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## Industrial Resources - Fulton County - Hickman

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## HICKMAN, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Chamber of Commerce of Hickman  
and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky

Frankfort, Kentucky  
November, 1955

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - HICKMAN, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR HICKMAN, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Hickman - 2,030; Fulton County - 13,627.  
1955 (est.) Hickman - 2,165; Fulton County - 12,377.

HICKMAN LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Fulton and all adjoining counties.  
Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2,200 men and 2,800 women. Number of workers available from Fulton County - 300 men and 300 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Illinois Central Railroad serves Hickman.

Air: Nearest airport is located at Union City, Tennessee, 12 miles distant from Hickman.

Trucks: Southeastern and Hayes Truck Lines out of Clinton, Kentucky.

Water: Hickman is located on the navigable Mississippi River.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Hickman

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	429	Memphis, Tenn.	128
Chicago, Ill.	599	New York, N. Y.	1,027
Cincinnati, Ohio	368	New Orleans, La.	536
Detroit, Mich.	650	St. Louis, Mo.	199
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,974	Washington, D. C.	874

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Hickman is supplied electric power by the Kentucky Utilities Company. The County is furnished power by the Hickman-Fulton RECC.

Natural Gas: No natural gas facilities in Hickman. Case pending before Federal Power Commission for establishment of municipal natural gas system.

Water: City of Hickman Water Company. The present consumption is 125,000 gallons per day. The source is from three deep wells.

Sewerage: Combined storm and sanitary sewers empty into the Mississippi River.

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## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Hickman was 2,030. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Hickman, Fulton County and Kentucky.

Year	Hickman		Fulton County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	1,589		11,546		
1910	2,321	31.5	14,114	18.2	6.6
1920	2,633	11.8	15,197	7.1	5.5
1930	2,736	3.8	14,927	-1.8	8.2
1940	2,268	-20.6	15,413	3.2	3.5
1950	2,030	-11.7	13,668	-12.7	-1.1
1955 (est.) <sup>1/</sup>	2,165	6.2	12,377	-10.4	-0.03

### Labor Force

Location and Population Trend. The Hickman, Kentucky labor market area is defined to include Fulton, Hickman and Graves Counties in Kentucky and Obion and Weakley Counties in Tennessee. This is the area from which workers could be expected to commute to jobs located at Hickman. Population centers of the five counties included in the definition are within 25 miles of Hickman, which is fairly easy commuting distance in this section.

Population of the area was 111,967 in 1950, down by about 5,000 from 1940. Between 1950 and 1953 further declines were shown in Fulton and Hickman and an increase in Graves according to estimates prepared by the Department of Rural Sociology, University of Kentucky. Fulton County population was estimated at 11,696 in April, 1953, as compared to 15,413 in 1940 and 13,668 in 1950. In the three Kentucky counties there was a net outmigration of about 10,600 persons between 1940 and 1953, with 6,100 of these from Fulton County. This outward drain of residents was undoubtedly caused by lack of adequate job opportunities to meet local needs. There is a definite possibility that many former outmigrants would return home if substantial numbers of new local jobs were created.

Economic Composition of the Area. Economically the area is heavily dependent on agriculture, with about 14,500 jobs in this industry according to the 1950 Census of Population. Farming is generally good in the Kentucky portion of the area (Tennessee data are not available to us on this score)



although there are substantial numbers of low income farms in some sections.

Recent manufacturing employment is not available for the Tennessee portion of this area. In September, 1953, there were about 3,750 manufacturing jobs covered by unemployment insurance in the three Kentucky counties, with about 725 of these in Fulton County. Largest area supplier of industrial jobs was the apparel industry, which also dominates factory employment in Fulton County. According to the 1950 Census of Population there were about 2,950 manufacturing workers in the Tennessee counties. (The reader should be warned that census data and employment covered by unemployment insurance are not always comparable.) Combination of these data indicates a total of about 6,700 manufacturing jobs in the area.

In terms of per capita income, the three Kentucky counties were below the state average of \$1,130 in 1952 and the national average of \$1,639. Per capita income by county was as follows: Fulton \$1,044, Graves \$1,081, and Hickman \$748.

Estimated Area Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the area's estimated labor supply for industrial jobs: 1) Those persons who would shift from low paying jobs and new entrants (primarily women) into the labor force 2) the current unemployed; 3) those who will become job seekers because of normal aging of the population.

Within these five counties, there is an estimated 2,200 men and 2,800 women who would shift from low paying jobs or enter the labor force if jobs were available. About 300 of the men and 300 of the women would be from Fulton County. Men would come heavily from low paying farms while women would largely represent new entrants into the labor force. In estimating the men in this category, heavy reliance was placed on the number employed on farms with less than \$1,000 cash income. The estimate of women was based on the assumption that 30 percent of the women 14 years of age and above would be in the labor force if there were adequate jobs.

All counties except Graves had a 1950 labor force participation rate of below 30 percent. The Graves County 30 percent participation rate of women in the labor force lends support to the validity of this assumption for the area. Nationally about 34 percent of the women 14 years and above are in the labor force.

Estimates of current unemployed are not available for the area. However, claimants for unemployment insurance can be determined for the Kentucky counties. During the week of April 17, 1954, there were about 1,150 unemployment insurance claimants in Fulton, Graves, and Hickman Counties, with about 225 in Fulton County. About 80 percent of the claimants were men.

In addition to the current potential supplies of labor shown above for the area during the next ten years, about 9,900 boys and 9,400 girls will become 18 years of age in the five counties and presumably most of these will want jobs. Following is the county breakdown of this future labor supply.

<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
TOTAL	9,900	9,400
Fulton	1,325	1,280
Graves	2,690	2,623
Hickman	772	676
Weakley	2,430	2,293
Obion	2,683	2,528

In using the estimates of labor supply, it should be kept in mind that all workers in the area may not be available for jobs at Hickman due to commuting distance. Local judgment as to commuting distances should be relied on in analyzing the estimates. 2/

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$.75 to \$1.00 per hour; laborer - \$.75 to \$1.25 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.50 per hour; and skilled \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hour.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Hickman 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 Hickman.

<u>Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment</u>				
<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Coca Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	6	0	6
Hickman Courier	Newspaper & printing	2	1	3
Riverside Canning Co.	Canned vegetables (seasonal)	5	2	7
West Kentucky Lumber Co.	Lumber	25	0	25
Two-States Concrete Prod.	Concrete blocks	4	0	4
Browder Milling Co.	Milling & storage			
Hickman Garment	Fruit of the Loom jackets	6	50	56
Roper Pecan Co.	Pecan processing (seasonal)			
Hickman Sand & Gravel Co.	Sand and gravel			



### Unionization

There are no unions represented in Hickman.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Hickman is served by the Illinois Central Railroad. It is part of the Mississippi Division which connects with Illinois Central's north and south service.

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

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd day PM	Louisville, Ky.	1st day PM
Birmingham, Ala.	1st day PM	Los Angeles, Calif.	6th day PM
Chicago, Ill.	2nd day AM	Nashville, Tenn.	2nd day AM
Cincinnati, Ohio	2nd day AM	New Orleans, La.	2nd day AM
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd day PM	New York, N. Y.	3rd day PM
Detroit, Mich.	3rd day PM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3rd day AM
Knoxville, Tenn.	3rd day PM	St. Louis, Mo.	1st day PM

### Highways

Hickman is served by Kentucky Routes 94 and 125. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, navigable waterways, major highways, and recreation areas of Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Truck lines serving Hickman are the Southeastern Truck Lines, Nashville, Tennessee; and Hayes Freight Lines out of Springfield, Illinois.

Bus Lines. Bus service is provided by the Newsome Bus Lines. It makes connections with the Greyhound lines in Union City, Tennessee.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Hickman

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	439	Lexington, Ky.	329
Birmingham, Ala.	287	Louisville, Ky.	261
Chicago, Ill.	599	Nashville, Tenn.	170
Cincinnati, Ohio	368	New York, N. Y.	1,027
Detroit, Mich.	650	Pittsburgh, Pa.	667
Knoxville, Tenn.	364	St. Louis, Mo.	199

### Airways

The nearest airport is located in Union City, Tennessee, 12 miles distant from Hickman.

### Water Transportation

Hickman is located on the navigable Mississippi River. The following common carriers of general commodities are licensed for service on the Mississippi River: American Barge Lines, Central Barge Company, Federal Barge Lines, Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company, and Union Barge Line Company. Loading and unloading facilities are provided at Hickman. An Inland Waterways Map is shown on the following page.

## UTILITIES

### Electricity

Electricity is provided by the Kentucky Utilities Company in Hickman and by the Hickman-Fulton RECC in the County. TVA supplies power to the Hickman-Fulton RECC. Rates will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

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

### Natural Gas

There are, at present, no natural gas facilities in Hickman. The city has applied to the Federal Power Commission for a natural gas distribution system. If approved, Hickman will be served by a trunk line.

### Water

Water is distributed by the City of Hickman Water Company. City water is obtained from three deep wells. Pumping capacity is 550 gpm. Average daily consumption is 125,000 gallons per day. Storage facilities include a 35,000 gallon standpipe and a 20,000 gallon clear well. City water is distributed through lines varying from 2" to 8" and pressure is maintained at 90 psi. The City Water Company is erecting three new standpipes that will increase by more than four times the capacity of the old standpipe. Each standpipe will have a capacity of 30,000 gallons.



Water Rates: First	1,000	gallons	used	per	mo.	\$2.00 (Minimum)
Next	4,000	"	"	"	"	.60 per M. gal.
Next	20,000	"	"	"	"	.55 " " "
Next	25,000	"	"	"	"	.50 " " "
Next	50,000	"	"	"	"	.40 " " "
All over	100,000	"	"	"	"	.25 " " "

## FUEL

### Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of fuel oil in the area to meet the petroleum needs of any industry located in the area. Current prices will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

### Coal

Hickman obtains its supply of coal from the Western Kentucky Coal Fields. In 1953, the Western Kentucky Coal Fields produced a total of 21,203,627 tons of coal. Current prices will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Hickman has a second class post office with 15 employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. The postal receipts for 1954 totaled \$21,108.42.

### Telephone and Telegraph

Hickman is served by the Southern Bell Telephone Company. There are no toll charges for phone calls made within the county.

There is no telegraph office in Hickman. Telegrams are phoned into the telegraph office in Union City, Tennessee.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Hickman has several desirable sites varying from 15 to 100 acres. All are located within 5 miles of Hickman.





Site #1: 16 acres, one mile distant, located on Kentucky Route 94. One mile to water line and TVA substation, and near natural gas line.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Hickman has a council type government with a mayor and six councilmen. The mayor is elected for four years and the councilmen for two years. It is a fourth class city.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided for by state law, Hickman allows a five year property tax exemption to new industry which cannot be extended.

Business Licenses. Hickman has occupational licenses and the prices vary.

### City Services

Fire Protection. A fire chief and 12 paid volunteer firemen are responsible for fire protection within the city limits. Equipment consists of a 500 gpm pumper type, International fire truck. There are 35 fire hydrants located within the city limits.

Police Protection. The police department is staffed by a chief and two patrolmen. Equipment consists of one car with a two-way radio.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage disposal is taken care of individually. The city is planning a new dump for garbage disposal.

Sewerage. Combined storm and sanitary sewers empty into the Mississippi River.

## TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Hickman and Fulton County for 1953-54.

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

	<u>Hickman</u>	<u>Fulton County</u>
County	\$ .70	\$ .70
State	.05	.05
City	1.35	
School	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$ 3.60	\$ 2.25

Ratio of Assessment. Hickman - 31.5%  
Fulton County - 31.5%

Total Assessment. Hickman - \$1,059,387  
Fulton County - \$12,574,286

City Income (1954). \$32,584.70

City Expenditures (1954). \$32,175.63

City Bonded Indebtedness. \$61,000

County Income, fiscal year 1954. \$180,751.08

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1954. \$173,257.10

County Bonded Indebtedness. \$269,000

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

There are several houses for rent and sale in Hickman. The rental range for 2-bedroom houses is from \$35 to \$60 per month. Construction cost of 2 and 3 bedroom houses is from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

### Health

Hospitals. There are no hospitals in Hickman; however, facilities are available in Fulton, 20 miles distant; Union City, Tennessee, 15 miles distant; and Mayfield, 43 miles distant. A new \$40,000 clinic has just been completed in Hickman.



Public Health Service. The County Health Department, with one physician, two nurses, and two clerks, has its headquarters in Fulton, Kentucky. They maintain an office in Hickman staffed by one nurse and one clerk. The public health program comprises immunization and tests, tuberculosis control program, venereal disease control program, maternal and child health program, general sanitation and laboratory services.

### Education

Graded Schools. Hickman and Fulton County have a modern school system. Total enrollment given in the 1953 census is 2,966. They have a total of 101 teachers.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Hickman and Fulton County 4/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Fulton County Elementary (total)	776	25
Fulton County High (total)	253	12
Hickman Elementary (total)	315	9
Hickman High (total)	182	6

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Murray State College, Murray, 50 miles; Paducah Junior College, Paducah, 69 miles; Bethel Womens College, Hopkinsville, 175 miles; Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 178 miles; Kentucky Wesleyan College and Brescia Junior College, Owensboro, 177 miles; and Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 162 miles.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Hickman is served by the Tilghman Trade School and West Kentucky Vocational School located at Paducah, Kentucky. Courses offered at the schools include: Auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, beauty culture, chef cooking, electricity, machine shop, shoe repair, tailoring and woodwork.

### Libraries

Hickman has a public library maintained by the Woman's Club.

### Churches

Hickman has 12 churches representing the following denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Church of God, Catholic, Church of Jesus Christ, Episcopal, and Church of Christ.

### Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Hickman Courier is a weekly newspaper with a circulation of 2,500.

The nearest radio stations are Fulton (WFUL) and Union City, Tennessee (WENK).

Television reception is good from Memphis, Tennessee; Jackson, Mississippi; and Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

### Clubs and Organizations

Clubs in Hickman include: Lions Club, Civitan Club, Chamber of Commerce, FFA, Hickman Boat and Gun Club, American Legion, Masonic, WOW, Odd Fellows, Woman's Club, PTA, Homemakers, American Legion Auxiliary, Eastern Star, Girl and Boy Scouts, Boys of Woodcraft, Conservation Club, and 4-H Club.

### Recreation

The following recreational facilities are provided in Hickman: One theatre, one park in downtown area, American Legion Ball Park on outskirts of town, Sportsman Club, tennis courts, boat ramp on Mississippi River for pleasure boating, and Mid-South Boat Races annually. The Civitan Club is now working on a project to build a public lake, park for swimming, fishing, boating and picnicking.

Area facilities include: Reelfoot Lake, 12 miles distant; Kentucky Lake, 71 miles distant, and Pennyryle Forest State Park, 99 miles distant. Facilities available include: Boating, fishing, camping, swimming and picnic areas.

### Banks

Citizens Bank with a total resource of \$2,307,008.59, and deposits of \$2,131,698.68 (December 31, 1954).

### Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail Businesses:</u>		<u>Service Establishments:</u>	
Food-groceries	24	Beauty shops	4
Hardware	4	Barber shops	4
Clothing	9	Automatic laundry and	
Jewelry	3	dry cleaning	3
Drugs	2	Filling stations	8
Variety	1	Garages	6
Furniture	4	Shoe repair	2
Farm implements	1		



## RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

Fulton County covers a land area of 205 square miles. The 1950 census lists the number of farms at 1,022 with the average size of 108.5 acres. Chief crops are corn, soybeans, alfalfa hay, lespedeza hay and wheat. Livestock and livestock products also provide a major source of farm income. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Fulton County for 1950.

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

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	23,000	770,000	1,294,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	102	105,600	26,000
Wheat (bu.)	2,300	36,800	75,100
Soybeans (bu.)	6,600	138,600	340,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	5,190	13,490	380,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	660	820	20,300
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	2,680	4,150	86,700
Livestock			
	Number on Farms January 1, 1951		Farm Value (dollars)
All cattle and calves	10,500		1,292,000
Milk cows	2,450		416,000
Hogs and pigs	21,900		657,000
Sheep and lambs	3,700		87,000
Chickens	43,300		47,600
Livestock Products			
	Production During 1950		Farm Value (dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	457,300		160,100
Milk (lbs.)	9,844,000		384,000
Wool (lbs.)	20,600		10,900

### Forests

Fulton County has 33,000 acres of forested land. This covers 25 percent of the land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include hickory and oak.

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

Fulton County. The mineral resources of Fulton County consist of clays and gravels. Clays are satisfactory for ordinary brick manufacture and some grades are suitable for pottery making. Extensive deposits of gravels are found, which are satisfactory for road construction and they have been used to considerable extent locally for this purpose.

Kentucky. In 1950, Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 6/		
Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10,381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (exc. limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand and gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779

## MARKETS

Hickman is located on the Mississippi River. The Mississippi-Ohio River system along with its many tributaries, serves to connect the area with Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Memphis, New Orleans and other points.

In 1954 retail sales in Fulton County were estimated at \$14,336,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$973 per person and \$3,328 per family. 7/

## CLIMATE

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

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

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

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## APPENDIX

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## HISTORY

Fulton County was formed in 1845 out of the southwestern part of Hickman County. It was the 99th in order in the state. It was named in honor of Robert Fulton. It is bound west and north by the Mississippi River, northeast and east by Hickman County, and south by the Tennessee state line. It contains 184 square miles and is the last county west. The Mississippi River literally cuts it in two so that in going from the main, or eastern part of the county, to the western (familiarily known as "Madrid Bend"), it is necessary to pass over 8 miles of Tennessee territory.

Hickman, the county seat, was established by act of the legislature in 1834. It was then called Mills Point, in honor of Mr. Mills, the first settler there in 1819. They changed to its present name in 1837, after the maiden name of the wife of G. W. L. Marr, who at one time owned the entire town and several thousand acres around it. It is located on the east bank of the Mississippi, 45 miles below the mouth of the Ohio River.

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Fulton County, Kentucky				
Industry	County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,533	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	37	2.4	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction	28	1.8	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	607	39.6	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	86	5.6	25,312	6.2
Tobacco			9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	487	31.8	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	17	1.1	14,175	3.5
Printing, Publ. and paper	15	0.9	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber			19,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	2	0.1	4,590	1.1
Primary metals			6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.			40,299	9.9
Other			3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	106	6.9	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	521	33.9	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	43	2.8	15,891	3.8
Services	173	11.3	3,808	7.8
Other	19	1.2	1,323	0.3



Economic Characteristics of the Population for Fulton County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Fulton County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	6,721	6,947	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4,809	5,100	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	3,770	1,136	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	3,768	1,134	777,155	213,916
Employed	3,435	1,023	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,836	757	437,752	156,377
Government workers	213	146	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,358	111	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	28	9	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	331	111	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	319	91	28,082	7,281
New workers	14	20	415	307
Not in labor force	1,039	3,964	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	39	3,132	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	156	103	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	9		14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	835	729	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	391	440	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	212	205	47,447	28,952
65 and over	232	84	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	3,435	1,023	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	125	144	34,405	25,410
Farmers & Farm mgrs.	934	20	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	371	56	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred workers	147	166	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	169	99	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	427	10	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred workers	385	182	152,280	37,609
Private household workers	5	118	1,584	21,408
Service workers	128	145	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	406	42	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	252	2	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	59	35	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	319	91	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 FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm <u>1/</u>	Total Prec. Norm. <u>1/</u>	Average Relative Humidity Readings <u>2/</u>	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	36.7	4.71	80	68
February	46.1	3.35	79	65
March	49.4	4.84	77	59
April	58.3	4.41	75	55
May	67.1	4.12	79	56
June	75.5	3.73	81	58
July	79.1	3.88	82	54
August	78.0	3.48	85	59
September	72.0	3.07	85	58
October	68.9	2.98	84	54
November	48.5	3.73	79	60
December	39.8	3.99	81	70
Annual Norm	58.8	46.29		

1/ Station Location: Mayfield, Graves County, Kentucky2/ Station Location: Cairo, Illinois

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 64 years      6:30 PM readings - 34 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (80 years of record) - 113 days clear, 119 days partly cloudy, 133 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (22 years of record) - 65 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (80 years of record) - 116 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (67 years of record) - 3 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (68 years of record) - 58 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (46 years of record) - 7 days.

Prevailing Wind: (80 years of record) - South

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,810 degree days.



## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

### Corporation License Tax

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

### Corporation Income Tax

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



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

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

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

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

#### Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

#### General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Appendix G

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1954, 2,222 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$41,347,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which will be spent on a new turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

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

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

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