“A Wise Conservator”

The Life and Times of
HENRY HILL GOODELL

Student of Constantinople
Soldier of Abraham Lincoln
Samaritan of the College

Ken Lefebvre '13
University of Massachusetts Amherst
2012
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Henry Hill Goodell

President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College
(now the University of Massachusetts Amherst)

In office
1883, 1886 – 1905

Preceded by James C. Greenough
Succeeded by Kenyon L. Butterfield

Member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives
from the Fourth Hampshire District

In office
1885–1886

Preceded by Chester H. Gray
Succeeded by Charles S. Boynton

Personal details

Born
May 20, 1839
Constantinople, Ottoman Empire

Died
April 23, 1905 (aged 65)
Aboard the steamship Nacoochee on the Atlantic

Political party
Republican

Spouse
Helen Eloise Stanton

Alma mater
Amherst College (B.A., M.A., LL.D.)

Signature

Military service

Nickname
Daddy[1], Harry[2]

Allegiance
Union

Service/branch
Union Army

Rank
First Lieutenant

Commands
25th Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry

Wars/Battles
American Civil War
  • Bayou Teche Campaign
  • Battle of Irish Bend
  • Battle of Vermillion Bayou
  • Siege of Port Hudson
Henry Hill Goodell (May 20, 1839 – April 23, 1905) was a professor of English and history, a lieutenant during the American Civil War, and one of the founders of the Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts Amherst), where he served as the first college librarian, the first director of the Hatch Experimental Station, and went on to become the seventh and longest-serving president or chancellor of the institution's history.[3][4]

Born in Constantinople, Goodell would spend much of his childhood in the Ottoman Empire as his father, William Goodell, performed missionary work there. In 1856 he arrived in America, immediately enrolling in the Williston Seminary of Easthampton, Massachusetts.[5] He graduated from the seminary two years later, and proceeded to enroll at Amherst College in the autumn of 1858. During his time in college, Goodell took great interest in the American Civil War, and considered it his duty to forgo his senior year and enlist in the Union Army. At the persuasion of friends and family, he waited one more year and finished his studies, graduating from Amherst College in the class of 1862.[6] After briefly running a recruiting station in New York City, to no avail, he left for Hartford and enlisted as a second lieutenant in the 25th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. By the war's end he had achieved the rank of first lieutenant and went on to become aide-de-camp of Colonel George P. Bissell of the 3rd brigade, fourth division of the Nineteenth Army Corps.[7]

After the war, Goodell returned to Amherst and was appointed as teacher of social sciences at the Williston Seminary, a title he would hold from 1864 to 1867. In the year that followed, he was offered a professorship at the Massachusetts Agricultural College by then-President William S. Clark; although Goodell's official title was "Professor of Modern Languages", over the years he would serve as a lecturer in history, entomology, physiology, agriculture, zoology, elocution, and military tactics, as well as the secretary of faculty, and college librarian.[8][9] With President Greenough's resignation in 1886, Goodell reluctantly accepted the title of college president, a position he would fill until his death in 1905.[10] During his incumbency, the college accepted more students than any previous time in its history; the first women were accepted, the practice of mandatory student farm labor ceased, the first student senate was created, the department of natural history was established, the Hatch Experiment Station was created, and the college's first doctorate degree was given in entomology.[11][12]

However Goodell's influence was not limited to the affairs of the college alone; he also was involved in the national development of higher education as a founding member, and eventual chairman, of the executive committee of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.[14] He later became a prominent cabinet nominee, as a candidate for President McKinley’s Secretary of Agriculture.[15][16] Goodell was viewed as a highly regarded figure in the Amherst community as a whole, having served on several town boards and single-handedly developed the first card catalogue for the Amherst public library.[17] He remains the longest serving president or chancellor in the history of the University of Massachusetts.
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Education and early life

The seventh child of missionaries William Goodell and Abigail Perkins Goodell (née Davis), Henry Hill Goodell was born in Constantinople on May 20, 1839. As a boy, he was home-schooled, with his sisters teaching him English, mathematics and history, his father serving as his Latin teacher, and having picked up Greek and French from others in Constantinople. From the beginning Goodell took a deep interest in language and literature, and would often read books under the fig trees of his family's garden overlooking the Bosphorus. Coincidentally, one of the Goodell's favorite childhood authors, Jacob Abbott, was an Amherst resident and professor himself.

Goodell was barely a teenager at the advent of the Crimean War, and would witness many soldiers and the leaders of other nations pass through the capital. Although he and his siblings were born in the Ottoman Empire, both of Goodell's parents originally hailed from Massachusetts; the Goodell name (alternatively spelt Goodale) was one from the early Puritan settlers of the Massachusetts colony, with over 80 listed as soldiers in the American Revolution. At the age of 17, Henry Goodell, accompanied by an older sister, left for the United States on a sailing ship, and after sixty-seven days at sea arrived in New York City on October 7th, 1856.

Almost immediately upon landing in America, Goodell enrolled in the Williston Seminary of Easthampton, Massachusetts, and graduated a year early with the class of 1858. In autumn of that same year he entered as a freshman at Amherst College, where he made many friends with faculty and students alike. Goodell was extensively involved in the student government, contributing to the class's biography as well as a compilation of the college's songs. He would also become a member of the college chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. During his time in college Goodell became increasingly interested in joining the Union Army but was ultimately convinced by his friends and colleagues to finish his studies, instead devoting more of his time to gymnastics and military classes before graduating in the class of 1862.
Civil War

In 1862, Goodell left for New York City, and opened a recruiting station there within months of graduation. This endeavor proved to be unsuccessful however, with only one prospective enlistee who turned out to be a tailor interested in peddling his business cards; by the end the third week Goodell gave up on the venture, and left for Hartford to enlist in the 25th Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.[27]

On August 16th, 1862, Goodell enlisted under the rank of second lieutenant in Company F, called "Naphey's Brigade" by the soldiers for its commanding officer, Captain George H. Napheys. The companies of the 25th, under the direction of Colonel George P. Bissell, departed from Hartford on November 14th, 1862 to rendezvous at Centreville, New York (present day Ozone Park, Queens) with Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks.[28] After two weeks had passed, Company F was about to depart from Brooklyn on November 29th when orders came down that they, and several other Companies of the 25th were to remain there until departure with the 26th Connecticut Volunteers. Unfortunately, the orders came in late enough that the tents, blankets and baggage of those remaining behind had already gone ahead with the rest of the 25th.[29] After much delay, Goodell and much of the remaining regiment set sail onboard the USS Merrimac,[30] leaving port on December 18th, 1862. Nine days later the ship made a stop at the port of Hilton Head, South Carolina for repairs.[31] After several more days at sea the company arrived in New Orleans; much of the regiment stopped only briefly to rest before continuing to Baton Rouge. In his correspondence, Goodell was decidedly unimpressed by the architecture of the city, noting "Its stores and principal buildings cannot compare with those of N[ew] Y[ork];"[32] he did however marvel at the flora of the region writing of "citrons almost as large as my head and lemons as would make the heart of a thrifty house-wife rejoice."[33]

While Goodell's company was delayed in New York, General Banks had departed with the others on November 29th, arriving in New Orleans on December 14th, 1862, days ahead before the remaining Connecticut troops left port.[28][34] Two days later, General Grover would depart with some of those forces for Baton Rouge; it was in the best interest of the Union Army to use this city as a garrison to launch an offensive against the Confederate stronghold of Port Hudson. These regiments took control of the city almost immediately upon arrival, as they were met with no resistance from a small group of retreating Confederate soldiers.[34] General Banks realized that in order to aid General Grant in taking Vicksburg, he would need to create a safe route for troops leaving New Orleans, which would only be possible by defeating the Confederate army to the west of the Mississippi.[35] This would be the beginning of the series of battles now known as the first Bayou Teche Campaign.[35]

On January 15, 1863, Goodell and the remaining companies of the 25th Connecticut were sent northward up the Mississippi to Baton Rouge. There they would join several other companies of the 25th and would be merged with the 13th Connecticut, 26th Maine, and the 159th New York into the 3rd Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps.[35] Goodell's letters seem to indicate that he enjoyed his first active duty stationed outside of the Louisiana capital, with his sole complaint being the lack of books and non-army literature.[36] In another letter he would go on to request that a former classmate routinely send down copies of The Springfield Republican, and also described at length the growing impatience of the men at the camp, many of whom had been struck with fevers since their arrival.[37]

This all changed when on March 10, 1863, Admiral David Farragut requested that General Banks aid him in getting his fleet past the batteries of Port Hudson; it was the admiral's hope that he could intercept Confederate troops to the north and assist General Grant in the siege of Vicksburg.[38] The 25th Connecticut along with a cavalry and an artillery unit were sent behind the fortress to create a diversion, but by the time they were within cannon-shot of the stronghold, it was too late.[38] Of the four ships in the fleet, only the flagship USS Hartford, and its cohort the USS Albatross, managed to make it past the gunfire. Sometime after midnight, the frigate USS Mississippi was grounded and subsequently torched to prevent her capture. The resulting fire quickly spread to the ship's armory, triggering a massive explosion. There were a great number of casualties, and those who did survive were taken aboard the remaining ship.[38] Although this is well recorded by others on the ground, Goodell's account of these events remains missing from university records.[38] During the war Goodell was also
a correspondent for the (original) New-York Observer, as his brother-in-law, Dr. Edward Dorr Griffin Prime, was a contributing editor there. The paper, originally a Presbyterian publication, became an increasingly secular account of the Civil War and is described in the WorldCat library catalog as "one of the important New York journals in the period after the Civil War".[39] While no comprehensive archive of the Observer currently exists, Goodell’s letters to the paper are remain under the care of the Louisiana State Museum, and "contain information concerning prices, attitudes of Confederate women...[and the] cowardice of Federal officers."[40] Goodell did nonetheless describe the weary retreat back to Baton Rouge, and noted that the following day’s heavy rain likely prevented the Confederate infantries from advancing on Union troops.[41]

After returning to camp Goodell and a few other troops were sent off on a foraging trip, during which they managed to cull a couple of stray cows and stumbled upon an abandoned sugar plantation, returning to camp with a flask of sugar water as well. Over the next few days the troops remained at rest, Goodell met with several classmates from Amherst who were enlisted in the 52nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; for the next days he exchanged stories with them and passed time smoking the peace calumet. Things remained quiet in the camps as much of the fighting was still far to the north, until on March 20, 1863 when marching orders came down from the military brass to return to Baton Rouge. From there the companies travelled further south to Donaldsonville, and then on to Brasier City [sic].[42] In his letters Goodell describes a long, confused and demoralizing march, with the troops traveling to deserted towns and parishes day by day, while anxiety and uncertainty grew over when the next fight would be.

During this time, General Banks had commanded other regiments in the Battle of Fort Bisland on April 12, 1863. This key victory would lead to the Union’s relative success in the first Bayou Teche Campaign, as it was the the defeat of the last Confederate fortification holding back the Union's southern Louisiana offensive. With the fall of Fort Bisland, Banks attempted to place his troops along the routes of the the retreating Confederates, while Confederate general Richard Taylor made every attempt to regroup and slow Banks’ advancement to his ultimate objective- Alexandria, Louisiana. Brigadier General Cuvier Grover had been leading his division (of which the 25th Connecticut was a part of) to cross Bayou Teche and siege Franklin, Louisiana. When Taylor heard of this advancing threat, he withdrew his remaining troops from Fort Bisland and had them intercept Grover’s forces. The early morning battle that ensued was an intense display of gunfire, with shots peppering the air so thick they could be seen pitting the ground surrounding the Union troops. Goodell had two bullets narrowly graze him, with one cutting the sleeve of his left arm and the other passing across his baldric. In his letter he estimates that 2/3rd’s of the Union’s losses occurred in a span of less than ten minutes. The companies had no choice but to fall back until reinforcements arrived; Goodell mentions an attempt to carry back a fellow wounded soldier, only to find him dead in his arms, killed by a stray shot.[43] The 25th Connecticut regiment was ahead of the other companies at the time the shooting broke out, and though Colonel Bissell, running up and down the lines, managed to leave the battle unscathed, much of the regiment that did survive endured gruesome injuries. For the latter part of the battle Goodell and four other soldiers were ordered to carry out reconnaissance work in the woods and report back on the whereabouts of the Confederate troops. With the arrival of the remainder of Grover’s Union troops in the late afternoon Taylor had no choice but to call for a retreat; the Union won the battle, but not before the loss of over 300 of its own troops.[44] For his service in the battle, Goodell was promoted from Second Lieutenant to the rank of First Lieutenant of the 25th’s Company F.[44] The next morning, the brigade set out for New Iberia with General Emory’s troops fighting off rebel forces ahead of the company. When they arrived in New Iberia, they found the town to be "more union than [they had] previously seen...of a better class than the ordinary run".[45] The troops were able to stock up on basic necessities and reportedly discovered one its churches loaded with powder and munitions. On April 17th, a twenty-mile trek was made by the division with Emory’s men talking an alternate route, and after several exchanges of gunfire and a number of casualties, the brigade was forced to a halt as the Confederate troops burned the next bridge in their path. Throughout the night shots were fired by artillery from both sides of the river until Taylor’s troops finally withdrew; this exchange came to be known as the Battle of Vermillion Bayou. Goodell’s regiment spent the next day rebuilding this bridge before proceeding north to Opelousas. By April 20th
the temporary capital of the Confederacy had fallen, and the 25th Connecticut was stationed in Barre's Landing, a small village to the east. Goodell had become far more optimistic since his last writing, exclaiming in his next letter that "the rebel capital of Louisiana...has surrendered at discretion and lies prostrate at the feet of the American eagle...Since the battle of Irish Bend we have pressed the rebels hard all the way to O[pelousa], fighting with their rear guard and taking prisoners all the way and they were so completely demoralized that they scattered in every direction."[45]

By May 1st, the soldiers had received their first pay in six months. Many of them needed to send it off to family who had not seen any money since their departure for the war. Lieutenant Goodell was nominated by Colonel Bissell and voted unanimously by the regiment to carry the pay back to New Orleans.[46] He was miles from the line of fire (then in Alexandria), but Goodell got no rest during this mission. After the money had been counted and the addresses of delivery were filled, Goodell boarded a recently captured Confederate steamer with a haversack stuffed with the pay. The small ship also carried the brigade's sick and wounded, but contained no locked rooms or safe, so the bag remained in Goodell's possession at all times. When he later recalled the journey, Goodell described the South's beautiful flora and fauna in great detail but also the lingering feeling of suspicion and urgency that came with his cargo. By 2AM the ship had broken down three times and Goodell, now pacing the deck, decided he'd best meet his connection on foot. He had 5 hours to make it to Brashear City, where a single train was to depart for New Orleans. At the break of dawn he left with a wounded private from his regiment who insisted on joining him. The two made their way through the mud and Spanish moss for several miles, dropping out of sight at the sight of any figure in the distance. Once they'd reached the open fields, Goodell's companion began to fall behind. Goodell told him that he could not afford to wait any longer, and proceeded to stand him up at a tree, "and taking his gun marched off a couple hundred yards, then laid it down...shouted to him to come on...[and] set off at the top of [his] speed." Goodell would never see the man for the rest of the war but was apparently able to make amends with this private many years later.[47]

"At the last reunion I attended, I was called upon to respond to the toast 'The Postal Service of the Regiment, and What You Know About It," and at the conclusion of my remarks, a stout grizzled veteran grasped my hand and said: 'Look, I'm glad to see you. I thought it pretty cruel to leave me alone in Dixie, but you had warned me beforehand and I guess you were right.'"

Goodell did his best to avoid towns the rest of the way there, running across fields in the final stretch of his journey. He arrived at the departure point just after 6 o'clock and, after getting a freedman to take him across the river, ran for the train. In his later account of the incident Goodell attributed his extra gym training at Amherst College the year before for the stamina he had to reach the train in time. He arrived in New Orleans on May 2nd, late in the afternoon. Having had no sleep and nothing to eat for the last day, he made his way to the express company offices and retrieved around five hundred money orders and envelopes for the pay. After grabbing supper and a drink at a saloon, he set down in his room, locked the door and began counting out the money. To his astonishment, he found its value totaled at $24,346 dollars (approx.)
$450,000 in 2011 U.S. Dollars\(^{[48]}\)). After barricading his door with a table and "wedging a chair in between it and the bed, [he] thrust the haversack between the sheets...[and] laid [his] revolver by his pillow," before getting his first sleep in nearly two whole days. Upon obtaining receipts for the pay the next morning, he was berated by the clerk when he had told him he'd kept this sum in his room during the night. Fortunately, by the time the money had arrived in New York, only 1 envelope of the entire regiment pay was ever misplaced, for which the delivery company assumed responsibility.\(^{[47]}\)

Goodell rejoined the ranks of the regiment on their way south from Alexandria. After meeting them at Simmesport, he distributed pay receipts to each soldier over dinner and the next day the regiment continued on its march toward Port Hudson.\(^{[49]}\) The rest of Goodell's accounts focus primarily on this siege. After taking the steamship Empire Parish down to Bayou Sara on May 21st, the troops continued on foot through a number of skirmishes before setting up their encampments outside the fortress. Goodell continued to record the drills of day to day military operations but also mentioned some rather amusing details such as going black-berrying out under the Port Hudson artillery at 4 in the morning.\(^{[50]}\) Batteries were set up, charges were made (unsuccessfully), territory was gained and lost, and the siege drew on for months, until the Confederate stronghold of Vicksburg fell on July 4th, 1863. Upon hearing this the Union troops immediately broke out into cheers, while the Confederates would not yield until July 8th, once the siege was confirmed. With the previous day spent negotiating the terms of their surrender, the Confederates at Port Hudson laid down their arms on July 9th, 1863. By that time Goodell had been promoted to aide-de-camp of Colonel Bissell; the 3rd Brigade of the 4th Division was under his command during that last final day of negotiations. Goodell sailed north to Hartford, Connecticut with the rest of the 25th regiment; he was honorably discharged in Hartford, on August 26, 1863.\(^{[44]}\)
Marriage and family

Ten years after his honorable discharge from the Union Army, Goodell married Helen Eloise Stanton on December 10, 1873. [APPENDIX A] Helen was the daughter of John Stanton, a wholesale iceman from New Orleans, and though it isn’t known exactly how she and her husband met, her brother Charles Stanton was a member of Goodell’s graduating class.[51] [52][53] Helen Goodell was among the founding members of the Amherst Woman’s Club, and was often present at college socials, town meetings and the banquets that she and her husband would hold for visiting academics and officials at their home.[54][55] The couple would have two sons, John and William. Their eldest son John Stanton Goodell, named for his mother’s father, would go on to become a civil engineer and worked for a number of railroad companies in the westward states.[56] Their youngest son, William Goodell, was named for Henry Goodell’s father, the abolitionist missionary. Though it would seem equally fitting had he been named for Goodell’s brother, the prominent gynecologist from Philadelphia, as William the younger would go on to pursue a medical degree himself.[57]

The Goodell House

Within a year of his marriage, Goodell purchased land from Levi Stockbridge and the Westcott family of Lincoln Avenue, just to the south of the agricultural college at 43 Sunset Avenue.[58] Though flanked by other buildings today, the spot was originally chosen for its clear view of Hadley farmland, the Connecticut Valley and its picturesque mountain scenery.[59] One account from the Jones Library lists the house as having been built in 1875, with E. C. Jones, a civil engineer from Northampton, as its chief architect.[60] However, no additional sources confirm this; it cannot be said to what extent Goodell was involved in the planning of the house, though its design is described in Norton’s Guide to Amherst Architecture as “too self-conscious and abreast of the times to have been drawn by anyone other than a professional.”[58]

The house, being modern for its time, was built in the Victorian Stick Style, and was one of the earliest in Amherst to incorporate such amenities as a furnace, and hot running water.[61]

Though the college president’s house (presently known as “Hillside”, the Chancellor’s House) had been finished and previously occupied by President Greenough by the time Goodell assumed office, he insisted that he remain in his own home as it was much closer to town. The president’s house was briefly occupied by Henry Alvord, then the new professor of agriculture but following his later resignation, its subsequent tenants remain in obscurity.[62] Goodell’s own home would serve many of the same functions as its campus counterpart, and during his two decade tenure as president he hosted many functions there. These socials were often held during the visit of the thirty or so members of the state committees of agriculture, military, and education, and were regularly attended by the faculty, their families, the Experiment Station staff, and a number of college alumni. On one occasion a reception was held in honor of Sir Henry Gilbert, a world-renowned British chemist and pupil of Liebig, who, with agriculturalist John Bennet Lawes pioneered crop and animal sciences and established Rothamsted, one of the first agricultural experiment stations in the world.[63] Initially, Gilbert was to deliver a series of lectures at the Chicago World’s Fair but for reasons unknown, these arrangements had fallen through; it was soon decided that these lectures were to be held at one of the country’s agricultural colleges instead and of those that applied, the Massachusetts Agricultural College was chosen. Gilbert gave a series of six lectures in the Old Chapel that were open to the public, with many of the townspeople in attendance and typewritten excerpts of the lectures sold by request.[64][65][66]
Many guests were present at the Goodell house reception, among them were Amherst College Professors Harris and Tyler, as well as President Merrill Gates, and many unnamed prominent citizens of the town.\[^{[63]}\]

The house was kept by the family after the Professor Goodell’s death in 1905, and served as the summer home of Chinese ambassador Liang Chen, who had been close friends with Goodell and his family since his boyhood as an exchange student in Amherst.\[^{[67]}\] The house remained in the care of Goodell’s widow, Helen Stanton, for a number of years until she died in 1928,\[^{[68]}\] leaving it in the care of their youngest son, William.\[^{[68]}\] Three years later William Goodell would sell the house to Robert Frost, who had just been offered an English professorship by Amherst College.\[^{[69]}\] Frost lived there for a number of years but after his wife, Elinor, passed away in 1938, he left Amherst and sold the house to Amherst College. Although he and his family had only lived there for seven years, the building is best known today as the “Robert Frost House”.\[^{[61]}\] For nearly three decades, Amherst College owned the estate, using it to accommodate new faculty members before it was sold in 1961; the house now serves as a private residence.
Massachusetts Agricultural College

After his discharge from the army, Goodell spent nearly a year living in Hartford, focusing only on catching up with his reading. Not long after his return to Massachusetts he was conferred an honorary master’s degree by Amherst College for his years of service. Not altogether certain what his future career would be, he moved to Easthampton, Massachusetts in the next year and taught literature studies at his other alma mater, the Williston Seminary. In addition to his English duties, he was also the school’s first instructor of anatomy and physiology.

During his time there he worked alongside such notable colleagues as Francis Amasa Walker and Charles Henry Parkhurst, and would continue to teach at that institution until 1867 when he was approached by Col. William Clark. Goodell would later recall the events that followed at an alumni dinner after Clark’s death in 1886:

“It was in the summer of 1867 that I received a brief note from him asking me to come to Amherst and see him. No building had as yet been erected, and the several farms of which the college property was composed had not yet been thrown into one. Leading me out into the fields, very near where South College now stands, he unfolded his plans, and turning to me with his hand on my shoulder said: ‘There is a great and glorious work to be done. Will you come and help?’ And what could I do with that eye looking straight into mine and that hand resting on my shoulder, but say, ‘I will’!”

Clark had been professor of botany and chemistry at Amherst College during Goodell’s time there, and had been an acquaintance of his over the years. Though the exact nature of their relations is unknown, Goodell, not unlike Stockbridge and Goessmann, remained a confidant of Clark’s for many years.

Professor

In the first years of the college, Goodell, being one of only four faculty at the time, also assumed the duty of giving the entrance exams in history, geography and English to new students. Officially he was “Professor of Modern Languages”, but his responsibilities extended far beyond this title; over the next twenty years he taught the first classes in entomology, zoology, anatomy, physiology, history, gymnastics and military tactics among other subjects. Drawing on his experience in the latter, he was an accomplished instructor of gymnastics and military science, being the first to head the modern-day equivalent of the college ROTC which was first required in the Morrill Land Act of 1862. During the state legislature’s first visit to the college, Clark gave a tour of the facilities while Goodell drilled the students in “an exhibition of military tactics and light gymnastics”, the discipline of which decidedly impressed the visiting statesmen. Goodell’s official tenure as head of military sciences was short-lived, as in 1867 an order was issued by the Department of War amending the Morrill Act’s requirements with the establishment of military professorships at public colleges around the United States.

After a period of consultation and organizing, Captain Henry Elijah Alvord was hired by the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1870 as the new Professor of Military Science; Alvord would later serve as the college professor of agriculture. Other duties would occupy Goodell’s time in the coming years, but he remained a friend of the officers who filled this military seat and a mentor of the ‘Clark Cadets’ long after taking his post as college president.

Of the classes falling under his titular subject, Goodell was known to have given lectures on rhetoric, elocution, English, French, German and Latin with an emphasis on literacy rather than fluency for French and German. For a number of years he also served as the college’s chief lecturer of history, with lecture subjects ranging from 2nd century Europe to the history of Islam and the prophet Muhammed, to the founding of colonial America. Evidently the student body thought highly of his own teachings, as the class of 1886 formally passed a motion that put him in charge of appointing guest lecturers.

Though officially the professor of modern languages, Goodell was the college’s first instructor of the natural sciences. In the early years of the college’s existence he briefly taught classes in entomology and zoology as well as anatomy and physiology. Although he only taught these courses briefly (most during the year of 1869-1870), Goodell remained dedicated to the subject of natural history outside of the classroom as well. For six weeks during the winter of 1869-1870, he accompanied
the notable entomologist, paleontologist, and fellow lecturer Alpheus Spring Packard, on an expedition to Key West and the Tortugas, where he helped to amass a large collection of crustacean specimens. After students founded the agricultural college's Natural History Society in 1883, Goodell remained extensively involved in its affairs, organizing field trips, as well as securing the services of several guest speakers even while assuming his regular duties as secretary of faculty (from 1882-1886) and as college president.

**State representative**

Goodell never showed exceeding interest in political office, but in his early years he remained active in the Hampshire County Republican Party, serving on its committees and participating in its caucus on a regular basis. Although he had always been a prominent member of the local branch of the party, he had never sought candidacy until a turn of events brought him to the memberships attention at a momentous caucus on October 27, 1884. Though the exact details of this meeting remain lost to history, the party was evidently divided over its priorities at the time, and in a state of relative dismay. In the midst of this confusion it was decided by the caucus that Goodell should be nominated for the election, not necessarily as a "dark horse" but rather as a member who "was likely to unite conflicting interests and secure victory for the party at the polls." Initially Goodell declined, he didn't seem to enjoy the attention and had no intention to run against the other nominee who, for many years "had been like a father to him." However, support for his name remained overwhelming and in the end he accepted the nomination, winning an overwhelming majority of 517 votes out of the 793 cast.

Goodell went on to win the general election and was elected as a state representative in the Massachusetts General Court, serving the constituents of the (former) Fourth Hampshire County District, which consisted of the towns of Amherst, Pelham, Prescott and South Hadley. Because of the distance between his home and Beacon Hill, he put his teaching duties on hold and stayed in the nearby United States Hotel during the legislative sessions.

During his year as a legislator, Goodell managed to serve the interests of the agricultural college considerably. He obtained a seat on the joint education committee, and with this position managed to meet many other statesmen interested in the cause of public higher education, some of whom would later serve on the board of trustees. The college, which had been at odds with the legislature since its financial struggle in the late 1870s, regained the legislature's respect chiefly through Goodell's efforts; state senator and trustee William R. Sessions later proclaimed that he was "convinced that the favorable change in the temper of the Massachusetts legislature toward the College, which set in at that time, and had continued ever since, was very largely due to President Goodell's influence on the representative men from all over the state, with whom he was brought in contact during that season's service at the State House." Goodell managed to successfully advocate for appropriations to construct a new South College to replace the old building that had burnt down in the winter of 1885, and had secured funds for the new chapel and library. The contents of the latter would be paid through President Greenough's efforts to solicit support from alumni. Though initially met with resistance, Goodell had managed to turn the tables for the college both financially and politically, and would secure over $50,000 (more than $1.1 million in 2011 US dollars) in his time at the state house. With these funds, new buildings were constructed,
repairs and improvements were made, and urgently needed supplies were purchased—ensuring much of the college's newfound success and favorable publicity in the decades that followed.[87]

**President**

**Acting President**

Conflicting reports exist that claim Goodell was first granted the responsibilities of the presidency in 1876 when President William S. Clark went to Japan to found the Sapporo Agricultural College.[93] This claim is limited to one account though and it is generally maintained today that Professor Levi Stockbridge had held this interim position.[94] With President Clark's resignation in 1879, Goodell was nominated as his successor by a poll of several alumni, though he expressed no interest assuming the office and ultimately the board of trustees would appoint Charles Flint, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, to this position.[96] After making what cuts he could to make the debt-ridden college profitable again, Flint resigned at the end of the school year in 1880.[97][98] For the next two years this position was held by Levi Stockbridge, another of the college's founding four and the first professor of agriculture, until his retirement in the spring of 1882. Having briefly worked for the college in 1866, Paul Chadbourne returned to the helm but was only able to perform preliminary curriculum work before his untimely death in February, 1883.[99][100] With Chadbourne’s passing, Goodell served as acting president for the remainder of the semester, leaving the position in the following September when James Greenough became the college president, the fifth in 5 years.[10]

**Removal of President Greenough**

President Greenough was arguably one of the most successful presidents in the history of the college up to that time. In a span of only 3 years he had rallied the alumni to fund the new collections of the college's first library building (the new Chapel), oversaw construction of the Presidents' house, greatly raised the institution's academic standards, and made the college farm profitable for the very first time.[100][101] Goodell had been working closely with Greenough as a state representative to raise the funds and support needed for these new projects.[102] However, Greenough was viewed as a very divisive figure by the state's farmers and trustees, someone whose perceived interests did not align with those of the state's agricultural community.[101] These tensions did not help when he instituted an annual election of faculty in an attempt to remove professor of agriculture Manly Miles without directly seeking his resignation.[103] Though little information exists about the nature of their conflict, it ultimately resulted in the board of trustees voting to keep Professor Miles and oust the incumbent Greenough. In the midst of division and shock among the board members, this vote was struck from the record and President Greenough was given the option to formally resign. Initially refusing, he eventually turned in his letter of resignation days after the board had unanimously agreed to elect an apprehensive Goodell as their new college president.[103][10] In college histories since that time, this dismissal has been recorded with respectful ambiguity, with official records leaving out the specific reason for President Greenough's resignation where it is alluded to.[104][105][106]

**Initial resignation**

Only 10 months after the controversial vote, President Goodell sent in his letter of resignation, stating that though he was honored to receive the office, he felt his health would not permit him to maintain its responsibilities any longer.[107] Effective July 1st, 1887, he would step down as president and resume his sole duty as an English professor. With the next meeting of the trustees, the committee on the course of study and faculty were assembled to confer with the president, in hopes that a compromise could be reached. After much discussion two resolutions were unanimously adopted by the college, the first stating that it was "with the most sincere regret" that they received his resignation and the latter "earnestly requesting that President Goodell withdraw his resignation and continue to act as President of the College...trusting he will consent to withdraw his resignation",[108] Being the minority of the vote Goodell conceded, and decided to withhold his resignation until January 1st of the following year.[109][110] During negotiations he made it clear that he didn't want a motion passed that would have faculty take on his duties, believing it would make it appear that he did not have their full support. After some debate, the board agreed and noted it would not formally accept or reject the president's new date of resignation until its next meeting that winter.[109] When the New Year's Day of 1888 finally arrived, the trustees offered their acceptance of Goodell's resignation on the condition that it be further delayed until July of that year. With some
hesitation of the president agreed to this concession, despite the calls from the faculty and students that he withdraw his resignation altogether. At the next summer meeting of the trustees, a permanent accord was finally reached; Goodell would remain president of the college and suspend his work in declamation and composition under the provision that these additional responsibilities not be assigned to another current member of the faculty. The board agreed and in the end granted Goodell a personal amanuensis, who relieved him of the minutia in the college’s day-to-day operations. The ceaseless stalling of the trustees, faculty and the town had become a decided success, and Goodell never again found reason to resign.

**Academic expansion**

At the outset of his presidency, Goodell set to work modernizing the college in both faculty and facility, calling for the creation of new departments and the construction of lecture halls and laboratories to accommodate them. In 1886, he hired on Dr. Charles H. Fernald to chair a newly founded department of natural history. Fernald, who had previously been lecturing as a professor of natural history at Maine State College, would maintain close ties with Goodell over the years and later served as acting president during Goodell’s 1891 hiatus in Europe. In 1890, Goodell had hired James B. Paige, an alumnus of the college himself, to chair the re-established veterinary science department which had previously been cut during the college’s financial struggles. In the same year he also brought on George F. Mills to chair the new English department; although Goodell himself had been professor of English literature since the college’s inception, there was previously no department of English as literary classes had been divided between him and several of the other faculty members. After just a few years with Goodell at its helm, the college was already gaining prestige in the public eye, although its raised academic standards were met with resentment by some in the alumni community. In 1895, Philip Hasbrouck was hired to replace previous mathematics professor Clarence Warner; he would later become the first chair of the college’s physics department. With the retirement of the college botanist, Samuel T. Maynard, in 1902, esteemed landscape architect Frank A. Waugh was brought in from the University of Vermont, establishing the first landscape architecture program of any land-grant institution in the country.

Under Goodell’s administration, MAC began to offer its first formal graduate programs. Although a number of graduates had studied under the faculty in years prior, their numbers had declined in the 1880s and no advanced degrees had ever been officially conferred. The college’s first graduate courses were initially offered in 1892, with the first master’s degrees conferred upon two students in 1896. The first doctoral degree, one in entomology, would be presented to another student six years later. Goodell also introduced the college’s first two year agricultural program which, although short-lived, served as the predecessor of the Stockbridge School of Agriculture. A second two-year program was launched in 1902, when the College partnered with Simmons College to offer a non-degree horticultural program for women. In this curriculum, women would spend their first two years studying introductory coursework in Boston, and an additional year at MAC learning commercial gardening practices. There was also an optional fourth year was offered for further academic pursuits, but by 1906 the program had folded. With the college’s diversified curriculum, it became necessary to expand its faculty as well; in 1893, the first assistant professorships were created to fill this need. Of the initial five, three were alumni of the agricultural along with a recent graduate of Amherst College. By 1903 the first electives were offered to upper-classmen, a routine feature of colleges today. By the end of Goodell’s tenure, both the faculty and the student body had all but doubled in size and would continue to grow in the year’s that followed.

**Agricultural outreach**

The idea of the agricultural colleges had long been disregarded by farmers themselves, but by the end of 1880’s the concept had begun to gain traction in the agricultural community. A number of steps were taken by Goodell during his tenure to extend the college’s services to farmers in the Commonwealth. The college had maintained an experiment station under the supervision Clark, Stockbridge, and Goessmann since 1878, making it the oldest agricultural experiment station to be associated with a state college (Connecticut’s experiment station would be the first state experiment station associated with private institutions). By 1882, the small enterprise had gained official state recognition, and with Professor Goessmann serving as it’s first director. A year after Goodell assumed office, the Hatch Act of 1887 was passed, and the
first Federally-funded experiment stations were established at land-grant institutions all across the United States. For the next five years the State and Federal stations functioned as separate departments under M.A.C., with Goodell chairing the Hatch Station and Goessmann maintaining the State Experiment Station.\[136\] Goessmann and Goodell would later oversee the consolidation of the two stations as director and vice president (respectively) of the 1894 committee that brought this proposal before the Legislature.\[137\] Goodell served as director of this merged station for the remainder of his tenure.\[138\]

With the advent of the gypsy moth outbreak, Goodell took an active role in advocating for its extermination. In December of 1890 he wrote to Governor-elect Brackett urging him to introduce a new measure in the Legislature for the removal of this invasive species. In the following year he would chair the state agricultural board’s petition to Beacon Hill urging for immediate Legislative measures to be taken against the pest.\[139\] Goodell worked alongside Professor Fernald, who headed much of the state’s gypsy moth work in the coming years, and encouraged a number of students to volunteer in the efforts.\[140\] Regrettably, none of them would see the day when \textit{Lymantria dispar}, aptly named “the unequalled destroyer”, was finally eradicated from the Commonwealth.\[141\] Today, this invasive species still remains a major problem for many foresters and farmers in the Southern United States.

In his time, Goodell was known to have used his director’s title to reach out to the state’s farmers, giving lectures at several Commonwealth agricultural institutions, including the State Grange and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.\[142\][\[143\] \[144\] He would use these speeches and lectures in part to promote the college and experiment station but also to address issues facing farmers at that time. One of the his most prominent speeches was given before the National Farmers’ Congress in 1899, in which he proposed that introduced seed varieties of foreign crops be tested through the experiment station’s to demonstrate their productivity; a work which Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson was dedicated to at the time.\[145\][\[16\] His most widely cited work is undoubtedly his history on “The Influence of the Monks in Agriculture”, an address given before the State Board of Agriculture in 1901. In this piece he argued that monks were indeed the pioneering scientific agriculturists of Europe and the founders of English agriculture as it is known today. Since its publishing, this piece has been cited in several works for its portrayal of the church’s early role in agricultural science.\[146\][\[147\][\[148\][\[149\]

\textbf{Development of the campus}

From 1885 to 1905, the campus witnessed unprecedented growth with real estate holdings increasing from $233,000 to $333,000 dollars by the time of Goodell’s death.\[150\][\[151\] The State Legislature that had wanted to shutter the College only a decade before, now began appropriating funds to update its campus infrastructure, with the construction of a modern sewer system and the electrification of several buildings.\[152\][\[153\] The experiment stations were among the first of these projects, with the West Experiment Station completed in 1886 as a state facility and the East Experiment Station completed in 1887 through appropriations from the Hatch Act.\[58\] After Goodell’s term as a representative, the college would enjoy support for many of its projects in the years ahead. Construction began on the pond, now a campus icon, in 1892 when alumnus engineer William Wheeler oversaw the construction of a stone dam in one of the campus streams.\[154\] During the winter of that year an unexpected frost nearly destroyed the incomplete dam, but it was saved through the efforts of several students who made use of it later in the season for iceskating. Goodell and several of the faculty successfully rallied to fund the project and by 1893 the dam was completed and the interest was paid.\[155\] The pond was originally conceived for more practical uses than aesthetics, serving mainly refrigeration and experimental purposes before Waugh added his landscape of trees and undergrowth over the next few decades.\[152\]

The College had been in need of new agricultural buildings since its initial decline in the 1870s, and President Greenough had emphasized the need for the chapel/library over the need of a new barn in the decade that followed.\[156\] By the time Goodell had become president the facilities were considered unsanitary and outdated by modern standards; their replacement would be crucial if the college was to be considered a model agricultural institution. In their 1893 annual report, Goodell and Professor Brooks, called on the Commonwealth to appropriate funds for a new barn, one with team-accessible floors and a complete dairy.\[157\] This symbol of college pride soon became nothing short of a necessity, as the old main barn was destroyed in an arson fire on June 9, 1893. Fortunately student volunteers managed to save all of the
livestock and barn equipment as well.\textsuperscript{158} Of this agricultural complex, only the horse barn remains standing today. Modernization continued as Goodell rallied for the construction of the college's first veterinary laboratory in 1898, which he asserted, was the first place in the state "where the prime object is the study of the diseases of domestic animals."\textsuperscript{159} At the time, an estimated 6\% of all annual livestock revenue was lost to illness, and states such as New York had allocated funds exceeding $150,000 for similar provisions. Presented with this statistic, the Massachusetts Legislature granted Goodell's request of $25,000 and the laboratory that is presently known known as Munson Hall was completed in the spring of 1899.\textsuperscript{160}

The first women's dorm, Draper Hall, opened in February 1903.\textsuperscript{161} This building also served as the college's first modern dining hall. The original mess hall, an unnamed building constructed in 1869, was described as being in such poor condition that "it [had] been patched up, until it [was] hard to locate the original structure...it was unanimously condemned."\textsuperscript{162} The college power plant was built that same year for the cost of $35,000, and at the time was open "for students in mechanical and electrical engineering to observe the modern utilization of steam and electricity."\textsuperscript{162}

Wilder Hall would be the last building constructed during Goodell's administration though it would not be completed until January 1906, nearly a year after his death. The building was first suggested by Goodell when he had hired Professor Waugh in 1902, but dispute over funding caused the project to stall. By the end of it's construction, it's initial proposed budget of $6,000 had risen to a grand total of just under $40,000.\textsuperscript{163} This cost was not borne without distinction, it's unique architectural Craftsman-style earned it a place with the Old Chapel in an 1982 survey by the Massachusetts Historical Society.\textsuperscript{164} The building was not only a source of pride for the college at the time, but remains historically significant today as the first building in the United States dedicated to the study of landscape architecture.\textsuperscript{165}

\textbf{Student relations}

From the beginning, Goodell maintained close and respectful ties with the student body. Indeed he lived with many of them in the dormitories until his marriage to Helen Stanton in 1873. In his earliest days as a professor, this young man, then in his thirties, was seen as a companion and brotherly-figure to his students, often playing sports with them on their days off. In his obituary, George F. Mill's quotes one of these early students as saying "[Goodell] came closer to the college lives of the boys than any other professor, and his influence during his long years of service was wholly for the truth and the uplifting of character."\textsuperscript{166} He was described by alumnus Joseph L. Hills as "a persona grata to us all...[whose] kindness was not taken for granted, though students were known to heckle Stockbridge (another lauded figure of the college), not once would they cross Goodell, even in jest."\textsuperscript{80} It seems his interest in their wellbeing was not solely in their intellects, for even after he had moved out of the dorms he was known to look after those who were sick. In one of his journal entries Hills recalls Goodell coming up to his room with a doctor to check up on his sick roommate, and that he had later sent up "a brace of quail, how like him!"\textsuperscript{80}

Under Goodell, the student body consistently grew for the first time in the college's history; by 1890, the incoming class of freshman exceeded 1870's for the first in twenty years.\textsuperscript{167} Even with this growth, Goodell remained troubled by the fact that one in three of the college's applicants were "plucked" by the entrance exams. He did not see the exams as the best measure of a student's potential and ascribed these failures to the way students were being advised; "the time devoted to preparation is too short".\textsuperscript{159} As the student body grew, so too did the college's graduates. Goodell was also responsible for the first complete documentation of alumni, and compiled a former staff and student directory with alumnus lecturer
Frederick Tuckerman in 1886. This catalogue received such praise from the community, that alumni organizations urged him to put together a second edition only a decade later, and Goodell was known to have kept correspondence with many former students throughout his tenure.

Many reforms were made in the twenty years that Goodell presided over the college. Among the most important, was the admission of the first woman in 1892. From the president’s 1893 report we learn that "one young woman, braving the discomforts of being the only one of her sex in college, joined the freshman class and did most excellent work, but lack of funds compelled her withdrawal before the close of the first term." He goes on to say "There is no reason why the young women of the Commonwealth should not avail themselves of the opportunities offered here. The doors are open, and they will be welcomed both by teacher and student." Although initial female enrollment remained in the single digits, Goodell would continue to promote agricultural studies for women during his incumbency, speaking before the Amherst Woman’s Club, as well as an audience that included the Secretary of Agriculture at a Woman’s Congress summit in Boston.

Student responsibilities were revised with the college’s modernization. Under Goodell the first student council was formed, although it would be later reorganized under President Butterfield. The first official student newspaper, Aggie Life, was launched in 1890 and for many years served as a predecessor to the Daily Collegian. At some point a student senate was organized as well, but would later be restructured under President Butterfield who would grant this body greater authority. Despite his own position of authority, Goodell tried to listen to the wants of his students. After being criticized for banning the glee club from rehearsing in the chapel in 1892, he responded by organizing a College Singing School the following year under the direction of one Professor Charmbury. By the end of the year a significant number of students had taken part in this voluntary program and the school was lauded as "a decided success". Students were also relieved of mandatory farm labor duties; it was no longer considered relevant to the modern college curriculum, in his own words Goodell would inquire "Why should the boy who has hoed corn and dug potatoes all his life at home be set to doing it at college?".

Although he had supported the construction of the Chapel-Library under President Greenough, Goodell had never been an ardent supporter of religion in public schooling. Indeed his lifelong friend Calvin Stebbins, a pastor himself, stated in his biography "many of the symbols of religion in common use were exceedingly distasteful to him...as president [he] attended services at the College chapel, although he always maintained that the college, being a state institution, should not be connected with any particular form of religion." While Goodell had allowed the services held at the college to continue for a number of years, he did not share the same passion for religious teachings as Greenough, who had, in his last year in office, framed himself as the “College Pastor and Professor of Mental and Moral Science”. In 1899, Goodell made church service voluntary, and by 1903 regular Sunday services had ceased altogether, though optional weekday prayer services would be held through the end of his tenure.

Though he was widely seen as a friend of the students, the President was not one to ignore poor behavior. As Winthrop Stone described in his obituary, "his relations with students were firm but kindly; severe in discipline, but only as a last resort." Up until this time hazing had been openly practiced and often celebrated by upper classmen who would often promote such practices in the yearbook, accompanied by celebratory hymns and poetry. The most active...
of these groups seems to have been the infamous "Owl Club", that often abducted and humiliated freshman in the wee hours of the morning. Despite known division amongst the faculty, Goodell set his foot down in 1895, expressly forbidding such activity for that year. This initial expulsion seems to be temporary however, as the club resumed its activities in 1896 and 1897 before an ultimatum was finally issued. In 1898, he and the faculty issued a statement to the student council that the Owl Club and it's activities were to be permanently banned. This order was published in a ruefully-worded resolution by the sophomore class committee which "deeply sympathiz[ed] with its bereaved patronizers." Hazing would undoubtably persist in college cultures around the valley and the nation until the passage of preventative laws at the end of the century, but this resolution produced by "Prexy Goodell" was undoubtedly the first time it had been condemned on the public record. What may have seemed like a formality at the time, became an important step in the development of the college today.

**Librarian**

It may be said that Goodell's greatest and most enduring accomplishment in his time at the college was the creation of its library. Although the library was officially established in 1865 with the founding charter, it remained in relative neglect for its first 20 years of existence. The first library collections were little more than 1000 books, mostly used for class curriculums, housed on the lower floor of the first South College in a small room on its northwest side. Reference books and reserve shelves did not exist, most volumes concerned practical information on agriculture, botany or chemistry and students were only granted access to these by request. More often then not, students were referred to Amherst College's library, of 30,000 volumes, located in Morgan Hall (the present day Basset Planetarium), but many of the students and faculty knew this was only of limited use, since the same books in the extensive collection also served the faculty and students of that institution. Although Clark requested new sciences building with an entire floor devoted to a library, his calls went unanswered, as he had made this request in 1878, at a time when college was regarded unfavorably both by the press and government.

Henry Goodell, who served as the college's early professor of both English and history, had always retained an interest for books and knowledge since his childhood days. Many of his Civil War correspondences describe the same euphoric reaction to receiving copies of The Atlantic Monthly that one might expect from a soldier receiving his supply of tobacco. It is also said that during his time teaching at the Williston Seminary he was on record as saying he was "beginning to have something like a passion for books"; it is important to note that he was not a book collector or a bibliomaniac in the traditional sense, rather "literature was to him not so much an interpreter of nature and man, [but rather] a revelation of the widening possibilities of human life, of finer modes of feeling, and of nobler thoughts." It was by this philosophy that he set about collecting the college library, in the belief that "What tools and stock are to the workman, books are to the professor and student." From what little contemporary accounts exist, it seems that Goodell took up the post as librarian on his own accord.

As an office, c. 1898
existence. For the first time books were being regularly purchased through college funds as well as donations from alumni and the trustees, and Goodell would devote much of his time to raising the library to higher educational standards.\[188\]

After the completion of the Chapel Library in 1887, the library became an object of new possibility. Goodell would now hold regular library hours on weekdays during his office hours (as the building also housed the president's office) and additionally on weekends, giving students a place apart from their dorms to study and socialize.\[189\] One of the things he found most important was the need for a permanent librarian who could aid students in their research, as card catalogues were otherwise the only means of finding books, a librarian knowledgeable about the volumes they were concerned with was essential.\[188\] Goodell's library work was not, however, limited to the college, he also was extensively involved in organizing the town's Jones Library, having served on their book committee, and most notably creating its first card catalogue, with some 7000 entries in his own handwriting.\[17\][80][190] Around the same time that he began building the college's library, he also received a job offer from the Amherst College to serve as their librarian for the same salary he was receiving as president of the agricultural college, and though he turned down his alma mater, he did manage to open the first formal interlibrary loans between the two institutions thanks to an agreement made between he and President Gates.\[191\][192] Over the next 15 years, Goodell would almost single-handedly expand the college library, often to be seen strolling down Lincoln Avenue to a brisk step with a stack of books in hand that would be added to the catalogue before the day was out.\[80\] Although the library mostly contained books on practical scientific subjects such as agriculture, chemistry and mathematics, these early collections were known to cover a wide range of other scientific and social genres. Among his thousands of literary procurements, Goodell was known to have purchased Charles Dudley Warner's book, As We Go, a collection of his Harper's Magazine essays, Travels in a Treetop, the lyrical writings of naturalist Charles Conrad Abbott, and The Ancient Lowly,\[193\] a curious purchase for the time, as this book was written by contrarian and social radical Cyrenus Osborne Ward. In brief, Ward was an anti-eugenics, anti-"Social Gospel" Marxist and socialist who had come to reject his brother, Lester Ward's, views of race, class, and the capitalist system.\[194\] An active organizer of early American socialism,\[195\] one of his major themes in the two-volume literary work was his view that Christianity was originally a communally founded religion. Written through the eyes of the laborer with the few documents available, Ward argued that early Christianity had been a communal religion that was corrupted into an elitist doctrine once its supporters attained state power in Rome, granting authority to clergyman and a hierarchal church. Considering that Goodell was known to read many of his hand-picked purchases, it is especially interesting that he, a professed Republican with a reformed Protestant upbringing, would add a book to the agricultural library that "remained a Bible to generations of religious-minded radicals"\[196\] into the 20th century. If anything, such a case at least shows his desire to have a complete and thorough library, and his willingness to allow students to learn of views dissimilar to the societal conventions of the time. Another unique addition to this collection was a set of seven architectural plates of elaborate architectural designs, known as the "Jeypore Portfolio of Architectural Details". These lithographic plates, a gift from Maharaja Sawai Madhu Singh of Jeypore, were created under the supervision of engineer Colonel S. S. Jacob and were distributed to many libraries around the world, including the New York Public Library, the Bavarian State Library, La Bibliothèque
A request had to be put in by the librarian of each public institution, and then the portfolio provided free of charge with the only costs being shipping. To have such an elaborate work given to an agricultural college must have seemed novel at the time to say the least; these plates are still available today in the W. E. B. Du Bois Library Special Collections for viewing and research.

Being an English professor, Goodell added the first works of literature, namely fiction, to a library that had otherwise been strictly scientific works, best known for its volumes on agriculture. Curiously enough Goodell seems to have downplayed these books, saying in one report that the collection, then numbering at nearly 10,000, was "not the ordinary run of books drawn from libraries (for the college library contains hardly fifty volumes of fiction), but sound, healthy books of instruction." Two years earlier, however, he discloses that the library contained 285 volumes of literature, leading one to believe that perhaps he had trivialized this number either to impress the governor for more book appropriations, or perhaps the "volumes of fiction" he referred to were those that he felt were not worthy of even being used in an English class. Today, one can only speculate.

Though the library grew immensely from year to year, Goodell was hardly parsimonious with its collections. Following the University of Virginia's "Great Rotunda Fire" of 1895, which had all but destroyed their library, Goodell sent along 30 "valuable volumes of scientific works" and the student body sent with this a formal resolution offering condolences and any assistance that the university so needed to rebuild after the tragedy. A number of books on agriculture were also donated by him to the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts that same year.

By 1899 Goodell's health, duties and involvement in affairs outside of the college led him hire on the first full-time librarian, Miss Ella Frances Hall, to assist him with in building upon and curating the growing reserves. During Goodell's tenure as librarian, the college library had increased nearly ten-fold, from just under 3000 unsorted books, to an impressive, organized collection of nearly 27,000 volumes at the time of his passing. He had also used his national influence to lobby, with limited success, for the acquirement of Federal agricultural documents for the college library, and it appears that some resolution was passed that made the chapel library an early Federal depository, although the Congressional act that made all land-grant libraries depositories would not be implemented until 1907, two years after his death. The library was seen a symbol of pride to the college, central to its faculty, alumni and students, and Goodell made sure that the college community could benefit from it, frequently requesting for the contribution of student publications, and also using the revenue from late fees to help fund the college's relatively new athletics association. With the wide array of books that had accumulated in the last 20 years, the library, at least once contemporarily referred to as "The Goodell Library", was regarded as a one of the best selected and arranged agricultural libraries in the country at that time, surpassed only by the National Agricultural Library in Washington.

By the end of Goodell's life, the Chapel library had long since reached capacity, with many infrequently circulating books being placed on top of shelves or in piles on the floor. From 1903 until his passing, Goodell would continue to lobby for the construction of a new, larger, fireproof library building to accommodate these growing collections. However, like many times before, this request remained unanswered. Following his death others continued to appeal for this new library, and after

*The Chapel in 1904, for many years this building housed the college library. The Olmsted Road elms can be seen in the foreground.*
thirty years of deficient funds and revised blueprints, the Goodell Memorial Library was erected in 1935.[209] A monument to his achievements, Goodell would have been astonished to see that over a century after his work, the University of Massachusetts library system remains one of the largest libraries in the world, with more than 3.5 million volumes. Today, it consistently ranks among the top 100 libraries in the United States.[210][211][212]
National work

Soon after assuming the presidency, Goodell’s influence began to extend past the college and the Commonwealth, and became directly associated with the national organization of the agricultural experiment states and colleges. After two decades of mixed success, the agricultural land-grant colleges were met with skepticism and uncertainty. At the same time, the country had been experiencing lackluster crop yields. Many farmers found themselves in debt and the relative amount of research going into agricultural science was still minute compared to that of Europe, where, in a land without virgin soil, successive methods were needed to maintain a steady supply of food for an increasingly dense populace. After intense debating in Congress through many drafted bills, the Hatch Act of 1887 was signed into law, and in 1887 the first federal experiment stations of agriculture were established.

With the founding of these national experiment stations, it became apparent that an organization would be needed to represent their mutual interests, and so in that same year the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations was founded. From the beginning, Goodell and the Massachusetts Agricultural College had a say in its formation with Henry E. Alvord, the college’s professor of agriculture, serving as the head of the association’s first executive committee. Goodell joined their ranks the following year alongside Alvord who, by that time, had been made the president of the Maryland Agricultural College. He would remain on the executive committee until 1902, serving as the association’s president in 1890 and then the executive committee chair from 1894 until his retirement from the committee in 1902. Throughout Goodell’s tenure, many resolutions would be introduced and passed through his efforts and those of his colleagues. Of these introduced resolutions, many focused on such subjects as the organization of the association, collection of intercollegiate statistics, the publishing and distribution of agricultural literature, and the curricula of the land-grant colleges. Even after relinquishing his executive committee position, Goodell remained involved with the association, attending meetings as a regular delegate and introducing his own resolutions, one notable motion calling for the documentation of the origins of the experiment stations.

Goodell’s work with the Association wasn’t solely on internal affairs alone; although his never was a household name, for a few brief moments he held a spot on the national stage. In 1893, he served as chairman of the Association’s cabinet committee, which formally recommended Maj. Henry Alvord as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to President-elect Grover Cleveland. Although there is some evidence that the President-elect acknowledged this committee, he was at odds with them from the start, having appointed conservative Democrat J. Sterling Morton as his Secretary of Agriculture. In April of 1893, only a month after Morton’s appointment, Goodell wrote to Penn State president George W. Atherton, that “there seems to be in [Morton’s] mind...a rooted antipathy to anything connected with college or station.”

Further personal exchanges from Alvord revealed that Morton saw the stations as “useless” institutions, and indeed Morton was known to have felt this way about all public research, having once asked an employee to give him “a single instance where any good had resulted from any scientific man working under Government employ.” Early on in negotiations it seems Goodell managed to keep incumbent Assistant Secretary Edwin Willits on until an agreement could be reached, but in the end Morton refused to appoint Alvord to the position. By December of that year another candidate, one
Charles W. Dabney, had been hired on.[213] Secretary Morton may have embodied all that Goodell and the Committee were against, but it seems that Dabney’s appointment played in their favor, as he himself was an agriculturalist and would go on to serve as an experiment station director and land-grant president later in life.[224]

For a brief time in 1897, Goodell was considered for a cabinet position in President-elect McKinley’s administration, having been listed as a prominent candidate for the title of Secretary of Agriculture.[16] After some period of time it seems he met with McKinley in his travels, and dismissed the offer; alternatively McKinley may have dismissed Goodell, having chosen another candidate. No formal account of their meeting is currently known to exist.[15][225]
Contributions to the Town of Amherst

Although his responsibilities in Washington and at the college took much of his time, Goodell was devoted to the Amherst community, and remained an active and influential figure there, contributing to the town's welfare in a myriad of ways.

For decades he was extensively involved with the town library, serving a number of positions on its committees, as a member of its board of managers (1878-1880, 1886-1905), the treasurer (1880-1881), the library association president (1881-1885), a member of the finance committee (1893-1905) and a member of the book committee (1878-1881, 1883-1905), becoming chairman of the latter from 1886 until his death. Among his many responsibilities there, he oversaw the creation of the town's first catalogue, hand-wrote the card entries for over 7000 of the collection volumes and also produced the library's annual reports for the years of 1881, 1882, 1886-1888, and 1896.

Having served in the Union army himself, Goodell was frequently involved in the town's veteran affairs as a founding member of the local E. M. Stanton post of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. In 1889, he was appointed to a committee of three to compile a complete list of soldiers from Amherst who served during the Civil War and ultimately oversee the construction of the town monument, a set of marble slabs with the names engraved. He was also associated with the Grace Episcopal Church, having served as a clerk, vestryman, and delegate to the Diocesan Convention for a number of years. Widely known in the community, Goodell was a charter member of the Amherst Club, its vice president from 1894 to 1897 and its president from 1887 to 1889.

Goodell would also make many speeches outside the college on a variety of subjects, including several at the alumni meetings of his alma mater, the Williston Seminary, an address to the Amherst Woman's Club on the writers of Amherst, and one to the Pittsfield Wednesday Morning Club on the "Charitable Institutions of the Middle Ages". In response to the Armenian massacres of 1895, the town of Amherst held a mass meeting on February 13, 1896, over which Goodell presided. Drawing on his knowledge of the Ottoman Empire, he addressed the crowd, outlining the atrocities committed by the Turks. He then closed by appealing to the town citizens to make donations to aid the Armenian people and in the following weeks, collections were taken for such a fund at the college chapel, with considerable success. Goodell would give many more lectures in Amherst and across the Commonwealth, continuing to speak at many societies and events up until a year before his passing.
**Notable colleagues and pupils**

**Francis Amasa Walker**
According to Stebbins' biography, Goodell worked alongside several other notable figures in education during his brief tenure at Williston Seminary. Among these was Francis Amasa Walker, who would later be credited with securing the future of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.[235] Having both attended Amherst College at the same time, Walker and Goodell remained casual acquaintances for a number of years.[53] Walker was known to have criticized Goodell and had openly mocked the concept of agricultural colleges, but even as he and Goodell were fervently competing for Federal grants for their respective institutions, both presidents "came into court every morning, shook hands, chatted together and addressed each other by the old familiar names of 'Frank' and 'Harry.'"[2]

**Sir Chentung Liang Chen**
In 1872 the Chinese government sent over 120 male students of high ranking families to the United States to study at several prestigious American schools and universities.[236] A small cadre of these boys were sent to Amherst, where they were taken in by a number of host families in town. One of these boys was Liang Chen, then known by the name Pi Yuk, or "Pi[e] Cook", as the students would call him.[237] Liang spent his first couple years in America living in Amherst, where he became fluent in English and gained a notable reputation for his skill at baseball. At some point in his time there he was introduced to President Goodell, who took an immediate interest in tutoring the boy, having been born in a foreign country himself. Though Liang never lived with the Goodell family, he was a frequent guest of theirs, and was known to have planted at least one of the trees on the house's property with the president's youngest son, William.[67]

In a two year's time, Liang enrolled at the Phillips Andover Academy where he excelled in his studies and entered the annals of the academy's athletic history for his triple hitter that had won the school's championship over Exeter Academy's baseball team.[237] He had planned to enter Amherst College after graduation, but was promptly recalled home along with the other exchange students in 1882. By the time he returned to Amherst, Sir Chentung Liang Chen had been appointed ambassador to the United States. In his time doing diplomatic work as a delegation secretary for China he had been knighted by Queen Victoria, made a member of the French Legion of Honor, Russia's Order of St. Ann, as well as the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun. He was also the ambassador who had negotiated with Theodore Roosevelt on the terms of American reparations for the Boxer Rebellion.[238] Despite his departure from Amherst, Liang Chen had been made an honorary member of the Amherst College class of 1885, the class he would have graduated with had he not been recalled to China. With his arrival in 1903, he had brought along several young men he wished for Goodell to send to the area colleges. Sir Liang's life had come full circle.

When Goodell passed away in 1905, the ambassador was in Washington at the time but caught the first train up to Amherst, cancelling two weeks of appointments in the process. Of Goodell he would say, "he has been as a father and a brother to me."[239] Sir Liang would spend his next summer in Amherst, and was the keynote speaker at the Chinese Student Alliance convention held at M.A.C. the following year; a delegation that consisted of some 300 students.[240] All of this stemming from the unlikely friendship forged between a young Chinese student and an American English professor.
Personality and philosophy

Goodell was generally described as a man of "active humanitarian sentiment"[2] having a cheery disposition, kind but stern. When he wasn't disciplining his students, he was known to humor them; "a lad translating the German word 'bauer' meaning peasant called it 'pheasant'. Quick as a flash, Goodell looked up over his glasses and exclaimed, 'Don't make game of the poor chap!'[80]. One of the most revealing passages we have of his character comes from the childhood memoirs of Mrs. Mary Adèle Allen, who had grown up in Amherst at that time. Goodell was a good friend of her family's likely having known her father, a town selectman, and seems to have been a regular visitor of the household.[241]

"The same faultlessly attired Professor Goodell — he was the Beau Brummel of the faculty — had the heart of Lewis Carroll within him. He came dancing through our big front door one evening in 1871, crying, 'I have the most wonderful story that you ever read," and he took from his coat pocket a book bound in coral color with a gilt medallion of a little girl on the cover. It was "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." I sat by him enchanted while he read, and though I did not understand any of the grown-up philosophy he was chuckling over, I was fascinated by the story. I learned 'How doth the little crocodile' by heart and recited it before the class in the Amity Street school. When I was asked many years later to define 'Homeric laughter,' I exclaimed instantly, 'It was Professor Goodell as he read "Alice in Wonderland"'. My college professor in Greek knew Professor Goodell's capacity for merriment and accepted the answer. The little book he gave me is still on my shelves."

Always reading books, it seems he was well-acquainted with literature and ever eager to share the joy it brought him. Among his favorite poems was Edmund Spenser's epic, the Faerie Queene, and of the English dramatists it was said he preferred the plays of Philip Massinger.[186]

He viewed the country and particularly Massachusetts with regard that may seem uncanny to today's citizen. "[When speaking] of the invocation at the end of the Governor's Proclamation for the annual Thanksgiving, — 'God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,' — he said, 'It always fills me with uncontrollable emotions, and I wonder how anybody can read it in public.'[242]

An English professor by trade and training, Goodell was also a great admirer of the sciences. He evidently thought highly of Baconian method, having described Lord Francis Bacon in his own words as "the great father and founder of all fruitful investigation."[142] He may have also been the first faculty member at the college, an institute traditionally influenced by Christianity, to teach the theory of evolution, as well as the social construction of gendered language.[243]

"The subject of today's lecture then will be the growth and decay of language, the arbitrary use of gender, or rather the origin of its application to inanimate and material objects, - the importances of the study of words, and a few other facts connected either directly or indirectly with these topics. As we go back to the primitive races of men, to the prehistoric tribes, we find that the words of any given language become fewer and fewer, until finally reaching those creatures, not worthy to be called men, from whom, according to the theory now agitating the world, we have the honor to derive our origins, we find or reasonably expect to find the analogy of all language ceasing, and natural utterances and sounds assisted by signs taking the place of articulate speech."

He never thought of the agricultural college as a vocational school, and believed a background in the humanities was just as essential to a comprehensive education as the hard sciences, telling one State Grange audience "you will further find that the study of your own language is made the basis of all study, is interwoven with every course; in fact, is the warp and woof of every branch you pursue."[142]

Of Goodell's views on alcohol there seem to be few accounts. While he was running on the GOP ticket, the party had become divided over the temperance movement into factions of "wet" and "dry" Republicans.[244] One alumnus recalls his contemporary, Captain Walter Mason Dickinson, as giving this piece of "last advice to [his] class, [in] June 1896; 'Young Men, Fight Alcohol!'"[79] Indeed Charles Fernald, another of Goodell's closest associates was also quoted as saying that he used alcohol only to preserve his specimens.[246] Yet Mary Heaton Vorse places Goodell as one of "the people who came to drink a glass of beer and chat with [her father]'[246] and in his retelling of the delivery of the regiment pay, Goodell goes on to say- "My next adventure [in New Orleans] was in a saloon where on calling for a drink of whiskey I was informed that"
they were not allowed to sell to privates. On my throwing down my pass signed by Gen. Banks, the courteous keeper acknowledged his mistake, and invited me to take something at his expense."[47] While no later claims can be substantiated, it seems possible that Goodell was also in favor of temperance at some point during his life, but certainly not the teetotalism that would later characterize prohibition.
Decline and death

Waning health
Towards the end of his life, Goodell often had to take leaves of absence due to his declining health. He suffered from osteoarthritis and chronic pleurisy and had to carry a tin of amyl nitrite ampoules in his vest pocket due to the risk of angina fits.[80]

Goodell’s condition was well known by students and faculty, as his poor health was the cited reason for which he’d offered his initial resignation.[247] During his tenure at the college he had taken many trips for his health, to places such as the Adirondacks, Georgia or Europe, usually to be found well rested and recovered upon return.[80][248][249]

By the fall of 1902, his health had greatly deteriorated, but still he insisted that he continue his work despite the many calls of his colleagues for him to go on hiatus. Upon hearing of his friend’s condition, Colonel Mason Tyler, of Plainfield, New Jersey, offered to compensate Goodell in full for travel costs and any of the other financial burden for taking such a break. This offer was quickly seconded by the board of trustees, who promptly voted to allow him leave with normal pay. Goodell yielded to these offers soon after, though he would not depart for Florida until January of 1903, ever determined to finish the year’s annual report.[250]

However, upon returning to Amherst, April 13, 1903, it was apparent to all that his health had not greatly improved in this time. In the days that would follow, a number of physicians were called upon. With their diagnoses Goodell was put on a prescription of iron supplements, quinine and strychnine,[251] as well as nitroglycerin capsules to take when feeling short of breath.[252] In addition, a custom corset (fashionably worn by both men and women in this time period) was made for him with less restriction on his ribcage. In spite of these precautions, the doctors’ words were hardly reassuring, as they could not put his symptoms in the scope of any specific disease. Days after receiving their recommendations, Goodell expressed his concerns to a friend:[253]

"I have delayed writing until I could give you the report of the Doctors. They have now pinched, punched and rapped at the seat of life. They have listened to the prolonged expulsion of the air from my lungs and they have twisted, pulled out sideways and shut up like a jack-knife my legs, and they all with one accord declare there is nothing the matter with me except ‘that tired feeling.’ ...They find no organic disease, but declare me to be worn out and without strength to expel the air from my lungs; and hence the struggle, in which the impure air gets the better of me. It is very mortifying to know that I am not sick but only tired, and so I am slapping into my sacred person all sorts of poisonous and sedative drugs and trying to sleep eight hours a night. Please don’t think I am exaggerating, for I do not believe I have one single word. But when Dr. S. in New London, Dr. H. in Amherst, and Dr. G. in Boston, all tell me the same thing, I can’t help feeling a little bit easy round the edges as if I had been babying myself — and yet they all hint at all sorts of abominable things if I don’t let up on work. It’s dreadful hard when there is so much to be done."

Eventually Goodell’s health improved such that he could continue his duties at the college, though the struggle with his condition began to show, his friend and biographer Calvin Stebbins described “it [as] very apparent...even to the casual observer that every movement was the result of conscious effort of will.”[254] Though the days of Goodell striding down Lincoln Avenue carrying a stack of books in hand had passed, his mannerisms and exchanges with faculty and students remained very cheerful, as he continued his duties without a moment of outward dejection.[254][40] Even after his final and
fatal angina attack, he completed his last annual report as he normally did, in it leaving much praise and arguably more emphasis on the future needs of the college than in any of his nearly-twenty previous reports.[254][132] This attack would prove to be his most devastating and would leave him in a semi-critical state for the remainder of his life. At the time of its occurrence, it seems he was unaware of how unstable his health was. One day in the middle of December, 1904, while waiting for a car in Holyoke, he felt a sudden chill shaking his body that left him "utterly prostrated."[255] Unlike any bout he had ever experienced before, this one remained with him, he now had severe emphysema and his limbs had become weak and swollen. For nearly two weeks he was given bed-rest and a diet of milk and soda water and by the end of this time he had made only slight recovery.[255] By then word had long since reached Colonel Tyler, who, along with the board of trustees, gave Goodell the means to travel south. Upon hearing this, Goodell was overwhelmed, writing:[256]

"No human being has ever had so many friends as I have. It is almost worth failing on evil days to see how they rally round me. God bless and keep you all. Pardon my delay in not answering your last, but I have had three very bad days without any breath to speak of. The serum in my chest has stopped being absorbed and I don't know when the Doctor will let me start."

Goodell's condition remained unstable, and a specialist was sent for from Boston, telling him he was in no condition to travel, not for some time at least. It was then decided that the college's day to day operations were to be overseen by William Brooks, the Professor of Agriculture, and a man long involved in the college's affairs since its opening. In the next couple months Goodell did what little work he could from his bed, mostly replying to the many letters he'd received from his friends and cohorts. His correspondences from that time seldom contained word on his symptoms, it seemed he did his best to ignore them, rather poking fun at friends in his letters as a distraction.[257]

On March 6, 1905, Henry Goodell left for Florida, accompanied by his wife.[258] It would be the last time he would see the town of Amherst, and though he showed no lack of courage, he knew and acknowledged (without fault) the gravity of his situation.[112]

"For all your hopes and prayers in my behalf, accept my thanks. I need them all. For verily I have been down into the depths and my head is barely above the waves now. 'Yes,' said the doctor, 'there is not an organ in your body performing its functions properly, sir.' Hence you may know why I closed up my note so hurrily last week. The spirit indeed was willing but the flesh was almighty weak. We expect this afternoon to proceed to New York and take boat for Jacksonville. I do not know whether serving two masters is another case of God and Mammon, but anyway I commend to your care Professor Brooks. Deal gently with him — and hold the fort."

The trip proved anything but beneficial, and Goodell's strength continually weakened until it had reached the point that his wife, Helen, had to dictate his letters. His symptoms reached a new height during his visit at St. Augustine, and he had to be briefly hospitalized there in early April. Despite his good spirits, the doctor advised the couple to return north. Henry and Helen both knew what this meant, inescapably his end drew near. They left as soon as possible, catching the steamer Nacoochee out of Savannah, expecting to reach Boston by April 24; their plans were to visit Helen's friends in Winchester and get all matters in order in the time that remained.[259][260]

While aboard the steamship, only hours away from the shores of Boston Bay, Henry Hill Goodell quietly passed away in a brief moment he may have mistook for sleep, at 1:45AM, on Easter Sunday, April 23, 1905. He was 65 years old.

[259][260][261][262][263]
Funeral procession and burial

Later on that Sunday morning, a phone call was made to the college informing acting president William Brooks and the rest of the faculty (through other wires) of Goodell's passing. The next morning Brooks said a few words at the student assembly in the chapel, concluding the meeting saying the greatest thing students could do to respect his memory was go about their daily work as usual. All flags on the campus, in the town and at Amherst College were lowered at half mast for the week, in respect to the former president's passing. On Tuesday, April 25, Goodell's casket arrived in Amherst, accompanied by his wife and his youngest son, William Goodell, at the time a student at Harvard Medical School, who had with his mother in Boston.

The funeral was held on Thursday, April 27th at 3 o'clock in the agricultural college's chapel; the pews were completely filled and the assembly hall was overflowing with people of all backgrounds, united by the common ground that all had known the late president. Among those in attendance was the entire student body, the faculty and staff, the trustees, a number of Amherst College faculty and alumni, members of the Grace Church vestry (of which Goodell had been a member of for 25 years), members of the Amherst G.A.R. post, residents of the town, Major McManus of (who'd served alongside Goodell in the 25th Connecticut Infantry), and Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, then the Chinese ambassador to the United States, who had dropped everything and left Washington to pay respects to his childhood friend. The service opened with a male quartet from the college choir, the scripture was then read by Goodell's former classmate, long time friend, and later biographer, Rev. Calvin Stebbins of Framingham, followed by the reading of two poems previously read by Goodell at the funeral of another classmate. The college chaplain, Rev. C.S. Walker, then offered a prayer after which the eulogy was given by Stebbins in which he offered a memorial of the late president's life, character and accomplishments, also pointing out the irony of the grand service in light of Goodell's humble character "I suppose that had our dear friend been asked concerning his funeral, a natural trend of his mind and heart would have said with great emphasis, it must be in my own home with my friends about me". He finished this speech with a reading of John Whittier's obituary poem of George L. Stearns, and afterwards, offered his benediction. The casket was led out to the hymn "Abide with Me", sung by a male quartet from the college choir.

North Pleasant Street was closed as the procession was made to the town's West Cemetery; the college band and battalion led in uniform with draped colors, to a muffled drum beat. The active pallbearers were Professors Richard S. Lull, Fred S. Cooley, James B. Paige, Phillip B. Hasbrouck, John E. Ostrander and Charles Wellington; the honorary bearers being trustees W. R. Sessions and Marquis F. Dickinson, Colonel Mason W. Tyler, Dr. Luther D. Shepherd, Professor Benjamin K. Emerson, professor of mineralogy and geology at Amherst College, and Prof. George F. Mills. During the procession down Pleasant Street the bells were tolled at the Agricultural College and Amherst College, and as the burial was private, the battalion returned to campus afterwards playing taps on the bugle underneath the flag staff.

As a mark of respect, Amherst College closed for the afternoon, while the Massachusetts Agricultural College was closed for the entire day. All business in the town of Amherst ceased during the service, and many stores closed for the day. Goodell's passing had marked the end of an era; he, his eldest son, and their wives are buried in the northeast section of Amherst's West Cemetery today.
Legacy

Although his name has faded into obscurity in recent decades, in the early 20th century the very mention of Goodell was met with nothing but praise. In a 1921 memorial to the students and faculty lost in World War I, his service during the Civil War offered him a brief mention as "Goodell – the beloved". [270] Winthrop Stone, president of Purdue, eulogized him at a convention of agricultural colleges, as having "a true nobility of soul, an instinctive gentility, a spirit of chivalry which eludes analysis but which made itself unceasingly felt. The very fitness and high quality of his traits caused him to be sometimes misunderstood. As a matter of fact, no man was more democratic; and although by some deemed aristocratic and distant, no man was more genuinely sympathetic...To few if any of their able leaders do the agricultural colleges and experiment stations owe a greater debt than to him." [271] Radical feminist and civil rights advocate Mary Heaton Vorse fondly remembers Goodell in her memoirs, as one of her father's regular guests: "As I look back on the people who came to drink a glass of beer and chat with him, it seems to me that they were men of unusual individuality, men of character and achievement, informed with a gusto for living. Chief of these was H. H. Goodell, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, a man of infinite humanity." [246]

In many early accounts of college history, Goodell was remembered as a member of the founding four, or "faculty of four" which also included Clark, Stockbridge, Goessmann and himself: "the botanist, the farmer, the chemist, the man of letters." [80] Trustee and college historian William Bowker, would also remember Goodell in a different "faculty of four," listing him among Clark, Stockbridge and Ebenezer Snell (first lecturer of mathematics) as those instructors who were present at the college's opening day. [272]

Toward the end of his life a commissioned a portrait by Scribner's illustrator and fellow Amherst graduate, Edwin B. Child, currently in the possession of the University Special Collections. [53] [273] [274] Among the few tributes to Goodell, the Chapel-Library was perhaps "his most conspicuous monument". Indeed, even during his time students had been known to informally call it the "Goodell Library". [275] As Caswell explained in his 1918 history of the college, "the vast amount of labor that he put into the library resulted in the building up of one of the best selected and arranged agricultural libraries in this country." [207] Many felt his name was synonymous with the college library, and after a deliberation of thirty years, the Goodell Memorial Library (presently Goodell Hall) was constructed in 1935, the last of the "founding four" memorial buildings. It would remain the college's main branch until the construction of the W.E.B. DuBois tower in the late 1970s.

Were it not for Goodell's lifelong dedication to that small agricultural school,
the University of Massachusetts would not exist as we know it today—moreover, it may not have existed at all. In the span of two decades he took an institution regarded as a failure by the government, the farmers, and the public as a whole, and brought it back from insolvency. Not only did he do this, but he built an accomplished research college that accepted more students, in more subjects, than it ever had before. He denied opportunities, gratitude, and certain fame, and indeed his name was long forgotten; but it could be argued that this university, its alumni, and its contributions to the world, remain his legacy more than any other single individual concerned with its founding.
Selected works

- **A Biographical Record of the Class of Sixty-Two of Amherst**, Amherst, MA: Amherst College. 1873.
- **Fictitious Works, Illustrating Historic Epochs**, Amherst, MA: McCloud & Williams. 1878; a chronological list of historic fiction covering different eras and historical events.
- "Agricultural Education". *Sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture Made to the General Assembly*. Providence, R.I.: E. L. Freeman & Son, Printers to the State. VI: pp. 203-228. 1890; lecture given at the Second Farmers' Institute held by the Rhode Island Board of Agriculture, Brown University.
- "The Channel Islands and their Agriculture", Amherst, MA: Massachusetts Agricultural College. 1892.
• **Opening Address**, *Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture*. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers. XXXVI: pp. 13-17. 1899; address delivered at a winter meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, December 6, 1898.

• **An Address Before the Twenty-Sixth Annual Session of the Mass. State Grange**, Hudson, MA: The Enterprise Printing Co.; The Massachusetts State Grange. 1899; address given December 13, 1898.

• "Amherst Writers". 1900; an unpublished address given at the Amherst Woman's Club.

• "The Influence of the Monks in Agriculture" *Forty-Ninth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture*. (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.) XLIX: pp. 8-27. 1901; address delivered at a meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

• "Relation of the State Board of Agriculture to the Massachusetts Agricultural College" (1902), address delivered at the 50th meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. Published in Stebbins.

References


Notes

1. "Among his college friends he was known by the sobriquet of "Daddy." When, where or why he got it, is not known, but he at once appropriated it and used it to the day of his death as his rightful designation, and made a good deal of fun out of the use of it." Stebbins, 35.
2. Stebbins, 142.
5. Stebbins, 2-7.
6. Stebbins, 8-11.
7. Stebbins, 74.
10. Stebbins, 92.
17. Hastings, "Our Late President", 137. "For years he worked for the Amherst public library, serving on the book committee and with his own hands making the first card catalog."
22. Stebbins, 1.
24. Stebbins, 8.
26. Stebbins, 10.
27. Stebbins, 12.
30. Not to be confused with the USS Merrimack. Navy officers would often misspell the name of the famous 4,636 ton "Merrimack" frigate, leading to much confusion between it and the the ship Goodell's regiment purportedly sailed aboard, the 684 ton gunboat "Merrimac". However, the ship in question does not line up with the given date, so the accuracy of this detail is questionable.
31. Stebbins, 15.
32. Letter written by Goodell, January 26, 1863, Pearce Museum.
33. Excerpts from a letter written by Goodell, Stebbins, 17.
35. Stebbins, 18.
38. Stebbins, 24-25.
39. New-York Observer, WorldCat OCLC 10318445
40. "Record Group 73: Henry Hill Goodell Papers", Retrieved 29 December 2012. "Henry Hill Goodell [1839-1905] served as aide de camp to Colonel Bissel of the 19th army corps, Union army, and as a correspondent to the New York Observer during the Civil War. He was a member of Connecticut 25th regiment where he came to serve as the acting adjutant. Most of the items housed in this collection are letters written by Goodell to his brother-in-law, Dr. Edward Dore Griffin Prime a contributing editor of the New York Observer concerning the siege at Port Hudson, La., during the late spring and summer, 1863. The letters contain information re prices, attitudes of Confederate women, Bayou Bouef, Bayou Sara, Thompson's Creek, southern flora and fauna, cowardice of Federal officers. 31 items"
42. Letter written by Goodell, March 29, 1863, Stebbins, 28.
43. Letter written by Goodell, April 17, 1863, Stebbins, 37-43.
44. Stebbins, 74.
45. Letter written by Goodell, April 28, 1863, Stebbins, 43-45.
46. Stebbins, 46.
48. WestEgg.com Inflation Converter.
49. Stebbins, 47.
50. Letter written by Goodell, May 24, 1863, Stebbins, 50.
51. Stebbins, 73.


59. Stebbins, 89.

60. Goodell, Henry Hill; *Jones Library Special Collections Card Catalog*.


62. "Amherst College and Town.". *Springfield Republican* (Springfield, Massachusetts): p. 6. September 16, 1886. "Maj. Alvard, the new professor of agriculture at the agricultural college, will occupy the house on the hill above the plant-house, which was built for the occupancy of the president of the college, but President Goodell prefers to occupy his own residence in the village."


65. "Quite a number of the townspeople...". *Aggie Life* (Amherst, Massachusetts: Carpenter and Morehouse) IV (6): p. 65. November 29, 1893. Retrieved 26 September 2011. "Quite a number of the townspeople have attended the lectures of Sir Henry Gilbert during the past week."

66. "The College and Station Association". *American Agriculturalist* (New York: Orange Judd Company) LII (12): p. 716. December, 1893. Retrieved 23 December 2012. "This address was followed by one from Sir Henry Gilbert, who came as special delegate from the Lawes Agricultural Trust of England, on this the jubilee year of Rothamsted. His discourse was introductory and descriptive of a course of lectures which he is commissioned by the Trust to deliver in this country during his present visit and which will review and summarize the experimental work of Lawes and Gilbert during the fifty years just closed. This course of lectures are to be delivered at the Massachusetts Agricultural College during the month of November."


68. Amherst Cemetery Record Search, Town of Amherst, MA

69. Rand, 186.


71. Stebbins, 78.

72. Stebbins, 85.

73. Rand, 20-23.


81. "M. A. C. Lecture Course, During the Winter of 1885-86". *The Cycle* (Amherst, Massachusetts: D.G.K. Fraternity) VIII (1): p. 11. June 21, 1886. Retrieved 29 December 2012. "Few things add more to the winter term of a college than a good lecture course. Acting on this principle, the Senior class appointed their lecture committee early in the year, at the same time voting that Prof. Goodell should be considered a member of the committee, and it is very largely due to his efforts that the course was so successful"

82. *Third Annual Reports of the Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science*. II. Salem, MA: The Salem Press. 1870. p. 72. Retrieved 29 December 2012. "During the latter part of the last year and the first of the present, Dr. Packard spent about six weeks exploring the shores of Key West, and the Tortugas, Florida, making large collections of crustacea, especially the smaller forms, worms, and radiates, besides other animals...He is also indebted to Professor H. H. Goodell of Amherst, who accompanied him on the trip, for continued favors and constant aid"

83. "The Natural History Society". *The Cycle* (Amherst, Massachusetts: D.G.K. Fraternity) VI (1): p. 22. June 24, 1884. Retrieved 29 December 2012. "The Natural History Society has achieved the success which the eminent ability of its founders have us reason to expect. Notwithstanding the very busy life of the year, there was throughout a uniformly good attendance at the meetings. Much gratitude and thanks are due to Prof. Goodell, who was instrumental in securing the services of the admirable lecturers."

84. "The Natural History Society". *The Cycle* (Amherst, Massachusetts: D.G.K. Fraternity) V (1): p. 17. June 19, 1883. Retrieved 29 December 2012. "In the latter part of May, through the kindness of Prof. Goodell, the society enjoyed a "Field day" when they and invited guests to the number of eighteen visited the lead mines at Loudville, where the rare chromate of lead is found. An interesting day was spent in studying the geology and botany of the region."


87. Stebbins, 90-91.


90. Cary, 58.


"Mr. Goodell of Amherst defended the Agricultural College from the attack made on it on Tuesday by Mr. Cross, when he moved the reduction in the Senate resolve providing for certain apparatus, buildings, repairs and furnishing at the institution. He outlined the work of the college, and showed that unless its requests were granted the college would retrograde and would be a failure. He was supported by Messrs. Smith of Worcester, Dwyer of Boston, Perkins of Wenham Curry of Lynn, Board of Boston, Stevens of Boston and Sponner of Boston. Mr. Cross withdrew his amendments except those reducing the appropriation for building dormitories from $20,000 to $10,000 and for striking out $6,000 for the erection of a tower on the new chapel building. The amendments were rejected with few votes in their favor, and the bill was passed to be engrossed be a unanimous vote."


Cary, 67-69.

Rand, 81. "Greenough is to miss that sense of loyalty, without which no leader can advance. He will continue as president for two years more, but both he and the College will be marking time. And he will always remember that Sunday, the 15th of June. There was a killing frost."
108. Stebbins, 93-94.
111. "We regret to record in this issue that the resignation...". The College Monthly (Amherst, Massachusetts) II (4): p. 2. January, 1888.
112. Letter written by Goodell to his amanuensis, March 6, 1905, Stebbins, 129-130.
115. Cary, 56.
117. "Too late for notice in our last number were the changes...". The Cycle (Amherst, Massachusetts: D.G.K. Fraternity) IX (1): p. 3. June 20, 1887. Retrieved 24 March 2012. "The Rural New York rightly summed up the influences when it said: 'The Mass. Agricultural College is certainly worthy the support of every farmer.'"
118. Cutter, John A. (March 11, 1891). "The question was warmly discussed...". The College Signal. Massachusetts Agricultural College (Amherst, MA: Carpenter & Morehouse) I (11): pp. 82-83. Retrieved 25 February 2011. "The strongest argument brought [for] raising the standard of admissions was: That young men examining the catalogue of M. A. C. and of Amherst College find that the latter contains a much stiffer examination, and hence (?), Amherst is a better institution. My argument is in favor of leaving things alone..."
119. Cary, 75.
121. Rand, 11.
123. Rand, 88.
126. Rand, 154.
127. Rand, 155.
130. Cary, 81.
133. *Forty-First Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture*. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers. 1893. p. 11. Retrieved 23 December 2012. "President H. H. Goodell moved that the legislative committee be instructed to petition the Legislature for such a provision of law as will enable the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture to be represented on the Board."


137. "*The Experiment Station*. Aggie Life (Amherst, Massachusetts: Carpenter and Morehouse) VI (11): p. 93. February 26, 1896. Retrieved 17 January 1894. "The committee on consolidation of the two experiment stations reported a proposed act 'to consolidate the Mass. Experiment Stations with the Experiment Department of the Mass. Agricultural College,' which was accepted and a committee was appointed to bring the matter before the Legislature...The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Vice president, H. H. Goodell;...director, Dr. C. A. Goessmann"


45


150. Equivalent to an increase from $5,740,000 to about $8,200,000 in 2011 US dollars. Westegg.com Inflation Converter.

151. Tuckerman, 100.

152. Cary, 82.

153. Caswell, 40.


166. Mills, 118.

167. Cary, 73.


170. Stone, 59.
The Woman's Congress will hold meetings at Boston, Mass. during October and a part of November. The first week will be devoted to discussion upon Agricultural subjects. There will be in attendance many prominent men and women about the country, who will contribute to the programme many interesting subjects. Among those who are expected to be present and speak are; the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Committee on Education, Director of Experiment Stations at Washington, Dr. Atwater of Wesleyan and Pres. Goodell. Dr. Atwater will speak upon the subject of Foods, and the other speakers will have subjects relating to colleges. Pres't Goodell's subject is, "The Agricultural Colleges and their Aims." These meetings will be very interesting as are all of the meetings of The Woman's Congress.
the public spirit of the librarian of Amherst college, who instituted popular lecture courses in the town hall, and also to Pres. H. H. Goodell of the State agricultural college.

191. "The Agricultural College; Commemoration Exercises". *Springfield Republican* (Springfield, Massachusetts): p. 4. April 22, 1887. "It becomes more and more apparent that by accepting the presidency last year Mr. Goodell saved the college from a crisis which threatened a great deal of trouble. He has also declined within a few years the place of librarian at Amherst College, with a salary equal to his present one, because he was anxious for the prosperity of the agricultural college."

192. "Through the exertions of President Goodell...". *Aggie Life* (Amherst, Massachusetts: Carpenter and Morehouse) I(12): p. 92. March 25, 1891. Retrieved 28 August 2011. "Through the exertions of Pres. Goodell an arrangement has been made which will enable us to have access to the Amherst College library. This is a library more than four times the size of our own, and rich in volumes on literature and the fine arts, branches in which our own is lamentably deficient. Access to this collection cannot fail to be of great value to those desiring to pay particular attention to literature. Amherst students will be allowed to draw books from our library on the same terms that we are subject to in drawing from theirs. Our library, though deficient in the arts, is peculiarly rich in the sciences and especially in chemistry, so the advantage will not be wholly one-sided. We are indebted to President Gates for the liberal and progressive spirit which he has shown in the matter, and with President Goodell he should share the gratitude of the students of both institutions."

193. Known in later editions as the "History of the Ancient Working People"

194. Dave Burns (November 14, 2008 (lecture date)). "Heretical Tendencies in the Kingdom of God: Radical Christian Intellectuals and the Ideological Boundaries of the Social Gospel", University of Illinois. Archived from the original on May 3, 2009. Retrieved 28 August 2011. "During the Progressive Era, the ideals and ideas linked to dominant conceptions of civilization, science and citizenship often blunted the brotherhood and solidarity religious figures in America sought to impart to the world in Jesus' name. This paper examines the lives and works of Cyrenus Osborne Ward and George Herron, two contrarians who rejected the evolutionary outlook of the social gospel that divided the human race into superior and inferior peoples and created their own radical and humanistic variants of Christianity to reach out to the workers of the world. Focusing on how each man used a working-class Jesus as the center of their ethical universe, it places Ward and Herron within a broader intellectual movement that challenged the authority of preachers and theologians to define the boundaries of religion."

195. Edward Rafferty (February 27, 2009 (lecture date)). "A Marxist Yankee in Europe: Cyrenus Osborne Ward and Atlantic Radicalism in the 19th Century". Boston University. Retrieved 28 August 2011. "Edward Rafferty, biographer for American sociologist Lester Ward, turns his attention to Ward's socialist brother, Cyrenus Osborne Ward, to describe the active involvement of Americans in 19th-century socialism. Cyrenus Ward was an active organizer and contributor to American socialist politics. He served on the Council of the First International at the The Hague Congress (1872) and worked in Marxist politics in Europe and the United States for much of the late nineteenth century. Rafferty offers ample evidence to refute Werner Sombart's contention that there was no socialism in the United States."


198. WorldCat Listings.


201. "College Notes". Aggie Life (Amherst, Massachusetts: Carpenter and Morehouse) VI (5): p. 57. November 13, 1895. Retrieved 04 December 2012. “The University of Virginia has lately had the great misfortune to lose by fire all her principal buildings, including dormitories and library. In behalf of the college, Pres. Goodell has sent to the University from the college library, thirty valuable volumes of scientific works, as a contribution towards a new library at the University. A committee of six, one representative from each class was also appointed to draw up resolutious [sic] and forward to the students of the University, expressing the sympathy of the college in their loss and offering any assistance which may be within our power.”


204. Letter written by Sen. George Frisbie Hoar to Goodell, February 24, 1900, Stebbins, 147.

205. "Guns Without Wheels. (General News)". The Cycle (Amherst, Massachusetts: D.G.K. Fraternity) XXI (1): p. 11. June 19, 1900. Retrieved 28 August 2011. "At present there are about 20,900 volumes in the college library. New works are constantly being added under the direction of President Goodell. On the shelves are books that cannot be duplicated without great trouble and expense. Without doubt is now one of the best scientific libraries in the country. No subject of a scientific nature can be brought up that some work or reference book does not treat of. One thing that will aid materially in making the library more useful is the bill lately passed by Congress making all Land Grant Colleges repositories of all public documents."


207. Caswell, 45.

208. "The Legislature made their annual...". The Cycle (Amherst, Massachusetts: Kappa Sigma Fraternity (formerly D.G.K.)) XXVI (1): p. 4. June 15, 1904. Retrieved 24 August 2011. "The Legislature made their annual visit to the College on May 20th. They reviewed the battalion and made their usual inspection of the college buildings. President Goodell, as is his custom, asked for another much needed building for the College. This time it is a new library. At present the old building is full to the overflowing and many books have to be placed where it is almost impossible to get at them."

209. Cary 80, 81.


Stone, 58.


Stebbins, 112.


"College Notes", *Aggie Life* (Amherst, Massachusetts: Carpenter and Morehouse) III (12): p. 139. March 15, 1893. Retrieved 19 December 2012. "President Goodell, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural colleges and Experiment Stations, interviewed Secretary Morton and secured first, the retention of Mr. Willett as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture until he shall have completed the government exhibit at Chicago and second, that the new assistant secretary shall not be appointed until the above committee have presented the claims of Maj. Henry E. Alvord."


Clip from Boston Globe, circa 1897. Unknown date, UMass Special Collections.

Then located in the Amherst town hall, not to be confused with the Jones Library which was not established until a decade after Goodell's death.


A social club founded in 1891, it is not to be confused with the present-day "Amherst Club," organized in 1983.


meeting. In a few eloquent and forcible words...he outlined the main features of the Armenian atrocities...On the following Tuesday, a collection was taken at chapel to aid in the good work. Among the distinctly national traits which characterize the American people, we know of none more praiseworthy than this open-hearted sympathy for suffering and misery.


239. Stebbins, 133.

240. Program for the 1906 National Convention of the Chinese Student Alliance, Box RG 7/3-Continuing Education, Special Collections & University Archives, University of Massachusetts Amherst.


242. Stebbins, 144.


247. "We are now sorry to note...", The Cycle (Amherst, Massachusetts: D.G.K. Fraternity) IX (1): p. 1. June 20, 1887. Retrieved 24 August 2011. "We are now sorry to note the resignation of President Goodell...It is exceedingly regretted that his physical strength causes this move..."


250. Stebbins, 117-119.

251. Although this substance's toxicity is widely known today, it was not uncommon for doctors to prescribe strychnine in the 19th century as a tonic to treat angina pectoris or other heart and respiratory ailments.
Further details on its use in early medicine may be found in a paper (p. 704) on angina pectoris by a Prof. Gairdner, published in volume II of the 1880 work, *A System of Medicine*, edited by Reynolds.

252. Stebbins, 125.
254. Stebbins, 126.
255. Stebbins, 127.
257. Stebbins, 128.
258. Stebbins, 130.
259. Stebbins, 130-132.
261. Stebbins, 132.
266. "Last Tribute Paid", Hastings, 133.
271. Stone, 60.
273. Tyler, 234.
Illustration Credits

p. 3- Portrait of Henry Hill Goodell

p. 7- Williston Seminary campus, c. 1856.

p. 10- Published version of a map of the Battle of Irish Bend drawn by Goodell in a letter to a friend.

p. 12- The Goodell House, c. 1890 [House on Sunset Avenue]

p. 15- The United States Hotel of Boston... [The United States Hotel, Beach and Lincoln Streets]

p. 19- Old Chapel overlooking the campus pond...c. 1894

p. 20- Cartoon of Goodell presiding over a theatre class...

p. 21- Goodell's Office, c. 1898 [As You Will Always Find Him]

p. 22- Library Collection Growth During Goodell's Tenure at the Massachusetts Agricultural College (1870-1905)

p. 23- The Chapel in 1904...

p. 25- Strong Backing for Pres. Goodell...

p. 26- Some of the Distinguished Savants...

p. 31- A Tin of Amyl Nitrite Ampoules...

p. 34- The Trophy...

p. 34- Goodell At His Desk...
Appendices

A. Helen Eloise Goodell, née Stanton (December 13, 1846, – April 13, 1928) was Henry Hill Goodell’s wife and a known social benefactor in Amherst, Massachusetts, taking up a number of causes in her time there.

Helen Stanton was born in New Orleans on December 13, 1846, the fourth child John Stanton and Sophia Cook. Helen’s father was proprietor of a lucrative ice company in New Orleans which, at its peak, had a second headquarters in Mobile, Alabama, as well as branches in Savannah, Charleston, and Boston. Being in poor health in the last year of his life, John Stanton passed away at the age of 39 in 1849; Helen, his youngest daughter, was barely the age of two at his passing. In his will, John left an estate in New Hampshire to his parents and his company and all assets to his wife Sophia “for the best interests of herself and of our children”. By 1855, Helen’s mother had moved the family up to Winchester, Massachusetts. Later censuses indicate that Helen lived with her mother and her step-father for a number of years. Although it remains unclear exactly how she met Goodell, their relationship seems to have been established sometime before his enlistment in the Union Army as one of his war letters from 1863 is addressed “to my dear Elise”. It seems most likely the two had met through Helen’s brother, Charles Stanton, a fellow member of Goodell’s graduating class. The couple were wed on December 10, 1873, and their two sons (both named after the couple’s fathers) John and William were born in 1875 and 1878 respectively.

Both the 1880 and 1900 censuses list Helen Goodell as the wife of the Goodell household, with no occupation given. However, as their children grew, Mrs. Goodell became increasingly involved in the affairs of the community. In 1893, she and nine other women worked with Amy Barnes (“Mrs. S[amuel] T. Maynard”) to found the Amherst Woman’s Club, and by 1898 these women had become a part of a growing body of over 150 members. From 1896 to 1905 she had also served as treasurer for the Amherst chapter of the Massachusetts Indian Association, a group dedicated “to awaken[ing], by every means in its power, a Christian public sentiment which shall move our government to abolish all oppression of Indians within our national limits, and to grant them the same protection of law that other races among us enjoy”. Its main activities included the lobbying of Congress (through its National Association) and the raising of funds for food and supplies, with one year listing “two barrels sent to Miss Calfee for the Hualapai people”. In the wake of her husband’s failing health, she was known to have donated a number of books to the town library in 1904.

It is unknown what exact denomination of Christianity Mrs. Goodell was originally raised as, though her Louisiana roots would likely place her as a Roman Catholic. In his biography of Henry Goodell, Stebbins states “after his marriage, as there was no church of the denomination his wife preferred in town, a compromise was made and they worshipped at the Episcopal church.”

Following her husband’s death in 1905 she was known to have hosted Chinese Ambassador Liang Chen and his family for the summer, but few other details exist about her later life. She continued to live at their house on Sunset Avenue as a widow, and was known to have employed “an Irish servant girl”, named Bridget Leehan in her later years. Mrs. Helen Eloise Goodell passed away on April 13, 1928 and was buried with her husband at West Cemetery, Amherst, Massachusetts.
REFERENCES


Rideout, Eliza E. (June, 1905). "News and Notes". The Indian's Friend (New Haven: Miss Marie E. Ives, Clifton Street, Station A.; National Indian Association): p. 4. Retrieved 04 December 2012. "The annual meeting of the Amherst Indian Association, in April, was saddened by our sympathy for Mrs. H. H. Goodell (recently bereaved), who has served us faithfully and efficiently for many years as our treasurer."


Citations as they appear in this reference:


27. [S417] Henry H Goodale household, 1880 U.S. Census, population schedule, Massachusetts, Hampshire County, Amherst, ED 341, sheet 41 handwritten, 275 stamped, dwelling 405, family 438, enumerated as of 1 Jun 1880, National Archives Microfilm Publication T9, Roll 537, Ancestry image viewed 19 Apr 2007.

28. [S582] Henry H Goodell household, 1900 U.S. Census, population schedule, Massachusetts, Hampshire County, 15 Sunset Avenue, Amherst, ED 614, sheet 1a, dwelling 6, family 7, enumerated as of 1 Jun 1900, National Archives Microfilm Publication T624, Roll 653, Ancestry image viewed 20 Jun 2008, indexed as Goodsell.


B. Prof. Charmbury and the American Tonic Sol-fa Movement

Although his professorial title was honorary, Amherst resident Thomas Charmbury was credited as one of the first people to introduce the Norwich tonic sol-fa vocal system to American schools. Born in England in 1854, he seems to have trained in the Tonic Sol-fa College in London before emigrating to the United States sometime in the late 1870s. Working with notable initiators of the American Sol-Fa movement, Theodore F. Seward and Daniel Batchellor, Charmbury established a Tonic Sol-fa Institute in Springfield in 1882, and went on to serve as a music teacher for that city's public schools. The sol-fa movement seems to have enjoyed some success in Massachusetts as Charmbury and Batchellor went on to publish a four-volume *Tonic Sol-fa Music Course for Schools* along with a teacher's companion guide. Although Charmbury was still listed in the 1900 U.S. Census as a "professor of vocal music", his technique had fallen into virtual obscurity in America by the end nineteenth century. The method was never again popularized in this country but would persist in Great Britain for several decades, and would be modernized and taught by Hungarian pedagogue-composer Zoltán Kodály in the 20th century.

Although the American system is largely forgotten, a predecessor of it's British counterpart seems to have persisted in Southern churches; Elvis Presley and blues legend W.C. Handy were reportedly taught how to sing with a technique also known as the "tonic sol-fa system". Although they share the same handle, this persisting technique seems to have completely differed from the modernized Sol-fa system of Victorian England, as it made use of shaped "buckwheat" notes and similar hand gestures but neglected the letter system invented by Sarah Ann Glover and later popularized by John Curwen, Charmbury's mentor. According to one paper by Joyce Marie Jackson, the choral practices that later influenced Glover's system came to the colonies in the early nineteenth century with the publishing of Little and Smith's *The Easy Instructor; Or, A New Method of Teaching Sacred Harmony* in 1801. This treatise on Britain's then-popular shaped note system first spread to the Southern colonies when one of its coauthors, William Smith, sold copies to Lexington bookshops in 1803. From then on, its use seems to have dispersed as across the South in a church tradition that eventually became known as the "Sacred Harp", named after a best-selling songbook that made use of the system.

At the time of his M.A.C. teachings, Charmbury's son, Thomas Herbert Charmbury, was a member of the College's freshman class. It seems entirely possible that Goodell's acquaintance with the elder Charmbury led to the first teachings of this pedagogical music notation at a land-grant college. Further research could potentially support this claim, but the ambiguity of the "Norwich sol-fa" and "Sacred Harp sol-fa" systems makes it difficult to prove such a thesis with absolute certainty.
REFERENCES


Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900; Amherst, Hampshire, Massachusetts; roll 653, page 1A, line 4, enumeration district 0615. Family History film 1240653, National Archives film number T9-0075. Retrieved on 02 December 2012.

C. The Annotated Memorial Booklet

A copy of Goodell’s eulogy of Captain Walter Mason Dickinson was discovered, during the author’s research, that contained handwriting in its margins from an unknown alumnus. Dickinson, who had served as the college military professor, was enlisted in the American infantry during the Spanish-American War. On July 1st, 1898, he was struck down in the Battle of El Caney by three bullets, and by 2AM the following day he had died while unconscious.

It seems that the late Captain been a great loss for Goodell and the entire college community. The alumnus in question apparently considered himself a good friend of both men. Only two clues are given to this annotator’s identity: his initials appear as “W.S.” or “M.S.” and he graduated with the class of 1896. There is one candidate that particularly fits this description, a young Boston University student by the name Maurice J. Sullivan. In the early years of the Massachusetts Agricultural College an agreement existed with Boston University that would allow the exchange of students between the two institutions. Indeed many of Mass Aggie's first graduates were also students of Boston University; Goodell and all of the presidents before him served on the University’s Council as part of this agreement. Maurice Sullivan had grown up in the town of Amherst, and graduated in the M.A.C. and B.U. classes of 1896, with a Bachelor’s in Science. It is not known if these notes are his but the entirety of them has been reproduced here from the University of California’s Bancroft Library. It is worth noting that this eulogy was given in 1898, published in 1916, and apparently annotated by the alumnus in 1928.

This book,
A Labor of Love
Done in the Precious Spare Moments (1898)
of a Busy Life devoted to
Young Manhood
by that Most Inspiring
Leader of Young Men
Henry Hill Goodell.
1867-1905
His Monument.
The College Library!

To the youngest member
of the Kingston Freeman Family from WS
in memory of the happy days of 6/19/29
my boyhood when I looked forward to
reading the Kingston (?) Weekly Paper.

My Sir Philip Sidney [reference to the Elizabethan soldier-poet]
Young Gentlemen!
There is Property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in Danger!
Who will volunteer to stand Guard through the night to his Cadets @ MAC June 1894

His last words to my class June 1896:-
“Young Men, Fight Alcohol!”

“My boy, are you sure we have all the Items in?” a great lesson in care of the taxpayers’ property sternly asked by W.M.D. of the writer in June 1896 when I handed him my [illegible]

“Books are greater than battleships, printers ink is superior to gunpowder.”
The Kingston Freeman June 29,1928

(and as the the old farmers of Woodstock used to say- Don't you [illegible] it Boy!)

To this ennobling sentiment from the Kingston Freeman- My beloved Captain on whose words I hung as a boy (from 16 to 20) & his Teacher & Biographer Pres. Henry Henry Hill Goodell would fervently say: “Amen! and Amen!”
Henry Hill Goodell
My great humblest Teacher!
You are ever foresent before me!
A Wise Conservator
Of those Precious Golden Moments -
We spent so happily together
as Teacher & Pupil!
WS 6/29/28

The Clark Cadets Mass Agrl College
It was an honor indeed only a few short years after being a District Schoolboy
at Corunna [?] (where we burned that [illegible] Soldier for John Moore) on the Sawhill: to be enrolled Sept 8- 1892 as a freshman Private of the Clark Cadets.
The Red Letter Day of Four
Long & Happy Years!
Unless it was the day in Hadley
Common as
to my class
who served
under Cmmd
from Sept 92
to June 1896

1894 When he [Dickinson] led us
down that field to pass in review
before Gen Daniel
Lickles & the men of the wheat field
& The Peach Orchard!
That was a ...[illegible]

[p. 29]
Henry Hill Goodell
Schoolboy of Constantinople
Student of Amherst College
Soldier of Abraham Lincoln

Forlorn Hope, Volunteer at Port
Hudson
& oft times said to us!-
“Young Men! I would that you
would swear that on your hearts
with a press of [illegible, chore? 
cheer?]!
Joseph Edgar Chamberlain
a friend alum of forty years.
that I beyond houses or lands.

Needless to say this,
our first offence, in Print,
was done in the [illegible]

Matters
at request of my good friends
Printers - Carpenter & Morehouse
Amherst, Mass.
I am a farmer
of [illegible].