

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM GOODELL, M.D.,
PHILADELPHIA.

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THE announcement of the death of WILLIAM GOODELL brought a sense of personal loss to a greater number of physicians, perhaps, than would the death of any other member of the profession in America. Dr. Goodell had hundreds of personal friends and admirers in all parts of the country, and there were thousands more who looked for his medical papers with interest and accepted his advice without question. His position in American gynecology was unique. He was one of the small group of pioneers who made the gynecology of this country what it is, and he alone among these men possessed the literary faculty to a high degree. Had he chosen he could have made his name famous by literary work pure and simple. He had but one equal in this respect among English-speaking physicians, the late Oliver Wendell Holmes. Consequently he was able to present the advances of the new science and art of gynecology in a manner that chained the attention of every reader. Moreover, his work bore such evident marks of keen perception, sound judgment, and a judicial fairness of mind, that what he wrote was not only read with interest and pleasure on account of its pure and attractive style, but it

moulded the thought and shaped the practice of an astonishing number of followers. A personal acquaintance with Dr. Goodell strengthened the liking and respect which his writings always inspired. His kindness and courtesy to younger men made him many a devoted friend. His instant and enthusiastic response to every worthy appeal for aid could be confidently expected. His presence united a simple kindliness of manner with an innate dignity that could scarcely fail to impress the most indifferent observer.

Highly gifted by Nature with a powerful mind, a keen wit, and the power of expression, Dr. Goodell never presumed upon his natural advantages. His work of all kinds was of the most painstaking and methodical character. His case-book was a model of comprehensive and careful note-taking, and his literary work, in which he should have been conscious of masterly ability, was not regarded as completed until every sentence was read and re-read and written and re-written.

The main events of Dr. Goodell's life are tolerably familiar to the Fellows of the Society. He was born in Malta, the son of a missionary. He received his collegiate and medical education in this country, and began his medical career in Constantinople. He returned to this country after a few years, and settled in West Chester as a general physician. So unsatisfactory was his progress, however, that he determined to emigrate to the West. His books and furniture were actually packed and addressed to a small town in Kansas, when, in 1865, he received the appointment to the Preston Retreat. Here he found congenial work amid favorable surroundings. During the twenty years of his residency he acquired a leading position in his branch of medicine, and this position he maintained until failing health last summer forced him to retire from active work. His strength failed steadily, and he died on the 27th of October, 1894, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was appointed Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the University of Pennsylvania in 1870, and in 1874 Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children.

In this capacity he taught gynecology for twenty years to the large medical classes of the University of Pennsylvania. On his resignation he was made Honorary Professor of Gynecology.

Dr. Goodell united in his professional career two distinct phases of development, with either one of which an ambitious man might well have been content. His greater distinction and stronger claim for remembrance as long as medicine has a literature will be, in the writer's judgment, his achievements as a student and writer. He has told me that the happiest hours of his professional life were spent in the library of the College of Physicians, that the spare time of six months out of a year would be devoted to research upon a single subject; and that many leisure hours were spent in desultory reading of quaint old tomes in the library, for the mere love of the "quiet serenity of books." It was in such a mood that he chanced upon Louyse Bourgeois's book one day, and to this happy accident we owe the most charming bit of writing that enlivens the often dull and monotonous pages of medical literature. One is reminded of the contrast between Lowell's consular reports and the vast collection of unnoticed productions that lie undisturbed in the State Department. With this sketch Dr. Goodell himself was greatly pleased, and he never ceased to be gratified at the evidence that came to him as long as he lived that it was appreciated and valued, not only by medical men, but by the literary world at large. He believed this work, I think, along with a review of a gynecology written early in his literary career, to be his best productions. A fact to which Dr. Goodell was fond of referring, and of holding up half playfully as an example to his younger friends, was that his first medical article was written when he was forty years of age. So well was he prepared for his first literary venture by personal experience and by profound research, that his paper on "Accidental Hemorrhage" remains the best upon that subject to this day.

In the ten years succeeding, some forty publications appeared, in great part upon obstetrical subjects, for it was only in the last fifteen years of his life, or after 1879, that Dr. Goodell devoted his entire attention to gynecology.

As a practical gynecologist Dr. Goodell's chief claim to distinction lay in his wide and well-digested experience, his good judgment, and his powers of diagnosis. He was not as facile nor as successful an operator as some of the younger men who grew up about him, but his advice and treatment, tempered by a calm, judicial quality of mind, and not prompted by a desire to operate, secured results for his patients certainly not excelled by those of any of his associates. It was an appreciation of this fact by physicians, and by the laity, that secured and kept for Dr. Goodell by far the largest gynecological practice in Philadelphia.

It was the writer's good fortune to be connected with Dr. Goodell as student, assistant, and associate for fourteen years. In the beginning of this period he had practically no rival in his immediate neighborhood. He had established a school of treatment and of operative technique which was followed without question in the large medical circle which he influenced. It might easily be forgiven such a man if he clung to methods which he had founded, to which he was accustomed, and from which he had obtained success; but his operative technique and his methods of treatment kept progress year by year with the development of gynecology, and in the last year of his active life the most progressive and radical of the younger school could have found little to criticise in his operative and therapeutical technique.

In Dr. Goodell's untimely death, for he should still have had years of usefulness before him, there must be many Fellows of this Society who, like myself, mourn not only the disappearance of a distinguished figure from American medicine, whose place cannot be adequately filled, but also the loss at the same time of a dear friend, a wise teacher, and a safe leader.

Appended is a list of Dr. Goodell's positions and of his chief literary productions :

One of the founders and President of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and of the American Gynecological Society ; Honorary Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society ; Corresponding Fellow of the London Obstetrical Society ; Honorary Fellow of the Imperial Medical Society of Constantinople ; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and member of other local and State societies ; Professor and Honorary Professor of Gynecology in the University of Pennsylvania.

PAPERS BY DR. WILLIAM GOODELL.

1. Concealed Accidental Hemorrhage of the Gravid Womb, with one hundred and six cases. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, August, 1869, page 281.
2. A Case of Chorea Complicating Pregnancy. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1870, vol. iii., page 140.
3. A Critical Inquiry into the Management of the Perineum during Labor. *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, January, 1871, page 58.
4. A New Mode of Delivering the After-coming Head in Contracted Pelves. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1871, page 484.
5. On Early Puberty. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1871, page 670.
6. Lecture on Monstrosities, illustrated by a remarkable living double monster. *Philadelphia Medical Times*, June 15, 1871, page 832.
7. Conjugal Onanism and Kindred Sins. *Philadelphia Medical Times*, February 1, 1872, page 161.
- 8, 9, 10. Three Lectures on Fibroid Tumors of the Womb. *Ibid.*, pages 281, 301, 321.
11. Some Ancient Modes of Delivery. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, February, 1872, page 664.
12. A Plea for the Tractor. *American Practitioner*, January, 1873, page 28.
13. Discussion on the Application of the Forceps. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1873, vol. v., page 848.
14. Annual Address before the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, which gave birth to the "Special Rules for the Management of Infants during the Hot Season," of which over one hundred thousand copies have been printed and distributed all over the country. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1873, page 606.
15. Report on the Progress of Obstetrics and Gynecology. *Transactions of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania*, 1878.
16. The Relation of Faulty Closet Accommodation to Diseases of Women ; also the editorial in the same issue. *Philadelphia Medical Times*, August, 1873, page 787.
- 17, 18. Two Clinical Lectures on Prolapse of the Womb. *Philadelphia Medical Times*, 1873, pages 97, 129, 145, 161, 177.
19. Biographical Memoir of Hugh L. Hodge, M.D. *Transactions of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania*, 1874.
20. The Means Employed at the Preston Retreat for the Prevention and Treatment of Puerperal Diseases. *American Supplement to Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain*, July and August, 1884.

21. Some Practical Hints for the Treatment and Prevention of Diseases of Women. Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, January and February, 1874.

22. President's Address to Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, with memoirs of Dr. George Pepper and Dr. Augustine Fish, 1874.

23. Clinical Lecture on some Affections Peculiar to the Female Urethra. Philadelphia Medical Times, October 24, 1874, page 49.

24. Management of Head-last Labors. Philadelphia Medical Times, March 20, 1875, page 385.

25. Two Clinical Lectures on the Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Laceration of the Female Perineum. Philadelphia Medical Times, November, 1875, pages 74 and 97.

26. Clinical Memoir on Turning in Pelves Narrowed in the Conjugate Diameter. American Journal of Obstetrics, August, 1876, page 198.

27. Lengthy Discussion on above Paper. American Journal of Obstetrics, 1876.

28. When and Why were Male Physicians Employed as Accoucheurs? American Journal of Obstetrics, August, 1876, page 381.

29. A Sketch of the Life and Writings of Louyse Bourgeois. Read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, June, 1876.

30. The Mechanism of Natural and Artificial Labor in Narrow Pelves. Transactions of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876.

31. The Relation of Neurasthenia to the Diseases of the Womb, Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, September, 1878, vol. iii.

32. Vaginal Hernia. Obstetric Gazette, Cincinnati, 1879-1880, pages 802-805.

33. Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri. The Address in Obstetrics before the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1878.

34. Vegetations of the Endometrium. The Report of Chairman of Obstetrics before Philadelphia County Medical Society, December 11, 1878. Philadelphia Medical Times.

35. A Case of Spaying for Fibroid Tumor of the Womb. American Journal of Medical Sciences, 1878.

36. Clinical Notes on Elongations of the Cervix Uteri. Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, vol. iv.

37. The Extirpation of the Ovaries for Some of the Disorders of Menstrual Life. Transactions of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, 1879.

38. Clinical Lecture on Prolapse of the Ovaries. Medical News, etc., November, 1879.

39. Five Cases of Laparotomy under the Spray. American Journal of Medical Sciences, October, 1879.

40. A Year's Work in Ovariectomy. Dr. S. M. Miller's Clinical Record, January, 1880.

41. The Valedictory Address, delivered March, 1878, to the Graduating Class at the University of Pennsylvania.

42. The Dangers and the Duty of the Hour. An address delivered at Baltimore before the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland, April, 1881.

43. Lessons in Gynecology. First edition, 1879; second edition, 1880; third edition, 1887.

44. Clinical Notes on the Removal of the Ovaries for Insanity. Transactions of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, 1881.

45. The Valedictory Address, delivered in May, 1887, to the Graduating Class of the University of Pennsylvania.

46. Bursting Cysts of the Abdomen. Read before the American Gynecological Society, September 22, 1881.

47. Personal Statistics in Ovariectomy. American Journal of Obstetrics, April, 1882.

48. A Year's Work in Ovariectomy. Medical News, March, 1882.

49. A Year's Work in Ovariectomy. Medical News, March, 1883.

50. A Year's Work in Ovariectomy. Medical News, March, 1884.

51. A Year's Work in Ovariectomy. Medical News, March, 1885.

52. A Year's Work in Ovariectomy. *Medical News*, March, 1886.
53. A Year's Work in Ovariectomy. *Medical News*, March, 1887.
54. Nerve Counterfeits of Uterine Disease. *Medical News*, December 6, 1884.
55. Rapid Dilatation of the Cervical Canal. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, November, 1884.
56. Inflammation of the Parotid Glands following Operations on the Female Genital Organs. *Transactions of the American Gynecological Society*, 1885, vol. x.
57. Intraligamentary Cysts. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, January, 1888.
58. Diseases of the Ovaries and Oviducts, in the "System of Practical Medicine," by Dr. William Pepper, 1886, vol. iv.
59. The Treatment of Ovarian and Extraovarian Tumors in Mann's "American System of Gynecology," 1888, vol. ii.
60. Removal of an Ovarian Tumor. *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, September 28, 1889, page 388.
61. Mechanical Dysmenorrhœa. *University Medical Magazine*, December, 1889.
62. Oöphorectomy for Painful Menorrhagia; Uterine Fibroids. *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, October 5, 1889, page 386.
63. The Abuse of Uterine Treatment through Mistaken Diagnosis. *Medical News*, December 7, 1889.
64. Co-education and the Higher Education of Women. *Medical News*, December 14, 1889, page 667.
65. Lecture on Abdominal Tumors and their Treatment by Electricity. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, December 28, 1889, page 919.
66. Lecture on Anal Fissure with Cervical Laceration; Neurasthenia. *Annals of Gynecology*, February, 1890.
67. Lecture on Double Oöphorectomy and Fibroid Tumor of the Womb. *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, January 11, 1890, page 46.
68. Lecture on the Danger of Syphilitic Infection by Gynecologists. *Annals of Gynecology*, March, 1890.
69. Lecture on Retained Placenta. *Practice*, February 20, 1890.
70. Lecture on the Removal of an Anomalous Abdominal Tumor. *Medical News*, February 22, 1890, p. 81.
71. Lecture on Two Successive Ovariectomies. *International Journal of Surgery*, February, 1890, p. 81.
72. Clinical Lecture on Amputation of a Fibroid Cervix; Enucleation of a Uterine Fibroid. *Medical News*, May 10, 1890.
73. Clinical Lecture on Two Successive Laparotomies for Ovarian Cyst and for Ovarian Insanity. *Medical News*, May 17, 1890, page 521.
74. Clinical Lecture on Oöphorectomy for Adhesions and a Pedunculated Fibroid. *Medical Age*, May 26, 1890, page 222.
75. Lecture on Rapid Dilatation of the Cervix for Mechanical Dysmenorrhœa, etc. *American Lancet*, July 1, 1890, page 241.
76. Clinical Lecture on Oöphorectomy for Uterine Fibroids. *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, July 19, 1890, page 61.
77. Clinical Lecture on Amputation of the Neck of the Womb. *Medical News*, July 26, 1890, page 73.
78. Clinical Lecture on Laceration of the Cervix Uteri. *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, September, 13, 1890, page 301.
79. Clinical Lecture on the Removal of an Intraligamentary Cyst. *Medical News*, September 13, 1890, page 249.
80. Clinical Lecture on Phantom Tumors and Abdominal Dropsy. *Medical News*, October 25, 1890, page 409.
81. Clinical Lecture on Removal of a Dermoid Cyst. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, November 15, 1890, page 714.

82. Clinical Lecture on Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia. *Medical Mirror*, November, 1890, page 513.
83. Original Paper on What I Have Learned to Unlearn in Gynecology. *Medical News*, November 29, 1890, page 560.
84. Clinical Lecture on Broken Needles Left in Wounds; Prosecutions for Alleged Malpraxis. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, December 13, 1890, page 857.
85. Clinical Lecture on Cancer of Uterus; Recurrent Pericæcal Abscess. *American Lancet*, January, 1891, page 8.
86. Discussion on Minor Gynecological Operations. *Annals of Gynecology and Paediatrics*, January, 1891, page 230.
87. Clinical Lecture on Closure of Vulva for Vesicovaginal Fistula. *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, December 27, 1890.
88. Clinical Lecture on Cancer of the Vagina; Retained Placenta after Miscarriage; Tubo-ovarian Cyst. *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, May 2, 1891, page 487; *International Clinics*, April, 1891, page 189.
89. Clinical Lecture on Malignant Disease of the Pelvis in a Girl under Fifteen Years of Age—Operation. *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, March 21, 1891.
90. Suggestions for Abdominal Operations and After-care. *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, April 11, 1891.
91. Clinical Lecture on Closure of the Vulva for Incurable Vesicovaginal Fistula. *Dental and Surgical Microcosm*, October, 1891, page 44.
92. Remarks on Dermoid Tumors, on the Use of Catgut, and on Trendelenburg's Position. *Annals of Gynecology*, November, 1891.
93. Original Paper on the Radical Treatment of Uterine Cancer. *Medical News*, December 5, 1891, p. 641.
94. Original Paper on Catgut in Gynecological Operations. *Therapeutic Gazette*, December, 1891.
95. Clinical Lecture on Operation for Lacerated Cervix. *Medical Age*, February 10, 1892, page 68.
96. Clinical Lecture on Cancer of the Womb. *International Clinics*, January, 1892, page 185.
97. Clinical Lecture on Abdominal Section for Extrauterine Fostation. *American Lancet*, January, 1892, page 1.
98. Clinical Lecture on Dermoid Cyst of Right Ovary. *International Clinics*, 1898, vol. i., second series, page 290.
99. Clinical Lecture on Incomplete Laparotomy with Injury to the Bladder. *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, May 7, 1892, page 724.
100. Clinical Lecture on the Radical Cure of Cancer of the Womb by Hysterectomy. *International Clinics*, October, 1892, page 267.
101. Original Article on Early Diagnosis Essential to the Cure of Uterine Cancer. *Medical News*, December 10, 1892.
102. Clinical Lecture on Nephrorrhaphy for Wandering Kidney. *International Clinics*, 1898, vol. ii., third series, page 270.
103. Clinical Lecture on a Distended-gall Bladder Mistaken for Floating Kidney; Cholecystotomy for the Removal of a Gall-stone. *International Clinics*, 1898, vol. iii., third series, page 242.
104. Clinical Lecture on Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Leucorrhœa. *Practice*, January, 1893.
105. Clinical Lecture on Prolapse of Womb from Hypertrophic Elongation, Pyosalpinx, etc. *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, February 4, 1893, page 163 (?).
106. Clinical Lecture on the Risks of Syphilitic Infection Incurred by Gynecologists. *International Clinics*, 1893, vol. i., third series, page 271.
107. Clinical Lecture on a Case of Operation for Tubal Pregnancy at Term. *International Clinics*, September (?), 1893.

108. Clinical Lecture on Remarks on a Case of Tubal Pregnancy. *Medical News*, April 15, 1893.
109. Original Paper on the Effect of Castration on Women, and other Problems in Gynecology. *Medical News*, December 9, 1893.
110. Original Paper on the Great Medical Error of the Day. *University Medical Magazine*, January, 1894.
111. Discussion on the Effects of Castration on Women. *Annals of Gynecology and Pediatrics*, January, 1894.
112. The Conservative Treatment of the Female Pelvic Organs. *University Medical Magazine*, July, 1894.
113. The Introductory to Keating and Coe's Gynecology, January, 1895.



IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM GOODELL, M.D., LL.D.

A STRONG man has fallen. A light that has been shining for nearly thirty years with increasing brilliancy, has gone out. A name than which few others of the American profession in this second half of the nineteenth century have been more widely known, is now written in the ever-growing list of the dead. A voice sounding so often with clearness and power, and to which doctors listened to learn, is now forever silent.

Upon brief notice,¹ and amid the pressure of other urgent duties, I attempt this tribute to the character and work of William Goodell.

He was born on the island of Malta on the 17th of October, 1829. His father was a missionary of the American Board in Beyrout, and the name of that father is honored among those who toiled in foreign lands under the auspices of this Board. The battle of Navarino caused the temporary removal of the family to Malta.

The son was supposed to have derived from his father love of humor, while the graver elements of his character came from his mother. Goethe, in well-known lines, said that he had from his father stature, earnestness, and stability of purpose, and his wit and fondness for story-writing from his mother—in some respects the very reverse of what has been stated as to Dr. Goodell. Kaut said he could never forget that his mother caused goodness to grow in his soul; and this is the testimony of the majority of eminent men as to maternal influence in childhood and youth.

William Goodell entered Williams College in 1847 and graduated in 1851. Soon after completing his academic studies he became a student of Jefferson Medical College, receiving his

¹ A few days ago I received a letter from the editor of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS with the following request: "May I beg of you, in behalf of the medical profession, as well as the family of Dr. Goodell, who have been consulted in the matter, to write a memorial sketch for publication in this journal."

degree in 1854. He returned to Constantinople, that was the field of the Rev. Dr. Goodell's labor after about a year spent in Malta, and three years later was married at Smyrna, Asia Minor—whither he had gone to meet his bride upon her arrival from the United States—to the daughter of the late Judge Thomas S. Bell, of West Chester, Pa. His father was still engaged in missionary work, but the son was not satisfied with the field of practice afforded in Turkey and was ambitious to have better opportunity for his life work. Carlyle said: "Find out your task; stand to it: the night cometh when no man can work." But it is of the first importance to find out where the work is, and Constantinople did not seem to the subject of this sketch a suitable place. In 1861 he returned to the United States, bringing his wife and their child, and settled at West Chester. Discouraged by the slowly coming and little remunerative practice, he had decided to try his fortune in one of the newer Western States. But the Hon. William Butler, the present United States District Judge, having learned from one of the managers of the Preston Retreat that a suitable physician to be put in charge of this institution was needed, strongly recommended Dr. Goodell and made earnest efforts to secure his appointment. That appointment followed, and thus the opportunity was given for working in his chosen field of medicine; the salary was ample, so that pecuniary embarrassment was at an end; and at the same time there was sufficient leisure from his official duties to let him spend many an hour among the treasures of the library of the College of Physicians: he used those hours in diligent study, and the fruit of that study was often shown in his contributions to medical literature and in his teaching.

In 1870 he was appointed lecturer on diseases of women in the University, and four years later became clinical professor of gynecology. His lectures excited much interest and attracted not only many medical men, but also lawyers and other educated persons not belonging to the medical profession. The University buildings were then on Ninth street, above Chestnut.

In 1887 he resigned his position at Preston Retreat, and in 1893 his professorship.

For two years before his death Dr. Goodell suffered from insomnia, unrelieved by hypnotics. He also had frequent attacks of gouty arthritis, the left knee and ankle being chiefly affected.

Want of health prevented his attendance at the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons in Washington last May, and the paper which he had been appointed to present the Congress, "The Conservative Treatment of the Female Pelvic Organs," his last contribution to medical literature, was read by another. He was at this time suffering from slight paralysis of the left ankle, which prevented walking, and was first thought only a return of gout. As the disorder became worse he started on his summer vacation quite early, going to Williamstown, Mass., where he had rented a house for the season. The paralysis gradually extended up the limb, and his attending physician, Dr. Frank W. Olds, requested that Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton should be called in consultation. Dr. Hamilton came, made the diagnosis of a central lesion, and predicted a fatal result. A pleuro-pneumonia occurred, and, following this, paralysis of the left arm. He was brought home the last of September, and for a time seemed better and was more cheerful, but strength steadily declined. In the latter part of October two or three times an attack of unconsciousness, lasting some hours, happened. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of October the end seemed at hand, and at 9:30 o'clock he breathed his last. Mrs. Goodell and four children, two sons and two daughters, remain.

In religious belief and profession Dr. Goodell was an Episcopalian, and at the time of his death a member of St. Luke's.

The funeral, which was private, was on the 30th of October, his body being taken to its last resting place in Woodlands Cemetery, the representatives of the Medical Department of the University accompanying the remains, lectures having been suspended, and the flag on the University at half-mast.

Dr. Goodell's contributions to medical literature were numerous, and some of them of more than temporary value. The list which is appended to this tribute has been copied from his own record. The only book he wrote was "Lessons in Gynecology," which has passed through three editions, the first being issued in 1879. By his request I reviewed this work in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and of course found ample ground for warm commendation, especially in this, that Philadelphia had been so long silent in contributions either to obstetrics or diseases of women, and now the protracted silence was so bravely broken! The book sold rapidly; indeed, the supply was soon exhausted, and a new edition appeared the next year. It was

Dr. Goodell's hope to issue the fourth edition, and to this end he had done some work in revising the third.

As a teacher in the University he was associated for a greater or less time with many able and eminent men. There was Penrose, one of the best teachers of obstetrics Philadelphia has ever had; and there were Leidy, Agnew, Ashhurst, and other great instructors; and Goodell was as able in his own department as any one of these in his. Herein was the test of his power, for if a professor falls materially below his associates in teaching ability it would be well were he to seek some inferior work. If professorships become venal, or rewards for cunning and unscrupulous schemers, or tributes to family influence and social power, there can be only evil results in the end. No such taint attached to Dr. Goodell's appointment, no such suspicion could be whispered, and by his able teaching he vindicated the wisdom of those who appointed him. Few men combine the necessary knowledge and the power of imparting it in such a way that students will listen, understand, and remember, but to Dr. Goodell belonged both the knowledge and the power.

He was especially well qualified to teach diseases of women by knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of obstetrics, and his great success as a specialist was in a large measure due to his obstetric study and experience. I believe it is an error in medical teaching and practice to separate obstetrics and diseases of women, for the two are essentially united. One day this arbitrary and unjust divorce, so commonly prevailing in American medical schools, must cease, and, wiser counsels prevailing, their teaching will conform with that invariably observed in the German schools.

A teacher's greatest glory is, not so much in what he says and does, as in what he enables others to say and do. Able and successful pupils are the brightest jewels in the crown of his fame. Tried by this test, Dr. Goodell's honor and renown are assured.

He was a pioneer, and even if others have, or will, push their progress beyond where his ceased, they could not have gone so far if he, or some one like him, had not led at first the advance. Herbert said: "A dwarf on a giant's shoulders sees further of the two"; and still more, if giant climbs on giant he will see further. Wordsworth, the great poet of Nature, believed that he had to create the taste by which his writings were to be enjoyed. Dr. Goodell contributed materially, particularly in

Philadelphia, to create the department in which he labored so successfully, and in which specialists now swarm—for where the carcass is, there will be the gathering of the eagles.

Dr. Goodell's papers are good examples of clear and strong English. Nevertheless he did not write with facility, and his sentences frequently cost much labor, so severe was his critical faculty, though ever art concealed the art. There was a constant progress in the vigor, clearness, and simplicity of his language from year to year, as there must be in the utterances of every scholarly man. Like the athlete who rids himself of each ounce of superfluous tissue, so the writer eliminates from his sentences any unnecessary word in order that the idea may be clear and distinct, the thought standing out in perfect strength and not hidden in pleonasm.

He understood the motives of men, had a rare facility in reading the book of human nature. Herein he was as wise as a serpent, but, if controversy arose, hardly as harmless as a dove. He had great force of character and firmness of purpose. He could not be easily found off his guard or thrown from his balance. He was a well-poised, watchful, strong man. Dr. Johnson, in discussing Pope's "Epitaphs," remarked that "the greater part of mankind have no character at all, have little that distinguishes them from others equally good or bad, and therefore nothing can be said of them which may not be applied with equal propriety to thousands more." But Dr. Goodell had an individuality distinguishing him from the mass of men, even of eminent men.

So far as pecuniary success is concerned, Dr. Goodell's work had abundant reward. One year his professional fees amounted to fifty thousand dollars, and during the last few years his annual income was but little less than that sum.

The entire number of his abdominal sections was six hundred. From his son, Dr. W. Constantine Goodell, I have the following statements: "He has had but few operations for the removal of the ovaries when the disease was not decided, for he was thoroughly conservative, and believed that where there is any doubt all other means should be first tried. This was his reason for assuming the expense of a private hospital, for he had so many cases sent him from all over the country, girls and young married women, who were doomed to castration for no other reason than ovarian congestion or neuralgia, fancied or real, that he

absolutely refused operating and would advise rest treatment instead. Therefore the number of his major operations was small considering the number of women he treated."

The number of his operations for tears of the perineum and of the cervix was also about six hundred.

Dr. Goodell received many honors and was a member of several professional organizations. He was an honorary fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, corresponding fellow of the London Obstetrical Society, honorary fellow of the Imperial Medical Society of Constantinople, one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society and its acting president in 1878; he was a member of various local organizations—the College of Physicians, Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, etc.; member of the State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, and of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons. Last spring he received the degree of LL.D. from Jefferson Medical College.

His successful career is a testimony to his signal ability, his tireless energy and perseverance. Plato said: "To honor with hymns and panegyrics those who are still alive is not safe; a man should run his course and make a fair ending, and then we will praise him." The name of William Goodell is worthy and will receive the praise of the profession, both at home and abroad. He was no mushroom springing up in a night and perishing in a few days, but an oak of many years' growth, sturdy to battle with the storms, and strong to send out its sheltering boughs over a wide extent. Men will come and men will go in the profession, but not many of them in a generation will be his peers.

T. P.

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