

Harley Langdale Jr. Collection-Tape One

VIDEOTAPE TRANSCRIPTION: Langdale Interview #1, May 5, 2003.
Interviewer: Laurie Sommers (LS); Interviewee: Harley Langdale Jr. (HL)

BEGINNING ITEM 114 (SHADOWBOX), COUNTER 9:24:00

LS: We're going to start talking about item numbers 114 through 117. Item 114 is this large shadow box. Mr. Harley, please tell me, first of all, has this box been displayed or in any particular place in your home or in the Langdale company since you first received it? Just start telling me about that, please.

HL: No, Miss Laurie, this has been in my office all the time since it was presented to me by the paper mill, who was cutting the timber down behind my islands. They had previously had somebody that had had the timber and they were trying to work it for the production of crude oleo resin. And they found out that the trees were more hard and there's not much sap on the outside and it was not profitable the way they were going about it, so they stopped turpentineing, and so then the paper mill bought the property (leased the timber) and started cutting it, putting it on a barge and carrying it all the way to Jacksonville for paper. So, after they found it, they gave it to us in the office and we've been keeping it in the office and showing it to a lot of our visitors over time.

LS: Well let's start with the story this is there's a piece here there's several pieces in the box and the first one that I wanted to talk about was the certificate there, this framed letter from the Owens Illinois Jacksonville Mill. And tell me about the gentlemen that gave this to you—were these people that you knew and worked with personally at the time?

HL: I knew them both very, very well. I knew Mr. Wesley, because Mr. Wesley was born in west Florida at Lake Choctahatchee Bay before you get to Pensacola. And he was a very good woodsman. And he was in charge of the wood procurement for the National Container Corporation. Mr. McLaren was more of a business man and he was more over the operations of the paper mill and other paper mills and other plants that National Container Corporation owned. He was the one that was instrumental in getting the lease and cutting the timber and putting it on a barge and carrying it up the St. Johns River to the paper mill at Jacksonville.

LS: Now was this company an affiliate of the Langdale Company at this time? Describe the relationship between these two companies at this time.

HL: No, we had no financial interests. They were one of the first paper mills that came south after it was determined that they could use pine wood that we had in the south, and they built a paper mill, converted an old cement plant there on the banks of the St. Johns river and they had just started and they were trying to procure more wood to run the plant and we made a deal with them that we would furnish them so many carloads of wood, so that was our relationship. We had no financial relationship otherwise.

LS: So the Langdale Company then did not have holdings in the Bahamas either, that was just this company.

HL: That's right, no relations in the Bahamas. We were sellers of wood, and we were so happy about that because of the smaller trees, we did not have a market, so it was a great blessing for us to be connected with them.

LS: I believe this is dated 1958. Was that the period when you began this relationship with them?

HL: No, we started with them and they finished the paper mill in 1938 and we started shipping them wood from Georgia and on the Florida line, we owned some Florida acreage there. But we started shipping to them over the GS&F railway, which was owned by the Southern Railroad.

LS: And the occasion for giving this to you was what? Tell me about that.

HL: Well, they respected us trying to do a good job and living up to our quarter and doing it timely and getting along with them in a business way and so they just honored me by giving me that because really, our main business was the naval stores business, turpentine and rosin.

LS: And do you recall the exact circumstances when this was presented and where this occurred?

HL: Well, I remember they brought it to Valdosta, and if you notice the picture in here, there's a tree here in this area that we picked out for me to go and chip. I'd done a little chipping when I got out of school in 1937, but not much, but I was familiar with it because I was a woods rider and living at Tarver in Echols County.

END ITEM 114, COUNTER 9:30:00. BEGINNING ITEM 116 (B/W PHOTO W/BARK HACK), COUNTER 9:30:01.

LS: So we're now talking about item number 116, which is this black & white photograph of you with a bark hack. So this is one of your trees locally?

HL: A tree that we have leased, that we were working for turpentine, and you'll see the cup there we have is a metal cup.

LS: So would this picture have been taken about the same time in the late 1950s, do you think? The picture that we have of you here?

HL: That's about right. Because they did not buy all the trees on the Bahama Islands until later, because they had enough wood available when they started off running the paper mill. But they were thinking that it would be scarcer, and that's why they bought that timber down there.

LS: So this photograph, just tell me a little bit to clarify, is this one that they took of you, or...

HL: They took these pictures or had somebody with them that took it, and they gave me that picture and several more about what we were doing there.

LS: And so you're posing then, just to illustrate your relationship to the naval store industry?

HL: Right, because that was our main business until the pulp mills came south. And then we started making agreements with them to produce it, and that was a great blessing for us, because we did not have as many planted trees at that time, whether you had them spaced properly to get the maximum amount of growth, but they were natural reproduction, and natural reproduction would either be too many trees in an area or not enough, and so we were able to thin it and sell those. That opened our forests up coming along, and we were growing more wood per acre per year. And that was a great blessing for those of us that were just in the naval stores business or in the business of growing trees for naval stores.

LS: Let's go and talk a little bit about the naval stores. You mention that was the foundation of the business of the family business and the company, and I think from talking to you really, that's your real love. That's where your heart is, that's where you started. You said that you started as a woods rider. Talk a little bit about that and your early experiences with turpentine, especially as related to this case—we'll just talk about your experience then, growing up in the turpentine [business].

HL: Well, naval stores was certainly our first business that we really were spreading out in. My father had come to Valdosta, and although he was practicing law, he thought about the naval stores business. And he began to see if he could lease land and lease timber for naval stores. And we were in the gum naval stores business. There's three kinds of naval stores; gum naval stores is from living trees. The paper mills produce some naval stores; they call that sulfate turpentine and toil oil resin, and they sell that for other products. And then they have destructive distillation, which is with a light wood from the old, original trees and trees that are older where mills like Hercules in Brunswick will chip that wood and they put them in a digester, and they get all the chemicals out of it. From then on, they use the wood for fuel for the boilers that manufacture electricity in Brunswick.

LS: So these two things, the picture and the bark hack are related to the gum naval stores.

HL: Yes.

LS: And your earliest experiences were with that.

HL: That's the only thing we knew in the real beginning, is the gum naval stores.

LS: You said you started out as a woods rider. Just explain a little bit what you would've done as a woods rider, and what that means.

HL: Well, you're talking about making other products out of trees, and that's what we wanted to do and that's what we still want to do, and we're trying to take advantage of everything that we know and everything we learned and we've had a lot of help through the Herty laboratory,

and then from other people who have been experimenting over the years, and so I guess one thing led to another, so we started making lumber.

LS: Let me just cut you off there. Before you get to making the lumber though, back with the gum naval stores; this picture shows you with a bark hack and the cat face and the cup, and the gum is bleeding into the cup. At the time, in the late 50s, you're a man sort of in the prime of your life, right there, and you're chairman of the company. There was a period when you yourself worked in naval stores, as a boy, and that's what I wanted you to talk [about] a little bit, just to provide some context here for this box. For example, the plaque on here says 1929, Harley Langdale Jr., 1929. What's the significance of that date?

HL: Well, I really don't know, but we always spent our summers, my brother John W. Langdale, and myself, down in what we called the flatwoods, which is east of Valdosta, and we would go down there and spend the summer, and make a little money that we could spend for what we wanted to spend it for. So went down, and mainly called it dipping, because that was a little bit more suitable for us coming from town and going in the woods and doing, and we always needed dippers. After the chipping, we went around to the cups and we tried to go every two weeks, sometimes we'd have a lot of rain, a little cool spat or so, and they weren't producing much, and we'd make it three weeks apart. Both my brother John and I were dipping, and then I got to be where I was a woods rider, and we would ride horses and we would see if they chipped it properly. Sometimes people would be careless, and they would miss those trees, and they wouldn't have any gum in the cup. So we had to make sure that was done properly. So, I got in with the woods rider end of it, and rode horses and we had horses that were not very good riding horses, but they were good, well-built horses for those kind of woods and all. We bought them wholesale from Wyoming, and I remember very well that the dealer here in Valdosta sold us horses for \$35 apiece. And those horses had never been where there were trees, and much green growth, but that was part of the naval stores business. So, every summer we stayed down there. So when this came along with the pulp and paper mill, we were trying to merchandise our timber and make money out of it so we could buy some other land, and that's really when we started buying more land. Land just worked [for] turpentine was the best thing you could do for it to have income, but it wasn't very much, so there were these other products. When we finished turpentinizing, where we owned the timber, we would use it in other products that we could sell. Although the price wasn't very high, it was a price.

LS: When you were working as a woods rider, how old would you have been at that period?

HL: I was riding when I was I would say...[musing here]. When I was 13 and 14 years old, I dipped and we had buckets by the class of how many times you had to go to the barrel to have a barrel full of gum. I never will forget, my uncle had a bucket that would hold a gallon, so I had to go to the barrel 50 times with that gallon to say they were going to pay me for a barrel. I was 12 and 13 years old at that time. A little later, my brother John and I had buckets that were a little bit bigger. But we never did have one as big and as heavy as those experienced black people that we had working and dipping gum.

LS: How much do you recall at that period when you were a young teenager would a barrel of gum have fetched? Do you recall, roughly?

HL: How much we were paid?

LS: Right.

HL: I remember very clearly, that in 1926, I was 12 years old when my uncle gave me that bucket that would hold a gallon and he was paying \$2.50 a barrel, so we could dip a barrel a day. But a lot of our people there, the experienced, could dip 2 and 3, maybe more barrels, if the gum was plentiful in the cups. And I remember very well, being back down in the early 30s, and they were paying a dollar for three barrels, and that's how prices had dropped, that much. And that's what broke most of the people who couldn't cut their labor costs down, and it broke them, and then they were ??? business, and a lot of them went broke in the early 30s.

END ITEM 116, COUNTER 9:40:56. BEGINNING ITEM 115 (BARK HACK), COUNTER 9:40:58.

LS: Let's talk about the hack that's the centerpiece of this box. That would be ID 115 here. Tell me about that particular piece and what its significance is to you.

HL: Well, that's the most important piece of equipment that we had. As you see, the butt end of this instrument right here, that we used to chip with, we called it chipping. It was about a six-pound weight, plus or minus, and then we had different size hacks. In the early days, when we first got into the naval stores business, the bigger hack was thought by many turpentine people that that would make more gum flow out, oleo resin. About that time, when the naval stores conservation program's in, which was a great thing, they figured out that we could make the hack part smaller and not do as much damage to the tree and not hurt the growth of the tree much.

LS: The hack part is the blade at the top?

HL: The top part. And that's what we had to keep sharp, and that weight would help you with the weight to pull it through on the face of the tree. And so that was about the time [of] the naval stores conservation programs, and I would have to say that the government really improved the turpentine business when they cut down on the size of the hacks and went up on the diameters of the trees, and that was great conservation.

LS: And when would that have been, approximately?

HL: That happened in the early 30s, I would say it was beginning to happen from 1930 and 31, [3]2 and [3]3, and we cut from a number 2 hack down to an ought hack, or a double-ought hack, and we'd take off more wood, and by going up [on] the size of the diameter of the tree, we would get just as much gum in the cup, and we found that out.

LS: So this particular hack that's in the case here, where does that fit within the spectrum of the sizes? Is this actually an ornamental hack? Is this the dimensions of an actual hack?

HL: No, this hack was used in the Bahama Islands. And it was used on the land part in Georgia and North Florida and South Carolina. But this was the normal situation, until the conservation program and they got people to listen that we could do it with less hack to cut with.

LS: So, this is the pre-conservation style hack, and the name for this type of hack again would be what? Did it have a particular name?

HL: You see how that's curved up there? So it was smaller, and so that curve right there see has an open place of about this big, and that's probably a number 2 hack.

LS: The size is related to the size of the blade?

HL: The size would be how open it was and how big [of] a chip it got. So then we changed to an ought, and I would say that was a little less than half of that size. And the people who were chipping got along with that all right after they learned it, and went to it. That was a great conservation change.

LS: And the weight on the base here, was that standardized?

HL: Same weight, because you were still going through the part of the tree. Wasn't quite as much wood, but I would say our employees who were chipping by so many thousand trees and paid on that kind of basis. Now some of our managers wanted to call what they called "renting" the trees, and they paid them by the barrel of gum they collected. Well, they liked the big hack. They still thought that that was the kind to have to make the maximum amount of gum. But we finally changed them over and they [were] convinced and that was a normal hack to have, the smaller one.

LS: Was it normal to have chrome like this, or is this for display?

HL: No, that was done after that. No, that's just the best steel, and I remember that we bought it from the Counselor Tool Company in North Carolina, and they were the primary producers of the hack and the other equipment that we used in the turpentine business.

LS: So this is actually a hack that was purchased, then, bought from that company?

HL: No, well, that's right, but the people who were working the Bahama Islands and these are the people that tried to produce gum there and they found out that the trees were more hard and they wouldn't run that much gum because you need the wood that is live and where the resin ducts are in. The hardwood in there would not produce because it already had all the cells coated with oleo resin and you just couldn't get enough flow of the gum to make any money. So they abandoned that down there. So then the paper mill steps in and severs the tree from the stump and puts it on the barge and ships it to Jacksonville.

LS: I'm still not clear. Was this then a hack that was used by this company in their Bahamas operation and when that ended, they put this in this case and gave it to you?

HL: It was probably tried down there and they were working and they abandoned the operation. That's why they found a hack down there in the commissary building there. But they found out that they could not produce gum down there to pay for it and it was a lost proposition.

LS: And just to clarify for me, that the chrome you said, would they actually in the end, I had not seen a working hack with chrome. Would you ever have seen one, or they just did this for the display for you?

HL: No, no, never. Always straight steel. Spent no more money to dress it up any way at all.

LS: So this was done just for the display case, then?

HL: Yes. They kept it sharp, they had a whetstone and they would sharpen it; they knew how to do that. And then they had what they had called a cutter, and that's a triangle file, and they would file it down and they would take that cutter and a lot of people said that was a bad thing, because when they really get mad or would get to drinking, they would start fighting with them.

LS: You said you kept this in your office and when people would come in and visit, you would talk about it. Is there any particular story or anything that you have told people about this case that we haven't covered so far?

HL: No, I told that this wasn't exactly what we had, and I showed them the difference with what we finally wound up with the hack being smaller. But no, that was just something because, I don't know why in the naval store business, all of us were not really making much money, but we made a living, and it was a living for a lot of black people because the black people mostly were doing the work in the forest, [musing here] but it wasn't exactly like this, because there wasn't anything fancy from a chrome standpoint or anything like that in the woods.

LS: But just to conclude, then, you're experience as a boy working in the woods and gaining the experience of what it was like to be a laborer in this business that you later became a manager.

HL: Right.

LS: You mention that you did dipping, but you also mention you did some chipping.

END ITEM 115, COUNTER 9:50:07 (MORE DISCUSSION COMING).

HL: Very little. And then we worked around the still. See, we had five stills back in those days. And we separated the gum for the rosin and turpentine. So, we [were] just sort of handy boys to begin with, but we stayed down in the camp, and got our food from the commissary, which wasn't anything fancy, but it was good, because we were always hungry.

LS: What kind of food?

HL: Well, they'd buy dried lima beans, dried black-eyed peas, and they bought all those by the hundred-pound sacks, and [there] was solid food; we had what we called streak of lean, a streak

of fat from the sides of hogs that we had, and I remember that in the Depression, we had that in the commissary and sold it for 5 cents a pound, but then we would have some of the patent medicines in the commissary, but then we would have grits, we'd have rice by the bag, and have, I never will forget, they would buy peaches in large cans, and that would be our dessert, and everybody liked those when they made enough money to buy them, but see that was charged to the employees, then it was deducted from them at payday, and we paid off once a month, and so they would be careful what they bought at the commissary if they could.

LS: So you and your brother would've been different though...

HL: We bought what we could.

LS: You got straight wages right? You didn't have to pay back your meals now did you, like the workers did?

HL: Our food from the commissary was given to us because we didn't make that much money in the woods trying to dip. But we ate the same thing if what we had [sic] in the commissary. Now every now and then they had something that was a little better, and we'd get some of that, too.

MORE ON ITEM 115 (BARK HACK), COUNTER 9:52:31.

LS: So this photograph, actually, of you holding the bark hack is somewhat atypical of your career. This was not something that you really did much of in...

HL: That's right, that's right. That was a little harder work, and then you really had to move about faster and I think that we were a bigger help by dipping gum than we would be doing that.

END OF ITEM 115, COUNTER 9:52:58.

LS: And the people that at that period, that you really learned this part of the business, the work of the woods from, would've been mostly the black crews?

HL: The black people. I would say that about all of them. And we got along with the black people very well, and that was about the only job those people could get and they lived their way and they lived different, but they had other ways of...they'd catch some wild game like possum and coons and other things that they would catch. Most of them had little dogs that would catch them and go along with them. But, every now and then we'd have the woods cattle, and I remember that they would come down and they would kill one of those steers, say at 2 o'clock in the morning and by the time they started paying off, about, say, by 8 o'clock, they had it all cut up and they had fresh meat, but most places, we didn't have any refrigeration. So they would take it home and start cooking it and they would sell the whole steer, we had that many employees at that particular camp.

LS: And what camp did you spend most of your time working at, that particular week?

HL: Well, we had about ten turpentine camps on land belonging to Superior Pine Products Company, and that was southeast of Valdosta in Echols County, a little in Clinch County, and so we spent most of our time at Tarver, which was the place where the still was and where we would bring the gum to have it distilled into turpentine and rosin. I'd say that was our headquarters, and we had a place there that we stayed.

LS: I'd like to move on to the stilling, and bring in the picture of the Agrirama, so we could stop and change objects here. I know you and I could talk about this phase all day (wink, wink), but I'd better stop.

BREAK IN TAPE TO SWITCH OBJECTS, AND SOME FRIENDLY BANTER.
TRANSCRIPT RESUMES WHERE INTERVIEW STARTS AGAIN.

BEGIN ITEM 104 (AGRIRAMA PHOTO COLLAGE), COUNTER 9:57:55.

LS: We're going to talk about ID number 104, which is a series of eight framed photographs in a collage from the Georgia Agrirama, and one reason I wanted to bring this in at this point is that the general topic here is the old-fashioned type of stilling, and tell me a little bit about the relationship of your company, the Langdale Company, and the earlier period with turpentine stills. You were just telling me you had how many stills?

HL: Well, we had about 25 stills at one time. We had probably one of the largest operations in the South. And all of them were just like you see in this picture right here, except that Tarver, Georgia, which is six miles [on] the other side of Statenville on the way to Fargo and the Okefenokee Swamp, well we were doing a good bit of production of oleo resin, or gum. All of them are like this, except there we had two stills under one shed. And we liked that because we had one stiller; he could just tend two stills. He had a helper. But you see, the still just like this and all of them were built crude with mostly wood and we did have some scattered around that caught afire when you get the gum too hot and it starts boiling out and most people said about the only thing you could do was run from it and it would burn and then we'd have to rebuild them again. So this is the way we started out, just like this, under a black smoke, and you see the wood, and we'd use wood that we gathered from the woods.

LS: You'd use wood that you gathered from the woods for the fire?

HL: Yes.

LS: So this is the...I guess because you and I know some of these terms, but maybe we should, just describe, very briefly, about stilling. What is stilling, and what it's relationship is to the whole process.

HL: Well stilling was most important. At that time, the way of doing things was to still and put it in a wooden barrel, and you would produce, you'd buy the wooden stays rough, they wouldn't be planed or dressed or whatever you want to call it. So, if you were selling by gross weight, so the person buying, he wanted to buy the lightest barrel you made, and we'd want to sell him the heaviest barrel because we would get the same price for that wood as we were getting for the

rosin. So we would go ahead and make the barrels right here. We had what we called the helper there...

LS: Cooper?

HL: Helper, making barrels...

LS: Was it a cooper?

HL: Cooper, cooper, you're right. And they would make it, and we would put a strap of light metal around it, then we'd put it on our yard, and it would hard [sic]. Before you let out the rosin in the vat, you stilled the turpentine all from the gum. And we would put that in barrels that we bought, that were made with oak barrels that wouldn't leak. We couldn't have made the barrels down there, so the rosin barrels, if it did spring a leak in it, we'd take some sort of clay and put on those spots like that and that would be wet and all and that would stop the leak, and then maybe the clay would knock off a ????. And that's the way we'd put it on the yard and then the inspector would come around and weigh it and mark down the weight, and then he would take a little piece out of it, but I think I showed you the samples he goes by, by the color and by the grade, and if there was much trash still in it, which it was a lot of the time, all kinds of specks and all, then they wouldn't pay us, but then the factors would then sell it for you and charge you two and a half percent.

LS: So factors were the middlemen?

HL: Right.

LS: And you mentioned just previously that you also had experience as a boy working a little bit with stilling? Did I understand you to say that?

HL: Working with it some, and I was just being a helper. We did little things, we didn't get into the really heavy part, we weren't that strong, really. But we would put the what was called cotton batting about two inches thick, we would put on the vat and we would strain the rosin through something like that, but always there would be a leak somewhere, and some of those specks would get in your rosin, and I often think about how that was that I don't know how the turpentine and rosin business could survive if we hadn't have changed from what we were doing.

LS: Well, we'll talk about that change in a little bit, there's another photograph. Let's focus on this particular set of photographs first. Do you recall when these images were taken and how this got put in this particular [arrangement, frame]...did you do this? Did someone give this to you?

HL: We were visiting the Georgia Agrirama, and this is some of the people that I knew, and this is Shasta McRaney who lives in Willacoochee...

LS: That's the lower right-hand corner?

HL: I'm with him there and he has an old still, right there off the highway, I don't know whether you've had the opportunity to see it or not.

LS: Yes.

HL: He's one of the very, very few people—most of us when we got into a new still and new processes, we sold those stills. Most of which might have gone to make moonshine whiskey. But we were so anxious to get a little bit of money, and they were valuable for that purpose, and they were made out of copper, our early fire stills. So this is a friend of mine, we were in school, Jim Gillis, and this is Shasta McRaney, and here I am.

LS: Okay, that's the one just below the Georgia Agrirama?

HL: That's right.

LS: Tell me your relationship to Jim Gillis. Who is Jim Gillis?

HL: Jim Gillis was from Treutlen County, Soperton. And his father was in the turpentine business, so he and I had a relationship right there, to talk about it, and, so we became friends in school, we were fraternity brothers, and so I've been knowing him. In fact, his wife passed away, I knew her very well, and then he brought his wife down that he married here just a few weeks ago and was visiting in Valdosta. And Shasta McRaney, they quit running their still, a fire still just like this when we built our new process still that the government had perfected.

LS: Did they then use your still? Did they stop altogether or did they use your still?

HL: Altogether. They didn't run their still. And they figured that...they did that pretty quick. I don't know the real reason, but see we paid cash every day for the gum, and that might've been his best way to sell his crude gum, is to sell it to us or somebody else that were buying it.

LS: So did he continue, did Shasta McRaney continue in the business, just not run their still, that he would sell to someone else like you or another company?

HL: He would sell to some other people a little bit, but I think that he sold most of it to us, because he knew us and we knew them. All those stills were abandoned, one way or the other, and most of them [were] sold to somebody that would come by, some way or another.

LS: Now the other photograph that we have, the one in the middle on the bottom there, tell me about that one.

HL: Well that's a cap that went over the top of the kettle, the copper kettle, and the worm would be attached to this kettle on this cap, and that would go into this tank you see over here on the far left, that's a cypress tank filled with water with what we called the worm.

LS: Describe the worm.

HL: Copper turned all the way around with several coils inside of this water tank. Nobody had any electricity, so [they] didn't have any way to get that water in there except for a Schofield pump, made in Macon, and they would fire the Schofield pump with a light wood, and it would get just red hot, but that pump would be pumping and would pump water because we didn't have to go but 20 feet deep in most of those flatwoods land to get water, and it was the kind of water we drank, too and what we used. So then, we'd break it down and get the turpentine to go to that part of it, the fumes all go, and then it comes out and it breaks down into the turpentine, gum turpentine.

LS: So this stilling is actually the process of separating out?

HL: Right. Separating the rosin, which is a solid, and more of an acid, from the gum turpentine, which is a liquid.

LS: Do you happen to know who it is who's in that center photograph?

HL: I know these are two workers right here, and I don't really believe I've ever seen this gentleman right there, and the other one's got his head down. This is a picture, the one with the vat, see, and you can see where the cotton batting [is] around the edge, I guess the rosin has come out and that's what they strain it with, is cotton batting

LS: Okay, so that's the picture in the center right.

HL: And like when I was right here holding it up you could tell when to turn the charge off, when you were getting just a little bit of turpentine and the rest of it was water, so the old time stillers, they had the gauges there, but they'd listen to the noise and how it was made and then they always had a bottle to test it so how much of that, what percentage was gum turpentine.

LS: So once you got a large percentage of water, you knew the stilling was complete?

HL: That's right, you read it and turned the charge out, there wasn't any point in getting any more turpentine out, so you left, maybe some of that turpentine would be left in the rosin, but it wouldn't be anything liquid about it.

LS: So are you just holding it there, or were you actually helping with the stilling in that?

HL: I was just holding it there and showing him what percentage, and you can see a different color, and there was a little bit of water on the bottom, and the water, being lighter than the turpentine, would usually drain out of the barrel, so that's what we were looking at there.

LS: Do you know who the gentleman is behind you that you're showing that to?

HL: I don't believe I've ever seen that fellow, and I've been looking at him, and he's got a mustache and that wasn't popular back in those days, so I don't really know. Now these are some people that they gathered from around the Agrirama to do, I don't know.

LS: What about the top right there?

HL: Top right, well see, that's when it's just getting it started, and that's the fumes coming off of the turpentine, and now that is tied in to the barrel, they usually had two barrels, that would go in there, and we'd separate the water from the barrel. That's just starting up.

LS: It's just starting to cook, then, in that.

HL: Yes.

LS: Do you have any idea what time period this picture was taken [in]?

HL: What time?

LS: Uh-huh.

HL: I want to say that it had been that many years, and I want to say that that was done, I want to think, see that was a demonstration run of breaking down the crude gum and the turpentine rosin. I want to say somewhere between ten and fifteen years ago.

LS: Did someone give this piece to you? Or did you put that together? How did this get framed in this particular...

HL: No, I had nothing to do with that, and I assume that some of the people up there with the Georgia Agrirama put them together. I did not have anything to do with that.

LS: And do you frequently go up there for the stilling, or was this a one-time kind of thing?

HL: One time thing.

LS: Have you been up there since? To the... [Agrirama]?

HL: No, I haven't.

LS: Okay, anything else you want to add about these, these photographs?

HL: They still every year up there. They have a hard time getting a regular crew to still, because most of the people got out of the gum turpentine business, I'd say somewhere in the latter part of the sixties they were all looking like that, the war's over and it looked like the prices might be dropping, and I would say most of them were getting out between the late 1960s and 1970s, and we sold our still in 1975, and that stopped us from producing any turpentine or rosin.

LS: And what happened to it? Who did you...

HL: We shipped it and we sold it to the government of Honduras and they came up and took it apart and put their Hispanic numbers on how they wanted it and shipped it down there and

started putting it up and I knew the trees that they were going to use would not be heavy producers of crude gum, and I told them that, and they said well it makes no difference, and what the government wants to do is have something that will employ people, and that would do it. And I thought they were probably right. I don't know if it's still operating or not, that was in 1975 when we sold it.

LS: The Agrirama has this fire still operation that again, it's in this photograph. Are any of the pieces of their operation related to anything that was used, or part of your company? In other words are anything...

HL: Well we have given them things that they've asked for timely along and along, but mostly we didn't give them anything with that fire still, because we didn't really any fire stills left that we could have, but we gave them poles, and places for shelters that they're building and some of the lumber, and other things like that.

LS: So when they opened up, actually, you gave them construction [materials], especially for the turpentine display?

HL: Yes, we started off particularly with the turpentine and now the University of Florida doesn't have a still and they're having a hard time locating one, and they're wanting people in Georgia even to help them have enough money so they can put it down on their place at Austin Carey National Forest.

LS: An old-fashioned type fire still?

HL: They were old-fashioned stills. They found two in Florida, I think, and it took both of them together to make one, I think.

LS: And so your company, you're saying, has none of these stills; of the 20-some you had, none of them are left?

HL: No, no. And that's sad because we had all this equipment and everything and it's all disappeared or somebody's got it here and there and all, and we have very few, [of] what you might say, artifacts that were used in the naval stores business and I don't know anybody, really, that's got much of it.

END ITEM 104, COUNTER 10:15:48.

BREAK

LS: All right, I'm going to get the next piece, which...(BREAK)

**BEGINNING ITEM 111 (PHOTO OF LANGDALE YARD W/BARRELS), COUNTER
10:17:12.**

LS: This is ID number 111, and this is this large black and white framed photograph, and you just said there's a good story there, so tell me the story about this photograph.

HL: Well, most everybody in the gum naval stores business was broke. We were doing business with factors, and I can't talk about the factors, because you couldn't be in business unless you were friendly with the factors. They loaned you money and they gave you advice and they sold you their groceries that they had accumulated, they had a wholesale grocery house here in Valdosta. So we did business with them, and you paid two and a half percent commission on what we produced. And they sold the rosin and the turpentine for you. Bankers wouldn't loan you money, because the turpentine business was so changeable and up and down and all, and the national banks couldn't loan you money on land because they call that unimproved forest land and they didn't loan you money back in the early days when I started in it. Now, it's acceptable and they like to loan you money on timberland, because they've got the other products. But we were in such a desperate situation that my father and other turpentine people were desperate and so they tried their best to organize the people so they could talk to them, and they did, and they had most of the turpentine operators were [in the] same condition, financially, and so they started the American Turpentine Farmers Association and that's a long story. But they had meetings, so then they went to the government, and...

LS: What time period are we talking about here?

HL: I'm talking about the early 30s. And it got stronger as the 30s went in because the 30s really didn't, we couldn't produce gum naval stores unless you had some odd, particular advantage somewhere or another. Like you owned a lot of timber and you didn't owe any money on it and things like that, but you just didn't have that situation much. They went to the government and the commodity credit corporation and they had the program of using smaller hacks that we already talked about and doing other things, and they came along and said by selling gross weight well that was not good business practices, and that's why we changed over to metal drums, and I remember that very, very well. We started with the Lerio (Lee-Rye-Oh) Corporation, and they made those drums, and that's when...

LS: Tell me the name of the corporation again.

HL: Lerio. L-E-R-I-O. Was a man who was making the cups like you saw on that picture where we were chipping, which is what [we] used to call McCoy cup, it was a quart, some of them were a quart and a half, and they were sort of a rectangular build and they were a very good cup if you hung it on the tree where it was level and you got away from the Herty cup, because the Herty cup if it freezes you know, it would break, clay. But it was still cheaper, and it was still a good cup, because you made better, clearer rosin. And that's what we were trying to do. But the government came along and said, well, that's not right to try to sell it [by] gross weight, which they were absolutely right. A lot of people say that the government will run you out of business, but in our case, they helped us. So the **tear** weight was something like 17 a pound on the drum, and then we sold by net weight, and I know that that really helped us. But that was

one of the bigger yards, so the government and the commodities credit corporation in the 30s, you couldn't sell rosin at any decent price where you could make any money. So they instigated a program that they had so much money that they were going to loan on naval stores and so they set a price that it ought to bring, was rather low, but it was a big help and then if you put it in the loan, the government would take a loan and pay you, that price which was the stabilizing price at that time. So then they charged you a reasonable rate of interest, not the eight percent and the two and a half percent commission, but they would advance you that much money with the right that you had in a certain number of years of paying it back and getting the rosin back. If you didn't do it over a certain period of time the rosin belonged and the turpentine, too and [the] tanks belonged to the commodities credit corporation. And it was a very well-handled program. This was one of the largest, if not the largest yard of gum rosin anywhere. Because we just happened, we've always been great believers when you build a plant, always get enough land so you won't get in a tight [spot?]. And that's what we had, more land there than we needed, and our yard was big, and that's our yard right there at Valdosta where our plant is right today, where we've got poles on it, and pilings and lumber. So, we had a very low fee, the rosin wouldn't deteriorate and the drum wouldn't deteriorate to speak of. So then the war came along, and the government needed all the rosin because it was a necessary material that they needed in several things, more of acids and things. So they started taking it out and the ones that they had already foreclosed on and they didn't get any benefit ??? but if somebody had just put it in and I don't remember the amount of years before they foreclosed on it, but if you had some and you could withdraw it, you could sell it and you could pay up the fees and sell it and you could make a little bit of money. We never were a deal where you could make a lot of money out of it, but the government, it's my understanding, got their money back for the lease it might have costed and the money they invested in it, because rosin started to go up in the war effort.

LS: So this particular photograph would've been taken approximately when, do you think?

HL: I would say that photograph was probably taken up until about the war, when the war started, in the 40s, and that would've been about in the early 40s; I would say 1941-42.

LS: So in terms of both the history of your company and the history of the industry, what you've been saying is that this photograph really represents a turning point, in the development of the industry, from one system to a new system which benefited the industry and kept it going during the Depression, is the period you're talking about, really.

HL: Yes. That's right, that's exactly right. And then we were on the move, and we got along fine for all the years through the 50s. And then in the 60s we sort of got in the same old system but we did have better barrels, and we did have better products, but the price was dropping, our costs were going up.

LS: And you said the, is it the Lario (Lah-Ree-Oh) Corporation, the...

HL: Lerio (Lee-Rye-Oh).

LS: Lerio (Lee-Rye-Oh) Corporation. They were the ones that originally made the tin cups and now they were making...

HL: They did cups, and they made the gutters and the aprons you saw on the tree, where you put a little gutter there and you sat some of them like that, where the gum would flow into the cup, so they made that. And the reason that Mr. Bellingrath down in Mobile, Alabama, loaned Mr. Lerio some money, and he died and so he had to take over that business for a while until he could sell it. He had the Coca-Cola franchise in Mobile, Alabama, Mr. Bellingrath did, and he's the one that developed Bellingrath Gardens. *(For more information on Bellingrath Gardens and Mr. Bellingrath, see www.bellingrath.org).*

LS: But the relationship of the Lerio Corporation to this photograph, did they have something to do with, what, manufacturing the barrels, is that what you said?

HL: Well, they had all to do with the barrels, because we got them to build a little plant in Valdosta so we could buy the barrels. Other people that had a still somewhere else, you bought the metal and then you had what you called somebody who put the drums together. We were friendly with Lerio, and they put the barrels together. So, they brought the barrels out to us ready to fill up with rosin and we didn't have to have that person, or two or three people there, putting the drums together. You'd buy the metal, and they had a little machine that you'd put in there and it'd work out and you'd do it, a lot of times you'd make a mistake and ruin the barrel, which they would take back and give you the other, they were very good people to do business with.

LS: So they were also entrepreneurs also, as you were changing, they were changing with the industry to provide the new technology.

HL: Yes, yes. And the plant's right here on Hill Avenue right now that they built.

LS: Where would that be located?

HL: Well, if you're going out, do you know where the Arizona Chemical Company Plant is? Well, that was a competitor of ours, they had a system, too, that they'd copied a little bit ahead of us, and they had storage tanks, stuff for the gum, and they did the same thing with it, cleaned the gum before you cooked it in the resin plant that we heated, and see we heated it with steam rather than fire, and it was a great opportunity at that time, see, we were selling it with little specks in it and other dirt things because we were cooking all the wood chips and other things that it would pick up, trash things, and then we would strain it the best we could. The way, the new way, that we started in 1944, others started a little after that or before that time, but you clean the gum before you do all the cooking to it with steam and then you don't have that trash in it.

LS: So this use of the government commodities system and the standardized barrel size was the step just prior to you instituting this new method of stilling that provided a superior and cleaner product.

HL: Yes, yes.

LS: And that was called the Olustee, your Olustee plant, is that right, where you did that new type of stilling?

HL: Olustee? See, they had two experimental stations out there. One on how to grow trees, down at Olustee and then they had the other one that they were working with, and I remember very well that Dr. Shingler...

LS: Could you spell that?

HL: Shingler? S-H-I-N-G-L-E-R, I believe, I believe. But he was stationed in Lake City, and he had a Georgia Tech graduate named E.L. Patton that we got him to come to our plant to try to see if we could make something out of rosin. We always wanted to stick our neck out a little bit and see if we couldn't do a little better, but we did try to make what we called a synthetic resin, and one day when it was raining, it caught afire, and it burned down with it still raining, and so we didn't go any further in that line. But that was a great improvement, and I have a great respect for the government; anybody says, well you don't get anything out of the government, I'm not one of those that says, well, you're probably right, but there's a lot of things the government might do that you'd call stupid, but this was a great blessing, because the turpentine people were in debt, and I don't know whether they would've ever come out of it if they hadn't had this opportunity.

LS: And this photograph here, was this something that was in a particular place in the company offices, for a period of time, or was this framed and hung somewhere?

HL: Well, this is our office right there, it's still, right there, our office.

LS: But this photograph, did the photograph appear in your office somewhere? Did you have it on the wall?

HL: We had it...I don't think we had this on the wall, but we had it right there in the office. We did from time to time but we ????. This is...our office...this is going down the road going to Clyattville, where the paper mill is now. And this was our still, and see, we built it out there, and we built it during the war.

LS: So the office, as you look at the photograph, is on the far right, and the still is just next to...

HL: Our office is looking to the east, this is to the south, this way...south...

LS: But in the photograph, right next to your office is the still, is that what you're telling me?

HL: This is the still, right there.

LS: Okay.

HL: And we paid cash for all the gum anybody brought us, every load, every day.

LS: And during that time period, what would the price have been, do you recall? Price per barrel at that time?

HL: We were paying, well, it would be a hazard of guessing, but I would say that the gum was bringing in a good price, all during the war and we built our still during the war, and they gave us priority numbers. I thought it the most difficult to put it together during that time, and I never will forget, it might be in the book, that my father found out that I'd been studying all that, and he called me and said well, that's a mighty big undertaking and said the Glidden Company with their plant out there, theirs was already there, and there was another one or two, says those plants could put you out of business any day, and says I wish you would not build it. I said, well daddy, I've already ordered the materials, and so we did it, and that was the thing that really started us off in the products that we've tried to do ever since then.

LS: So this, also you mentioned that there was the war effort, and World War II created a need for certain products that you supplied. You mentioned acids?

HL: Rosin, rosin, all this was rosin.

LS: So how did that relate to the war effort, then?

HL: They used it in chemicals and other things, and I don't know, but they gave us a top priority to order all the plant was made from stainless steel, aluminum or brass inside where all the working parts [are]. Now the outside there, was wood and galvanized roofing. We didn't fancy it up any way but we did have a priority to get aluminum and stainless steel and brass.

LS: So at that time, that was actually, if the government had not been interested, you wouldn't have been able to get that material during the war?

HL: That's right, absolutely. That just gave us a blank to go to any company and they wanted the business and they wanted to do it.

LS: So you had just become chairman of the board and graduated from forestry school in 1937, am I remembering that right? So this photograph and the building of this plant, then, would date that, because you said you built that plant after you took over from your father.

HL: Yes.

LS: So this photograph is sometime after 1937, then, but through the...

HL: Yes, yes, because we really didn't...we had the yard, and they had, the commodity credit corporation, had the program, but we didn't have this much, we'd ship it in and ship some of it...well I see...let me get my figures right here, we had this yard, but see, we had already gone to the drum a little bit before this plant being built right here and they would have yards round about certain other places, on Cypress Street, where the turpentine and rosin factories' headquarters was, they had a yard out from there for a short while, but it never did get big, so they found out it was better to be at the processing plant than it was at some place that wasn't a processing plant. So, we did not put any rosin out here during the war. We shipped it all out, the government was buying, and other people were buying, and business was good, and we didn't

need this. But after the war, then it got to where we wanted to put some in here, and this is what saved us when we had the slump on, which you usually have after a war.

LS: But just to conclude, then, if I've understood what you've been telling me, this photograph really represents one of your first innovations after you took over the company, right? Because you have the new plant in the picture?

HL: I'd say that's true. That's why we just, we had a lot of...we ran that plant day and night and so we had accumulation of a good bit of rosin. And we leaned a little bit to putting it in when the price dipped a little bit and some people would want to sell it because they might get a little bit more, but we leaned to keeping that back and then we got, we withdrew some of it and got a little bit more money out of it, but it was the main thing that really helped us.

END ITEM 111, COUNTER 10:37:43.

LS: Okay. Do we have time to talk about the containers, or do you need to go? Do you want to wrap it up here?

HL: We can do one more if you can, I'm all right.

BREAK

BEGINNING ITEM 109 (HERTY CUP), COUNTER 10:39:49.

LS: So we have two pieces that I thought were related here, Mr. Harley. One is Item 109, which is the Herty Cup, and the other is this framed resolution, ID 45, from Herman Talmadge, appointing you to the Charles H. Herty Foundation, from 1949-1953, and I know that you had a number of these Herty Foundation plaques, but we picked the earliest one that was in the collection. Let's just start with the cup. You have talked a little bit about it already, and you spoke about how this represented an innovation and a step forward. Just tell me a little bit about this piece, this was one of many, I presume, that you used in the business. Is there anything special about this particular one?

HL: Well, this is one that, we picked them up, you know along, and this one wasn't broke or cracked anywhere, most of them are cracked one way or the other. This was developed from Dr. Herty, and as you know, he was a professor at the University of Georgia, and he was a great developer, and I had the opportunity of meeting Dr. Herty. I never will forget it. He came to Valdosta and I had gotten out of school, and so I was at the meeting, and we had about 12-15 people there, most of which who were turpentine people.

LS: What meeting was this?

HL: That was in 1938, I don't know, he died a little after being here in Valdosta, but he came down and made a little talk.

LS: Was this for the Turpentine Farmers Association? What was the group that he was speaking to?

HL: No, nothing right and proper, he just wanted to come down and talk to people about the conservation of timber and growing timber. And the first statement he made was that the worst thing about hindering the growth of trees in South Georgia, is the turpentine business. And what he meant by that was, and everybody raised their head, they were shocked, him coming down and saying that. The method back in the early days was [that] you weed around the trees. They used the word "wed," a common sort of name, and you'd clean that out with a rake, all the way around, then you'd burn your woods and if you didn't do that, your face would catch afire on the tree from the gum or the scrape on the tree, and it'd blaze up and kill the tree. So, see what we're trying to do was to stop that, stop weeding the tree and grow the tree and let the young trees all out there in the grass and all catch hold and come on and grow and then we'd cut the trees down that had been turpented, and those trees would come on through. But we wouldn't have any reproduction if you burned your woods every year. So, anyway, then he gave us a talk, and we knew about this cup before he came down here, because we bought the cup from up in Tennessee, they'd ship it with straw, I wanted you to know, and ship it in a boxcar, and this clay cup was a reasonable cost, and this made the better grade of rosin, because it had no contaminants of any kind in this clay. Now, the metal, the galvanized part would come off and then it would be black, and then that would lower the grade of the gum, to making a lower grade of rosin. Then they tried aluminum and we tried that, and that was more expensive. I tried two crops of glass ones, and never will forget that. It was Owens Corning, I think, at that time, and they made us two crops of glass cups, and said they would not break in a freeze. This will break. And we had this hole right here where we hung it on a nail on the tree, and then we always had to have one underneath the cup to tilt it at this kind of angle. Then, if the water froze it expanded out. But we'd [get] careless and a lot of them would break and we felt going to glass would be better, but what happened, we had the two crops in Echols County, right out from Tarver, our headquarters for all those places, we put them up, we didn't turn them down, because they said they wouldn't break. So we had a rain, heavy rain, I remember it, and then it turned cold and the water froze, and the cups didn't break. I thought, well, this is wonderful. The next day, in the middle of the day, it warmed, and some of the ice melted, and it got in the bottom of those glass cups, and the next night was a harder freeze than we had the first night, and they broke all over the woods, and we got the company down here and showed it to them, and they paid us our money back, but not what we had to do for the labor to put them up. So, somewhere down there, on some acreage they put them on, there's a lot of glass in the woods.

LS: And you mentioned you got these from a company in Tennessee and they were shipped down in boxcars. Do you remember what company that was?

HL: I sure don't. I know we got them from the factory, everything we did through the factories, and I just don't remember, but I know they came from Tennessee in boxcars.

LS: So this is one that you just happened to pick up?

HL: It hadn't broken. We had a lot of breakage in this right here, but those cups didn't cost us too much money, and we would go and replace those that cracked. It took 10,000 for the crop,

and if 1,000 of them broke, we'd replace them and go right on because we thought we'd make that much more money by making water while it rosined. That's the reason I gave that one right there.

LS: So did the Langdale Company at that time, was there anything unusual about, or distinctive about, your use of the Herty cup? Were you one of the first in the state to use it, or is there anything related...

HL: The clay? No, but a lot of people didn't do it, because they didn't like the fact that it could freeze, so a lot of people didn't use them. They used the metal cups. And we had a special paint that we used on some of the metal cups after we had used them for 8-10 years, when they got rusty.

LS: So this replaced the metal cups for you, and then...

HL: Well, it did for us in places, because we thought we made more money, if any money, from better rosin, which we called the highest grade.

END ITEM 109, COUNTER 10:47:25; BEGINNING ITEM 45 (HERTY FOUNDATION RESOLUTION), COUNTER 10:47:28.

LS: And then, Charles Herty, then, is the innovator of this cup. After his death, I understand the state created a foundation to continue his work. Tell me a little bit, this was the first time you were named, we're talking now about item 45, this resolution appointing you to this foundation. Do you recall receiving this? Is there any story about this particular item?

HL: Well, I'll tell you, that's probably the best thing that happened in my life about from a business standpoint. Herman Talmadge was a student at the University of Georgia when I was there, and I used to go out and hear his father when his father was running for governor; had the people all in the trees all around, and I was carried away with it, I reckon so, so I got to know Herman Talmadge very well. And I tell people that Herman Talmadge did more for forest management than any man I know of. And what he did, was his father, did not want to appoint a graduate school forester, he thought you needed woodsmen as foresters, and woodsmen in Georgia, and that's what he did. Herman Talmadge was up there in school and saw us and knew us face-to-face and he appointed people who had a degree in forestry or were well-trained, people were more qualified. The woodsmen were good and knew things that foresters didn't know, but times were changing. But Herman Talmadge got in, and he would listen to us and the county had it permissible to go ahead and the state would help them a little bit on plans to have fire protection for forest land, and a lot of the counties didn't have any money, they said they didn't need it, they didn't want to do it and there wasn't any way to change their mind, and HT came in and so he agreed to state-wide forest fire protection, and that was the only way we could have gotten it, I think, in those kind of times, and that's been a blessing that Georgia has been a leader in the United States, and I've been around in a lot of places, and I'm always proud to represent the forest management in the State of Georgia.

LS: Is the Herty Foundation, then, directly related to forest management? Tell me about...

HL: Yes, and the legislation went along with this right here, and this was the finest thing that could've happened to me because I met some of the scientists who were there with Herty Laboratory, and they gave me the idea that there were a lot of things you could do to wood, and they sent me to places to see, such as Sweden, where they were doing things, they were ahead of us in making paper and things. But I learned that most anything you have you could get at a cheap price, and a lot of it, that you could make something else out of it. And I guess it was a fine thing for Georgia, because Georgia had been a leader in the pulpwood business and lumber business, and has made forest management a very, very important deal.

LS: In your position on the board, then, did you actually spend time at the laboratory in Savannah?

HL: I did. We had meetings regularly, and I went to them, and I met those scientists, and they taught me what attributes that you had to have was imagination, and I think that it really started me with the company of trying to make something else that you could sell at a higher price.

LS: Was there an immediate offshoot then, when we talk about the different forest products and by-products and so forth of timber that the company has produced over the years, you're saying that that ethic in part, was developed out of.

HL: Herty Laboratories.

LS: Out of Herty Laboratories.

HL: And it did for other companies. And the paper mills had a right to go there and pay them a certain amount, they had the nicest paper mill, a little one, and they would run their specialties on it and pay them a good sum, and the Department of Defense of the government had them doing all kinds of things for the war effort, it was just amazing how much good that Herty Laboratory has done for all of the South.

LS: And when you talked about Herman Talmadge taking the initiative to appoint a forester like you, as opposed to just a woodsman, were you the first, were you one of the few foresters that were appointed to this foundation, do you know?

HL: I was one of the few foresters that had ever been appointed to the Herty Laboratory, and then, I have a letter that he tried to appoint me as state forester and at that time, I was involved in other stuff and couldn't do it and I gave that letter and my answer to it, to the president of the state foresters, Fred Adam.

LS: Anything else you want to add about this?

HL: Ma'am?

LS: Anything else you want to add?

HL: No, no, but I'll just tell you that that was a big thing for not only Georgia, but the whole South, that Herty Laboratory. Very imaginative.

END ITEM 45, COUNTER 10:54.23.

LS: We need to let you go, thank you.

HL: Thank you.

END OF TAPE

Directory of Harley Langdale Jr. Collection, Tape One

Tape Counter Nos.	Discussion Topic
9:24:00-9:30:00	ID No. 114, Shadowbox with bark hack
9:30:01-9:40:56	ID No. 116, b/w photo of Langdale with bark hack
9:40:58-9:50:07 and 9:52:31-9:52:58	ID No. 115, bark hack
9:50:08-9:52:28	Commissary and food at timber camp
9:52:59-9:54:23	Black workers in turpentine industry
9:54:24-9:55:03	Life in the timber work camp
9:57:55-10:15:48	ID No. 104, Agrirama photo collage
10:17:12-10:37:43	ID No. 111, photo of Langdale yard w/barrels
10:39:49-10:47:25	ID No. 109, Herty Cup
10:47:28-10:54:23	ID No. 45, Herty Foundation Resolution, 1949-53