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## Industrial Resources: Bath County - Owingsville

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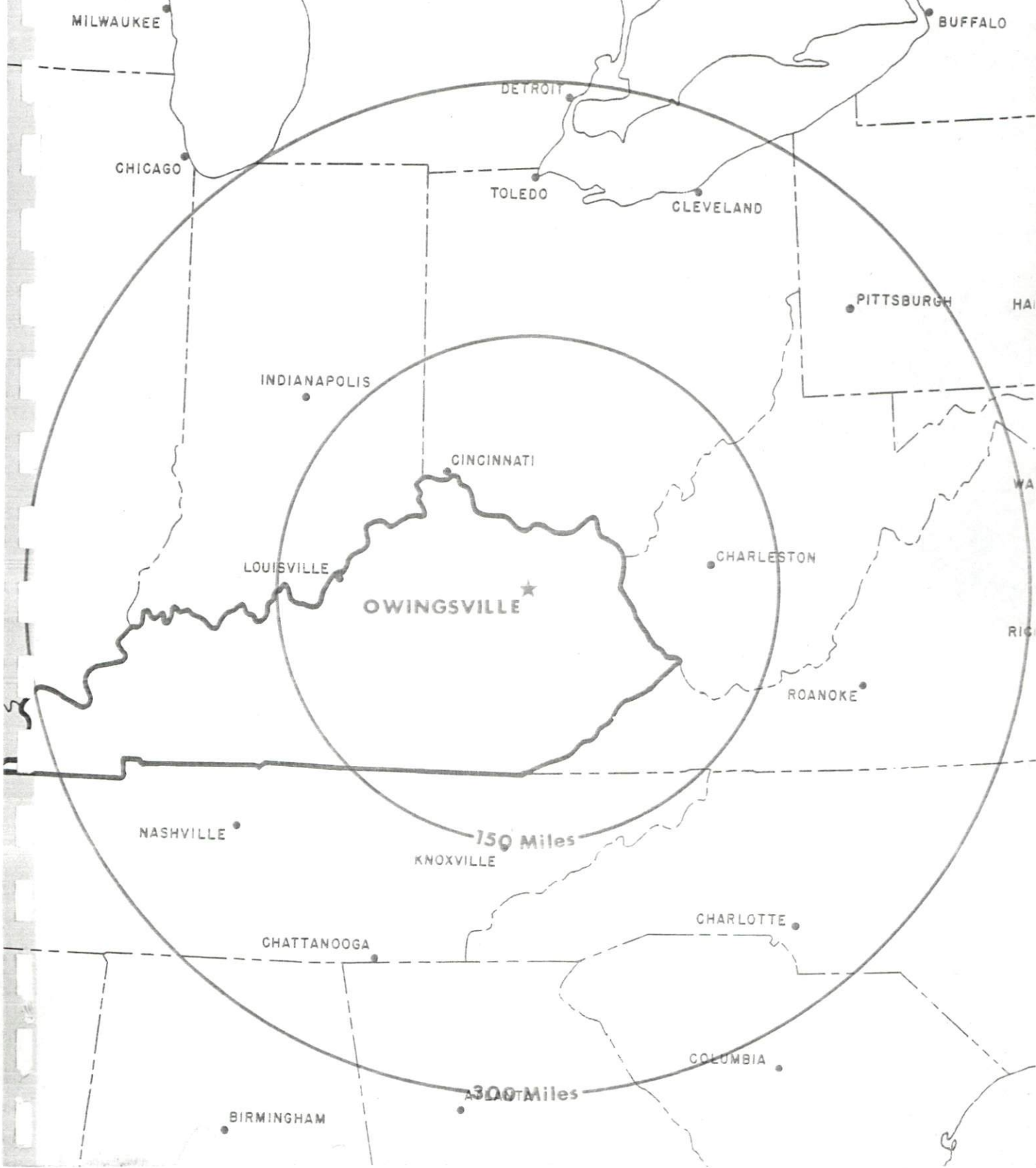
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by  
The Owingsville Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Agricultural & Industrial Development Board of Kentucky  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
August, 1954

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY

## FOREWORD

This report sets forth industrial location data which manufacturers will find useful in considering expansion possibilities at Owingsville, Kentucky.

Owingsville, the county seat of Bath County, is located in the north-eastern section of the state, within 100 to 450 miles from such leading industrial and distribution centers as Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, and St. Louis. The Owingsville economy is based primarily on agriculture and to only a minor extent on manufacturing.

The statistical and factual data on Owingsville, summarized in the following two pages and set forth in detail in the body of this report, cover basic industrial location factors - population and labor supply, transportation, fuel and power, production materials, water, markets, existing industry, industrial sites, community facilities and services.

The report shows that an estimated 4,400 persons are available for industrial jobs in the Owingsville labor supply area. By reason of the absence of heavy labor requirements from existing industry, the average wage for manufacturing jobs is considerably below both the Kentucky and national averages. The availability of Kentucky Utilities power and the Slate Creek as a source for water mean that Owingsville can support industrial expansion of the type having large water and power requirements, as well as expansion of the light industry type. Louisville provides a nearby industrial market of major importance and a source for semi-processed materials.

The Owingsville Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky are in a position to supplement the information carried in this report and otherwise to assist manufacturers interested in Owingsville. The Board maintains a staff of engineers and other specialists in a position to supply: Topographic maps and aerial photographs of sites; quantitative and qualitative analyses of water supplies; minerals surveys and analyses; power, fuel and freight rates; industrial and consumer market data; tax and other governmental information.

SUMMARY DATA FOR

POPULATION, 1950: Owingsville - 929; Bath County - 10,410.

BATH COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Bath and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 1,900 men and 2,500 women. Number of workers available from Bath County - 300 men and 400 women.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT, FOURTH QUARTER 1953: Bath County - \$37.75; Kentucky - \$72.66.

EXISTING INDUSTRY:

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Bath Wood Products	Pallets, lumber	8	0	8
Bath County News Outlook	Newspaper	4	2	6
Slaughter House	Processed meat	4	0	4

SITES: Owingsville has several available and suitable industrial sites. For example:

Site #1: 2 acres, level; road; water; sewage; power and gas.

Site #2: 2 acres, level; new building with 5,760 sq. ft. floor space on property; road; water; sewage; power and gas.

RAILWAY SERVICE: No rail line at Owingsville. Served by C. & O. station at Preston, three miles from town.

TRUCK LINES: Ecklar Moore, Huey Motor Express and Pinson Truck Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Owingsville

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	418	Detroit, Mich.	361
Chicago, Ill.	397	New York, N. Y.	615
Cincinnati, Ohio	103	St. Louis, Mo.	389

BUS LINES: Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

AIRPORT: Blue Grass Field at Lexington, 48 miles, served by Eastern, Piedmont and Delta Airlines.

POSTAL FACILITIES: Second class Post Office. Mail dispatched and received - three times daily. 1954 postal receipts - \$10,434.

TELEPHONE SERVICE: General Telephone Company of Kentucky, Inc. Number of subscribers - 412.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE: Western Union office at Mt. Sterling, 14 miles.



OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities and the Fleming-Mason Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. Rates and service are regulated by the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

WATER: Owingsville Water Works; source of water - Slate Creek; pumping capacity - 265,000 gallons per day; maximum use - 90,000 gallons per day; water rates - \$1.75 minimum for 2,000 gallons; \$.75 per thousand for next 4,000 gallons.

GAS: Delta Natural Gas Co.; source - Central Kentucky Natural Gas Lines. Normal industrial needs can be supplied with prior notice.

COAL: Source - East and West Kentucky coal fields. Price of nut and slack - \$9.00 per ton delivered; stoker - \$12.50 per ton delivered.

FUEL OIL: No. 1 - 15.4¢ per gallon delivered.

SEWERAGE: Storm and sanitary sewerage system. Sanitary system flows to a cesspool.

PROPERTY TAX RATES: Per \$100, 1953: Owingsville - \$3.00; Bath County - \$2.25. Ratio of assessment to market value - 40%. Five year tax exemption for new industry.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Housing: Supply is fair. Rental of two-bedroom house - \$40 - \$50 per month. Construction cost of two-bedroom house - \$4,000 to \$6,000.

Schools:

<u>System</u>	<u>No. of Schools</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
County (W)	3	1,929	71
County (C)	1	106	3

CLIMATE: Average annual precipitation - 48.2 inches; average annual temperature - 55 degrees; frost-free period - April 19 to October 18.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Owingsville was 929. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Owingsville, Bath County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Owingsville, Bath County and Kentucky, 1900-53

Year	Owingsville		Bath County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			14,734		
1910	942		13,988	-5.1	6.6
1920	781	-17.1	11,996	-14.2	5.5
1930	933	19.5	11,075	-7.7	8.2
1940	948	1.6	11,451	3.4	8.8
1950	929	-2.0	10,410	-9.1	3.5
1953 (est.) <sup>1/</sup>			8,856	-14.9	-1.1

### Labor Force

Agriculture and Manufacturing. Of the 10,410 inhabitants of Bath County in 1950, 3,295 were in the labor force. Agriculture employed 2,089 while manufacturing employed 162. Between 1940 and 1950 agricultural employment declined from 2,278 to 2,089 or 8.3%. In the same period, employment in manufacturing increased from 33 to 162 or 390.9%.

Available Labor Supply. The Owingsville labor supply area is defined to include Bath and all adjoining counties. The population of the area was 78,187 in 1950, or 3,845 less than the 1940 total.

In a recent labor survey conducted by the Owingsville Chamber of Commerce, 735 registration applications were completed and returned to the Chamber of Commerce office. Of these 735 applicants, 376 were males and 359 females; 298 are between the ages of 20 and 30; 218 between the ages of 31 and 40; and 179 between 41 and 50. The remaining 40 applicants are either under twenty or over fifty.

Approximately 50 percent of those registering have completed the seventh grade and about 30 percent have completed the fifth grade. More than 250 have had high school training of from one to four years, while 40 have had some business training or college, or both.

<sup>1/</sup> Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, April 1, 1953,  
Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, October, 1953.



Of the total registrants, 178 have had factory experience; 240 are presently employed, while 465 report that they are presently unemployed. This survey was conducted during the months of May and June, 1954.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net out-migration from Bath County between 1940 and 1950 was 2,301. Lack of job opportunities was a major factor in this shift. For Kentucky, net out-migration during the decade ending in 1950 was 303,000 and the recent increases in manufacturing in the state since that date have not begun to reduce the outflow.

Wages and Income. Some examples of wages in the area are: clerical, \$.40 and \$.50 per hour; secretarial, \$.50 and \$.75 per hour; laborer, \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled, \$1.10 per hour.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for fourth quarter 1953 were \$37.75 for Bath County and \$68.43 for Kentucky. Wages in manufacturing industries for the same period were \$38.66 for Bath County, and \$72.66 for Kentucky. According to the most recent data available, U. S. weekly wages in manufacturing were approximately \$10.00 higher than in Kentucky. 1/

In 1952 per capita income payments to individuals were \$762 for Bath County, \$1,130 for Kentucky, and \$1,639 for the United States. 2/

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1/ Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Owingsville, Kentucky Area, (Frankfort, July, 1954). Factors upon which estimates are based: (1) population, (2) number of persons of labor force age, (3) labor force participation rates, (4) economic structure of area, (5) per capita income, (6) current manufacturing employment and past trends, (7) observations of availability of labor supply in areas where new facilities have been located, and (8) estimates of current unemployment.

2/ John L. Johnson, Per Capita Income of Kentucky Counties in 1952 (Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, February, 1954).

Existing Firms, Products and Employment. The following list of firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Owingsville.

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Bath Wood Products	Pallets, lumber	8	0	8
Bath County News Outlook	Newspaper	4	2	6
Bath County Locker Plant	Processed meat	4	0	4
Total		<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>

## MATERIALS

### Agricultural Products

Bath County covers an area of 287 square miles. In this area there are 1,679 farms covering 145,000 acres. Of these farms 1,360 were commercial farms and 33.4% of all the farms were operated by tenants.

The value of Bath County farm products sold in 1952 was: Crops - \$2,704,000; livestock and products - \$1,249,000; dairy products - \$231,000 and poultry and poultry products - \$81,000. During 1953 Bath County harvested 4,230 acres of tobacco with an average yield per acre of 1,375 pounds. A total of 5,810,778 pounds was marketed at an average of \$3.06 per hundred pounds for a gross of \$3,087,107. The following table shows more detailed data for crop and livestock production in 1950 and 1951.



Table 3. Agricultural Statistics for Bath County 1/

Crops	1950 Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	440,000	\$ 788,000
Tobacco (all types) (lbs.)	4,906,000	2,453,000
Wheat (bu.)	15,000	31,800
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	2,830	101,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	6,360	194,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	8,170	235,000

Livestock	No. on Farms, Jan. 1, 1951	Farm Value (dollars)
All cattle and calves	13,500	\$ 1,796,000
Milk cows	4,950	792,000
Hogs and pigs	7,250	170,400
Sheep and lambs	4,500	123,000
Chickens	71,000	74,600

Livestock Products	Production During 1950	Farm Value (dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	703,200	\$ 218,000
Milk (lbs.)	17,114,000	633,000
Wool (lbs.)	22,000	12,500

#### Forests

Bath County has 64,000 acres of forested land; this covers 35% of the total land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include: hickory, yellow poplar, pine, red cedar and the oaks.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) is used in manufacture in the state.

1/ Source: Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.



## Mineral Resources

The most important mineral resources of Bath County are limestone and petroleum. Petroleum has been produced in a large number of wells widely distributed in the eastern part of the county. During 1953 Bath County produced 6,057 barrels of crude oil.

Limestones suitable for building, highway and railway construction occur in western Bath County. Transported sands and gravels are available in large quantities along the Licking River. Important deposits of iron ore on Slate Creek have been operated. Continuing and adjacent iron ores may some time, under favorable mining conditions, be utilized again. Mineral waters occur at many points, particularly near Olympia.

In 1950, Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 4, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt were mined.

Table 4. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 <sup>1/</sup>

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand and gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousands of barrels	10,381
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719

## FUEL AND POWER

### Coal and Coke

There is no coal production in Bath County. Coal is obtained from the Western Kentucky coal fields and is shipped in by rail and truck from Morgan, Carter, Boyd, and Pike Counties. The price of nut and slack delivered is \$9.00 per ton and the price of stoker coal is \$12.50 per ton delivered.

<sup>1/</sup> Minerals Yearbook 1950, Bureau of Mines 1953.

Coke is not presently used in Owingsville, but could be obtained from Ashland, Kentucky. The price varies from \$17 to \$24 per ton plus freight.

### Gas

Owingsville is served by the Delta Natural Gas Company, whose source is the Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company. Gas is delivered through 14" and 20" lines at a pressure of 75 pounds, a BTU content of 1040, and a specific gravity of .6.

### Fuel Oil

There are several sources available for industrial and commercial fuel oil. The price of #1 fuel oil is 15.4¢ per gallon delivered. Other prices will be furnished by the Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board upon request.

### Power

Electricity is supplied Owingsville by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Bath County are served either by Kentucky Utilities Company or the Fleming-Mason Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. Small commercial and industrial loads are served by the organization whose lines are closest to the customer. By agreement large industrial loads are reserved to Kentucky Utilities Company.

Both of these companies are under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of Kentucky. Therefore, both have their rates filed with the Commission, and are considered to be fair and reasonable. Rates will be furnished upon request for any given use.

The Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 75 counties of Kentucky. It has generating capacity of 430,500 KW and has started construction of a new plant which will have an ultimate capacity of an additional 424,000 KW. The company is interconnected with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power, Kentucky Power, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and indirectly through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. <sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Current power rates will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Frankfort, Kentucky, upon request.



## WATER

Water is supplied Owingsville by the Owingsville Water Works, which uses Slate Creek as its source of raw water. Storage facilities are one 85,000 gallon standpipe. Pumping capacity is 265,000 gallons per day. Maximum use is 90,000 gallons per day and average use is 60,000 gallons per day. Water is delivered through mains up to 8" at a pressure of 55 pounds.

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Table 5. Water Rates for Owingsville, Kentucky

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First 2,000 gals.	\$1.75 minimum
Next 4,000 gals.	.75 per 1000 gals.
Next 4,000 gals.	.70 per 1000 gals.
Next 10,000 gals.	.65 per 1000 gals.
Next 25,000 gals.	.50 per 1000 gals.
Next 55,000 gals.	.30 per 1000 gals.
Over 100,000 gals.	.20 per 1000 gals.

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## AVAILABLE SITES AND BUILDINGS

### Sites

There are several available and suitable sites varying from 1 to 20 acres. Several of these have road, water and sewage facilities. Available buildings include: one new building with 5,760 sq. ft. of floor space and adequate room for expansion.<sup>1/</sup>

## TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSFER FACILITIES

### Railroads

There is no railroad line at Owingsville. The area is served by the C & O Railroad at Preston, three miles from town.

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<sup>1/</sup> For detailed information contact the Chamber of Commerce, Owingsville, Kentucky or the A&ID Board, Capitol Annex Office Building, Frankfort, Kentucky.

### Motor Carriers

Owingsville is served by U. S. Highway 60 and state routes 36 and 111. The transportation map on the next page shows the railroad, major highways, and navigable waterways in the immediate area of Owingsville.

Table 6. Highway Distances from Owingsville, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta	418	Knoxville	220
Birmingham	484	Lexington	48
Chicago	397	Louisville	125
Cincinnati	103	Nashville	272
Detroit	361	New York	615
Evansville	250	Pittsburgh	355
Indianapolis	213	St. Louis	389

Truck Lines. Truck service is provided by Ecklar Moore, Huey Motor Express and Pinson Truck Lines. Service is rendered as needed and more can be provided upon request.

Bus Lines. The Southeastern Greyhound Lines operate 4 buses east and west daily.

### Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field at Lexington, Kentucky, 48 miles. Regular service is provided by Eastern, Piedmont and Delta Airlines.

### Mail Service

Owingsville has a second class post office. Mail is received and sent out three times daily. Postal receipts for 1953 were \$10,434.

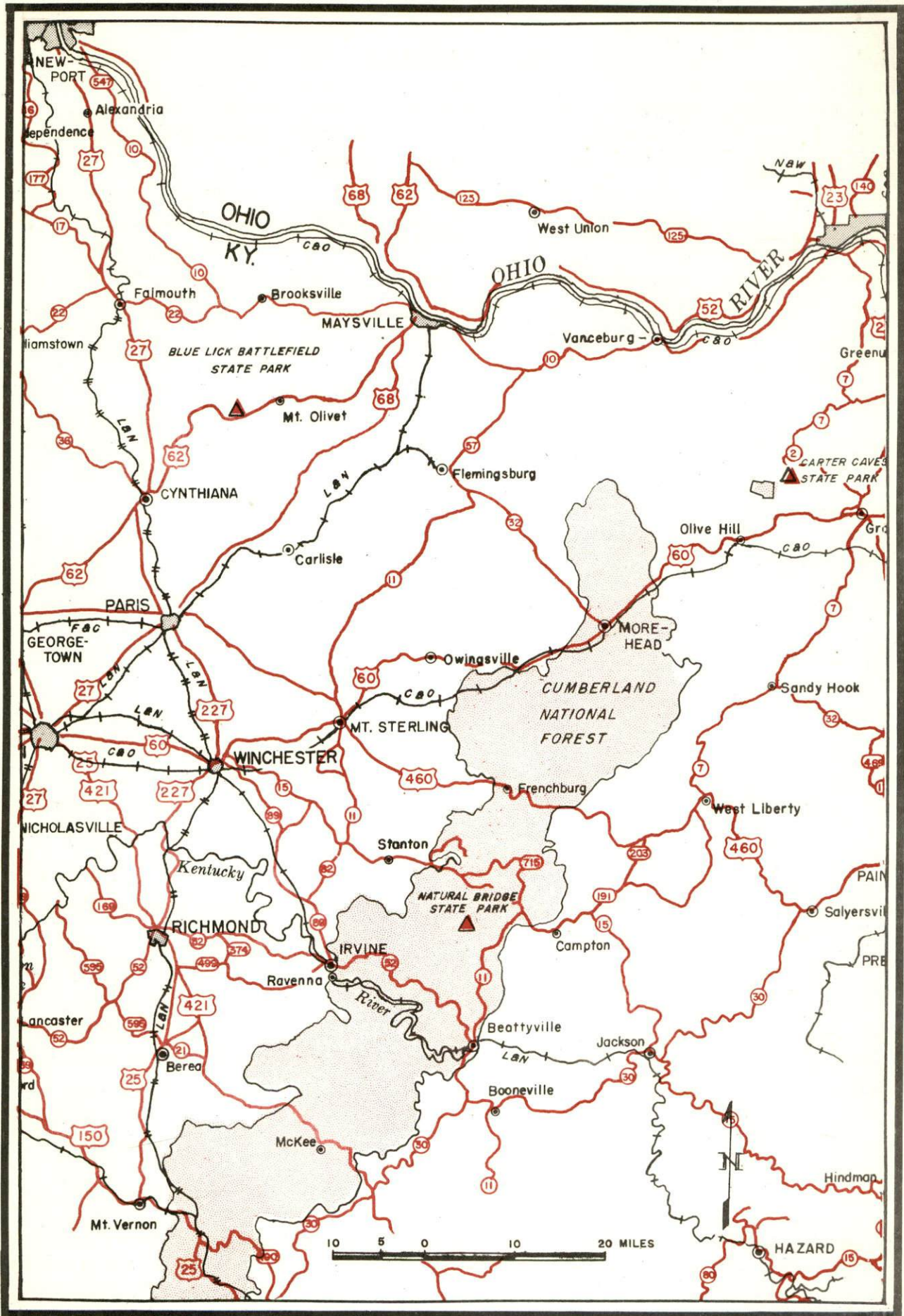
### Transfer Facilities

Transfer facilities in Owingsville include: cold storage and weighing facilities. Packing and crating services could be arranged for through local lumber companies.

## MARKETS

Owingsville is located in the center of Bath County and in the northeastern section of the state of Kentucky. Cincinnati, Evansville, Indianapolis, Lexington





RAILROADS  
 —+— Single track  
 —+— Double track

Railroads, Navigable Waterways, Major Highways and  
 Recreation Areas of Eastern Kentucky

HIGHWAYS  
 60 Federal  
 90 State

and Louisville lie within a 300 mile radius of Owingsville. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 28 million. Over 36 million people lived in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it. Nearby retail market areas and trading centers include Lexington, Ashland, Maysville and Cincinnati.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Bath County, the 56th formed in the state, was carved out of Montgomery County, January 15, 1811, and named from the great number of medicinal springs within its borders.

Owingsville, the county seat and principal town, was first settled by Harrison Connor, but named after Colonel Thomas Dye Owings. It is a 4th class city governed by a mayor elected for four years and six councilmen elected for two years.

### Fire Protection

Owingsville has a volunteer fire department of seven men and one full time chief. Equipment consists of one Reo and one GMC truck, each with pumpers of 750 g. p. m. The department has 1,950 feet of hose and 500 additional feet have been ordered.

The mains are 8", 6", and 4" with pressure of 55 p. s. i. The town's rating for fire insurance purposes is 7th class.

### Police Protection

The police force consists of one man who uses his own car on a contract basis.

### Garbage

Garbage is collected weekly by a private contractor. Rates are \$1.00 per month for residential and \$4.00 per month for business.

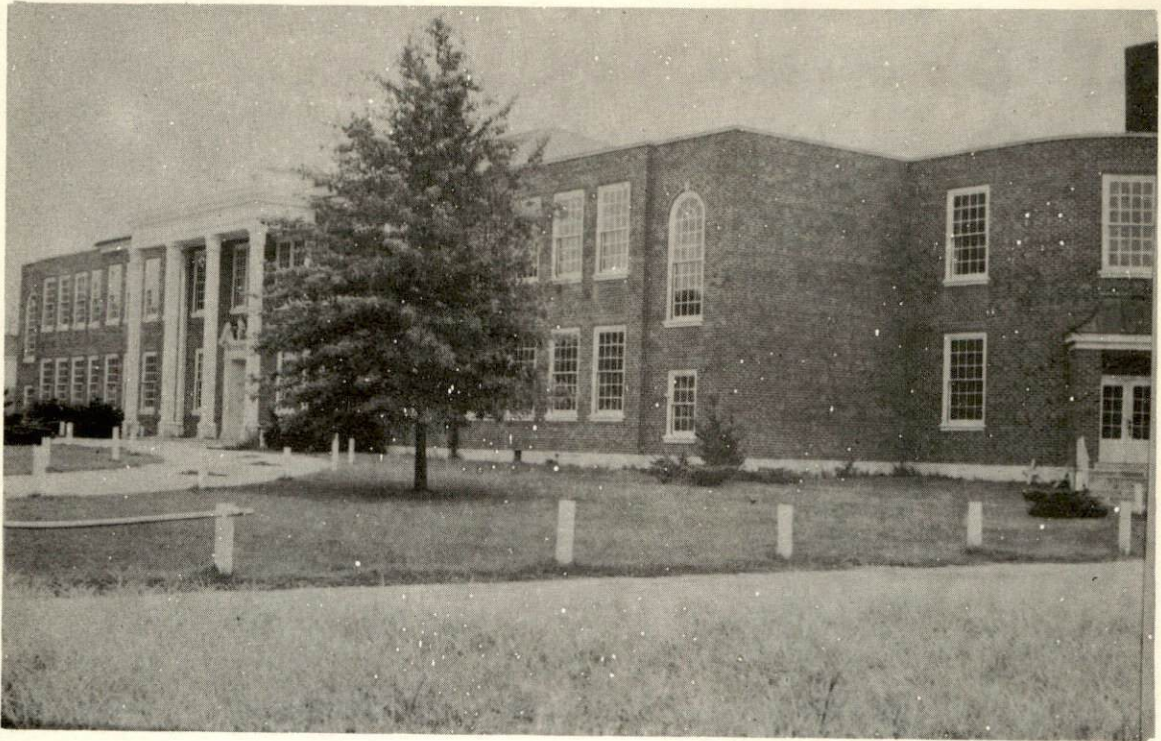
### Sewerage

There is a separate storm and sanitary sewerage system that serves the business section of town.

### City Planning

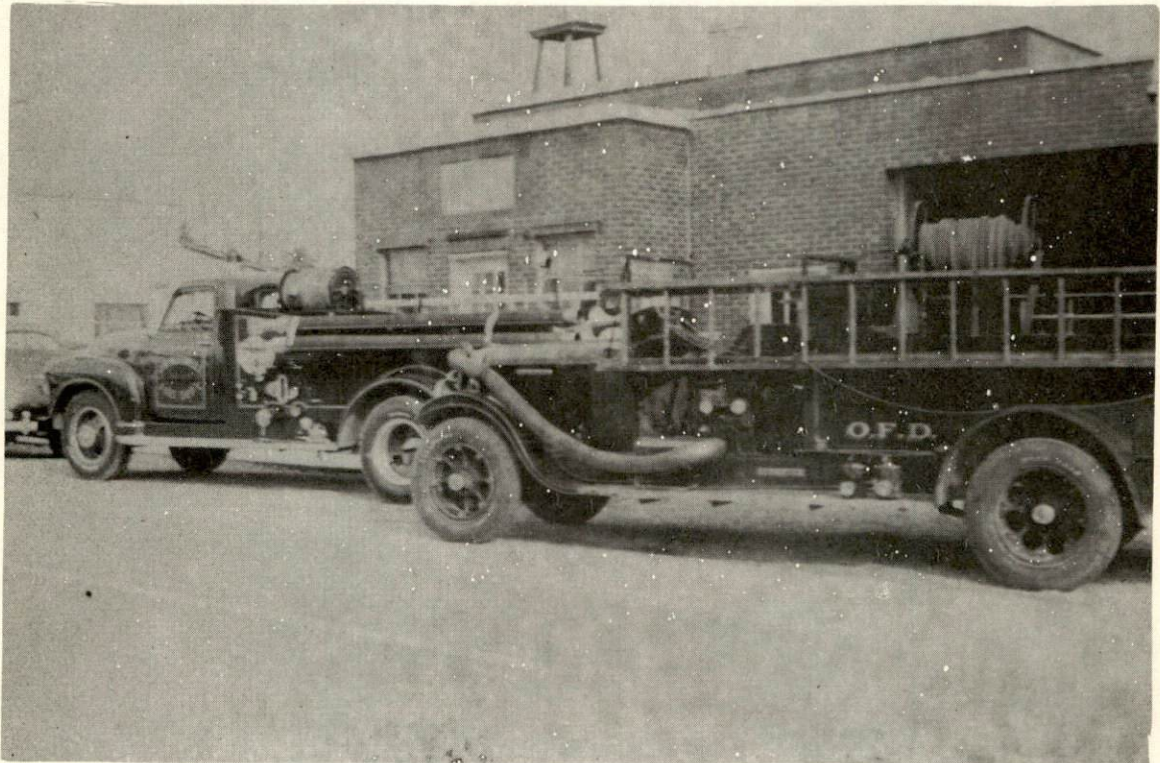
In February, 1953, a Planning Commission was appointed by the City of Owingsville for the purpose of guiding the future growth of the community.





### OWINGSVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

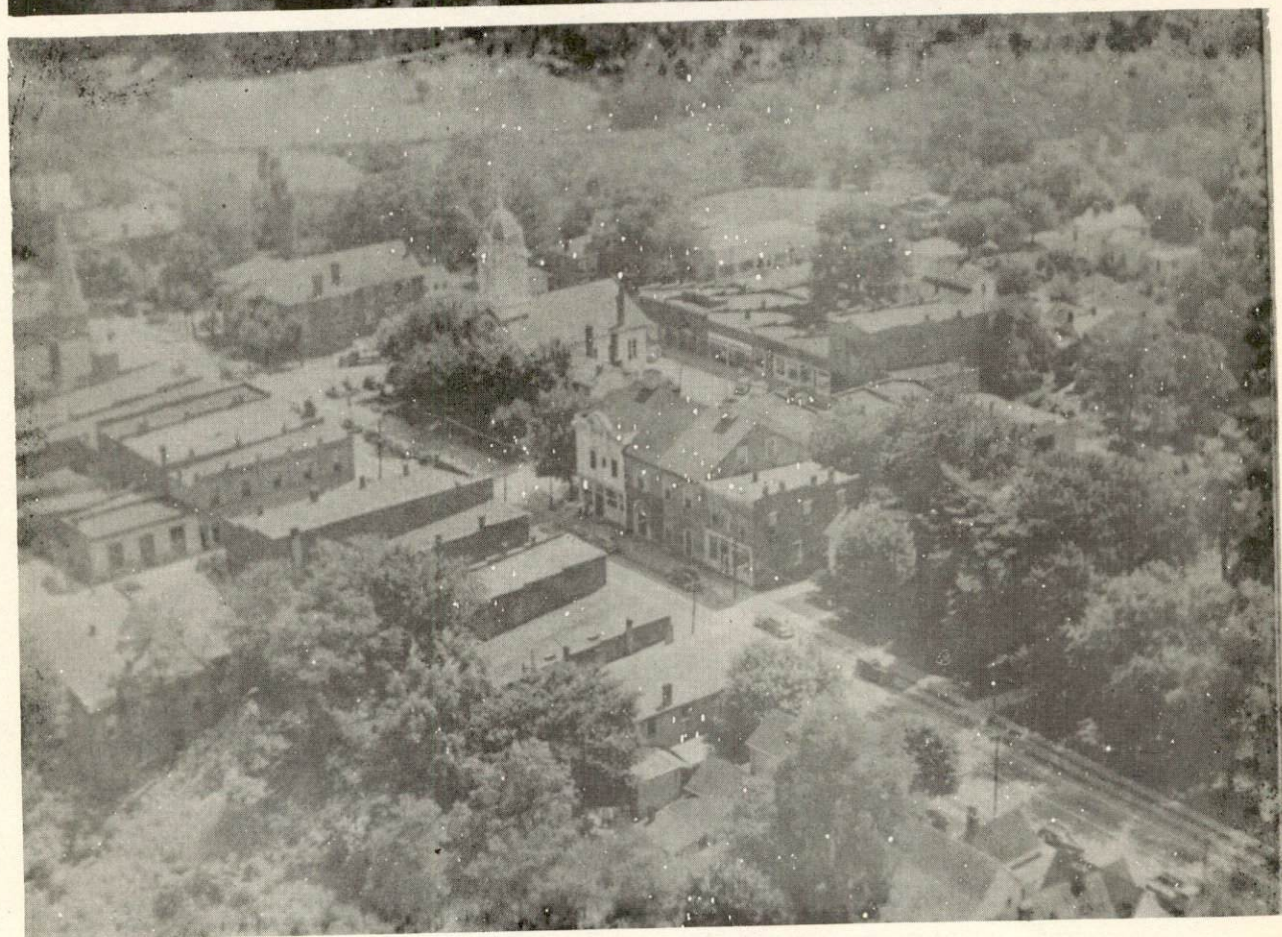
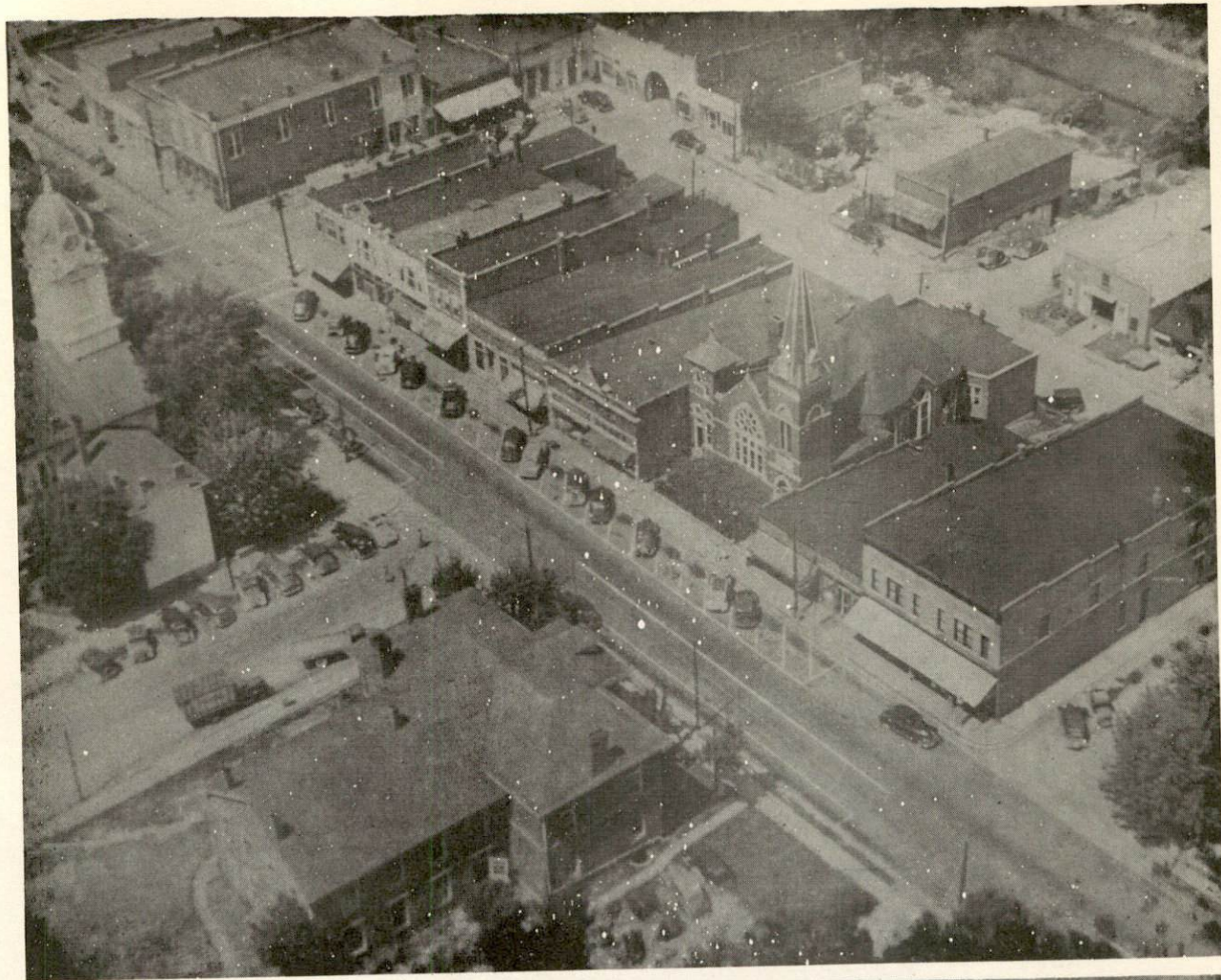
A MODERN SCHOOL with more than 1,000 pupils enrolled. It has excellent agriculture, home economics and commerce departments, and a well trained band of 42 members. Athletic and recreational program designed to meet present day needs.



### OWINGSVILLE CITY HALL & FIRE DEPARTMENT

MODERN FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT together with high pressure water supply is largely responsible for low insurance rates.





Shown here are aerial photos of the city of Owingsville



The first project was to make a detailed land use study showing areas occupied by residential, commercial, and industrial uses. Using this basic data, the Commission is prepared to undertake other studies which are pertinent to the physical development of the city. The establishment and activity of the Planning Commission offer assurance that Owingsville is giving proper consideration to its future development and that planning is a continuing function of the city government.

### Taxes

Property tax rates applying in Owingsville and Bath County for 1953:

Table 7. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Owingsville and Bath County, 1953

	Owingsville	Bath County
County	\$ .70	\$ .70
State	.05	.05
City	.75	--
School	1.50	1.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3.00</b>	<b>\$ 2.25</b>

The ratio of assessment to market value is 40% for Owingsville and Bath County. This means that the effective tax on property in Owingsville is not \$3.00 but is \$1.20 per \$100, or 12 mills. Outside of Owingsville the effective rate is \$.90 per \$100 or 9 mills.

Total city income for the year 1953 was \$15,284, while expenditures were \$13,814. City bonded indebtedness in 1953 was \$44,650.

Total county income for the fiscal year 1953-54 was \$90,000, while expenditures were \$90,000. County bonded indebtedness is \$81,000.

## LIVING CONDITIONS

### Housing

There are an estimated six houses for rent or sale. Ten new houses are in the process of being built. Rental range for two-bedroom houses is \$40 to \$50. Construction cost of a two-bedroom frame house varies from \$4,000 to \$6,000.

### Recreation

Recreation facilities for Owingsville include: the Lions Club Park, with facilities for swimming, picnicking and dancing; church softball league,

baseball team in the Blue Grass League and one movie with four changes weekly. A horse show is presented annually by the Lions Club. Area facilities include: Natural Bridge, Carter Caves, Keeneland Race Track, Cumberland National Forest, My Old Kentucky Home and Fort Harrod.

### Education

All public schools in the county are operated by the County Board of Education.

Table 8. Enrollment, No. of Schools and No. of Teachers in Bath County

System	Enrollment	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
County (Wh)	1,929	3	71
County (C)	106	1	3

### Vocational Schools

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

Owingsville is served by the Lafayette Vocational School, which had an enrollment of 502 students as of November, 1953. Courses offered include auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, radio, sheet metal, television and woodwork. It should be noted that the courses offered are subject to change as the demand changes.

Nearby institutions of higher learning include: Morehead State College, Morehead, 21 miles; Transylvania College and University of Kentucky, Lexington, 49 miles; Georgetown College, Georgetown, 56 miles; Eastern State College, Richmond, 52 miles; and Berea College, Berea, 65 miles.

### Health

There is no hospital in Owingsville; however, the hospitals in nearby Frenchburg, 19 miles, and Mt. Sterling, 14 miles, have adequate facilities and service.

There are 4 doctors, 2 dentists and 3 nurses in Owingsville. A County Health Department operates a clinic and administrative office in the county courthouse at Owingsville. A program of sanitation, inspection and preventative medicine is carried out.

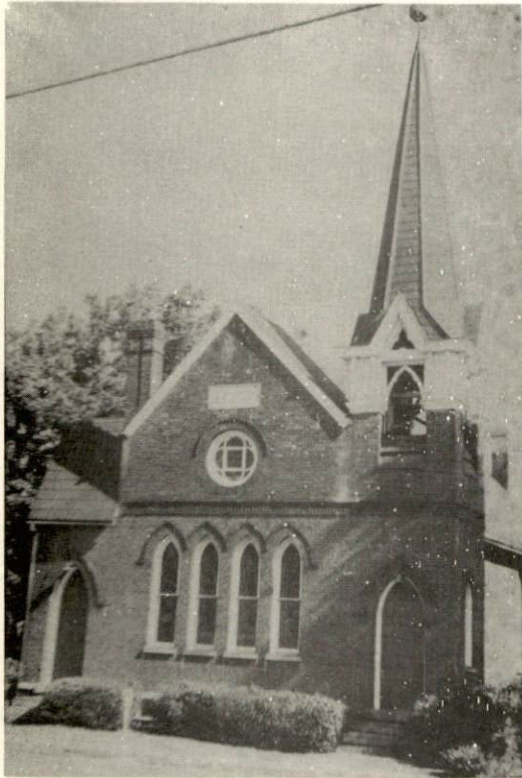
The Hillcrest Nursing Home, a private home, serves 14 to 20 patients. Practical nurses care for the sick and doctors make daily visits.





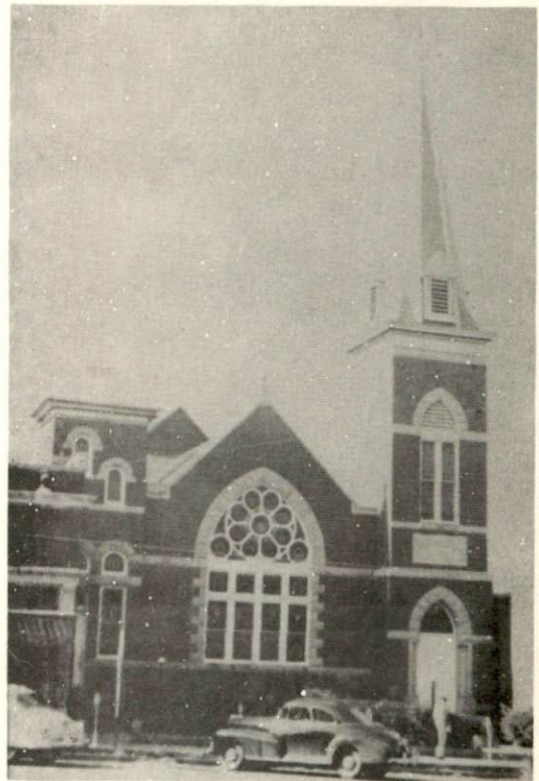
**OWINGSVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH**

Newly organized church with first unit of building complete. Regular Pastor



**MENIFEE MEMORIAL  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

Third oldest church of community with full time Pastor.



**CHRISTIAN CHURCH**

A community-minded church, three times receiving citations of merit for meritorious community service; twice winner in Town and Country Rural Development program. Its minister was named Rural Minister of the Year of Disciples of Christ for 1953 at international convention.





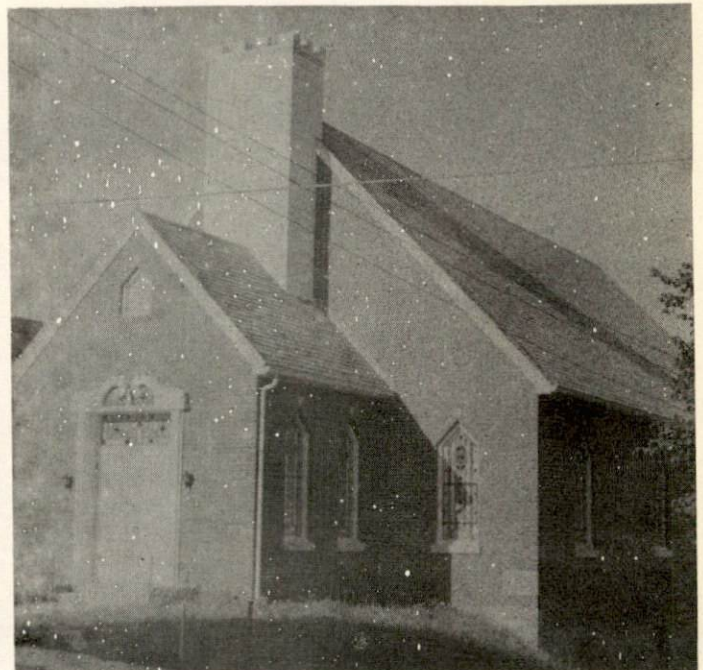
**OWINGSVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST**

A Church devoted to restoring New Testament Christianity in the Twentieth Century. Full time pastor, active membership.



**OWINGSVILLE METHODIST CHURCH**

Oldest church of the community, located minister, full-time program.



**FIRST CHURCH OF GOD**

This church organized in September 1950 is the newest church in Owingsville. Beginning with about thirty members it now has a total church school enrollment of 116 people. The church, with a full time pastor since its organization has just completed and dedicated a \$30,000 building. The church has an active full-time program and is interested in community progress.

### Churches

The following denominations have churches in Owingsville: Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Mormon, Church of God, Church of Christ and Everybody's Church.

### Newspapers, Radio and T-V

There is one newspaper in Owingsville, The Bath County News Outlook, a 6 page weekly with a circulation of 2,000.

The nearest radio stations are: Lexington, Louisville and Cincinnati. TV reception is excellent from Cincinnati and Huntington and fair from Louisville, Dayton and Columbus.

### Telephone and Telegraph

Owingsville is served by the General Telephone Company of Kentucky, Inc. with a modern dial system. There are 412 local subscribers.

Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office at Mt. Sterling, 14 miles distant.

### Hotels and Tourist Accommodations

Tourist accommodations are provided by the Owings House and the Crockett and Belcher Tourist Homes.

### Clubs and Organizations

Among the various clubs and organizations in Owingsville are: The Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce, PTA, Women's Club, FHA, FFA, Boy Scouts, Sportsmen's Club, Farm Bureau, American Legion, VFW, Homemakers, 4-H Club and Masonic.

## CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Most falls as rain with the greatest amounts during the spring months. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year. Deep snowfalls are rare.



Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. 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 fairly regular throughout the year. The seasons differ markedly. Warm to cool weather prevails with only short spells of extreme heat and cold.



APPENDIX

Employment by Industry Division	Appendix A
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## Appendix A

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 Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Bath County and Kentucky:  
 December, 1953.
 

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Industry	Bath County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	168	100	436,308	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	42,944	9.8
Contract Construction	1	0.6	39,471	9.0
Manufacturing	87	51.8	159,708	36.6
Food and Kindred Prod.	10	6.0	26,402	6.1
Tobacco	0	0	16,480	3.8
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	0	0	23,761	5.4
Lumber & Furniture	73	43.5	15,000	3.4
Printing, Pub. & Paper	4	2.4	8,444	1.9
Chemicals, Petroleum, Coal & Rubber	0	0	12,515	2.9
Stone, Clay and Glass	0	0	4,705	1.1
Primary Metals	0	0	7,421	1.7
Machinery, Metal & Equip.	0	0	41,627	9.5
Other	0	0	3,353	0.8
Transportation, Communi- cation & Utilities	4	2.4	29,260	6.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	55	32.7	117,828	27.0
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	18	10.7	15,134	3.5
Services	3	1.8	30,808	7.1
Other	0	0	1,155	0.3

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Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law, Classified by Industry and County, December, 1953 (Frankfort, August, 1954).

## Appendix B

## Economic Characteristics of the Population for Bath County and Kentucky: 1950

Subject	Bath County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	5,368	5,042	1,474,987	1,469,819
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,780	3,544	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	2,914	381	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	2,914	381	777,155	213,916
Employed	2,858	377	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	927	212	437,752	156,377
Government workers	122	101	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,600	38	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	209	26	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	56	4	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	56	4	28,082	7,281
New workers	--	--	415	307
Not in labor force	866	3,163	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	22	2,606	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	409	172	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	--	--	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	435	385	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	314	337	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	91	42	47,447	28,952
65 and over	30	6	17,861	8,104
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	2,858	377	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	70	72	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,396	2	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	108	25	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	30	40	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	62	36	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	180	1	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	153	46	152,280	37,609
Private household workers	2	69	1,584	21,408
Service workers	41	36	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	202	19	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	455	12	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	129	1	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	30	18	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952), Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.



CLIMATIC DATA FOR OWINGSVILLE, BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm*	Total Prec. Norm*	Average Relative Humidity Readings**		
	Degrees Fahrenheit		Inches	6:30 AM	12:30 PM
January	33.4	4.42	83	75	73
February	34.6	3.62	82	70	68
March	44.6	5.15	80	65	65
April	54.3	4.12	75	59	60
May	64.3	4.13	76	59	64
June	72.9	4.63	78	58	66
July	76.4	4.94	78	56	67
August	74.8	4.06	81	58	67
September	68.8	3.02	81	58	65
October	56.5	2.78	79	58	62
November	44.4	3.42	80	66	68
December	35.4	3.94	84	73	70
Annual Norm:	55.0	48.23			

FROST-FREE PERIOD: April 19 to October 18.

DAYS CLOUDY OR CLEAR: (62 yr. rec.) - 129 days clear; 106 partly cloudy; 130 cloudy.

PERCENT OF POSSIBLE SUNSHINE: (34 yr. rec.) - annual - 52 percent.

DAYS WITH PRECIPITATION OVER 0.01 INCH: (66 yr. rec.) - 133 days.

DAYS WITH 1.0 INCH OR MORE SNOW, SLEET, HAIL: (62 yr. rec.) - 6 days.

DAYS WITH THUNDERSTORMS: (62 yr. rec.) - 44 days.

DAYS WITH HEAVY FOG: (44 yr. rec.) - 11 days.

PREVAILING WIND: (62 yr. rec.) - Southwest.

SEASONAL HEATING DEGREE DAYS: (49 yr. rec.) - Long term means, 4,763 degree days.

\*Thirty Year Norm: Station Location - Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky.

\*\* Length of Record: 6:30 AM - 51 years; 12:30 PM - 21 years; 6:30 PM - 16 years.

Station Location - Lexington, Kentucky.

## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation 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 (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
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 of 4 1/2% applies to the entire net income allocable to this state. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction. 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. Payment of one-third of the tax may be deferred until the 15th day



of the seventh month and an additional one-third until the 15th day of the 11th month following the close of the tax year without interest.

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 corporate 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 its 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. Assessments are required to be at fair cash value. Classification is provided. Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. The state-wide assessment level on real estate is not more than 40%, on tangible personalty considerably less than 40% generally, and on intangible personalty approximately full value.



Both foreign and domestic corporations, other than franchise companies, must pay general property taxes on tangible property situated within this state and on intangible property which has acquired a situs in Kentucky at the following rates per \$100 value: real property, 5¢; agricultural products, 25¢; other tangible personalty, 50¢; bank deposits, 10¢; brokers accounts receivable, 10¢; and other intangible property, 25¢. Manufacturing machinery, all intangibles except bank shares, and livestock are exempt from local taxation. Agricultural products in storage may be taxed by counties at the rate of 15¢ per \$100. Real estate and all other tangible personalty are subject to full local levies.

County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average about 65¢; school rates average \$1.45 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.

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.

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 reversion 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 present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. 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 process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. 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 photostated.

For further information write to:

Charles K. O'Connell  
Secretary of State  
Commonwealth of Kentucky  
Frankfort, Kentucky

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, 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 A&ID Board "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through the Board.

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, 1952, 2,542 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$34,400,000. 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 Agricultural and Industrial Development Board 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.