

1967

Industrial Resources: Carlisle County - Bardwell

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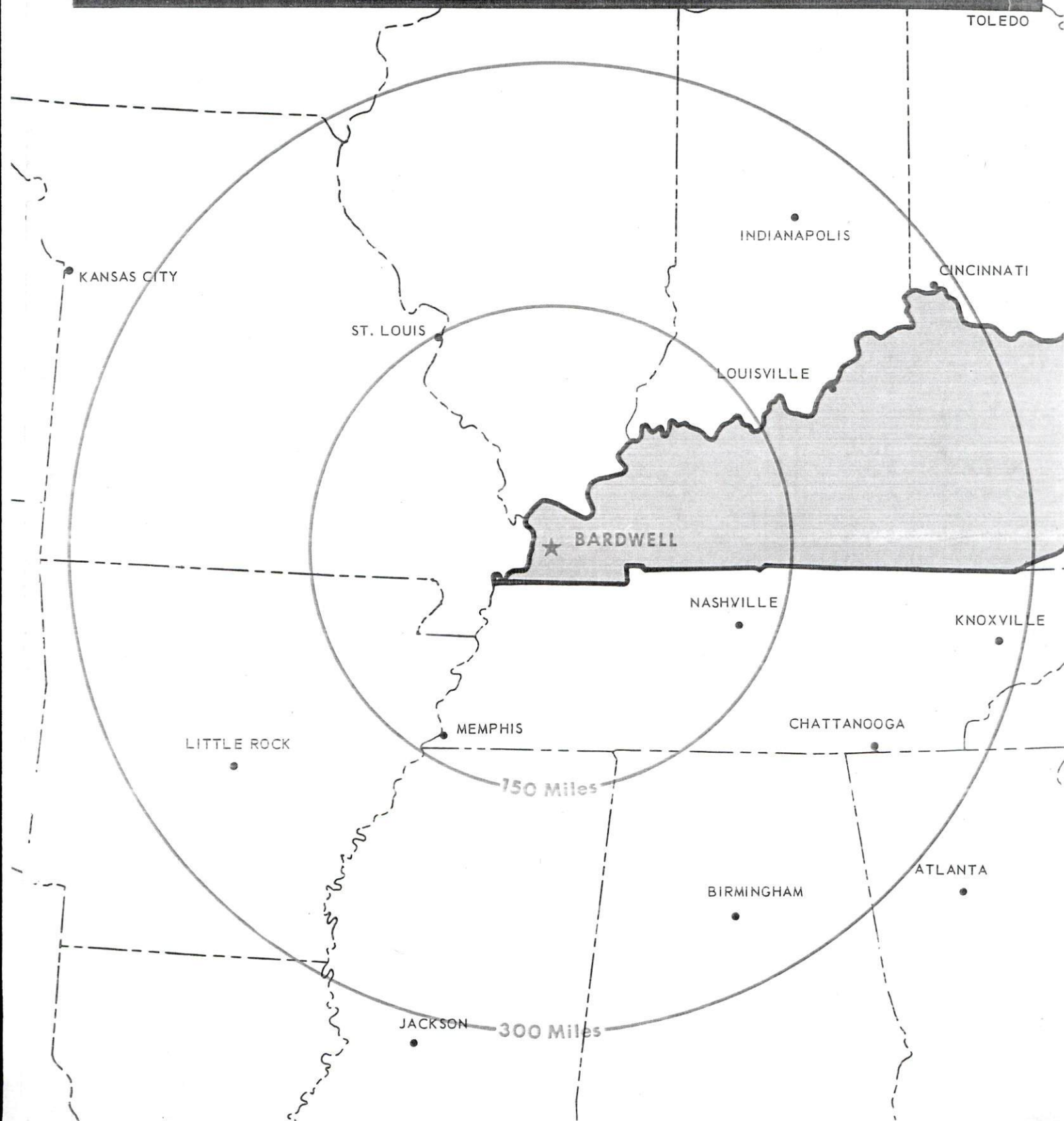
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

BARDWELL KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
BARDWELL, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Bardwell Lions Club
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
1967

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
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**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**

Bardwell

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**INDUSTRIAL
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Bardwell

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**POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET**

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Bardwell - 1,067 Carlisle County - 5,608

CARLISLE COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Carlisle and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 2,300 to 2,900 men and 2,225 to 2,825 women. Number of workers available from Carlisle County: 250 to 350 men and 175 to 275 women.

The future labor supply will include 5,833 boys and 5,547 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

Manufacturing firms, their products, employment, prevailing wage rates, and current unionization are shown in detail in the Manufacturing Chapter.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Bardwell is served by the Illinois Central Railroad.

Air: The nearest major airport, Barkley Field in Paducah, Kentucky, is 30 miles from Bardwell.

Water: Bardwell is geographically located so as to have access to both the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Trucks: Four truck lines serve Bardwell and Carlisle County.

Bus Lines: Trailway and Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Bus Lines serve Bardwell.

Highways: U. S. Highways 51 and 62 and Kentucky Route 123 serve Bardwell.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Bardwell City Utilities Company

County: Hickman-Fulton, Jackson Purchase, and West Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporations

Note - These systems are interconnected

Gas: The Bardwell Natural Gas System is operated by Commonwealth Service Corporation, whose source of supply is the Trunkline Gas Company.

Water: The Bardwell City Utilities Company operates the city water system.

Sewer System: The Bardwell City Utilities Company operates the sewer system.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Bardwell has a 100-acre site located on U. S. Highway 51.

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The Carlisle County School System serves Carlisle County with four county elementary schools and a consolidated high school.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Bardwell has shown a net population increase during each decade for the past 60 years except during the 1900's and the 1940's. Carlisle County is almost the opposite, showing a net decrease in each decade for the past 60 years except during the 1930's.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR BARDWELL AND CARLISLE COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Bardwell		Carlisle County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	1,512		10,195		15.5
1910	1,087	-28.2	9,048	-11.3	6.6
1920	1,120	3.0	8,231	-9.1	5.5
1930	1,139	1.6	7,363	-10.6	8.2
1940	1,218	6.9	7,650	3.6	8.8
1950	1,033	-15.2	6,206	-18.9	3.5
1960	1,067	3.2	5,608	-9.7	3.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Economic Characteristics

Carlisle County is economically agricultural with 750 people employed in agriculture during the Fall of 1959. (See Table 5.)

According to the Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Carlisle County had 236 persons employed in manufacturing in June, 1966.

TABLE 2

CARLISLE COUNTY LABOR MARKET, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Carlisle	\$61.87	\$ 68.35	\$ 6,930	\$1,271	61
Ballard	63.84	70.63	10,710	1,291	58
Fulton	66.36	65.16	16,282	1,531	39
Graves	75.35	79.59	50,365	1,684	27
Hickman	67.40	56.47	9,725	1,496	43
McCracken	89.59	100.29	111,892	1,854	21
KENTUCKY	\$96.66	\$110.10	\$5,556,097	\$1,799	

*County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1965) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Carlisle County labor supply area includes Carlisle and the adjoining counties of Ballard, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, and McCracken. The population of the labor supply area was 119,229 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 4,525 to 5,725 males and from 2,300 to 2,900 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

The potential male labor supply is available from the unemployed plus the underemployed. The underemployed are principally men earning below \$2,500 a year. Most of the underemployed would come from seasonal agricultural employment or marginal nonmanufacturing jobs.

Part of the female labor supply will come from the unemployed but a much greater proportion will come from increased participation in the labor force when jobs are available. The participation rate of women in the labor force is relatively low in much of Kentucky.

TABLE 3

CURRENT POTENTIAL LABOR SUPPLY, CARLISLE COUNTY,
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	4,525-5,725	2,300-2,900	2,225-2,825
Carlisle	425- 625	250- 350	175- 275
Ballard	525- 725	200- 300	325- 425
Fulton	525- 725	350- 450	175- 275
Graves	1,950-2,150	950-1,050	1,000-1,100
Hickman	400- 600	200- 300	200- 300
McCracken	700- 900	350- 450	350- 450

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The number of boys and girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973 is shown in the following table. The number of these boys and girls who actually enter the Carlisle County labor force will depend largely upon the type of available local employment.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
CARLISLE COUNTY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,833	5,547
Carlisle	235	256
Ballard	405	373
Fulton	553	549
Graves	1,378	1,281
Hickman	328	285
McCracken	2,934	2,803

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Area Employment Characteristics: The employment characteristics of the Carlisle County labor supply area are shown in Tables 5, 6, and 7.

TABLE 5

CARLISLE COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	7,671	400	8,071
Carlisle	713	37	750
Ballard	1,170	41	1,211
Fulton	780	99	879
Graves	3,186	55	3,241
Hickman	834	81	915
McCracken	988	87	1,075

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Kentucky.

TABLE 6

CARLISLE COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1966

	Area Total	Carlisle	Bal- lard	Fulton	Graves	Hick- man	Mc- Cracken
Mining and Quarrying	168	0	0	14	60	0	94
Contract Construction	1,388	14	39	177	226	24	908
Manufacturing	9,921	236	35	608	3,455	347	5,240
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,487	10	16	53	264	42	1,102
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,321	139	118	455	1,050	246	4,313
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	854	14	25	72	156	19	568
Services	2,381	3	44	223	481	15	1,615
Other	50	0	6	6	17	5	16
Total	22,570	416	283	1,608	5,709	698	13,856

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

TABLE 7
CARLISLE COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
JUNE, 1966

	Area Total	Carlisle	Bal- lard	Fulton	Graves	Hick- man	Mc- Cracken
Total manu- facturing	9,921	236	35	608	3,455	347	5,240
Food and kindred products	870	0	0	87	201	30	552
Tobacco	23	0	0	0	11	0	12
Clothing, textile and leather	4,100	0	0	434	2,148	242	1,276
Lumber and furniture	341	30	15	52	54	64	126
Print., publ. and paper	294	0	9	17	55	7	206
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	1,870	0	0	12	754	0	1,104
Stone, clay and glass	342	0	11	6	226	4	95
Primary metals	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
Machinery, metal products and equipment	2,033	206	0	0	0	0	1,827
Other	30	0	0	0	6	0	24

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers in Manufacturing Industries covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

A list of the manufacturing plants in Carlisle County is shown in the following table.

TABLE 8

CARLISLE COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Bardwell:</u>				
Bardwell Milling Company	Feed			6
The Carlisle County News	Newspaper, job printing	2	1	3
Carlisle Fertilizer Co.	Fertilizer	2	0	2
Ford Construction Co.	Ready mixed concrete, concrete piling, water tanks	7	0	7
S & M Lumber Co.	Lumber	13	1	14
<u>Arlington:</u>				
Bugg Bros. of Arlington, Inc.	Feed, fertilizer	2	1	3
Deena of Arlington	Lamps, room dividers, tables	130	126	256

Prevailing Wage Rates

The prevailing wage rates for Carlisle County can be obtained upon request from The Bardwell Development Company.

Unions

There are no unions represented in Carlisle County.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

A main line of the Illinois Central Railroad from Chicago to New Orleans serves Bardwell with two local freights daily, one north and one south; five through freights daily, three north and two south; and fourteen passenger trains daily, seven north and seven south. Switching service is provided seven days a week and there are sidings available which can accommodate 90 cars.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM BARDWELL, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days	Town	No. of Days
Atlanta, Ga.	2	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	4
Chicago, Ill.	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	New Orleans, La.	2
Cleveland, Ohio	3	New York, N. Y.	4
Detroit, Mich.	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	St. Louis, Mo.	1

Source: Illinois Central Railroad.

Highways

Highways serving Carlisle County include: U. S. Highways 51 and 62 and Kentucky Routes 80, 440, 123, 307, 849 and 1377.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BARDWELL, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	425	Lexington, Ky.	300
Birmingham, Ala.	385	Louisville, Ky.	250
Chicago, Ill.	393	Nashville, Tenn.	170
Cincinnati, Ohio	385	New York, N. Y.	1,035
Detroit, Mich.	539	Pittsburgh, Pa.	655
Knoxville, Tenn.	350	St. Louis, Mo.	170

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Bardwell:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and Intrastate
Edwards Trucking, Inc.	Hemingway, South Carolina	Interstate and Intrastate
Harpers Truck Service, Inc.	South Elberton, Georgia	Interstate and Intrastate
Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc.	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM BARDWELL, KENTUCKY, TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3-4	2-3	Los Angeles, Cal.	5-7	4-6
Birmingham, Ala.	3-4	2-3	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Chicago, Ill.	2	1-2	New Orleans, La.	3-4	2-3
Cincinnati, Ohio	1-2	1	New York, N. Y.	3-4	2-3
Detroit, Mich.	2-3	1-2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2-3	1-2
Knoxville, Tenn.	3-4	2-3	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1

*Delivery time in days.

Source: McLean Trucking Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Bus Lines: Bardwell is served by Trailway Bus Lines, operating between Chicago and New Orleans, with four northbound and four southbound buses daily and Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Bus Lines, operating between Mobile, Alabama, and St. Louis, Missouri, with two northbound and two southbound buses daily.

Air

The nearest major airport is Barkley Field located at Paducah, 30 miles distant. The field has two paved runways, 5,000 by 150 feet and 4,000 by 150 feet. Airlines providing the airport with daily flight service are Delta and Ozark.

A project request has been filed by the City-County Airport Board with the Federal Aviation Agency to extend the instrument runway 1,000 feet in order to provide jet service to major airlines.

Water

Bardwell is geographically located so as to have easy access to both the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Both rivers have a minimum navigation channel depth of 9 feet. A modernization program whereby old locks and dams are being replaced by fewer and larger locks and dams is now underway. This will enhance traffic movement on the Ohio River by permitting faster lockage.

The nearest river terminal is Cairo, Illinois, 10 miles distant. This terminal is served by American Commercial Barge Line Co., Arrow Transportation Co., Igert, Inc., Ingram Materials Co., Mechling Barge Lines, Inc., Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co., The Ohio River Co., Sioux City and New Orleans Barge Line, Inc., Southern Barge Line Corp., and Union Barge Line Corp.

A new harbor that will be of value to Bardwell has been constructed in Hickman, Kentucky, 32 miles distant. The harbor channel is 9 feet deep and 250 feet wide, with a 500 by 600-foot turning basis at the upstream end. This harbor permits continuous access from the Mississippi River to existing and potential terminal sites.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Bardwell is provided electric power by the Bardwell City Utilities Company, a municipal electric system and a contract distributor of Kentucky Utilities Company.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Bardwell Rates:

Commercial:

First	10 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at .10 ¢ per kwh
Next	190 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at .05 ¢ per kwh
Next	300 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at .03 ¢ per kwh
Next	500 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at .025¢ per kwh
Next	2,000 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at .02 ¢ per kwh
Over	3,000 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at .015¢ per kwh
	Less 10% if paid within ten days

Residential:

First	10 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at .10 ¢ per kwh
Next	40 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at .04 ¢ per kwh
Next	100 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at .03 ¢ per kwh
Next	350 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at .02 ¢ per kwh
Over	500 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at .015¢ per kwh
	Less 10% if paid within ten days

A special Industrial Rate can be negotiated.

Carlisle County is served by the Hickman-Fulton, Jackson Purchase and West Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporations.

Natural Gas

Bardwell is supplied natural gas by the Commonwealth Service Corporation, whose source of supply is the Trunkline Gas Company. Gas is received from Trunkline Gas Company by a 3-inch line at 150-250 psi. Gas is distributed by 1-, 2-, and 3-inch distribution mains. The average BTU content per cubic foot is 1,030 with specific gravity of approximately .60.

Coal and Coke*

Carlisle County is served by the Western Kentucky Coal Field that occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior Coal Region which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana.

In the Western Kentucky Coal Field, 99 mines in 11 counties produced 35,716,000 tons in 1963. Four of the counties produced more than three million tons, the remaining less than one million. Muhlenberg and Hopkins Counties were the leading producers with over 11 and 16 million tons, respectively. Average production per mine was 361,000 tons. Underground mines produce 35 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 64 percent of the total. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.

Thirty-two cleaning plants cleaned 73 percent of the coal produced; 46 percent was crushed, and 13 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

Western Kentucky coals are high-volatile bituminous. The ash and sulphur content is generally greater than that of Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

Kentucky has three coke plants, located in Ashland, Calvert City and Dawson Springs. The supply is supplemented by border state operations.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by border state operations.

*U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

WATER AND SEWERAGEPublic Water Supply

Bardwell City Utilities Company supplies finished water to Bardwell. The supply of raw water comes from deep wells. The capacity of the treatment plant is 250,000 gallons per day and the average daily use is 105,000 gallons. Peak daily use has been 145,000 gallons. Storage facilities include a 100,000-gallon elevated tank constructed in 1964 at a cost of \$28,000 and a 25,000-gallon reservoir. Water is distributed through 4- and 6-inch mains under a pressure of 65 psi to 482 metered customers.

Rates:

First	5,000 gallons	\$3.50 Minimum
All Over	5,000 gallons	.50 per 1,000 gallons

Sewerage System

The Bardwell City Utilities Company provides primary and secondary treatment of sewage. The disposal plant has a capacity of 150,000 gallons per day; the maximum daily flow has been 40,000 gallons. The system has separate storm and sanitary mains which vary from 6 to 10 inches in size.

Rates:

\$2.25 per month, minimum billing of 5,000 gallons
Over 5,000 gallons - 1/2 of water bill in excess of
minimum billing

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Bardwell Development Company owns a 100-acre site which fronts on U. S. Highway 51. All utilities are available.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 100 acres of level to gently rolling land
LOCATION: East city limits of Bardwell
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. Highway 51
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad runs through Bardwell
WATER: Bardwell City Utilities Company
GAS: Commonwealth Service Corporation
ELECTRICITY: Bardwell City Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Bardwell City Utilities Company
OWNED BY: Bardwell Development Company
AGENT: John G. Roberts, Jr.

Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Agent or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE

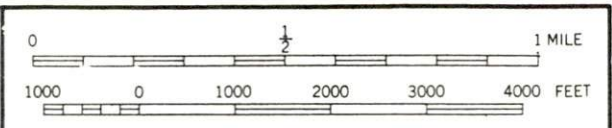
SITE 1
100 AC.
W.G.E.S.

BARDWELL
(BM 353)

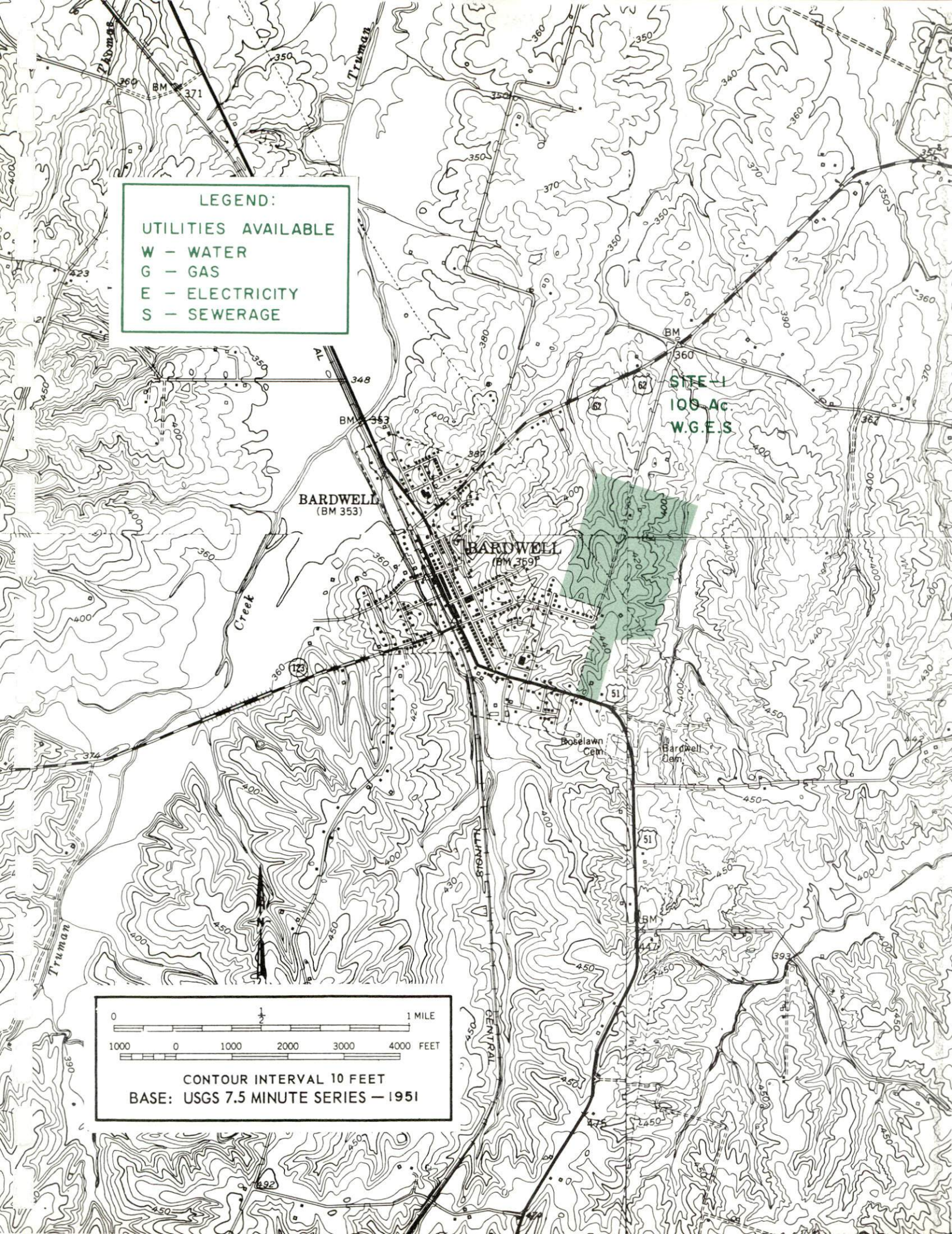
BARDWELL
(BM 359)

Boselawn Cem.

Bardwell Cem.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1951



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Bardwell, the county seat of Carlisle County, is a fifth-class city governed by a mayor, who is elected every four years, and six councilmen, who are elected every two years.

County: Carlisle County is governed by a fiscal court consisting of a county judge and four magistrates. The magistrates are elected by district.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Bardwell may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Bardwell has occupational licenses ranging from \$5 to \$25 and an unloading license ranging from \$5 to \$10.50.

Planning and Zoning

Carlisle County does not have a Planning and Zoning Commission at the present time.

Fire Protection

The Bardwell Fire Department consists of 13 volunteers. Equipment includes a 1956, 500-gpm pumper truck with a 500-gallon storage tank, 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose; and a 350-gpm pumper truck with a 350-gallon storage tank, 600 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, and 200 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose.

A civil defense program has been set up in conjunction with the fire department.

Bardwell has a Class-8 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Bardwell police force consists of a chief and one patrolman. Mobile equipment includes a 1966 Chevrolet which is furnished by the city.

The county sheriff's office has one patrol car. Radio contact is maintained with city and state officials.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is removed weekly by a private contractor at a cost of \$2 per month. Disposal is by means of a land fill dump owned by the Bardwell Development Company.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Bardwell and Carlisle County.

City Income and Bonded Indebtedness:

City Income, 1965	\$ 25,770.50	(\$2,143.83 - cash on hand at beginning of year)
Bonded Indebtedness		
Gas	175,000.00	

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$105,034
Bonded Indebtedness	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

Information pertaining to property taxes in Bardwell and Carlisle County is listed below. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
BARDWELL AND CARLISLE COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Bardwell	Carlisle County
County	\$.122	\$.122
City	.24	
State	.015	.015
School	.419	.419
Health	<u>.024</u>	<u>.024</u>
Total	\$.820	\$.580

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property

Bardwell, 1966	\$ 2,677,724 (Real Estate and Tangibles)
Carlisle County, 1966	\$22,320,742 (Real Estate)
	2,309,064 (Tangibles)
	5,615,000 (Franchise)

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Carlisle County School System has four elementary schools and one consolidated high school. A remedial reading teacher and a counselor are available in the Carlisle system. The 1966-67 budget is \$338,026 and the bonded indebtedness is \$185,000 (September, 1966).

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN BARDWELL AND CARLISLE COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Carlisle County (Elementary)	665	26	25-1
Carlisle County (High School)	280	17	16-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1966-67.

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

The West Kentucky State Vocational Trade and Technical School, located at Paducah, Kentucky, 30 miles distant, proposes to meet the objective of fitting people for useful employment. Students enrolled in any one of the Vocational-Technical Trade offerings at the West Kentucky State Vocational School receive instruction from well qualified instructors. Facilities and equipment are the very best obtainable, and upon satisfactory completion of each course a diploma is awarded in accordance with the standards set up by the Kentucky State Bureau of Vocational Education.

The following courses are offered at the West Kentucky Vocational School: auto mechanics, auto body repair, barbering, building trades, brick masonry, industrial electricity, business and office education, cosmetology, radio and TV repair, commercial cooking, and tailoring.

The Paducah Tilghman Area Vocational School, completed in 1966 at a cost of \$1,000,000, offers courses in: auto body repair, auto mechanics, household appliance repair, building trades, drafting, industrial electricity, electronics, machine shop, small engine repair, welding, cosmetology, civil highway technology. These courses are open to adults, out-of-school youths and high school students. The instructional program is designed to offer a broad basic type of training which will enable graduates to adjust and progress rapidly when they take a job in industry. Presently the vocational schools are participating in training and re-training programs authorized by the Man-Power and Development Training Act and the Area Redevelopment Act. These programs endeavor to utilize this area's man power by training the unemployed to the extent that they will be employable.

Equipment and facilities are available to meet the training needs of the Paducah area.

The trade preparatory courses listed are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Carlisle County area include:

University of Tennessee Branch, Martin, Tennessee, 35 miles
Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, 52 miles
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 31 miles
Hopkinsville Community College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 98 miles
Western Kentucky State University, Bowling Green, Kentucky,
163 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 150 miles

Health

Hospitals: There are no hospitals located in Carlisle County. However, there are four hospitals located near the county.

St. Mary's Hospital, a modern, general hospital with 75 beds, is located in nearby Cairo, Illinois.

The Clinton and Hickman County Hospital, located in Clinton, Kentucky, is a modern, general hospital which has 56 beds and 8 bassinets.

Two general hospitals are located in Paducah, 30 miles distant. The Western Baptist Hospital is equipped with 195 beds and 20 bassinets and staffed by 425 full-time employees. The Lourdes Hospital has 133 beds and is staffed by 250 full-time employees.

Public Health: The Carlisle County Health Department, located in Bardwell, is staffed by a part-time administrative assistant, a part-time sanitarian, a part-time dental clinician, two part-time medical clinicians, one full-time and one part-time clerk, and a full-time nurse and registrar of vital statistics. A complete medical program is conducted by the department. The 1966-67 budget was \$25,989.90.

Housing

Very few houses are available for rent or sale in Bardwell. Rental range for two- or three-bedroom houses is from \$45 to \$65 per month. Construction costs for a three-bedroom brick house range from \$12,000 to \$15,000 depending upon the type of materials used.

A new subdivision is open for development with approximately 100 vacant lots.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Kentucky Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the Continental Telephone System, serves Bardwell and Carlisle County with a dial system. There are 1,273 subscribers in the county served by the company.

Telegraph service is available.

Postal Facilities: Bardwell has a second-class post office with nine full-time employees and three part-time employees. Mail is received and dispatched three times daily. The Bardwell office has four rural routes and two star routes. The 1966 postal receipts totaled \$17,247.90.

Newspapers: The Carlisle County News, a weekly paper published in Bardwell, serves Carlisle County. Dailies received in Carlisle County include: The Courier Journal-Louisville Times, The Paducah Sun-Democrat, and the Cairo Evening Citizen.

Radio: Radio reception in Carlisle County is good from Paducah and Mayfield, Kentucky; Cairo, Illinois; and St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Television: Television reception in Carlisle County is good from Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Paducah, Kentucky; and Harrisburg, Illinois.

Libraries

There are no libraries located in Carlisle County.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Carlisle County: Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Pentecostal and Church of Christ.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1966

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bardwell Deposit Bank	\$2,715,260.14	\$2,302,563.85

Hotels and Motels

There are no motels located in Carlisle County.

The nearest motel is located in Wickliffe, Kentucky, 9 miles distant.

A number of motels and hotels are located in Cairo, Illinois, 14 miles distant.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Lions Club

Fraternal: American Legion, Masonic, VFW

Women's: Women's Club, VFW Auxiliary, American Legion Auxiliary, Eastern Star, Homemakers Club

Youth: FFA, FHA, Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Little League, Teen Town, 4-H, Future Business Leaders of America

Recreation

Local: The city of Bardwell operates a supervised community center which has a playground and tennis courts. The community center is housed in a new air-conditioned building constructed in 1964.

Teen Town meets at the community center Fridays and Saturdays and offers dances and other recreational activities for young people from high school through college age.

Little League and Pony League baseball are offered during the summer.

Veteran Park, located about 6 miles east of Bardwell on U. S. Highway 62, is open to the public the year-round for picnics and family gatherings.

Area: Bardwell is 50 miles from Reelfoot Lake State Park in Tennessee. This lake is a hunter's and fisherman's paradise with ample camp, restaurant and dock facilities to accommodate tourists and sportsmen. Boats and guides may be obtained at any of the various boat docks.

Kentucky Dam Village State Park, in western Kentucky, is located 60 miles northeast of Bardwell. The park area is located on Kentucky Lake at Kentucky Dam. The dam, constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, is the greatest of the TVA projects. It impounds the waters of the Tennessee River to form 184-mile-long Kentucky Lake, with 2,380 miles of shoreline. The unrestricted waters of the lake abound with fish. Operated under park supervision are the following facilities: two boat docks; a large sand beach developed for swimming, with shallow wading areas for children; a modern bathhouse; lodge rooms and housekeeping cottages; air-conditioned park dining room, soda fountain, coffee shop, and commissary; 18-hole golf course; badminton, tennis and croquet courts; and the Village Playhouse for summer theatrical productions. In addition, there are numerous picnicking areas throughout the park. Grills, tables and benches are easily accessible by automobile.

South of Kentucky Dam Village, on U. S. Route 68, is Cherokee State Park and Kentucky Lake State Park. These parks offer boat docks, cottages, dining rooms, beaches, swimming, bathhouses, picnic areas and fishing. At Kentucky Lake State Park is the beautiful Kenlake Hotel.

At Kentucky Dam Village, there is a fully accredited airport and flying service within the park area. The park airport has a 3,000-foot paved runway and a 3,500-foot graded runway.

The Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, bordered by the world's largest man-made impoundment of water, is between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley and is 62 miles northeast of Bardwell. It lies within 500 miles of 70 million people, or 36 percent of the U. S. population.

This new recreation area, now under development, is a 170,000-acre isthmus, eight miles wide and 40 miles long, with 300 miles of shoreline. Lake Barkley, completed in 1966, is 118 miles long; Kentucky Lake, 184 miles long. They are joined by a canal 1.7 miles long near their northwestern tip. Barkley Dam impounds the Cumberland River to form Lake Barkley; Kentucky Dam impounds the Tennessee River to form Kentucky Lake. Both dams are near the points where the rivers empty into the Ohio, and the dams are about four miles apart.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is developing the Land Between the Lakes as a major outdoor recreation and conservation-education area, the most ambitious of its kind in the U. S., at a cost of \$32-35 million. Natural features of the land will be preserved, and maximum emphasis will be on natural recreation facilities. It is designed as a pilot project to show how a large area of relatively undeveloped and unproductive land can be used to meet the increasing demand for outdoor recreation.

With camping, swimming, boating, hunting, birdwatching, hiking, picnicking, and fishing, TVA predicts that the annual camper total will reach a minimum of two million. Five thousand family-unit camping sites are being built.

Located approximately 10 miles from Bardwell is the Ballard County Game Refuge. This 8,000-acre refuge, located on the famous Mississippi flyway, offers excellent duck and goose shooting facilities.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A new community center was completed in 1964.
2. A 100,000-gallon elevated water tank was constructed in 1964 at a cost of \$28,000.

Planned:

1. Bardwell and Carlisle County have taken definite steps to form a joint city-county planning commission.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 657 farms in Carlisle County covering 94,922 acres, an average of 144.5 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Carlisle County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR CARLISLE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1965 CROP

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Carlisle County (tons)	700	2.50	1,750
Kentucky (tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Carlisle County (tons)	1,700	1.50	2,600
Kentucky (tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Carlisle County (tons)	3,800	1.35	5,130
Kentucky (tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Carlisle County (bu)	13,900	67.0	931,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Carlisle County (bu)	700	25.0	17,500
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Carlisle County (bu)	1,500	23.5	35,000
Kentucky (bu)	312,000	24.0	7,488,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Carlisle County (lbs)	215	1,740.0	374,000
Kentucky (lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1965 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR CARLISLE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1964</u>
Carlisle County	2,500
Kentucky	455,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Carlisle County	18,500
Kentucky	2,470,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Carlisle County	440
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1965 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Carlisle County are sand and gravel, clay and silica sand. Total value of mineral production for 1965 amounted to \$16,000 from sand and gravel (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel deposits occur throughout the county. These are suitable for general building and roadway construction purposes.

Clay: The Holly Springs formation, part of which occurs in the eastern portion of the county, contains lenticular ball clay deposits throughout much of its extent. In adjoining Graves County, these deposits are exploited commercially for use in the manufacture of pottery and stoneware. With further work, the potential clay occurrences in the county can be realized.

Silica Sand: A recent investigation of a sand deposit near Laketon indicates a high-silica content suitable for use in the manufacture of some glass products. The close proximity of the deposit to rail and water transportation may bring added incentive for its development. A more detailed examination is needed to outline the extent of the deposit.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1965 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$466,381,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids and dimension sandstone. There was no reported barite production in 1965 as in 1964. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay and fluorspar.

TABLE 16

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1965 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1,059,000	\$ 2,580,000
Coal (bituminous)	85,766,000	324,523,000
Fluorspar	31,992	1,485,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	756	236,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	78,976,000,000	18,638,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,386,000	55,638,000
Sand and Gravel	6,742,000	6,332,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1,931	2,000
Stone (3)	26,029,000	34,533,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	5,654	1,651,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		20,763,000
Total		\$466,381,000

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

(2) Excludes ball clay, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1965.

Water Resources*

Ground Water: The chief source of public and industrial water supply is ground water. Investigations by the U. S. Geological Survey indicate that drilled wells throughout most of the county yield as much as several hundred gallons per minute from several aquifers. Water is usually soft to moderately hard and may contain objectionable amounts of iron.

Surface Water: The Mississippi River which flows along the western border offers an unlimited supply of surface water. Other supplies can be secured from local impoundments.

Forests

There are 42,400 acres of commercial forest land in Carlisle County, covering 33.8 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, sweetgum, white oaks, hickories, cottonwood and soft maple.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Bardwell, the county seat, there are 454 thousand acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 31 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. Forestry authorities agree that the desirable annual cut should be much larger. The adjacent parts of Tennessee, Missouri, and Illinois are also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources.

*Various Reports on Water Resources by the U. S. Geological Survey of the Department of Interior.

MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75 percent of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U. S.	Personal Income Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.6	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.7	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	8.6	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.8	42.3	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 333, for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1966 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Carlisle County in 1963 was \$1,271 which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Carlisle County in 1965 totaled \$5,747,000.**

*Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965.

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1966.

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 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 relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees 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. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

TABLE 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR BARDWELL, CARLISLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			6:00 A.M.	12:00 Noon (CST)
January	37.5	4.92	80	67
February	40.2	4.13	79	64
March	47.8	5.14	78	59
April	58.5	4.36	77	54
May	67.2	4.26	82	57
June	76.0	3.74	83	57
July	79.0	3.32	84	59
August	78.3	3.25	87	59
September	71.4	3.08	87	57
October	60.7	3.13	85	53
November	47.3	4.00	80	58
December	39.2	4.01	79	66
Annual Norm.	58.6	47.34		

*Station Location: Lovelaceville, Kentucky

**Station Location: Cairo, Illinois

Length of Record: 6:00 A.M. readings 22 years;
12:00 Noon readings 22 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (22 yrs. of record) 112 clear, 104 partly cloudy,
149 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (22 yrs. of record) 66%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 yrs. of record) 115

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 yrs. of record) 3

Days with thunderstorms: (22 yrs. of record) 53

Days with heavy fog: (22 yrs. of record) 7

Prevailing wind: (22 yrs. of record) Southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-
term means 3,821 degree days.

Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Cairo, Illinois, 1964.

A P P E N D I X

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HISTORY

Carlisle County, the last of the eight counties to be formed from the Jackson Purchase and the 119th to be established in Kentucky, was created on May 3, 1886, from the southern part of Ballard County. Carlisle County was named for John G. Carlisle, who was Lieutenant Governor of the state, and he exerted a great influence over the legislature and was a great help to T. T. Gardner in getting Gardner and Moreman's bill to create Carlisle County before the legislature so it could be voted on for passage.

Bardwell was made the county seat the second Monday in May 1886. On the 17th day of May in that year, the records were brought to the Payne building in Bardwell, and on the 24th day of May, Bodkin's Hall was designated as the courthouse until the new one could be built. The courthouse was finished in the latter part of 1887.

When the Illinois Central Railroad was built through Carlisle County in the 1870's, the site of what is now Bardwell was semi-swamp land, covered with immense trees, and the banks of the small creeks that traversed the valley were covered with cane and alder bushes.

During the construction of the railroad, the company had commissaries, or places where they fed their men. The railroad had a big commissary near the middle of what is now the town of Bardwell. These food stores and the men they fed there had to have water, so where it was practical, the company dug temporary wells for the men. However, before they could get the well at Bardwell down to any depth, water and gumbo soil would rush into the well so fast the men couldn't work. Finally, the well-digger boss decided to board the well up, by putting boards into the well to hold back the muck. The well-digger did such a good job, and they got such a plentiful supply of water, that his well became a show place for the railroad men and the local residents. They called it the "Boarded Well," and this is how Bardwell got its name. Since the name "Boarded Well" was difficult to pronounce, the company shortened it to Bardwell.

The first man to live in Bardwell came there in 1876 as an employee of the Illinois Central Railroad, with his office located in a boxcar. A stock of merchandise had been located in Bardwell in 1874. In 1882 the town didn't have much prospect of growing or ever amounting to anything. It was still in Ballard County, and the county seat had been moved to Wickliffe. South of Bardwell was the already growing town of Arlington, and it looked as if Bardwell was doomed to always be a village. But fate intervened. Carlisle County was separated from Ballard, and Bardwell became the county seat.

Appendix A

In 1882, Bardwell had a saw mill, a general merchandise store, stock goods store, drug store, saloon and a livery stable. In 1881 Bardwell had a population of about 200, but in two years had about doubled its population. The town now contained several new businesses, a hotel, two saw mills, three blacksmith shops, one grist mill, one tobacco house, and four physicians. Bardwell grew slowly until it became the county seat in 1886.

The Baptists organized and built their first church in 1886, followed by one built by the Methodists the next year. Also in 1886, a school district was set up, and a school was built.

The first newspaper in Bardwell was the "Bardwell Star." In the late 1890's, the "Carlisle County News" was moved to Bardwell from Arlington.

The years of the 1890's showed Bardwell to be a prospering modern town growing rapidly. But in 1917 it was dealt a blow from a tornado from which it did not recover for several years. In five minutes on May 27, 1917, the tornado struck the town and caused \$500,000 damage.

After the tornado the town of Bardwell recovered rapidly and completely. Most of the people collected their insurance and rebuilt and the Red Cross helped those without adequate insurance.

In the late 1950's, Bardwell contained the following businesses: two dry goods stores, five grocery stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, five filling stations, two feed mills, one doctor, one lawyer, one theatre, three restaurants, and two auto agencies.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
CARLISLE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Carlisle County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	416	100.0	561,324	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	0		27,652	4.9
Contract Construction	14	3.4	48,821	8.7
Manufacturing	236	56.7	224,656	40.0
Food and kindred products	0		24,641	4.4
Tobacco	0		11,052	2.0
Clothing, textile and leather	0		35,356	6.3
Lumber and furniture	30	7.2	16,947	3.0
Printing, publ. and paper	0		13,034	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0		19,565	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	0		7,046	1.3
Primary metals	0		11,768	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	206	49.5	81,366	14.5
Other	0		3,881	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	10	2.4	38,278	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	139	33.4	143,434	25.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	14	3.4	25,856	4.6
Services	3	0.7	50,564	9.0
Other	0		2,063	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, June, 1966.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
CARLISLE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Subject	Carlisle County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	2,758	2,850	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	2,081	2,155	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	1,539	537	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	1,539	537	705,411	290,783
Employed	1,440	505	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	803	390	440,020	208,384
Government workers	118	80	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	510	27	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	9	8	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	99	32	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	542	1,618	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	0	211	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	127	125	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	415	1,493	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	142	1,083	91,626	539,838
65 and over	273	410	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	1,440	505	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	65	45	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	364	0	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	111	31	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	89	76	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	54	37	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	194	16	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	279	201	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	41	1,123	25,183
Service workers	32	46	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	104	0	33,143	2,046
Laborers, except farm and mine	115	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	33	12	26,006	16,978

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Social and Economic Characteristics," Kentucky.

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations. The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income.

Every corporation whose tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from 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.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay a corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's fiscal year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

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> (Par Value)	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (No Par Value)
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.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's Constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be assessed for property taxation at fair cash value. Until 1965, Kentucky courts had consistently held that uniformity of assessments took precedence over fair cash value. However, a 1965 Kentucky Court of Appeals decision overruled this interpretation and set January 1, 1966, as the effective date when all property must be assessed at fair cash value.

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessments the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1965 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which permitted all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a properly advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown as follows:

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	No	No	No

*Local rates vary. See the local taxes section of this brochure.

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.

Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	- 2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	6%

Sales and Use Tax

A 3% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts and U.S. excise taxes on sales.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost ratio" (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, and the necessary operating machinery and equipment, or any of these things, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city or county by which it is acquired. (1964)

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime 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 or county 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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. (1962)

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 semiannually, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) 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 upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

court of the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county 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 or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

103.245 Acquisition of industrial building; power to condemn; procedure. An industrial building within the meaning of KRS 103.200 may be acquired by a city or a county by purchase, gift, or condemnation. Whenever a city or a county shall determine that land or other property, right of way, or easement over or through any property is needed by such city or county, as the case may be, to accomplish the purposes of KRS 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, it may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase or condemnation, in the name of such city or county, of said land or other property, or right of way or easement for such purposes, and may proceed to condemn and acquire such property in the same manner by which an urban renewal and community development agency is permitted and authorized to acquire property under the provision of KRS 99.420, and in accordance with the procedures therein set out, except that all property, rights of way, and easements already held by its owner or lessee for industrial development, shall be exempt from condemnation under this section. (1964)

103.250 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.

(2) 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 or county, as the case may be, 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. (1966)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 (if any) 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 the 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, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or county 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 or county 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. (1962)

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county. (1962)

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 current date, in chronological order. 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 a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. 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 rephotostated.

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Commerce, 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 Department of Commerce "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During 1966, highway expenditures in Kentucky were at a record high, totaling \$194,500,000. Kentucky, since 1960, has improved 15,500 miles of highway, placing it among the leading states in highway construction.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state, is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests.

The Kentucky Department of Labor 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 Division of Industrial and Technical Education, Kentucky Department of Education, can assist industry through its area vocational-technical education school system and permanent extension centers.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce 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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

Under established and necessary policies and within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Kentucky Department of Highways will cooperate in constructing or improving access roads to new industrial plants, subject to the following:

1. Before the Department will approve any project, there must be a definite assurance given to the Department by the Department of Commerce that the new plant will be built.
2. The length of the project must be feasible as well as reasonable and the cost justified on a cost benefit ratio.
3. The necessary rights of way will be furnished without cost or obligation to the Department of Highways, whenever possible.
4. If approved, access roads will be built only from the nearest highway to the property line of the company. When possible, existing roads will be improved rather than new roads built.
5. No roads will be built that will serve solely as private driveways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

Mitchell W. Tinder
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
BARDWELL
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

BARDWELL LIONS CLUB

1967