio interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

M A R K E T S

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75% of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen-state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400 mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

Table 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) Percent of U. S.	Personal Income (2) Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales(3) Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.2	41.6	41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960.

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth of the National Market. In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920, 23.3% of the United States.

C L I M A T E

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the southcentral part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year and increases to 60% or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

A P P E N D I X

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix E-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix F
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix G
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

H I S T O R Y

Ballard County was organized in 1842, becoming the 93rd county in the state of Kentucky, and consisting of parts of McCracken and Hickman Counties. Located in the extreme western section of the state, and near Cairo, Illinois, it is bounded on the north by the Ohio River, the west by the Mississippi River, south by Carlisle County and east by McCracken County.

Wickliffe is widely-known for its famous Ancient Buried City, which is located in the lofty bluffs overlooking the meeting place of the beautiful Ohio and the mighty Mississippi. Still intact, many huge mounds have been found here, left by a prehistoric race. One mound, having been opened carefully so as to leave the remains in the original positions, contains as many as 153 uncovered skeletons. The many adornments and other articles indicate that this prehistoric race who had lived here reached a high degree of culture. Oddly, few weapons have been found - - a fact that indicates the people were peaceful. Furniture fragments also indicate that they were non-migratory. From all the evidence, it is believed that this was a flourishing trade center long before the arrival of the white man.

Located a few miles south of Wickliffe, near the mouth of Mayfield Creek, is the site of Fort Jefferson. George Rogers Clark, under orders by Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, built the fort on the Mississippi to serve as both a key trading post and as an important military stronghold for trouble against the Indians, and against the designs of the British and the Spanish. Instructed to purchase the land for the fort from the Chickasaw Indians, who had always been friendly toward the white man, Clark, for some unknown, unexplained reason, failed to do so and continued with the settlement then named "Clarks-ville." The Chickasaws took this action as an encroachment upon their domain and, after negotiations failed, they attacked the greatly-outnumbered settlement and fort. Many settlers and soldiers fell in the bloody massacre, and many Indians were killed in seige after seige upon the fort. Nearly a week of intense fighting had passed, when Clark arrived with reinforcements, and the Indians withdrew, but swearing revenge. Because the fort was so isolated from outside help, the fort was later abandoned, and peace returned to the area.

Fort Jefferson again achieved prominence during the Civil War, when General U. S. Grant landed some 5,000 troops - infantry, artillery, and cavalry - here in January, 1861, for an expedition into the Confederate-held Jackson Purchase Area. These troops went as far south as Milburn (in Carlisle County) in a skirmish against the Rebel position at Columbus (in Hickman County). In the next month, he again landed soldiers here for an overland march to participate in the successful Union attacks against Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. Union forces made intermittent use of Fort Jefferson as a river port throughout the war.

Appendix A

Charles A. Wickliffe was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1836, but became Governor upon the death of Governor James Clark in 1839. In 1841 he was appointed Postmaster General by President Tyler, and in 1845, was sent by President Polk on a secret mission to the Republic of Texas. He died in 1869.

Captain Bland Ballard came to Kentucky in 1779, at 18 years of age; was wounded in the hip in General Clark's expedition against the Piqua towns, in July, 1780; served him again in 1782; was a spy for Clark in the Wabash expedition; in 1791 was a guide under Generals Scott and Wilkinson; and in August, 1794, was with General Wayne at the Battle of the "Fallen Timbers." He was continually a hunter and spy for General Clark, which led into many inevitable skirmishes and fights against the Indians. In another encounter, he killed six or seven Indians in a futile attempt to save his own family from a massacre; his father, stepmother, brother, two sisters, and a half-sister, were killed by Indians in this fight. Later in life, he was wounded in the Battle of the River Raisin, and was taken prisoner. After surviving these many life-harrowing ordeals, he died in September, 1853, at the ripe old age of 92.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
BALLARD COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry, December, 1961	Ballard County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	334	100.0	456,064	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	---	-----	30,615	6.7
Contract Construction	50	14.9	31,047	6.8
Manufacturing	170	50.8	176,243	38.6
Food & Kindred products	---	-----	25,618	5.6
Tobacco	---	-----	16,840	3.6
Clothing, Tex. & leather	---	-----	25,380	5.3
Lumber & furniture	44	13.1	13,589	2.9
Printing, Pub. & paper	6	1.7	10,516	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	---	-----	13,620	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	120	35.9	5,580	1.2
Primary metals	---	-----	9,388	2.0
Machinery, metals & equip.	---	-----	53,168	11.6
Other	---	-----	2,544	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	12	3.5	32,973	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	74	22.1	126,298	27.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	20	5.9	20,579	4.5
Services	5	1.4	36,437	7.9
Other	3	.8	1,872	.4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION
FOR BALLARD COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

Subject	Ballard County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	4,092	4,199	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,028	3,194	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,200	747	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	2,200	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,043	688	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	987	379	440,020	208,384
Government workers	194	208	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	822	74	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	40	27	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	157	59	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	828	2,447	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	4	---	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	231	256	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	593	2,291	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	179	1,515	91,626	539,838
65 and over	414	676	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,043	688	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	88	140	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	590	17	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	106	21	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	57	106	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	73	51	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	355	4	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	293	122	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	---	68	1,123	25,183
Service workers	42	122	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	212	12	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	175	---	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	52	25	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,
56, 57, 83, and 84

CLIMATIC DATA FOR WICKLIFFE, BALLARD CO., KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>6:00 AM</u>	<u>12:00 PM</u>
			<u>EST</u>	
January	38.1	5.04	80	68
February	40.6	4.13	80	65
March	48.7	5.53	79	59
April	58.4	4.47	78	54
May	67.1	3.97	82	58
June	76.4	3.62	82	58
July	79.3	3.16	84	60
August	78.4	3.44	87	59
September	71.4	3.13	87	57
October	60.3	3.15	86	53
November	47.4	3.24	79	58
December	39.1	3.99	79	66
Annual Average	58.8	56.97	82	60

*Station Location: Love Laceyville, Ky.

**Station Location: Cairo, Illinois

Length of record: 6:00 AM readings 19 years;
12:00 PM readings 19 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (19 yrs. of record) 108 clear, 105 partly cloudy, and 153 cloudy.

Percent of possible sunshine: (19 yrs. of record) 65 %.

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (19 yrs. of record) 117 days.

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (19 yrs. of record) 3 days.

Days with thunderstorms: (19 yrs. of record) 52 days.

Days with heavy fog: (19 yrs. of record) 5 days.

Prevailing wind: Southwest.

Seasonal heating degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term means 3,756 days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (Par Value)	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (No Par Value)
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net

income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of 1¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are **PLAINLY LEGIBLE** and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Economic Development, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Economic Development "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.