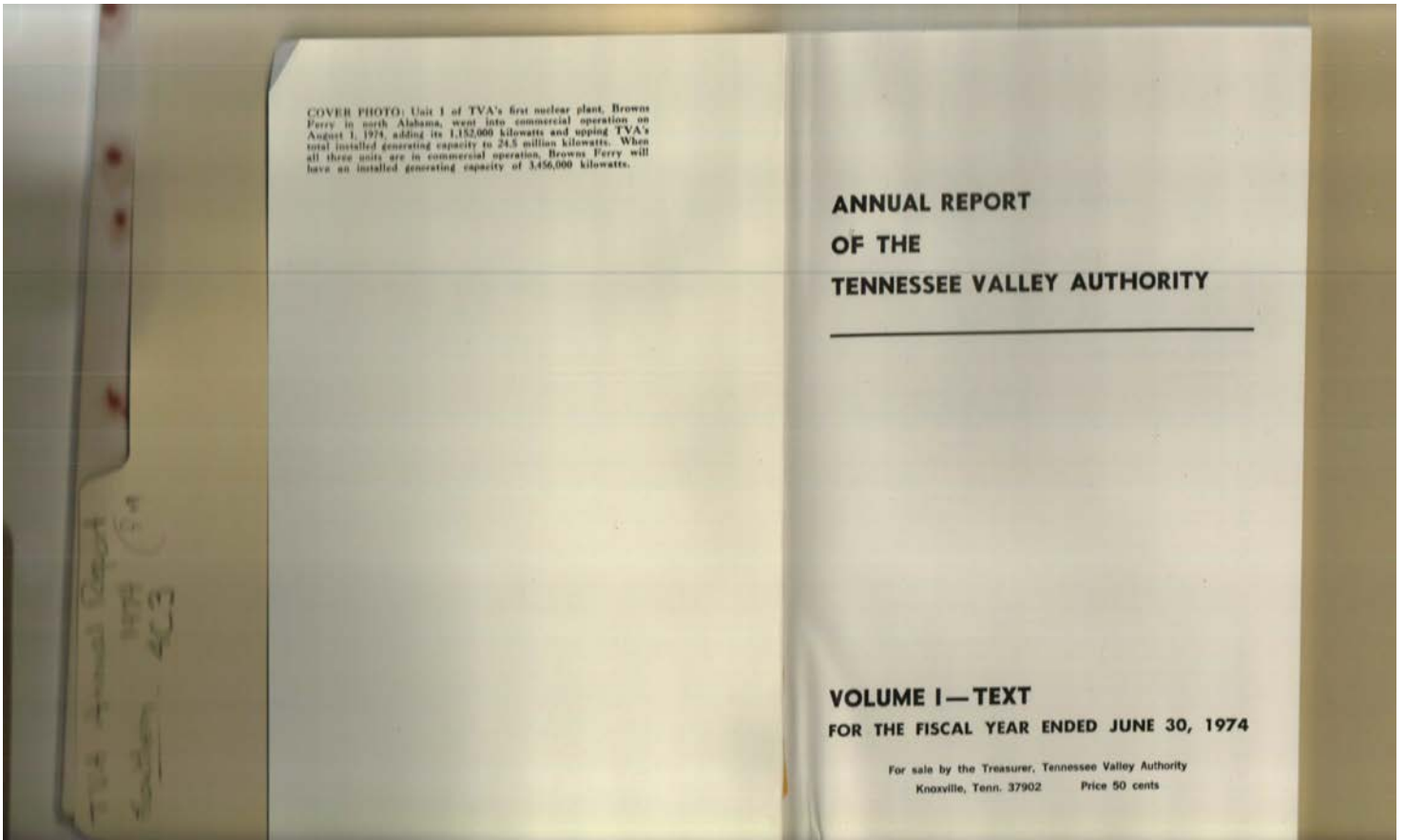


**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 3, Folder 19**

**Tennessee Valley Authority Annual Report, 1974 - Southern States**

Image 1 r04c03-19-000-0079 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



**Names:**

Annual Report of the  
TVA

**Places:**

Knoxville, TN

**Types:**

report

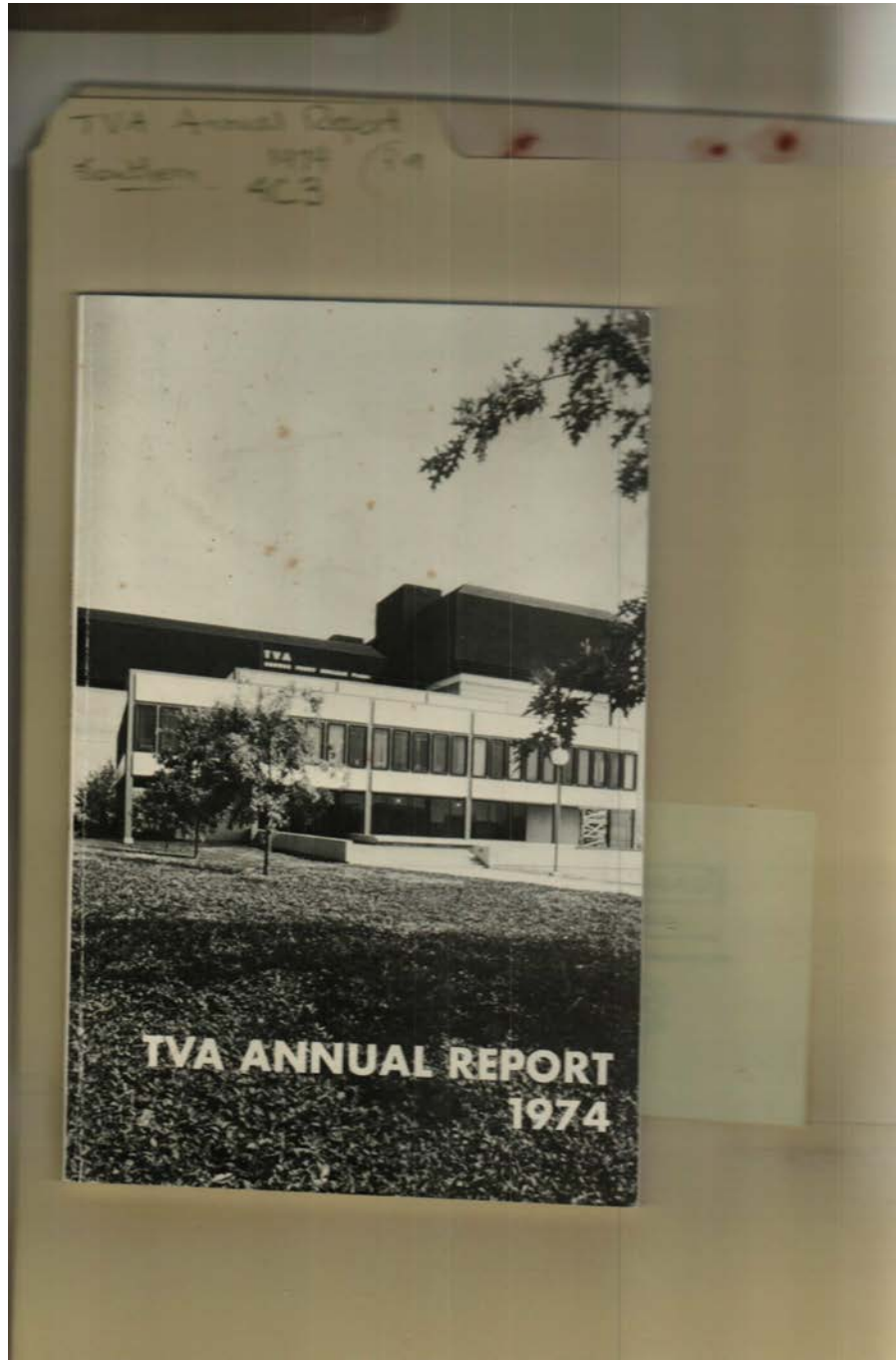
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Jun 30, 1974

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Tennessee Valley Authority Annual Report, 1974 - Southern States

Image 2 r04c03-19-000-0080 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



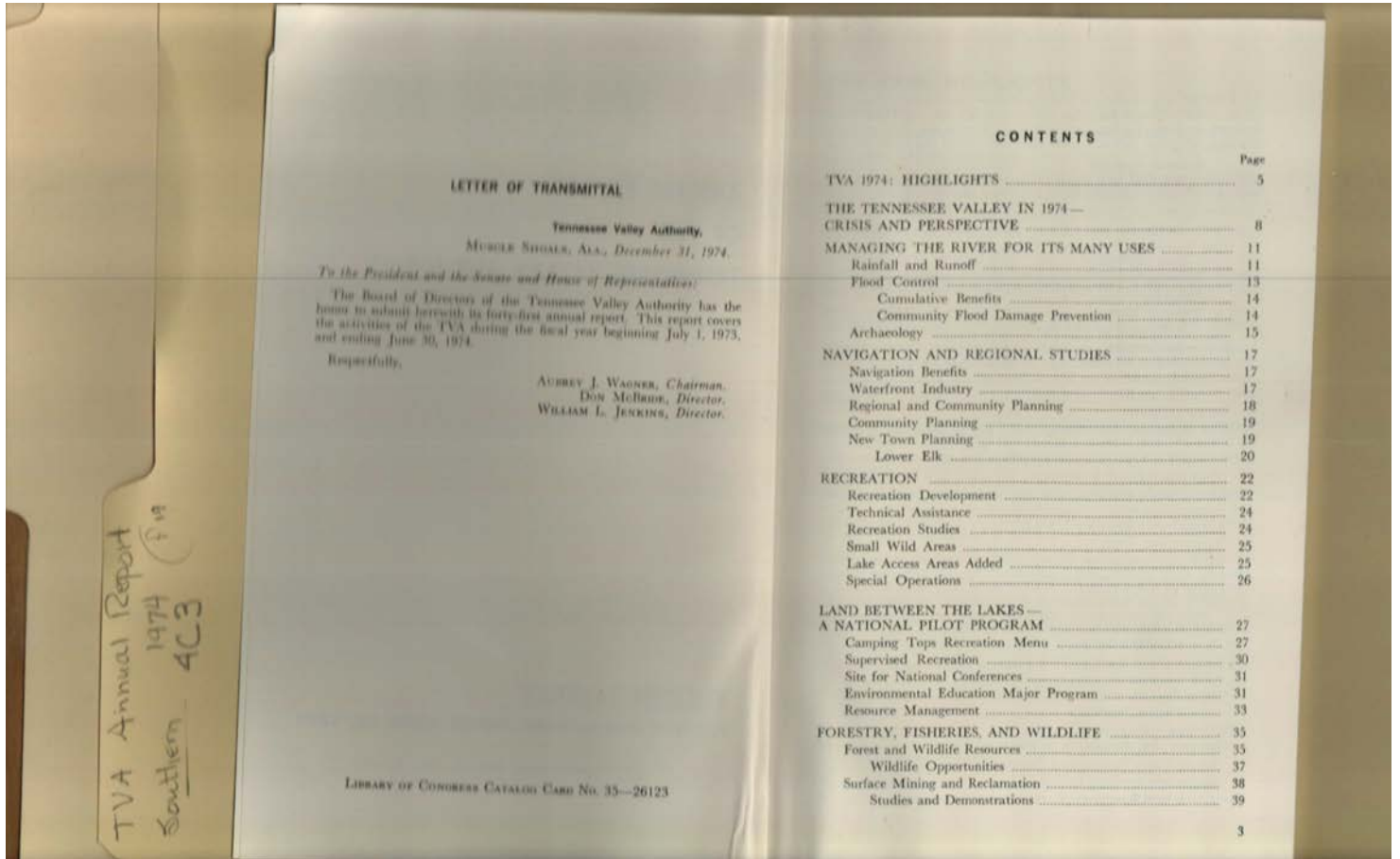
**Types:**  
photo

**Dates:**  
1974

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 3, Folder 19

Tennessee Valley Authority Annual Report, 1974 - Southern States

Image 3 r04c03-19-000-0081 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



**Names:**

Jenkins, William L.

McBride, Don

TVA

Wagner, Aubrey J.

**Places:**

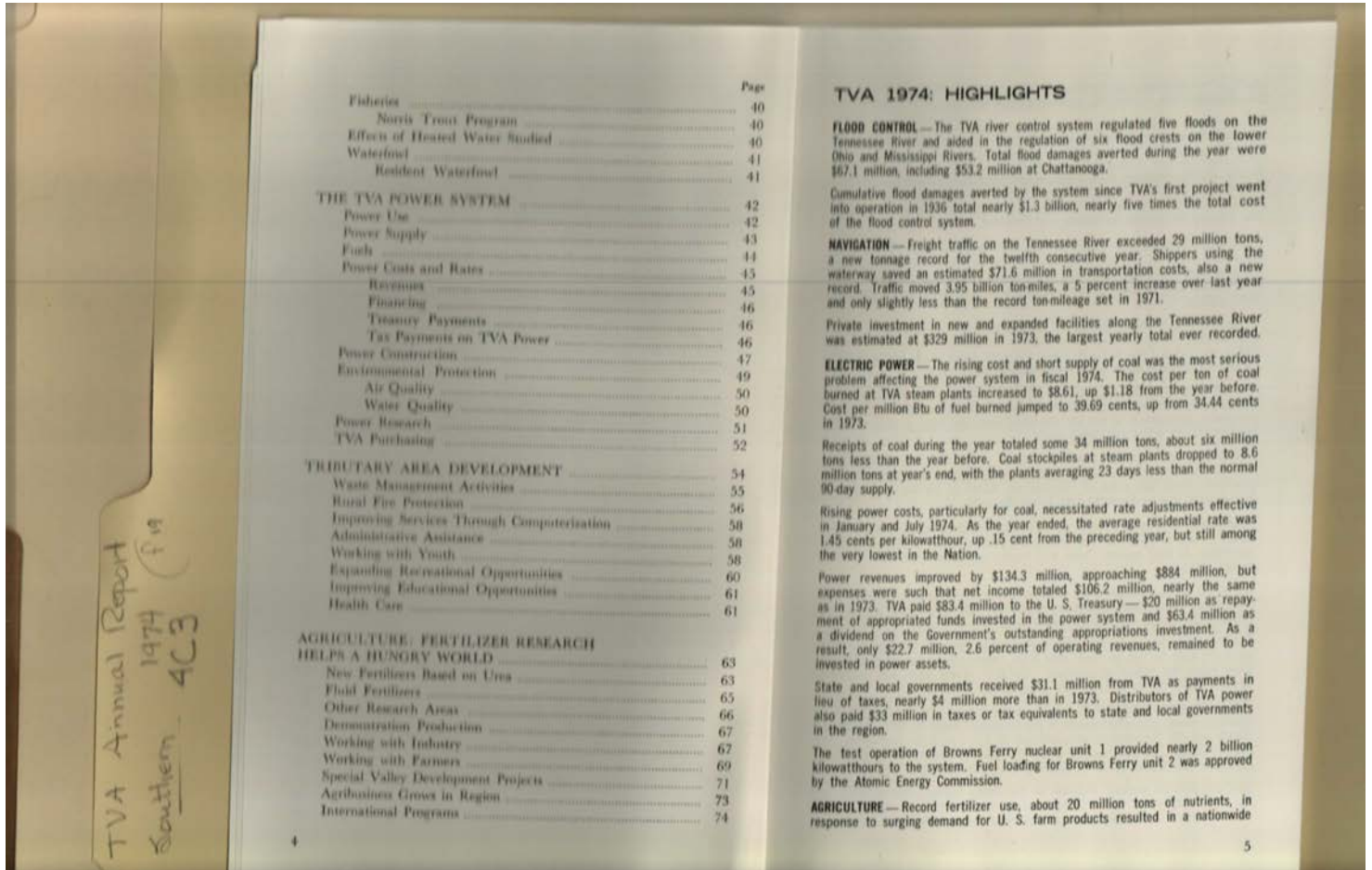
Muscle Shoals, AL

**Types:**

correspondence

**Dates:**

Dec 31, 1974



Names:

TVA Highlights

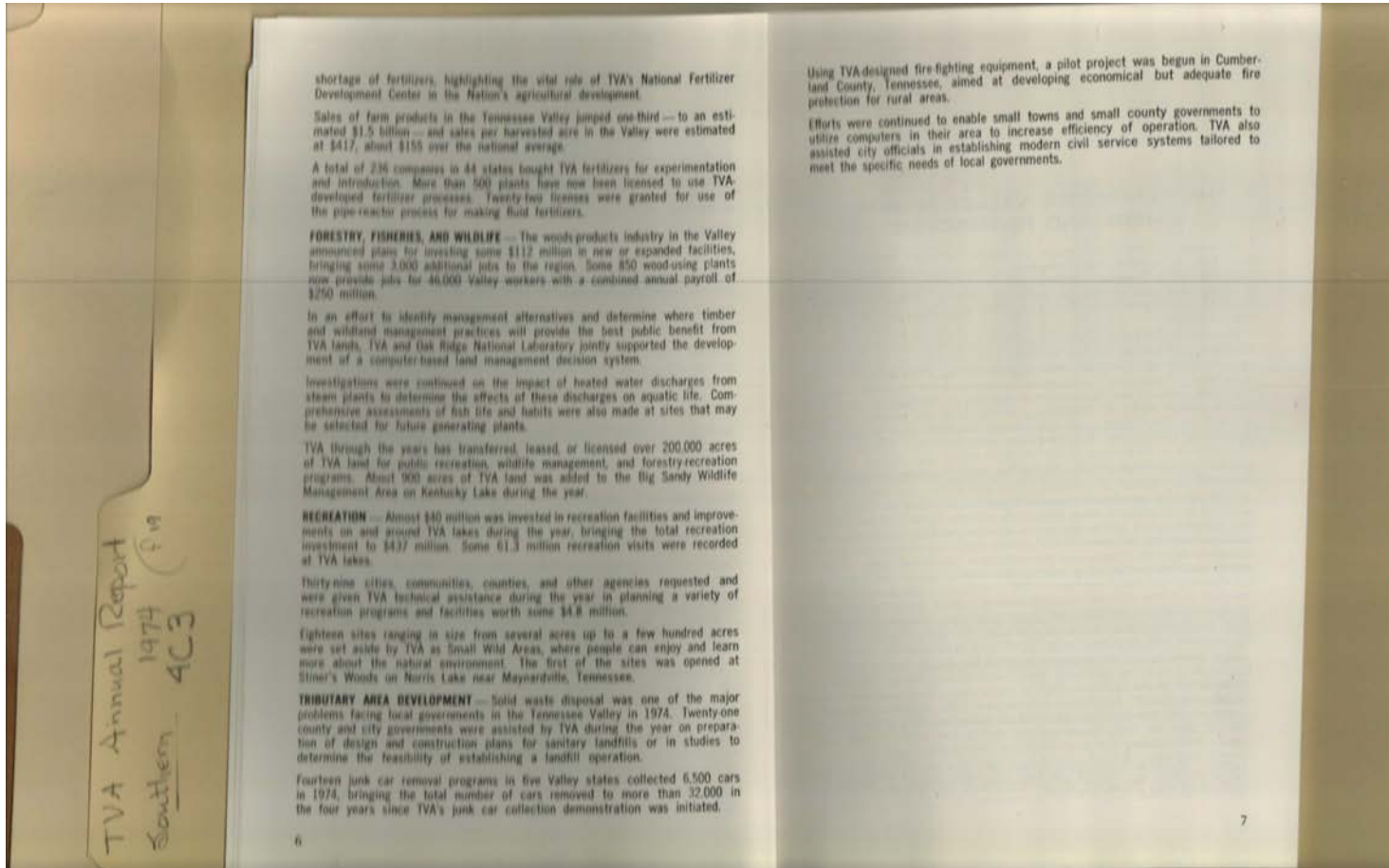
Types:

report

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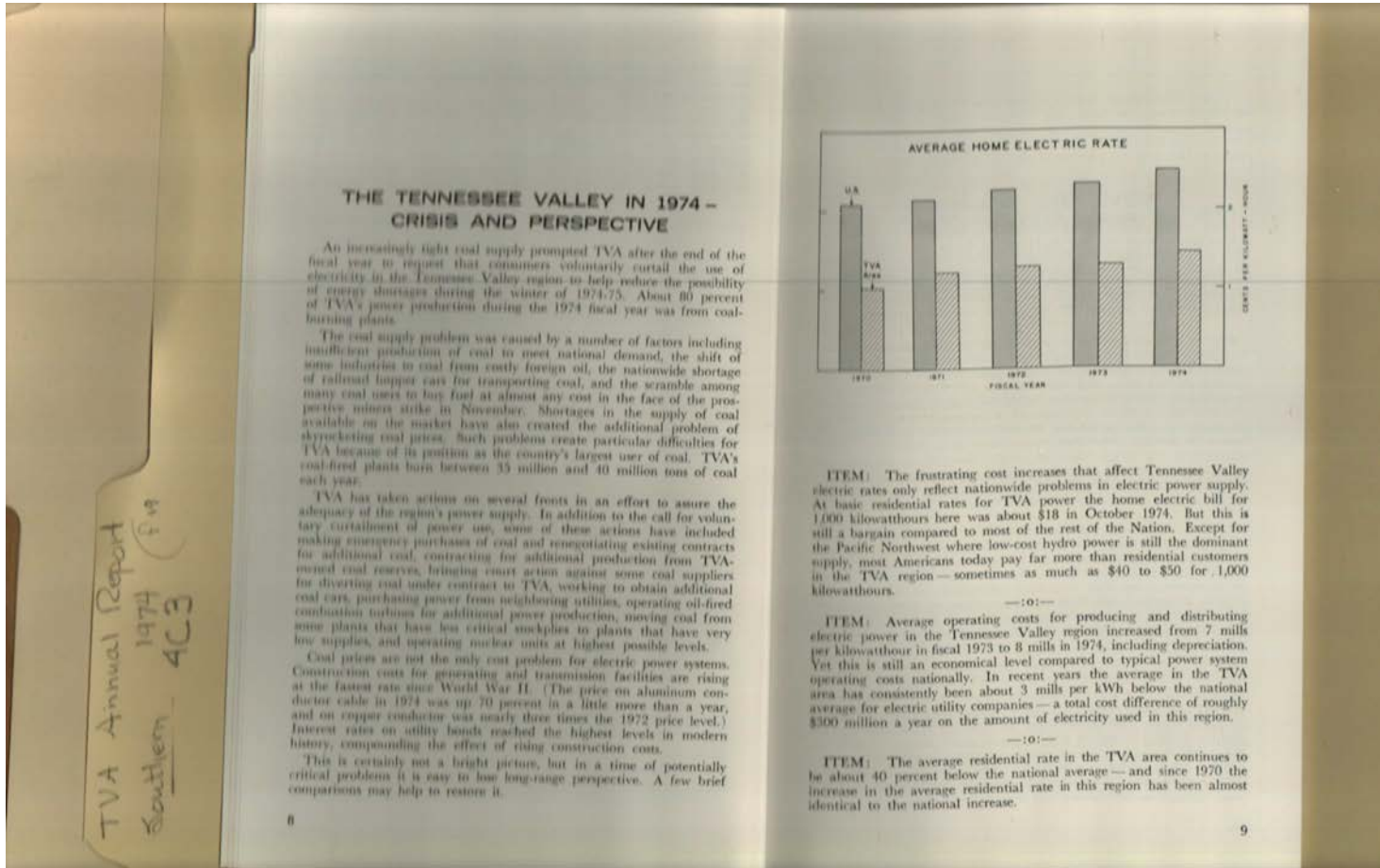
Tennessee Valley Authority Annual Report, 1974 - Southern States

Image 5 r04c03-19-000-0084 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Types:  
report



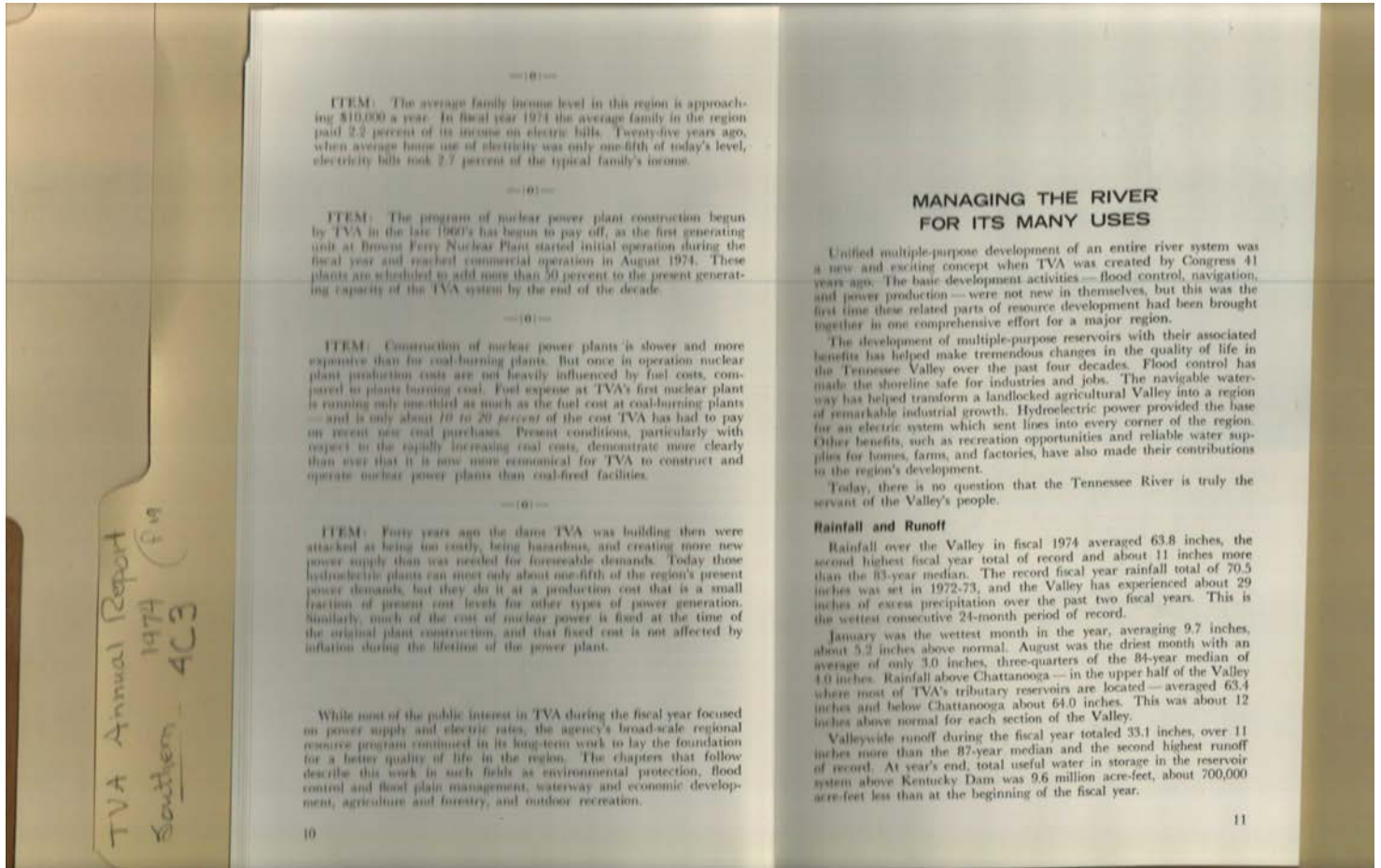


**Names:**

Electric Rates for Home

**Types:**

report

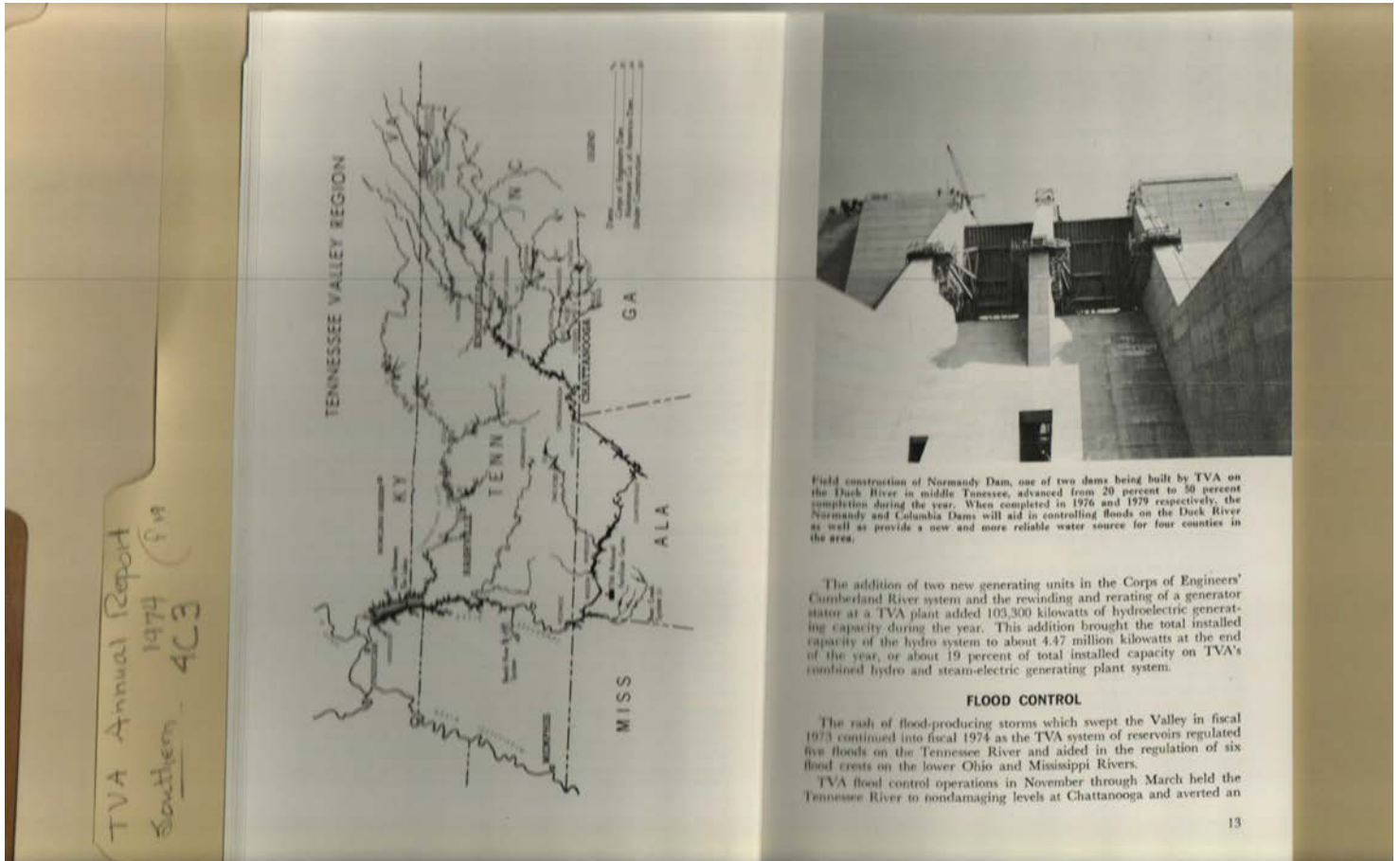


**Names:**

Tennessee River  
Management

**Types:**

report



**Names:**

Normandy Dam

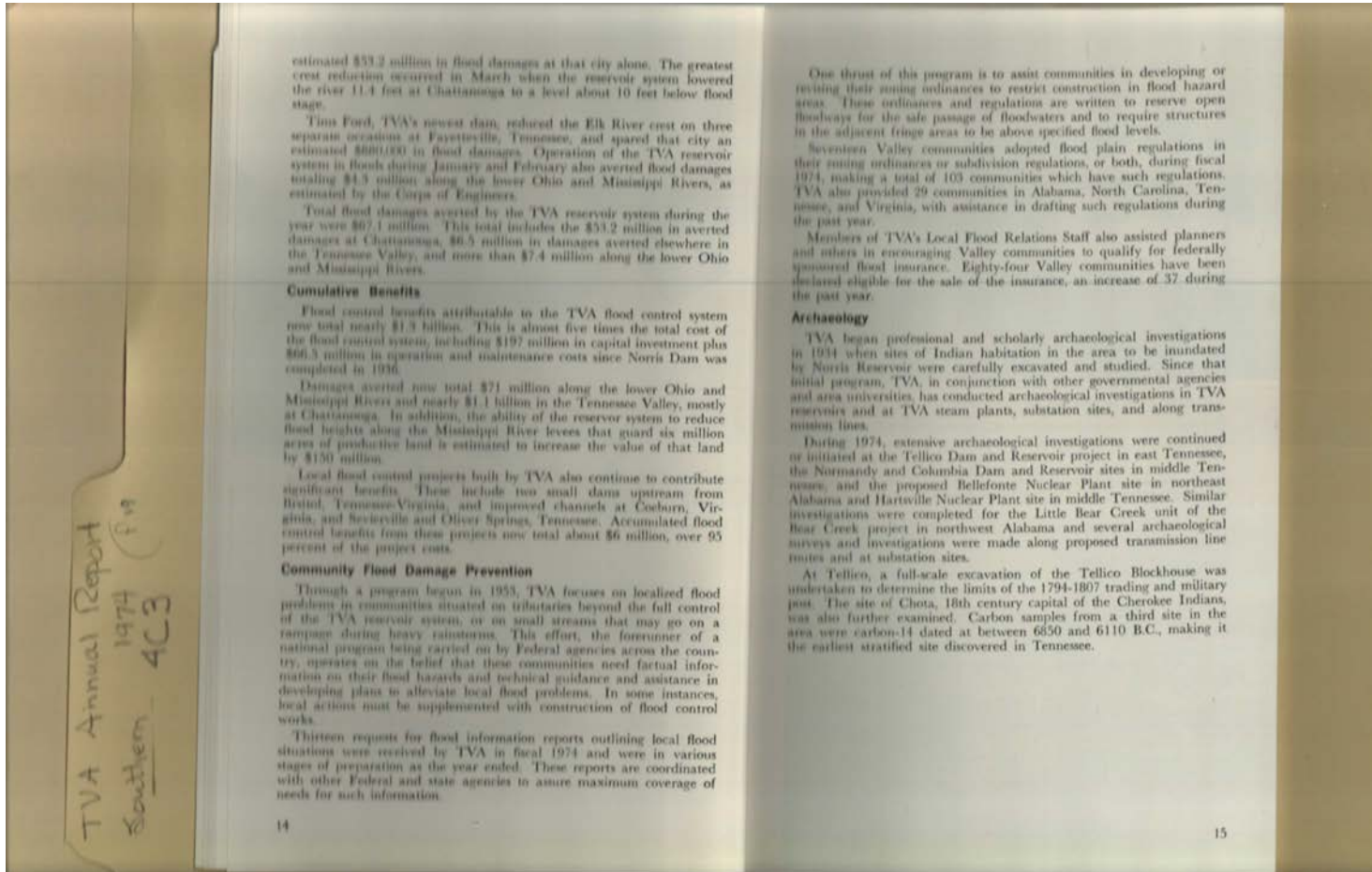
Tennessee Valley  
Region

**Types:**

map

photo





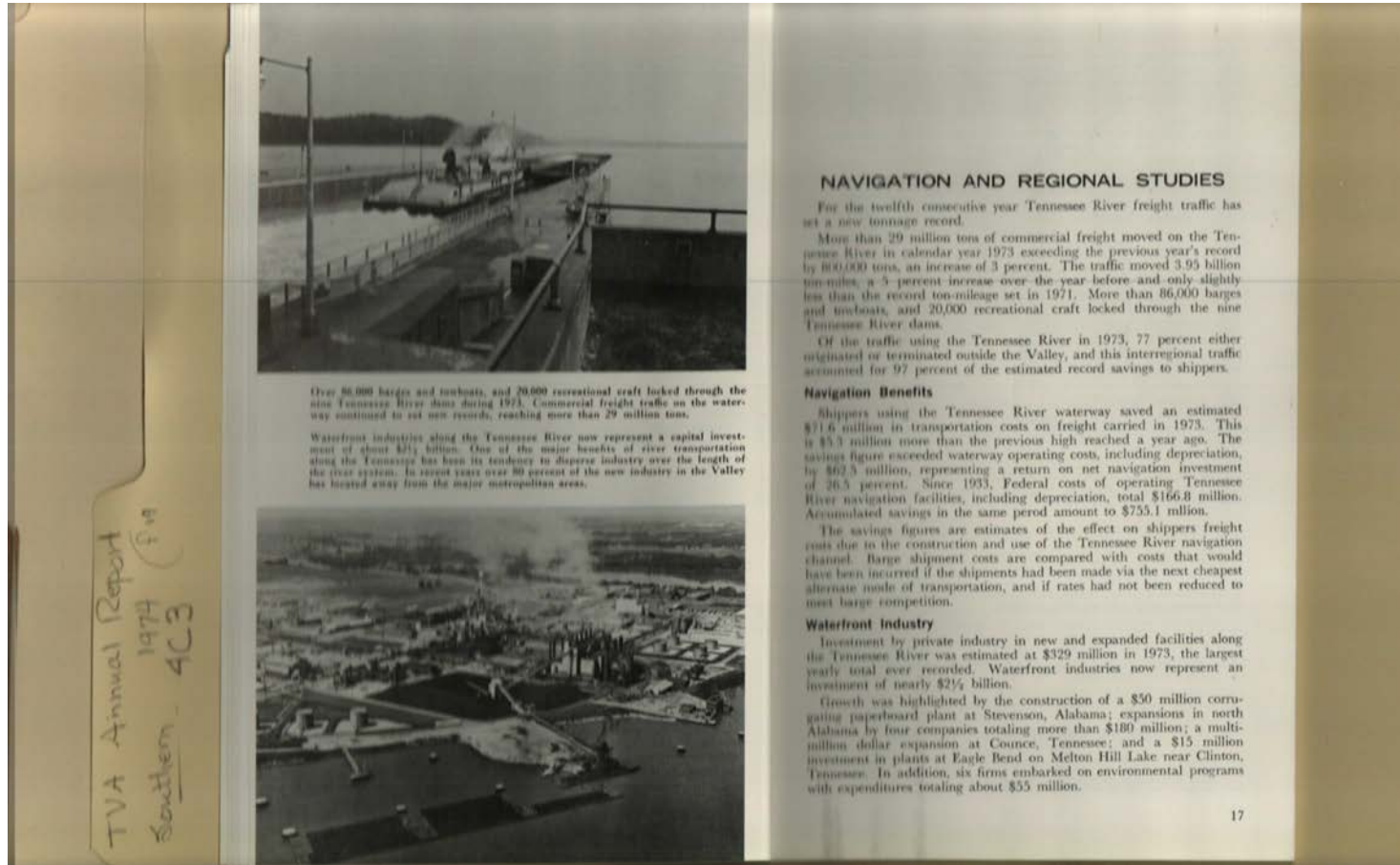
**Names:**

Archaeology

Flood Damage  
Prevention

**Types:**

report



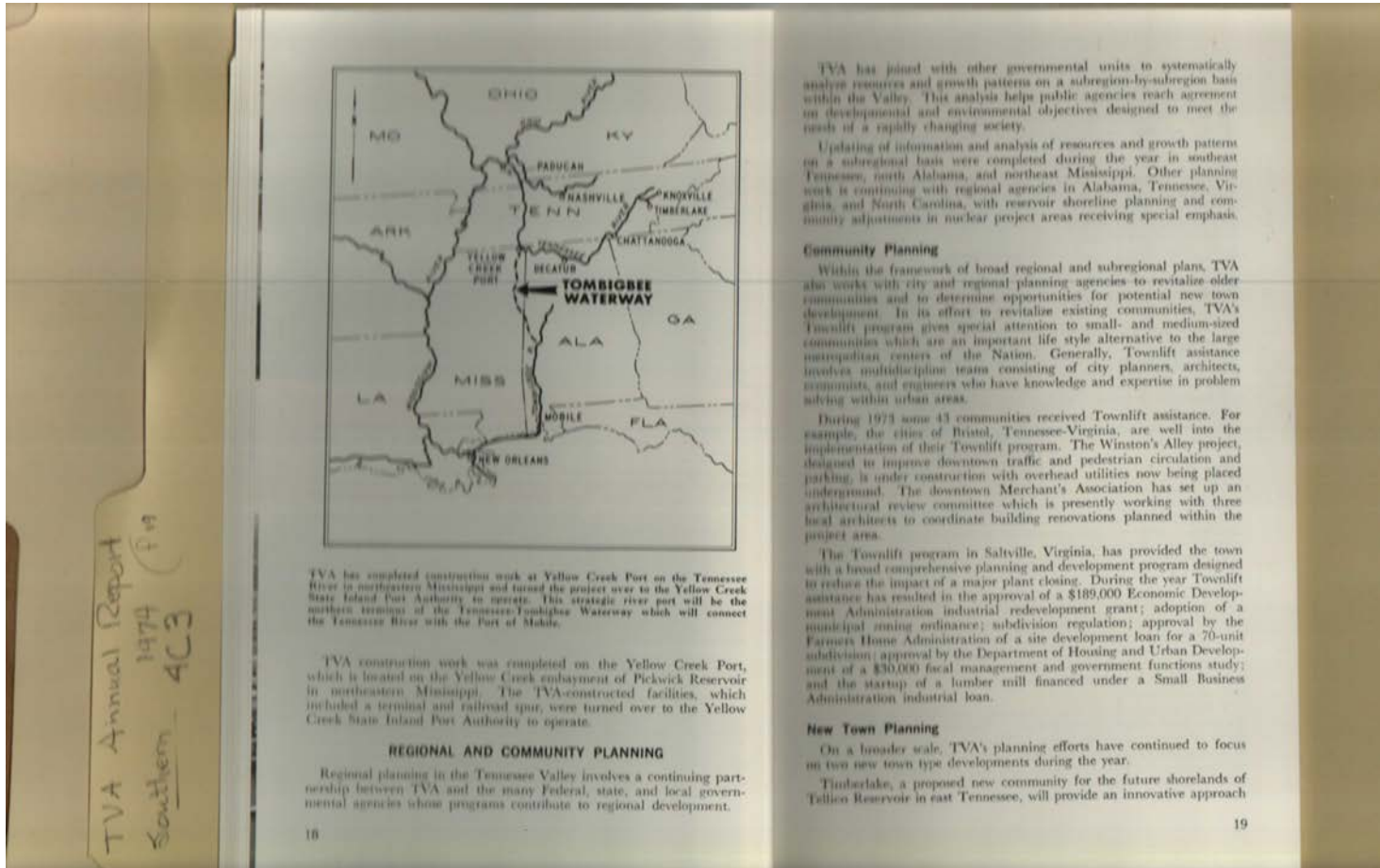
**Names:**

Naval & Regional  
Studies

**Types:**

photo

report



**Names:**

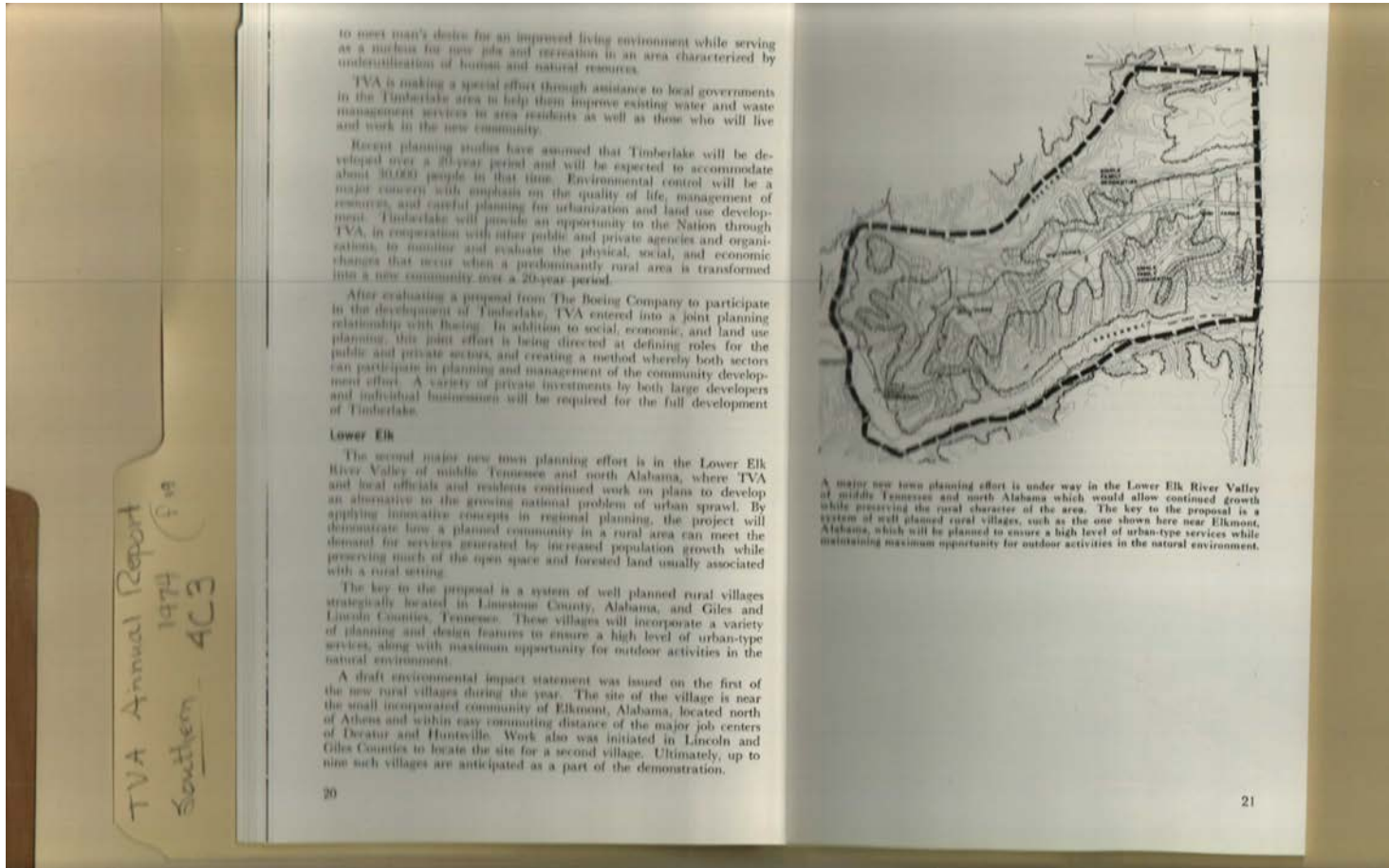
TVA Planning

Tombigbee Waterway

**Types:**

map

report



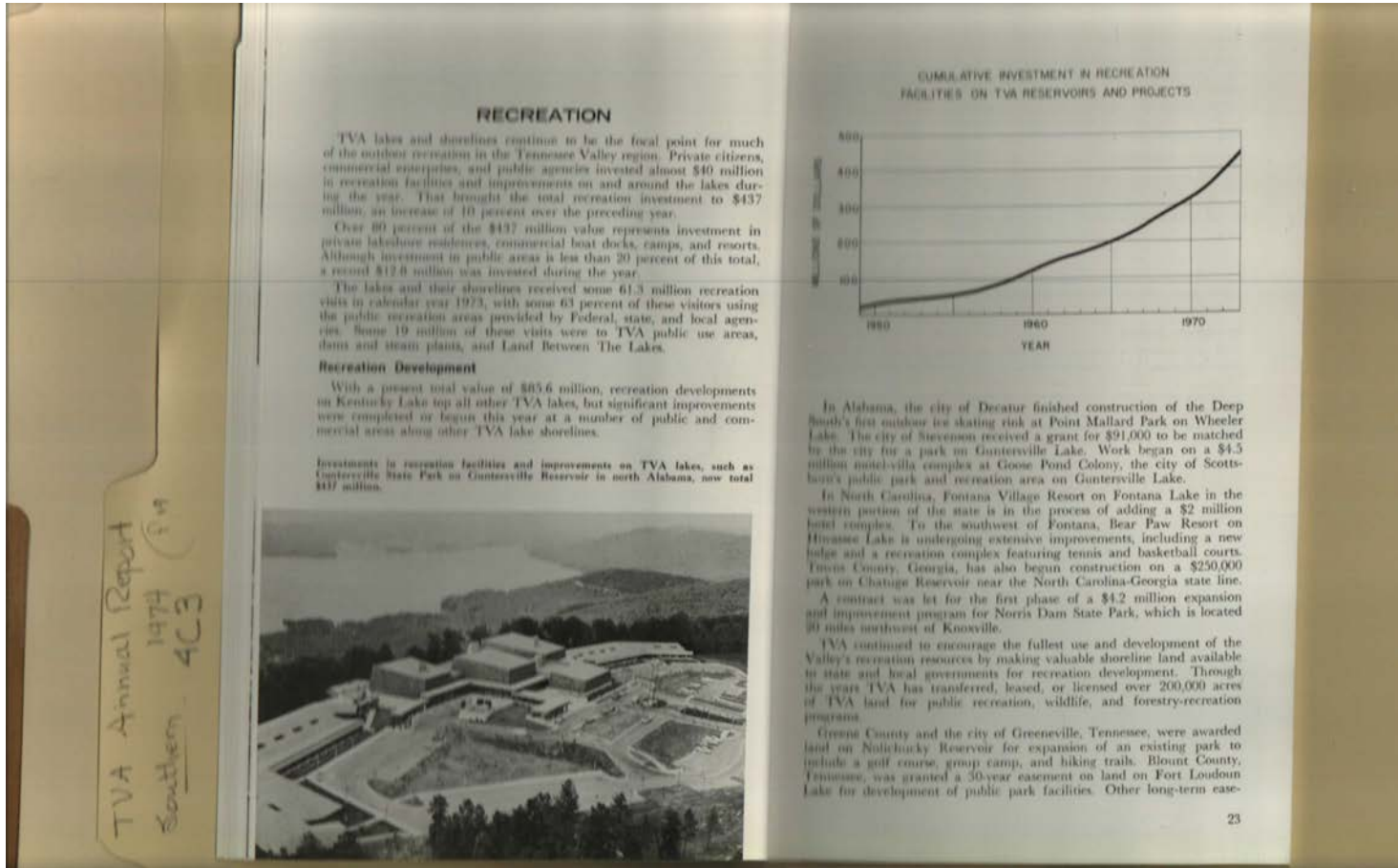
**Names:**

Lower Elk River  
Valley

**Types:**

map





**Names:**

Guntersville State  
Park

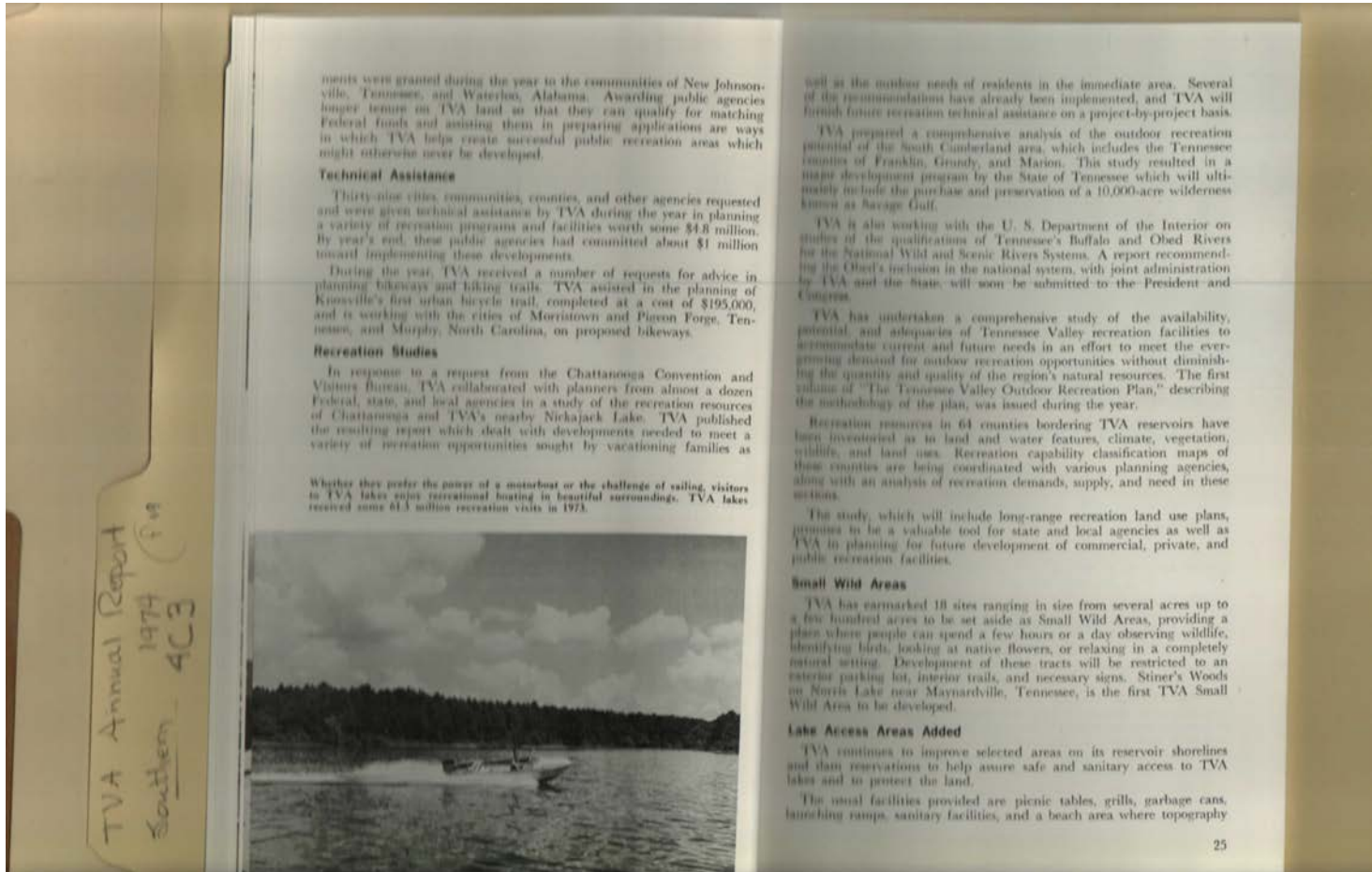
Recreation

**Types:**

photo

report





Types:  
photo



**Names:**

Kennedy, John F.,  
President

Land Between the  
Lakes

Shoreline Access

**Types:**

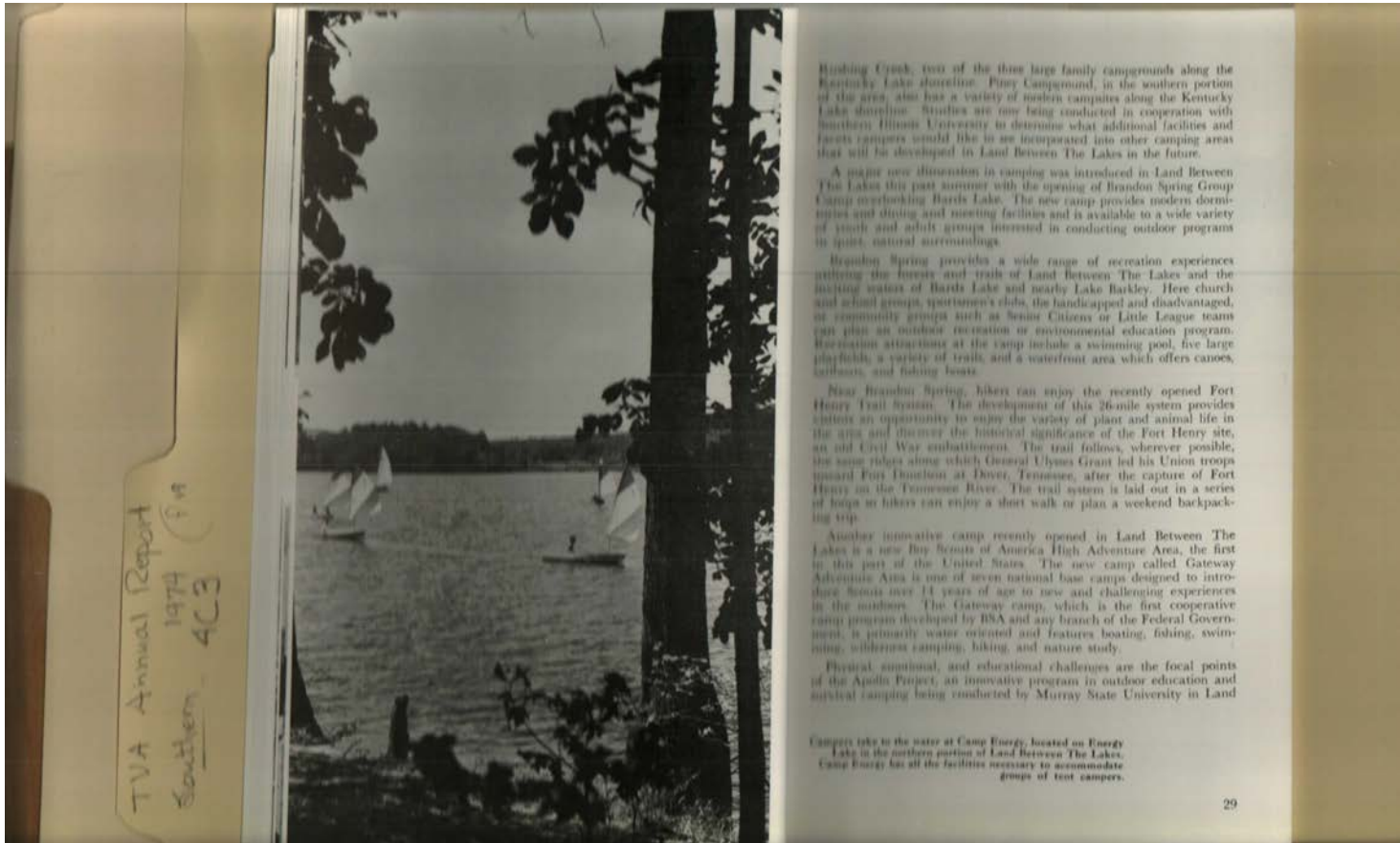
photo

report

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 3, Folder 19

Tennessee Valley Authority Annual Report, 1974 - Southern States

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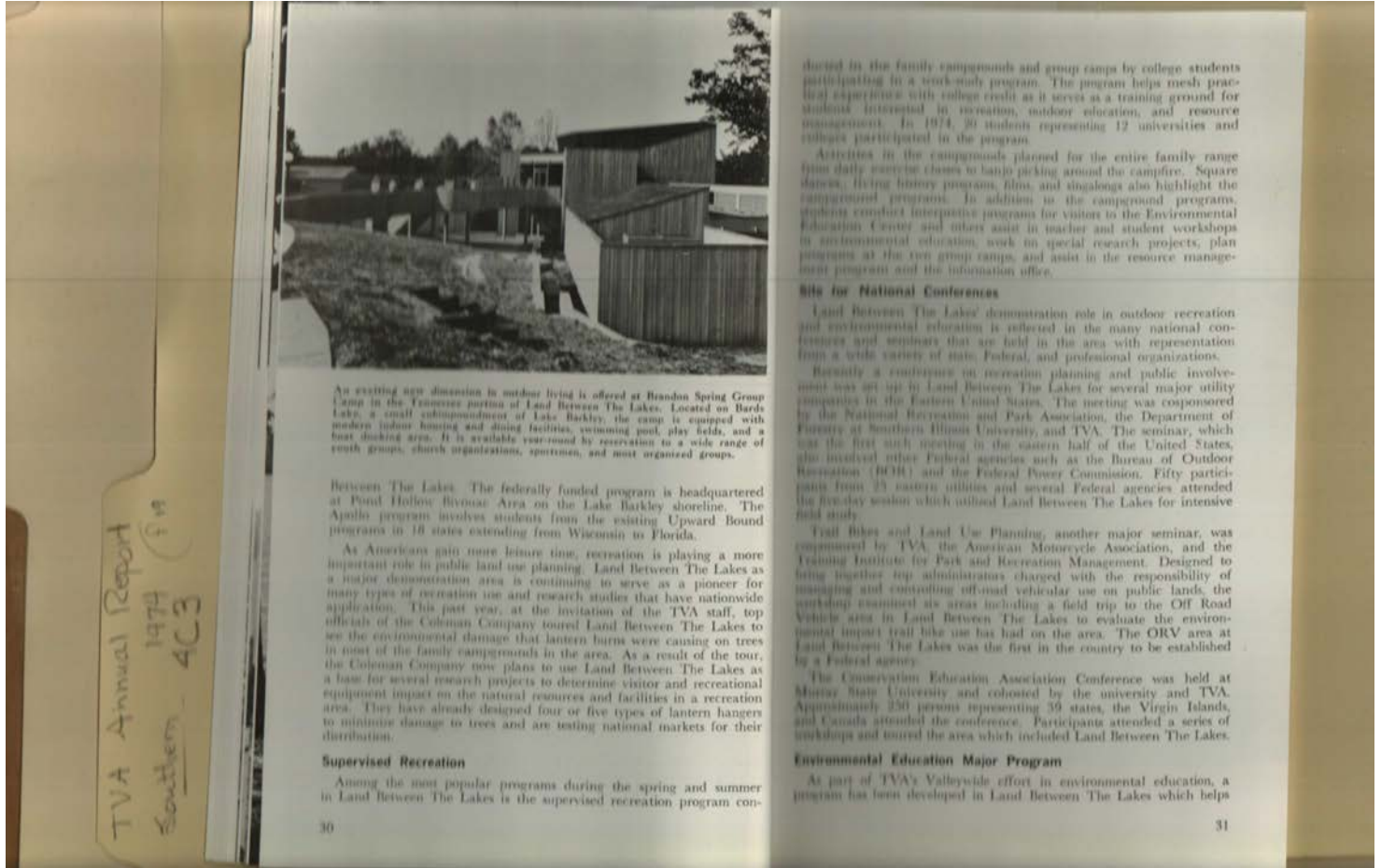


**Names:**

Land Between the  
Lakes

**Types:**

photo



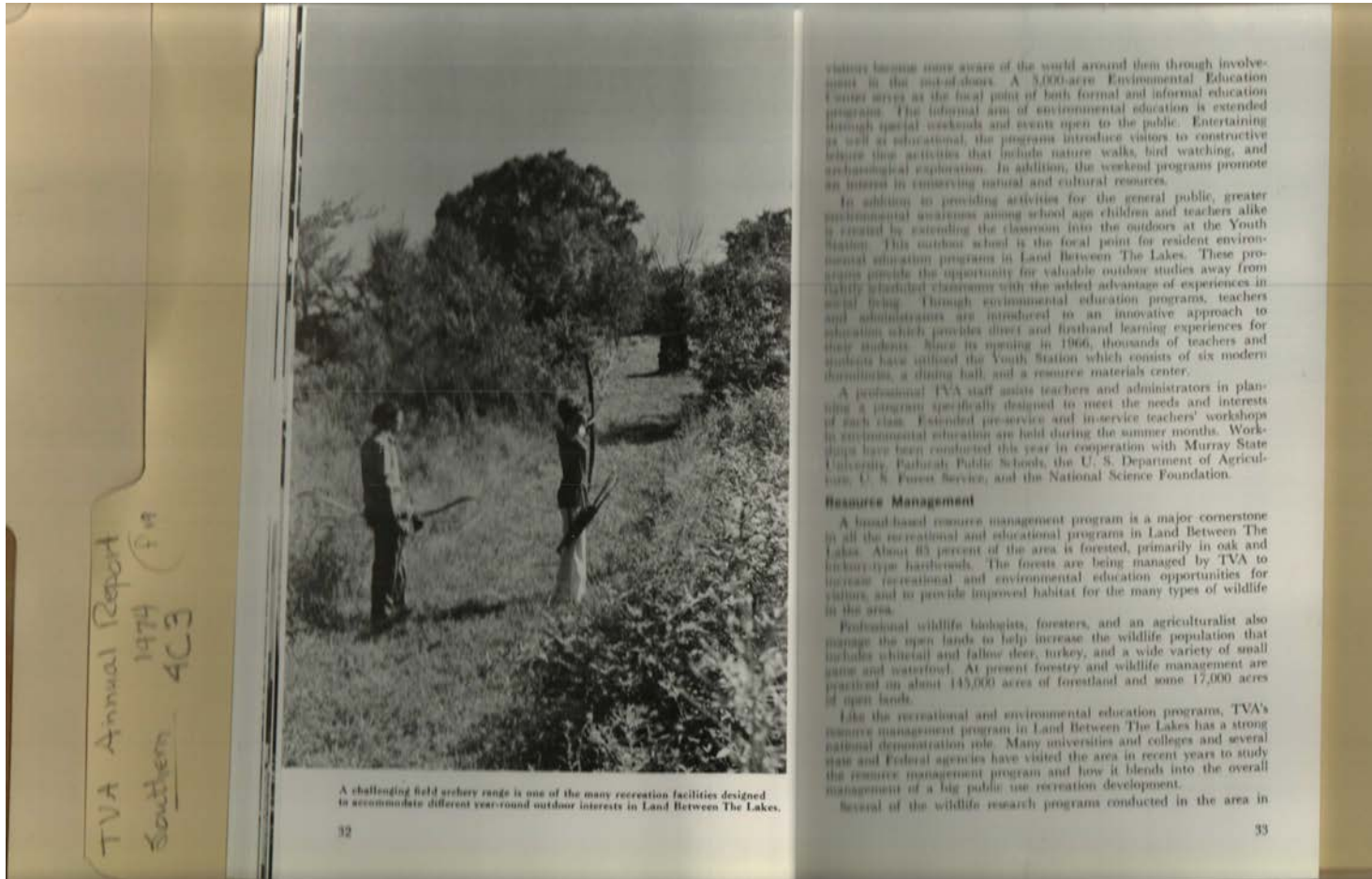
**Names:**

Brandon Spring  
Group Camp

**Types:**

photo





A challenging field archery range is one of the many recreation facilities designed to accommodate different year-round outdoor interests in Land Between The Lakes.

visitors become more aware of the world around them through involvement in the "out-of-doors." A 3,000-acre Environmental Education Center serves as the focal point of both formal and informal education programs. The informal aim of environmental education is extended through special weekends and events open to the public. Entertaining as well as educational, the programs introduce visitors to constructive leisure time activities that include nature walks, bird watching, and archaeological exploration. In addition, the weekend programs promote an interest in conserving natural and cultural resources.

In addition to providing activities for the general public, greater environmental awareness among school age children and teachers alike is created by extending the classroom into the outdoors at the Youth Station. This outdoor school is the focal point for resident environmental education programs in Land Between The Lakes. These programs provide the opportunity for valuable outdoor studies away from fully equipped classrooms with the added advantage of experiences in social living. Through environmental education programs, teachers and administrators are introduced to an innovative approach to education which provides direct and firsthand learning experiences for their students. Since its opening in 1966, thousands of teachers and students have utilized the Youth Station which consists of six modern dormitories, a dining hall, and a resource materials center.

A professional TVA staff assists teachers and administrators in planning a program specifically designed to meet the needs and interests of each class. Extended pre-service and in-service teachers' workshops in environmental education are held during the summer months. Workshops have been conducted this year in cooperation with Murray State University, Paducah Public Schools, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Forest Service, and the National Science Foundation.

#### Resource Management

A basin-based resource management program is a major cornerstone in all the recreational and educational programs in Land Between The Lakes. About 85 percent of the area is forested, primarily in oak and hickory-type hardwoods. The forests are being managed by TVA to increase recreational and environmental education opportunities for visitors and to provide improved habitat for the many types of wildlife in the area.

Professional wildlife biologists, foresters, and an agriculturalist also manage the open lands to help increase the wildlife population that includes white-tail and fallow deer, turkey, and a wide variety of small game and waterfowl. At present forestry and wildlife management are practiced on about 145,000 acres of forestland and some 17,000 acres of open lands.

Like the recreational and environmental education programs, TVA's resource management program in Land Between The Lakes has a strong national demonstration role. Many universities and colleges and several state and Federal agencies have visited the area in recent years to study the resource management program and how it blends into the overall management of a big public use recreation development.

Several of the wildlife research programs conducted in the area in

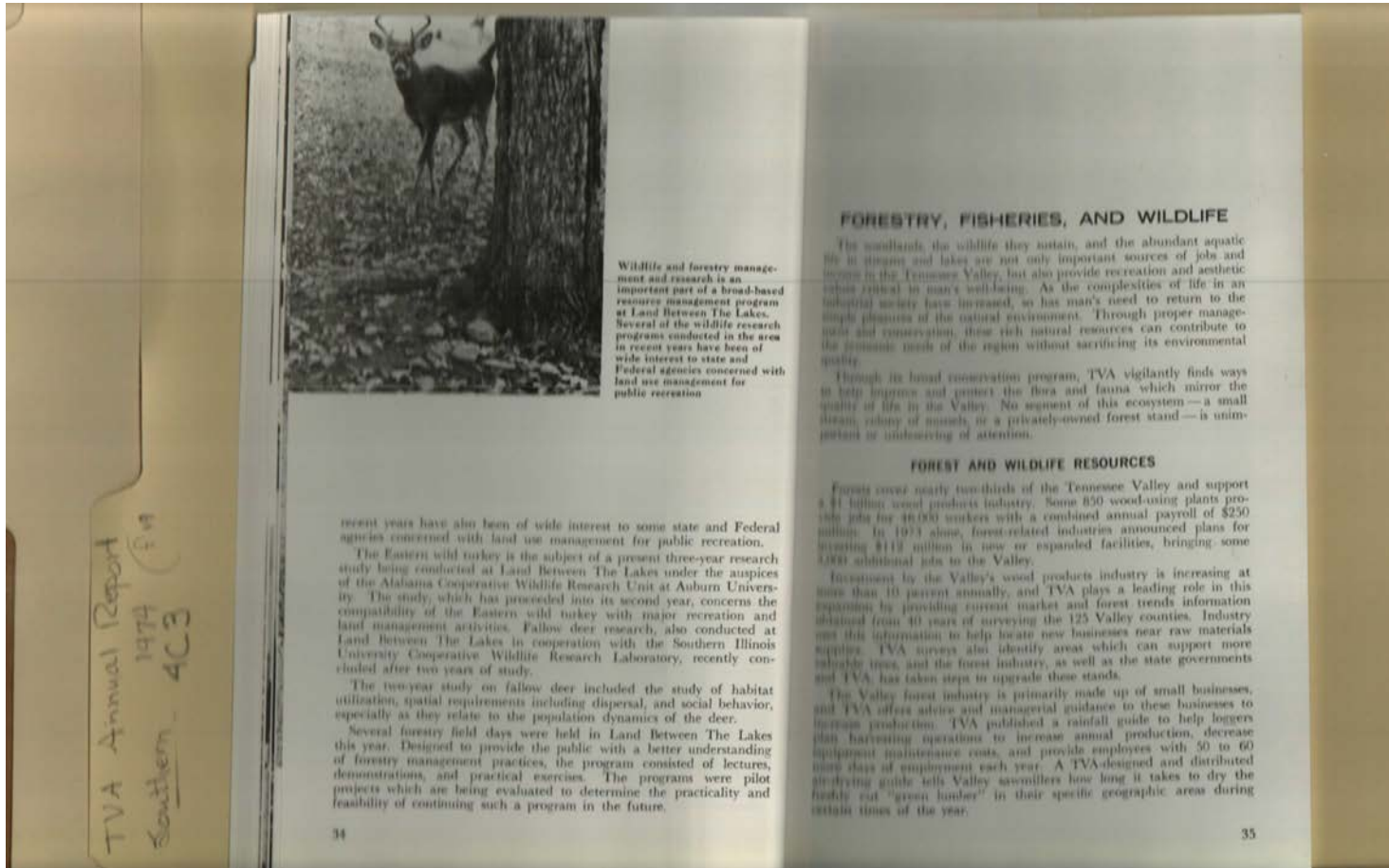
**Names:**

Archery Range

**Types:**

photo



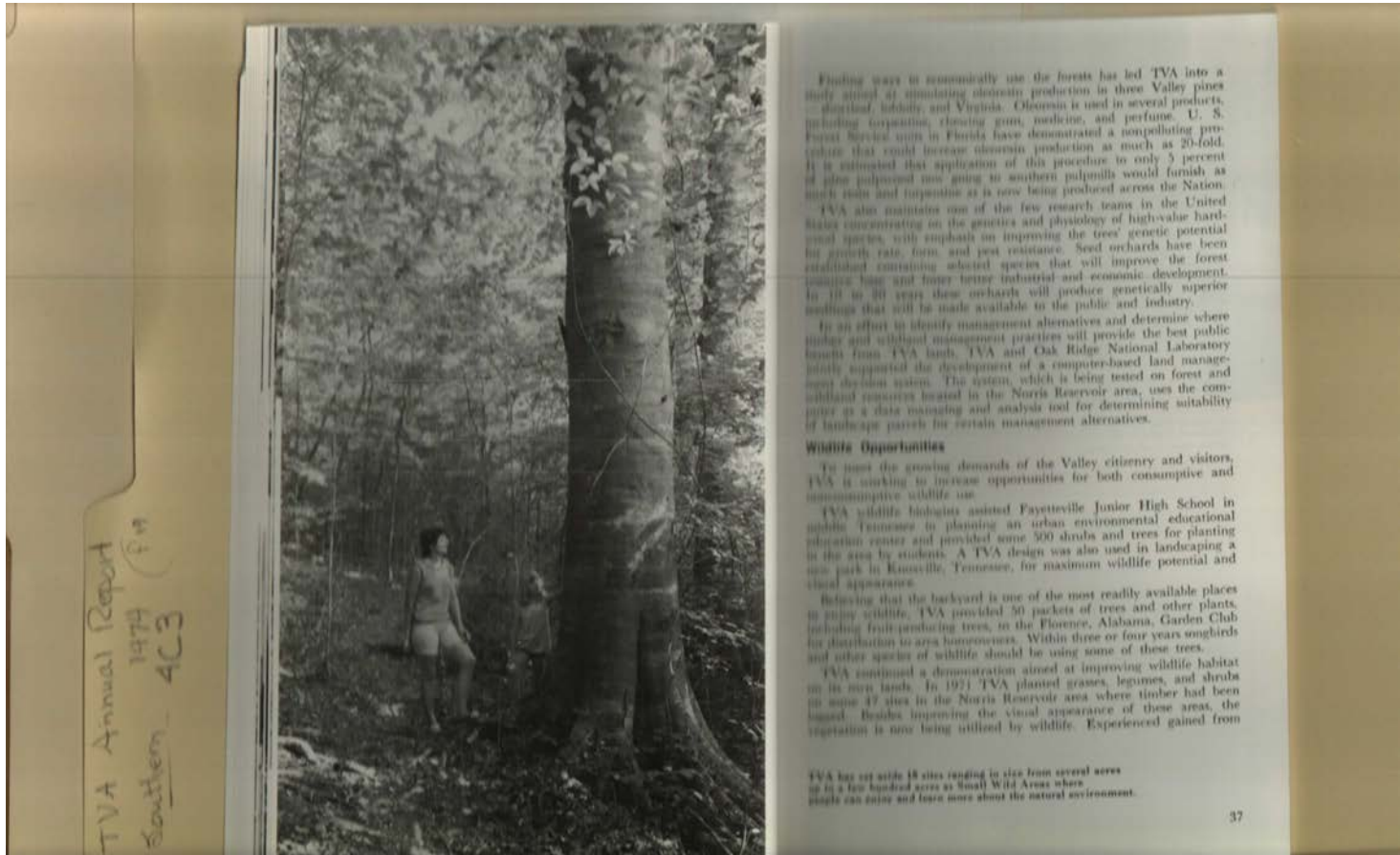


**Names:**

Forest & Wildlife  
Resources

**Types:**

report

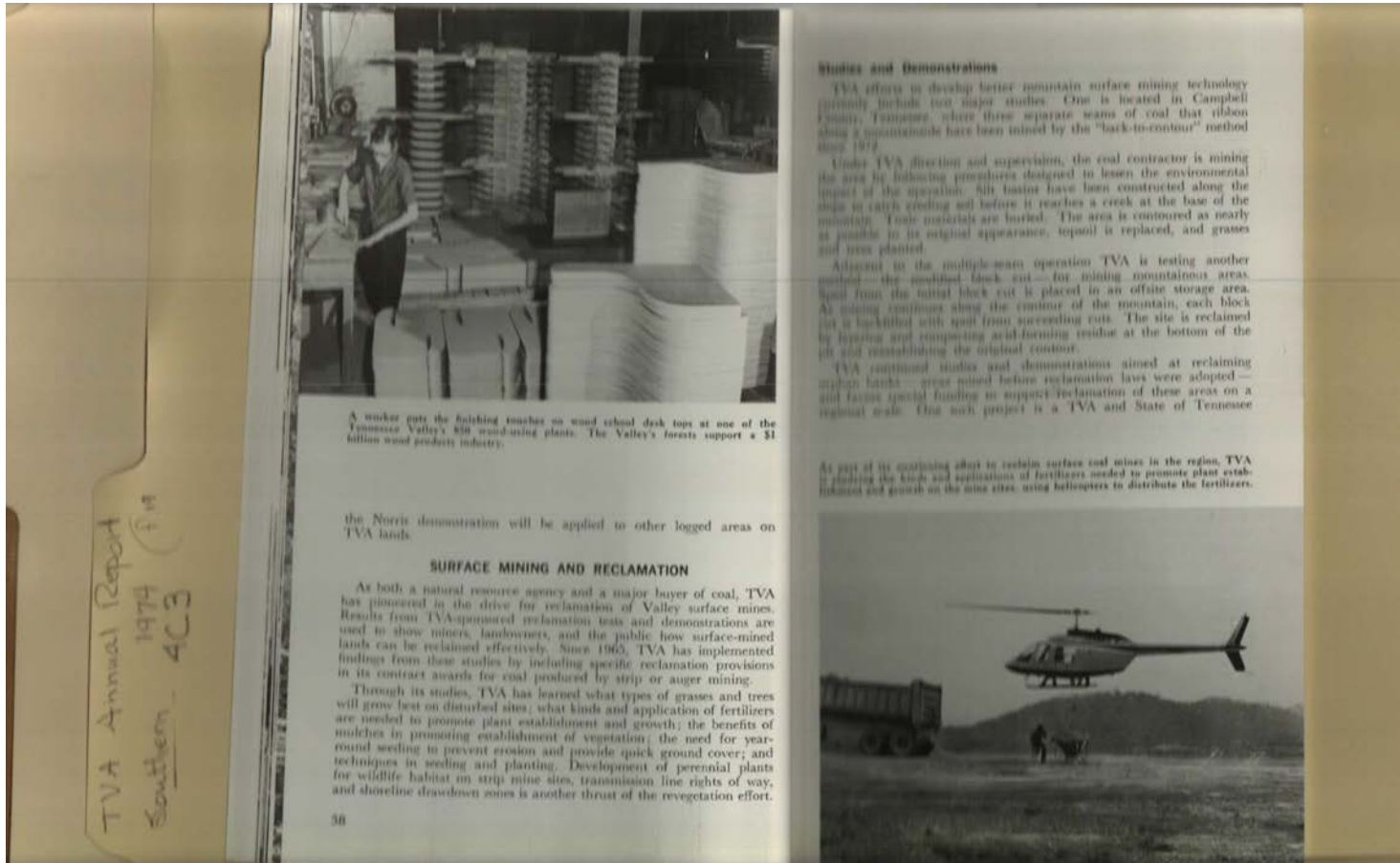


**Names:**

Small Wild Areas

**Types:**

photo



A worker puts the finishing touches on wood school desk tops at one of the Tennessee Valley's 850 manufacturing plants. The Valley's forests support a \$1 billion wood products industry.

the Norris demonstration will be applied to other logged areas on TVA lands.

#### SURFACE MINING AND RECLAMATION

As both a natural resource agency and a major buyer of coal, TVA has pioneered in the drive for reclamation of Valley surface mines. Results from TVA-sponsored reclamation tests and demonstrations are used to show miners, landowners, and the public how surface-mined lands can be reclaimed effectively. Since 1965, TVA has implemented findings from these studies by including specific reclamation provisions in its contract awards for coal produced by strip or auger mining.

Through its studies, TVA has learned what types of grasses and trees will grow best on disturbed sites; what kinds and application of fertilizers are needed to promote plant establishment and growth; the benefits of mulches in promoting establishment of vegetation; the need for year-round seeding to prevent erosion and provide quick ground cover; and techniques in seeding and planting. Development of perennial plants for wildlife habitat on strip mine sites, transmission line rights of way, and shoreline drawdown zones is another thrust of the revegetation effort.

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#### Studies and Demonstrations

TVA efforts to develop better mountain surface mining technology primarily include two major studies. One is located in Campbell County, Tennessee, where three separate seams of coal that ribbon down a mountainside have been mined by the "back-to-contour" method since 1972.

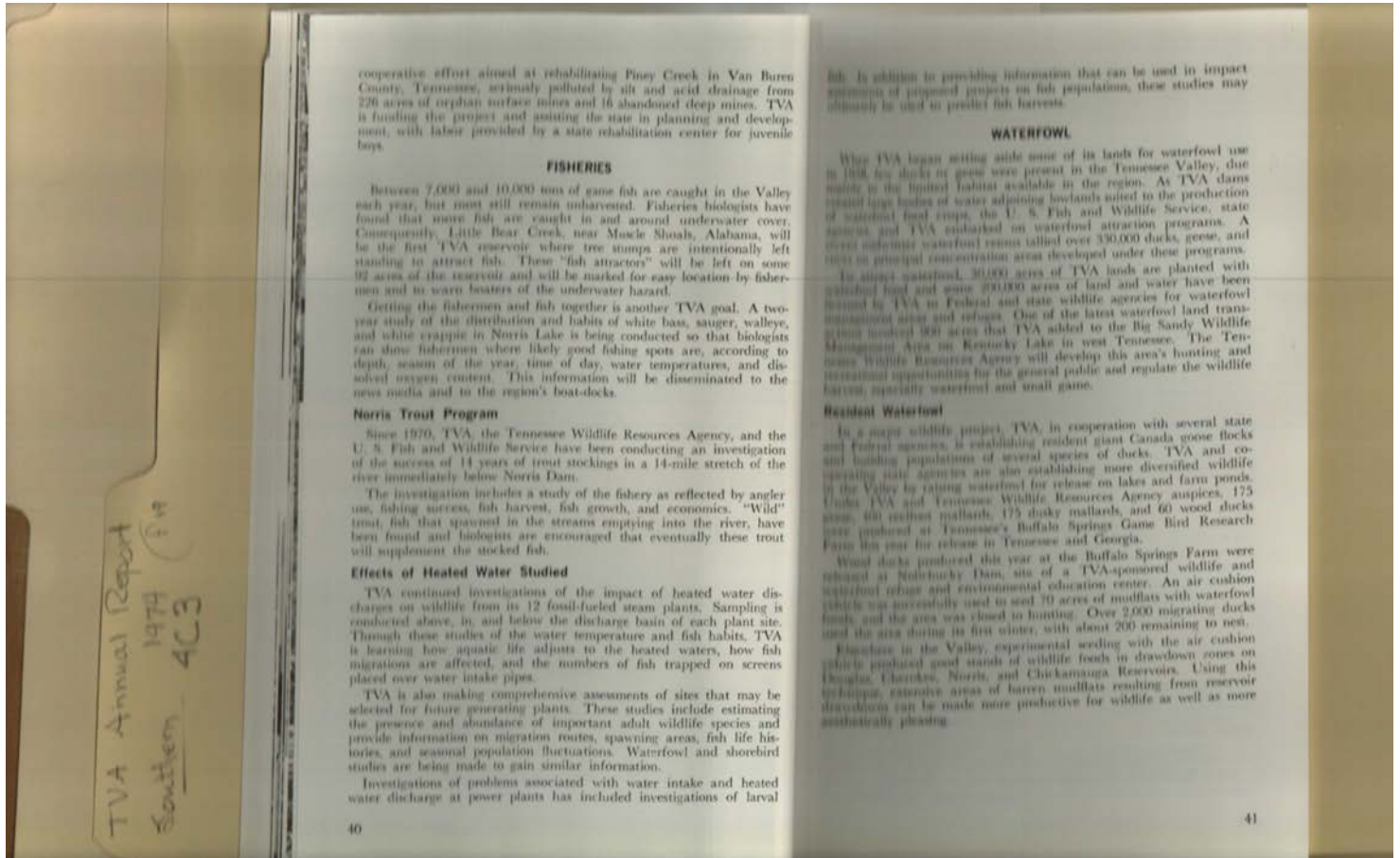
Under TVA direction and supervision, the coal contractor is mining the area by following procedures designed to lessen the environmental impact of the operation. Silt basins have been constructed along the slope to catch eroding soil before it reaches a creek at the base of the mountain. Toxic materials are buried. The area is contoured as nearly as possible to its original appearance, topsoil is replaced, and grasses and trees planted.

Adjacent to the multiple-seam operation TVA is testing another method—the modified block cut—for mining mountainous areas. Spoil from the initial block cut is placed in an offsite storage area. As mining continues along the contour of the mountain, each block cut is backfilled with spoil from succeeding cuts. The site is reclaimed by layering and compacting acid-forming residue at the bottom of the pit and reestablishing the original contour.

TVA continued studies and demonstrations aimed at reclaiming surface lands—areas mined before reclamation laws were adopted—and focus special funding to support reclamation of these areas on a regional scale. One such project is a TVA and State of Tennessee

As part of its continuing effort to reclaim surface coal mines in the region, TVA is studying the kinds and applications of fertilizers needed to promote plant establishment and growth on the mine sites, using helicopters to distribute the fertilizers.





**Names:**

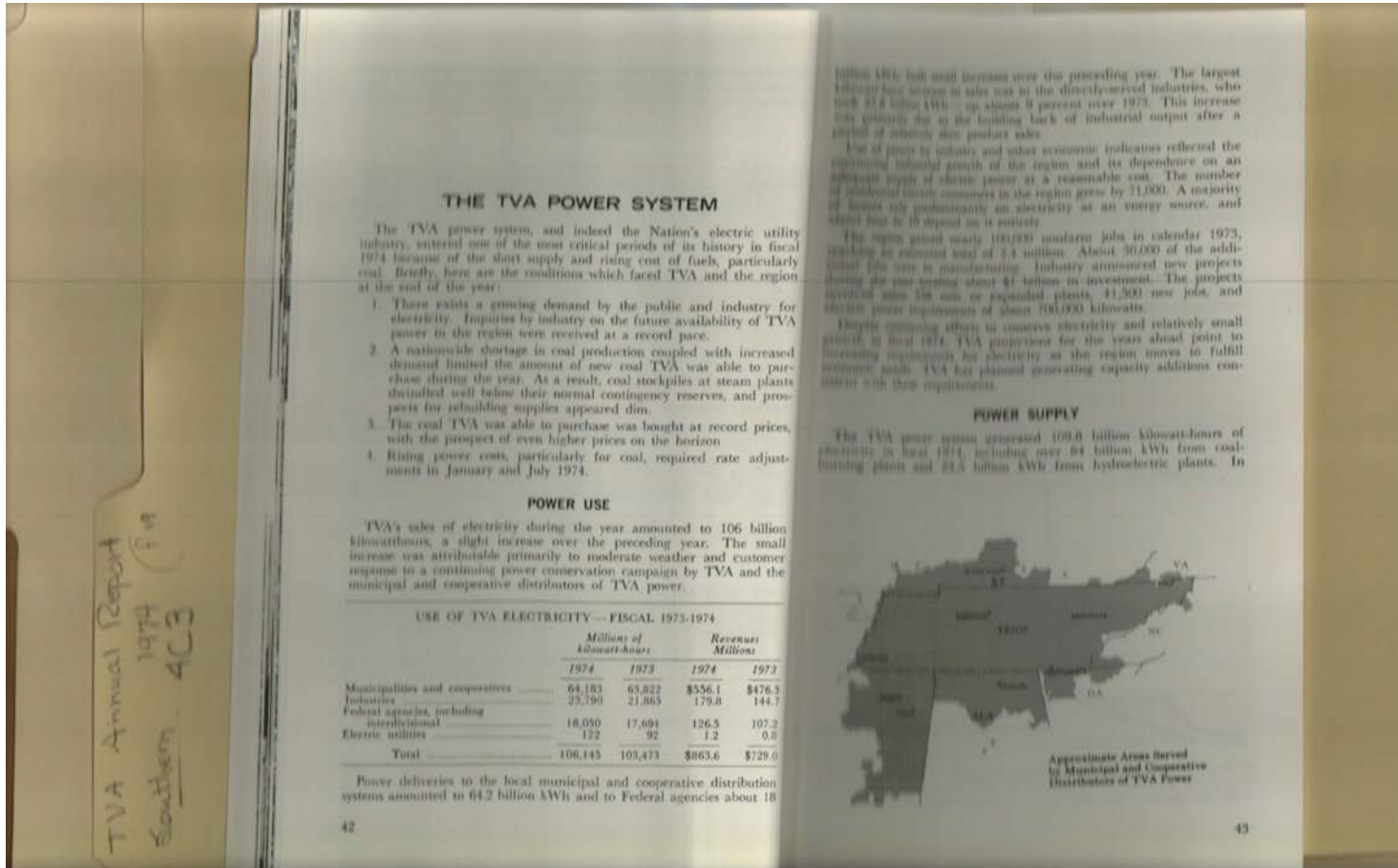
Fisheries

Waterfowl

**Types:**

report





**THE TVA POWER SYSTEM**

The TVA power system, and indeed the Nation's electric utility industry, entered one of the most critical periods of its history in fiscal 1974 because of the short supply and rising cost of fuels, particularly coal. Briefly, here are the conditions which faced TVA and the region at the end of the year:

1. There exists a growing demand by the public and industry for electricity. Inquiries by industry on the future availability of TVA power in the region were received at a record pace.
2. A nationwide shortage in coal production coupled with increased demand limited the amount of new coal TVA was able to purchase during the year. As a result, coal stockpiles at steam plants dwindled well below their normal contingency reserves, and prospects for rebuilding supplies appeared dim.
3. The coal TVA was able to purchase was bought at record prices, with the prospect of even higher prices on the horizon.
4. Rising power costs, particularly for coal, required rate adjustments in January and July 1974.

**POWER USE**

TVA's sales of electricity during the year amounted to 106 billion kilowatt-hours, a slight increase over the preceding year. The small increase was attributable primarily to moderate weather and customer response to a continuing power conservation campaign by TVA and the municipal and cooperative distributors of TVA power.

USE OF TVA ELECTRICITY — FISCAL 1973-1974

	Millions of kilowatt-hours		Revenues Millions	
	1974	1973	1974	1973
Municipalities and cooperatives .....	64,183	63,822	\$556.1	\$476.3
Industry .....	23,790	21,863	179.8	144.7
Federal agencies, including interdivisional .....	18,050	17,694	126.5	107.2
Electric utilities .....	122	92	1.2	0.8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>106,145</b>	<b>103,473</b>	<b>\$863.6</b>	<b>\$729.0</b>

Power deliveries to the local municipal and cooperative distribution systems amounted to 64.2 billion kWh and to Federal agencies about 18

billion kWh, both small increases over the preceding year. The largest increase has been in sales to the directly-served industries, who took 21.6 billion kWh — up about 8 percent over 1973. This increase was primarily due to the building back of industrial output after a period of relatively slow product sales.

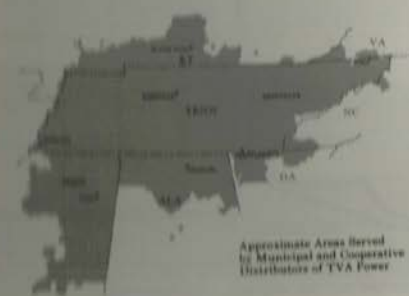
Use of power by industry and other economic indicators reflected the continuing industrial growth of the region and its dependence on an adequate supply of electric power at a reasonable cost. The number of industrial electric consumers in the region grew by 71,000. A majority of homes rely predominantly on electricity as an energy source, and about half to 75 depend on it entirely.

The region gained nearly 100,000 new jobs in calendar 1973, reaching an estimated total of 2.4 million. About 30,000 of the additional jobs were in manufacturing. Industry announced new projects during the year totaling about \$1 billion in investment. The projects involved some 500 new or expanded plants, 41,500 new jobs, and electric power requirements of about 700,000 kilowatts.

Despite continuing efforts to conserve electricity and relatively small growth in fiscal 1974, TVA projections for the years ahead point to increasing requirements for electricity as the region moves to fulfill economic needs. TVA has planned generating capacity additions consistent with these requirements.

**POWER SUPPLY**

The TVA power system generated 109.8 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity in fiscal 1974, including over 64 billion kWh from coal-burning plants and 24.5 billion kWh from hydroelectric plants. In



Approximate Areas Served by Municipal and Cooperative Distributors of TVA Power

**Names:**

TVA Power Service Area

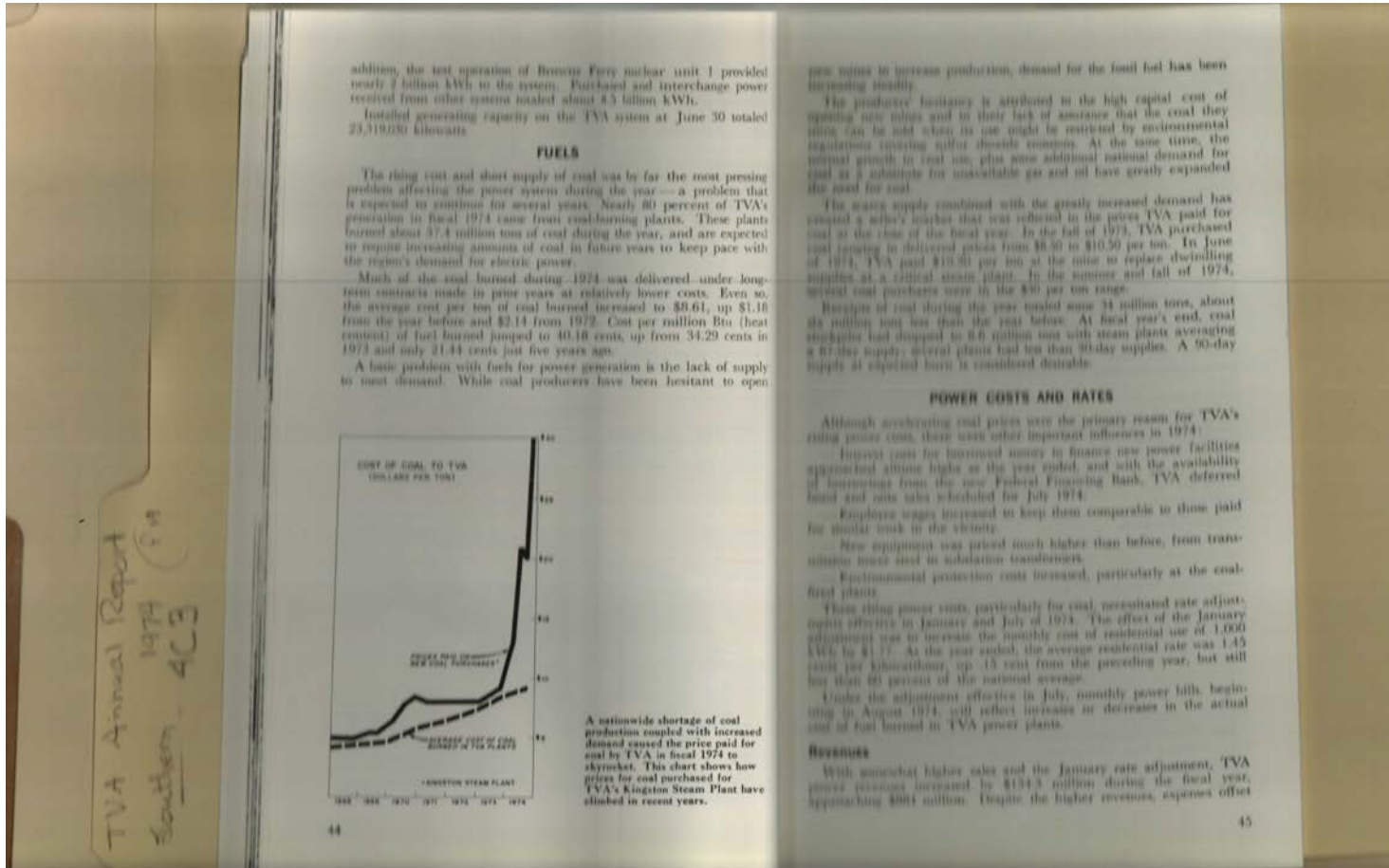
TVA Power System

**Types:**

map

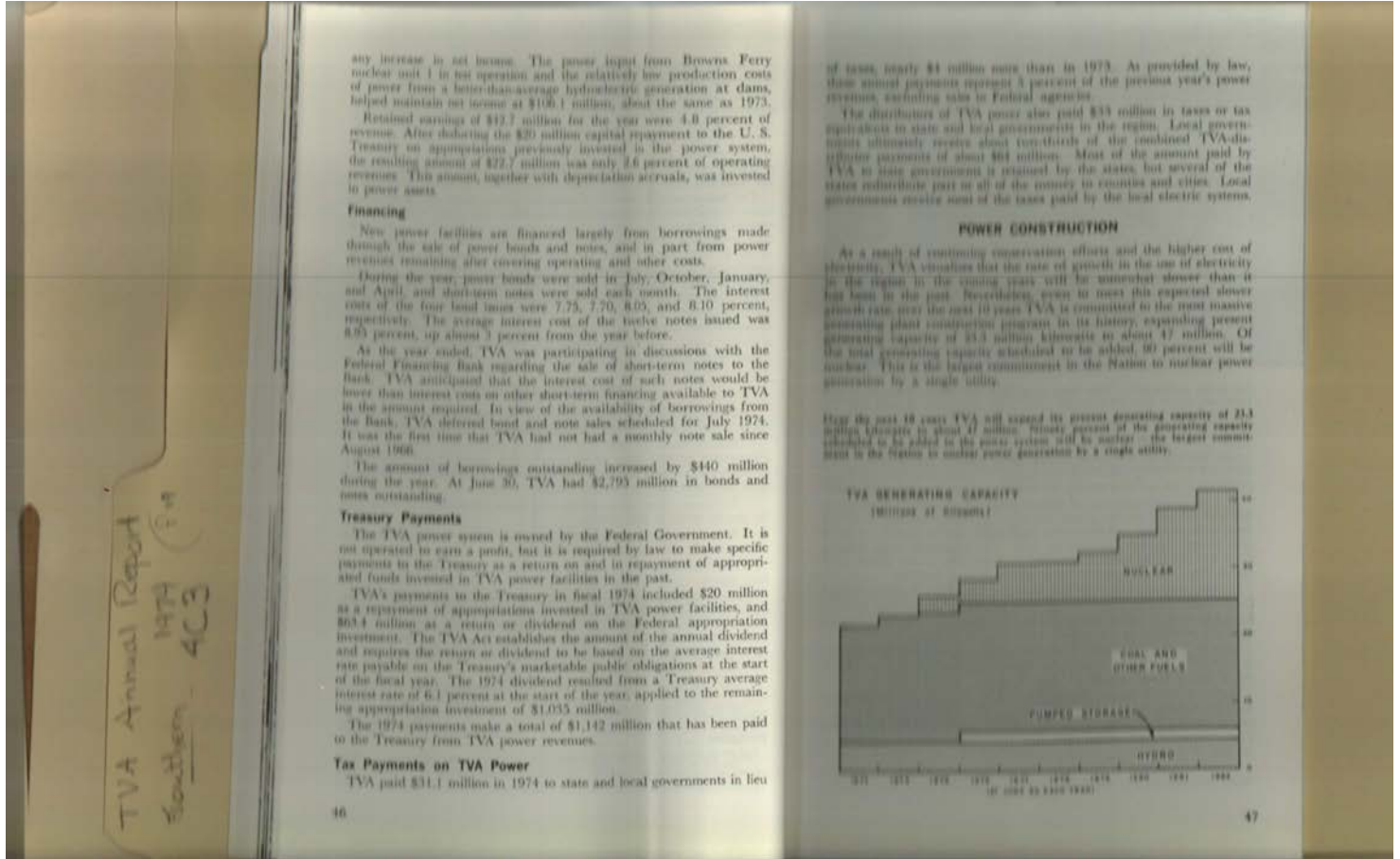
report





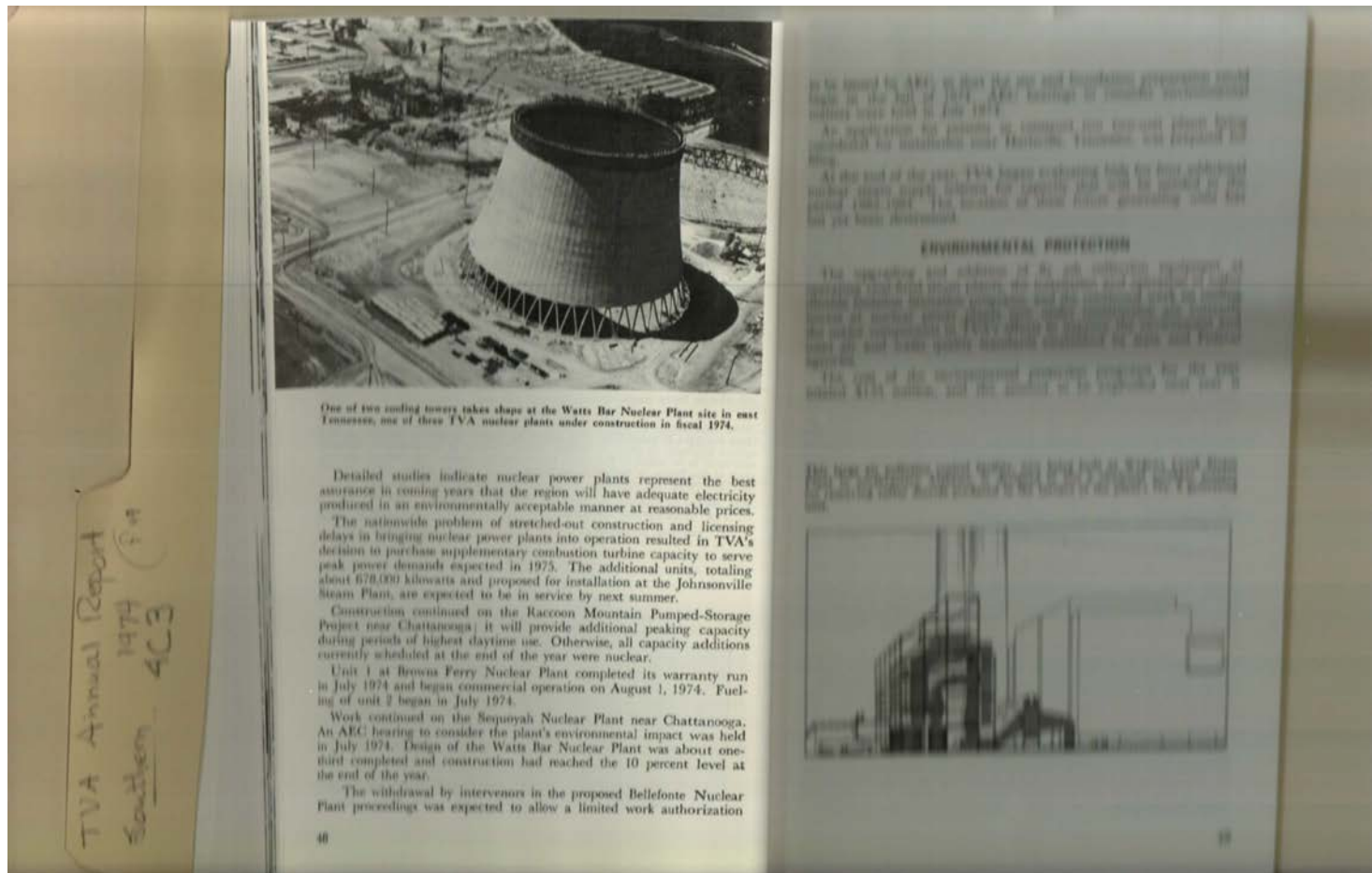
**Names:**  
Fuels

**Types:**  
report



**Names:**  
Power Construction

**Types:**  
chart



One of two cooling towers takes shape at the Watts Bar Nuclear Plant site in east Tennessee, one of three TVA nuclear plants under construction in fiscal 1974.

Detailed studies indicate nuclear power plants represent the best assurance in coming years that the region will have adequate electricity produced in an environmentally acceptable manner at reasonable prices.

The nationwide problem of stretched-out construction and licensing delays in bringing nuclear power plants into operation resulted in TVA's decision to purchase supplementary combustion turbine capacity to serve peak power demands expected in 1975. The additional units, totaling about 678,000 kilowatts and proposed for installation at the Johnsonville Steam Plant, are expected to be in service by next summer.

Construction continued on the Raccoon Mountain Pumped-Storage Project near Chattanooga; it will provide additional peaking capacity during periods of highest daytime use. Otherwise, all capacity additions currently scheduled at the end of the year were nuclear.

Unit 1 at Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant completed its warranty run in July 1974 and began commercial operation on August 1, 1974. Fueling of unit 2 began in July 1974.

Work continued on the Sequoyah Nuclear Plant near Chattanooga. An AEC hearing to consider the plant's environmental impact was held in July 1974. Design of the Watts Bar Nuclear Plant was about one-third completed and construction had reached the 10 percent level at the end of the year.

The withdrawal by intervenors in the proposed Bellefonte Nuclear Plant proceedings was expected to allow a limited work authorization

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

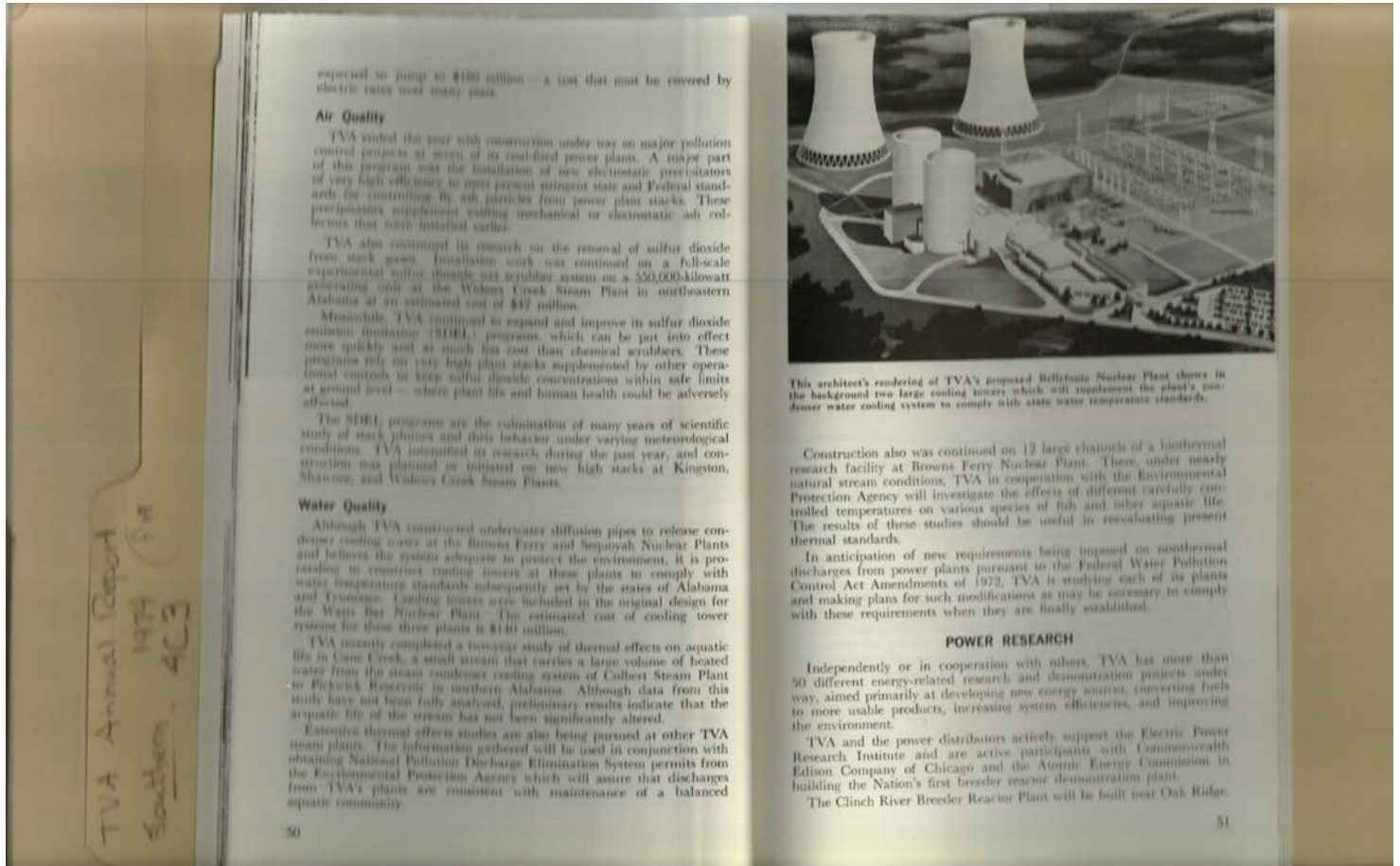


**Names:**

Watts Bar Nuclear Plant Site

**Types:**

photo



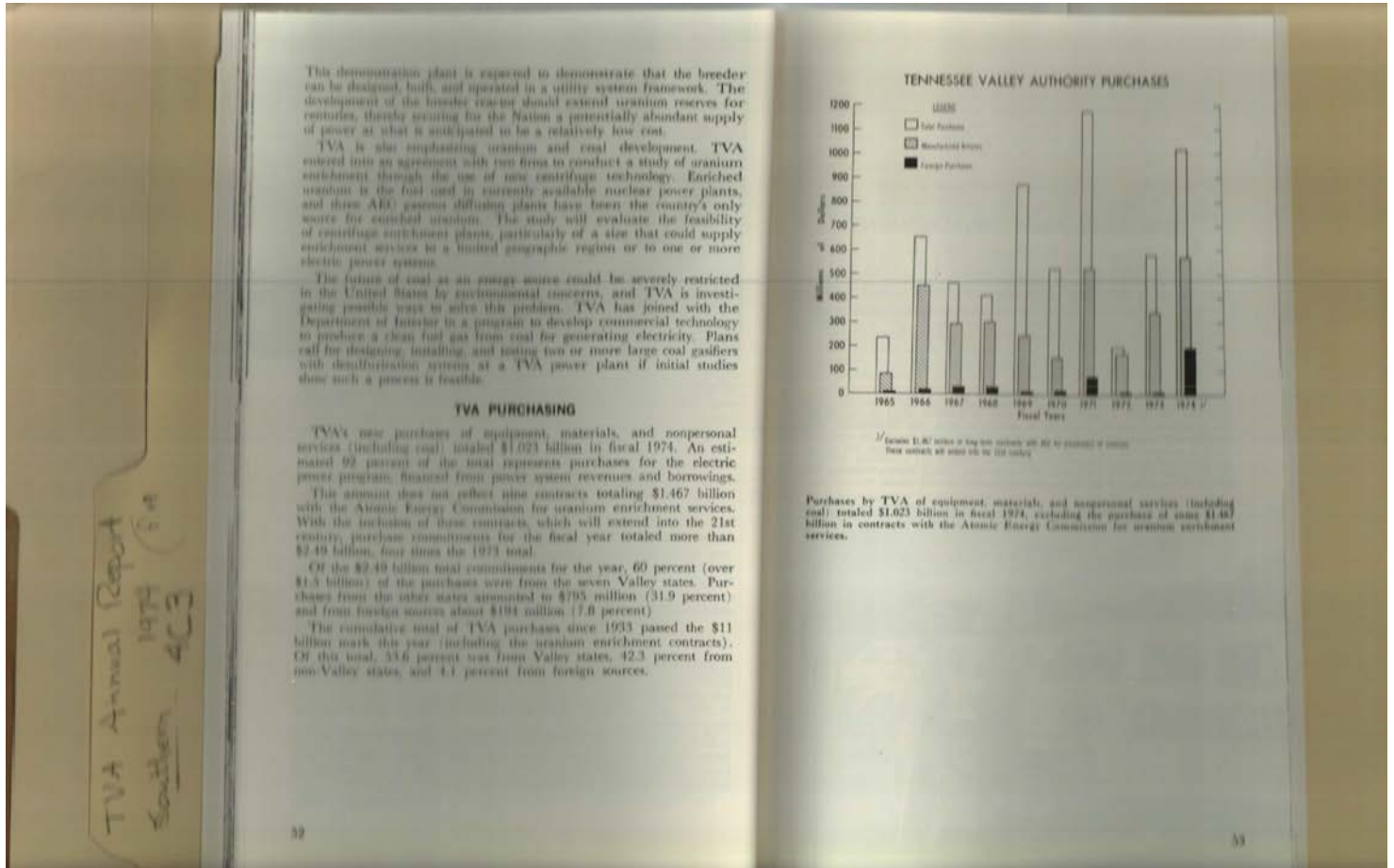
**Names:**

Bellefonte Nuclear  
Plant

**Types:**

drawing



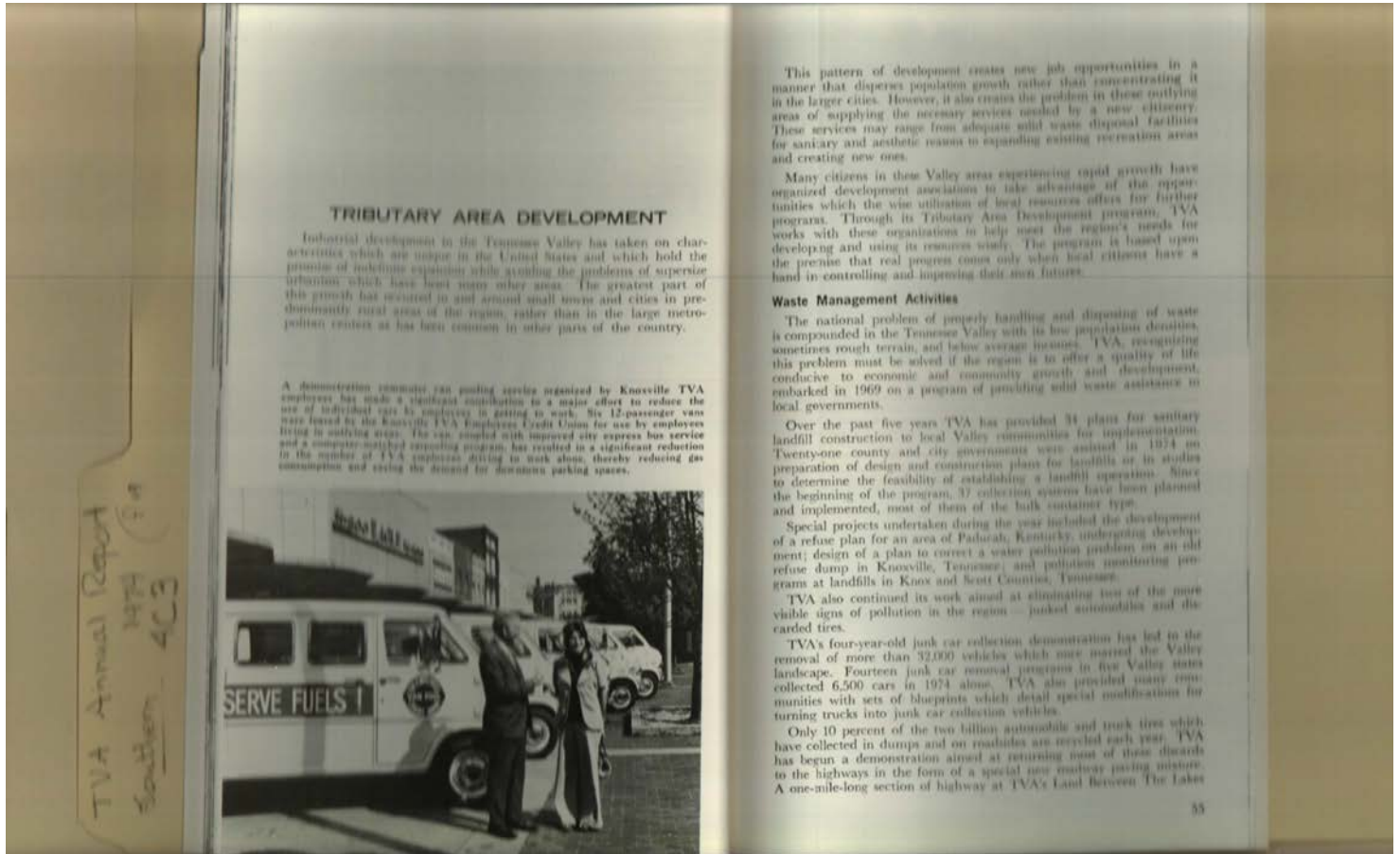


**Names:**

TVA Purchases

**Types:**

chart



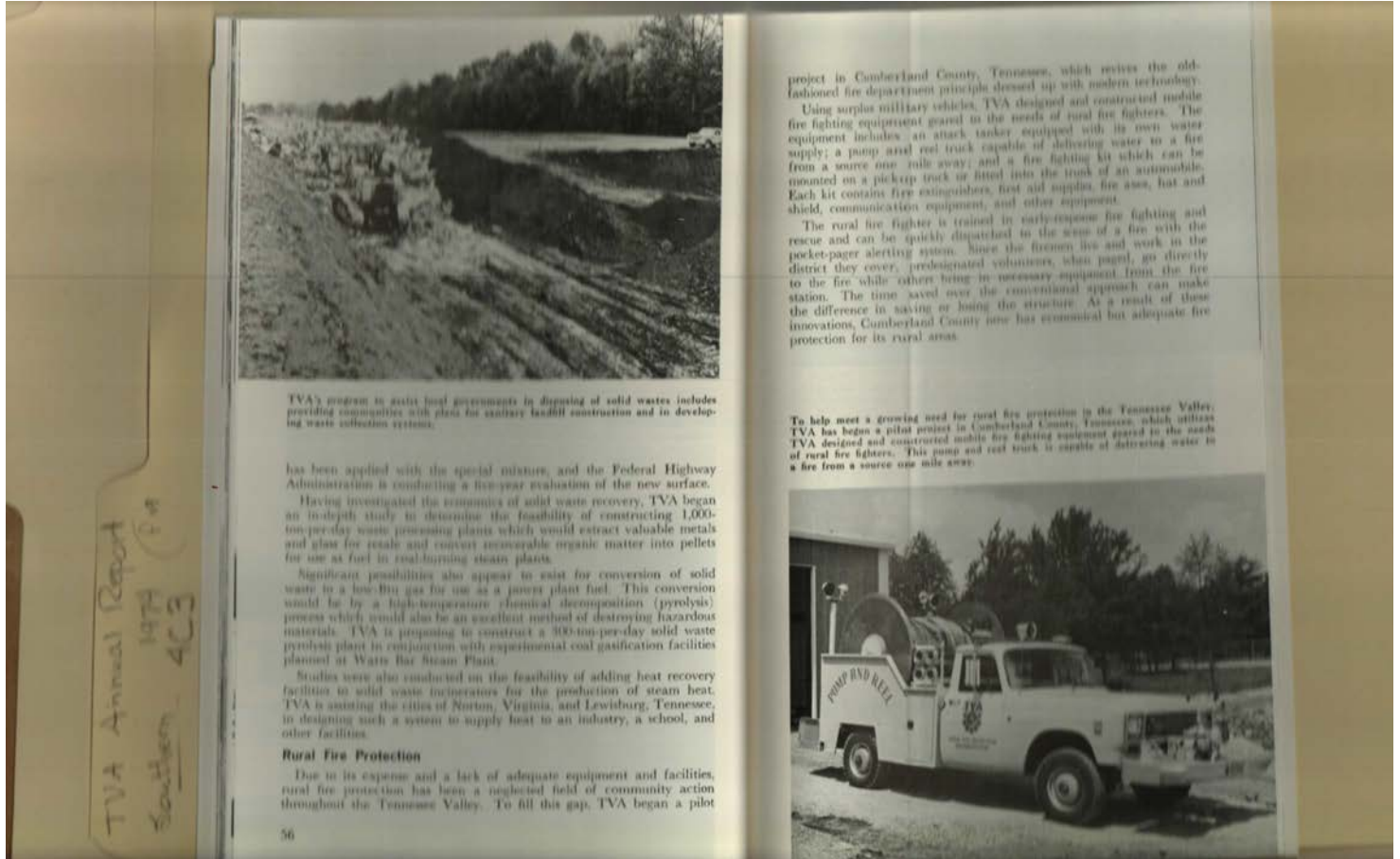
**Names:**

Tributary Area  
Development

**Types:**

photo

report



TVA's program to assist local governments in disposing of solid wastes includes providing communities with plans for sanitary landfill construction and in developing waste collection systems.

has been applied with the special mixture, and the Federal Highway Administration is conducting a five-year evaluation of the new surface.

Having investigated the economics of solid waste recovery, TVA began an in-depth study to determine the feasibility of constructing 1,000-ton-per-day waste processing plants which would extract valuable metals and glass for resale and convert recoverable organic matter into pellets for use as fuel in coal-burning steam plants.

Significant possibilities also appear to exist for conversion of solid waste to a low-Btu gas for use as a power plant fuel. This conversion would be by a high-temperature chemical decomposition (pyrolysis) process which would also be an excellent method of destroying hazardous materials. TVA is proposing to construct a 300-ton-per-day solid waste pyrolysis plant in conjunction with experimental coal gasification facilities planned at Watts Bar Steam Plant.

Studies were also conducted on the feasibility of adding heat recovery facilities to solid waste incinerators for the production of steam heat. TVA is assisting the cities of Norton, Virginia, and Lewisburg, Tennessee, in designing such a system to supply heat to an industry, a school, and other facilities.

#### Rural Fire Protection

Due to its expense and a lack of adequate equipment and facilities, rural fire protection has been a neglected field of community action throughout the Tennessee Valley. To fill this gap, TVA began a pilot

project in Cumberland County, Tennessee, which revives the old-fashioned fire department principle dressed up with modern technology.

Using surplus military vehicles, TVA designed and constructed mobile fire fighting equipment geared to the needs of rural fire fighters. The equipment includes an attack tanker capable of delivering water to a fire from a source one mile away; and a fire fighting kit which can be mounted on a pickup truck or fitted into the trunk of an automobile. Each kit contains fire extinguishers, first aid supplies, fire axes, hat and shield, communication equipment, and other equipment.

The rural fire fighter is trained in early-response fire fighting and rescue and can be quickly dispatched to the scene of a fire with the pocket-paper alerting system. Since the firemen live and work in the district they cover, predesignated volunteers, when paged, go directly to the fire while others bring in necessary equipment from the fire station. The time saved over the conventional approach can make the difference in saving or losing the structure. As a result of these innovations, Cumberland County now has economical but adequate fire protection for its rural areas.

To help meet a growing need for rural fire protection in the Tennessee Valley, TVA has begun a pilot project in Cumberland County, Tennessee, which utilizes TVA designed and constructed mobile fire fighting equipment geared to the needs of rural fire fighters. This pump and reel truck is capable of delivering water to a fire from a source one mile away.



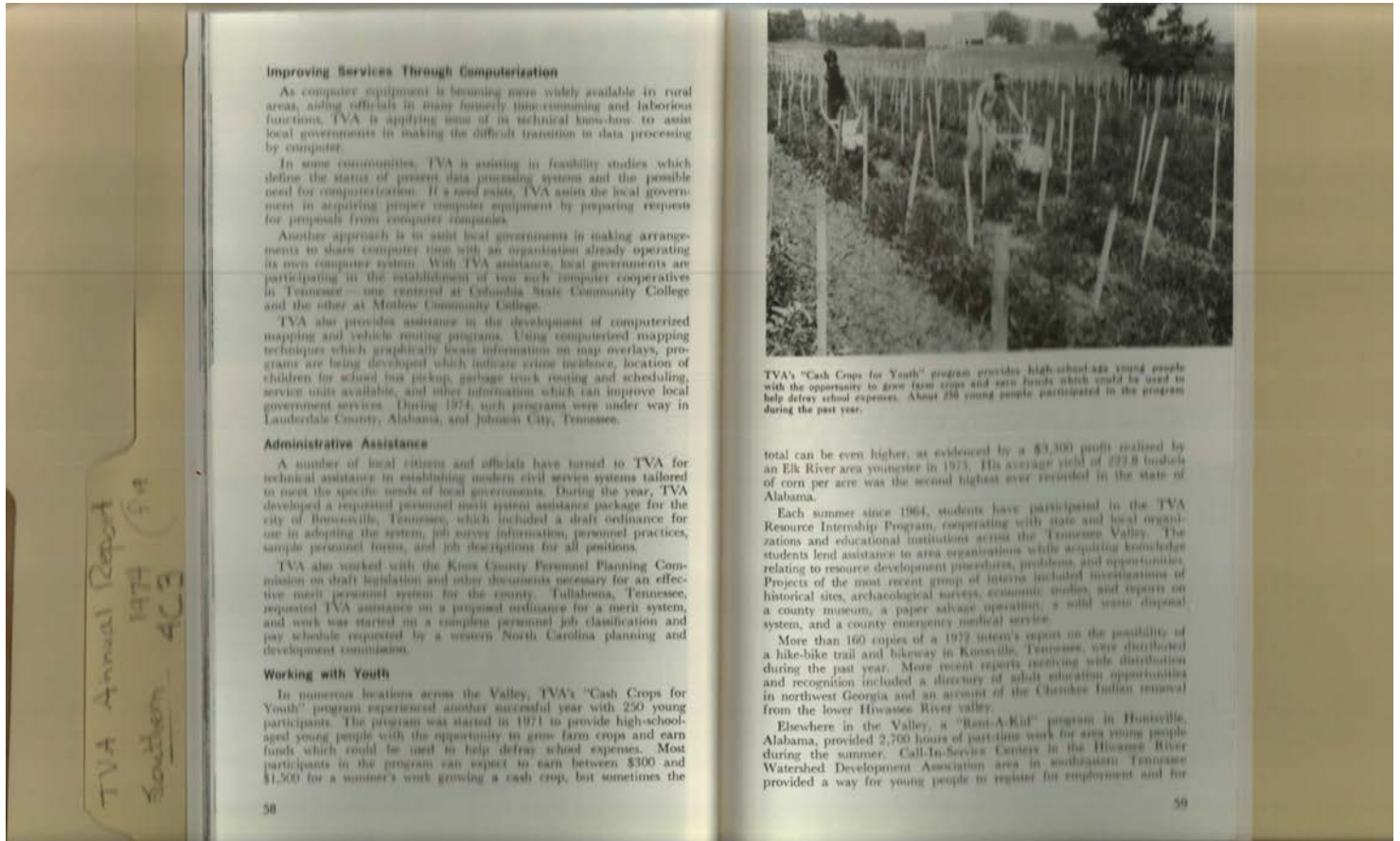
**Names:**

Rural Fire Protection

Solid Waste Disposal

**Types:**

photo



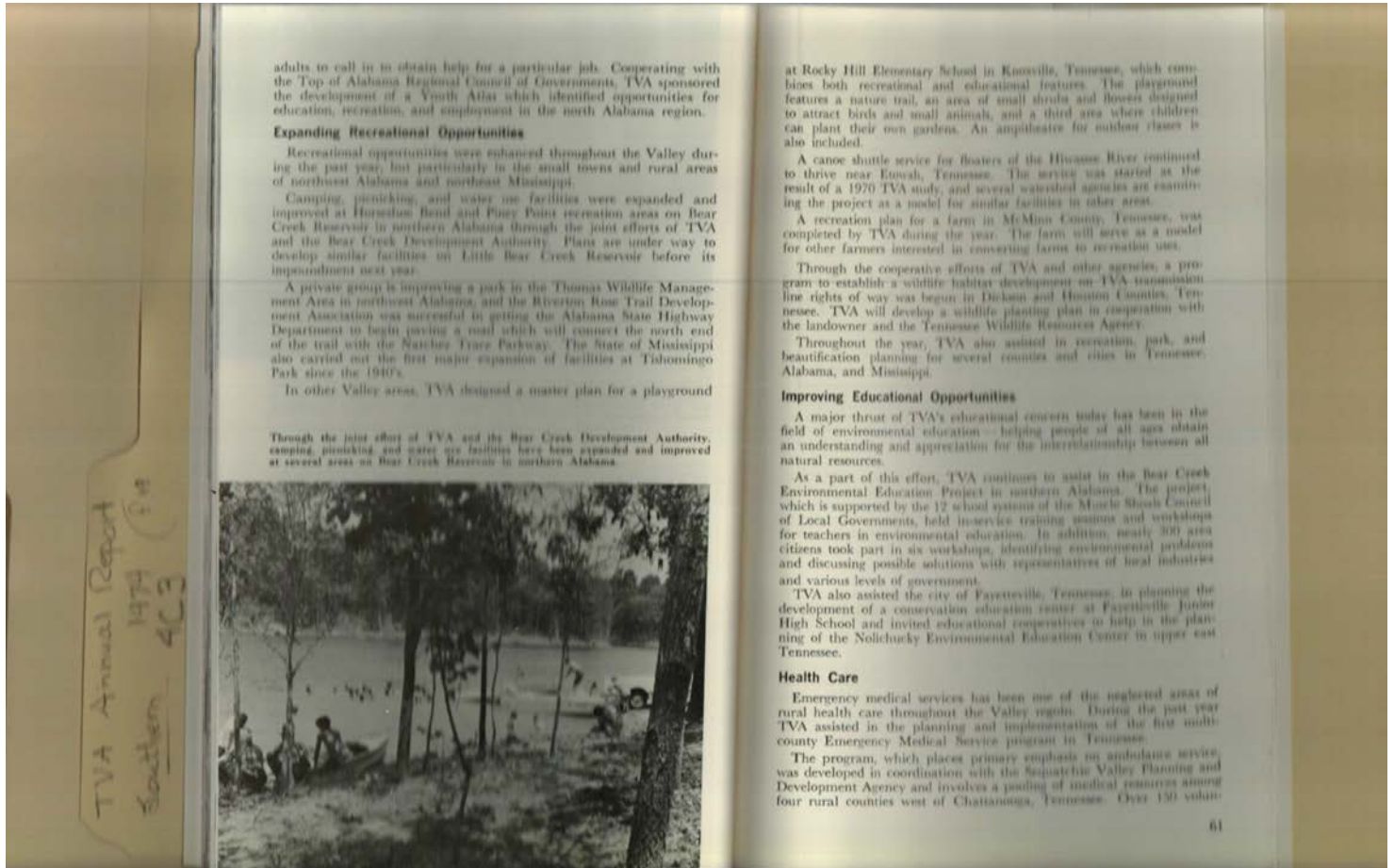
Names:

Cash Crops for Youth

Types:

photo



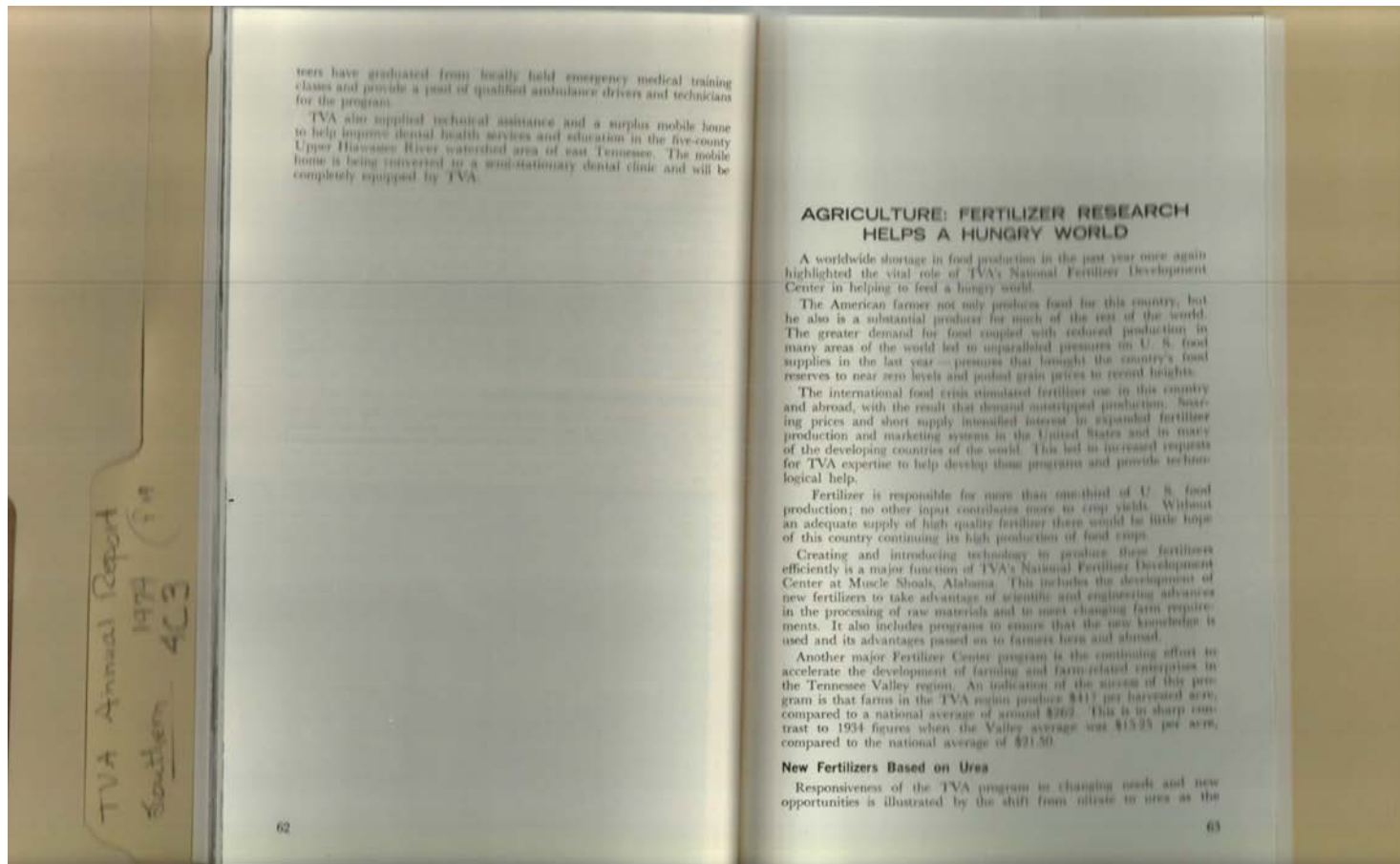


**Names:**

Bear Creek Reservoir

**Types:**

photo

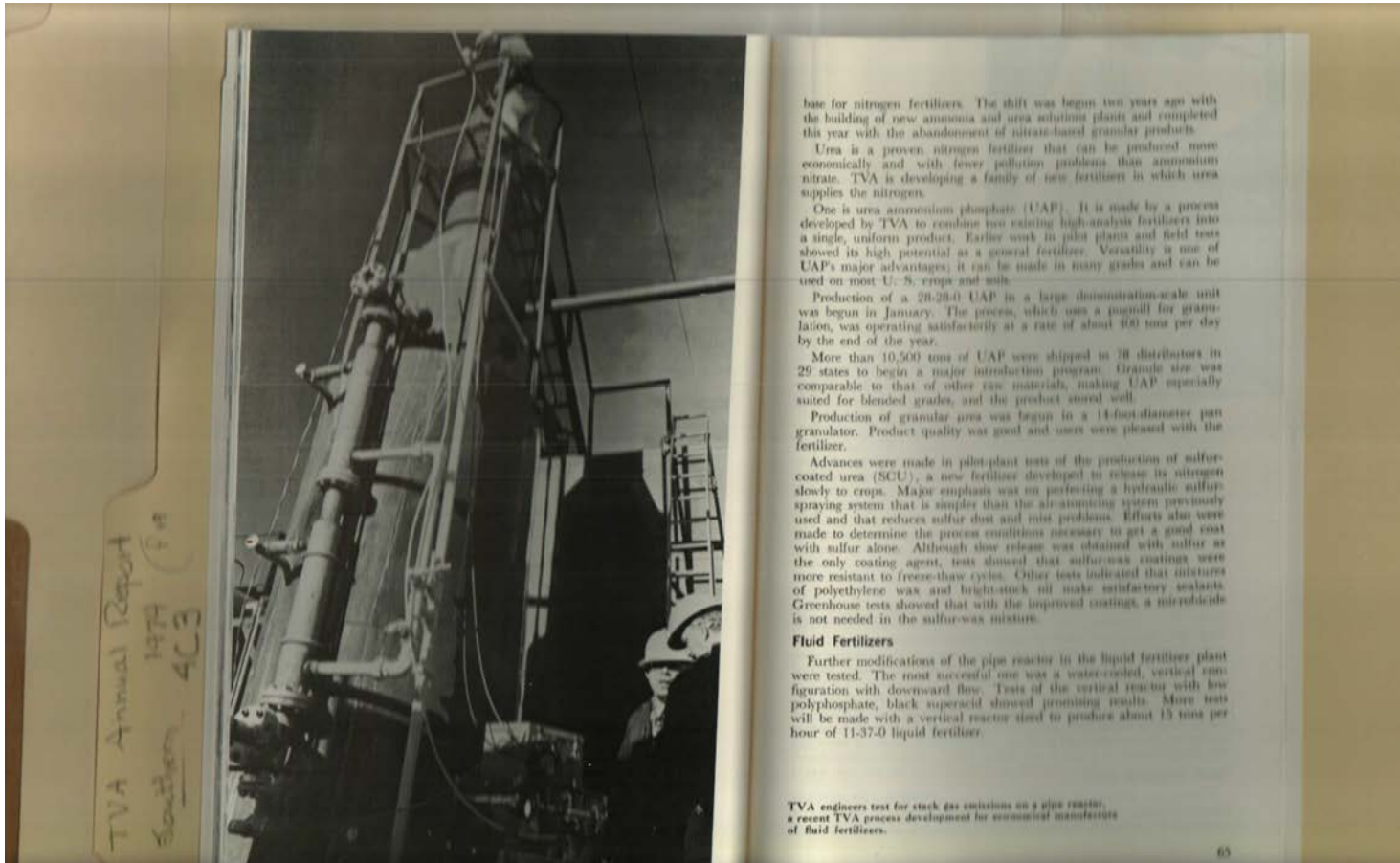


**Names:**

Agriculture Fertilizer  
Research

**Types:**

report

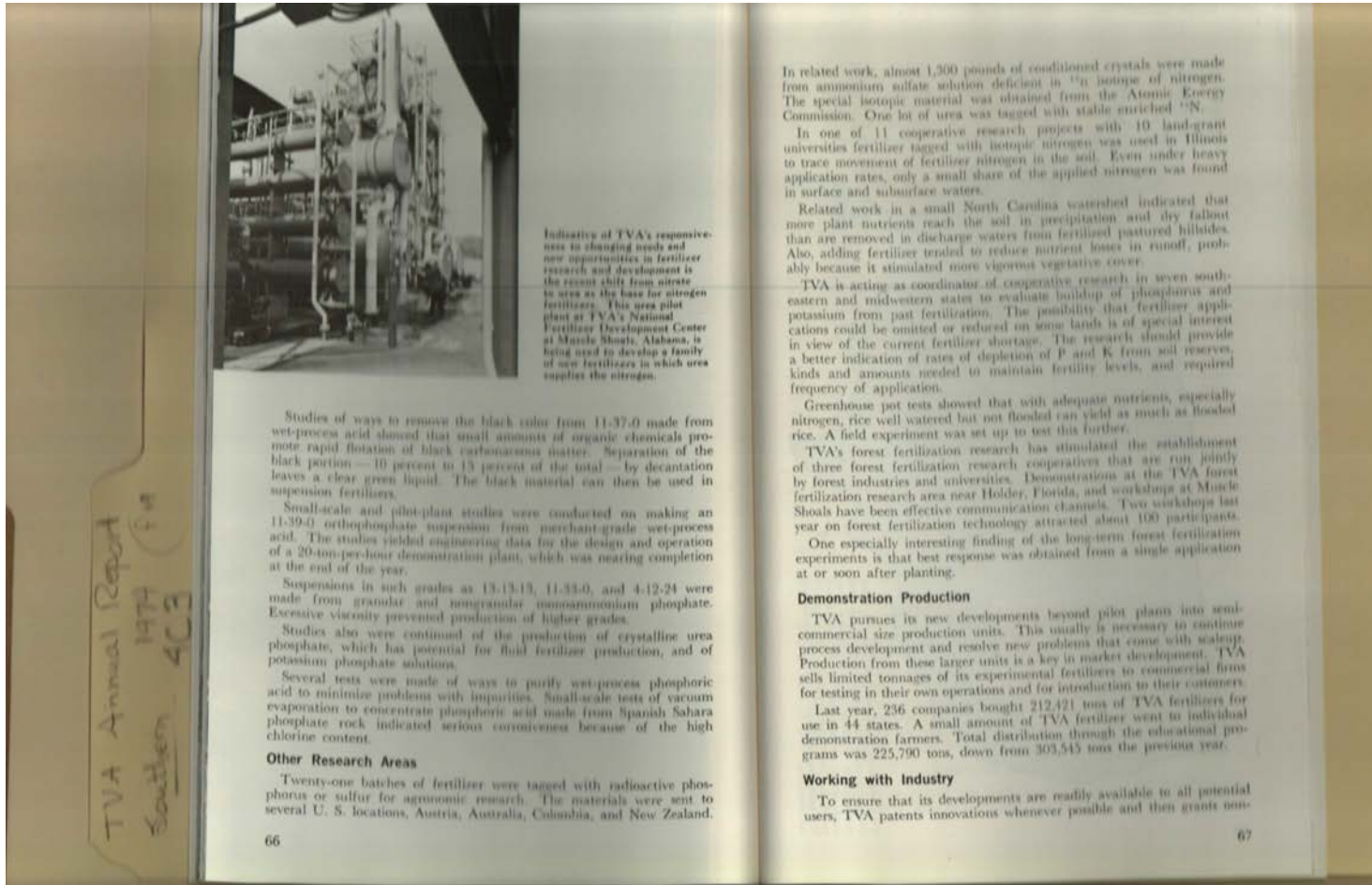


**Names:**

Fertilizer  
Development

**Types:**

photo



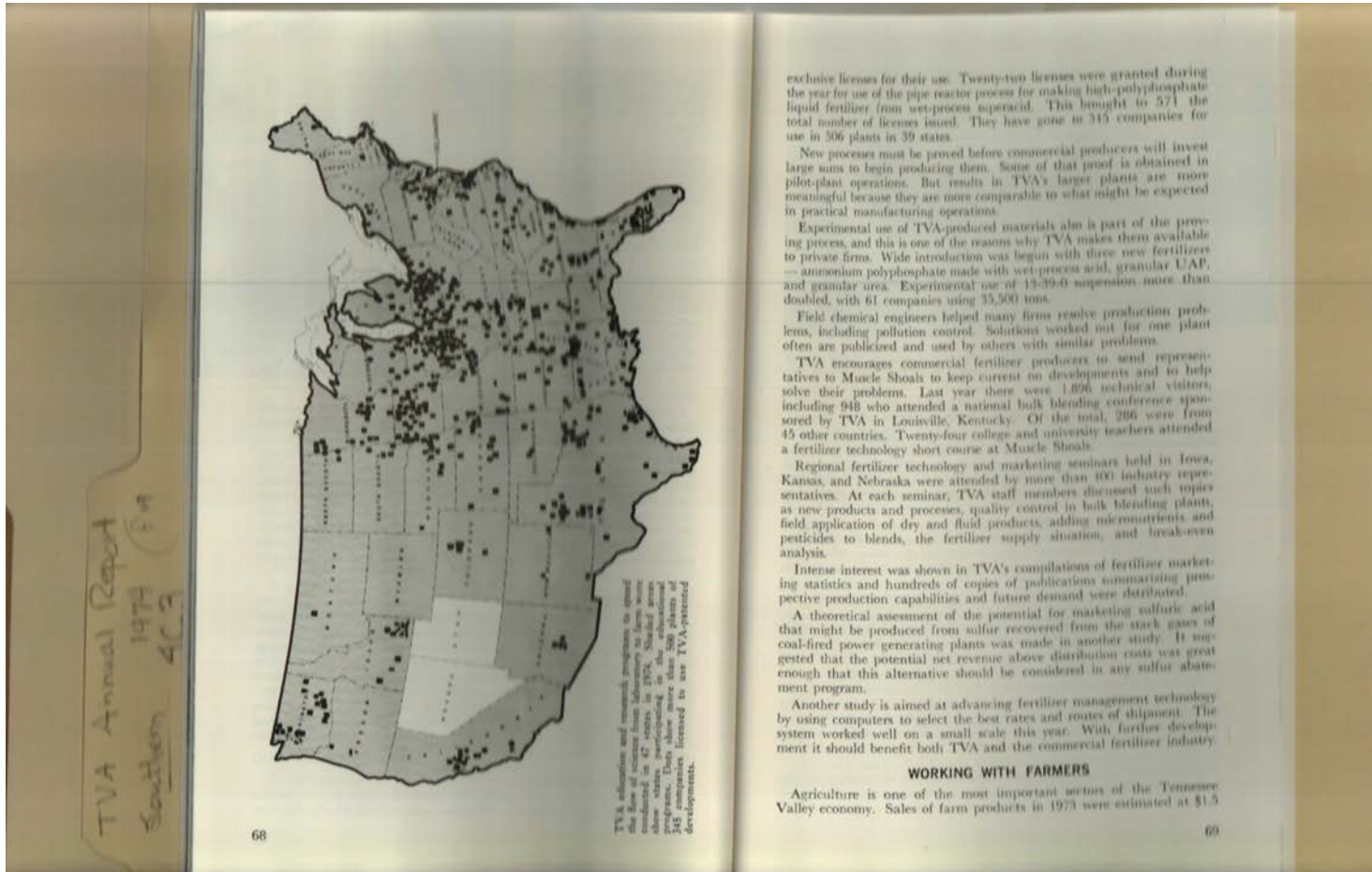
**Names:**

National Fertilizer Center  
Development

**Types:**

photo



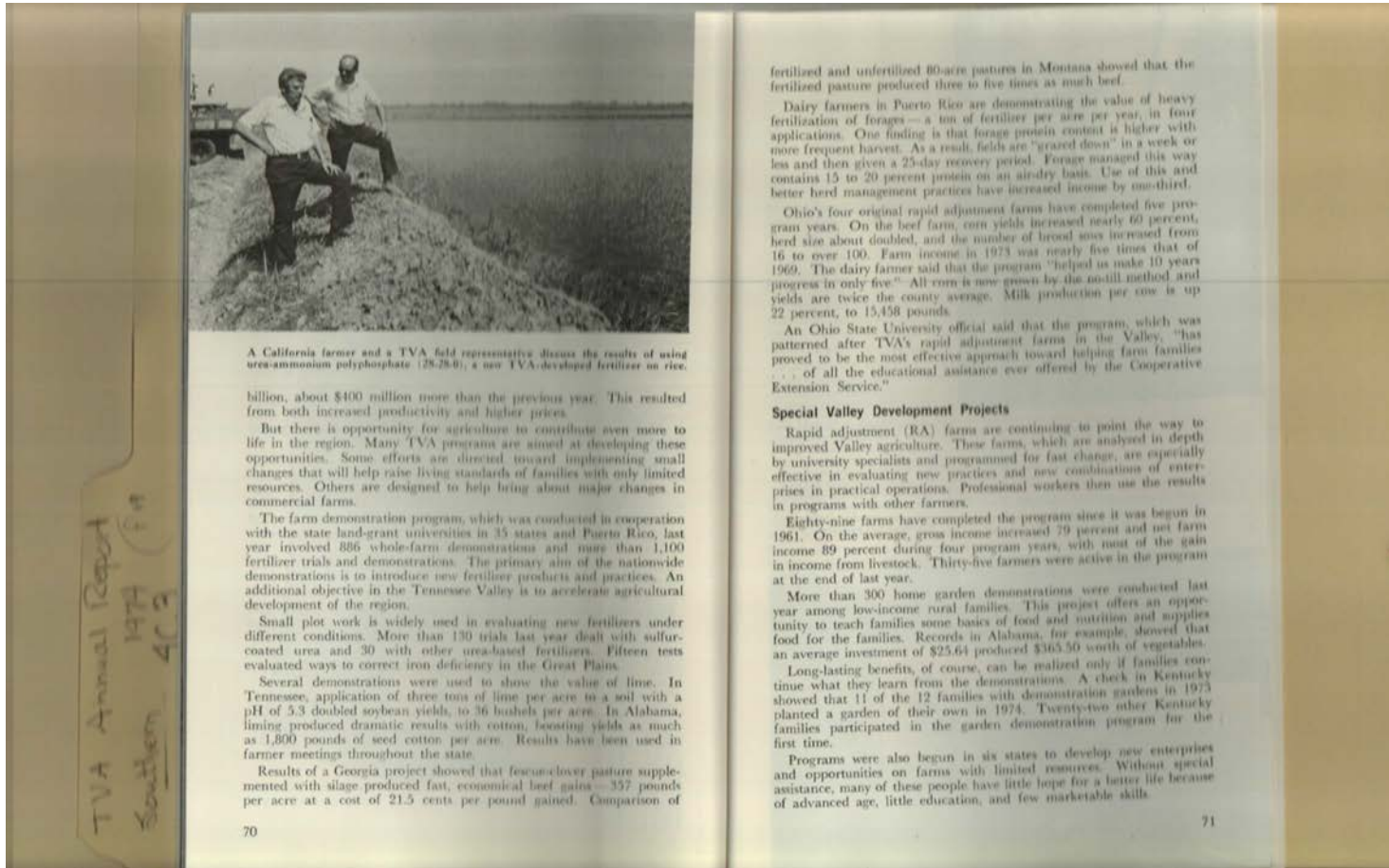


**Names:**

TVA Educational Programs

**Types:**

map



A California farmer and a TVA field representative discuss the results of using urea-ammonium polyphosphate (28-28-0), a new TVA-developed fertilizer on rice.

... billion, about \$400 million more than the previous year. This resulted from both increased productivity and higher prices.

But there is opportunity for agriculture to contribute even more to life in the region. Many TVA programs are aimed at developing these opportunities. Some efforts are directed toward implementing small changes that will help raise living standards of families with only limited resources. Others are designed to help bring about major changes in commercial farms.

The farm demonstration program, which was conducted in cooperation with the state land-grant universities in 35 states and Puerto Rico, last year involved 886 whole-farm demonstrations and more than 1,100 fertilizer trials and demonstrations. The primary aim of the nationwide demonstrations is to introduce new fertilizer products and practices. An additional objective in the Tennessee Valley is to accelerate agricultural development of the region.

Small plot work is widely used in evaluating new fertilizers under different conditions. More than 130 trials last year dealt with sulfur-coated urea and 30 with other urea-based fertilizers. Fifteen tests evaluated ways to correct iron deficiency in the Great Plains.

Several demonstrations were used to show the value of lime. In Tennessee, application of three tons of lime per acre to a soil with a pH of 5.3 doubled soybean yields, to 36 bushels per acre. In Alabama, liming produced dramatic results with cotton, boosting yields as much as 1,800 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Results have been used in farmer meetings throughout the state.

Results of a Georgia project showed that fescue-clover pasture supplemented with silage produced fast, economical beef gains - 357 pounds per acre at a cost of 21.5 cents per pound gained. Comparison of

fertilized and unfertilized 80-acre pastures in Montana showed that the fertilized pasture produced three to five times as much beef.

Dairy farmers in Puerto Rico are demonstrating the value of heavy fertilization of forages - a ton of fertilizer per acre per year, in four applications. One finding is that forage protein content is higher with more frequent harvest. As a result, fields are "grazed down" in a week or less and then given a 25-day recovery period. Forage managed this way contains 15 to 20 percent protein on an as-dry basis. Use of this and better herd management practices have increased income by one-third.

Ohio's four original rapid adjustment farms have completed five program years. On the beef farm, corn yields increased nearly 60 percent, herd size about doubled, and the number of brood sows increased from 16 to over 100. Farm income in 1973 was nearly five times that of 1969. The dairy farmer said that the program "helped us make 10 years progress in only five." All corn is now grown by the no-till method, and yields are twice the county average. Milk production per cow is up 22 percent, to 15,458 pounds.

An Ohio State University official said that the program, which was patterned after TVA's rapid adjustment farms in the Valley, "has proved to be the most effective approach toward helping farm families . . . of all the educational assistance ever offered by the Cooperative Extension Service."

#### Special Valley Development Projects

Rapid adjustment (RA) farms are continuing to point the way to improved Valley agriculture. These farms, which are analyzed in depth by university specialists and programmed for fast change, are especially effective in evaluating new practices and new combinations of enterprises in practical operations. Professional workers then use the results in programs with other farmers.

Eighty-nine farms have completed the program since it was begun in 1961. On the average, gross income increased 79 percent and net farm income 89 percent during four program years, with most of the gain in income from livestock. Thirty-five farmers were active in the program at the end of last year.

More than 300 home garden demonstrations were conducted last year among low-income rural families. This project offers an opportunity to teach families some basics of food and nutrition and supplies food for the families. Records in Alabama, for example, showed that an average investment of \$25.64 produced \$365.50 worth of vegetables.

Long-lasting benefits, of course, can be realized only if families continue what they learn from the demonstrations. A check in Kentucky showed that 11 of the 12 families with demonstration gardens in 1973 planted a garden of their own in 1974. Twenty-two other Kentucky families participated in the garden demonstration program for the first time.

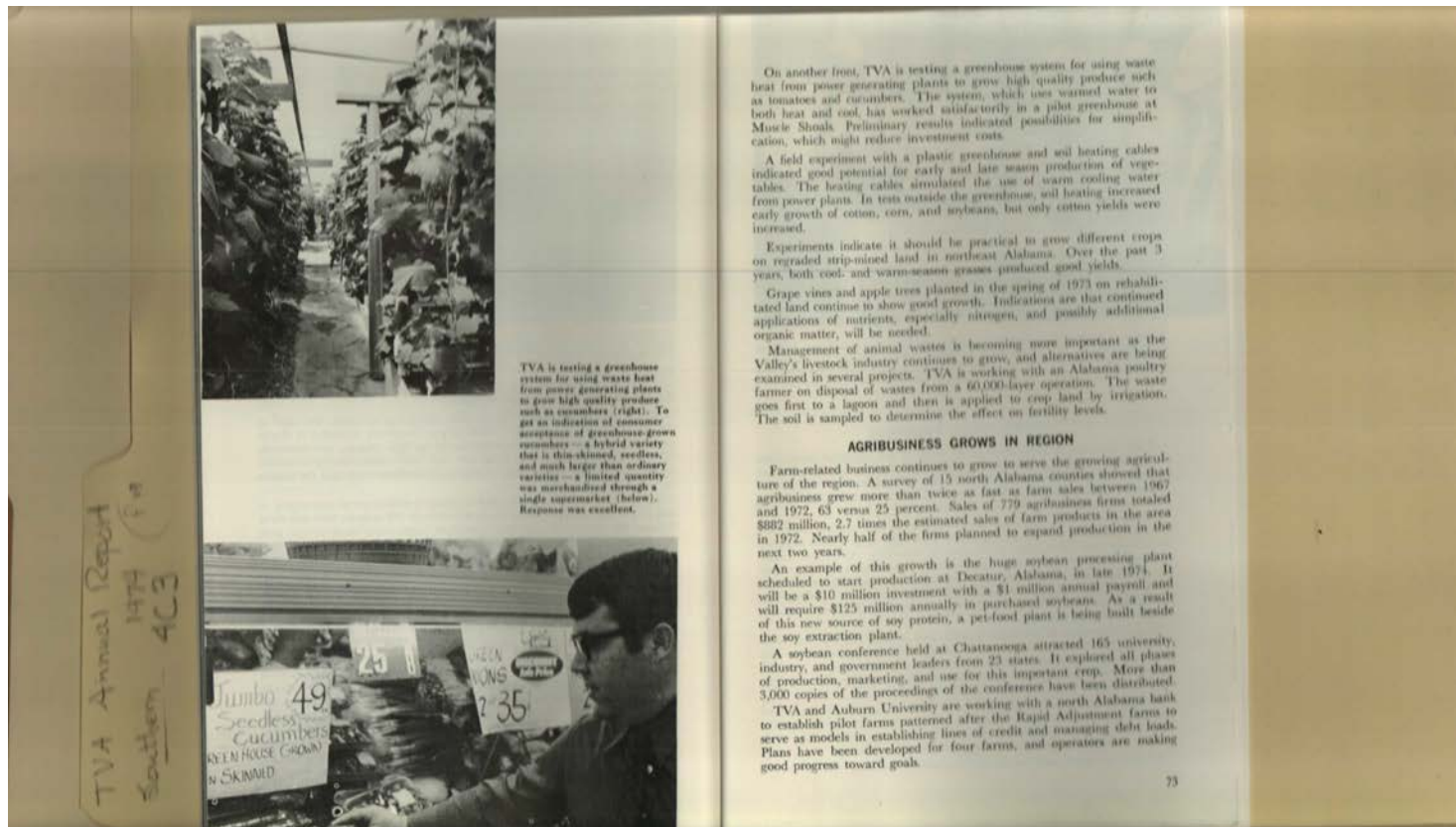
Programs were also begun in six states to develop new enterprises and opportunities on farms with limited resources. Without special assistance, many of these people have little hope for a better life because of advanced age, little education, and few marketable skills.

**Names:**

Fertilizer  
Development

**Types:**

photo

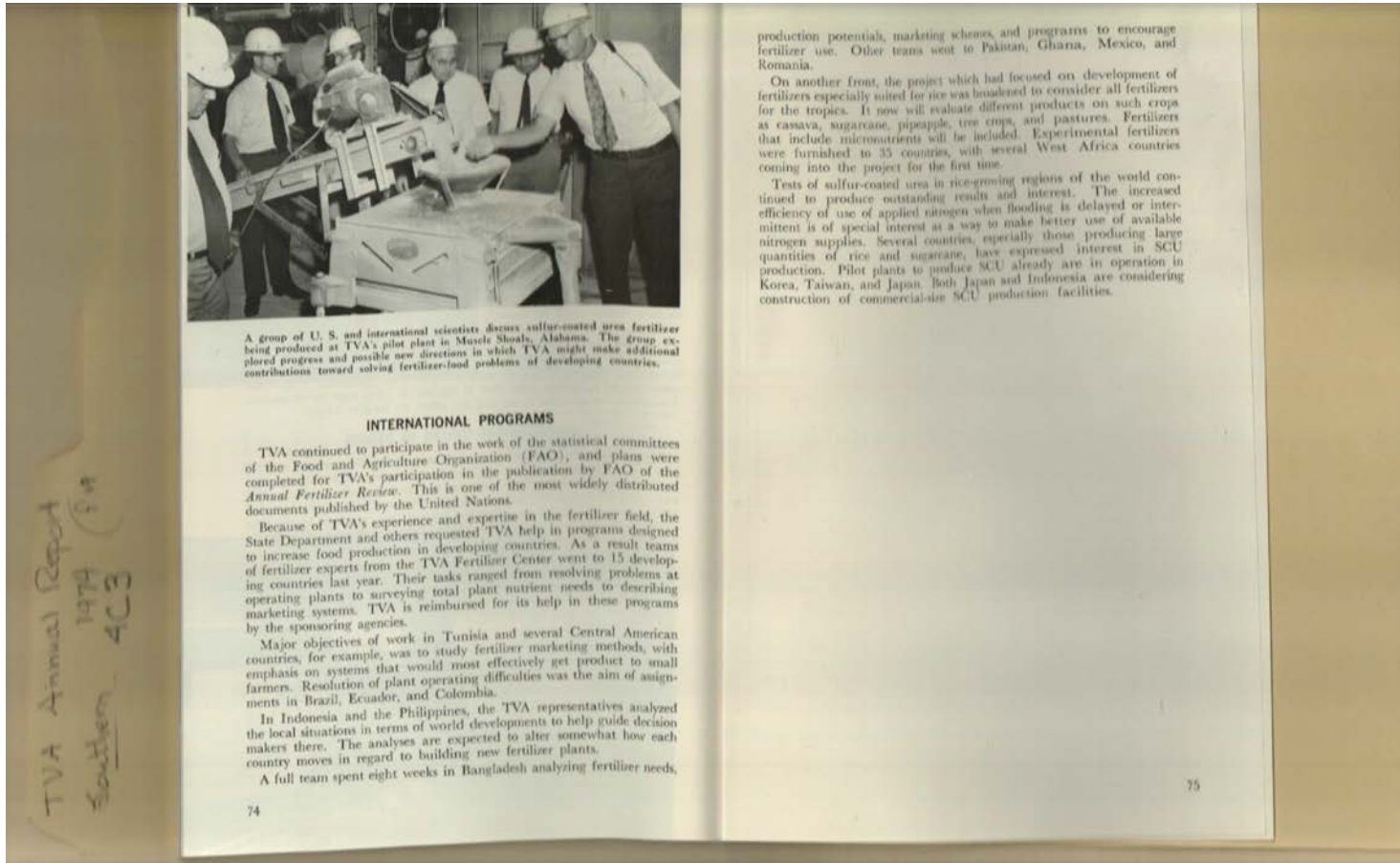


**Names:**

Waste Heat Uses

**Types:**

photo



**Names:**

Fertilizer  
Development

**Types:**

photo



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# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection

**Preferred Citation:** Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection, Archives and Special Collections, M. Louis Salmon Library, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL.

**Collection Scope and Content:** The Collection of 114 Linear ft. includes a total of 156 Archival Boxes. The Frances Cabaniss Roberts collection covers the historical records of the Cabaniss Roberts family. This collection contains extensive correspondence records of the Cabaniss Roberts family circa 1830 to 1930.

**Archives/Special Collections Access Restrictions:** None

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