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Industrial Resources: Clay County - Manchester

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MANCHESTER, KENTUCKY



MANCHESTER ★

150 Miles

300 Miles

MILWAUKEE

BUFFALO

DETROIT

CHICAGO

TOLEDO

CLEVELAND

PITTSBURGH

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

LOUISVILLE

CHARLESTON

ROANOKE

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

CHARLOTTE

MEMPHIS

CHATTANOOGA

COLUMBIA

ATLANTA

BIRMINGHAM

CHARLESTON

SAVANNAH

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MANCHESTER, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Clay County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

May, 1955

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SUMMARY DATA FOR MANCHESTER, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Manchester - 1,706; Clay County - 23,116.

MANCHESTER LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Clay and seven adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs: Labor supply area - 10,000 men, 8,000 women; Clay County - 1,300 men, 1,100 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroad: Louisville and Nashville.

Truck: Meeks Motor Freight.

Bus Lines: Black Brothers Bus Lines and Short Way Bus Lines operate buses through Manchester.

Airports: London Municipal Airport, at London, 23 miles distant, is served by Piedmont Airlines. The Sky Airport is 2 1/2 miles south-east of Manchester.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Manchester

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	308	Louisville, Ky.	168
Chicago, Ill.	465	New Orleans, La.	831
Cincinnati, Ohio	176	New York, N. Y.	828
Detroit, Mich.	434	Pittsburgh, Pa.	444

UTILITIES:

Power: Kentucky Utilities Company and Jackson County RECC.

Natural Gas: Petroleum Exploration Co. Source - Eastern Kentucky Fields.

Water: Manchester Municipal Waterworks. Treated surplus - 135,000 gallons; untreated storage - 4,000,000 gallons; daily consumption - 104,000 gallons.

Sewerage: Separate storm and sanitary sewers, 8" to 30" in size, carry sewage to filter tanks.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Manchester was 1,706. Table 1 shows population and rate of growth in Manchester and Clay County between 1900-1950.

Year	Manchester		Clay County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	398		15,364		
1910	626	57.3	17,789	15.8	6.6
1920			19,795	12.8	5.5
1930			18,526	- 6.4	8.2
1940	1,509		23,901	29.0	8.8
1950	1,706	13.0	23,116	- 3.3	3.5
1954 (est.) ^{1/}			21,959	- 5.0	- 0.03

Labor Force

Pattern of Employment. Of the 23,116 inhabitants of Clay County in 1950, 5,968 or 25.8% were in the labor force. During the 1940-50 decade agricultural employment declined from 4,447 to 2,801 or 37% and manufacturing employment increased from 117 to 366 or 127%.

Available Labor Supply. ^{2/} The Manchester labor supply area is defined to include Clay and the following Kentucky counties: Bell, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Leslie, Owsley and Perry. This is the geographical area from which workers could be expected to be drawn on a commuting basis to jobs located at Manchester. However, due to the distances involved and the terrain, commuting would be light from at least four of the counties.

It is estimated that there are approximately 10,000 men and 8,000 women in the Manchester labor supply area as defined who could be recruited for industrial jobs including 2,310 men and 160 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance in February 1955. Clay County alone could furnish at least 1,300 men and 1,100 women for factory jobs at the present time.

Due to distances involved and the area road system, large numbers of the workers who would be available for factory employment could not commute to Manchester or any other point in the area. It is estimated that 3,000 men and 2,000 women could be recruited for jobs located at Manchester and would be able to commute to their jobs at least temporarily.

The current estimated labor supply will be augmented during the next ten years by 27,600 boys and 26,400 girls who will become 18 years of age. It is likely that a minimum of 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon attaining working age. Clay County will have 3,360 of the boys and 3,000 of the girls included in this total. It is believed that most of this young labor supply would be available for jobs located at any point in the area.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net out-migration from Clay County between 1940 and 1950 was 7,299 while 51,134 persons migrated out of the 8 county labor supply area. More recent migration estimates reveal that between 1950 and 1954 a total of 34,519 persons migrated out of the labor supply area. Clay County alone had 1,157 among this total. Kentucky had a net out-migration of 303,000 in the 10 years up to 1950 and during the four years since, an estimated 209,000 persons have left the state.

Wages. The following are examples of wages in the area: Mine laborer - \$40 weekly; secretaries - \$30-\$35 weekly; semi-skilled - \$75 weekly; skilled machine and tool - \$100 weekly.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for the second quarter of 1954 were \$36.10 for Clay County and \$65.59 for Kentucky. Manufacturing wages were \$24.03 for Clay County and \$70.60 for Kentucky. The United States average is about \$10.00 higher than Kentucky.

In 1953, per capita income payments to individuals were \$549 for Clay County, \$1,187 for Kentucky and \$1,709 for the United States. 3/

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Firms, Products and Employment

Table 2 lists Manchester manufacturing firms, their products and employment.

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
J. Walter Wright	Lumber, mine ties	70	0	70
Genett Lumber Co.	Lumber	60	0	60
Marshall Lumber Co.	Lumber	38	0	38
Keith Lumber Co.	Lumber	23	0	23
Bledsoe Lumber Co.	Lumber	25	0	25
Hacker Bros. Lumber	Lumber	20	0	20
John Hacker Lumber	Lumber	15	0	15
Langdon's Frozen Food Center	Food processing	4	4	8

Union Affiliations. None

Labor-Management Relations. Described locally as good.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Manchester is located on the Cumberland-Manchester branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. One daily round-trip freight operates Tuesday through Saturday between Manchester and Corbin, where main line connections are made. Sidings at Manchester are provided for approximately 25 cars.

There are 15 railroad coal tipples in Clay County handling approximately 2,600,000 tons of coal annually. Coal is trucked in from both Clay and Leslie Counties to tipples, all of which are located in the vicinity of Manchester and Garrard in Clay County.

Table 3. Railway Freight Transit Time from Manchester, Kentucky 4/

To	Arrival (hours)	To	Arrival (hours)
Atlanta, Ga.	11 1/2	Knoxville, Tenn.	16
Birmingham, Ala.	51	Louisville, Ky.	18
Chicago, Ill.	43	Los Angeles, Cal.	148
Cincinnati, Ohio	18	New Orleans, La.	62
Cleveland, Ohio	42	Pittsburgh, Pa.	47
Detroit, Mich.	63	East St. Louis, Mo.	36

Highways

Manchester is served by U. S. Highway 421 and Kentucky Highway 80. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways and navigable waterways in Kentucky.

Bus Lines. Black Brothers Bus Line, operating between Richmond and Harlan, Kentucky, has 9 daily buses through Manchester. The Short Way Bus Line operates between Hazard and Somerset, Kentucky, and operates one daily bus each way through Manchester.

Truck Lines. Meeks Motor Freight, with a terminal at London, Kentucky, 23 miles distant, has a daily service to Manchester.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Manchester, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	308	Lexington, Ky.	94
Birmingham, Ala.	274	Louisville, Ky.	168
Chicago, Ill.	465	New Orleans, La.	831
Cincinnati, Ohio	176	New York, N. Y.	828
Detroit, Mich.	434	Pittsburgh, Pa.	444
Knoxville, Tenn.	132	St. Louis, Mo.	463

Airports and Services

The nearest airport is the London Municipal Airport, 23 miles from Manchester. It is served by Piedmont Airlines and has a 4000' x 100' paved runway. Services offered include taxi, restaurant and refueling. The Sky Airport, with a 2000' x 75' turf strip, is located 2 1/2 miles southeast of Manchester.

UTILITIES

Power

Electricity is supplied Manchester by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Clay County are served by Jackson County RECC and Kentucky Utilities. 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.

Kentucky Utilities serves all or part of 75 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capacity of 430,500 KW and has started construction of a new plant which will have an ultimate capacity of an additional 420,000 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. Rates will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Natural Gas

Gas is supplied Manchester by Petroleum Exploration, Inc., via one 6" and one 4" line. The Peoples Gas Company is the local distributor. The BTU content is 1260 and has a specific gravity of .71. Clay and Knox Counties are sources of Manchester's natural gas supply. In 1953 the city of Manchester used 97,980,000 cu. ft. of gas. Several gas wells are currently being drilled in Clay County. Rates will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Water

Manchester Municipal Waterworks distributes city water from Goose Creek Dam, which has a storage capacity of about 4,000,000 gallons. Storage for treated water includes a 135,000 gallon reservoir above the city. Average daily consumption is about 104,000 gallons. Water is distributed through 3", 4" and 6" lines and pressure is maintained at 90 pounds p. s. i. for the city's 435 customers. Water rates: Minimum bill (3000 gals.) \$2.25; next 5,000 gallons \$.50 per M. gals.; next 5,000 gallons \$.40 per M. gals.; next 5,000 gallons \$.30 per M. gals.; next 50,000 gallons \$.25 per M. gals.; all over \$.20 per M. gals.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of crude oil in Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio sufficient to meet the fuel oil needs of any industry located in the area.

Coal

Coal is an important mineral resource of the area. Eastern Kentucky fields supply the area and export huge quantities of high grade bituminous coal. Clay County has approximately 30 truck mines operating which employ approximately 1,000 miners and produce 6,000 tons daily.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Manchester has a second class Post Office with 14 employees. Mail is received and dispatched three times daily via star route. Postal receipts for 1954 were estimated at \$18,000.

Telephone and Telegraph

The Northeastern Telephone Company operates an automatic dial system serving 586 subscribers in Manchester.

Western Union has a day office in the city.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Manchester, the county seat of Clay County, is a fifth class city governed by a mayor, elected for four year terms, and six councilmen, elected for two year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, Manchester may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry, which cannot be extended. (See Appendix F for Kentucky's statute governing the bond issue plan.)

Business License Fees. The city of Manchester has a License Tax Ordinance which requires a license to operate a business, occupation or profession.

City Services

Fire Protection. Manchester's fire department includes a chief and 10 volunteers.

Police Protection. The department consists of two men, one of whom is a night patrolman. Equipment consists of one cruiser.

Garbage. The city pays an independent collector to pick up garbage twice weekly. Disposal is made at a dump outside the city.

Streets. There are approximately five miles of blacktopped and four miles of graveled streets in Manchester. One mile of new pavement has been proposed.

Sewerage. Sewage is provided natural drainage and carried off by 18" to 30" storm sewers and 8" - 10" sanitary sewers to filter tanks.

TAXES

Table 5 shows property tax rates in Manchester and Clay County for 1954.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 Assessed Value: Manchester and Clay County, 1954

	Manchester	Clay County
County	\$1.00	\$1.00
State	.05	.05
City	.65	
School	1.50	1.50
Total	\$3.20	\$2.55

See Appendix E for Kentucky Corporation Tax information.

Rate of Assessment. Manchester - 45%
Clay County - 40%

Total Assessment. Manchester - \$1,300,000
Clay County - \$7,511,964

City Income, 1953. \$18,479.

City Expenditures, 1953. \$18,000.

City Bonded Indebtedness. \$28,000 waterworks bonds.

County Income (1953-54). \$91,344.69.

County Expenditures (1953-54). \$77,080.71.

County Bonded Indebtedness. \$347,000.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Housing

A recent survey indicated that there were approximately 6 houses and 10 apartments in Manchester for rent. Rental for two-bedroom houses ranges from \$30 to \$50 monthly and construction costs for frame houses run from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

Health

Public Health Service. The public health program is carried out under the direction of a part-time health administrator. Services performed are included in six categories, essentially preventative in nature: Disease control, sanitation, maternal and child health, laboratory services, vital records and public health education.

Hospitals. The Marymount Hospital, 40 beds, and the Kentucky State TB Hospital, 100 beds, are located in London, 23 miles distant.

There are three physicians, two dentists, one optometrist, and one chiropractor in the city.

Education

Clay County and Manchester have a total enrollment of 2,137. For credit purposes the Kentucky Department of Education gives an "A" rating to both high schools in Clay County, signifying that all courses through grade 12 are accredited.

Table 6. Enrollment and Teachers in Manchester and Clay County 5/

System	Enrollment	No. of Teachers
Clay County High	567	20
Oneida Inst. (Private)	180	11
Manchester Elem.	628	14
Clay County Elem. (total)	712	21
St. Ann Elem. (Par.)	34	2

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Sue Bennett Jr. College, London, Ky., 23 miles; Union College, Barbourville, Ky., 53 miles; Cumberland Jr. College, Williamsburg, Ky., 54 miles; Lee's Jr. College, Jackson, Ky., 66 miles; Berea College, Berea, Ky., 53 miles; Eastern State College, Richmond, Ky., 68 miles; Centre College, Danville, Ky., 92 miles; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., 94 miles.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Manchester is located 65 miles from the Harlan County Vocational School. This school has an enrollment of 240 and offers the following courses: Auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, electricity, machine shop and woodwork.

Two additional vocational schools at Somerset, Ky., 58 miles, and Hazard, Ky., 55 miles, offer courses in mining mechanics, printing and radio.

Libraries

The Clay County Library Board sponsors a bookmobile in Clay County. Other library facilities are located in the public schools.

Churches

Manchester has nine churches representing the following denominations:

Baptist, Christian, Church of God, Catholic, Pentecost and Presbyterian.

Hotels

Royal - 15 rooms; Manchester Inn - 9 rooms; Webb Hotel - 14 rooms.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Two weeklies, The Manchester Enterprise, with a 1,620 circulation, and the newly-organized Clay County News, circulating to 1,000 paid subscribers, serve the area.

Radio stations in the vicinity of 75 miles include Somerset, Corbin, Middlesboro, Harlan and Hazard, Kentucky. Some TV reception is picked up from Louisville, Kentucky and Huntington, West Virginia.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic - Chamber of Commerce, Lions, Kiwanis.

Fraternal - Masonic, American Legion, VFW, Fish and Game Club, Possum Club.

Women's Clubs - Manchester Women's Club, Progressive Women's Club, Younger Women's Club, Eastern Star.

Youth Clubs - Teen-agers Club, Band Booster's Club, 4-H Club, Junior Fish and Game Club, Boy and Girl Scouts.

Recreation

Manchester has one indoor theater, one drive-in theater, a lighted softball field, and children's playgrounds.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Clay County has a land area of 474 square miles. The 1950 Census lists 2,693 farms with an average size of 75.3 acres. Table 7 gives an indication of agricultural production and farm value in Clay County.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Clay County, 1950 6/

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	13,800	455,000	\$ 819,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	1,700	1,644,000	773,000
Wheat (bu.)	120	1,680	3,600
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	2,010	2,210	63,600
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	6,370	6,690	175,000
Livestock	No. on Farms (1951)		Farm Value (dollars)
All Cattle and Calves	8,300		1,013,000
Milk Cows	4,350		718,000
Hogs and Pigs	11,100		233,100
Chickens	101,000		121,200

Forests

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources and Clay County is located in the most heavily forested section of the state. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could be increased substantially. The total amount of net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) is used in manufacturing within the state. During 1947, Clay County's 28 sawmills produced 7,116,000 board feet of lumber. Types of trees in Clay County include: Oaks, hickory, beech, and yellow poplar. The forested area in the county covers 223,000 acres, or 74% of the total land area.

Mineral Resources

Clay County. The most important mineral resource of Clay County is coal. Small amounts of petroleum and natural gas are produced. Alluvial and residual clays are found of sufficient quality for common brick and tile manufacture. Under suitable market conditions, proper quantities of these, if they are present, could be developed. Sands and gravels, for local construction purposes, can be obtained from along the larger stream beds.

Coal. During 1953, coal production was as follows:

602,133 tons underground
24,984 tons strip
<u>627,117 total, all from truck mines.</u>

The most productive seam is the Horse Creek. The coal is high volatile and has low ash and sulphur content and high b. t. u. value. It is characteristic of the coals of the Eastern Kentucky Field, which are among the nation's best.

Kentucky. In 1950 Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in mineral production. Total production was valued at \$460,000,000. Principal minerals include: Coal, petroleum, gas and stone. Production during 1950 for Kentucky is shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 7/

Mineral	Amount
Coal	78,496,000 short tons
Petroleum	10,381,000 42 gal. bbls.
Natural Gas	73,316,000 m. c. f.
Stone (exc. limestone for cement)	7,417,000 short tons
Clays	719,000 short tons
Fluorspar	80,131 short tons
Sand and gravel	2,383,000 short tons
Natural Gas Liquids	1,779,999 42 gal. bbls.

MARKETS

Manchester is located in the northeastern portion of the state of Kentucky. As noted in Table 4, Atlanta, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Knoxville, Lexington and Louisville lie within 300 miles of Manchester. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 28 million. Over 36 million people live in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it. In 1953 retail sales in Clay County were estimated at \$5,031,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$520 per person and \$2,481 per family. 8/

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-48 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

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 per cent of the year, and increases to 60 per cent 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. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

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- 1/ Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, December, 1954, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.
- 2/ Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Manchester Area. Estimates of available labor supply are based on the following factors: 1) the current unemployment measured by unemployment insurance claimants; 2) persons who would shift from low-paying jobs such as farming (mostly men) and new entrants into the labor force (mostly women); 3) future labor supply due to aging of population, includes the number of boys and girls becoming 18 during the next 10 years.
- 3/ John L. Johnson, Per Capita Income of Kentucky Counties in 1952, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, February, 1954.
- 4/ Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Industrial Development Department, Louisville, Kentucky.
- 5/ Kentucky Public School Directory, 1954-55, Department of Education, December, 1954, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- 6/ Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950 (Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service).
- 7/ Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1953).
- 8/ Sales Management Magazine, May 10, 1954.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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HISTORY

Clay County, established in 1806, was the 47th county formed in Kentucky. Later, parts of Clay County were taken to form Perry, Laurel, Breathitt, Owsley and Jackson Counties. The county was named in honor of General Green Clay, the commander of three thousand Kentucky troops, who captured Fort Meigs during the War of 1812.

Manchester, the county seat, was named after the great manufacturing city of Manchester, England.

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Clay County, Kentucky
June, 1954

Industry	County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,383	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	1,131	81.8	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction			37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	85	6.1	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products			25,312	6.2
Tobacco			9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather			22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	85	6.1	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper			8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber			11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass			4,590	1.1
Primary metals			6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.			40,299	9.9
Other			3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1	.07	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	124	9.0	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	18	1.3	15,566	3.8
Services	24	1.7	31,808	7.8
Other			1,323	0.3

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Clay County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Clay County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	11, 912	11, 204	1, 474, 987	1, 469, 819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	7, 054	6, 707	1, 039, 654	1, 048, 459
Labor force	5, 505	463	799, 094	214, 162
Civilian labor force	5, 504	462	777, 155	213, 916
Employed	5, 446	454	748, 658	206, 328
Private wage & salary	2, 391	222	437, 752	156, 377
Government workers	139	91	45, 354	28, 787
Self-employed	2, 068	83	235, 407	15, 104
Unpaid family workers	848	58	30, 145	6, 060
Unemployed	58	8	28, 497	7, 588
Experienced workers	54	8	28, 082	7, 281
New workers	4		415	307
Not in labor force	1, 549	6, 244	240, 560	834, 297
Keeping house	43	5, 221	5, 495	665, 564
Unable to work	394	196	70, 583	38, 564
Inmates of institutions	9	1	14, 764	7, 223
Other and not reported	1, 103	826	149, 718	122, 946
14 to 19 years old	599	579	84, 410	85, 890
20 to 64 years old	384	194	47, 447	28, 952
65 and over	120	53	17, 861	8, 104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	5, 446	454	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	98	60	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1, 724	28	169, 728	2, 264
Mgrs., officials & props.	242	48	57, 432	9, 706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	67	56	33, 228	47, 520
Sales workers	79	69	35, 141	20, 534
Craftsmen and foremen	337	1	107, 292	3, 096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	1, 488	19	152, 280	37, 609
Private household wkrs.	4	53	1, 584	21, 408
Service workers	45	56	30, 522	28, 000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	833	40	29, 165	3, 260
Farm laborers, other	173	1	38, 358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	288		49, 848	1, 843
Occupation not reported	68	23	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 MANCHESTER, CLAY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	36.7	4.51	83	69
February	37.7	3.68	81	64
March	48.5	4.92	78	59
April	55.3	3.81	75	53
May	64.5	4.06	78	58
June	72.7	4.52	80	63
July	76.2	5.05	83	66
August	75.1	4.31	86	68
September	69.7	3.07	86	66
October	57.6	2.87	86	63
November	48.5	2.70	83	64
December	37.0	3.86	84	69
Annual Norm	56.1 degrees F.	46.36 inches		

1/ Station Location: Heidelberg, Lee County, Kentucky (30 year period).

2/ Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee.

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 64 years 6:30 PM readings - 64 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years of record) - 120 days clear, 121 days partly cloudy, 124 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: Annual 57 per cent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 years of record) - 133 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (68 years of record) - 3 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (71 years of record) - 48 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (71 years of record) - 18 days.

Prevailing Wind: (33 years of record) - Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,777 degree 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> <u>(Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share</u> <u>(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 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 (1)	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.25	.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 (2)	.50	Full	Full	Full

(1) County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; 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.

(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.

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 re-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 1954, 2,222 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$41,347,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which will be spent on a new turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. 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.