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Industrial Resources: Logan County - Auburn

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

AUBURN, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

AUBURN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Auburn Rotary Club, Auburn Chamber of Commerce
and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

July, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - AUBURN, KENTUCKY

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary Data	1
Population and Labor	3
Existing Industry	5
Transportation	6
Utilities	7
Fuel	7
Communications	8
Industrial Sites	8
Local Government and Services	8
Taxes	9
Local Considerations	10
Resources	12
Markets	15
Climate	15
Bibliography	
Appendix	
A. History	
B. Employment by Industry Division	
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population	
D. Climatic Data	
E. Kentucky Corporation Taxes	
F. City Bond Issues for Industrial Building	
G. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	
H. Cooperating State Agencies	

SUMMARY DATA FOR AUBURN, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Auburn - 944; Logan County - 22,335.
1954 (est.) Logan County - 19,845.

AUBURN LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Logan and all adjoining counties.
Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2,900 men and 2,400 women. Number of workers available from Logan County - 700 men and 700 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisville and Nashville.

Air: Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 18 miles, served by Eastern Airlines.

Trucks: Meeks Motor Freight and Hayes Freight Lines.

Bus Lines: Hopkinsville and Bowling Green Bus Company.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Auburn

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	311	Memphis, Tenn.	235
Chicago, Ill.	410	New York, N. Y.	922
Cincinnati, Ohio	267	New Orleans, La.	596
Detroit, Mich.	423	St. Louis, Mo.	291
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,081	Washington, D. C.	763

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Warren County RECC. The Warren County RECC is served by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Natural Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company. Source - Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: Town of Auburn Water Company. Source - Deep spring well located at the water plant. Pressure - 55 pounds psi.

Sewerage: No sewerage system. Buildings equipped with septic tanks. Storm sewers serve the business section.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Auburn was 944. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Logan County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Auburn, Logan County and Kentucky 1900-1950						
Year	Auburn		Logan County		Kentucky	
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase	
1900			25,994			
1910	631		24,977			6.6
1920	715	13.3	23,633	- 5.4		5.5
1930	821	14.8	21,875	- 7.4		8.2
1940	955	16.3	23,345	6.7		8.8
1950	994	4.1	22,335	- 4.3		-1.1
1954 (est.) ^{1/}			19,845	-11.1		-0.03

Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Logan County labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Logan County and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Simpson, Todd, Warren. In addition to these counties, workers would also be drawn from Robertson County, Tennessee. This is the geographical area from which large numbers of workers would be expected to be attracted to jobs located in central or southern Logan County on a commuting basis at least in the initial stages of employment.

Due to the lack of detailed information for Robertson County, Tennessee, most of the economic facts in this statement relate only to the Kentucky counties.

The population of the Kentucky portion of the area was estimated at 84,545 in 1953, about 1,400 lower than in 1940. Logan County population decreased from 23,345 to 21,212 over this thirteen year span.

Between 1940 and 1953, there was a net outmigration of 13,033 persons from these counties with Logan County losing 4,966 of this number. This is a definite indication that the supply of jobs in the area is not adequate to absorb the constantly growing labor supply.

Economic Characteristics. Economically, agriculture dominates the area, with 12,361 jobs according to the 1950 Census of Population. Farm employment in Logan County totaled 3,854 in that year. Area farming is generally good. Out of 9,963 units listed as farms, only 2,411 units had 1949 cash income of below \$600.

Manufacturing furnished only 3,885 jobs in the area last December, which was a gain of about 700 jobs since December, 1951. Practically all of the industrial gain during the past four years has been in Warren County, which also had 2,618 of the area's manufacturing jobs in December, 1954. Manufacturing employment in Logan County totaled only 753.

In the area there are only 4.6 manufacturing jobs for each 100 of the population. In Logan County it is even lower, with 3.5 per 100. This compares to the national average of 10 percent.

The lack of industrial-agricultural balance in the area has resulted in a below average income position. Per capita income in 1953 was \$1,709 for the United States and \$1,187 for Kentucky. Per capita income in these counties ranged from \$696 in Todd to \$1,028 in Warren with Logan County second low at \$723. During the last quarter of 1954 the average weekly wage in manufacturing industries covered by unemployment insurance was \$46.08 in Logan County, which was about \$13 lower than Warren County and about \$10 higher than Simpson and Todd. During this same quarter, the average weekly manufacturing wage was \$75.77 for the state as a whole, which is about \$10 below the national average.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated 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 within roughly a 30-mile radius of central and southern Logan County there are 2,900 men and 2,400 women who would be available for factory employment. This includes about 600 men and 300 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance in May. About 700 of the men and 700 of the women included in the area total could be furnished by Logan County.

Due to distances involved and the problems of commuting, it cannot be assumed that the entire labor supply would be available for jobs located at any single point in the area. It is estimated that 1,300 men and 1,300 women could be attracted to jobs located in central or southern Logan County.

In addition to the estimated current supply of labor, 8,223 boys and 7,835 girls will become 18 years of age in the Kentucky portion of the area during the next ten years. Logan County has 2,205 of the boys and 2,063 of the girls. It is likely that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age and that these younger workers would be available for employment located at any point in the area. This indicates a constant replenishment of the area labor supply during the years to come. 2/

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial \$.60 and \$1.25 per hour; laborer \$.75 per hour; semi-skilled \$1.00 per hour; skilled \$1.50 per hour.

In 1953 per capita income payments to individuals were \$723 for Logan County, \$1,187 for Kentucky, and \$1,709 for the United States. 3/

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Auburn 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 Auburn.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Auburn Hosiery Mills	Hosiery	28	40	68
Auburn Dyeing & Finishing Co.	Hosiery dyers & finishers	2	30	32
Caldwell Tannery Co.	Tanners	10	0	10
Caldwell Lace Leather Co.	Leather products	20	2	22
The Auburn Mills, Inc.	Flour, corn meal	15	1	16
Auburn Roller Mills	Corn meal, feed	15	0	15
Graham & Son Mfg. Co.	Church pews, furniture	10	0	10
Auburn News	Newspaper publisher	1	0	1
Jordan Cabinet Shop	Cabinets	2	0	2

Unionization

There are no unions represented in Auburn.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Auburn is situated on the Memphis Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has two freights daily serving Auburn. There are sidings at Auburn to accommodate 50 cars.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Auburn, Kentucky 4/

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	34 hrs.	Louisville, Ky.	8 hrs.
Birmingham, Ala.	13 hrs	Los Angeles, Calif.	108 hrs.
Chicago, Ill.	28 hrs.	Nashville, Tenn.	6 hrs.
Cincinnati, Ohio	27 hrs.	New Orleans, La.	45 hrs.
Cleveland, Ohio	34 hrs.	New York, N. Y.	68 hrs.
Detroit, Mich.	45 hrs.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	41 hrs.
Knoxville, Tenn.	33 hrs.	St. Louis, Mo.	18 hrs.

Highways

Auburn is served by U. S. Highway 68 and State Routes 103, 73 and 80. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways, recreation areas and navigable waterways in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Auburn is served by the Meeks Motor Freight and the Hayes Freight Lines. Meeks Motor Freight has offices in Hopkinsville and Louisville. Hayes Freight Lines has offices in Bowling Green and Louisville.

Bus Lines. Auburn is served by the Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Company, which operates between Bowling Green and Hopkinsville. Connections are made at Bowling Green and Hopkinsville with Greyhound Lines.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Auburn

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	311	Lexington, Ky.	194
Birmingham, Ala.	274	Louisville, Ky.	156
Chicago, Ill.	410	Nashville, Tenn.	54
Cincinnati, Ohio	267	New York, N. Y.	922
Detroit, Mich.	423	Pittsburgh, Pa.	839
Knoxville, Tenn.	234	St. Louis, Mo.	291

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport at Bowling Green. It is served by Eastern Airlines. There are three flights daily.

Water Transportation

Auburn is located near two navigable waterways, the Green River and Barren River. It is 18 miles to the nearest loading dock, which is served by the James R. Hines Corporation.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is furnished Auburn by the Warren County RECC. The Warren County RECC is served by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Because of the 5,000 volt line serving Auburn and the TVA line crossing Logan County, the supply of electric power is practically unlimited. Current prices can be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied to Auburn by the Western Kentucky Gas Company. The Company obtains its source of supply from the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The BTU content is 1,000 and has a specific gravity of .6. Rates can be furnished by contacting the Western Kentucky Gas Company or the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Water

Water is distributed by the municipally owned Town of Auburn Water Company. Its source of supply is from a deep spring located at the water plant. A 75,000 gallon water tank is for storage. Water is distributed through 2" and 6" mains and pressure is maintained at 55 pounds psi. It has a pumping capacity of 240 gallons per minute.

Rates: Minimum 2,000 gals.	\$1.50
Next 5,000 gals.	.50 per 1,000 gals.
Next 5,000 gals.	.25 per 1,000 gals.
All over 12,000 gals.	.20 per 1,000 gals.
Commercial water	.20 per 1,000 gals.
Minimum bill	6.00 per month

FUEL

Fuel Oil

Delivery prices of fuel oil vary periodically and since many types

and grades exist, no estimates are given in this report. Current prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal

Auburn is located within 25 to 35 miles of Western Kentucky coal fields. Auburn's source of supply is from the two adjoining counties. Coal is produced in sufficient amounts to meet any industrial expansion needs.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Auburn has a second class post office with four employees. Mail is received and dispatched once daily. Postal receipts for 1954 totaled \$36,465.89.

Telephone and Telegraph

Auburn is served by the Southern Continental Telephone Company. There are 300 subscribers in Auburn.

Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union telegraph office.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Auburn has several tracts of land in and around town that can be used for industrial sites. For further information on the sites, contact the Auburn Rotary Club, Auburn Chamber of Commerce, or the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Auburn is a sixth class city, governed by a Board of Trustees, composed of 5 members elected for a 2-year term.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided for by state law, Auburn allows a five-year property tax exemption to new industry which cannot be extended.

Business Licenses. Unloading license, which costs \$15. 50.

Planning and Zoning. None, except for small fire zone.

City Services

Fire Protection. Auburn's fire department includes 10-12 volunteer firemen. Equipment consists of a 1953 Howe Fire Engine with 500 gpm pumper system and old Howe Fire Engine in good condition. Siren in the center of town with a switch at the City Hall and the telephone office.

Police Protection. Auburn has one patrol car and two policemen. The car is radio equipped.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage disposal is taken care of individually. Auburn has a city dump for this purpose.

Sewerage. Most buildings are equipped with septic tanks. The business section is served by storm sewers.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Auburn and Logan County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value: Auburn and Logan County, 1954		
	<u>Auburn</u>	<u>Logan County</u>
County	\$.70	\$.70
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
Total	<u>\$3.00</u>	<u>\$2.25</u>

Ratio of Assessment. Auburn - 50%
Logan County - 35%

Total Assessment. Auburn - \$1,000,000
Logan County - \$21,669,267

City Income. \$8,000 taxes plus \$2,000 other (not including water sales)

City Expenditures. \$10,000

City Bonded Indebtedness. \$4,000 water works bond

County Income, fiscal year 1952-53. \$217,836.00

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1952-53. \$215,671.67

County Bonded Indebtedness. \$286,000

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

Auburn has housing units for rent and for sale. The rental range for 2-bedroom houses is from \$25.00 to \$40.00. Construction cost for 2 or 3 bedroom houses ranges from \$8,000 to \$10,000. There is no public housing program in Auburn.

Health

Hospitals. Auburn has no hospital. The Logan County Hospital at Russellville, 10 miles from Auburn, has 52 beds and adequate facilities.

Public Health Service. Auburn is furnished health service by The Russellville Public Health Service office in Russellville, which is staffed by a nurse and a part-time doctor. Services provided include: Communicable disease; tuberculosis and venereal disease control; maternal and child health service; school health program, crippled children's program, general health activities.

Education

Graded Schools. Auburn's high school has been given an "A" rating by the Kentucky Department of Education. The teacher-pupil ratio is one teacher to 27 pupils. A 16 room modern elementary school building is planned for the near future.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Auburn and Logan Co. 5/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Logan County Elem. (total)	2,727	91
Logan County High (total)	620	39
Auburn Elem. (total)	509	16
Auburn High (total)	135	9

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 18 miles; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 194 miles; University of Louisville, Nazareth College, Ursuline College and Bellarmine College, Louisville, 156 miles; Bethel Women's College, Hopkinsville, 45 miles; Murray State College, Murray, 100 miles; Kentucky Wesleyan College and Brescia College, Owensboro, 83 miles; Campbellsville Junior College, Campbellsville, 100 miles; Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, 92 miles.

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

Auburn is served by the Western Trade School at Bowling Green. As of October, 1954, there was an enrollment of 251 students. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, refrigeration and air conditioning, sheet metal and woodwork. It should be noted that these subjects change as the demand changes.

Libraries

Auburn has no public library. It is served by a bookmobile.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Auburn: Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, Church of Christ, Presbyterian and Christian. The average total attendance is 500.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Auburn Times, a weekly newspaper, has 500 subscribers.

Radio stations serving Auburn are: WKCT (AM), 1,000 watts; WLBJ (AM), 1,000 watts; WBON (FM), 8,400 watts, all located in Bowling Green, and WRUS, 1,000 watts, daytime only, at Russellville.

Television reception is received from Louisville and Nashville.

Clubs and Organizations

Clubs and organizations in Auburn include: Rotary, American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, Woodsmen of the World, Ground Observation Corps, Parent Teachers Association, Future Farmers of America, Garden Club, various church circles, 4-H Club and Boy Scouts.

Recreation

Auburn has a supervised playground for school-age children, tennis courts, baseball field and wading pool.

Auburn lies within a radius of 125 miles of many scenic, recreational and vacational parks and lakes. These include: Mammoth Cave National Park, Pennyrile Forest State Park, Lake Cumberland State Park, Audubon State Park, Kentucky Lake State Park and Dale Hollow Reservoir. All parks provide boating, swimming, fishing, and other recreational facilities.

Banks

Auburn Banking Company. Deposits as of December 31, 1954 - \$1,392,149.43. Total assets as of December 31, 1954 - \$1,497,640.87.

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail Businesses</u>		<u>Service Establishments</u>	
Food-groceries	4	Motel (6 units)	1
Hardware	4	Hotel (15 rooms)	1
Lumber	2	Dry cleaners	1
Dry goods	2	Electric shop	1
Novelty shops	1	Restaurants	3
Drugs and sundries	1	Garages	3
Electrical appliances	1	Barber shops	2
Furniture	1	Beauty shops	2
		Funeral home	1
		Service stations	5

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Logan County covers an area of 563 square miles, or 360,320 acres. Of this area, 323,526 acres are in farms. The 1950 census gives the number of farms as 3,052 with the average size of 106 acres. Chief crops are corn,

tobacco, wheat, alfalfa hay and lespedeza hay. Livestock and livestock products also provide a major source of farm income.

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

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	53,800	2,018,000	3,410,000
Tobacco (all types) (lb.)	7,715	7,486,425	2,191,000
Wheat (bu.)	15,800	260,700	540,000
Soybeans (bu.)	470	6,800	17,000
Alfalfa hay (tons)	4,710	11,300	269,000
Clo-Tim hay (tons)	4,250	5,740	124,000
Lespedeza hay (tons)	11,360	15,340	270,000
Livestock		Number on Farms January 1, 1951	Farm Value (dollars)
All cattle and calves	27,000		3,402,000
Milk cows	8,800		1,496,000
Hogs and pigs	26,500		715,500
Sheep and lambs	6,950		170,000
Chickens	131,000		144,100
Livestock Products		Production During 1950	Farm Value (dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	1,182,000		331,000
Milk (lbs.)	30,336,000		1,062,000
Wool (lbs.)	38,600		20,800

Forests

Logan County has 106,000 acres of forested land; this covers 29% of the total land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include: Oak, hickory, yellow poplar, red cedar and some beech.

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

Logan County. The mineral resources of Logan County are limestones, oil, coal, rock asphalt, clays, and sandstones.

Limestones. Limestones are found over wide areas of the county. Two quarries are operated (1954) and the stone from these quarries has been passed by the State Department of Highways for use in roadway construction. High calcium limestones (stones which average 95% or more calcium carbonate) are also available. A ledge of 20', averaging 95.50 CaCO₃, occurs near Auburn. High calcium limestones, if found in proper quantities, offer possibilities for use as agricultural lime and chemical purposes.

Oil. Small amounts of oil have been produced in Logan County for many years. Recent explorations have brought increased production during the last several years. The 1952 production was 10,115 barrels. This decreased to 7,395 barrels during 1953.

Coal. In the northwestern part of the county, a few thin seams of coal occur, but the quantities are sufficient for local domestic use only.

Rock Asphalt. Rock asphalt deposits are distributed in the north-central and northeastern portions of the county. These have been operated to considerable extent in the past, principally for road surfacing. The deposits occur in the Cypress sandstone of Chester age. Quantitative information on the deposits is lacking.

Clays. Clays, of quality suitable for common brick, are found widely distributed over the county. If sufficient quantities are present, they could be worked. However, at present, due to lack of known quantities and to absence of local market, they are considered to have no commercial value.

Sandstones. Dimension sandstones are present in amounts ample for small-scale production.

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 asphalts 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.	1,779

MARKETS

Auburn is located in the south-western part of Kentucky and in the south-eastern part of Logan County. Trading centers within a 300 mile radius include: Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis, Missouri; Cincinnati, Ohio; Nashville, Tennessee; Knoxville, Tennessee; Memphis, Tennessee; Lexington, Kentucky; and Birmingham, Alabama. Through these trading centers access is attained to other national trading centers. Nearby trading centers are Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

In 1953 retail sales in Logan County were estimated at \$15,860,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$741 per person and \$2,523 per family. 8/

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. 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

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
City Bond Issues for Industrial Building	Appendix F
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix G
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

HISTORY

Logan County was one of the first seven counties organized immediately after the admission of Kentucky into the Union as a state in 1792. It was the 13th in order of formation. It was taken from part of Lincoln County, which embraced nearly all the state lying south of the Green River. Logan County was named in honor of Gen. Benjamin Logan.

Auburn is located in the south-eastern part of Logan County and in the south-western part of Kentucky. It was incorporated in 1865. The population in 1870 was 610.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Logan County, Kentucky				
Industry, June, 1954	Logan County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1, 567	100. 0	405, 276	100. 0
Mining & Quarrying	38	2. 4	38, 457	9. 4
Contract Construction	113	7. 2	37, 316	9. 2
Manufacturing	736	47. 0	145, 590	35. 9
Food and kindred products	87	5. 6	25, 312	6. 2
Tobacco	7	0. 4	9, 195	2. 3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	525	33. 5	22, 184	5. 5
Lumber & furniture	47	3. 0	14, 175	3. 5
Printing, Pub. & paper	7	0. 4	8, 228	2. 0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	42	2. 7	11, 914	2. 9
Stone, clay & glass	11	0. 7	4, 590	1. 1
Primary metals	0		6, 429	1. 6
Machinery, metal & equip.			40, 299	9. 9
Other	10	0. 6	3, 264	. 81
Transportation, Communica- tion & Utilities	92	5. 9	29, 325	7. 2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	490	31. 3	105, 891	26. 1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	42	2. 7	15, 566	3. 8
Services	56	3. 6	31, 808	7. 8
Other			1, 323	. 33

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Logan County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Logan County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	11, 229	11, 106	1, 474, 987	1, 469, 819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	8, 087	8, 088	1, 039, 654	1, 048, 459
Labor force	6, 583	1, 202	799, 094	214, 162
Civilian labor force	6, 582	1, 201	777, 155	213, 916
Employed	6, 429	1, 158	748, 658	206, 328
Private wage & salary	2, 246	786	437, 752	156, 377
Government workers	274	174	45, 354	28, 787
Self-employed	3, 652	141	235, 407	15, 104
Unpaid family workers	347	57	30, 145	6, 060
Unemployed	153	43	28, 497	7, 588
Experienced workers	152	41	28, 082	7, 281
New workers	1	2	415	307
Not in labor force	1, 504	6, 886	240, 560	834, 297
Keeping house	48	5, 570	5, 495	665, 564
Unable to work	489	329	70, 583	38, 564
Inmates of institutions			14, 764	7, 223
Other and not reported	958	987	149, 718	122, 946
14 to 19 years old	554	654	84, 410	85, 890
20 to 64 years old	231	244	47, 447	28, 952
65 and over	173	89	17, 861	8, 104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	6, 429	1, 158	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	155	146	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2, 942	29	169, 728	2, 264
Mrgs. , officials & props.	360	58	57, 432	9, 706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	123	141	33, 228	47, 520
Sales workers	212	112	35, 141	20, 534
Craftsmen and foremen	571	6	107, 292	3, 096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	608	267	152, 280	37, 609
Private household wkrs.	22	184	1, 584	21, 408
Service workers	114	121	30, 522	28, 000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	341	35	29, 165	3, 260
Farm laborers, other	566	10	38, 358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	272	6	49, 848	1, 843
Occupation not reported	143	43	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 AUBURN, LOGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	36.2	4.86	84	72
February	38.2	3.46	80	65
March	47.3	4.95	77	59
April	56.9	4.36	75	54
May	65.8	3.95	78	57
June	74.8	3.45	79	60
July	78.2	4.28	81	61
August	77.1	3.14	84	63
September	71.5	3.07	85	61
October	59.1	2.62	84	57
November	46.3	3.25	81	62
December	37.7	3.67	82	69
Annual Norm	57.4	45.06		

1/ Station Location: Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee.

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

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years of record) - 119 days clear, 121 days partly cloudy, 125 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (55 years of record) - Annual 59 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 years of record) - 121 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (8 years of record) - 36 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (79 years of record) - 52 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (61 years of record) - 10 days.

Prevailing Wind: (8 years of record) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,738 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 re-photostated.

For further information write to:

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

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs, which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the A&ID Board "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through the Board.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1954, 2,222 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$41,347,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which will be spent on a new turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.