

1968

## Industrial Resources: Boyle County - Danville

Kentucky Library Research Collections  
Western Kentucky University, [spcol@wku.edu](mailto:spcol@wku.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/boyle\\_cty](https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/boyle_cty)

 Part of the [Business Administration, Management, and Operations Commons](#), [Growth and Development Commons](#), and the [Infrastructure Commons](#)

---

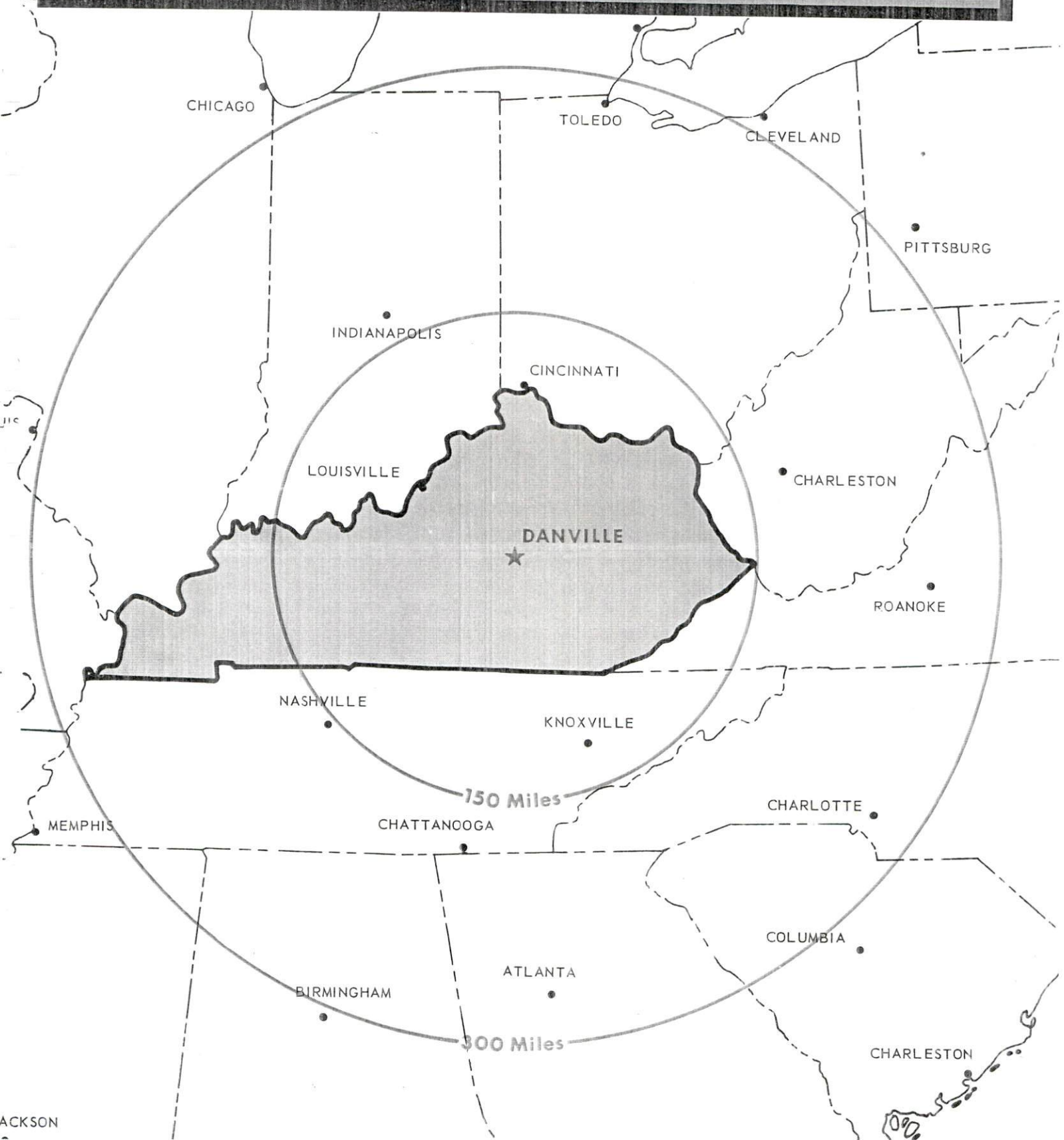
### Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Industrial Resources: Boyle County - Danville" (1968). *Boyle County*. Paper 9.  
[https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/boyle\\_cty/9](https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/boyle_cty/9)

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Boyle County by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact [topscholar@wku.edu](mailto:topscholar@wku.edu).

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

# DANVILLE KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
DANVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by  
Danville-Boyle County Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky

1968

Kentucky Library WKU

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,  
Division of Research, and the cost of printing paid from state funds.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA . . . . .	1 - 2
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET . . . . .	3 - 9
Population . . . . .	3
Economic Characteristics . . . . .	3
Labor Market . . . . .	5
Supply Area . . . . .	5
Current Labor Potential . . . . .	5
Future Labor Supply . . . . .	6
Area Employment Characteristics . . . . .	6
LOCAL MANUFACTURING . . . . .	11 - 13
Prevailing Wage Rates . . . . .	12
Unions . . . . .	13
TRANSPORTATION . . . . .	15 - 18
Railroads . . . . .	15
Highways . . . . .	16
Truck Service . . . . .	16
Bus Lines . . . . .	17
Taxi, Car and Truck Rental . . . . .	17
Air . . . . .	18
UTILITIES AND FUEL . . . . .	19 - 21
Electricity . . . . .	19
Natural Gas . . . . .	20
Coal and Coke . . . . .	21
Fuel Oil . . . . .	21
WATER AND SEWERAGE . . . . .	23 - 24
Public Water Supply . . . . .	23
Sewerage System . . . . .	24

POPULATION AND  
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AND SERVICES

TAXES

OTHER LOCAL  
CONSIDERATIONS

NATURAL RESOURCES

MARKETS

CLIMATE

APPENDIX

<b>INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES</b>
Danville

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
INDUSTRIAL SITES . . . . .	25 - 28	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES . . . . .	29 - 31	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Type Government . . . . .	29	
City . . . . .	29	TRANSPORTATION
County . . . . .	29	
Laws Affecting Industry . . . . .	29	
Municipal Tax Exemption . . . . .	29	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Business Licenses . . . . .	29	
Planning and Zoning . . . . .	29	
Fire Protection . . . . .	30	WATER AND SEWAGE
Police Protection . . . . .	30	
City . . . . .	30	
County . . . . .	30	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Garbage and Sanitation . . . . .	30	
Financial Information . . . . .	31	
City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness . . . . .	31	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness . . . . .	31	
TAXES . . . . .	33	TAXES
Property Taxes . . . . .	33	
Net Assessed Value of Property . . . . .	33	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS . . . . .	35 - 43	NATURAL RESOURCES
Educational Facilities . . . . .	35	
Graded Schools . . . . .	35	MARKETS
Vocational Schools . . . . .	36	
Colleges . . . . .	36	
Health . . . . .	37	CLIMATE
Hospitals . . . . .	37	
Nursing Homes . . . . .	37	
Public Health . . . . .	37	
Housing . . . . .	37	
Communication . . . . .	38	APPENDIX
Telephone Facilities . . . . .	38	
Telegraph Service . . . . .	38	
Postal Facilities . . . . .	38	

**INDUSTRIAL  
RESOURCES**

Danville

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
		<b>POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET</b>
Newspapers . . . . .	38	
Radio . . . . .	38	
Television . . . . .	39	<b>LOCAL MANUFACTURING</b>
Libraries . . . . .	39	
Churches . . . . .	39	
Financial Institutions . . . . .	39	<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>
Hotels and Motels . . . . .	40	
Clubs and Organizations . . . . .	40	
Recreation . . . . .	40	<b>UTILITIES AND FUEL</b>
Local . . . . .	40	
Area . . . . .	41	
Culture . . . . .	41	<b>WATER AND SEWAGE</b>
Community Improvements . . . . .	42	
Recent . . . . .	42	
Underway . . . . .	42	<b>INDUSTRIAL SITES</b>
Planned . . . . .	42	
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES . . . . .</b>	<b>45 - 50</b>	<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES</b>
Agriculture . . . . .	45	
Minerals . . . . .	48	<b>TAXES</b>
Water Resources . . . . .	50	
Surface Water . . . . .	50	
Ground Water . . . . .	50	<b>OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS</b>
Forests . . . . .	50	
<b>MARKETS . . . . .</b>	<b>51 - 52</b>	<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>
<b>CLIMATE . . . . .</b>	<b>53 - 54</b>	
<b>APPENDIX</b>		<b>MARKETS</b>
A. History		
B. Employment by Industry Division		<b>CLIMATE</b>
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population		
D. Major Kentucky Taxes		<b>APPENDIX</b>
E. Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings		
F. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation		
G. Cooperating State Agencies		
H. Policy on Industrial Access Roads		
I. Map Section		

## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Danville - 9,010                      Boyle County - 21,257  
1967: Danville - 12,500\*

### DANVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Boyle and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,850-4,550 men and 1,860-2,500 women. Number of workers available from Boyle County: 200-300 men and 50-150 women.

The future labor supply will include 5,402 boys and 5,367 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1974.

### LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

Manufacturing firms, their products, employment, prevailing wage rates, and current unionization are shown in detail in the Manufacturing Chapter.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Southern Railway System serves the Danville area with rail freight facilities. Connections are made with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Junction City, 5 miles south.

Air: The nearest major airport serving Danville is located at Lexington, Kentucky, 36 miles distant. Blue Grass Field is provided with scheduled flights by Delta, Eastern, and Piedmont Airlines.

Goodall Field, 4.2 miles south of Danville, has two paved runways. One is 2,400 by 72 feet. The other, just completed, is 3,400 by 75 feet.

---

\*Kentucky Department of Commerce, Division of Community Planning and Development.



Trucks: Danville is served by eight common carrier firms. Interstate and intrastate services and terminal facilities are available.

Bus Lines: Bus lines serving Danville include Southern Greyhound Bus Lines and Trailway Bus Line. A total of 19 buses leave Danville daily.

Highways: Danville is served by U. S. Routes 127 and 150 and Kentucky Highways 33, 34, and 52. Danville lies 25 miles south of the four-lane Blue Grass Parkway.

#### UTILITIES:

##### Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Inter-County RECC

Note - These systems are interconnected

Gas: The Western Kentucky Gas Company provides Danville with natural gas facilities. The source of supply is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Water: The Danville Water Works, using Herrington Lake as its source of supply, provides Danville with treated water. The treatment plant has a rated capacity of 3,500,000 gpd.

Sewerage System: The Danville Water Works serves Danville with a 2,000,000 gpd sewage treatment plant and separate storm and sanitary sewers. The average daily flow is 1,250,000 gallons.

#### INDUSTRIAL SITES:

The Danville Development Corporation owns a fully developed Industrial Park. Of the original acreage, 78 acres remain available.

Also available are three industrial sites owned by the Southern Railway System. These three sites, located approximately 1 mile southwest of Danville, are adjacent to the Industrial Park.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Both Danville and Boyle County have enjoyed a steady population growth for the last 40 years. Danville had a 33.9 percent increase in population from 1930 to 1960.

A population study by the Division of Community Planning and Development of the Kentucky Department of Commerce revealed that by the end of 1967 the population of Danville had risen to 12,500. This represents an increase of 3,490 persons since 1960. Much of this increase is due to annexation proceedings of the previous seven years.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR DANVILLE AND BOYLE COUNTY  
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Danville		Boyle County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	4,285		13,817		15.5
1910	5,420	26.5	14,668	6.2	6.6
1920	5,099	-5.9	14,998	2.2	5.5
1930	6,729	32.0	16,282	8.6	8.2
1940	6,734	.01	17,075	4.9	8.8
1950	8,686	29.0	20,352	20.4	3.5
1960	9,010	3.7	21,257	4.5	3.2
1967*	12,500	38.7			

\*Kentucky Department of Commerce, Division of Community Planning and Development.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population, Kentucky.

Economic Characteristics

Although Danville is classified as urban, the labor supply area for Danville is economically agricultural. In the Fall of 1964, agricultural employment in the Boyle County labor supply area totaled 34,644 persons, with 3,127 of this number employed in Boyle County.

Manufacturing is the largest industrial employer in Boyle County. In June, 1967, there were 2,063 persons employed in manufacturing, with 975 of this number employed in clothing, textile and leather. Total covered employment at that time in Boyle County in all industries was 4,801.

TABLE 2

BOYLE COUNTY LABOR MARKET, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME,  
TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

County	Weekly Wages, 1966*		Personal Income, 1963		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank**
Boyle	\$ 83.89	\$ 94.31	\$ 36,364	\$1,683	28
Casey	54.54	46.04	11,783	871	102
Garrard	65.01	66.50	14,237	1,505	41
Lincoln	64.63	59.10	19,796	1,236	65
Marion	75.27	76.88	20,290	1,197	73
Mercer	81.70	94.18	26,019	1,767	25
Washington	66.62	59.54	14,673	1,341	52
KENTUCKY	\$100.43	\$111.89	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

\*Average Weekly Wage presented here is an annual average for companies covered by unemployment insurance and is derived by dividing the total wages paid during the year (including all employees--corporate officials, clerical and production workers, etc.) by the average monthly employment for the year and then by 52 weeks.

\*\*County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1966) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky County Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Danville labor supply area includes Boyle and the adjoining counties of Casey, Garrard, Lincoln, Marion, Mercer, and Washington. The population of the labor supply area was 104,485 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 3,850 to 4,550 males and from 1,860 to 2,500 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

The potential male labor supply is available from the unemployed plus the underemployed. The underemployed are principally men earning below \$2,500 a year. Most of the underemployed would come from seasonal agricultural employment or marginal nonmanufacturing jobs.

Part of the female labor supply will come from the unemployed but a much greater proportion will come from increased participation in the labor force when jobs are available. The participation rate of women in the labor force is relatively low in much of Kentucky.

TABLE 3

CURRENT POTENTIAL LABOR SUPPLY, BOYLE COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,710-7,050	3,850-4,550	1,860-2,500
Boyle	250- 450	200- 300	50- 150
Casey	1,460-1,600	900-1,000	560- 600
Garrard	900-1,100	650- 750	250- 350
Lincoln	1,100-1,300	800- 900	300- 400
Marion	650- 850	400- 500	250- 350
Mercer	600- 800	450- 550	150- 250
Washington	750- 950	450- 550	300- 400

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply in the area will include some portion of the 5,402 males and 5,367 females who will become 18 years of age by 1974. An exact forecast of the figure that would enter the area work force would be impossible; however, the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of the future labor supply is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4  
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,  
DANVILLE AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1974	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,402	5,367
Boyle	947	967
Casey	683	786
Garrard	479	432
Lincoln	880	870
Marion	1,094	1,049
Mercer	696	652
Washington	623	611

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5  
DANVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1964

	All Persons in Farm- Operator Households	Regular Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	33,502	1,142	34,644
Boyle	2,866	261	3,127
Casey	6,575	30	6,605
Garrard	4,099	123	4,222
Lincoln	6,231	336	6,567
Marion	5,206	84	5,290
Mercer	3,938	213	4,151
Washington	4,587	95	4,682

\*Regular Workers (employed 150 days or more during the year).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Kentucky.

TABLE 6

## DANVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, JUNE, 1967

	Area							
	Total	Boyle	Casey	Garrard	Lincoln	Marion	Mercer	Washington
Total manu- facturing	6,215	2,063	291	701	586	779	1,241	554
Food and kindred products	492	164	0	6	77	44	75	126
Tobacco	147	5	0	0	0	0	4	138
Clothing, textile and leather	3,127	975	0	505	392	273	706	276
Lumber and furniture	547	150	291	3	14	77	2	10
Print., publ. and paper	80	40	0	8	3	8	17	4
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, clay and glass	615	596	0	0	10	0	9	0
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	594	125	0	0	90	377	2	0
Other	605	0	0	179	0	0	426	0

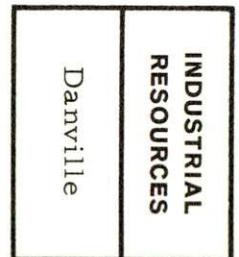
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers in Manufacturing Industries Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

TABLE 7

## DANVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1967

	Area							
	Total	Boyle	Casey	Garrard	Lincoln	Marion	Mercer	Washington
Mining and Quarrying	170	25	25	35	0	28	28	29
Contract Construction	864	456	66	24	41	64	112	101
Manufacturing	6,215	2,063	291	701	586	779	1,241	554
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,082	515	36	65	31	209	159	67
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,950	1,255	164	254	217	375	433	252
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	411	158	15	29	42	50	81	36
Services	740	319	40	18	57	50	189	67
Other	26	10	5	6	0	0	5	0
Total	12,458	4,801	642	1,132	974	1,555	2,248	1,106

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).





## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8

DANVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1968

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
American Greetings Corp.	Greeting cards, gift wrap, stationery	300	900	1,200
Amphenol Corp.	Cables	50	20	70
Bluegrass Plant Foods, Inc.	Fertilizer	20	3	23
Bluegrass Printing Co.	Lithographic printing, letterpress printing	3	2	5
Boyle Block Co.	Concrete block	18	0	18
Fred Cain Mfg. Co., Inc.	Tractor accessories, field tillers	19	1	20
Coca-Cola Bottling Works	Carbonated beverages	14	1	15
Corning Glass Works	Glass bulbs, tubing	300	200	500
Crofton, Inc.	Processed foam rubber	4	0	4
Dantex Corp.	Vinyl covered fabrics, trunk lining	76	31	107
Danville Advocate-Messenger Co.	Newspaper, letterpress printing, offset printing	19	13	32
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	Carbonated beverages	10	0	10
Genesco, Inc.	Ladies' shoes	100	347	447
Jackson Chair Co., Inc.	Upholstered chairs, sofas	102	35	137
Kentucky Kandies	Candy, barbecue, pancake sirup	1	5	6
Myers Concrete	Ready mixed concrete	4	0	4

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Palm Beach Co.	Men's suits	25	553	578
Penn Ventilator Co.	Ventilators	90	10	100
Ready Mix Concrete Co.	Concrete block, asphalt	12	0	12
Royal Crown Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	38	3	41
Sellers Engineering Co.	Boilers, commercial gas fired water heaters			55
Al Springate Baits	Artificial fishing lures	2	0	2

### Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the Danville area are as follows:

#### Production Employees

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>	
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Assembler	\$1. 60	\$2. 25
Inspector	1. 90	2. 40
Production Laborer	1. 60	2. 25
Welder, Arc or Acetylene, Class-A	1. 75	2. 55

#### Service Employees

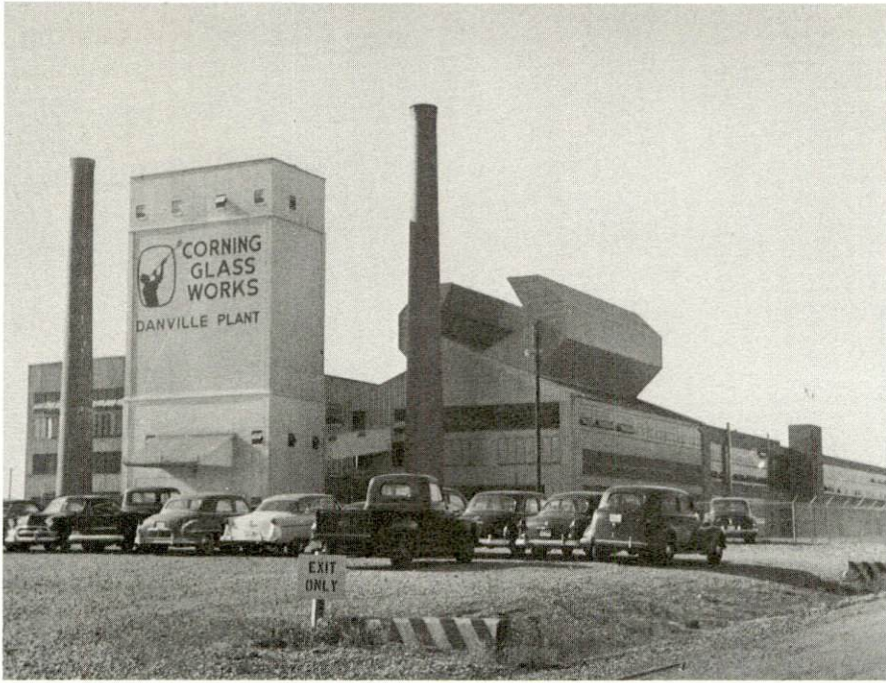
<u>Classification</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>	
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Electrician, Class-A	\$2. 65	\$3. 50
Laborer	1. 60	1. 85
Machinist	2. 65	2. 84
Mechanic, Maintenance	2. 65	3. 00
Truck Driver Industrial, Class-A	1. 85	1. 98

Office Employees

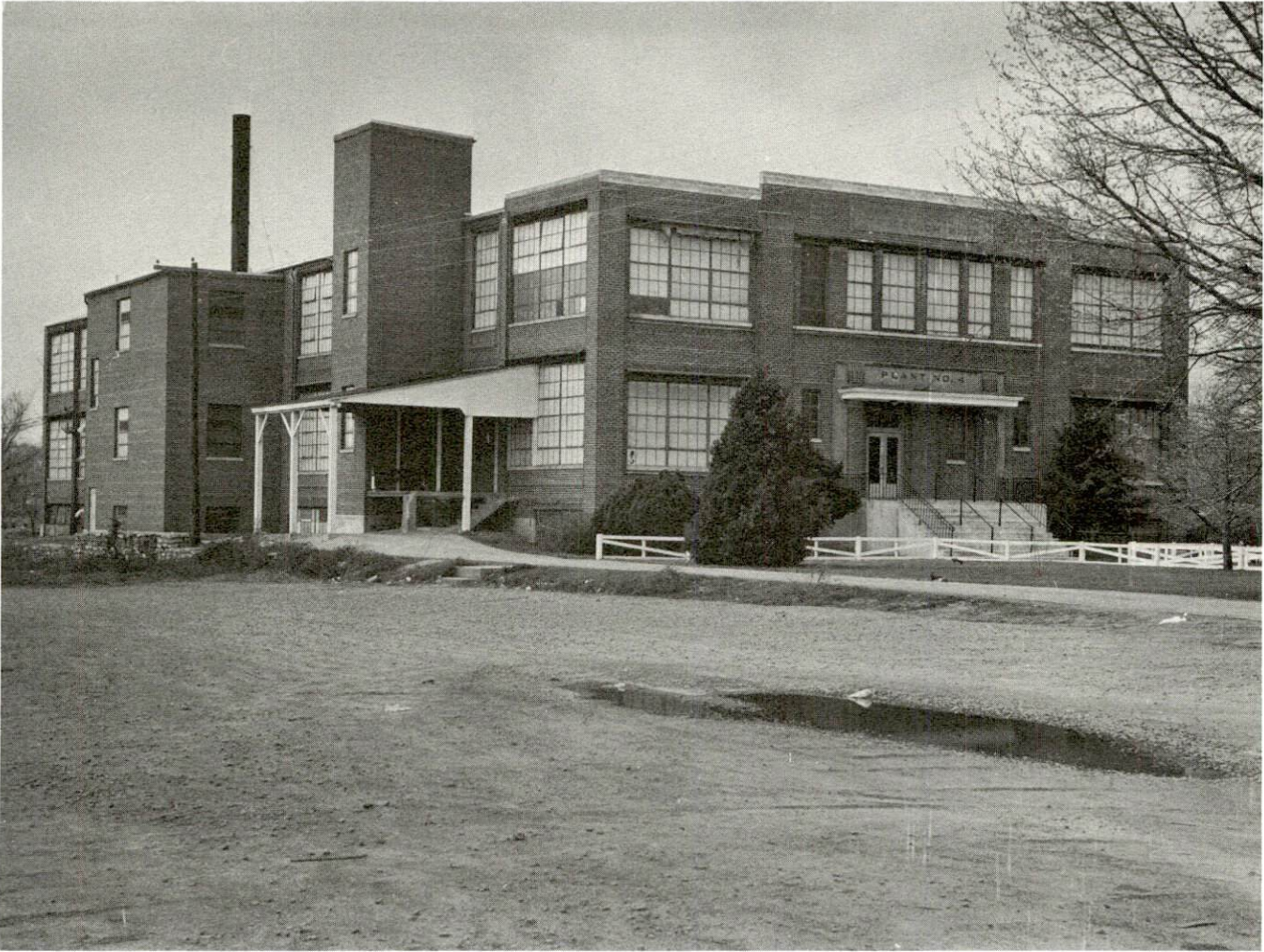
<u>Classification</u>	<u>Wages Per Week</u>	
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Bookkeeper or Accounting Clerk	\$60.00	\$ 96.25
Chief Clerk	76.50	107.00
Draftsman	76.50	110.00
File Clerk	50.00	86.75
Receptionist	50.00	86.75
Stenographer	65.00	90.00
Telephone Operator	50.00	85.00
Typist	50.00	85.00

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
American Flint Glass Workers Union	Corning Glass Works
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	Palm Beach Co.
Textile Workers Union of America	Dantex Corporation
Communications Workers of America	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.



CORNING GLASS WORKS  
DANVILLE PLANT



PALM BEACH CO.

## TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Danville is served by the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, a part of the Southern Railway System. Connections are made with the main line of the Louisville- St. Louis Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Junction City, 5 miles south of Danville. Southern Railway service is provided between Cincinnati and Chattanooga with four passenger trains passing through Danville daily, two northbound and two southbound; two local freights, one northbound and one southbound; and eight through freights, five northbound and three southbound.

The Southern Railway System and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad provide Danville with through freight service to Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Knoxville, and other points.

Switching service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, on 17 tracks which will handle 600 cars. The average number of outbound carloads per month is 150, consisting mostly of foodstuff, sand, lumber, potash, feldspar, phosphate rock and acid.

Railway Express pickup and delivery service is available Monday through Friday, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

TABLE 9

## RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM DANVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Southern Railway System.

## Highways

Danville is served by U. S. Routes 127 and 150 and Kentucky Highways 33, 34, and 52.

Danville lies just 25 miles south of the four-lane Blue Grass Parkway. With the Western Kentucky Parkway, an unbroken 200-mile east-west limited access highway is provided through the state.

I-75 is 36 miles east of Danville via Kentucky Highway 52 and 38 miles southeast of Danville via U. S. Route 150. Interstate 75, the major north-south interstate route between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River, runs 1,500 miles from the Canadian border at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, by way of Detroit, Cincinnati, Atlanta, and Macon to Tampa. Its Kentucky portion is 185 miles in length; 125 miles are completed, and an additional 25 miles are under construction.

TABLE 10

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM DANVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	340	Louisville, Ky.	77
Birmingham, Ala.	381	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,197
Chicago, Ill.	382	Memphis, Tenn.	412
Cincinnati, Ohio	119	Minneapolis, Minn.	794
Cleveland, Ohio	363	Nashville, Tenn.	190
Detroit, Mich.	365	New Orleans, La.	813
Kansas City, Mo.	601	New York, N. Y.	727
Knoxville, Tenn.	170	Pittsburgh, Pa.	405
Lexington, Ky.	35	St. Louis, Mo.	349

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Danville:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Davenport's Transfer	Harrodsburg, Kentucky	Interstate- Intrastate
Eagle Express Co., Inc.	Somerset, Kentucky	Interstate
Huber & Huber Motor Express Co., Inc.	Staunton, Virginia	Interstate- Intrastate

(Contd)

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Lawrenceburg Transfer Co.*	Lawrenceburg, Kentucky	Interstate- Intrastate
McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc.*	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate- Intrastate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate- Intrastate
North Tennessee Freight Lines, Inc.	Nashville, Tennessee	Interstate
Sutton Transfer, Inc.*	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate- Intrastate

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM DANVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO  
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	1	Louisville, Ky.	ON**	1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	2	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	5
Chicago, Ill.	3	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	1	New Orleans, La.	5	3
Cleveland, Ohio	3	1	New York, N. Y.	4	2
Detroit, Mich.	3	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1

\*Delivery time in days.

\*\*ON-overnight

Source: Lawrenceburg Transfer Company.

Bus Lines: The Southern Greyhound Bus Lines serves Danville with eleven buses each day. Trailway Bus Line serves Danville with five southbound and three northbound buses daily.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: The Blue Grass Cab Company, Danville Yellow Cab Company, and Diamond Cab Company provide taxi service in Danville on a 24-hour basis.

\*Denotes terminal facilities.

## Air

The nearest major airport serving Danville is Blue Grass Field, 36 miles distant in Lexington, Kentucky. The airport has three paved runways. Scheduled flights by Delta, Eastern, and Piedmont Airlines are available.

Goodall Field is located 4.2 miles south of Danville. This airfield has a 2,400 by 72 foot paved runway and a new 3,400 by 75 foot paved runway. General aviation maintenance services and flight instruction are available.



## UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Danville and part of Boyle County are provided electric power by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The Company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Most of the area in Boyle county is provided electric service by the Inter-County Rural Electric Cooperative, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative.

East Kentucky RECC is a generation-transmission cooperative, serving Inter-County and seventeen other distribution cooperatives. The total area served by East Kentucky as wholesaler includes substantial parts of 93 Kentucky counties. More than 185,000 industries, commercial establishments, institutions, homes and farms receive power from this source.

East Kentucky operates the 176,000 KW coal fired steam electric William C. Dale Station at Ford, Kentucky, in Clark County, and the Cooper Station at Burnside, Kentucky, on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky's total generating capacity is presently 276,000 KW with an additional 200,000 KW Unit under construction. East Kentucky has major interconnections with all neighboring utility companies - TVA - Union Light, Heat, and Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, and Kentucky Utilities - providing a means for interchanging blocks of power - when mutually advantageous. Being a preferential consumer with relation to federally developed power, substantial blocks of hydroelectric power can become available to the East Kentucky system.

Rate inquiries should be directed to Inter-County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, Danville, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

The Western Kentucky Gas Company supplies Danville with natural gas. The Company's source of supply is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company. The Western Kentucky Gas Company's supply is supported by large storage fields in the western Kentucky area.

The Danville area is served by 24- and 26-inch transmission lines. Local distribution lines range from 2 to 8 inches, with most lines being 8 inches. The btu content is 1,020, specific gravity is .59, and distribution pressure is 40 psi. The local peak demand is estimated to be 8,974,000 cubic feet at zero degrees and 7,295,000 cubic feet at 30 degrees.

Industrial Gas Rates:

Rate 3-A:

Gas service under this rate is available only to customers who require and contract for not less than 100,000 cubic feet per day, or 24,000,000 cubic feet per year. Service may be 100 percent interruptible, or 100 percent firm, or a combination of the two. If additional information is needed, please contact the Industrial Development Department, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky. The cost shall be:

Firm Service:

	<u>Cu. Ft. Per Month</u>	
First	1,000	\$1.50
Next	2,000	.895 per M cu. ft.
Next	7,000	.725 per M cu. ft.
Next	40,000	.665 per M cu. ft.
All additional		.595 per M cu. ft.

Interruptible Service:

First	2,000,000	\$950.00
Next	2,000,000	44.5¢ per M cu. ft.
Next	2,000,000	42.5¢ per M cu. ft.
All additional		36.5¢ per M cu. ft.

Minimum Charge: \$950.00 per meter per month.

### Coal and Coke\*

Danville is served by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field which lies within the Appalachian coal region which also embraces the coal mining areas in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, the Virginias, Tennessee, and Alabama.

A total of 1,623 mines in 27 counties of eastern Kentucky produced almost 51 million tons of bituminous coal in 1966. Average production per mine was 31,400 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 16,307,862 tons. Underground mines produced 80 percent, auger mines 10 percent, and strip mines 10 percent of the total. Shipments were 87 percent by rail or water and 13 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 10 percent of the total.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky field, 34 percent was cleaned at 29 cleaning plants, 25 percent was crushed and 11 percent was treated with oil or other materials.

The coal seams of eastern Kentucky are of bituminous rank. They have a high-volatile content and usually are low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the eastern Kentucky coal particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade. Eastern Kentucky also is an important source of cannel coal.

Kentucky has three coke plants, located in Ashland, Calvert City and Dawson Springs. The supply is supplemented by border state operations.

### Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by border state operations.

---

\*U. S. Bureau of Mines; Keystone Coal Buyers Manual.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Danville Water Works, a municipally owned and operated company, is the supplier of treated water to Danville. Herrington Lake serves as a source of raw water where one 1,050-gpm pump, one 1,750-gpm pump, and one 3,000-gpm pump supply water to the 3,500,000 gpd treatment plant. Raw water is treated by coagulation with alum and lime, chlorination and fluorination. Treated water is stored in five elevated tanks with a total capacity of 2,000,000 gallons and two clear wells with a capacity of 1,250,000 gallons. The average daily usage is 2,200,000 gallons; peak daily demand has been 3,200,000 gallons. Distribution is through 12-, 8-, and 6-inch mains under 70 lbs. of pressure. Recent improvements included a new 10-inch main which circles two-thirds of the city. The average temperature year around is approximately 50°.

Rates are as follows:

	<u>Cubic Feet</u>	<u>Per 100 Cubic Feet</u>
First	200	\$. 73
Next	300	. 48
Next	500	. 41
Next	1,000	. 35
Next	1,000	. 30
Next	1,000	. 23
Over	4,000	. 17

Minimum Charges:

<u>Size of Meter</u>	<u>Rate</u>
5/8 inch	\$1.00
3/4 inch	1.50
1 inch	2.25
1 1/2 inches	3.50
2 inches	4.50
3 inches	4.50
4 inches	4.50
6 inches	4.50

## Sewerage System

Sewerage service is maintained by the Danville Water Works. The disposal plant has a daily capacity of 2,000,000 gallons with an average daily flow of 1,250,000 gallons. The treatment process used is a clarifier in both primary and secondary stages, with effluent discharged into Clarks Run. Mains used in the system are of 8-, 10-, 12-, and 15-inch diameter.

A storm drainage system is independently maintained. This system serves 90 percent of Danville and has mains of 15 to 36 inches. Discharge is into Clarks Run.

Sewerage rate is 40 percent of the water bill.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Sites 1 through 5 are owned by the Danville Development Corporation. Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Kentucky Department of Commerce; J. H. Bailey, Jr., 198 West Broadway, Danville, Kentucky, Phone 236-4370; or Pat Humphrey, Whitehouse-Humphrey Company, Danville, Kentucky, Phone 236-3954.

SITE # 1:

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 10 acres, gently rolling  
LOCATION: Boyle County Industrial Park, 1 mile southwest of Danville  
ZONING: Industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Highway 34 and bypass road  
RAILROADS: Served by Southern Railway spur  
WATER: Danville municipal  
SIZE LINE: 12-inch  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
SIZE LINE: 4-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company - 69 kv source  
SEWERAGE: Danville municipal  
OWNERSHIP: Danville Development Corporation

SITE # 2:

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 12 acres, gently rolling  
LOCATION: Boyle County Industrial Park, 1 mile southwest of Danville  
ZONING: Industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Highway 34 and bypass road  
RAILROADS: Served by Southern Railway spur  
WATER: Danville municipal  
SIZE LINE: 12-inch  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
SIZE LINE: 4-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company - 69 kv source  
SEWERAGE: Danville municipal  
OWNERSHIP: Danville Development Corporation

SITE # 3:

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 20 acres, gently rolling  
LOCATION: Kentucky Highway 34, 1 mile southwest of  
Danville  
ZONING: Industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Highway 34 and bypass road  
RAILROADS: Served by Southern Railway spur  
WATER: Danville municipal  
SIZE LINE: 12-inch  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
SIZE LINE: 4-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company - 69 kv source  
SEWERAGE: Danville municipal  
OWNERSHIP: Danville Development Corporation

SITE # 4:

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 30 acres, gently rolling  
LOCATION: Boyle County Industrial Park, 1 mile southwest  
of Danville  
ZONING: Industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Highway 34 and bypass road  
RAILROADS: Served by Southern Railway spur  
WATER: Danville municipal  
SIZE LINE: 12-inch  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
SIZE LINE: 4-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company - 69 kv source  
SEWERAGE: Danville municipal  
OWNERSHIP: Danville Development Corporation

SITE # 5:

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 6 acres, gently rolling  
LOCATION: Boyle County Industrial Park, 1 mile southwest  
of Danville  
ZONING: Industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Highway 34 and bypass road  
RAILROADS: Served by Southern Railway spur  
WATER: Danville municipal  
SIZE LINE: 12-inch  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
SIZE LINE: 4-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company - 69 kv source  
SEWERAGE: Danville municipal  
OWNERSHIP: Danville Development Corporation

Sites 6 through 8 are owned by the Southern Railway System. Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Kentucky Department of Commerce or J. Frank Young, 101 Gay Street, N. W., Knoxville, Tennessee.

SITE # 6:

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 90 acres, level to gently rolling  
LOCATION: 1 mile southwest of Danville  
ZONING: Industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Highway 34 within 1,100 feet of site  
RAILROADS: Bound by Southern Railway System tracks and spur cuts through site  
WATER: Danville municipal  
SIZE LINE: 12-inch  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
SIZE LINE: 4-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company - 69 kv source  
SEWERAGE: 8-inch main of Danville municipal system 1,000 feet away  
OWNERSHIP: Southern Railway System

SITE # 7:

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 12 acres, level to gently rolling  
LOCATION: 1 mile southwest of Danville  
ZONING: Industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Highway 34 within 1,100 feet of site  
RAILROADS: Southern Railway System tracks within 1,000 feet of site  
WATER: Danville municipal  
SIZE LINE: 12-inch  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
SIZE LINE: 4-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company - 69 kv source  
SEWERAGE: 8-inch main of Danville municipal system 1,000 feet away  
OWNERSHIP: Southern Railway System



SITE # 8:

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 117.39 acres, level to  
gently rolling  
LOCATION: 1 mile southwest of Danville  
ZONING: Industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Highway 34 within 1,100 feet  
of site  
RAILROADS: Bound by Southern Railway System tracks  
WATER: Danville municipal  
SIZE LINE: 12-inch  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
SIZE LINE: 4-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company - 69 kv source  
SEWERAGE: 8-inch main of Danville municipal system 1,000  
feet away  
OWNERSHIP: Southern Railway System

**LEGEND:**

**UTILITIES AVAILABLE**

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

1. AMERICAN GREETINGS CORP.
2. AMPHENOL CORP.
3. DANTEX CORP.
4. JACKSON CHAIR CO., INC.
5. CINCINNATI MILLING MACHINE CO.
6. MC DUFFEE MOTOR FREIGHT, INC.
7. CORNING GLASS WORKS
8. BLUEGRASS PLANT FOODS, INC.

**SITE-1**  
10 Ac.  
W.G.E.S.

**SITE-2**  
12 Ac.  
W.G.E.S.

**SITE-3**  
20 Ac.  
W.G.E.S.

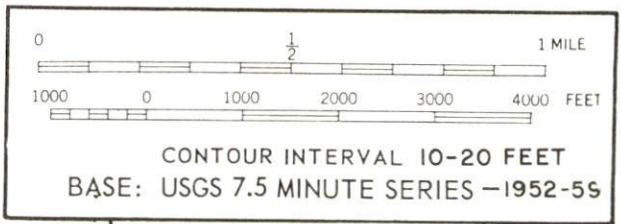
**SITE-4**  
30 Ac.  
W.G.E.S.

**SITE-5**  
6 Ac.  
W.G.E.S.

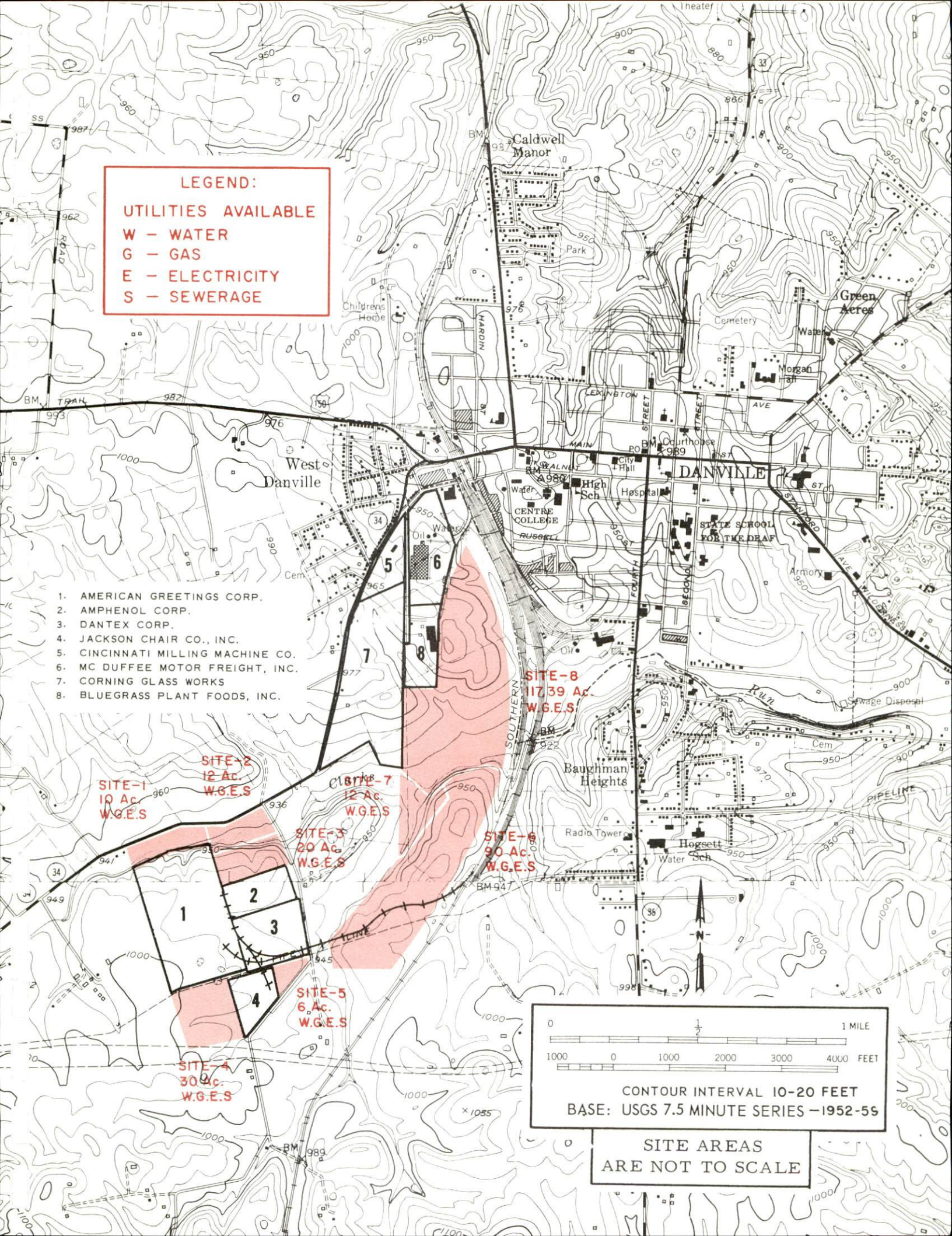
**SITE-7**  
12 Ac.  
W.G.E.S.

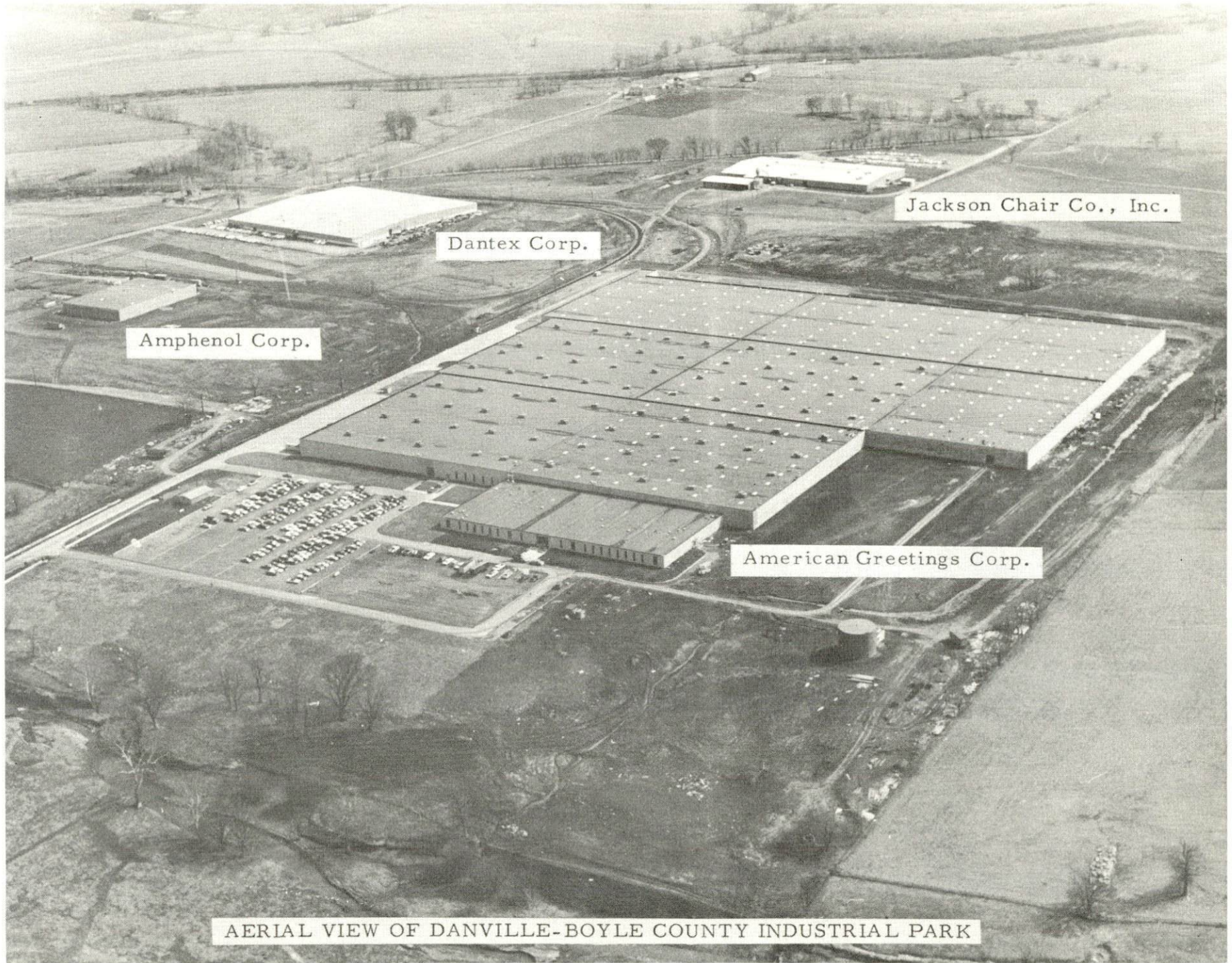
**SITE-6**  
90 Ac.  
W.G.E.S.

**SITE-8**  
117.39 Ac.  
W.G.E.S.



**SITE AREAS  
ARE NOT TO SCALE**





Amphenol Corp.

Dantex Corp.

Jackson Chair Co., Inc.

American Greetings Corp.

AERIAL VIEW OF DANVILLE-BOYLE COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Danville, the county seat of Boyle County, is a third-class Kentucky city governed by a mayor and twelve councilmen. The mayor is elected for a four-year term and the councilmen are elected for two-year terms.

In 1970, Danville will adopt the city manager type of government.

County: Boyle County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge and six magistrates. The judge is elected for a four-year term and the magistrates are elected by district for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Danville may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Occupational licenses ranging from \$25 to \$250 are required within the Danville city limits.

Planning and Zoning

The Danville-Boyle County Planning and Zoning Commission is responsible for planning and zoning in both Danville and Boyle County. Danville initiated their planning program in 1957.

Danville has entered into a complete city planning program with the Division of Community Planning and Development of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. Programs completed include the following: Base Map, Subdivision Regulations, Major Street Plan, Population Study, Existing Land Use Analysis, Land Use Plan 1963, Public Improvements Program 1963, Community Facilities Plan 1963, and County Zoning Order. Programs completed in 1967 or in process to be completed soon include: a Revised Zoning Ordinance for Danville including Perryville, Neighborhood Analysis, Community Facilities Plan, Revised Base Map, Existing Land Use Analysis and Population and Economic Study, Land Use Plan, Neighborhood Analysis for Junction City, and Master Plan for Perryville.

## Fire Protection

The Danville Fire Department is staffed with a chief, two assistant chiefs, seventeen full-time firemen and twenty volunteers. Equipment includes: a 1,000-gpm pumper and 85-foot hydraulic ladder truck; two 1,000-gpm pumper trucks; a 750-gpm pumper truck; and a 1937 Quad utility truck.

A new main station in the center of Danville and a new substation on the south side of town were placed in operation in April of 1967.

Danville has a Class-6 NBFU fire insurance rating.

The Boyle County Fire Department has four engine companies located at Danville, Perryville, Parksville, and Junction City. Each company has one 750-gpm pumper. Two 1,000-gallon tank trucks are also located at Danville and Parksville.

The Danville-Boyle County Rescue Squad is located in Danville. It has two rescue trucks equipped for light to medium rescue work in conjunction with the fire and police departments.

## Police Protection

City: The Danville Police Department is staffed by a chief, assistant chief, five sergeants, three radio operators, one clerk, and twelve patrolmen. Motorized equipment includes four radio-equipped patrol cars. The Danville police communications center serves as emergency communication center for Boyle County and surrounding areas and maintains communication with the state police.

County: Police protection in Boyle County is provided by the county sheriff and two deputies. Also, a Kentucky State Police unit is stationed in Boyle County.

## Garbage and Sanitation

Free garbage collection service is provided within the city limits of Danville. Collection is made twice weekly and disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill. Estimated cost for residences outside the city limits is \$2.65 per month.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Danville and Boyle County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, June 30, 1967	\$ 466,965
Expenditures, June 30, 1967	418,901
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1967	
Water Revenue Bonds	2,600,000
Sewer Assessment Bonds	652,233
Danville Independent School District	1,016,385
Industrial Revenue Bonds	14,458,751
City bond issue for construction of city hall	620,000

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1967-68	\$ 261,123
Bonded Indebtedness	
Boyle County, June 30, 1967	None
Boyle County School System, January 1, 1968	1,804,000

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1967 property tax rates for Danville and Boyle County are found in the following table. A detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE  
FOR DANVILLE AND BOYLE COUNTY, 1967

Taxing Unit	Danville	Boyle County
State	\$ .015	\$ .015
County	.140	.140
School	.878	.619
City	<u>.410</u>	<u>          </u>
Total	\$1.443	\$ .774*

\*Special county fire protection district (outside incorporated cities) \$.028 not included in total.

Source: Danville-Boyle County Chamber of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property

	<u>Danville, 1967</u>	<u>Boyle County, 1967</u>
Real Estate	\$42,272,810	\$92,329,260
Tangibles	4,668,133	12,333,612
Franchise	6,887,038	21,807,177

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Danville Independent School District has one high school, one junior high school, and three elementary schools. The student-teacher ratio is approximately 24 to 1 in the elementary grades, 27 to 1 in the junior high grades, and 20 to 1 in the high school grades. The Danville High School is in its fourth year of operation. This \$1,875,000 project included 52 classrooms, gym, swimming pool, and language laboratories. Expenditures for the 1966-67 school year amounted to \$1,043,897.

The Boyle County School System maintains five elementary schools and one high school. The Boyle County High School was completed in 1963 at a cost of \$1,200,000. The 1967-68 budget totals \$1,008,000. Improvements in the system include the addition of ten classrooms, kitchen, cafeteria, and library and the renovation of the old section of an elementary school at Perryville. The project involved an expenditure of approximately \$400,000. Sixteen classrooms, kitchen, cafeteria, and library are presently under construction and scheduled for completion in late 1968. Estimated cost is \$546,000.

TABLE 13

## SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN DANVILLE AND BOYLE COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Danville High School	732	36	20-1
Danville Bate Junior High School	461	17	27-1
Danville Elementary Schools	1,269	54	24-1
Boyle County High School	622	31	20-1
Boyle County Elementary	1,568	62	25-1
Kentucky School for Deaf (Elem.)	264	34	8-1
Kentucky School for Deaf (H. S.)	64	9	7-1
SS Peter and Paul	116	5	23-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1967-68.



Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program consists of a state-wide system of 13 area vocational-technical schools and 25 permanent extension centers operated as an integral part of Kentucky's public school system. The primary objective of vocational education in Kentucky is to prepare Kentuckians for semiskilled, skilled and technical occupations.

Danville is served by an extension of the LaFayette Area Vocational-Technical School of Lexington, Kentucky. Courses offered through the extension school are Office Equipment Repair, Drafting, Office Practices, and Practical Nursing.

Students from Danville may also utilize the facilities of the Lexington School. Courses offered at Lexington are Auto Body Mechanics, Radio and Television, Auto Mechanics, Sheet Metal, Machine Shop, Drafting, Electronics Technician, General Industrial Electricity, Home Appliance Repair and Practical Nursing.

The courses listed above are those courses which are offered in the pre-employment training program. In addition to pre-employment training, vocational-technical schools provide the following training programs: Apprentice Extension Training, for those persons employed in apprenticable occupations; Trade Extension Training, for persons employed who need to increase their skills and knowledge; and, Vestibule (Type C) Training, for persons who require an intense in-factory training course prior to specific industrial employment.

Colleges: Centre College, chartered by the Kentucky Legislature in 1819, is located in Danville. Centre is a coeducational liberal arts college offering the single degree of Bachelor of Arts. Governed by a Board of Trustees, it is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. The campus includes approximately 50 acres within the city. Nineteen major buildings comprise the facilities.

Other Kentucky institutions of higher learning in the Danville area include:

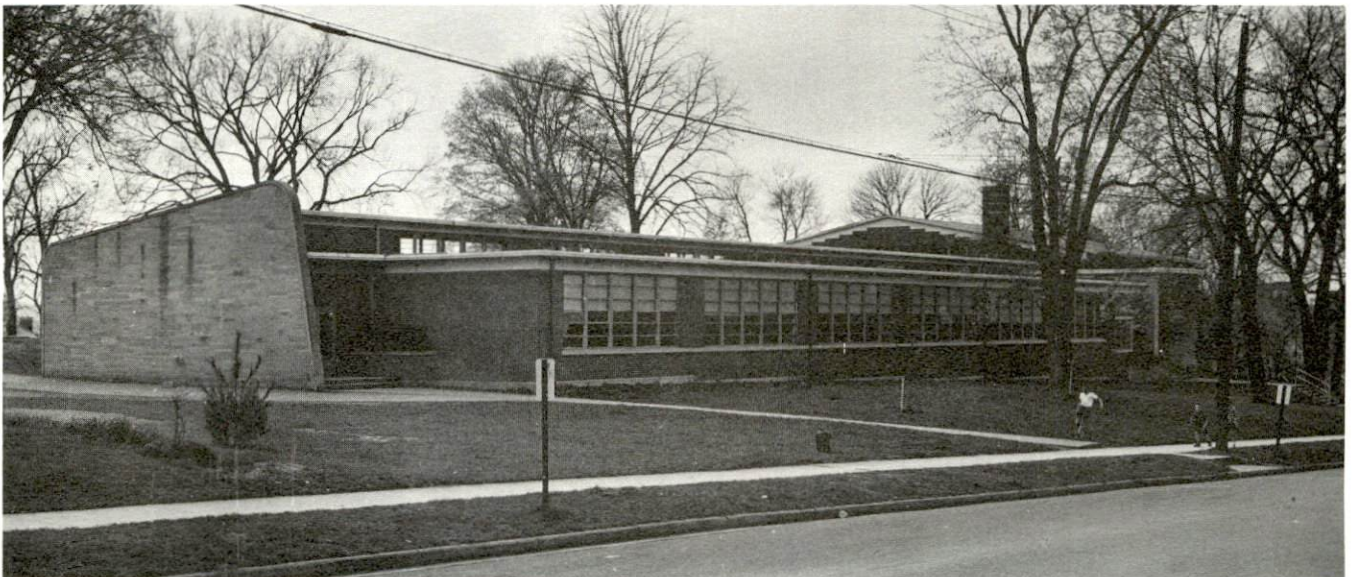
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, 38 miles  
Transylvania College, Lexington, 35 miles  
University of Kentucky, Lexington, 35 miles  
Berea College, Berea, 34 miles  
Georgetown College, Georgetown, 50 miles  
University of Louisville, Louisville, 77 miles  
Bellarmine College, Louisville, 77 miles  
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 42 miles



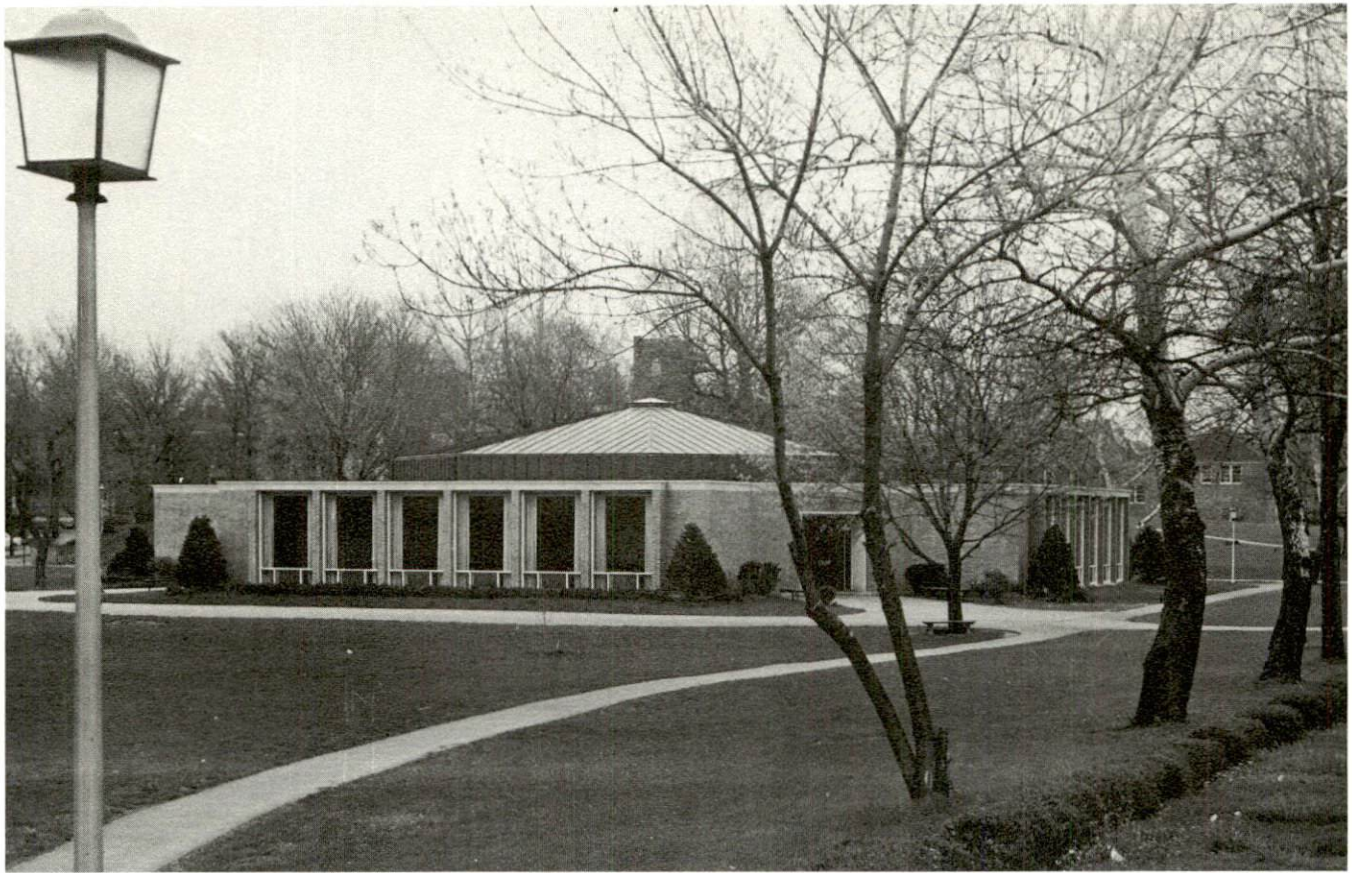
DANVILLE HIGH SCHOOL



BOYLE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL



JENNIE ROGERS SCHOOL



CENTRE COLLEGE DINING COMMONS



EPHRAIM McDOWELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

### Health

Hospitals: The Ephraim McDowell Memorial Hospital, located in Danville, is a nonprofit, general, short-term, accredited hospital with 121 beds and 24 bassinets. Facilities at the hospital include a laboratory, three operating rooms, emergency room, and radiological and pathological equipment. The medical staff includes 18 doctors, 26 registered nurses, 32 graduate licensed practical nurses, and 34 licensed practical nurses. A total of 198 persons are employed by the hospital. A \$10,000, four-bed recovery room is expected to be completed and placed in use in 1968.

Nursing Homes: A 100-bed, licensed nursing and convalescent home is located in Danville. This facility was brought to its present capacity by a recent 50-bed addition.

Boyle County is also served by two licensed personal care homes with a total capacity of 16 beds.

Public Health: The Boyle County Health Center is staffed with a part-time physician, a full-time nurse, a sanitarian, and a clerk. The health program comprises: communicable disease program-immunization and tests, venereal disease control program-field and office visits, tuberculosis control program, X-ray, clinical services, school health program, dental health program, adult health program, crippled children's program, laboratory service and general public health program.

The 1967-68 budget for the Boyle County Health Center is \$29,277.06.

### Housing

There is a very limited number of housing units available for rent or sale in Danville. The monthly rental range is from \$75 to \$150 for apartments and \$100 to \$250 for 2- and 3-bedroom houses. The construction costs for 2- and 3-bedroom houses range from \$12 to \$14 per square foot, depending on location and materials used. Building lots are available.

Danville has 3 low-income housing projects with a total of 204 units. The housing projects are managed by the Danville Municipal Housing Commission. During 1966 and 1967, the number of units was brought to its present figure with the addition of 86 units. An additional 60 units have been approved for 1968 and an application has been made for construction of another 100 units.

Danville has an Urban Renewal and Development Agency. At present, this Agency is purchasing 18 acres of city property located north and adjacent to Centre College. This area will be zoned for single houses and double apartment buildings. The cost of this project is estimated at \$750,000 with a proposed completion date of 1968.

An additional project is being planned for a 15-acre site located on East Main Street. This project is to contain facilities for 125 to 150 off street parking spaces, and commercial buildings and residences of a colonial design. The project should be completed by 1970 at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000.

### Communication

Telephone Facilities: Southern Bell Telephone Company serves Danville and Boyle County with over 10,000 telephones. Danville is the toll center for nineteen telephone offices connected by microwave and land line systems connected to the nationwide direct distance dialing network.

The Danville office offers dial with Touch-Tone, Direct Distance Dialing, W.A.T.S. and many other communications needs for industry. Danville is also the District Headquarters for twenty-six offices in central and southeastern Kentucky.

Telegraph Service: Western Union maintains an office in Danville on Walnut Street. Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sunday.

Postal Facilities: Danville has a class-one post office, employing twenty-seven persons. Mail is received and dispatched fourteen times daily. Daily delivery service is furnished by six local carriers. The 1967 postal receipts totaled \$247,388.54.

Newspapers: The Danville Advocate-Messenger, a daily except for Saturday, has a circulation of approximately 6,500.

Other papers are received daily from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky.

Radio: One local radio station, WHIR-AM, transmits on 1230 kilocycles with a power of 250 watts. Operating hours are from 6 a.m. to 12 midnight.

Radio stations in Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, are received clearly.

Television: Television reception in Danville is excellent from stations in Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. Television cable service is available in Danville at a charge of \$5 per month.

#### Libraries

The Danville Library is staffed by a full-time librarian and is open from 2 until 6 p. m. , Monday through Friday. On Saturday, library hours are from 10 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p. m. The library has 23, 000 volumes and in 1966 had a circulation of 17, 342.

Danville citizens also have access to the Carnegie Library at Centre College.

#### Churches

Presently, there are 27 churches in Danville representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Episcopal, Methodist, Nazarene, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Church of Latter Day Saints, Jehovah's Witnesses and the Salvation Army.

#### Financial Institutions

	Statement as of June 30, 1967	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Danville	\$7, 065, 200. 63	\$6, 569, 337. 64
Citizens National Bank	7, 792, 864. 49	6, 890, 510. 40
Farmers National Bank	9, 719, 708. 38	8, 838, 885. 38
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Shared Accounts</u>
Central Kentucky Building & Loan Association	\$7, 507, 777. 60	\$6, 999, 570. 44
Commonwealth First Federal Savings & Loan Association	9, 245, 726. 92	8, 651, 126. 29

### Hotels and Motels

Henson Hotel	24 rooms
Danville Terrace Motel	38 units
Gray Gables Motel	14 units
Huntwood Motel	31 units
Suburban Motor Lodge	36 units
Holiday Inn (planned)	80 units

### Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Optimist, Lions, Jaycees, Newcomer's Club

Fraternal: Knights of Pythias, Masons, IOOF, American Legion

Women's: DAR, Garden Club, Business and Professional Women's Club, Beta Sigma Phi, Danville Garden Club, Home Garden Club, Little Garden Club, American Association of University Women, Sweet Adelines, Rebekah Lodge, Eastern Star

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Little League, FFA, FHA, 4-H

Other: Boyle County Medical Society, Danville Historical Society, Fish & Game Club, Danville Ministerial Association, McDowell Hospital Women's Auxiliary, United Church Women's Auxiliary, Boyle County Medical Society Auxiliary

### Recreation

Local: The Danville-Boyle County Recreation Department maintains and operates two recreational parks, totaling 35 acres, which provide picnic and playground facilities. Other public facilities include two swimming pools and two tennis courts.

Danville has an indoor and a drive-in motion picture theater, a 16-lane bowling alley, and two baseball diamonds.

A YMCA has been organized and presently is using facilities of the city schools.

Tourist attractions located in Danville are McDowell House and Constitutional Square State Park.

A full program of major sports is provided by Centre College, Danville High School, and Boyle County High School.

Pioneer Playhouse, the state theater of Kentucky, is located in Danville. This theatrical venture presents new plays by new playwrights year around.

The Danville Country Club is a spacious two-story building, air-conditioned, with full facilities for serving meals. The club has a 9-hole golf course, swimming pool, two paved tennis courts, a paved parking area for approximately 100 cars and a separate Pro Shop.

Area: Herrington Lake, located 4 1/2 miles from Danville, has 36 miles of shore line and the reservoir supplies Danville and the surrounding areas with water. Development along the shore line of the lake has been almost continuous and includes summer cottages, boat docks and swimming facilities.

Located 9 miles from Danville is Harrodsburg, the home of Pioneer Memorial State Park and site of the famed Old Fort Harrod. Dramas are presented in the park's amphitheater from late June to Labor Day.

Shakertown, home of a religious society known as the Shakers, is located 9 miles north of Danville.

The Perryville Battlefield State Historical Park is located at Perryville, 10 miles from Danville.

My Old Kentucky Home State Park is located 35 miles away at Bardstown. Picnicking, camping, and golfing are among the facilities that are available. "The Stephen Foster Story" is presented each summer in My Old Kentucky Home's outdoor amphitheater.

Other area recreation sites are: Lake Cumberland State Park, Natural Bridge State Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, and Cumberland Falls State Park. All of these sites furnish facilities for boating, fishing, and camping.

Culture: Danville, in cooperation with Centre College, presents a community artist series each year. This series consists of three programs for various interests.

Other cultural activities include concerts by the Danville High School Glee Club and Chorus, dancing classes, book clubs and recitals.



## Community Improvements

### Recent:

1. A \$2.6 million bond issue and a \$750,000 Federal grant enabled Danville to improve and expand its water system; improvements included a new 10-inch main, which circles two-thirds of the city, and three new water towers.
2. A \$620,000 bond issue enabled the City of Danville to build a new city hall, new fire station and a new combined fire and police station.
3. The City and County Governments, supplemented by private donations and matching funds, State and Federal, constructed a new 3,400 by 75 foot runway at Goodall Field and purchased sufficient land for extension beyond 5,000 feet. Cost was approximately \$260,000.
4. The recent 50-bed addition to the nursing and convalescent home in Danville increased the bed capacity to 100.
5. During 1966 and 1967, the number of low-income housing units was brought to its present total of 204 with the addition of 86 units.

### Underway:

1. The Urban Renewal and Development Agency is purchasing 18 acres of city property. This area will be zoned for single houses and double apartment buildings. Cost is estimated at \$750,000 with a proposed completion date of 1968.
2. The Boyle County School System has under construction 16 classrooms, kitchen, cafeteria, and library. Estimated cost is \$546,000 and expected completion date is late 1968.
3. The Ephraim McDowell Memorial Hospital has under construction a \$10,000, four-bed recovery room.

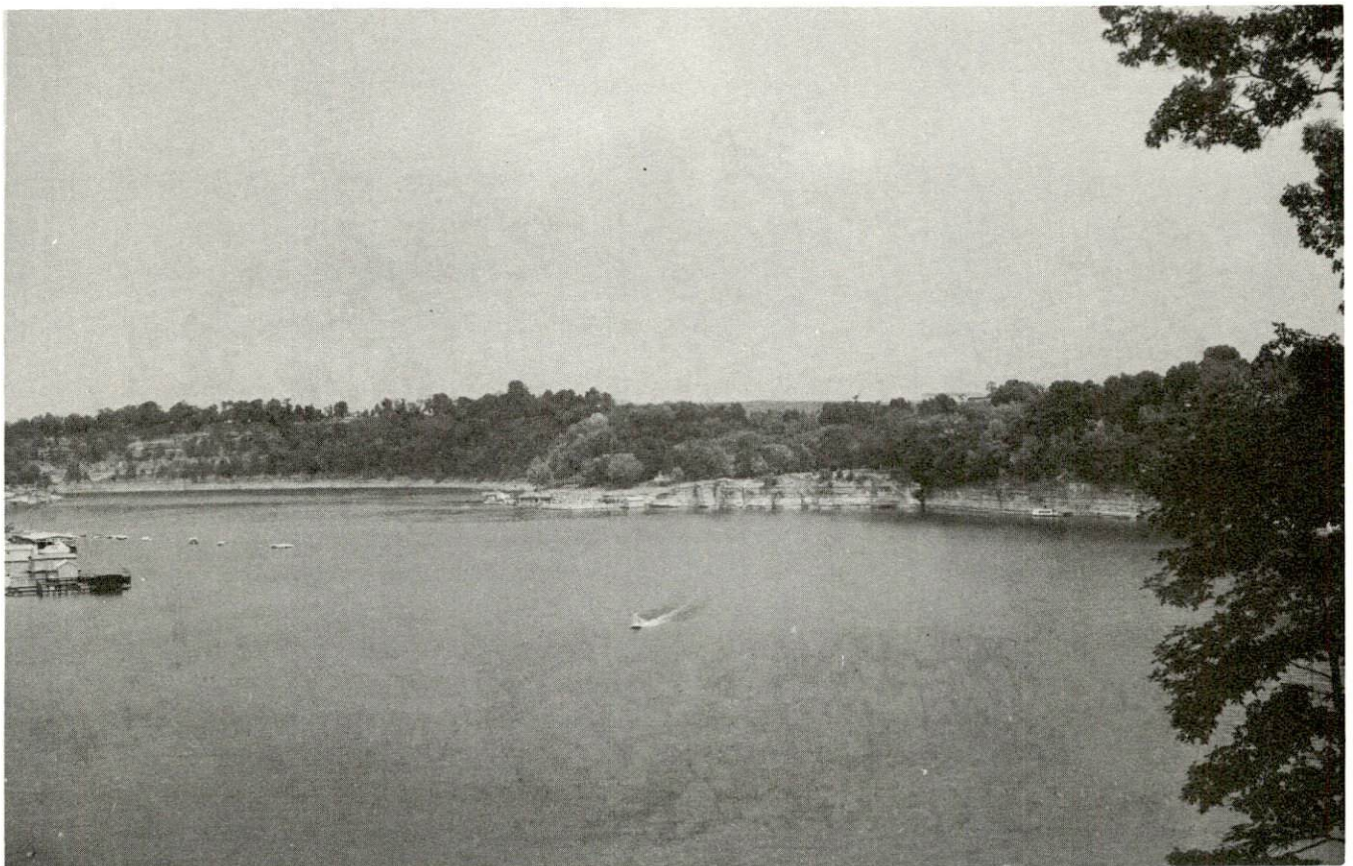
### Planned:

1. Construction of a \$750,000 sewer project in the south end of Danville is to begin in 1968.
2. The Citizens of Danville have adopted the city manager type of government, effective 1970.

3. Capital improvements during the next two years will include a park system, disposal system and lighting system.
4. An additional 60 units of low-income housing have been approved for 1968 and an application has been made for construction of another 100 units.
5. A project is being planned for a 15-acre site located on East Main Street which will contain facilities for 125 to 150 off street parking spaces and commercial buildings and residences of a colonial design. Estimated cost is \$2,000,000 and expected completion date is 1970.
6. A Holiday Inn containing 80 units is planned for construction.



DANVILLE COUNTRY CLUB



HERRINGTON LAKE

## NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

Boyle County is located in the central portion of Kentucky known as the Bluegrass and Knobs area. Farm income in this section is almost evenly divided between the production of field crops, principally burley tobacco, and livestock including cattle and calves, hogs, sheep, and dairy products. The majority of commercial farms have an annual return of \$5,000 or less per farm. The approximate total land acreage of the county is 117,120 acres with 889 farms comprising 89.9 percent of this area. The average farm size is 118.5 acres, valued at \$306.77 per acre (including buildings).\*

The topography of Boyle County is undulating to hilly. The relative inherent fertility is medium to very low with limestone, shale, and sandstone constituting the parent material. The soil drainage is of slow to very rapid runoff with internal drainage characterized as very slow to slow.\*\*

The following tables are presented to reflect most recent production trends from available comparable data.

---

\*U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Kentucky.

\*\*U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

TABLE 14

## CROP PRODUCTION, BOYLE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

	Boyle County		Kentucky	
	1966	1956	1966	1956
Burley Tobacco (1000 lbs.)	4,347	4,009	405,270	335,340
Corn for Grain (1000 bu.)	381	443	65,018	84,456
Wheat for Grain (bu.)	23,400	45,000	5,780,000	5,486,000
Clover-Timothy Hay (tons)	8,100	5,940	955,000	579,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	4,940	5,510	843,000	703,000

Sources: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, periodic reports; Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1958.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, BOYLE COUNTY  
AND KENTUCKY\*

	Boyle County		Kentucky	
	1966	1957	1966	1957
Cattle & Calves on Farms (number)	23,500	14,500	2,445,000	1,863,000
Hogs & Pigs on Farms (number)	6,000	10,167 (1959)	1,099,000	1,652,011 (1959)
Sheep & Lambs on Farms (number)	6,100	16,700	187,000	605,000
Milk Cows on Farms (number)	2,800 (1965)	3,800	421,000 (1965)	654,000
Milk Production (1000 lbs.)	17,780 (1965)	16,014 (1960)	2,568,000 (1965)	2,495,000 (1960)
Egg Production (1000 eggs)	2,590 (1963)	3,086 (1960)	913,000 (1963)	888,000 (1960)

\*When data varies from base year, year used is indicated in parenthesis.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1965, 1964, 1961, 1960, 1958; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, periodic reports.

TABLE 16

## VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, BOYLE COUNTY

Farm Products Sold	Value of Sales 1964	Value of Sales 1954
All Farm Products Sold	\$5,095,895	\$4,021,028
Average Per Farm	5,732	3,509
All Crops Sold	2,752,974	2,427,514
Field Crops	2,705,173	2,403,760
Vegetables	1,324	2,203
Fruits and Nuts	1,821	6,648
Forest Products & Horticultural Specialty Crops	44,656	14,903
All Livestock and Livestock Products Sold	2,326,566	1,593,514
Poultry & Poultry Products	5,582	96,445
Dairy Products	514,874	231,098
Other Livestock & Livestock Products Sold	1,806,110	1,265,971

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1964 and 1954, Kentucky.

Additional detailed agricultural data may be obtained upon request from the Agricultural Development Division, Kentucky Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601.

## Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Boyle County consist of limestone, clays and shales, and vein minerals. Total value of mineral production in 1966 was \$324,634 from limestone (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Limestone: Two quarries produced crushed limestone for concrete, roads, and agstone in 1966. Middle Ordovician limestones are relatively widespread throughout most of the county. The section of the rock column from which the stone is extracted has a high-calcium content with thickness in excess of 25 feet. Such limestones are often used in certain chemical industries.

Clays and Shales: Available clays and shales are of suitable quality for the manufacture of ordinary brick and tile. Analyses of the New Providence shale, which occurs in the Junction City area and westward, show it to be a potential material for use in the manufacture of lightweight aggregate.

Vein Minerals: Vein deposits containing barite, calcite and minor amounts of fluorite, sphalerite and galena occur at several localities. Presently these occurrences are not considered to be of commercial importance.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1966 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$498,364,000. This was a 7 percent increase over 1965 and the second highest production value on record. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead, and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were asphalt, cement, ball clay, and natural gas liquids. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar.

TABLE 17

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1966 (1)  
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1, 152, 000	\$ 2, 277, 000
Coal (bituminous)	93, 156, 000	363, 440, 000
Fluorspar	28, 725	1, 361, 000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	484	146, 000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	76, 536, 000, 000	18, 139, 000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	18, 066, 000	51, 488, 000
Sand and Gravel	8, 064, 000	7, 524, 000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1, 086	1, 000
Stone	22, 667, 000	31, 179, 000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	6, 586	1, 910, 000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: asphalt, cement, ball clay, and natural gas liquids		20, 899, 000
Total		\$498, 364, 000

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

(2) Excludes ball clay, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1966.



## Water Resources

Surface Water: Surface water from Herrington Lake and Dix River constitute the largest supply for public and industrial use. Other sources may be secured from local impoundments of small streams. The average discharge of the Dix River near Danville is 426 cfs (USGS-24 years record).

Ground Water: Supplies of ground water are from rocks of the Ordovician System. Recent investigations by the U. S. Geological Survey indicate that most wells drilled adjacent to the main streams and their lower tributaries will yield more than 500 gpd with power pump at depths less than 100 feet. Drilled wells near the head waters of the tributaries will yield 100-500 gpd with a hand pump. Wells drilled away from the areas of drainage are generally inadequate as a source of supply.

## Forests

There are 20,100 acres of commercial forest land in Boyle County, covering 17.3 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are white oaks, hickories, red oaks, ash, maple, red cedar, and black walnut.

Within a 50-mile radius of Danville, the county seat of Boyle County, there are more than 1 1/2 million acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 78,205,000 board feet of timber were harvested from this area.

While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources.

## MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75 percent of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 18

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population 1967 Estimate Percent of U. S.	Personal Income 1966 Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales 1963 Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.3	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.6	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.9	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.3	4.8	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	2.0	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	5.9	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.5	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.9	42.6	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 373, September 5, 1967, for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1967 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Boyle County in 1963 was \$1,683, which was below the state average of \$1,799.\* According to the August 1967 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1966 was \$2,246.

Retail sales in Boyle County in 1966 totaled \$35,257,000.\*\*

\*Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky County Income 1963, 1965.

\*\*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1967.

## C L I M A T E

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

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

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

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 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. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

TABLE 19

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR DANVILLE, BOYLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 7 A. M.	7 P. M. (EST)
January	27.1	5.10	77	67
February	34.6	3.98	78	65
March	45.9	4.96	73	59
April	53.0	2.98	72	58
May	61.4	3.96	74	53
June	71.8	4.69	76	54
July	78.2	4.61	83	60
August	73.3	3.94	83	57
September	66.5	3.07	83	62
October	53.4	2.14	77	58
November	46.0	3.32	79	66
December	34.8	3.54	80	71
Annual Norm.	53.8	47.29		

\*Station Location: Danville, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7 A. M. readings 3 years;  
7 P. M. readings 3 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (22 years of record) 100 clear, 105 partly cloudy, 160 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (22 years of record) 6.1%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 years of record) 128

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 years of record) 5

Days with thunderstorms: (22 years of record) 48

Days with heavy fog: (22 years of record) 18

Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,683 degree days.

Sources: U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1966;  
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1966.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix H
Map Section	Appendix I

## HISTORY

In 1842, after a period of agitation for a new county that lasted for thirty years, Boyle County was formed as the ninety-fourth in Kentucky. Its territory was taken from Lincoln and Mercer Counties. It contains 182 square miles of excellent land whose surface is gently rolling to hilly, whose soil is deep and rich, and which lays well for cultivation. Boyle County lies partly in the Bluegrass Geographical Region and partly in the Knobs. Its southern part lies in the most productive part of the Knobs Geographical Region; consequently, Boyle County has attributes more like a Bluegrass not to be entirely one of them than any other county that is part Knobs and part Bluegrass. Its eastern boundary line follows Herrington Lake in Dix River. The shape of the county is long and narrow, extending from east to west.

The Boyle County area was known from the earliest colonization in Kentucky. James Harrod, the founder of Harrodsburg, built a cabin in present-day Danville almost as early as Fort Harrod was established. The first settlement in Boyle was made in 1775. Pioneers were attracted to the area, and within a decade enough progress had been made that Danville became the center for efforts to make Kentucky a separate state in the Union. Ten Conventions were necessary to obtain the status of a State for Kentucky. They were held over a period of eight years in a building that stood on present-day constitution Square. The First Convention convened on December 27, 1784. It was the beginning of a long, uphill struggle for autonomy on the part of Kentuckians. The delegates wanted permission for Kentucky to become a part of the United States on an equal basis with other states. Samuel McDowell and Thomas Todd were elected President and Secretary, and held these offices throughout the convention period. There were some voices in opposition such as James Wilkinson and others, who wanted Kentucky to become a nation in its own right, but sound judgment prevailed and Kentucky became the fifteenth state in the Union on June 1, 1792. Danville was the first State Capital for a brief period, then it was moved to Lexington for one session of the Legislature, then to Frankfort. Its site did not become permanent, however, until 1893, over one hundred years later, when the Fourth Constitutional Convention decided that Frankfort would remain the capital of the state "unless removed by two-thirds vote of each branch of the General Assembly which comes after the adoption of this Constitutional Convention decided that Frankfort would remain the capital of the state "unless removed by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the General Assembly which comes after the adoption of this Constitution." The Legislative session in question was a long one, from 1891 to 1893, and since it did not change the location of the capital, Frankfort's site became final.

## Appendix A

The first Post Office west of the Allegheny Mountains was established in Danville in 1792. The structure that houses the Post Office was dismantled and restored on Constitution Square. A replica of the Convention Building is also situated on the Square.

Modern surgery had its birth in Danville, for it was here that Dr. Ephraim McDowell successfully performed the first abdominal operation, an ovariectomy, on Jane Todd Crawford of Greensburg, Kentucky, on December 25, 1809. The McDowell residence, where the operation was performed, is a shrine owned by the Kentucky Medical Association.

Transylvania and Centre Colleges were founded at Danville. Transylvania was chartered by the Virginia Assembly in 1780, established in 1783, and moved to Lexington in 1788 to unite with the recently established Lexington Seminary. It moved to its present site on April 8, 1793. Centre was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature in 1819 and has become one of the town's points of pride for it boasts of many distinguished and illustrious alumni, including two former vice-presidents of the United States, Richard M. Johnson and John C. Breckinridge, and a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Fred Vinson.

The Kentucky School for the Deaf, established in Danville in 1823, was the first school of its kind in the world to be operated at governmental expense.

The Civil War Battle of Perryville was fought in Boyle County on October 8, 1862. It marked the high tide of the war in Kentucky, and some 7,000 men lost their lives in it. The battlefield is maintained as a park which serves as a memorial to those who fought there.

Danville was the first city in Kentucky to take advantage of a 1928 State Law which permits municipalities to encourage the location of new industries in them. The Genesco, Incorporated, which makes ladies' shoes and employs more than 400 workers, is one result of this permission.

Boyle County was named for John Boyle, a native of Scott County, Virginia, who moved to Kentucky at the age of 15 and settled in Garrard County. He was a member of the United States Congress for three terms, and served as Chief Justice of Kentucky for sixteen years. He was the leader of the "Old Court" in its controversy with the "New Court" over the establishment of relief measures to overcome the economic depression of 1819. He won the verdict that no law could be enacted that was against the spirit of the United States Constitution. He was appointed Federal District Judge of Kentucky and remained in this position until the time of his death in 1835.



## Appendix A

Danville, the county seat, is 955 feet above sea level and had a population of 9,010 in 1966. It served as the seat of the Virginia government west of the Allegheny Mountains from 1785 to 1792. It contains several interesting places in addition to those mentioned above. The Phillip Yeiser Home, designed in the Classic Revival style, was built early in the nineteenth century and is constructed of brick covered with plaster. It is two stories high with wings of one story which have balustraded roofs on them. Warrenwood is of Gothic Revival style, and is a two story, brick building constructed of bricks burned on the premises.

The farmers of Boyle County planted 6,500 acres of corn, 1,600 in wheat, 50 in sorghum, 340 in barley, 2,290 in tobacco, and 10,900 in hay in 1964. They also raised 15,200 hens, 25,000 cattle, 8,600 hogs, and 9,200 sheep.

Danville had 21 industrial plants in 1966. American Greetings Corporation, which makes greeting cards; Corning Glass Works, which manufactures glass bulbs and tubing; and Genesco, Incorporated, are the largest. Caldwell Stone Company, Incorporated, and Boyle County Highway Department crushed limestone for concrete, roads, and agstone.

Charles T. Worthington served in the State Senate throughout the Civil War period. Joshua F. Bell served in the Lower House at Frankfort during most of the war period. Bell County was named for him. Willis Green and Sarah Reed were married in Danville in 1776; their marriage was one of the first Christian marriages in Kentucky. Ten children were born to this union, among whom were John and Lewis Green, both of whom made good reputations in the field of education. John was a prime founder of Centre College, and Lewis became one of its professors. James G. Birney was a native of Danville. He became one of the best known abolitionists prior to the Civil War. He advocated freeing the slaves by political action. He became the presidential candidate of the Liberty Party in 1844 and polled enough votes in New York for James K. Polk, Democrat, to defeat Henry Clay, the Whig candidate.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
BOYLE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Boyle County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	4,801	100.0	579,759	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	25	0.5	27,546	4.8
Contract Construction	456	9.5	48,294	8.3
Manufacturing	2,063	43.0	229,735	39.6
Food and kindred products	164	3.4	25,548	4.4
Tobacco	5	0.1	11,404	2.0
Clothing, textile and leather	975	20.3	36,498	6.3
Lumber and furniture	150	3.1	16,192	2.8
Printing, publ. and paper	40	0.8	13,654	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	8	0.2	20,298	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	596	12.4	6,811	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,950	2.1
Machinery, metal products and equipment	125	2.6	82,859	14.3
Other	0	0	4,521	0.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	515	10.7	39,628	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,255	26.1	150,858	26.0
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	158	3.3	27,016	4.7
Services	319	6.6	54,580	9.4
Other	10	0.2	2,102	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, June, 1967.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION  
FOR BOYLE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

Subject	Boyle County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	10,297	10,960	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	7,516	8,226	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	4,952	2,521	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	4,948	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	4,801	2,413	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	3,002	1,815	440,020	208,384
Government workers	520	398	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,242	137	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	37	63	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	147	108	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	2,564	5,705	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	905	984	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	607	655	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,052	4,066	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	445	3,126	91,626	539,838
65 and over	607	940	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	4,801	2,413	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	347	313	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	614	4	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	498	75	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	231	487	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	338	125	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	933	8	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	687	554	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	26	322	1,123	25,183
Service workers	302	393	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	398	12	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	302	35	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	125	85	26,006	16,978

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Social and Economic Characteristics," Kentucky.

## MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Certain financial and public service companies are exempt. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1967, this deduction is limited to the smaller of (a) federal income tax actually paid or accrued on income taxed by Kentucky, or (b) federal income tax which would be paid or accrued by applying 1967 federal income tax rates to income taxed by Kentucky. (Thus, no deduction for Kentucky corporate income taxes will be allowed for any increase in federal income taxes occurring after December 31, 1967.)

The corporation income tax rates are 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income.

Corporations having business income taxable both within and without Kentucky are taxable on an apportionment basis. The apportionment of business income is the arithmetical average of the following factors: (a) the ratio of the average value of real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in Kentucky to the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the taxable period, (b) the taxpayer's payroll in Kentucky during the taxable period compared to his total payroll during the same period, and (c) the taxpayer's total sales (destination basis) in Kentucky during the taxable period compared to total sales everywhere during the same period.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation, domestic and foreign, owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay an annual state license tax based on total capital employed in the business within and without Kentucky. Certain financial and public service companies are exempt.

Capital employed includes the capital stock, surplus, undivided profits and capital borrowed for other than current expenses. The capital employed is valued at the book value. Total capital is apportioned according to the uniform apportionment formula. See apportionment formula in the corporate income tax section.

The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

## 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 incorporation. 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.

## General Property Taxes

Since January 1, 1966, the basis of valuation for ad valorem tax purposes in Kentucky has been fair cash value (100% valuation).

State and local tax rates per \$100 of assessed valuation for 1967 were:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>City</u>
Real property	\$0.015	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property**	.150	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	.150	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacturing	.150	No	No	No
Intangible personal property	.25	No	No	No
Intangible personal property arising from Kentucky business transactions negotiated and performed out-of-state but having a taxable situs in Kentucky.	.015	No	No	No

\*Local rates vary. See the local taxes section of this brochure.

\*\*Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.

## Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000. Federal individual income taxes are deductible from income subject to Kentucky's personal income tax. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1967, this deduction is limited to the smaller of (a) federal income tax actually paid or accrued on income taxed by Kentucky, or (b) federal income tax which would be paid or accrued by applying 1967 federal income tax rates to income taxed by Kentucky. (Thus, no deduction for Kentucky corporate income taxes will be allowed for any increase in federal income taxes occurring after December 31, 1967.)

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	- 6%

## Sales and Use Tax

A 5% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. Machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries. Such machinery and equipment must be used directly in the manufacturing process which is incorporated for the first time into plant facilities located in Kentucky and which does not replace machinery in such plants.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

## Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1968 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.2% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.2% rate applies only to employers

who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first year of operation and a minimum of 2.7% for the next two years. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost" ratio (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1966, the average employer contribution was 1.11% of total covered wages and 1.90% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

## REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, and the necessary operating machinery and equipment, or any of these things, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city or county by which it is acquired. (1964)

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime 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 or county 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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. (1962)

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 semiannually, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) 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 upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal



court of the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county 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 or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

103.245 Acquisition of industrial building; power to condemn; procedure. An industrial building within the meaning of KRS 103.200 may be acquired by a city or a county by purchase, gift, or condemnation. Whenever a city or a county shall determine that land or other property, right of way, or easement over or through any property is needed by such city or county, as the case may be, to accomplish the purposes of KRS 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, it may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase or condemnation, in the name of such city or county, of said land or other property, or right of way or easement for such purposes, and may proceed to condemn and acquire such property in the same manner by which an urban renewal and community development agency is permitted and authorized to acquire property under the provision of KRS 99.420, and in accordance with the procedures therein set out, except that all property, rights of way, and easements already held by its owner or lessee for industrial development, shall be exempt from condemnation under this section. (1964)

103.250 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.

(2) 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 or county, as the case may be, 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. (1966)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 (if any) 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 the 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, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or county 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 or county 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. (1962)

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county. (1962)

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Elmer Begley,  
Secretary of State,  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing proposed industries. As of March 31, 1968, Kentucky stood second among the states in its use of federal aid highway funds. The state also has completed or has under construction 980 miles of the 1,119 miles of superhighways planned for Kentucky.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state, is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole, " thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

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

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

The Kentucky Department of Commerce 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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON  
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

Under established and necessary policies and within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Kentucky Department of Highways will cooperate in constructing or improving access roads to new industrial plants, subject to the following:

1. Before the Department will approve any project, there must be a definite assurance given to the Department by the Department of Commerce that the new plant will be built.
2. The length of the project must be feasible as well as reasonable and the cost justified on a cost benefit ratio.
3. The necessary rights of way will be furnished without cost or obligation to the Department of Highways, whenever possible.
4. If approved, access roads will be built only from the nearest highway to the property line of the company. When possible, existing roads will be improved rather than new roads built.
5. No roads will be built that will serve solely as private driveways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

William B. Hazelrigg  
Commissioner of Highways  
Commonwealth of Kentucky

*INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES*  
DANVILLE  
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY  
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

DANVILLE-BOYLE COUNTY  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1968