

1-1956

## Industrial Resources: Woodford County - Midway

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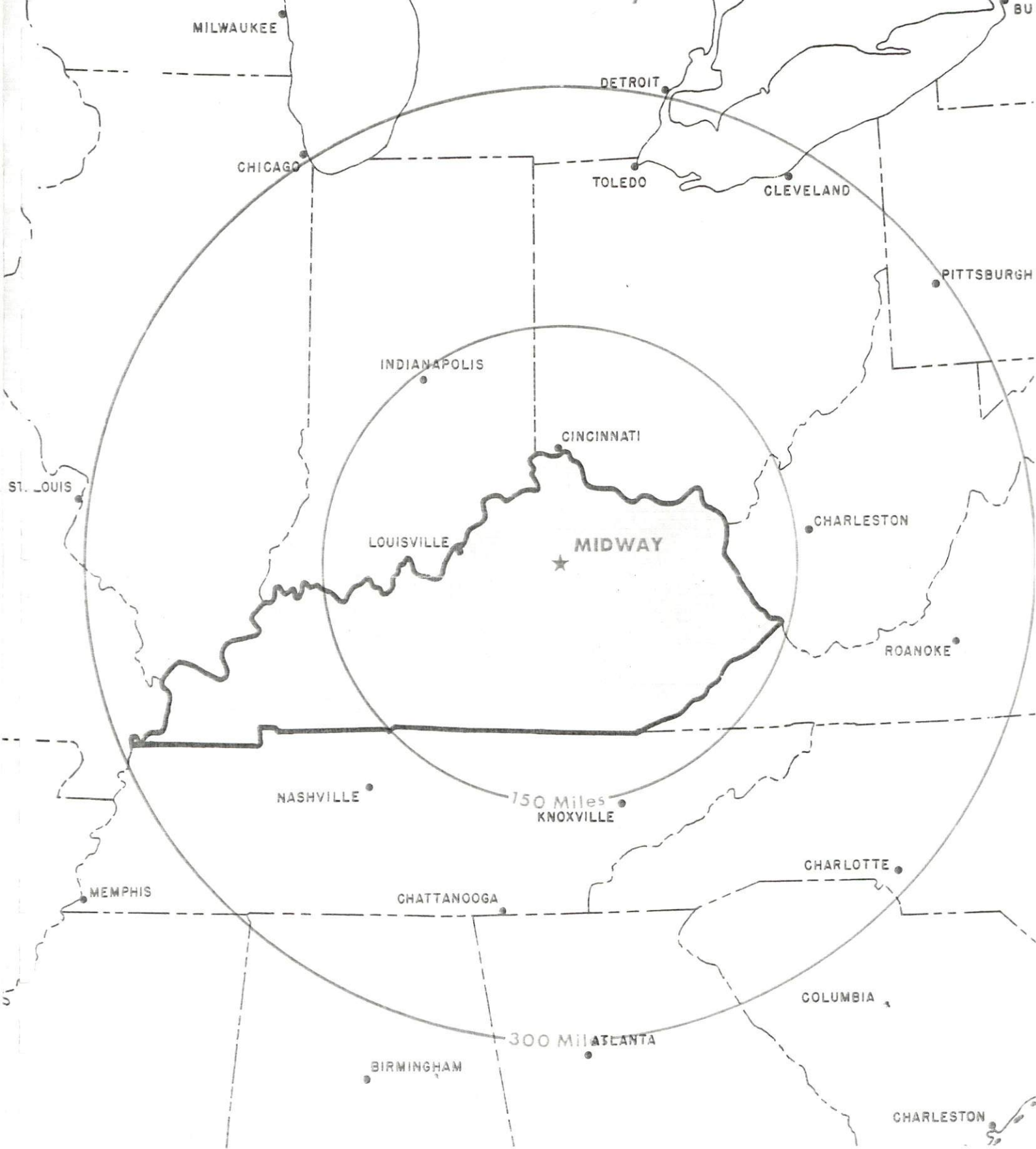
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Woodford

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MIDWAY, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MIDWAY, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Businessmen's Association  
and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky

Frankfort, Kentucky

January, 1956

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - MIDWAY, KENTUCKY

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*Jeff*

*Apr. 9-56*

## SUMMARY DATA FOR MIDWAY, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Midway - 950; Woodford County - 11,212.  
1954 (est.) Midway - 989; Woodford County - 10,899.

MIDWAY LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Woodford and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 1,400 men and 2,500 women. Number of workers available from Woodford County - 700 men and 1,300 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Air: Blue Grass Airport, Lexington, Ky., 14 miles distant. It is served by Delta-Chicago and Southern, Eastern, and Piedmont Airlines.

Trucks: Truck service is provided by Ecklar-Moore Express, Hayes Freight Lines, Huber and Huber Motor Express, Inc., and Reliance Trucking.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Midway, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	416	Memphis, Tenn.	444
Chicago, Ill.	366	New York, N. Y.	725
Cincinnati, Ohio	104	New Orleans, La.	852
Detroit, Mich.	367	St. Louis, Mo.	332
Los Angeles, Calif.	2290	Washington, D. C.	561

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company serves Midway. Blue Grass RECC, Fox Creek RECC, and Kentucky Utilities serve Woodford County.

Natural Gas: Central Kentucky Natural Gas Co. Source - United Fuel Gas Company, Petroleum Exploration Company, and Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Water: Midway Municipal Water Works. Storage facilities include a 150,000 gallon elevated tank and a 365,000 gallon settling basin. The daily consumption is 60,000 gallons.

Sewerage: Natural storm drainage. Sewage is carried by 6" to 10" sanitary sewers and flows into Lees Branch after a primary treatment.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Midway was 950. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Midway, Woodford County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Midway, Woodford County and Kentucky  
1900-1950

Year	Midway		Woodford County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1910	937		12,571		
1920	915	- 2.4	11,784	-6.7	5.5
1930	808	-13.2	10,981	-7.3	8.2
1940	886	9.6	11,847	7.9	8.8
1950	950	7.2	11,212	-5.7	3.5
1954 (est.) <u>1/</u>	989	5.2	10,899	-2.9	-0.03

### Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Midway labor supply area is defined to include Woodford and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Anderson, Franklin, Jessamine, Mercer, and Scott. This is the area from which workers would be expected to commute heavily to jobs located at Midway. Fayette County is also located adjacent to Woodford County but was omitted from this statement.

The population centers of counties in the area range from about 10 to 28 miles from Midway, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

The population of the Midway area was 85,208 in 1940 but had dropped to 84,470 in 1953 according to estimates prepared by the University of Kentucky, Department of Rural Sociology. Woodford County population was estimated at 10,606 in 1953 which was a drop from 1940 of 11,847. Between 1940 and 1953 there was a net outmigration of 11,257 persons from this area with 2,807 of these from Woodford County. A lack of local job opportunities to absorb the normal growth of the labor force was undoubtedly a contributing cause to this population movement.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically the area is heavily agricultural, with about 11,000 jobs in this industry according to the 1950 Census of Agriculture. Farming, which is heavily based on burley tobacco, is well above the state average in productivity and income.

Manufacturing employment in the area totaled 4,550 in March, 1955, with Franklin County accounting for 2,367 of the jobs. Woodford County manufacturing employment totaled 765 in that month. Area manufacturing is heavy in distilling, apparel, and leather.

Per capita income in this area is well above most other agricultural dominated Kentucky areas. According to estimates prepared by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Kentucky, 1953 per capita income ranged from \$847 to \$1,445 for these counties. Woodford County per capita income was \$1,341 in this year. The Kentucky per capita income was \$1,187 in 1953 while the United States average was \$1,709.

During the first quarter of 1955 the average weekly covered wage in Woodford County was \$67.22 for all industries and \$73.69 for manufacturing industries. The heavy dominance of the high paying distilling industry accounted for the high manufacturing average. The average weekly covered wage for all industries in Kentucky was \$64.72 in that quarter while the manufacturing average was \$71.06.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply: 1) The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants, which is a minimum figure; 2) men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women not now in the labor force but who would enter the labor force if jobs were available; 3) the future labor supply due to the growth of the labor force and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next 10 years.

In the Midway area there is an estimated labor supply of 1,400 men and 2,500 women who would be immediately available for factory jobs. This includes 325 men and 450 women who are claimants for unemployment insurance.

Due to commuting problems, all of this immediate supply of labor would not be available for jobs located at Midway. It is estimated that 700 of the men and 1,300 of the women would be recruited for employment in that town and would be willing to commute to work at least on an initial basis.

In addition to the current supply of labor, about 7,400 boys and 7,200 girls living in this area will become 18 years of age during the next 10 years. Woodford County has about 1,000 of the boys and 1,050 of the girls. It is likely that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon attaining working age. This supply of younger workers would probably be available for employment at any point in the area due to their greater job mobility. 2/

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$.75 to \$1.50 per hour; labor - \$1.50 to \$1.81; semi-skilled - \$1.75 to \$1.96; skilled - \$2.06 per hour.

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

## EXISTING INDUSTRY

### Existing Firms, Products and Employment

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

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Barrett Midway, Inc.	Cotton blouses	3	40	43
Weisenberger Flour Mills	Flour, meal, poultry feed	11	1	12
Starks & Co.	Starks headache powder & Paracamp ointment		3	3
Park & Tilford Distilling Corp.	Whiskey, dried grains	7	1	8

### Unionization

Unions represented in the area include: Distillery Wine Workers Union (AF of L).

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Midway is located on the Eastern Kentucky Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and on the Ashland-Louisville Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad operates between La Grange and Anchorage to Hazard, Kentucky. The Chesapeake & Ohio operates between Lexington and Anchorage. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has 2 local freights daily and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad has 2 passenger trains daily (2 east and 2 west). Switching service is provided by 3 tracks that will accommodate 15 cars. Railway Express Service is 1 time daily for pickup and delivery.



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

To	Approx. Transit Time (hours)	To	Approx. Transit Time (hours)
Atlanta, Ga.	42	Louisville, Ky.	12
Birmingham, Ala.	41	Los Angeles, Calif.	154
Chicago, Ill.	36	Nashville, Tenn.	31
Cincinnati, Ohio	12	New Orleans, La.	91
Cleveland, Ohio	39	New York, N. Y.	72
Detroit, Mich.	60	Pittsburgh, Pa.	45
Knoxville, Tenn.	38	St. Louis, Mo.	41

### Highways

Midway is served by U. S. Highways 421 and 62. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways and navigable waterways in Kentucky.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Midway, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	416	Lexington, Ky.	13
Birmingham, Ala.	463	Louisville, Ky.	52
Chicago, Ill.	366	Nashville, Tenn.	224
Cincinnati, Ohio	104	New York, N. Y.	725
Detroit, Mich.	367	Pittsburgh, Pa.	387
Knoxville, Tenn.	220	St. Louis, Mo.	332

Truck Lines. Truck service is provided by Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Cynthiana, Ky.; Hayes Freight Lines, Springfield, Illinois; Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc., Louisville, Ky.; Reliance Trucking, Louisville, Ky.

Bus Lines. Bus service is provided by the Midway Bus Line operating between Frankfort and Lexington. Midway Bus Line uses the Southeastern Greyhound Bus terminal in Frankfort and in Lexington. Connections are made with Greyhound for other major cities.

### Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, near Lexington, Kentucky and 14 miles from Midway. It is served by Delta-Chicago & Southern, Eastern, and Piedmont Airlines. There are approximately 24 flights per day.

## UTILITIES

### Electricity

Electric power is furnished Midway by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Woodford County is served by Blue Grass RECC, Fox Creek RECC, and Kentucky Utilities.

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

### Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied by the Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company. They obtain their supply from United Fuel Gas Company, Petroleum Exploration Company and the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company. The BTU content is 1050 and has a specific gravity of .67. A 2" transmission line brings gas into Midway. Current prices will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

### Water

Water is distributed by the Midway Municipal Water Works. The source of supply is Martin - Cogar Springs and 1 well. Storage facilities include a 150,000 gallon elevated tank and a 365,000 gallon settling basin. Average daily consumption is approximately 60,000 gallons per day. The pumping capacity is 250 gpm. At the present only 4 pumping hours are needed to meet their requirements. Water is distributed through 4" and 6" mains and pressure is maintained at 60-70 psi. Rates are as follows: Minimum allowance 1,000 gallons \$1.50; next 4,000 gallons \$.75 per 1,000 gallons; next 5,000 gallons \$.60 per 1,000 gallons; next 15,000 gallons \$.50 per 1,000 gallons; next 25,000 gallons \$.40 per 1,000 gallons; next 500,000 gallons \$.30 per 1,000 gallons.

## FUEL

### Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of crude oil in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio sufficient to meet the petroleum needs of any industry located in

the area. Since there are so many types and grades of fuel oil and prices change from time to time, this information is not included in this report. Current prices will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

### Coal

Eastern Kentucky fields supply the area with most of its coal. This area produces a high grade bituminous coal. The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board can supply the prices.

### Coke

High grade coke can be obtained from nearby sources.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Midway has a second class post office with four employees. Mail is received and dispatched 5 times daily. Postal receipts for 1953 totaled approximately \$12,000.

### Telephone and Telegraph

Midway is served by the Kentucky Telephone Corporation with 321 subscribers. Telegraph service is provided in Versailles, Kentucky, 8 miles distant; and also at the L & N Depot, Midway, Kentucky.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Midway has several desirable tracts of land that can be used for industrial sites. For further information on these sites contact the Midway Business Association or the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Midway is governed by a mayor, elected for four years, and six councilmen, elected for two years.

## Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As permitted by state law the city does allow a five year property tax exemption for new industry that cannot be extended.

### City Services

Fire Protection. Midway's fire department includes 12 volunteers. Equipment consists of a 1939 Ford with a 650 gallon Howe pumper, 1500' of hose, and 4 fire extinguishers. Midway has a 7th class NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection. The department has a chief and two assistants. Equipment consists of one car with 2-way radio. They also have ambulance service that is provided free of charge.

Garbage and Sanitation. The city provides for collection of garbage. It is picked up 3 times a week in the business area and once a week in the residential area. They have a city dump for disposal.

Sewerage. Midway has natural storm drainage. Sewage is carried by 6" to 10" sanitary sewers. It is disposed into Lees Branch. The sewage is given primary treatment before it is emptied into Lee's Branch. Rate is according to the assessment of the property.

## TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Midway and Woodford County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value: Midway and Woodford County, 1954

	<u>Midway</u>	<u>Woodford County</u>
County	\$ .32	\$ .32
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	.90
Total	<u>\$2.62</u>	<u>\$1.27</u>

Ratio of Assessment. Midway - 35%  
Woodford County - 31%

Total Assessment. Midway - \$891,772  
Woodford County - \$65,490,414

City Income (1954). \$25,944.09

City Expenditures (1954). \$26,657.49

City Bonded Indebtedness (1954). \$15,000 Water Works Bonds and \$11,500 sewer bonds.

County Income, fiscal year 1954. \$132,682.30 (plus balance 1953 of \$84,134.64).

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1954. \$185,662.85

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

There are some housing units in Midway for rent and for sale. The rental range of 2-bedroom houses is \$40 to \$60. Construction costs of 2-bedroom houses are \$9,000 to \$12,000. There is no public housing program.

### Health

Hospitals. Hospitals in the immediate area include the Woodford County Memorial Hospital in Versailles, Kentucky, 8 miles distant, and 3 in Lexington, Kentucky, 13 miles distant.

Public Health Service. The Woodford County Health Department is located in Versailles, Kentucky, 8 miles from Midway. It offers communicable disease control, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control program, maternity, infant, pre-school, and school health and sanitation services, adult examination and health education.

### Education

Graded Schools. Woodford County and Midway have a total enrollment of 2,393. The teacher-pupil ratio is 1 teacher for every 25 pupils.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Student-Teacher Ratio in Midway and Woodford County 4/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Woodford County Elementary (total)	1,407	54
Woodford County High (total)	649	25
Midway Elementary (total)	216	8
Midway High (total)	121	8

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky; University of Kentucky, Transylvania College and College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky, 12 miles; Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 11 miles; Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 10 miles; Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 25 miles; Eastern State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 38 miles; Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 47 miles; Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 51 miles.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. The special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Midway is favorably located to utilize the training offered by this program. The Lafayette Vocational School, 12 miles distant, offers these courses: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, and woodwork.

#### Libraries

Midway Junior College Library is available to the people of Midway. They have a bookmobile that serves them twice a week.

#### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Midway: Christian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Assembly of God, and Church of Nazarene.

#### Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers received in Midway are the Lexington Leader, Lexington Herald, Courier Journal, Louisville Times, and the Woodford Sun.

Radio stations include WBKY, WVLK, WLAP, and WLEX at Lexington, Kentucky, WHAS at Louisville, Kentucky and WLW and WCKY at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Television reception is good from WHAS-TV and WAVE-TV at Louisville, Kentucky, WLEX-TV at Lexington, Kentucky, and WLW-TV, WKRC-TV and WCPO-TV at Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Clubs and Organizations

Clubs and organizations in Midway include Lions Club, Women's Club, Midway Business Association, Sportsman Club, Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H, Masons, Young Adults Club, Couples Club, and Civil Defense.

### Recreation

Local recreation facilities include a theater, lighted ballpark, city playground, Sportsman's Club and grounds, tennis courts, golf course, and a softball league.

Area facilities include: Natural Bridge State Park, Lake Cumberland State Park, Dale Hollow Reservoir, Cumberland Falls State Park, and Mammoth Cave National Park.

### Banks

The United Bank and Trust Co. with total resources of \$4,785,857.65 and total deposits of \$4,331,003.92.

### Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail Businesses:</u>		<u>Service Establishments:</u>	
Groceries	7	Barber Shops	1
Furniture	4	Beauty Shops	2
Hardware	5	Filling Stations	5
Lumber	3	Frozen Food lockers	1
Clothing	2	Garages	4
Variety	1		
Electrical Appliance	5		
Drugs	2		

## RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

Woodford County has a land area of 193 square miles and the 1950 census lists 942 farms with the average size of 115.4 acres. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Woodford County for 1950.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Woodford County, 1950 5/

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	6,200	360,000	648,000
Tobacco (all types) (lbs.)	6,990	9,597,000	5,134,000
Wheat (bu.)	4,550	69,800	145,000
Soybeans (bu.)	150	2,600	6,900
Alfalfa hay (tons)	1,700	3,740	136,000
Clo-Tim hay (tons)	3,140	4,400	122,000
Lespedeza hay (tons)	7,750	10,850	276,000

Livestock	Number on Farms January 1, 1951	Farm Value (dollars)
All cattle and calves	18,000	2,448,000
Milk cows	2,600	455,000
Hogs and pigs	11,300	305,100
Sheep and lambs	28,600	752,000
Chickens	38,400	46,100

Livestock	Production During 1950	Farm Value (dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	353,700	115,000
Milk (lbs.)	10,200,000	352,000
Wool (lbs.)	165,200	97,500

#### Forests

Woodford County has 26,000 acres of forested land. This covers 11 percent of the land area of the county.

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

#### Mineral Resources

Woodford County. Woodford County contains limestones which can be used for local building, road construction purposes, and agricultural lime. Vein minerals, principally fluorite, calcite, and barite, occur at several localities. These have been worked on a small scale along the Kentucky River, in the vicinity of Mundy's Landing, but they are not considered to be ample for present commercial development. In the region about Wallace, rock phosphate deposits occur. This mineral was at one time commercially



worked near Wallace Station. However, any present development probably would be prohibited by the high cost of Woodford County farming land and by the availability of higher grade and cheaper phosphate from nearby states. Sands and gravels, for small-scale local use, can be obtained from along the Kentucky River. Clay deposits, of quality suitable for brick manufacture, are found, but commercial quantities are unknown.

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 6/

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

Good rail and truck connections provide convenient access to major northern and southern states. This serves to connect the area with Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Memphis, and New Orleans.

In 1954, retail sales in Woodford County were estimated at \$6,826,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$1,159 per person and \$4,003 per family. 7/

## 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 southern part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

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

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

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## APPENDIX

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## HISTORY

Woodford County, generally triangular in shape, is situated just north of the geographical center of the state. It was formed in 1788 and was the last of the nine counties created by the Virginia House of Burgesses before Kentucky became a separate state. The county was named in honor of General William Woodford, an officer of renown in the Revolutionary War.

## Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Woodford County, July, 1955				
Industry	Woodford County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,086	100.0	402,684	100
Mining & Quarrying	1	.0009	39,647	9.8
Contract Construction	9	.008	33,418	8.3
Manufacturing	722	66.5	149,032	37.0
Food and kindred products	606	55.8	24,944	6.2
Tobacco			9,781	2.4
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	108	9.9	23,716	5.9
Lumber & furniture			14,166	3.5
Printing, Pub. & paper	5	.005	8,302	2.1
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	3	.003	12,539	3.1
Stone, clay & glass			4,810	1.2
Primary metals			6,991	1.7
Machinery, metal & equip.			40,417	10.0
Other			3,366	0.8
Transportation, Communi- cation & Utilities	112	11.2	28,759	7.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	173	15.9	104,391	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	27	.03	15,487	3.8
Services	42	.04	30,743	7.6
Other			1,207	0.3

## Appendix C

## Economic Characteristics of the Population for Woodford County and Kentucky: 1950

Subject	Woodford County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	5,560	5,652	1,474,987	1,469,819

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	4,040	4,162	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	3,178	888	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	3,176	888	777,155	213,916
Employed	3,079	564	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,560	661	437,752	156,377
Government workers	214	117	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,257	71	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	48	15	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	97	24	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	97	24	28,082	7,281
New workers			415	307
Not in labor force	862	3,274	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	18	2,563	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	257	155	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	29	42	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	558	514	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	382	360	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	121	121	47,447	28,952
65 and over	55	33	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	3,079	864	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	123	113	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,012	12	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	172	46	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	65	153	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	93	41	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	325	9	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	219	120	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	31	190	1,584	21,408
Service workers	104	127	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	43	--	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	661	6	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	163	6	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	68	41	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 WOODFORD 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	32.9	4.18	83	73
February	35.4	3.62	82	68
March	43.7	4.32	80	65
April	54.3	3.50	75	60
May	64.3	3.81	76	64
June	72.2	4.05	78	66
July	75.9	3.65	78	67
August	74.5	3.45	81	67
September	68.5	3.07	81	65
October	57.4	2.59	79	62
November	44.8	3.34	80	68
December	35.8	3.77	84	70
Annual Norm	55.0	43.35		

1/ Station Location: Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

### Corporation License Tax

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

### Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

#### Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

#### General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the 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.