

9-1955

## Industrial Resources: McCracken County - Paducah

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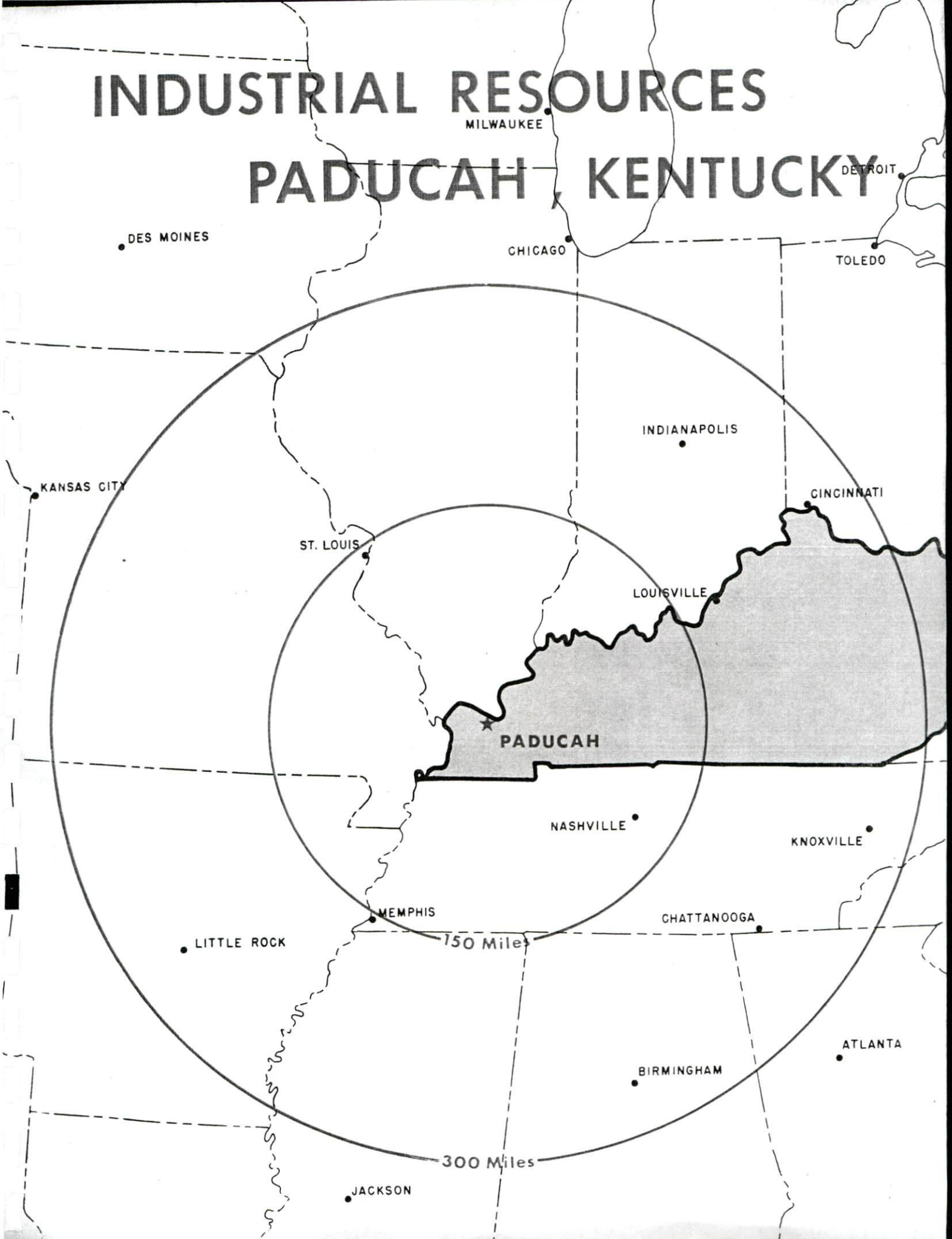
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## PADUCAH, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

Prepared by  
Association of Commerce, Paducah, Kentucky  
and  
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky  
Frankfort, Kentucky

September, 1955

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA	1
POPULATION AND LABOR	3
Population Growth in Paducah and McCracken County	
Population Characteristics	
Economic Characteristics of the Population	
Pattern of Employment	
Available Labor Supply	
Migration	
Wage Rates, Per Capita Income Payments	
Labor Relations, Unionization	
Existing Industries, Products and Employment	
TRANSPORTATION	6
Railroads (Railway Transit Time Table - Table 3)	
Highway Distance Table (Table 4)	
Truck Lines	
Bus Lines	
Local Transportation	
Airlines	
Waterways - Waterways Map	
UTILITIES	8
Electricity	
Natural Gas	
Water	
FUEL	12
Fuel Oil and Coal	
COMMUNICATIONS	12
Postal Facilities	
Telephone and Telegraph	
Radio and Television	
Newspapers	
INDUSTRIAL SITES	13
BANKS	13



GOVERNMENT	14
Type Government	
City Services	
Fire Protection (Insurance Rating), Police Protection, Garbage and Sanitation, Sewerage	
Laws Affecting Industry	
Exemption to Industry, Business License Fee, Planning and Zoning	
TAXES	15
Property Tax Rates Per \$100 of Assessed Value - Paducah and McCracken County, 1954	
Assessment Practice, Ratio of Assessment, Total Assess- ment - City and County	
Bonded Indebtedness - City and County	
LIVING CONDITIONS	15
Climatic Data, Housing, Health, Education, Library, Travel Accommodations, Churches, Clubs and Organizations	
RECREATION	18
Parks, Golf Courses, Area Recreation Facilities	
RESOURCES	19
Agricultural Products (Agricultural Statistics for McCracken Co.)	
Forests	
Mineral Resources (Mineral Resources Map)	
Paducah and Kentucky Mineral Production (Table 8)	
MARKETS	20
Trade Area	
Retail Sales	

APPENDIX

History
Employment by Industry Division
Economic Characteristics of the Population
Climatic Data
Kentucky Corporation Taxes
City Bond Issues for Industrial Building
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation
Cooperating State Agencies
Mineral Resources of the Paducah Region

## SUMMARY DATA FOR PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Paducah - 32,828; McCracken County - 49,137.  
1955 (est.) Paducah - 47,350; McCracken County - 66,612.

PADUCAH LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes McCracken and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 5,800 men and 3,000 women.  
Number of workers available from McCracken County - 1,800 men and 750 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Illinois Central; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Paducah and Illinois.

Air: Barkley Field is located 7 miles west of Paducah on U. S. 60. Two scheduled airlines presently serve Paducah, namely the Delta-Chicago and Southern Airlines and the Ozark Airlines.

Trucks: Paducah is served by 10 established truck lines. They provide local and long distance service with over-night service to larger cities of the Central United States.

Water: Paducah is located on the navigable Ohio and Tennessee Rivers.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Paducah

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	407	Memphis, Tenn.	173
Chicago, Ill.	398	New York, N. Y.	1,020
Cincinnati, Ohio	343	New Orleans, La.	581
Detroit, Mich.	556	St. Louis, Mo.	160
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,019	Washington, D. C.	867

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Paducah is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company with two local generating stations and four large capacity transmission lines. McCracken County is furnished electricity by the Jackson Purchase RECC and Kentucky Utilities.

Natural Gas: Paducah is served by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, which purchases gas from Texas Gas Transmission Company from a 26" line 18 miles away.

Water: Water is supplied Paducah by the Paducah Water Company, a municipally owned water company. This company has a rated production capacity of 9,200,000 gallons per day. A storage reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity serves as a reserve. The source of water is the Ohio River.

Sewerage: The sewerage facilities are installed and maintained by the Paducah Street and Sewerage Department. The city has 3 main sewer outlets, a 102" combination, 36" sanitary and a 24" sanitary. It is disposed into the Ohio River after primary treatment. The average daily flow is 5.5 million gallons per day. A new disposal plant is being built.



## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Paducah was 32,828. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Paducah, McCracken County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Paducah, McCracken County and Kentucky  
1900-1950

Year	Paducah		McCracken County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	19,446		28,733		
1910	22,760	17.0	35,064	22.0	6.6
1920	24,735	8.7	37,246	6.2	5.5
1930	33,541	35.6	46,271	24.2	8.2
1940	33,765	.7	48,534	4.8	3.5
1950	32,828	-2.8	49,137	1.2	-1.1
1955 (est.) <u>1/</u>	47,350	44.2	66,612	35.6	-0.03

Population Characteristics: 16.3% negro; less than 1% foreign born (1950 Census)

### Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Paducah labor supply area is located in the western Kentucky Purchase section with the city of Paducah located at the juncture of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers. For purposes of this background economic statement, the area is defined to include the following Kentucky counties: McCracken, Marshall, Ballard, Graves, Livingston, and Carlisle. These are the Kentucky counties from which workers would be drawn in large numbers to jobs located at Paducah. Workers would also be drawn from southern Illinois counties but these counties are excluded due to a lack of basic economic data.

Population of this six-county area was 115,823 in 1950 but was estimated at 143,961 in 1954 according to the University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture. McCracken County population was 49,137 in 1950 but rose to 69,068 by 1954 according to these same estimates.

Economic Characteristics. Agriculture and manufacturing, with about the same number working, are the major sources of jobs in the area. Agricultural employment totaled about 10,700 according to the 1950 Census of Population with farming in some sectors of the area falling into the low income class. Manufacturing employment totaled 9,272 in September, 1954, with

about half of these jobs (4,768) located in McCracken County, while an additional 3,135 industrial jobs were in Graves County. The most important manufacturing groups are shoes and apparel (4,420 employed), chemicals (2,320), and machinery and equipment (840). There have been sharp gains in manufacturing in some counties such as Marshall and in some industries such as chemicals during the past few years. 2/

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

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

In the Paducah area it is estimated that there are 5,800 men and 3,000 women who could be recruited for industrial jobs, including 2,300 men and 600 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance in July, 1955. McCracken County could furnish about 1,800 of the men and 750 of the women.

Due to commuting problems and distances involved, it is unlikely that the entire area labor supply would be available for jobs located in Paducah. It is estimated that 3,800 of the men and 1,900 of the women could be attracted for Paducah employment on a commuting basis.

These estimates of area labor supply are substantially borne out by the results of a nose-count labor supply survey made in the Paducah area in April 1955. This survey showed that 3,212 men and 992 women were definitely interested in employment as they reported to survey points and completed survey questionnaires.

In addition to these estimates of current labor supply, about 10,200 boys and 9,800 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next ten years and at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs. This points to a continuing replenishment of the worker supply for years to come. 3/

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net out-migration from McCracken County between 1940 and 1950 was 3,498, while 17,631 persons from the entire area out-migrated. More recent migration estimates reveal that between 1950 and 1953 a total of 37,800 persons in-migrated into the area. Among this total 21,704 were into McCracken County. Kentucky had an out-migration of 303,000 in the 10 years up to 1950, and the recent increases in manufacturing in the state have not begun to reduce the outflow since that date.



Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$45 to \$70 per week; laborer - \$45 to \$65 per week; semi-skilled - \$62 to \$88 per week, and skilled \$80 to \$96 per week.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for the fourth quarter, 1954 were \$79.07 for McCracken County; \$75.77 for Kentucky. 3/

In 1953 per capita income payments to individuals were \$1,934 for McCracken County, \$1,187 for Kentucky, and \$1,709 for the United States. 4/

Labor-Management Relations. Paducah has a Labor-Management Relations Panel of citizens appointed by the Mayor of the City of Paducah. There are four members representing labor on the panel, four representing management, and four representing the public at large. Segments of this panel have been called upon from time to time to aid in the discussions of contract terms.

#### Existing Industries, Products and Employment

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Paducah.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Approx. Number of Employees
Atomic Energy Comm.	Gaseous diffusion	31
Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co.	Operators of AEC Plant	1,690
Claussner Hosiery Co.	Full fashion nylon hosiery	564
M. Fine & Sons Mfg. Co.	Work & sport shirts	316
Gilliam Candy Co.	Candy	46
Illinois Central RR Shops	Locomotive & steam engine parts	1,452
International Shoe Co.	Shoes (women's)	703
Katterjohn Concrete Products	Concrete products	27
Magnavox Co.	Radio parts & components	426
Modine Mfg. Co.	Automotive radiators	326
Normandy Frocks, Inc.	Dresses	57
Paducah Box & Basket Co.	Boxes, baskets & veneer	99
Paducah Marine Ways	Tow boat repairs & barge bldg.	146
Shawnee Steam Plant - TVA	Power for AEC Plant	468
Southern Textile Machy. Co.	Precision textile machinery	155

6766

Calvert City, located 20 miles from Paducah, is the center of a new development area. Industries located there include: Air Reduction Company, American Aniline & Extract Co., General Aniline & Film Corp., B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., 2 plants, National Carbide Co., Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., 2 plants, and Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co.

### Unionization

Unions represented in the area include: Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Brick Layers Local; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers Local 500; Carpenters Union No. 559; Chauffers, Teamsters & Helpers, Local Union No. 236; Communication Workers of America, CIO Local No. 3315; Four Rivers District Council of Carpenters; Hotel & Restaurant Employees, Local 522; IHC&B & CLU of America, Local No. 1214; International Association of Machinists, Local 1157; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AF of L; International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 181, District 5; Iron Workers Local No. 595; Paducah Building and Construction Trades Council; Plasterers & Cement Masons Local Union No. 125; Plumbers & Steamfitters Local No. 184; Roofers Local No. 208; Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 110; United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, CIO.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Paducah is served by four railroads: Illinois Central, N. C. & St. L., C. B. & Q., and Paducah and Illinois, a terminal railroad extending from Metropolis, Illinois to Paducah, Kentucky, and owned jointly by the Illinois Central, N. C. & St. L. and C. B. & Q. All have terminals at Paducah. The I. C. and N. C. & St. L. handle all switching at Paducah with full-time yard switching crews. N. C. & St. L. does switching for C. B. & Q. and does all switching on P. & I. except that handled by the I. C. and C. B. & Q. locals. All lines serving Paducah provide pick-up and delivery service on LCL freight. Passenger service is provided by the Illinois Central, with overnight set-off sleeper service between Paducah and Louisville.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Paducah, Kentucky 5/

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	34 hrs. later	Louisville, Ky.	12 hrs. later
Birmingham, Ala.	12 " "	Los Angeles, Cal.	139 " "
Chicago, Ill.	20 " "	Nashville, Tenn.	21 " "
Cincinnati, Ohio	29 " "	New Orleans, La.	30 " "
Cleveland, Ohio	33 " "	New York, N. Y.	56 " "
Detroit, Mich.	44 " "	Pittsburgh, Pa.	48 " "
Knoxville, Tenn.	35 " "	St. Louis, Mo.	15 " "



## Highways

Paducah is served by U. S. Routes 60, 62, 68, 45, and by Kentucky Routes 286, 450 and 358. The transportation map on the preceding page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Paducah, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	407	Lexington, Ky.	284
Birmingham, Ala.	355	Louisville, Ky.	254
Chicago, Ill.	398	Nashville, Tenn.	155
Cincinnati, Ohio	343	New York, N. Y.	1020
Detroit, Mich.	556	Pittsburgh, Pa.	655
Knoxville, Tenn.	343	St. Louis, Mo.	160

Truck Lines. Truck lines serving Paducah are A & H Truck Lines, Evansville, Indiana; Arnold Ligon Truck Lines, Princeton, Kentucky; Bonifield Bros. Truck Lines, Metropolis, Ill.; Gray & Son Truck Lines, Paducah, Ky.; Harper's Truck Service, Paducah, Ky.; Hayes Freight Lines, Springfield, Illinois; Memphis-St. Louis Trucking Co.; Southeastern Motor Truck Lines, Nashville, Tenn.; Viking Freight Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Wehby System Mohawk Motor Lines, Nashville, Tenn.

Bus Lines. Paducah is served by the following bus lines: Brooks Bus Lines (Trailways) Paducah to Detroit, 1 round trip daily; Greyhound Lines, 16 outbound and inbound buses daily; Kentucky Bus Lines, Inc., Paducah to Louisville, 2 round trips daily; Western Kentucky Stages, 5 outbound and inbound buses daily. Terminal service is provided by all the bus companies serving Paducah.

## Local Transportation

City Bus. The city is provided bus service by the Paducah Transit Co.

Taxi Service. Taxi service is provided by 5 cab companies.

## Airlines

Barkley Field, 7 miles west of Paducah, on U. S. 60, has two concrete runways - NW/SE 4,000' x 150', NE/SW 4,000' x 150', Lat. 37° 3'45", Long. 88° 46'2", elevation 399.5'. This airport is lighted and has a weather station; a \$200,000 administration building has just been completed and the NE/SW runway is being extended 1,000'.

Two scheduled airlines presently serve Paducah, namely Delta-Chicago and Southern, between the Southwest through Memphis and Paducah to Detroit, and Ozark Air Lines between St. Louis and Nashville, Tennessee. Delta-C & S now uses 44-passenger Convair planes on all flights and has excellent service from Paducah to Chicago via Evansville. Ozark Air Lines connects with American Air Lines at Nashville for flights to Washington and New York.

The Civil Aeronautics Board advises that application of Ozark to serve Louisville from Paducah may be granted without a hearing so announcement is expected momentarily.

### Water Transportation

Paducah is located at the confluence of the navigable Ohio and Tennessee Rivers. A nine-foot channel stage is maintained throughout the length of the Ohio River, and on the Tennessee as far as Knoxville, thus affording barge transportation service for commodities to and from Paducah. The Ohio-Mississippi River System, along with its many tributaries, serves to connect the Paducah area with other inland waterways of the United States.

Some of the contract and common carriers operating on the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers are: M. U. B. Lines, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago; American Barge Lines, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago; Union Barge Lines, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, New Orleans; Houghland, Inc., home port Paducah, Ky.; Transportation Supply; Mechling Barge Lines; Roberts Towing Co., home port Paducah, Ky.; Lea River Lines; Igert Towing Co., home port Paducah, Ky.; Crouse Corp., home port Paducah, Ky.; Arrow Transportation Co.; Walker Boat Co., home port Paducah, Ky.

The map on the following page shows the navigable waterways of the eastern United States.

## UTILITIES

### Electricity

Paducah is supplied electricity by the Kentucky Utilities Company, with two local generating stations and four large capacity transmission lines. McCracken County is supplied by the Jackson Purchase RECC and Kentucky Utilities.





**INLAND WATERWAYS**  
of the  
**EASTERN UNITED STATES**  
NAVIGABLE BY COMMERCIAL CRAFT  
SHOWING DISTANCES FROM  
**PADUCAH, KENTUCKY**

CHANNEL DEPTH  
— 9 Feet & Over  
~ Under 9 Feet  
- - - Proposed



SOURCE OF DATA:  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
U.S. Corps of Engineers

Compiled By  
AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
OF KENTUCKY  
Frankfort—1951

Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 75 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capacity of 430,500 KW and has started construction of a new plant which will have an ultimate capacity of an additional 424,000 KW. The company is interconnected with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power, Kentucky Power, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and indirectly through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation.

Within 75 miles of Paducah there is more power generated than in any comparable area in the world. The nearby TVA hydroelectric plant at Kentucky Dam, with 5 generators, produces 165,000 KW; the TVA Shawnee steam plant, constructed to supply the Atomic Energy Commission at Paducah, has 10 generators producing 1,500,000 KW; the Joppa steam plant, with 6 generators, produces 900,000 KW. The Joppa plant was constructed by Electric Energy, Inc., a corporation made up of the following private utility companies: Union Electric Company of Missouri; Central Illinois Public Service Company; Illinois Power Company; Kentucky Utilities Company; and Middle South Utilities Company. The TVA Johnsonville steam plant, with 6 generators, produces 900,000 KW. The Kentucky Utilities Green River generating station near South Carrollton, Kentucky, produces 150,000 KW.

Current prices of electricity will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board and the Association of Commerce of Paducah.

### Natural Gas

Natural gas is furnished in the Paducah area by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose supplier is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, one of the major gas transmission companies. General office of the company is located in Owensboro. Average Btu content per cubic foot is 1,040 with specific gravity of approximately 0.60.

#### Gas Rates:

##### General Service Rate 1

First	800 cu. ft. or less per mo.	\$1.25
Next	2,200 cu. ft. per mo.	.080 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	7,000 cu. ft. per mo.	.063 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	10,000 cu. ft. per mo.	.059 per 100 cu. ft.
	All additional cu. ft. per mo.	.055 per 100 cu. ft.

##### Seasonal Service Rate 2

Available only March 16 to November 15 of each year.

Minimum bill	\$25.00
First 500 Mcf per mo.	.40 per Mcf.
All additional	.35 per Mcf.



### Large Volume Rate 3

Available to customers using not less than 20 Mcf per day.

Base Load -

All gas per month . 40 per Mcf.

Excess of Base Load -

All gas per month . 55 per Mcf.

### Special Industrial Rate

Available to customers using not less than 500 Mcf. per day.

Rate varies with daily load factor.

On a 100% load factor basis the price is . 35 per Mcf.

Additional information on industrial gas may be obtained from the Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

### Water

Water is supplied Paducah by the Paducah Water Company, a municipally owned water company. The company has a rated production capacity of 9,200,000 gallons per day. The storage facilities are a 5,000,000 gallon concrete storage basin and a 1,000,000 gallon standpipe. The size of the mains ranges from 4" to 24". Pressure is maintained at 61 p. s. i. The average daily consumption for 1954 was 5,089,340 gallons. The source of supply is the Ohio River.

### Water Rates:

#### Minimum Charges

For 5/8" meter the minimum charge is \$1.00 per mo.

For 3/4" meter the minimum charge is 1.50 per mo.

For 1" meter the minimum charge is 3.00 per mo.

For 1 1/2" meter the minimum charge is 6.00 per mo.

For 2" meter the minimum charge is 10.00 per mo.

For 3" meter the minimum charge is 20.00 per mo.

For 4" meter the minimum charge is 30.00 per mo.

For 6" meter the minimum charge is 60.00 per mo.

### Water Rates Per 1,000 Gallons

For the first	10,000 gal. per mo. at 40¢ per thousand gallons
For the next	90,000 gal. per mo. at 25¢ per thousand gallons
For the next	400,000 gal. per mo. at 20¢ per thousand gallons
For the next	500,000 gal. per mo. at 15¢ per thousand gallons
For the next	1,000,000 gal. per mo. at 10¢ per thousand gallons
For the next	8,000,000 gal. per mo. at 9¢ per thousand gallons
For all over	10,000,000 gal. per mo. at 8¢ per thousand gallons

Consumption allowed for minimum charges at above rates per thousand gallons.

## FUEL

### Fuel Oil

There are several local sources available for users of industrial and commercial fuel oil. Current prices will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

### Coal

Paducah obtains most of its supply of coal from the Western Kentucky Coal Fields. In 1953 Western Kentucky Coal Fields produced a total of 21,203,627 tons of coal. Current delivered prices will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Paducah has a first class post office, with 125 employees. Mail is received 11 times daily (does not include airmail, 4 outbound and 4 inbound) and dispatched 18 times daily. Postal receipts for 1954 totaled \$491,125.79.

### Telephone and Telegraph

Paducah is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, with 17,934 customers.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union offices. Messages are delivered within the city limits.



## Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Paducah Sun-Democrat (daily), with a circulation of 27,948.

Radio stations are WPAD-AM and WPAD-FM, affiliated with Columbia Broadcasting System; WKYB-AM and WKYB-FM, affiliated with National Broadcasting Company.

TV station - two applicants for Channel 6.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1. Dixie Avenue, south side of Paducah. Near U. S. routes 60, 62, 68 and bordered by I. C. Railroad (double track to Louisville). This site has 6 acres of level land and is within 100 yards of K. U. 's 66,000 KW transmission line. Water, sewerage and natural gas are available.

Site #2. This site has 134 acres of level land, owned by the Kentucky Industries, Inc., of Tennessee. It was originally bought for a housing project. Located 5,800 feet from the Paducah city limits on Husbands Road (paved). The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad crosses the northeast corner. An 8" high pressure gas line is near the site; all utilities are available.

Site #3. This site has 100 acres of level land with some stands of tall timber. It is located on Pool Road (paved and near Bechtdolt Road, a gravel road). The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad crosses the site; also, the Illinois Central and Paducah and Illinois Railroads are within two blocks. Adjacent to this property is another 70 acres of level land.

Site #4. Old airport site. Located on the Paducah & Illinois Railroad, it has 60 acres of level land and is served by electric power. Access is by a gravel road off U. S. 60 and Ky. 358. Should industry wish to locate on this site, the county would widen and pave this road, which connects Ky. route 358 with U. S. route 60.

## BANKS

	<u>Total Resources</u>	<u>Total Deposits</u>
Paducah Bank	\$ 4,272,946.62	\$ 3,976,115.74
Citizens Bank & Trust Co.	15,953,251.83	14,647,855.46
Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co.	16,430,449.94	15,371,860.52
	(As of June 30, 1955)	

### Branch Banks:

Citizens Bank & Trust Co. - 2

Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co. - 2

## GOVERNMENT

### Type Government

Paducah has a City Manager-Commission form of government, with a Mayor and four Commissioners. The operating departments are under the direction of a city manager. These departments include police, fire, finance, engineering, street, cemetery, legal and flood wall.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, Paducah allows a five year property tax exemption to new industry, which cannot be extended. Manufacturing machinery and material in process of manufacture is exempt from county and state taxes. State tax only 5¢ per \$100 valuation.

Planning and Zoning. Paducah has a Planning and Zoning Commission, and zoning ordinances were created for residential, commercial and industrial areas. (See city map)

Business Licenses. An occupational and business license fee is levied.

### City Services

Fire Protection. 70 men, 5 stations, 9 pieces motorized equipment. Paducah has a 5th class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. 60 men, 1 central station, 13 pieces motorized equipment and 2-way radio communication.

Garbage and Sanitation. The city furnishes collection service to all residents for 80¢ per month. They have special rates for more than one pick up a week and special rates for more than 96 gallons. The city maintains a dump for disposal.

Sewerage. The sewerage facilities are installed and maintained by the Paducah Street and Sewerage Department. The city has 3 main sewer outlets, a 102" combination, 36" sanitary, and a 24" sanitary. The system was designed for a population of 50,000. The average sewage flow is 110 gallons (capita) a day. The average daily flow is 5.5 M.G.D. and the peak daily flow is 8.25 M.G.D. It is disposed into the Ohio River after primary treatment. Paducah has plans in the near future for remodeling their sewerage system and building a new disposal plant. Bonds in the amount of \$1,280,000 were voted in November, 1954, for construction of this project.



## TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Paducah and McCracken County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Paducah and McCracken County, 1954

	Paducah	McCracken County
County	\$ .52	\$ .52
State	.05	.05
City	1.92	--
School	2.07*	2.00
Total	\$4.56	\$2.57

\*Includes a 7¢ Junior College levy.

Ratio of Assessment. Paducah - 30%  
 McCracken County - 31%

Total Assessment. Paducah - \$37,029,515 (1954)  
 McCracken County - \$123,136,832

City Income, 1954. \$1,430,244.66

City Expenditures, 1954. \$1,486,915.83

City Bonded Indebtedness. \$1,084,043.75 (1954)

County Income, Fiscal Year 1953. \$476,456.71

County Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1953. \$490,098.77

County Bonded Indebtedness, 1953. \$470,000.00

## LIVING CONDITIONS

### 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.

### Housing

There are 540 apartments and 510 homes available in 8 different modern housing projects in Paducah. Realtors estimate between 75 and 100 desirable homes also for sale and rent. The rental range of 2-bedroom houses is \$65 to \$75. The construction cost of 2-bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$12,000. Paducah has a public housing program.

### Health

Hospitals. Hospital service is provided by the Riverside Hospital, 140 beds; Illinois Central Hospital, 90 beds; and Western Baptist Hospital, 117 beds. There are 53 MD's and surgeons, 22 dentists, 17 chiropractors, 4 chiropodists, and 2 osteopaths in Paducah.

Public Health Service. The Paducah-McCracken County Health Center is adequately housed in the Van A. Stilley Clinic. There is a permanent staff of 16 people, plus various outside physicians who conduct clinics from time to time. The public health program comprises immunization and tests, tuberculosis control program, venereal disease control program, maternal and child health program, sanitary milk supply and general sanitation and laboratory services.

### Education

Graded Schools. Paducah has 15 elementary schools; 2 senior high schools (public), a \$2,760,000 high school building just completed; 4 junior high schools; 5 parochial schools, including one high school. They also have 1 junior college, 1 business college, 1 trade school, and 1 vocational training school.



Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Student-Teacher Ratio in Paducah and McCracken County 6/

System	Enrollment	No. of Teachers
McCracken County Elementary (total)	4,024	112
McCracken County High (total)	998	34
Paducah Elementary (total)	3,682	137
Paducah High (total)	2,499	98

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Paducah Junior College, Paducah; Murray State College, Murray, 41 miles; Western State College, Bowling Green, 142 miles; Bethel Womens College, Hopkinsville, 79 miles; Wesleyan College and Brescia Junior College, Owensboro, 128 miles; and Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 110 miles.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Paducah is served by the Tilghman Trade School and West Kentucky Vocational School located at Paducah. Courses offered at Tilghman Trade School include: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity and woodwork. Courses offered at West Kentucky Vocational School include: Auto mechanics, barbering, beauty culture, chef cooking, machine shop, sheet metal, shoe repair, tailoring and woodwork.

#### Libraries

Library service is provided by the Carnegie Public Library, with an annual circulation, as reported to the American Library Association, of 278,825, and 37,218 volumes, with 4,165 volumes in the Paducah Junior College Library in the same building.

#### Travel Accommodations

Hotels - 5, with total of 510 rooms.

Motels - 21 within county. Trailer courts - 29 in county.

Other - Tourist facilities at Kentucky Lake (20 miles, U. S. 62) - 45 motels, not including two state parks with 77 cottages, 42 lodge rooms and a 53-room hotel.

#### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Paducah: Adventist, Assembly of God, Baptist, Catholic, Christian Science, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Church of Living God, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, Evangelical Reformed, Full Gospel, Holiness, Jewish, Latter Day Saints, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Salvation Army, and Unitarian.

## Clubs and Organizations

Civic - Rotary, Kiwanis (2), Lions (3), Exchange, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Association of Commerce.

Fraternal - American Legion, VFW, DAV, IOOF, Masonic, Shrine, Moose, Woodmen of the World, Elks, Eastern Star, Knights of Columbus.

Women's Clubs - Altrusa Club, Association of University Women, Business and Professional Women's Club, Beta Sigma Phi, Daughters of American Revolution, Charity League, United Daughters of Confederacy, Garden Clubs, Jaycee-ettes, Junior Women's Club, League of Women Voters, Music Clubs, Woman's Club, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary, Newcomers Club, Homemakers, Toastmistress.

Farm - McCracken County Farm Bureau, 4-H Club, FFA.

Other - Boys Club of America, Teen Town, Toastmasters.

## RECREATION

### Parks

There are 7 public parks in Paducah with a total of 300 acres, distributed throughout the city. The largest of these is Noble Park, covering 160 acres, with a 200' x 100' modern swimming pool, tennis courts, and amusement center. They have a softball field and class D baseball park.

### Golf Courses

Three golf courses are located in the city--one 18 hole municipal and two private clubs, the Paducah Country Club and Southwood Country Club, each with a golf course. There is an 18-hole course at Kentucky Dam Village.

### Other Recreation Facilities

Four indoor and six drive-in theaters, wrestling, and winter concert series.

### Area Recreation Facilities

Area recreation facilities include: Kentucky Dam Village State Park in western Kentucky, 18 miles east of Paducah. The park area is located on Kentucky Lake at Kentucky Dam. The dam, constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, is the greatest of the TVA projects. It impounds the waters



of the Tennessee River to form 184 mile long Kentucky Lake, with 2,300 miles of shoreline. The unrestricted waters of the lake abound with fish. Operated under park supervision are the following facilities: Two boat docks; a large sand beach, developed for swimming, with shallow wading areas for children; a modern bath house; lodge rooms and housekeeping cottages; air-conditioned park dining room, soda fountain, coffee shop, and commissary; 18-hole golf course, badminton, tennis and croquet courts; and the Village Playhouse for summer theatrical productions. In addition there are numerous picnicking areas throughout the park. Grills, tables and benches are easily accessible by automobile.

South of Kentucky Dam Village, on U.S. Route 68, is Cherokee State Park and Kentucky Lake State Park. These parks offer boat docks, cottages, dining rooms, beach, swimming, bathhouses, cottages, picnic areas and fishing. At Kentucky Lake State Park is the beautiful Kenlake Hotel. At Kentucky Dam Village there is a fully accredited airport and flying service within the park area. The park airport has a 3,000 foot paved runway and a 3,500 foot graded runway.

## RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

McCracken County covers an area of 251 square miles. The 1950 census lists the number of farms at 1,720, with the average size of 69.2 acres. Chief crops are corn, tobacco and lespedeza hay. Livestock and livestock products also provide a major source of farm income. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for McCracken County for 1950.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for McCracken County, 1950 7/			
Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	18,300	576,000	956,000
Tobacco (all types) (lbs.)	1,088	1,012,475	351,000
Wheat (bu.)	400	6,000	12,200
Soybeans (bu.)	450	7,200	18,500
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	450	1,060	25,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	840	1,090	23,500
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	3,410	4,430	85,100
Livestock	No. on Farms, Jan. 1, 1951		Farm Value (dollars)
All cattle and calves	9,050		1,149,000
Milk cows	3,550		621,000
Hogs and pigs	10,100		272,700
Sheep and lambs	310		6,500
Chickens	63,000		66,200
Livestock Products	Production during 1950		Farm Value (dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	572,500		180,300
Milk (lbs.)	14,685,000		587,000
Wool (lbs.)	1,700		900

## Forests

McCracken County has 43,000 acres of forested land. This covers 27 percent of the land area of the county. The tree types found include sweet gum, hickory, oak, and some yellow poplar.

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

Paducah Region. Information on the mineral resources of the Paducah Region is included as Appendix I.

Kentucky. In 1950, Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 8/

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10,381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (exc. 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

### Trade Area

An extensive network of major highways, railroads, waterways and airlines provides area manufacturers access to large industrial markets. St. Louis, Evansville, Louisville, Nashville and Memphis are within 300 miles of Paducah.

Retail Sales

In 1954 retail sales in McCracken County were estimated at \$78,817,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$1,323 per capita and \$4,163 per family. 9/



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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
Mineral Resources of the Paducah Region	Appendix I

## HISTORY

McCracken County is in the extreme western part of the state. One of the earliest counties in the territory known as the Jackson Purchase, it was established out of Hickman County in 1824. It was named in honor of Captain Virgil McCracken, and was the 78th county formed in the state. The county contains 237 square miles. McCracken was organized January 17, 1825. It is bounded on the north by the Ohio River, northeast by the Tennessee River, which separates it from Livingston County, southeast by Marshall for 8 miles, south by Graves for 18 miles, and west by Ballard County.

Paducah is the county seat of McCracken County. It is the fifth city in the state in population and importance. It is situated on the Ohio, immediately below the mouth of the Tennessee River. Paducah was named for Paduke, Chief of the Chickasaws, from whom the land was purchased. George Rogers Clark was given a 37,000 acre land grant which took in the area where Paducah was built. When Clark died in 1818, his claim passed to his brother, William. He did not revive the claim until 1827, when he laid out the town site.



## Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, McCracken County, Kentucky				
Industry	McCracken County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	16,985	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	120	.7	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction	6,000	35.3	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	5,017	29.5	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	426	2.5	25,312	6.2
Tobacco	17	.1	9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	1,688	9.9	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	177	1.0	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper	133	.8	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	1,737	10.2	19,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	45	.3	4,590	1.1
Primary metals	0	0	6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	794	4.7	40,299	9.9
Other	0	0	3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	966	5.7	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,457	20.4	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	420	2.5	15,891	3.8
Services	990	5.8	3,808	7.8
Other	15	.08	1,323	0.3

Economic Characteristics of the Population for McCracken County and Kentucky:  
1950

Subject	McCracken County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	23, 767	25, 370	1, 474, 987	1, 469, 819
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	17, 594	19, 476	1, 039, 654	1, 048, 459
Labor force	13, 676	5, 650	799, 094	214, 162
Civilian labor force	13, 655	5, 648	777, 155	213, 916
Employed	12, 979	5, 446	748, 658	206, 328
Private wage & salary	9, 595	4, 580	437, 752	156, 377
Government workers	738	517	45, 354	28, 787
Self-employed	2, 564	297	235, 407	15, 104
Unpaid family workers	82	52	30, 145	6, 060
Unemployed	676	202	28, 497	7, 588
Experienced workers	663	194	28, 082	7, 281
New workers	13	8	415	307
Not in labor force	3, 918	13, 826	240, 560	834, 297
Keeping house	80	11, 039	5, 495	665, 564
Unable to work	1, 164	706	70, 583	38, 564
Inmates of institutions	90	33	14, 764	7, 223
Other and not reported	2, 584	2, 048	149, 718	122, 946
14 to 19 years old	1, 270	1, 323	84, 410	85, 890
20 to 64 years old	790	532	47, 447	28, 952
65 and over	524	193	17, 861	8, 104
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	12, 979	5, 446	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	652	488	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1, 070	8	169, 728	2, 264
Mgrs., officials & props.	1, 701	230	57, 432	9, 706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	689	1, 105	33, 228	47, 520
Sales workers	985	479	35, 141	20, 534
Craftsmen and foremen	2, 821	93	107, 292	3, 096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	2, 688	1, 564	152, 280	37, 609
Private household wkrs.	38	610	1, 584	21, 408
Service workers	817	686	30, 522	28, 000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	72	2	29, 165	3, 260
Farm laborers, other	268	12	38, 358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	1, 013	52	49, 848	1, 843
Occupation not reported	165	117	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 PADUCAH, McCRACKEN 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	36.9	4.68	80	68
February	40.0	3.90	79	65
March	49.0	5.32	77	59
April	58.4	4.78	75	55
May	67.2	3.75	79	56
June	75.8	4.46	81	58
July	79.6	2.67	82	54
August	78.6	3.58	85	59
September	71.7	3.58	85	58
October	60.7	3.53	84	54
November	47.8	3.50	79	60
December	38.9	3.62	81	70
Annual Norm	58.7	47.37 inches		

1/ Station Location: Lovelaceville, Ballard County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Cairo, Illinois.

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 64 years; 6:30 PM readings - 34 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (80 years of record) - 113 days clear, 119 days partly cloudy, 133 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (22 years of record) - 65%.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (80 years of record) - 116 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (67 years of record) - 3 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (68 years of record) - 58 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (46 years of record) - 7 days.

Prevailing Wind: (80 years of record) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,810 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 associa- tion 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 else- where 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:

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.



MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE PADUCAH REGION

For this report, the Paducah Region is regarded as the area shown by the Mineral Resources Map. It contains about 9,280 square miles.

The principal minerals of the region are: Coal, fluorspar, lead and zinc, clay, oil, limestone, sands and gravel, molding sand, glass sands, chert, lignite, and iron.

Coal - The coal areas of the northeastern and northern portions are parts of the Western Kentucky and Illinois Coal Fields, respectively. Coals from each field are readily available to all parts of the Region.

Production: The Western Kentucky and Illinois Fields together produce about 75 million tons of coal annually.

In the Western Kentucky Field, the largest producing counties are Hopkins, Muhlenberg, and Ohio. In the Illinois Field, Christian, Franklin, Fulton, Williamson, Perry, and Saline are the leading producers. The principal producing seams are:

Western Kentucky

No. 14  
No. 12  
No. 11  
No. 9  
No. 6

Illinois

No. 7 (Danville)  
No. 6 (Herrin)  
No. 5 (Harrisburg, Springfield)  
No. 4 (Summum)  
No. 2 (LaSalle, Colchester)  
Murphrysboro (formerly called No. 2)  
No. 1 (Rock Island)

Most of the coal from each field is produced by slope, shaft, and strip mines. The bulk of production comes from rail mines which in 1951 produced 58,721,554 tons.

Quality: Coals from the Western Kentucky and Illinois Fields are bituminous in rank and belong to the high volatile groups A, B, or C. 1/ Western Kentucky coal averages about 10.2 percent ash and 7.7 percent moisture. 2/ Sulphur content for the major seams reportedly runs under 3 percent. Illinois coal averages higher in ash and moisture, 2/ and is of somewhat lower quality. Typical analyses of coals from each field are given in Table I, on the next page.

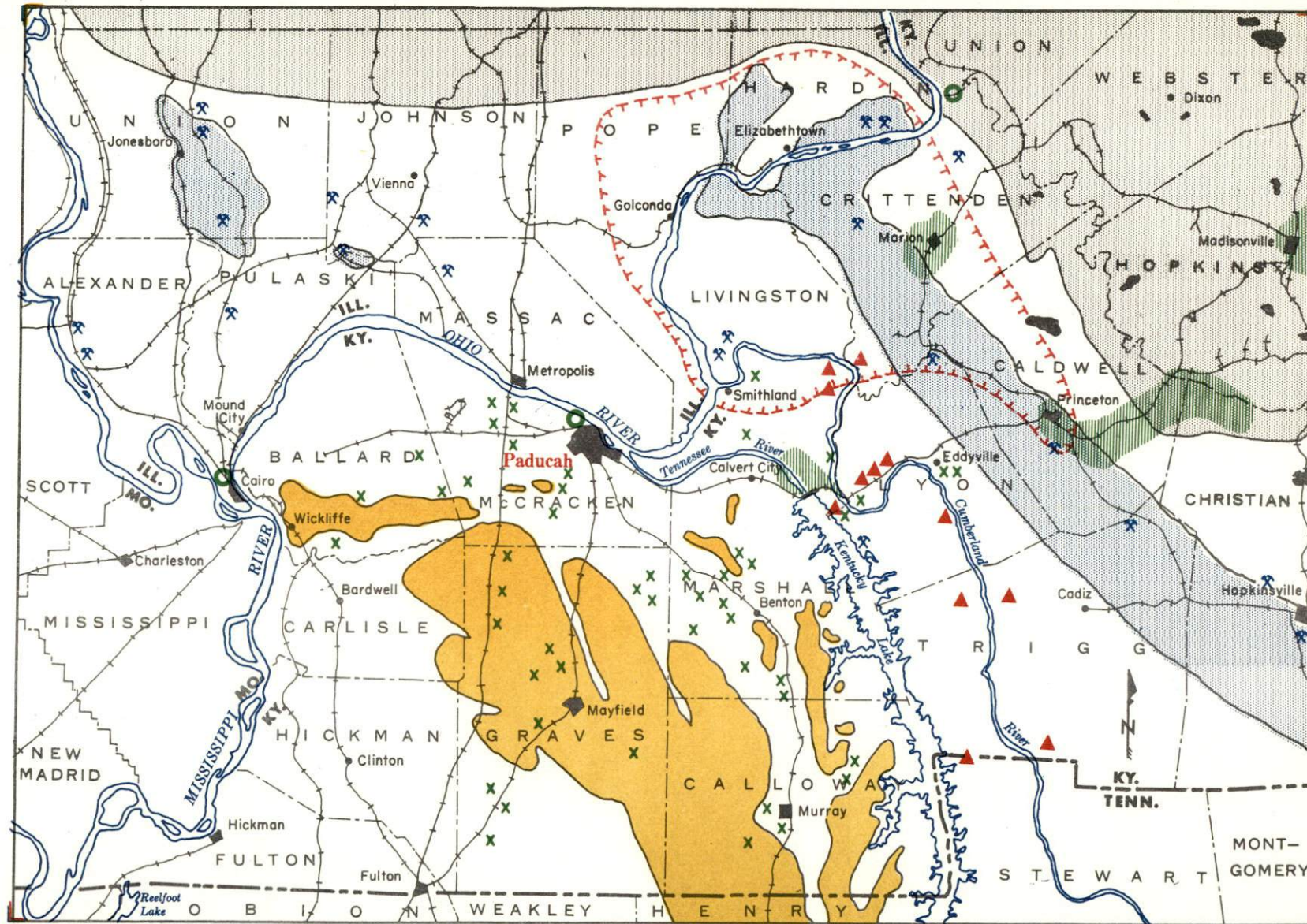
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1/ High volatile A - Heating value of 14,000 B. t. u. or more, moist basis  
High volatile B - Heating value of 13,000 to 14,000 B. t. u. moist basis  
High volatile C - Heating value of 11,000 B. t. u. or more and less than  
13,000 B. t. u. moist basis

2/ Averages taken from hundreds of analyses made by the U. S. Bureau of Mines



# MINERAL RESOURCES of the PADUCAH REGION



- - - - Fluorspar district
- Coal areas
- Clay (Ball, Sagger, Wad, areas)
- High calcium limestone belts
- Glass sand areas

0 5 10 20 30 Miles

Compiled by  
 KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
 for  
 PADUCAH ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE  
 1953  
 SOURCE - KY. GS, ILL. GS, USGS, USC & GS

- Oil pools
- ▲ Iron ore deposits
- ✕ Limestone quarries
- ✕ Bank or creek gravel deposits
- River sand & gravel operations



Table I - Typical Analyses of Western Kentucky and Illinois Coals

Seam Sampled	Location of Sample (County)	Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	B. t. u.	Ash Softening Temp. °F
Western Kentucky Coal Field 1/								
No. 14	Hopkins	7.7	36.8	49.2	6.3	2.2	13,290	2380
No. 12	Webster	5.7	35.4	52.0	6.9	1.2	14,050	2370
No. 11	Hopkins	7.4	39.4	45.9	7.3	3.7	13,420	1950
No. 9	Ohio	6.2	38.7	45.9	9.2	3.1		
No. 6	Union	3.8	37.0	49.9	9.3	3.6	14,450	1990
Illinois Coal Field 2/								
No. 7	Bureau	17.7	32.3	36.5	13.5	3.2	9,740	2040-2160
No. 6	Christian	12.7	37.0	40.1	10.2	3.9	10,863	1920-2090
No. 5	Saline	6.5	34.3	50.5	8.7	2.7	12,390	1945-2170
No. 4	Knox	15.0	38.0	39.3	7.7	3.9	11,220	
No. 2	LaSalle	14.2	38.4	39.0	8.4	4.2	11,070	1850-2035
Murphrysboro	Jackson	9.2	33.9	51.2	5.7	1.3	12,510	
No. 1	Fulton	11.2	38.4	40.2	10.2	5.0	11,470	

Fluorspar, Lead and Zinc - The Paducah Region contains the world's largest fluorspar producing area. This is the Kentucky-Illinois Fluorspar District (Map). It covers an area of approximately 700 square miles in portions of Livingston, Crittenden, and Caldwell Counties, Kentucky, and Hardin and Pope Counties, Illinois. In 1949, fluorspar shipments from domestic mines throughout the United States totaled 236,704 short tons. Of this total, about 184,319 short tons, or 78%, came from the Kentucky-Illinois District. 3/

Small amounts of lead and zinc are produced in the Kentucky-Illinois Fluorspar District, as by-products. In 1949, lead production amounted to 4,011 tons, valued at \$1,267,476, and zinc production totaled 19,092 tons, with a value of \$4,734,816. 3/

Clays 4/ - Clays constitute one of the Region's most valuable resources. A wide variety of types are present. Uses range from high grade ceramics manufacture to ordinary brick manufacture. The most important deposits occur in the Jackson Purchase (the portion of Kentucky west of the Tennessee River). Valuable and extensive deposits also occur in Southern Illinois. Ordinary brick clays are common throughout the Region.

1/ Technical Paper 652, U. S. Bureau of Mines

2/ Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1951

3/ 1949 Minerals Yearbook, U. S. Bureau of Mines

4/ Includes only clays of the Kentucky and Illinois portions of the Paducah Region

Clays of the Jackson Purchase: These include ball, sagger and wad clays, refractory bond clays, bleaching clays and common clays. Loess deposits, suitable for common brick and tile manufacture, are also available. The ball, sagger and wad clays are of national importance. They occur as lenses in the Holly Springs and Grenada formations (Tertiary) and Ripley formation (Cretaceous) <sup>1/</sup> and are mined extensively in the vicinities of Viola, Hickory, Mayfield and Pryorsburg in Graves County. Of major importance are the ball clays, which in Kentucky are found only in the Purchase Region. They are used in the manufacture of white wares, porcelains, enamels, abrasives, special glass refractories and many other ceramic products. Their high quality is reflected by the data given below, Table II. Kentucky is the second largest ball clay producer in the nation. In 1949, the state produced 89,281 tons, valued at \$1,076,531. <sup>2/</sup>

Table II - Data on Kentucky Ball Clays <sup>3/</sup>

GRADE CLAY	Old Mine No. 4	Special Ball	No. 12 Black	K-T Ivory Ball
Crude Appearance	Brown	Black	Black	Brown
Physical Analysis:				
% Residue 120 Mesh	.08	.59	.45	Trace
Character of Residue	Lignitish	Lignitish	Lignitish	Siliceous
% Water of Plasticity	45.7	61.7	60.2	40.0
% Linear Dry Shrinkage	6.6	7.8	7.8	5.5
Total Shrinkage Cone 5-6	14.6	13.5	13.5	9.3
Total Shrinkage Cone 12	17.2	19.5	20.2	14.0
% Absorption Cone 5-6	8.7	15.0	16.2	17.2
% Absorption Cone 12	.45	.14	3.6	6.4
	White Cream	White Cream	Cream White	Ivory
Overfiring Point		- All Above Cone 15 -		
P. C. E. Value	32	33	32	31
Av. Bonding Modulus	457	676	533	320
Chemical Analysis:				
Silica	51.65	48.29	47.39	57.93
Alumina	31.24	29.64	30.98	26.43
Titanium Oxide	1.72	2.33	1.69	2.37
Iron Oxide	1.17	.95	1.06	.69
Calcium Oxide	.20	.28	.16	.19
Magnesium Oxide	.50	.60	.59	.40
Potassium Oxide	.36	.46	.13	.08
Sodium Oxide	.58	.33	.36	.37
Ignition Loss	12.13	17.29	17.36	11.47

<sup>1/</sup> The Mineral Resources Map indicates the areal distribution of the Holly Springs, Grenada and Ripley formations.

<sup>2/</sup> 1949 Minerals Yearbook, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

<sup>3/</sup> Kentucky Tennessee Clay Company, Mayfield, Ky.



Clays of Southern Illinois: Deposits of red burning clays, suitable for common brick and tile manufacture, are most common. Bleaching clays are available. Light burning clays, which can be used for a variety of structural clay products, such as stoneware, pottery, and terra cotta, are abundant. Some grades are of refractory character and can be used for making such dense burning refractories as crucibles and glass pots. The most important clays occur in the vicinity of Anna, in Union County. Here the deposits occur in a tract of about four square miles. They range up to 85' in thickness, with 25-35' commonly being worked. They can be used for making terra cotta, stoneware, and similar products, as well as for some refractory purposes. 1/

Oil - The Region includes a portion of the Western Kentucky oil district (the pools shown on the map are part of this district) and lies close to the oil fields of Illinois. Production for the Western Kentucky District and the State of Illinois during 1951, amounted to 9,505,112 barrels and 60,244,000 barrels, respectively. Nineteen fifty-one production for the pools which lie within the Region itself was an estimated 1,500,000 barrels, valued at \$4,215,000.

Limestone - Large amounts of both high calcium and lower grade stones are available. The Mineral Resources Map generalizes the high calcium limestone areas and indicates the locations of the operating quarries. High calcium deposits are not restricted to the "High Calcium Limestone Zones" shown on the map. However, these zones are the principal high calcium areas.

Production and Cost: The combined normal yearly output of the operating quarries in the Kentucky portion of the Region is an estimated 1,800,000 tons and the average current bin price per ton is estimated to be from \$1.40 to \$1.50. 2/

Quality: Typical analyses of some local high calcium ledges are given in Table III. Most of the region's stone is now used for roadway construction and agricultural lime, although some grades are suitable for several other purposes. High calcium deposits have many industrial uses and potentially they should afford a much greater economic asset to the Region than has as yet been realized.

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1/ Illinois Geological Survey

2/ Estimates from the Kentucky Crushed Stone Association, 1953

Table III - Typical Analyses of High Calcium Limestone Ledges in the Paducah Region 1/

Quarry Location	% CaCO <sub>3</sub>	% MgCO <sub>3</sub>	% SiO <sub>2</sub>	% Iron Oxide	% Alumina	% Total	Thickness
Nr. Fredonia Caldwell Co., Ky.	98.5	0.75	0.57	0.16	0.00	100.0	35'
	98.1	0.65	0.66	0.18	0.00	99.6	
	97.8	0.94	0.82	0.04	0.00	100.0	
	97.5	0.53	1.76	0.06	0.00	99.9	
Nr. Hopkinsville Christian Co., Ky.	96.0	2.2	1.58	0.25	0.17	100.2	19'
	96.8	2.0	1.04	0.24	0.01	100.1	
	95.7	2.5	1.61	0.25	0.48	100.0	
	96.4	1.7	0.97	0.28	0.19	98.8	
Nr. Ky. Dam, Lyon Co., Ky.	97.5	1.06	0.70	0.22	0.25	99.7	29'-30'
	96.7	0.73	1.40	0.09	0.05	99.0	
	96.9	0.91	1.57	0.11	0.06	99.6	
	97.4	0.76	1.21	0.08	0.00	99.5	

Sand and Gravel - Local sand and gravel resources are very large. In Kentucky, the deposits include: (1) River deposits along the beds and flood plains of the major streams, (2) Bank or creek deposits occurring over wide areas of the Jackson Purchase and adjacent areas along the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. In Southern Illinois, the principal deposits occur along the Ohio and Mississippi River beds.

The sand and gravel resources are best suited for roadway construction materials and their future development will largely depend upon demand for these materials.

Glass Sands - Available information indicates that large amounts of good grade glass sands occur. Their general distribution is shown on the map. Only one deposit is commercially worked at present. This is near Marion, Crittenden County, Kentucky. The sand is worked and screened to meet individual requirements and shipped to glass manufacturers. Analyses of the deposit being worked are given in Table IV. Reserve estimates of the deposit are large.

1/ Report of Investigations No. 4, 1952, and Information Circular No. 2, 1952, Kentucky Geological Survey.



Table IV - Analyses of Glass Sand from Near Marion, Ky. 1/

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

The quality and quantity of local deposits, considered with sand specifications as required by many current glass manufacturers, suggest that development of the Region's glass sand resources could be expanded.

Chert - Large deposits occur in Southern Illinois and in the Jackson Purchase. A few of the Southern Illinois deposits have been commercialized and investigations indicate that some of the Jackson Purchase deposits are of potential economic value.

Molding Sand - Molding sand is produced from the Ohio River at Kincaid Island and from the Tennessee River above Paducah in McCracken County. 2/ Richardson, in his "Molding Sands of Kentucky," Ky. G. S. 1927, reports molding sand deposits in the following Kentucky counties which lie within the Region: Caldwell, Calloway, Fulton, Graves, and McCracken. Deposits of molding sands also occur in Southern Illinois.

Lignite and Iron - Lignite is available at a number of places in the Jackson Purchase. At present it is not commercially used but has commercial potential. Possibly it could be used as an ingredient in the manufacture of light clay products.

As indicated on the map, scattered iron ore deposits occur in the Kentucky and Tennessee portions of the Region. They are presently considered of no commercial value due to lack of concentration. Small non-commercial deposits also occur near Elizabethtown in Hardin County, Illinois.

1/ Ky. A&ID Board files.

2/ Geology and Mineral Resources of the Jackson Purchase Region, Ky., Ky. G. S. 1950.