

FINDING AID to the

**HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY, 1844-1930
COLLECTION, 1881-1981**

MSS 23
(3 ½ linear ft.)

By

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Hanover, Indiana

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 Wiley 9

SCOPE AND CONTENT STATEMENT

The Harvey W. Wiley Collection contains the scientific publications and autobiography of Dr. Wiley, correspondence of Anna Kelton Wiley, a photograph and postcards of Dr. Wiley, biographies, newspaper articles and clippings on the Food and Drug Administration during Dr. Wiley's tenure, and ephemera.

The Wiley collection is an artificial collection, meaning that all materials both archival and published were brought together to form this collection. The order of the materials was decided by the archivist and followed rules of chronological order, subject order, and the principle of provenance for the few paper documents of Dr. Wiley and his family.

BIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENT

Harvey Washington Wiley was born in Kent, Jefferson Co., Indiana on Oct. 18, 1844. He graduated from Hanover College in 1867 and also earned an A.M. degree there in 1870. He attended the Indiana Medical College in Indianapolis, IN and earned a M.D. in 1871. He did post-graduate studies at Harvard University from 1872-1873 and earned a B.S. from Harvard in 1873. He also received several honorary degrees including a Ph.D. from Hanover College in 1873, a LL.D. from Hanover in 1898, and a LL.D. in 1911 from the University of Vermont.

Wiley worked as a professor of chemistry at both Butler University from 1873-1874 and the Indiana Medical College from 1873-1876. At Purdue University he worked as a chemistry professor from 1874-1883 and as a professor of physics and military science from 1876-1880.

In 1878, Wiley traveled overseas where he attended the lectures of August Wilhelm von Hoffman the celebrated German discoverer of several organic tar derivatives, including aniline. While in Germany, Wiley was elected to the prestigious German Chemical Society founded by Hoffman. Wiley spent most of his time in the Imperial Food laboratory in Bismarck working with Eugene Sell, mastering the use of the polariscope and studying sugar chemistry. Upon his return to Purdue, Wiley was asked by the Indiana State Board of Health to analyze the sugars and syrups on sale in the state to detect any adulteration. He spent his last years at Purdue studying sorghum culture and sugar chemistry, hoping, as did others, to help the United States develop a strong domestic sugar industry. His first published paper in 1881 discussed the adulteration of sugar with glucose. From 1881-1883 he was the State Chemist for Indiana.

Wiley was offered the position of Chief Chemist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture by George Loring, the Commissioner of Agriculture, in 1882. Loring was seeking to replace Peter Collier, his current Chief Chemist, with someone who could employ a more objective approach to the study of sorghum, the potential of which as a sugar source, was far from proven. Wiley accepted the offer after being passed over for the presidency of Purdue, allegedly because he was "too young and too jovial," unorthodox in his religious beliefs, and also a bachelor.

Wiley brought with him to Washington a practical knowledge of agriculture, a sympathetic approach to the problems of agricultural industry and an untapped talent for public relations. After assisting Congress in their earliest questions regarding the safety of the chemical preservatives then being employed in foods, Wiley was appropriated \$5,000 in 1902 to study the effects of a diet consisting in part of the various preservatives on human volunteers. These famous "poison squad" studies drew national attention to the need for a federal food and drug law. Wiley soon became a crusader and coalition builder in support of national food and drug regulation which earned him the title of "Father of the Pure Food and Drugs Act" when it became law in 1906. Wiley authored two editions of *Foods and Their Adulteration* (1907 and 1911), which detailed for a broad audience the history, preparation and subsequent adulteration of basic foodstuffs. He was also a founding father of the Association of Official Analytic Chemists, and left a legacy to the American pure food movement as its "crusading chemist" that was both broad and substantial.

The fact that enforcement of the federal Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906 was given to the Bureau of Chemistry rather than placed in the Department of Commerce or the Department of the Interior is a tribute to the scientific qualifications which the Bureau of Chemistry brought to the study of food and drug adulteration and misbranding. The first food and drug inspectors were hired to complement the work of the laboratory scientists, and an inspection program was launched which revolutionized the country's food supply within the first decade under the new federal law. Wiley's tenure, however, was marked by controversy over the administration of the 1906 statute which he had worked so hard to secure. Concerns over preserving chemicals, which had not been specifically addressed in the law, continued to be controversial. The Secretary of Agriculture appointed a Referee Board of Consulting Scientists, headed by Ira Remsen at Johns Hopkins to repeat Wiley's human trials of preservatives. The use of saccharin, bleached flour, caffeine, and benzoate of soda were all important issues which had to be ultimately settled by the courts in the early days under the new law. Under Wiley's leadership, however, the Bureau of Chemistry grew significantly, both in strength and in stature after assuming responsibility for the enforcement of the 1906 Act. Between 1906 and 1912, Wiley's staff expanded from 110 to 146 and in 1910 the Bureau moved into its own building. Appropriations, which had been only \$155,000 in 1906 were \$963,780 in 1912.

In 1912, Wiley resigned and took over the laboratories of Good Housekeeping Magazine where he established the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval and worked tirelessly on behalf of the consuming public. He was the author of fourteen books and was president of the American Chemical Society.

On Feb. 27, 1911 Wiley married Anna Campbell Kelton. They had two children: Harvey W. Wiley, Jr. born on May 16, 1912 and John Preston Wiley born on Feb. 26, 1914. Wiley died at home in Washington D.C. on June 30, 1930 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He was pictured on a 3 cent postage stamp in 1956 and a men's residence hall at Hanover is named after him. (Most biographical data is quoted verbatim from "Short Biographies FDA Commissioners and their Predecessors." Online. www.fda.gov/opacom/morechoices/comm1.html#wiley. Accessed 4/13/00. Some other

biographical data was taken from the "Alumni Record: 1827-1927," *Bulletin of Hanover College*, Vol. 20 No. 4, Jan. 1, 1928; Frank S. Baker's *Glimpses of Hanover's Past: 1827-1977*; exact death date is courtesy of www.familysearch.org.

PROVENANCE

The published materials in this collection have been donated by Dr. and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley and have been collected by the library. John Preston Wiley, Dr. Wiley's son, donated some pamphlets and biographical materials of his father and mother.

RESTRICTIONS AND PERMISSIONS

Materials from the collection may be copied based on the policies and costs determined by the archives. Permission to publish whole documents from the collection, or publication of these materials on the Internet, or any electronic environment, requires a written proposal approved by the archivist of Hanover College.

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Please read the archives' policy on copyright and fair use, which can be obtained by the archivist in charge of the reading room.

SERIES 1 SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL WRITINGS, 1885-1929

**BOX 1 U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin Publications, 1885-1892
 4 fd.**

**All of the publications were printed in Washington by the
Government Printing Office and were part of the Division of
Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture.**

Fd. 1 Bulletin Publications by Harvey W. Wiley, 1885-1886
 3 items

Item

- 1 "The Sugar Industry of the United States," 1885, *Bulletin*, No. 5
- 2 "Experiments with Diffusion and Carbonation at Ottawa, Kansas,
Campaign of 1885" *Bulletin* No. 6
- 3 "Methods and Machinery for the Application of Diffusion to the
Extraction of Sugar from Sugar Cane and Sorghum, and for the Use of
Lime, and Carbonic and Sulphurous Acids in Purifying the Diffusion
Juices," 1886, *Bulletin*, No. 8

Fd. 2 Bulletin Publications by Harvey W. Wiley, 1886-1890
 5 items

Item

- 1 "Record of Experiments at Fort Scott, Kansas, in the Manufacture of
Sugar from Sorghum and Sugar-canes in 1886," *Bulletin*, No. 14
- 2 "Sugar-Producing Plants," 1888, *Bulletin*, No. 18
- 3 "Record of Experiments conducted by the Commissioner of Agriculture in
the Manufacture of Sugar from Sorghum at Rio Grande, New Jersey;
Kenner, Louisiana; Conway Springs, Douglass, and Sterling, Kansas,"
1888, *Bulletin*, No. 20
- 4 "Record of Experiments at Des Lignes Sugar Experiment Station,
Baldwin, LA., during the Season of 1888," by C.A. Crampton, 1889,
Bulletin, No. 22
- 5 "Record of Experiments in the Production of Sugar form Sorghum in 1889
at Cedar Falls, Iowa; Rio Grande, New Jersey; Morrisville, Virginia;
Kenner, Louisiana; College Station, Maryland; and Conway Springs,
Attica, Medicine Lodge, Ness City, Liberal, Arkalon, Meade, Minneola,
and Sterling, Kansas," 1890, *Bulletin*, No. 26

Fd. 3 *Foods and Adulterants*, 1887, Bulletin 13, Parts 1-5, Division of
Chemistry, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
 1 v.

Box 1 Cont.

Fd. 4 Bulletin Publications by Harvey W. Wiley, 1890-1892
3 items

Item

- 1 "Proceeding of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists held at the U.S. National Museum August 28, 29, and 30, 1890," *Bulletin*, No. 28.
- 2 "Record of Experiments with Sorghum in 1890," 1891, *Bulletin*, No. 29
- 3 "Record of Experiments with Sorghum in 1891," 1892, *Bulletin*, No. 34

BOX 2 U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin Publications, 1892-1904
6 fd.

All of the publications were printed in Washington by the Government Printing Office and were part of the Division of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture.

Fd. 1 Bulletin Publications by Harvey W. Wiley, 1892
2 items

Item

- 1 "Foods and Food Adulterants," 1892, *Bulletin*, No. 18
- 2 "Experiments with Sugar Beets in 1891," 1892, *Bulletin*, No. 33

Fd. 2 Bulletin Publications by Harvey W. Wiley, 1892-1894
2 items

Item

- 1 "Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists held at the Namtion Museum, Washington, D. C., August 25, 26, and 27, 1892," *Bulletin*, No. 35
- 2 "Foods and Food Adulterants," 1893, *Bulletin*, No. 13

Fd. 3 Bulletin Publications by Harvey W. Wiley, 1894
3 items

Item

- 1 "Experiments with Sugar Beets in 1893," 1894, *Bulletin*, No. 39
- 2 "Record of Experiments with Sorghum in 1893," 1894, *Bulletin*, No. 40
- 3 "Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists Held at Washington, D.C., August 23, 24, and 25, 1894," *Bulletin*, No. 43

BOX 4 **Writings of Harvey W. Wiley, 1915-1929**
 3 Fd.

Fd. 1 *The Lure of the Land: Farming after Fifty*, 1915

Fd. 2 *Not by Bread Alone: The Principles of Human Nutrition*, 1915

Fd. 3 *The History of a Crime: Against the Food Law: The Amazing Story of the
National Food and Drugs Law Intended to Protect the Health of the
People, Perverted to Protect Adulteration of Foods and Drugs*, 1929

**SERIES 2 AUTOBIOGRAPHY, ARTICLES, EPHEMERA AND
BIOGRAPHIES ABOUT DR. WILEY, 1881-1981**

**BOX 5 Harvey W. Wiley Archival and Biographical Materials, 1881 Jan. 31-
1981 Jan. 18
7 Fd.**

Fd. 1 *Harvey W. Wiley: An Autobiography*, 1930
1 v.

Fd. 2 Wiley Letter and Articles, 1916 Apr. 25-1926 Sep.
7 items

Item

- 1 Wiley to William A. Millis, 1916 Apr. 25
Wiley writes to Dr. Millis, President of Hanover College, and he reflects on coming to Hanover College and beginning his schooling in 1863.
- 2-5 "Little Mother O'Mine," *Good Housekeeping*, 1927 Sep.
Dr. Wiley discusses the importance of small college and reminisces about his days at Hanover College.
- 6 "The Synthetic Food of the Future," *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1895 Mar. (Reprint)
The pamphlet is the retiring address of Dr. Wiley as President of the American Chemical Society and was given in Boylston Hall at Harvard University on Dec. 28, 1894.
- 7 "America's Pure Food Pioneer: Celebrates the 20th Anniversary of the Signing of the Pure Food Act—Which is Now in Danger," by A. Philip McMahon, *Good Housekeeping*, 1926 Sep.

Fd. 3 Photograph of Dr. Wiley, Postcards, and Wiley Stamp, 1881 Jan. 31-ca
1950
14 items

Item

- 1 Photograph of Dr. Wiley in academic robes, [n.d.]
- 2 Christmas card with photos of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley and their two sons, 1920
- 3-10 Postcards, 1881 Jan. 31-1890 Aug. 7
- 11 Newsclipping with picture of Dr. Wiley and Dr. Stanley Coulter taken on May 28, 1921, [n.d.]
- 12 2 postage stamps of Dr. Harvey Wiley in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Pure Food and Drug Laws
The two stamps have been partially encapsulated in mylar.
- 13 Newspaper clipping regarding the Harvey W. Wiley stamp
- 14 Name of Dr. Wiley in calligraphy

Box 5 Cont.

- Fd. 4 Newspaper clippings and announcements of the death of Dr. Wiley
5 items
- Fd. 5 Correspondence and newspaper picture of Anna Kelton Wiley and documents regarding Dr. Wiley's induction into the electors of the Hall of Fame by New York University, 1939 Jan. 14-1955 Sep. 28.
13 items

Item

- 1 Letter from Mrs. Wiley to Dr. Albert G. Parker, Jr., President of Hanover College, 1939 Jan. 14
- 2-12 Papers regarding Dr. Wiley's recommendation and award to the Hall of Fame by New York University, 1955 Aug. 10-1955 Sep. 28
- 13 Newspaper picture of Mrs. Wiley working for women's rights
- Fd. 6 Biographical articles, tributes and newspaper clippings regarding Dr. Wiley and the FDA, 1941 Jan-1981 Jun.
15 items
- Fd. 7 Programs, announcements, and papers of awards in honor of Dr. Wiley and the FDA, 1973 Jun. 21-1981 Jun. 18
11 items

BOX 6 Biographies of Harvey W. Wiley, 1957-1960
2 Fd.

- Fd. 1 *The Legacy of Doctor Wiley*, by Maurice Natenberg, 1957
- Fd. 2 *Harvey W. Wiley: The Formative Years*, by William Lloyd Fox, 1960
A dissertation completed at George Washington University.

BOX 7 Anna Kelton Wiley Awards and Artifacts, 1934 Jan.-1981
4 Fd. : 3 items

- Fd. 1 Certificate, Award, and Photograph, 1934 Jan. 1-1955 Jun. 8
3 items

Item

- 1 Certificate of Distinction from The Central High School Alumni Association, 1934 Jan. 1
- 2 George Washington University Alumni Achievement Award, 1955 Jun. 8
- 3 Photo of Mrs. Wiley and the other three recipients of the GWU Alumni Award, 1955 Jun. 8

Box 7 Cont.

Fd. 2 Award of Honor from the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States, the Food Law Insitute, and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, 1956 Jun. 27

Fd. 3 Certificates of Award, 1956 Oct. 21-1962 Nov. 9
8 items

Item

- 1 Award of Merit from the Women's City Club, 1956 Oct. 21
- 2 Award of Merit from the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1956 Dec. 7
- 3 Citation from the Citizens Joint Committee on National Representation for the District of Columbia, 1961 Apr. 3
- 4 Letter on back of Item 3 to F. Elwood Davis, 1961 Jun. 29
- 5 Tribute from The Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia, 1962 Mar.
- 6 Certificate from the Board and Staff of the Washington Hearing Society, 1962 Mar. 14
- 7 District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, 1962 Oct. 22
- 8 Letter of Mrs. Wiley regarding her being honored by the D.C. Federation of Women's Club and a newspaper clipping of her receiving the honor, 1962 Nov. 9 and Oct. 23, respectively

Fd. 4 Hanover College Materials

Item

- 1 Mrs. Wiley to Mrs. William A. Millis, 1921 Sep. 30
The letter concerns a donation made by Mrs. Wiley to the Hanover College library of her husband's books.
- 2 Hanover College Honorary Degree of Master of Arts, 1939 Jun. 13
- 3 On the back of picture frame holding Item 1 there are the words read about Mrs. Wiley when the honorary degree was presented, 1939 Jun. 13
- 4 Blank diploma holder

Items 1-3 Artifacts

Item

- 1 Hanover College Master's degree hood, 1939
- 2 Paper mache figure of Mrs. Wiley in a cap and gown, [1939]
- 3 Button of the 75th Anniversary of the FDA, 1981