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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY

21813

Prepared by
Burkesville Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky
September, 1957

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Burkesville - 1,278; Cumberland County - 9,309.
1956 (est.) Cumberland County - 9,100.

BURKESVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Cumberland and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 4,700 men and 3,900 women. Number of workers available from Cumberland County - 500 men and 550 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: L & N Railroad, Glasgow, Kentucky, 38 miles distant, serves Burkesville.

Air: Bowling Green-Warren County Airport, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 70 miles distant, served by Eastern Airlines.

Trucks: Burkesville Transfer Company, Burkesville, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines with one round trip on Saturday and Sunday.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Burkesville, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	263	Lexington, Ky.	135
Birmingham, Ala.	290	Louisville, Ky.	138
Chicago, Ill.	495	Nashville, Tenn.	130
Cincinnati, Ohio	210	New York, N. Y.	870
Detroit, Mich.	560	Pittsburgh, Pa.	580
Knoxville, Tenn.	135	St. Louis, Mo.	460

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Electricity is provided by the Tri-County Electric Membership Cooperative, whose source of supply is the T. V. A. System.

Natural Gas: Natural gas will soon be distributed by a municipally owned system, whose source of supply will be Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation.

Water: Water is supplied by a municipally owned company, whose source of supply is the Cumberland River. The maximum daily use is 150,000 gallons, leaving a surplus capacity of 200,000 gallons.

Sewerage: Separate storm and sanitary sewers. Raw sewage is disposed into Cumberland River. The system is now operating at 60 percent capacity.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Burkesville was 1,278. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Burkesville, Cumberland County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Burkesville, Cumberland County and Kentucky, 1900-1950

Year	Burkesville		Cumberland County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			8,962		
1910	817		9,846	9.7	6.6
1920	798	-2.3	10,648	8.1	5.5
1930	886	11.0	10,204	-4.2	8.2
1940	1,092	23.2	11,923	16.8	8.8
1950	1,278	17.0	9,309	-21.9	8.5
1956 (est.) ^{1/}			9,100	-2.2	.8
Percent of Negro Population in City and County - 6%					
Percent of Foreign Born Population in City and County - .03%					

Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Burkesville labor supply area is defined to include Cumberland County and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Adair, Clinton, Metcalfe, Monroe, and Russell. This is the area from which workers could be expected to be drawn to jobs located at Burkesville in considerable numbers.

The population of the area was 74,855 in 1950 and was estimated at 59,785 in 1955. Over this five-year span there was a net outmigration of 21,114 persons from the area. Cumberland is a relatively small county with a 1950 population of 9,309. Between 1950 and 1955, the population dropped to 8,193 while net outmigration totaled 1,854 for that period. This area's heavy outmigration of population is undoubtedly caused by the lack of a sufficient number of jobs to absorb the constantly growing labor force.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically the Burkesville area is primarily dependent on agriculture, with about 14,500 persons working on farms according to the 1950 census of population. Area farming is spotty with about 35 percent of the 8,646 farms classified as commercial having cash sales below \$1,200 in 1949.

In September 1956, there were only 901 manufacturing jobs in this area with 178 of these in Cumberland County. Manufacturing opportunities are primarily in the apparel industry. Area manufacturing furnishes employment opportunities for less than 2 percent of the area population as compared to a national ratio of 10 percent. This is a strong indicator that this area could support substantially more industry from an employment standpoint.

In terms of income, area counties are all well below the statewide average and even farther below the United States average. Per capita income in Kentucky was estimated at \$1,216 in 1954 while the United States figure was approximately \$1,770. Per capita income in area counties ranged from \$593 in Clinton to \$865 in Metcalfe with Cumberland County falling in between at \$676. The lack of economic balance is undoubtedly the heaviest contributing factor to this low income position.

The area wage level appears to be well below that for the state as a whole. During the third quarter of 1956, the average weekly wage in all industries covered by unemployment insurance was \$34.03 in Cumberland County with manufacturing industries averaging \$29.19. The statewide average for this same quarter was \$70.15 for all industries and \$78.12 in manufacturing. The United States average is normally from \$8 to \$10 higher than the Kentucky average.

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

It is estimated that there are 4,700 men and 3,900 women in the six counties of this area who could be recruited for attractive industrial jobs if these jobs were located within reasonable proximity to the worker's residence. This total includes about 700 men and 150 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance. Cumberland County could probably furnish at least 500 men and 550 women for industrial employment.

Due primarily to distances involved, the entire area labor supply would not be available for jobs at Burkesville or any other single point in the area. It is estimated that about 1,100 men and 900 women could be attracted to jobs located in that city over a reasonable period of time. A large proportion of these workers would probably commute daily particularly during the initial phases of production.

During the next ten years the area labor supply will be constantly replenished by the 8,500 boys and 7,800 girls who will become 18 years of age. It is likely that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon attaining working age. This group of young workers would probably be available for jobs located anywhere in the area due to their greater mobility. 2/

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial \$.75 to \$1.25 per hour; laborer \$.75 to \$1.25 per hour; semi-skilled \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour; and skilled \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hour.

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

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

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

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Cumberland Construction Co.	Crushed limestone	16	1	17
Cumberland County News	Newspaper publisher	1	1	2
Albert Gibson	Lumber	8	0	8
Kent Uniforms, Inc.	Uniforms	5	77	82
D. O. Stapp	Lumber	19	0	19
W. C. Stalcup Lumber Co.	Lumber, pallets, crates	15	0	15

Unionization

There are no unions represented in this area.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The nearest railroad is in Glasgow, Kentucky, 38 miles distant.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Glasgow, Kentucky

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	27 hours	Louisville, Ky.	4 hours
Birmingham, Ala.	25 "	Los Angeles, Calif.	147 "
Chicago, Ill.	54 "	Nashville, Tenn.	7 "
Cincinnati, Ohio	36 "	New Orleans, La.	50 "
Cleveland, Ohio	63 "	New York, N. Y.	97 "
Detroit, Mich.	84 "	Pittsburgh, Pa.	70 "
Knoxville, Tenn.	38 "	St. Louis, Mo.	35 "

Highways

Burkesville is served by state routes 90, 61 and 100. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier service is provided by the Burkesville Transfer Company, Burkesville, Kentucky.

Bus Lines. The Southeastern Greyhound Lines, with one round trip on Saturday and Sunday, operates between Louisville and Burkesville.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Burkesville, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	263	Lexington, Ky.	135
Birmingham, Ala.	290	Louisville, Ky.	138
Chicago, Ill.	495	Nashville, Tenn.	130
Cincinnati, Ohio	210	New York, N. Y.	870
Detroit, Mich.	560	Pittsburgh, Pa.	580
Knoxville, Tenn.	135	St. Louis, Mo.	460

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 70 miles distant. The airport has four runways with 4,000 feet each and 150 feet wide. Service is provided by Eastern Airlines.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Burkesville is served by the Tri-County Electric Membership Cooperative, whose source of supply is T. V. A. Rates will be furnished on request

by the Department of Economic Development, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas will soon be distributed in Burkesville by a municipally owned company. Their source of supply will be the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation.

Water

Water is supplied by the Burkesville Municipal Water Works, whose source of supply is the Cumberland River. Storage facilities consist of a 75,000 gallon elevated tank. The maximum daily use is 150,000 gallons, leaving a surplus of 200,000 gallons. The mains vary from two to eight inches and pressure is maintained at 75 pounds.

Rates:	First	3,000 gal. per mo.	\$2.50 (minimum)
	Next	1,000 gal. per mo.	.75 per M gal.
	Next	2,000 gal. per mo.	.60 per M gal.
	Next	3,000 gal. per mo.	.50 per M gal.
	Next	4,000 gal. per mo.	.45 per M gal.
	Next	5,000 gal. per mo.	.40 per M gal.
	Next	5,000 gal. per mo.	.35 per M gal.
	Next	5,000 gal. per mo.	.30 per M gal.
	Over	30,000 gal. per mo.	.25 per M gal.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

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

Coal

Eastern and western Kentucky coal fields supply the area with bituminous coal. In 1955 Kentucky's mines produced 68,900,744 tons of coal. 3/ Current prices will be supplied by the Department of Economic Development.

Coke

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Burkesville has a second class post office with four regular employees and one substitute. Mail is received and dispatched three times daily. Burkesville has two rural routes and five star routes. Postal receipts for 1956 totaled \$13,206.15.

Telephone and Telegraph

Burkesville is served by the Southern Continental Telephone Company. Western Union Telegraph Company also serves the area.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site No. 1. This site has 16 acres of level to slightly rolling terrain and is bounded on the southwest by a city street and the southeast by the Cumberland River. Utilities available include water, gas, electricity and sewerage.

Site No. 2. This site adjoins site No. 1 and has 25 acres of level land. Utilities available include water, gas, electricity and sewerage.

Site No. 3. 11 acres of level land that is bounded on the south by Ky. Route 61. Utilities available include water, gas, electricity and sewerage.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Burkesville is a fifth class city, governed by a mayor, who is elected every four years, and six councilmen, elected for a two year period.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, Burkesville may allow a five year property tax exemption that cannot be extended beyond the five year period.

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

SITE-3
W,G,E,S

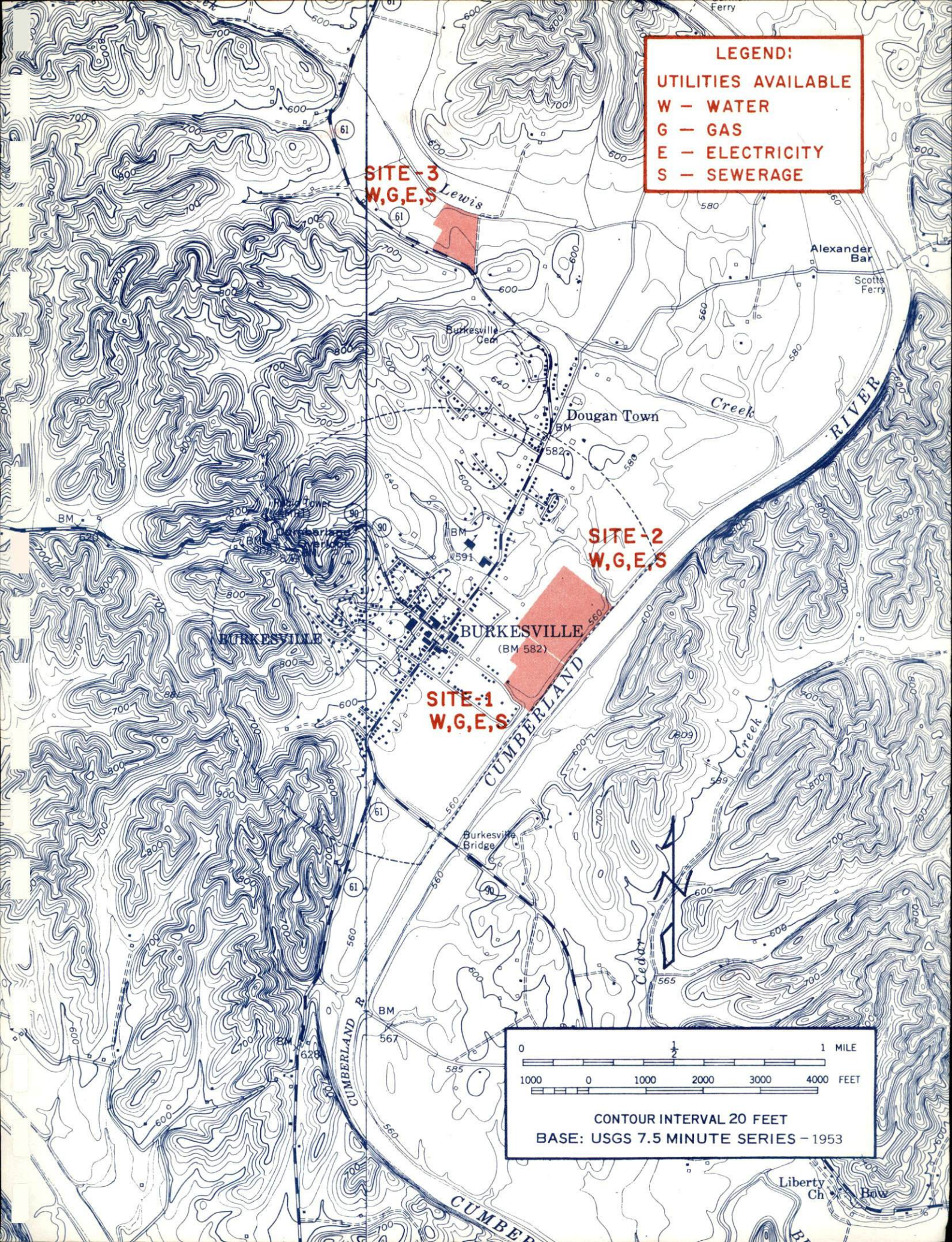
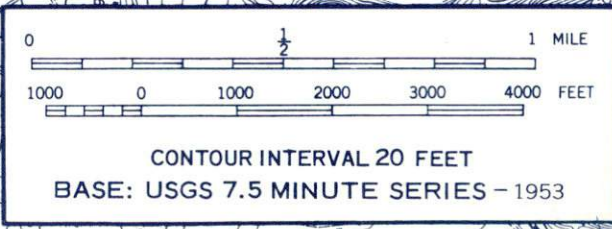
SITE-2
W,G,E,S

SITE-1
W,G,E,S

BURKESVILLE

BURKESVILLE
 (BM 582)

CUMBERLAND



City Services

Fire Protection. The city of Burkesville has a volunteer fire department, with 16 volunteers. Equipment includes a 1935 Ford with a new 700 gpm pump and 500 gal. booster tank, equipped with new hose. Burkesville has a seventh class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. The police department consists of two patrolmen. Equipment includes one cruiser.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is collected by private concerns. A city dump is provided for disposal.

Sewerage. Separate storm and sanitary sewers. The size of the mains varies from two to eight inches and the raw sewage is disposed of into the Cumberland River. The sewer rates are 60 percent of the water bill.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Burkesville and Cumberland County for 1956.

	<u>Burkesville</u>	<u>Cumberland County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$2.80	\$2.05

Ratio of Assessment. Burkesville - 35%
Cumberland County - 26.4%

Total Assessment. Burkesville - \$965,771.
Cumberland County - \$5,055,135.

City Income, 1956. \$20,641.82.

City Expenditures, 1956. \$20,728.52.

City Bonded Indebtedness, 1956. \$19,000.

County Income, fiscal year 1955-56. \$46,640.50.

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1955-56. \$47,412.58.

County Bonded Indebtedness, 1956. \$23,000.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

The rental range for two and three bedroom houses is \$45 to \$70 per month. Construction costs for two and three bedroom houses range from \$10,000 to \$15,000 depending on the structure and type of materials used.

Health

Hospitals. There are two hospitals and a tuberculosis hospital located in Glasgow, 38 miles distant, and two hospitals located in Albany, Kentucky, 18 miles distant. There are two medical doctors and two dentists practicing in Burkesville.

County Health Service. The County Health Department is located in Burkesville. Included on the staff is a part time doctor and full time nurse and sanitarian. The health program includes venereal disease and tuberculosis control, maternal and child health service, sanitation services and general public health activities.

Education

Graded Schools. The county school system includes 2 combined grade and high schools, 5 two-room schools and 24 one-room schools. Elementary enrollment is 1,607 with 52 teachers. High school enrollment is 318 with 15 teachers.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Burkesville and Cumberland County

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Cumberland County Elementary	1,607	52
Cumberland County High	318	15

Vocational Schools. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Burkesville is served by Somerset Vocational School in Somerset, Kentucky, 75 miles distant. Courses offered at Somerset Vocational School include auto mechanics, electricity, drafting and woodwork.

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, Kentucky, 28 miles distant; Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 70 miles distant; Cumberland Junior College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, 109 miles distant; and Campbellsville Junior College, Campbellsville, Kentucky, 50 miles distant.

Libraries

The Cumberland County Public Library and the Cumberland County Bookmobile serve Burkesville and Cumberland County.

Churches

There are five churches in Burkesville representing the following denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Nazarene and Church of Christ.

Banks

	<u>Statement as of Dec. 31, 1956</u>	
	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Total Deposits</u>
Bank of Cumberland	\$3,344,000.00	\$3,085,000.00

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

Auto Dealers	3	Barber Shops	5
Building Supplies	5	Beauty Shops	5
Clothing	6	Laundry & Cleaning	1
Drugs	2	Machine Shop	1
Hardware	4	Restaurant	9
Farm Implements	4	Service Stations	10
Furniture	3	Funeral Homes	2
Groceries	10	T V Repair	2

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Parkway Hotel	25 rooms
McCoy Motel	36 units
Alpine Motel	22 units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Cumberland News is published weekly, with a circulation of 1,000.

Radio reception comes from Louisville and Nashville. A community antenna system provides good television reception from Nashville.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Cumberland County Development Association, Lions Club.

Fraternal. Masonic, VFW, American Legion.

Women's Clubs. Eastern Star, VFW Auxiliary, Women's Club.

Youth. Girl Scouts.

Other. Farm Bureau, FFA, 4-H, Cumberland County Sportsmen's Club.

Recreation

Local. Local recreational facilities include the Veteran's Park with baseball diamond; the county fairgrounds, indoor theatre, which changes programs four times weekly, and an outdoor skating rink. The Cumberland County Boat Dock is located 12 miles from town.

Area. Recreational facilities in the area include Dale Hollow, 12 miles distant, and Cumberland Lake, 25 miles distant, with excellent accommodations for boating, fishing and swimming.

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

Planned community improvements include a new bridge across the Cumberland River, the installation of dial telephones in rural sections of the county, the distribution of natural gas in the town and the Marrowbone Valley. Improvements recently completed include the installation of Mercury Vapor street lights and the addition to the Kent Uniform factory.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Cumberland County covers an area of 313 square miles. In 1954 there were 1,451 farms with a total area of 156,741 acres and an average size of

108.0 acres. The average value per farm is \$4,102 with the average acre valued at \$440.91. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Cumberland County for 1955.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Cumberland County, 1955 5/			
Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield per Harvested	Total Production
		Acre	
Corn (bu.)	16,500	38.0	627,000
Burley tobacco (lbs.)	1,330	1,435	1,909,000
Wheat (bu.)	200	19.5	3,900
Soybeans (bu.)	150	16.5	2,500
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	350	1.9	660
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	7,900	1.2	9,480
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	2,950	1.4	4,130
Product	Value of Farm Product Sold, 1954		
Crops	\$1,367,000		
Livestock	1,191,000		
Dairy	169,000		
Poultry	403,000		
Forest	36,000		

Cumberland County in 1956 had 970 head of sheep on farms, which produced a total of 5,700 pounds of wool.

Livestock Statistics for Kentucky		
Livestock	No. on Farms, 1956	Total Value (Dollars)
All cattle & calves	1,826,000	147,906,000
Milk cows	654,000	68,670,000
All hogs & pigs	1,203,000	19,609,000
Sheep & lambs	593,000	10,674,000
Chickens	8,349,000	8,349,000
Turkeys	64,000	307,000

Forests

Cumberland County has 108,000 acres of forested land. This covers 54 percent of the land area of the county. The chief tree types found include: Oaks, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and red cedar.

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

Mineral Resources

Cumberland County. The most important mineral resource of Cumberland County is petroleum. Currently (1955) the County produces about 23,000 barrels annually. The major producing formations are the Stones River, Sunnybrook, Trenton, and Granville.

Limestone deposits, suitable for ordinary construction purposes, are available. Some grades are probably suitable for agricultural lime and other uses.

Sands and gravels can be obtained from along the Cumberland River and some other streams. These can be used for local construction purposes.

Local clays might be used for ordinary brick and tile manufacture.

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

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 7/

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

MARKETS

Burkesville is located in the center of Cumberland County, which is located in the southcentral part of the state. Memphis, Nashville, Lexington, Louisville, Atlanta, Cincinnati, and St. Louis lie within a three hundred mile radius of Burkesville. Through these large distribution centers, easy access is gained to other large industrial and distribution centers throughout the United States.

In 1956, retail sales in Cumberland County were estimated at \$3,679,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$669 per capita and \$2,587 per family. 8/

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
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HISTORY

Burkesville was laid out and marked off on a plat of land given by Ishum Burkes on February 27, 1798. Burkes and John Thurman, both of whom belonged to the "land gentry" campaigned for the name of the town, but Burkes received a few more votes than Thurman -- hence, Burkesville was born. The town was incorporated in 1810. It is situated in a picturesque valley on the west bank of the Cumberland River, where Kentucky state highways 61 and 90 join, nearly midway between Dale Hollow Reservoir and Lake Cumberland, both famous fishing meccas. Three miles north of the city is the site of the First Oil Well in America.

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Cumberland County, Kentucky				
Industry, September, 1956	Cumberland County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	379	100.0	454,277	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	47	12.4	43,108	9.5
Contract Construction	6	1.6	36,520	8.0
Manufacturing	178	47.0	170,260	37.5
Food and kindred products	--	--	25,568	5.6
Tobacco	--	--	9,950	2.2
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	58	15.3	24,416	5.4
Lumber & furniture	120	31.7	16,838	3.7
Printing, Pub. and paper	--	--	9,144	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	--	--	13,271	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	--	--	5,145	1.1
Primary metals	--	--	8,919	2.0
Machinery, metal & equip.	--	--	53,728	11.8
Other	--	--	3,281	.7
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	8	2.1	31,925	7.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	124	32.7	117,247	25.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	6	1.6	17,461	3.8
Services	10	2.6	36,278	8.0
Other	--	--	1,478	.3

Appendix C

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

Subject	Cumberland County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	4,760	4,549	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,340	3,201	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	2,718	356	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	2,717	356	777,155	213,916
Employed	2,677	351	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	700	175	437,752	156,377
Government workers	93	47	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,440	79	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	444	50	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	40	5	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	40	5	28,082	7,281
New workers			415	307
Not in labor force	622	2,845	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	10	2,383	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	324	186	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	8	1	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	280	275	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	162	178	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	99	90	47,447	28,952
65 and over	19	7	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	2,677	351	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	47	35	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,250	27	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	101	20	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	32	38	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	46	59	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	154		107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	208	29	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	2	56	1,584	21,408
Service workers	20	42	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	440	34	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	156	1	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	201		49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	20	10	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 BURKESVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	35.6	4.93	83	69
February	37.1	3.61	81	64
March	46.6	5.32	78	59
April	55.4	3.88	75	53
May	65.0	4.23	78	58
June	75.6	4.47	80	63
July	76.9	4.09	83	66
August	75.7	4.09	86	68
September	69.8	3.14	86	66
October	57.4	2.89	86	63
November	45.8	3.57	83	64
December	37.2	4.07	82	69
Annual Norm	56.3	48.29		

1/ Station Location: Greensburg, Green County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee.

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

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years of record) 120 days clear; 121 days partly cloudy; 124 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: Annual 57 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 years of record) 133 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (68 years of record) 3 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (71 years of record) 48 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (71 years of record) 18 days.

Prevailing Wind: (33 years of record) Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) Approximate long-term means - 3,777 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation 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.

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 rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net

income is 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.

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.

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

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

Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable,	10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$12 for each exemption; and (2) a surtax which ranges from 10% on the first \$25 normal tax to 30% on all over \$100 normal tax.	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	None	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	10¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	10¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the 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 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 L. 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 Economic Development, 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 Economic Development "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 the year 1955, 2,560 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$49,133,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which was spent on a new turnpike opened in August 1956, between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development 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.