

1956

Industrial Resources: Pike County - Tug Valley and West Virginia

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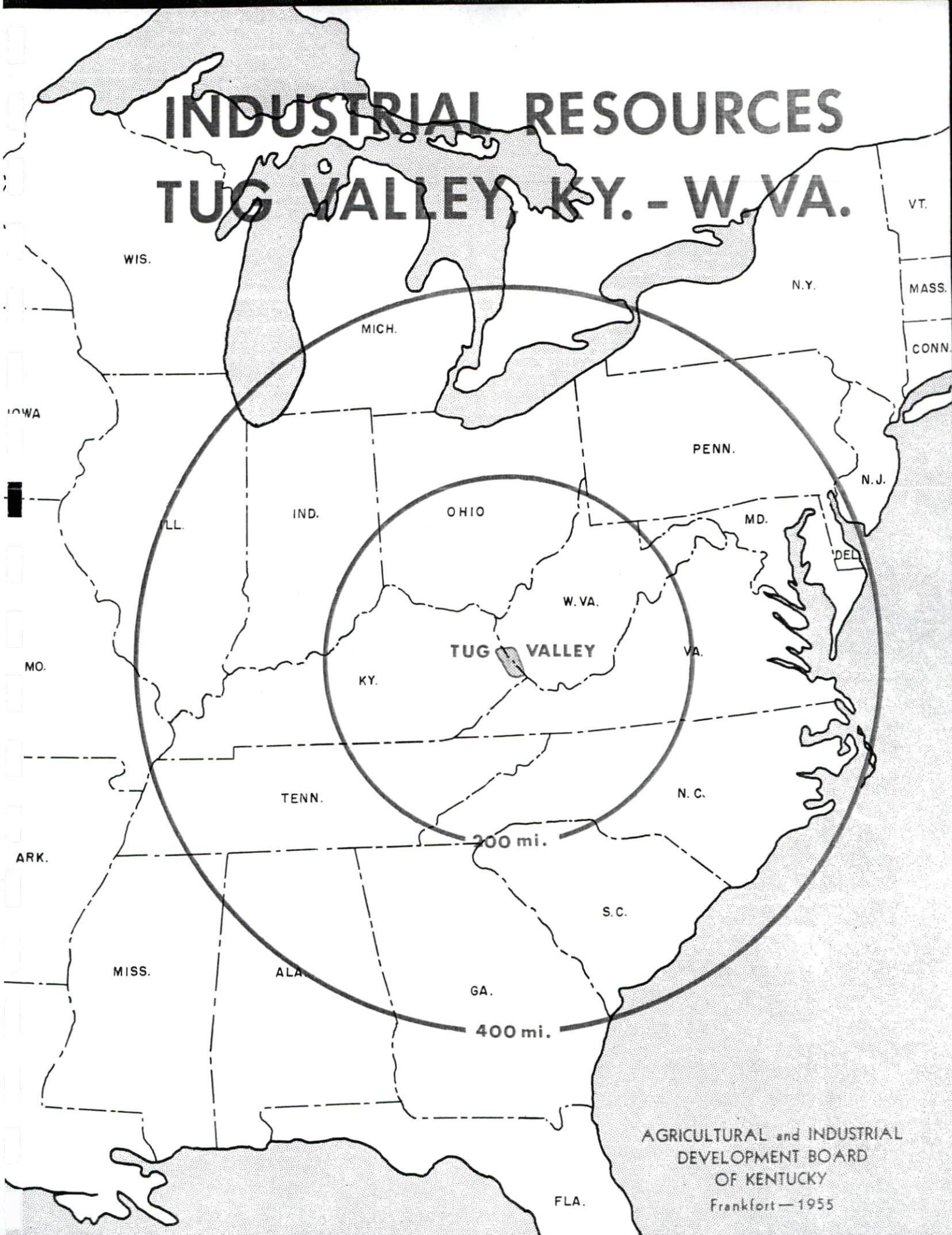
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES TUG VALLEY, KY. - W. VA.



AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT BOARD
OF KENTUCKY
Frankfort — 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
TUG VALLEY, KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared by

Tug Valley Industrial Corporation
Tug Valley Chamber of Commerce
and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

January, 1956

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - TUG VALLEY, KENTUCKY AND
WEST VIRGINIA

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HISTORY

The part of Tug Valley surrounding Williamson, West Virginia was the last frontier in the east to be settled by white men. By 1790 the favorite trails from Virginia to the Ohio Valley had been won from the Indians. However, the valley of the Tug remained an Indian hunting ground until after the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1795. This victory opened the valley to white settlers.

Due to the rugged topography of the area, the people lived a landlocked existence from 1800 to 1900. The families who moved into this region settled along the many creeks and the river. Farming and domestic and wild animals provided food for the settlers, with furs, salt, timber, and whiskey being the chief money crops. They became a proud and independent group, sensitive to matters involving personal and political liberties. During this period of history the famous Hatfield and McCoy feud developed, with the Hatfields living on the West Virginia side and the McCoyes on the Kentucky side of Tug River.

Mingo County, West Virginia, was created in 1895 from Logan County, and is the youngest county in West Virginia. It was named for an Indian tribe which inhabited the area until after 1800. Logan County derives its name from Chief Logan, an infamous leader of the Mingo Tribe. Mingo County has an area of 423.5 square miles.

Pike County, Kentucky, part of which is in Tug Valley, is similar in history, climate and terrain. It was established in 1821 by the Kentucky Legislature and named in honor of General Zebulon M. Pike. The County contains 786 square miles, making it the largest county in Kentucky and the second largest east of the Mississippi River.

The year of 1892 saw the coming of the Norfolk & Western Railway. This development revolutionized the economy and lives of the people. Coal mines began operation and the people moved into the mining camps and towns. The largest of these towns is Williamson.

SUMMARY DATA FOR TUG VALLEY, KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA

<u>POPULATION, 1950:</u>		KENTUCKY - 2,944,806	WEST VIRGINIA - 2,005,552
	Pike County -	81,154	Mingo County - 47,409
	Belfry -	1,315	Delbarton - 1,353
	McVeigh -	1,292	Gilbert - 722
	Phelps -	926	Matewan - 989
	South Williamson -	1,144	Williamson - 8,624
			Kermit - 964

TUG VALLEY LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Pike County, Ky. and Mingo County, W. Va. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 6,000-8,000 men and 5,000 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Norfolk and Western Railway Company, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company and Virginian Railroad.

Air: Tri-State Airport at Huntington, W. Va., 80 miles distant. Served by Eastern, Piedmont and Allegheny Airlines.

Trucks: Hogan Transfer and Storage Company, Point Express, Inc., Pinson Transfer and Storage Company, Bell Lines, Inc., Service and Storage Transfer Company.

Bus Lines: Scott-Nickels Bus Co. and Consolidated Trailways.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Williamson, W. Va.

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	416	Memphis, Tenn.	637
Chicago, Ill.	543	New York, N. Y.	512
Cincinnati, Ohio	249	New Orleans, La.	958
Detroit, Mich.	507	St. Louis, Mo.	524
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,483	Washington, D. C.	396

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Appalachian Electric Power Company and Kentucky Power Co.

Natural Gas: United Fuel Gas Company. Source of supply is from wells in the area and the Southwest fields.

Water: Williamson Water Department. Source of raw water is from Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River. Capacity is 2,000,000 gallons per day. Mingo Water Company, Delbarton; Kermit Water Department, Kermit; and Matewan Water Department, Matewan, also provide water service. Other residents in the area are served by privately owned wells.

Sewerage: Williamson, West Virginia is served by combined storm and sanitary sewers. A water and sewerage expansion program has recently been given formal approval and the bonds covering this expenditure have been sold.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Pike County, Kentucky, Williamson, West Virginia and Mingo County, West Virginia.

Table 1. Population Growth in Pike County, Kentucky; Mingo County, and Williamson, W. Va., 1900-1950

Year	Pike County, Ky.		Mingo County, W. Va.		Williamson, W. Va.	
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase
1900	22,686		11,359			
1910	31,679	39.6	19,431	71.1	3,561	
1920	49,477	56.2	26,364	35.7	6,819	91.5
1930	63,267	27.9	38,319	45.3	9,410	38.0
1940	71,122	12.4	40,802	6.5	8,366	-11.0
1950	81,154	14.1	47,409	16.2	8,624	3.1

Labor Supply Statement for Tug River Area

Definition of Area and Population. The Tug River area is defined for purposes of this report to include Pike County, Kentucky, and Mingo County, West Virginia. If major industrial installations were located in the area, workers would undoubtedly be drawn from bordering counties. It can logically be assumed that all of the potential labor supply in the two counties would be available for employment at any point in the area.

Population of this area was 128,563 in 1950. It is likely that population is below this figure at present due to heavy net outmigration. The shortage of local employment opportunities in relation to a rapidly growing labor force has resulted in heavy outmigration to northern industrial centers during past years. This is partly due to the recent mechanization of the coal mines.

Economic Characteristics of Area. The economy of the Tug River area is heavily dominated by the bituminous coal industry, with about 7,000 persons employed at mid-1955. Employment in mining has been declining steadily for several years and the total work force in this area is less than half the 1951 level. The following tabulation shows estimated total employment in the area as of April, 1955.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Employment</u>
TOTAL	19,400
Nonagriculture	17,600
Manufacturing	850
Mining	7,000
Construction	200
Transportation	1,400
Trade & service	2,350
Other nonag.	5,800
Agriculture	1,800

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. This is an area with a surplus of labor and it is classified as an area of critical labor surplus by the U.S. Department of Labor. Area unemployment has been in excess of 25 percent of the labor force for some time, which is critical. Federal agencies consider an unemployment rate of 6 percent as serious.

It is estimated that at least 6,000-8,000 men in the area are currently unemployed. An additional 2,000 men could be drawn from low income, sub-marginal farms, if job opportunities were available.

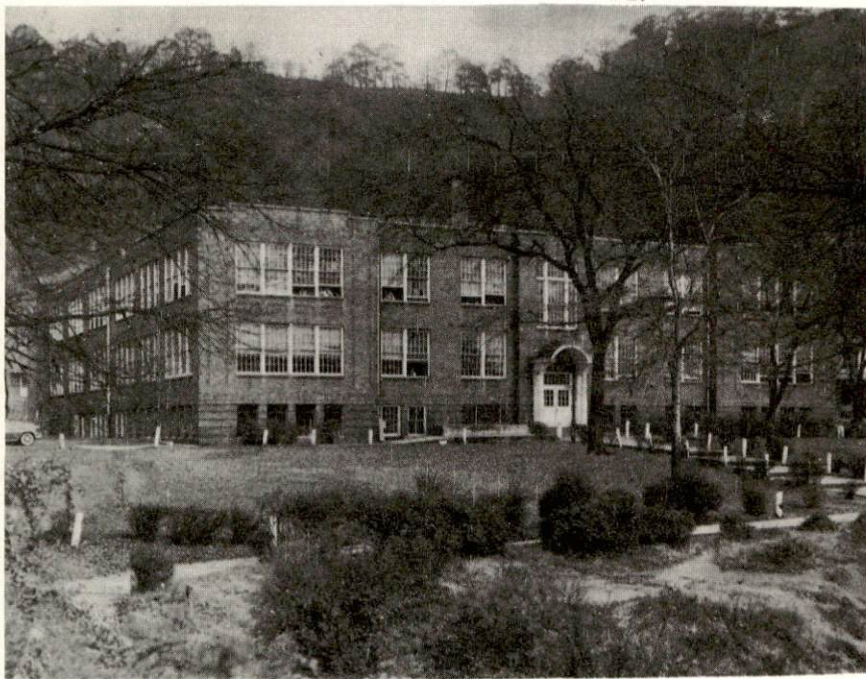
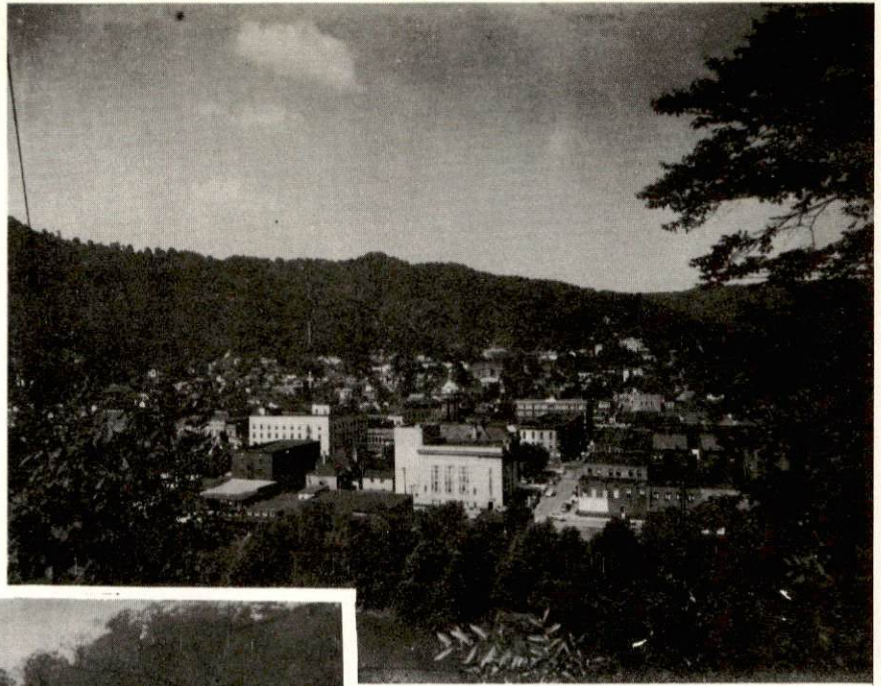
It is estimated that a minimum of 5,000 women in the area would be available for industrial employment. This is based on the assumption that if jobs were available at least 25 percent of the women in the area 14 years of age and over would be in the labor force (nationally, the rate is 34 percent). If the participation rate should rise to 30 percent, which is not unreasonable, 7,000 women could be recruited for factory jobs.

In addition to the 8,000-10,000 men and 5,000-7,000 women who would be currently available for employment, the labor supply will be replenished by 16,500 boys and 16,000 girls who will become 18 years of age during the next 10 years. At least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon attaining working age. 1/

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial, \$.75 and \$1.55 per hour; laborer, \$.75 and \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per hour; skilled, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per hour.

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

**Bird's-eye view of the city of
Williamson.**



**Williamson High School is one of the
best supervised schools in the state.**

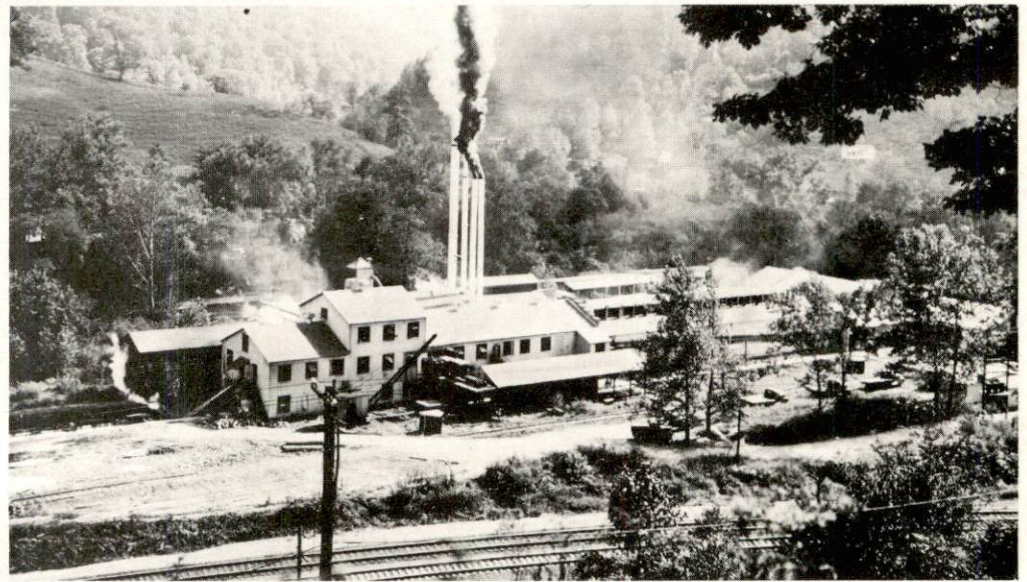
**Mingo County Courthouse in the fore-
ground. The building shown in the
background is the Mountaineer Hotel.**





District office building of the Appalachian Electric Power Co.

Lumber mill owned and operated by J. D. Westcott & Son, Inc. is a modern band mill with dry kilns, planer and other processing equipment.



Mountaineer Hotel enjoys a fine reputation with the traveling public as well as our local residents. The building is modern and fireproof.

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Williamson, West Virginia and Tug Valley.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
J. D. Westcott & Son, Inc.	Lumber, bldg. supplies	210	3	213
Mingo Lime & Lumber Co.	Lumber, bldg. supplies	17	3	20
Maynard Machine & Electric Co.	Mining machinery	20	2	22
Tug River Armature Co.	Mining machinery	19	1	20
Tri-State Welding Co.	Mining machinery	5	1	6
Williamson Cinder Block Co.	Cinder blocks	5	0	5
Betsy Ross Bakeries, Inc.	Bread	38	2	40
Williamson Daily News	Newspaper	30	8	38
Sanitary Nehi Bottling Co.	Bottled drinks	15	1	16
Williamson Coca-Cola Btlg. Co.	Soft drinks	12	6	18
Mingo Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	9	2	11
Hankins Ice Co.	Ice	7	0	7
West Virginia Armature Co.	Mining machinery	16	0	16
Acme Machinery Co.	Mining machinery	27	2	29
Kermit Lumber & Supply Co.	Lumber, bldg. material	3	0	3
R. L. Cook Lbr. Co.	Lumber, bldg. material	45	0	45
Gilbert Lumber Co.	Lumber, bldg. material	70	1	71
Bailey Lumber Co.	Lumber, bldg. material	3	1	4
Matewan Lbr. & Supply Co.	Lumber, bldg. material	12	3	15

Unionization

Unions represented in the area include: United Mine Workers of America and District 50 United Construction Workers.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Tug Valley area is served by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company and the Virginian Railroad.

The Norfolk and Western operates an extensive network of rail lines over the area. A large amount of coal is shipped daily over their line from the Pike and Mingo County mines. Excellent passenger service is provided by several N & W passenger trains, one being the Powhatan Arrow, a coach streamliner operating between Norfolk, Virginia and Cincinnati, Ohio. The N & W, C & O and Virginian junction at Gilbert, West Virginia. The Norfolk & Western Railway yard is one of the largest in the entire N & W system. There are over 2,000 men employed on its yard, in the shops, and operating trains in and out of Williamson.

The C & O Railway serves the Pikeville, Kentucky area coal fields as well as Gilbert, West Virginia.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Williamson, West Virginia

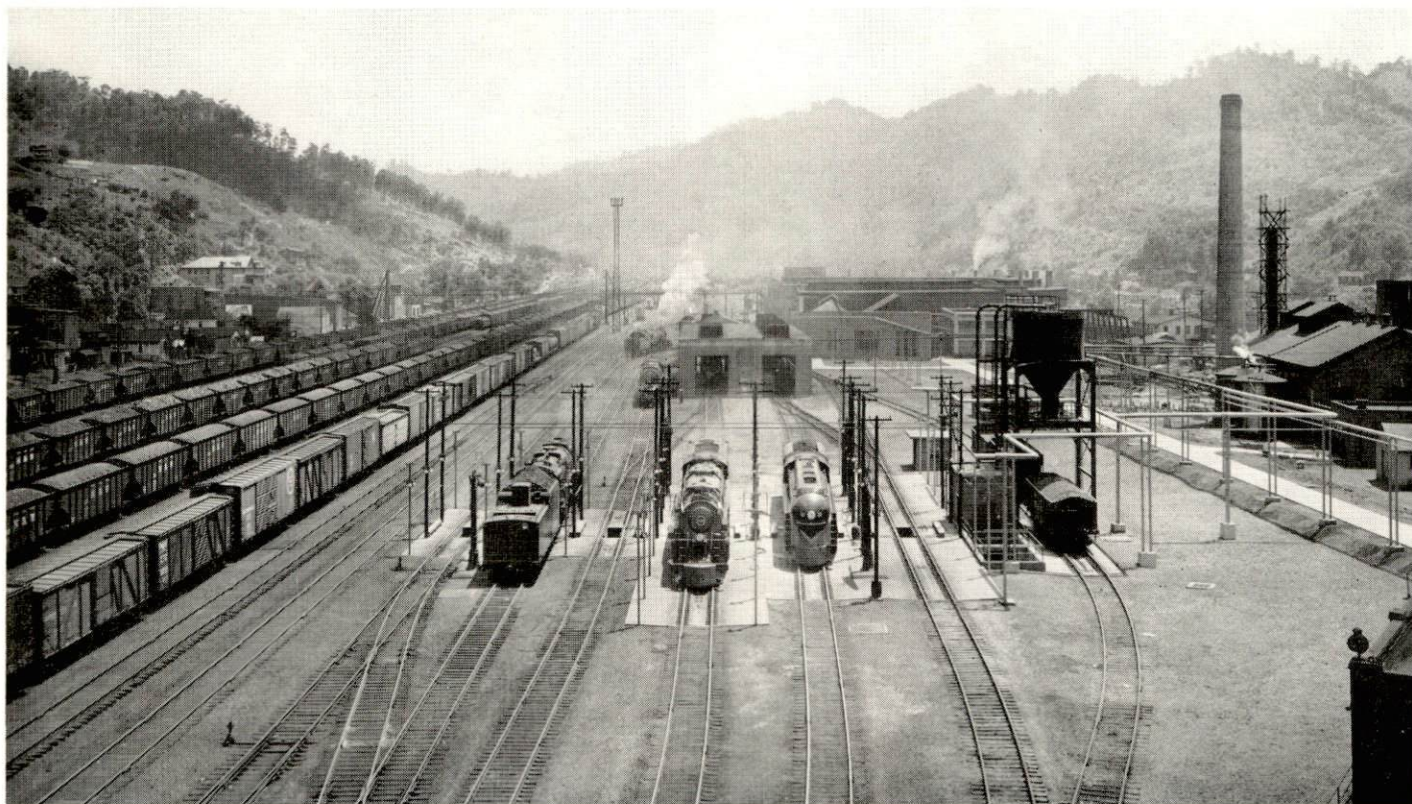
To	Leave	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	1:20 AM	7:10 PM
Birmingham, Ala.	1:15 PM	9:30 AM
Chicago, Ill.	1:20 AM	2:10 PM
Cincinnati, Ohio	1:20 AM	7:05 AM
Cleveland, Ohio	1:20 AM	11:10 AM
Detroit, Mich.	5:35 PM	7:00 AM
Knoxville, Tenn.	1:15 PM	4:15 AM
Louisville, Kentucky	1:20 AM	11:10 AM
Los Angeles, Calif.	1:20 AM	7:15 AM (3rd morning)
Nashville, Tenn.	1:20 AM	3:20 PM
New Orleans, La.	1:20 AM	7:10 AM (next morning)
New York, N. Y.	5:15 PM	11:30 AM
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1:20 AM	12:15 PM
St. Louis, Mo.	1:20 AM	3:05 PM

Highways

Tug Valley is served by several major highways, U.S. Routes 119 and 52; Kentucky State Routes 319, 308 and 199, and West Virginia Routes 49 and 65 form a network over the area. The transportation map on the following page shows the major highways, railroads, navigable waterways and recreation areas in the Tug Valley area.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Hogan Transfer and Storage Company, Point Express, Inc., Pinson Transfer and Storage Company, Bell Lines, Inc., and Service and Storage Transfer Company. Hogan Transfer and Storage Company provides terminal and storage facilities in Williamson, West Virginia.

Norfolk and Western Railway FACILITIES at Williamson



A view of the Norfolk and Western's modern engine terminal.

An N. & W. coal train moves along Tug River toward Williamson. The picture was taken near Matewan.



An N. & W. coal train leaves Williamson as The Powhatan Arrow stops at the passenger station.

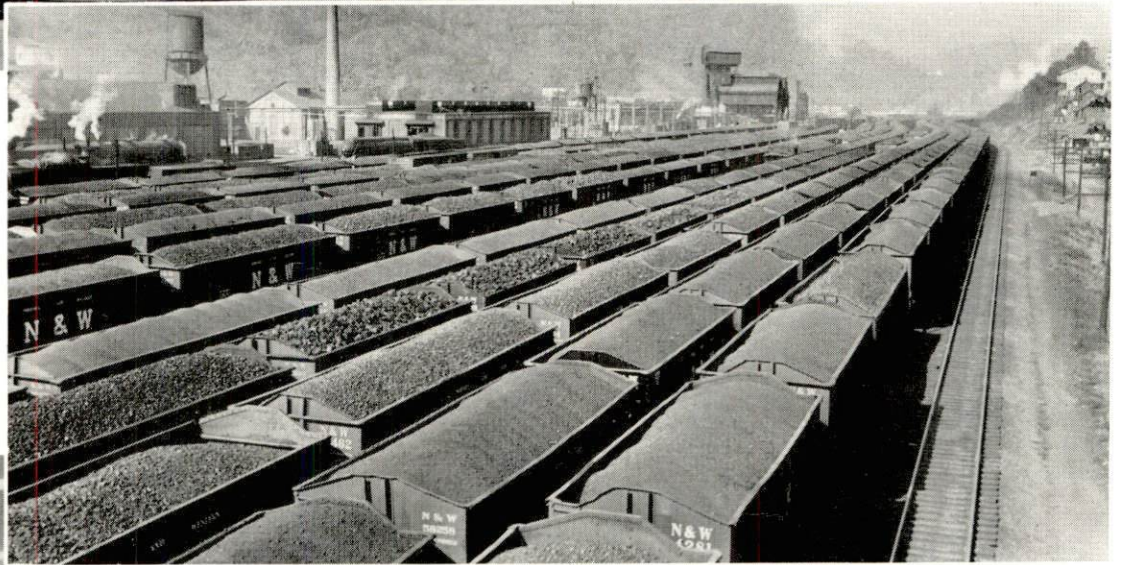


**NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY FACILITIES
AT WILLIAMSON — CONTINUED**



A partial view of the Norfolk and Western Railway freight station at Williamson.

Williamson is an important assembling point for coal moving to the Great Lakes and to the industrial centers of the Midwest.



Interior of the railway's modern passenger station at Williamson.

Bus Lines. Local bus service is supplied by Scott-Nickels Bus Company. Consolidated Trailways supplies direct service to Cincinnati and Washington with connections to all points in the nation. Excellent service is provided also to the many cities and towns in West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia and throughout this entire area.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Williamson, West Virginia

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	416	Knoxville, Tenn.	220
Birmingham, Ala.	484	Lexington, Ky.	183
Charleston, W. Va.	119	Louisville, Ky.	260
Chicago, Ill.	543	Nashville, Tenn.	416
Cincinnati, Ohio	249	New York, N. Y.	512
Detroit, Mich.	507	Pittsburgh, Pa.	349
Huntington, W. Va.	83	St. Louis, Mo.	524

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Tri-State Airport at Huntington, West Virginia, 80 miles distant. It is served by Eastern, Piedmont and Allegheny Airlines with approximately 24 flights per day.

UTILITIES

Electricity

The Tug Valley area is supplied electric power by the Appalachian Electric Power Company and Kentucky Power Company. Both companies integrate into American Gas and Electric Power System. Power is delivered into the area by 132,000 volt transmission line. The immediate vicinity is served by a 4,000 KW substation and through 30 distribution substations. The area is substantially covered with transmission and distribution lines. Due to the dense coal industry, large amounts of power can be supplied at any point in the area for industrial use. Current prices of electricity will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board and the power companies.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied the area by the United Fuel Gas Company. The BTU content is 1125 to 1150 and specific gravity of .6. The source of supply is from the Southwest and the gas produced in Knott, Pike, Floyd and Johnson Counties, Kentucky and the West Virginia gas producing areas. Additional supplies of gas are being developed and produced locally. The demand for natural gas is heavy in the area served by the United Fuel Gas

Company and everything possible is being done to secure additional supplies for the markets they serve.

1. Rates for communities served in West Virginia:

First	2,000 cu. ft.	\$.65 per M cu. ft.
Next	98,000 cu. ft.	.45 1/2 per M cu. ft.
Next	100,000 cu. ft.	.44 per M cu. ft.
Next	800,000 cu. ft.	.42 per M cu. ft.
All over	1,000,000 cu. ft.	.39 per M cu. ft.

The minimum charge per month shall be \$1.25.

2. Rates for communities served in Kentucky:

First	2,000 cu. ft.	\$.60 per M cu. ft.
Next	28,000 cu. ft.	.52 per M cu. ft.
Next	570,000 cu. ft.	.40 per M cu. ft.
All over	600,000 cu. ft.	.38 per M cu. ft.

The minimum charge per month shall be \$1.20.

Water

The city of Williamson, West Virginia and South Williamson, Kentucky are served by the Williamson Water Department. Other incorporated communities in the area with water departments include: Mingo Water Company, Delbarton; Kermit Water Department, Kermit; and Matewan Water Department, Matewan, all in West Virginia. The communities of Belfry, Phelps and McVeigh, in Pike County, Kentucky, are supplied water from privately owned wells.

The Williamson Water Department has 2,476 meters in service; of this total 289 are in Kentucky. Raw water is obtained from Tug River. The capacity of the system is 2,000,000 gallons daily. Plans are now under way for a substantial increase. Present water needs seldom exceed 50% of that figure. During the summer months the system has operated at 70% of capacity. Storage is provided by four water tanks with a capacity for 280,000 gallons of high pressure storage and 650,000 gallons of low pressure storage. Pressure varies from 45 to 70 p. s. i. Current prices of water will be supplied by the Tug Valley Chamber of Commerce, Williamson, West Virginia, and the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Frankfort, Kentucky.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of fuel oil produced in Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia to meet the needs of any industry locating in the area. Current prices of the various types and grades of fuel oil will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Frankfort, Kentucky, and the Tug Valley Industrial Corporation, Williamson, West Virginia.

Coal and Coke

Coal is the most important mineral resource of the Tug Valley area. In 1953, Pike County, Kentucky alone produced 8,266,805 tons of coal. Of this total, 2,060,722 tons were truck mined. ^{2/} In 1954, a total of 6,758,760 tons of coal was produced in Mingo County, West Virginia. The supply of high grade bituminous coal in the Eastern Kentucky and Southern West Virginia fields is plentiful. Current prices of coal can be obtained from the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Frankfort, Kentucky, and the Tug Valley Industrial Corporation, Williamson, West Virginia.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

The area is served by a number of post offices located in Kentucky and West Virginia. Williamson, West Virginia has a first class post office. The postal receipts for 1954 were \$109,044.98.

Telephone and Telegraph

The Tug Valley area is served by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, with a district office and exchange in Williamson, West Virginia. The Williamson exchange provides switchboard service for the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company's phones in Stone and South Williamson, Kentucky. There are 6,250 phones in Williamson, 600 in Stone and 600 in South Williamson.

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

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Tug Valley has several desirable sites varying from 4 acres to 153 acres. For example:

Site #1: This site, located in Martin County, Kentucky, across the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River from Kermit, West Virginia, has 153 acres of land. Access is by Kentucky state route 292; a nearby bridge connects with U.S. route 52 at Kermit, West Virginia. Norfolk and Western Railroad is on the West Virginia side of Tug Fork. Utilities available include heavy power lines, natural gas and water.

Site #2: This site has 4 acres of level to slightly rolling land and is located in Pike County, Kentucky, four miles east of Williamson, West Virginia, on U.S. route 119. Access to this site is provided by route 119 and rail access by the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Utilities available include power and natural gas.

Site #3: A series of sites on Tug Fork of Big Sandy River with 9, 20 and 10 acres respectively. Located in Mingo County, West Virginia, these sites are served by West Virginia route 49 and the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Heavy power lines cross the areas.

Additional site information can be supplied by the Tug Valley Industrial Corporation, Tug Valley Chamber of Commerce, Williamson, West Virginia, and the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Frankfort, Kentucky.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, cities in Kentucky may allow a 5 year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended.

City Services

Fire Protection. Several communities in the Tug Valley have fire departments. The Williamson Fire Department employs 10 full-time firemen and 12 volunteer firemen. The Department's equipment consists of three pumper type fire trucks with a total capacity of 2350 gpm, a first-aid truck fully equipped, and an ambulance. The Williamson Fire Department also serves South Williamson, Kentucky. There are 132 fire hydrants in Williamson and South Williamson. The city has a 7th class rating for fire insurance purposes.

Police Protection. Police protection in the area is provided by the Williamson Police Department, Kentucky State Police, West Virginia State Police, Pike County, Kentucky Sheriff and Mingo County, West Virginia Sheriff. Incorporated communities in the area also employ police officers.

The Williamson, West Virginia Police Department has a force of 12 policemen. Their equipment consists of 2 radio equipped patrol cars and one motorcycle.

Garbage and Sanitation. A regular garbage collection service is provided in Williamson with a city incinerator for disposal. Other communities in the area provide for individual disposal of garbage.

Sewerage. Williamson, West Virginia is served by combined storm and sanitary sewers. The sewer mains are 4", 8", 24" and 48" in size. Extensive changes and improvements will be made in the near future.

TAXES

Tables 5 and 6 show the property taxes applying in Freeburn, Pike County, Kentucky and Williamson, Mingo County, West Virginia for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value for Freeburn, Pike County, Kentucky

	Freeburn, Kentucky	Pike County, Kentucky
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.50	
School	1.50	1.50
Total	\$2.55	\$2.05

Table 6. Taxes on \$100 Valuation for Williamson, Mingo County, W. Va.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 4
State General	.0025	.005	.01
County General	.1215	.243	.486
School General	.32925	.6585	1.317
School A Bonds	.015	.03	.06
School B Bonds	.037	.074	.148
Municipal General	.087	.174	.348
Municipal Bonds	.08	.16	.32
Total	.67225	1.3445	2.689

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

A large number of houses are available for rent or sale in the Tug Valley area. Newcomers to the area would have no problem in finding living quarters. The Tug Valley Chamber of Commerce has a Housing Committee that works with new industry to solve their housing problems. In addition to the houses available for rent or sale, there are many attractive building sites throughout this area.

Under the jurisdiction of the Housing Authority of the City of Williamson is a 72 unit public housing project for white residents and 38 unit project for negro residents.

Health

Hospitals. The area is served by several large modern hospitals. Williamson Memorial Hospital is a general hospital with 110 beds. The recently completed United Mine Workers Williamson Memorial Medical Center cost \$3,500,000, contains 165 beds and is staffed by 300 employees.

Located at Pikeville, 30 miles distant, is the Methodist Hospital of Kentucky with 144 beds and the United Mine Workers Pikeville Memorial Hospital with 50 beds.

The Tug Valley Clinic and Pike County Health Center also serve the area.

Public Health Service. Public health service is provided by the Mingo County Health Department, with offices in Williamson, West Virginia and the Pike County Health Department, with a Health Center in Pikeville, Kentucky. Services include: Communicable disease, venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs, child health and crippled children's program, and general sanitation, laboratory services and health programs.

Education

Graded Schools. The following table shows the enrollment and number of teachers in the Mingo County, West Virginia and Pike County, Kentucky school system.

Table 7. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Williamson, Mingo County, West Virginia and Pike County, Kentucky

System	Enrollment	No. of Teachers
<u>Mingo County, W. Va.</u>		
Mingo County Elementary	11,000	312
Mingo County High	3,500	160
Williamson Elementary	1,315	65
Williamson High	1,085	48
<u>Pike County, Kentucky</u>		
Pike County Elementary (total)	16,061	449
Pike County High (total)	3,181	96

Colleges. Nearby institutions of higher learning in the area include: Pikeville College, Pikeville, 30 miles; Marshall College, Huntington, 83 miles; Morris Harvey College, Charleston, 119 miles; West Virginia Tech, Montgomery, 119 miles; Berea College, Berea, 207 miles; Concord College, Athens, 124 miles; Bluefield State College, Bluefield, 106 miles; University of West Virginia, Morgantown, 324 miles; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 183 miles. (Distances are from Williamson, West Virginia.)

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen specialized regional trade schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special trade schools prepare students for a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

The Tug Valley area is served by the Mayo State Vocational School at Paintsville, Kentucky. The enrollment as of October, 1954 was 956. Courses offered include auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, mining mechanics, radio, refrigeration and air conditioning, sheet metal, television, welding and woodwork. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as business and industrial needs require.

Libraries

Williamson Municipal Library, located in the city hall building, is sponsored by the Williamson Womans Club, and contains 8,000 volumes.

Churches

The area is well supplied with churches. Every town, mining camp and community has one or more churches. They represent the Jewish faith, the Roman Catholic Church, and a number of Protestant denominations.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Williamson Daily News, a daily newspaper except Sunday, has a circulation of 10,444. The Huntington and Charleston daily papers maintain delivery service in this area. Papers from other cities are also available at the news stands.

Radio station WBTH, Williamson, West Virginia, WHJC, Matewan, West Virginia, WLSI and WPKE, Pikeville, Kentucky, serve the Tug Valley area.

Television reception from Bluefield, Oak Hill, Huntington and Charleston, West Virginia is good in Tug Valley.

Clubs and Organizations

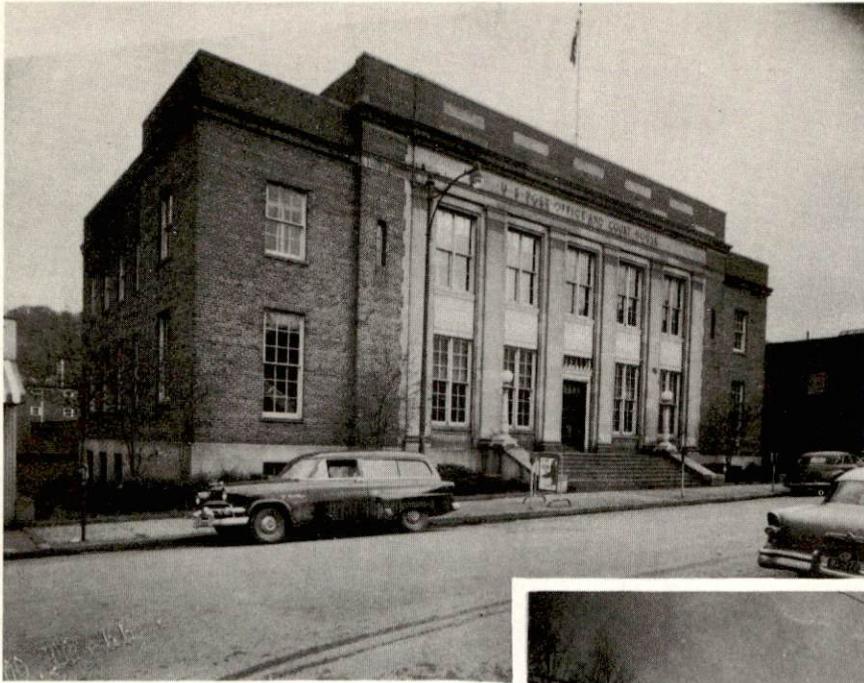
Among the various clubs and organizations represented in the Tug Valley area are: Tug Valley Chamber of Commerce, Tug Valley Industrial Corporation, Kiwanis Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, Masons, American Legion, VFW, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Elks, Moose, Redmen Lodge, Eagles Lodge, Women's Clubs, Garden Club, O'Brien Lodge AF and AM, 4-H, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

Recreation

The Tug Valley area offers a wide variety of recreational facilities, not only in the commercial center of Williamson, but also in the other towns and mining camps of the area. Many of their facilities are municipally owned, others are part of the recreational programs of the coal companies. In Williamson, there is a Memorial Field House, with a seating capacity of 3,200, which will accommodate various sporting events, entertainments and exhibits for local business establishments. Other facilities include a lighted baseball park, municipal swimming pool, softball park, picnic grounds, and several football fields in Williamson and the Tug River area where scheduled games are played by several high schools during the season.

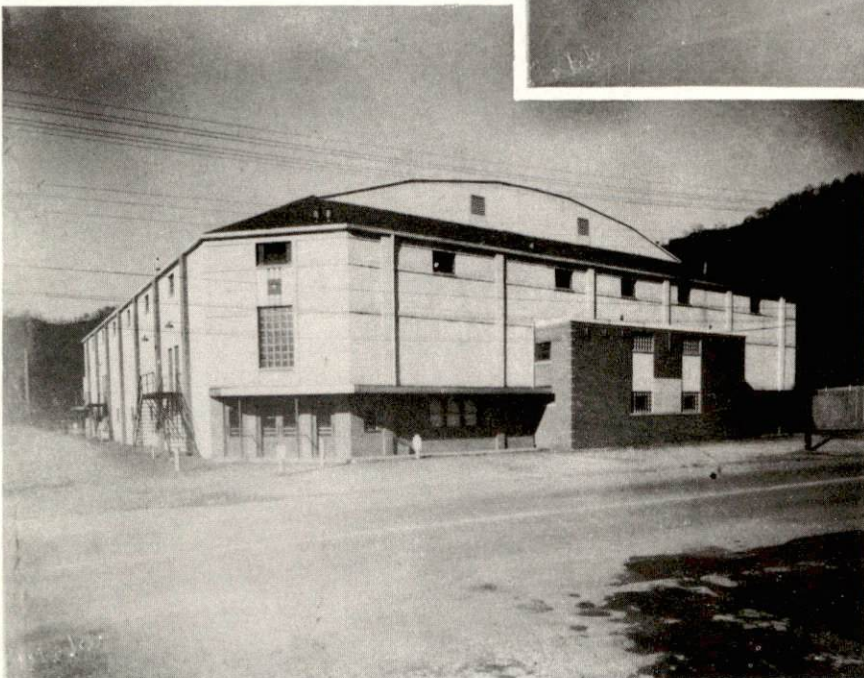
The Mingo County Country Club has a 9-hole golf course, swimming pool and clubhouse. Other facilities in the area include motion picture theatres, drive-in theatres, roadside parks and playgrounds.

Area state parks include Cabway Lingo State Park in West Virginia, 45 miles; Dewey Lake State Park, 40 miles; and Breaks of the Big Sandy, 60 miles, both in Kentucky.

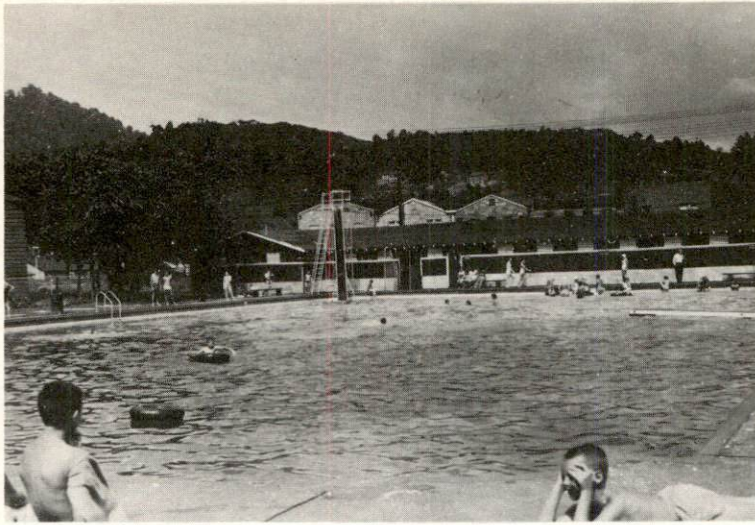


U. S. Post Office Building is one of the newer public buildings in this area.

Belfry High School is in Pike County and serves Kentucky residents in the area close to Williamson.

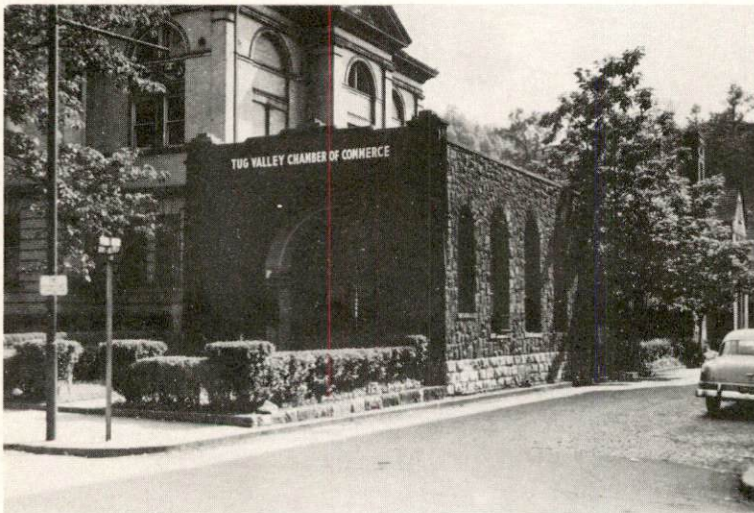
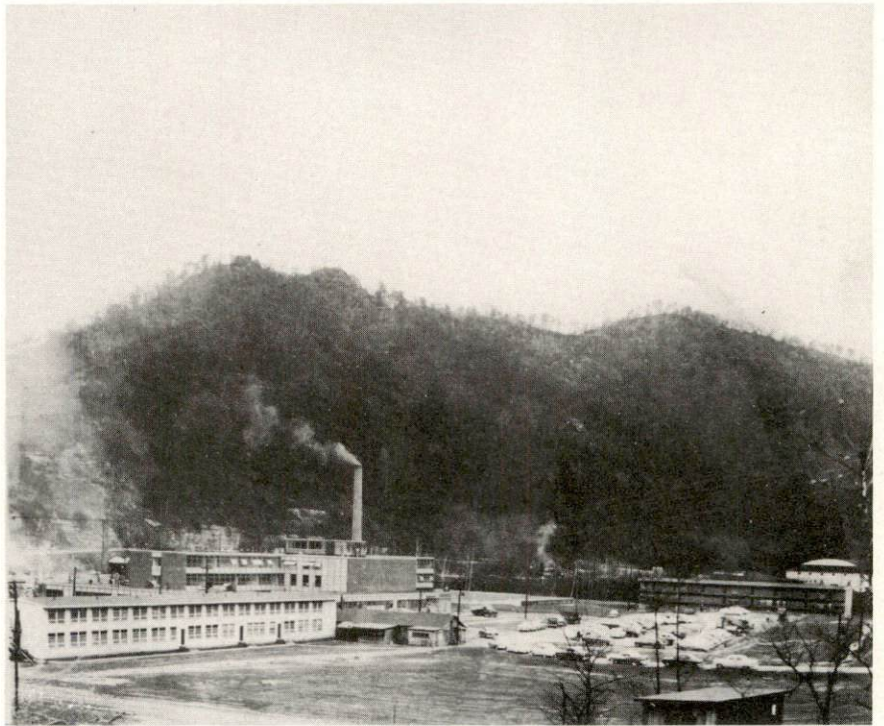


Williamson Memorial Field House used for sporting events and many other activities.



City Swimming Pool is one of the popular spots in this region.

Williamson Memorial Medical Center, recently constructed and located in South Williamson, is one of the finest and most modern hospitals in this part of the country.



This building, which is occupied by the Chamber of Commerce, is built entirely of coal.

Banks

First National Bank, Williamson, W. Va., as of Jan. 1, 1955 - total assets - \$8, 318, 758. 39.

National Bank of Commerce, Williamson, W. Va., as of Jan. 1, 1955 - total assets - \$7, 787, 671. 05.

Matewan National Bank, Matewan, W. Va., as of Jan. 1, 1955 - total assets - \$4, 369, 460. 71.

Inez Deposit Bank, Inez, Ky., as of Jan. 1, 1955 - total assets - \$1, 312, 339. 63.

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

A recent survey of the Tug Valley (Pike - Mingo Counties) area lists 825 retail firms, 28 wholesale firms, 160 service establishments, 21 manufacturing firms and 40 mining companies.

Hotels and Motels

In Williamson, W. Va. hotels include Mountaineer Hotel - 120 rooms; Musick Hotel - 47 rooms; Alvon Hotel - 45 rooms; Mingo Hotel - 45 rooms; New Central Hotel - 30 rooms. Motels: SESCOES Motel - 5 units; Lin-Mar Motel - 8 units; There are several others within reasonable distance.

MARKETS

Tug Valley is located in the heart of a rich bituminous coal and natural gas producing area. Part of the valley is defined to include the extreme eastern part of Pike and Martin Counties, Kentucky, which forms the easternmost boundary of the State of Kentucky. The Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River separates Kentucky and West Virginia. The communities on either side of this fork form the area known as Tug Valley. Cincinnati, Louisville, Knoxville, Lexington, Huntington and Charleston lie within 300 miles of any point in Tug Valley. Approximately 75% of the population of the United States lives within a radius of 500 miles of Williamson. Nearby retail trading centers and market areas include Pikeville and Ashland in Kentucky, and Williamson, Huntington and Charleston in West Virginia.

Table 8. 1954 Estimate of Retail Sales and Buying Power for Pikeville, Pike County, Kentucky and Williamson, Mingo County, W. Va. 3/

	Sales	Per Person	Per Family
Mingo County	\$36, 046, 000. 00	\$ 931. 00	\$4, 019. 00
Williamson	22, 046, 000. 00	1, 403. 00	4, 748. 00
Pike County	39, 878, 000. 00	782. 00	3, 471. 00
Pikeville	18, 318, 000. 00	1, 692. 00	6, 428. 00

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

The economy of Tug Valley is based on coal, gas and lumber industry with agriculture playing a minor role.

Agricultural statistics for Pike County are as follows. Statistics for Mingo County are presently unavailable.

Pike County covers an area of 503,000 acres, of which less than 50% is in farm lands. In 1950 there were 4,088 farms covering 212,304 acres, an average of 51.9 acres per farm. Of this area, only 57,346 acres were in crops. In 1949, there were 2,976 farms containing pasture acreage of 80,647 acres.

Table 9. Agricultural Statistics for Pike County, 1950 4/

Crops	Yield Per		Farm Value
	Acre	Production	(dollars)
Corn (bu.)	32.0	496,000	898,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	1.20	440	14,500
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	1.10	860	25,700
Livestock	Number on Farms		Farm Value
	Jan. 1, 1951		(dollars)
All cattle and calves	12,600		1,474,000
Milk cows	7,550		1,208,000
Hogs and pigs	11,000		269,500
Chickens	207,000		248,000

Forests

Tug Valley's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the area could well be increased. In 1947, West Virginia's 1,516 sawmills produced 483,902,000 board feet of lumber. Kentucky's 2,180 sawmills produced 438,722,000 board feet.

Dominant tree types in the area include oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and pine. 5/

Table 10. Land and Forest Area of Kentucky West Virginia and Counties of the Tug Valley Region 6/

State & County	Total Land Area (Acres)	Total Forest Area (Acres)	Percent of Area Forested
KENTUCKY	25,670,000	11,857,000	46%
Pike County	503,000	422,000	84%
Martin County	148,000	132,000	89%
Floyd County	257,000	191,000	74%
Johnson County	169,000	116,000	69%
WEST VIRGINIA	15,418,000	9,954,000	65%
Mingo County	270,720	247,000	91%
Wayne County	328,320	211,000	64%
Logan	291,840	269,000	92%
McDowell	344,516	303,000	88%

Mineral Resources

See Appendix A for Mineral Resources of the Tug Valley Area.

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in the Tug Valley area ranges from 40 to 45 inches. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 36 degrees F. to 40 degrees F. for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 75 degrees F. The growing season varies from 180 days to 210 days. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year.

Tug Valley'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. The mean annual temperature is 56.3.

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APPENDIX

Mineral Resources of the Tug Valley Area	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

* Appendix E-H apply to the State of Kentucky only.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE TUG VALLEY AREA 1/

For purposes of this report, the Tug Valley area includes Pike, Floyd, Martin, and Johnson Counties, Kentucky, and Mingo, Wayne, Logan, and McDowell Counties, West Virginia, and covers approximately 3,608 square miles. The following minerals occur within the Valley: Coal, oil and natural gas, brines, clays, sandstones, and sand and gravel.

Coal

The Valley's coal deposits constitute a very important resource to the area and the region. Tug Valley is part of the great Appalachian Coal Field, which includes the coal areas of eastern Kentucky and the states of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. The area forms part of the Cumberland Plateau, a region which is deeply dissected topographically.

The coal occurs in a thick section of the Pottsville series (Pennsylvanian system) and many commercial seams are present. In Pike County, Kentucky, alone, the U. S. Geological Survey 2/ listed thirteen seams, generally 4' to 5' thick and locally exceeding 5' in thickness, and at least forty-eight other coals which were minable locally. The West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey lists at least thirty-one seams for Mingo, Wayne, Logan, and McDowell Counties, West Virginia. The entire area, except the extreme eastern edge of McDowell County, West Virginia, exhibits coal measures of the Pennsylvanian, and each of the Valley counties is a coal producer.

From the standpoint of mining, the coals are essentially flat lying, and considerable thicknesses of coal bearing strata are exposed above drainage. These factors result in easy accessibility of the coal for mining and make possible the employment of drift, strip, and augur mining. In most areas, water is available for washing.

Quality: All of the area's coal is bituminous in rank and of the high volatile groups, A, B, or C. Selected analyses of some local commercial seams are given in Table 1 on the following page. They range in quality from those suitable for domestic and steam raising purposes to those suitable for metallurgical and by-product uses.

1/ West Virginia mineral data furnished by Dr. Paul Price, of the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey.

2/ Coal Deposits of Pike County, Kentucky, Geological Survey Bulletin 876, U. S. Geological Survey, 1937.

Table 1. Selected Analyses of Some Commercial Seams 1/
Tug Valley Area

County	Seam	Proximate						Ultimate			
		M	VM	FC	Ash	S	H	C	N	O	B. t. u. <u>2/</u>
Pike, Ky.	Elkhorn #2	3.0	31.8	62.7	2.5	.6	5.3	81.0	1.4	9.2	15,280
Pike, Ky.	Alma	2.3	34.5	59.8	3.4	.5	5.4	82.0	1.5	7.2	15,450
Pike, Ky.	Pond Creek	3.4	34.0	59.7	2.9	.5	5.6	80.1	1.4	9.5	15,160
Floyd, Ky.	Elkhorn #1	3.6	39.4	53.5	3.5	.7					15,090
Floyd, Ky.	Elkhorn #2	3.5	38.0	55.6	2.9	.7					15,040
Floyd, Ky.	Elkhorn #3	3.5	37.4	57.2	1.9	.5					15,150
Johnson, Ky.	Millers Cr.	6.6	35.4	55.8	2.2	.6					
Johnson, Ky.	Van Lear	4.8	36.7	55.8	2.7	1.2	5.7	76.8	1.6	12.0	14,950
Martin, Ky.	Winifrede	4.4	37.0	52.0	6.6	.6					15,000
McDowell, W.Va.	Pocahontas #3	2.1	16.7	74.9	6.3	0.6	4.4	83.2	1.2	4.3	14,360
McDowell, W.Va.	Sewell	2.7	18.0	75.2	4.1	0.7	4.6	84.3	1.3	5.0	14,810
McDowell, W. Va.	Welch	1.8	18.3	72.5	7.4	0.7	4.4	81.6	1.2	4.5	14,250
Logan, W. Va.	Cedar Grove	1.8	37.4	55.4	5.4	1.4	5.3	78.5	1.3	8.1	14,170
Logan, W. Va.	Chilton	1.9	35.5	56.6	6.0	0.9	5.0	77.9	1.3	8.9	13,880
Logan, W. Va.	Campbell Cr	2.2	34.7	58.3	4.8	0.7	5.3	80.1	1.3	7.8	14,370
Mingo, W. Va.	Cedar Grove	2.0	35.6	57.0	5.4	1.0	5.3	79.0	1.3	8.0	14,200
Mingo, W. Va.	Coalburg	2.8	37.2	50.8	9.2	0.8					13,150
Wayne, W. Va.	Lower Kittanning	2.0	38.2	51.9	7.9	1.0					

1/ Kentucky data from U. S. Bureau of Mines. West Virginia data from West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey.

2/ B. t. u. values of Kentucky coals on dry basis.

Reserves: The U. S. Geological Survey estimates (1950) 1/ Kentucky recoverable reserves at 59,711,697 short tons, and West Virginia recoverable reserves at 53,329,838 short tons (bituminous coal). An estimated 55% of Kentucky's reserves are contained in the Eastern Coal Field. Reserves of Pike County, Kentucky, alone, have been conservatively estimated at 8,000,000,000 tons, minable by drift methods 2/, and original reserves for Mingo, Wayne, Logan, and McDowell Counties, West Virginia, are estimated (December 31, 1952) at 21,294,236,235. 3/ Known recoverable reserves of coking coals in beds 14" or more thick, in Floyd County, Kentucky, were estimated by the Bureau of Mines, in 1951, at 1,670,000,000 4/ short tons. Reserve data are not available for Johnson and Martin Counties, Kentucky.

From the above stated facts, it is apparent that coal reserves of Tug Valley are adequate for any foreseeable operations, for many years to come.

Production: Among the nation's coal producing states, West Virginia and Kentucky rank first and third, respectively. West Virginia's 1952 output was 142,180,000 tons, while Kentucky produced over 68,320,000 tons. 5/ Production statistics for the Valley are given by counties in the following table.

Table 2. 1952 Coal Production by Counties, Tug Valley Area

Floyd, Ky.	5,288,420
Johnson, Ky.	497,220
Logan, West Va.	18,597,851
Martin, Ky.	91,631
McDowell, West Va.	20,027,078
Mingo, West Va.	6,980,592
Pike, Ky.	8,450,402
Wayne, West Va.	186,237
Total	60,119,431

1/ U. S. Geological Survey, GS Circular 94, 1950.

2/ U. S. Geological Survey, GS Bulletin 876, 1937.

3/ West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey.

4/ Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 4813, 1951

5/ 1953 Bituminous Coal Annual, Bituminous Coal Institute, 1953.

Oil and Natural Gas

Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia are part of the East-Central States Oil and Gas Region, which also includes New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, and Michigan. (Table 3 below) This is the largest single oil and gas region in the United States. It has produced oil in large quantities for many years, and it supplies much of the nation's natural gas.

Table 3. Divisions of the East Central States Oil and Gas Region

East Central States Region	
Province	States and/or Provincial Districts
Appalachian	N. Y., Pa., e. Ohio - WEST VA., EASTERN KY. DIST. (TUG VALLEY AREA)
Cincinnati Arch	W. Ohio, e. Ind., Central Ky. Dist., Tenn., Ala., Miss.
Eastern Interior Basin	Western Ky. Dist., Ill., Ind.
Michigan Basin	Mich.

Production: During 1954, in the Kentucky portion of the Valley, an estimated 228,556 barrels of crude oil were produced. There is no information on the current oil and gas production for the West Virginia portion.

The southern counties of West Virginia, including Wayne, Logan, and Mingo, produce much of the state's natural gas. Wayne and Mingo Counties have produced small amounts of oil. This part of West Virginia has witnessed considerable drilling activity.

Big Sandy Gas Field: This field is of particular importance to the valley area and surrounding region. Its proven extent covers 1,300 square miles in parts of Floyd, Knott, Martin, Pike, Johnson, and Magoffin Counties, Kentucky, and continues into West Virginia, where it involves considerable acreages. The field accounts for over 95% of Kentucky's production and contains virtually all of the state's gas reserves, which are estimated at 1,325,588,000 mcf. ^{1/}

Brines

For many years, brines of the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, have been the basis for the flourishing chemical industry in that section. Investigations of the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey point out the

^{1/} Estimate for 1951, after Gas Facts, American Gas Association, Bureau of Statistics, 1951.

presence of good quality brines in portions of the state outside the Kanawha Valley, including counties within the Tug Valley area. Several potential brine bearing sandstones in the Mingo, Wayne, Logan, and McDowell area are reported. Much drilling activity has been carried on here, however, few brines have actually been analyzed and information, sufficient for a concrete evaluation of brines in this portion of West Virginia, is still lacking. It is known that the brine density decreases toward the outcrop and increases in depths below 2,000'. The prolific brine bearing sandstones at Charleston, West Virginia, lie above drainage southeastward in McDowell County. Analyses of brines from Wayne and Logan Counties, West Virginia, and analytical data on brines from the Kentucky portion of Tug Valley are given on Page 6 (Tables 4 and 5).

Recent years have seen considerable expansion of the nation's chemical industry and have brought increased interest in potential commercial brines. The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Kentucky Geological Survey, and U.S. Geological Survey have inaugurated a cooperative statewide brine study which is aimed at a general evaluation of Kentucky's brines. Preliminary results indicate the presence of deposits in the eastern part of the state, including the Kentucky portion of the Tug Valley area, which are of quality comparable to some of the West Virginia brines. However, results of the study are by no means conclusive and quantitative data are lacking.

Limestones

Commercial limestones are available in a restricted zone which outcrops along Pine Mountain in southwest Pike County, Kentucky. Stone from this section is primarily used for road construction purposes. Grades of high enough purity for agricultural lime are present, and available information indicates the possible presence of high calcium stone, which, under proper economic conditions, might be satisfactory for varied industrial uses.

Clays

The Valley's clays include undeveloped deposits, suitable, under proper conditions, for brick and tile manufacture and restricted deposits of higher grade clays with possibilities for pottery or stoneware uses. Clay (or clay shales) of the former type are rather widely distributed, although specific information on these is not available. Pennsylvanian clays and shales present possibilities throughout the area. In northern West Virginia and Maryland, high grade clays have been mined in the upper 100' of the Pottsville series for many years. A deposit of stoneware clay in western Johnson County, Kentucky, has good possibilities for commercial development. Results of analyses and tests, which are representative of the red and gray shales and clays of Wayne and McDowell Counties, West

Table 4
ANALYSES OF BRINES
WAYNE AND LOGAN COUNTIES, WEST VIRGINIA

	Producing Horizon	T. °C.	Density	Solids After Evapo- ration	Fe	Ca	Sr	Ba	Mg	NA	K	HCO ₃	SO ₄	Cl	Br	I	
Wayne County	Big Injun	22	1.0408	60,200	14	7,500	382	52	767	13,300	329	34	6.2	36,200	1,000	tr	59,594
	Big Injun	24	1.0755	107,600	5.7	7,300	445	265	2,135	30,400	356	39	0	66,600	334	0.9	107,881
Boone & Logan Counties	Maxon	28	1.1211	167,000	45	18,200	444	84	4,800	36,400	189	61	23	102,600	642	7.1	163,495
Wayne County	Salt Sand	25	1.0401	61,200	tr.	3,290	115	158	947	18,630	150	94	tr.	37,500	144	1	61,029
Logan County	2nd Salt Sand	24	1.1094	153,500	81	19,330	439	458	2,255	35,000	300	4.2	0	95,200	865	2.2	153,934
	2nd Salt Sand	24	1.1051	157,300	72	20,100	347	499	2,286	35,800	286	8.4	0	97,800	869	2.2	158,070
	2nd Salt Sand	24	1.1058	144,600	120	12,380	267	306	2,228	39,100	400	acid	2.5	87,900	542	0.75	143,246
	2nd Salt Sand	24	1.1098	158,900	36	19,250	378	426	2,330	37,500	264	0	0	97,900	973	2.2	159,059

Table 5
ANALYSES OF BRINES
KENTUCKY PORTION OF TUG VALLEY AREA

County	Formation	Density at 25° C.	Total Solids %	CaCl %	SrCl %	BaCl %	MgCl %	KCl %	NaCl %	Alkalinity (Bicar- bonate)	Br ₂ ppm	I ppm	SO ₄ ppm	Fe ppm	pH
Pike	Breathitt	1.088	12.88	0.03	ND	0.08	0.53	0.04	10.68	6	300	17	ND	28	4.2
	Salt Sand	1.090	13.05	2.91	0.046	0.040	0.75	0.026	9.01	0	500	7	2	54	
	Maxon	1.136	17.75	4.67	0.111	0.001	1.30	0.016	11.49	0	782	8	57	ND	
	Salt Sand	1.098	14.37	3.40	0.058	0.300	0.68	0.038	9.85	6	589	11	4	56	
Floyd	Maxon	1.096	13.12	3.04	0.075	0.001	0.87	0.021	9.01	56	488	8	17	ND	
	1st Salt Sand	1.025	4.04	0.38	0.004	0.006	0.18	0.023	3.44	214	135	4	11	55	
Johnson	Knox	1.127	16.62	6.25	0.21	ND	0.51	0.26	9.27	108	735	41	128	7	6.5
Martin	Big Lime	1.098	13.74	2.68	0.09	0.0	1.01	0.047	9.94	*	370	83	0	236	

Source: Report of Investigations No. 7, Kentucky Geological Survey Series IX, and the Agricultural & Industrial Development Board of Kentucky

* Acidity (H₂SO₄) = 37 ppm. ND - no determinations made. Tr - Trace.

Virginia, follow (Table 6). Data on the Johnson County, Kentucky, stoneware clay are given in Table 7.

Table 6. Clay Analyses and Tests
Wayne and McDowell Counties, West Virginia

	Wayne County		McDowell County	
	Chemical Analyses			
	11 Feet Red Shale	3 Feet Gray Shale	4 Feet Clay	12 Feet Red Shale
H ₂ OHyg	1.81	0.93	0.90	0.95
SiO ₂	57.28	59.78	62.66	65.82
Al ₂ O ₃	21.75	22.72	23.40	14.19
Fe ₂ O ₃	7.81	3.24	2.65	8.45
TiO ₂	1.05	0.99	1.25	0.96
CaO	0.43	0.32	0.12	0.95
MgO	1.56	1.30	0.75	0.96
Na ₂ O	Tr.	0.06	Tr.	0.80
K ₂ O	1.86	2.38	1.54	2.04
Loss on Ignition	7.12	9.15	6.60	4.70
<u>Physical Tests of Unfired Clays</u>				
Color	Pink	Green	Light Yellow	Light Brown
Plasticity	Good	Good	Good	Very good
Die Flow	Good	Good	Good	Good
Extruded Length-Inch	6	8	7	4
Slake Time-minutes	5.8	2.9	4.7	3.1
Modulus of Rupture -Psi --		193	213	335.0
(Plasticity	20.6	19.5	23.8	16.0
% water of (
(Shrinkage	9.9	4.9	8.6	5.7
	10.8	14.4	15.2	10.3
% Drying (Volume	19.4	9.2	15.5	10.6
Shrinkage (Linear	6.1	3.0	4.9	3.4
<u>Fired Clays</u>				
Fire Range Cones	05-8	03-12	05-10	05-5
PCE	--	17	27	--

Table 7. Analytical Data on Stoneware Clay
Johnson County, Kentucky 1/

<u>Firing Characteristics</u>				
Cone	Porosity	Volume Shrinkage	Volume Shrinkage	Color
08	40.5%	0.5%	0.2%	Light-cream
06	39.4%	2.5%	0.9%	Light-cream
04	33.8%	10.9%	3.7%	Light-cream
02	12.3%	29.4%	11.1%	Buff
1	11.2%	29.9%	11.2%	Buff
3	8.7%	31.3%	12.1%	Dark-buff
5	0.0%	35.3%	13.5%	Brown
7	0.0%	35.6%	13.6%	Brown
9	0.3%	36.4%	14.1%	Brown

Drying Characteristics

Water of plasticity	34.5%
Linear drying shrinkage	6.6%
Volume drying shrinkage	20.1%
Transverse strength	311 psi.

Sandstones

Kentucky: Reconnaissance studies have recently been carried out in the Kentucky portion of the Valley and have indicated the presence of sandstones suitable, from the standpoint of quality, for the manufacture of some grades of glass. Quantitative data are lacking on these deposits. Analyses of a deposit near Staffordsville, Johnson County, are given in Table 8. Sandstones, for local building and construction purposes, are available in quantity.

1/ Report of Investigations No. 6, Kentucky Geological Survey Series IX, A&ID Board, 1953.

Table 8. Analyses of Glass Sand, Johnson County, Kentucky 1/

(Sieve Analysis of Unwashed Samples Ground 100% Through 16 Mesh)

Retained on 50 mesh	23.4%
Retained on 70 mesh	29.26
Retained on 100 mesh	20.70
Retained on 150 mesh	7.17
Retained on 200 mesh	5.86
Through 200 mesh	13.61
	<hr/> 100.00

(Sieve and Chemical Analyses of Samples Washed to Contain Not More Than 5% Minus 100 Mesh Material)

Retained on 50 mesh	36.78%
Retained on 70 mesh	45.66
Retained on 100 mesh	14.23
Through 100 mesh	3.33
	<hr/> 100.00

SiO ₂	97.6000%
Fe ₂ O ₃	.1315
Al ₂ O ₃	1.6935
CaO	.2250
MgO	.0950
	<hr/> 99.7450

The percentage of loss through washing was 39.2%.

West Virginia: Mingo, Wayne, Logan, and McDowell Counties have large, valuable reserves of native sandstone, suitable for building purposes. They vary from massive to flaggy, from red to pink, brown or gray, in color, and from coarse to fine grained in texture. The quality of the stone has been proven in durable and large structures locally.

There are few units of Pottsville sandstones, of high quality, which can be crushed for sand in the making of certain types of glassware. The better sandstone units outcrop in McDowell County. No chemical analyses

1/ Agricultural and Industrial Development Board files.

of sandstones in McDowell County are available at present, but analyses and visual examination of correlative units in Raleigh and Fayette Counties indicate reserves of fairly high grade silica for use locally.

Sand and Gravel

River sand and gravel occurs in large quantities along Tug Fork and the Guyandot River and their larger tributaries. Numerous sandstones, some of which have been used for construction purposes in the past, can be crushed for sand and aggregate for concrete and general building purposes. At present, engine sand is being produced near Gilbert, Mingo County, and Fort Gay, Wayne County, in West Virginia.

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Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Pike County, Kentucky				
Industry (June, 1954)	County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	6,961	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	4,898	70.4	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction	56	.8	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	496	7.2	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	107	1.5	25,312	6.2
Tobacco	1	.01	9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather			22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	277	4.0	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. & paper	41	.6	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	63	.9	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass			4,590	1.1
Primary metals			6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	7	.1	40,299	9.9
Other			3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communica- tion & Utilities	310	4.5	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	740	10.7	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	104	1.5	15,566	3.8
Services	343	5.0	31,808	7.8
Other	14	.2	1,323	0.3

Appendix C

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

Subject	Pike County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	41,102	40,052	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	25,388	24,658	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	17,692	2,562	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	17,678	2,561	777,155	213,916
Employed	16,809	2,436	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	13,850	1,705	437,752	156,377
Government workers	451	417	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,237	249	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	271	65	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	869	125	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	856	122	28,082	7,281
New workers	13	3	415	307
Not in labor force	7,696	22,096	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	169	17,329	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	1,443	549	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	52	25	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	6,032	4,193	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	3,655	3,172	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	1,902	863	47,447	28,952
65 and over	475	158	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	16,809	2,436	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	437	382	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,092	15	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	1,054	187	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	526	484	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	480	434	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	2,232	18	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	9,505	132	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	10	283	1,584	21,408
Service workers	226	392	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	254	8	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	183	7	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	623	17	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	187	77	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952), Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

Appendix C-1

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Mingo County and W. Va.:1950				
Subject	Mingo County		West Virginia	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	24, 197	23, 212	1, 006, 287	999, 265
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	15, 246	14, 759	700, 823	704, 919
Labor force	10, 684	1, 797	522, 194	138, 048
Civilian labor force	10, 665	1, 795	521, 626	137, 987
Employed	10, 202	1, 751	495, 781	132, 376
Private wage & salary	9, 034	1, 191	382, 747	98, 166
Government workers	441	374	30, 580	22, 170
Self-employed	673	175	73, 476	9, 341
Unpaid family workers	54	11	8, 978	2, 699
Unemployed	463	44	25, 845	5, 611
Experienced workers	455	41	24, 740	5, 200
New workers	8	3	1, 105	411
Not in labor force	4, 562	12, 962	176, 269	566, 571
Keeping house	230	10, 192	4, 361	449, 119
Unable to work	1, 666	448	52, 377	22, 373
Inmates of institutions	36	7	9, 008	4, 957
Other and not reported	2, 630	2, 315	112, 883	90, 422
14 to 19 years old	1, 875	1, 711	69, 222	66, 803
20 to 64 years old	648	561	31, 978	19, 504
65 and over	107	43	11, 683	4, 115
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	10, 202	1, 751	495, 781	132, 376
Professional & technical	324	354	24, 990	20, 711
Farmers & farm mgrs.	113	3	36, 366	859
Mgrs., officials & props.	740	150	39, 625	6, 791
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	370	354	23, 112	29, 746
Sales workers	364	285	21, 886	17, 088
Craftsmen and foremen	1, 473	8	89, 015	1, 491
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	5, 798	76	175, 356	19, 249
Private household wkrs.	5	182	480	11, 598
Service workers	242	275	17, 349	19, 246
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	43	1	8, 316	941
Farm laborers, other	23		13, 602	326
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	519	4	39, 993	1, 233
Occupations not reported	188	68	6, 601	3, 097

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952), Vol. II, Part 48, Tables 25, 28, & 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR THE TUG VALLEY AREA

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	7:30 AM	7:30 PM (EST)
January	36.9	3.63	85	74
February	38.9	3.39	83	62
March	49.0	4.32	79	58
April	52.7	3.60	78	57
May	67.1	3.78	86	65
June	75.0	4.34	87	68
July	77.6	4.60	91	73
August	77.0	4.19	92	75
September	70.6	2.88	92	73
October	59.9	2.69	91	69
November	47.1	2.78	82	69
December	37.8	3.47	82	67
Annual Norm	57.8 degrees F.	43.67 inches		

1/ Station Location: Pikeville, Pike County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Bristol, Tennessee.

Length of record - 7:30 AM readings - 3 years 7:30 PM readings - 3 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (14 years of record) - 85 days clear, 124 days partly cloudy, 156 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: Not available.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (14 years of record) - 134 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (8 years of record) - 3 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (8 years of record) - 53 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (8 years of record) - 50 days.

Prevailing Wind: (11 years of record) - West.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (14 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 4,272 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Thelma L. Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the 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.