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# Industrial Resources: Crittenden County - Marion

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MARION, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MARION, KENTUCKY

Prepared by  
Crittenden County Development Association  
and  
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky  
August, 1955

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - MARION, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR MARION, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Marion - 2, 375; Crittenden County - 10, 818.  
1954 estimate for Crittenden County - 9, 620.

MARION LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Crittenden and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2, 800 men and 2, 500 women. Number of workers available from Crittenden County - 670 men and 340 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Illinois Central Railroad.

Air: Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky; and Evansville, Indiana.

Trucks: Hayes Freight Lines, Springfield, Illinois; Arnold Ligon Truck Lines and A & H Truck Lines.

Bus Lines: Western Kentucky Stages and Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Marion

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	380	Memphis, Tenn.	210
Chicago, Ill.	357	New York, N. Y.	965
Cincinnati, Ohio	311	New Orleans, La.	618
Detroit, Mich.	512	St. Louis, Mo.	185
Los Angeles, Calif.	2, 056	Washington, D. C.	813

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: Municipally owned gas system, served by Texas Gas Transmission.

Water: Municipally owned water system. Storage capacity 211, 000, 000 gallons. Pumping capacity, 600 gpm.

Sewerage: Municipally owned sewerage system. Separate storm and sanitary sewers.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Marion was 2,375. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Marion, Crittenden County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Marion, Crittenden County and Kentucky:  
1900-1950

Year	Marion		Crittenden County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	1,064		15,151		
1910	1,627	52.9	13,296	-12.2	6.6
1920	1,718	5.6	13,125	-1.3	5.5
1930	1,892	10.1	11,931	-9.1	8.2
1940	2,163	14.3	12,115	1.5	8.8
1950	2,375	9.8	10,818	-10.7	3.5
1954 (est.) <u>1/</u>			9,620	-11.1	-0.03

### Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. For purposes of this statement, the Marion labor supply area is defined to include Crittenden County and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Caldwell, Livingston, Lyon, Union and Webster. This is the geographical area from which workers would be expected to be drawn heavily to jobs at Marion, especially on an initial commuting basis.

The population of the area was 68,502 in 1950, a drop from 81,417 in 1940. Population estimates prepared by the University of Kentucky indicated that the 1953 population was about 64,000. Crittenden County population was estimated at 9,804 for 1953 as compared to 12,115 in 1940.

There was an estimated net outmigration of 26,628 persons from this area between 1940 and 1953 with 3,592 of these from Crittenden County. This heavy outward movement of population is a definite indicator that the local labor force is increasing much more rapidly than the local supply of jobs.



Economic Characteristics. Economically the area is heavily agricultural with 8,325 persons employed on farms according to the 1950 Census of Population. Farming is not uniformly prosperous, as 2,541 units classified as farms by the 1950 Census of Agriculture had a 1949 cash income of below \$600.

Manufacturing employment in the area is exceedingly thin, with only 1,505 jobs in December, 1954. This was equal to only 2.4 percent of the population as compared to the national average of 10 percent. There were only 57 manufacturing jobs located in Crittenden County last December. Employment in the county's fluorspar industry has been declining for some time and totaled only about 100 late in 1954. Although occupational wage data are not available for the area, the area wage level appears to be below average as measured by wages paid in industries covered by unemployment insurance. During the fourth quarter of 1954, the average weekly wage in industries covered by unemployment insurance was \$70.04 for the state as a whole as compared to \$52.55 in Crittenden County. Kentucky manufacturing wages averaged \$75.77 a week during this period with Crittenden County averaging \$54.69.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply:

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

It is estimated that in the Marion labor supply area about 2,800 men and 2,500 women could be recruited for industrial jobs. This includes 670 men and 340 women who are currently claiming unemployment insurance benefits.

It is estimated that Crittenden County could furnish about 700 of the men and 600 of the women included in the total. This estimate is borne out by the results of an April, 1954 nose-count labor supply survey of Marion, Kentucky, which showed that 782 men and 696 women would like jobs. The results of this survey which show the characteristics of the Marion labor supply in considerable detail are available in mimeographed book form.

Due to distances involved, all of the area's total labor supply which is roughly available within 35 miles of Marion would not be attracted to jobs at Marion on a commuting basis. It is estimated that about 1,400 men and 1,000 women of the area labor supply would accept jobs at Marion and probably commute at least during the initial months of work.

In addition to the estimated current supply of labor, 5,841 boys and 5,766 girls will become 18 years of age in these counties during the next ten years and will be a continual replenishment of the labor supply. Crittenden County has 1,009 of the boys and 1,054 of the girls. It can be reasonably assumed that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want employment upon reaching working age. It is likely that these younger workers would be available for employment located at any single point in the area due to their greater mobility. 2/

In 1953 per capita income payments to individuals were \$719 for Crittenden County, \$1,187 for Kentucky, and \$1,709 for the United States. 3/

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Marion are described locally as excellent.

## EXISTING INDUSTRY

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

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Alexander Stone Co.	Agri. lime, bldg. mtls.	35	0	35
Kentucky Fluorspar Co.	Fluorspar	20	1	21
Kon-Tac Co.	Offset printing equip.	2	0	2
Marion Silica Co.	Silica sands	Seasonal - 15-20		
Mi-Marker	Clothing markers	2	7	9
Moore Business Forms, Inc.	Salesbooks	45	45	90
Penn Salt	Fluorspar	20	0	20
Winn & Tobin Milling Co.	Flour, corn meal	6	0	6

Unionization. There are no unions represented in the area.



## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Marion is served by the Henderson-Princeton Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, with the nearest terminal at Princeton, Kentucky. Major points on the line include: Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, Birmingham and New Orleans. There are two freight trains daily north to Evansville and two daily south to Princeton.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Marion, Kentucky<sup>4/</sup>

To	Transit Time
Atlanta, Ga.	48 hours
Birmingham, Ala.	27 hours
Chicago, Ill.	30 hours
Cincinnati, Ohio	25 hours
Cleveland, Ohio	45 hours
Detroit, Mich.	56 hours
Knoxville, Tenn.	33 hours
Louisville, Ky.	15 hours
Los Angeles, Calif.	145 hours
Nashville, Tenn.	25 hours
New Orleans, La.	38 hours
New York, N. Y.	68 hours
Pittsburgh, Pa.	60 hours
St. Louis, Mo.	22 hours

### Highways

Marion is served by U. S. Routes #60 and #641 and Kentucky Routes #91 and #120. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways and navigable waterways in the immediate vicinity of Marion.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Marion, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	381	Lexington, Ky.	244
Birmingham, Ala.	344	Louisville, Ky.	200
Chicago, Ill.	357	Nashville, Tenn.	124
Cincinnati, Ohio	311	New York, N. Y.	965
Detroit, Mich.	512	Pittsburgh, Pa.	601
Knoxville, Tenn.	320	St. Louis, Mo.	185

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Hayes Freight Lines, Springfield, Illinois; Arnold Ligon Truck Lines, Princeton, Kentucky and A & H Truck Lines, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

Bus Lines. Marion is served by Western Kentucky Stages, Murray, Kentucky, and the Southeastern Division of the Greyhound Corporation, Lexington, Kentucky.

#### Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Barkley Field at Paducah, 44 miles southwest. Served by Chicago and Southern Airlines. There is also an airport at Evansville, Indiana, 62 miles north, which is a scheduled stop for Eastern Airlines and Chicago and Southern Airlines.

### UTILITIES

#### Electricity

Marion is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company, Lexington, Kentucky. The Kentucky Utilities Company 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 424,000 KW. The Company is inter-connected with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and indirectly through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. Current prices of electricity will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

#### Natural Gas

Marion is served by a municipally-owned gas system. A 4" line connects with the Texas Gas Transmission line at Fredonia, Kentucky, 13 miles south. Current prices of natural gas will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

#### Water

The Marion water system, a municipally-owned utility, takes raw water from two lakes that have a combined storage of 211,000,000 gallons. Pumping capacity is 600 gallons per minute. Storage for finished water is provided by one elevated tank with a 150,000 gallon capacity. Pressure is maintained at 65 to 70 pounds per square inch. Water rates are: First 2,000 gal. per mo. \$1.75 minimum; next 3,000 gal. per mo. \$.80 per M gal., next 10,000 gal. \$.55 per M gal., next 10,000 gal. \$.45 per M gal., next 25,000 gal. \$.35 per M gal., next 50,000 gal., \$.30 per M gal.; over 100,000 gal. per mo. \$.20 per M gal.



### Sewerage

Separate storm and sanitary sewers, consisting of two Emhoff tanks (one east of the city and one west of the city) are provided.

### FUEL

#### Fuel Oil

The nearest oil refineries are located at Louisville, Kentucky, 199 miles distant. Delivery prices of fuel oil in tank car lots will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board on request.

#### Coal

Coal is available from the nearby Western Kentucky coal fields. In 1953, the Western Kentucky fields mined 21, 203, 627 tons. Coal prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board on request.

### COMMUNICATIONS

#### Postal Facilities

Marion has a second class post office with 17 employees. There are 6 deliveries per day, all by truck; one city route and seven rural routes. Postal receipts for 1954 were \$33, 000.

#### Telephone and Telegraph

Marion is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

### INDUSTRIAL SITES

Marion has a number of available and suitable sites, varying from 8 to 40 acres. Several of these have road, rail, water and power facilities available. For example:

Site #1: This site has 7 acres of level land. Access is provided by a hard surface road and the Illinois Central Railroad. Utilities available include water, power and gas.

Site #2: This site contains 30 acres of rolling terrain. Access is provided by a hard surface road and the Illinois Central Railroad. Utilities include water, power and gas.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Marion, the county seat of Crittenden County, is a fourth class city governed by a mayor, elected for four years, and six councilmen, elected for two year terms.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. The city of Marion allows a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. State law permits a five year exemption which cannot be extended.

### City Services

Fire Protection. The fire department consists of 10 volunteer firemen, and equipment includes 2 pumpers, one of which is a 1946 Ford 500 gpm pumper.

Police Protection. The police force consists of 3 officers, and equipment includes one patrol car. One state trooper is stationed in Marion.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage pick-up is provided by private contractors. Street maintenance is provided by the State Highway Department and City Street Department.

## TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Marion and Crittenden County for 1953-1954.

	Marion	Crittenden County
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
Other	.20	.20
Total	<u>\$ 3.00</u>	<u>\$ 2.25</u>



<u>Ratio of Assessment.</u>	Marion - 33 1/3%
	Crittenden County - 33 1/3%
<u>Total Assessment.</u>	Marion - \$3, 307, 510
	Crittenden County - \$9, 450, 029
<u>City Income.</u>	\$183, 324. 07
<u>City Expenditures.</u>	\$172, 129. 65
<u>City Bonded Indebtedness.</u>	\$312, 000
<u>County Income, fiscal year 1953-54.</u>	\$58, 522. 18
<u>County Expenditures, fiscal year 1953-54.</u>	\$55, 111. 26
<u>County Bonded Indebtedness.</u>	\$75, 000 road and bridge bond.
	\$179, 550 non-voted funding bond.

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

There are an estimated 20 - 25 houses available for rent or sale in Marion. Two bedroom houses rent from \$40 to \$60 monthly. Construction cost of a two bedroom frame house ranges from \$9, 000 to \$10, 000. Brick construction of the same design ranges from \$11, 000 to \$12, 000.

### Health

Hospitals. The Crittenden County Hospital has a total of 25 beds. A new sprinkler system has been installed in the Hospital. Services are provided by 3 M. D. 's; 1 Dentist; 3 R. N. 's; 1 Chiropractor; and 1 Optometrist.

Public Health Service. The Crittenden County Public Health Program provides immunizations and tests, venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs, maternal and child health, including pre-school and school examinations, general sanitation and general laboratory services.

### Education

Graded Schools. Crittenden County has a total of 1, 675 students and 56 teachers.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Marion and Crittenden County 5/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
County Elementary	689	20
County High School	388	14
City Elementary	461	13
City High School	137	9

Colleges. Nearby institutions of higher learning include: Bowling Green Business College and Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 121 miles; Murray State College, Murray, 63 miles; Bethel College, Hopkinsville, 50 miles; Kentucky Wesleyan College and Brescia College, Owensboro, 90 miles; and Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 80 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. Marion is served by the Madisonville Area Trade School, located at Madisonville, Kentucky, 37 miles east of Marion. Instruction at the school and in extension activities include: Auto mechanics, woodwork and electricity. It should be noted that the courses offered are subject to change as the demand changes.

#### Libraries

Libraries are maintained in connection with the city and county schools, and the churches. The Crittenden County Public Library recently moved to larger quarters, contains 2,767 volumes.

#### Churches

The following denominations have churches in Marion: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, and Church of Christ.

#### Banks

There are two banks in Marion, the Farmers Bank and Trust Company, and the Peoples Bank. The combined assets of these two banks are over \$4,000,000.



## Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail</u>		<u>Service</u>	
Food-groceries	11	Restaurants	6
Drugs and sundries	2	Service stations	9
Clothing	7	Laundry and cleaners	4
Furniture	2	Barber and beauty shops	9
Farm supplies and hardware	5	Auto dealers	8
Electrical appliances	3	Frozen food lockers	1
Lumber	3	Hotels and motels	4

## Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Crittenden Press, a weekly with a circulation of 1,700 and The Marion Reporter, a weekly with a circulation of 2,400. The nearest radio stations are WKYC, WKYB, WPAD and WPAD-FM, in Paducah. Television reception is provided from stations at Louisville, Kentucky; Evansville, Indiana; Nashville, Tennessee; and Henderson, Kentucky.

## Clubs and Organizations

Clubs and civic organizations include: Crittenden County Development Association, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Masonic Lodge, American Legion, Womans Club, Business and Professional Women, Eastern Star, American Legion Auxiliary, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, FFA, FHA and 4H Club, Homemakers, Camera Club, Farm Bureau, Crittenden County Business Men's Association.

## Recreation

There is one park, one theatre and one outdoor theatre located in Marion. The Park Board is making plans for a recreational area, to be located by the new water lake that has just been constructed. Long range plans include a city boat dock, tennis court, ball diamond and golf course.

Area facilities include: Kentucky Dam State Park and Pennyrile State Park, which offer excellent fishing, boating, camping, swimming and general recreational facilities.

## RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

The chief crops of Crittenden County are corn, lespedeza hay, Clo-Tim hay, alfalfa hay and tobacco. Livestock and livestock products had an estimated farm value of \$3,801,500. The 1950 census showed 1,444 farms in Crittenden County with the average size of farms 135.2 acres.

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

Crops	Acres	Yield		Farm Value (dollars)
		Per Acre	Production	
Corn (bu. )	24,300	33.0	802,000	1,355,000
Tobacco (lbs. )	93	990	92,080	24,000
Wheat (bu. )	400	15.0	6,000	12,500
Soybeans (bu. )	510	16.0	8,200	21,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	1,290	2.20	2,840	66,700
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	2,830	1.45	4,100	84,500
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	6,030	1.25	7,540	145,000
		Number on Farms January 1, 1951		Farm Value (dollars)
Livestock				
All cattle and calves		12,000		1,620,000
Milk cows		4,550		774,000
Hogs and pigs		20,300		527,800
Sheep and lambs		1,500		33,600
Chickens		89,300		98,200
				Farm Value (dollars)
Livestock Products		Production During 1950		
Eggs (doz. )		762,100		232,400
Milk (lbs. )		13,812,000		511,000
Wool (lbs. )		8,200		4,500

### Forests

Crittenden County contains 93,000 acres of forested land, covering 40 percent of the total land area. During 1947 there were 15 sawmills which produced 2,179,000 board feet of lumber. The principal tree types are oak, hickory, sweet gum, ash, walnut, cottonwood, poplar, and some red cedar.

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

### Mineral Resources

Crittenden County. The mineral resources of Crittenden County consist principally of fluorspar (with some lead and zinc) and glass sands. Other minerals include coal, limestone, oil and gas, construction sands and gravels, and clays.



Fluorspar, Lead and Zinc. The Kentucky-Illinois Fluorspar District, of which Crittenden County is a part, is the nation's largest fluorspar producing area, and Crittenden County has traditionally been Kentucky's largest producer. Fluorspar is a strategic mineral and will continue to be vital to the nation's economy, particularly during emergencies.

In the Kentucky Fluorspar District, lead and zinc have been secured mostly in connection with fluorspar mining. Recently zinc has been obtained in increasingly large amounts.

Glass Sands. Large quantities of high-grade glass sands are found in the Marion vicinity. This high-grade material is worked by the Marion Silica Company, at Marion. Analyses of the deposit worked are given below:

<u>Screen Analysis</u>		<u>Chemical Analysis</u>	
<u>Screen Size</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>
40 mesh . . . . .	8.9	Ignition loss	.25
40-60 mesh . . . . .	22.3	SiO <sub>2</sub>	98.96
60-80 mesh . . . . .	35.2	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.027
80-100 mesh . . . . .	18.3	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	.70
100-140 mesh . . . . .	13.1	CaO	.04
140-200 mesh . . . . .	2.9	MgO	Nil
200 mesh . . . . .	.9	Total	100.00

Coal. Coal, in very small amounts, is produced. Only one mine was operated during 1953.

Limestones. Limestones, in quality and quantity suitable for various construction purposes, and agricultural lime are present. Grades of high calcium stone (95% or more calcium carbonate content) are found.

Oil and Gas. During recent years, petroleum has been produced in small amounts. Some natural gas is secured in conjunction with oil drilling.

Construction Sands and Gravels. These materials can be obtained from the Ohio River bed and along some of its larger tributaries.

Clays. Clays, of common quality are present. If proper quantities of these could be found, they might, under suitable market conditions, be used for ordinary brick and tile manufacture.

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 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 7/

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	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. bbls.	1,770

## MARKETS

Marion is located near the center of Crittenden County, and in the western part of the state of Kentucky. Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Knoxville, Louisville and St. Louis lie within a 400 mile radius of Marion. The 1950 population of Kentucky and the nine states lying wholly to the south was 28 million. Over 36 million people live in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it.

## 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 southcentral 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 percent of the year, and increases to 60 percent 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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## APPENDIX

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## HISTORY

Crittenden County, the 91st in order of formation, was formed out of the eastern part of Livingston County in 1842. The County was named in honor of John J. Crittenden, who was several times a senator from Kentucky, and who was twice named Attorney General of the United States.

Marion, the county seat, was named in honor of General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolution. It was incorporated in 1844.



## Appendix B

## Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Crittenden County, March, 1954

Industry	Crittenden County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	820	100.0	402,684	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	377	46.0	39,647	9.8
Contract Construction	34	4.1	33,418	8.3
Manufacturing	142	17.3	149,032	37.0
Food and kindred products	5	0.6	24,944	6.2
Tobacco	0	0.0	9,781	2.4
Clothing, Tex. & leather	0	0.0	23,716	5.9
Lumber & furniture	4	0.5	14,166	3.5
Printing, Pub. & paper	96	11.7	8,302	2.1
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0.0	12,530	3.1
Stone, clay & glass	16	2.0	4,810	1.2
Primary metals	0	0.0	6,991	1.7
Machinery, metal & equip.	9	1.1	40,417	10.0
Other	12	1.5	3,366	0.8
Transportation, Communica- tion & Utilities	39	4.8	28,759	7.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	187	22.8	104,391	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	19	2.3	15,487	3.8
Services	22	2.7	30,743	7.6
Other	0	0.0	1,207	0.3

## Appendix C

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

Subject	Crittenden County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female

Total Population	5,344	5,474	1,474,987	1,469,819
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## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	3,870	4,011	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor Force	3,083	380	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	3,083	379	777,155	213,916
Employed	2,957	371	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,297	242	437,752	156,377
Government workers	137	53	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,433	61	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	90	15	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	126	8	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	126	8	28,082	7,281
New workers	--	--	415	307
Not in labor force	787	3,631	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	21	3,105	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	382	184	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	5	--	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	379	342	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	222	269	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	106	57	47,447	28,952
65 and over	51	16	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	2,957	371	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	82	51	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,072	5	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & Props.	214	26	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	49	65	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	85	54	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	311	3	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	506	32	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	1	46	1,584	21,408
Service workers	59	75	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	83	2	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	299	4	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	177	3	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	19	5	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 CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 2/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	36.5	4.53	82	72
February	38.8	3.35	80	68
March	48.0	4.96	78	62
April	57.8	4.23	74	57
May	66.8	4.14	75	58
June	75.6	4.02	77	59
July	78.6	3.47	78	57
August	77.6	3.51	81	61
September	71.5	3.06	83	63
October	59.4	2.79	82	62
November	47.1	3.67	79	65
December	38.7	3.84	82	72
Annual Norm.	58.0	45.57		

1/ Station Location: Princeton, Caldwell County, Kentucky.

2/ Evansville, Indiana

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 54 years 6:30 PM readings - 41 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (54 years of record) - 112 days clear; 131 days partly cloudy; 122 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (40 years of record) - Annual 62 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (55 years of record) - 115 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (54 years of record) - 50 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (55 years of record) - 50 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (55 years of record) - 12 days.

Prevailing Wind: (55 years of record) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (50 years of record) - Approximate long-term means 4,546 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 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 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.