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## Industrial Resources: Todd County - Elkton

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Todd

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES ELKTON, KENTUCKY

DES MOINES

CHICAGO

DETROIT

TOLEDO

CLEVELAND

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

ST. LOUIS

LOUISVILLE

★ ELKTON

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

MEMPHIS

CHATTANOOGA

LITTLE ROCK

150 Miles

CHARLOTTE

COLUMBIA

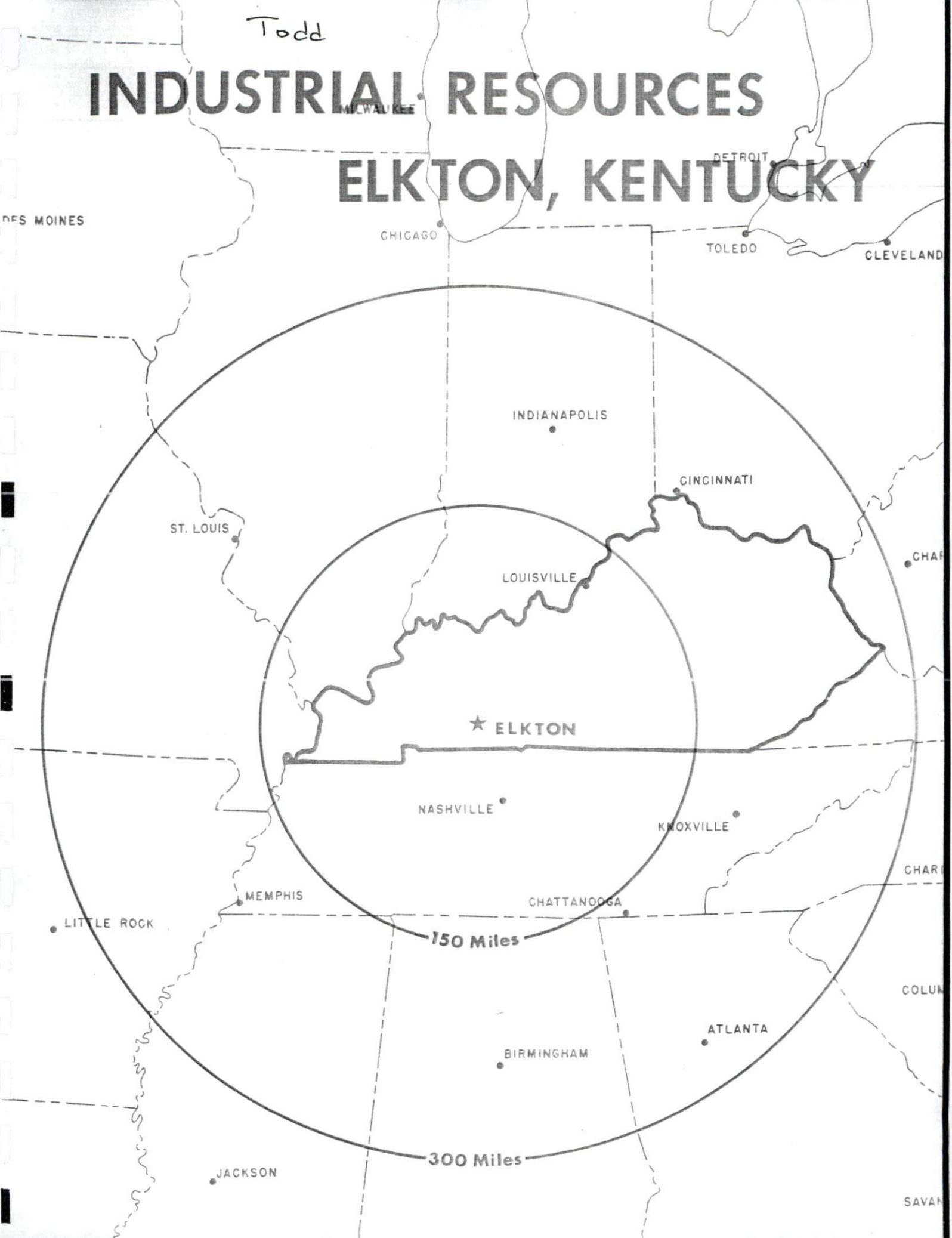
ATLANTA

BIRMINGHAM

300 Miles

JACKSON

SAVANNAH



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

ELKTON, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Elkton Chamber of Commerce  
and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky

Frankfort, Kentucky

November, 1954

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - ELKTON, KENTUCKY

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## INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - ELKTON, KENTUCKY

### FOREWORD

This report sets forth industrial location data which manufacturers will find useful in considering expansion possibilities at Elkton, Kentucky.

Elkton, the county seat of Todd County, is located in the southwestern section of the state, within 55 to 450 miles from such leading industrial and distribution centers as Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis. The Elkton economy is based primarily on agriculture and to only a minor extent on manufacturing.

The statistical and factual data on Elkton summarized in the following two pages and set forth in detail in the body of this report, cover basic industrial location factors, population and labor supply, transportation, fuel and power, production materials, water, markets, existing industry, industrial sites, community facilities and services.

The report shows that an estimated 8,100 persons are available for industrial jobs in the Elkton labor supply area. By reason of the absence of heavy labor requirements from existing industry, the average wage for manufacturing jobs is below both the Kentucky and national averages. The availability of TVA power means that Elkton can support industrial expansion of the type having large power requirements, as well as expansion of the light industry type.

The Elkton Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky are in a position to supplement the information carried in this report and otherwise to assist manufacturers interested in Elkton. The Board maintains a staff of engineers and other specialists in a position to supply: Topographic maps and aerial photographs of sites; quantitative and qualitative analyses of water supplies; minerals surveys and analyses; power, fuel and freight rates; industrial and consumer market data; tax and other governmental information.

## SUMMARY DATA FOR ELKTON, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Elkton - 1,312; Todd County - 12,890.

TODD COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Todd and all adjoining counties.

Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 4,400 men and 3,700 women. Number of workers available from Todd County - 800.

AVERAGE WEEKLY MANUFACTURING WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT, FOURTH QUARTER 1953: Todd County - \$33.23; Kentucky \$72.66.

### EXISTING INDUSTRY:

Firm	Product	Male	Employment		Total
			Female		
Todd Manufacturing Co.	Work shirts	20	205		225
H. L. Wolff and Son	Hardwood lumber	16	0		16
Williams and Yonts	Stave mill	10	0		10

### SITES:

Elkton has several available and suitable industrial sites. For example:

Site #1: 6 acres, flat, road, rail, water and power; inside city limits.

Site #2: 2 1/2 acres, flat, road, rail, water and power; outside city limits.

RAILWAY SERVICE: Elkton and Guthrie line, operated by the L&N Railroad. Freight service twice weekly.

TRUCK LINES: Meeks Motor Freight and Hayes Truck Lines.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Elkton

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	332	Nashville, Tenn.	55
Cincinnati, Ohio	263	Pittsburgh, Pa.	553
Louisville, Ky.	152	St. Louis, Mo.	289

BUS LINES: Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Lines.

AIRPORT: Bowling Green-Warren County Airport, served by Eastern Airlines.

Berry Field at Nashville, Tenn., served by American and Eastern Airlines.

POSTAL FACILITIES: Class Post Office - 2nd; mail dispatched and received once daily; 1953 postal receipts, \$20,337.89.

TELEPHONE SERVICE: Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. Number of subscribers - 675.



TELEGRAPH SERVICE: Western Union office at Hopkinsville, 19 miles distant.

ELECTRICITY: Pennyrlle Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. Large quantities available with prior notice.

WATER: Elkton Municipal Water Works.

Source of water - deep wells. Filtering capacity - 360,000 gallons per day; maximum use - 225,000 gallons per day; average use - 120,000 gallons per day. Water rates - minimum of \$3.75 per month for 2,000 gallons; \$1.60 per thousand next 4,000 gallons; \$1.00 per thousand next 10,000 gallons.

GAS: No natural gas system at present.

COAL: Source - West Kentucky coal fields. Mines are located 45 miles away.

FUEL OIL: Fuel oil available from local distributors.

SEWERAGE: No sewerage system. Disposal is provided by septic tanks.

PROPERTY TAX RATES: Per \$100, 1953: Elkton - \$3.00. Todd County - \$2.25.

Ratio of assessment to market value: city - 33 1/3%; county - 31%. Five year tax exemption for new industry.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS: Adequate school facilities; fire and police protection, garbage disposal, available housing, hospitals and health facilities. Seven denominations are represented with Church buildings.

RECREATION: Mammoth Cave National Park, Pennyrlle State Park, Kentucky Lake State Park, Audubon Memorial Park and Jefferson Davis State Park.

CLIMATE: Average annual precipitation - 45.06 inches; annual normal temperature - 57.4° F.; frost-free period - April 12 to October 23; growing season - 194 days; percent of possible sunshine (annual) - 59%.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Elkton was 1,312. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Elkton, Todd County and Kentucky.

Table 1: Population Growth in Elkton, Todd County and Kentucky, 1900-1950					
Year	Elkton		Todd County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	- -	- -	17,371	- -	- -
1910	1,228	- -	16,488	- 5.1	6.6
1920	1,009	- 17.8	15,694	- 4.8	5.5
1930	951	- 5.8	13,520	-13.9	8.2
1940	1,214	27.7	14,234	5.3	8.8
1950	1,312	8.1	12,890	- 9.5	8.5
1953 (est.) <sup>1/</sup>	- - -	- - -	11,776	- 8.7	- 1.1

### Labor Force

Characteristics of the Labor Force. Of the 9,272 persons 14 years old and over in Todd County, 4,572 or 49.3 percent were in the 1950 civilian labor force. In Todd County 82.4 percent of the working age males and 17.1 percent of the females are in the labor force. For the United States 78.7 percent of the males and 28.9 percent of the females are in the labor force.

Appendix A gives Todd County and Kentucky employment by industry division for September, 1953. Appendix B carries 1950 Census data on employment status and major occupation group of men and women in Todd County and Kentucky.

Agriculture and Manufacturing. In 1950 agriculture employed 2,131 persons in Todd County as against 2,816 in 1940. Manufacturing employed 336 in 1950 and 31 in 1940.

Available Labor Supply. <sup>2/</sup> The Elkton labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Todd County and the following adjoining counties:

<sup>1/</sup> Source: Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, April 1, 1953 (Lexington, October, 1953).

<sup>2/</sup> Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Elkton, Kentucky Area, July 30, 1954.

Factors upon which estimates are based: 1) Persons who would shift from low-paying jobs such as farming (mostly men) and new entrants into the labor force (mostly women) when labor force participation rates are low; 2) The current unemployment measured here by unemployment insurance claimants; 3) Future labor supply due to aging of population and measured by boys and girls becoming 18 during the next 10 years.



Logan, Muhlenberg and Christian. This is the area from which workers would be expected to commute to jobs located at Elkton.

It is estimated that in this area there is a current recruitable labor supply of 4,400 men and 3,700 women. This area total includes 1,900 men and 470 women who are claimants for unemployment insurance. Todd County could probably furnish approximately 450 of the men and 350 of the women included in the area total. Due to distances between population centers, all of the area's potential current labor supply would not be available for jobs located at Elkton. It is believed that about 1,800 men and 1,200 women could be attracted to jobs located in that city.

In addition to the current labor supply, about 10,300 boys and 9,900 girls in this area will become 18 years of age during the next ten years with 1,290 of the boys and 1,200 of the girls from Todd County. It is likely that about 80 percent of the boys and 50 percent of the girls will want jobs upon attaining working age and that most of them would be available for work at any single point in the area. This indicates that the area labor supply will remain more than adequate for some years to come.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net out-migration from Todd County between 1940 and 1950 was 2,534. Lack of job opportunities was a major factor in this shift. For Kentucky, net out-migration during the decade ending in 1950 was 303,000, and the recent increases in manufacturing in the state have not begun to reduce the outflow.

Wages and Income. Some examples of wages in the area are: secretarial, \$.90 per hour; laborer, \$.75 and \$1.00 per hour; mechanic, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per hour; sewing machine operator, \$.75 and \$1.00 per hour.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for fourth quarter 1953 were \$39.23 for Todd County and \$68.43 for Kentucky. Wages in manufacturing industries for the same period were \$33.23 for Todd County and \$72.66 for Kentucky. According to the most recent data available, U. S. weekly wages in manufacturing were \$10.00 higher than in Kentucky.

In 1952, per capita income payments to individuals were \$705 for Todd County, \$1,130 for Kentucky, and \$1,639 for the United States. 1/

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Elkton are described locally as excellent.

Existing Firms, Products and Employment. The following list of firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Elkton.

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1/ Source: John L. Johnson, Per Capita Income of Kentucky Counties in 1952, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, February, 1954.



Table 2: Elkton Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Joy Milling Co.	Flour, cornmeal, feeds	2	0	2
Kentucky Stone Co.	Crushed stone, agric. lime	3	0	3
Standard Milling Co., Inc.	Flour, feeds, meal	4	1	5
Todd County Standard	Newspaper	2	1	3
Todd County Stone Co.	Agricultural lime	6	0	6
Todd Mfg. Co.	Work shirts	20	205	225
H. L. Wolff & Son	Hardwood lumber	16	0	16
Williams and Yonts	Stave mill	10	0	10
Cartwright Construction Co.	Seed and grain processing	7	0	7
N. T. Nuckols	Seed and grain processing	5	0	5
Kentucky Ice Co.	Ice	5	0	5

## MATERIALS

Agricultural Products

Todd County covers an area of 376 square miles or 240,640 acres. Of this area 220,000 acres are in farms. The 1950 Census gives the number of farms as 1,622 averaging 151 acres each for commercial farms and 65.2 acres each for other farms.

Table 3 shows detailed data for crops and livestock production in 1950 and 1951.

Table 3. Agricultural Statistics for Todd County. 1/

Crops	1950 Production	Farm Value
Corn (bu.)	1,251,000	\$ 2,127,000
Tobacco (all types) (lbs.)	4,008,900	1,260,000
Wheat (bu.)	199,600	417,000
Soybeans (bu.)	5,100	13,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	9,380	227,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	1,690	37,500
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	11,750	216,000
Livestock	Number on Farms (January 1951)	Farm Value
All Cattle and Calves	18,000	\$ 2,250,000
Milk Cows	5,800	957,000
Hogs and Pigs	20,100	562,800
Sheep and Lambs	6,600	154,000
Chickens	79,200	91,100
Livestock Products	Production	Farm Value
Eggs (doz.)	822,800	\$ 271,500
Milk (lbs.)	21,424,000	771,000
Wool (lbs.)	37,000	20,400

1/ U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950.

## Forests

In Todd County there were 17 sawmills that produced approximately 1,693,000 board feet of lumber in 1947. There are 64,000 acres, or 27% of the county, in forested area. The predominant types of timber are the oaks, hickory, yellow poplar, red cedar and some beech.

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

## Minerals

Todd County: The mineral resources of Todd County consist principally of limestones. Clays occur which, under suitable economic conditions, could be used for common brick and tile manufacture. Conglomerate deposits, in northern Todd County, afford gravels suitable for some local uses. Also, in the extreme northern section, thin coals occur which, although not of commercial importance, do afford ample supply for small scale local consumption.

Limestones are widely distributed throughout the county. Available information indicates the presence of high calcium stones of moderate thicknesses (around 12' ledges). Three quarries are currently operated (1954). The stone is used for road construction material and agricultural lime. Analyses of selected high calcium ledges from a quarry near Elkton, are given below. 1/

Insol. Res.	R <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>a</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	M <sub>g</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Ledge Thickness
2.32%	0.52%	95.02%	2.10%	11'
1.68%	0.42%	95.00%	2.84%	12 1/2'

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 4, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt were mined.

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1/ Source: Kentucky Geological Survey - Report of Investigations - No. 2, 1949.



Table 4. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950. 1/

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

## FUEL AND POWER

### Coal and Coke Prices

Coal is available from the Western Kentucky coal fields at a comparatively low price. Most coal used in Elkton is trucked in from the nearby Muhlenberg mines, 45 miles distant. The price of coal is subject to contract negotiation.

Coke could be obtained from Ashland, Kentucky. The price varies from \$17 to \$24 per ton plus freight.

### Gas

At present there is no local natural gas company in Elkton.

### Fuel Oil

Small amounts of fuel oil are used in Elkton and there are several local distributors. There is also a Propane distributor.

### Power

Electricity is supplied by the Pennyrite RECC from a TVA line. The supply is adequate for major industrial requirements and can be made available with prior arrangements.

1/ Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1952)

## WATER

Water is distributed by the Elkton Municipal Water Works, which obtains water from two deep wells. Capacity of the treatment plant is 360,000 gallons per day. Maximum use is 225,000 gallons per day and average use is 120,000 gallons per day. Connections are served by mains up to six inches at a pressure of 55 pounds.

Table 5. Water Rates for Elkton, Kentucky

First 2,000 gal.	\$3.75 minimum	Next 50,000 gal.	\$.40 per M.gal.
Next 4,000 gal.	1.60 per M gal.	Next 100,000 gal.	.30 per M gal.
Next 10,000 gal.	1.00 per M gal.	Over 175,000 gal.	.20 per M gal.
Next 10,000 gal.	.60 per M gal.		

## SITES 1/

Elkton has several available and suitable industrial sites varying from 2 to 6 acres. Several of these have road, rail, water, sewer and power facilities available. For example:

Site #1: This site has 6 acres of flat terrain. Access is provided by a paved highway and an adjoining rail line. Utilities available include water and power.

Site #2: This site has 2 1/2 acres of flat terrain. Access is provided by a paved highway and a nearby rail line. Utilities available include water and power.

## TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSFER FACILITIES

### Railroads

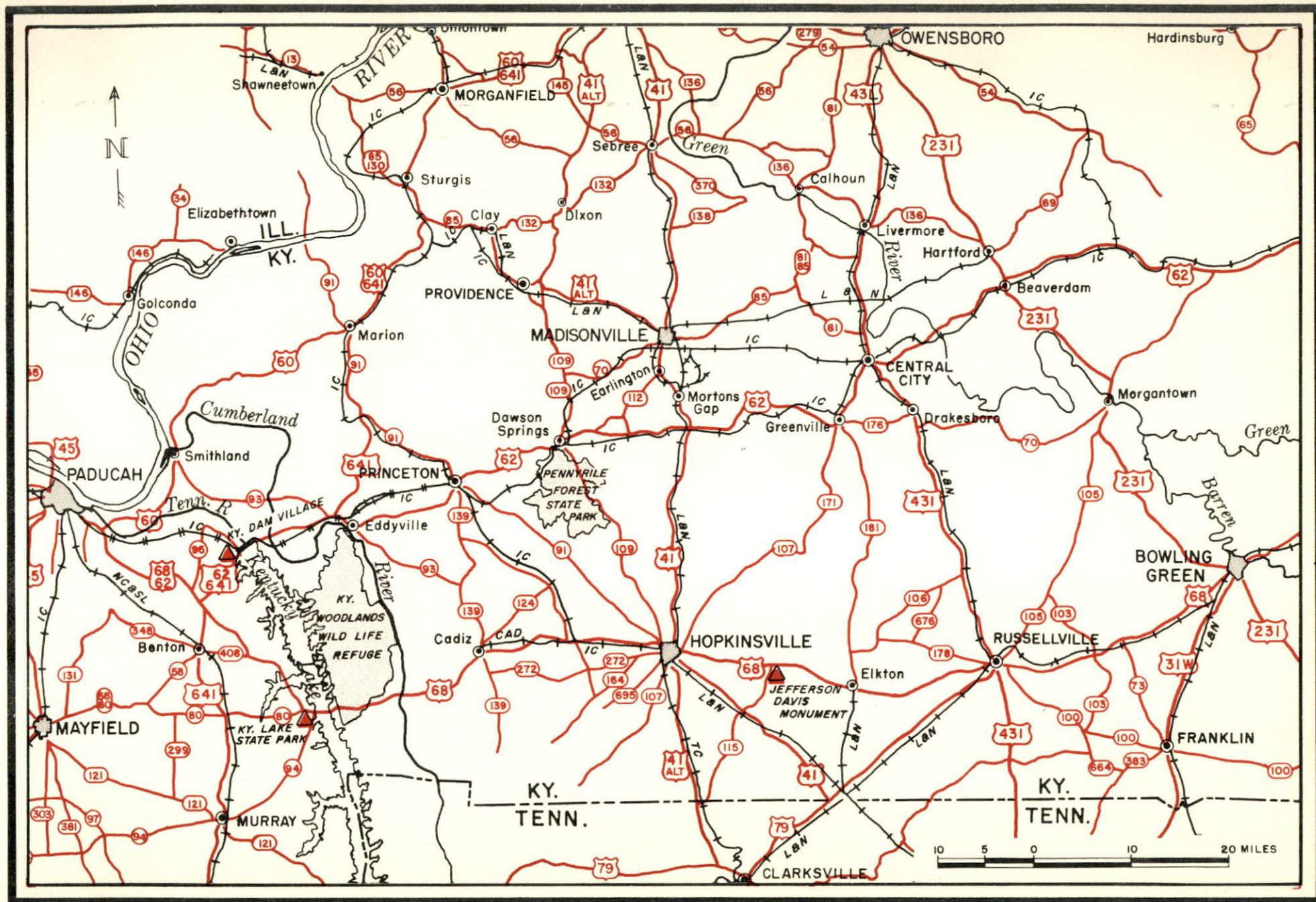
Elkton is served by the Elkton and Guthrie line, a short line which is operated by the L&N Railroad. Operating between Elkton and Guthrie, freight service is provided twice weekly. There is no local passenger service.

### Motor Carriers

Elkton is served by U. S. route 68 and by Kentucky routes 181 and 102. The transportation map on the next page shows the railroads, major highways, recreation areas, and navigable waterways in the vicinity of Elkton.

1/ More information may be obtained from the Agricultural and Industrial Board of Kentucky, Frankfort, or the Elkton Chamber of Commerce.





RAILROADS  
 —+— Single track  
 —+— Double track

### Railroads, Navigable Waterways, Major Highways and Recreation Areas of Western Kentucky

HIGHWAYS  
 —(Shield)— Federal  
 —(Circle)— State



Table 6. Highway Distances from Elkton, Ky.

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	332	Lexington, Ky.	211
Birmingham, Ala.	285	Louisville, Ky.	152
Chicago, Ill.	449	Nashville, Tenn.	55
Cincinnati, Ohio	263	New York, N. Y.	918
Detroit, Mich.	521	Pittsburgh, Pa.	553
Knoxville, Tenn.	261	St. Louis, Mo.	289

Bus Lines. Bus service in Elkton is provided by the Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Lines. Connections with the Southeastern Greyhound Lines can be made at Hopkinsville and Bowling Green.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Meeks Motor Freight, Hayes Truck Lines, and Marvin Hayes Truck Service.

#### Airways

The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, which covers 241 acres, has four runways each 4,000 feet long and 150 feet wide. Service is provided by Eastern Airlines which has three departures daily from Bowling Green.

#### Mail Service

Elkton has a 2nd class Post Office with eleven employees and 1953 receipts of \$20,337. Mail is received and dispatched once daily.

#### Transfer Facilities

Transfer facilities in Elkton include: warehouse space, temporary cold storage and weighing.

### MARKETS

The following major industrial and consumer market centers lie within a 300-mile radius of Elkton: Birmingham, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Knoxville, Memphis, Louisville, St. Louis and Indianapolis. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 28 million. Over 36 million people lived in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Todd County was established in 1820 out of parts of Logan and Christian Counties and was the 64th of the counties of Kentucky in order of formation.

Elkton is the county seat and is a fifth class city. It is governed by a mayor elected for four years and six councilmen elected for two years.

### City Services

Fire Protection. Fire protection is provided by a chief and seventeen volunteer firemen. Equipment consists of two pumpers, each having booster tanks; a 1938 Chevrolet rated at 500 gallons per minute; and a 1953 GMC pumper rated at 750 gallons per minute. The department has 1500 feet of 2 1/2", 450 feet of 1" and 300 feet of 1 1/2" hoses. The city has a seventh class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. The police force consists of three men who perform night and day shifts. The men use their own cars and are reimbursed by the city on a mileage basis.

Streets. Streets are cleaned and repaired on a contract basis. Some of the streets are maintained by the Kentucky Highway Department.

Sewerage. There is no sewerage system at present, disposal is provided by septic tanks.

Taxes. Property tax rates applying in Elkton and Todd County:

Table 7. Property Tax Rates Per \$100 Assessed Value; Elkton and Todd County, 1953.

	Elkton	Todd County
State	\$ .05	\$ .05
County	.70	.70
City	.75	- - -
School	1.50	1.50
Total	\$3.00	\$ 2.25

The ratio of assessment to market value is 33 percent in Elkton and 31 percent in Todd County. This means that the effective tax on property in Elkton is not \$3.00 but is \$.99 per \$100 or 9.9 mills. In Todd County the effective rate is \$.69 per \$100 or 6.9 mills.



The total assessed value of Elkton is \$1,064,200 and that of Todd County is \$12,130,486. As permitted by state law the city does allow a five year property tax exemption for new industry.

Total city income for the year 1953-54 was \$23,705; expenditures were \$16,890; bonded indebtedness, \$81,000. County income for 1953 was \$95,000; expenditures, \$60,000; bonded indebtedness, \$122,500.

## LIVING CONDITIONS

### Housing

There are several houses available for sale or rent in Elkton (November 1954). Two-bedroom houses rent for \$50 to \$60 per month and cost \$8,000 to \$9,000 to construct.

### Recreation

Elkton located 19 miles from Hopkinsville and 44 miles from Bowling Green has available, within driving distance, the recreation facilities of these two large Kentucky towns. Other recreation centers in the area include: Mammoth Cave National Park, Pennyriple State Park, Kentucky Lake State Park, Audubon Memorial Park, and Jefferson Davis State Park.

Kentucky Lake State Park is a complete vacation park with modern accommodations, and many recreation facilities. Modern cottages and rooms in the new Kenlake Hotel are available as well as a boat dock and beach, bathhouse and golf course.

### Health

The Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital at Hopkinsville, 19 miles and the Logan County Hospital at Russellville, 16 miles, make available adequate hospital facilities for Elkton. There are 3 physicians, 2 dentists, 1 chiropractor and 1 registered nurse in Elkton.

The Todd County Health Department services include: Communicable disease, venereal disease, and tuberculosis control programs; child health and crippled children's program; and general sanitation, laboratory services, and health education.



## Education

Graded Schools. Todd County has an adequate school system with a total enrollment of 1,947. During 1953 there were 1,388 students enrolled in the county elementary system with 48 teachers. There were 569 students enrolled in the County High School system, with 23 teachers.

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

Elkton is provided vocational education facilities by the Madisonville Trade School with an enrollment of 267. As of April 1, 1952, the following courses were available: Auto mechanics, woodwork and electricity. It should be noted that the courses offered are subject to change as the demand changes.

Colleges. Colleges in the vicinity include: Bethel Women's College, Hopkinsville, 19 miles; Murray State College, Murray, 76 miles; Western Kentucky State College, and Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, 44 miles; Kentucky Wesleyan College, Brescia Junior College, Owensboro, 73 miles, and Austin-Peay College, Clarksville, Tennessee.

## Churches

The following denominations have Churches in Elkton: Methodist, Presbyterian, Nazarene, Baptist, Church of Christ, Assembly of God, Mormon, and Christian.

## Newspaper, Radio, and Television

The Todd County Standard, a six-page weekly, with 1600 subscribers.

WHOP and WRUS located at Hopkinsville and Russellville.

Television reception from Nashville is good.

## Telephone and Telegraph

Telephone service provided by the Southern Bell Telephone Company. Subscribers number 675.

Telegraph service is provided at Hopkinsville, 19 miles distant.

## Hotels and Motels

The Jefferson Davis Hotel with 32 rooms and the Harvest Moon Motel with 12 units.

## Clubs

Clubs and organizations include: Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, American Legion, Fish and Game, Boy Scouts, FFA, Homemakers Club, Future Homemakers P-TA, and the Milliken Memorial Community House.

## 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.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32° F. in the northern parts, to 40° F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74° F. in the cooler uplands, to 79° 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.

## APPENDIX

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## APPENDIX A

## Covered Employment by Industry Division, Todd County and Kentucky: December, 1953.

Industry	Todd County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	758	100.0	438,672	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	13	2.0	45,929	10.5
Contract Construction	79	10.4	47,127	10.7
Manufacturing	389	51.4	159,867	36.4
Food	6	1.0	26,437	6.0
Tobacco	0	0.0	10,135	2.3
Clothing & Textiles	253	33.3	24,564	5.6
Lumber & Furniture	130	17.1	17,045	3.9
Printing & Paper	0	0.0	8,322	1.9
Chemicals, Petroleum, etc.	0	0.0	12,861	2.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	0	0.0	5,024	1.1
Primary Metals	0	0.0	8,903	2.0
Machinery & Metal Products	0	0.0	42,979	9.8
Other	0	0.0	3,597	0.8
Transportation & Utilities	43	5.7	29,685	6.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	174	23.1	108,135	24.7
Finance & Real Estate	16	2.2	15,172	3.5
Services	35	4.0	31,729	7.2
Other	9	1.2	1,028	0.2

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law, Classified by Industry and County, December, 1953 (Frankfort, August, 1954).

## APPENDIX B

## Economic Characteristics of the Population for Todd County and Kentucky: 1950

Subject	Todd County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	6,449	6,441	1,474,987	1,469,819

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	4,595	4,677	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor Force	3,787	798	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	3,774	798	777,155	213,916
Employed	3,690	737	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,638	541	437,752	156,377
Government workers	150	125	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,801	61	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	101	10	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	84	61	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	84	60	28,082	7,281
New workers	- - -	1	415	307
Not in labor force	808	3,879	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	20	3,225	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	333	188	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	7	6	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	448	460	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	285	363	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	92	76	47,447	28,942
65 and over	71	21	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All employed	3,690	737	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	84	85	34,405	25,410
Farmers and farm mgrs.	1,540	13	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	197	34	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	61	103	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	102	81	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	284	3	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	296	95	152,280	37,609
Private household workers	7	119	1,584	21,408
Service workers	80	97	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	94	1	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	471	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	175	2	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	299	101	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 ELKTON, TODD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm. *	Total Prec. Norm. *	Average Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	12:30 PM (CST)
January	36.2	4.86	84	66
February	38.2	3.46	80	62
March	47.3	4.95	77	56
April	56.9	4.36	75	51
May	65.8	3.95	78	52
June	74.8	3.45	79	52
July	78.2	4.28	81	54
August	77.1	3.14	84	55
September	71.5	3.07	85	52
October	59.1	2.62	84	51
November	46.3	3.25	81	58
December	37.7	3.67	82	65
Annual Norm.	57.4	45.06		

\* Thirty year norm. Station location - Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky.

\*\* Length of Record: 6:30 AM - 64 years; 12:30 PM - 34 years. Station location - Nashville, Tennessee.

Frost-free Period: April 12 to October 23.

Growing Season: 194 days.

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

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (55 year record) - annual 59%

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

Days with 1.0 Inches or more snow, sleet, hail: (8 year record) - 36 days.

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

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

Prevailing Wind: (8 year record) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 year record) - approx. 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</u> <u>(Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share</u> <u>(No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

### Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

### Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax of 4 1/2% applies to the entire net income allocable to this state. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction. State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year. Payment of one-third of the tax may be deferred until the 15th day



of the seventh month and an additional one-third until the 15th day of the 11th month following the close of the tax year without interest.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporate income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

#### Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies, etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of its operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

#### General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Assessments are required to be at fair cash value. Classification is provided. Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. The state-wide assessment level on real estate is not more than 40%, on tangible personalty considerably less than 40% generally, and on intangible personalty approximately full value.



Both foreign and domestic corporations, other than franchise companies, must pay general property taxes on tangible property situated within this state and on intangible property which has acquired a situs in Kentucky at the following rates per \$100 value: real property, 5¢; agricultural products, 25¢; other tangible personalty, 50¢; bank deposits, 10¢; brokers accounts receivable, 10¢; and other intangible property, 25¢. Manufacturing machinery, all intangibles except bank shares, and livestock are exempt from local taxation. Agricultural products in storage may be taxed by counties at the rate of 15¢ per \$100. Real estate and all other tangible personalty are subject to full local levies.

County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average about 65¢; school rates average \$1.45 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks -- Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.



Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations -- A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.



It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.



(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are plainly legible and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be re-photostated.

For further information write to:

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



## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year, 1952, 2,542 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$34,400,000. 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.