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# Industrial Resources: Bourbon County - Millersburg

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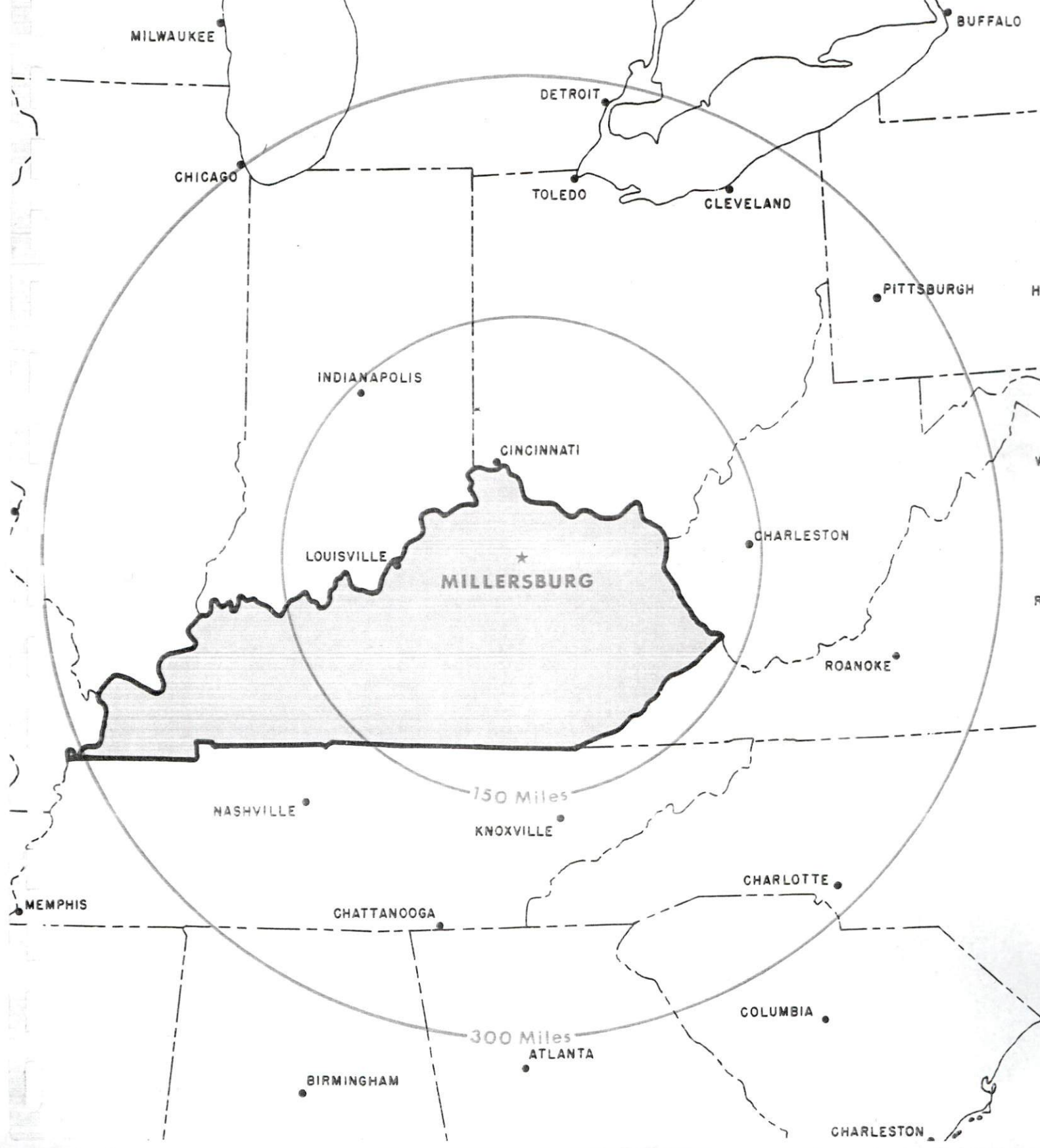
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MILLERSBURG, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
MILLERSBURG, KENTUCKY

21872

Prepared by  
Rotary Club, City Council of Millersburg  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky  
March, 1957

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR MILLERSBURG, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Millersburg - 828; Bourbon County - 17,752.  
1956 (est.) Bourbon County - 16,812.

MILLERSBURG LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Bourbon and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2,750 men and 3,800 women. Number of workers available from Bourbon County - 300 men and 400 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroad: Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Air: Blue Grass Field, located at Lexington, 26 miles distant, is served by Eastern, Delta-Chicago and Southern, and Piedmont Airlines.

Trucks: Hayes Freight Lines and Ecklar-Moore Express.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Millersburg

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	427	Memphis, Tenn.	479
Chicago, Ill.	367	New York, N. Y.	673
Cincinnati, Ohio	67	New Orleans, La.	800
Detroit, Mich.	331	St. Louis, Mo.	360
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,296	Washington, D. C.	564

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: There is no distribution system in Millersburg.

Water: Millersburg Water Works, municipally owned, has a pumping capacity of 250 gpm. Treated water is stored in a 75,000 gallon standpipe. Raw water is obtained from Hinkston Creek.

Sewerage: Separate storm and sanitary sewers. Sewage is discharged into Hinkston Creek.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Millersburg was 828. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Millersburg, Bourbon County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Millersburg, Bourbon County and Kentucky,  
1900-1950

Year	<u>Millersburg</u>		<u>Bourbon County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			18,069		
1910	799		17,462	-3.4	6.6
1920	1,117	39.8	18,418	5.5	5.6
1930	770	-31.0	18,060	-1.9	8.2
1940	850	10.4	17,932	-0.7	8.8
1950	828	-3.4	17,752	-1.0	3.5
1956 (est.) <u>1/</u>			16,812	-5.3	.1

### Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Millersburg, Kentucky, labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Bourbon and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Bath, Clark, Fayette, Harrison, Montgomery, Nicholas, and Scott. The population centers of all area counties are within 32 miles of Millersburg.

Population of the area increased by about 17,000 between 1950 to 1955 in which year it was estimated at 214,301. Bourbon County population remained virtually the same during this period and was estimated at 17,619 in 1955.

Between 1950 and 1955, there was a net immigration of 2,843 persons to the area with three area counties (Clark, Fayette, and Harrison) experiencing inward movement of population. The other area counties suffered an outward movement of residents during the period.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. The Millersburg area is primarily agricultural with 18,093 farm jobs according to the 1950 census of population. Bourbon County had 2,476 working in agriculture in that year.

In March 1956 there were approximately 7,800 manufacturing jobs in the area with only slightly above 900 of these in Bourbon County. Most of the area's manufacturing is concentrated in Fayette County.

There were 9,945 commercial farms listed in the 1954 census of agriculture in this area with 1,120 of this number having cash sales below \$1,200.

Area per capita income as estimated by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Kentucky in 1954 ranged from \$853 in Bath County to \$1,680 in Fayette County. The Bourbon County income figure was \$1,520 in that year.

During the first quarter of 1956 the average weekly wage in jobs covered by unemployment insurance in Kentucky was \$69.86 with the average for manufacturing alone at \$78.06. All of the area counties were slightly below this average with Bourbon County at \$52.20 and \$58.35 for manufacturing. 2/

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

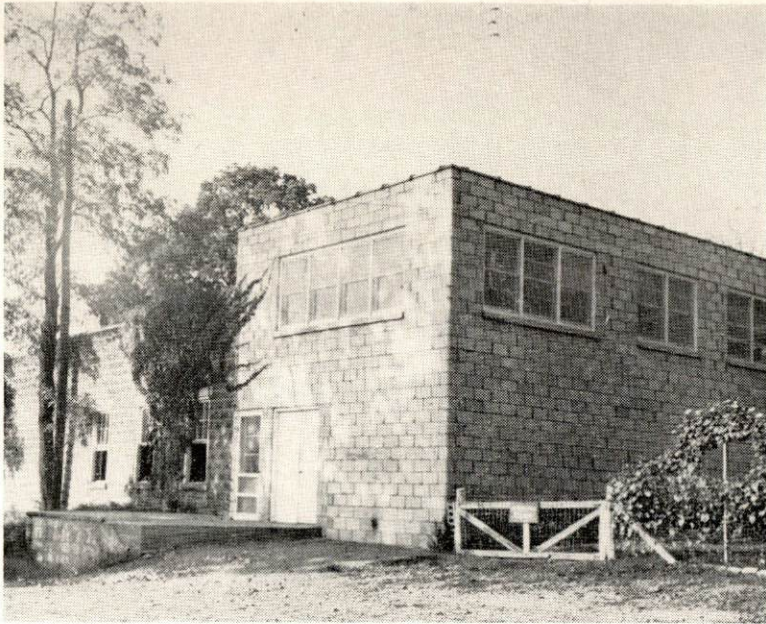
It is estimated that there are 2,750 men and 3,800 women in the Millersburg area who are available for industrial jobs, including 1,400 women and 1,120 men who were claimants for unemployment insurance during August 1956. Bourbon County could furnish about 300 of the men and 400 of the women included in the total.

Due to dislike of commuting, it is not likely that the entire area labor supply would be willing to accept jobs at Millersburg or any other single town in the area. It is estimated that 1,100 men and 1,300 women could be recruited for factory jobs at Millersburg.

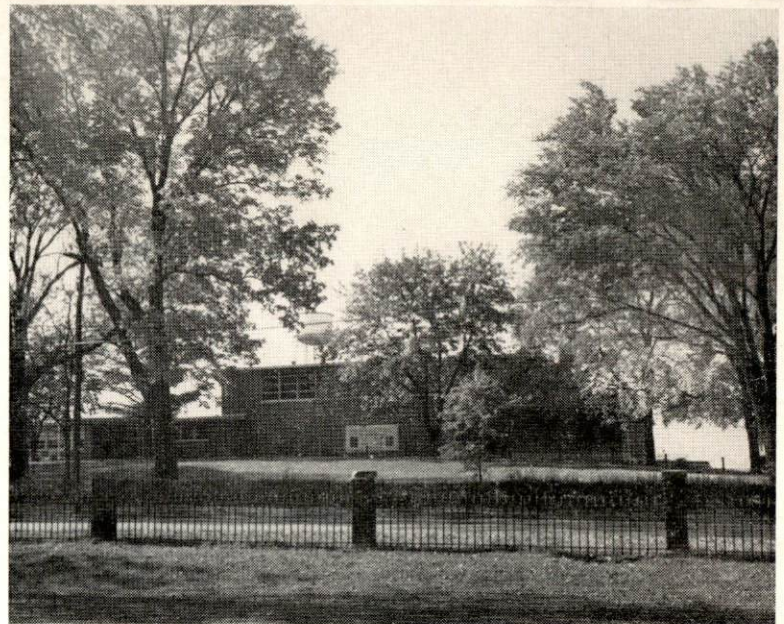
In addition to the current labor potential, there are 15,700 boys and 15,400 girls in the area who will become 18 years of age during the next ten years. Of this number, 1,590 boys and 1,700 girls are living in Bourbon County. Due to national labor force participation rates, it is likely that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age. These younger workers would probably be available for work at any place in the area.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$1.00 and \$1.25 per hour; laborer - \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.40 and \$1.75 per hour; skilled - \$1.80 and \$2.00 per hour.

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



W. R. STAMLER CORPORATION  
Manufacturer of Mining Machinery



NEW MILLERSBURG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



EIGHT ACRES AVAILABLE NEAR CITY LIMITS



PART OF BUSINESS DISTRICT



## 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 Millersburg.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Millersburg</u>				
The W. R. Stamler Co.	Coal mining machines	18	1	19
<u>Paris</u>				
Bell Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	11	0	11
Bourbon Limestone Co.	Crushed limestone	7	0	7
Builders Supply Co. of Paris, Inc.	Concrete products	9	1	10
Detroit Harvester Co. *	Auto parts, machine tools	190	11	201
Gay Bell Corp.	Hogsheads, tobacco	16	1	17
Grapette Btlg. Co. of Paris	Soft drinks	14	1	15
Hansley Mills, Inc.	Men's and boys' underwear	50	450	500
The Kentucky Citizen	Newspaper, printing	5	1	6
Electric Steam Radiator Corp.	Radiators, etc.	70	71	141
Liggett & Myers	Tobacco redryer	100	25	125
Paris Daily Enterprise	Newspaper, printing	9	3	12
Snapp Printing Co.	Printed material			
Woodford Spears & Sons	Seed processors	62	3	65
Paris Monument Works	Memorials, monuments	35	0	35
Spears-Kiser Co.	Seed processors	18	1	19
Brent & Co.	Seed processors	12	0	12
J. S. Wilson & Son	Seed processors	15	0	15

### Unionization

Unions represented in the area include: \*United Auto Workers, an AF of L affiliate, located in Paris. There are no unions represented in Millersburg.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Millersburg is on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's Lexington to Maysville branch line. There is one freight train daily each way

between Maysville, where the line connects with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and to Paris and Lexington, where connections are made with the Louisville and Nashville, Frankfort and Cincinnati, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Southern Railroads. Railway Express service is provided through the Paris office, 8 miles distant.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Millersburg, Kentucky<sup>3/</sup>

To	Hours	To	Hours
Atlanta, Ga.	46 1/2	Louisville, Ky.	27 1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	60 1/2	Los Angeles, Calif.	173
Chicago, Ill.	54	Nashville, Tenn.	42
Cincinnati, Ohio	10 1/2	New Orleans, La.	86
Cleveland, Ohio	33	New York, N. Y.	71 1/2
Detroit, Mich.	39 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	45 1/2
Knoxville, Tenn.	38	St. Louis, Mo.	61

#### Highways

Millersburg is located on U. S. Route 68, 8 miles north of Paris. U. S. Route 68 joins U. S. Route 62, 30 miles north of Paris, near Maysville, where it is further joined by U. S. Route 52. A number of hard surfaced roads are maintained in the area to provide year-round travel.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Millersburg

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	427	Lexington, Ky.	26
Birmingham, Ala.	494	Louisville, Ky.	98
Chicago, Ill.	367	Nashville, Tenn.	258
Cincinnati, Ohio	67	New York, N. Y.	673
Detroit, Mich.	331	Pittsburgh, Pa.	342
Knoxville, Tenn.	231	St. Louis, Mo.	360

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Hayes Freight Lines and Ecklar-Moore Express. The nearest freight terminals are located in Cynthiana, 20 miles, and Lexington, 26 miles.

Bus Lines. The Southeastern Greyhound Lines provide frequent service to Cincinnati, Lexington, Maysville, with connections to major points.

#### Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, located at Lexington, 26 miles from Millersburg. It is served by Eastern, Delta-Chicago and Southern, and Piedmont Airlines.

## UTILITIES

### Electricity

Millersburg is supplied electric power by Kentucky Utilities Company. The rural customers of Bourbon County are served by Kentucky Utilities Company, Clark RECC and Harrison County RECC.

The Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 76 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capability of 399,000 kilowatts, with an additional 120,000 kilowatts to be added during April, 1957, providing a total capability of 519,000 kilowatts. In 1959 the company will add a 120,000 KW, \$15,443,000 generating unit at its Green River Generating Station near Central City, bringing the total capability of this steam electric plant to 265,000 kilowatts, and the total system capability to 639,000 kilowatts. The company has interconnections with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, T. V. A., and through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation.

Current prices of electricity will be supplied by the Department of Economic Development and the power companies. Industrial rates are available.

### Natural Gas

There is no distribution of natural gas in Millersburg.

### Water

The Millersburg Water Works, a municipally owned system, supplies Millersburg with water. Raw water is obtained from Hinkston Creek. A 75,000 gallon standpipe and settling basins at the plant provide storage. The pumping capacity is 250 gallons per minute. The average pumping time to meet the present requirements is two hours per day. The distribution mains are 6" and pressure is 78 p. s. i.

#### Water Rates:

First 2,000 gallons (minimum bill each month)	\$2.00
All over 2,000 gallons	.50 per M gals.

## FUEL

### Fuel Oil

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

Because there are so many types and grades of fuel oil, and prices change from time to time, this information is not included. Prices in car load lots on any grades of fuel oil will be furnished by the Department of Economic Development.

### Coal

Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields supply the area with high grades of bituminous coal. In 1955, Kentucky's mines produced 68,900,744 tons of coal. <sup>4/</sup> Current prices will be supplied by the Department of Economic Development. High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Millersburg has a 3rd class post office with 3 employees. Mail is received and dispatched 4 times daily. The postal receipts for 1955 were \$5,793.10.

### Telephone and Telegraph

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company provides telephone service in Millersburg and Bourbon County.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are a number of good industrial sites, with road access, rail, water and power, in or near Millersburg, available to industry. For detailed information, contact the Department of Economic Development, Frankfort, Kentucky.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Millersburg is a fifth class city governed by a mayor, elected for four years, and six councilmen, elected for two year terms.

## Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, Millersburg will allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond five years.

### City Services

Fire Protection. The Millersburg fire department consists of a chief, assistant chief and 12 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes one 750 gpm pumper type fire truck with the necessary hose and extinguishers. Millersburg has a seventh class rating for fire insurance purposes.

Police Protection. One city policeman is on duty in Millersburg. The policeman's private automobile is used on a mileage basis for patrolling. In addition to the city policeman, there is a deputy sheriff and constable on duty in the Millersburg area.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is collected once weekly as a free city service. A sanitary fill is used for disposal.

Sewerage. Separate storm and sanitary sewers serve the incorporated area of Millersburg. Sewage is discharged into Hinkston Creek.

## TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Millersburg and Bourbon County for 1955-56.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Millersburg and Bourbon County, 1956

	<u>Millersburg</u>	<u>Bourbon County</u>
County	\$ .57	\$ .57
State	.05	.05
City	1.00	
School	1.40	1.40
Total	<u>\$3.02</u>	<u>\$2.02</u>

Ratio of Assessment. Millersburg - 31%  
Bourbon County - 31%

Total Assessment. Millersburg - \$570,000  
Bourbon County - \$57,687,163

City Income, 1955. \$7,000

City Expenditures, 1955. \$7,000

City Bonded Indebtedness. None

County Income, fiscal year 1953-54. \$219,367.98

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1953-54. \$253,170.59

County Bonded Indebtedness. Hospital - \$440,000

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

Housing is available in Millersburg for rent or sale. New houses and lots are available in newly developed subdivisions. The rental range for 2 and 3 bedroom houses is from \$40.00 to \$60.00 per month. The construction cost for 2 and 3 bedroom houses will average \$10,000.

### Health

Hospitals. The Bourbon County Hospital, located in Paris, is a modern 100 bed hospital completed in 1952. A Kentucky State Tuberculosis Sanatorium is also located in Paris. This is a 100-bed hospital and is one of five recently built in Kentucky.

Public Health Service. The Bourbon County health department has a staff of one doctor (shared with Nicholas County), one nurse, sanitarian and clerk. Their program comprises: Communicable disease control, immunization and tests, venereal disease control, field and office visits, tuberculosis control, X-ray, clinic, adult health, crippled children, laboratory service and general public health activities.

### Education

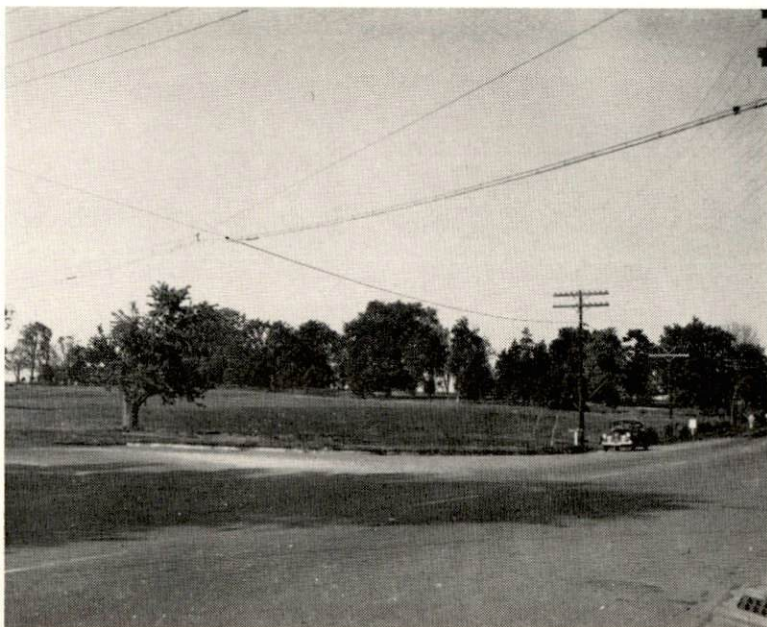
Graded Schools. Bourbon County schools are adequate for the present needs. Located in Millersburg is one county elementary school. Millersburg Military Institute is a fully accredited private school for day and boarding students from grades 1 through 12.



MEMORIAL GYM AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING  
Millersburg Military Institute



DORMITORIES  
Millersburg Military Institute



THREE ACRES — JUST NORTH OF CITY ON US 68



AVAILABLE FACTORY SITE 10 ACRES ON RAILROAD

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Millersburg and Bourbon County 5/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Millersburg Elementary	307	12
Bourbon County High School	380	19
Millersburg Military Inst. (Elem.)	60	5
Millersburg Military Inst. (High)	130	13
Bourbon County Elementary (total)	1, 735	70

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Georgetown College, Georgetown, 25 miles; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 26 miles; Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 44 miles; Asbury College, Wilmore, 39 miles; Morehead State College, Morehead, 55 miles; Eastern State College, Richmond, 52 miles; Centre College, Danville, 62 miles; Berea College, Berea, 65 miles; University of Louisville, Nazareth College, Ursuline College and Bellarmine College, Louisville, 98 miles; University of Cincinnati and Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, 67 miles.

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

Millersburg is served by the Lafayette Vocational School at Lexington, 26 miles distant. As of May, 1956, there was an enrollment of 952 students. Courses offered include: Auto body repair, auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, television, woodworking, air conditioning and salesmanship. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as the demand changes.

#### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Millersburg: Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Catholic.

#### Newspapers, Radio and Television

Daily newspapers from Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati and Paris are available in Millersburg.

Radio stations located in Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, Winchester and Cincinnati provide clear reception in Millersburg.

Television reception from stations located in Cincinnati, Louisville and Lexington is good in Millersburg.



## Clubs and Organizations

Rotary Club, American Legion, Red Cross Chapter, American Legion Auxiliary, Womens Club, Garden Club, Book Club, Homemakers, Masons, P. T. A., Hi Y, 4-H Club, F. F. A., Boy and Girl Scouts.

## Recreation

Local recreational facilities include school playgrounds, one motion picture theatre, one drive-in theatre and swimming facilities.

Area facilities include Keeneland Race Course, My Old Kentucky Home, Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, Natural Bridge State Park, Duncan Tavern, in Paris, a DAR state shrine; Cane Ridge Meeting House; and Kentucky's beautiful area of famous Bluegrass horse farms.

## Banks

Farmers-Exchange Bank, Millersburg

Total deposits, as of June 30, 1956      \$686,280.63

Total resources, as of June 30, 1956      764,929.57

## Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail Businesses</u>		<u>Service Establishments</u>	
Food, groceries	2	Filling stations	4
Restaurants	3	Garages	2
Variety	1	Barber & beauty shops	3
Furniture	2	Dry cleaners	1
Farm supplies & hdwe.	2	Plumbing & heating	1
Electric appliances	1		
Lumber	1		
Jewelry	1		

## RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

Bourbon County is located near the center of Kentucky's fertile Bluegrass Region. In 1950, there were 1,510 farms in Bourbon County covering 179,510 acres, an average of 118.9 acres per farm. Of these farms, 1,042 contain pasture acreage of 107,733 acres. The reported crop acreage in 1949 was 148,561 acres. Chief crops are corn and tobacco.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Bourbon County, 1951 6/

Crops	Acres	Yield per		Farm Value (dollars)
		Acre	Production	
Corn (bu.)	13,200	47.5	627,000	1,154,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	7,400	1360	10,064,000	5,384,000
Wheat (bu.)	4,440	19.0	84,400	187,000
Soybeans (bu.)	200	16.0	3,200	8,800
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	3,310	1.75	5,790	234,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	9,910	1.25	12,390	458,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	2,480	.70	1,740	59,000

Livestock	Number on farms		Farm Value (dollars)
	Jan. 1, 1951		
All cattle and calves	25,300		3,719,000
Milk cows	4,150		788,000
Hogs and pigs	24,200		641,000
Sheep and lambs	56,400		1,568,000
Chickens	81,500		93,700

#### Forests

Bourbon County is sparsely forested, its 4,000 acres of forested land covering only 2% of the total land area of the county. 7/

Red cedar is the principal tree type. However, oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweetgum, pine and other types are available in substantial quantities throughout much of Kentucky's commercial forest area.

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

Bourbon County. The principal mineral resource of Bourbon County is limestone, which occurs in quality and quantity sufficient for roadway construction and local building uses. Two quarries, one year-round and one seasonal, are currently (1954) being operated. Stone from these quarries is approved by the State Department of Highways for road construction uses.

Residual and alluvial clays, of quality suitable for common brick manufacture, occur. If sufficient quantities of these are present, they might, under proper market conditions, be developed.

Vein minerals, including lead and zinc ores, barite, calcite and fluorite, occur in several local veins. These have been developed on a small scale in the past, but are found in insufficient quantities to warrant present development.

Small amounts of sands and gravels, for local construction uses, can be secured from along the larger streams.

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 asphalts are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 8/

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

## MARKETS

Millersburg is located near the center of Kentucky's fertile Bluegrass region, and 26 miles northeast of Lexington. As noted in Table 4, Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, Nashville and Knoxville lie within 300 miles of Millersburg.

In 1955, retail sales in Bourbon County were estimated at \$16,157,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$1,236 per person and \$4,265 per family. 9/

## CLIMATE

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

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about

six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern 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

Millersburg, located on Hinkston Creek, 8 miles north of Paris, was established in 1817. It was named after John Miller, an early settler. The population of Millersburg in 1870 was 675.

Bourbon County was formed in 1785, and was one of the nine counties organized by the Virginia Legislature before Kentucky became a state. It was named in compliment to the House of Bourbon in France. A prince of that family, then upon the throne, had rendered aid to the American colonies.

## Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Bourbon County, Kentucky				
Industry, December, 1955	Bourbon County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	2,348	100.0	458,040	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	23	1.0	40,667	8.8
Contract Construction	74	3.1	31,248	6.8
Manufacturing	1,223	52.1	180,429	39.3
Food and kindred products	16	.7	25,152	5.5
Tobacco	308	13.1	17,848	3.9
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	448	19.0	25,302	5.5
Lumber & furniture	80	3.4	16,394	3.6
Printing, Pub. and paper	18	.7	8,540	1.9
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber			13,203	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	9	.4	4,256	.9
Primary metals			9,239	2.0
Machinery, metal & equip.	344	14.6	56,069	12.2
Other			4,426	1.0
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	107	4.5	30,839	6.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	740	31.5	124,993	27.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	64	2.7	16,253	3.5
Services	91	3.9	32,458	7.0
Other	26	1.1	1,153	.2



## Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Bourbon County and Kentucky:  
1950

Subject	Bourbon County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	8,732	9,020	1,474,987	1,469,819
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	6,348	6,648	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	5,184	1,517	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	5,177	1,516	777,155	213,916
Employed	4,838	1,449	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	2,526	1,107	437,752	156,377
Government workers	358	179	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,868	142	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	86	21	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	339	67	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	337	67	28,082	7,281
New workers	2		415	307
Not in labor force	1,164	5,131	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	39	4,142	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	336	220	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	20	8	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	769	761	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	499	559	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	141	141	47,447	28,952
65 and over	129	61	17,861	8,104
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All Employed	4,838	1,449	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	205	172	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,450	40	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	309	62	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	153	240	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	187	106	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	570	14	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	402	371	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	41	241	1,584	21,408
Service workers	181	147	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	84	8	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	879	5	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	310	10	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	67	33	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 MILLERSBURG, BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	32.9	4.18	83	73
February	35.4	3.62	82	68
March	43.7	4.32	80	65
April	54.3	3.50	75	60
May	64.3	3.81	76	64
June	72.2	3.05	78	66
July	75.9	3.65	78	67
August	74.5	3.45	81	67
September	68.5	3.07	81	65
October	57.4	2.59	79	62
November	44.8	3.34	80	68
December	35.8	3.77	84	70

Annual Norm                      55.0 degrees F.                      43.55 inches

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

2/ Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation 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.

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$12 for each exemption; and (2) a surtax which ranges from 10% on the first \$25 normal tax to 30% on all over \$100 normal tax.	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	None	None									
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.									
	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	10¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	
Bank Deposits	100%	10¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

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

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

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

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

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