The earliest recorded mention of the Rowan County area was made in 1773 by a group of surveyors from Pennsylvania. While passing through Kentucky they viewed what is now known as Triplett Creek, but not liking what they saw, moved on. The community at Farmers was the first settlement, probably being founded about the time of the Revolutionary War although the exact date is not known.

In 1856 the Kentucky Legislature created Rowan County, the 104th county in the Commonwealth, from parts of Fleming and Morgan Counties. The seat of justice was designated as a point on the east fork of Triplett Creek between the residences of Dixon Clack and B. F. Powers. The name of the seat of justice was to be Horacehead in honor of James T. Horacehead. The commissioners selected to locate the city were Harvey T. Wilson, William Thynne, George A. Crawford, Mason Williams and William Greens. They met at the home of Dixon Clack on March 1, 1856 where their findings were written up and given to E. H. Logan and B. F. Powers who saw that copies were properly recorded with the Secretary of State in Frankfort. The county was divided into four districts, each to elect two justices of the peace and one constable, or magistrate. These four districts are still in effect today.

It is interesting to note that even though Horacehead was designated as the county seat at this time, it was not until 1889, thirteen years later, that it was legally incorporated. Thus, the county was without an incorporated town or village during its first thirteen years of existence.

While Horacehead and Rowan County were named for two outstanding Kentucky Statesmen, neither one of them was known to have ever been in the area or to have been particularly associated with the organization of the county. Judge John Rowan was born in Pennsylvania in 1773 but his family moved to the Green River section of Western Kentucky when he was eleven years old. As a young man, he was a student at Dr. Priestly's classical school in Bardstown and later went on to study law in Lexington.

Just four years after he was admitted to the bar, he was made a member of the committee that formed the Kentucky Constitution of 1799. At the age of 31, Rowan was chosen Secretary of State and then was elected to Congress from a district in which he did not reside.

In 1818, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals. It was while serving in this position that he delivered a learned and forceful opinion on the power of Congress to charter the Bank of the United States. Along with fellow Kentuckian Henry Clay, Rowan defended the "occupying" claimant laws concerning the land title laws made by the Kentucky Legislature on the area between Kentucky and Virginia. His petition is still considered the ablest vindication of these laws ever drawn.

Following his time on the bench, Rowan was elected to the U.S. Senate for a 6-year term before retiring to Louisville where he died in 1843.

Aside from having one of Kentucky's 120 counties named for him, Rowan is perhaps best remembered today for being the owner and builder of Old Kentucky House in Bardstown, a place often visited by his nephew, Stephen Foster, who immortalized the Melody mansion in print. This able jurist and statesman was also the first president of the Kentucky Historical Society.

Born near Shepherdsville in 1773, James T. Horacehead spent his 57 years serving his state in positions ranging from the state legislature to the U.S. Senate. After studying at Transylvania College in Lexington, he practiced law in Boling Green and was elected to the legislature from that district. He was then chosen Lt. Governor in 1832 and when Governor John Crittenden's death in 1834, assumed the duties of governor for the next two years.

In the U.S. Senate where he served from 1841-1847, Horacehead was considered an able and discerningator. When it was known he would speak, the galleries were filled with people eager to hear defend, with grace and dignity, his sound and conservative views. Like Judge John Rowan, he too was interested in Kentucky history and assembled a huge library in this field.

The early settlers came mainly from Scotch-Irish, Irish, and English descent. Horacehead was at this time divided into two farms -- that of his. Abbie Oxley on the western side and Mr. Ben Evans to the east. Mrs. Oxley's home must have stood approximately where the Post Office is now located, while Mr. Evans' log house was where Mr. and Mrs. C.F. Conrad now live. The names of Oxley Branch and Evans Branch, of course, come from this source.

The first people to settle in Horacehead, for the most part, came from
Virginia as military grants. In 1861, at that time afforded a stopping place for travelers who were on their way to the Bluegrass. Some stopped in order to make repairs to their wagons, etc., then upon finding the ground about in need of repairs, quantities of good land, abundant wild life and an ample supply of water, would decide to stay there instead of the hardships further on. Too, they did not have to worry about the thrust of Indians as there were no tribes in this section. However, many feared the night the raiders would pass through, stopping long enough to steal and pillage. It is said that several settlers were known to swear they had seen a spirit near their yards and in order to tell if anyone had been around while they were gone, west kept their money well hidden.

Another reason for travel was through Rowan was the salt works located on the Little Sandy River in Carter County. Salt was transported from these salt works through Rowan into Montgomery, Bourbon and Jackson counties. Because of this early travel, most of the early buildings in the town were used as inns and taverns.

Election Day, 1881, brought in a dark and gloomy era of Rowan County's history. As was not uncommon on election day in Kentucky at that time, a gunfight broke out at the polls closed. For the next three years a feud between the families involved, continued and threatened to end the very existence of Rowan County. The lawlessness which became prevalent so terrorized the local citizens that many men feared for their families' safety and moved them to other, more peaceful, communities. The streets were not considered safe, law officials could not be trusted, and many feared that the only solution would be to establish the county -- to have it absorbed by surrounding counties. Thus the state militia was called in and for a time order was restored, but as soon as the troops were withdrawn, lawlessness returned.

Finally, after three years of turmoil, a group of instigator citizens decided this sort of behavior could no longer be tolerated and decided that if they were to have a community in which they wanted to live and raise their families they would have to take action themselves. Armed with shotguns and ammunition they could assemble, they surrounded the hotel where the clian had gathered and shot it out with them. By days end, most of the men of the fouling families were dead. And thus did the Rowan County war end.

It was into this atmosphere that a young minister just out of seminary, Frank Button, and his brother, Theodore, came to start a school in which to teach the Bible and offer Christian education to the children. Only one student arrived the first day of classes, but the following day there was a second and soon there were more. For 18 years the Kentucky Christian Missionary Convention was the main support of the Northwood Normal School. In l890 the Christian Men's Board of Missions, a national organization of the Christian Church, took over sponsorship of the school and immediately took steps to enlarge the faculty, student body, and facilities. A high school program was initiated and for the first time the school became fully accredited.

In May 1871 or 18, Mr. Button was convinced that the work of the missionary school was about done and so he became instrumental in the establishment of the state normal school which was later to become Rowan Normal State University. He served as its first president from 1873-30.

In September 1873, the Commonwealth of Kentucky took control of the Button School and Northwood State Normal School began its first term that fall. No other single person was as influential in the choosing of Northwood as the site for this new institution as was Judge Allin W. Young. It was mainly through his efforts that this town was chosen as the home for the Eastern Kentucky state school. He served as a member of the Board of Regents from 1876 until his death in 1915.

Perhaps Rowan County's most famous contribution came through the efforts of Mrs. Corn Hillson Stewart in the year 1911. While serving as County Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Stewart became concerned about the great number of adults who were unable to read and write. After enlisting the cooperation of the teachers, homes throughout the county were visited on Labor Day, September 4, 1911, and citizens were told of Mrs. Stewart's plan for adult classes which would meet at night. It was agreed that the schools would meet on nights when the moon was full in order that the students could see their way along the countryside. And so the name Moonlight Schools came into being.

The first night the teachers expected 150 students at most, but the response to their invitation was overwhelming. More than 1200 men and women presented themselves for this experiment in education. Individuals who had always signed an X for a signature were soon proudly writing their names. Those who had heard the Bible only when someone else read it to them took delight in reading favorite passages themselves. And letters from relatives far away were no longer taken to the teacher to be read aloud.

The very next year this system spread to other Eastern Kentucky Counties. Before long it was used in other states and other countries. The teachers who staffed these schools received no remuneration. After teaching...
children all day, they would turn around and voluntarily teach their parents at night.

During the years following World War I, public utilities came to Morehead. Main Street was paved and a water treatment plant was built. Then a lighting system was installed, soon to be followed by the laying of sewer pipes. In 1931 an ordinance for the establishment of a Volunteer Fire Department was passed. Eleven men were chosen and were to drill once a week and be paid one dollar per fire. Wooden walkways were replaced with sidewalks and the telephone for telephone and gas was brought.

At midnight on July 5, 1939, nearly six inches of rain fell near the Center-Russell County line in less than two hours. By 2 A.M. Trripplet Creek had overflowed its banks and the worst disaster in Morehead’s history was in the making. Thirty-four persons lost their lives and two million dollars worth of property was destroyed. It was estimated that the water on Railroad Street rose 10-15 feet in less than thirty minutes. With so little time for warning and at that hour of night, many were simply unable to escape. For days volunteers worked to clean up the damage and to restore order.

First Female Jury in Commonwealth

In 1921 the Legislature passed a law making it legal for women to serve on juries, and two days after that statute became effective there was assembled in Rowan Police Court six women who had the honor of being the first members of their sex to ever sit on a jury in this Commonwealth. They were: Mrs. Gertrude Snyder, Elizabeth Young Duvall, Mrs. Laura Hurst, Mrs. Nona Wells, Mrs. Maggie Rogge, Mrs. O. C. McCall. The case they tried was one in which a woman was charged with attacking another woman, and during the melee the latter was to extract a good portion of the other lady’s locks. The jury found her guilty and assessed a fine of $5 and costs.

Woman Were Slow to Start Voting

In 1916, final election in which women were without franchise, the total vote in Rowan County was 2,157. In 1920, the first election with franchise, the total vote was 2,675—an increase of only 518.

**IMPORTANT DATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td>Record of surveyors from Pennsylvania viewing Tripplet Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Rowan County formed from Fleming and Morgan counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>One minor battle of Civil War fought at Tripplet Creek near Mansfield. No Union casualties, one Confederate died, 3 wounded, 36 captured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Morehead incorporated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Elliottville settled by Squire and James Duvall—called Duvallia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Courthouse burned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>First newspaper published in Rowan County—called Mountain Scourcher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884-1887</td>
<td>Rowan County War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Frank Button and mother arrive in Morehead. Morehead Normal School founded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Courthouse rebuilt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Morehead Normal School placed under control of Christian Woman’s Board of Missions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Glenfield Lumber Company founded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>First City Councilmen elected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Moonlight Schools founded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Eldorado Brick Yard constructed—employed 300 men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>First Public High School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Morehead Normal School became Morehead State Normal School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Main Street Paved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Lowe Clay established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Water plant built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1865 became Morehead State Normal School and Teachers College; was admitted to membership in Kentucky Association of Colleges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Title again changed—this time to Morehead State Teachers College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Year of drought—water turned on only 4 hours/day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>First lighting system installed. Kentucky Utilities bought franchise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Ordinance for Volunteer Fire Department passed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Stop lights installed. Sidewalks and wooden walkways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Sewer pipes laid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1934 Franchise sold for Kentucky State Telephone Co.
1935 Gas franchise sold.
1939 Flood.
1946 Peabody Hotel on Main Street burned. (Railroad Street)
1946 M. S. T. C. lost accreditation because of political interference in academics.
1948 Board of Regents appointed. College reaccredited and name change to Henderson State College.
1950 Horsehead Utility Plant Board established.
1963 St. Claire Medical Center opened.
1965 IHC becomes Henderson State University.
1967 Appalachian Adult Basic Education Demonstration opened at M.S.U.
1970 Completion of Triplett Creek Project.
1971 Famous Eagles Host Restaurant came under new Management.

INTERESTING STATISTICS

Population of Rowan County in
1860 - 2,282, White - 2,139, Free Colored - 1, Slave - 142
1870 - 2,991 White - 2,959, Free Colored - 32
In 1870: No. of White males over 21 - 532
No. of Children between 6 & 20 - 1,026
Fruits of tobacco - 7,000

Livestock in 1870
Horses - 703
Mules - 31
Cattle - 1,821
Hogs over 6 mos. - 1,713

Tons of hay - 327
Bushels of corn - 95,715
Bushels of wheat - 3,227
Bushels of barley - 745

Valuation of Terrestrial Property in 1870 - 386,680
No. of acres of land - 150,307
Value of land per acre - $1.95
The City of Morehead was incorporated in 1859 but was already designated as the county seat in 1856. Judge Harris "walked it off." The city was named in honor of James T. Morehead, who was one time governor of Kentucky. Records of minutes of city council meetings date back to 1912.

Morehead presently encompasses approximately 5 square miles, 1 Rowan County school district and 6 election precincts. It is a fourth class city. In 1910 its population was about 1900. In 1968 Morehead's population is estimated at near 6000.

In Morehead, Rowan County own the following property:

- Court House and County School Superintendent's Office
- County Jail
- Rowan County Road and Equipment Garage and Food Center at 1019 East Main Street.
- Rowan County Health Department 555 W. Sun Street.
- Rowan County High School 1st. Sun Street.
- Old School Building, on East 2nd Street.
- School Bus Garage 1326 E. Main Street
- 3 Voting Places


Morehead city property includes the following:

- City Hall which also houses the fire department
- The Utility Plant Board Building
- Sewage Disposal Plant
- Utility Board Storage located on Florencesburg Road
- The Public Housing Unit
- City Park

Employment opportunities in Morehead are divided among local industries, Morehead State University, agriculture, lumber and local businesses and professions. Morehead State University has vast economic impact on the community.

There is one weekly newspaper published in Morehead, serving the county and the city. Morehead is covered by radio station WMOR AM and FM. Morehead State University has radio station WKLY-FM and publishes a semi-monthly newspaper. Morehead TV Cable furnishes 6 channels. The University also has a TV cable. Recently formed is Rowan County TV Cable, which will serve users on West U. S. Highway 56.

MOREHEAD CITY GOVERNMENT

Cities in Kentucky are divided into six classes based on population. Each city receives its authority from State Statutes, and is limited by them and by the national and state constitution. Changes in the structure and function of the local government may be made by an act of the legislature, a city ordinance, or by petition and vote of the citizens.

Morehead, a fourth class city, constitutes a corporation with perpetual succession. The government is divided into branches of the legislative, executive, and judicial.

LEGISLATIVE - City Council

Legislative power is vested in the City Council. The Council is composed of six members elected on a partisan or non-partisan basis for a term of two years and may succeed themselves.

Council members must be qualified voters who have been citizens of Kentucky for at least one year, and have been residents of the county and city for at least six months. No person is eligible to serve as Councilman if he is interested personally in any contract with the city; holds any franchise under, or contract with, the city; is a collector or keeper of city funds.

The City Council has power to regulate city business, determine tax rates, pass ordinances, aid the Mayor in forming policy, make appointments to city office, and prepare and approve a city budget.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday of the month at seven thirty P.M. in the City Hall. Meetings are open to the public.
All salaried appointments made by the City Council are for two year terms.

The City Treasurer does not receive a salary and does not have any duties.

The City Clerk, who, under bond, collects taxes, supervises the General Fund, handles collection of street and parking meter revenue, keeps minutes of all city council meetings, and serves as custodian of the records, and signs all city checks.

City Attorney serves as legal advisor to the City Council and prosecutes city cases in court.

Police Judge who presides over City Police Court is concerned with misdemeanors and traffic violations occurring within the city. He must be a registered voter in the city. At present the police judge is a lawyer.

City employees are hired on the recommendations of the Mayor and the approval of the City Council. Municipal salary scales are set by city ordinance and employees receive on-the-job training. Employees include street worker, policeman, and a full time building inspector.

EXECUTIVE - MAYOR

Executive authority is vested in the office of Mayor. He is elected on a non-partisan basis for a term of four years and may succeed himself. His qualifications are identical to those of Councilman.

His principal duties are to oversee the business of the city and report to the Council; preside at Council meetings; vote in case of a tie. The Mayor may make temporary appointments to any office except Councilman. He may suspend any appointed officer for misconduct in office or neglect of duty, but the Council must take final action. The Mayor has veto power, as provided by statute, but he may be overruled by a two-thirds majority of the Council.

The Mayor is head of the police department and the fire department.

JUDICIAL - Police Judge and City Attorney

(see under Legislative, salaried appointments)

CITY Finances - Organization

All city expenditures must be approved by the entire City Council. A Councilman for finance is appointed by the Mayor and is responsible for continual study of financial matters. Any expenditure to exceed five hundred dollars must be submitted to bids.

The City of Morehead has no outstanding indebtedness. Bills are paid monthly. The tax rate is 55¢ per $100.00.

A budget is prepared and accepted by the city council of Morehead.

Revenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City Revenues derived from:</th>
<th>City License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parking Meters</td>
<td>Police Protection M. S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Taxes</td>
<td>Garbage Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Permits</td>
<td>Truck Licenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franchise Taxes</td>
<td>Revenue from out of town fire calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Court Fines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Insurance Licenses Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Permits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditures

Expenditures are made from revenues placed in specific funds:

General Fund

Fire Insurance Licenses Fund is 5% of premium paid on fire and casualty insurances sold within the city. This goes to help support the fire department. This brings in 8 to 10 thousand dollars a year.

Parking meter funds (used to repair meters and streets)

Fiscal Notes

The fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30.

Assessments of Property

Morehead has a city assessor and deputy assessor.

Audits

Morehead hires a professional auditing firm to audit all books in all departments annually.
The Kentucky Utility Company has the franchise to operate within the city. The street lighting is maintained by Kentucky Utilities and paid for by the city.

Telephone

General Telephone Company has the franchise for telephone service.

Utility Plant Board

Morehead city utilities, water, gas and sewage are operated by a board known as the Utility Plant Board, made up of 5 appointed members including a councilman. They serve for four years of staggered terms and may succeed themselves. Revenue of the Plant Board is used to operate the 3 systems, which include retirement of construction bonds and provide expansion of systems.

The pumping station has the capacity to pump 14 million gallons of water per day. There are four storage tanks. One has capacity of storing 55,000 gallons of water. Two tanks with the capacity of storing 225,000 gallons of water for a total of 250,000 gallons of water. One has capacity of storing 615,000 gallons of water for a total capacity of 920,000 gallons of purified water.

The Utility Plant Board hires 10 employees which include superintendent, 1 foreman, 1 sewage treatment operator, 2 water plant operators, 2 bookkeepers and 3 maintenance men.

Morehead Police Protection - Law Enforcement

Morehead Police Department

The Morehead Police Department is housed in City Hall. The Department owns 2 police cars equipped with two-way radios.

Policemen are trained on the job. The force is composed of 7 city policemen and 5 trained radio operators. In addition to salary, the city furnishes uniforms; the police furnish their own guns. The University has 2 security officers with 2 police cars equipped with two-way radios and they coordinate work with city police.

State Police and County Officials

The State Police are authorized by the city to operate within the city. State Police Troop F Headquarters, Post #8, is located on Kentucky 36 just outside of Morehead. This District Post covers 11 counties. The post consists of 16 troopers, plus 1 Lt., 3 sergeants 1 detective, 5 radio dispatchers, 1 radio technician, 2 license examiners, 1 post clerk, 1 janitor. They cooperate with city and county officials and volunteer the use of their equipment.

Rowan County law enforcement officers also function within the city.

Morichus Fire Department

(see fire department elsewhere)

Public Health

The Morehead Sewage Disposal Plant is capable of processing 1.5 million gallons of sewage a day. It has 3 pumps one of which is used for an auxiliary. It runs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Arrangements are made with city police to check this plant when a worker is not present. This plant takes care of city and university sewage.

Garbage collection is city operated, with city residents receiving free service and businesses are charged a small fee. Garbage collection for residential areas are twice weekly. The University has its own garbage collection.

The city of Morehead has a sanitation packer truck.

Public health service and facilities are available to Morehead residents at the Rowan County Public Health Department (see section on Rowan County Public Health).
Henderson Streets and Beautification

The City has 6 full time employees to repair the streets and operate the street sweeper, and 5 part time employees. They do have Mainstream Workers to assist with beautification of the streets. One city council member is responsible for streets, sidewalks and street signs.

State roads running through the City are constructed and maintained by the state.

The City does not own any parking lots. Downtown street parking is metered. A majority of businesses do have parking lots.

Building Standards

There is a building code with a full time Building Inspector employed by the city. He issues building permits and inspects during time of construction.

Planning and Zoning

The Commission is composed of 5 members with one city councilman represented on the board. Proposed zoning changes must be advertised and open to public hearing.

The zoning commission is appointed by the city council for staggered terms, and may succeed themselves.

Public Housing

Henderson Municipal Housing Commission authority is composed of the Mayor and four other members. There is a salaried director. The authority's responsibility is to supervise within federal regulations, 1 housing project. The members of the authority are appointed by the city council to serve until one may resign, whereupon the authority will fill the vacancy.

There are 30 units in the Rawell Housing Project.

Industrial Foundation Planning Board

The Industrial Foundation Planning Board and the City Council work together to attract new industry to the city and to develop the industrial complex. Municipal bonds may be sold to buy land and to erect buildings for industries. The Industrial Foundation is composed of approximately 6 Henderson businessmen in addition to the Mayor and 2 appointed councilmen.

Recreation

Henderson has a recreation commission, made up of 6 members. They are appointed by the city council for terms of 1 year and continue to serve until they resign. There is one paid director. It is supported by United Fund and the City of Henderson

Structure and Functions of County Government

Governing Bodies and County Officers

Rowan County does not operate under a Charter, but under general law which is outlined in the Kentucky Constitution. The government is made up of Fiscal Court, County Court, and Quarterly Court. The County Judge presides over all courts.

Fiscal Court

The governing body is the Fiscal Court. Its' duties are both administrative and legislative. The County Judge and four Registrars comprise the Fiscal Court. The Registrars are elected by district for terms of four years. Those districts are created by County Court according to population.

The Fiscal Court has been delegated many important responsibilities relative to county administration. It has wide control over county financial matters. The Court approves the budget and sets the county tax levy. No claims against the county can be paid without the Fiscal Court's approval. The Court is responsible for the County road program. They employ and set the salaries of the County Road Engineer and other road employees. The
Court appoints the County Treasurer. It has the power to issue bonds for County Buildings and County roads. It can issue revenue bonds for the construction of public buildings.

The Fiscal Court is also responsible for providing space for County officials and other agencies. Health and sanitation facilities are provided by the Court. These are but a few of the many delegated powers of the Court, however, all powers exercised by Fiscal Court must be expressly delegated by law.

Rowan County Fiscal Courts meet every Thursday at 10 a.m. and these meetings are open to the public. Magistrates receive $15 per day when on duty.

COUNTY JUDGE

The County Judge is elected by the county at large for a term of four years. His salary is $3600 per year with fees allowed to $9600. No legal training is necessary. The Judge is chairman of the Fiscal Court by virtue of his office. He casts one vote if he desires but is required to break a tie vote of the Magistrates.

In County Court, the majority of the County Judge's criminal cases involves traffic violations, petty larceny, theft, and willful breaches of peace, and worthless checks. The County Court has trials of juvenile delinquents and adults who neglect children. The County Judge can issue warrants of arrest. He has exclusive jurisdiction of probate matters and administration of estates. All wills must be probated in County Court. The Juvenile Court is the Judge's responsibility. He is the County's Alcoholic Administrator and he must inspect the jail once a month.

COUNTY ATTORNEY

The County Attorney is elected for a term of four years and must be a licensed attorney. He acts as a court-appointed attorney for the County and must be ready to give legal advice whenever called upon by various county officials, County Boards and other local agencies. He takes care of the prosecutions in courts inferior to the Circuit Court of criminal and civil cases in the County in which the County is interested. The County Attorney is the official legal counsel for the County Government. He receives $350 per month and $0.50 of fines, not to exceed a total of $9500 in one year.

COUNTY CLERK

The County Clerk is elected for a term of four years. He receives $100 per month and fees up to $9600 in one year. Office expenses are paid from fees and the remaining balance is returned to the county.

The County Clerk receives and maintains all records pertaining to ownership of land, and all records of County, Juvenile and Fiscal Courts. He issues licenses for marriages, fishing, hunting, occupations, automobiles and trucks. He maintains Voter Registration Lists, and is responsible for the mechanics of elections, elections, records, and handling of voting machines. Financial records of the county are in the care of the County Clerk, and with the County Treasurer, the County Clerk issues checks. He also prepares and issues county, state and school tax bills on receipt of information from the Tax Commissioner.

COUNTY TAX COMMISSIONER

The County Tax Commissioner is elected to a four year term. He is responsible for assessing the value of property within the county. Although he is put in office by the county electorate, he is under State authority and must assess property at full cash value.

SHERIFF

The Sheriff is elected to a four year term. His duties fall into four categories: tax collection, election duties, services to courts and law enforcement. He is a collector of property taxes for the state, county and taxing district. He must keep an accurate account of all monies received and all disbursements paid out. He is an officer of the court and renders administrative services to them. He attends and keeps order in the Circuit, County, Quarterly and Fiscal Courts. The Sheriff is a peace officer and possesses the law enforcement powers of such officers. Salary and fees amount to $9600 per year.

JAILER

The Jailer is elected to a four year term. He has custody, rule, and charge of the County jail and all persons in the jail. He receives and keeps...
in jail all persons lawfully committed to his custody until they are discharged. He must furnish them with proper food and lodging.

CORONER

The Coroner is elected for a four-year term. He must be 21 years of age, a Kentucky citizen for two years, and a county resident for one year. His duty is to complete a death certificate which is required before a burial permit can be issued. The Coroner receives $100 per month.

COUNTY TREASURER

The County Treasurer is appointed by Fiscal Court and receives a salary of $225 per month.

Functional Boards

Rowen County has special functional boards for airport, health, welfare, libraries, education, and elections.

The Board of Education is elected, the other boards are appointed. Terms of board members are four years, rotating membership. The appointed boards receive no pay and most meet monthly. These meetings are open to the public. They have county-wide jurisdiction and are a name of cooperation between the county and the city of Morehead. Their duties involve administration of general business but they have no legislative power.

The County Judge and one other member of Fiscal Court sit in on all board meetings, except the Board of Education.

Other Local Units

Morehead is the only incorporated city in Rowen County. However, 60% of the total population of Rowen County live in unincorporated areas. Other communities in Rowen County include Clearfield, Millersville, Hoy's Crossing, Shankay, Cramerton, Farmers, and Helden.

Inter-governmental Relationships

Rowen County and the City of Morehead cooperatively own the building and operate the County Health Department. The County has a contract with the U. S. Forestry Service for fire protection. The Morehead Fire Department will answer calls out in the county but there is no contractual basis.

Inter-County Cooperative Arrangements

Rowen County is associated in several cooperative service arrangements with adjacent counties such as County Civil Defense Unit, Cave Run, Gateway Area Development Council, Office of Economic Opportunity and Historic Gateway Tourist Promotion Committee. The County Judge represents Rowen County.

POPULAR CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT

A. Political Organization

1. The political party is a group which attempts to bring about the election of its candidate to public office and by this means control and influence the acts of the government. It provides a method by which people of similar views can organize and contend for government control. The state organization looks to its 120 counties as the primary or basic unit. During a statewide election, county campaign chairman are chosen and the committees organized at that level by central headquarters. During the interim, the regular county committees theoretically maintains the organization and keeps the county in contact.

2. In our county both the Democratic Party and the Republican Party have active committees.

3. Each county committee is composed of a county chairman, a secretary, eleven committeemen, and eleven committeewomen.

4. The Democratic Party meets on the first Saturday in November following a general election. It is a primary meeting. The voters in a precinct meet at the polling house (voting house) and elect a committeeman and a committeewoman from that precinct. On the following Saturday those precinct committeemen and committeewomen meet at the county courthouse and elect the county chairman and
accradany. The Republican Party elects its precinct representatives at a mass meeting in March of the presidential election year.

5. These representatives take no role in the selection of candidates unless an office at the county level is vacated by death or resignation or removal of an official, in which occasion the committee meets and selects by majority vote the party's candidate.

6. These officers are not by virtue of their office a member of the state central committee. However, the county convention selects the delegates at the state convention. The chairman and the county committee officially support their party's state candidate in the general election.

7. Pressure groups of any nature are usually inactive in the selection of county officers. In the selection of state and national officials, they usually work through their state or national organizations. It is impossible to determine to what degree, if any, local farmers, union members, those with special business interests follow the line taken by their state or national organization—-—-in voting for a candidate. There is no reference in Rowan County among party leaders to the "farm vote," "the union vote," etc., in predicting the outcome of an election. The one possible exception would be those engaged in the education profession. Some county leaders feel that the policies of the Kentucky Education Association may be reflected in the votes of teachers and their families and may, to some extent, influence the outcome of the election. Special civic groups are often formed to support initiative and referendum and the effect of these groups on such issues is tremendous—-—-r, the recent health tax and bond issue.

B. The Electoral Process

Types of Elections

1. The primary election is held annually on the last Tuesday in May. The general election is held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Special elections may be held. (The last special election held in the county was in April, 1959—the issue being a 50 cent per hundred tax levy for school construction.) The election schedule in annual sequence is as follows:

   1. Presidential election
   2. Election of county officials and state representatives
   3. Senatorial election
   4. The gubernatorial election, the state officials, circuit and county clerks, judge, and commonwealth attorney.

   Candidates are nominated by direct primary and Independent candidates may file for office with the clerk of the county court. Provision is made on the ballot for "write-in" candidates, who, of course, if elected, must satisfy any legal qualifications of the office before their election is certified.

2. Initiative, here, refers to the right of a group of citizens to introduce a matter for legislation directly to the voters and may be done by a petition signed by three-fourths of a total vote cast in the last election. Referendum is the submission of a law proposed or already in effect to the people at which time they may either support or override the legislation. The fall ballot in 1965 election carried both initiative and referendum. The county health tax proposal of a levy of three cents per hundred is an example of the former and the bond issue for highway finance is an example of the latter.

3. An examination of the election results in recent years show this county not to be a one-party county, although the registration of Democrats exceeds that of Republicans by 2200.

Election Machinery

1. Qualifications for voting in county elections:
   1. Registered
   2. 16 years of age
   3. Citizen of the U.S.A.
   4. Resident of the state for one year
   5. Resident of the county for six months
   6. Resident of the precinct for 60 Days
   7. No literacy test is required
The voter must sign a listing at the polling place. Absentee voting is provided for. Application must be made with the county court clerk at least 20 days before the election. A poll tax of $2.00 is levied upon the head of the household.

2. Voters may register at the office of the county clerk at the courthouse. If the voter wishes to vote in the primary election of a party, he must at this time declare an affiliation with that party. The registration books are closed 59 days prior to and five days after any election. Registration is permanent. However, the voter's name may be removed from the list if he fails to vote in two consecutive years. This ruling is rarely exercised in this county. The voting lists are purged 16 days annually by the Board of Education.

3. The county has a board of elections commission composed of three members: the sheriff-who is chairman by virtue of his office, one Democrat and one Republican. The latter two being appointed by the Secretary of State from a list of five names submitted by the county chairman. The chairman indicates his choice by placing the name at the top of the list and this person is usually routinely appointed.

4. Precincts are established by the office of the county judge. In 1963, when the county began the use of voting machines, the number of precincts was reduced from 21 to 13. There are approximately 600 voters per precinct.

5. Precinct election officials are appointed by the three member election commission, two Democrats and two Republicans serving at each precinct, usually the recommendation of the county chairman. An instruction session is held by the county court clerk for those officials a week prior to the election. Attendance is not compulsory and is minimal.

Staff Services of Your County Government

A. Personnel

Rowan County does not have a merit system. The state does, but Rowan County does not operate under it.

Rowan County hires personnel through the fiscal court.

B. Finance

The Fiscal Court is the department of finance. The judge of the county court and the four registrars constitute our fiscal court. The bills are presented to the court, where they are approved. All money spending has to go through the fiscal court. The fiscal court is responsible for seeing that correct accounts and records of receipts and disbursements of the public funds are of the county are maintained. The status require the county clerk and county treasurer to keep complete and accurate accounts and records of the receipts and disbursements of the public funds of the county. However, the final responsibility for requiring these accounts to be carefully and accurately kept is placed on the fiscal court.

It is the duty of the fiscal court to enforce the prompt and accurate payment of money owed to the county, whether in the form of taxes or other obligations.

The court should make an audit of the accounts of all fee officers and must have an adequate audit made of the sheriff's tax collections and approve his settlement with the county.

The fiscal court is responsible for funds received by the county from agencies of the Federal Government. Federal law provides that funds received by a county in lieu of taxes, on Federal or State land or Federal control dams be used for schools and roads of the county.

The fiscal court is required to appoint a county treasurer.

The court is responsible for fixing the amount and approving the bond of the county treasurer executory on taking office. The amount of the bond should be as large as the greatest amount of money he is likely to have in his possession at one time.

The court approves the bank which is to act as depository for the county funds.

The court allocates county funds among various activities in the county budget.

The court is responsible for the proper use of all county funds and property.

While the responsibility for the safe and proper handling of the county funds is placed directly on the fiscal court, it must work within definitely prescribed limits. Some of the more important limitations on the actions of the court are as follows:
The fiscal court has only such powers as are given to it by the State Legislature. Any action of the fiscal court exceeding its powers is null and void, and may result in personal liability on members of the court.

The fiscal court cannot legally obligate the county for any purpose in excess of the revenue expected for the year. In addition, the fiscal court is strictly prohibited from spending money for any purpose in excess of the amount set up in the budget account for that purpose even though such expenditure does not exceed the total revenue estimated for the year.

The fiscal court cannot spend money for any purpose not directly authorized by the statutes or constitution.

The fiscal court is a court of record. This means that any action of the fiscal court, to be legally binding, must be recorded in the minutes and entered on the records of the fiscal court. Thus, the fiscal court must insist that all its orders and resolutions are properly entered in the order book kept by the clerk of the fiscal court. No oral agreement or commitment of the fiscal court or any member can be binding.

The court can not legally spend more than 65 percent of the current funds budgeted for the year during the first half of a fiscal year in which county officials are elected.

The fiscal court meets every Thursday. The budget is adopted on June 30 of each year. The tax rate is set at that time. Any property that is owned on January 1 of the current year is taxable. Tax payments start September 15.

The total cost of running the Rowan County government during the past two years was: 1965-66 $18,533.39 - 1966-67 $18,906.69

The Assessor

Rowan County has a county Tax Assessor. He is an elective officer, the supervisor, or board, must once a year, and they are appointed by the county judge.

The assessors have to pass an examination given by the State Department for Taxation. Before they can file for office they have to be a citizen of the county.

Property is assessed each year. The assessment is usually made between January 1 and May 1 of the year. There is a provision for appeal. 100% market value is used.

The assessor can assess, but the board of equalizers can come in and raise or lower the assessment. A State Equalizing Board is employed. One-half of the pay is paid by the county and one-half is paid by the state.

The Treasurer

The treasurer is appointed at the April meeting prior to a county election (every four years).

The duties are set forth in the Kentucky revised statutes.

a. Each year the county treasurer is the sole custodian of the county's funds. He is responsible for the prompt and accurate collection of all funds owed to the county. He may, with the consent of the fiscal court, institute legal action to collect such money.

b. No county officer can legally pay out county funds. He can only pay out funds on the order of the fiscal court. However, he cannot pay out county funds even if the order of the fiscal court for any purpose other than that for which they were collected. Also, he cannot sign or countersign any warrant in excess of the budget for which it is payable. Therefore, the county treasurer cannot rely solely on the orders of the fiscal court but must examine such orders carefully to see that these requirements are met as he is otherwise liable on his bond for such expenditures. He must obtain a receipt for all money paid out.

c. The county treasurer must balance his books on the first day of each month so as to show the correct amount of cash on hand belonging to each fund on the day the balance is made.

d. The county treasurer is required to prepare and publish a detailed annual report at the expiration of each fiscal year. He is under bond.

In our county the fiscal court has stated that we do business with one bank two years and the other bank for two years. The county does not receive any interest. The county does not invest any money.

The county treasurer is always audited by the state at least once a year. They also check to see that there is a bill for everything that has been paid.
The Budget

All counties are required to prepare a county budget and operate it in accordance with it.

The budget commission prepares it. It is composed of the county judge, county attorney, and one person appointed by fiscal court. The appointed member cannot be a county official. The county judge is by statute chairman of the budget commission. The county budget commission estimates the revenue to be received. It also proposes the allocation of that revenue among the various activities of the county. The department of finance provides forms to be used in preparing the budget.

This appointment to the budget commission is made usually when a new official goes into office.

After preparation by the budget commission, and at least ten days before final adoption, the budget must be advertised so that interested persons may petition the fiscal court in respect to the budget or any part thereof. There are public hearings in court. The fiscal court has full control. The county attorney advises.

The budget is presented to the State Local Finance Officer for approval. After his approval, and proper advertising, the budget is submitted to the fiscal court for consideration and adoption. The fiscal court may make such changes as the majority considers desirable in the amount and nature of funds. No one but the fiscal court may shift budget items.

There is a Forest Reserve Fund... which runs about $2,500,000 a year to protect from forest fires.

Revenues and Expenditures

The total income of Rowan County during 1965-66 was $118,533.39.

The Sources of Rowan County's income during this period was:

Taxation and from auto licenses; forest; licenses, scrap iron, city prisoners, court costs, taxes, N.P. Primaries, General Election, State fines and forfeits; etc. Taxes are collected in the Sheriff's office. If taxes are delinquent the County Clerk collects them.

They remit a fixed proportion of these taxes to the state and other units of local government. A report is made to the state and the following percentages are paid. 40.4 - School; 9.4 - County; 3.5 - Health; 1.5 - State which equals 62.8%.

The State's Local Finance Officer has to approve any spending. Any amendments also, have to be approved.

Rowan County revenue in earmarked funds is school revenue, to pay off Bonds - School Bond.

A maximum rate of property taxation is provided by an Act of legislature. The maximum property tax rate is actually set by State Board of Tax.

Figured out according to assessment, 1965-66, fifty cents on $100.00; 1966-67, 9.1 on $100.00.

The maximum rate may be increased when the fiscal court shows that it was not receiving enough to operate.

The total taxable value of all property, real and personal, in Rowan County:

- assess: Value Real
  - 36,564,324.00
- Tangible
  - 6,830,724.00
- Public Service
  - 21,100,000.00
- $64,595,040.00

The tax-exempt property is Churches, cemeteries and schools.

Debts

There is a limit on the amount of indebtedness which may be incurred by Rowan County, but do not know the amount. Rowan County has never reached the limit. Not allowed to go in debt. Even when they hire anyone, if it's for a $1,000.00 or more, the county has to advertise and get bids.

Rowan County is not allowed to issue any bonds unless voted by the people. Building and constructing of schools - takes 2/3 percentage of votes in General Election.

State financial authorities supervise borrowing by county officials.

Auditing and Accounting

Rowan County does not have a county auditor. Regular audits are made by the state.

The state local financial officer has to approve all budgets, amendments or transfers. A report is made every three months.
One-half of the state financial officer's expenses are paid by the county and one-half by the state.

Financial Reporting

There is a compulsory system for our county officers to use in reporting obligations and expenditures. They have to request at each fiscal court. There are regular requisition forms that have to be filled out.

C. Procurement and Property Management

Purchasing

The purchasing department is the fiscal court. Bids have to be taken for $1,000.00 and over.

Record Keeping and Record Management

The County Court Clerk is charged with the duty of recording deeds and other public documents.

The documents that may be recorded are Deeds, mortgages, settlements of estate, county orders, notary bonds, wills, marriage licenses, all delinquent taxes, chattel mortgages, financing statements, all sheriff settlements, and treasurer's settlements. File all auto and truck licenses.

Other functions of the recorder are: preparing of tax bills, Act as Clerk of Election Commission, Clerk of Purgation Board, and Clerk is in charge of registration. Everything is filed in the vault. The State Archives system tells what to destroy. Auto registration is kept seven years.

Administration of Justice

A. Law Enforcement Officers

Attorneys

Rowan County elects an acting, practicing attorney to serve as County Attorney for a term of 1 year. He has no assistants and is paid a salary of $600 a year. He represents our county only and acts as legal advisor to both the County and Fiscal courts with no state supervision. He attends Circuit court when it is in Rowan County.

He must be 21 years of age, a Kentucky citizen, a state resident 2 years prior to election, a county resident 1 year prior to election and must have been practicing as an attorney 2 years prior to election.

SHERIFF

The office of County Sheriff is an elective one. In addition to preserving order within the county, the sheriff is in charge of collecting property taxes. His salary is $600 a year plus a certain per cent of the tax collection. He has three deputies, two of whom assist with tax collection and records and one who assists primarily with law enforcement duties. The sheriff acts without state supervision.

There is no other county law enforcement officer although the state police are very active within the state, and are available for the sheriff's use if equipment he might need as well as assistance in carrying out his duties.

CORONER

The position of County Coroner is filled by election. We have no medical examiner. The County Coroner's position is required by the state constitution whereas there is a requirement for a medical examiner.

The Coroner must be 21 years of age, a resident of Kentucky 2 years prior to election, a county resident 1 year prior to election and a Kentucky citizen. The compensation is $100 per month.

Autopsies are required when negligence or crime is suspected. The University of Kentucky offers facilities for those.
B. Courts

TYPES OF COURT

There are two courts serving the county — the County Court and the Circuit Court.

The County Court convenes on the first Monday of each month to try cases involving misdemeanors primarily. Probate, juvenile and cases involving misdemeanors primarily. Probate, juvenile and cases involving domestic relations are tried by the County Court as well when the suit is less than $50. When the amount exceeds $50, they are tried by the Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court holds sessions 3 times a year in March for 3 weeks, in May for 2 weeks and in November for 3 weeks. Any case regarded as a felony is tried by this court, including criminal cases. The remaining counties included in this circuit are Bath, Montgomery and Menifee.

There are no separate courts for trying probate, juvenile or domestic relations cases, and standard court procedures are followed by both County and Circuit Courts when trying these.

The County court has original jurisdiction. Any case can be appealed and can be passed as far as the Supreme Court.

JUDGES

There are two elected judges in Rowan County: the county judge has jurisdiction within the county and the circuit judge has jurisdiction over 4 counties. They are nominated by political parties. (The circuit judge runs on both tickets simultaneously.) The county judge must be 24 years of age and be a resident of Rowan County for 1 year prior to election and must be a resident of Kentucky 2 years prior to election. He must be a Kentucky citizen. The circuit judge must be 35 years of age, a practicing attorney and must have been a resident within the circuit for 1 year prior to election. The statutory limit a county judge can receive is $9600 a year.

There is no separate juvenile judge.

JURIES

The grand jury in Rowan County is part of the Circuit Court and is made up of 12 members being paid $5/day by the state. The jury of commissioners selects names of voters, taxpayers and reliable citizens and places them in a large drum from which the circuit judge draws them. These citizens then are summoned on the day court starts in session and serve until the business is finished. Exemptions are granted by the circuit judge to doctors, undertakers and people over 65 years of age.

The accused persons are held for varying periods awaiting trial, but things must get underway once the grand jury convenes. Seven months is the longest period of time a prisoner has been held here. Criminal prosecutions must begin with an indictment by a competent public officer, but it is the duty of the grand jury primarily to make indictments.

The petit jury tries cases and is a part of the County Court. It is conducted in the same way as the grand jury except that it is made up of from 6-12 members.

Women may serve on juries in Kentucky.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT

Rowan County has a clerk of the court, who is elected, and the judge appoints a public defender whenever one is needed. The clerk sits in fiscal court and records all orders on administrations (probate) and juveniles. There is no bailiff.

TOWNSHIP COURTS AND OFFICERS

There are four magistrates in Rowan County who serve as members of the fiscal court. In this capacity they administer the spending and buying of everything in the county. They hold no courts. They are paid $15/day when fiscal court is held which is 4 days/month. The township has no constables.
C. Corrections

PRISONS

The jailor runs the jail and also takes care of the court house maintenance. There is a budget for maintenance of the jail and ($2,50) per diem allotment for food and care for each inmate.

There are 2 separate sections sections in the jail for men and women, but no specific section for juveniles or first offenders and only a room without facilities for mental defectives and alcoholics. There is no detention here or other correctional institution.

PROBATION WORKERS

There is one probation worker within the circuit, but not within the county, who is selected on merit basis and is paid by the state (Office of Economic Opportunity). The judge can appoint a volunteer or the fiscal court may authorize payment of compensation and reasonable expenses out of the county treasury.

D. Costs of Law Enforcement Activities

The total general county government expenditures for protection to persons and properties is $56,122.00/annum. This amount is distributed among the 5 following officers: County Clerk, County Attorney, Sheriff, Jailor and Judge. Figures showing the amount each receives were not available.

PUBLIC WELFARE

ADMINISTRATION

Rowan County does not possess a Welfare Department. Public Welfare funds in Rowan County, Kentucky, are administered by the Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Division of Public Assistance and Federal funds are administered by the Northeast Area Development Association.

A Social Service Advisory Committee, composed of local residents, acts as a mediator between the Welfare Agency and the public. Members of the committee are appointed by the governor. The committee may nominate new members. They are not paid a salary and serve strictly on a voluntary basis. Their duty is to investigate needy families and pass on regulations concerning them.

The Fiscal Court works with the Welfare Department in the county. Two Social Welfare workers engage in actual casework and attend all meetings in the county pertaining to welfare programs.

NON-INSTITUTIONAL CARE (Child Welfare)

Non-institutional Care Services for children are administered by the Kentucky Department of Child Welfare. Rowan County employs one Child Welfare worker. Eligibility for all to children is determined by conditions of neglect and/or abuse, need for protective services and guardians.

Sixty-nine children are presently being assisted by the Child Welfare program. The average case load per worker is sixty clients, as established by the Federal Regulations Board.

Foster homes, under the supervision of a local worker, are provided for dependent children who are available for adoption. The homes and applicants are carefully screened and studied by the Division of Public Assistance, the Health Department in cooperation with the county schools, and Morehead State University's Sociology Department.

The Department of Child Welfare allotted $825.73 for foster homes during the month of January, 1965.

The Department of Health offers aid to crippled children and refers them to the Crippled Children's Commission in Lexington or Louisville, Kentucky.

NON-INSTITUTIONAL CARE (Old Age Assistance)

Old age assistance is administered by the State Division of Public Assistance. Nearly aged persons apply to the Division of Public Assistance. They are examined by social workers and eligibility is dependent upon their condition of need and age. After approval, they are re-investigated annually.

The average allowance for one aged recipient is $50.00 per month.
OTHER WELFARE PROGRAMS

The Ministerial Association aids particularly the transient needy. One of the association's concerns is to provide transportation for the needy to hospitals, doctors, and other medical services.

Rowan County supports a program which offers service to the needy blind, and to permanently and totally disabled persons. Also, the county has an unemployment and medical relief program.

Food stamps are granted to the needy on a recommendation made by the county judge or any person or organization having knowledge of a needy resident in the county. A social worker is then assigned to investigate the situation.

Seventy-five percent of the money available for Rowan County Welfare programs is supplied by the Federal government and twenty-five percent is supplied by the state of Kentucky.

Rowan County's total expenditure for public welfare in 1967 was $371,801.00.

ROWAN COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Rowan County has a board of health which is composed of six members. The members are appointed by the State Department of Health. Their qualifications are that they be a judge, three doctors of medicine, one dentist, one member of the fiscal court. They are appointed for a two year term. Their duties are to determine the public health policies of Rowan County. Their functions are advisory. They serve without pay.

At the present time Rowan County does not have a health officer.

Rowan County is not a part of a district health unit embracing a larger area. There are no local health services performed jointly with other local governments. There have not been any recent consolidation of such services.

A. Health and Sanitary Services
1. Public Health Nursing:
   a. Rowan County has public health nursing services. There are two public health nurses which is a ratio of 1:5,000 based on the Rowan County population. The nurses are selected by the merit system. Their salary is $4,600.00 to $5,600.00. They receive $6.60 per mile for automobile expenses.
   b. Qualifications:
      i. A degree from a School of Nursing approved by the National League of Nursing with additional training in public health.
      ii. Registration in conformance with the nurse practice act in the state of Kentucky.
   c. Knowledge and Abilities:
      i. Knowledge of trends and literature in the field of nursing.
      ii. Knowledge of public health nursing theory and practice.
      iii. Knowledge of Federal and State legislation as it relates to public health programs and current social and economic problems pertaining to health.
      iv. Knowledge of the organization and function of state and local nursing health organizations and welfare agencies.
      v. Ability to stimulate professional growth and development of students and other professional workers.
      vi. Ability in the area of teaching.
      vii. Ability to prepare reports, studies and surveys in relation to public health nursing.
      viii. Demonstrated ability in working relationship with own agency and other community organizations.
      ix. Ability to evaluate own accomplishments and nursing aspects of agency program.
   d. Duties:
      i. Develops plans and carries out public health nursing programs.
      ii. Interprets to groups and individuals the public health programs and participation in professional and civic activities within the community.
      iii. Plans and participates in staff educational programs.
      iv. Plans with health officer, programs relating to public health nursing.
      v. Coordinates public health nursing activities of the health department with other services within the department and with allied agencies or organizations.
f. Makes studies relating to nursing services.
g. Evaluates nursing service.
h. Organizes and teaches classes to lay groups on subjects relating to a general health program.
i. Gives direct public health nursing.
j. Participates in developing public health programs.
k. Serves as field advisor and teacher to students of nursing and allied health professions.
l. Participates in orientation and teaching of inexperienced staff.

5. Rowan County has a health education program.

II. Sanitary Services:
1. Rowan County has regional inspection of dairies and finished milk.
2. The city has an adequate water plant. The county at the present has no water purification system. They are working on a plan to obtain water from the city when it has its new water plant. The city water is tested and treated. The health department has a sanitation officer who tests the water.
3. The city of Morehead has a sewage treatment plant. The county has no garbage or sewage disposal facilities.
4. The county health department furnishes sanitation inspection of nursery schools, retail food establishments, processing plants. There is a rabies control furnished by the health department, also vaccination of dogs for rabies.

III. Clinics and Hospitals
1. The health department has a preventive health program of general immunizations and a F.B. clinic.
2. Rowan County has no facilities for mental health at the present but there is one in the planning with the surrounding counties.
3. Rowan County furnishes prenatal and postnatal advisory service but the department doesn't have any maternal health clinic. There is a program in existence on family planning and free pop smears through local physicians.
4. The State gives general supervision to the county department.
5. The health department works with the Red Cross blood-mobile, crippled children, Easter seals, and heart association.
6. Rowan County sends patients to Eastern State and T. B. - Ashland District Tuberculosis Hospital.
7. Rowan County has one private operated 40 bed hospital.

B. Costs of Health and Sanitation Programs.
1. There is state supervision and help including financial aid for your program for promoting and protecting the public health.
2. There are federal funds available and they are obtained from the state.
3. The budget for 1965-66, 1966-67 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Department Budget</th>
<th>1965-1966</th>
<th>1966-67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He Point (Budget)</td>
<td>35,681</td>
<td>45,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitarian</td>
<td>5,040</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitor</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Clinic</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Clinic</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Service Security</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>3,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs &amp; Biologicals</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Operating</td>
<td>4,212</td>
<td>4,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,681</td>
<td>45,448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Toward 38,994
The Rowan County Educational System is organized as one unit. Its governing body is known as the Rowan County Board of Education. This board is made up of five members, one elected from each of the five school districts. These members are elected for a four-year term, and the term of office is staggered with three elected on the even year and two on the odd year. To qualify, a member must have, at least, an eighth grade education and must have resided in the district he serves for thirty days. The group elects one of its members as chairman. The County Board is responsible to the State Board of Education, but it can redistrict the county every five years according to population and does not need the approval of the voters.

Personnel

The Board of Education selects the Superintendent of Schools. He is elected by a majority vote for a four year term. To qualify, he must have a Master's Degree with a major in administration and have had three years of teaching experience. He is in charge of the school system and has the responsibility to select teachers whom the board hires.

The County has a Pupil Personnel Director, recommended by the Superintendent and hired by the board. He is hired for twelve months. He keeps records of all students enrolled and serves as an attendance officer. The county has a 94% attendance record. This figure indicates the quality of work done by this employee.

Rowan County has six elementary schools and one high school. Each elementary school has a qualified principal while the high school has both a principal and an assistant principal. The teaching personnel includes 109 regular classroom teachers, 11 special teachers, and an average of 12 substitutes. All teachers have an 18 degree or beyond. Teachers' salaries are average as compared with salaries over the state. Teachers have tenure and a good retirement system handled completely by the state.

Properties

The school buildings are presently adequate to accommodate student population with no need for split or double shifts. The buildings are used for community recreation and other activities for community betterment. Transportation is provided for all children who desire it in buses owned by the school board. Drivers must pass special physical examinations as well as driving tests. The buses are inspected every month and must meet legal safety requirements.

Enrollment

There are 2513 pupils enrolled in the system with an average daily attendance of 2160. Counting all of the teaching personnel, there is a pupil-teacher ratio of 20 to 1.

Financing

The primary source of local revenue is the general property school tax which is presently 50.4 cents on $1.00 valuation. Although school funds may be increased by a school bond issue, Rowan County has not reached the limit and would have to pass another bond issue to gain more taxes. The county budgets 40% of its total funds to education. The state of Kentucky has a Minimum Foundation Program which provides 58% of the total cost of education in Rowan County. The percent is met by the Federal Government in the National Defense Education Act under Title III and Title V. During the past year, the county spent $1,279,559.12 on education. Of this amount, 60% went for teachers' salaries, 15% for debt service, and 25% for capital outlay.

Special Programs

Although Rowan County does not operate a public school kindergarten, it does have a Head Start Program for underprivileged children. One class is provided for the mentally handicapped and Special Education classes will begin in September of 1968.

In Adult Education Program in the county has 60 enrolled in grades one through eight. High school classes are offered in typing, writing and business education.
Each school has an active P. T. A. which helps to meet special needs and promotes better parent-teacher relationships.

HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

The administrative organization of Rowan County consists of the County Judge and four Magistrates who are elected by popular vote a period of four years. This group appoints a "highway foreman" for a period determined by the political party in power.

Rowan County does not have a county superintendent of highways, engineer, superintendent of construction or county surveyor.

About 127 miles of our County roads are maintained by the state while 107 miles are maintained by the county. The cost for our rural secondary roads program is met by the #2 gasoline tax fund. For the period 1966-67 the apportionment was $140,396.15.

The net apportionment to Rowan County by the Ky. Dept. of Highways for the period 1966-67 was $61,930.36 to aid the county in the maintenance construction or reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of certain county roads and bridges.

The total state funds were $140,396.15 plus $61,930.36 equals $202,326.51.

Other County Services

FIRE PROTECTION

Rowan County has no fire department or fire protection program for the dwellings. The State and Federal Forest Divisions provide protection for the forests located in Rowan County.

The Marshfield Volunteer Fire Department was established by ordinance of the city in 1931. The department is still volunteer with equipment stored in the City Hall.

Membership and Pay:

Fire Chief - hired by Council at $300.00 per year
Ass't. Chief - hired by Council at $300.00 per year and fire pay
Captains - selected by members on seniority and experience - fire pay only

Members - voted in by members; must be 18 or over, good character and application is accompanied with $10.00 entrance fee which is added to Fireman Fund for miscellaneous use

Fire Pay - $1.00 per call up to 2 hours
$3.00 per call for time over 2 hours
$5.00 for first drill night (2 drills required per month)

Training - Regular drills 1st & 3rd Monday of each month
Annual training school held locally
State training available in Lexington - City pays expenses for two firemen

Policy - No charge to homeowner or resident for in-town calls $25.00 minimum on out of town call (only 1 truck and 1 man), and are charged according to time and work on call, consideration of financial status and losses due to fire made by department on charge for services.

Fire Inspection:

Public Buildings not required by City - not made by Chief
Hospital, County Schools as required by State are made regularly
All Schools are required to have fire drills but Chief not required to be present.

State Fire Marshal's Inspections:

Salaries, drill money and operating costs are budgeted by city 7½% refund from Fire Insurance Companies on policies in force within the city is used to purchase equipment.

Equipment:

1941 Chevrolet - 500 gal. per minute - single stage 3000 pump
1952 Ford - 500 gal. per minute - three stage Multistage Pump
Portable auxiliary Pump
1953 Chevrolet - 500 gal. per minute - two stage Multistage Pump
1961 International - 750 gal. per minute - two stage American 3000 Pump

500 gallon reserve tanks on all trucks except 1941 Chevrolet Radiis
All Trucks except 1941 Chevrolet
Houses - On all trucks - 1,200 ft., 2" - 600 ft., 1½" - 100 ft.
1,000 ft. high pressure red line on all trucks except 1941 Chev. It has 200 ft.
On dry rock - 1,050 ft. 2½" - 850 ft. 1½"
Ladders - 1 - 15' extension; 2 - 35' extension; 2 - 24' extension; 2 - 10' roof (hooked); 2 - 12' roof (hooked); 2 - 6' aluminum step ladders; 1 - folding.
Other Equipment:
Includes a deluge gun (Used for water-volume and water curtains), grappling hooks used to search for drowned victims. The City purchased for each department member a bunker suit and helmet. The fire alarm siren is tested six days per week according to state fire requirements.

The 1953 Chevrolet and all equipment on it was bought by the members of the Department at no cost to the City with revenue from out-of-town calls and drill night money.

Children's groups are welcome and encouraged to visit department. The fire Chief will demonstrate and discuss fire protection.

POLICE PROTECTION

The County Sheriff and 1 Deputy provide police protection for the County. They patrol all public roads, investigate all accidents, and serve as peace officers for the County. (see duties of Sheriff under elected officials)

Four State Police are also assigned to this County. We also have a District Office in Rowan County. Duties are set forth at State Level.

The City of Morehead has a Chief of Police, 7 policemen and the Morehead State University has 3 policemen. Their duties are to maintain law and order.

MOREHEAD-ROWAN COUNTY AIRPORT:

The Airport is located in Farmers Kentucky and sponsored by the city of Morehead.
Runway - 3,000 ft., blacktop
Mar, or - Privately owned now - will revert to airport in 6 years.
Fuel - Available
Cost - $160,000 - $170,000 (Sec. 50% State 25%, City 25%)

Air Board - Appointed by City Council with staggered terms, members select chairman.

LIBRARIES:

In June 1967 a demonstration library was set up by the State Department of Libraries for 2 years. There are 10,000 volumes, film strips, pictures and records available to the public. In addition, a bookmobile is furnished, to serve the county with a competent trained librarian in charge.

The demonstration Library is furnished by the State Department of Libraries while the building rent and utilities are paid by the City and County Fiscal Court.

There is an Official Library Board appointed by the County Judge, composed of a chairman, treasurer, and three other members.

The Johnson Cameron Library of Morehead State University is available to all residents of the town of Morehead and Rowan County. At present it has about 100,000 volumes with room for many more. It lends not only books, but records, film strips and pictures. There are 17 librarians with a head librarian in charge. It offers workshops to workshops to 40-50 students of the University. Under its care is the library of Breckinridge, staffed by a qualified librarian with an M.A. in education. This library contains about 6,000 volumes for grades 1-12. There are also libraries in the Rowan County Elementary and Rowan County High School.

PARKS AND RECREATION:

Rowan County does not maintain any park or recreation facility as such. There are several associations or committees organized to provide recreation in areas of the county. They have been set up to meet standards required for Federal and State matching funds and have made applications for that purpose. Morehead-Rowan County Association, to comply with Federal regulations, has been so named. An application has been made to purchase property now leased and increase facilities and programs for more recreation. The association is now supported by the United Fund and the City. There is no professional staff. Students of the University under a work-in-aid program are in charge of the various activities.
Facilities now used are the Rowan County public school playground for summer play programs and Brook's Field for men's league baseball and softball. The Clearfield Area Development Association was started in 1966, its purpose is to provide recreational programs and facilities for the Clearfield Area.

The Court assisted in land improvement by lending equipment for clearing.

The Fiscal Court is in the process of obtaining a substantial park and recreation area in the Cavo Run area for use by the County in providing a much needed park program.

The Federal government owns and operates, through the Forestry Division, two areas within Rowan County, being parts of Daniel Boone National Forest. Triangle Tower has a picnic area to accommodate large groups with tables and fireplaces. Rowan Park has camping areas open to the public - small picnic areas with fireplaces and a large shelter with tables and fireplaces for large group picnics. There is no County support involved in these areas.

CIVIL DEFENSE:

There is no county-wide civil defense program.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS:

Rowan County has a veterans service officer who helps veterans with their problems such as filling claims and gaining entrance into a veteran's hospital. He was appointed by Carole Allen, American Legion Post 126 and the State. The State does not participate in the cost of the county's program for veterans.

EXTENSION SERVICE:

The Cooperative Extension Service in the Educational Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture working in cooperation with the University of Kentucky and Rowan County. The Service provides local people with an opportunity for off-campus contact with the College of Agriculture and Home Economics and with the Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky.

The purpose of the Extension Service is to help groups and individuals use scientific and practical knowledge in farm, home and community situations which will enable them to improve their incomes, their homes, their family and community living. The Extension Program is one of informal education based largely on Volunteer leadership and on helping people to help themselves. Free bulletins are available in most subjects related to farm, home, family, 4-H, and development.

Since July, 1966, Rowan County is one of ten counties in the Licking River Basin Extension, staffed with twenty-six agents (three in Rowan) and an area director. Each agent has had specialized training in a particular phase of agriculture, Home Economics, 4-H or Development. He (she) has the responsibility in this special field for the entire area as well as overall responsibility for the Extension Program in the county. The agents are staff members of the University of Kentucky and are employed under Civil Service by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The County Extension Council is the overall governing body of the county program. It is composed of representatives of the Homemakers' Advisory Council, the 4-H Council, and other interested citizens. The Homemakers' Council consists of the officers of the county organization, the presidents of the local Homemakers' Clubs and chairman of the county subject matter committees. The 4-H Council is composed of interested parents, teachers and leaders.