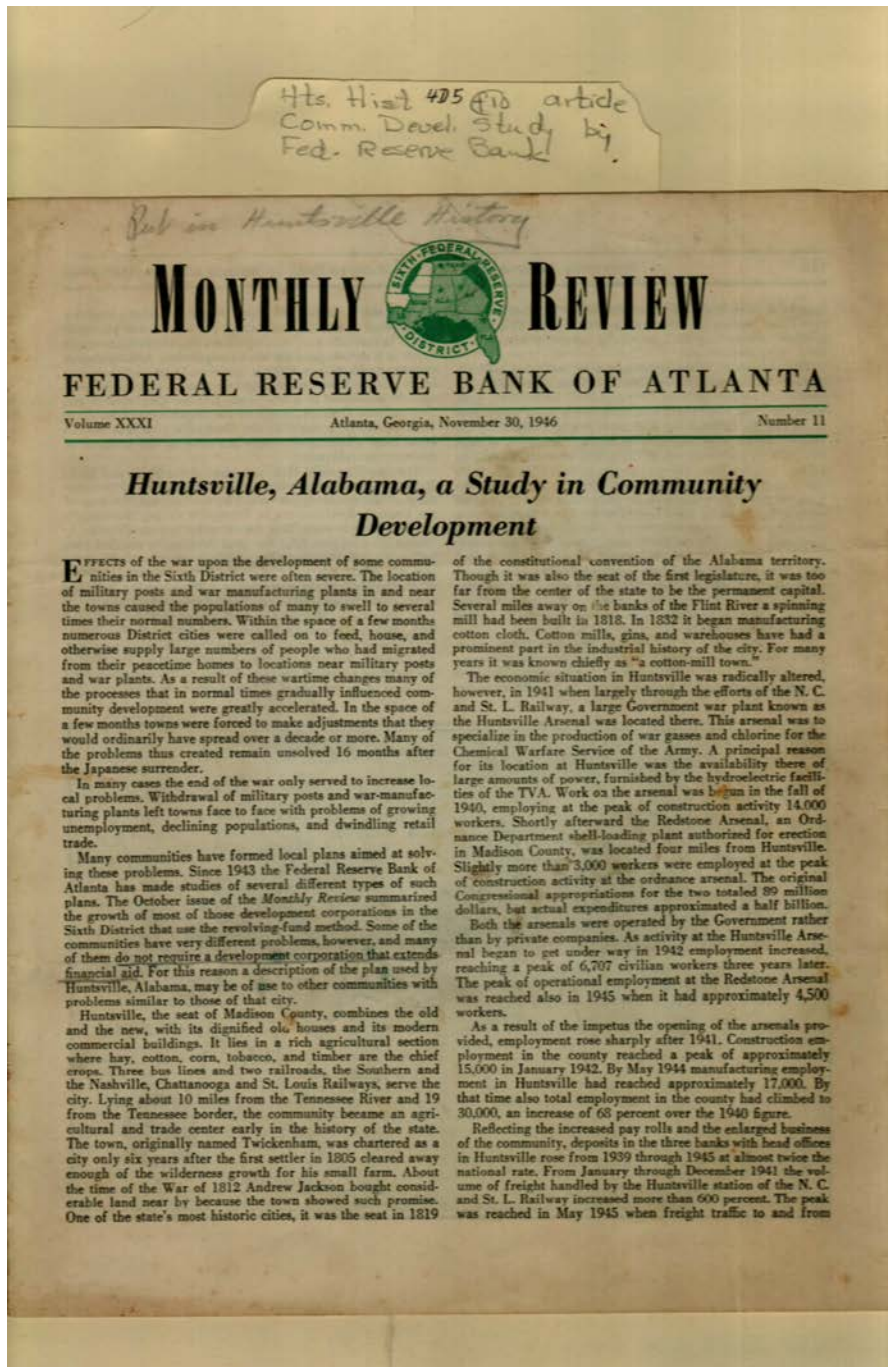


**Names:**

, John H.

**Types:**

memo



**Names:**

Federal Reserve Bank  
of Atlanta  
Huntsville Arsenal

Jackson, Andrew  
Redstone Arsenal

Huntsville,  
Community  
Development

Monthly Review

**Places:**

Atlanta, GA

**Types:**

newsletter

**Dates:**

Nov 30, 1946

Hts. Hist 425 #10 article  
Comm. Devel. Study by  
Fed. Reserve Bank

Huntsville over that line alone showed an increase of more than 7,000 percent over the January 1941 figure. This freight business, the railway said, compared favorably with that in cities many times larger.

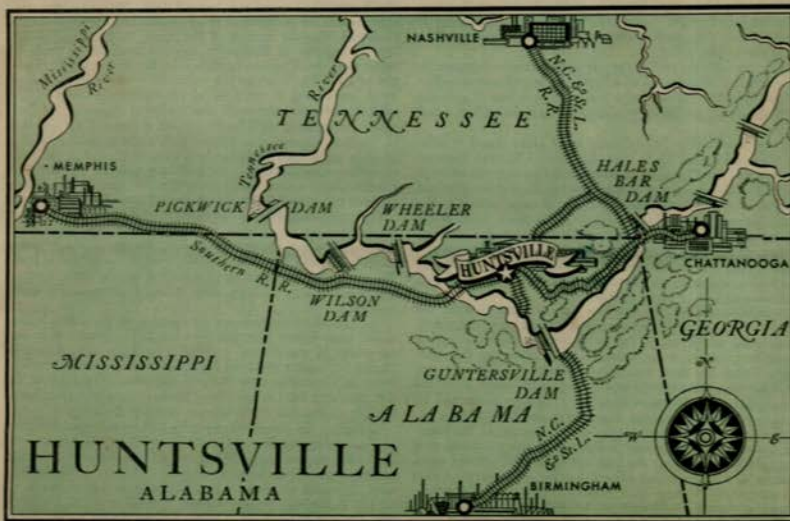
The population of the immediate area, including mill villages and unincorporated residential sections, increased an estimated 69 percent between 1940 and 1943. In the latter year, when the latest local count was made, there was a population of 40,354. To care for the additional workers needed by the arsenal six housing projects were begun. Though one of them was built by the Government, the others were constructed by private builders who, for the most part, had FHA loans. By the early part of 1943 slightly more than 500 homes had been built. While these projects were under way several hundred trailers furnished by the Farm Security Administration were brought in for temporary housing. Slightly more than 1,000 employed at the Huntsville Arsenal, according to a survey made in 1943, commuted distances of 30 miles or more each way. Workers for the arsenals were recruited from surrounding towns and villages. For the most part the new workers were former farmers from the northern part of the state, from Georgia, and from southern Tennessee, who were easily trained for manufacturing jobs.

Even at the height of the wartime prosperity it was generally realized that the end of the war would probably mean a curtailment of Huntsville's new-found prosperity. The Government arsenals might close down as soon as military opera-

tions ceased, cutting off the means of livelihood for a majority of the wage earners in the county. The loss of war pay rolls would in turn affect all retail business and furthermore might result in a shrinkage of the town's population. Anticipation of postwar problems was difficult, however, because of the possibility that the Government might continue to operate the arsenals in peacetime at a low level. But the Employment and Occupational Outlook Branch of the Department of Labor in 1943 published a study of the Huntsville area that showed some local planning necessary for meeting the problem of postwar unemployment.

The late Fitzgerald Hall, president of the N. C. and St. L. Railway, was naturally interested in the industrial development of the entire region served by the railroad. Because of the unusual developments in Huntsville during the war, he was particularly eager that the increased industrialization in Huntsville continue. Like the local leaders, he realized long before the war was over that a curtailment of activity at the arsenals would adversely affect the entire business structure of Huntsville and the surrounding territory unless new factories could be secured to employ the released workers.

In the autumn of 1944 Mr. Hall, and two of the N. C. and St. L. directors, Brownlee O. Curry and the late Robert Strickland, organized a meeting in Huntsville with various community leaders. According to the plan advanced by Mr. Hall at the meeting, plants of the type desired by the community did not have to be subsidized. Whereas other communities might



**Names:**

Curry, Brownlee O.  
Hall, Fitzgerald

Huntsville Area Map  
Strickland, Robert

Monthly Review

**Places:**

Atlanta, GA

**Types:**

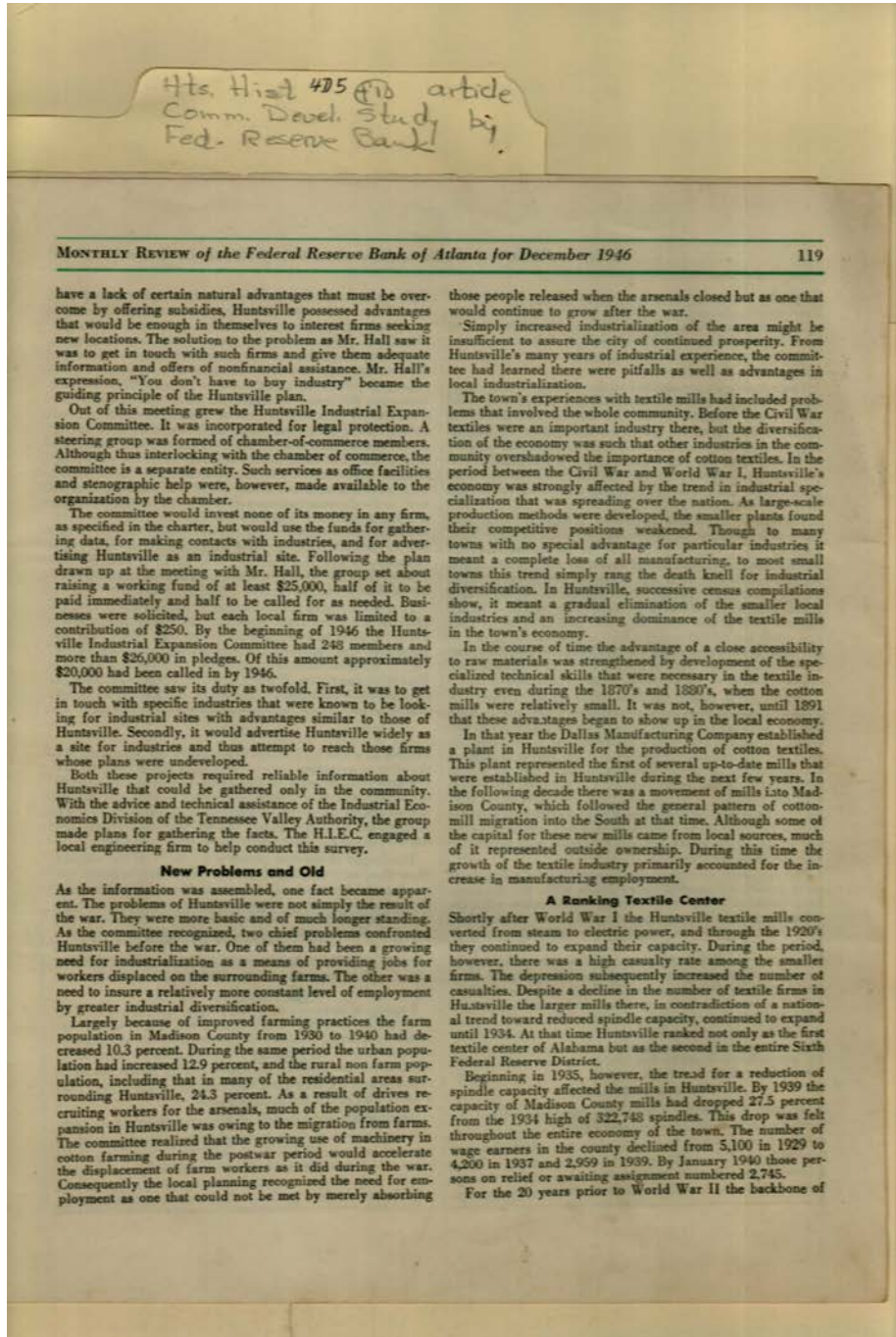
map

newsletter

**Dates:**

December, 1946





**Names:**

Hall,

Huntsville Industrial  
Expansion

Committee  
Textile Mills

**Places:**

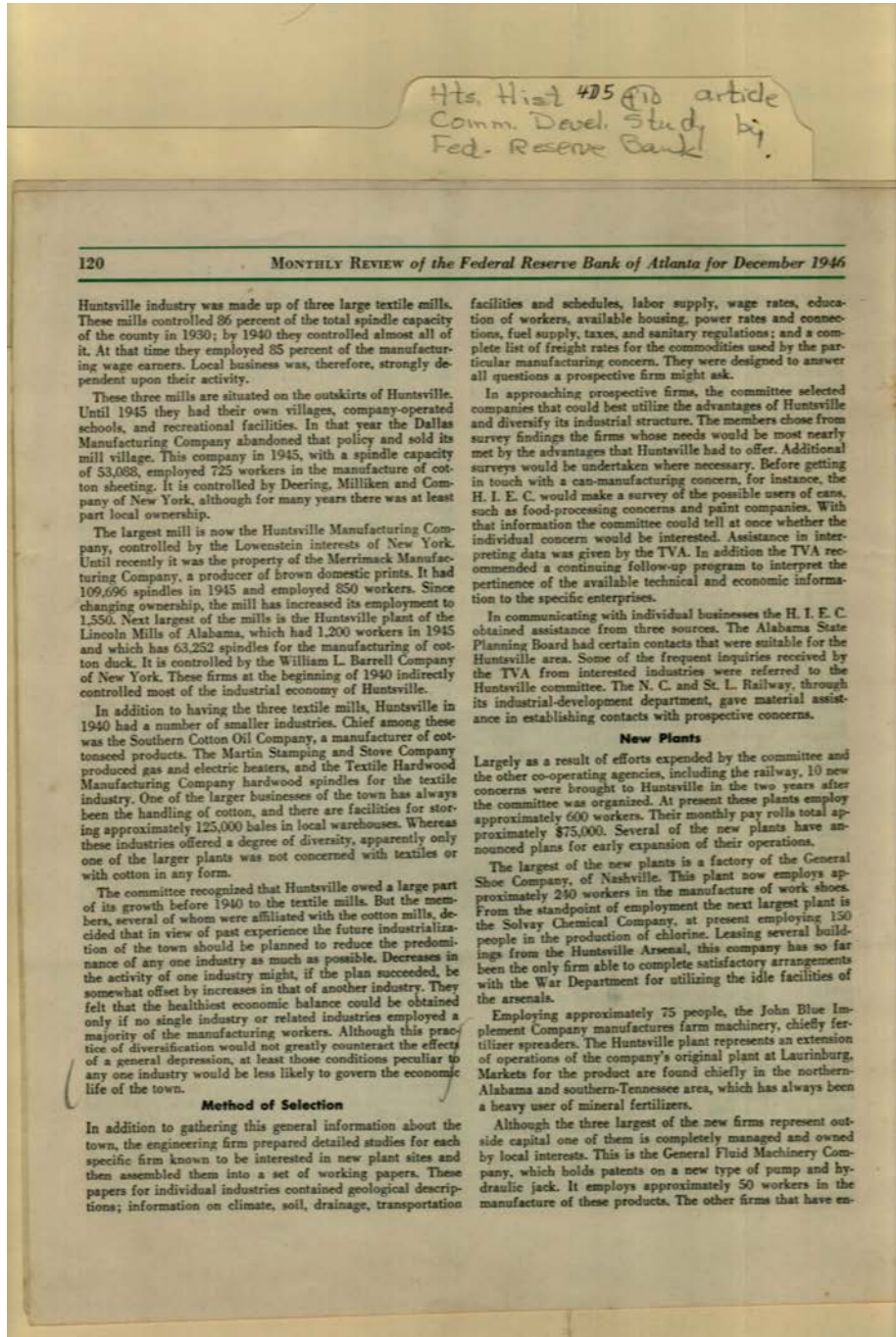
Atlanta, GA

**Types:**

newsletter

**Dates:**

December, 1946



**Names:**

Deering, Milliken &  
Co.

William L. Barrell  
Co.

**Places:**

Atlanta, GA

**Types:**

newsletter

**Dates:**

December, 1946



Hts. Hist 425 article  
 Comm. Devel. Study by  
 Fed. Reserve Bank

MONTHLY REVIEW of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta for December 1946

tered Huntsville in the past-year produce awnings, furniture, toys, and chemicals.

In all cases the plants have been either those of new firms or extensions of existing companies into the South. Wherever they have been extensions the Huntsville additions have represented expansions rather than transfers of location.

During the depression most of the smaller textile mills in Huntsville were liquidated, and many of their buildings have since been found suitable for new industries. Undoubtedly this factor has influenced the structure of the H. I. E. C. Whereas other communities have formed development corporations partly to construct buildings for new industries, the availability of vacant factory space in Huntsville has meant that the energies of the committee could be concentrated on advertising the town and making contacts.

After two years of operation the Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee still has much work ahead of it, for unemployment in the immediate area remains about the 4,000 mark. With the technical assistance of the TVA, it is publishing a brochure that advertises Huntsville's merits as a future industrial site. The committee is redoubling its efforts to supply interested firms with the specific information they require. In all probability it will continue to function as long as the community needs it and the results warrant its efforts.

The experience of the expansion committee may indicate that, under certain local conditions, greater headway in an industrialization program may often be made without subsidizing any outside manufacturing concerns. Such conditions must, of course, include natural advantages of interest to selected industries. Responsibilities to locally subsidized industries can be irksome at times, and the Huntsville plan has attempted to avoid this pitfall by limiting its assistance to a nonfinancial type.

Not only did the war create problems and accelerate others, but it created many of the opportunities that District towns now have. Because of it many communities received an impetus to industrialization that will carry them on to much further development. These opportunities, however, cannot be taken for granted. Organizations such as the Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee have a definite place in the development of the region.

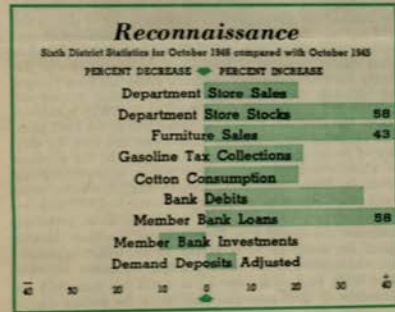
THOMAS R. ATKINSON.

Sixth District Statistics

Item	Nov. 21 1945			Percent Change	
	Nov. 21 1944	Oct. 21 1945	Nov. 21 1945	Nov. 21 1945 from Oct. 21 1945	Nov. 21 1945 from Nov. 21 1944
Loans and investments—Total	2,000,983	2,043,720	2,076,977	+ 1	+ 3
Loans—Total	578,214	552,665	424,524	+ 1	+ 42
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans	328,043	305,331	225,972	+ 7	+ 45
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	8,239	8,852	8,484	- 22	- 29
Other loans for purchasing and carrying securities	88,851	82,210	66,728	- 4	+ 30
Real estate loans	41,483	38,726	33,541	+ 4	+ 19
Loans to banks	111,846	124,988	82,749	+ 1	+ 25
Other loans	126,759	108,883	127,543	+ 1	+ 18
Investments—Total	1,422,769	1,491,055	1,652,453	+ 4	+ 16
U. S. direct obligations	1,277,513	1,283,824	1,323,120	- 1	+ 1
Obbligations guaranteed by U. S.	1,465	1,660	1,721	+ 12	+ 30
Other securities	143,794	145,571	148,612	+ 0	+ 11
Reserve with F. R. Bank	277,704	275,367	275,446	+ 1	+ 0
Cash in vault	33,520	30,227	31,840	+ 1	+ 0
Balance with domestic banks	126,600	125,553	127,225	+ 0	+ 1
Demand deposits adjusted	1,378,520	1,385,769	1,389,252	+ 1	+ 1
Time deposits	43,724	43,111	43,133	+ 1	+ 1
U. S. Gov't deposits	123,204	123,126	123,620	+ 1	+ 1
Deposits of domestic banks	421,227	417,457	421,820	+ 1	+ 1
Reserve	12,000	8,200	23,800	+ 1	+ 1

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL BANK ACCOUNTS

Place	No. of Banks Reporting	Oct. 1945		Percent Change		
		1944	Sept. 1945	Oct. 1945 from Sept. 1945	Oct. 1945 from Oct. 1944	
<b>ALABAMA</b>						
Anniston	1	21,208	21,905	18,846	+ 6	+ 11
Birmingham	1	287,011	283,219	274,359	+ 12	+ 14
Dothan	1	11,643	8,841	11,273	+ 12	+ 11
Opelika	1	10,879	13,987	11,297	+ 12	+ 11
Mobile	1	20,877	19,828	20,212	+ 6	+ 11
Montgomery	1	76,125	79,828	82,573	+ 1	+ 8
<b>FLORIDA</b>						
Jacksonville	1	222,953	198,111	178,625	+ 12	+ 18
Miami	1	121,828	171,551	149,267	+ 12	+ 18
Greater Miami*	1	263,620	227,273	202,211	+ 12	+ 18
Orlando	1	42,783	41,888	39,423	+ 12	+ 18
Tallahassee	1	23,686	27,561	27,289	+ 12	+ 18
St. Petersburg	1	41,875	39,285	31,615	+ 12	+ 18
Tampa	1	97,289	81,222	74,262	+ 12	+ 18
<b>GEORGIA</b>						
Albany	1	18,394	12,418	12,069	+ 12	+ 18
Atlanta	1	713,313	627,994	425,122	+ 12	+ 18
Augusta	1	14,513	48,674	38,680	+ 12	+ 18
Brunswick	1	38,625	47,714	45,348	+ 12	+ 18
Columbus	1	12,524	5,470	5,429	+ 12	+ 18
Durham	1	12,524	11,668	11,668	+ 12	+ 18
Decatur*	1	24,321	8,395	8,395	+ 12	+ 18
Griffin*	1	24,321	8,395	8,395	+ 12	+ 18
Macon	1	24,321	8,395	8,395	+ 12	+ 18
Newnan	1	9,762	8,121	8,121	+ 12	+ 18
Rome*	1	24,321	8,395	8,395	+ 12	+ 18
Savannah	1	12,524	11,668	11,668	+ 12	+ 18
Valdosta	1	12,524	8,395	8,395	+ 12	+ 18
<b>LOUISIANA</b>						
Baton Rouge	1	28,277	23,207	22,271	+ 8	+ 12
Lake Charles	1	24,879	22,285	18,763	+ 8	+ 12
New Orleans	1	687,743	517,279	425,449	+ 8	+ 12
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>						
Meridian	1	20,223	14,767	14,627	+ 8	+ 12
Jackson	1	97,854	89,471	85,253	+ 8	+ 12
Indianapolis	1	11,184	28,551	22,268	+ 8	+ 12
Memphis	1	23,792	24,158	21,813	+ 8	+ 12
<b>TENNESSEE</b>						
Chattanooga	1	124,428	113,224	89,418	+ 11	+ 41
Cookeville	1	123,840	84,622	129,284	+ 11	+ 11
Nashville	1	269,264	227,271	192,267	+ 11	+ 11
<b>SIXTH DISTRICT</b>						
22 Cities	126	3,620,484	3,111,019	2,684,139	+ 17	+ 35
<b>UNITED STATES</b>						
224 Cities		\$1,215,000	\$2,288,000	\$1,518,000	+ 10	+ 12

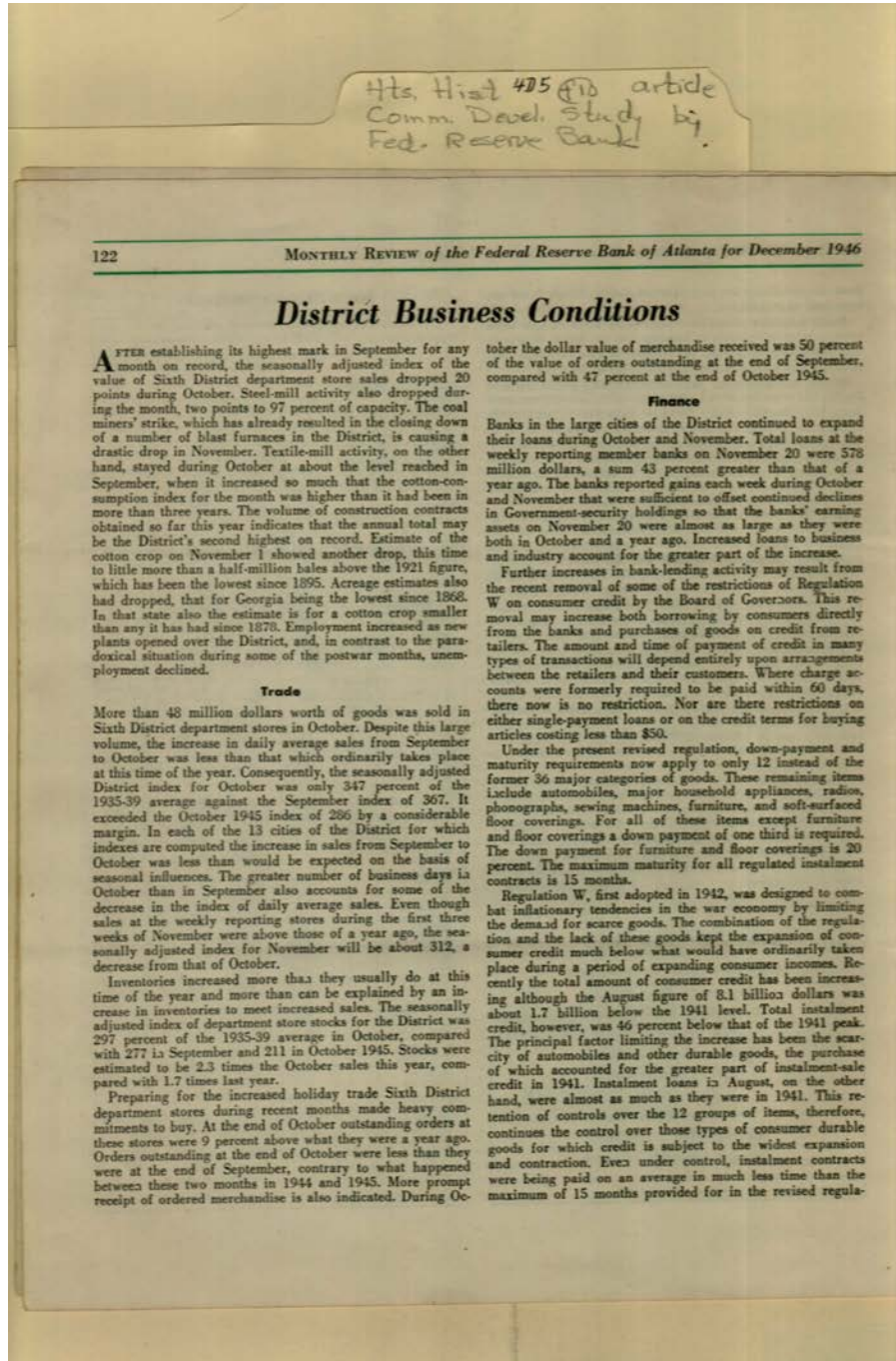


**Names:**  
 Atkinson, Thomas R. Statistical Reports

**Places:**  
 Atlanta, GA

**Types:**  
 newsletter

**Dates:**  
 December, 1946



**Names:**

District Business  
Conditions

**Places:**

Atlanta, GA

**Types:**

newsletter

**Dates:**

December, 1946



Hts. Hist 425 (10) article  
 Comm. Devel. Study by  
 Fed. Reserve Bank

tion. At department stores reporting to this bank the average instalment contract in October was outstanding for a period of four and a half months. At reporting jewelry stores the period was five months and at furniture stores, six months. These conditions sharply contrast with the payment practices in 1941 when instalment accounts were outstanding on the average of 16 months for furniture stores and of nine months for department stores. The loosening of the regulation may cause some lengthening of the average period of payment, but no immediate return to prewar conditions is expected.

A slower payment of charge accounts may be a possible consequence of this removal of restrictions. Total charge-account credit in the United States increased 68 percent between August of last year to 2.4 billion dollars in August of this year. Some of the recent increase in charge accounts outstanding may be accounted for by a lengthening payment period as well as by the increase in credit sales. During October the average charge-account sale at Sixth District department stores remained on the books for a period of 52 days, compared with 49 days a year ago and 64 days in 1941. During the period of the regulation, stores extending open-account credit did not have to compete with one another in lengthening the time that accounts were allowed to run. Competition now, however, is possible on that basis. As the result of slower collections, there may be an increase in the dollar volume of accounts that a store may carry in relation to its charge-account sales.

**Industry**

Steel-mill activity in the Birmingham-Gadsden area in October and through the first three weeks of November was at 97 percent of capacity, according to *Iron Age*.

In Alabama and Tennessee the daily average rate of coal output was slightly less in October than it was in the shorter month of September, but in actual tons mined the October output was the greatest since March and, with the exception of that month, the greatest since May 1945.

The coal miners' strike on November 29 was followed by immediate restrictions on coal delivery to consumers and by some curtailment of railroad service.

Construction contracts awarded in the District in the first 10 months of this year total around 700 million dollars, a sum more than 60 percent greater than that for all of 1945. The 1946 total promises to be higher than that for any other year on record with the possible exception of 1942.

Although no over-all picture of the employment situation is available, reports from various localities indicate a recent increase in employment. In September some of the younger workers' return to school caused some reduction in the unemployed rolls. Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Birmingham report increased employment. In the Nashville area there has been an increase, but there, as in other localities, shortages of materials and of workers with certain skills limited expansion in some industries.

An increase of one fourth or more in employment at a freight-car-manufacturing plant in Alabama is expected to take place as rapidly as materials become available, and Mobile's new ship-salvaging industry, soon to be in operation, will employ about a thousand workers. Mobile also has a new wood-products industry that uses wood grown in southern Alabama and Mississippi. Plans have been an-

**Sixth District Indexes**

DISTRICT	DEPARTMENT STORE SALES*					
	Adjusted**			Unadjusted		
	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1946	Oct. 1945	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1946	Oct. 1945
Atlanta	347	307	286	272	274	307
Birmingham	405	402	325	408	407	344
Chattanooga	277	270	210	259	258	252
Knoxville	211	247	275	255	261	200
Nashville	369	354	302	357	359	305
Montgomery	325	324	272	372	384	314
New Orleans	421	448	358	461	459	371
Tenn.	207	244	315	211	251	140
Total	274	287	270	324	302	246
Montgomery	328	346	288	374	371	288
Nashville	427	424	372	445	443	322
New Orleans	250	259	229	322	320	268
Tenn.	465	495	384	473	482	347

DISTRICT	DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS					
	Adjusted**			Unadjusted		
	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1946	Oct. 1945	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1946	Oct. 1945
Atlanta	297	277	189	325	325	211
Birmingham	411	405	281	402	420	327
Chattanooga	274	270	191	263	274	174
Knoxville	207	214	185	268	271	219
Nashville	411	424	372	477	471	328
New Orleans	318	326	182	380	382	141

TOTAL	COTTON CONSUMPTION*			COAL PRODUCTION*		
	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1946	Oct. 1945	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1946	Oct. 1945
	Alabama	173	174	142	168	167
Georgia	137	131	103	174	176	179
Tennessee	141	135	128	168	164	89

SIX STATES	LUMBER PRODUCTION*					
	Adjusted**			Unadjusted		
	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1946	Sept. 1945	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1946	Sept. 1945
Alabama	146	122	109	121	144	107
Florida	87	105	111	89	112	122
Georgia	174	138	110	171	151	143
Louisiana	138	99	65	112	95	61
Mississippi	122	114	76	129	116	101
Tennessee	208	219	154	224	201	189

SIX STATES	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT**			GASOLINE TAX COLLECTIONS		
	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1946	Sept. 1945	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1946	Oct. 1945
	Alabama	148	140*	114	173	165
Florida	114	109	93	147	141	111
Georgia	171	159	126	141	136	129
Louisiana	127	120	113	125	123	129
Mississippi	99	107*	75	105	101	101
Tennessee	152	151	104	155	151	151

ALL ITEMS	CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX			ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION*			
	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1946	Sept. 1945	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1946	Sept. 1945	
	Food	149	149	134	SIX STATES	270	268
Clothing	102	101	140	Hydro-generated	203	200	234
Rest	112	113	114	Thermally-generated	278	273	270
Fuel, elec. and inv.	114	114	111	ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS			
Home furnishings	128	124	145	Oct. 1946	1946	Oct. 1945	
Misc.	132	132	121	Unadjusted	18.7	18.7	14.4
Purchasing power of dollar	87	87	75	Adjusted**	22.4	22.0	25.8
CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN COASTAL LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI*				*Daily average basis			
Unadjusted	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1946	Oct. 1945	**Adjusted for seasonal variation			
Adjusted**	207	205	204	***1945 monthly average=120, other indexes, 1932=100			
				* Revised			

- Names:**  
Statistical Reports
- Places:**  
Atlanta, GA
- Types:**  
newsletter
- Dates:**  
December, 1946



Hts. Hist 475 (10) article  
 Comm. Devel. Study by  
 Fed. Reserve Bank

nounced for the construction of two Florida plants that will manufacture rope, twine, cotton baling, and upholstery material from the stems of the palmetto and will also develop the palmetto's chemical by-products, including tannic acid. Construction in Savannah has begun on a new paperboard mill that will have a 30-thousand-dollar weekly pay roll. Plans are being made for the construction of a new 10-million-dollar steam power plant at or near Gadsden, Alabama. The recently authorized DuPont plant at Chattanooga, scheduled for completion in 18 months, is expected to require a thousand workers for construction and an equal number for operation when the plant is completed.

**Agriculture**

November 1 conditions indicated a national cotton crop this year of 8,467,000 bales, according to the Department of Agriculture. This figure is a reduction of 2.7 percent, 237,000 bales, from the October 1 forecast; 9 percent less than the first estimate of the season, on August 1; and 528,000 bales, or 6 percent, less than the crop produced last year. It amounted to 542,000 bales more than the 1921 crop of 7,945,000 bales, the smallest crop produced since 1895.

Sixty-nine percent of the estimated crop had been ginned by November 1, whereas 58.5 percent of the 1945 crop had been ginned by last year's corresponding date. In the last 10 years ginnings prior to November 1 averaged about 80 percent of production. The grade of this season's crop is running considerably better than last year's low-grade crop, and the average staple length is expected to be the longest on record.

The November estimate was somewhat smaller than that expected by the trade, and in the second week of the month cotton prices advanced about 3.5 cents a pound. On November 14 the 10-market average of spot prices was 31.44 cents a pound. The low for the season, 27.95 cents, occurred a week earlier, and the high, 38.93 cents, on October 2.

The estimates for the six states that are wholly or partly in the Sixth District declined 6 percent between October 1 and November 1. The crop is expected to be 23 percent smaller than last year's production.

With the harvesting of many crops either finished or rapidly nearing completion, there were no changes between October 1 and November 1 in the Department of Agriculture estimates for wheat, oats, tame hay, white potatoes, and sugar cane in the Sixth District. The November estimates were increased for corn in Mississippi and Georgia and for rice in Louisiana. The estimate in November for pecans was down 13 percent from that of a month earlier, and there were decreases of 4 percent in sweet potatoes and 3 percent in peanuts.

Cash farm income in the Six States for the first three quarters of 1946 amounted to about 1.2 billion dollars, a gain of about 7 percent over that for the corresponding part of 1945. Following the lifting of OPA restrictions at the end of June, farm income from these states in July increased 21 percent. July income from marketed crops was up 14 percent from June, and cash received from the marketing of livestock and livestock products increased 32 percent. Although the August total income declined about 3 percent, in September there was an increase of 20 percent, which made the September total 37 percent greater than the one for September of last year.

**Sixth District Statistics**

Item	Number of Stores Reporting	Percent Change October 1946 from	
		Sept. 1946	October 1945
Total sales	10	+ 1	+ 8
Cash sales	10	+ 1	+ 8
Chick sales	10	+ 1	+ 8
Accounts receivable, end of month	10	+ 1	+ 8
Collections during month	10	+ 1	+ 8

Lender	No. of Stores Reporting	Volume		Outstandings	
		Percent Change Oct. 1946 from 1945	Oct. 1946	Percent Change Oct. 1946 from 1945	Oct. 1946
Federal credit unions	44	- 3	+ 72	+ 3	+ 6
State credit unions	22	- 23	+ 24	- 4	+ 25
Industrial Banking Corp.	10	+ 4	+ 52	+ 3	+ 23
Other banks	14	+ 5	+ 19	+ 4	+ 19
Small loan companies	14	+ 10	+ 19	+ 4	+ 19
Commercial banks	24	+ 11	+ 31	+ 5	+ 28

Place	No. of Stores Reporting	SALES		INVENTORIES	
		Sept. 1946	Oct. 1946	Sept. 30 1946	Oct. 31 1946
ALABAMA					
Birmingham	3	+ 9	+ 17	4	+ 13
Mobile	3	+ 9	+ 3		
Montgomery	3	+ 14	+ 14	3	+ 4
FLORIDA					
Jacksonville	4	+ 18	+ 22	3	+ 1
Miami	3	+ 24	+ 24	3	+ 3
Orlando	3	+ 3	+ 23	3	+ 3
Tampa	3	+ 10	+ 24	3	+ 4
GEORGIA					
Atlanta	6	+ 9	+ 24	5	+ 12
Augusta	4	+ 4	+ 7	3	+ 7
Columbus	3	+ 4	+ 19	4	+ 2
Macon	3	+ 8	+ 19	4	+ 2
LOUISIANA					
Baton Rouge	4	+ 1	+ 21	4	+ 17
New Orleans	3	+ 10	+ 21	4	+ 17
MISSISSIPPI					
Jackson	4	+ 9	+ 19	4	+ 10
TENNESSEE					
Memphis	3	+ 9	+ 19	3	+ 24
Chattanooga	4	+ 9	+ 27	3	+ 2
Knoxville	3	+ 9	+ 27	3	+ 2
Nashville	6	+ 13	+ 27	5	+ 1
OTHER CITIES*	24	+ 11	+ 21	21	+ 9

\*When fewer than 3 stores report in a given city, the sales or stocks are grouped together under "other cities."

Items	No. of Firms Reporting	SALES		INVENTORIES	
		Sept. 1946	Oct. 1946	Sept. 30 1946	Oct. 31 1946
Automotive supplies	4	+ 11	+ 17	3	+ 10
Books	3	+ 10	+ 9		
Drugs and sundries	10	+ 10	+ 17	10	+ 3
Dry goods	3	+ 10	+ 17		+ 274
Electrical goods	3	+ 10	+ 17		
Fresh fruits and vegetables	4	+ 11	+ 11		
Farm supplies	6	+ 10	+ 54		
Giftware	3	+ 10	+ 17		
Household	31	+ 10	+ 17	15	+ 1
Full lines	10	+ 10	+ 17	10	+ 43
Specialty lines	4	+ 10	+ 17	3	+ 24
General hardware	8	+ 10	+ 17	3	+ 24
Industrial supplies	4	+ 10	+ 17		
Lumber and building materials	4	+ 5	+ 30		
Machinery equip. and supplies	3	+ 10	+ 17		
Tobacco products	4	+ 10	+ 17		
Miscellaneous	11	+ 10	+ 17		
Total	121	+ 10	+ 17	121	+ 6

\*Based on U. S. Department of Commerce figures.

- Names:**  
Statistical Reports
- Places:**  
Atlanta, GA
- Types:**  
newsletter
- Dates:**  
December, 1946

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 5, Folder 10**  
**Monthly Review Federal Reserve Article on Huntsville, Alabama, 1946**

[Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)

**Table of Contents**

[Image 1](#) (r04d05-10-000-0549)

[Image 2](#) (r04d05-10-000-0550)

[Image 3](#) (r04d05-10-000-0551)

[Image 4](#) (r04d05-10-000-0552)

[Image 5](#) (r04d05-10-000-0553)

[Image 6](#) (r04d05-10-000-0554)

[Image 7](#) (r04d05-10-000-0555)

[Image 8](#) (r04d05-10-000-0556)

[Image 9](#) (r04d05-10-000-0557)

[Table of Contents](#)  
[Name & Place Index](#)  
[About the Collection](#)

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 5, Folder 10**

**Monthly Review Federal Reserve Article on Huntsville, Alabama, 1946**

[Contents](#)   [Index](#)   [About](#)

**Name & Place Index**

, John H. [1](#)  
Atkinson, Thomas R. [6](#)  
Atlanta, GA [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [8](#), [9](#)  
Curry, Brownlee O. [3](#)  
Deering, Milliken & Co. [5](#)  
District Business Conditions [7](#)  
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta [2](#)  
Hall, Fitzgerald [3](#)  
Hall, [4](#)  
Huntsville Area Map [3](#)  
Huntsville Arsenal [2](#)  
Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee [4](#)  
Huntsville, Community Development [2](#)  
Jackson, Andrew [2](#)  
Monthly Review [2](#), [3](#)  
Redstone Arsenal [2](#)  
Statistical Reports [6](#), [8](#), [9](#)  
Strickland, Robert [3](#)  
Textile Mills [4](#)  
William L. Barrell Co. [5](#)



# 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

**Conditions Governing Use:** This material may be protected under U. S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S. Code) which governs the making of photocopies or reproductions of copyrighted materials. You may use the digitized material for private study, scholarship, or research. Though the University of Alabama in Huntsville Archives and Special Collections has physical ownership of the material in its collections, in some cases we may not own the copyright to the material. It is the patron's obligation to determine and satisfy copyright restrictions when publishing or otherwise distributing materials found in our collections.

**Provenance:** Gift of Johanna Shields on October 28, 2006.



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
ALABAMA IN HUNTSVILLE

**The UAH Archives and Special Collections  
M. Louis Salmon Library**