HERTY, CHARLES H. (CHARLES HOLMES), 1867-1938.
Charles H. Herty papers, 1860-1938

Emory University
Stuart A. Rose Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library
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Descriptive Summary

Title: Charles H. Herty papers, 1860-1938
Call Number: Manuscript Collection No. 8
Extent: 73.5 linear ft. (147 boxes), 3 bound volumes (BV), 1 oversized papers box and 2 oversized papers folders (OP), and 54 microfilm reels (MF)
Abstract: Personal and professional papers of Georgia chemist Charles Holmes Herty, including correspondence, financial and legal records, manuscripts, notes, photographs, clippings and copies of articles and speeches dealing with Herty's research and interests, records of his work with professional organizations, and family photographs and memorabilia.
Language: Materials entirely in English.

Administrative Information

Restrictions on Access
Collection stored off-site. Researchers must contact the Rose Library in advance to access this collection.

Terms Governing Use and Reproduction
All requests subject to limitations noted in departmental policies on reproduction.

Source
Gift, 1957, with subsequent additions.

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Biographical Note
Charles Holmes Herty was born December 4, 1867, in Milledgeville, Georgia, to Bernard R. Herty, a druggist, and Louisa Turno (Holmes) Herty. He and his younger sister Florence were orphaned at an early age. They were brought up by an aunt, Florence I. Holmes of Athens, Georgia. After graduating from Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College in Milledgeville (1884), Herty went to the University of Georgia (B.Ph. 1886) and Johns Hopkins University (Ph.D., chemistry, 1890). His dissertation research on double halides of lead and alkali metals was directed by Dr. Ira Remson.

He worked as an assistant chemist at the Georgia State Experiment Station (1890-1891), and was an instructor and adjunct professor of chemistry at the University of Georgia (1891-1902). He introduced football to the University, and served as the first athletic director. In 1899, Herty went to Europe and studied under eminent chemists including Dr. Alfred Werner and Dr. Otto N. Witt. He returned to the United States in 1901 disturbed by Witt's criticism of the wastefulness of the American naval stores industry. His own observations confirmed the validity of the criticism. In the summer of 1901, Herty introduced a cup and gutter system for collecting turpentine on an experimental scale in Statesboro, Georgia, under a grant from naval stores factors. The results were encouraging. He worked for the U. S. Bureau of Forestry (1902-1904) refining and publicizing his patented process. In 1904 and 1905 he was employed by the Chattanooga Pottery Company, the distributor of his patented turpentine cups. The cup and gutter system was efficient, more productive, and less destructive of trees than the boxing method used by most American turpentine gatherers, and it quickly became the standard process for collecting turpentine.

As a professor of chemistry at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1905-1916), Herty continued to do some research on the theory of chemical compounds, but increasingly he turned his efforts to the practical application of chemistry for the improvement of industry. At Chapel Hill he carried out research on various pine products, cottonseed oil, soaps and leather.

Herty became nationally prominent in 1915 when he was elected president of the American Chemical Society. He was twice president of the American Chemical Society (1915-1916), editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (1917-1921), president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association (1921-1926), and advisor to the Chemical Foundation, Inc. (1926-1928). During these years he was primarily a publicist for the cause of chemistry and the American chemical industry. He called for the development of Southern chemical resources, cooperation research between universities and industries, more fundamental chemical research, and an improvement in the quality of industrial chemical education. He attempted to educate the public on the importance of chemistry in everyday life.
through a series of speeches, articles and joint efforts with the Chemical Foundation. He played an important role in the establishment of an independent American organic chemical industry, particularly the coal-tar industry. In 1919 President Wilson sent him to Europe to negotiate the purchase of impounded German dyestuffs. Herty stressed the importance of chemical industry to the national defense, and energetically defended the establishment of the U. S. Chemical Warfare Service (1918-1929). He also helped in the creation of the National Institute of Health (1918-1930).

From 1928 to 1938 he concentrated his efforts on developing and promoting chemical industry in the South. As an independent industrial consultant (1928-1935) he encouraged financial investments in existing southern industries, and he helped to create new industries. It was commonly believed that young southern pines were too resinous for use as newsprint paper pulp. Herty discovered that this was not true. In 1932 he was appointed director of the Division of Pulp and Paper Research of the Georgia Department of Forestry and Geological Development. Grants from the State of Georgia, the Chemical Foundation, and the City of Savannah provided for the construction of a laboratory in Savannah (this became the Herty Foundation Laboratory in 1938) for experimental work with pine pulps. Herty's successful experiments opened the way for a southern newsprint paper industry. A 1938 March of Time newsreel gave wide publicity to this work.

In 1933 and 1934 Herty served as a deputy administrator of the National Recovery Administration. He was also a member of the Georgia State Planning Board (1937-1938). He was actively involved in the organization and work of the National Farm Chemurgic Council (1935-1938).

In 1932 he received the medal of the American Institute of Chemists. In 1934 he received the first Herty medal, a chemistry award given annually in his honor by the Georgia State College for Women and the Georgia Section of the American Chemical Society. He was awarded honorary degrees by Colgate University, Duke University, Oglethorpe University, the University of Florida, the University of Georgia, the University of North Carolina, and the University of Pittsburgh.

Herty married Sophie Schaller of Athens in 1895. They had three children: Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, Jr., a steel metallurgist; Frank Bernard Herty, a business executive; and Sophie Dorothea Herty Minis, plant physiologist. Herty died in Savannah on July 27, 1938, following heart attack, and was buried in Milledgeville. After his death, the Slash Pine Forestry Association campaigned for the establishment of a Herty Forest Institute in Waycross, Georgia, to carry on a forestry education program for young people. The Charles Holmes Herty Memorial Highway, from Columbus to Savannah by way of Statesboro, became part of the official Georgia state highway system in 1940. The liberty ship S.S. Charles H. Herty, launched from Savannah on November 17, 1943, was another tribute to Herty's work. A plaque was set up in the State Capitol of Georgia in 1946 to commemorate his achievements in Georgia and in the South.

Scope and Content Note
The collection consists of the personal and professional papers of Charles Holmes Herty from 1860-1938. The papers include personal and professional correspondence; financial and legal records; manuscripts, notes, photographs, clippings and copies of articles and speeches dealing with Herty's research and interests; records of his work with professional organizations; and family photographs and memorabilia.

Series 6, Industrial Progress and National Defense, is the largest of the fifteen series. Most of the papers are from the years 1915 to 1928. They concern Herty's work for the development and protection of the American chemical industry, particularly the coal-tar industry; his defense and promotion of the U. S. Chemical Warfare Service; and his campaign linking a strong national defense to an independent American chemical industry.

Series 3, American Chemical Society, is another large series. It contains papers relating to Herty's terms as ACS president (1915-1916) and editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (1917-1921) and to the other activities of his 35 years as an ACS member.

Series 4, Naval Stores, Forestry, and Paper and Pulp, deals with Herty's scientific contributions to the naval stores and paper and pulp industries, his work as an officer of the U. S. Bureau of Forestry (1902-1904), with the Pine Institute of America, Inc. (1925-1932), as a member of the Advisory Committee of the U. S. Timber Conservation Board (1931-1932), and as director of the Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory (1932-1938).

There are some gaps in the papers. There is little correspondence about Herty's activities as director of athletics and football coach at the University of Georgia (Series 2); as president (1921-1926) of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association (Series 6); and as director of the Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory (1932-1938).

Herty was a prolific letter writer with many friends and contacts in government, industry and the academic world. He corresponded with Representative Ebenezer J. Hill (Conn.) (1915-1917, 64 items) and Senator Furnifold M. Simmons (N.C.) (1915-1921, 28 items) about protective legislation for the American coal-tar dye industry. There are approximately 450 items of correspondence (mostly 1926-1932) between Herty and Senator Joseph Ransdell (La.) concerning Ransdell's legislation for a National Institute of Health. Herty maintained a long-term correspondence beginning in 1916 with Representative Nicholas Longworth (Ohio), and continuing after Longworth's death in 1931 with his secretary, Mildred Reeves. The correspondence concerned protective legislation for the American chemical industry and the progress of Senator Ransdell's Health Institute legislation in the House of Representatives.

There is correspondence (mostly 1901-1902) with U. S. Forester Gifford Pinchot who was impressed by Herty's naval stores work and appointed him to the U. S. Bureau of Forestry. General Amos A. Fries, Chief of the U. S. Chemical Warfare Service, was a frequent correspondent in the 1920's. Herty's closest association was with Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian and President of the Chemical Foundation., Inc. From 1919 until Garvan's death in 1937, they worked together to protect American chemical industry, to establish a
National Institute of Health, and to educate the public about the importance of chemistry in everyday life.

Herty was in frequent contact with a great number of chemists and other scientists throughout his career. He was especially close to Dr. Edward Fahs Smith (University of Pennsylvania), Dr. Francis Preston Venable (University of North Carolina), and Dr. William Hale (Dow Chemical Co., research consultant). Beginning in 1911, he continued an intermittent but lifelong correspondence with Eloise Gerry of the U. S. Forest Service.

Herty also maintained a long and close association with the Manufacturers Record (1901-1932) and with its editor, R. H. Edmonds. Other significant correspondents are included in the Index to Selected Correspondents.

Arrangement Note
Description of Series

Series 1: General correspondence, 1881-1938
Series 2: Academic career, life at Chapel Hill, and Episcopal Church, 1891-1938
Series 3: American Chemical Society, 1893-1938
Series 4: Naval stores, forestry, paper and pulp, 1860-1938
Series 5: Agriculture and natural resources, 1907-1938
Series 6: Industrial progress and national defense, 1912-1938
  Subseries 6.1: Industrial progress, 1915-1938
  Subseries 6.2: Industrial progress and national defense, 1912-1938
  Subseries 6.3: National defense, 1915-1931
Series 7: Medicine and health, 1918-1938
Series 8: The Chemical Foundation, Inc. and Francis P. Garvin, 1919-1937
Series 9: Industrial consultant work, 1914-1938
Series 10: Educational work, 1901-1938
Series 11: Associations and organizations, 1890-1938
Series 12: Personal papers, mementoes, and memorabilia, 1875-1938
Series 13: Notebooks, speeches, writings, clippings, and office filing system, 1880-1938
Series 14: Printed materials on microfilm
Series 15: Photographs, circa 1872-1838
Series 16: Additions by Herty family and others, 1895-1970
Series 1
General correspondence, 1881-1938
Boxes 1-5

Scope and Content Note
The general correspondence includes personal correspondence with friends and associates; job inquiries, referrals and offers; personal recommendations; magazine and newspaper subscriptions; book orders; and some correspondence about Herty's research on double halides (1892-1898). There is also some correspondence relating to halide research in Series 2 [John Hopkins University, Dr. Ira Remsen and the American Chemical Journal folder]. For a list of the more frequent correspondents, see the Index to Selected Correspondents.

The correspondence (1929-1938) between Herty and Lois W. Woodford (his secretary, 1917-1933) pertains mainly to office and personal matters. This is an especially helpful guide to Herty's activities between 1929 and 1933. For correspondence with Woodford prior to 1929 see the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry office correspondence (1917-1921) in Series 3, the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association general correspondence (1922-1926) in Subseries 6.1, and the Chemical Foundation, Inc., correspondence (1926-1928) in Series 8. For Woodford's activities on The Women's Service Committee and other activities related to women in chemistry see Series 3 [Committees, Committee on Women's Award in Chemistry and Women's Service Committee folders].

General Correspondence

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Charles H. Herty papers, 1860-1938

2 5 January-September 1916
2 6 October-December 1916 and undated
2 7 January-May 1917
2 8 June-December 1917
2 9 January-June 1918
2 10 July-December 1918 and undated
2 11 January-April 1919
2 12 May-December 1919
3 1 1920
3 2 1921
3 3 1922
3 4 January-July 1923
3 5 August-December 1923 and undated
3 6 1924
3 7 1925
3 8 1926
3 9 1927
3 10 1928
3 11 1929
3 12 1930
3 13 1931
4 1 1932
4 2 1933
4 3 1934
4 4 1935
4 5 1936
4 6 1937
4 7 1938
4 8 undated

Lois W. Woodford correspondence
5 1 1929
5 2 1930
5 3 1931
5 4 January-April 1932
5 5 May-August 1932
5 6 September-December 1932
5 7 1933
5 8 1934
5 9 1935-1938
Series 2
Academic career, life at Chapel Hill, and Episcopal Church, 1891-1938
Boxes 6-14

Scope and Content Note
This series includes papers relating to Johns Hopkins University, the University of Georgia, and the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill). Also included are papers concerning Herty's civic activities at Chapel Hill and his term as president of the Chapel Hill Telephone Company, as well as all papers about church activities.

Herty obtained a Ph.D. degree in chemistry from Johns Hopkins University (JHU) in 1890. His dissertation research on double halides was done under the direction of Dr. Ira Remsen. He maintained close ties with the University throughout his life. He was president of the New York Alumni Association in 1924, and served on the JHU Half-Century Committee for New York in 1925. He was a member of the Chemistry Alumni Committee (1924-1926) to raise $2,500,000 for the University chemistry department. He also served as chairman (1929-1933) of the New York State Committee on the JHU National Fellowship Plan. Francis P. Garvan provided the fellowship for the state of New York. The Johns Hopkins files include general correspondence with former teachers such as Dr. Edward Renouf and Dr. Harmon Northrup Morse; correspondence about Herty's membership on a Remsen Memorial Committee (1927); and some correspondence about the JHU chemistry department. Correspondence with Dr. Ira Remsen is arranged separately.

Herty received a B.Ph. degree from the University of Georgia (UGA) in 1886. In 1890 he returned as an assistant chemist at the Georgia Experiment Station, and in 1891 he became an instructor in the department of chemistry at UGA. Within three years he was appointed an adjunct professor. He held that position until 1902 when he resigned to work for the U. S. Bureau of Forestry. Herty was the first athletic director of the University, and he wrote the constitution organizing the athletic association. He introduced football to UGA: he also served as the first football coach. The University athletic field near Old College was named Herty Field in his honor. In 1928 he was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by UGA: he delivered the University commencement address for that year. He was in frequent contact with Dr. Alfred W. Scott, UGA chemistry department, in 1928 and 1929 about an endowment by Mrs. B. F. Bullard of Savannah. Herty persuaded Mrs. Bullard and UGA to use the endowment to finance a systematic study of the composition of resene by Dr. Scott in connection with Herty's work for the Pine Institute of America (PIA) on fundamental research in naval stores. A misunderstanding with the PIA hampered Scott's progress. In 1929, Herty led a Round Table Conference discussion on Southern economic conditions for the UGA Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations. He was a visiting lecturer at UGA in 1930. Also in 1930, Herty suggested to the University that he be offered a consultant position similar to the position he held at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, but lack of funds prevented this. He was elected to honorary life membership on the Board of the UGA Athletic Association in 1937. There are few references to Herty's athletic activities and to his work at the Georgia Experiment Station in the early papers. Correspondents include: Dr. Alfred Akerman, Dr. W. H. Bocock, Dr. C. J. Brockman, Richard P. Brooks, Walter B. Hill, Dr. Alfred W. Scott, Dr. Steadman V. Sanford, Dr. Charles Mercer Snelling, Dr. Andrew M. Soule, Dr. Charles Morton Strahan, and Dr. Tom...
Whitehead. Correspondence with Dr. William Davis Hooper, UGA professor and Herty's brother-in-law, is arranged separately in Folder 6. It includes family and University related correspondence.

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The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) files relate to Herty's activities once he joined the faculty in 1905. He was Smith Professor of Chemistry and Chairman of the Chemistry Department, and he served as Dean of the School of Applied Science (1908-1932). One of his first duties in 1905 was to try to raise a fund of $15,000 among naval stores people in North Carolina to help furnish a new chemistry laboratory at UNC. He did research on the double halides of platinum and potassium, on mercury and lead halides and thiocyanates, and on cobalt-ammonia chlorides. He tried to obtain isoprene from turpentine and did other research on various pine products. He also worked out a quick and easy method for the determination of cottonseed oil. Herty was active in University athletic programs as a member of the Faculty Committee on Athletics and as UNC representative on the Board of Managers of the South Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association. He resigned from UNC in 1916 to become the editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. In 1917 and 1918 he arranged to sell to UNC his personal 800 volume collection of French, German and Italian chemical journals and other scientific publications, a move which greatly strengthened the library of the chemistry department. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by UNC in 1934. Herty maintained close
friendships with many UNC associates, especially Dr. Francis Preston Venable and Dr. Edward Kidder Graham.

Herty was very involved with civic affairs at Chapel Hill. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and chaired the Board's Finance Committee (1910-1911). He was chairman of the Board of Trade Committee on Finance, Taxation and Legislation (1913); and he was on the Chapel Hill Graded School Board of Trustees. Correspondence about these activities is in the Life at Chapel Hill section. Also here are papers concerning Herty's involvement as part-owner and president of the Chapel Hill Telephone Company. Correspondence in 1907-1912 deals with daily operations of the company and with the expansion of telephone service in North Carolina.

The series also documents Herty's religious activities in the Episcopal Church. While a vestryman in the Chapel Hill parish, he became concerned about the lack of an adequate pension system for clergymen, and from 1911 to 1917 he worked hard for the General Clergy Relief Fund and the Church Pension Fund. In 1911, he was a member of the Diocesan Committee of the Five Million Dollar Clergy Pension Fund. In 1913 and 1914, he chaired the Layman's Committee on the Promotion of the General Clergy Relief Fund, and in 1915 he was appointed to the Committee on the Church Pension Fund. Most of the material concerns Herty's pension fund campaign in North Carolina. There are also papers about his parish activities in New York and Savannah.

Related materials in other series include: Series 13: Notebooks, Speeches, Writings, Clippings - Notebook: Notes re University of Georgia Athletic Program folder and Series 15: Photographs.

**Johns Hopkins University**

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<td>Dr. Ira Remsen and the <em>American Chemical Journal</em>. Correspondence: 1888, 1892-1894, 1896, 1899-1900, 1906-1908, 1910-1911</td>
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**University of Georgia**

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Miscellaneous Papers: 1909, 1922, 1925, 1927-1929, 1936

University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill).

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General Correspondence: 1916-1920, 1922-1923, 1925-1928, 1930-1955
Athletics. Correspondence: 1907-1910
Athletics. Correspondence: 1911-1917, 1919, 1921
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: 1904
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: January-July, 1905
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: August-December, 1905 and undated
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: January-March, 1906
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Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: January-April, 1907
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Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: January-June, 1908
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Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: January-June, 1912
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: July-December, 1912 and undated
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: 1913
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: January-April, 1914
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: May-December 1914
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: 1915
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: January-June 1916
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: July-December 1916 and undated
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: 1917
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: 1918-1920
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: 1921-1926
Department of Chemistry. Correspondence: 1927-1931, 1933-1936, 1938
Students. Correspondence: 1905-1906
Students. Correspondence: January-June, 1907
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10 6 Students. Correspondence: February-August, 1909
10 7 Students. Correspondence: September-December, 1909 and undated
10 8 Students. Correspondence: January-May, 1910
10 9 Students. Correspondence: June-December, 1910 and undated
10 10 Students. Correspondence: 1911
11 1 Students. Correspondence: January-June, 1912
11 2 Students. Correspondence: July-December, 1912 and undated
11 3 Students. Correspondence: January-June, 1913
11 4 Students. Correspondence: July-December, 1913 and undated
11 5 Students. Correspondence: January-March, 1914
11 6 Students. Correspondence: April-December, 1914
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11 8 Students. Correspondence: June-December, 1915 and undated
12 1 Students. Correspondence: January-April, 1916
12 2 Students. Correspondence: May-August, 1916
12 3 Students. Correspondence: September-December, 1916 and undated
12 4 Students. Correspondence: 1917
12 5 Students. Correspondence: 1918
12 6 Students. Correspondence: 1919-1923
12 7 Students. Correspondence: 1926, 1932, 1935-1936, 1938
12 8 Miscellaneous Papers: 1913-1917, undated

**Life at Chapel Hill**

12 9 Chapel Hill Telephone Company. Correspondence: 1907-1908
12 10 Chapel Hill Telephone Company. Correspondence: 1909
13 1 Chapel Hill Telephone Company. Correspondence: 1910
13 2 Chapel Hill Telephone Company. Correspondence: 1911-1912
13 3 Chapel Hill Telephone Company. Correspondence: 1913
13 4 Chapel Hill Telephone Company. Miscellaneous Papers: 1908, 1910, undated
13 5 Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen. Correspondence: 1909-1913, 1916, 1919
13 6 Chapel Hill Board of Trade. Correspondence: 1913, 1916
13 7 Chapel Hill Graded School Board of Trustees. Correspondence: 1908-1910, 1912-1913, 1915-1917

**Episcopal Church**

13 8 Correspondence: 1907-1910
13 9 Correspondence: 1911-1912
13 10 Correspondence: January-November, 1913
13  11  Correspondence: December 1-8, 1913
13  12  Correspondence: December 9-31, undated, 1913
13  13  Correspondence: January-February, 1914
13  14  Correspondence: March-April, 1914
13  15  Correspondence: May, 1914
13  16  Correspondence: June-December, 1914
14   1  Correspondence: January-March, 1915
14   2  Correspondence: April-December, undated, 1915
14   3  Correspondence: January-March, 1910
14   4  Correspondence: April-May, 1916
14   5  Correspondence: June-December, undated, 1916
14   6  Correspondence: 1917, 1919
14   7  Correspondence: 1924-1930
14   8  Miscellaneous Papers: 1910, 1912, 1914-1916
14   9  General Clergy Relief Fund and Church Pension Fund. Miscellaneous Papers: 1910-1916, undated
14  10  General Clergy Relief Fund. Diocese Reports: 1913-1914
14  11  Church Pension Fund. First Annual Report: 1918
14  12  Saint John's Church in Savannah. Statement and Reports of the Parish Treasurer for 1936
Series 3
American Chemical Society, 1893-1938
Boxes 15-37

Scope and Content Note
Herty became a member of the American Chemical Society (ACS) in 1893, and he was actively involved with the organization for the following thirty-five years. He served as president in 1915 and 1916. During this time, he stressed the importance of cooperation between universities and industries, the need for more fundamental chemical research, and the need for improved tariff protection for the American chemical industry. He was the first full-time editor of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, and he did much to expand its influence. His editorials repeated the themes of his presidency. He also energetically defended the establishment of the Chemical Warfare Service, and emphasized the importance of chemistry in every-day life. He was the first director of the ACS news service.

Herty chaired the following committees: Advisory Committee to the Bureau of Mines (1916-1920), Committee on an Institute for Chemo-Medical Research (1919-1931, from 1919-1920 this was the Committee on an Institute for Drug Research), Committee on Coordination of Chemical Work Within the War Department (1919), Committee to Cooperate with Chemical Warfare Service (1920-1922), and the Division of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry (1908-1909).

He served on other committees, including: Committee on Inorganic Nomenclature (1913-1915), Committee on Nomenclature, Spelling and Pronunciation (1917-1921), Committee on Exchanges (1917-1921), Advisory Committee to the President (1917-1921) [In 1921, the name was changed to Committee on National Policy], Committee on Prize Essays (1923-1931), and Committee on Women's Award in Chemistry (1936-1938)

Herty was active in local sections. He worked for the establishment of the Georgia Section (1900-1903); and he was president (1906) and councillor (1907-1908) of the North Carolina section. He became a member of the New York Section in 1917, and served as chairman (1918), member of the executive committee (1920-1921), chairman of the publicity committee (1921), and councillor (1924-1929).

ACS administrative correspondence, arrangements for meetings and local section requests for appearances by Herty are filed in General Correspondence section along with correspondence about the ACS Institute of Chemistry. The Committees section includes correspondence about individual divisions and committees and correspondence relating to the Georgia, New York, and North Carolina sections. The series also includes files dealing with ACS publications and with the development of the ACS News Service, *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*.

Correspondence is arranged as follows: General Correspondence includes correspondence with the public and with contributors of articles. Correspondence with the journal prior and subsequent to Herty's term as editor is also included. Office Correspondence concerns the physical operation of the journal; correspondence with staff and ACS officers about the journal; correspondence with the ACS advertising committee. Journal Requests Correspondence includes requests for reprints, back issues, photographic cuts and subscriptions. The 1916 journal files of the previous editor, Dr. M. C. Whitaker, are included among these papers.
Related material can be found in the following series: Series 6: Industrial Progress and National Defense; Series 7: Medicine and Health; Series 10: Educational Work; Series 13: Notebooks, Speeches, Writings, Clippings, and Office Filing System; and Series 15: Photographs.

**General Correspondence, 1906-1915**

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### Committees

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American Chemical Society. Miscellaneous Papers

1893, 1907-1909
1910-1915
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1918-1920
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1925-1927
1928-1934
undated

Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. General Correspondence, 1908-1938

1908-1910, 1912-1913, 1915
January-June, 1916
July-December, 1916
January-February, 1917
March, 1917
April, 1917
May 1-15, 1917
May 16-31, 1917
June 1-8, 1917
June 9-30, 1917
July, 1917
August, 1917
September, 1917
October, 1917
November, 1917
December, 1917
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**Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Financial Correspondence, 1916-1921**

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**Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Journal Requests Correspondence, 1916-1918**

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Press and Publicity Committee
36  5   Correspondence: 1916
36  6   Correspondence: January-June, 1917
36  7   Correspondence: July-December, 1917 and undated
36  8   Correspondence: 1918

ACS News Service
36  9   Correspondence: January, 1919
36 10   Correspondence: February-March, 1919
36 11   Correspondence: April-July, 1919
37  1   Correspondence: August-December 1919 and undated
37  2   Correspondence: 1920
37  3   Correspondence: 1921
37  4   Correspondence: 1923-1930, 1933-1934, 1937
37  5   Press Releases: 1919-1923, undated

ACS Publications
37  6   Chemical Round Table: 1920-1922
37  7   Chemical Abstracts. Correspondence: 1908-1910, 1913, 1915-1917
37  8   Chemical Abstracts. Correspondence: 1918-1921, 1925-1928
37  9   Journal of the American Chemical Society. Correspondence: 1908-1915, 1918, 1927-1928, 1937
37 10   Popular Chemistry Magazine. Correspondence: 1915-1917, 1920 Includes correspondence about creating an ACS magazine of interest to the lay public.
Series 4
Naval stores, forestry, paper and pulp, 1860-1938
Boxes 38-55 and 145-146

Scope and Content Note
Although Herty began his career as a theoretical chemist, his major scientific achievements involved the practical application of chemistry to forest products. In 1901, Herty devised a cup and gutter system for collecting turpentine, based on the French Hugues cup and gutter system but adapted to the labor and transportation conditions of the American South. The Herty system replaced the boxing system which was at that time the traditional way to gather oleoresin (turpentine and rosin) from pine trees in the United States. The boxing system, in which a "box" or trough was cut in a pine tree to serve as a receptacle for the oleoresin I was inefficient and left the trees in a weakened and collapsed condition. The rosin-filled boxes were also a fire hazard. In the summer of 1901, Herty introduced his system on an experimental scale in Statesboro, Georgia. McDougald and Company of Statesboro furnished a tract of pine timber, and various railroads in the turpentine belt provided free transportation in connection with the work. A more extended series of investigations were conducted in Ocilla, Georgia. The cup and gutter system quickly became the standard method of turpentining of the American naval stores industry. Herty had notified U. S. Forester Gilbert Pinchot of his intended experiment, and Pinchot appointed him a collaborator with the U. S. Bureau of Forestry (1901) in order to assist the work at Statesboro. The experiment consisted of a study of the comparative yields (quantity and quality) of boxes and cups. The results were encouraging and Herty was commissioned as a Bureau officer (1902-1904) to carry out further investigations of the cup and gutter system. Herty received a patent for his turpentining process in 1903 and spent much time promoting his cup and gutter system. The Bureau volunteered his services and those of other staff members to introduce the cup and gutter system to individual turpentine operators.

Herty became more involved in the production of his patented turpentine cup in 1902 because the demand for the clay cups was much greater than the supply. In October, 1902, Herty, Charles L. Krager, manager of the Chattanooga Pottery Company (Daisy, Tennessee), and John Powell, a naval stores factor in Ocilla, and other naval stores factors organized a stock company to manufacture the cups. They bought out the Chattanooga Pottery Company which had manufactured some of the first Herty cups. Powell became president and Krager remained manager. The Bureau of Forestry objected to any official connection between Herty and the company, and in 1904 Herty resigned his commission to work for the company (1904-1905). In 1910 the Chattanooga Pottery Company was reorganized as the Herty Turpentine Cup Company. Herty maintained an interest in the naval stores industry after he became a professor at the University of North Carolina (1905-1916). During this time he conducted research on oleoresins in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service, and he studied industrial and scientific applications of pine products.

The Navel Stores General Correspondence section contains correspondence from 1900-1905 concerning the development of the cup and gutter system, obtaining low railroad freight rates for cups and gutters, and correspondence about the state of the naval stores industry. Correspondents include the following naval stores factors and operators: J. B. Chesnutt of Chesnutt & O'Neill
Charles H. Herty papers, 1860-1938

(Savannah); Ellis Young Company (Savannah); D. C. and J. A. McDougald of J. A. McDougald & Company (Statesboro); John Morrison of Williams & Morrison (Moultrie); John H. Powell of Powell, Bullard and Company (Ocilla); W. C. Powell, president of Southern Naval Stores Company (Savannah); J. P. Williams of J. P. William Company (Savannah); R. M. Williams of R. M. Williams Manufacturers (Statesboro); W. F. Coachman of Consolidated Naval Stores Company (Jacksonville, Fla.); and Pitt Brothers Company (Jacksonville).

There is also correspondence with railroads: J. W. Mallory, agent and John M. Egan, president, Central of Georgia Railway Company; Southern Railway Company; Plant System of Railways; and Tifton, Thomasville and Gulf Railways. Herty corresponded about his turpentining system with members of the press including: J. A. Hollomon of the Industrial Record; Thomas Gamble, Jr., editor of Weekly Naval Stores Review; B. F. Ulmer, managing editor, Dixie; and with the Cotton Trade Journal.

In 1900 Herty began an infrequent but lifelong correspondence with James Watt of James Watt & Sons, a London naval stores dealer. They wrote to each other about conditions in the American and European naval stores industries. Another lifelong correspondence began in 1901 with Roland M. Harper, a botanist who shared Herty’s enthusiasm for the southern pine.

The naval stores correspondence for 1906-1916 deals mainly with Herty's research at the University of North Carolina into the scientific composition of various pine products and their use in industry. Some of his research was funded by the U. S. Forest Service. After 1916 there is relatively little correspondence directly related to the naval stores industry; most of it is of a personal nature between Herty and old friends in the industry.

The U.S. Bureau of Forestry section contains correspondence between Herty and operators who wanted to try out the new cup and gutter system. Operators include: E. L. Vickers (Oldfield, Georgia); Union Naval Stores Company (Mobile, Alabama); C. A. Sessoms (Bonifay, Florida); A. D. Covington (Bristol, Florida); J. P. Saunders of Consolidated Naval Stores (Savannah); H. H. Elarbee (Raiford, Florida); Bay Naval Stores Company (Bay St. Louis, Mississippi); J. E. North Lumber Company (Bond, Mississippi); Jackson Lumber Company (Lockhart, Alabama); R. B. Russell (Houston, Texas) and W. C. Jackson of W. C. Jackson & Company (Green Cove Springs, Florida). This section also contains correspondence with manufacturers of turpentine tools, metal companies, and potteries about equipment for Herty’s turpentining system, as well as correspondence relating to Herty's turpentining patent.

The section relating to the Chattanooga Pottery Company (1902-1909) which later became the Herty Turpentine Cup Company (1910-1936) includes correspondence about turpentining equipment and Herty's patent after 1902. The Naval Stores Patents section contains patents of processes and apparatus for the destructive distillation of wood and the recovery and purification of wood distillation products such as rosin and turpentine (1860-1933); patents of turpentine collecting processes and apparatus (1868-1938); and other patents concerning pine oil and rosin products (1888-1935).

The U.S. Bureau of Forestry section contains files about Herty's work for the Bureau as a collaborator (1901) and a Bureau Officer (1902-1904). There is correspondence with Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Bureau of Forestry and with Bureau officers George B. Sudworthl, Overton Price, and less frequently Otto J. J. Luebkert and F. E. Olmstead. Frank Klarpp, who had worked for Herty during the Statesboro experiment, was hired by the Bureau (1909-1907).
at his request to help with the work at Ocilla and later at Green Cove Springs, Florida. Correspondence with Klarpp between 1902 and 1907 is filed in U. S. Bureau of Forestry correspondence. Correspondence prior and subsequent to these dates is filed in naval stores general correspondence. There is no correspondence with the Bureau of Forestry for 1905.

The U.S. Forest Service section includes correspondence with the Service for the years 1906-1937. Although Herty resigned from the U. S. Bureau of Forestry in 1904, systematic investigations of his cup and gutter system were continued at Green Cove Springs, Florida, through the first months of 1909. Herty kept up with the developments, offered advice, and compiled the results of the experiment for publication (U. S. Forest Service Bulletin No. 90, 1911). He also obtained funds from the Forest Service for experimental work on oleoresins at the University of North Carolina (1906-1916). Most of the correspondence for these years is with George B. Sudworth.

Between 1916 and 1922, Herty kept in touch with Forest Service officers (Sudworth, S. F. Acree, Howard F. Weiss, Carlile P. Winslow and A. W. Schorger) about the activities of the Forest Service and particularly the Forest Products Laboratory. In 1916 he began to correspond regularly with microscopist Eloise Gerry about her work on resin formation and flow. In 1920 he was on the General Committee on the Decennial Celebration of the Forest Products Laboratory. There is no 1923 correspondence with the Forest Service.

Correspondence for the years 1926-1929 deals with Herty's efforts to secure the passage of legislation to enlarge the research activities of the Forest Service. He corresponded with Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (Florida), Senator Joseph Ransdell (Louisiana), and other legislators about various bills introduced by Senator Fletcher and Representative McSweeney to aid forest products research.

In 1929 there is some correspondence with E. L. Demmon, director of the Southern Forest Experiment Station about the progress of the Forest Service in making paper from southern woods. Correspondence with Forest Service officers in 1930 and 1931 concerns Eloise Gerry's work and Herty's promotion of southern pine as a source of newsprint. There is no correspondence for 1932 and only a little for the years 1933, 1934, and 1937. It also is chiefly concerned with Herby's work on southern pine for paper pulp.

The series also includes papers about the Georgia Forest Service, the Florida Forest Service and other state services. These papers are mainly concerned with Herty's efforts to promote forestry conservation and education through speeches and articles.

Herty is best remembered in the South for his efforts to establish a Southern newsprint paper industry. He did not become actively involved until 1927 when he visited the pine forest of Alex Sessoms in Cogdell, Georgia. He was struck by the denseness of the timber stands and speculated on the use of the thinnings for newsprint paper pulp. After an analysis of southern pine indicated & law resin content, Herty began a publicity campaign promoting the use of young southern pines for paper pulp. The campaign generated a great amount of interest, and led to the establishment in 1932 of the Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory which was funded by grants from the Chemical Foundation, the State of Georgia, and the city of Savannah. Herty was appointed director, and the work was carried out as part of the Pulp and Paper Division of the Georgia State Department of Forestry and Geological Development. Most of the experiments dealt with sulphite pulps. On November 20, 1933, nine Georgia newspapers printed their editions.
on newsprint made from pulp from the Savannah Laboratory; interest in a Southern newsprint industry increased.

During this time Herty was often erroneously credited with the invention of the actual process of manufacturing paper from pine. Although Herty only claimed to have demonstrated the feasibility of making newsprint paper from southern pine, the extensive and often misleading publicity given to his work created resentment among other people in the paper industry. In 1938, Southland Paper Mills near Lufkin, Texas, was organized, the first Southern newsprint paper mill. The mill site was named in honor of Herty.

Although Herty's major interest between 1928 and 1938 was the development of a Southern paper and pulp industry, he also was interested in other uses of cellulose. A byproduct of his work at the Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory was his finding that sulphite pine pulp is high in alpha cellulose from which is made rayon.

For the years 1927-1929 there is correspondence about forestry conservation and cellulose. Herty was promoting fundamental research in cellulose and its industrial potential for the South. Correspondents include Allen Abrams of Marathon Paper Mills, Dr. Harold Hibbert of McGill University, Dr. A. B. Recknagel of Cornell University, and Dr. R. S. Kellogg of the Newsprint Service Bureau.

In 1929, Herty corresponded with Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, Jr. of Skinner, Sherman and Esselen, Inc. concerning his running tests on slash pine pulp. In 1930 and 1931 Herty made the same request of the International Paper Company, the Oxford Paper Company, the Castanea Paper Company, Knight and Clarke Analytical and Consulting Chemists and Caro-Unia Fibre Company. Much of the correspondence for these years deals with the results of the tests. The rest of the correspondence concerns the generally enthusiastic public response to Herty's promotion of the industrial possibilities of cellulose and especially of southern pine for newsprint paper.

The section pertaining to the Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory, which became the Herty Foundation Laboratory in 1938, contain relatively little correspondence concerning the laboratory. Most of the correspondence deals with its establishment in 1932 and with Herty's public relations work as director. In 1931 and 1932, Herty was on the Advisory Committee of the U. S. Timber Conservation Board. These files contain mostly correspondence, memoranda, and reports from 1931-1932.

The Pine Institute of America, Inc. section contains correspondence from 1925-1933. The Institute was an organization set up by naval stores people to promote fundamental research in naval stores matters.

The remainder of the files contain papers about individual naval stores, forestry, and paper and pulp-related associations, organizations, conferences and celebrations; miscellaneous papers about forestry and forest products (excluding naval stores); samples of wood pulp and other papers; and a turpentine pot created by Herty for his cup and gutter system.

Related materials can be found in the following series: Series 2: Academic Career; Series 3: American Chemical Society; Series 5: Agriculture and Natural Resources; Series 9: Industrial Consultant Work; Series 12: Personal Papers, Mementoes and Memorabilia; Series 13: Notebooks; and Series 15: Photographs.
### Naval Stores General Correspondence, 1900-1938

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Charles H. Herty papers, 1860-1938  
Manuscript Collection No. 8

30

Equipment. Correspondence: August-October, 1902
Equipment. Correspondence: November-December, 1902

 Chattanooga Pottery Company
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40  8  Correspondence, January-February, 1903
40  9  Correspondence, March-September, 1903
40 10  Correspondence, October-December, 1903 and undated
40 11  Correspondence, January-May, 1904
40 12  Correspondence, June, 1904
40 13  Correspondence, July, 1904
41  1  Correspondence, August, 1904
41  2  Correspondence, September-October, 1904
41  3  Correspondence, November-December, 1904 and undated
41  4  Correspondence, January-February, 1905
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41 11  Correspondence, January-May, 1907
41 12  Correspondence, June-September, 1907
41 13  Correspondence, October-December, 1907 and undated
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42  2  Correspondence, August-December, 1908 and undated
42  3  Correspondence, January-August, 1909
42  4  Correspondence, September-December, 1909
42  5  Correspondence, 1903; 1904; 1906-1909
42  6  Legal papers: 1902; 1904; 1906
42  7  Miscellaneous papers: 1905; 1909; undated

Herty Turpentine Cup Company
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42  9  Correspondence: 1911
42 10  Correspondence: January-August, 1912
42 11  Correspondence: September-December, 1912
42 12  Correspondence: 1913-1914
42 13  Correspondence: 1915-1918
42 14  Correspondence: 1919-1921

30
Correspondence: 1922-1926
Correspondence: 1927-1938
Financial Papers: 1910-1913; 1915; 1917-1919
Financial Papers: 1920-1923
Financial Papers: 1924-1926
Financial Papers: 1935-1936
Legal Papers: 1924
Suit vs. Baker Cup and Gutter Company, Miscellaneous Papers: 1911-1913
Miscellaneous Papers: 1934; undated

Naval Stores. Patents

Processes and Apparatus for the Destructive Distillation of Wood and for the Recovery and Purification of Wood Distillation Products Such as Rosin and Turpentine. Patents: 1860; 1864-1865; 1867; 1869; 1871; 1873; 1876; 1882-1883; 1888; 1892-1895; 1899-1903; 1906


Processes and Apparatus for the Destructive Distillation of Wood and for the Recovery and Purification of Wood Distillation Products Such as Rosin and Turpentine. Patents: 1914


Processes and Apparatus for the Destructive Distillation of Wood and for the Recovery and Purification of Wood Distillation Products Such as Rosin and Turpentine. Patents: 1920-1925

Processes and Apparatus for the Destructive Distillation of Wood and for the Recovery and Purification of Wood Distillation Products Such as Rosin and Turpentine. Patents: 1926-1928; 1933

Processes and Apparatus for the Manufacture of Soap, Lacquer and Other Products From Pine Oil and Rosin. Patents: 1888; 1899; 1910-1912; 1914-1915; 1928; 1935

Processes of Hydrogenating Carbon Compounds. Patents: 1916; 1918; 1920-1921; 1926

Processes and Apparatus for the Manufacture of Soap, Lacquer and Other Products From Pine Oil and Rosin. Patents: 1868-1871; 1875-1876; 1881; 1893-1894; 1896; 1898; 1902-1908

Processes and Apparatus for the Manufacture of Soap, Lacquer and Other Products From Pine Oil and Rosin. Patents: 1909-1919; 1921; 1928; 1930-1936

Processes and Apparatus for the Manufacture of Soap, Lacquer and Other Cutting Tools. Patents: 1872-1874; 1878; 1883; 1885; 1893; 1896-1897; 1907-1917; 1925; 1929; 1931-1933; 1938
### Synthetic Camphor

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### Naval Stores Miscellaneous Papers

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- **Gamble's Naval Stores Year Book**: 1926-1930
- **Gamble's Naval Stores Year Book**: 1930-1933

### U. S. Bureau of Forestry

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<td>Correspondence: March, 1903</td>
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<td>Correspondence: May-June, 1903</td>
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<td>Correspondence: July-September, 1903</td>
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<td>Correspondence: October, 1903</td>
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<td>Logbooks: 1903</td>
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<td>Correspondence: June-August, 1906</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6   Correspondence: January-April, 1910</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>12  Correspondence: 1916-1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>1   Correspondence: 1918-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2   National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products. Correspondence: 1924-1925</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>3   National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products. Miscellaneous Papers: 1924-1925</td>
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<td>4   Correspondence: 1926</td>
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<td>49</td>
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<td>9   Correspondence: May-December, 1930</td>
</tr>
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<td>10  Correspondence: 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>11  Correspondence: 1933-1934; 1937</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>12  Report of the Forester: 1924-1928; 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1   Annual Report and Program of the Southern Forest Experiment Station: 1928-1929</td>
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<td>2   Correspondence: 1928; 1930-1931</td>
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<td>3   Bulletins, Leaflets, Reports: 1926-1929</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>5   Correspondence: 1929-1931</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>6   Florida Forests and Forestry. Miscellaneous Papers: 1916; 1926; 1930-1931</td>
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**Other State Forest Services**
50  7  Correspondence: 1929-1931

**Forestry and Paper and Pulp Production, Correspondence**
50  8  1913; 1915-1916; 1923
50  9  1927-1928
50 10  January-May, 1929
50 11  June-December, 1929
50 12  January-April, 1930
50 13  May-October, 1930
51  1  November-December, undated, 1930
51  2  January-February, 1931
51  3  March-April, 1931
51  4  May-July, 1931
51  5  August-September, 1931
51  6  October-December, 1931

**Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory**
51  7  Proposed Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory. Correspondence: 1931
51  8  Correspondence: 1932
51  9  Correspondence: 1933-1934
51 10  Correspondence: 1935-1936
51 11  Correspondence: 1937-1938
51 12  Miscellaneous Papers: 1931; 1935-1936
51 13  Miscellaneous Papers: undated

**U. S. Timber Conservation Board**
52  1  Correspondence: January-July, 1931
52  2  Correspondence: August-December, 1931
52  3  Correspondence: 1931
52  4  Memoranda, Reports, and Statements: 1931
52  5  Memoranda, Minutes, and Miscellaneous Papers: 1932 and undated
52  6  Progress Reports of the Taxation Inquiry: 1929; 1931

**Pine Institute of America, Inc., Correspondence**
52  7  1925-1926
52  8  1927
52  9  1928
53  1  1929
53  2  1930-1933
Industrial Fellowship
53  3  Progress Report: 1926
53  4  Progress Reports: January-May, 1927
53  5  Progress Reports: June-December, 1927
53  6  Progress Reports: 1928-1929
53  7  Special Reports: 1927
53  8  Annual Report: 1928
53  9  Miscellaneous Papers: 1926-1929

Organizations, Conferences and Celebrations
53  13  Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Correspondence: 1929; 1931-1932
53  14  Florida Commercial Forestry Conference. Correspondence: 1931-1932
53  15  Florida Industries Day. Correspondence: 1937-1938
53  17  Georgia Commercial Forestry Conference. Correspondence: 1930
53  18  Georgia Commercial Forestry Congress. Proceedings: 1930
53  19  Georgia Forest Association. Correspondence: 1907-1908
53  20  Georgia Forestry Association. Correspondence: 1930-1936
54  1  Institute of Paper Chemistry. Correspondence: 1931
54  2  Meeting of Southern Foresters. Correspondence and Program: 1918-1919
54  3  National Association of State Foresters. Annual Meeting Program: 1931
54  4  National Conservation Association. Correspondence: 1910
54  5  National Conservation Commission. Bulletins: 1908
54  6  National Conservation Congress. Correspondence: 1910-1912; 1916
54  8  North Carolina Forestry Association. Correspondence: 1912-1913; 1925
54  9  Society of American Foresters. Correspondence: 1905; 1911-1916; 1931-1935; 1937
54  10  South Carolina Commercial Forestry Conference. Correspondence: 1930-1931
54  11  Southern Forestry Congress. Correspondence: 1916-1917
54  12  Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association. Correspondence: 1930-1931
54  14  Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Correspondence: 1918-1919; 1931-1933; 1937
Forestry and Forest Products. Miscellaneous Papers
54  19  Farm Forestry. U. S. Department of Agriculture Publications: 1926-1932
54  20  Forestry and Forest Products. Miscellaneous Papers: 1920; 1925; 1928-1931
54  21  Forestry-Geological Review: 1932-1934
54  22  Georgia Forest Lookout: 1931

55  1  Pine Cones Extension Forestry News: 1930-1931, undated
55  2  Pulp and Paper. Miscellaneous Papers: 1913; 1924-1925; 1928-1929
55  4  Wood Preservation. U. S. Forest Service Publications: 1907; 1911-1913

Wood Pulp Paper Samples
55  5  Wood pulp paper of British make, as used in Georgia, 1794, 1 sample; wood pulp paper made in Georgia, 1861-1865, 1 sample
55  6  Wood pulp papers made in Georgia, 1863-1864, 4 samples
55  7  Pine pulp paper from wood near Gainesville, Fla., circa 1916, 1 sample
55  8  Yellow pine [?] pulp paper bleached with city water of Valdosta, Va., 1929, 1 sample
55  9  Wood pulp papers, 1929, 3 samples
55 10  Bagasse pulp paper, 1929, 1 sample
55 11  Spruce pulp paper made by Castanea Paper Company, 1930, 4 samples
55 12  Longleaf pine pulp paper made by Castanea Paper Company, 1930, 4 samples
55 13  Kraft paper made in Panama City, Fla., April 18, 1931, 1 sample
55 14  Jack pine pulp papers made through ammonium bisulphite process and calcium bisulphite process by Marathon Paper Mills Company, 1931, 2 samples
55 15  Newsprint paper made from loblolly pine pulp at Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory, 1932, 1 sample
55 16  Unbleached kraft paper from loblolly pine pulp (Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory (?), circa 1932-1938), 1 sample
55 17  Black gum sulphite pulp papers [Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory (?), circa 1932-1938], 4 samples
55 18  Wrapping paper from chlorine bleached pine sulphate pulp [Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory, circa 1932-1938], 1 sample
Writing paper from 80 percent bleached longleaf pine sulphate pulp and 20 percent aspen soda pulp [Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory (?), circa 1932-1938], 1 sample

Bond paper from 85 percent longleaf pine sulphate and 15 percent soda pulp [Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory, (?), 1932-1938], 1 sample

Bond paper from 68 percent bleached longleaf pine sulphate, 23 percent bleached black gum sulphite and 9 percent bleached soda pulp [Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory (?), circa 1932-1932], 1 sample

Book or bond paper from 37 1/2 percent bleached pine sulphate Pulp, 37 1/2 percent broke, and 25 per cent soda pulp [Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory (?), circa 1932-1938], 1 sample

Book paper from 50 percent loblolly pine sulphate and 50 percent soda pulp [Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory, circa 1932-1932], 1 sample

Bond paper from 80 percent bleached longleaf pine sulphate and 20 percent soda pulp [Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory (?), circa 1932-1938], 1 sample

Book or printing paper from 70 percent bleached longleaf pine sulphate, 22 percent bleached soda pulp and 8 percent bleached rag stock [Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory, circa 1932-1938], 1 sample

Book, bond, writing or high grade print paper from 60 percent bleached longleaf pine sulphate, 15 percent bleached black gum sulphite, and 25 percent bleached chestnut soda [Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory (?), circa 1932-1938], 1 sample

Unbleached kraft made from loblolly pine by modified process [Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory (?), circa 1932-1938], 1 sample

Mississippi pine pulp paper, 1932, 1 sample

Papers from flax, hemp and okra pulps treated with caustic and bleach, 1937, 3 samples

Longleaf pine pulp paper, undated, 4 samples

Spruce pulp paper, undated, 4 samples

Artifacts

- Turpentine pot created by Charles Herty

Glass negatives

- Glass negatives
Series 5
Agriculture and natural resources, 1907-1938
Boxes 56-63

Scope and Content Note
In addition to his work with forest products, Herty made other contributions to the development of markets for Southern agricultural products and natural resources. As a professor of chemistry at the University of North Carolina (1909) he formulated a rapid and simple method for the determination of oil in cottonseed meal, meat, and hulls. He promoted this with great success among cottonseed mill operators. He worked (1924-1932) to obtain protective legislation for American china clay, deposits of which were extensive in his home state of Georgia. As a member (1926-1936) of the Advisory Committee of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry Color Laboratory, later the Color and Farm Waste Division, he encouraged fundamental chemical research in agriculture by the government.

His most significant contributions were made during the years 1935 through 1938, when he helped to organize the Farm Chemurgic Council (FCC). The council was the result of the Joint Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science held at Dearborn, Michigan, on May 7 and 8, 1935. Its purpose was to develop industrial markets for farm products. Herty served on the Board of Governors; he chaired the Committee on Cellulose; and he was a member of the Committee on Research. Francis P. Garvan of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., was the first president of the FCC.

Herty was instrumental in persuading the Chemical Foundation to provide funds for a cellulose laboratory at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc. Important studies on the fundamental structure of cotton fibers were done at the Institute. The results encouraged industrial use of cotton. The Cottenseed Oil Determination section contains correspondence concerning his efforts to promote the use of this method among cotton mill operators.

The Georgia Clays section contains papers concerning protective legislation for the American china clay (kaolin) industry. J. M. Mallory, an agent for the Central of Georgia Railway, is a frequent correspondent. Herty also corresponded with Senator Walter George (Georgia) about the situation.

Files relating to Herty's activities as a member of the Advisory Committee to the Color Laboratory and the Color and Farm Waste Division of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils are in the next section. Most of the correspondence is with Dr. T. H. Herrick, head of the laboratory. There is also some correspondence with Dr. Marston T. Bogert and Dr. R. Norris Shreve, committee members. The remainder of this section includes general correspondence about agriculture and natural resources and some correspondence about domestic manufacture of corn sugars.

The Farm Chemurgic Council section consists mostly of correspondence with managing director Carl B. Fritsche, research director Dr. Harry E. Barnard, and publicity director Hugh White. There is also some correspondence with Dr. William J. Hale, Dr. Leo Christensen, and various officers of the Chemical Foundation.

Files concerning the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc., contain mostly correspondence with Dr. Wanda K. Farr, the head of cellulose research at the Institute. Other
correspondents include Dr. William Crocker, director of the Institute, and Dr. Wayne Sisson. The correspondence deals with the establishment of a cellulose laboratory funded by the Chemical Foundation and with ongoing cellulose research.

Related materials can be found in the following series: Series 3: American Chemical Society; Series 4: Naval Stores, Forestry, Paper and Pulp; Subseries 6.2: Industrial progress and national defense - Papers on Nitrogen & Potash folders; Series 9: Industrial Consultant Work; and Series 15: Photographs.

### Cottonseed Oil Determination

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<td>1</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Correspondence: September 1-16, 1908</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1915-1916, 1918-1920, 1923</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Alabama. Correspondence: 1908</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia. Correspondence: 1908</td>
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<td>Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. Miscellaneous Papers: 1914, 1920</td>
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<td>Society of Cotton Products Analysts. Correspondence: 1911-1919</td>
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<td>American Oil Chemists' Society. Correspondence: 1921-1923, 1926</td>
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<td>Cottonseed Oil. Miscellaneous Papers: 1915-1917, undated</td>
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<td>Cotton Fabric in Road Construction. Paper: undated</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Fertilizers and Animal Feeds. Miscellaneous Papers: 1916, 1918-1919</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Food Preservatives. Miscellaneous Papers: 1916</td>
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<td>Sorghum Industry. United States Department of Agriculture Bulletins: 1890, 1918</td>
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**Georgia Clays**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>General Correspondence: 1924-1925</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>General Correspondence: 1926-1928</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>General Correspondence: 1930</td>
</tr>
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<td>58</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>General Correspondence: 1931-1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>American Ceramic Society. Correspondence: 1925</td>
</tr>
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<td>59</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>American Ceramic Society. Correspondence: 1926</td>
</tr>
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<td>59</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tariff Information: 1921</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Tariff Revision on China Clay (H.R. 2667). Congressional Hearings and Tariff Schedule: 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tariff Revision on China Clay (H.R. 2667). <em>Congressional Record</em>: 1929</td>
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<td>Tariff Revision on China Clay (H.R. 2667). <em>Congressional Record</em>: 1930</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Excerpts from <em>Chemical Age</em>: 1929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Advisory Committee to the Color Laboratory. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Chemistry.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1926-1927</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Advisory Committee to Color and Farm Waste Division. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1928-1929</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1930-1931</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous Papers: 1932, undated</td>
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**Agriculture and Natural Resources**
### Corn Sugar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>General Correspondence: 1925-1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>General Correspondence: 1929-19312-1933</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous Papers: 1925-1928, undated</td>
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### Farm Chemurgic Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Correspondence: March-July, 1937</td>
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<td>National Farm Chemurgic Council. Correspondence: August-December, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>National Farm Chemurgic Council. Correspondence: 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Farm Chemurgic Conference. Programs and Invitations: 1936-1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Committee on Permanent Organization. Papers: 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Minutes of Quarterly and Semi-Annual Meetings; 1935, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Papers: 1935-1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>News Releases: 1935-1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>News Releases: 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Soybean Committee. Papers: 1936-1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Radio Script, &quot;Industry Turns to the Soil,&quot; broadcast on Farm and Home Hour, National Broadcasting Company, May 25, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Arkansas Farm. Chemurgic Conference. Correspondence: 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Florida Chemurgic Conference. Miscellaneous Papers: 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Georgia Chemurgic Conference. Correspondence: 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Georgia Chemurgic Conference. Correspondence: 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Georgia Chemurgic Conference. Miscellaneous Papers: 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Gulf Coast Chemurgic Conference and Tung Oil Association of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Mississippi Chemurgic Conference. Correspondence: 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Oklahoma Farm Chemurgic Conference. Correspondence: 1937-1938</td>
</tr>
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<td>62</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc. Papers**

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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1927, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Correspondence: January-March, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Correspondence: April-August, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Correspondence: September-December, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Correspondence: January-May, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Correspondence: June-December, 1937</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
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</tr>
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<td>63</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Financial Papers: 1936-1938</td>
</tr>
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<td>63</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dr. Wanda K. Farr. Miscellaneous Papers: 1937, undated</td>
</tr>
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Series 6
Industrial progress and national defense, 1912-1938
Boxes 64-95

Scope and Content Note
One of the important concerns of Herty's career was the development and protection of the American chemical industry, particularly the synthetic organic chemical industry. It was his major concern between 1915 and 1926. During this time he served as president of the American Chemical Society (ACS) (1915-1916), as editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (1917-1921), and as president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association (SOCMA) (1921-1926). Herty promoted the growth of the American chemical industry not merely as an end in itself, but as a necessity for the national defense. This series includes papers about industrial progress and national defense. Most of the papers are from the years 1915-1928.

Subseries 6.1, Industrial Progress, deals with Herty's activities relating to the development of American chemical industry. Industrial Progress and National Defense (Subseries 6.2) deals with Herty's work with those chemical industries directly related to national defense and to the war. Subseries 6.3, National Defense, concerns Herty's promotion of the U. S. Chemical Warfare Service, his work for the Naval Consulting Board, and other war-related activities.

Arrangement Note
Organized into three subseries: (6.1) Industrial Progress, (6.2) Industrial Progress and National Defense, and (6.3) National Defense.
Subseries 6.1
Industrial progress, 1915-1938
Boxes 65-71

Scope and Content Note
The first part of the subseries relates to Herty's involvement in the organization of a National Exposition of Chemical Industries (NECI). The NECI was intended to give the public some idea about the work of industrial chemists, and to encourage financial support for the industry as well as to promote research within it. The 1915 exposition was so successful that it became an annual event. Herty was a member of the Advisory Committee of the NECI from 1915 until his death in 1938. His position was mainly titular after 1922. Correspondents include NECI officials Adrian Naglevoort and Charles Roth, and also various exhibitors.

Herty was involved to a lesser extent with the Southern Exposition (1924-1928). He was a member of an award committee for the best state exhibit. The award was presented by the Manufacturers Record.

The next part of the subseries concerns a census for chemical imports. The threat of a world war underscored the need for reliable current statistical information about chemicals imported by the United States. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (BFDC) of the U. S. Department of Commerce was aware of the problem. It was willing to gather the information but lacked the necessary funds. In 1917, the ACS set up an advisory committee to cooperate with the BFDC in the compilation of a detailed statistical review of chemical imports other than dyestuffs. By the end of June, 1917, the ACS committee, chaired by Herty, had raised the necessary funds ($2000) from American chemical manufacturers. In July an ACS Committee on Statistics of Imports was formed, chaired by Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse. The committee worked with the BFDC on the chemical classification of the imports. The committee was restructured in September, 1918, and became the ACS Committee on Import Statistics; Herty was appointed chairman. Dr. E. R. Pickrell was the official BFDC compiler of the census. The census was published in 1919 as Chemical and Allied Products Used in the United States, Department of Commerce Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Miscellaneous Series No. 82. Correspondents include members of ACS committees: Dr. J. Merritt Mathews, Dr. Charles Baskerville, Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse; and Department of Commerce Officers E. E. Pratt, B. S. Cutler, and G. B. Roorbach.

Herty first came into contact with the issue of duty-free importation of scientific apparatus and chemicals for American educational institutions in 1915 as ACS president. An embargo on goods from Germany was causing complaints from many colleges and universities which considered American scientific equipment and chemicals inferior. News of the Lusitania disaster shelved the matter temporarily. In 1918 Herty was again dealing with this matter. Representative Isaac Bacharach introduced a bill (H.R. 7785) to repeal section 573 of the Tariff Act of October, 1913. This section granted to educational institutions duty-free import privileges regarding scientific apparatus and chemicals. Herty actively supported the Bacharach bill as a safeguard of and stimulant to American chemical industry.

In addition to Representative Bacharach, Herty corresponded with Representative Joseph W. Forney, Representative Nicholas Longworth, and Senator James E. Watson about the Bacharach legislation. He also corresponded with American manufacturers of scientific
apparatus and chemicals. These included Scientific Materials Company, the Arthur H. Thomas Company, Dr. C. E. K. Mees of Eastman Kodak Company, and Dr. Carl Pfanstiehl of Special Chemicals Company, Inc.

The Chemical Alliance files consist mainly of correspondence from 1918-1922. The Alliance was established in July, 1917, to handle the distribution of imported pyrites. In December, 1917, it took over the work and organization of the Chemical Committee of the National Defense Council. It became an alliance of all the branches of chemical industry designed to deal as one unit with chemical problem caused by the war. It provided contact between the chemical divisions of the War Industries Board and American chemical manufacturers. It was formally closed down in December, 1919. Herty was elected a director at large of the Chemical Alliance in 1919.

Box 72 also contains papers about industrial alcohol. American industrial chemists were hampered in their work by prohibition legislation which failed to recognize the importance of alcohol for industrial use. Herty, Dr. M. C. Whitaker, and Dr. G. D. Rosengarten were appointed ACS representatives to attend a Washington Conference (6-17-20) called by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to discuss the administration of industrial alcohol legislation and the regulation of its use. Much of the correspondence is with Dr. M. C. Whitaker of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company.

Herty was also interested in reforming existing American patent laws. The lack of a "working clause" allowed foreigners to obtain American patents without being obliged to manufacture in the United States or to license Americans to manufacture for them. Also, patent specifications, especially those submitted by foreigners, were often misleading or erroneous. Herty corresponded with Bert Russell, secretary of the Patent Office Society, about improving the efficiency of the U. S. Patent Office. Other correspondents included: James T. Newton, U. S. Patent Office, Dr. K. P. McElroy, Dr. F. R. Eldred, Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Edwin J. Prindle, and Representative John Nollan and Senator George Norris. In 1920 there is correspondence about the Nolan Bill (H.R. 11984) to reorganize and reclassify the Patent Office.

The last section of the subseries relates to Herty's involvement with the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association (SOCMA). SOCMA was created on October 28, 1921, because American chemical manufacturers realized the necessity of cooperation among themselves in order to insure the permanent establishment of an independent American synthetic organic chemical industry. Herty served as salaried president of the organization from 1921 through 1926, when he left to become advisor to the Chemical Foundation, Inc. As a trade organization, the primary function of the SOCMA was to safeguard the interests of its constituency; Herty was an active proponent of protective legislation for the industry. There is relatively little correspondence apart from correspondence about the SOCMA Committee on the Tariff Situation chaired by Herty (1922). Most of the papers consist of various SWTMA section meeting minutes, chemical import statistics, and new patent lists.

### National Exposition of Chemical Industries, 1915-1938

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Advisory Committee: Correspondence: 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
64 3 Advisory Committee: Correspondence: 1917
64 4 Advisory Committee: Correspondence: 1918
64 5 Advisory Committee: Correspondence: 1919
64 6 Advisory Committee: Correspondence: 1920
64 7 Advisory Committee: Correspondence: 1921
64 8 Advisory Committee: Correspondence: 1922
64 9 Advisory Committee: Correspondence: 1923-1924
64 10 Advisory Committee: Correspondence: 1925
64 11 Advisory Committee: Correspondence: 1927, 1929, 1931
64 12 Advisory Committee: Correspondence: 1932-1938
64 13 Miscellaneous Papers: 1916, 1918-1923, 1925, 1927, 1931

Miscellaneous Exposition Papers
65 1 Southern Exposition. Committee on Award of Manufacturers Record Prize for Best State Exhibit. Correspondence: 1924-1925
65 2 Southern Exposition. General Correspondence: 1925-1926, 1928
65 3 Southern Exposition. Miscellaneous Papers: 1925-1927
65 4 National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering. Correspondence: 1923-1925, 1927
65 5 Chemical Equipment Exposition. Correspondence: 1925

Census of Chemical Imports Papers
65 6 Correspondence: 1916
65 7 Correspondence: January-May, 1917
65 8 Correspondence: June-December, 1917
65 9 Correspondence: 1918
65 10 Correspondence: January-April, 1919
65 11 Correspondence: May-June, 1919
65 12 Correspondence: July-November, 1919 and undated
65 13 Correspondence: 1920-1921, 1923
65 14 Miscellaneous Papers: 1919

Duty-Free importation of Scientific Apparatus and Materials
66 1 Correspondence: 1915-1918
66 2 Correspondence: 1919
66 3 Correspondence: January-July, 1920
66 4 Correspondence: August-December, 1920
66 5 Correspondence: January-March, 1921
66 6 Correspondence: April-December, 1921
66 7 Correspondence: 1922, 1928-1929, 1938
66 8 Legislation, Briefs and Congressional Hearings: 1919-1922

46
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Papers: 1918-1921, undated</td>
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**Chemical Alliance, Inc.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Correspondence: January-June, 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Correspondence: July-December, 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1920-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors: 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Organization, Charter and By-Laws: 1918</td>
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</table>

**Industrial Alcohol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1917, 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Correspondence: January-July, 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Correspondence: August-December, 1920 and undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Correspondence: January-May, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Correspondence: June-November, 1921 and undated</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous Papers: 1906, 1919, 1923, 1927</td>
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</table>

**Patent Reform**

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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Patent Office Society. Correspondence and Other Papers: 1917-1919, undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1915-1918</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1920-1922</td>
</tr>
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<td>Legislation and Hearings: 1919-1922, 1924</td>
</tr>
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**Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>General Correspondence: 1921-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>General Correspondence: 1923-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>General Correspondence: 1927-1931, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Committee on the Tariff Situation. Correspondence: 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Memorandum (and Exhibits) to the President of the United</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Annual Meeting. Minutes: 1922-1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Annual Report of the President: 1923, 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Financial Survey: 1921-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Board of Governors. Minutes of Meetings: 1921-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Board of Governors. Minutes of Meetings: 1923-1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Board of Governors. Minutes of Meetings: 1925-1926</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Legislative Committee of the Whole. Minutes of Meetings: 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Crudes and Intermediates Section. Minutes of Meetings: 1923-1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Crudes and Intermediates Section and Fine Organic and Medicinal Chemicals Section. Minutes of Joint Meeting: 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Dyestuffs Section. Minutes of Meetings: 1921-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Fine Organic and Medicinal Chemicals Section. Minutes of Meeting: 1922-1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Fine Organic and Medicinal Chemicals Section and Special Chemicals Section. Minutes of Joint Meetings: 1925-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Intermediates Section. Minutes of Meetings: 1925-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical and Fine Organic Sections. Minutes of Meetings: 1921-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Special Chemicals Section. Minutes of Meetings: 1923-1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>List of Press References to SOCMA and its Interests: 1923-1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Bulletins: 1922-1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Bulletins: 1924-1927, 1930-1932</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>Special Bulletins: 1922-1926, 1932, 1935</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>Manufacturers of Dyes and Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals. List of Products: 1924-1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Manufacturers of Dyes and Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals. List of Products: 1926-1927, 1929-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>New Patent Lists: 1924-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>New Patent Lists: 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>New Patent Lists: 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>New Patent Lists: 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Importations of Medicinals, Photographic Developers, Intermediates, and Other Coal-tar Products. Statistics: 1928-1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Importations of Synthetic Aromatic Chemicals of Coal-tar Origin. Statistics: 1929-1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Papers: 1922-1924, 1926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subseries 6.2
Industrial progress and national defense, 1912-1938
Boxes 78-87

Scope and Content Note
The first world war demonstrated the extent of this country's dependence upon chemical industry. It also indicated the vulnerability of this industry which relied on foreign sources for important raw materials, including potash for fertilizer and sodium nitrate for fertilizers and explosives. In addition, the coal-tar chemical industry, the basis of synthetic organic chemical industry at that time, was virtually nonexistent in the United States because of a German monopoly. Coal-tar products included most textile and other dyes, many important medicinals, and powerful explosives. The poisonous gases used in chemical warfare were also coal-tar products. It became apparent that the nation's security was tied to a self-sufficient American chemical industry.

The outbreak of war led to the formation of industrial and scientific mobilization and coordination organizations, and new emphasis on research to offset dependence upon foreign raw chemicals. The government synthetic nitrogen program was begun, and intensive exploration was carried out for American deposits of critical raw material such as potash. Perhaps the most significant development during these years was the move to establish an independent coal-tar chemical industry in the United States. War-induced shortages of coal-tar products focused national attention on the lack of a competitive coal-tar chemical industry. The U. S. Alien Property Custodian, under the amended Trading With the Enemy Act, was given authority to seize enemy alien chemical patents and issue them to American chemical manufacturers. The prospect of tariff protection also encouraged investment in this expensive industry.

Herty played an important part in these activities. He served on the nitrate supply committees of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council (1916-1917). He helped to organize the Naval Consulting Board Industrial Preparedness Committee (See Subseries 6.3), and he was one of the original members of the National Research Council Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology. He warned against dependence upon the German potash syndicate; in 1929 he discussed with President Hoover the question of Palestinian potash deposits.

Herty figured prominently in the establishment of an American coal-tar chemical industry. He spoke out as president of the American Chemical Society as early as 1915 for the importance of the industry in national defense. He served as a member of the Dyestuffs Advisory Committee of the War Trade Board (WTB). In 1919, he represented the WTB in Paris concerning arrangements with the Allied Reparations Commission for obtaining German reparations dyes stocks. The Dyestuffs Advisory Committee of the WTB was transferred to the Textile Alliance, Inc. when it took over the responsibility of importing and distributing the reparations dyes to American users, and Herty remained on the committee. He actively promoted protective legislation for the coal-tar dye industry. As president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association (See Subseries 6.1) he continued to look out for the interests of this industry.
The first part of the subseries relates to Herty's nitrogen work. Most of this concerns the Nitrate Supply Committees of the National Academy of Sciences (1916-1917) and the National Research Council (1917). Correspondents include: Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, Dr. A. A. Noyes, Dr. Charles L. Parsons, and Dr. W. R. Whitney. Between 1918-1932 there is some correspondence about industrial developments in the nitrogen fixation process and occasional references to nitrogen work at Muscle Shoals.

Files relating to Herty's association with the National Research Council include correspondence with Dr. George E. Hale, Dr. John Johnston, and Dr. Vernon Kellogg. He was one of the original members of its Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology.

The Potash section contains frequent correspondence about government potash investigations (1918-1929). Between 1924 and 1927 he corresponded with Senator Morris Sheppard (Texas) and Representative Nicholas Longworth (Ohio) about potash legislation. In 1929 he was in correspondence with Dr. Thomas H. Norton about the Dead Sea potash and bromine salts concessions.

Files concerning Herty's work for an independent American coal-tar chemical industry consists mainly of general correspondence about these activities. His efforts were of a promotional nature during the years 1915-1918. In 1915 he gathered information about the needs of a coal-tar chemical industry through correspondence with Dr. Thomas Norton of the Department of Commerce and Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse. He alerted the public to the necessity of protective legislation for the coal-tar dye industry through speeches, editorials in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, and other writings. He tried to enlist support for a protective tariff among the American press, especially the *Manufacturers Record* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. He made a similar effort with Southern textile manufacturers. In 1916 he corresponded with Fred Lewis and Fuller Callaway about setting up a publicity campaign among southern textile manufacturers to lobby for a tariff, but the campaign failed to get off the ground. There is also frequent correspondence with American dye manufacturers.

Herty corresponded with Representative Ebenezer J. Hill (Connecticut), Senator Furnifold Simmons (North Carolina), and Representative Claude Kitchin (North Carolina) about protective dye legislation measures. There is relatively little correspondence about the coal-tar chemical industry in 1918; most of it concerns American military and industrial demands for toluol, a coal-tar derivative.

Between 1919 and 1922, Herty was involved with the War Trade Board (WTB) and Textile Alliance activities concerning the procurement of German Reparations dye stocks. The general correspondence during these years is primarily concerned with various legislative measures to protect the American coal-tar dye industry. Correspondents for these years include: Representative Longworth, Senator Simmons, Senator James E. Watson (Indiana), Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (New Jersey), Dr. S. Whetmore of British Dyes Corporation, LTD, and Dr. Edward Fahs Smith. There is also correspondence with American dye manufacturers and with members of the press, particularly Douglas G. Woolf of the *Textile World Journal*.

Most of the correspondence for 1923 and 1924 concerns communications between U. S. Department of Commerce officers and Herty (who was in Europe in 1923) about the activities of German, British, Swiss, Italian and French coal-tar dye manufacturers. Correspondents include: Frederick E. Breithut, American Trade Commissioner; C. Concannon, chief, Chemical Division,
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (BFDC); Lieut. Frank B. Gorin, chief Heavy Chemical Section of Chemical Division, BFDC; Assistant Secretary of State Leland Harrison; and Chester Lloyd Jones, American Commercial Attache. Correspondence about the coal-tar dye industry decreases substantially after 1924. There is some correspondence in 1925 with Lieut. Gorin, now of the U. S. Chemical Warfare Association, about dye imports.

The subseries also contains Herty's correspondence with the American Dyes Institute (ADI) for the years 1919-1922. This trade association of American dye manufacturers was absorbed into the SOCMA. Herty was a member of the Tariff Committee of the ADI. Correspondents include: W. R. Corwine, H. E. Danner, Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, and M. R. Poucher.

Additional files relate to the War Trade Board, the Allied Reparation Commission, and the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. In May of 1919, Herty was appointed to the Advisory Committee on Dyes to the WTB; he served as committee secretary. The committee recommended types and quantities of dyes which could be imported to meet unfilled demands of American consumers. In 1919, Herty secured an option from the German dye cartel to cover amounts and types of dyes needed by Americans which were not covered by the reparation allotment. Most of the correspondence is with the following: L. Bennett, secretary, WTB; Franklin W. Hobbs; Karl de Laittre, director, Bureau of Research and Statistics, WTB; W. B. D. Penniman, WTB trade advisor; and Clarence M. Woolley, vice-chairman, WTB.

In September, 1919, the WTB asked the Textile Alliance, Inc. to take over the control and importation of the Reparation Commission dyestuffs. The WTB Dyes Advisory Committee became a joint committee of the WTB and the Textile Alliance. Correspondence concerning the committee after August, 1919, is filed with the Textile Alliance papers in box 87. The committee remained active, although the WTB Dye Advisory Committee terminated in December, 1921, as part of the Textile Alliance until February, 1924. The U. S. government ended the arrangement between the WTB and the Textile Alliance in January, 1922. In December, 1927.; Herty was appointed chairman of the Textile Alliance Subcommittee of the Committee, appointed June 22, 1921, to Dispose of the Surplus Derived from the Sale of the Underwritten Dyes. Correspondents in the Textile Alliance papers include: Frank D. Cheney, Franklin W. Hobbs, A. C. Imbrie, August Merz, M. B. Metcalf, E. V. Patterson, M. R. Poucher, H. B. Thompson, and W. H. Watkins.

The Textile Alliance had agreed to sell German reparation dyes and divide the sale profits between the United States government and a fund set aside for textile research. In 1930 the government's share of this money was donated by Congress for this research; the Textile Foundation was established to administer the fluids. The files contain correspondence with Textile Foundation chairman Franklin W. Hobbs and Foundation secretary and assistant treasurer Edward T. Pickard. The section also contains correspondence about the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, mainly with the association president E. H. Killheffer.

The U. S. Tariff Commission section contains correspondence relating to the American coal-tar dye industry between 1917 and 1931. Major correspondents are Dr. F. O. Taussig, chairman of the Tariff Commission, and Dr. Grinnell Jones, who worked for the commission on tariff chemical schedules. Some Tariff Commission publications and press releases relating to the coal-tar chemical industry are included here.
The remainder of the series contains miscellaneous Department of Commerce papers concerning the coal-tar chemical industry; various other papers relating to dyestuffs and the chemical industry. Also included are papers relating to Herty service as a member of the Chemical Advisory Committee to the Department of Commerce; a deputy administrator with the National Recovery Administration, 1933 and 1934; and a member of the Georgia State Planning Board in 1937 and 1938.

**Nitrogen**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
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<th>Content</th>
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<td>Nitrate Supply Committee of the National Research Council. Correspondence: March-July, 1917</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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**National Research Council**

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</table>
### Charles H. Herty papers, 1860-1938

#### Manuscript Collection No. 8

| 73 | 7 | Correspondence: 1920-1921 |
| 73 | 8 | Correspondence: 1922-1924 |
| 73 | 9 | Correspondence: 1925-1929 |
| 73 | 10 | National Research Fellowships in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Correspondence: 1931 |
| 73 | 11 | Miscellaneous Papers: 1920, 1931 |

### Potash

| 74 | 1 | Correspondence: 1914-1917 |
| 74 | 2 | Correspondence: 1918 |
| 74 | 3 | Correspondence: 1919-1920 |
| 74 | 4 | Correspondence: 1921-1922 |
| 74 | 5 | Correspondence: 1924-1926 |
| 74 | 6 | Correspondence: 1927-1928 |
| 74 | 7 | Correspondence: 1929 |
| 74 | 8 | Correspondence: 1930-1932 |
| 74 | 9 | British Government Documents Relating to the Dead Sea Salts Concession: 1928-1929 |
| 74 | 10 | Miscellaneous Papers: 1915-1922 |
| 74 | 11 | Miscellaneous Papers: 1924-1927, 1929-1930 |

### American Coal-tar Dye Industry, Correspondence

<p>| 75 | 1 | 1915 |
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| 75 | 3 | March, 1916 |
| 75 | 4 | April-May, 1916 |
| 75 | 5 | June-July, 1916 |
| 75 | 6 | August-September, 1916 |
| 75 | 7 | October-December, undated, 1916 |
| 75 | 8 | January-February, 1917 |
| 76 | 1 | March-April, 1917 |
| 76 | 2 | May, 1917 |
| 76 | 3 | June-October, 1917 |
| 76 | 4 | November-December, undated, 1917 |
| 76 | 5 | January-March, 1918 |
| 76 | 6 | April-December, 1918 |
| 76 | 7 | January-June, 1919 |
| 76 | 8 | July-September, 1919 |
| 76 | 9 | October-December, 1919 |
| 76 | 10 | January-May, 1920 |</p>
<table>
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<th></th>
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<tr>
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<td>6</td>
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**American Dyes Institute**

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**War Trade Board**

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<td>Regulations, Orders and Press Notices: 1918-1921</td>
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<td>War Trade Board Journal: 1918-1919</td>
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### Allied Reparation Commission and American Commission to Negotiate Peace

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Personal Notes and Diary: 1919</td>
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### American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

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<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
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<td>80</td>
<td>List of Intermediates, etc., from German Chemical Companies: 1919</td>
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### Textile Organizations.

<table>
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<th>Volume</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Textile Alliance, Inc. Correspondence: 1922-1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Textile Alliance, Inc. Correspondence: 1926-1928</td>
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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Textile Alliance, Inc. Dyestuffs Advisory Committee. Minutes of Meetings: 1919-1922</td>
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<td>81</td>
<td>Textile Foundation. Correspondence: 1930-1932, 1934-1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Textile Foundation. Correspondence: 1936-1938</td>
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<td>Textile Foundation. Miscellaneous Papers: 1931, 1937</td>
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<td>United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc. Correspondence: 1931-1932</td>
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### U. S. Tariff Commission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
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<td>Correspondence: 1920-1921, 1923-1924, 1926-1928, 1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Press Releases: 1920-1921, 1926-1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Tariff Information Series Publications. Numbers: 2, 11, 22, 23, 26</td>
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<td>Tariff Information Series Publications. Numbers: 31-35, 37</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous Publications: 1917-1920</td>
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</table>

### Department of Commerce

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Publications: 1913-1928</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


American Dyestuffs Industry

Medicinals: 1918-1922

*Message of the President of the United States: Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the First Second Session of the Sixty-Sixth Congress*. Washington: May 20, 1919; December 2, 1919


American Coke Manufacturing: 1914, 1916


Coal-Tar Food Colors. United States Department of Agriculture Publications: 1912, 1925

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Miscellaneous Printed Material: undated

Miscellaneous Printed Material: 1922-1926, undated

Toluol: 1917-1918

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American Dyestuffs Industry. Legislation. Papers

Legislation. H.R. 16763: 1916

Trading With the Enemy Act: 1917-1919

Legislation. Longworth Bill (H.R. 8078): 1919-1920, undated

Legislation. Fordney Bill (H.R. 7456): 1921-1924, undated

Legislation. Fordney Bill. (H.R. 7456): Notes for Testimony at Hearing [?], undated

Legislation. Miscellaneous: 1922-1932
<p>| | |</p>
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<td>Legislation. Dyestuffs Hearings: 66th Congress. 1919</td>
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**Foreign Dyestuffs Industries**

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<td>85 10</td>
<td>British Government Documents: 1913, 1918-1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 1</td>
<td>British Government Documents: 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 2</td>
<td>German Dye Trust. Miscellaneous Papers: 1919-1929, undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 3</td>
<td>German Dye Industry. Miscellaneous Papers: 1919-1926, undated</td>
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<td>86 4</td>
<td>Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron. Goldmark-Eröffnungsbilanz: January, 1924</td>
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<td>Kalle &amp; Co. Aktiengesellschaft. Goldmark-Eröffnungs-Bilanz: January, 1924</td>
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<td>Chemische Fabriken vorm Weiler-ter Meer. Goldmark-Eröffnungs-Bilanz: January, 1924</td>
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<tr>
<td>86 7</td>
<td>Farbwerk Muhlheim. Ordentliche General-Versammlung: December, 1924</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Farbwerke vorm Meister Lucius &amp; Brüning. Goldmark-Eröffnungs-Bilanz: January, 1924</td>
</tr>
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<td>86 12</td>
<td>Germany. Economic Situation and Industrial Development. Miscellaneous Papers: 1921-1923, 1931</td>
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<td>86 14</td>
<td>&quot;Swiss Coal-Tar Chemical Industry. Production, Export and Import Statistics&quot; by Frederick E. Breithut, American Trade Commissioner, October 22, 1923</td>
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**American Chemical Industry. Miscellaneous Papers**

<p>| | |</p>
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<td>American Tariff League. Correspondence: 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 16</td>
<td>Southern Tariff Association. Correspondence: 1928</td>
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<tr>
<td>86 17</td>
<td>Commercial Bribery. Correspondence: 1925-1928, 1930-1931</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Commercial Bribery. Miscellaneous Papers: 1921-1922, 1925-1927, 1930, undated</td>
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<td>87 2</td>
<td>Chemical Advisory Committee to Department of Commerce. Correspondence: 1926-1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87 3</td>
<td>Foreign Loans to European Chemical Cartels: Correspondence: 1927-1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87 4</td>
<td>National Association of Manufacturers. Correspondence: 1927-1928, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87 5</td>
<td>National Recovery Administration. Correspondence: 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
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</tr>
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<td>87</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Subseries 6.3
National defense, 1915-1931
Boxes 88-95

Scope and Content Note
Papers concerning Herty's campaign linking the national defense to an independent American chemical industry are in Subseries 6.2, Industrial Progress and National Defense.

As president of the American Chemical Society in 1915 and 1916, Herty was involved in the work of the Naval Consulting Board (NCB) which had been set up to advise the Navy Department on relevant scientific matters. Two ACS representatives served on the NCB. The ACS helped to organize the State Industrial Preparedness Committees which collected data for a NCB survey of American industrial establishments.

As editor of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (1917-1921), Herty mounted a strong campaign for the conservation of platinum which was badly needed for scientific and industrial work related to the war effort. He was aided in his conservation effort by the Women's National League for the Conservation of Platinum, an organization led by Mrs. Ellwood B. (Edith T.) Spear. Editorial support for the movement was also provided by the *Manufacturers Record*.

Herty was a strong advocate and defender of the Chemical Warfare Service (CWS). His journal editorials continually stressed the value of the CWS and the importance of maintaining it as an independent unit of the Army. In 1918 he offered the use of the journal for publicity to the director of the CWS, Major General W. L. Sibert. In 1919 and 1920, he added a special section to the journal, "Contributions from the Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A." He fought the Army Reorganization Bill and other attempts to reduce the status and activities of the CWS. He served as a consultant to the CWS and chaired the ACS Committee to Cooperate with the Chemical Warfare Service (1920-1922). He became a close friend of Gen. Amos A. Fries who succeeded Gen. Sibert as head of the CWS. In addition to Sibert and Fries, CWS correspondents include: Maj. Samuel Avery, Col. Marston T. Bogert, Maj. Frederick E. Breithut, Col. Bradley Dewey, Maj. Allen Rogers, and Lt. Charles Roth.

In 1924, Herty was named to the Advisory Board for the Procurement Division of the Chemical Warfare Service on the Second Corps Area. He remained a member until 1927. Herty also became chairman in 1924 of the Executive Board of the United States Chemical Warfare Association (CWA), a grass roots organization to promote camaraderie among CWS active and retired personnel. The CWA was officially disbanded in 1925 after disclosure of improper activities by the CWA secretary, Capt. Frank B. Gorin. Herty took charge of the official records of the organization.

The files in this subseries deal with the Chemical Warfare Service, the United States Chemical Warfare Association, the platinum conservation campaign, and the Naval Consulting Board.

Related material can be found in the following series: Series 3: American Chemical Society; Series 8: The Chemical Foundation, Inc. and Francis P. Garvan; Series 13: Notebooks, Speeches, Writings; and Series 15: Photographs.

Platinum Conservation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
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<td>General Correspondence: 1919, 1921</td>
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<td>7</td>
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</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Legislation and Congressional Hearings: 1918</td>
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<td>88</td>
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**Naval Consulting Board Papers**

<table>
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<tr>
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**Chemical Warfare Service**

<table>
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<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
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Geneva Protocol. Correspondence: 1925-1926
Burton Resolution. Correspondence and Other Papers: 1928
Chemical Warfare Service Consultant. Correspondence: 1920, 1926-1929
Humane Aspects of Chemical Warfare. Correspondence: 1922, 1925-1926, 1928, 1931
Peace-Time Uses of Poisonous Gases. Correspondence: 1919, 1921, 1926-1927, 1929, 1931
Exportation of Arms, Munitions or Implements to Belligerent Nations. Legislation and Congressional Hearings: 1928-1929
Advisory Board for the Procurement Division of the Chemical Warfare Service on the Second Corps Area. Correspondence: 1924-1927; 1929-1931
ACS Committee on Coordination of Chemical Work Within the War Department. Correspondence: 1919
ACS Committee to Cooperate with Chemical Warfare Service. Correspondence: 1920-1922, 1925
League to Enforce Peace. Correspondence: 1918
National Association for Chemical Defense. Correspondence: 1926-1929
National Security League, Inc. Correspondence and Other Papers: 1926-1927
Women's Disarmament Committee for World Disarmament. Correspondence: 1921, undated

United States Chemical Warfare Association
Correspondence: 1924
Correspondence: January-March, 1925
Correspondence: April-August, 1925
Correspondence: September, 1925
Correspondence: October, 1925
Correspondence: November, 1925
Correspondence: December, undated, 1925
Correspondence: 1926-1927
Bulletins: 1925
Miscellaneous Papers: 1925
List of Members. Sectioned Card File
"Active Members" and "Associate Members." Card File
List of Members: 1924-1925
Bank Statements: 1924
Bank Statements: 1925
Bills and Receipts: 1924-1925
Check Book: 1924-1925
Ledger: 1924-1925

Chemical Warfare
Miscellaneous Papers: 1918
Miscellaneous Papers: 1919
Miscellaneous Papers: 1920
Miscellaneous Papers: 1921
Miscellaneous Papers: 1922-1923
Miscellaneous Papers: 1924-1925
Miscellaneous Papers: 1926-1929, 1931
Miscellaneous Papers: undated
Reorganization of the Army. Legislation; Congressional Hearings; Senate Committee Print: 1919-1920
War Department Appropriations and Expenditures. Congressional Report; Legislation: 1921
Series 7
Medicine and health, 1918-1938
Boxes 96-100

Scope and Content Note
From 1918 to 1931, Herty was actively involved in bringing to public attention the need for more fundamental and cooperative research in medicine and chemistry. He called in 1918 for the establishment of an institute, along the lines of the Mellon Institute, for the thorough testing of medicinals through cooperative work by chemists, pharmacologists, biologists, and other scientists. Such an institute would also be a means of improving the research capabilities of American drug manufacturers by providing fellowships for work on specific problems.

A symposium on chemistry and medicine sponsored by the New York Section of the American Chemical Society (ACS), November 8, 1918, led to the appointment in 1919 of an ACS committee to investigate the possibilities for an institute for drug research. Herty chaired the committee throughout its existence (1919-1931). In 1921 the name of the committee was changed from ACS Committee on an Institute for Drug Research to ACS Committee on an Institute for Chemo-Medical Research. The change reflected the now broader interest of the committee in an institute for cooperative research on problems of medicine and health.

A nationally syndicated interview in 1919 brought Herty's work to the attention of Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, Inc. In 1920 the Chemical Foundation agreed to help finance the work of the committee. It published the 1921 committee report, The Future Independence and Progress of American Medicine in the Age of Chemistry, and provided mass distribution of this report and other related literature.

In 1926 Senator Joseph Ransdell (Louisiana) became interested in the work of the committee. Senator Ransdell introduced a bill (S.4540) on July 1, 1926, to establish a National Institute of Health. From 1926 through 1930 Herty and the Chemical Foundation, with the support of the ACS committee, carried on a public education campaign through speeches, articles and the distribution of literature. In 1930 the bill became law. The ACS committee was discharged in 1931.

In 1931 Herty was appointed a member of the Conference Board of the National Institute of Health (NIH). This board was set up in 1931 as an unofficial public relations organization for the NIH. Senator Ransdell was the executive director. In 1933 Herty became a trustee of the National Health Foundation, a short-lived venture intended to take over the work of the financially crippled Conference Board. Both organizations ended in 1933.

Herty had little involvement with the field of health and medicine after 1933. In 1937 and 1938 he served as a member of the honorary advisory board of the Women's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer in the State of Georgia.

The files in this series deal with the formation and activities of the ACS Committee on an Institute for Chemo-Medical Research. Most of the correspondence is with committee members: Dr. John J. Abel, Department of Pharmacology, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Raymond F. Bacon, Director, Mellon Institute for Industrial Research; Dr. F. R. Eldred, Chief Chemist, Eli Lilly and Company; Dr. Reid Hunt, Harvard Medical School; Dr. Treat B. Johnson, Department of Chemistry, Yale University; Dr. P. A. Levene, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
[resigned from committee in November, 1920]; Dr. F. O. Taylor, Chief Chemist, Parke, Davis & Company; Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry [replaced Levene, 1921]; and Dr. Julius Steiglitz, Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago [member of committee beginning April, 1920]

Other less frequent correspondents include: Dr. H. V. Arny, Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago; H. A. B. Dunning, Director of Research, Hynson, Westcott and Dunning Pharmaceutical Laboratory; Dr. M. S. Fine, Calco Chemical Company; Dr. John M. Francis, Parke, Davis & Company; Dr. A. S. Loevenhart, Chief of Pharmacological and Toxicological Section of the Chemical Warfare Service; Dr. Atherton Seidell, U. S. Hygienic Laboratory; Harvey Watts, associate editor, Public Ledger; and Dr. E. R. Weidlein, Director, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

After 1919 there is some correspondence with Francis P. Garvan and other officers of the Chemical Foundation, Inc. Correspondence beginning in 1920, when the Chemical Foundation, Inc., agreed to help finance the committee's work, concerns the preparation and distribution of the report, funded by the Chemical Foundation, The Future Independence and Progress of Chemistry (1921). The Chemical Foundation also provided mass distribution for a later book edited by Dr. Steiglitz, Chemistry in Medicine.

The report stirred up some outside interest in a government-funded institute. The committee still favored a private endowment plan. However, in 1926, the committee threw its weight behind Senator Ransdell’s legislation for a National Institute of Health, and from 1926 through 1930 it cooperated with the Senator. The NIH was established in 1930 when the Ransdell bill (S. 1171) was signed into law.

Other folders concern Herty’s efforts from 1926 through 1930 to ensure the passage of Senator Joseph Ransdell’s legislation to create a National Institute of Health. There is correspondence about the U. S. Public Health Service administrative reform bills introduced by Representative James S. Parker during these four years, as they bear on Ransdell’s legislation.

Most of the correspondence is with Senator Ransdell (approximately 450 items). There is very little correspondence with Representative Parker (5 items, 1929-1930). From 1928 through 1930, Herty was in frequent contact with Miss Mildred E. Reeves, secretary to Representative Nicholas Longworth (Ohio), about the progress of legislation in the House. There is sore correspondence with Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming and other officers of the U. S. Public Health Service: Dr. H. W. Kerr, Dr. C. C. Pierce, Dr. Thomas Parren, Jr., and Dr. Claude S. Hudson.

Other correspondents include: Mrs. Florence Fabre-Rajotte; Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times; Franklin W. Hobbs; Dr. John Harvey Kellogg (1928); Dr. W. W. Kerr (1928); and David Wesson (1928). There is scattered correspondence with: Dr. John J. Abel; Dr. H. E. Barnard; Senator Royal S. Copeland (1928-1929); Dr. Simon Flexner, Director, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1928); Chester Gray, American Farm Bureau (1928); Dr. Reid Hunt; Dr. Treat B. Johnson; August Merz (1928); Dr. Robert Millikan (1928); and Dr. Julius Steiglitz.

Related material can be found in the following series: Series 3: American Chemical Society; Series 6: Industrial Progress and National Defense; Series 10: Educational Work; and Series 11: Associations and Organizations.

American Chemical Society Committee on Institute for Chemo-Medical Research

64
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<tr>
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<th>Folder</th>
<th>Content</th>
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<td>96</td>
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<td>Proposed National Institute for Drug Research. Correspondence: 1918</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>ACS Committee on Institute for Drug Research. Correspondence: January-February, 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ACS Committee on Institute for Drug Research. Correspondence: March-December, 1919</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
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<td>ACS Committee on Institute for Chemo-Medical Research. Correspondence: January-April, 1921</td>
</tr>
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<td>96</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ACS Committee on Institute for Chemo-Medical Research. Correspondence: 1922</td>
</tr>
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<td>96</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Preliminary Reports of ACS Committee on Institute for Chemo-Medical Research: 1920-1921</td>
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<td>Report of ACS Committee on Institute for Chemo-Medical Research: July, 1921</td>
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**National Institute of Health**

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<td>Conference Board of the National Institute of Health. Correspondence: 1932-1933</td>
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**Miscellaneous Medicine and Health papers**

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<td>Albany Medical College. Correspondence: 1929-1930; Includes correspondence with Dr. W. R. Whitney, director, research lab, General Electric Co., who was trying to interest Herty and the Chemical Foundation, Inc. in funding a central medical research institute in Albany.</td>
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<td>Howard W. Ambruster. Correspondence and Other Papers: 1929, 1932, 1937; Correspondence about suit filed by Ambruster against U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Treasury for illegal importation in the U. S. of adulterated ergot; concerns Ambruster's unsuccessful efforts to secure backing from F. P. Garvan and Chemical Foundation.</td>
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<td>American Mission to Lepers. Correspondence: 1932; Correspondence with mission officers about luncheon for Senator Ransdell.</td>
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<td>American Pharmaceutical Association. Correspondence: 1927-1929; Correspondence about support for Ransdell bill (S.5835).</td>
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<td>American Public Health Association. Correspondence: 1927-1928; Correspondence with Dr. Homer N. Calver, executive secretary, and Dr. W. W. Peter, associate secretary, about proposed National Institute of Health and support for Ransdell Bill.</td>
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<td>Athens (Ga.) Child Health Demonstration. Correspondence: 1928</td>
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<td>Cancer. Correspondence: 1927-1928, 1930-1931</td>
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<td>Cancer Research Laboratory of the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. Correspondence: 1926-1929; Correspondence with Dr. Ellice McDonald about the effectiveness of cooperative research on medical problems, and (1929) concerning her interest in obtaining funds from the Chemical Foundation for promotion of cancer research.</td>
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<td>Cigarette Smoking; Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. Correspondence: 1927</td>
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<td>Commission on Standardization of Biological Stains. Correspondence: 1921-1922, 1926-1928; Concerns interest of Herty and Chemical Foundation in biological stain research; correspondence with chairman, Dr. H. H. Conn.</td>
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<td>Committee of One Hundred of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, On National Health. Correspondence: 1908, 1910</td>
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<td>Common Cold. Correspondence: 1926-1927</td>
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<td>Cornell University Medical College. Laboratory of Experimental Therapeutics. Correspondence: 1928-1930, 1932; Correspondence with Dr. John W. Churchman, director, about his laboratory work; about the Ransdell legislation for National Institute of Health; and about the book Churchman was preparing for the Chemical Foundation on the use of aniline dyes in medicine.</td>
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<td>Insurance Companies. Correspondence: 1922, 1925-1928; Correspondence about support of Ransdell bill for a National Institute of Health.</td>
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<td>Thomas Henry Simpson Memorial Institute. Correspondence: 1921, 1927.</td>
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<td>Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Correspondence; 1927-1928; Correspondence with Dr. A. J. Goldfarb, secretary, about support for Ransdell legislation.</td>
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<td>Dr. William Thalhimer. Correspondence: 1926-1927, 1929; Correspondence with Thalhimer about application of scientific research to clinical problems; about Thalhimer's pathology laboratory at Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee.</td>
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<td>Tuberculosis Research. Correspondence: 1925-1926, 1928-1930, undated; Correspondence with Dr. Treat B. Johnson about his research at Yale University on carbohydrate chemistry of tubercle bacilli, and about endowments by H. A. Metz and Chemical Foundation for this work.</td>
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<td>United States Civil Service Commission. Correspondence: 1927-1928; Herty was member of Commission's committee to act in matter of selection of a professor of chemistry in the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service.</td>
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<td>Women's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer in the State of Georgia. Correspondence: 1937-1938</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Miscellaneous Papers: 1921-1922, 1926-1930, 1938</td>
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</table>
Series 8
The Chemical Foundation, Inc. and Francis P. Garvin, 1919-1937
Boxes 101-103

Scope and Content Note
An American synthetic organic chemical industry existed on a very limited scale before the first world war. German chemical interests enjoyed a monopoly especially on coal-tar products. This monopoly was painfully evident during the war years. The United States government joined with American chemical manufacturers in an effort to break the economic stranglehold. The Trading With The Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, and its amendments allowed the U. S. Alien Property Custodian to break up German chemical concerns in the United States. The custodian could seize their property and issue licenses to American manufacturers for the use of enemy-owned patents.

In order to expedite this process the Chemical Foundation, Inc. was established in 1919 to put the German chemical patents in trust for the entire American industry. The Foundation purchased the seized patents from the Alien Property Custodian with $250,000 furnished by American chemical interests. The Foundation was eventually intended to serve as a research center. After the preferred stock was redeemed, the free net earnings of the Foundation were to be used to develop and encourage scientific research. Francis P. Garvan, the Alien Property Custodian, became president of the Chemical Foundation.

From 1919 until Garvan's death in 1937, Herty and Garvan, as president of the Foundation, worked together on many aspects of American chemistry. In, the 1920's they fought to establish an independent American synthetic organic chemical industry, and they played an important role in the creation of a National Institute of Health. In the 1930's the Chemical Foundation funded Herty's cellulose research which led to a Southern newsprint paper industry. Garvan and Herty were founding members of the Farm Chemurgic Council which encouraged the development of industrial uses for agricultural products.

During both of these decades they carried out an educational campaign to encourage interest in chemistry and to show to the American public the importance of chemistry in everyday life. The Chemical Foundation provided mass distribution, on a national scale, of relevant literature. Herty served as advisor to the Chemical Foundation during the years 1926-1928.

The first section of the series contains 1918 correspondence about activities of the Alien Property Custodian, at that time A. Mitchell Palmer. Herty criticized the Custodian's management of the Bayer Company in the United States. The remainder of the series contain Chemical Foundation general correspondence, much of it relates to the establishment of an American coal-tar dye industry, and miscellaneous papers concerning the Foundation. The last section contains papers about various honorary dinners for Garvan and also miscellaneous papers concerning Garvan.

Most of Herty's correspondence with Garvan and the Chemical Foundation is arranged according to subject in the other series. More detailed accounts of these activities are in the series descriptions.

Related material can be found in the following series: Series 2: Academic Career, Life at Chapel Hill, Episcopal Church; Series 4: Naval Stores, Forestry, Paper and Pulp; Series 5: Agriculture and Natural Resources; Series 6: Industrial Progress and National Defense; Series 7: Medicine
and Health; Series 10: Educational Work; Series 11: Associations and Organizations; and Series 15: Photographs.

**Alien Property Custodian**

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<th>Folder</th>
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<td>102</td>
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<td><em>The Deserted Village.</em> Nos. 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12</td>
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**Francis P. Garvan. Miscellaneous Papers**

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<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Waldorf-Astoria Testimonial Dinner for Garvan. Correspondence: April 15-22, 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Waldorf-Astoria Testimonial Dinner for Garvan. Correspondence: April 23-30, 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Waldorf-Astoria Testimonial Dinner for Garvan. Correspondence: May-October, undated, 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Algonquin Club Dinner for Garvan. Correspondence: 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Boston Chamber of Commerce Luncheon Address by Garvan. Correspondence: 1924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
103   9   Francis P. Garvan. Miscellaneous Papers: 1919; 1921; 1924; 1927; 1929; 1932; undated
Series 9
Industrial consultant work, 1914-1938
Boxes 104-109 and OP2

Scope and Content Note
In 1928, Herty resigned from the Chemical Foundation, Inc., to open a New York office as an industrial consultant. He wanted to encourage financial investments in existing southern industries and to develop industrial markets for southern agricultural products such as peanuts, flax and southern pines, and natural resources like Mud Lake in Florida. He also saw the potential of quick freezing methods to increase the market for southern fruits and vegetables. Most of his consulting work was done during the years 1928-1931. By 1932 he was committed to pine pulp research at the Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory, and in 1933 he reduced the size of his New York office. In 1935 he closed the office.

The series contains general correspondence, correspondence with state organizations, chambers of commerce, some correspondence with power companies, and Herty's letter files of southern timber lands available for industrial development. The next section concerns individual clients. These included, among others, the Industrial Committee of Savannah, the Timber Products Company of Cogdell, Georgia (in which Herty invested financially), and the Tom Huston Peanut Company. Herty corresponded extensively with George Rommel of the Industrial Committee of Savannah and with Alex Sessoms of the Timber Products Company.

Another section relates to various southern railroads. Herty cooperated with industrial agents and development services of these railroads to promote industry in the South. Much of the correspondence is with J. M. Mallory, a general industrial agent of the Central of Georgia Railway Company; with Poole Maynard, an industrial geologist for the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad Company; and to a lesser extent, with R. F. Montsalvatge of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. The series also contains general correspondence about industrial development in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia and miscellaneous papers concerning southern agricultural and industrial development.

Related material can be found in the following series: Series 1: General Correspondence; Series 12: Personal Papers, Mementoes and Memorabilia; and Series 15: Photographs.

General Correspondence and Papers, 1928-1935

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Content</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>General Correspondence: 1928-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>General Correspondence: 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>General Correspondence: 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>State Organizations. Correspondence: 1930-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chambers of Commerce. Correspondence: 1930-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Power Company Developments. Correspondence: 1929-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Timber Lands Available. Correspondence: 1929-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Timber Lands Available. Correspondence: 1931-1933, 1935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clients. Correspondence and Papers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OP2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Georgia State Forestry Association. Blueprint of proposed experimental pulp and paper plant, September 1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Industrial Committee of Savannah. Correspondence: 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Industrial Committee of Savannah. January-June, 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Industrial Committee of Savannah. July-December, undated, 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Industrial Committee of Savannah. January-March, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Industrial Committee of Savannah. April-December, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Industrial Committee of Savannah. 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Industrial Committee of Savannah. Reports: 1929-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Industrial Committee of Savannah. Reports: 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Industrial Committee of Savannah. Miscellaneous Papers: 1933</td>
</tr>
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<td>Industrial Committee of Savannah. Map of Industrial Sections of Savannah, February 1928</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Industrial Committee of Savannah. Map of Kaolin, Bauxite, and Refractory Clay Deposits, Wilkinson County, Georgia, Central Georgia Railway Co., undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Timber Products Company. Correspondence: 1927-1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Timber Products Company. Correspondence: 1931-1938, undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Timber Products Company. Financial Papers: 1926-1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Timber Products Company. 1928-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Timber Products Company. 1932-1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Timber Products Company. 1935-1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Timber Products Company. 1937-1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Huston Porter. Correspondence: 1928-1932</td>
</tr>
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<td>106</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company. Correspondence: 1928-1929</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company. Correspondence: 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alabama By-Products Corporation. Correspondence: 1930-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Correspondence: 1929-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>W. D. Mount. Correspondence: 1927, 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>W. D. Mount. Correspondence: February-July, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>W. D. Mount. Correspondence: August-September, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>W. D. Mount. Correspondence: October-December, 1930</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>W. D. Mount. Correspondence: 1932</td>
</tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Cummer Lumber Company and Mud Lake, Florida. Correspondence: 1929-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Tom Huston Peanut Company. Correspondence: 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Tom Huston Peanut Company. January-June, 1931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

72
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tom Huston Peanut Company. July-August, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tom Huston Peanut Company. September-December, undated, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tom Huston Peanut Company. 1932-1933, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tom Huston Peanut Company. Miscellaneous Papers: 1930, undated</td>
</tr>
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<td>107</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Peanuts, Cashews and Pecans. Miscellaneous Papers: 1926-1927, 1929-1932</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Tom Huston Frozen Foods, Inc. Correspondence: 1930-1931</td>
</tr>
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**Railroads. Papers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>American Railway Development Association. Correspondence: 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>J. M. Mallory, Central of Georgia Railway Company. Correspondence: 1917, 1919-1922, 1925-1926</td>
</tr>
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<td>107</td>
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<td>J. M. Mallory, Central of Georgia Railway Company. Correspondence: 1927-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>J. M. Mallory, Central of Georgia Railway Company. Correspondence: 1935-1937</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Poole Maynard, Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad Company. Correspondence: 1922, 1928-1929</td>
</tr>
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<td>108</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Poole Maynard, Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad Company. Correspondence: 1930-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Poole Maynard. Miscellaneous Papers: undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. Correspondence: 1927-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>R. F. Montsalvatge, Seabord Air Line Railway Company. Correspondence: 1927-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Southern States. General Correspondence and Papers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Alabama. General Correspondence: 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Georgia. General Correspondence: 1927-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Georgia. Miscellaneous Papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Louisiana. General Correspondence: 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>North Carolina. General Correspondence: 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Virginia. General Correspondence: 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Industrial Survey of Territory Served by the Tennessee Electric Power Company, Chattanooga, Tennessee: September 15, 1927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Series 10  
Educational work, 1901-1938  
Boxes 110-114  

Scope and Content Note  
For twenty-three years (1915-1938) Herty was an ardent publicist for chemistry and the American chemical industry. He made appearances all over the country before academic institutions and other organizations stressing the need for protection for American chemical industry; the relation of chemistry to national defense; the development of Southern chemical resources; cooperation between universities and industries; the need to improve the quality of chemical education; and, always, the relationship of chemistry to everyday life.

The first section of the series includes correspondence with colleges and universities about Herty's appearances, about renovating the chemical curriculum, securing financial aid for the institutions, and accepting honors and awards. Herty received a Doctor of Chemistry degree from the University of Pittsburgh (1917); Sc.D. from Colgate University (1918); LL.D. from the University of Georgia (1928); LL.D. from the University of North Carolina (1934); Sc.D. from Oglethorpe University (1934); Sc.D. from the University of Florida (1937); and LL.D. from Duke University (1938).

The next large section contains correspondence about Herty's addresses promoting chemistry before other organizations and associations, and about honors and awards he received from these groups. The series also includes correspondence about the American Chemical Society (ACS) Committee on Prize Essays and the ACS Division of Chemical Education and Journal of Chemical Education. Herty served on the ACS Prize Essay Committee 1923-1931. The committee sponsored state essay contests to encourage an interest in chemistry among high-school and normal school students, college freshmen, and teachers' college students. The committee work was financed by a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan. There is correspondence with the Chemical Foundation, Inc. The Division of Chemical Education and Journal of Chemical Education correspondence concerns funding provided for the journal by the Chemical Foundation; much of the correspondence is between ACS officers and representatives of the Chemical Foundation.

The remaining material consists of correspondence with the Manufacturers Record (MR). This long association (1901-1932) began with the journal's awareness of Herty's work for the preservation of southern forestry interests. In 1916 Herty cooperated with MR in its publication of a special issue (September, 1916) devoted to chemical developments and the chemical potentialities of the South. Encouraged by Herty, in 1916 MR began to campaign editorially for a self-contained American coal-tar dye industry. From 1916 through 1932 MR and Herty stressed the same themes, including: platinum conservation as a national defense measure; tariff protection for the American chemical industry; the dangers to American industry of foreign loans; and, especially, the development of southern chemical resources. Herty contributed articles to the journal and was often consulted about chemical matters. Correspondence is with Richard H. Edmonds, editor and general manager, and other members of the MR staff. In a December 16, 1926, editorial, "Why Not a Southern Business Man For President?," Edmonds suggested Herty for the Presidency of the United States.
Related material can be found in the following series: Series 2: Academic Career, Life at Chapel Hill, and Episcopal Church; Series 3: American Chemical Society; Series 6: Industrial Progress and National Defense; Series 9: Industrial Consultant Work; and Series 15: Photographs.

### Colleges and Universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agnes Scott College. Correspondence: 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bowdoin College. Correspondence: 1930-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Correspondence: 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Brown University. Correspondence: 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bucknell University. Correspondence: 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Carnegie Institute of Technology. Correspondence: 1915, 1920, 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Case School of Applied Science. Correspondence: 1926-1927, 1929-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>College of the City of New York. Correspondence: 1917-1920, 1923, 1925-1928, 1933, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Columbia University. Correspondence: 1917, 1919, 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Connecticut College. Correspondence: 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cooper Union. Correspondence: 1921, 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cornell University. Correspondence: 1915-1916, 1924, 1928, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Cumberland University. Correspondence and University publications: 1929-1930, 1932, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dartmouth College. Correspondence: 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Davidson College. Correspondence: 1921, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Drexel Institute. Correspondence: 1921, 1923, 1927-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Duke University. Correspondence: 1937-1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Emory University (includes Emory College). Correspondence: 1916, 1920, 1929-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Georgia Military College. Correspondence: 1934, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Georgia State College for Women. Correspondence: 1932, 1934-1938; Includes correspondence about the Herty Medal awarded annually since 1933 by the College and the ACS Georgia Section. Herty was given the award in 1934.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Georgia State Teachers College. Correspondence: 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Harvard University. Correspondence: 1924, 1926, 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Haverford College. Correspondence: 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Howard College. Correspondence: 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Hunter College. Correspondence: 1918, 1928-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Lafayette College. Correspondence: 1915, 1924, 1927-1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Laurinburg Normal and Industrial Institute. Correspondence: 1925</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Massachusetts Agricultural College. Correspondence: 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Correspondence: 1916-1917, 1920-1921, 1923-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Medical College of Virginia. Correspondence: 1927-1930, 1937; Includes some correspondence about ACS Virginia Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Morehouse College. Correspondence: 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Mount Holyoke College. Correspondence: 1918, 1927-1931, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>New York University. Correspondence: 1926-1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Correspondence: 1914, 1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Oberlin College. Correspondence: 1927-1928, 1930, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Oglethorpe University. Correspondence: 1934-1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Ohio State University. Correspondence: 1928</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Rollins College. Correspondence: 1929-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Rutgers University. Correspondence: 1929-1930, 1933</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Tulane University. Correspondence: 1915</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Correspondence: 1937</td>
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<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Union College. Correspondence: 1928</td>
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<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>University of Akron. Correspondence: 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>University of Chattanooga. Correspondence: 1934-1936</td>
</tr>
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</table>
111 24 University of Chicago. Correspondence: 1929
111 25 University of Cincinnati. Correspondence: 1914, 1917, 1919, 1926
111 26 University of Florida. Correspondence: 1931, 1937-1938
111 27 University of Illinois. Correspondence: 1931
111 28 University of Maine. Correspondence: 1927
111 29 University of Maryland. Correspondence: 1927
111 30 University of Minnesota. Correspondence: 1928
111 31 University of Mississippi. Correspondence: 1920, 1930
111 32 University of Notre Dame. Correspondence: 1937
111 33 University of Pennsylvania. Correspondence: 1922, 1935-1938
111 34 University of Pittsburgh. Correspondence: 1915, 1917-1918, 1921, 1923, 1930
111 35 University of Richmond. Correspondence: 1927
111 36 University of Tampa. Correspondence: 1938
111 37 University of Virginia. Correspondence: 1915-1919, 1921-1922, 1927-1929, 1931
111 38 Vanderbilt University. Correspondence: 1936
111 39 Vassar College. Correspondence: 1932-1933
111 40 Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Correspondence: 1917, 1930
111 41 Wellesley College. Correspondence: 1919, 1927-1930
111 42 Wesleyan College. Correspondence: 1930, 1938
111 43 Wesleyan University. Correspondence: 1928
111 44 West Georgia College. Correspondence: 1937
111 45 West Virginia University. Correspondence: 1928, 1938
111 46 Wittenberg College. Correspondence: 1927
111 47 Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Correspondence: 1915, 1925-1926, 1928, 1934, 1936
111 48 Yale University. Correspondence: 1918-1919, 1921-1922, 1926-1930

**Associations and Organizations**

112 1 American Association for Adult Education. Correspondence: 1934
112 2 American Drug Manufacturers Association. Correspondence: 1917-1921; Program: 1926
112 3 Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Correspondence: 1927-1928
112 4 Association of Southern Agricultural Workers. Correspondence: 1930-1931
112 5 Atlanta Rotary Club. Correspondence: 1934
112 6 Atlanta School Tree Planting. Correspondence: 1933
112 7 Atlanta Women's Club. Correspondence: 1934
112 8 Boston Rotary Club. Correspondence: 1917, 1919
112 9 Central Council of the Savannah Women's Federation. Correspondence: 1935
112 10 Charleston Rotary Club. Correspondence: 1928
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Group/Event</th>
<th>Correspondence Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chemistry Teachers' Club of New York City.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The City Club.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The Country Bankers Association of Georgia.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Engineering Foundation.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1927-1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The Engineering Foundation.</td>
<td>Program: 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Federated Women's Clubs of the State of New York.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>The Fireside Club.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>First District Press Association (Statesboro, Georgia).</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Garden Club of Georgia.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1932-1936, undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>General Federation of Women's Clubs.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Harmon Foundation and Commission on Race Relations.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>&quot;Herty Day&quot; in Milledgeville (Georgia).</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1933-1934; A marker</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>designating Herty's birthplace was unveiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>at Milledgeville on January 25, 1934.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Interstate Council of the National Conference of Jewish</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1929</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Inter-Urban Conference at Eastman (Georgia).</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Lawyers Club of Atlanta.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Macon Rotary Club.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1937-1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Macon School Tree Planting.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1933</td>
</tr>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mess Club of the South Congregational Church.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1927</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Milledgeville Chamber of Commerce.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1925-1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Nassau Club.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>National Civic Federation.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>National Drainage Congress.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>National Industrial Conference Board.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1924, 1927-1928, 1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>New England Association of Chemistry Teachers.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1926</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>New England Association of Chemistry Teachers. Reports.</td>
<td>1926, 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>New England Conference of Credit Men.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1929</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>New Jersey Science Teachers’ Association.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1918, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>New York Academy of Sciences.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Parent Teachers Meeting, Roselle High School, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Pawtucket Business Men's Association.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Pilot Club.</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1934-1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Plains School (Georgia).</td>
<td>Correspondence: 1935-1936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
112 46 Purchasing Agents' Association of New York. Correspondence: 1927
112 47 Robert Morris Associates. Correspondence: 1929
112 48 Mrs. Charles F. Robbins. Correspondence: 1927
112 49 Rotary Club of Chattanooga. Correspondence: 1936
112 50 Rotary Club of Savannah. Correspondence: 1938
112 51 St. Louis Association of Credit Men. Correspondence: 1920
112 52 Sanford Rotary Club. Correspondence: 1932
112 53 Savannah Business and Professional Women's Club. Correspondence: 1935
112 54 Southern Conference on Human Relations in Industry. Correspondence: 1937
112 55 Southern Economic Association. Correspondence: 1938
112 56 United Parents' Association of Greater New York Schools, Inc. Correspondence: 1927-1928
112 57 Valdosta Garden Club. Correspondence: 1935-1936
112 58 Wagner Free Institute of Science. Correspondence: 1917
112 59 Western Society of Engineers. Correspondence: 1930-1931
112 60 Wilmington Rotary Club. Correspondence: 1928-1929
112 61 Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. Correspondence: 1929
112 62 Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. Statecraft Institute Programs: 1929

**American Chemical Society. ACS Committee on Prize Essays**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Item</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113 1</td>
<td>ACS Committee on Prize Essays. Correspondence: 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 2</td>
<td>ACS Committee on Prize Essays. 1924-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 3</td>
<td>ACS Committee on Prize Essays. 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 4</td>
<td>ACS Committee on Prize Essays. 1928-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 5</td>
<td>ACS Committee on Prize Essays. 1930-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 6</td>
<td>ACS Committee on Prize Essays. Miscellaneous Papers: 1923-1931, undated</td>
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</table>

**American Chemical Society. ACS Division of Chemical Education and *Journal of Chemical Education***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>113 7</td>
<td>ACS Division of Chemical Education and <em>Journal of Chemical Education</em>. Correspondence: 1921-1922, 1924-1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>113 8</td>
<td>ACS Division of Chemical Education and <em>Journal of Chemical Education</em>. Correspondence: January-July, 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 9</td>
<td>ACS Division of Chemical Education and <em>Journal of Chemical Education</em>. Correspondence: August-December, undated, 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 10</td>
<td>ACS Division of Chemical Education and <em>Journal of Chemical Education</em>. Correspondence: 1928-1932, 1934, undated</td>
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<tr>
<td>113 11</td>
<td>ACS Division of Chemical Education. Committee on Women's Club Study Courses. Correspondence: 1927-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 12</td>
<td><em>Journal of Chemical Education</em>. Miscellaneous Papers: 1924</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

79
<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
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<th>Manufacturers Record. Correspondence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1901, 1905, 1907, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>January-August, 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>September-December, 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1919-1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1923-1924, 1926-1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1929-1932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Series 11
Associations and organizations, 1890-1938
Boxes 115-122

Scope and Content Note
This series contains papers relating to Herty's membership in professional, social, and academic associations and organizations. The groups include scientific and trade associations, greek letter societies, conferences and congresses, and other associations and organizations.

Related material can be found in the following series: Series 3: American Chemical Society; Series 4: Naval Stores, Forestry, Paper and Pulp; Subseries 6.1: Industrial progress - Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association folders; Subseries 6.3: National Defense - United States Chemical Warfare Association folders; and Series 15: Photographs.

Scientific Associations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Content</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alabama Academy of Science. Correspondence: 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>American Association for the Advancement of Science. Section C. Correspondence: 1893, 1897, 1905-1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>American Association for the Advancement of Science. Section C. Correspondence: 1907-1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>American Association for the Advancement of Science. Section C. Correspondence: 1909-1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>American Association for the Advancement of Science. Section C. Correspondence: 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>American Association for the Advancement of Science. Section C. Correspondence: 1918-1919, 1926-1928, 1931, 1933, 1936-1937</td>
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<td>115</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>American Association for the Advancement of Science. Section C. Miscellaneous Papers: 1890, 1898, 1901-1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>American Association for the Advancement of Science. Section C. Miscellaneous Papers: 1907-1919, 1927-1929, undated</td>
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<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>American Association for the Advancement of Science. Section C. Secretary’s Minute Book: 1886-1911; Herty was Secretary of Section C (1908-1912). Most of the correspondence deals with his administrative duties during those years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Correspondence: 1920-1928</td>
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<td>116</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Correspondence: 1930-1931, 1933-1938</td>
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<td>116</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Miscellaneous Papers: 1922-1928</td>
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116 5 American Institute of Chemists. Correspondence: 1926.
116 6 American Institute of Chemists. Correspondence: 1927
116 7 American Institute of Chemists. Correspondence: 1928-1929
116 8 American Institute of Chemists. Correspondence: 1930-1931
116 10 American Institute of Chemists. Presentation of Medal to Dr. Herty. Correspondence: January-April, 1932
116 11 American Institute of Chemists. Presentation of Medal to Dr. Herty. Correspondence: May-June, 1932, Folders 10 and 11 include congratulatory correspondence about award.
117 1 American Institute of Chemists. Council Meetings. Minutes: 1926-1930
117 2 American Institute of Chemists. Miscellaneous Papers: 1925-1932; Herty served as Vice-President of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists (AIC) in 1926. He was a member of the Special Conclave Committee (1926) and of the Committee on Nominations for Elective Offices (1929). He was a councillor for two consecutive terms (1928-1930). In 1929, the AIC awarded its annual medal to Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan. There is some correspondence in 1929 with Chemical Foundation, Inc., officers about this. In 1932 the medal was awarded to Herty.
117 3 American Metric Association. Correspondence: 1920
117 4 American Metrological Society. Papers: 1906, 1910
117 5 American Society for Testing Materials. Correspondence: 1912, 1917. Herty was requested to serve on a committee to draw up specifications for turpentine; he was not a member of the society.
117 6 American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Correspondence: 1918, 1930
117 8 Chemists' Club. Correspondence: 1907, 1910-1913
117 9 Chemists' Club. 1914-1917
117 10 Chemists' Club. 1918
117 11 Chemists' Club. 1919-1920
117 12 Chemists' Club. 1921-1925
117 14 Chemists' Club. Board of Trustees. Minutes of Meetings: 1918-1919
117 15 Chemists' Club. Miscellaneous Papers: 1917-1919, 1922, 1926-1928. Herty was a member of the Chemists' Club Publicity Committee in 1911. He was elected Resident Vice-President in 1918; and he was a member of the Committee on Honorary Memberships in 1919 and 1920. He also served on the Board of Trustees.
117 16 Committee on Unemployment and Relief for Chemists and Chemical Engineers. Correspondence: 1931-1933, 1935-1937
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name of Organization/Committee</th>
<th>Correspondence Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft</td>
<td>1906, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1924</td>
</tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Drug and Chemical Club</td>
<td>1927</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society</td>
<td>1911-1913, 1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Franklin Institute</td>
<td>1910, 1913, 1915-1932, 1934-1935</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Franklin Institute. Miscellaneous Papers</td>
<td>1914, 1922-1925, undated</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Georgia Academy of Science</td>
<td>1922, 1930-1931, 1933</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>International Association of Chemical Societies. Miscellaneous Papers: 1912-1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Marcelin Berthelot Centenary. American Committee. Correspondence: 1926-1928</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Marcelin Berthelot Centenary. American Committee. Miscellaneous Papers: 1927</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>North Carolina Academy of Science. Correspondence and Other Papers: 1907-1917, 1922</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Ramsay Memorial Fund Committee. Correspondence and Other Payers: 1917-1920, 1922-1923</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Societe Chimique de France</td>
<td>1910-1913, 1915, 1920, 1924, 1934-1935</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Societe de Chimie Industrielle. Correspondence: 1917-1922</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Societe de Chimie Industrielle. Correspondence: 1923-1928, 1931 1932</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Societe de Chimie Industrielle. Miscellaneous Papers: 1923-1925. Herty was chairman of the Committee on By-Laws for the New York Section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle (1918). He was a councilor of the American Section (1921-1932).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. Correspondence: 1912, 1919, 1922, 1926</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Society of Chemical Industry</td>
<td>1906-1912, 1916-1920</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Society of Chemical Industry. Correspondence: 1921-1925</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Society of Chemical Industry. Correspondence: 1926</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Society of Chemical Industry. Correspondence: 1927-1930, 1934-1935</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herty was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Section (1917-1921, 1926-1928); and he was chairman of the Publicity Committee in 1926 and 1927.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Society for Georgia Archaeology. Correspondence and Other Papers: 1933-1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Washington Academy of Sciences. Correspondence: 1925-1927</td>
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**Trade Associations and Greek Letter Societies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name of Organization/Committee</th>
<th>Correspondence Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>American Trade Association Executives. Correspondence: 1923</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>American Trade Association Executives. Correspondence: 1924</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Page 83 |
American Trade Association Executives. Correspondence: 1925-1926

American Trade Association Executives. Miscellaneous Papers: 1922-1926, undated

Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States. Correspondence: 1927-1928

Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States. Miscellaneous Papers: 1926-1927

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry. Correspondence: 1924-1925, 1927-1930, 1932

Trade Association Executives in New York. Correspondence: 1923-1926

Trade Association Executives in New York. Year Book: 1924-1925


Hexagon of Alpha Chi Sigma: 1926, 1928

Kappa Alpha Order. Correspondence: 1906-1912, 1928, 1933-1934, 1936

Kappa Alpha Alumni Foundation. Correspondence: 1927-1928, 1931

Kappa Alpha Southern Club of New York, Inc. Correspondence: 1924-1928, 1931


Phi Beta Kappa. Correspondence: 1906, 1914-1915, 1926, 1932, 1936

Phi Lambda Upsilon Honorary Chemical Society. Correspondence: 1916-1917, 1938


Miscellaneous Associations and Organizations

Academy of Political Science in the City of New York. Correspondence: 1918, 1921-1925, 1927, 1930

American Academy of Political and Social Science. Correspondence: 1926-1927

American Association of University Professors. Correspondence: 1915, 1917

American Geographical Society. Correspondence: 1922

American Industrial Development Council. Correspondence: 1935

American Institute of the City of New York. Correspondence: 1927

American Institute of the City of New York. Correspondence: 1928-1929

American Institute of the City of New York. Correspondence: 1930-1932, 1934-1935

American Institute of the City of New York. Miscellaneous Papers: 1927-1932, 1936, undated; In 1927 Herty gave a speech "Fundamental Research for Better Health" before the Institute. In January, 1928, the Institute passed a resolution supporting Senator Ransdell's legislation for a National Institute of Health. Herty became a member of the Institute in 1928. He served on the membership committee in 1929, and in 1930 he was elected to the Board of Trustees.
American Museum of Natural History. Correspondence: 1917-1927, 1932
American Philosophical Society. Correspondence and Other Papers: 1916-1933
Bienvenue Francaise. Papers: 1923
Block Hall. Correspondence: 1927-1929
Capital Club. Correspondence: 1906-1909, 1911
Century Association. Correspondence: 1919-1925
Century Association. Correspondence: 1926-1928
Century Association. Correspondence: 1929-1937, undated
Century Association. Miscellaneous Papers: 1923, 1929, 1936 Herty chaired several Century Association committees. He was elected a member of the Board of Management in 1932. In 1933, Herty proposed Francis P. Garvan for membership. The nomination was not successful, and it was withdrawn in 1935.
Citizens Union of the City of New York. Correspondence: 1925-1935
Civic Forum. (New York). Correspondence: 1923-1927
Cosmos Club (Savannah). Correspondence: 1935-1938
Cosmos Club (Washington, D.C.). Correspondence: 1917-1925
Country Club (Chapel Hill). Correspondence and Other Papers: 1907-1916
Dealers and Consumers Supply Association. Correspondence: 1906
Engineers Hoover Committee. Correspondence: 1919-1920; Herty was requested to help promote Herbert Hoover for office of U. S. president; he declined to become involved in the campaign.
Georgia Historical Association. Correspondence and Other Papers: 1916-1919
Georgia Society of the City of New York. Correspondence: 1924-1925, 1932-1933
National Association of Audubon Societies. Correspondence: 1923-1924
National Chemical Committee (Hoover for President). Correspondence: 1928; Herty was a member of the Advisory Committee.
National Institute of Inventors. Correspondence: 1917-1920; Includes correspondence with Dr. J. W. Beckman, Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, Dr. W. A. Noyes, Dr. Ira Remsen, Dr. Julius Steiglitz, Dr. H. P. Talbot, Dr. E. R. Weidlein and other colleagues about membership drive by the Institute and also about suspect activities and aims of the Institute.
| 121 17 | National Institute of Social Sciences. Correspondence: 1937-1938 |
| 121 18 | New York Classical Club. Papers: 1919-1920 |
| 121 19 | New York Electrical Society. Correspondence: 1929-1931 |
| 121 20 | New York Latin Club. Correspondence: 1917 |
| 121 21 | New York Southern Society. Correspondence: 1917, 1919-1923, 1925-1928, 1934 |
| 121 22 | Oglethorpe Club. Correspondence: 1932, 1935, 1937 |
| 121 23 | Racquet Club. Correspondence: 1922-1924 |
| 121 24 | Republican Business Men, Inc. Correspondence: 1926 |
| 121 25 | Rotary Club of Savannah. Correspondence: 1935-1936, 1938 |
| 121 26 | Society of Arts and Sciences. Correspondence: 1930-1932 |
| 121 27 | Southern Education Society. Correspondence: 1918 |
| 121 28 | Textile Club. Correspondence: 1917, 1919 |
| 121 29 | Town Hall Club. Correspondence: 1926-1927, 1932-1933; Includes some correspondence about membership of Lois W. Woodford (Herty's secretary). |
| 121 30 | University Gun Club (Chapel Hill). Correspondence: 1905-1906, 1908-1909 |

**Conferences and Congresses**

| 122 1 | First International Congress of Soil Science. Correspondence: 1927 |
| 122 2 | First International Congress of Soil Science. Miscellaneous Papers: 1927 |
| 122 3 | Institute of Politics (Williamstown, Massachusetts). Correspondence and Other Papers: 1926 |
| 122 4 | Institute of Politics (Williamstown, Mass.). Report of the Round Tables and General Conferences at the Sixth Session: 1926 |
| 122 5 | International Congress of Applied Chemistry. Correspondence: 1908-1910 |
| 122 6 | International Congress of Applied Chemistry. Correspondence: 1911-1912 |
| 122 7 | International Congress of Applied Chemistry. Miscellaneous Papers: 1912 |
| 122 8 | Pan American Commercial Congress. Correspondence: 1925-1928 |
| 122 9 | Pan American Scientific Congress. Correspondence: 1915-1916 |
| 122 10 | Southern Commercial Congress. Correspondence: 1912, 1917, 1921 |
| 122 11 | Southern Conference for Education and Industry. Correspondence and Other Papers: 1915 |
| 122 12 | Third Race Betterment Conference. Correspondence and Other Papers: 1927-1928 |
| 122 13 | World Engineering Congress. American Committee. Correspondence: 1927-1928 |
Series 12
Personal papers, mementoes, and memorabilia, 1875-1938
Boxes 123-131 and OP1

Scope and Content Note
This series includes personal financial papers, family papers, some biographical material, mementoes and memorabilia. The personal financial records include files relating to charitable contributions, personal property, banks and trust companies, insurance companies and stockbrokers, and stocks and securities. Also included are financial papers of Lois W. Woodford (Herty's secretary). Other files include awards, degrees, and certificates as well as mementoes and memorabilia.

The Family Papers section includes biographical material and family correspondence (1875-1938) along with correspondence about the death of Sophie S. Herty, his wife, in 1929 and the some papers of Charles Holmes Herty, Jr.

Related material can be found in the following series: Series 2: Academic Career, Life at Chapel Hill, Episcopal Church; Series 4: Naval Stores, Forestry, Paper and Pulp; and Series 9: Industrial Consultant Work.

Personal Financial Papers: General Papers and Personal Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>General Papers: 1896, 1901-1910</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>General Papers: 1920-1927</td>
</tr>
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<td>123</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Contributions to charities and other organizations: 1900, 1906, 1909, 1911-1914, 1916-1917, 1920-1922</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Contributions to charities and other organizations: 1923-1927, undated</td>
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<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;Herty Property&quot;: 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Athens Property: 1913-1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Athens Property: 1917-1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>New York Property: 1920-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>New York Property: 1930-1938</td>
</tr>
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Personal Financial Papers: Personal Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>North Carolina Property: 1905-1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>North Carolina Property: 1909-1912</td>
</tr>
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<td>124</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>North Carolina Property: 1913-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>North Carolina Property: 1919-1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>North Carolina Property: 1921-1923, 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Automobiles: 1910-1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Automobiles: 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
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<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
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<td>124</td>
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<td>Automobiles: 1913-1919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personal Financial Papers: Banks and Trust Companies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville: 1904-1905</td>
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<td>124</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bank of Chapel Hill: 1905-1911</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bank of Green Cove Springs: 1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bank of Ocilla: 1902-1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Farmers' Loan and Trust Company: 1919-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Farmers' Loan and Trust Company: 1927-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Florida Bank &amp; Trust Company: 1904-1906</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Florida National Bank of Jacksonville: 1906-1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Industrial Bank of New York: 1921-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Irving Trust Company: 1930-1931</td>
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<td>125</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Megunticook National Bank: 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920</td>
</tr>
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<td>125</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>National City Bank of New York: 1926, 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>North Carolina Trust Company: 1908-1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Savannah Bank and Trust Company: 1934-1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Southern Life and Trust Company: 1908-1918</td>
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**Personal Financial Papers: Insurance Companies and Stockbrokers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Chapel Hill Insurance &amp; Realty Company, Inc.: 1908-1922, 1924, undated; There is some correspondence about Herty's term as company president (1908-1909).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Greensboro Fire Insurance Companies: 1909-1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Greensboro Life Insurance Company: 1906-1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York: 1899-1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York: 1911, 1913-1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pilot Life Insurance Company: 1926-1927, 1929, 1931, 1933-1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Insurance Papers: 1903-1905, 1907, 1920, 1929-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>M. C. Bouvier &amp; Co. (Stockbroker): 1932-1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Spencer Trask &amp; Co.: 1921-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Financial Papers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Personal Financial Papers: Stocks and Securities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>American Cyanamid Company: 1932, 1935</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>American Trust Company: 1919-1930, 1933-1938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Bethlehem Steel Corporation: 1936-1937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Carolina Ice Machine Company: 1908-1911</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Carolina Insurance Agency Company: 1914-1916</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Coca-Cola Company: 1934-1936, 1938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Consolidated Tire &amp; Oil Company, Inc.: 1912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Detroit Harbor Terminals, Inc.: 1934-1935</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Follansbee Brothers Company: 1934-1937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Greensboro Securities Company: 1910-1916</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Guantanamo Sugar Company: 1918-1919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Hunter Manufacturing &amp; Commission Company: 1908-1912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Kansas City Power &amp; Light Company: 1922-1925</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Long Island Lighting Company: 1922-1923, 1927</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>McIntosh Mills: 1906-1914</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Marion County Trust Company: 1910-1911, 1913-1914, 1916</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Molybdenum Corporation of America: 1920, 1922-1930, 1932-1934</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Rustless Iron and Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Rustless Iron Corporation of America: 1933, 1935-1937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Seaboard Air Line Railway Company: 1930, 1938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Southern Underwriters: 1909-1913, 1916</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>The Stephens Company: 1914-1922</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>The Stephens Company: 1923-1938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Western Dairies, Inc.: 1933-1938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Personal Financial Papers: Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Miscellaneous: 1935</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Income Tax: 1914, 1934 - 1938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Accounts Book: 1908-1915</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Ledger. Stocks and Bonds-Accounts: 1921-1937; Industrial Committee of Savannah-Accounts: 1933-1936</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Ledger: 1929-1930</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Deposit Book. Bank of University of Georgia: 1901-1902</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
127  20  Check Book. The Farmers’ Loan and Trust Company: 1919
128  1   Check Books: April, 1933-April, 1935
128  2   Check Books: April, 1935-July, 1937
128  3   Estate of Sophie S. Herty: 1929, 1933

Lois W. Woodford Papers
128  5   Lois W. Woodford. Financial Papers: 1928
128  6   Lois W. Woodford. Financial Papers: 1929

Herty Mementoes and Memorabilia
128  8   Mementoes. Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College: 1881-1884
128 10   Mementoes. University of Georgia: 1886-1929
129  1   Mementoes. Florida Industries Day: 1938
129  2   Mementoes. Miscellaneous Programs: 1916-1938
129  3   Passports and Other Identification Papers: 1919, 1923
129  4   Memorabilia: Herty Day and Herty Medal
129  5   Family Memorabilia
129  6   Miscellaneous Memorabilia

Awards, Degrees, Certificates
OP1  1    Degree: University of Pittsburgh, 1917
OP1  1    Degree: Colgate University, 1918
OP1  1    Degree: University of North Carolina, June 4, 1918
OP1  1    Degree: University of Georgia, June 20, 1928
OP1  1    Degree: University of North Carolina, June 6, 1933
OP1  1    Degree: Oglethorpe University, May 27, 1934
OP1  1    Degree: University of Florida, June 7, 1937
OP1  1    Degree: Duke University, June 6, 1938
OP1  1    Certificate: American Philosophical Society, member, April 14, 1917
OP1  1    Certificate: American Defense Society, November 15, 1917
OP1  1    Certificate: The Society of the Sigma Xi, member, October 16, 1920
OP1  1    Certificate: Chemical Warfare Service, Member of the Advisory Board, 2nd
          Chemical Warfare Procurement District, January 1, 1924
OP1  1    Certificate: Georgia State College for Women, Doctor's Academy, May 18, 1932
OP1  1    Certificate: State of Georgia, State Planning Board, appointment, March 8, 1937
OP1  1    Certificate: Smithsonian Institution, Patron, undated
OP1  1    Certificate: American Institute of New York, member, undated
Family papers, 1875-1938
129  7  Biographical material. Miscellaneous papers
129  8  Family papers: 1875, 1878
129  9  Family correspondence: 1878, 1901, 1903-1905
130  1  Family correspondence: 1906-1912
130  2  Family correspondence: 1913-1916
130  3  Family correspondence: 1917-1918
130  4  Family correspondence: 1919-1921
130  5  Family correspondence: 1922-1923
130  6  Family correspondence: 1924-1925
130  7  Family correspondence: 1926-1928
130  8  Family correspondence: 1929-1930
130  9  Family correspondence: 1931-1932
130 10  Family correspondence: 1933
130 11  Family correspondence: 1934
131  1  Family correspondence: 1935-1936
131  2  Family correspondence: 1937-1938, undated; There is some family correspondence in papers concerning Herty's Georgia, New York and North Carolina property. Correspondence with Dr. William Davis Hooper, Herty's brother-in-law (Series 2, University of Georgia section).

Correspondence re: Death of Sophie Herty;
131  3  Correspondence re: Death of Sophie Herty: 1929

Charles Holmes Herty, Jr., papers
131  4  Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. Reports, M.I.T. School of Chemical Engineering Practice, July, 1920
131  5  Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. Reports, M.I.T. School of Chemical Engineering Practice, August, 1920
131  6  Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. Reports, M.I.T. School of Chemical Engineering Practice, July-October, 1925
131  7  Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. Reports, M.I.T. School of Chemical Engineering Practice, November, 1925-February, 1926
131  8  Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. Weekly reports, M.I.T. School of Chemical Engineering Practice, September, 1925-April, 1926
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>131</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. Reports, Pittsburgh Experiment Station, U. S. Bureau of Mines, May, 1926-October, 1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. Published writings, 1928-1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. Programs (Mementoes), 1928-1935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Series 13
Notebooks, speeches, writings, clippings, and office filing system 1880-1938
Boxes 132-137 and BV1-2

Scope and Content Note
The series consists of notebooks containing mainly lecture notes, daybooks, address books and calendars, speeches including addresses and lectures, writings by Herty in various newspapers and journals, clippings and files relating to his office filing system.

Notebooks, 1899-1912

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Notebook. Personal Impressions of German Professors and Laboratories: 1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chemistry Notebooks: 1899, undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Notebooks. Electrochemistry Lecture and Laboratory Notes: 1899-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Notebook. Technical Chemistry Lecture Notes: 1899-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Notebook. Artificial Dyestuffs Lecture Notes: 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Notebooks. Inorganic Chemical Technology Lecture Notes: 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Notebooks. Organic Chemistry and Stereochemistry Lecture and Laboratory Notes: 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Scientific Notes. Turpentine Collecting Methods and Apparatus: 1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Laboratory Notes of Robert A. Hall. Resene and Turpentine Distillation: 1911-1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Scientific Notes. Fractional Distillation of Turpentine; Fractionation of Pine Oil: 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scientific Notes. Naval Stores: undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Notebook. Notes re: University of Georgia Athletic Program.; Naval Stores: undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Notebooks. Notes on Chemical Literature: undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Scientific notes: undated</td>
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Daybooks, 1917-1930

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Folder</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Daybook: 1917</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Daybooks: 1923</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Daybooks: 1924-1925</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
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Address Book and Calendars, 1923-1934

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Address Book: 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Calendars: 1921-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Calendars: 1927-1928</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
134 6  Calendars: 1929
134 7  Calendars: 1930-1931
134 8  Calendars: 1933-1934

Addresses and Lectures, 1889-1936
135 1  Addresses and Lectures: 1889-1890, 1901
135 2  Addresses and Lectures: 1915-1916, 1918, 1921-1922
135 3  Addresses and Lectures: 1924-1925
135 4  Addresses and Lectures: 1926
135 5  Addresses and Lectures: 1927
135 6  Addresses and Lectures: 1928
135 7  Addresses and Lectures: 1929
135 8  Addresses and Lectures: January-May, 1930
135 9  Addresses and Lectures: June-December, 1930
136 1  Addresses and Lectures: 1931-1936
136 2  Addresses and Lectures: undated This includes notes and rough drafts as well as final copies.

Writings and Clippings, 1890-1938
136 3  Writings: 1890, 1895-1898, 1903, 1905, 1907-1912
136 4  Writings: 1915-1919, 1921, 1923-1926
136 5  Writings: 1927-1931, 1935
136 6  Writings: undated
136 7  Writings: Drafts of *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* Editorials: 1917-1921

BV1 Scrapbook containing clippings of Herty's editorials in *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, 1917-1921.


136 8  Clippings: 1880-1899
136 9  Clippings: 1900-1919
136 10  Clippings: 1920-1924
136 11  Clippings: 1925-1926
136 12  Clippings: 1927
136 13  Clippings: 1928
136 14  Clippings: 1929-1931
136 15  Clippings: 1932
136 16  Clippings: 1933-1936
136 17  Clippings: 1937-1938
136 18  Clippings: undated
Office Filing System

137 1 Office Filing System. Correspondence: 1931, undated
137 2 Office Filing System Code Card Index to Office File
137 3 Annotated reference copy of outline of industrial chemistry
Series 14  
Printed materials on microfilm  
Box 138 and 147; MF 1-54

Scope and Content Note
This series contains the microfilm of printed material (book title pages, journals, reprints, and clippings) from the Herty library which was filmed by Emory University. The originals were then returned to the American Chemical Society for disposition.

Clippings on microfilm (chronological and alphabetical arrangement)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Content</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MF1</td>
<td>1902-1926</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF2</td>
<td>1927-1934</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>1935-1938 March</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>MF5</td>
<td>Subject groups: Germany [general]-Research</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF6</td>
<td>Subject groups: Russia-Z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF7</td>
<td>Scrapbook: 1901-1920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF8</td>
<td>Scrapbook: 1917-1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF9</td>
<td>Miscellaneous clippings: 1894-1930</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF10</td>
<td>Miscellaneous clippings: 1931-1940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Journals on microfilm (alphabetical arrangement)

| MF11 | Journals |
| MF12 | Journals |
| MF13 | Journals |
| MF14 | Journals |
| MF15 | Journals |
| MF16 | Journals |
| MF17 | Journals |
| MF18 | Journals |
| MF19 | Journals |
| MF20 | Journals |
| MF21 | Journals |
| MF22 | Journals |
| MF23 | Journals |
| MF24 | Journals |
| MF25 | Journals |
| MF26 | Journals |
| MF27 | Journals |
| MF28 | Journals |
MF29  Journals
MF30  Journals

Reprints on microfilm (alphabetical arrangement)
MF31  Abbot-Bigelow, W.D.
MF32  Bingham-Canadian Journal
MF33  Carhart-Dublin
MF34  Dudley-Ford
MF35  Forester-Henry, A.V.
MR36  Herty-Hunter
MF37  Isakovics-Kendall, J.
MF38  Keys-Lewis, G.
MR39  Lewis, P.A.-Menge
MF40  Menzies-Parsons
MF41  Patterson-Richardson, T.W.
MF42  Richardson, G.M.-Smith, Alexander
MF43  Smith, Edgar-Turrentine
MF44  Valenz-Wells, T.H.
MF45  Werner, A-West
MF46  Wheeler-Ziegler

Monographs on microfilm (alphabetical arrangement)
MF47  Monographs
MF48  Monographs
MF49  Monographs
MF50  Monographs
MF51  Monographs
MF52  Monographs
MF53  Monographs

Title pages of books on microfilm (alphabetical arrangement)
MF54  Title pages of books

Files relating to microfilm, Herty library, and papers
138  1  Guide to clippings on microfilm
138  2  List of journals on microfilm
138  3  Index to reprints on microfilm
138  4  List of title pages of books on microfilm
138  5  List of monographs on microfilm
138  6  List of books in Herty papers
138  7  List of other books weeded from Herty papers
147 - Microfilm reels
**Series 15**  
**Photographs, circa 1872-1838**  
**Boxes 139-140, BV3, and OP3**

**Scope and Content Note**
This series consists of photographs of Charles Herty Holmes and his family, turpentining activities in the South, scientific illustrations, and images of conventions and meetings. The photographs also include an album containing images of turpentining operations in the southern United States around the turn of the century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charles Holmes Herty and family [pre-1920], 8 photographs; 2 negatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. (son), Frank Bernard Herty (son), Sophie Dorothea Herty (daughter), 20 photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Charles Holmes Herty [circa 1872], 2 photographs, 1 negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Charles Holmes Herty portrait photographs [pre-1920], 4 photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Charles Holmes Herty portrait photographs [post-1920], 12 photographs, 1 silhouette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Charles Holmes Herty miscellaneous snapshots [undated], 4 snapshots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Students in chemistry laboratory [circa 1890-1900], 2 photographs; unidentified chemistry laboratory [undated] 1 photograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>University of Georgia college activities [circa 1880-1900], 5 photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins University [circa 1886-1890], 4 photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chapel Hill and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill [pre-1920], 2 photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BV3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scrapbook of 66 photographs (7 1/2&quot; x 9 1/4&quot;) depicting turpentining operations in the southern United States [circa 1900-1910]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Turpentining in Ocilla, Georgia, and Austria (U. S. Forest Service photographs) [circa 1900-1910], 9 Ocilla photographs, 1 Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Turpentining in the southern United States [circa 1900-1916], 16 photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Turpentining and forest conservation in the southern United States [circa 1920-1938], 29 photographs, 7 negatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Turpentining and forest conservation in Cogdell, Georgia, 1928, photograph album, 21 photographs with caption list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Turpentining in France [circa summer 1903], 5 photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Forest Products Laboratory, decennial celebration, 1920, 4 photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory, Georgia [circa 1932-1938], 16 photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Chemical warfare [undated], 6 photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Charles Holmes Herty and unidentified persons conducting experiment [circa 1930-1938], 7 snapshots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>American Institute of Chemists award ceremony, May 1932, 3 photographs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
139 21 Herty Day in Milledgeville, Georgia, 1934, 4 photographs
139 22 Jacksonville, Florida, award ceremony [circa 1933-1938], 1 photograph
139 23 Charles Holmes Herty with Chemistry Club of Georgia State College for Women in Milledgeville [circa 1933-1938], 2 photographs
139 24 Charles Holmes Herty and unidentified group [circa 1930-1938], 2 photographs
140 1 March of Time film, "New Boom in Old Dixie," 1938, negatives
140 2 Farm Chemurgic Council exhibit, 1935, 1 photograph
140 3 Illustrations for "Future Possibilities in the Utilization of Cellulose," Journal of Chemical Education (vol. 6, 1929), 15 photographs, 2 negatives, 2 glass slides
140 4 Southern pine cross sections under magnification [circa 1928-1938] 23 8" x 10" photographs
140 5 Peanut by-products, apparatus for preparing alpha-cellulose, Tom Huston Peanut Company [circa 1928-1938], 21 photographs
140 6 Alpha-cellulose pulp from cornstalks [circa 1928-1938], 1 photograph
140 7 German scientists, cartes-de-visite [circa 1900], 26 photographs
140 8 Various identified and unidentified individuals [undated], 10 photographs
140 9 Miscellaneous photographs, postcards and drawings [undated], 16 items

Oversize Photographs
- OP3 American Chemical Society (ACS) banquet at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 9, 1914
- OP3 ACS banquet, 50th meeting, at the Restaurant de la Louisiane, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 2, 1915
- OP3 Chemists outing, compliments of the Scientific Materials Company, 1920 (printed copy)
- OP3 Third annual dinner of officers of the Chemical Warfare Service, Rauschers, April 16, 1921
- OP3 Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry annual banquet to the industry, Hotel Commodore, September 12, 1922
- OP3 Balkline billiard championship of the world, Hotel Pennsylvania, March 14, 1923
- OP3 Testimonial banquet in honor of Francis P. Garvan, Waldorf-Astoria, April 26, 1924
- OP3 Annual dinner of the Johns Hopkins University New York Alumni Association, Baltimore, March 11, 1925
- OP3 8th annual meeting of the Dominion Convention of Chemists, Guelph, Ontario, 1925
- OP3 Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association annual outing, 1926
- OP3 ACS 73rd meeting, Richmond, Virginia, April 11-16, 1927
- OP3 Marcelin Berthelot centenary dinner at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, New York, October 25, 1927
- OP3 ACS fall meeting, Denver, Colorado, 1932
- OP3 Joint convention of representatives of agriculture, industry, and science at the Dearborn Inn, Michigan, May 7, 1935
- OP3 Parade float with caption: "High explosives are driving the Germans back. Give our boys plenty," undated
- OP3 Unidentified banquet scene, undated
Series 16
Additions by Herty family and others, 1895-1970
Boxes 141-144

Scope and Content Note
The additions include family photographs and correspondence; clippings; notes and copies of speeches and articles by Herty; and samples of pine pulp paper and rayon. The material covers a span of years from 1895 to 1970, but most of it is from the years 1930-1950. News clippings about Herty's work and his death constitute the majority of the material. Of special interest are the testimonials and resolutions following Herty's death; the large number of obituary clippings; and correspondence belonging to Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. (father of Mrs. Brown) concerning the campaign after Herty's death to establish the Herty Forest Institute at Waycross, Georgia, and the efforts to carry on the work of the Herty Foundation Laboratory at Savannah.

The series also contains material collected by this department relating to the Herty papers, copies of scholarly papers or research articles about Herty or his colleagues, and information concerning related collections in other repositories.

Additions by Mrs. H. Philip Minis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sosnowski family papers: 1895, 1917, 1929, undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Herty family photographs (12 photographs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Copies of Herty family photographs (12 photographs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Miscellaneous clippings belonging to Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1932-1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Clippings re: forestry products work of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1932-1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Papers concerning Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1916, 1932, 1936, 1938-1940, 1946, undated; Includes 1938-1939 correspondence from University of North Carolina President Frank P. Graham and President Franklin D. Roosevelt about presentation to Roosevelt of Herty's honorary Doctor of Laws hood; a copy of the act to create the Herty Foundation; a 1940 letter to Mrs. Minis from Walter Purchall enclosing a copy of the WSB radio broadcast on the night of Herty's death; and a copy of the log of the liberty ship Charles H. Herty (November, 1943 to December, 1946)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Papers concerning Francis P. Garvan: 1935, 1938. Includes a copy of a March 1, 1935 letter from Garvan to Herty asking Herty to devote half of his time to the promotion of southern chemical development; also a reprint of article &quot;Francis P. Garvan, 1875-1939&quot; by A.W. Hixon, <em>Industrial and Engineering Chemistry News Edition</em>, vol. 15, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Herty family photographs and notes re: Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory (1935, 1938, undated)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Honors and awards to Dr. Charles Holmes Herty. Miscellaneous papers: 1934, 1936-1938.

Clippings about Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1938

Biographical articles about Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1932, 1934

Testimonials and resolutions on the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1938, undated

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: July 27, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: July 28, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: July 28, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: July 29, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: July 30, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: July 31, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 1-2, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 3, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 4, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 4, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 5, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 6-8, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 9, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 10, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 11, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 12, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 17-18, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 19-22, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 25, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: August 26, 31, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: September 1,8,1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: September 24-27, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: September 29-30, 1938

Clippings about the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: October 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 1938

Additions by Mrs. Frederick F. Brown

Resolutions on the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1938-1939

Papers concerning the death of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1938-1940

Obituaries of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1938

Editorial obituaries of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1938, undated

Newspaper photographs and cartoon of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1931, 1938, 1940, undated
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>142 6</td>
<td>Forest products work of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty. Photographs: 1936, undated (3 photographs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 7</td>
<td>Articles by Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1934-1935, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 8</td>
<td>Speeches by Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1926, 1928, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 9</td>
<td>Clippings about Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1922, 1926-1927, 1930-1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 10</td>
<td>Clippings about Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1934-1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 11</td>
<td>Clippings about Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 12</td>
<td>Clippings about Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 13</td>
<td>Clippings about Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1940, 1942, 1946, 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 15</td>
<td>Clippings about Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 16</td>
<td>Miscellaneous papers about Dr. Charles Holmes Herty: 1932-1933, 1935, 1943, 1946, undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 17</td>
<td>&quot;Piney Woods&quot; notes of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty [?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 18</td>
<td>Sample of pine rayon made in the Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory: undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 19</td>
<td>4 samples of newsprint made in the Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory: 1934-1935, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 20</td>
<td>Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory. Comparative tests of southern pine and commercial newsprints: undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 21</td>
<td>Papers of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. concerning his father and family: 1912, 1926-1927, 1930-1931, 1933-1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 22</td>
<td>Papers of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. concerning his father and family: 1936-1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 23</td>
<td>Papers of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. concerning his father and family: 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 24</td>
<td>Papers of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. concerning his father and family: 1941, 1943-1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 1</td>
<td>Papers of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, Jr. concerning his father and family: 1946-1949, 1951-1952, undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 2</td>
<td>Forest products. Miscellaneous publications: 1937-1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scholarly articles, papers, and other information relating to Charles Herty Collection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>143 3</td>
<td>Journal articles about Herty (<em>Journal of Forest History, Southerner</em>, and others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 4</td>
<td>Accession listing for Francis P. Garvan papers at the American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 6-9</td>
<td>Additions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Scrapbooks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>