

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

ch.	-----	chapter
Const.	-----	Constitution
ed.	-----	edition
et seq.	-----	et sequens, and the following
ibid.	-----	ibidem, same reference as the preceding
op. cit.	-----	opere citate, the work cited
p., pp.	-----	page, pages
par., pars.	-----	paragraph, paragraphs
sec., secs.	-----	section, sections

All references such as (see office of _____) pertain to sections in this volume only. Other citations refer to statute numbers as indicated.

References in the index to this volume apply to the section numbers of the various offices and to the paragraphs contained in each office section.

According to the constitution of 1891, the various cities and towns in Kentucky, for the purpose of their organization and government, are divided into six classes according to their population. In many cases change in classification has not kept pace with change in population, and many municipalities are no longer classified strictly according to present population. The general assembly, however, may change the assignments made as the population of cities and towns changes, and, in the absence of satisfactory means of obtaining the accurate population, it is governed by the last preceding federal census (Const. of 1891, sec. 156). The basis of classification is as follows:

First class.....	100,000 or more
Second class.....	more than 20,000 and less than 100,000
Third class.....	more than 8,000 and less than 20,000
Fourth class.....	more than 3,000 and less than 8,000
Fifth class.....	more than 1,000 and less than 3,000
Sixth class.....	less than 1,000

A complete list of the names and classes of incorporated cities and towns is included in the statutes (Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, 1936 ed., secs. 2740, et seq.).