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## Industrial Resources: Clinton County - Albany

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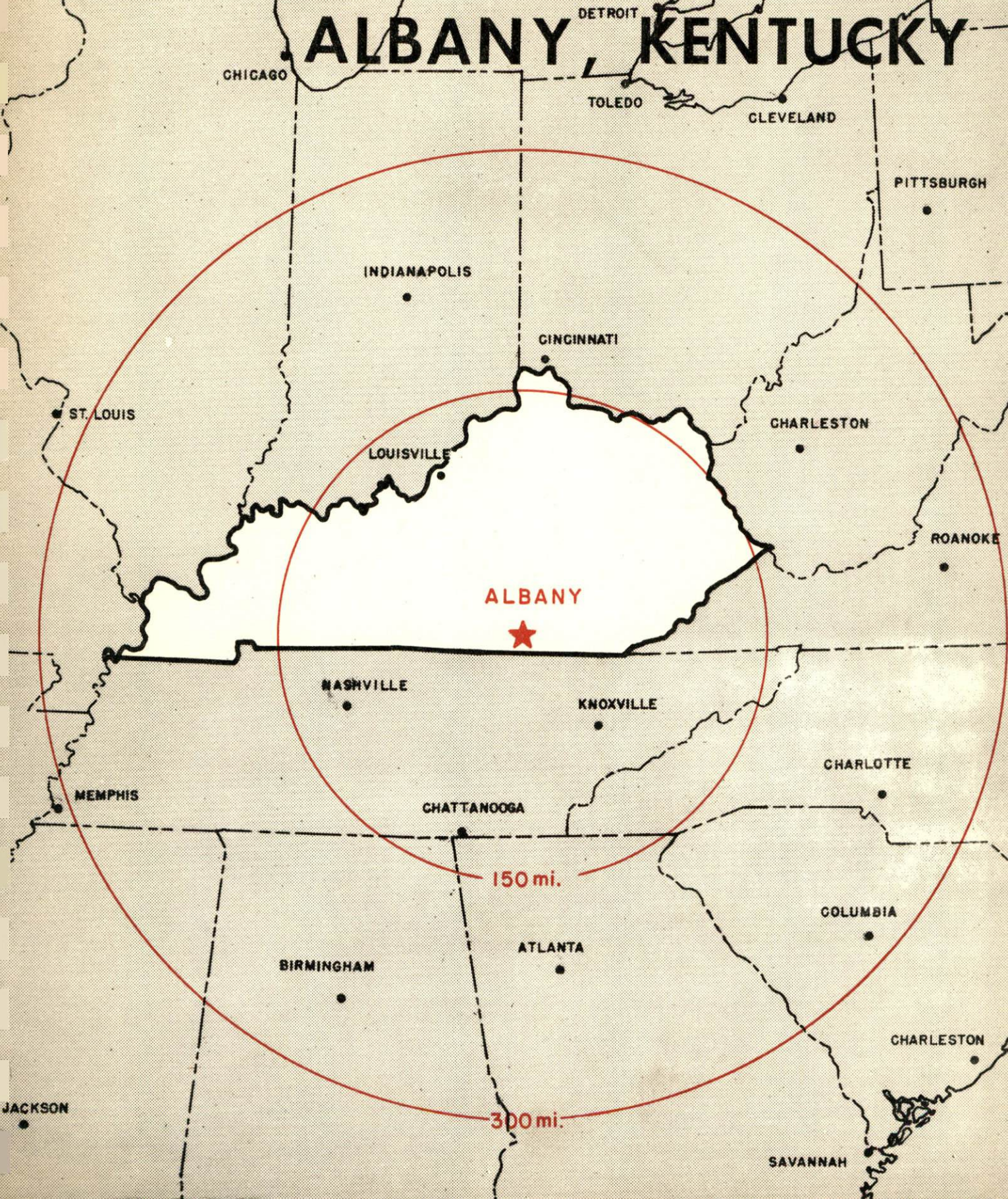
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## ALBANY, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

ALBANY, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Albany Lions Club  
and

The Kentucky Agricultural & Industrial Development Board

April, 1954

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - ALBANY, KENTUCKY

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## INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - ALBANY, KENTUCKY

### FOREWORD

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

General Setting. Albany is the county seat of Clinton County and is located near the center of the county and in the southern part of the state of Kentucky. The Albany economy is based primarily on agriculture and only to a small extent on manufacturing. Extensive facilities for sports, sightseeing, camping, hiking, swimming and fishing make this one of the country's important tourist and recreational areas in the South Central U. S. Albany lies between Lake Cumberland and Dale Hollow Reservoir, both of which are noted for their many recreational facilities. Lake Cumberland State Park, 24 miles distant, has 3,000 acres, 38 miles of shoreline, a public dock, a lodge, and facilities for swimming, picnicking, and fishing. Other widely known places of interest in the vicinity include Cumberland National Forest, Cumberland Falls State Park, Dale Hollow Reservoir, Lake Cumberland, Cumberland River, Wolf Creek Dam, and Mammoth Cave National Park.

Transportation and Markets. Highway distances from Albany to nearby market centers are: Nashville, 124 miles; Chattanooga, 143; Atlanta, 266; St. Louis, 359; Louisville, 150; and Cincinnati, 205. Bus and truck transportation is provided by the Eagle Express, Stokes Transfer and Burkesville Transfer.

Production Materials. Clinton County has 62,000 acres of hickory, beech, red cedar, and oak. Minerals available include oil, coal, some natural gas, sands, clays, and limestones.

Labor Supply. The 1950 population of Clinton County was 10,605, and that of the Albany labor supply area, 50,016. An estimated 1,300 women and 1,700 men from the labor supply area are available for new factory jobs in Albany. The average weekly wage in covered employment is \$36.18 in Clinton County as compared with \$63.92 for Kentucky.

Industrial Water Supply. Dale Hollow Reservoir and Lake Cumberland, both six miles from Albany, make available a supply of water adequate for large industrial use. The city water supply is a natural spring which would be adequate for normal industrial use.

Electric Power. The South Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative serves Albany from a 66,000 volt line. Industrial users could be supplied any amount desired with prior arrangements.

SUMMARY DATA FOR

POPULATION 1950: Albany - 1, 920; Clinton County - 10, 605.

ALBANY LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Albany and all adjoining counties.  
Number of workers potentially available for industrial jobs in Albany - 1, 300 women, 1, 700 men. Number potentially available from Clinton County - 600 women, 700 men.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT, FIRST QUARTER 1953: Clinton County - \$36.18; Kentucky - \$63.92.

EXISTING INDUSTRY:

Firm	Product	Employment		Total
		Male	Female	
Bruce Sloan	Lumber	24	1	25
Caldwell Stone Co.	Stone & lime	15-30	0	15-30
Ferguson Bros.	Bldg. blocks	10	0	10
L. C. Conner Lumber Co.	Lumber	25-30	0	25-30

SITES: Albany has several available and suitable industrial sites.

RAILWAY SERVICE: No railroad line at Albany. The area is served by the Southern Railway at Burnside, Ky., 45 miles northeast, and the Onieda & Western Railroad at Jamestown, Tenn., 24 miles south.

TRUCK LINES: The Eagle Express, Burkesville Transfer, and Stokes Transfer, have daily service in and out of Albany.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Albany

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	266	Nashville, Tenn.	124
Cincinnati, Ohio	205	Pittsburgh, Pa.	495
Louisville, Ky.	150	St. Louis, Mo.	359

BUS LINES: Short Way Bus Lines and The Webb-Smith Bus Line.

AIRPORT: Magee Field, located at London, Ky., 88 miles distant. Served by Piedmont Airlines.

POSTAL FACILITIES: Class Post Office - 2nd; Mail dispatched twice daily; mail received twice daily; 1952 postal receipts - \$15, 000.

TELEPHONE SERVICE: Southern Continental Phone Company.

ALBANY, KENTUCKY

TELEGRAPH SERVICE: Western Union office at Somerset.

ELECTRICITY: REA sub-station at Wolf Creek Dam. New 66,000 volt sub-station being completed. Transmission line -- 66 KV; average use 1952 - 8,400 KWH; power available - large quantities by contract.

Rates: 1st 30 KWH - \$2.50; next 50 KWH - \$.045 per KWH; 80 - 1,000 KWH - \$.025 per KWH; 1,000 up - \$.0175 per KWH.

GAS: No distribution system at present. Distance to nearest transmission line - approximately 30 miles.

COAL: Source - local mines in County. Price of delivered nut and slack - \$4.50, and yard screenings - \$4.00.

FUEL OIL: No. 3 - \$.1280 per gallon delivered; No. 6 - \$.0967 per gallon delivered.

SEWAGE: New sewage system installed 1950. Disposal - piped to filter plants. Rates - 50% of water bill.

PROPERTY TAX RATES: Per \$100, 1953. Albany - \$3.10; Clinton County - \$2.35. Ratio of assessment to market value - 19%.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Housing: Supply is good. Rental of two bedroom house - \$20 - \$40 per month. Construction cost of two bedroom house \$4,000 - \$6,000.

SCHOOLS:

System	Building Capacity	Enrollment	Students / Teacher
City Elementary (Wh)	300	342	38
City High (Wh)	400	268	24
County Elementary (Wh)	2,000	1,600	26
County Elementary (C)	45	9	9

RECREATION: City facilities include one movie theater and one drive-in theater, high school gymnasium, skating rink, ball diamond, fishing docks. Area facilities include Lake Cumberland State Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, Cumberland Falls State Park, and the Cumberland National Forest.

CLIMATE: Average annual precipitation - 55.35 inches; annual normal temperature - 56.3°F; frost-free period - April 21 to October 16; growing season - 178 days; percent of possible sunshine (annual) - 57%.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Albany was 1,920. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Albany, Clinton County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Albany, Clinton County and Kentucky: 1900-50

Year	Albany		Clinton County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	234		7,871		
1910	579	147.4	8,153	3.6	6.6
1920	595	2.8	8,589	5.3	5.5
1930	852	43.2	9,004	4.8	8.2
1940	1,259	47.8	10,279	14.2	8.8
1950	1,920	52.5	10,605	3.2	3.5
1953(est.) <sup>1/</sup>			8,415	-20.7	-1.1

### Labor Force

Agriculture and Manufacturing. Of the 10,605 inhabitants of Clinton County in 1950, 3,127, or 29.0% were in the labor force. Agriculture employed 1,788 persons while manufacturing employed 106. During the previous decade, agricultural employment declined from 2,260 to 1,788 or 21%. In the same period employment in manufacturing increased from 47 to 106, or 125%.

Potential Labor Supply. The Albany labor supply area is defined to include Clinton and all adjoining counties. The population of the area was 50,016 in 1950, or 3,000 less than the 1940 total.

There is an estimated potential labor supply of 1,300 women and 1,700 men in the supply area who would be available for industrial jobs in Albany. Of this total, Clinton County would furnish about 600 of the women and 700 of the men.

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



This large available supply of workers will be augmented in the coming year by the normal aging of the population into working groups. During the next ten years 5,800 boys and 5,500 girls in the area will become 18 years of age, with 1,280 of the boys and 1,480 of the girls being from Clinton County. 1/

Migration. The trend in migration is an important factor in estimating the supply of labor. Net out-migration from Clinton County between 1940 and 1950 was 1,695. This indicates a sizeable number of workers were unable to find employment in the county. During the same period there were also large out-migrations from other counties in the Albany labor supply area, and from Kentucky. This outflow has not been checked by the recent increases in manufacturing.

There are many skilled and semi-skilled laborers, who acquired skills during the construction of the Wolf Creek Dam project and whose homes are in Albany. These men have been forced to leave the county and, in some cases, the state to continue using their recently acquired job ratings. It is reported locally that many of these men have stated that they would return to Albany if work were available.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: clerical and secretarial, \$1.00 per hour; laborers, \$.75 per hour; semi-skilled, \$1.00 - \$1.25 per hour; and skilled machine tool operators, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for the first quarter of 1953 were \$36.18 for Clinton County, and \$63.92 for Kentucky. According to the most recent data available, U. S. weekly wages in manufacturing were \$71.95 or 7% higher than Kentucky's \$67.03. 2/

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1/ Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Albany, Kentucky Area. 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/ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Hours and Earnings (Feb., 1954).

In 1951, per capita income payments to individuals were \$490 for Clinton County, \$1,071 for Kentucky, and \$1,584 for the United States. <sup>1/</sup>

There are no unions represented in the area.

Table 2. Existing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Male	Female	Total
L. C. Conner Lumber Co.	Lumber	25-30	0	25-30
Bruce Sloan	Lumber	24	1	25
Caldwell Stone Co.	Stone & lime	15-30	0	15-30
Ferguson Bros.	Bldg. blocks	10	0	10
Hancock Milling Co.	Flour & feed	3- 4	0	3- 4
Haddix Co.	Bldg. blocks	3- 4	0	3- 4
Ferguson Feed Mill	Feed & seeds	2- 3	0	2- 3
Polston & Tuck	Lumber	20-25	0	20-25
Albany Locker Service	Freezing foods	1	3	4
Geo. P. Taylor Co.	Produce	2	2	4
McWhorter Planing Mill	Lumber	5	1	6
McWhorter Produce Co.	Produce	6	1	7

## MATERIALS

### Agricultural Products

The 'money crop' in Clinton County is tobacco. During 1952, 2,109,333 pounds were sold bringing a total revenue of \$9,960,999. The average price per pound was \$0.472. There were 13,019.8 acres of tobacco with a production yield of 1,597 pounds per acre.

Surplus products that are sent out of the county are strawberries, milk, hogs, and beef cattle. All milk that is not consumed locally is sent out of the county. 8,000 - 10,000 pounds of grade C milk is produced daily. If a local market were available it is believed that 25,000 - 30,000 pounds per day could be produced.

<sup>1/</sup> Source: Will S. Myers, Johnson and Martin, Kentucky Income Payments by Counties, (Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, February, 1953).

There is also a small scale strawberry production that is sent out of the county. It is the opinion of several Albany citizens that a cheese plant as well as a canning plant could be effectively utilized.

### Forests

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) are used in manufacture in the state.

Clinton County has 62,000 acres of forested land; this covers 47% of the total land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include: hickory, beech, red cedar, oak and light stands of yellow poplar. 2,414,000 board feet of lumber were produced by Clinton County's 23 sawmills in 1947.

### Mineral Resources

Clinton County. The most important mineral resources of Clinton County are oil, coal, and limestones. Sands can be obtained from the Cumberland River for local construction uses. Clays are available which might be used for common brick and tile manufacture, and some natural gas has been produced.

During 1952, Clinton County produced 84,414 barrels of crude oil. Over 60,000 tons of coal were produced (1951). Coal occurs only in the eastern portion of the county. Limestone deposits are suitable for road-way and building construction.

Kentucky. 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 3, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt were mined.

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. 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
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand and Gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. barrels	1,779

## FUEL AND POWER

### Coal and Coke

There are three operating coal mines in Clinton County. These are all drift mines. The average seam is 54 inches. The output of these mines is about 200 tons per day. Little or no coal is taken out of the county, most of it is used locally. The coal potentials have never been developed above the needs of local consumption.

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

Type	Price
Nut and slack	\$5.50 per ton delivered
Yard screenings	4.00 - 5.00 per ton delivered
Lump	6.00 per ton at nearby mines
Screening	2.00 per ton at nearby mines
Egg	5.00 per ton at nearby mines

<sup>1/</sup> Source: Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines 1952).

### Gas

Albany is not served by a natural gas system. However, there are natural gas wells in the area that private owners have utilized for their own requirements. There is a 30-inch transmission line of the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation that passes through Adair and Metcalfe Counties, which are approximately thirty miles from Albany.

### Fuel Oil

There are several sources available for industrial and commercial fuel oil. The following Table shows the cost per gallon in Louisville and freight charges to Albany.

Table 5. Fuel Oil Delivered to Albany, Kentucky; Grade, Price (Louisville Branded Tank Car Price), and Freight. <sup>1/</sup>

Grade	Price per gallon in Louisville	Freight from Louisville
#1 Fuel Oil	.121	.0180
#2 Fuel Oil	.110	.0180
#3 Fuel Oil	.110	.0180
#4 Fuel Oil	.090	.0242
#6 Fuel Oil	.0725	.0242

### POWER

Electricity is supplied by the South Kentucky RECC through a 66 KV line and sub-station at Wolf Creek Dam. This sub-station is being moved to Albany. Albany used an average of 700 KW last year and Clinton County used an average of 1,000 KW.

The industrial rate is: minimum of \$,75 per month per installed KVA, or \$27.75 for the first 1,000 KWH plus \$.0175 per additional KWH. Further rates will be arranged for industry moving into the area. The present commercial and residential rates are as follows:

<sup>1/</sup> Source: Price quoted from Aetna Oil Company, Louisville, Kentucky, as of November, 1953.

Table 6. Power Rates for Albany, Kentucky

Residential		Commercial	
First 17 KWH	\$1.50 minimum	First 30 KWH	\$2.50 minimum
Next 20 KWH	.06 per KWH	Next 50 KWH	.045 per KWH
Next 50 KWH	.045 per KWH	Next 80 -	.025 per KWH
Next 120 KWH	.025 per KWH	1000 KWH	
Over 207 KWH	.015 per KWH	1000 - up	.0175 per KWH

## WATER

The Water Works is municipally owned and takes its raw water from a natural spring. The filtration, purification plant, and distribution system were installed in 1938 and extended in 1950 with an engineered capacity three times the present population. Storage is provided by a 50,000 gallon standpipe. The distribution system consists of 4" and 6" mains. Pressure is 50 psi.

The pumping capacity is 384,000 gallons per day. The maximum use is estimated at 160,000 gallons per day and the average use is estimated at 80,000 gallons per day. Albany is located six miles from Dale Hollow Lake.

Table 7. Water Rates for Albany, Kentucky

First 3,000 gallons	\$4.05 minimum per month
Next 2,000 gallons	.81 per 1000 gallons
Next 5,000 gallons	.57 per 1000 gallons
Next 10,000 gallons	.54 per 1000 gallons
Over 20,000 gallons	.47 per 1000 gallons

## AVAILABLE SITES AND BUILDINGS

### Sites

There are a large number of available and suitable sites varying from 1 to 20 acres. Several of these have road, water and sewage facilities. 1/

1/ For detailed information, contact the Lions Club, Albany, Kentucky, or the A&ID Board, Capitol Annex Office Building, Frankfort, Kentucky.

### Available Buildings

There is available one frame building, covered with corrugated iron sheets, concrete floor, 5,000 square feet of floor space, and 15 foot ceiling. This is owned by the county and is available for lease or purchase.

## TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSFER FACILITIES

### Railroads

There is no railroad line at Albany. The area is served by the Southern Railway at Burnside, Kentucky, 45 miles northeast, and the Onieda and Western Railroad at Jamestown, Tennessee, 24 miles distant.

### Motor Carriers

Albany is served by state routes 553, 350, 35, 90, 55, and 589, and U. S. 27 passes through Burnside, 45 miles east of Albany. The transportation map on the next page shows the railroad, major highways, and navigable waterways in the immediate area of Albany.

Table 8. Highway Distances from Albany, Kentucky

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Atlanta	266	Knoxville	112
Birmingham	293	Lexington	134
Chicago	447	Louisville	150
Cincinnati	205	Nashville	124
Detroit	463	New York	860
Evansville	203	Pittsburgh	495
Indianapolis	313	St. Louis	359

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Truck Lines. The Eagle Express and Stokes Transfer have daily service in and out of Albany. The Eagle Express has a terminal located at Jamestown, and the Stokes Transfer terminal is at Monticello. The Burkesville Transfer Company, with a terminal at Burkesville, makes two trips per week, depending upon local demand. More service could be rendered upon request.

Bus Lines. The Short Way Bus Lines operate between Sparta, Tennessee, and Somerset, with two trips daily. The Webb-Smith Bus line operates between Albany and Glasgow.

### Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Magee Field located at London, Kentucky, 88 miles distant. Regular service is provided by Piedmont Airlines.

### Mail Service

Albany has a second class Post Office, with five employees. Mail is received and sent out twice daily to Somerset, and is received daily from Jamestown, Kentucky, Jamestown, Tennessee, and Burkesville, Kentucky. Postal receipts for 1952 were approximately \$15,000.

### Transfer Facilities

Transfer facilities in Albany include warehouses, cold storage, and a weighing station.

## MARKETS

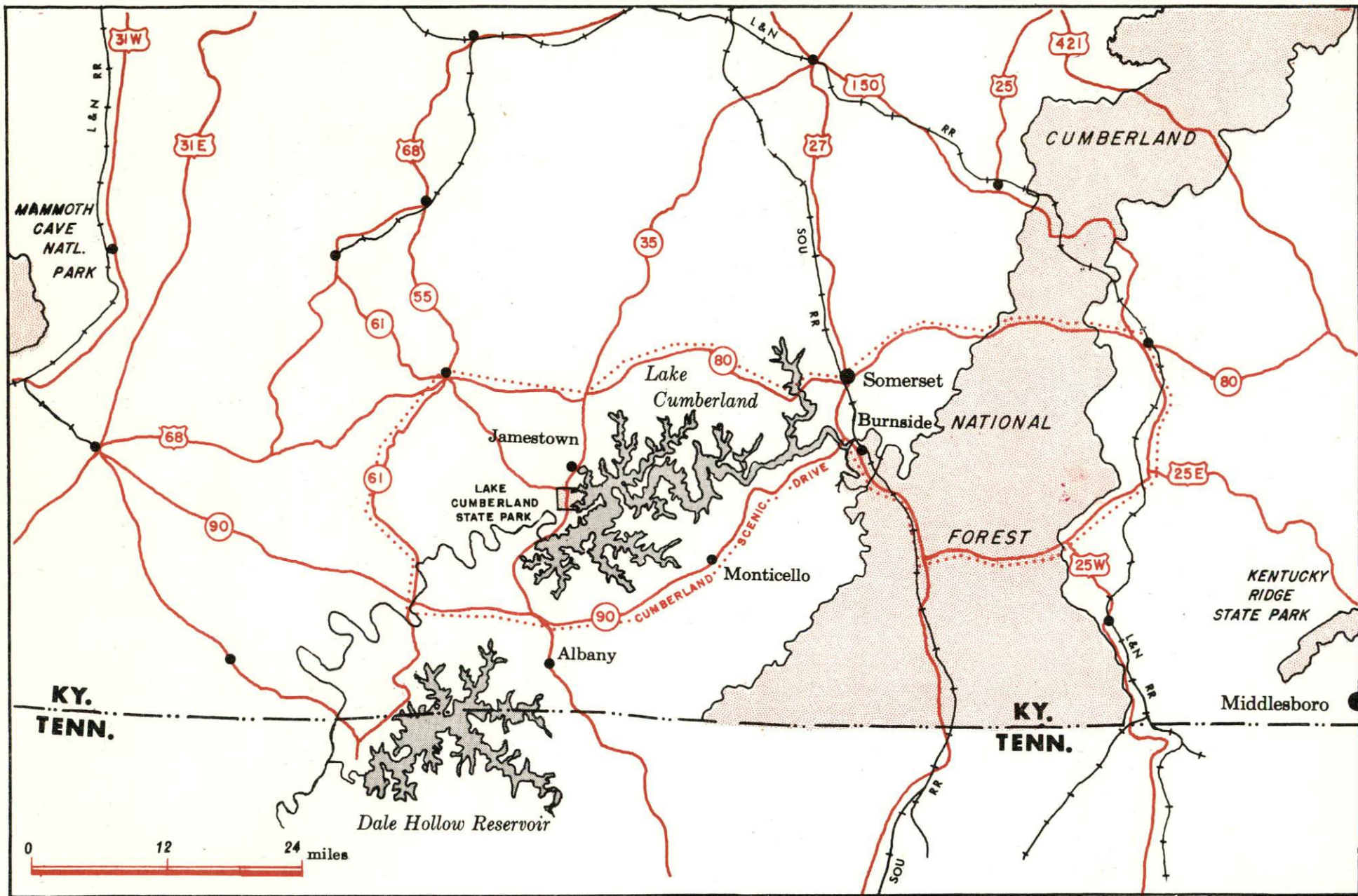
Albany is located near the center of Clinton County and in the southern part of the state of Kentucky. Atlanta, Nashville, Knoxville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Evansville lie within 300 miles of Albany. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 28 million. Over 36 million people lived in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it.

## COMMUNITY FACTORS

### Local Government

Clinton County was created in 1835 out of parts of Wayne and Cumberland Counties. The 85th in order of formation it was named in honor of Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York. The county lies entirely south of the Cumberland River on the Tennessee State line, which forms its southern boundary. It is bounded on the north by Russell County, east by Wayne County, and west by Cumberland County. The surface is generally hilly and much of it is adapted to growing.





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

Albany, the county seat and principal town, is a fifth class city governed by a mayor elected for four years and six councilmen elected for two years. The town is about 126 miles from Frankfort and was incorporated in 1938. <sup>1/</sup>

Fire Protection. Albany has a volunteer fire department equipped with a Ford mounted 250 gpm American pumper. There is also a 250 gpm pump used for standby and emergency use.

The Department has 1200 feet of hose and 500 additional feet has been ordered. The mains are 8" with 60-80 psi. There are 12 men, a chief, and an assistant chief. All services are volunteer. The town's NBFU insurance rating is seventh class.

Police Protection. The police force consists of two men, who perform night and day shifts. The men use their own cars and are reimbursed by the city on a mileage basis.

Garbage. Garbage is collected weekly by a private operator, and a fee of \$2.00 per month, per individual, is charged.

Sewage. A new sewage system was installed in 1950. Raw sewage is piped to filter plants. The capacity is adequate for three times the present population. Sewage rates are 50% of the water bill.

Taxes. Property tax rates applying in Albany and Clinton County:

Table 9. Property tax rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Albany and Clinton County, 1953

	Albany	Clinton County
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	---
School	1.50	1.50
Other	.30	.30
Total	\$3.10	\$2.35

The ratio of assessment to market value is 19% for Albany and Clinton County. This means that the effective tax on property in Albany is not \$3.10, but is \$.59 per \$100, or 5.9 mills. Outside of Albany, the effective rate is \$.45 per \$100, or 4.5 mills.

<sup>1/</sup> Source: Lewis Collins, History of Kentucky, Vol. 11 (Revised by Richard Collins, Covington, 1888).

Total city income in fiscal year, 1952, was \$14,000, while expenditures were \$11,500. City bonded indebtedness in 1953 was \$307,000 in revenue bonds for water and sewer improvements.

Total county income for the fiscal year, 1952, was \$40,141.59; while expenditures were \$38,305.85. County bonded indebtedness is \$75,000.

### Living Conditions

Housing. It is estimated that there are twenty available houses and twenty available apartments. Two bedroom frame houses rent for \$20 to \$40 per month and cost \$4,000 to \$6,000 to construct, or \$10,000 to \$15,000 for brick and stone. The large amount of available housing is due to the many workers who were engaged in the construction of the nearby Wolf Creek Dam and built homes in Albany. Many were forced to leave after the dam was completed to find employment elsewhere.

Recreation. Albany is located six miles from Lake Cumberland and Dale Hollow Reservoir. This territory is rapidly becoming a favorite vacation and water sports area. The Lake has a shoreline of 1,255 miles and there are many well equipped fishing docks where boats and motors are available. Horses are available and paths and trails run throughout the area. Most of this area is readily accessible by good roads, yet it is far enough from the large highways to retain its natural setting.

Cumberland Falls State Park, with its many state operated facilities, is 65 miles from Albany. Cumberland Falls, located in the park, offers a comfortable lodge open the year around, and numerous rustic type modern cabins. The Falls are famous for the moonbow seen in the mist of the Falls on moonlight nights.

Mammoth Cave National Park is 80 miles from Albany. The Park comprises 51,000 acres of picturesque hills and valleys in a forested area. Mammoth Cave, the major attraction of the park, has 150 miles of explored corridors on five different levels. The park offers hotel, cabin and cottage accommodations. Dale Hollow Reservoir, 16 miles from Albany, is a clear lake covering 30,000 acres in a scenic area amid the northwestern foothills of the Cumberland Mountains. Boating and fishing facilities are available as well as vacation cabins.

Education. All public schools in the county are operated by the County Board of Education. Of the 47 county elementary schools, it is estimated that almost all could handle more students because the rooms are not filled to capacity.

Table 10. Enrollment, Capacity, and Students per Teacher Ratio in Clinton County.

	Enrollment	Capacity	Students per Teacher
City Elementary (Wh)	342	300	38
City High (Wh)	268	400	24
County Elementary (Wh)	1,600	2,000	26
County Elementary (C)	9	45	9

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.

Albany is served by the Somerset vocational school which had an enrollment of 408 as of November, 1953. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, electricity, machine shop, printing, sheet metal and wood-working. It should be noted that the courses offered are subject to change as the demand changes.

Institutions of higher learning within 115 miles include: Lindsay Wilson, J. C., 42 miles; Western College, 89 miles; Eastern College, 103 miles; Tennessee Tech, 50 miles; University of Kentucky, 115 miles; Transylvania College, 115 miles, and Centre College, 91 miles.

Health. Hospitals: Maple Hill Hospital has 18 beds and is staffed by two doctors, three nurses, six nurse's aids, and one laboratory technician. The Albany County Memorial Hospital, a new modern building opened in November, 1953, has twenty-four beds. Affiliated with the hospital are 10 doctors and 10 nurses. There is also one dentist and one chiropractor in Albany.

Churches. The following denominations have churches in Albany: Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Nazarene, and Church of Christ.

Newspapers, Radio and T-V. There are two newspapers in Albany. These are: The New Era, a six-page weekly with 1,000 subscribers, and the Clinton County News, a six-page weekly with 1,250 subscribers.

The nearest radio stations are Columbia (WAIN) and Somerset (WSFC). TV reception from Louisville and Nashville is good.

Telephone and Telegraph. Albany is served by the Southern Continental Phone Company. There are 173 local subscribers. In November, 1953, work on a modern telephone system was begun. There is a Western Union office at Somerset, and telegraph service is provided by telephoning the Somerset office.

Hotels and Tourist Accommodations. Tourist accommodations are provided by the Granville Smith Hotel, Conner Motel, New Palace Motel, Wisdom Fishing Camp, Belknap Tourist Home, Adams Dock, and Grider Hill Dock.

Clubs and Organizations. Among the various clubs and organizations are: The Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce, PTA, American Legion, VFW, Masonic, Disabled Veterans, Younger Women's Club, Women's Club, Eastern Star, 4-H, and FFA.

## 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. Thunderstorms can occur at any time, but are most frequent during March through September. Hail occasionally accompanies these thunderstorms, but the average is only once a year. Deep snowfalls are rare.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32°F. in the northern parts to 40°F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Mid-summer days average 74°F. in the cooler uplands, to 79°F. in the lowland and southern areas. The highest temperature ever recorded was 114°F, but 100°F. or more rarely occurs more than once a year. The lowest temperature ever recorded was -30°F., but temperatures 0° or lower occur seldom more than once a year. 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.

Winds from the south and west prevail most of the year, but in winter, north winds may prevail for short periods. Wind velocities average 6 to 13 mph with maximums of 40 to 60 mph during rare storms. Years pass without a single tornado, then several may visit the state, but the average is one a year.

Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest. Humidity is moderately high throughout the year. Mornings average about 80 percent during the year, and the average for noon and evening is about 60 percent in summer and 70 percent in winter.

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, yet 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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Table 11: Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Clinton County, Kentucky, June, 1953.

Industry	Clinton County		Kentucky
	Number	Percent	Percent
All Industries	271	100.0	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	38	14.0	10.7
Contract Construction	19	7.0	11.1
Manufacturing	57	21.1	36.1
Food Products	0	0.0	5.8
Tobacco	0	0.0	2.0
Clothing & Textiles	0	0.0	5.6
Lumber & Furniture	40	14.8	3.9
Printing & Paper	0	0.0	1.8
Chemicals, Petroleum, etc.	0	0.0	2.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	17	6.3	1.2
Primary Metals	0	0.0	1.8
Machinery & Metal Prod.	0	0.0	10.3
Other	0	0.0	0.8
Transportation & Utilities	9	3.3	6.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	77	28.4	24.4
Finance & Real Estate	15	5.5	3.4
Services	56	20.7	7.4
Other	0	0.0	0.2

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security



## CLIMATIC DATA FOR ALBANY, CLINTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm. <u>1/</u>	Total Prec. Norm. <u>1/</u>	Average Relative Humidity Readings <u>2/</u>			
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	1:30 AM	7:30 AM	1:30 PM	7:30 PM(EST)
January	35.6	4.93	80	83	65	69
February	37.1	3.61	75	81	60	64
March	46.6	5.32	73	78	54	59
April	55.4	3.88	71	75	49	53
May	65.0	4.23	78	78	51	58
June	75.6	4.47	82	80	53	63
July	76.9	4.09	85	83	55	66
August	75.7	4.09	87	86	57	68
September	69.8	3.14	85	86	53	66
October	57.4	2.89	85	86	52	63
November	45.8	3.57	79	83	57	64
December	37.2	4.07	80	84	65	69

Annual Norm. ----- 48.29 inches

1/ Thirty year norm. Station location - Greensburg, Green County, Kentucky.

2/ Length of Record: 1:30 AM - 12 years; 7:30 AM - 64 years; 1:30 PM - 34 years; 7:30 PM - 64 years.  
Station location - Knoxville, Tennessee

Frost-free Period: April 21 to October 16; 178 growing days.

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

Percent of Possible Sunshine: Annual - 57 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 inch: (91 years of record) - 133.

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

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

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

Prevailing Wind: (33 years of record) - SW

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - approx. long-term means, 3,777 degree days.

## 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.