

7-1955

Industrial Resources: Monroe County - Gamaliel

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/monroe_cty

 Part of the [Business Administration, Management, and Operations Commons](#), [Growth and Development Commons](#), and the [Infrastructure Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

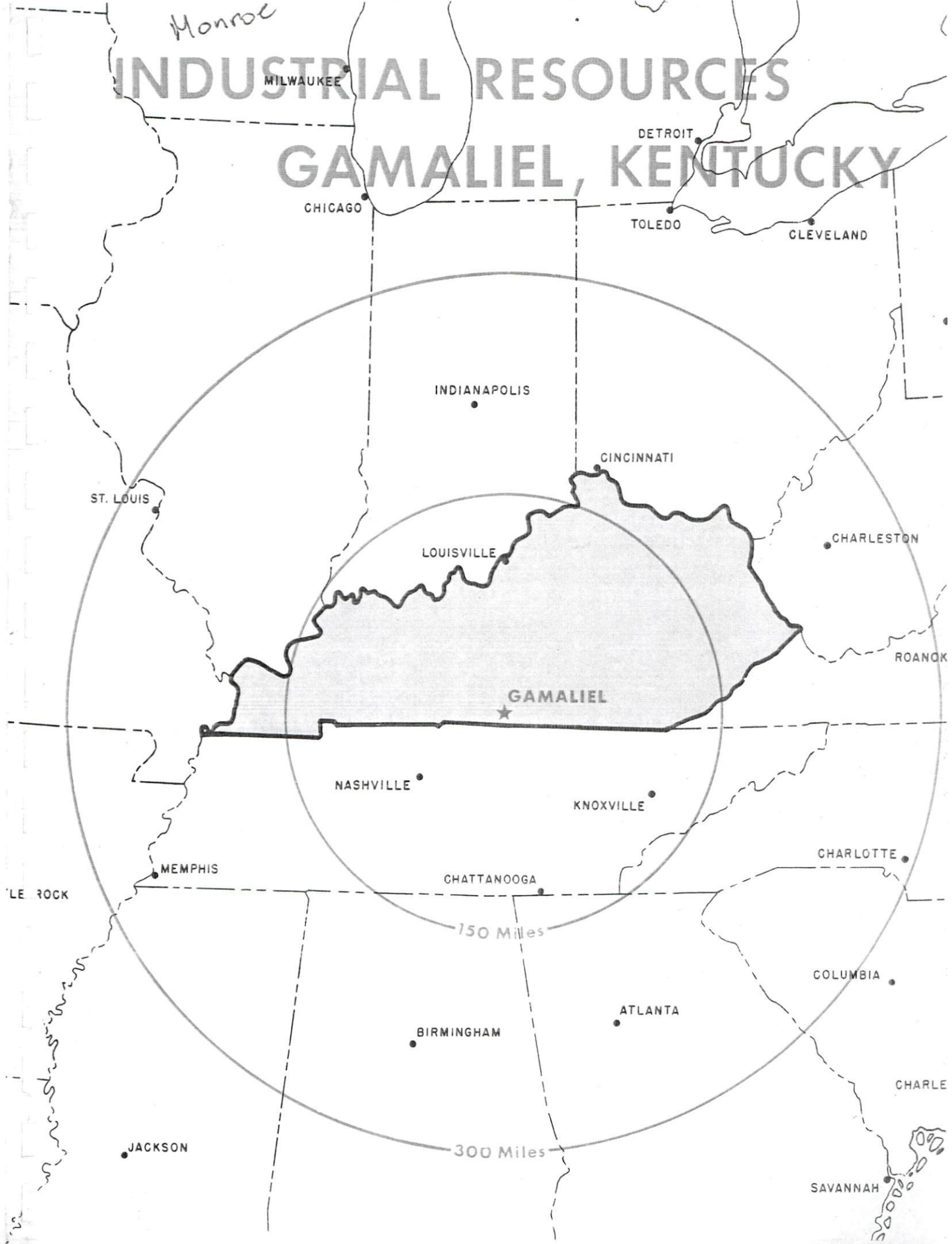
Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Industrial Resources: Monroe County - Gamaliel" (1955). *Monroe County*. Paper 14.
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/monroe_cty/14

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Monroe County by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topsolar@wku.edu.

Monroe

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

GAMALIEL, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

GAMALIEL, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Gamaliel Lions Club

and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky

Frankfort, Kentucky

July, , 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - GAMALIEL, KENTUCKY

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA	1
POPULATION AND LABOR	2
EXISTING INDUSTRY	4
TRANSPORTATION	5
UTILITIES	6
FUEL	6
COMMUNICATIONS	7
INDUSTRIAL SITES	7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES	7
TAXES	8
LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS	8
RESOURCES	11
MARKETS	13
CLIMATE	13
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 GAMALIEL, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Gamaliel (District 8) - 1, 339; Monroe County - 13, 770;
1954 (est.) Monroe County - 11, 975.

GAMALIEL LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Monroe County and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 4, 500 men, and 4, 000 women. Number of workers available from Monroe County - 830 men, and 660 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Glasgow, Kentucky, 35 miles north of Gamaliel.

Air: Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 54 miles from Gamaliel.

Trucks: Burkesville Transfer Company and Tompkinsville Transfer Company.

Bus Lines: William Fuqua Bus Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM GAMALIEL

<u>To</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	283	Memphis, Tenn.	302
Chicago, Ill.	434	New York, N. Y.	903
Cincinnati, Ohio	248	New Orleans, La.	710
Detroit, Mich.	504	St. Louis, Mo.	338
Los Angeles, Calif.	2, 148	Washington, D. C.	867

UTILITIES:

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

Natural Gas: Tennessee Gas Transmission Corporation has a line passing near Gamaliel.

Water: Individual wells.

Sewerage: Most buildings are equipped with septic tanks. Storm drainage is excellent.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Gamaliel was 500. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Gamaliel, Monroe County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in District 8, Gamaliel, Monroe County and Kentucky: 1900-1950

Year	<u>District 8, Gamaliel</u>		<u>Monroe County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			13,053		
1910	1,434		13,663	4.5	6.6
1920	1,544	7.1	14,214	4.0	5.5
1930	1,178	-31.0	13,077	-8.0	8.2
1940	1,108	-6.3	14,070	7.6	8.8
1950	1,339	17.3	13,770	-2.1	3.5
1954 (est.) ^{1/}			11,975	-13.0	-1.1

Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Gamaliel labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Monroe County and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Allen, Barren, Cumberland, and Metcalfe. In addition to these counties, workers would also be drawn from Macon and Clay Counties, Tennessee. This is the geographical area from which large numbers of workers would be expected to be attracted to jobs located at Gamaliel on a commuting basis at least in the initial stages of employment.

Due to the lack of detailed information for Macon and Clay Counties, 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 68,529 in 1953 over 11,000 lower than in 1940. Monroe County population decreased from 14,070 to 12,376 over this thirteen-year span.

Between 1940 and 1953, there was a net outmigration of 24,365 persons from these counties with Monroe County losing 4,815 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 14,526 jobs according to the 1950 Census of Population. Farm employment in Monroe County totaled 2,655 in that year. Farming in the area is not uniformly prosperous as there were 4,035 units out of 12,824 listed as farms by the Census of Agriculture with income below \$600 in 1949.

Manufacturing in the area is exceedingly thin with only 1,886 jobs last December which was almost 400 less than in December 1951. Most of this loss was in the clothing industry and was distributed between Allen and Barren Counties. Monroe County had only 234 manufacturing jobs in December, 1954.

In the area, there are only 2.8 manufacturing jobs for each 100 of the population. In Monroe County, it is even lower with 1.9 per 100. Nationally, this figure is 10 percent.

Per capita income in 1953 as estimated by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Kentucky in these counties ranged from \$559 in Monroe County to \$845 in Barren County. In the United States, per capita income was \$1,709 and in the state as a whole \$1,187.

During the last quarter of 1954, the average weekly wage in manufacturing industries covered by unemployment insurance was \$26.29 in Monroe County which was about \$15 lower than in Barren County. 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 area labor supply.

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

It is estimated that in the Gamaliel labor supply area there are approximately 4,500 men and 4,000 women who could be recruited for industrial jobs. This includes 335 men and 339 women who are currently claiming unemployment insurance benefits from this area. Monroe County alone could furnish about 830 of the men and 660 of the women.

Due to distances involved, all of the area's total labor supply which is roughly available within 40 miles of Gamaliel would not be attracted to jobs at that point on a commuting basis. It is estimated that about 2,150 of the men and 1,600 of the women in the area labor supply would accept jobs at Gamaliel and probably commute at least during the initial months of work.

In addition to the estimated current supply of labor, 3,660 boys and 2,800 girls will become 18 years of age in the Kentucky portion of this area within the next ten years and will be a continual replenishment of the labor supply. Monroe County has 812 of the boys and 650 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 single point in the area due to their greater mobility. 2/

Wages: Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial, \$.75 to \$1.50 per hour; laborer, \$.75 to \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour; skilled, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per hour.

In 1953 per capita income payments to individuals were \$559 for Monroe County, \$1,187 for Kentucky, and \$1,709 for the United States. 3/

Labor-Management Relations: Labor-management relations in Gamaliel 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 Gamaliel. Industries listed below are located in Tompkinsville, 8 miles north of Gamaliel.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment.		Employment		
Firm	Product	Male	Female	Total
Comer Lumber Co.	Lumber	15	0	15
Cudahy Packing Co.	Cheese	18	2	20
Darrel McCreary	Cabinets	1	0	1
Everette Sprowles Lumber Co.	Lumber	8	0	8
H. C. Hughes	Rough Lumber	17	1	18
Hollinsworth & Anderson Co.	Cooperage Stock	12	0	12
Homer Bartley Co.	Lumber	10	0	10
Leech & Dyer Co.	Tobacco Hogsheads	8	0	8
Monroe County Press	Newspaper & Printing	3	1	4
Monroe-Cumberland Crushed Stone Co.	Crushed Rock & Limestone	19	5	24
Monroe Sweet Feed Mill	Feeds	3	0	3
Paul M. Simpson	Lumber	10	0	10
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft Drinks	10	0	10
Ray & Shaw Lumber Co.	Lumber	18	0	18
Tompkinsville Garment Co.	Dungarees	6	60	66

Unionization

There are no Unions represented in Gamaliel.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The nearest railroad is the Louisville and Nashville Line located at Glasgow, 35 miles north of Gamaliel.

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

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	25 hrs. later	Louisville, Ky.	28 1/2 hrs. later
Birmingham, Ala.	25 hrs. later	Los Angeles, Calif.	147 hrs. later
Chicago, Ill.	54 hrs. later	Nashville, Tenn.	7 1/2 hrs. later
Cincinnati, Ohio	30 hrs. later	New Orleans, La.	49 1/2 hrs. later
Cleveland, Ohio	61 hrs. later	New York, N. Y.	96 1/2 hrs. later
Detroit, Mich.	82 hrs. later	Pittsburgh, Pa.	69 hrs. later
Knoxville, Tenn.	35 1/2 hrs. later	St. Louis, Mo.	46 1/2 hrs. later

Highways

Gamaliel is served by Kentucky Highways 100 and 63. It is also served by Tennessee Highway 56. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines: Gamaliel is provided common carrier truck service by the Burkesville Transfer Company, Burkesville, Kentucky and the Tompkinsville Transfer Company, Tompkinsville, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Gamaliel is served by the William Fuqua Bus Line, operating between Glasgow and the Kentucky-Tennessee line. It makes connections in Glasgow with the Greyhound Lines.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Gamaliel

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	283	Lexington, Ky.	150
Birmingham, Ala.	301	Louisville, Ky.	137
Chicago, Ill.	434	Nashville, Tenn.	81
Cincinnati, Ohio	248	New York, N. Y.	903
Detroit, Mich.	504	Pittsburgh, Pa.	430
Knoxville, Tenn.	184	St. Louis, Mo.	338

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, 54 miles from Gamaliel. The airport is served by Eastern Airlines and has three flights daily.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Gamaliel by the Tri-County RECC. The Tri-County RECC is served by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Because of the TVA lines crossing Monroe County, the supply of electricity is sufficient to meet the needs of any large user. Current prices of electricity will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

There is no gas distributor in Gamaliel. Tennessee Gas Transmission Corporation has a line that passes near Gamaliel.

Water

Gamaliel has no water system at the present time. Individual wells provide an adequate water supply.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

Delivery prices of fuel oil vary periodically and since many types and grades exist, no estimated prices are given in this report. Current prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Coal

The coal fields of Western Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee supply Gamaliel with most of its coal. An adequate supply is available. Current prices can be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Frankfort, Kentucky.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Gamaliel has a third class post office. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. The postal receipts for 1954 totaled \$2,400.

Telephone and Telegraph

Gamaliel is served by the South Central Rural Telephone Company. Gamaliel has a modern dial system. There are 200 subscribers in Gamaliel.

The nearest Western Union Office is in Glasgow, 35 miles north of Gamaliel.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Gamaliel has several desirable tracts of land that can be used for industrial sites. For further information on these sites contact the Gamaliel Lions Club or the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

At the present time, Gamaliel is unincorporated but plans are being made to incorporate.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

City Services

Fire Protection: Gamaliel has no fire department. The nearest fire department is in Tompkinsville, 8 miles north of Gamaliel.

Police Protection: Gamaliel is furnished police protection by the Kentucky State Police, and the Monroe County Sheriff.

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

Sewerage: Most buildings are equipped with septic tanks. Storm drainage in Gamaliel is excellent.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Gamaliel and Monroe County for 1953-54.

	<u>Monroe County</u>
County	\$.80
State	.05
City	
School	1.50
Other	
	<u>\$ 2.35</u>

Ratio of Assessment: Monroe County - 36.9%

Total Assessment: Monroe County - \$5,146,799

County Income, fiscal year \$69,603.03

County Expenditures, fiscal year \$73,641

County Bonded Indebtedness \$47,000

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

Gamaliel has housing units for rent and for sale. The rental range for 2-bedroom houses is \$35 per month. Construction cost for 2 or 3 bedroom houses ranges from \$6,500 to \$9,500.

Health

Hospitals: The Monroe County Hospital in Tompkinsville, 8 miles distant, serves the area. Gamaliel has a clinic with 8 beds and a laboratory.

Public Health Service: The public health program provides 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: Gamaliel's High School has been given an "A" rating by the Kentucky Department of Education. The teacher-pupil ratio is one teacher for 27 pupils.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Gamaliel and Monroe County 5/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Monroe County Elem. (total)	2,482	88
Monroe County High (total)	566	27
Gamaliel Elem. (total)	208	6
Gamaliel High (total)	228	10

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 54 miles; Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, 51 miles; Campbellsville Junior College, Campbellsville, 68 miles; Centre College, Danville, 106 miles; Berea College, Berea, 126 miles; Cumberland Junior College, Williamsburg, 130 miles; Union College, Barbourville, 168 miles; Sue Bennet College, London, 165 miles; Eastern State College, Richmond, 129 miles; University of Kentucky, and Transylvania College, Lexington, 142 miles; College of the Bible, Lexington, 142 miles; Georgetown College, Georgetown, 154 miles; Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 165 miles; University of Louisville, Nazareth College, Bellarmine College, Ursuline College and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, 137 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.

Gamaliel 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

Gamaliel has no public library. The town is served by a bookmobile.

Churches

Churches in Gamaliel include: Baptist, Methodist and Church of Christ. The average attendance is 300.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers received in Gamaliel are the Tompkinsville News, a weekly with 1800 circulation; Glasgow Times Daily; Louisville, Courier-Journal.

Clubs and Organizations

Clubs and organizations in Gamaliel include: Lions Club, Parents-Teachers Association, Homemakers Club, Masonic Lodge, Sportsman Club, Future Farmers of America, 4-H Club, and various Church circles.

Recreation

Local recreational and vacational facilities include: Basketball, softball and baseball; Dale Hollow Reservoir, 26 miles from Gamaliel, provides boating, swimming, fishing and camping; the Tompkinsville theatre, 8 miles from Gamaliel.

Area facilities within 125 miles radius of Gamaliel include: Mammoth Cave National Park, Cumberland Falls State Park, Lake Cumberland State Park, and the Old Mulkey Meeting House. All parks provide for boating, swimming, fishing, camping and other recreational facilities.

Banks

Gamaliel Bank. Deposits as of December 31, 1954 - \$1,318,968.63.
Total assets as of December 31, 1954 - \$2,418,523.61.

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

Retail Businesses:

Food-groceries	4
Drug	1
Clothing	2
Hardware	1
Variety	1
Furniture	1

Service Establishments:

Service Stations	3
Restaurants	2
Dry Cleaners	1
Barber Shops	1
Garages	2
Auto Dealers	1
Beauty Shops	1

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Monroe County covers an area of 214,000 acres. Of this area, 199,928 acres are in farms. The 1950 census gives the number of farms as 2,271 with the average size of 88 acres. Chief crops are corn, tobacco, wheat, alfalfa hay, Clo-Tim hay, and lespedeza hay. Livestock and livestock products, also, provide a major source of farm income. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Monroe County for 1950.

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

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	24,700	790,000	1,414,000
Tobacco (all types) (lbs.)	2,350	2,411,000	1,133,000
Wheat (bu.)	2,200	25,300	53,100
Soybeans (bu.)	120	1,800	4,600
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	530	1,110	26,800
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	1,800	2,340	52,400
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	13,370	18,050	381,000

Livestock	Number on Farms January 1, 1951	Farm Value (dollars)
All Cattle and Calves	11,200	1,434,000
Milk Cows	4,700	752,000
Hogs and Pigs	16,100	402,500
Sheep and Lambs	1,500	38,800
Chickens	108,000	113,400

Livestock Products	Production During 1950	Farm Value (dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	884,500	256,500
Milk (lbs.)	15,182,000	486,000
Wool (lbs.)	8,100	4,400

Forests

Monroe County has 101,000 acres of forested land. This covers 47 per cent of the land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include: Oak, hickory, mixed hardwoods, bottomland hardwoods, cedar and some beech and maple.

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

Mineral Resources

County: The mineral resources of Monroe County are petroleum, limestone, and clay.

Petroleum: Petroleum is produced from several Ordovician "sands". Some spectacular wells have been drilled, although production is often short-lived. Much exploration has been carried on in this county in recent years, with varying degrees of success.

Limestone: Limestone is well distributed in the County and is of quality suitable for roadway construction and local building.

Clay: Clays of excellent quality are reported to be found as residual deposits in the uplands about Tompkinsville. Alluvial deposits are available on the Cumberland River. Quantitative data are not available on these clays, but it is probable that, if sufficient quantities occur, they could be used for common brick and tile manufacture.

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

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 7/		
Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10,381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand and Gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural Gas Liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779

MARKETS

Gamaliel is located in the southern part of Monroe County and in the southern part of Kentucky. Trading centers within a radius of 300 miles are: Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Lexington, Ky.; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala. Nearby trading centers are: Glasgow, Bowling Green and Franklin, Kentucky.

In 1953 retail sales in Monroe County were estimated at \$6, 134, 000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$586 per person and \$2, 198 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 southcentral part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern areas. The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4, 500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 per cent of the year, and increases to 60 per cent 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.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, June 30, 1954.
2. Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Gamaliel, Kentucky area.
3. John L. Johnson, Per Capita Income of Kentucky Counties in 1953, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, January, 1953.
4. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, General Industrial Agent, Louisville, Kentucky.
5. Kentucky Public School Directory, 1954-55. Department of Education, December, 1954, Frankfort, Kentucky.
6. Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950 (Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service).
7. Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1953).
8. Sales Management Magazine (May 10, 1954).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, June 30, 1954.
2. Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Gamaliel, Kentucky area.
3. John L. Johnson, Per Capita Income of Kentucky Counties in 1953, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, January, 1953.
4. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, General Industrial Agent, Louisville, Kentucky.
5. Kentucky Public School Directory, 1954-55. Department of Education, December, 1954, Frankfort, Kentucky.
6. Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950 (Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service).
7. Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1953).
8. Sales Management Magazine (May 10, 1954).

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

Monroe County is situated on the southern border of the state. Monroe County was formed in 1820 out of parts of Barren and Cumberland Counties. It was named in honor of James Monroe, and was the 65th in order of formation.

Gamaliel is located in the southern part of Monroe County and in the southern part of the state. James Crawford and John Hayes settled on the land that is now Gamaliel in 1798. Both men were community-minded and decided to jointly donate a tract of land at the corner where their farms met. This land was to be used for a Church, school and cemetery and was set aside in 1836.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Monroe County, June, 1954

Industry	Monroe County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	420	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying			38,457	9.4
Contract Construction	16	3.8	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	232	55.2	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	35	8.3	25,312	6.2
Tobacco			9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	66	15.7	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	131	31.2	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper			8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber			11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass			4,590	1.1
Primary metals			40,299	9.9
Machinery, metal & equip. Other			3,264	.81
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	5	1.2	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	147	35.0	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	20	4.8	15,566	3.8
Services			31,808	7.8
Other			1,323	.33

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

Subject	Monroe County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	7, 161	6, 609	1, 474, 987	1, 469, 819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4, 482	4, 568	1, 039, 654	1, 048, 459
Labor force	3, 940	375	799, 094	214, 162
Civilian labor force	3, 940	375	777, 155	213, 916
Employed	3, 905	369	748, 658	206, 328
Private wage & salary	1, 082	239	437, 752	156, 377
Government workers	127	64	45, 354	28, 787
Self-employed	2, 249	40	235, 407	15, 104
Unpaid family workers	447	26	30, 145	6, 060
Unemployed	35	6	28, 497	7, 588
Experienced workers	35	5	28, 082	7, 281
New workers		1	415	307
Not in labor force	942	4, 193	240, 560	834, 297
Keeping house	35	3, 600	5, 495	665, 564
Unable to work	457	201	70, 583	38, 564
Inmates of institutions			14, 764	7, 223
Other and not reported	450	392	149, 718	122, 946
14 to 19 years old	283	289	84, 410	85, 890
20 to 64 years old	135	86	47, 447	28, 952
65 and over	32	17	17, 861	8, 104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	3, 905	369	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	77	49	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1, 993	3	169, 728	2, 264
Mgrs., officials & props.	149	28	57, 432	9, 706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	46	46	33, 228	47, 520
Sales workers	102	50	35, 141	20, 534
Craftsmen and foremen	231	5	107, 292	3, 096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	299	26	152, 280	37, 609
Private household wkrs.	5	65	1, 584	21, 408
Service workers	25	55	30, 522	28, 000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	436	5	29, 165	3, 260
Farm laborers, other	220	6	38, 358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	252	5	49, 848	1, 843
Occupation not reported	70	26	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 GAMALIEL, MONROE 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	33.1	5.80	84	72
February	37.0	4.12	80	65
March	47.1	5.97	77	59
April	55.6	4.77	75	54
May	64.4	3.53	78	57
June	73.0	4.40	79	60
July	76.2	4.31	81	61
August	76.1	4.44	84	63
September	69.0	3.64	85	61
October	57.2	2.60	84	57
November	44.1	3.41	81	62
December	35.2	3.62	82	69
Annual Norm	55.7	50.61		

1/ Station Location: Mammoth Cave, Edmonson 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%.

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 reconversion 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.