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## Industrial Resources: Metcalfe County - Edmonton

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## EDMONTON, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

EDMONTON, KENTUCKY

21830

Prepared by

The Committee for Metcalfe County  
and

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky  
April, 1959

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - EDMONTON, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR EDMONTON, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Edmonton - 519; Metcalfe County - 9,851.  
1957 (est.) Metcalfe County - 8,832.

EDMONTON LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Metcalfe and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2,000 men and 2,000 women. Number of workers available from Metcalfe County - 700 men and 450 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Edmonton is not served by a railroad. Nearest rail facilities are located at Glasgow, 19 miles distant.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport at Bowling Green, 51 miles distant. This field is served by Eastern Airlines with four flights daily.

Trucks: Burkesville Transfer Company, Mohawk Motor Line, and James A. Skaggs Transfer Company serve Edmonton with common carrier service.

Bus Lines. Fuqua Bus Lines, with four buses daily, and Central Kentucky Bus Line, with three buses daily, serve Edmonton.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Edmonton, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	369	Lexington, Ky.	118
Birmingham, Ala.	326	Louisville, Ky.	126
Chicago, Ill.	436	Nashville, Tenn.	108
Cincinnati, Ohio	241	New York, N. Y.	879
Detroit, Mich.	499	Pittsburgh, Pa.	524
Knoxville, Tenn.	306	St. Louis, Mo.	401

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Edmonton is served by a 13,000 volt line of the Tri-County Rural Membership Cooperative whose source of supply is TVA.



Natural Gas: The installation of a new natural gas system was completed in March, 1959. Source of supply is the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation which has a 30" line in Metcalfe County.

Water: Water is supplied by a municipally owned system whose source of raw water is two 65' wells. Storage facilities consist of an 82,000 gallon elevated tank.

Sewerage: Edmonton does not have a sewerage system. Most of the residents have septic tanks.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Edmonton was 519. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Edmonton, Metcalfe County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Edmonton, Metcalfe County and Kentucky, 1900-50					
Year	<u>Edmonton</u>		<u>Metcalfe County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			9,988		15.5
1910			10,453	4.7	6.6
1920	284		10,075	- 3.6	5.5
1930	237	-16.6	9,373	- 7.0	8.2
1940	403	70.0	10,853	15.8	8.8
1950	519	28.8	9,851	- 9.3	3.5
1957 (est.) <u>1/</u>			8,832	-10.3	.4

Percent of Negro Population in City and County - .13.

Percent of Foreign Born Population in City and County - 4.3.

### Labor Force 2/

Location and Population Trend. The Edmonton labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Metcalfe and the following Kentucky counties: Adair, Barren, Cumberland, Green and Monroe. This area is located in the southcentral part of Kentucky.

The population of this area was estimated at 82,113 in 1956 by the University of Kentucky, Department of Rural Sociology, which was a decrease of 8,142 from the 1950 Census count of 90,255. This heavy population drain is an indicator that the local labor force has been expanding more rapidly than local job opportunities.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. The Edmonton labor supply area is primarily an agricultural one, with 18,080 employed in this industry according to the 1950 Census of Population. There were 11,178 farms in the area listed as commercial by the 1954 Census of Agriculture with 2,785 of this number having cash sales below \$1,200.

Manufacturing opportunities are not too good in this area, as there

were only 1,320 jobs in this industry group in March 1958. Barren County alone accounts for 42.6 percent of the area's manufacturing. Metcalfe County had 134 people employed in manufacturing during the same period.

Area income is comparatively low, probably reflecting the scarcity of industrial opportunities in relation to agricultural jobs. The 1956 per capita income in the area ranged from \$680 in Monroe to \$999 in Barren County. Metcalfe was in between with \$856. The per capita income for Kentucky as a whole was \$1,339 for the same period, and \$1,940 for the United States.

During the first quarter of 1958 the average weekly wage covered by unemployment insurance was \$74.61 for all industries in Kentucky and \$84.34 for manufacturing. The average weekly covered wage for the area counties ranged from \$33.69 in Metcalfe to \$50.99 in Green County for all industries for the same period, and \$31.12 in Cumberland to \$44.35 in Monroe County for manufacturing. Metcalfe was in between with \$35.89 for manufacturing.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the area labor supply.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Persons who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there is a current recruitable labor supply of 4,200 men and 4,100 women in this area with 382 men and 230 women claimants for unemployment insurance. Metcalfe County alone could furnish 700 men and 450 women. All of this labor supply would not be available at Edmonton because of distances involved and other factors. It is estimated that 2,000 men and 2,000 women could be attracted to jobs located at Edmonton. This supply of male workers would come heavily from the farm labor force and would, of course, be mainly unskilled.

In addition to the current estimated supply of labor in the area about 9,350 boys and 8,700 girls will become 18 years of age during the next ten years, with 1,050 boys and 950 girls residing in Metcalfe County. It can



probably be assumed that 80 percent of the boys and 50 percent of the girls will want jobs upon attaining working age. It is obvious that normal aging of the population will furnish a constant replenishment of the area's labor supply during the next several years.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$40.00 to \$60.00 per week; laborer - \$.75 to \$1.00 per hour; truck driver - \$40.00 per week; sewing machine operators - \$1.00 per hour.

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

## EXISTING INDUSTRY

### Existing Firms, Products and Employment

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

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Products	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Edmonton Manufacturing Company	Work clothes	8	84	92
Terrell & Gilly	Dogwood shuttle block	2		2
Herald-News	Newspaper publishing	1		1
John Perkins	Lumber	1		1

### Unionization

There are no unions represented in Edmonton.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Edmonton does not have a railroad; however, rail facilities are avail-

able at Glasgow, 19 miles distant.

### Highways

U. S. Highway 80 and State Routes 80 and 163 serve Edmonton. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Burkesville Transfer Company and Mohawk Motor Line, operating between Louisville and Nashville, serve Edmonton twice a week with LTL, pick-up and delivery. James A. Skaggs Transfer Company, also operating between Louisville and Nashville, furnishes daily pick-up and delivery in Edmonton. All of these firms are qualified for interstate service.

Bus Lines. Fuqua Bus Lines, operating between Hopkinsville and Somerset serves Edmonton with 2 round trips daily. Central Kentucky Bus Lines, operating between Tompkinsville and Louisville, provides bus service 3 times daily.

Table 3. Highway Distances from Edmonton, Kentucky			
To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	369	Lexington, Ky.	118
Birmingham, Ala.	326	Louisville, Ky.	126
Chicago, Ill	436	Nashville, Tenn.	108
Cincinnati, Ohio	241	New York, N. Y.	879
Detroit, Mich.	499	Pittsburgh, Pa.	524
Knoxville, Tenn.	306	St. Louis, Mo.	401

### Airways

The Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, Bowling Green, 50 miles distant, has two paved runways, one being 5,500' x 150' and the other being 4,000' x 150'. This airport is served by Eastern Airlines with four flights daily.

## UTILITIES

### Electricity

The Tri-County Rural Electric Membership Cooperative, Lafayette,

Tennessee, serves Edmonton and the southern part of Metcalfe County with TVA power. Tri-County has a 66,000 volt line and a 150,000 volt line through Summer Shade, 10 miles south of Edmonton. Edmonton is served from sub-stations at Summer Shade with a 13,000 volt line. Current electric rates are as follows:

Residential

First	50 KWH per month	\$1.50 minimum
Next	150 KWH per month	.02 per KWH
Next	200 KWH per month	.01 per KWH
Next	1,000 KWH per month	4 mills per KWH
Additional	KWH per month	7 1/2 mills per KWH

Industrial rates are available and will be supplied on request from Tri-County Rural Electric Membership Cooperative, Lafayette, Tennessee.

Natural Gas

The city is presently engaged in the installation of a natural gas system. The source of supply is a 30" line of Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, which traverses southern Metcalfe County. Gas will be brought into town by a 3" high pressure main and then distributed through 2" mains. There will be a charge of \$5.00 for extending lines to the property of customers. This system, which will begin operation in March, 1959, is being financed by a \$140,000 revenue bond issue.

Water

Water is supplied by a municipally owned system which was installed in 1950. The source of raw water is two 65' wells, and storage facilities consist of an 82,000 gallon elevated tank. Pumping capacity of the system is 120 gallons per minute with an average pumping time to meet requirements of six hours. Distribution mains are 6", 4", and 2" with a pressure of 95-125 psi. Current rates are as follows:

First	2,000 gal. per month	\$3.50 minimum
Next	3,000 gal. per month	.60 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gal. per month	.50 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gal. per month	.40 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gal. per month	.30 per M gal.
Additional	gal. per month	.25 per M gal.



## FUEL

### Fuel Oil

There are several local sources available for users of commercial and industrial fuel oil. Current prices will be furnished on request by the Department of Economic Development.

### Coal

Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields supply the area with bituminous coal. In 1957, Kentucky's mines produced 75,775,936 tons of coal. 3/ Current prices will be furnished on request by the Department of Economic Development.

### Coke

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Edmonton has a second class post office with 5 employees, 3 rural routes and 4 star routes. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. Total postal receipts for 1958 were \$20,000.

### Telephone and Telegraph

The South Central Rural Telephone Cooperative, Glasgow, serves Edmonton and Metcalfe County with a dial system. Long distance service is described as good. Western Union has an office in Glasgow.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are a number of suitable industrial sites in and around Edmonton. Information concerning these sites will be furnished on request by the Department of Economic Development.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Edmonton, a sixth class city, is governed by a Board of Trustees, elected every two years.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law (Kentucky Revised Statute 92.300), a five year city property tax exemption, which cannot be extended, may be offered to a new industry.

Business Licenses. Occupational and unloading licenses are required.

### City Services

Fire Protection. Edmonton has an 18 man volunteer fire department. Equipment consists of 1 fire engine, which carries 750 feet of 2 1/2" hose, and a pick-up truck owned by the volunteer firemen. The city has a Class 10 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. Police protection is provided by one policeman who uses his own automobile for patrol purposes.

Garbage and Sanitation. Residents are responsible for individual collection and disposal of garbage. The city maintains a land-fill for garbage disposal.

Sewerage. Edmonton does not have a sewerage system at the present time. Most of the residents utilize septic tanks.

## TAXES

Table 4 shows the property taxes applying in Edmonton and Metcalfe County for 1958.

Table 4. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value;  
Edmonton and Metcalfe County, 1958

	Edmonton	Metcalfe County
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	2.00	2.00
Total	\$3.30	\$2.55

Ratio of Assessment. - Edmonton - 33 1/3%;  
Metcalfe County - 23%.

Total Assessment. - Edmonton - \$58,381.90;  
Metcalfe County - \$5,205,440.00.

City Income. - \$11,569.03.

City Expenditures. - \$11,569.03.

City Bonded Indebtedness. - \$22,000 for the water system and  
\$140,000 in revenue bonds for the  
new sewerage system.

County Income, fiscal year 1958. - \$49,349.00.

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1958. - \$49,349.00.

County Bonded Indebtedness. - \$1,000 remaining on road and  
bridge bonds. Last payment  
due November, 1959.

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

Very few houses are for rent or sale in Edmonton at the present time. Prices of available houses range from \$6,000 to \$10,000, while the rental range is \$35.00 to \$50.00 per month.

## Health

Hospitals. Two modern, fully equipped hospitals in Glasgow, 19 miles distant, provide adequate services for the residents of Edmonton and Metcalfe County. In addition to these two hospitals, which have a capacity of 169 beds, there is also a state tuberculosis sanatorium with a capacity of 105 beds. Two physicians and one dentist have offices in Edmonton.

Public Health Service. The County Health Department is located in Edmonton and has a staff of one full-time RN and one part-time physician. Services provided include: immunizations and tests; V.D. and T.B. control programs; maternal and child health programs; pre-school examinations; general sanitation and laboratory service.

## Education

Graded Schools. The new Metcalfe County High School is located in Edmonton. This school has 12 modern classrooms, a cafeteria, gymnasium and home economics laboratory.

There is one elementary school in Edmonton and three in the county. Edmonton Elementary has 25 classrooms. Two new county elementary schools are being constructed at the present time and will be ready for occupancy in September, 1959. These two schools will contain 10 and 8 classrooms. The following table shows the enrollment and number of teachers in the school system.

Table 5. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Edmonton and Metcalfe County 1958-59			4/
System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers	
Center (Elem.)	115	4	
Edmonton (Elem.)	644	23	
Metcalfe County (High)	275	14	
Sulfur Well (Elem.)	153	4	
Summer Shade (Elem.)	215	8	

Vocational Schools. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen specialized schools which are partly integrated with secondary education. The vocational school program is established with the aid of leaders from industry, business, labor, and the schools in the area served. Training is offered in auto mechanics, electronics, the building trades, drafting and design, refrigeration, air conditioning and many others. Courses offered in



these schools are changed when necessary to meet the demands of industry and business. The Western Trade School and the Kentucky Vocational School (for Negroes), both located in Bowling Green, serve the Edmonton area.

Colleges. Colleges and universities in the area include: Western Kentucky State College and Bowling Green Business University, 51 miles distant; Campbellsville College, 37 miles distant; Centre College, 87 miles distant; University of Louisville, 104 miles distant; and the University of Kentucky, 137 miles distant.

#### Libraries

The Metcalfe County Regional Library serves the residents of Edmonton and Metcalfe County. A bookmobile serves the rural areas of the county each week.

#### Churches

There are 4 churches in Edmonton representing the following denominations: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Church of Christ.

#### Banks

##### Statement as of December 31, 1958

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Edmonton State Bank	\$2,739,961.66	\$2,483,965.08

#### Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail</u>		<u>Service</u>	
Auto dealers	2	Barbershops	2
Clothing	4	Beauty shops	2
Drugs	2	Funeral homes	1
Farm supply	2	Restaurants	4
Hardware	2	Service stations	8
Furniture	1	Shoe repair	1
Groceries	6		
Jewelry	1		
Appliance	5		
Five & Ten store	1		



### Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Cave Hill Motel            8 units

### Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Edmonton Herald News, a weekly with a circulation of 1,085, serves Edmonton and Metcalfe County. Daily newspapers are received from Louisville and Nashville.

Radio stations in Glasgow, Columbia, Bowling Green and Munfordville serve the Edmonton area.

Television is received from Louisville and Nashville with reception being described as good.

### Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Lions Club and Committee for Metcalfe County.

Fraternal. Masons.

Women's. Senior Woman's Club, Younger Woman's Club, Eastern Star and Homemakers.

Youth. 4-H Club, FFA, FHA, and Beta Club.

Other. Sportsmen Club.

### Recreation

Local Facilities. Recreational facilities in Edmonton include the following: a baseball diamond at the local high school; a lighted baseball diamond at the county fairgrounds; and one downtown theatre. Fifteen acres of land have been donated to the city for the development of a public park and playground. Upon completion, this park will provide picnic and fishing facilities, a clubhouse, and playground equipment.

Area Facilities. Excellent area recreational facilities are available at nearby Lake Cumberland and Dale Hollow Lake. Mammoth Cave National Park, located 40 miles west of Edmonton, also offers some of the best recreational facilities found in the state.

## RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

Metcalfe County covers an area of 296 square miles. In 1954, there were 2,024 farms with a total area of 161,741 acres and an average size of 80 acres. The average value per farm was \$5,324 with the average acre being valued at \$65.41. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Metcalfe County in 1955.

Table 6. Agricultural Statistics for Metcalfe County, 1955			5/
Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Harvested Acre	Total Production
Corn (bu.)	19,100	29.5	563,000
Burley tobacco (lbs.)	2,610	1,535	4,006,000
Wheat (bu.)	500	19.0	9,500
Soybeans (bu.)	---	--	---
Alfalfa hay (tons)	900	2.10	1,890
Lespedeza hay (tons)	5,500	1.15	6,320
Clo-Tim hay (tons)	3,900	1.25	4,880
Product			Value of Farm Product Sold, 1954
Crops			2,814,000
Livestock			973,000
Dairy			469,000
Poultry			71,000
Forest			28,000
Livestock Statistics for Kentucky 1957			
Livestock	No. on Farms, 1956	Total Value (Dollars)	
All cattle and calves	1,863,000	\$165,807,000	
Milk cows	654,000	76,518,000	
All hogs and pigs	1,239,000	25,895,000	
Sheep and lambs	605,000	11,616,000	
Chickens	8,745,000	7,958,000	
Turkeys	70,000	308,000	

### Forests

In Metcalfe County there are 77,000 acres of forested land which covers 41% of the total land area of the county. The dominant tree types in the area are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, and red cedar.



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

### Mineral Resources

Metcalf County. The mineral resources of Metcalf County are limestones, petroleum and natural gas, and clays.

Limestone. Limestones, suitable for roadway construction, building purposes, agricultural lime, and other possible uses, are available. Two quarries were operated in 1957.

Petroleum and Natural Gas. Metcalf County produced 48,066 barrels of oil over the last thirty years. A total of 66 barrels was produced in 1958. Oil production is from the Corniferous and from a shallower Mississippian pay. Although only small amounts of petroleum have been produced, recent exploration has looked encouraging. A gas field is located in the northern portion of the county, but the gas is not commercially utilized at present.

Clay. Clays occur which can be used for ordinary brick manufacture if sufficient quantities occur.

Kentucky. In 1954, Kentucky ranked 11th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$327 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 7, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 7. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1954		6/
Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Short tons	56,964,408
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	13,791
Natural Gas (marketed production)	Million cubic feet	72,713
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Short tons	10,129,725
Clays	Short tons	571,481
Fluorspar	Short tons	35,481
Sand and gravel	Short tons	4,729,606
Natural gas liquids	Thousand gal.	218,190

## MARKETS

Edmonton is located in the southcentral part of Kentucky. Louisville, Nashville, Knoxville, Memphis, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Atlanta are within a 300 mile radius of Edmonton. Through these large population centers convenient access is gained to many other large industrial and distribution centers in the eastern United States.

In 1957, the effective buying income for Metcalfe County was estimated at \$746 per person and \$2,847 per household. Total retail sales in Metcalfe County in 1957 were estimated at \$2,877,000.

## CLIMATE

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

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

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



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## APPENDIX

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## HISTORY

Metcalf County is located in the heart of the eastern Pennyroyal Region. It was established in 1860 from parts of Barren, Green, Adair, Cumberland and Monroe Counties, and was named for Thomas Metcalfe, tenth governor of Kentucky.

Edmonton, the county seat of Metcalfe County, is situated on a hill overlooking Little Barren River. The town was named after Edmont Rigers, a soldier of Virginia, who came to Kentucky after the Revolutionary War, acquired 20,000 acres of land and founded the town of Edmonton.

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Metcalfe County, Kentucky				
Industry, June, 1958	Metcalfe County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	250	100.0	427,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	10	4.0	36,055	8.4
Contract Construction	22	8.8	32,312	7.6
Manufacturing	152	60.8	157,594	36.9
Food and kindred products	0	--	26,520	6.2
Tobacco	0	--	9,731	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	134	53.6	22,775	5.3
Lumber & furniture	18	7.2	13,964	3.3
Printing, Pub. and paper	0	--	9,769	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	--	12,276	2.8
Stone, clay & glass	0	--	5,132	1.2
Primary metals	0	--	8,011	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.	0	--	47,339	11.1
Other	0	--	2,077	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	10	4.0	33,133	7.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	41	16.4	112,449	26.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	7	2.8	18,743	4.4
Services	8	3.2	35,139	8.2
Other	0	--	1,851	.4



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

Subject	Metcalfe County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	5,065	4,786	1,474,987	1,469,819
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,599	3,415	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	2,995	335	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	2,994	335	777,155	213,916
Employed	2,975	320	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	518	181	437,752	156,377
Government workers	92	64	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,053	61	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	312	14	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	19	15	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	19	15	28,082	7,281
New workers	0	0	415	307
Not in labor force	604	3,080	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	15	2,598	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	320	152	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	0	0	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	269	330	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	213	247	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	48	79	47,447	28,952
65 and over	8	4	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All employed	2,975	320	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	51	53	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,908	29	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	92	23	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	26	32	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	20	22	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	128	2	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	113	58	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	0	29	1,584	21,408
Service workers	22	27	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	310	8	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	213	5	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	67	5	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	25	27	9,675	4,890

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

# CLIMATIC DATA FOR EDMONTON, METCALFE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST.)
January	35.6	4.93	83	69
February	37.1	3.61	81	64
March	46.6	5.32	78	59
April	55.4	3.88	75	53
May	65.0	4.23	78	58
June	75.6	4.47	80	63
July	76.9	4.09	83	66
August	75.7	4.09	86	68
September	69.8	3.14	86	66
October	57.4	2.89	86	63
November	45.8	3.57	83	64
December	37.2	4.07	82	69
Annual Norm	56.3	48.29		

1/ Station Location: Greensburg, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee.

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 64 years; 6:30 PM readings - 64 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years of record) - 120 days clear; 121 days partly cloudy; 124 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: Annual - 57 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 years of record) - 133 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (68 years of record) - 3 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (71 years of record) - 48 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (71 years of record) - 18 days.

Prevailing Wind: (33 years of record) - Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,777 degree days.



## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

### Corporation License Tax

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

### Corporation Income Tax

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



income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

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

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

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

#### Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

## General Property Taxes

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

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

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

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

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



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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



# KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	<p>Individual income tax consisting of:</p> <p>(1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$12 for each exemption; and (2) a surtax which ranges from 10% on the first \$25 normal tax to 30% on all over \$100 normal tax.</p>	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	None	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>10¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td><td>100</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85</td><td>25</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	10¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	10¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky  
  
INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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



## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1955, 2,560 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$49,133,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which was spent on a new turnpike opened in August 1956, between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

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

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

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.