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Industrial Resources: Nicholas County - Carlisle

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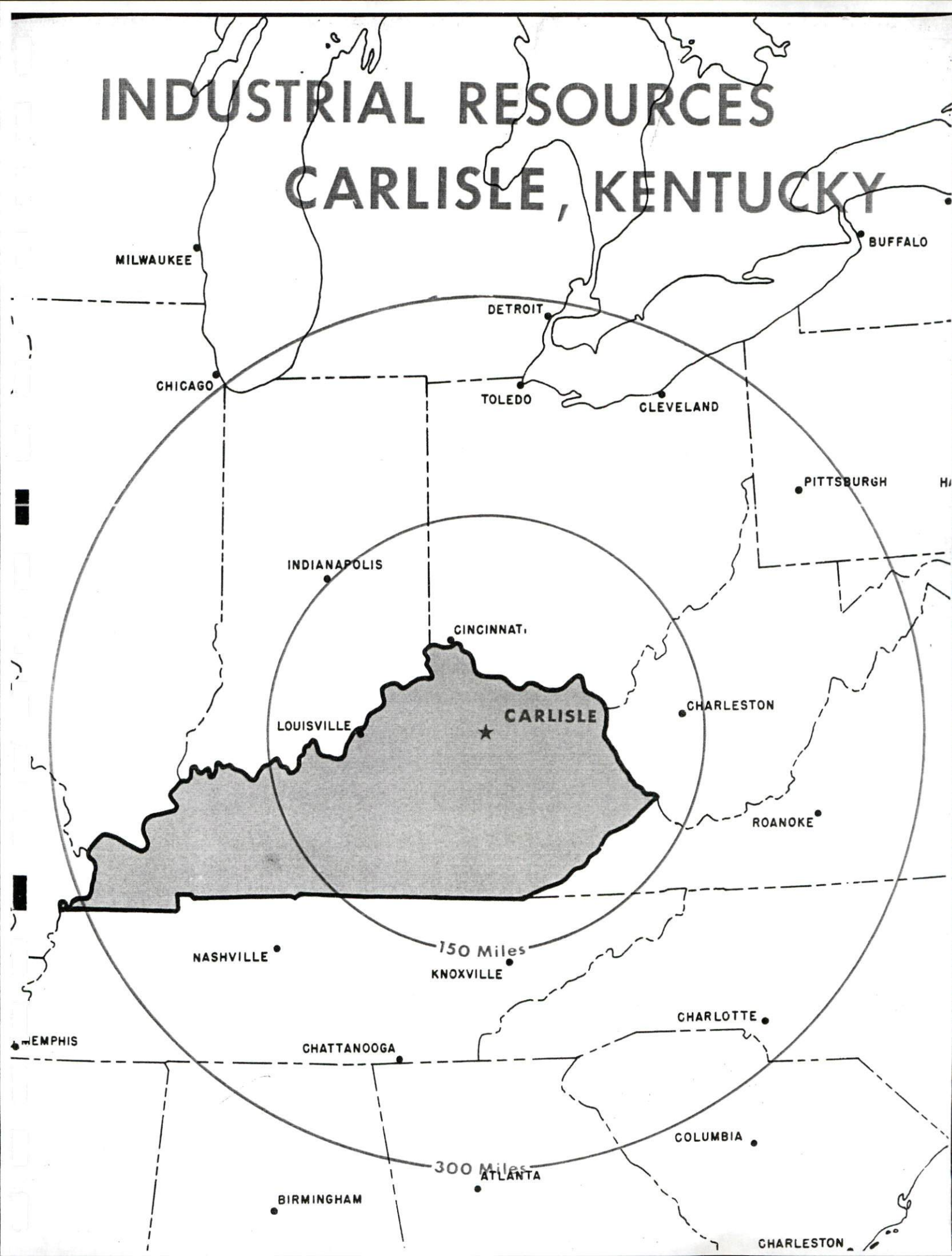
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CARLISLE, KENTUCKY



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CARLISLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Carlisle-Nicholas County Chamber of Commerce
and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

September, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - CARLISLE, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR CARLISLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Carlisle - 1,524; Nicholas County - 7,543.
1954 (est.) Nicholas County - 7,145.

CARLISLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Nicholas and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area 1,800 men and 2,500 women. Number of workers available from Nicholas County, 1,300 men and 1,600 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Air: Blue Grass Field at Lexington, 32 miles distant, is served by Eastern, Piedmont and Delta Airlines.

Trucks: Ecklar Moore Express and Hayes Freight Lines.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Carlisle

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	520	Memphis, Tenn.	521
Chicago, Ill.	372	New York, N. Y.	752
Cincinnati, Ohio	78	New Orleans, La.	827
Detroit, Mich.	336	St. Louis, Mo.	369
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,310	Washington, D. C.	536

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: Carlisle Gas System. Source - Central Kentucky Gas Company.

Water: Carlisle Water System. Source - Licking River, storage for 40,000,000 gallons of raw water is provided by two impounded lakes.

Sewerage: Storm sewers only. Septic tanks are used by most residents.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Carlisle was 1,524. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Carlisle, Nicholas County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Carlisle, Nicholas County and Kentucky: 1900-1950

Year	Carlisle		Nicholas County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			11,952		
1910	1,293		10,601	-11.5	6.6
1920	1,569	21.3	9,894	-6.7	5.5
1930	1,499	-3.8	8,571	-13.4	8.2
1940	1,414	-5.7	8,617	0.5	8.8
1950	1,524	7.8	7,543	-12.6	-1.1
1955 (est.) 1/			6,874	-8.7	-0.03

Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Carlisle, Kentucky, labor supply area is defined to include Nicholas and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Bath, Bourbon, Fleming, Harrison, Montgomery and Robertson. This is the area from which an immediate supply of labor could be expected to be attracted to jobs located at Carlisle due to the geographical proximity of these counties to that city. Commuting to Carlisle would be feasible from these counties as the population centers of all counties are within 25 miles of that point.

The population of the area was 82,150 in 1940, 77,298 in 1950, and was estimated at 72,798 in 1953. Nicholas County population decreased from 8,617 in 1940 to 7,274 in 1953. Between 1940 and 1953 there was a net outmigration of 19,200 persons from this area including 1,950 from Nicholas County. This heavy outward movement was probably due to a lack of job opportunities sufficient to absorb the rapidly growing labor force.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically agriculture dominates the area, with 13,500 employed in this industry according to the 1950 Census of Population. Nicholas County farm employment was 1,618 in that year. Area agriculture, which is heavily based on burley tobacco, is considerably more prosperous than is found in many other sections of Kentucky.

Manufacturing employment is quite thin in the area, with only 2,656 jobs in March, 1955. Industrially, Harrison and Bourbon Counties, with about 850 manufacturing jobs each, are the most important counties in the area. There were about 300 manufacturing jobs in Nicholas County in March of this year.

Per capita income, which is a widely used measure of economic well-being, is higher in this area than in most other agricultural counties in Kentucky but still is well below the national average. In 1953, per capita income as estimated by the University of Kentucky, Bureau of Business Research, ranged from \$812 to \$1,252 for these counties, with the per capita figure in Nicholas County at \$964. In the same year per capita income was \$1,187 for Kentucky as a whole and \$1,709 for the United States.

Area wages are below the Kentucky average and substantially below the average for the United States. During the first quarter of 1955, the average weekly wage in Kentucky industries covered by unemployment insurance was \$64.72 for all industries and \$71.06 for manufacturing. The state average was about \$10 lower than the United States average. Nicholas County average weekly covered wage was \$33.71 for all industries and \$32.04 for manufacturing industries during that quarter. All counties in the area were below the state average.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply: 1) The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants, which is a minimum figure; 2) men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women not now in the labor force but who would enter the labor force if jobs were available; 3) the future labor supply due to the growth of the labor force and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next 10 years.

It is estimated that about 1,800 men and 2,500 women in the Carlisle labor supply area could be immediately recruited for industrial employment. This includes 220 men and 140 women who are claimants for unemployment insurance at the present time. Nicholas County alone would furnish at least 200 of the men and 200 of the women. However, due to the dislike of commuting, the entire area labor supply would not be available for jobs located at Carlisle or at any other single point in the area.

It is estimated that 1,300 men and 1,600 women could be recruited immediately for jobs located at Carlisle and would probably commute daily at least in the initial stages of work.

In addition to the present labor supply, there are 7,400 boys and 7,100 girls in the area who will become 18 years of age during the next ten years. It is likely that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want employment upon attaining working age. Nicholas County has 720 of the boys and 650 of the girls. The entire area supply of these young workers would probably be available for employment at any point in the area because of their much greater job mobility. 2/

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial, \$.75 and \$1.00 per hour; laborer, \$.75 and \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled, \$1.25 and \$1.75 per hour; skilled, \$1.75 and \$2.50 per hour.

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

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
The Carlisle Mercury	Newspaper, job printing	3	1	4
Carlisle Mill & Supply Co.	Flour, feed	3	0	3
Giffin Mfg. Co., Inc.	Men's undershorts, play suits	15	225	240
Dorsey Bros. & Fisher	Lumber, planing	10	1	11
Cross Acres Dairy	Milk	6	0	6
Nicholas Co. Road Dept.	Crushed stone	14	0	14
Nicholas County Star	Newspaper publisher	1	4	5
Ratliff Bros. Co., Inc.	Lumber, planing	12	0	12

Unionization

There are no unions represented in Carlisle.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Carlisle is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Service includes one daily freight train operating between Paris and Maysville.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Carlisle, Kentucky 3/

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	45 hrs.	Louisville, Ky.	27 hrs.
Birmingham, Ala.	51 "	Los Angeles, Calif.	173 "
Chicago, Ill.	54 "	Nashville, Tenn.	43 "
Cincinnati, Ohio	10 "	New Orleans, La.	76 "
Cleveland, Ohio	33 "	New York, N. Y.	71 "
Detroit, Mich.	39 "	Pittsburgh, Pa.	46 "
Knoxville, Tenn.	36 "	St. Louis, Mo.	61 "

Highways

Carlisle is served by Kentucky highways 32, 36 and 13. U. S. route 68 is 2 1/2 miles west of the city.

The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in the vicinity of Carlisle.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Hayes Freight Line, Springfield, Illinois; and Ecklar-Moore Express, Cynthiana, Kentucky. The nearest terminal is located in Cynthiana, Kentucky, 17 miles distant.

Bus Lines. Southeastern Greyhound Lines operate 3 buses daily between Carlisle, Maysville and Lexington.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Carlisle, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	520	Lexington, Ky.	33
Birmingham, Ala.	462	Louisville, Ky.	105
Chicago, Ill.	372	Nashville, Tenn.	300
Cincinnati, Ohio	78	New York, N. Y.	752
Detroit, Mich.	336	Pittsburgh, Pa.	384
Knoxville, Tenn.	258	St. Louis, Mo.	369

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Bluegrass Field near Lexington, 33 miles from Carlisle. The airport is served by Delta-Chicago & Southern, Eastern and Piedmont Airlines.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Carlisle by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Nicholas County are served by Fleming-Mason RECC and Harrison County RECC.

The Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 75 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capacity of 430,500 KW and has started construction of a new plant which will have an ultimate capacity of an additional 424,000 KW. The company is 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.

Current prices of electricity will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Natural Gas

The Carlisle Gas System, a municipally operated system, distributes gas in Carlisle. The source of supply is the Central Kentucky Gas Company. Distribution is through 2", 3" and 4" lines. The BTU content is 1040 and specific gravity is .60. There are 428 gas meters in Carlisle. Rates: (minimum bill \$2.00).

First	600 cu. ft.	\$1.50 net
Next	1,400 cu. ft.	1.00
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.80 per 1,000 cu. ft.
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.75 per 1,000 cu. ft.
Over	15,000 cu. ft.	.65 per 1,000 cu. ft.

Water

The Carlisle Water System obtains its raw water from the Licking River, seven miles distant. Two impounded lakes, located near Carlisle, provide storage for 40,000,000 gallons of raw water. The system has a

pumping capacity of 450 gpm. Present water needs require only 6 to 8 hours of pumping per day. Pressure is maintained at 65-70 p. s. i.

Rates: First	2,000 gallons (minimum bill)	\$1.60 per 1,000 gal.
Next	3,000 "	1.20 per 1,000 gal.
Next	5,000 "	1.10 per 1,000 gal.
Next	5,000 "	.90 per 1,000 gal.
Next	10,000 "	.70 per 1,000 gal.
Next	25,000 "	.60 per 1,000 gal.
Next	50,000 "	.50 per 1,000 gal.
Over	100,000 "	.40 per 1,000 gal.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of crude oil in Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio sufficient to meet petroleum needs of any industry located in the area. Since there are so many types and grades of fuel oil, and prices change from time to time, this information is not included in this report. Prices in car load lots on any grade of fuel oil will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal and Coke

Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields supply the area with high grade bituminous coal. In 1953, Kentucky's mines produced 63,535,507 tons of coal. 4/ The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board will supply current prices.

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Carlisle has a second class post office with 11 employees. Mail is received and dispatched five times daily. Postal receipts for 1953-54 fiscal year totaled \$20,660.

Telephone and Telegraph

Carlisle is served by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. Carlisle and Nicholas County have 1,122 subscribers. Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are several available industrial sites in Carlisle. For example:

Site #1: This site, located on the main street, is 230' x 320' in size. It is bounded by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Kentucky highway 36. Utilities include water, power, gas and storm sewers.

Site #2: This site has over 200 acres of level to slightly rolling land and is located 2 miles west of Carlisle on Kentucky highway 36. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad crosses the site. Heavy power lines are nearby. Water and natural gas could be made available.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Carlisle is a fifth class city governed by a mayor, elected for four year term, and 6 councilmen, elected for 2 year terms.

Carlisle is the county seat of Nicholas County.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As permitted by state law, the city does allow a five year tax exemption to new industry.

Business Licenses. Business licenses levied in Carlisle range from \$5.00 to \$100.00 yearly.

City Services

Fire Protection. The Carlisle Fire Department has a 15-man volunteer fire fighting force. The department equipment consists of one 750 gpm pumper with the necessary hose, extinguishers, and ladders. The fire department, housed in the city hall building, is located in the center of town. There are 49 fire hydrants conveniently located throughout the city.

Police Protection. The police force consists of three full-time policemen. For patrolling purposes, a private automobile is used on a gas mileage basis.

Garbage and Sanitation. Trash is collected daily in the business district and once weekly in the residential areas. A city dump is provided for disposal. Garbage is disposed of individually.

Streets. The streets are cleaned daily in the business district and once weekly in the residential areas. Except for one newly constructed street, all the streets in Carlisle are paved. Equipment to maintain the streets includes: One oiler, one roller, one dump truck, two utility trucks, and hot patch plant.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Carlisle and Nicholas County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value: Carlisle and Nicholas County, 1954		
	Carlisle	Nicholas County
County	\$.65	\$.65
State	.05	.05
City	1.00	
School	<u>1.55</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$3.25	\$2.20

Ratio of Assessment. Carlisle - 35%; Nicholas County - 35%.

Total Assessment. Carlisle - \$2,089,611.
Nicholas County - \$11,504,741.

City Income, 1954. \$28,771.78.

City Expenditures, 1954. \$28,981.99.

City Bonded Indebtedness. \$4,000 building bond.

County Income, fiscal year 1953-54. \$183,427.72.

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1953-54. \$177,858.

County Bonded Indebtedness. \$121,000 County Hospital Bond.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are houses for rent or sale in Carlisle. The rental range for 2-bedroom houses is from \$45 to \$60 per month. The construction cost of a 2-bedroom frame house is from \$6,000 to \$8,000; and \$10,000 to \$14,000 for brick construction.

Health

Hospitals. The Nicholas County Hospital, a new modern hospital, has 30 beds. Practicing in Carlisle are 3 M. D. 's, 2 dentists, 4 registered nurses, one optometrist, and one chiropractor.

Public Health Service. The County Health Department employs a doctor (shared with Bourbon County), nurse, clerk and sanitarian. The health department administers the following services: Communicable disease; tuberculosis and venereal disease control; maternal and child health services; school health program; crippled children's program; general health activities; sanitation and laboratory services.

Education

Graded Schools. Nicholas County has a total enrollment of 1,406 students. For credit purposes the Kentucky Department of Education has given an "A" rating to the county's high schools. The rating means all the courses through grade 12 are accredited.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Carlisle and Nicholas County 5/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Nicholas County Elementary	741	25
Nicholas County High	258	11
Carlisle Elementary	257	8
Carlisle High	150	9

Colleges. Nearby institutions of higher learning in the area include: Morehead State College, Morehead, 54 miles; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 34 miles; Georgetown College, Georgetown, 35 miles; Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 53 miles; Asbury College, Wilmore, 48 miles; Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, 55 miles; Centre College, Danville, 70 miles; Berea College, Berea, 68 miles; University of Louisville, Ursuline College, Nazareth College and Bellarmine College, Louisville, 105 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. Carlisle is served by the Lafayette Vocational School in Lexington. The enrollment as of October, 1954, was 603. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, radio, sheet metal, television and woodwork. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as business and industrial needs require.

Libraries

The Nicholas County Memorial Library, located in Carlisle, contains 4,000 volumes and has an annual circulation of 2,400. A bookmobile serves the rural areas of the county weekly.

Churches

There are nine churches in Carlisle representing the following denominations: Baptist, Assembly of God, Catholic, Christian, Pilgrim Holiness, Methodist and Presbyterian.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Carlisle Mercury (weekly) - circulation of 1,525. Nicholas County Star (weekly) - circulation of 1,650.

There are no radio stations in Carlisle. Radio stations located in Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Maysville provide good reception. Good television reception is obtained from Cincinnati.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Carlisle-Nicholas County Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club.
Fraternal. American Legion, VFW, Masons and Fish and Game Club.
Women's Clubs. The Younger Woman's Club, Garden Club and Eastern Star.
Youth Clubs. Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H Club and FFA Chapters.

Recreation

Local facilities include a motion picture theatre, a National Guard Armory, a city and county ball park, school playgrounds and a variety of streams for swimming and fishing.

Area facilities include: Keeneland Race Track at Lexington, Carter Caves State Park, Natural Bridge State Park, My Old Kentucky Home, Pioneer Memorial State Park, and Blue Licks Park.

Banks

Deposit Bank of Carlisle (June 30, 1953) Deposits - \$2,165,000
Total Assets - \$2,421,000

First National Bank (June 30, 1953) Total Deposits - \$1,727,000
Total Assets - \$1,913,000

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

Retail Businesses

Groceries	8
Dry Goods	3
Hardware	3
Appliances	5
Drugs	2
Clothing	6
Variety	2

Service Establishments

Barber and Beauty Shops	7
Dry Cleaning	2
Service Stations	6
Garages	6
Funeral Homes	1

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

The economy of Nicholas County is based on agriculture, with corn and tobacco providing the largest source of farm income. Beef and dairy cattle, sheep and lambs and milk products contribute to the annual farm value. In 1950, there were 1,399 farms in Nicholas County covering 122,264 acres, an average of 87.4 acres per farm. Of these farms, 1,217 contained pasture acreage of 87,328 acres. The reported crop acreage in 1949 was 94,458 acres.

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

Crops	Acres	Yield per Acre	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	5,900	43.0	254,000	467,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	3,830	1,139	4,362,000	2,220,000
Wheat (bu.)	1,320	17.0	22,400	49,500
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	3,000	200	6,000	233,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	7,010	1.20	8,410	282,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	1,930	.85	1,640	53,500
Livestock	No. on Farms Jan. 1, 1951		Farm Value (dollars)	
All cattle and calves	10,100		1,343,000	
Milk cows	3,300		561,000	
Hogs and pigs	6,200		164,300	
Sheep and lambs	15,000		408,000	
Chickens	65,700		72,300	
Livestock Products	Production During 1950		Farm Value (dollars)	
Eggs (doz.)	712,800		249,500	
Milk (lbs.)	12,090,000		435,000	
Wool (lbs.)	83,700		48,500	

Forests

Nicholas County covers an area of 131,000 acres, of which 26,000 acres, or 20% of the total land area, is forested. Red cedar is the principal tree type. However, oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweet gum, pine and other types are available in substantial quantities throughout much of Kentucky's commercial forest area.

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

Nicholas County. The principal mineral resource of Nicholas County is limestone, which occurs in quantity and quality suitable for road construction purposes and local building. Clays in the county present possibilities for the manufacture of ordinary tile and brick, if adequate quantities can be found.

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

Carlisle, located near Kentucky's rich Bluegrass region, is 33 miles northeast of Lexington and 78 miles southeast of Cincinnati. As noted in Table 4, Cincinnati, Knoxville, Lexington, Louisville and Nashville lie within 300 miles of Carlisle. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 28 million. Over 36 million people live in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it.

CLIMATE

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

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

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

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APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
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HISTORY

Nicholas County was formed in 1799 out of parts of Bourbon and Mason Counties. It was the 42nd in order of formation and named in honor of Col. George Nicholas.

Carlisle, the county seat, was incorporated in 1816. The population of Carlisle in 1870 was 606.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Nicholas County, Kentucky				
Industry	Nicholas County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	358		405, 276	100. 0
Mining & Quarrying			38, 457	9. 5
Contract Construction	5	1. 4	37, 316	8. 2
Manufacturing	212	59. 2	145, 590	35. 9
Food and kindred products	5	1. 4	25, 312	6. 2
Tobacco			9, 195	2. 3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	204	57. 0	22, 184	5. 5
Lumber & furniture			14, 175	3. 5
Printing, Pub. and paper	3	. 8	8, 228	2. 0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber			11, 914	2. 9
Stone, clay & glass			4, 590	1. 1
Primary metals			6, 429	1. 6
Machinery, metal & equip.			40, 299	9. 9
Other			3, 264	0. 8
Transportation, Communica- tion & Utilities	18	5. 0	29, 325	7. 2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	99	27. 6	105, 891	26. 1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	18	5. 0	15, 566	3. 8
Services	6	1. 7	31, 808	7. 8
Other			1, 323	0. 3

Appendix C

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

Subject	Nicholas County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	3,869	3,663	1,474,987	1,469,819

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	2,836	2,737	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	2,280	535	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	2,279	535	777,155	213,916
Employed	2,241	527	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	605	394	437,752	156,377
Government workers	124	83	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,438	39	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	74	11	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	38	8	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	38	8	28,082	7,281
New workers			415	307
Not in labor force	556	2,202	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	22	1,843	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	265	129	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	7	3	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	262	227	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	189	179	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	58	39	47,447	28,952
65 and over	15	9	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	2,241	527	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	62	62	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,323	10	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	98	23	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	31	46	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	41	39	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	135	8	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	84	97	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	6	60	1,584	21,408
Service workers	50	47	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	74	8	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	216	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	41		49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	80	124	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 CARLISLE, NICHOLAS 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	33.4	4.42	83	73
February	34.6	3.62	82	68
March	44.6	5.15	80	65
April	54.3	4.12	75	60
May	64.3	4.13	76	64
June	72.9	4.63	78	66
July	76.4	4.94	78	67
August	74.8	4.06	81	67
September	68.8	3.02	81	65
October	56.5	2.78	79	62
November	44.4	3.42	80	68
December	35.4	3.94	84	70

Annual Norm 55.0 degrees F. 48.23 inches

1/ Station Location: Mt. Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky.

Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 51 years; 6:30 PM readings - 16 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (62 years of record) - 129 days clear, 106 days partly cloudy, 130 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (34 years of record) - Annual - 52 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (66 years of record) - 133 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (62 years of record) - 6 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (62 years of record) - 44 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (44 years of record) - 11 days.

Prevailing Wind: (62 years of record) - Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (49 years of record) - Approx. long-term means - 4,763 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:

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.