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Industrial Resources: Grayson County - Leitchfield

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LEITCHFIELD, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
LEITCHFIELD, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Leitchfield Chamber of Commerce
and
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

November, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - LEITCHFIELD, KENTUCKY

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary Data	1
Population and Labor	3
Existing Industry	5
Transportation	5
Utilities	7
Fuel	8
Communications	8
Industrial Sites	9
Local Government and Services	9
Taxes	10
Local Considerations	11
Resources	13
Markets	15
Climate	16
Bibliography	
Appendix	
A. History	
B. Employment by Industry Division	
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population	
D. Climatic Data	
E. Kentucky Corporation Taxes	
F. City Bond Issues for Industrial Building	
G. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	
H. Cooperating State Agencies	

SUMMARY DATA FOR LEITCHFIELD, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Leitchfield - 1,312; Grayson County - 17,063
1955 (est.) Grayson County - 16,358

LEITCHFIELD LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Grayson and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 400 men and 600 women. Number of workers available from Grayson County - 200 men and 300 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Illinois Central Railroad.

Air: The Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, 55 miles; Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, 58 miles; both served by Eastern Airlines.

Trucks: Leitchfield Transfer and Arnold Ligon Truck Lines.

Bus Lines: Kentucky Bus Lines and Bales Bus Line.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Leitchfield

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	366	Memphis, Tenn.	300
Chicago, Ill.	377	New York, N. Y.	858
Cincinnati, Ohio	200	New Orleans, La.	708
Detroit, Mich.	458	St. Louis, Mo.	264
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,211	Washington, D. C.	682

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Electricity is supplied Leitchfield and Grayson County by Kentucky Utilities Company, Warren County RECC, Meade County RECC, Nolin RECC and Farmers RECC.

Natural Gas: Leitchfield Gas Company, municipally owned system.

Source of natural gas is local wells.

Water: Leitchfield Waterworks System - storage facilities for 75,000 gallons, source of raw water is from local wells.

Sewerage: Septic tanks are used by most residents.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

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

Table 1. Population Growth in Leitchfield, Grayson County and Kentucky, 1900-1950

Year	<u>Leitchfield</u>		<u>Grayson County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			19,878		
1910	1,053		19,958	0.4	6.6
1920	1,077	2.2	19,927	-0.2	5.5
1930	950	-11.8	17,055	-14.4	8.2
1940	1,146	20.6	17,562	3.0	8.8
1950	1,312	14.5	17,063	-2.8	-1.1
1955 (est.) ^{1/}			16,358	-4.1	-0.03

Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Leitchfield, Kentucky labor supply area is defined to include Grayson County and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Breckinridge, Butler, Edmonson, Hardin, Hart, and Ohio. The population centers of all the neighboring counties range from 26 to 42 miles from Leitchfield, which makes at least some commuting feasible from each county in the area.

The population of the Leitchfield area was estimated by the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Kentucky at 122,743 in 1953, which was a decline from 131,789 in 1940 and 139,749 in 1950. Grayson County population was estimated at 15,418 in 1953 as compared to 17,562 in 1940 and 17,063 in 1950.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Agriculture is by far the dominant industry in the area, with 18,615 employed on farms according to the 1950 Census of Agriculture. Grayson County farm employment was 3,003 in this year. Area farming is not uniformly prosperous, as more than half the farms had 1949 cash income below \$1,000.

Area manufacturing employment is exceedingly thin, with approximately 1,080 jobs in this industry group in March, 1955. Industrial employment in Grayson County totaled 295 in that month. The lack of manufacturing opportunities plus a fairly low income farm economy has resulted in a below average income position for this area.

Per capita income for 1953 ranged from \$471 in Butler County to \$880 in Hardin County according to estimates prepared by the University of Kentucky, Bureau of Business Research. In Grayson County, per capita income was \$650 in this year. In the same year per capita income in Kentucky was \$1,187, which was well below the \$1,709 for the United States.

In the first quarter of 1955, the average weekly wage in industries covered by unemployment insurance was \$38.92 in Grayson County, while the average for manufacturing industries was \$32.86. The average weekly wage during this quarter for all covered industries in Kentucky was \$64.72 and was \$71.06 in manufacturing. The national average is approximately \$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 10 years.

There is an estimated immediate labor supply of 6,100 men and 4,000 women in the Leitchfield labor supply area, including about 250 men and 200 women who are currently claiming unemployment insurance benefits. Grayson County could furnish at least 1,000 of the men and 400 of the women included in this total.

Due to the fact that this is a fairly widespread area geographically and commuting would be a problem for some workers, all of the area labor supply would not be available for jobs located at Leitchfield or any other individual point in the area. It is estimated that about 2,500 men and 1,100 women could be recruited for immediate employment for jobs located at Leitchfield.

In addition to the current supply of workers in this area, approximately 13,300 boys and 12,700 girls will become 18 years of age during the next ten years and will probably want jobs. Included in this total are 1,930 boys and 1,800 girls living in Grayson County. It can be assumed that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon attaining working age. The entire supply of these young workers would probably be available for employment at any point in the area because of their greater job mobility. 2/

Wages. Clerical and secretarial - \$.75 and \$1.00 per hour; laborer - \$.75 and \$.90 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.25 per hour; skilled - \$1.90 and \$2.00 per hour.

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

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Bottled Coca-Cola	4	1	5
Grayson County News	Newspaper publisher, printing	0	1	1
G. M. Haycraft & Son	Feed	6	1	7
Lee's Dairy	Milk, ice cream	8	2	10
The Leitchfield Gazette	Newspaper publisher, commercial printing	2	1	3
Leitchfield Mfg. Co.	Dress slacks	21	200	221
Ragland Bros.	Crushed limestone	11	0	11
Richardson Co.	Concrete blocks	12	1	13
Rogers & Co.	Crushed stone	3	0	3
Winn & Tobin Milling Co.	Feeds	3	0	3
Woosley's Monuments	Monuments	2	1	3

Unionization

There are no unions represented in Leitchfield.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Leitchfield is served by the Illinois Central Railroad. Serving Leitchfield are four through freight trains each way daily between Louisville and Fulton and one passenger train between Louisville and Fulton which stops in Leitchfield.

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

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	50 hours	Louisville, Ky.	6 hours
Birmingham, Ala.	28 hours	Los Angeles, Calif.	145 hours
Chicago, Ill.	29 hours	Nashville, Tenn.	27 hours
Cincinnati, Ohio	23 hours	New Orleans, La.	40 hours
Cleveland, Ohio	42 hours	New York, N. Y.	65 hours
Detroit, Mich.	53 hours	Pittsburgh, Pa.	57 hours
Knoxville, Tenn.	35 hours	St. Louis, Mo.	22 hours

Highways

Leitchfield is served by U.S. Route 62 and Kentucky State Route 65 and 54. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in the immediate vicinity of Leitchfield.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Leitchfield Transfer and Arnold Ligon Truck Line. There are terminal facilities in Leitchfield.

Bus Lines. Leitchfield is served by Kentucky Bus Line and Bales Bus Line. Kentucky Bus Line operates three buses daily from Louisville and Paducah. Bales Bus Line provides service between Leitchfield and Bowling Green.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Leitchfield, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	366	Lexington, Ky.	124
Birmingham, Ala.	334	Louisville, Ky.	80
Chicago, Ill.	377	Nashville, Tenn.	114
Cincinnati, Ohio	200	New York, N. Y.	858
Detroit, Mich.	458	Pittsburgh, Pa.	490
Knoxville, Tenn.	255	St. Louis, Mo.	264

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport near Bowling Green, 55 miles from Leitchfield. The airport covers 241 acres and has four runways each 4,000 feet long and 150 feet wide. Service is provided by Eastern Airlines, which has three departures daily from Bowling Green.

The Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, 3 miles west of Owensboro, is served by Eastern Airlines with four flights daily. This airport is 58 miles from Leitchfield.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Leitchfield by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Grayson County are served by Kentucky Utilities, Warren County RECC, Meade County RECC, Nolin RECC and Farmers RECC. Small commercial and industrial loads are served by the organization whose lines are closest to the customer. By agreement large industrial loads are reserved to Kentucky Utilities Company.

The Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 75 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capacity of 430,500 KW and has started construction of a new plant which will have an ultimate capacity of an additional 424,000 KW. The company is interconnected with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power, Kentucky Power, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and indirectly through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation.

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

Natural Gas

The Leitchfield Gas Company distributes gas in Leitchfield from 2" and 4" lines. The municipally owned company's source of supply is from local gas wells. The BTU content is 1000 and a specific gravity of .06 to .065. There are 575 gas meters in Leitchfield.

Rates: First	1,000 cu. ft.	\$1.50 per M.
Next	1,000 cu. ft.	1.00 per M.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.75 per M.
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.65 per M.
Next	40,000 cu. ft.	.60 per M.
Minimum bill per month		2.00

Large industrial users may negotiate for a much lower rate.

Water

The Leitchfield Waterworks System is a municipally owned system serving 770 customers. Storage facilities are 75,000 gallons of treated

water are provided by a standpipe. The city uses an average of 3,500,000 gallons per month. Present needs require 10 to 12 hours of pumping per day. The system source of raw water is from four wells, one 900 ft., two 100 ft., and one 165 ft. in depth. Distribution is through 6", 8" and 10" mains and pressure is maintained at 70 pounds per square inch.

Water Rates: First	2,000 gallons	\$1.00 per M.
Next	3,000 gallons	.90 per M.
Next	5,000 gallons	.75 per M.
Next	10,000 gallons	.70 per M.
Next	15,000 gallons	.60 per M.
Next	15,000 gallons	.50 per M.
All over	50,000 gallons	.25 per M.

Minimum water bill in the city limits - \$2.00; minimum outside the city limits - \$3.00.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are several local distributors who will make available industrial and commercial fuel oil. Current prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal and Coke

Grayson County is located near the Western Kentucky coal field, which mined 21,203,627 tons of coal in 1953. A total of 63,535,507 tons of coal was mined in Kentucky during 1953. ^{4/} Current delivered prices of coal will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

High grade coke can be obtained from nearby sources.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Leitchfield has a second class post office with 8 employees. Mail is received four times daily and is dispatched three times daily. Postal receipts for 1954 totaled \$25,000.

Telephone and Telegraph

Leitchfield is served by Southern Continental Telephone Company and has 691 subscribers. Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union Office.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are large tracts of land in the Leitchfield area that could be made available for industrial use. For example: On U.S. Route 62, one mile north of Leitchfield, is 300 acres of level to slightly rolling land. The Illinois Central Railroad crosses this site; water, natural gas and power lines run parallel to Route 62. Further site information may be obtained by writing to the Leitchfield Chamber of Commerce or the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Leitchfield, the county seat of Grayson County, is a fifth class city governed by a mayor, elected for four year terms, and six councilmen, elected for two year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, Leitchfield would allow a 5-year property tax exemption to new industry, which cannot be extended.

(See Appendix F for Kentucky's statute governing the bond issue plan.)

City Services

Fire Protection. Fire protection in Leitchfield is provided by a 25 man volunteer fire department. Their equipment consists of two 500 gpm pumper type fire trucks. The alarm system is by telephone and siren. Leitchfield has a 7th class rating for fire insurance purposes.

Police Protection. The Leitchfield Police Department employs two full-time police officers. Their equipment consists of one radio equipped patrol car.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is collected weekly in Leitchfield by the city as a free service. Disposal is at a city dump.

Sewerage. There are no sewers in Leitchfield. Septic tanks are used by most residents. Storm sewage flow is provided by natural drainage with much of the storm sewage emptying into underground sink holes.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Leitchfield and Grayson County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value: Leitchfield and Grayson County, 1954		
	<u>Leitchfield</u>	<u>Grayson County</u>
County	\$.80	\$.80
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$ 3.10	\$ 2.35

<u>Ratio of Assessment.</u>	Leitchfield - 31% Grayson County - 31%
<u>Total Assessment.</u>	Leitchfield - \$2,200,000 Grayson County - \$9,334,783
<u>City Income, 1954.</u>	\$43,218.63
<u>City Expenditures, 1953.</u>	\$41,971.18
<u>City Bonded Indebtedness.</u>	None
<u>County Income, fiscal year 1953-54.</u>	\$93,970
<u>County Expenditures, fiscal year 1953-54.</u>	\$109,052
<u>County Bonded Indebtedness.</u>	\$80,000 voted hospital bond

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

As of March, 1955, there were 25 houses for rent or sale in or around Leitchfield. The rental range for 2-bedroom houses is from \$40 to \$50 per month. Construction cost for 2-bedroom houses is from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

Health

Hospitals. The Grayson County War Memorial Hospital located in Leitchfield, is a modern 17-bed hospital. There are 5 M. D. 's and 2 dentists practicing in Leitchfield.

Public Health Service. The Grayson County Health Department administers the following services: Communicable disease, tuberculosis and venereal disease control, maternal and child health service, school and office visits, school health program, crippled children's program, general health activities, sanitation and laboratory services.

Education

Graded Schools. Grayson County has a total enrollment of 3,824 students and 154 teachers, a student-teacher ratio of 25. For credit purposes the Kentucky Department of Education has given "A" ratings to the three high schools in Grayson County. This rating means all the courses through grade 12 are accredited.

The voters of Leitchfield have approved a \$150,000 bond for the construction of a new 11 room high school building and recreation area to be completed in 1956.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Leitchfield and Grayson County 5/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Grayson County Elementary (total)	2,231	100
Grayson County High (total)	517	23
Leitchfield Elementary (Ind.)	351	9
Leitchfield High (Ind.)	260	10
St. Benedict (Parochial)	102	3
St. Paul (Parochial)	230	5
St. Joseph (Parochial)	65	2

Colleges. Nearby institutions of higher learning include: Nazareth Junior College, Bardstown, 56 miles; Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 58 miles; Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 55 miles; Campbellsville Junior College, Campbellsville, 72 miles; Nazareth College, University of Louisville, Ursuline College and Bellarmine College, Louisville, 80 miles; Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 96 miles; Centre College, Danville, 102 miles; Lindsay Wilson Junior College, Columbia, 102 miles; Asbury College, Wilmore, 118 miles; Transylvania College and University of Kentucky, Lexington, 124 miles; Murray State College, Murray, 147 miles.

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

Leitchfield is served by the Western Trade School at Bowling Green, 55 miles distant. As of October, 1954, there was an enrollment of 251 students. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, refrigeration and air conditioning, sheet metal and woodwork. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as the demand changes.

Libraries

A two room public library is operated by the Women's Club. The library is located in the Grayson County Courthouse.

Churches

There are nine churches in Leitchfield representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, General Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Church of God, and Methodist.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

There are two weekly newspapers published in Leitchfield, The Leitchfield Gazette, with 4,000 circulation, and the Grayson County News, with 400 circulation.

Radio stations in Elizabethtown, Louisville and Owensboro serve the area. Good television reception is obtained from Louisville.

Clubs and Organizations

Among the various clubs and organizations are: Leitchfield Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Masons, American Legion, VFW, Women's Club, Homemakers Club, PTA, Boy Scouts and 4-H Club.

Recreation

Recreational facilities in Leitchfield include one theatre, one ball park, two tennis courts and school playground.

Area facilities include My Old Kentucky Home, Pennyrite Forest State Park, Kentucky Dam Village, Kentucky Lake State Park, Mammoth Cave National Park and Churchill Downs.

Banks

Leitchfield Deposit Bank - December 31, 1954 - Deposits \$2,953,653.48
December 31, 1954 - Total Assets \$3,189,952.99

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

Retail Businesses

Food Stores	10
Clothing Stores	6
Hardware	4
Drug Stores	2
Variety Stores	2
Farm Supply	3
Lumber	2
Jewelry	1

Service Establishments

Restaurants	11
Dry Cleaning	2
Barber Shops	4
Beauty Shops	3
Service Stations	15
Garages	8
Auto Dealers	5
Funeral Homes	2

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

The economy of Grayson County is based on agriculture. Corn, tobacco and livestock provide the largest source of farm income. In 1950, there were 2,733 farms in Grayson County covering 279,377 acres, an average of 102.2 acres per farm. Of these farms, 2,510 contain pasture acreage of 115,867 acres. The reported crop acreage in 1949 was 164,000 acres.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Grayson County, 1951 6/

Crops	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	35,300	32.5	1,147,000	2,019,000
Tobacco* (lbs.)	2,000	823*	1,646,000*	708,000*
Wheat (bu.)	2,910	13.5	39,300	85,000
Soybeans (bu.)	100	15.0	1,500	4,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	620	1.90	1,180	35,500
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	2,320	1.20	2,780	76,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	21,570	1.10	23,730	585,000
Livestock	Number on Farms January 1, 1951		Farm Value (dollars)	
All cattle and calves	16,300		2,184,000	
Milk cows	5,450		899,000	
Hogs and pigs	13,400		355,100	
Sheep and lambs	6,350		166,000	
Chickens	163,000		171,200	

*1950 figure. 1951 figure incomplete.

Forests

Grayson County has 133,000 acres of forested land. This covers 40% of the total land area of the county. The tree types in the area include: Oaks, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and red cedar. 7/

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

Grayson County. The mineral resources of Grayson County include limestone, rock asphalt, coal, and clays. Oil occurs in probable commercial quantities, and small amounts of natural gas have been encountered. Vein minerals, in the form of sphalerite, galena, and calcite, occur in amounts insufficient for commercial consideration.

Limestone. Limestone is distributed over wide areas in the northern and eastern portions of the county and is found in quality suitable for local building and roadway construction. Two quarries are operated (1954) and the stone has been passed by the State Department of Highways, for use as common roadway construction material.

Rock Asphalt. Rock asphalt deposits, occurring in Basal Pennsylvanian and Cypress (Chester-Mississippian) sandstones, have been operated to considerable extent. These deposits have not been operated on a large scale during recent years, and detailed data on reserves and extent are not available at this time.

Coal. Coal measures, bearing some thin seams, outcrop over the southern and western portions of the county. Only small production has occurred. During 1954, about 5,000 tons were produced. Only one commercial mine was operated.

Clays. Clays, of quality suitable for the production of common tile and brick, are found, but sufficient quantities have not been reported.

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 8/

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10,381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (exc. 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

Leitchfield is located in the north-middle portion of Grayson County and in the western part of Kentucky. Cincinnati, Knoxville, Louisville, Nashville and Memphis lie within a 300 mile radius of Leitchfield. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 28 million. Over 36 million people live in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it. Nearby retail market areas and trading centers include Louisville, Owensboro and Bowling Green.

During 1953, the retail sales in Grayson County were estimated at \$6,544,000. The effective buying income was estimated at \$646 per person and \$2,322 per family. 9/

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
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
City Bond Issues for Industrial Building	Appendix F
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix G
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

HISTORY

Grayson County, located in the western part of the state of Kentucky, was organized in 1810 out of parts of Ohio and Hardin Counties. It was the 54th county formed in the state and was named in honor of Colonel William Grayson, a native of Virginia, and a member of Congress in 1784.

Leitchfield, the county seat of Grayson County, was incorporated in 1886. The town was named after Major David Leitch who donated the land on which the town is built. The 1870 population of Leitchfield was 314.

APPENDIX B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Grayson County, Kentucky				
Industry	Grayson County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	609	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	5	.8	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction	47	7.7	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	177	29.1	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	39	6.4	25,312	6.2
Tobacco	0	0	9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	90	14.8	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	37	6.0	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper	0	0	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	11	1.8	4,590	1.1
Primary metals	0	0	6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	0	0	40,299	9.9
Other	0	0	3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	33	5.4	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	317	52.0	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	21	3.4	15,566	3.8
Services	9	1.5	31,808	7.8
Other	0	0	1,323	0.3

APPENDIX C

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

Subject	Grayson County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	8,696	8,367	1,474,987	1,469,819

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	5,937	5,775	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	4,577	495	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	4,572	495	777,155	213,916
Employed	4,496	482	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,284	282	437,752	156,377
Government workers	195	109	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,587	60	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	430	31	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	76	13	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	76	13	28,082	7,281
New workers	0	0	415	307
Not in labor force	1,360	5,280	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	22	4,386	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	693	330	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	22	7	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	623	557	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	430	472	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	134	71	47,447	28,952
65 and over	69	14	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	4,496	482	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	104	88	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2,246	9	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	199	27	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	64	76	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	143	55	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	325	1	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	321	76	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	0	44	1,584	21,408
Service workers	42	59	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	423	13	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	328	5	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	273	17	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	28	12	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 LEITCHFIELD, GRAYSON 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	4.89	83	73
February	36.8	3.51	82	68
March	46.6	4.82	80	65
April	55.9	4.37	75	60
May	65.4	4.12	76	64
June	73.9	4.17	78	66
July	77.9	4.72	78	67
August	76.0	3.59	81	67
September	70.3	3.20	81	65
October	58.5	3.16	79	62
November	46.7	3.79	80	68
December	37.2	4.39	84	70
Annual Norm	56.6	47.73		

1/ Station Location: Leitchfield, Grayson County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$ No	\$ No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full (1)	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.25	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not 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 (2)	.50	Full	Full	Full

(1) County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.45 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to:

Secretary of State
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1954, 2,222 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$41,347,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which will be spent on a new turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

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

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

The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.