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Industrial Resources: Hopkins County - Madisonville

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ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

of

Madisonville, Ky.



Prepared By

MADISONVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

— and —

THE AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

— of —

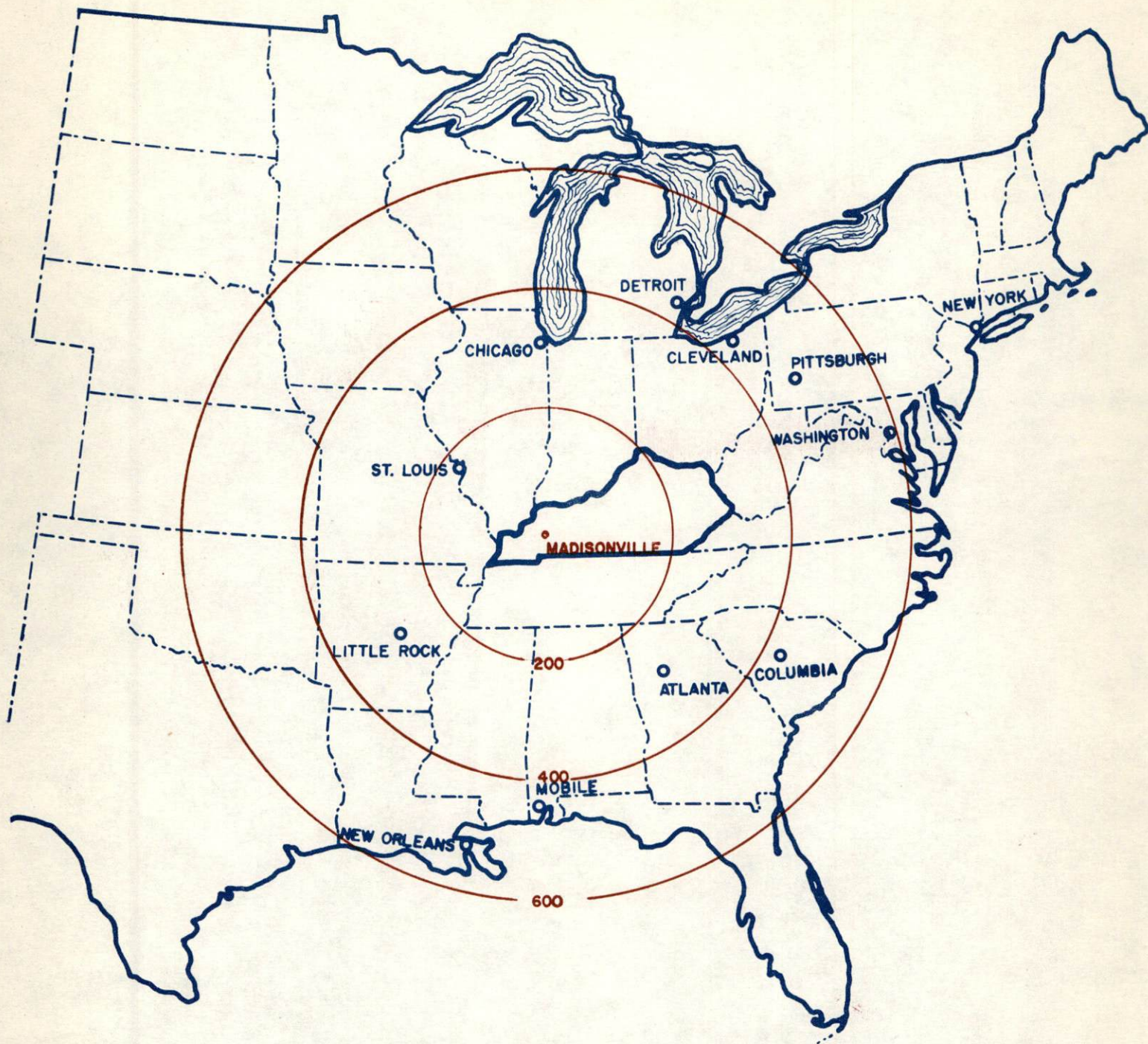
KENTUCKY

ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL SURVEY
OF
MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Madisonville Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Agricultural & Industrial Development Board

June 1, 1953



MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY
HAS 50,000,000 CUSTOMERS
WITHIN ITS MARKET AREA

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MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION AND LABOR:

Population Figures 1860 - 1950

	<u>Madisonville</u>	<u>Hopkins County</u>
1860	602	11,875
1870	1,022	13,827
1880	1,544	19,122
1890	2,212	23,505
1900	3,628	30,995
1910	4,966	34,291
1920	5,030	34,133
1930	6,908	37,449
1940	8,209	37,789
1950	11,132	38,815

Population Characteristics - The population of Madisonville has shown an increase of 35.6% during the past decade, while Hopkins County has shown an increase of 2.7% during the same period.

90.37% of the population of Hopkins County are native white, 9.48% negro, and 0.15% foreign-born white.

Labor Market Area - The Madisonville labor market area includes Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Webster, and McLean counties. The population center of each of the counties is within 30 miles of Madisonville. This is the area from which workers would commute to jobs located at Madisonville.

Economic Characteristics - In April, 1950, about 6,800 persons were employed in agriculture in this area with 1,827 of these working in Hopkins County. Employment covered by unemployment insurance totaled about 12,000 in September, 1952, with about 6,600 of these jobs in mining

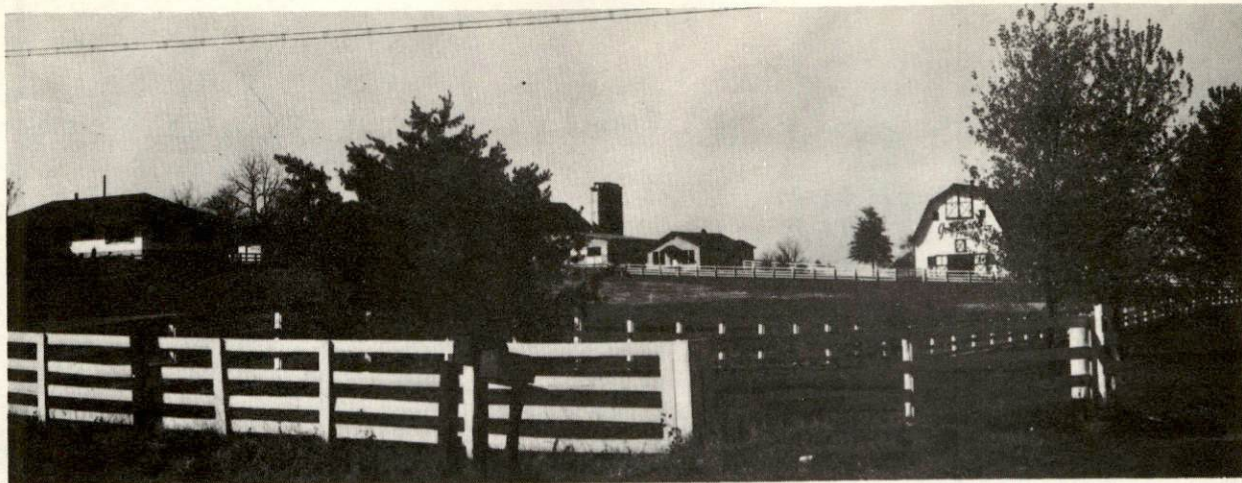
and 1,600 in manufacturing. The mining employment in Hopkins County accounted for 4,450 of the 7,170 covered jobs in that county while 500 of the jobs were in manufacturing. Most of the remainder of the area's mining is located in Muhlenberg County.

Farm prosperity appears to be spotty in these counties as 3,336 of 6,940 farms reported 1949 cash income of below \$600. Per capita income was \$996 in Hopkins County in 1950, slightly above the state average but in all other counties per capita income was below the state average.

Estimated Potential Labor Supply - Approximately 1,800 women and 2,500 men would be available for manufacturing jobs located at Madisonville. About 1,200 of the women and 1,500 of the men would be available from Hopkins County while the remainder of the potential labor supply represents commuting from other counties in the area. The female labor supply would come heavily from women not now in the labor force, particularly housewives and others in the home. A heavy segment of the male labor supply would come from low income farms while another important portion would probably be drawn from the mining industry. It is likely that the potential labor supply would be predominantly unskilled although fairly easily trainable in factory processes.

Average Weekly Wage in Jobs Covered by Unemployment Insurance

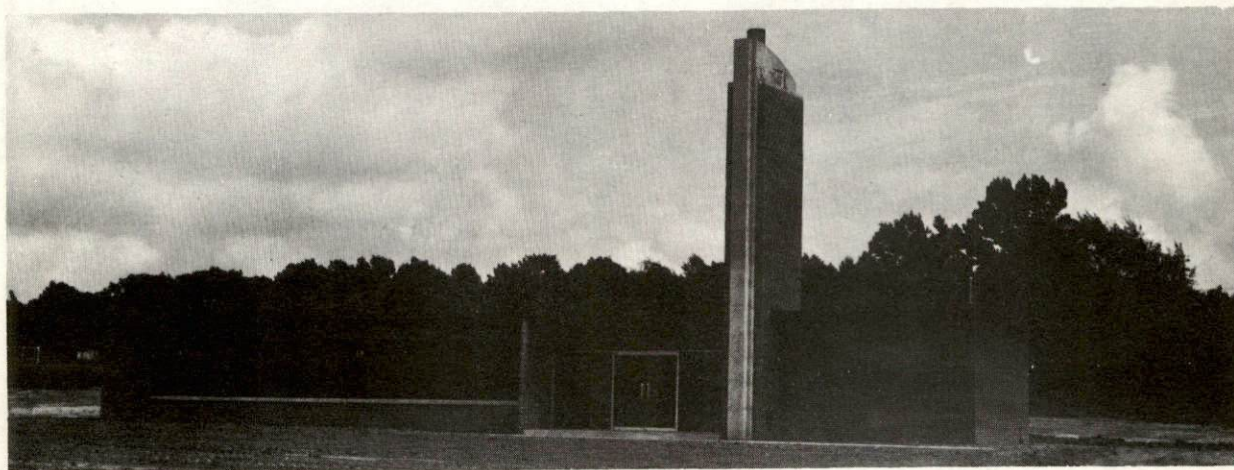
The average weekly wage in jobs covered by unemployment insurance during the third quarter of 1952 was \$59.84 in this area very slightly below state average. The average covered wage in Hopkins County,



GOLDENROD DAIRY FARM



U. C. MILK COMPANY



KENTUCKY STATE POLICE
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

reflecting a heavy weight of coal mining wages was \$66.00, almost \$6.00 above the state average. The average for the manufacturing jobs in the area was only \$38.00 in this quarter with Hopkins County averaging \$39.18 which is slightly above most of the rest of the area.

Existing Industry

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>
Briney Lbr. Co.	Saw mill & whsle. lbr.	45	0	45
Enro Shirt Co. (1)	Sport shirts	12	284	296
Ruby Lbr. Co.	Concrete blocks, mill work	100	10	110
U. X. Milk Co., Inc. (2)	Ice cream	53	6	59
	Total	210	300	510

<u>Coal Mining Companies (Truck)</u>	<u>Post Office</u>	1951 <u>Tons Prod.</u>	<u>Men Empl.</u>
Allen Coal Co.	Providence	62,720	41
Bassett Coal Co.	Hopkinsville	10,420	16
Beard Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	25,300	28
Bennett, Edd, Coal Co. (B & B Strip Mine)	Dawson Springs	*26,370	7
Brackett Bros. Coal Co.	Mortons Gap	49,320	19
Brown, Jack & Son Coal Co.	Providence	28,402	20
Cavanaugh & Furgerson Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	6,007	16
Clark, Leon Coal Co.	Nortonville	6,500	5
Crowell & Teague Coal Co.	Providence	9,220	4
Dockery & Hopkins Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	3,240	2
Faulk & Sons Coal Co.	Mortons Gap	1,820	2
Fowler Coal Co.	Earlington	8,765	4
Franklin Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	37,655	29
Franklin, Chesley Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	39,283	16
Furgerson, B. R., Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	22,070	18
High Ridge Coal Co.	Mortons Gap	19,420	10
Hill Top Coal Co.	Madisonville	2,920	4
Kington & Kington Coal Co.	Madisonville	38,200	20
Kington, W. B., Coal Co.	White Plains	8,720	4
Lavada Coal Co.	Nebo	23,758	22
Mason Mining Co.	Madisonville	*36,750	6
Meadows Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	82,347	24

(Cont'd)		1951	
Coal Mining Companies (Truck)	Post Office	Tons Prod.	Men Empl.
Morris Bros. Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	54,320	34
Peacock Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	58,500	20
Roberts Bros. Coal Co.	Mortons Gap	15,000	8
Stokes, Noble, Coal Co.	Mortons Gap	10,222	5
Walker & Son Coal Co.	Madisonville	39,425	16
Walker, J. B., Coal Co.	White Plains	12,400	4
Watson Bridge Coal Co.	Providence	39,222	21
Williams Bros. Coal Co.	Madisonville	37,742	27
Williams, S. B., Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	28,205	18
Willie Ben Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	10,525	14
Yarbrough & Sons Coal Co.	Providence	10,233	7
Underground Tonnage		801,871	
*Strip Tonnage		*63,120	
Total		864,991	491

Coal Mining Companies (Railroad)

Angel & Stevens Coal Co.	Madisonville	*49,104	---
Apex Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	*115,575	30
Babb, Albert M. & Co., Inc.	Madisonville	*62,500	---
Badgett Mine Stripping Corp.	Madisonville	*798,406	90
Bell & Zoller Coal & Mining Co.	Madisonville	*653,080	304
Black Bat Coal Co.	Madisonville	21,109	35
Black Star Coal Corp.	Madisonville	116,685	103
Charleston Sixth Vein Collieries	Madisonville	158,366	83
Colonial Coal Mining Co.	Madisonville	*662,956	---
Dawson Collieries, Inc.	Dawson Springs	261,415	117
Dawson Daylight Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	*41,728	164
		115,967	
H & W Coal Co.	Madisonville	*10,262	---
Homestead Coal Co.	Earlington	*1,659,108	229
Industrial Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	*33,900	26
Jenkins Coal Mining Co.	Earlington	*84,229	---
Miners Coal Co.	Madisonville	*1,225,476	75
Norton Coal Corp.	Nortonville	*85,355	57
Ruby Construction Co.	Madisonville	*71,370	12
Norton Coa. Corp.	Nortonville	*248,854	170
Ruby Construction Co.	Madisonville	*319,888	56
Stony Point Coal Co., Inc.	Stony Point	*200,000	195
		769,000	
- Tarawa Belle Mining Corp.	Mortons Gap	*2,249	---
- Terteling Bros., Inc.	Madisonville	*381,425	---

(Cont'd)		1951	
<u>Coal Mining Companies (Railroad)</u>	<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Tons Prod.</u>	<u>Men Empl.</u>
Tradewater Strip Mines	Clay	*5,871	---
United Electric Coal Co.	Dawson Springs	*337,815	57
West Kentucky Coal Co.	Madisonville	*175,359	79
West Kentucky Coal Co.	Madisonville	1,181,622	384
West Kentucky Coal Co.	Madisonville	1,218,685	376
Williams Coal Co.	Mannington	<u>365,070</u>	<u>173</u>
*Strip Tonnage		*7,224,510	
Underground Tonnage		<u>4,207,919</u>	
Total		<u>11,432,429</u>	<u>2,814</u>

Union Affiliations - (1) United Garment Workers (AFofL);

(2) UMW District 50.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads - Madisonville is served by the Louisville & Nashville, and the Illinois Central Railroads.

The Evansville Division of the L & N operates 3 regularly scheduled through freights north and 3 south daily between Evansville and Nashville. In addition, they operate an average of 4 extra through freights daily. Local service is provided tri-weekly. Madisonville is in the L & N Earlington switching district and frequent switching service is available. Merchandise cars are operated from Evansville, plus auxiliary truck service. Pick up and delivery service is available within the city limits. Average number of inbound loads per month - 110; average number of outbound loads per month - 275. Inbound traffic is mostly building material and agricultural implements. Outbound traffic is 85% coal, the balance lumber, scrap iron and tobacco in season.

There are 2 local passenger trains operating daily between St. Louis and Nashville, and 3 through passenger trains operating daily between Chicago and New Orleans.

The Kentucky Division of the I. C. Railroad provides 14 local freights between Central City and Madisonville, and 2 through freights each way daily between Louisville and Paducah with terminals at Louisville and Paducah, Central City, and Princeton. Twenty-four hour switching service is provided as required. Merchandise car service is also available. Average number of inbound loads per month- 185; average number of outbound loads per month - 10,000. Inbound traffic consists of building materials, machinery and rock; outbound traffic consists of coal, logs, and tobacco in season. Passenger service is not provided by the I. C. Pick-up and delivery service is provided by the Railway Express Agency in Madisonville and to nearby mines.

Highways

Highway Distance from Madisonville To

Atlanta, Ga.	375	Louisville, Ky.	160
Birmingham, Ala.	400	Memphis, Tenn.	250
Chicago, Ill.	325	Mobile, Ala.	588
Cincinnati, Ohio	300	New Orleans, La.	650
Detroit, Mich.	500	St. Louis, Mo.	200

Truck Lines Serving Madisonville - Arnold Ligon Truck Lines,

Princeton, Ky.; Hayes Freight Lines, Mattoon, Ill.; St. Louis,

Nashville Freight Lines, St. Louis, Mo.; Southeastern Motor Truck

Lines, Nashville, Tenn. serve Madisonville with direct service to

Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis, and Nashville.

Two-line service can be provided to most principal cities.

Bus Lines Serving Madisonville - Greyhound Lines with 7 scheduled trips to Nashville and 8 to Evansville daily; Kentucky Bus Lines operate 3 daily trips to Paducah and Louisville; Owensboro, Central City & Greenville Bus Line operates 4 busses daily to Owensboro and 2 to Greenville; C. C. Hale Bus Line schedules 2 trips daily to Dawson Springs and Hopkinsville.

City Bus Service - Provided by the Madisonville Transit Company on 30-minute schedule; service to Earlington and Morton's Gap hourly. There are 2 local cab companies.

Air - Madisonville Municipal Airport, 5 miles east on highway 85, has an elevation of 476', and 2 blacktop paved runways - N/S 2500'x 30', and NE/SW 2600'x 30'.

Nearest commercial service is from the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, Class 3, 45 miles from Madisonville. This airport has 2 concrete runways - N/S 4200' x 100' and NE/SW 3700' x 100'; elevation 407'. Airport and runways are lighted all night; beacon light, no weather station. This airport is served by Eastern Air Lines with 3 flights daily. The Evansville, Indiana commercial airport, 55 miles distant, is served by Eastern Airlines, and Chicago & Southern Airlines.

COMMUNICATIONS:

Postal Facilities - Madisonville is served by a 1st class post office with 28 permanent employees, 8 city routes, 5 rural routes, and 1 star

route. There are 2 daily deliveries in the business area, 1 daily delivery in the residential area. Mail is received 8 times daily, and sent out 6 times daily. Postal receipts for 1952 totaled \$102,800.

Telephone and Telegraph - Madisonville is served by the Southern Bell Telephone Company with 4700 subscribers and 103 employees.

Western Union Telegraph Office is open daily from 8:00 a.m. to 9:15 p.m., and on Sundays from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

(See Appendix B-1 for telephone rates).

UTILITIES:

Electric Power - The City of Madisonville Light and Water Department serves the city and an area 3 1/2 miles beyond the city limits.

This is a distribution system only. Power is purchased from Kentucky Utilities Company over the Paducah-Green River loop. There are two transmission lines of 69,000 KW and 33,000 KW, and 3 transformers with 8,000 KVA capacity. Average demand is 3,000 KVA, maximum demand 3,270 KVA. Power is 3-phase, 60 cycle. All mines are served by Kentucky Utilities, and the Green River RECC serves the rural areas.

(See Appendix B-2 for rates).

Water - Source of supply of raw water is 4 artificial lakes with a combined capacity of 1,750,000 gallons. Water treatment - prechlorination, coagulation with alum and lime, sedimentation, rapid sand filtration, postchlorination, and addition of polyphosphate. Rated capacity of treatment plant is 2,000,000 gpd. Storage facilities for treated water

are provided by 4 standpipes with a total capacity of 1,150,000 gallons. The water is carried to the distribution system by means of 10" and 12" lines. The distribution grid system is composed of 10", 8", 6", 4" lines. Pumping capacity from the lakes to the filter plants is 3,250 gpm. A minimum pressure of 45 lbs. psi. and a maximum pressure of 60 lbs. psi. is maintained. (See Appendix B-3 for rates).

Natural Gas - West Kentucky Gas Company with a 10" line from Texas Gas Transmission Company, BTU content 1000.

(See Appendix B-4 for rates).

Sewage - 4 Imhoff tanks, separate storm and sanitary sewers with 8", 12", 14" mains, 2 lift stations. The city proposes to modernize the system.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES:

Type Government - Madisonville, a 4th class city, is governed by a mayor, elected for 4 years, and 6 councilmen, elected for 2 years.

Tax Rates and Laws -

Property Tax Rates per \$100

	<u>Within City Limits</u>	<u>Outside City Limits</u>
State	\$.05	\$.05
County	.70	.70
School	1.70	1.70
City	.50	
Library	<u>.10</u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$3.05	\$2.45

(See Appendix C for Kentucky Corporation Tax information).

Assessment Practice - City - 22%
County - 22%

Total Assessment - City - \$7,530,600
County - \$19,118,000

1952 City Income - \$266,620.32

1952 City Expenses - \$263,661.36

1952 County Income - \$148,380.97

1952 County Expenses - \$135,016.03

Bonded Indebtedness - City - water system revenue bonds \$990,000
issued 6/19/51 at 3 1/3% to be retired in 1981.

County - none.

Laws Affecting Industry - (See Appendix D for Statute governing
the bond issue plan).

Exemption to Industry - City - 5 years. State law permits the five-
year local tax exemption which cannot be extended.

Business License Fees - Minimum \$3.00; maximum \$30.00.

City Services -

Fire Protection - The fire department consists of a chief and 10
full-time paid firemen. Equipment includes: one 1949 American
LaFrance, 1000 gpm pumper with a 200 gallon booster tank; one
1936 Barton-International 500 gpm pumper with a 200 gallon booster
tank; one 1937 American LaFrance 1000 gpm pumper with a 140
gallon booster tank; 4,000 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 550 feet of 1 1/2
inch hose, 750 feet of 3/4 inch hose. State mine rescue truck is
stationed in Madisonville and is equipped with respirators, inhalators,

gas masks, etc. There are 123 fire hydrants, 4", 6", 8" mains, pressure 60 lbs. psi. Madisonville has a 6th class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection - Chief and 10 men, plus 3 radio operators and 1 relief operator. Equipment includes: 1 car, 2 motorcycles, finger printing equipment, 2-way radio local and interstate 155.37 FM. State Police district headquarters are located at Madisonville.

Streets - The street crew consists of 22 men equipped with 7 trucks, a roller, grader, sweeper, and cement mixer. There are 50 miles of paved streets and 7 miles of unpaved streets.

Garbage - Free pickup is provided daily in the business district and weekly in the residential areas.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Housing - Rental of two-bedroom apartments - \$30 - \$60 per month; rental of two-bedroom houses - \$40 - \$75 per month; construction cost of two-bedroom houses - \$5,000 - \$12,000. Madisonville has a municipal housing project with 90 white, 70 colored, and 32 GI units. Madisonville ranks third in Kentucky in number of owner-occupied houses.

Health -

Doctors - MD's - 27; Dentists - 8; RN's 12; Chiropractors - 4.

Hospitals - State T.B. Hospital - 100 beds; Hopkins County

General Hospital - 92 beds.



HOPKINS COUNTY HOSPITAL



ONE OF MADISONVILLE'S TWO HIGH SCHOOLS



CLUBHOUSE, MUNICIPAL PARK

Public Health Program - The Hopkins County Health Department has a staff of one health officer, 2 registered nurses, 2 sanitarians, and 2 clerks. Health services - communicable disease control, venereal disease and tuberculosis control, maternity and child health, school health, crippled children services, mental hygiene, vital statistics, and sanitation.

Schools - Consolidated city-county system

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
Combined elementary & high (W)	6	2,564	82
Elementary	7	2,078	63
High	1	839	28
One-room	5	259	9
<u>Colored</u> - Elementary	1	230	6
High	1	183	8
One-room	3	78	3
<u>Parochial</u> - Earlington -grade school		104	4
Owensboro - high school		625	20

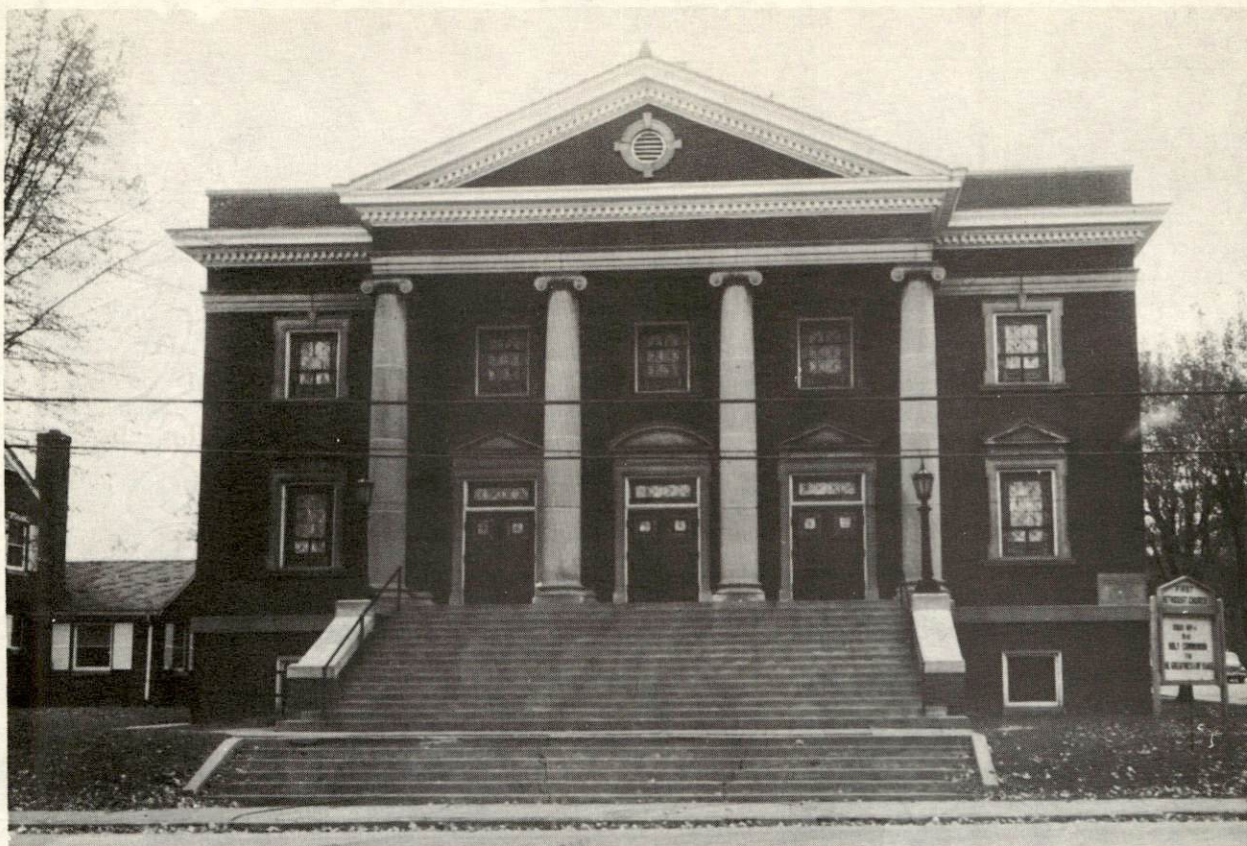
Trade School - The Madisonville Trade School was started in 1940.

Since this is a mining area, the skills taught are largely for mining mechanics. This Trade School serves the following counties:

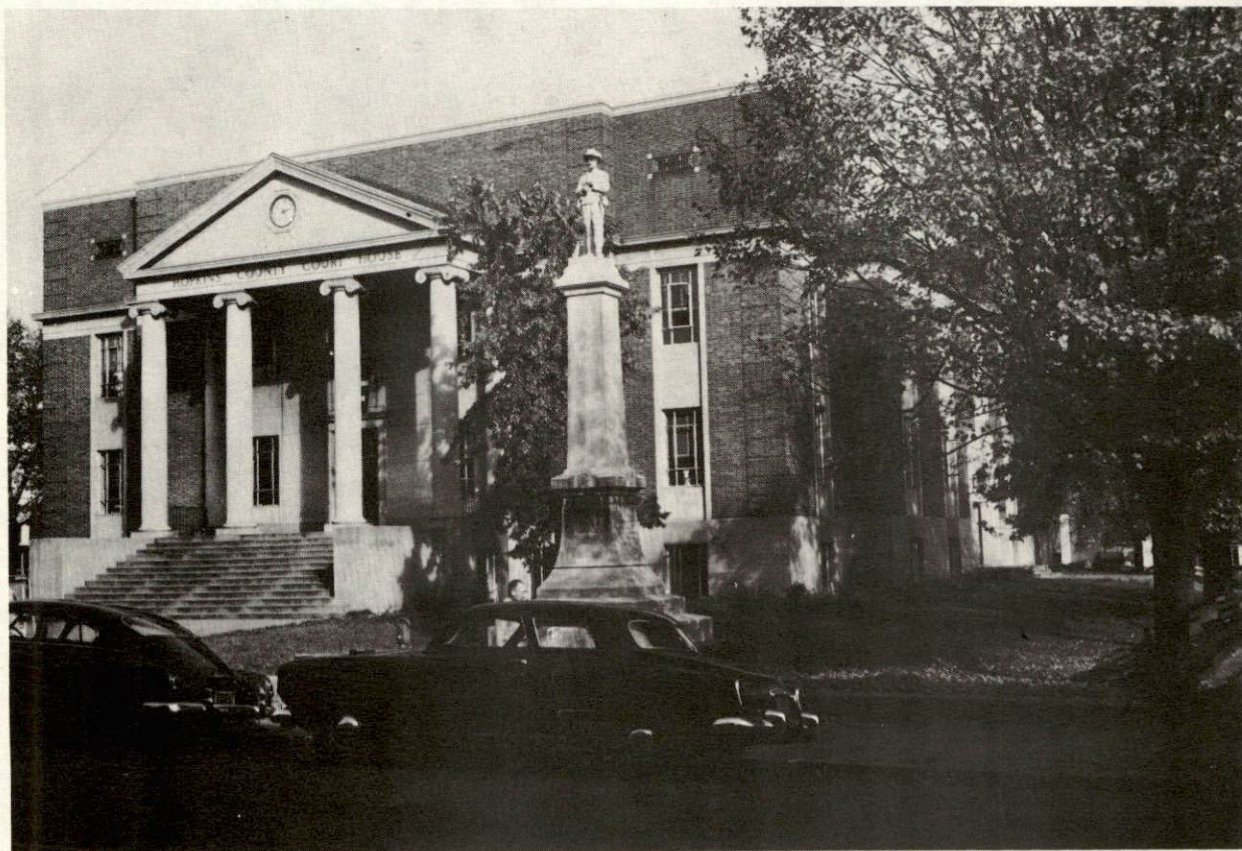
Caldwell, Christian, Crittenden, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Muhlenberg, Todd, Trigg, Union and Webster.

Present shops and courses in operation are as follows: Auto mechanics, electrical, machine shop, woodwork, and radio.

Part-time courses for apprentices and distributive workers, and evening courses for employed workers in trades, mining and distributive occupations are offered.



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH



HOPKINS COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Proposed shops and courses to be added in the future are: auto body mechanics, drafting, dressmaking, practical nursing, welding, and sheet metal. Present enrollment is approximately 900.

Colleges - Colleges in the area include: Kentucky Wesleyan, Owensboro; Western State College, Bowling Green; Murray State College, Murray; University of Louisville, Louisville; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington; and Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Libraries - Madisonville Public Library with 16,825 volumes and an annual circulation of 22,888.

Churches - The following denominations are represented in Madisonville: Baptist, Christian, Church of God, Assembly of God, Church of Christ, Christian Science, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Holiness, Methodist, United Pentecostal, Seventh Day Adventist.

Tourist Accommodations - Travelers Hotel - 29 rooms; Madison Hotel - 52 rooms; Town House Hotel - 100 rooms; Colonial Motel - 35 units; Twin Lake Motel - 28 units; Victoria Motel - 18 units; Dreamland Motel - 13 units; Standard Motel - 12 units; Young Motel - 9 units; Sids Motel - 8 units; Henry's Motel - 8 units.

Recreation - Madisonville owns and operates a 480-acre park which contains a nine-hole, 18 tee, golf course, outdoor tables and barbecue ovens for picnics, playgrounds for children, several large lakes well stocked with fish, a well equipped club house and a modern baseball

park seating 1,500. This is the home of the Madisonville Miners in the Baseball Kitty League. A well lighted field at the high school affords recreation for football fans. It seats 2,500 people. Modern and fully equipped gymnasiums at the two high schools provide indoor space for basketball and other sports for white and colored citizens. The new National Guard Armory contains a splendid basketball floor.

Madisonville is 50 miles from Kentucky Lake which has attracted world wide attention because of its long shore line and wonderful camping and fishing facilities. There are ten lakes within five miles of Madisonville that are well stocked with fish.

Two modern motion picture theaters and a new drive-in theater bring the best in pictures. A well equipped country club with a nine-hole golf course, together with American Legion, and VFW buildings offer other forms of recreation. There are 4 supervised playgrounds operated during the summer months.

Newspapers - Madisonville Messenger (daily) with a circulation of 6,300; Hopkins County Times (bi-weekly) with a circulation of 4,700.

Radio Stations - Madisonville Station WFMW, AM 250 watts, FM 3,000 watts, 730 KC, 83.9 MC.

Banks - Kentucky Bank and Trust Company with total deposits of \$10,516,764.84 and total resources of \$11,337,065.09; Farmers National Bank with total deposits of \$5,502,953.84 and total resources of \$5,927,048.07.

Retail Businesses

Auto Dealers	14
Building Supplies	3
Department Stores	5
Drug Stores	5
Hardware	4

Service Establishments

Barber Shops	5
Beauty Shops	7
Laundry	2
Machine Shops	9
Mill & Mining Supplies	6

Retail, Wholesale and Service Trade Sales - Retail, wholesale, and service establishments located in Hopkins County, Kentucky, showed a substantial expansion in dollar volume of trade from 1939 to 1948 according to the 1948 Census of Business.

Retail sales in the county during 1948 aggregated \$25.0 million, an increase of 247% over the \$7.2 million in 1939. Wholesale sales in the county reached a total of \$5.5 million in 1948 as compared with \$2.3 million in 1939. The service trades included in the Census of Business recorded receipts totaling \$1.1 million in 1948 compared with \$0.3 million in 1939.

Climate -

	Temperature	Precipitation	Relative Humidity		
	(30-yr. rec.)	(30-yr. rec.)	6:30 a. m. (54-yr. rec.)	Noon (41-yr. rec.)	6:30 p. m. (41-yr. rec.)
Jan.	36.1	4.51	82	68	72
Feb.	39.3	3.37	80	64	68
Mar.	47.7	5.13	78	58	62
Apr.	57.0	4.75	74	53	57
May	65.1	3.84	75	53	58
June	74.3	4.51	77	54	59
July	77.8	3.80	78	52	57
Aug.	76.6	3.49	81	54	61
Sept.	70.8	2.98	83	54	63
Oct.	59.3	3.33	82	52	62
Nov.	47.2	3.44	79	60	65
Dec.	38.4	3.73	82	67	72
Ann. Norm.	57.5°F	46.88 inches			

Frost-free Period - April 13 to October 21

Growing Season - 191 days

Days Cloudy or Clear (54-yr. rec.) - Clear - 112
Partly Cloudy - 131
Cloudy - 122

Percent of Possible Sunshine (40-yr. rec.) - Annual - 62%

Number of Days with (55-yr. rec.) - Prec. over 0.01 inch - 115
1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail - 5
Thunderstorms - 50
Heavy Fog - 12

Prevailing Wind (55-yr. rec.) - from south

Clubs and Organizations -

Civic - Chamber of Commerce, Jr. Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants Assn., Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis.

Fraternal - Masonic, Shrine, Elks, Eagles, Moose, American Legion, VFW, WOW, IOOF.

Women's Clubs - Eastern Star, Rebecca, Garden Clubs, Homemakers, Business & Professional Women, YWCA, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary.

RESOURCES:

Coal - Hopkins County is the State's largest coal producer. In 1951, the County produced 12,297,420 tons. Of this total, 7,287,630 tons were stripped and 5,009,790 tons were produced by underground methods. Most of the coal is produced in the Madisonville District. The most important seams are Nos. 9 & 11. Nos. 12 and 14 are also productive. Thicknesses are as follows: No. 9 - 4'8" - 4'10"; No. 11 - 5' - 7'; No. 12 - 7' avg. in Hopkins County; No. 14 - 10' - 12' range.

Oil - Hopkins County produced over 10,000 barrels of crude oil in 1951 and ranked 27th among the State's oil producing counties. Increased oil activities during 1951 brought an increase in the 1951 production of more than 8,000 barrels over the previous years production. Two important new discoveries were made during the year (1951). The new discoveries were drilled in the Tar Springs and Aux Vases formations at depths of 2,070 and 2,641 feet, respectively. The principal producing horizons for the County have been the Chester and Caseyville sandstones.

Sands - Sand deposits, which might be suitable for some grades of glass sands, are present.

Building Materials - Some local sandstone and limestone have been used for road construction purposes. A local deposit of low grade rock asphalt has been reported.

INDUSTRIAL MARKETS:

There are, within the market area of Madisonville, an estimated 50,000,000 customers. Some major cities in the area include: Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, New Orleans, and New York.

APPENDIX

History and General Description	App. A
Telephone Rates	App. B-1
Power Rates	App. B-2
Water Rates	App. B-3
Gas Rates	App. B-4
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	App. C
Kentucky Revised Statutes - Bond Issue Plan	App. D
Cooperating State Agencies	App. E

HISTORY & GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The history of Hopkins County as a political entity began on May 25, 1807, when the county, carved from Henderson County and named for General Samuel Hopkins, distinguished Revolutionary veteran and agent for Richard Henderson, came into being at a meeting in the home of Robert McGary, in what is now Madisonville, the county seat. Governor Christopher Greenup directed a commission to Richard Davis, Russell Weir, Thomas Anderson, Thomas Adams, Stephen Ashby, Isham Browder, James Logan and Joseph Berry, Esquires, appointing them justices of the peace in the county of Hopkins. On October 26, 1807, the town of Madisonville was established. Daniel McGary and Solomon Silkwood donated forty acres, lying twenty acres each east and west of what is now Main Street. Madisonville, named for President James Madison, was incorporated in 1812.

Madisonville, in the heart of the Western Kentucky coal field, has grown from a population of 37 in the year 1810 to 12,132 in 1950.

One hundred years ago, on Hunting Branch, a mile south of Madisonville, the county's coal was first mined on a commercial basis. From this humble beginning the county's coal industry has developed to a point where the field is a major producer, with some of the world's most modern and most highly mechanized mines.

TELEPHONE RATES - Appendix B-1

	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Two-party</u>	<u>Four-party</u>	<u>Eight-party (rural)</u>
Business	\$7.75	\$6.95	\$6.15	\$4.05
Residential	3.65	3.10	2.80 (rural)	2.80

POWER RATES - Appendix B-2

<u>Industrial Rates</u> -	if avg. mo. man hrs. are less than 12,500	.035 per KWH
	if avg. mo. man hrs. are from 12,500 - 16,667	.025 per KWH
	if avg. mo. man hrs. are from 16,667 - 25,000	.02 per KWH
	if avg. mo. man hrs. are from 25,000 - 33,333	.0175 per KWH
	if avg. mo. man hrs. are 33,333 or more	.015 per KWH

WATER RATES - Appendix B-3

First	3,000 gal. per mo.	\$2.00 (minimum)
Next	7,000 gal. per mo.	.65 per M gal.
Next	10,000 gal. per mo.	.45 per M gal.
Next	30,000 gal. per mo.	.35 per M gal.
Over	50,000 gal. per mo.	.25 per M gal.

GAS RATES - Appendix B-4

Industrial Rates

For 8 months out of a year - the 8 months consisting of March 16 through Nov. 15.

1st 500,000 cu. ft.	40¢ per M cu. ft.
Over 500,000 cu. ft.	35¢ per M cu. ft.

Year-round rate - base load is average of amount used in June, July, August, and September.

Base load is 40¢ per M cu. ft.

If base load exceeds this amount, difference is at 55¢ per M cu. ft.

Must use 20,000 cu. ft. per day

Minimum bill \$250 per month or 10 times contract of daily base at 40¢.

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.

**STATUTE GOVERNING RIGHT OF CITIES TO
CONSTRUCT INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS**

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES (1948)

Sec. 103.200 - 103.280

**This Statute was held constitutional by the Court of Appeals
of Kentucky in a decision rendered on July 14, 1950, in the
case of E. P. Faulconer, et. al., vs. the City of Danville,
Kentucky, et. al.**

**Distributed
by the**

**Agricultural and Industrial Development Board
of
Kentucky**

Frankfort, Kentucky

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.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realized 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.

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, 1950, 2,461 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$35,000,000. This brings the total of the last three years to more than \$88,000,000 for 7,000 miles of highway construction. In national standing, according to the United States Bureau of Public Roads, Kentucky was 7th in the number of miles of highway construction placed under contract in 1950, and 11th in the amount of money spent. If the national war emergency does not interfere, they expect to exceed this figure in 1951.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Security stands ready at all times to assist new industries in determining sources of various classes of labor, prevailing labor rates, and labor practices throughout the State. In addition, they provide, on request, a labor procurement and counseling service for existing industries.

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.

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 their choice of our present family of 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.