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## Industrial Resources: Ohio County - Hartford

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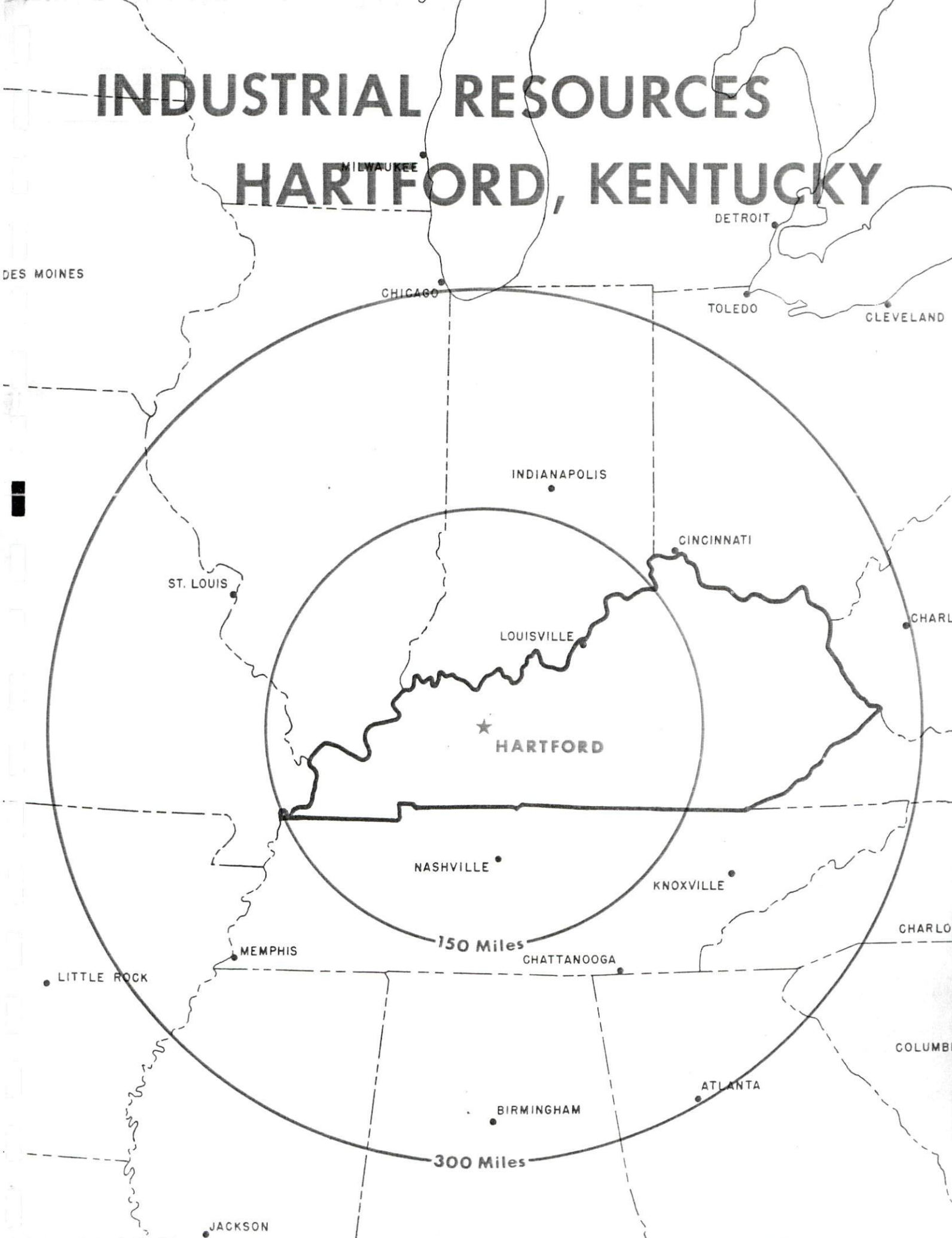
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## HARTFORD, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY

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

April, 1955

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - HARTFORD, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR HARTFORD, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Hartford - 1,564; Ohio County - 20,840. 1954 (est.) - 17,077.

HARTFORD LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Ohio County and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 8,000 men and 5,500 women. Number of workers available from Ohio County - 1,400 men and 1,000 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company serves Hartford. The Illinois Central Railroad Company operates through Beaver Dam, 4 miles distant.

Air: Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, at Owensboro, Kentucky, 26 miles distant. Served by Eastern Airlines.

Trucks: Served by Eck Miller Truck Line, Major Truck Line, and Hayes Freight Line.

Bus Lines: Fuqua Bus Lines.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Hartford

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	367	Memphis, Tenn.	286
Chicago, Ill.	354	New York, N. Y.	885
Cincinnati, Ohio	230	New Orleans, La.	694
Detroit, Mich.	483	St. Louis, Mo.	238
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,185	Washington, D. C.	732

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: There is no gas distribution system in Hartford.

Water: Hartford Water Works.

Sewerage: Sanitary sewerage only. Raw sewage is chemically treated.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Hartford was 1,564. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Hartford, Ohio County and Kentucky.

Year	Hartford		Ohio County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			27,287		
1910	976		27,642	1.3	6.6
1920	860	-1.6	26,473	-4.2	5.5
1930	1,106	15.2	24,469	-7.6	8.2
1940	1,385	25.2	24,421	-0.2	8.8
1950	1,564	12.9	20,840	-14.7	3.5
1954(est.) <u>1/</u>			17,077	-18.7	-0.03

### Labor Force

Pattern of Employment. Of the 20,840 inhabitants of Ohio County in 1950, 6,105, or 24.5%, were in the labor force. During the 1940-50 decade, agricultural employment declined from 3,718 to 2,840, or 23.6%, and manufacturing employment increased from 89 to 285, or 190%.

Available Labor Supply. 2/ The Hartford, Kentucky labor supply area is defined to include Ohio and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Breckinridge, Butler, Daviess, Grayson, Hancock, McLean and Muhlenberg. The population centers of all but two counties are within 30 miles of Hartford and these two counties are located approximately 40 miles away. This is the area from which workers could be expected to be attracted on a community basis to jobs located at Hartford.

It is estimated that 8,000 men and 5,500 women in the eight-county Hartford area could be attracted to good industrial jobs. This total includes 2,200 men and 700 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance in February, 1955.

Jobs located at Hartford would attract an estimated 3,300 men and 2,100 women. Ohio County could probably furnish 1,400 of the men and 1,000 of the women. The remainder of the area's total labor supply would not be available due to the location of Hartford in relation to the other population centers.

In addition to the current estimated labor supply, 17,800 boys and 17,300 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next ten years, with 2,117 boys and 2,095 girls from Ohio County. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs and would probably be available for jobs located anywhere in the area.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net out-migration from Ohio County between 1940 and 1950 was 5,900, while 35,000 persons from the entire area out-migrated. More recent migration estimates reveal that between 1950 and 1954 a total of 18,605 persons out-migrated from the area. Among this total were 4,515 from Ohio County. Kentucky had an out-migration of 303,000 in the 10 years up to 1950, and the recent increases in manufacturing in the state have not begun to reduce the outflow since that date.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial, \$.75 and \$.80; laborer, \$.85 and \$1.00; semi-skilled, \$1.10 and \$1.20; skilled, \$1.50 and \$1.65.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for the second quarter, 1954 were \$53.78 for Ohio County, \$65.59 for Kentucky.

In 1953 per capita income payments to individuals were \$654 for Ohio County, \$1,187 for Kentucky, and \$1,709 for the United States. 3/

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

## EXISTING INDUSTRY

### 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 Hartford:

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Montpelier Glove Co.	Gloves	6	18	24
Chinn Sharp Lumber Co.	Millwork	8	0	8
Fort Hartford Stone Co.	Crushed rock	17	1	18
Ohio County News	Newspaper	5	1	6
H & L Ice Co.	Ice	2	0	2
Dochrey Slaughter House	Processed meats	6	0	6
Orange Crush Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	9	0	9
Westfield Dairy	Dairy products	14	1	15
Leach Dairy	Dairy products	5	0	5
W. F. Shapmyer & Sons	Job printing	2	0	2
State Contracting & Stone Co.	Crushed rock	149	1	150

## Unionization

There are no unions in Hartford.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Hartford is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The Illinois Central Railroad serves Beaver Dam, 4 miles distant.

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	92 hours later	Louisville, Ky.	53 1/2 hours later
Birmingham, Ala.	27 " "	Los Angeles, Calif.	149 " "
Chicago, Ill.	43 " "	Nashville, Tenn.	19 " "
Cincinnati, Ohio	62 " "	New Orleans, La.	51 1/2 " "
Cleveland, Ohio	89 " "	New York, N. Y.	123 " "
Detroit, Mich.	111 " "	Pittsburgh, Pa.	96 " "
Knoxville, Tenn.	84 " "	St. Louis, Mo.	37 " "

### Highways

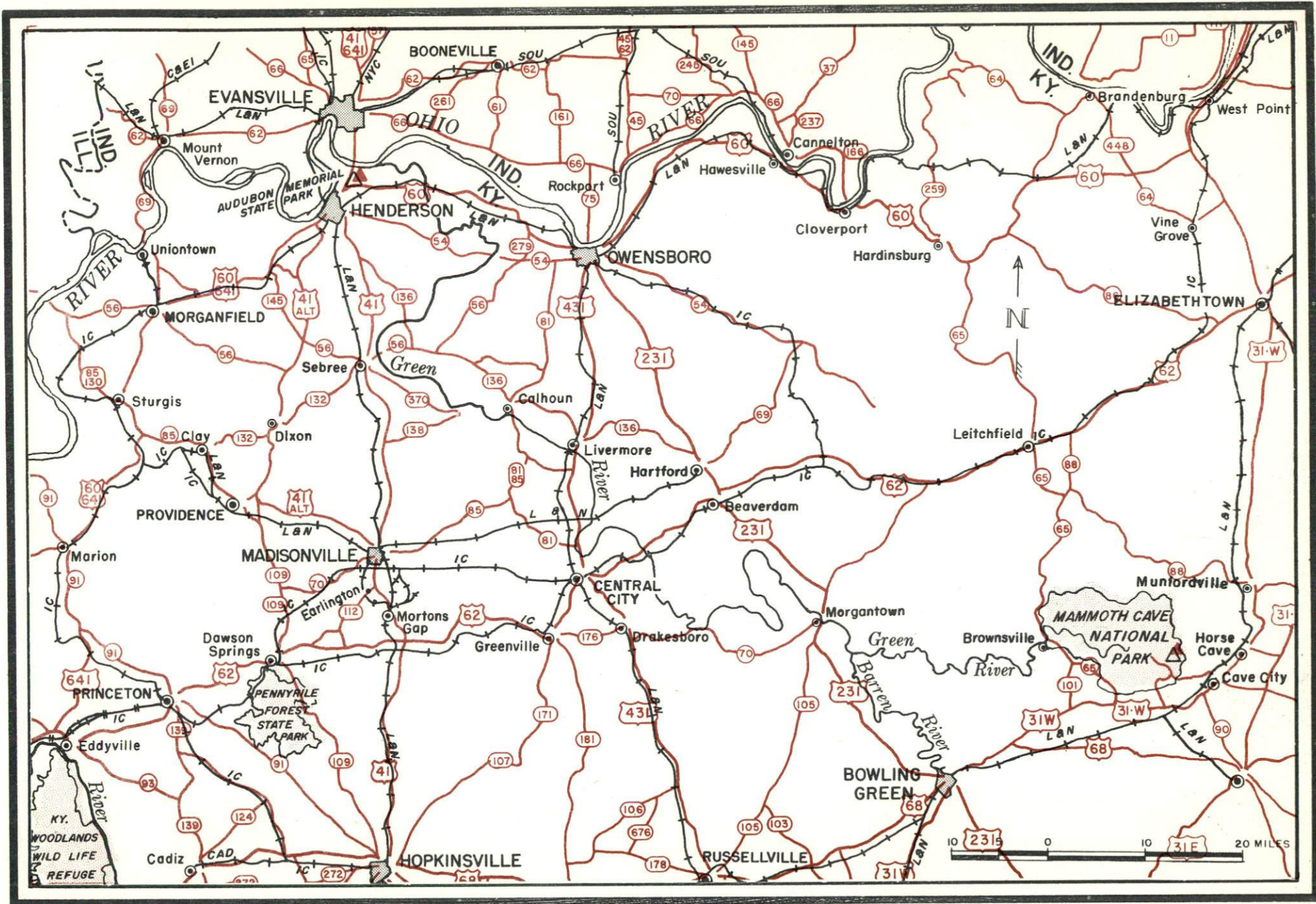
Hartford is served by several major highways; U. S. route 231 and state route 69 intersect the city. Four miles south of Hartford, U. S. route 231 crosses U. S. route 62. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways and navigable waterways in the immediate area of Hartford.

Truck Lines: Truck service is provided by the Eck Miller Truck Line, Major Truck Line and Hayes Freight Lines. Service is rendered as needed and more can be provided upon request.

Bus Lines: The Fuqua Bus Lines operate six buses daily between Owensboro and Bowling Green. Connections with the Southeastern Division of the Greyhound Corporation can be made at these locations. The Kentucky Bus Lines at Beaver Dam, provide service to Louisville and Paducah.

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	367	Lexington, Ky.	164
Birmingham, Ala.	330	Louisville, Ky.	119
Chicago, Ill.	354	Nashville, Tenn.	110
Cincinnati, Ohio	230	New York, N. Y.	885
Detroit, Mich.	483	Pittsburgh, Pa.	520
Knoxville, Tenn.	268	St. Louis, Mo.	238





RAILROADS

- +—+— Single track
- +—+— Double track

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

HIGHWAYS

- Federal
- State

### Airways

The nearest commercial airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County airport at Owensboro, 26 miles distant. Scheduled service is provided by Eastern Airlines.

## UTILITIES

### Electricity

Electricity is supplied Hartford by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Ohio County are served by Green River RECC, Meade County RECC, Pennyrite RECC and Warren County 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. 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.

### Natural Gas

At the present time there is no gas distribution system for Hartford.

### Water

Water is supplied Hartford by the Hartford Water Works, which uses the Rough River as its source of raw water. Storage facilities are provided for 75,000 gallons. Pumping capacity is 150,000 gallons per day, and average use is 100,000 gallons per day.

Rates: 50¢ M up to 5,500 gal. per mo.  
40¢ M 5,500 gal. to 7,500 gal. per mo.  
All over 7,500 gal. 35¢ M

## 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

Ohio County is located in the Western Kentucky coal field. There are several large coal companies in the area that supply Hartford with coal for industrial and domestic use. Current delivered prices can be obtained from the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Hartford has a second class post office. Mail is received and sent out twice daily.

### Telephone and Telegraph

Hartford is served by the Farmers Mutual Telephone Company, which has 1500 subscribers.

Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office in Hartford.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are several available industrial sites in the Hartford area. Additional site information can be obtained by writing the Hartford Chamber of Commerce or the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Hartford, the county seat, is a fifth class city governed by a mayor, elected for four years, and 6 councilmen, elected for two years.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. A five year property tax exemption for new industry is offered by Hartford. (See Appendix F for Kentucky's statute governing the bond issue plan.)

## City Services

Fire Protection. Hartford has a volunteer fire department of twenty-six men. Equipment consists of one truck and 1,750 feet of hose. There are 27 fire hydrants. Water mains are 6" and 4" and water pressure is 60 lbs. The town has a 7th class rating for fire insurance purposes.

Police Protection. The police force consists of two full time men. The city owns a radio equipped patrol car.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is collected as a free city service.

Sewerage. There are sanitary sewers in Hartford. The sewage is chemically treated. A \$10.00 connection rate is charged.

Streets. Hartford streets are 95% paved. They are cleaned daily in the business area.

## TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Hartford and Ohio County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Hartford and Ohio County, 1955

	Hartford	Ohio County
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Other		
Total	\$2.80	\$2.05

Ratio of Assessment - Hartford 40%  
Ohio County 33%

Total Assessment - Hartford \$10,788.64  
Ohio County \$18,790,816

City Income - \$53,156.32

City Expenditures - \$42,209.79

City Bonded Indebtedness - \$12,000.00

County Income, fiscal year 1954 - \$143,883.85

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1954 - \$131,974.39

County Bonded Indebtedness - None

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

There are an estimated four houses for rent or sale. The rental range for two-bedroom houses is \$40.00 to \$65.00; construction of a two-bedroom frame house costs from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

### Health

Hospitals. There is at present a 35 bed hospital building under construction in Hartford. There are four doctors, six registered nurses and two dentists available in Hartford. The county operates a 6 bed clinic.

Public Health Service. The Ohio County Health Department provides a program of sanitation, inspection, school health, preventative medicine and health education.

### Education

Graded Schools. The school system for Hartford and Ohio County is believed to be adequate to meet the present demand. Some expansion work is in the planning stage.

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Ohio County Elementary (total)	3,213	98
Ohio County High (total)	982	58
Hartford Elementary	120	4
Hartford High	263	12.5

Colleges. Nearby institutions of higher learning include: Kentucky Wesleyan College and Brescia College, Owensboro, 26 miles; Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 62 miles; Western State College, Bowling Green, 48 miles; Murray State College, Murray, 126 miles; University of Louisville, Louisville, 119 miles; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 164 miles.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen 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. Hartford is served by the Owensboro Technical High School, located in Owensboro.

#### Libraries

Library service is offered by the Hartford Public Library with 3,000 volumes. There is a bookmobile which makes scheduled visits to all parts of Ohio County.

#### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Hartford: Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Church of Christ and Church of God.

#### Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Ohio County News, a weekly with a circulation of 2,500, serves Hartford.

Nearby radio stations are WOMI, and WVJS in Owensboro; WSON in Henderson. Television stations in Nashville and Louisville provide Hartford with good reception.

#### Clubs and Organizations

Clubs and civic organizations in Hartford include: Lions Club, Masons, Eastern Star, Shriners, Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Womens Club, Younger Womens Club, Progressive Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, PTA and the Church Circles.

#### Recreation

Recreation facilities for Hartford include: Swimming pool, playground, fair ground, Lake Washburn and a supervised summer recreation program. Area facilities include: Audubon State Park, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky Dam Village State Park, Kentucky Lake State Park and Pennyryle Village State Park.

#### Banks

Hartford has two banks, Citizens Bank of Hartford and Hartford Deposit Bank, with total resources in 1953 of \$2,849,000.

#### Hotels and Motels

Pate Tourist Home - 15 rooms  
Daniels Motel, Beaver Dam - 20 units  
Leisures Motel, Beaver Dam - 10 units  
Tilford Hotel, Beaver Dam

Retail Business and Service Establishments

<u>Retail</u>		<u>Service</u>	
Food Stores	10	Drug Stores	3
Clothing Stores	4	Restaurants	5
Farm Equipment and Supply	3	Service Stations	7
Furniture and Appliance	6	Barber and Beauty Shops	6
Automotive Dealers	3	Pressing, Cleaning and Repairing	2
Lumber, Hardware, Building Materials	1	Auto Repair and Service	4
Other Retail Stores	3	Shoe Shops	2
		Watch, Electrical Repair	4

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1950, Ohio County had 2,895 farms covering 279,576 acres, an average of 96.6 acres per farm. The economy of the county is based primarily on agriculture.

Corn, tobacco and livestock provide the largest source of farm income.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Ohio County, 1950 6/

Crops	Acres	Yield Per	Production	Farm Value
	Harvested	Acre		(In dollars)
Corn (bu.)	30,800	29.5	909,000	1,600,000
Tobacco - all types (lbs.)	2,515	788	1,982,275	718,000
Wheat (bu.)	1,310	12.5	16,400	36,000
Soybeans (bu.)	5,850	17.5	102,400	276,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	510	1.85	940	27,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	2,770	1.00	2,770	75,500
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	19,300	1.15	22,200	542,000
<b>Livestock</b>		<b>Number on Farm</b>		<b>Farm Value (In dollars)</b>
All Cattle and Calves		17,800		2,225,000
Milk Cows		5,600		896,000
Hogs and Pigs		14,700		382,000
Sheep and Lambs		2,700		69,100
Chickens		143,000		157,300
<b>Livestock Products</b>		<b>Production During 1950</b>		<b>Farm Value (In dollars)</b>
Eggs (doz.)		1,591,000		485,300
Milk (lbs.)		17,322,000		641,000
Wool (lbs.)		15,300		8,400

## Forests

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.

Ohio County has 150,000 acres of forested land; this covers 39% of the total land area of the county. The tree types in the area include: Oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweet gum and red cedar.

## Mineral Resources

The principal mineral resources of Ohio County are coal and petroleum, both of which are produced in large amounts. During 1953, there were 1,337,413 tons of coal produced. An analysis of the most productive seams is as follows:

Moisture	6.7% to 11.1%
Ash	5.0% to 14.4%
Sulphur	2.2% to 6.6%
B. T. U. (dry basis)	14,430 to 14,800

Oil production during 1953 was 1,194,941 barrels. Among Kentucky's oil producing counties, Ohio County ranks in the top ten in total oil production.

Other mineral resources in the county are clays, limestones, and natural gas. Undeveloped deposits of transported and residual clays, of quality suitable for ordinary brick and tile manufacture, are found. Limestones, suitable mostly for roadway construction purposes, occur. Three commercial quarries are presently (1954) in operation. Small amounts of natural gas are secured in oil drilling.

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

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



## MARKETS

Hartford is located in the center of Ohio County and in the western portion of the state of Kentucky. As noted in Table 4, Louisville, Lexington, Nashville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Memphis and Knoxville are within 300 miles of Hartford. Owensboro, 26 miles from Hartford, is the retail market and trading center for the Hartford area. 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.

## CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the southcentral part. 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 per cent of the year, and increases to 60 per cent 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.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1/ Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, December, 1954.
- 2/ Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Hartford, Kentucky, Area, March 31, 1955. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply: 1) The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants. 2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs, such as farming, and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available. 3) The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.
- 3/ John L. Johnson, Per Capita Income of Kentucky Counties in 1953, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, January, 1955.
- 4/ Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, General Industrial Agent, Louisville, Kentucky.
- 5/ Kentucky Public School Directory, 1954-55, Department of Education, December, 1954, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- 6/ Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950 (Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service).
- 7/ Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1953).

## 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

Ohio County, 35th county formed in Kentucky, was created in 1798 out of parts of Hardin County. In later years, Daviess County was formed in its entirety from Ohio County; also parts of Hancock, Butler, McLean and Grayson Counties were taken from Ohio County for their formation. The county is situated in the west middle portion of the state on the Green River. Although its present boundaries do not touch the Ohio River, it was named for that stream.

## Appendix B

## Covered Employment by Major Industry Division for Ohio County, Kentucky, June, 1954

Industry	Ohio County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,064	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	415	39.0	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction	181	17.0	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	153	14.4	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	49	4.6	25,312	6.2
Tobacco			9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	24	2.3	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	44	4.1	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. & paper	14	1.3	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	22	2.3	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass			4,590	1.1
Primary metals			6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equipment			40,299	9.9
Other			3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	40	3.7	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	172	16.2	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	33	3.1	15,566	3.8
Services	70	6.5	31,808	7.8
Other			1,323	0.3

## Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Ohio County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Ohio County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	10,553	10,287	1,474,987	1,469,819
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	7,519	7,277	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	5,423	682	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	5,420	681	777,155	213,916
Employed	5,257	665	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,947	383	437,752	156,377
Government workers	191	145	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,836	93	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	283	44	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	163	16	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	162	16	28,082	7,281
New workers	1		415	307
Not in labor force	2,096	6,595	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	41	5,376	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	964	368	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	11	1	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	1,080	850	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	665	652	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	283	161	47,447	28,952
65 and over	132	37	17,861	8,104
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All Employed	5,257	665	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	131	120	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2,324	9	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	308	46	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	106	119	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	124	89	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	595	5	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	803	93	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	7	67	1,584	21,408
Service workers	70	76	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	273	15	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	213	1	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	246	5	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	67	20	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 HARTFORD, OHIO 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	36.3	4.18	82	72
February	37.9	3.44	80	68
March	47.4	4.51	78	62
April	57.0	4.14	74	57
May	66.2	4.11	75	58
June	74.5	3.71	77	59
July	78.1	3.66	78	57
August	76.6	3.10	81	61
September	71.4	2.77	83	63
October	59.2	2.76	82	62
November	47.5	3.24	79	65
December	38.1	3.65	82	72
Annual Norm	57.5 degrees F.	43.27 inches		

1/ Station Location: Beaver Dam, Ohio County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Evansville, Indiana.

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 54 years 6:30 PM readings - 41 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (54 years of record) - 112 days clear; 131 days partly cloudy; 122 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (40 years of record) - annual 62 per cent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (55 years of record) - 115 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (54 years of record) - 5 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (55 years of record) - 50 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (55 years of record) - 12 days.

Prevailing Wind: (55 years of record) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (50 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 4,546 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 association 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 elsewhere 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 photostated.

For further information write to:

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

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 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.