

1967

# Industrial Resources - Cumberland County

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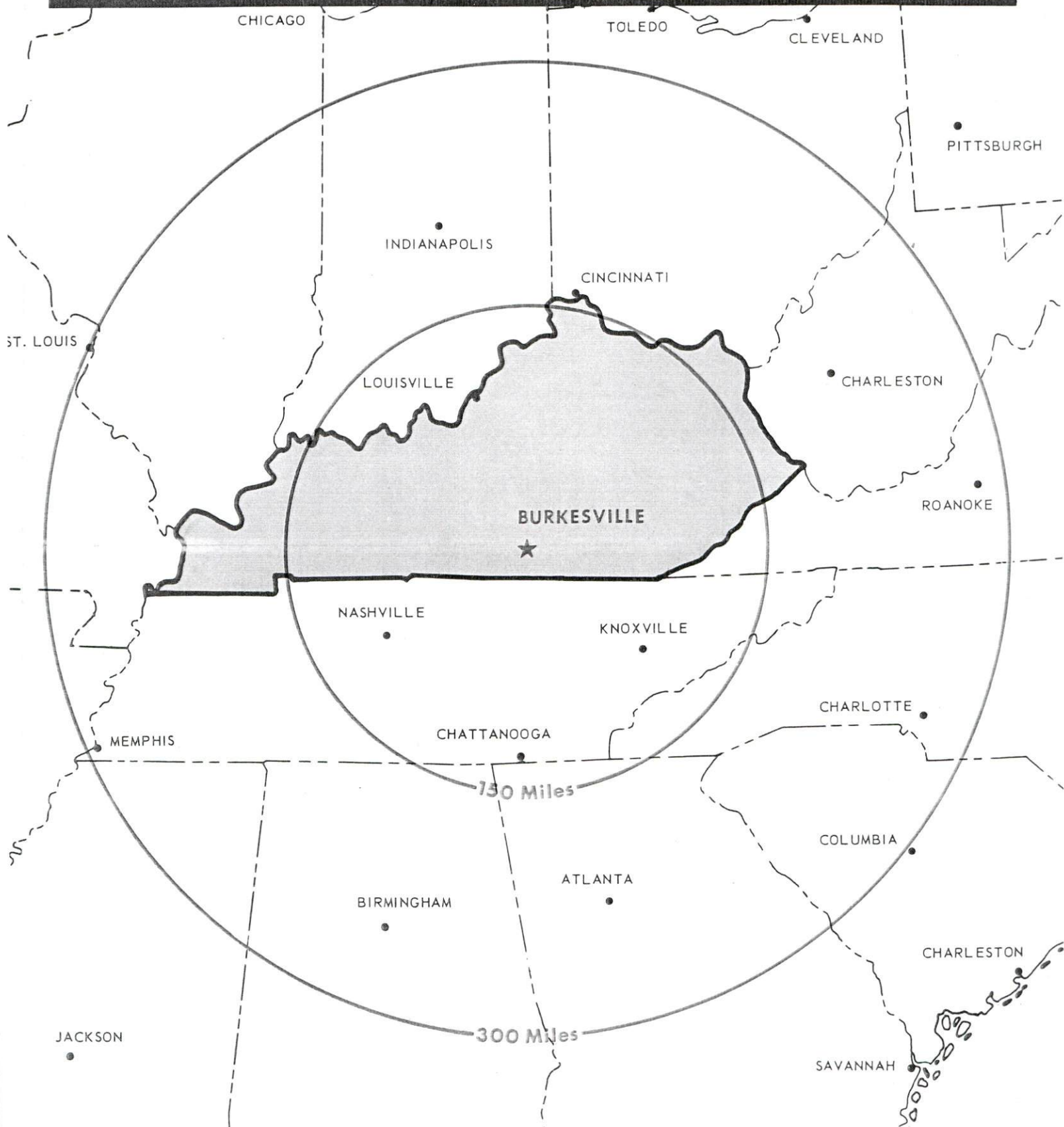
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# **INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES**

# **BURKESVILLE KENTUCKY**



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared By  
Cumberland County Development Association  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky

1967

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,  
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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Burkesville - 1,688

Cumberland County - 7,835

### BURKESVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Cumberland and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,300 to 3,900 men and 2,400 to 3,000 women. Number of workers available from Cumberland County: 350 to 450 men and 300 to 400 women.

The future labor supply will include 3,298 boys and 3,155 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

### LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The nearest point of rail service is Glasgow, Kentucky, which is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Air: The nearest major airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, 70 miles distant.

Trucks: Two trucking firms provide interstate and intrastate freight service to Burkesville.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., serves Columbia, 29 miles distant.



Highways: Highway access to Burkesville is by Kentucky Routes 61 and 90.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Tri-County Membership Cooperative

County: Tri-County Membership Cooperative

Gas: Burkesville does not have a natural gas system.

Water: The Burkesville Water Works has a new pumping station and enlarged filter that can produce 360,000 gallons of treated water per day.

Sewer System: Burkesville has completed a new sewerage treatment plant that cost \$277,500. Capacity of the plant is 250,000 gallons.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

The Cumberland County Development Association has a 6-acre site under option that has been developed for industrial purposes. Two other sites are also available but have not been developed.

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The Cumberland River can furnish an unlimited amount of fresh water that is never warmer than 57 degrees F. the year around.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The following table shows population data for Burkesville, Cumberland County, and Kentucky.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Burkesville		Cumberland County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900			8,962		15.5
1910	817		9,846	9.7	6.6
1920	798	- 2.3	10,648	8.1	5.5
1930	886	11.0	10,204	- 4.2	8.2
1940	1,092	23.2	11,923	16.8	8.8
1950	1,278	17.0	9,309	- 21.9	3.5
1960	1,688	32.0	7,835	- 15.9	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

The Cumberland County area is primarily agricultural, with 10,233 workers employed in the Fall of 1959.

Manufacturing is the largest industrial employer with 3,040 employees and 2,449 of this number in clothing, textile, and leather. The next largest employer is wholesale and retail trade with 1,119 workers.



TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Cumberland	\$55.03	\$ 46.16	\$ 7,396	\$ 990	92
Adair	65.56	49.01	13,017	932	97
Clinton	46.21	49.53	6,883	814	108
Metcalf	54.88	60.38	8,171	1,021	87
Monroe	54.25	53.43	11,152	985	93
Russell	56.31	55.01	9,398	905	99
KENTUCKY	\$96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

\*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, 1965) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

#### Labor Market

Supply Area: The Burkesville labor supply area includes Cumberland and the adjoining counties of Adair, Clinton, Metcalf, Monroe, and Russell. The population of the labor supply area was 62,662 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 3,300 to 3,900 males and from 2,400 to 3,000 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, CUMBERLAND COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,700-6,900	3,300-3,900	2,400-3,000
Cumberland	650- 850	350- 450	300- 400
Adair	1,200-1,400	500- 600	700- 800
Clinton	1,000-1,200	600- 700	400- 500
Metcalfe	1,150-1,350	650- 750	500- 600
Monroe	950-1,150	550- 650	400- 500
Russell	750- 950	650- 750	100- 200

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The following table shows youth in the Burkesville area who will be 18 years of age by 1973.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,  
BURKESVILLE AREA

	18 years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,298	3,155
Cumberland	423	362
Adair	720	795
Clinton	499	461
Metcalfe	372	391
Monroe	626	562
Russell	658	584

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 employment characteristics in the Burkesville area for agriculture, manufacturing, and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5

BURKESVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	9,949	284	10,233
Cumberland	1,077	101	1,178
Adair	2,372	72	2,444
Clinton	1,341	30	1,371
Metcalfe	1,770	35	1,805
Monroe	1,969	21	1,990
Russell	1,420	25	1,445

\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Kentucky

TABLE 6

## BURKESVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, JUNE, 1966

	Area Total	Cumberland	Adair	Clinton	Metcalfe	Monroe	Russell
Total manu- facturing	3,040	258	264	741	282	992	503
Food & kindred products	103	0	0	26	0	43	34
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	2,449	208	128	694	274	783	362
Lumber and furniture	445	50	122	21	8	151	93
Print., pub. and paper	16	0	7	0	0	4	5
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	5	0	2	0	0	0	3
Stone, clay and glass	22	0	5	0	0	11	6
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Burkesville

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TABLE 7

## BURKESVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1966

	Area Total	Cumberland	Adair	Clinton	Metcalfe	Monroe	Russell
Mining and Quarrying	161	89	36	8	13	15	0
Contract Construction	843	0	577	27	4	97	138
Manufacturing	3,040	258	264	741	282	992	503
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	284	20	163	13	11	47	30
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,119	128	268	184	90	273	176
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	110	7	30	12	12	36	13
Services	230	25	56	77	3	27	42
Other	46	8	11	2	0	5	20
Total	5,833	535	1,405	1,064	415	1,492	922

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table gives an example of manufacturing and the demand for labor in the Burkesville area.

TABLE 8  
BURKESVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Male	Female	Total
Cumberland County Publishing Co.	Newspaper, job printing	3	1	4
Davis Bros. Sawmill	Rough lumber	10	0	10
Farmers Feed Mill	Feed	2	0	2
Gro. Mac Enterprises, Inc.	Aluminum auto sleeper bodies	5	0	5
Kent Uniforms, Inc.	Women's uniforms	7	200	207
Stalcup Turning Co.	Chair parts	2	0	2
York-Vibbert Heading Mill	Staves & heading	25	0	25
Blue Grass Egg Farm, Inc.	Eggs production, grading, packing, sales distribution	6	4	10

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rates Per Hour</u>
Laborer	\$1.40 to \$1.50
Semiskilled	1.40 to 1.75
Skilled	2.00 to 2.75
Secretarial	1.40 to 1.50

Unions

There are no unions represented in Burkesville.



TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The nearest railroad is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad located in Glasgow, Kentucky, 42 miles from Burkesville.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM GLASGOW, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Hrs.		Town	No. of Hrs.	
	CL			CL	
Atlanta, Ga.	48		Louisville, Ky.	24	
Birmingham, Ala.	48		Los Angeles, Calif.	240	
Chicago, Ill.	72		Nashville, Tenn.	24	
Cincinnati, Ohio	48		New Orleans, La.	72	
Cleveland, Ohio	72		New York, N. Y.	120	
Detroit, Mich.	96		Pittsburgh, Pa.	96	
Knoxville, Tenn.	60		St. Louis, Mo.	48	

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Highways

Highway access to Burkesville is by Kentucky Routes 61 and 90. Burkesville will be served by the Appalachia Highway System when it is completed. This modern highway will connect with I-75 North-South and I-40 East-West.

TABLE 10

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	263	Louisville, Ky.	138
Birmingham, Ala.	290	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,308
Chicago, Ill.	495	Memphis, Tenn.	352
Cincinnati, Ohio	210	Minneapolis, Minn.	907
Cleveland, Ohio	454	Nashville, Tenn.	130
Detroit, Mich.	560	New Orleans, La.	753
Kansas City, Mo.	712	New York, N. Y.	870
Knoxville, Tenn.	135	Pittsburgh, Pa.	580
Lexington, Ky.	135	St. Louis, Mo.	460

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Burkesville:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Burkesville Transfer Co.*	Burkesville, Ky.	Interstate and Intrastate
Dixie Highway Express, Inc.	Birmingham, Ala.	Interstate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	36	36	Louisville, Ky.	Overnight	
Birmingham, Ala.	36	36	Los Angeles, Calif.	84	60
Chicago, Ill.	36	36	Nashville, Tenn.	Overnight	
Cincinnati, Ohio	36	36	New Orleans, La.	60	36
Cleveland, Ohio	36	36	New York, N. Y.	60	36
Detroit, Mich.	36	36	Pittsburgh, Pa.	60	36
Knoxville, Tenn.	36	36	St. Louis, Mo.	36	36

\*Delivery Time in Hours.

Source: Burkesville Transfer Company, Burkesville, Kentucky.

\*Terminal located in Burkesville.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., serves Columbia, 29 miles north. Connections are made with all major cities.

Taxi Service: Rowe City Cab provides 24-hour taxi service to Burkesville.

Air

The nearest major airport serving Burkesville is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport located in Bowling Green, 70 miles west. There are two paved runways, 4,000 by 150 feet and 5,200 by 150 feet. Services include Eastern Airlines, car rental, minor A & E repair, and storage.

Airports that can accommodate light aircraft are: Albany, 17 miles; Columbia, 29 miles; and Glasgow, 38 miles.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Burkesville is served by the Tri-County Membership Corporation which provides electric service in seven Kentucky counties. The cooperative distributes electricity purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority's substations in Scottsville, Fountain Run, Tompkinsville, Summer Shade, and Burkesville.

Residential rates per month are:

First	50 KWH	\$.03	Per KWH
Next	150 KWH	.02	Per KWH
Next	200 KWH	.01	Per KWH
Next	1,000 KWH	.004	Per KWH
All Over	1,400 KWH	.0075	Per KWH

Abundant low-cost TVA electric power is available to industry in a number of counties of southern and southwest Kentucky. The power is distributed from TVA's 161/500-kv transmission network supplied by 47 hydro and 11 steam generation stations having a combined capacity of some 18,000,000 kilowatts. The system is also fully interconnected with neighboring utilities.

Seventeen independent electric distributors in the Kentucky portion of TVA's power service area purchase their power requirements at wholesale from TVA and retail the power to their various industrial and other customers. The industrial power is sold by these distributors under TVA's General Lighting and Power Rate--Schedule BGA, or under very similar TVA schedules that may afford, in certain instances, slightly lower rates for smaller loads. While the distributors are able to meet the power requirements of essentially all industries locating in chief service areas, TVA serves directly some industries whose power requirements are unusually large or unique. The rate charged by TVA for firm power to such industries is the same as would be applied by the local distributor.

Natural Gas

Burkesville does not have a natural gas system.



## Coal and Coke\*

Burkesville 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 1,894 mines in 31 counties of eastern Kentucky produced 41,635,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1963. Average production per mine was 22,000 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 12,459,052 tons. Underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 15 percent of the total.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

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.

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\*U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Burkesville is supplied finished water by the Burkesville Water Works whose source of supply is the Cumberland River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 360,000 gpd and the peak daily demand has been 150,000 gallons, with the average daily use being 106,000 gallons. Raw water is coagulated with alum and lime, chlorinated, and filtered. The distribution mains are 2 to 8 inches and the average pressure is 70 psi.

Storage facilities for treated water consist of a 248,000-gallon elevated tank and a 75,000-gallon concrete reservoir.

A new pumping station and enlarged filter were added to the system at the cost of \$327,500.

Rates per month:

First	3,000 gallons	\$3.00 (Minimum)
Next	1,000 gallons	.75 per M gallons
Next	2,000 gallons	.60 per M gallons
Next	3,000 gallons	.50 per M gallons
Next	4,000 gallons	.45 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.40 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.35 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.30 per M gallons
All over	30,000 gallons	.25 per M gallons

The Marrowbone Water District will start construction on a new \$410,000 water system which will serve the west part of Cumberland County. The EDA grant has been approved and construction will start in the near future.

Sewerage System

A new sewerage treatment plant costing approximately \$277,500, including treatment plant, lift station, mains, and excavation, has been constructed. The plant has a 250,000 gpd capacity and treatment will be the "Contact Stabilization Process," which is a modification of the "Activated Sludge Process."



Average daily flow has been 78,000 gallons and peak daily flow, 175,000 gallons. Final discharge enters the Cumberland River.

New rates per month:

First	1,500 gallons	\$2.50 (Minimum)
Next	3,500 gallons	.85 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.60 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.50 per M gallons
Next	15,000 gallons	.45 per M gallons
Next	15,000 gallons	.40 per M gallons
Next	55,000 gallons	.35 per M gallons
All over	100,000 gallons	.25 per M gallons

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Cumberland County Development Association has a 6-acre site under option that has been developed for industrial purposes. Two other sites are available but not under option.

Cost per acre of these sites will be furnished upon request by the agent, L. A. Miller, Bank of Cumberland, Burkesville, Kentucky, or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

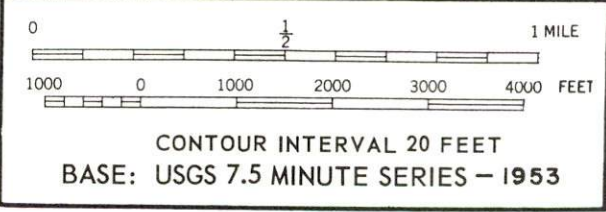
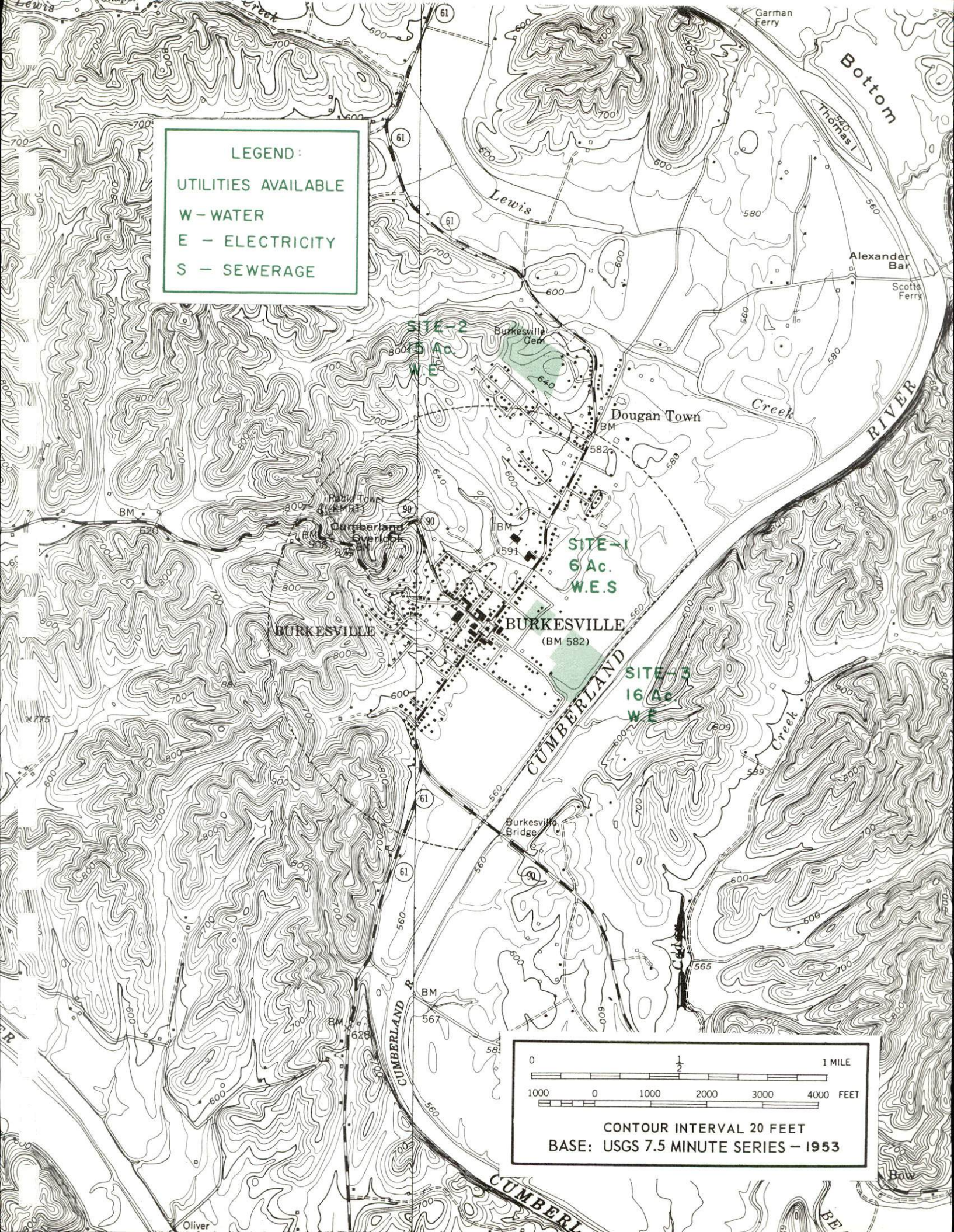
SITE # 1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 6 acres, level  
LOCATION: East city limits  
ZONING: Commercial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Routes 60 and 90  
WATER: Available at site by Burkesville Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Available at site by Tri-County Membership  
Corp.  
SEWERAGE: Available at site by Burkesville Water Works  
OPTIONED BY: Cumberland County Development  
Association

SITE # 2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 15 acres, level to rolling  
LOCATION: North city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Routes 60 and 90  
WATER: Available at site by Burkesville Water Works  
NATURAL GAS: None  
ELECTRICITY: Available at site by Tri-County Membership  
Corp.  
SEWERAGE: Will be extended to site

SITE # 3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 16 acres, level land  
LOCATION: East city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: City street  
WATER: Available at site by Burkesville Water Works  
NATURAL GAS: None  
ELECTRICITY: Available at site by Tri-County Membership  
Corp.  
SEWERAGE: Will be extended to site



**LEGEND:**  
 UTILITIES AVAILABLE  
 W - WATER  
 E - ELECTRICITY  
 S - SEWERAGE





## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Burkesville, a fifth-class city and the seat of Cumberland County, is governed by a mayor and six councilmen who are elected for four- and two-year terms, respectively.

County: Cumberland County is governed by a county judge and eight magistrates who are elected for four-year terms.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Burkesville 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: Business and occupational licenses are required in Burkesville ranging in cost from \$7.50 to \$130 per year.

### Planning and Zoning

Burkesville Planning and Zoning Commission has an advisory contract with the Kentucky Department of Commerce for professional guidance in community development. A neighborhood analysis study is in process.

### Fire Protection

The Burkesville Volunteer Fire Department is staffed by a chief and 16 firemen. Motorized equipment includes a 750-gpm pumper truck, and a 700-gpm pumper truck with a 500-gallon booster tank. Burkesville has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Burkesville Police Department is staffed by a chief and two patrolmen who utilize one police cruiser.

The Cumberland County Sheriff's Department is staffed by a sheriff and two deputies who utilize two radio-equipped cruisers.

Garbage and Sanitation

Wet and dry garbage is collected on a private contracting basis. It is disposed of in a city-owned dump. Collections are weekly in the residential areas and when needed in the business district. All rates are negotiable.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Cumberland County.

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966	\$ 86,670
Bonded Indebtedness, 1966	
Hospital	190,000



## TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows 1966 property tax rates for Burkesville and Cumberland County. A more detailed account of taxes is given in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR  
BURKESVILLE AND CUMBERLAND COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Burkesville	Cumberland County
State	\$ .015	\$ .015
County	.119	.119
City	.280	
School	.390	.390
Hospital		.059
Library		.012
Total	\$ .804	\$ .595

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property  
(Subject to full local rate)

Burkesville, 1966	\$ 7,042,770
Cumberland County, 1966	26,637,070

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The schools of Burkesville are within the Cumberland County System. The system has one high school and ten elementary schools. Recent improvements include a new \$202,000, 10-room elementary school; a \$35,000 high school addition; and a \$62,000 kitchen at the Cumberland County School.

Improvements that are planned for Cumberland County School System include a \$500,000 high school, \$300,000 elementary library, and a new gymnasium.

The 1966-67 budget totals \$667,627.

TABLE 13

## SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN BURKESVILLE AND CUMBERLAND COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Cumberland County Elementary	1,245	48	26-1
Cumberland County High	377	20	18-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1966-67.

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Burkesville is served by the Glasgow extension of the Western State Vocational School located at Bowling Green. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, general industrial electricity, machine shop, office machine repair, refrigeration and air conditioning, woodworking and carpentry, and woodworking.

The trade preparatory courses listed are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Burkesville area include:

Campbellsville College, Campbellsville, Kentucky, 48 miles  
Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, 93 miles  
Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, Kentucky, 29 miles  
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 70 miles

### Health

Hospitals: Cumberland County Hospital, located in Burkesville, is a new \$450,000, 28-bed, short term hospital. The medical staff consists of an administrator, 3 doctors, and 18 nurses. Services include X-ray, surgery, and laboratory analysis.

Public Health: The Cumberland County Health Department is located in Burkesville. The staff consists of a nurse, clerk, health officer, and a sanitarian. The present program includes: maternal and child care, preschool program, tuberculosis control, dental health, mental health, school-age program, sanitation, communicable disease control, crippled children's program, immunization, and general health activities.

The 1966-67 budget totals \$25,797.61.

### Housing

Burkesville has an adequate supply of houses for rent or sale. The rental range varies from \$50 to \$100 per month. The construction cost of the average three-bedroom house with full basement is \$12,000 to \$14,000. There are two new subdivisions in Burkesville.

A 38-unit, public-housing project has been completed in Burkesville at the cost of \$530,000. Forty more units are to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$550,000.

### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: General Telephone Company of Kentucky provides Burkesville with telephone service. The Duo-Telephone Cooperative serves rural Cumberland County.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union.



Postal Facilities: Burkesville has a new second-class post office with six employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily via truck. There are three star routes and two rural routes. The 1965 postal receipts were \$24,189.01.

Newspapers: The Cumberland County News, with two employees and a circulation of 2,300, is published weekly in Burkesville.

Daily papers are received from Louisville.

Radio: Radio reception is from Albany, Bowling Green, Columbia, Tompkinsville, and Jamestown, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee. All four major networks are represented.

Television: Television reception is from Bowling Green and Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, via a television cable. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

The Cumberland County Library, located in Burkesville, is staffed by two librarians. There are 15,000 volumes and the 1965 circulation was 156,253. A bookmobile serves rural Cumberland County.

A new public library is under construction in Burkesville. The library is expected to be completed in the Summer of 1967 and will cost \$125,000.

Churches

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

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Cumberland	\$4,446,093.29	\$3,897,340.59
Bank of Marrowbone	1,744,479.79	1,579,234.10



### Hotels and Motels

Alpine Motel	22 units
C & J Motel	36 units
Parkway Hotel	25 rooms

### Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Cumberland County Civic Club, Development Association, Lions Club, Business Men's Association, Jaycees

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, VFW, American Legion

Women's: Eastern Star, Woman's Club, VFW Auxiliary

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Little League, FFA, FTA, FHA, FBLA, 4-H Club, Little League Football

Other: Farm Bureau, Cumberland County Sportsmen's Club

### Recreation

Local: Veteran's Park, located in Burkesville, has a lighted ball diamond. During the summer months a full-time recreational director and assistant director are employed to conduct a recreational program.

The Cumberland County Fairground is the site of the annual fair and horse show.

There is one indoor movie theatre and one indoor skating rink.

The Cumberland County boat dock is 10 miles from Burkesville. Here excellent fishing exists and overnight accommodations are provided by nine cabins which are equipped with electrical appliances. Boats and motors can be rented.

Dale Hollow Lake, 12 miles distant, provides excellent fishing opportunities.

Hendricks Creek Fishing Camp, 16 miles south of Burkesville on Ky. 61, has 12 modern cottages, lodge and full facilities for vacationer or sportsmen. The camp is located on Dale Hollow Lake.

Cumberland County also has approximately 100 miles of the Cumberland River shore line as well as seventeen large creeks and several hundred farm ponds.

Area: Lake Cumberland State Park is located 25 miles from Burkesville. The park has dining room, coffee shop and gift shop in a resort lodge, Olympic pool, one - and two - bedroom cottages, grocery, 50,250-acre lake, tent and trailer camp sites with two central service buildings, picnicking, boating, boat rentals, and a launching ramp, 9-hole par-3 golf course, horseback riding, hiking and nature trails, fishing, playground and supervised recreation. Lake Cumberland offers spectacular scenery along its 1,255- mile shore line, and the fish-per-acre ratio is superior in this lake, which averages 90 feet in depth.

General Burnside Island State Park, Burnside, is located in south-central Kentucky on US 27, 61 miles from Burkesville. The park has a sand beach, bathhouse, lake swimming, 9-hole golf course, tent and trailer camp sites with central service building, boating and boat rentals, picnic area with rest rooms, playground and fishing. The park is an island in Lake Cumberland with a causeway for access.

Cumberland Falls State Park, in southeastern Kentucky on Kentucky 90 off US 27 or US 25W, is 95 miles from Burkesville. The park has a lodge and lodge pool, dining room, coffee shop, gift shop, beach, bathhouse and river swimming, trailer camp sites with two central service buildings, picnicking, horseback riding, hiking and nature trails, square dance pavilion, playground and supervised recreation. Cumberland Falls is the second largest falls east of the Mississippi, and one of the world's two moonbows is seen here. "Endless Water," a recorded drama of music, colored lights and recitation of the Twenty-third Psalm, is shown at the Falls at night. The park is inside Cumberland National Forest on the Cumberland River.

#### Community Improvements

##### Recent:

1. A 38-unit, public housing project has been completed at the cost of \$530,000.
2. A \$450,000, 28-bed, short term hospital has been constructed in Burkesville.
3. A new sewerage treatment plant has been constructed at the cost of \$277,500.
4. A new pumping station and enlarged filter were added to the public water system at the cost of \$327,500.

5. A new Cumberland County Public Library is under construction. The library will be completed in the Summer of 1967 at a cost of \$125,000.
6. A new high school is to be constructed, beginning in the Spring of 1967, with a new community center auditorium-gymnasium at a cost of more than \$1,000,000.
7. A new \$410,000 water system is to be constructed in the Marrowbone Water District which will serve west Cumberland County.

Planned:

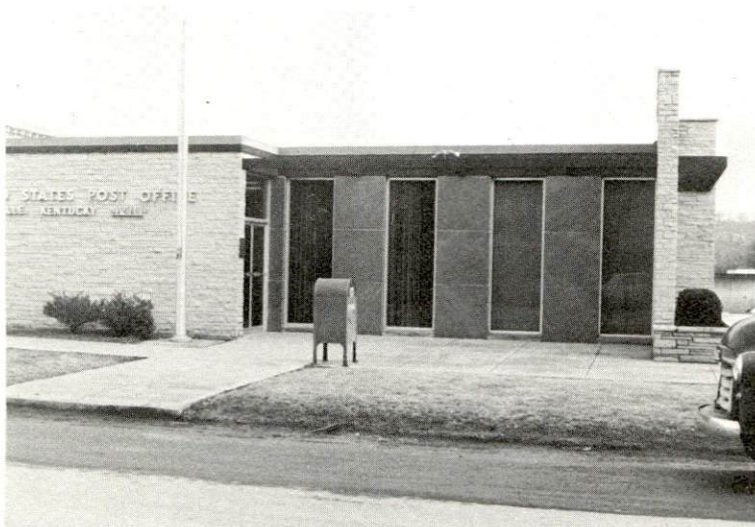
1. A 40-unit, public housing project has been approved for Burkesville at the cost of \$550,000.





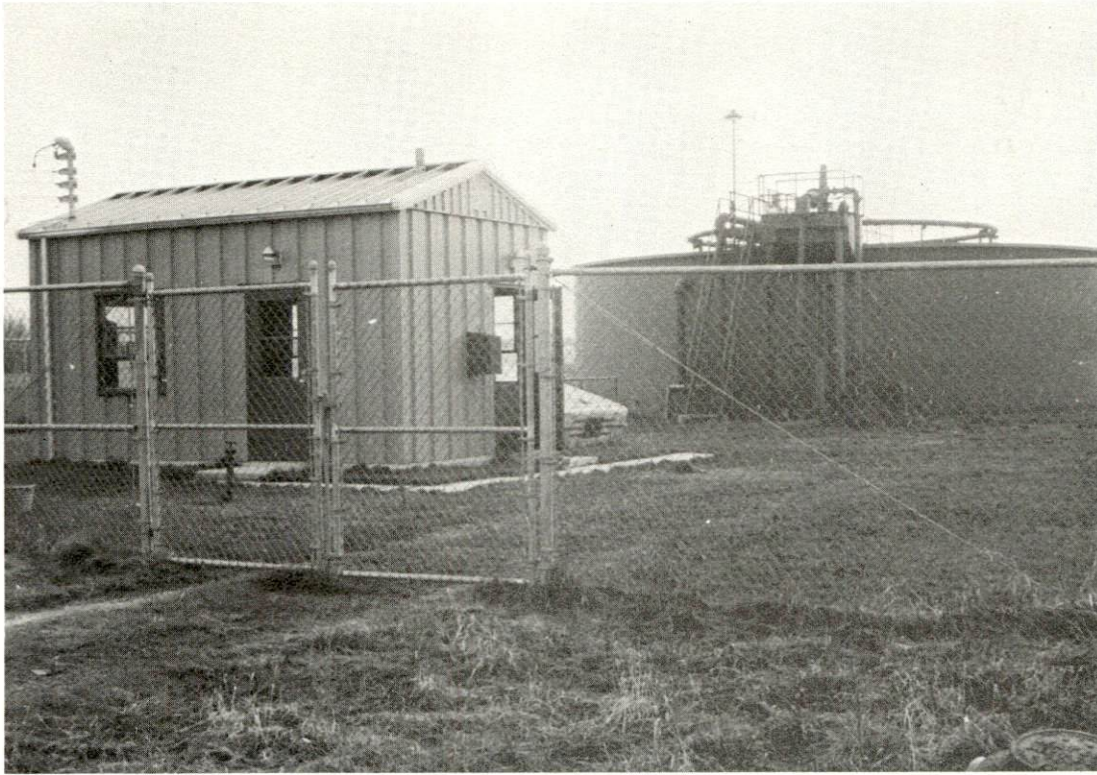
Cumberland County Grade and High School, only three blocks from Public Square in Burkesville, has over 1,000 students.

This well-staffed, 28-bed Cumberland County Hospital was dedicated in 1965. A cooperative effort on the part of the people of Cumberland County made it possible.



Burkesville's modern post office serves as the center of most delivery service in Cumberland County.





This new sewerage treatment plant on River Street in Burkesville was part of a \$600,000 improvement program in 1965.



Part of Burkesville's new 38-unit low-rent housing project. A 40-unit addition to this project has been approved.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 1,124 farms in Cumberland County covering 145,147 acres, an average of 129.1 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Cumberland County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14  
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY  
AND KENTUCKY, 1965 CROP

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Cumberland County (tons)	900	3.10	2,790
Kentucky (tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Cumberland County (tons)	1,000	1.45	1,400
Kentucky (tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Cumberland County (tons)	7,000	1.10	7,700
Kentucky (tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Cumberland County (bu)	6,500	59.0	384,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Cumberland County (bu)	200	25.0	5,000
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Cumberland County (bu)	200	21.0	4,200
Kentucky (bu)	312,000	24.0	7,488,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Cumberland County (lbs)	1,180	2,280.0	2,690,000
Kentucky (lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1965 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.



TABLE 15

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1964</u>
Cumberland County	3,200
Kentucky	455,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Cumberland County	13,500
Kentucky	2,470,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Cumberland County	150
Kentucky	206,000

\*Preliminary figure.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1965 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

### Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Cumberland County are petroleum and limestone. Sand deposits along the Cumberland River and small creek gravel deposits are available for local construction purposes. Natural gas has been encountered during exploratory drilling for oil.

Petroleum: Oil is produced from several horizons in the Middle and Upper Ordovician limestones. Production is also known from reef-like deposits of Mississippian age. Total cumulative recorded production through 1966 amounts to 1,016,126 barrels. During 1966, 43,270 barrels were secured.

Limestone: Certain zones of limestone within the Fort Payne and Leipers formations are suitable for general construction purposes. Limestone also occurs where the St. Louis formation outcrops along the ridges in the extreme eastern sector of the County. One quarry is currently in operation.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1965 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$466,381,000. 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 cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids and dimension sandstone. There was no reported barite production in 1965 as in 1964. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay and fluorspar.

TABLE 16

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1965 (1)  
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1,059,000	\$ 2,580,000
Coal (bituminous)	85,766,000	324,523,000
Fluorspar	31,992	1,485,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	756	236,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	78,976,000,000	18,638,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,386,000	55,638,000
Sand and Gravel	6,742,000	6,332,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1,931	2,000
Stone (3)	26,029,000	34,533,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	5,654	1,651,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		20,763,000
Total		\$ 466,381,000

(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."

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1965.



## Water Resources\*

Surface Water: The Cumberland River offers the largest supply of surface water in the County. Burkesville obtains its municipal water supply from this source. Other supplies may be secured from locally impounded small streams. The average discharge of the Cumberland River near Rowena in adjoining Russell County is 8,752 cfs (USGS, 26 year record, adjusted for storage).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Ordovician, Devonian and Mississippian Systems. This is summarized in U.S. Geological Circular 341, "Public and Industrial Water Supplies of the Mississippian Plateau Region," as follows:

### ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM

Rocks of Ordovician age crop out in the Cumberland River Gorge. Outcrop area is small and the rocks consist mainly of impure limestone and shale. Enough water for domestic and stock use is available in some places from solution cavities in limestone. No large supplies have been developed.

### DEVONIAN SYSTEM

Limestones and shales of Devonian age outcrop in about the same area. These formations yield small quantities of water to shallow domestic wells and springs. No known large supplies have been developed from the Devonian formations.

### MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM (Ridge tops)

#### Osage Group

Rocks of the Osage group consist of shale and impure limestones and generally yield enough water for domestic use from shallow wells and springs.

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any specific locality, but should serve as a guide to the general ground water conditions in these systems.

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\*Various Reports on Water Resources by the U. S. Geological Survey of the Department of Interior.

### Forests

There are 118,700 acres of commercial forest land in Cumberland County, covering 60.4 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are white oaks, red oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, beech, hard maple, yellow pines, ash and blackgum.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Burkesville, the county seat, there are nearly two million acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 128 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. The adjacent part of Tennessee is also well forested. 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 17

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U.S.	Personal Income Percent of U.S.	Retail Sales Percent of U.S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.6	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.7	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	8.6	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.8	42.3	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 333 for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1966 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Cumberland County in 1963 was \$990, which was below the state average of \$1,799.\* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Cumberland County in 1965 totaled \$4,669,000.\*\*

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

\*\*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1966.



## CLIMATE

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 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR BURKESVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			6:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M. (CST)
January	36.5	4.32	83	72
February	34.9	2.62	83	67
March	47.3	8.79	81	61
April	61.0	5.37	81	54
May	67.8	3.05	84	58
June	75.3	1.93	84	59
July	75.6	5.27	86	61
August	74.5	4.76	89	61
September	69.0	3.10	89	60
October	54.2	.27	88	61
November	50.4	4.65	84	65
December	40.3	6.78	84	71
Annual Norm.	57.2	50.91		

\*Station Location: Summer Shade, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 6:00 A.M. readings 25 years;  
6:00 P.M. readings 25 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (23 years of record) 105 clear, 109 partly cloudy,  
151 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (23 years of record) 57%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (23 years of record) 118

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (23 years of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (23 years of record) 56

Days with heavy fog: (23 years of record) 15

Prevailing wind: (22 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 3,578 degree days.

Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;  
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

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 G - 1
Map Section	Appendix H



## HISTORY

Cumberland County, the thirty-second county established in Kentucky, dates from 1798. Its area was cut off from Green County, and named after the Cumberland River which follows in a southwesterly course through it. Parts of its original territory were taken to help establish five other counties by 1860. In order of formation, they were Wayne, Monroe, Russell, Clinton and Metcalfe. The surface of the county is hilly and broken, and the soil in the valleys is very fertile. Of the 313 square miles of territory in the county, fully three-fourths of them are classified as farm lands.

Pioneers pushed into Cumberland County as early as 1776. The present site of Burkesville, the county seat, was recorded in the Virginia capital at Williamsburg in June 1776 and given the name of Cumberland Crossing. During the next few years many military claims were staked out in the vicinity because of favorable locations and the extremely high fertility of the soil. Another important factor favorable to a settlement there was the comparative safety from Indian raids the whole region enjoyed. The Indian trails were far to the north and west, and unless groups of Indian hunters came up from the south the settlers felt no cause for alarm. Occasionally, however, roving bands of southern Indians who remembered hunting and raiding sprees into the Kentucky hunting ground passed through, and they invariably committed acts of violence.

Almost twenty years after the little town of Cumberland Crossing was formed its name was changed to Burkesville. This name changing came about because of an odd incident. Ishum Burkes gave the land on which the town was built. February 27, 1798 was the date on which the grant was recorded. This act of generosity was greatly appreciated by the neighborhood people since a trading center was needed, and the logical site for it was at the ford in the river. It was generally understood that if one man owned the site who would be able to restrict development at any time he desired, problems of great consequence might arise in the future. But after the site was deeded to the town, all the people could invest their efforts to build a community in which each had a share. Any anxiety felt by the citizens in this respect was not justified, however, since Ishum Burkes was a man who had his community's interest and his neighbor's welfare at heart. He cared little, on the other hand, about having his name and deeds preserved in history. John Thurman, a fellow citizen, was just the opposite. He took advantage of Burkes' disinterestedness and promoted his own name for the settlement. Burkes' friends thought the town should be named for him since he gave the site. Soon the entire community debated the question, and in order to settle it, a public vote was taken and Burkes won. Burkesville was incorporated

## Appendix A

a town a dozen years later, and as a city in 1926. It continues to the present day, and is becoming a resort center in the Cumberland foothills.

Three miles up the Cumberland River from Burkesville is the site of an early oil well, accidentally tapped while drilling for salt. The well was drilled in 1829, and came to be known as the Great American Well. It was about 175 feet deep, and oil gushed from the ground to a height of fifty feet when the oil deposit was opened. Enough oil flowed from this well to cover the surface of the river for several miles. While in this condition the oil was ignited and the river became a spectacle which attracted sightseers from as far away as Louisville. The salt borers were disappointed, the well was neglected for years, and not until it was learned that oil possesses valuable medicinal qualities was anything done with it. The oil was then bottled in large quantities and sold throughout the United States under the trade name of "American Oil" for medical purposes. The present day production of petroleum in the county is approximately 120,000 barrels annually. This amount is small when compared with the production in some other Kentucky counties where it runs as high as four million barrels.

During Governor James Garrard's second administration, 1800-1804, Thomas Lincoln (father of Abraham Lincoln) became a constable in the Marrowbone Creek vicinity in Cumberland County. He also owned land there since mention of two deeds is on record in the county clerk's office.

Burkesville has had four courthouses since the year 1800. One of them was destroyed by a flood, and two others were destroyed by fire. General H. B. Lyons, a Confederate leader, ordered the second courthouse to be burned to prevent it from falling into the hands of Union forces in January, 1865. In February, 1863 General John Hunt Morgan's calvarymen encountered Colonel Wolford's forces at Burkesville and defeated them. Later, in the same year, however, Morgan was repulsed at Marrowbone Creek.

The people of Cumberland County have depended chiefly on agricultural activities for a livelihood. In 1964, 7,200 acres were planted in corn, 250 acres in wheat, 100 acres in soybeans, 100 in grain sorghum, 1,300 in tobacco with a yield of 2,847,000 pounds, and 9,200 acres were cut for hay. The value of eggs produced during the same year was \$506,130. There were also 10,600 cattle, 12,200 hogs, and 270 sheep raised.

Until the 1940's, Cumberland County was often spoken of as "the forgotten county" because of its poor roads and inaccessibility. Since then roads have been built and the dams constructed in the Obey and Cumberland Rivers have created reservoirs that reach within a few miles of Burkesville. These and other improvements have made Cumberland County into a part of America's playground area. Tourism has become an important factor in the county's economy.



COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
CUMBERLAND COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Cumberland County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	535	100.0	561,324	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	89	16.6	27,652	4.9
Contract Construction	0	0	48,821	8.7
Manufacturing	258	48.2	224,656	40.0
Food and kindred products	0	0	24,641	4.4
Tobacco	0	0	11,052	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	208	38.9	35,356	6.3
Lumber and furniture	50	9.3	16,947	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	0	0	13,034	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	19,565	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	7,046	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	11,768	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	81,366	14.5
Other	0	0	3,881	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	20	3.7	38,278	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	128	23.9	143,434	25.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	7	1.3	25,856	4.6
Services	25	4.7	50,564	9.0
Other	8	1.5	2,063	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, June, 1966.



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

Subject	Cumberland County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	3,971	3,864	1,508,536	1,529,620
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	2,786	2,824	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,058	737	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	2,058	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	1,975	682	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	938	434	440,020	208,384
Government workers	149	105	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	843	101	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	45	42	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	83	55	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	728	2,087	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	0	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	204	215	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	524	1,872	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	262	1,503	91,626	539,838
65 and over	262	369	91,489	136,556
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	1,975	682	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	84	97	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	636	43	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	156	21	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	29	93	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	84	54	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	173	12	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	173	160	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	87	1,123	25,183
Service workers	35	53	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	453	58	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	128	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	24	4	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. 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. 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.

Every corporation whose tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from 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.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay a corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's fiscal year. 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 corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (Par Value)	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (No Par Value)
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

Kentucky's Constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be assessed for property taxation at fair cash value. Until 1965, Kentucky courts had consistently held that uniformity of assessments took precedence over fair cash value. However, a 1965 Kentucky Court of Appeals decision overruled this interpretation and set January 1, 1966, as the effective date when all property must be assessed at fair cash value.

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessments the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1965 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which permitted all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a properly advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown as follows:

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	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 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

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 3% 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 and U.S. excise taxes on sales.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

## Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. 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 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% 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

Thelma 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 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 and proposed industries. During 1966, highway expenditures in Kentucky were at a record high, totaling \$194,500,000. Kentucky, since 1960, has improved 15,500 miles of highway, placing it among the leading states in highway construction.

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.

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 Division of Industrial and Technical Education, Kentucky Department of Education, can assist industry through its area vocational-technical education school system and permanent extension centers.

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.

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.

Mitchell W. Tinder  
Commissioner of Highways  
Commonwealth of Kentucky

***INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES***  
**BURKESVILLE**  
**KENTUCKY**

PREPARED BY  
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

CUMBERLAND COUNTY  
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1967