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Industrial Resources: Hardin County - Elizabethtown

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY

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Prepared by
Elizabethtown Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky
August, 1961

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY

POPULATION:

1960 - Elizabethtown - 9,641

Hardin County - 67,789

ELIZABETHTOWN LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Hardin and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 6,027 men and 8,191 women. Number of workers available from Hardin County - 2,611 men and 3,379 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Louisville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad serve Elizabethtown.

Air: Standiford Field, Louisville, 40 miles distant via Kentucky Turnpike, which is served by American, Piedmont, Eastern and Trans-World Airlines. Elizabethtown Airport, 3-1/2 miles from Elizabethtown on North 31-W.

Trucks: Common carrier service is provided by Maffett Transfer Lines, Johnson Freight Lines, Wilson Freight Line, Wehby Freight Lines, Bowling Green Express and Dixie-Ohio Express.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound, Central Kentucky Bus Lines and Kentucky Bus Lines serve Elizabethtown.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM ELIZABETHTOWN TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	368	Lexington, Ky.	91
Birmingham, Ala.	348	Louisville, Ky.	40
Chicago, Ill.	337	Nashville, Tenn.	178
Cincinnati, Ohio	153	New York, N.Y.	799
Detroit, Mich.	416	Pittsburgh, Pa.	434
Knoxville, Tenn.	271	St. Louis, Mo.	315

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Electricity is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company. This company serves all or part of 76 Kentucky Counties.

Natural Gas: Natural gas is distributed in Elizabethtown by a municipally owned company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Company.

Water: A municipally owned water company supplies Elizabethtown with water. Surplus on a peak day is in excess of 1,000,000 gallons.

Sewerage: A municipally owned sewerage system serves Elizabethtown with separate storm and sanitary sewers. The system has a surplus capacity of 400,000 gallons a day. In 1960 the contract was completed which doubled the size of the plant bringing its capacity to 1,100,000 gallons per day.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population Growth

Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, and Kentucky.

Table 1

Population Growth in Elizabethtown, Hardin County and Kentucky
1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Elizabethtown</u>		<u>Hardin County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1900	1,861	---	22,937	---	---
1910	1,970	5.8	22,696	- 1.0	6.6
1920	2,530	28.4	24,287	7.0	5.5
1930	2,590	2.4	20,913	-13.9	8.2
1940	3,667	41.5	29,108	39.2	8.8
1950	5,807	58.3	50,312	72.8	3.5
1960	9,641	66.0	67,789	34.7	2.3

(Per cent of Nonwhite population in City and County - 5.6)

Labor Force*

Definition of Population Trend:

The Elizabethtown labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Hardin, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Hart, Larue, Meade and Nelson Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Elizabethtown, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this 8-county area was 178,803, which was an increase of 30,331 from the 1950 Census of 148,472.

* Department of Economic Security Labor Supply Statement for the
Elizabethtown, Kentucky Area

Economic Characteristics of the Area:

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically agricultural with approximately 16,372 people employed in this industry. There were 7,830 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 2,205 area farms and 295 Hardin County farms had an income of less than \$2,500.00. Hardin County had 2,733 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In September 1960, there were 4,103 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 687 of this number in Hardin County. Nelson County had 1,058 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.

Per capita income for the state in 1957 was \$1,372, as estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$719.00 in Hardin to \$1,563.00 in Nelson.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs:

There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

- (1) The total currently unemployed.
- (2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women not now in the labor force but who would enter if jobs were available.
- (3) The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming eighteen years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 6,027 men and 8,191 women in the Elizabethtown area who would be available for industrial jobs. Hardin County alone could furnish 1,109 men and 2,131 women included in the above total.

In addition to the current labor supply, 16,494 boys and 15,739 girls in the area will become eighteen years of age during the next ten years, with 5,045 boys and 4,658 girls of this number residing in Hardin County. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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 Elizabethtown.

Table 2

Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Armour Creameries	Cheddar cheese	20	1	21
Bean Publishing Co.	Newspaper, printing	14	8	22
O. W. Boyd Lumber Co.	Rough lumber	8	0	8
Coca Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	34	3	37
Diecks Lumber Co., Inc.	Concrete blocks, millwork	65	3	68
E-Town Timer Corp.	Timing mechanisms	53	129	182
Elizabethtown Ice & Ice Cream Co.	Ice, Ice cream	20	10	30
Elizabethtown News	Newspaper	6	5	11
Hardin County Enterprise	Newspaper, printing	11	2	13
Hardin County Locker Plant	Frozen food processing	2	1	3
Interstate Auto Supply	Rebuilt motors	25	4	29
The Jenkins-Essex Co.	Concrete block, tile	58	2	60
Ky. Thermoplastics	Plastic molding materials	18	25	43
Magnatronics, Inc.	Ceramic magnets	6	1	7
T. & W. Mfg.	Men's trousers	24	138	162
White Dove Bakery	Bakery products	3	2	5
Waters Construction Co.	Limestone	14	2	16

Unionization:

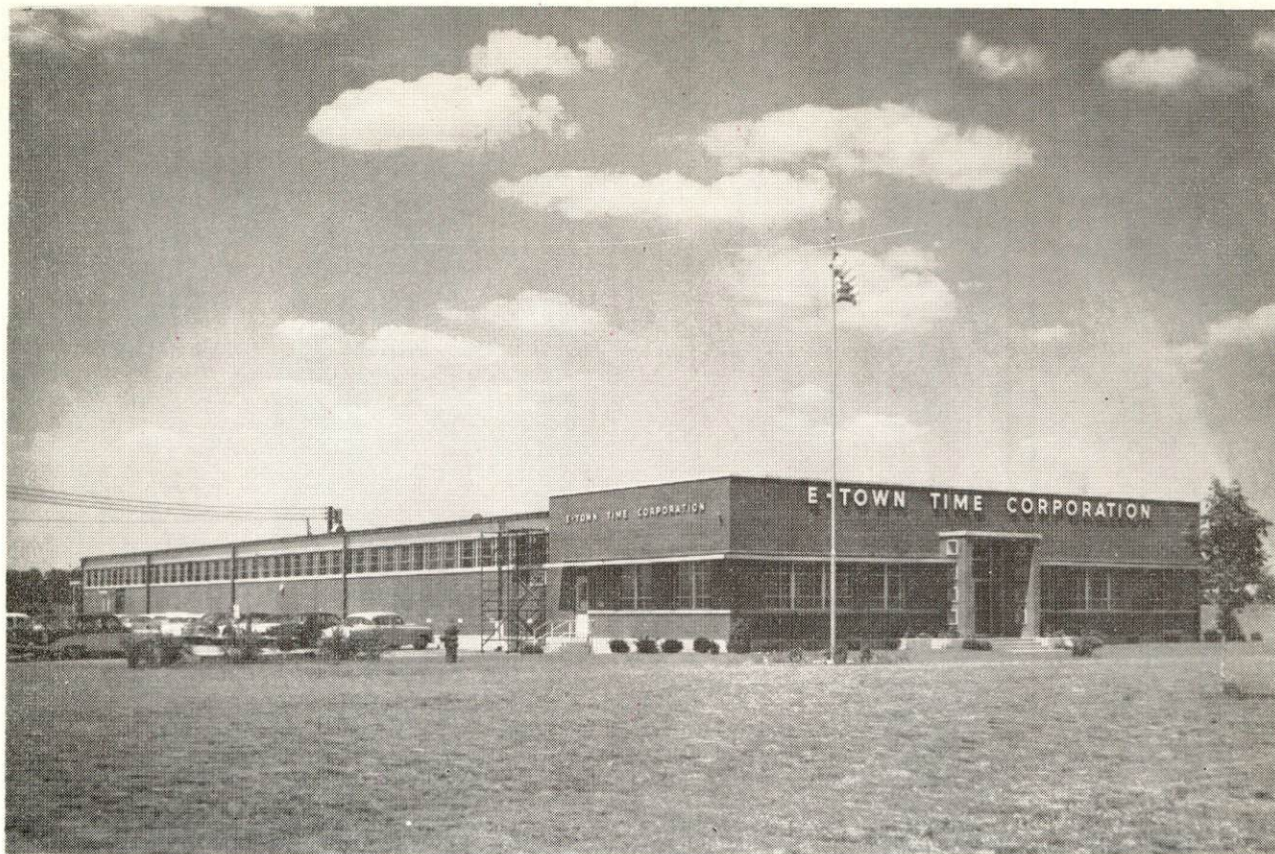
Unions represented in the area include: Construction General Laborers Union (Local 576); International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO (Local 764); Teamsters, AFL (Local 89); Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union AFL-CIO (Local 227); International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL (Local 463). There have been no strikes in the area in the past ten years.

Wages:

Specific rates by job classification will be provided on a personal basis, by the management of manufacturing firms in Elizabethtown. Arrangements for this information and other labor data, such as fringe benefits, can be made through the Elizabethtown Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Labor-Management Relations:

Labor-management relations in Elizabethtown are described locally as excellent.



E-TOWN TIME CORPORATION



MAGNATRONICS, INC.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Louisville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, operating between Louisville and Nashville, serves Elizabethtown. Service provided includes: local freight daily except Sunday; passenger service and railway express daily; and switching service daily except Sunday for 15 cars.

The Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad also operates through Elizabethtown with an average of two freights per week. Switching service includes one public delivery track accommodating 15 cars. Average inbound loads consist of 18 cars per month.

Table 3

Railway Transit Time* From Elizabethtown, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	4	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	7
Chicago, Ill.	3	Nashville, Tenn.	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	4	New York, N.Y.	5
Detroit, Mich.	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	4	St. Louis, Mo.	4

Highways

Elizabethtown is served by U.S. Routes 31-W and 62 (E-W) which has recently been four-laned through the city; Kentucky Turnpike (I-65, N-S) and State Routes 61, 251, 567, and 1157. Construction of the Western Kentucky Toll Road from Elizabethtown to Princeton will begin in early fall of 1961. Also, I-65 South of Elizabethtown is proposed for construction. The transportation map shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

* Illinois Central Railroad, Commissioner of Industrial Development

Table 4

Highway Distances From Elizabethtown, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	368	Lexington, Ky.	91
Birmingham, Ala.	348	Louisville, Ky.	40
Chicago, Ill.	337	Nashville, Tenn.	178
Cincinnati, Ohio	153	New York, N.Y.	799
Detroit, Mich.	416	Pittsburgh, Pa.	434
Knoxville, Tenn.	271	St. Louis, Mo.	315

Truck Lines:

Maffett Transfer Line has terminals at Elizabethtown and Louisville, providing interchange with all carriers at Louisville. Other lines with interstate freight only are Johnson Freight Lines, Wilson Freight Lines and Wehby System which handles northbound interstate only. Bowling Green Express gives northbound delivery only, and Dixie Ohio Express maintains a 10,000-lb. minimum delivery. Louisville, Kentucky is the nearest terminal for all except Maffett Transfer Lines.

Table 5

Truck Transit Time* From Elizabethtown, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>		<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	7
Chicago, Ill.	2	3	Nashville, Tenn.	1	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	2	New Orleans, La.	5	7
Cleveland, Ohio	1	2	New York, N.Y.	3	4
Detroit, Mich.	1	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	3	St. Louis, Mo.	1	2

* Maffett Transfer Line, Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

Bus Lines:

Southeastern Greyhound Lines operate 17 northbound and 17 southbound buses daily from Elizabethtown to Louisville. There are also 13 northbound and 12 southbound buses daily which stop in Elizabethtown enroute to other points on Greyhound Lines. Southeastern Greyhound Lines also operates a direct round-trip bus from Elizabethtown to Standiford Field once daily.

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Standiford Field, Louisville, 40 miles by turnpike. Airlines serving the airport include: American, Eastern, Trans-World, Piedmont and Ozark.

The Hardin County Air Board operates an airport located 3 1/2 miles Northwest of Elizabethtown on 31-W with a 3000' blacktopped runway and it is sufficient for landing of planes up to DC-3. Later a hangar and other necessary facilities will be added. The runway can be extended an additional 500'. The Elizabethtown Flying Service is the fixed base operator and offers charter service, aircraft rentals, instructors, fuel and light maintenance.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Elizabethtown by the Kentucky Utilities Company, which serves all or part of 76 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capability of 595,000 kilowatts. The company has interconnections with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, T.V.A., and through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation which made 2,000,000 KW available.

Current prices of electricity will be supplied by the Department of Economic Development and the power companies. Industrial rates are available.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Elizabethtown by a municipally owned company whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Company. Elizabethtown completed construction of a six-inch line to its supplier, Texas Gas, in 1957. Pressure is maintained at 100 psi. BTU content is 1,000 and specific gravity 0.60. This line is capable of handling pressure up to 300 psi.

The Texas Gas line is 26". Texas Gas Transmission's sources of supply are the Louisiana and Texas fields. On June 30, 1961, there were 2,000 meters in service.

Rates:

First	600 cu. ft.	\$1.50 minimum
Next	1,400 cu. ft.	1.00 per MCF
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.80 per MCF
Next	95,000 cu. ft.	.75 per MCF
Next	100,000 cu. ft.	.70 per MCF
Next	100,000 cu. ft.	.65 per MCF
Next	100,000 cu. ft.	.60 per MCF
Next	100,000 cu. ft.	.55 per MCF
Over	500,000 cu. ft.	.50 per MCF

Water

Elizabethtown is supplied water by a municipally owned company, whose source of supply is two springs and one deep well. One spring at the treatment plant has a flow of 850 gpm. The second spring, 2 miles Southeast of the treatment plant, at Gaithers Station, has a flow of 500 gpm. A well at the plant produces 250 gpm. This provides a total daily flow of 2,300,000 gallons.

The water plant is capable of treating 1,750 gpm or 2,500,000 gallons per day. Pumping capacity is also 1,750 gpm. Storage: At the plant, 230,000 gallons; N. E. standpipe, 500,000 gallons; N. W. standpipe, 200,000 gallons; S. W. standpipe, 116,000 gallons. Total storage capacity, 1,046,000 gallons of treated water.

Maximum daily use is 1,300,000 gallons, leaving a daily surplus of 1,000,000 gallons of treated water.

In the event a supply of raw water is required by an industry, the city can supply from its Gaither Station line to industrial sites Southeast of the town up to 500 gpm or 720,000 gallons a day at a temperature of 53 degrees.

Rates for Treated Water:

Minimum for the first 5,000 gallons per month,\$2.00.

First	5,000 gal.	\$.80 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gal.	.70 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gal.	.60 per M gal.
Next	10,000 gal.	.55 per M gal.
Next	10,000 gal.	.45 per M gal.
Next	20,000 gal.	.35 per M gal.
Over	55,000 gal.	.21 per M gal.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset and Bellevue. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

Highly volatile bituminous coal is mined extensively in both the Eastern and Western coal fields. Elizabethtown is supplied coal by the Western Kentucky coal field, which produced 30,337,072 tons in 1959. Total Kentucky production in that year was 64,990,298 tons.*

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

Current delivered prices of both coal and coke may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

* Annual Report, Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1:

This site contains approximately 22 acres of rolling land located within the West city limits. This site faces U. S. 62 and the Illinois Central Railroad bounds the site on the North. All utilities are available.

Site # 2:

Section A contains 132 acres of level land approximately at the West edge of the city limits. It is bound on the South by U. S. 62 and on the North by the Illinois Central Railroad. All utilities are available.

Section B contains 25 acres of level land located at the West edge of the city limits. It is near U. S. 62 and is bounded on the North by the Illinois Central Railroad. Access is by a city street. All utilities are available. This section is owned by the Elizabethtown Industrial Development Foundation, Inc.

Site # 3:

This site contains 14 acres of level land located at the Southwest edge of the city limits. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad bounds the site on the South and access is by a city street. All utilities are available.

Site # 4:

This site contains 120 acres of level to rolling land located approximately 2-1/2 miles Southwest of the city limits. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad bounds the site on the East and access is by a county road. Electricity and water are available.

LEGEND

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE

SITE-2
A-SEC. B-SEC.
132 A 25 A
W.G.E.S W.G.E.S

SITE-1
22 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-3
14 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-4
120 A
W.G.E.S

0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES -1948-49

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Elizabethtown is a fourth-class city, governed by a mayor, who is elected for a four-year term, and six councilmen, elected for two-year terms. They are elected by a non-partisan system.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry:

As provided by state law, Kentucky cities may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond a five-year period.

Business Licenses:

The city of Elizabethtown levies a business license which ranges from \$10.00 to \$600.00 depending on the type of business. Elizabethtown exempts industry from business licenses.

City Services

Fire Protection:

Elizabethtown has a volunteer fire department with 20 volunteers. Motorized equipment includes two 750-gpm pumpers, and two 500-gpm pumpers. All trucks are equipped with necessary hose and ladder. The alarm is given by telephone with a central siren for calling men.

The city has a Class 6 fire insurance rating. This rating is the lowest for a city of this size. The basic insurance rate per \$100 assessed value for masonry or wooden dwellings located inside the city limits is \$.14 and \$.20, respectively. The rate for the same type dwelling located outside the city limits is \$.42 and \$.62, respectively.

Police Protection:

The Elizabethtown Police Department is staffed by a chief, assistant, and ten patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of two cruisers equipped with two-way radios. Hardin County sheriffs are uniformed and operate radio equipped cars.

Garbage and Sanitation:

Garbage is collected by a private contractor in compact trucks, twice weekly in both residential area and the business district. The fee for collection is \$.50 per week in the residential area and rates vary according to the type business. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Sewerage:

Elizabethtown's municipally owned sewerage system serves Elizabethtown with separate storm and sanitary sewers. The capacity of the system is 1,100,000 gallons per day with a maximum daily flow of 700,000 gallons, leaving a surplus of 400,000-gallons per day. The charge for sewer service is one-third of the water bill, with a minimum charge of \$1.50 per month.

Municipal Parking Lots:

Elizabethtown has five parking lots--four metered and one free with a total capacity of 600 cars. There is a parking lot within a half-block of any part of the business district. There is no parking problem in Elizabethtown. This city has more parking space per capita than any other city in the United States.

Streets:

Most of the streets are paved, but some lack curbs and gutters. The city has a program for installing storm sewers, curbs and gutters, sidewalks and complete paving of roadways. The City Engineer anticipates completion of the program in six years.

Modern mercury-vapor street lights have been installed in the business district. The city plans to install modern lighting on both U. S. 62 and U. S. 31-W through the town.

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Elizabethtown and Hardin County for 1960.

Table 6

Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Elizabethtown</u>	<u>Hardin County</u>
County	\$.65	\$.65
State	.05	.05
City	.75	---
School	2.00	1.50
Total	<u>\$3.45</u>	<u>\$2.20</u>

Local Financial Statement

Ratio of Assessment:

Elizabethtown - 31%
Hardin County - 31%

Total Assessment:

Elizabethtown - \$13,484,935.00
Hardin County - \$51,806,399.00

City Income:

1960 - \$174,075.85

City Bonded Indebtedness, 1960:

Gas - \$1,125,000.00
Parking - \$ 107,000.00
School - \$ 687,000.00
Water &
Sewer - \$1,057,000.00

City Expenditures, 1960:

\$174,744.97

Estimated County Budget, 1960-61:

\$403,205.64

County Bonded Indebtedness:

\$49,000.00 (Hospital)

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

Elizabethtown has several housing units for rent or sale. The rental range for two and three-bedroom houses is \$45 to \$90 per month. Construction costs for two and three-bedroom houses range from \$10,500 to \$18,000, depending upon the location, structure and types of materials used. Elizabethtown has three subdivisions under development. Two of them are in beautiful settings with rolling terrain and trees, which have been left undisturbed by the developers. The town has three other fully developed subdivisions approximately five years old.

Health

Hospitals:

Elizabethtown is served by the Hardin County Memorial Hospital which has a normal capacity of 100 beds and 25 bassinets with emergency facilities for 119 patients. The hospital has medical and dental facilities for diagnosis and treatment including: surgery, pediatrics, X-ray with a full-time medical director, laboratory under the direction of a pathologist, pharmacy and complete maintenance facilities.

County Public Health:

The County Health Department is located in Elizabethtown. The county public health program comprises immunization and test, tuberculosis and venereal disease control programs, maternal and child health program and general sanitation and laboratory services.

Education

Graded Schools:

The Elizabethtown City School system consists of five buildings and equipment valued at approximately \$2,250,000. Four of these buildings are new, having been completed since 1953. A twenty-acre tract has been purchased on the Pear Orchard Road in anticipation of another building which will be needed in a few years at the present rate of growth. Each school in Elizabethtown and Hardin County is equipped with adequate lunchroom facilities to serve hot noon-day lunches.

About 50% of high school graduates in the past three years have attended college, and approximately 30% of the population (Elizabethtown and Hardin County area) have graduated from high school.

Elizabethtown and Hardin County has a new modern school building used exclusively for the retarded children educational program. This school has been in operation since 1959.

The building was erected at the cost of \$14,064.00 which was received from WHAS Crusade for Children, Moose Fairs, Women's Clubs and various organizations; \$2,800.00 was allocated from the county school fund.

The site is owned by the county which maintains the building and employs a full-time teacher with a class of eleven.

The following table shows the enrollment, number of teachers and the student-teacher ratio in Elizabethtown and Hardin County.

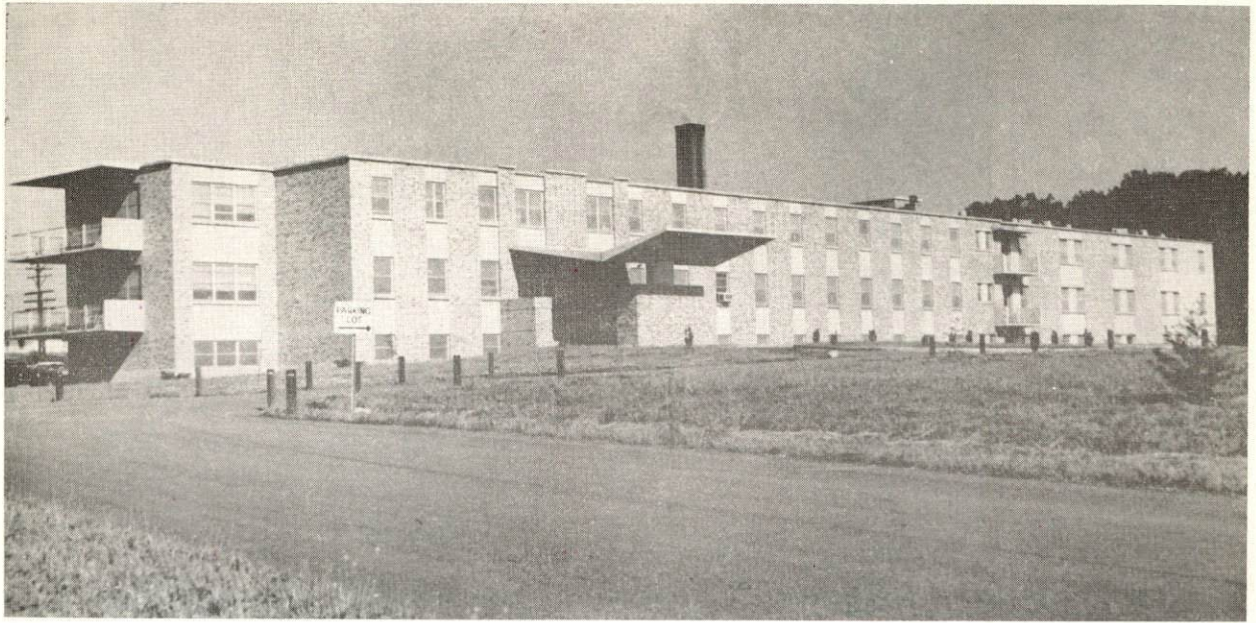
Table 7

Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in
Elizabethtown and Hardin County

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student Teacher Ratio</u>
Hardin County Elem.	4,646	164	28
Hardin County High	1,303	74	21
Elizabethtown Elem.	1,525	63	28
Elizabethtown High	500	27	19
St. James Grade	303	8 1/2	33
Elizabethtown Catholic High	150	8	17

Vocational Schools:

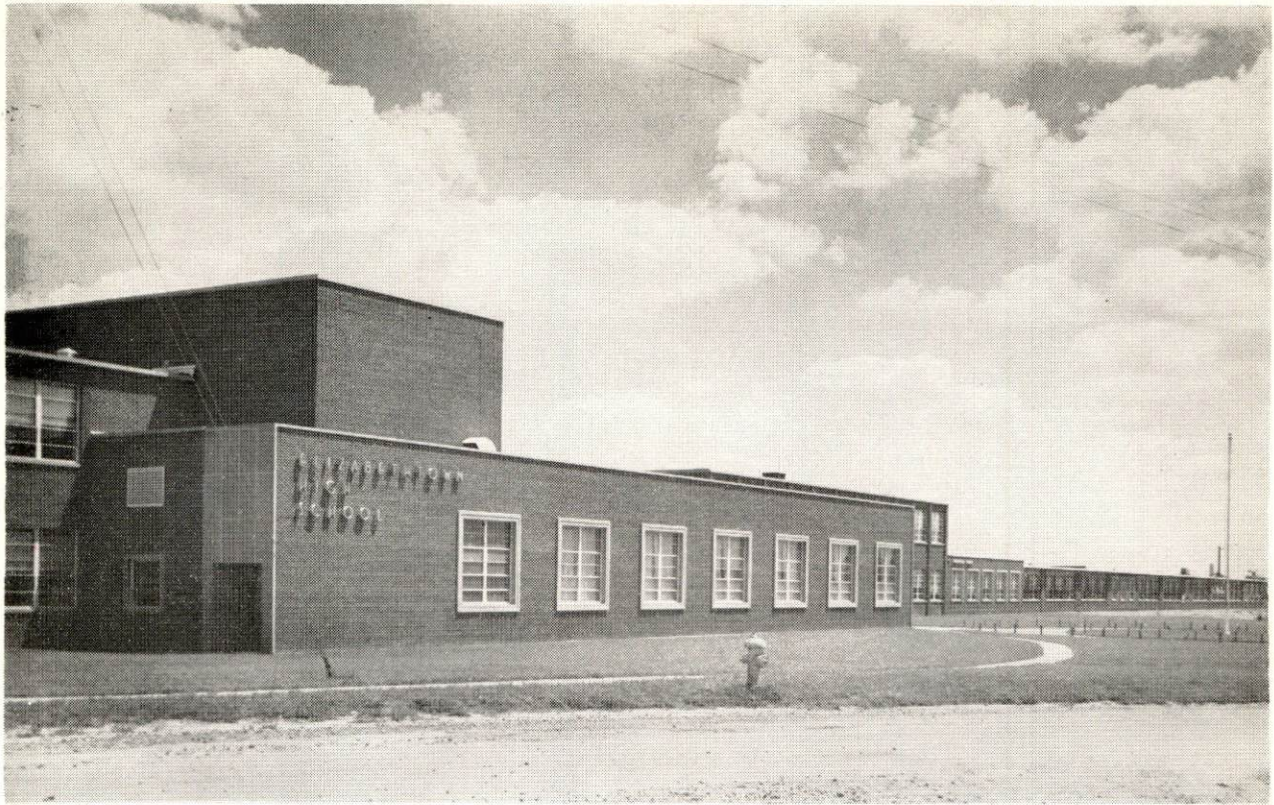
Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations.



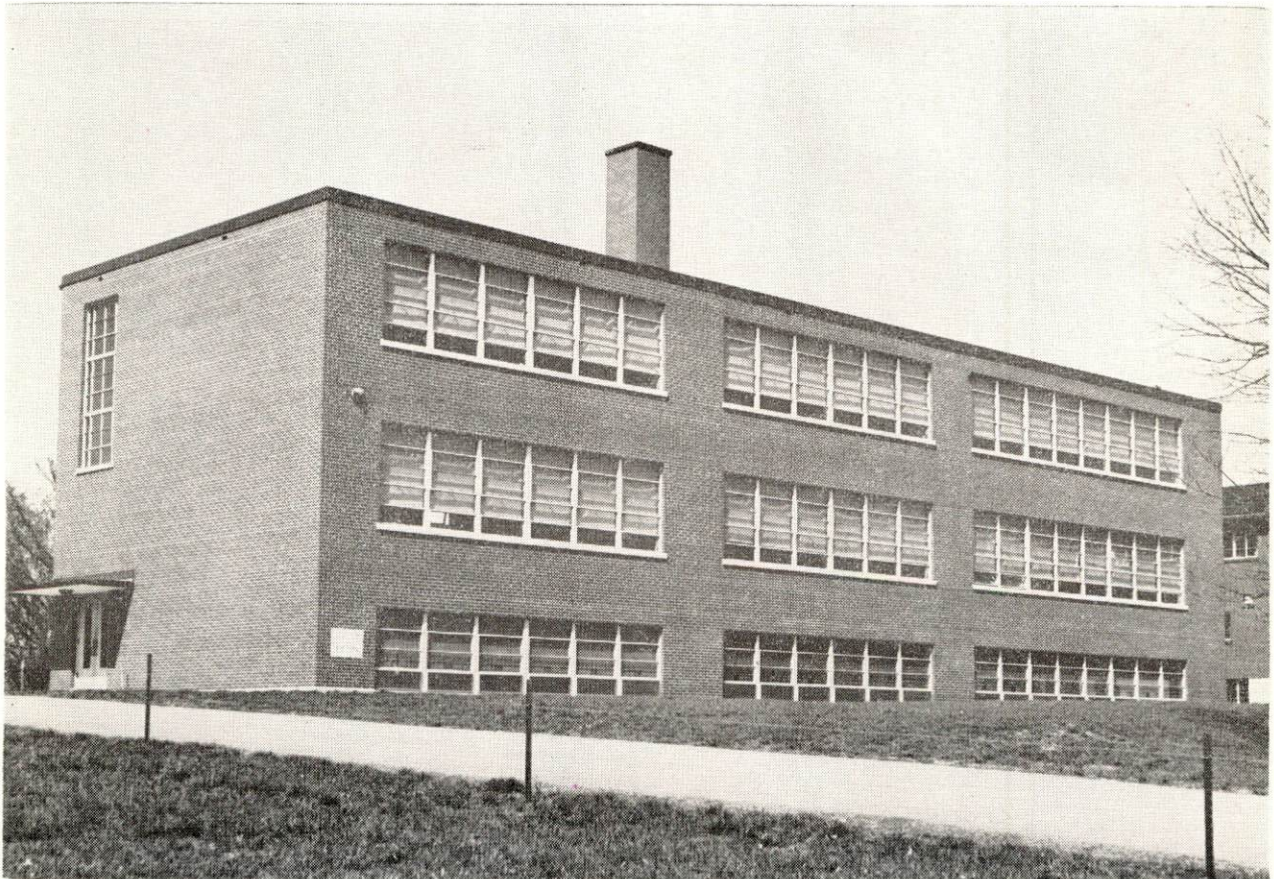
HARDIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



HARDIN COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT



ELIZABETHTOWN HIGH SCHOOL



ST. JAMES HIGH SCHOOL

Elizabethtown is served by the Jefferson County Area Vocational School, Valley Station, 40 miles. Courses offered include: Auto Mechanics, Drafting, and General Industrial Electricity.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition to the above, short unit courses for the upgrading of employed workers are offered on a continuous basis wherever needs exist and upon request. These short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature. New courses are constantly added as needs arise and facilities permit.

Colleges:

Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Georgetown College, Georgetown, 98 miles
Nazareth Junior College, Bardstown, 25 miles
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, 40 miles
Nazareth College, Louisville, 40 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, 40 miles
Urusuline College, Louisville, 40 miles
Bellarmine College, Louisville, 40 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, 91 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, 91 miles
College of the Bible, Lexington, 91 miles
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 70 miles
Campbellsville College, Campbellsville, 48 miles

A great effort is being made to obtain a Liberal Arts College for the immediate future.

A 227-acre tract, located at the Northwestern edge of the Elizabethtown city limits, has been purchased for a college site, at a cost of \$125,000.00. The money was raised by public subscription. The proposed plant is to build a two-year college which will be a North-Central extension of the University of Kentucky. Classes are scheduled to begin in the fall of 1963.

Libraries

The Brown-Psey House, with 8,948 volumes and an annual circulation of 7,819 serves Elizabethtown. A regional library to serve five counties was established in Hardin County in 1958, through the cooperation of the Hardin Fiscal Court, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the Federal Government. It is stocked with 20,000 volumes.

Churches

There are seventeen churches in Elizabethtown representing the following denominations: Church of Christ, Christian, Methodist, Episcopal, Pilgrim Holiness, Catholic, Presbyterian, Seventh Day Adventist, Church of God, Nazarene and Baptist. The church attendance, including all churches, is approximately 45% of the population.

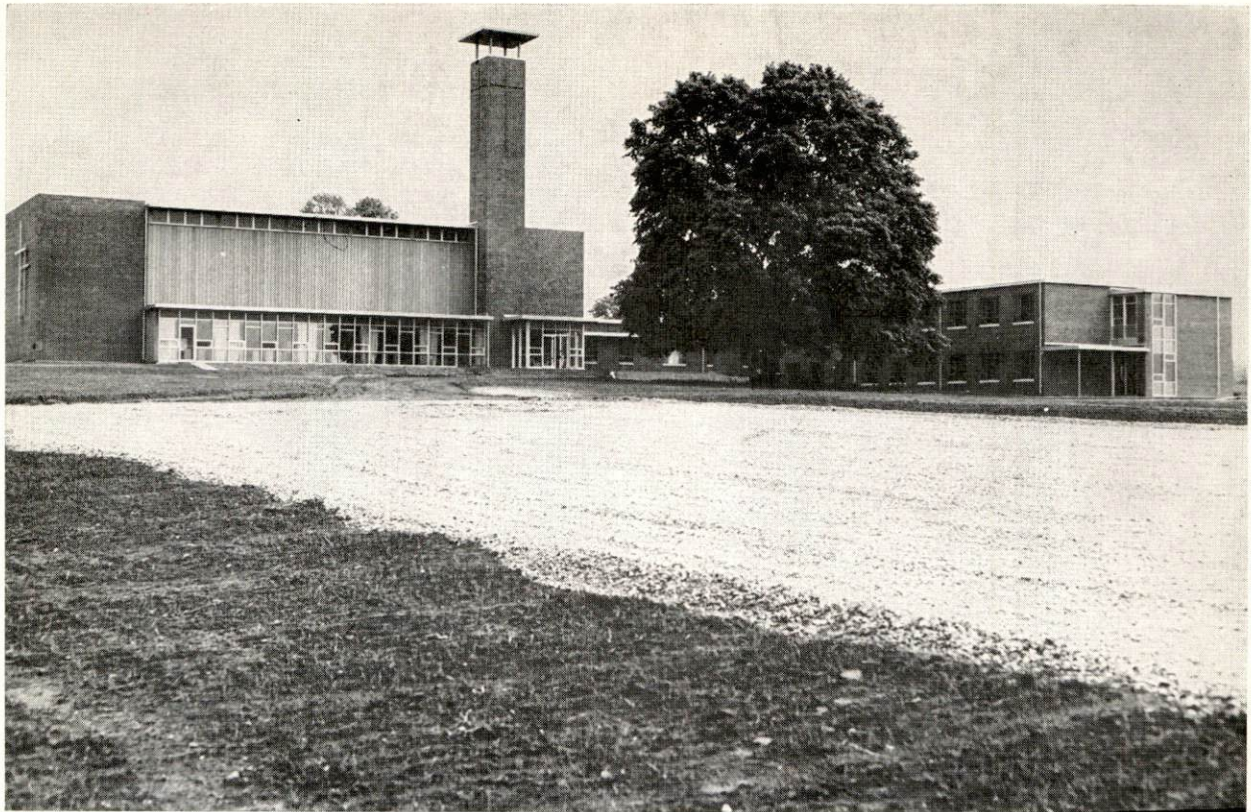
Banks

Statement as of June 30, 1961

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The First Hardin National Bank, Elizabethtown	\$14,167,073.42	\$12,267,423.78
West Point Bank, West Point	1,030,444.91	882,411.13
Farmers Bank, Vine Grove	2,283,884.29	2,020,967.98
Cecilia Bank, Cecilia	3,185,488.49	2,768,895.10
Bank of Sonora, Sonora	757,249.44	584,738.72
First Federal Savings & Loan Association, Elizabethtown	16,450,344.50	14,618,090.07

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

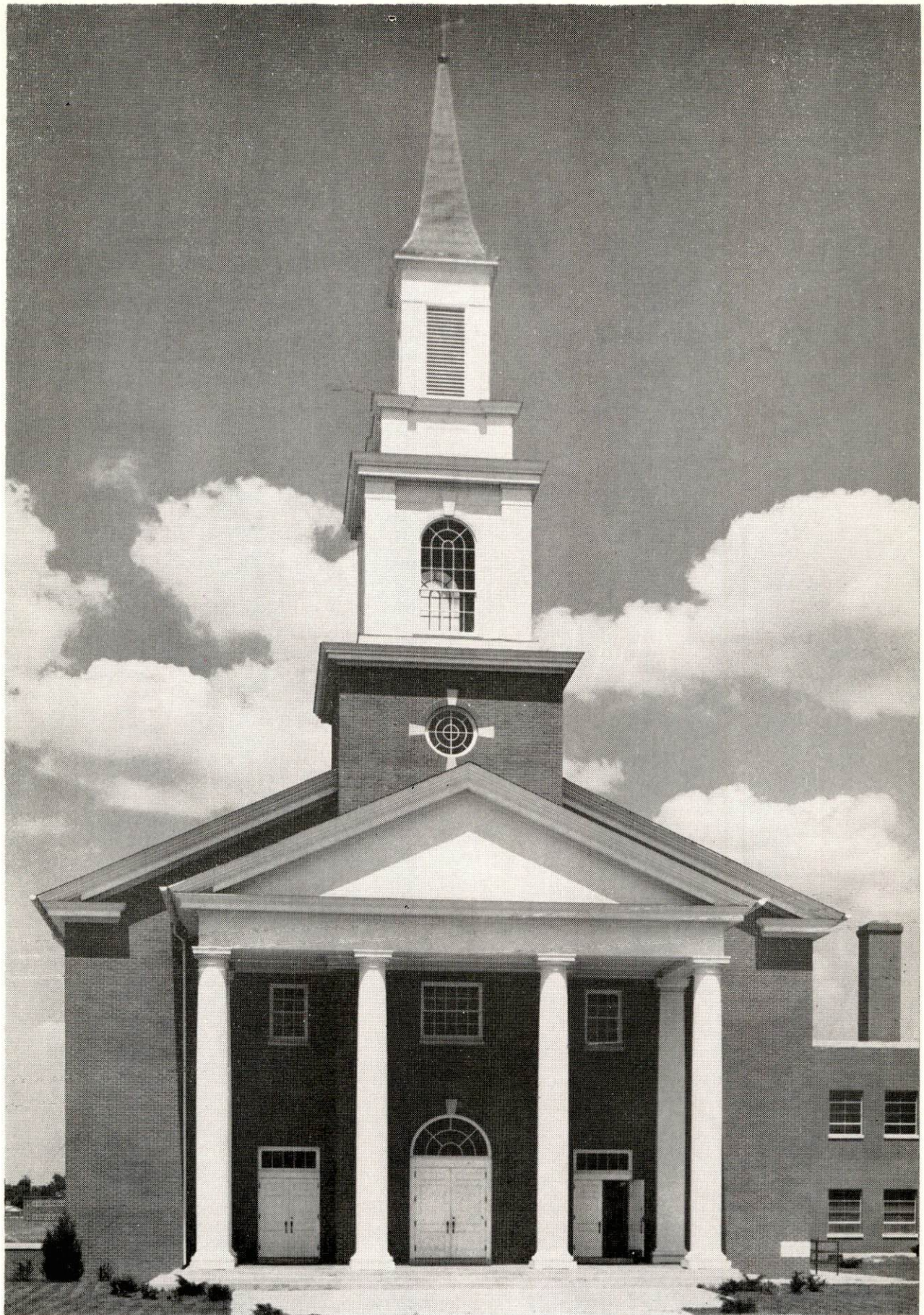
<u>Hotels</u>		<u>Motels</u>	
Taylor Hotel	30 rooms	Cardinal Motel	
Joplin Hotel	54 rooms	(swimming pool)	28 units
Lion Hotel	50 rooms	E'Town Motel	
Burnetts	8 rooms	(swimming pool)	24 units
		Maple Motel	12 units
		Southern Trails	16 units
		Colonial Motel	25 units
		Blair's Motel	8 units
		Burnett's Motel	
		(swimming pool)	38 units
		Shady Grove	15 units
		Oak Lawn	10 units
		Dixie View	8 units
		Holiday Motel	40 units
		(swimming pool)	
		Cloverleaf Motel	52 units



THE METHODIST CHURCH



FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION



SEVERNS VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers:

The Elizabethtown News, a bi-weekly, with a circulation of 4,500 serves Elizabethtown and Hardin County. The Hardin County Enterprise, a bi-weekly, with a circulation of 4,000, also serves the area. The Louisville Courier-Journal and Times are also available in Elizabethtown.

Radio:

Elizabethtown is served by radio station WIEL in Elizabethtown. Radio reception also comes from Louisville stations and WSAC in Radcliff, Kentucky.

Television:

Television reception is from Louisville stations, with the major networks represented.

Communication

Postal Facilities:

Elizabethtown is served by a first-class post office with 26 employees. Mail is received and dispatched eight times daily. Postal receipts for 1960 totaled approximately \$143,823.13.

Telephone and Telegraph:

Elizabethtown is served by General Telephone Corporation, whose headquarters are located in Lexington. Recent improvements include a large addition to their central office building, a new underground conduit system and extensive rural development in areas adjacent to Elizabethtown.

Monthly rates:

	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Two Party</u>	<u>Four Party</u>	<u>Extension</u>
Business	\$13.85	\$12.85	----	\$1.35
Residence	6.85	----	\$4.50	1.25

At the end of 1960 there were 7,499 telephones in service in Elizabethtown, and 51 toll circuits. The necessary equipment has been installed so that Elizabethtown is connected to the nationwide operator toll dialing network and is now in operation.

Clubs and Organizations

Business:

Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Civic:

Lions, Rotary and Optimist, and Civic Club Council (composed of eight civic organizations).

Fraternal:

Knights of Columbus, Moose, American Legion, VFW, Masonic, Modern Woodmen, and B.P.O. Elks.

Women's Clubs:

Homemakers, Junior Woman's Club, P. T. A., Woman's Club and Beta Sigma Phi.

Youth Clubs:

FHA, FFA, Boy Scouts, and Girl Scouts.

Recreation

Local:

Local recreation facilities are under the direction of a full-time city recreation director. His duties include supervision of Little League Baseball at a regulation park, tennis and complete indoor and outdoor programs at the Memorial Recreation Center.

A 30-acre tract of land has been purchased for a municipal park. The park will have complete recreation facilities including a large swimming pool. The park is being financed by annual contributions from: American Legion - \$3,000.00 a year; Lions Club - \$1,000.00 a year; Rotary Club - \$500.00 a year; Optimist Club - \$500.00 a year; Chamber of Commerce - \$500.00 a year; the city - \$500.00 a year.

Elizabethtown Sportsman's Lake is a man-made privately owned facility covering 92 acres located 3-1/2 miles South of Elizabethtown on Old 31-W. The 55-acre lake, supported by a 25' x 600' earth dam is stocked with game fish. There is a supervised swimming area 200' x 300' with a sand beach. Facilities include a club house 30' x 50' and two large picnic areas with tables. Surrounding the lake are 200 building lots. Six cottages have already been built. Lake Elizabeth, located 3-1/2 miles from the city limits, provides facilities for swimming, picnicking and boating.

Area:

There are many lakes in the area which have swimming facilities and boat docks. Some of these are Rough River Reservoir, 48 miles; Herrington Lake, 79 miles; Lake Cumberland, 80 miles; and Dale Hollow Reservoir, 103 miles; Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Hodgenville, 12 miles; and Old Kentucky Home State Park, Bardstown, 26 miles.

Mammoth Cave National Park is only 50 miles South of Elizabethtown. Bernheim Forest, in Bullitt County, is 20 miles distant. Several other state parks are located within easy driving distances of Elizabethtown: Butler State Park, Carrollton, 100 miles; Cumberland Lake, 78 miles; Kentucky Lake, 185 miles; Kentucky Dam, 171 miles and Pennyrile Forest, 127 miles.

Community Improvements

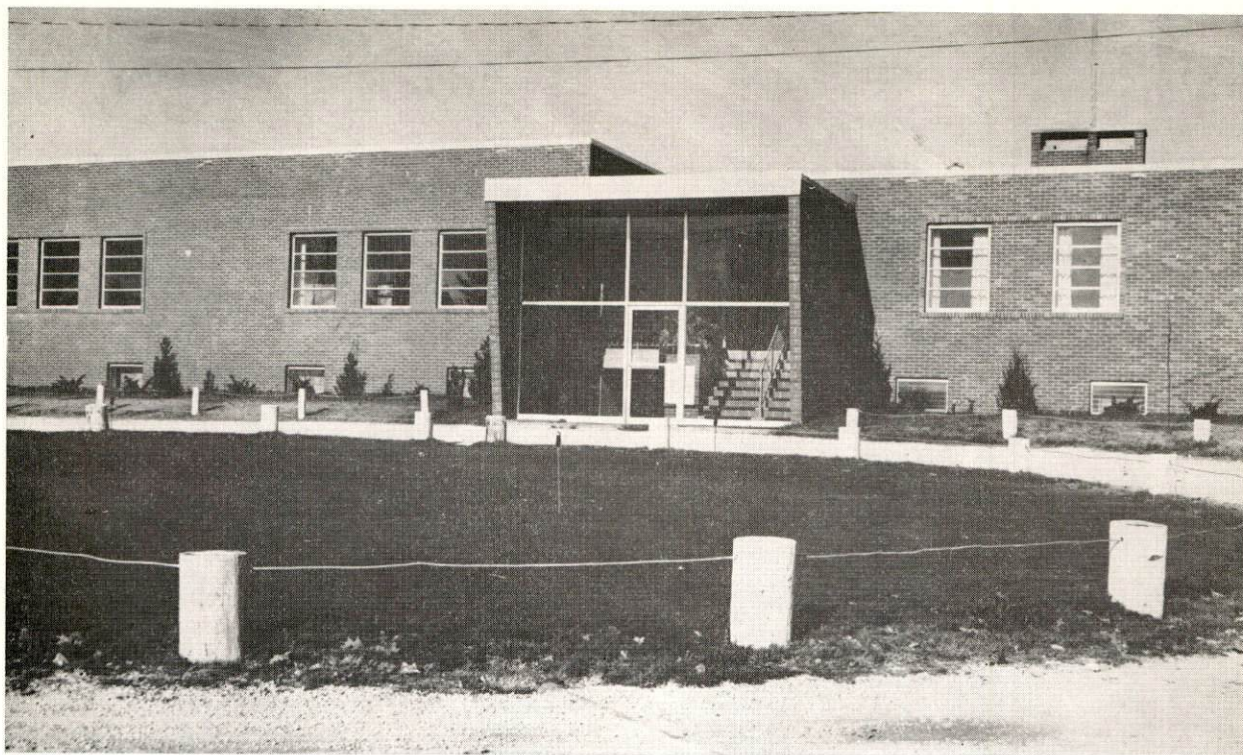
Recent:

The citizens of Elizabethtown are consistent in their efforts to perpetuate an aggressive community development program. During a short lapse of time many major improvements have been completed which include :

1. A four-lane highway has been completed for a distance of five miles on 31-W to Fort Knox, and an additional five miles is now under construction.
2. Many permanent streets with curb and gutter have been constructed and many others surfaced.
3. Mercury vapor street lights have been installed on the main business streets and additional lights are now being installed to replace the older types.
4. Three new subdivisions have been developed during the past year. One of these subdivisions is unusually attractive. Forty new homes have been built in this subdivision with construction cost ranging from \$15,000 to \$40,000.
5. Two new school buildings have been erected during the past twenty-four months at a cost of \$522,437.00. The city and county have recently redistricted the school areas in order to conform to the location and convenience of the pupils.
6. Elizabethtown is outstanding in its progress on construction of new churches. The following have been completed recently:

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Methodist	\$500,000.00
Baptist	700,000.00
Immanuel Baptist	85,000.00
Pilgrim Holiness	90,000.00
Christian	170,000.00

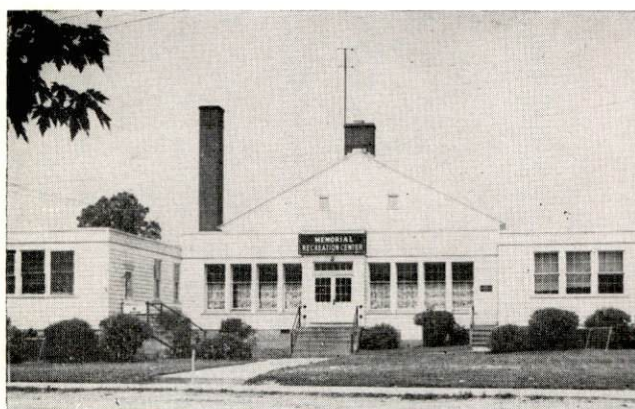
Two Baptist churches plan immediate expansion at an estimated cost of \$335,000.00.



ELIZABETHTOWN COUNTRY CLUB



COCA-COLA PLANT



MRC RECREATION BUILDING



ENTRANCE SOUTHERN PART OF TOLL ROAD

7. Much progress has been made in the business sections with several store fronts painted and remodeled. Others have improved the appearance of the entire business section as well as their individual buildings.
8. A regulation Little League baseball park has recently been completed.
9. Magnatronics Inc. have just completed their large new building, located on a forty-acre tract, and will be in full operation during August, 1961.
10. Recent municipal improvements include: Sewage disposal plant capacity has been doubled. Park area of 20 acres paid in full. Garbage disposal site established. Traffic islands built in public square. Parking lot direction signs erected.
11. The Hardin County Airstrip, (3,000' long, 72 ft. wide) was paved in 1960, at a cost of \$45,000.00.
12. Regional Library opened in 1960.

Planned:

A college (two-year extension of U. K.) is assured for Elizabethtown. The land has been purchased and construction of the buildings is planned to start in March of 1962.

Future plans call for the construction of a public park complete with a new swimming pool.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1959 there were 2,077 farms covering a total of 261,689 acres and averaging 126.0 acres per farm. The table shows agricultural statistics for the Hardin County Area and Kentucky.

Table 8

Agricultural Statistics for Hardin County Area* and Kentucky
1959**

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Hardin Co. Area (bu)	154,133	44.0	6,784,488
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Hardin Co. Area (bu)	16,769	20.4	343,347
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Hardin Co. Area (bu)	3,140	22.1	69,473
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Hardin Co. Area (lbs)	14,348	1,605.0	23,029,527
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Hardin Co. Area (tons)	30,814	2.0	64,126
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Hardin Co. Area (tons)	46,566	1.4	65,223
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Hardin Co. Area (tons)	65,331	1.2	84,796
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

Table 9

Livestock Statistics for Hardin County Area* and Kentucky
1959**

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Hardin Co. Area	213,576
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Hardin Co. Area	45,051
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Hardin Co. Area	39,578
Kentucky	546,000

Forests

There are approximately 148,000 acres of forested land in Hardin County covering 38% of the total land area. The principal types of trees are oak, 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 manufacturing 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 (500 to 600 million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacturing in the state.

* Hardin County Area includes Hardin and the surrounding counties of Larue, Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Hart, Grayson, Breckinridge and Meade.

** Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Hardin County consist of limestone and petroleum. Other potentially important minerals include rock asphalt, glass sand, sand and gravel and clay. Some natural gas has been secured in conjunction with the oil production. Total value of minerals produced in 1959, amounted to \$1,226,164 from limestone and petroleum (Minerals Yearbook, 1959).

Limestone:

Limestone occurs in quality and quantity suitable for most purposes. A generalized high-calcium (95 per cent or more CaCO_3) limestone belt extends through the Western half of the County. This stone, when present, offers important uses in the chemical industry. In 1959, four quarries produced 784,000 tons of stone for concrete, aggregate, roadstone, rip-rap, asphalt filler, agstone and other uses.

Petroleum:

A sharp increase in the production of petroleum was recorded in 1959 when 35,211 barrels were secured. Until this time, practically all of the 6,684 barrels (total production for the County) came in the middle 1930's. The increase in production and drilling activity has been mainly spurred from the opening of the Green County oil field and as a result of a new oil discovery at Flint Hill in the old Sonora gas field. The Laurel formation, which occurs at medium depth, is the producing horizon. Production in 1960 dropped to 7,567 barrels.

Rock Asphalt:

This mineral occurs in the vicinity of Summit, where it has been commercially produced for the construction of highways, and in the Southwestern portion of the County, particularly in the vicinity of Big and Little Meeting creeks. None of these deposits are in commercial operation at present.

Glass Sand:

Several silica sand deposits are scattered throughout the County. Recent investigations in the vicinity of Eastview and Tip Top indicate these deposits offer possibilities for the manufacture of fiber glass, abrasives, sand blasting and certain grades of glass containers.

Sand and Gravel:

Sand and gravel deposits suitable for general construction and other purposes could be obtained from the Ohio River. These are being developed where markets are favorable.

Clay:

Residual clay deposits occur in several localities throughout the County. Recent investigations indicate these could be used for the manufacture of common brick and tile.

In 1959 Kentucky ranked tenth in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$416,391,000.00 and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, natural gas and stone. Among the states, Kentucky ranked third in bituminous coal and second in ball clay and fluorspar production.

Table 10

Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959*

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Barite	Short tons	26,598
Clays	Short tons	984,000
Coal	Short tons	62,810,000
Fluorspar	Short tons	18,579
Gem stones		(1)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	409
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	72,400
Natural-gas liquids:		
Natural gasoline	Thousand gallons	35,868
LP-gases	Thousand gallons	213,171
Petroleum (crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	26,343 (2)
Sand and gravel	Short tons	5,081,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Troy ounces	75
Stone	Short tons	16,063,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673

(1) Weight not recorded

(2) Preliminary figure

* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1959

Water

Surface Water:

The largest supply of surface water is available from the Ohio, Salt and Rolling Fork rivers. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharge (USGS) of the Ohio River at Louisville and Rolling Fork at Boston are 112,600 cfs (26 years record) and 1,640 cfs (16 years record), respectively.

Ground Water:

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Mississippian and Quarternary systems. These are summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

Mississippian System:

Osage Group: (Limited area in Eastern portion of county)

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

Meramec Group: (Central portion of county)

"In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap narrow ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use. Where the Meramec crops out in valley bottoms (the overlying Chester exposed in the hillsides) most wells yield enough water for domestic use. Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

Chester Group: (Limited area in Western portion in county)

"Where limestone or sandstone crops out over broad areas, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 100 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water for domestic use to wells, but they may perch water in overlying limestone and sandstone. Sandstone and limestone yield water to numerous springs, some of which discharge more than 100 gpm."

Quaternary System:

Alluvium:

"Along the Ohio River, the sand and gravel of the Quaternary alluvium generally yield large amounts of water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use. Some wells are failures for large supplies because bedrock is encountered at a shallow depth or because the material is locally fine grained. Single vertical wells drilled into the alluvium yield as much as 1,500 gpm, and multiple-well systems yield as much as 9,000 gpm."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these systems.

MARKETS

Retail sales in Hardin County in 1958 were \$43,977,000.00.*

Per capita income in Hardin County in 1957 was \$719.00.**

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth of the national market.

In 1957, the population was 39,901,000 -- 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000.00 -- or 23.2% of the United States; and value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000.00 -- 28.2% of the United States.

In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000.00 -- or 23.3% of the United States.***

* 1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade, Kentucky, United States Bureau of Census.

** Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1957, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

*** Kentucky Industrial Directory, 1959-60, Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

CLIMATE

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

Winter is usually relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the Northern parts to 40 degrees in the Southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and Southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year and increases to 60% or more to the Southwest.

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

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
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix E-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix F
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix G
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

HISTORY

Hardin County was established by an act of the Kentucky legislature in 1792. It has been the parent, in whole or in part, of eight other Kentucky counties. Hardin County's most illustrious native son is Abraham Lincoln, whose parents established their first home in Elizabethtown. Other famous names in its pioneer annals include John James Audubon, James Buchanan, members of the Boone family, Joseph Holt, Governors John Brown and John L. Helm whose son, Ben Hardin Helm, died at Chickamauga in command of the famous Confederate "Orphan Brigade."

The beautiful valley in which Elizabethtown is located was settled by John Severn in 1779. It was first called Severn's Valley Station, but in 1797 it was incorporated and renamed Elizabeth, in honor of the wife of Colonel Andrew Hynes, who planned and was responsible for the incorporation of the town. Colonel Hynes also planned the neighboring county seat of Bardstown. Three forts were located in the Elizabethtown area. In the triangle which was formed by them, Elizabethtown has developed.

Duff Green resided in Elizabethtown for several years. He served as a teacher in the Elizabethtown Academy, volunteered to fight the Wabash campaign against the Indians, was engaged in the mercantile business, was a general in the Missouri Militia, served as Government Printer and confidential adviser to President Andrew Jackson. Membership in Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet" was the high point of his career.

Two of Kentucky's governors have come from Hardin County. John Larue Helm served as governor twice, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and held various state offices. Helm was a Southern sympathizer and judging from his election in 1867 most Kentuckians agreed with his position. In that election he defeated his Republican opponent 90,225 to 33,939. Five days after his inauguration he died and was followed by John W. Stevenson. John Young Brown was educated in the Elizabethtown schools and Centre College. Brown practiced law throughout the state and was elected to Congress in 1859, the youngest man ever chosen for this office. In fact he was too young to take the oath until the second year of his term. He was re-elected in 1861 but not seated because of alleged disloyalty. He again served as a Member of Congress from 1873 to 1877, and in 1891 he was elected Democratic Governor of the State of Kentucky.

The Civil War brought both glory and sadness to Elizabethtown. In December of 1862 the town was attacked by General John Hunt Morgan, the famous Confederate general. Federal troops had established a garrison at Elizabethtown to protect the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The garrison of some 650 men was surrounded and bombarded by well-placed artillery. Against a force as large as Morgan's the Federals could not hope to defend themselves and so they finally surrendered. Destruction rained upon many areas of Elizabethtown, other than the Union garrison, during this siege.

The legends of Hardin County are many and varied. One Ben Hawkins was long known as the toughest man in Hardin County. After taming all the local fellows, he soundly trounced the champ from Bullitt County and added the "bully of Bullitt" to his titles. Even in his late fifties the old bachelor was still undefeated. His feats of strength, which included having a poker bent double on his head during a fight with no ill effects, seemed to mark him as unbeatable. He finally married a little widow less than one-third his size, and within six months Ben Hawkins became the most peaceable man in the county.

Elizabethtown has grown from a small, muddy frontier village of 181 in 1810 to a bustling modern community of 9,641 in 1960. In the last 10-year period the population has increased by some 3,800. Fort Knox is fifteen miles North of the city. Besides being the home of the United State's 14-billion dollar gold hoard, Fort Knox is one of the world's biggest military installations dedicated to mechanized warfare and known as "The Home of Armor."

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division
Hardin County and Kentucky

<u>Industry, September, 1960</u>	<u>Hardin County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	3, 720	100. 0	456, 188	100. 0
Mining & Quarrying	47	1. 2	33, 672	7. 3
Contract Construction	221	5. 9	37, 503	8. 2
Manufacturing	687	18. 4	172, 028	37. 7
Food & kindred products	71	1. 9	26, 979	5. 9
Tobacco	1	. 02	10, 603	2. 3
Clothing, tex. & leather	154	4. 1	26, 586	5. 8
Lumber & furniture	21	. 5	14, 995	3. 2
Printing, pub. & paper	44	1. 1	10, 302	2. 2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	13	. 3	13, 632	2. 9
Stone, clay & glass	141	3. 7	6, 222	1. 3
Primary metals	0	0	9, 120	1. 9
Machinery, metal & equip.	52	1. 3	51, 219	11. 2
Other	190	5. 1	2, 368	. 5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	407	10. 9	33, 704	7. 3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1, 602	43. 0	120, 282	26. 3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	213	5. 7	20, 138	4. 4
Services	543	14. 5	36, 976	8. 1
Other	0	0	1, 885	. 4

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Hardin County and Kentucky, 1950

Subject	Hardin County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	31,516	18,796	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	25,367	13,018	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	23,203	2,145	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	7,149	1,997	777,155	213,916
Employed	6,974	1,912	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	2,716	1,096	437,752	156,377
Government workers	1,187	613	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,829	162	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	242	41	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	175	85	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	172	82	28,082	7,281
New workers	3	3	415	307
Not in labor force	2,164	10,873	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	77	9,288	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	756	395	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	41	29	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	1,290	1,161	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	868	890	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	250	215	47,447	28,952
65 and over	172	56	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	6,974	1,912	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	308	237	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2,111	30	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	546	118	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred workers	308	501	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	261	212	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen & foremen	1,126	13	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	790	248	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	13	203	1,584	21,408
Service wkrs.	296	271	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	229	6	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	448	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	560	11	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	78	59	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 ELIZABETHTOWN,
HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u>	<u>Total Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>		<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>6:30 AM</u>	<u>6:30 PM (CST)</u>
January	33.9	4.74	83	73
February	35.8	3.58	82	68
March	45.5	4.89	80	65
April	54.9	4.22	75	60
May	64.4	4.09	76	64
June	72.8	4.20	78	66
July	76.6	3.43	78	67
August	75.2	3.68	81	67
September	69.5	2.98	81	65
October	57.8	2.92	79	62
November	45.6	3.39	80	68
December	35.7	4.10	80	70
Annual Norm	55.6	46.22		

* Station Location: St. John, Hardin County, Kentucky

** Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 51 years

6:30 PM readings - 16 years

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

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: (34 years of record), Annual - 52 per cent

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

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

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

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

Prevailing Wind: (62 years of record), Southwest

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (49 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,673 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 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)	.05 (tobacco)	No
		.15 (other)	.15 (other)	
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.

MAJOR 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 capitol 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 \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	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 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent 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 per cent 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	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

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 is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,
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 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. 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.