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## L. Carrington Goodrich

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L. Carrington Goodrich

It is our duty to report that Dr. L. Carrington Goodrich, Dean Lung Professor Emeritus of Chinese, Columbia University, and one of America's most eminent scholars of China, died in New York on August 10, 1986, at the age of 91. Although not officially employed as a librarian, he maintained a life-long interest in Chinese books, printing, and bibliography. For many years he played an important role in securing funds for developing the East Asian Library at Columbia University (now known as the C.V. Starr East Asian Library), and in selecting works to be included in it. He conducted courses on Chinese bibliography, and published widely on Chinese printing. Therefore it seems entirely appropriate for this notice to be published in the CEAL Bulletin.

It may surprise some of our readers to learn that Professor Goodrich was an active and perceptive reader of our Bulletin. Beginning in 1980, when I became editor, I sent him a copy of each issue; he always replied with useful comments and suggestions. I continued to send him each issue after Miss Perushek became editor in 1984. The last one I sent him was the joint issue no. 77-78. He replied with a handwritten note dated March 25, 1986. He was visiting his daughter and family in Florida at the time, away from his typewriter, and had to write by hand. Nevertheless he wrote:

Thanks so much for the copy of CEAL (no. 77-78). I read it from start to finish; couldn't put it down. So many old friends--from Gussie Gaskill on to Chaoying Fang. The account of Frederick McCormick especially stirred me. When I was a boy of 9 or 10, while the Goodrich family was living in T'ung-chou, we used to get bulletins about the fighting in Manchuria, written by him. He once, as I recall, stopped by, and that gave me a thrill as I had not before met a live newspaper man. Years later, on a visit to Pomona, I tried to acquire for C.U. [Columbia University] the Korean collection, but failed.

Luther Carrington Goodrich was born of missionary parents at T'ung-chou, near Peking, on September 21, 1894. He was less than six years old when the Siege of the Legations took place during the Boxer Uprising in the summer of 1900. He was probably one of the last survivors of that event, which, he told us a few years ago, he remembered from his distant childhood, though not in detail, since he was only five years old at the time.

As a boy he attended a British school in Chefoo (Shantung) and subsequently spent two years at the Oberlin Academy in Ohio. He entered Williams College in 1913, graduating in 1917. He joined the U.S. Army in early 1918. During 1919, under the auspices of the YMCA, he performed various services, including the organization of recreational activities, for Chinese laborers in France who were engaged in post-war rebuilding. Since none of them spoke English, he dealt with them entirely in Chinese, and served as an intermediary in their relations with British and American forces.

He began his graduate work at Columbia in the spring of 1920, but was soon called away to return to China to serve as Assistant Resident Director of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. The work of this Board, which involved a great deal of travel throughout China visiting hospitals and medical schools, subsequently developed into the Peking Union Medical College. This institution is still operating in Peking, where it is now known as the Capital Hospital.

He returned to the United States in 1925. Here he resumed studying and began teaching at Columbia University. He received his M.A. degree from Columbia in 1927 and his doctorate in 1934. He was appointed Associate Professor and Chairman of the Department of Chinese and Japanese in 1935, and was promoted to full Professor in 1945.

In 1929 he published A Syllabus of the History of Chinese Civilization, in cooperation with Mr. H.C. Fenn, who provided the maps. This syllabus, which served as a guide to readings for his course on Chinese history, was reissued, with additions, in 1934, 1941, 1947, and 1950. In 1943 he published his A Short History of the Chinese People, with subsequent editions in 1948, 1951, 1959, and 1969, this last including a final chapter by W.A.S. Adie, entitled "The Chinese Revolution, 1911- ."

Throughout his life Professor Goodrich was much interested in printing, in books, and in bibliography. His doctoral dissertation, The Literary Inquisition of Ch'ien-lung (Baltimore, 1935; revised ed. "with addenda and corrigenda", New York, 1966), dealt with the suppression of writings which the Manchu regime then ruling China considered heretical, subversive, or in some other way objectionable. In cooperation with Professor J.J.L. Duyvendak and others, Professor Goodrich developed a course on Chinese bibliography and reference sources, which he conducted at Columbia University for many years. At the request of Mrs. Dagny Carter, the widow of Thomas Francis Carter, he undertook the preparation of a revised edition of her late husband's The Invention of Printing in China and its Spread Westward, which had been published shortly before Carter's death in 1925. This revised and enlarged edition was published by the Ronald Press, New York, in 1955. It included greatly expanded annotations for each chapter. The revised edition incorporated a vast wealth of information which had become available in the thirty years since the publication of the original work, both as a result of research in printed and manuscript sources and as a result of archaeological finds. This revised edition was translated into Japanese by Yabuuchi Kiyoshi and Ishibashi Masako, and was published in two volumes by Heibonsha, Tokyo, in 1977 (in the series Tōyō Bunko, no. 315-316) with the title Chūgoku no insatsujutsu: sono hatsumeiki to seiden.

It should also be noted that, in line with his continuing interest in books and printing, Professor Goodrich served as a consultant to Professor T.H. Tsien during the latter's writing of Paper and Printing (Cambridge University Press, 1985), which constitutes Part I of Volume 5 of Professor Joseph Needham's renowned series entitled Science and Civilization in China (reviewed in CEAL Bulletin, number 80). In his "Author's Note" to this exceedingly important 485-page study, Professor Tsien states that he is "especially indebted to three eminent scholars and specialists in the field who served as consultants of the project, Professor L. Carrington Goodrich, Professor Howard W. Winger, and Dr. K.T. Wu, for their constant advice, reading, and criticism of the entire manuscript." Professor Tsien has dedicated his volume to these three persons.

In 1951 Professor Goodrich completed and brought to publication Japan in the Chinese Dynastic Histories: Later Han through Ming Dynasties, a work which had been begun some years earlier by Mr. Ryusaku Tsunoda, a Special Lecturer in Japanese History at Columbia. In 1949 Professor Goodrich began, in cooperation with Ch'ien Hsing-hai, a translation of Yüan hsi yü jen Hua hua k'ao by Professor Ch'en Yuan, a widely known specialist in Yuan history and former President of Fu-jen University. Mr. Ch'ien was unable to continue this collaboration after 1951, and from then on Professor Goodrich pursued the undertaking by himself. This resulted in the publication in 1966 of Western

and Central Asians in China under the Mongols: Their Transformation into Chinese (Monumenta Serica Monograph XV).

Professor Goodrich served as Fulbright lecturer at the Visva Bharati University in India during the academic year 1953-54; at the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, in 1961; and at the International Christian University, near Tokyo, Japan, in 1961-62. To his students, both in the United States and abroad, he was always friendly, earnest, and encouraging. He remained in correspondence with his former students, watched their careers, and frequently made helpful suggestions. In 1976-77 his friends, colleagues, and former students raised a sum of \$100,000 to establish a fellowship in his honor. We can be assured, therefore, that at Columbia University there will be a continuing series of Goodrich fellows.

After his retirement from teaching, Professor Goodrich, as Dean Lung Professor Emeritus of Chinese, began his service as Director of the Ming Biographical History Project (a project of the Association for Asian Studies), which in 1976 culminated in the publication by the Columbia University Press of the two-volume Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644. The great contribution to knowledge made by this work was immediately recognized. It contains 659 biographies, written by 125 authors. The subjects of the biographies include emperors, their families, military leaders, eunuchs, envoys and travelers, poets and writers, dramatists, historians, Buddhist and Taoist monks, merchants, scientists, and other categories. The Dictionary has been honored by the Prix Stanislas Julien de la Valeur, awarded by the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Institut de France. It has also been the subject of very favorable reviews in a number of leading journals, including the Journal asiatique, vol. 265 (1977), pp. 429-30; Journal of the American Oriental Society, vol. 99 (1979), pp. 125-26; The Journal of Asian Studies, vol. XXXVIII, no. 3 (May 1979), pp. 558-61; and others. The T'oung pao, vol. #71 (1985), pp. 300-308, contains a very detailed review by Bernd Eberstein, which concludes with this statement:

It opens up numerous areas of a vast historical terrain, which were quite unknown before. It certainly will prove a most important aid and stimulus to every future occupation with the Ming dynasty, regardless whether studying, teaching, or doing research.

When the Dictionary was published in 1976 the event was commemorated by a reception and dinner at the Columbia University Faculty Club, followed by a Convocation in the rotunda of the Low Memorial Library, at which the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters was conferred upon Mr. Chao-ying Fang (who had served as Associate Editor during the project) and upon Mrs. Fang (Tu Lienche). At the dinner, the permanent nature of the contribution was pointed out by Dr. William J. McGill, then President of Columbia University, who reminded us that this Dictionary will be used by students, scholars, and research workers "long after all of us here tonight are gone."

Throughout his long career Professor Goodrich wrote a very large number of articles, reviews, and notices for various journals. We are informed that one of his sons, Mr. Thomas Goodrich, has undertaken to compile a complete record of his father's writings. In due course we expect that obituary notices will appear in the Journal of the American Oriental Society and the Journal of Asian Studies of the Association for Asian Studies. (Professor Goodrich had served as president of both these organizations.) It is to be hoped that a complete record of his publications will also be printed.

A memorial service in which many members of Professor Goodrich's family participated was held at the Riverdale Presbyterian Church on September 21, 1986. A university memorial service was held in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, on October 16. This service was opened by Professor Paul H. Varley, currently Chairman of the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, and remarks in memoriam were made by Professor Hans Bielenstein, Professor William Theodore deBary, and Professor C. Martin Wilbur.

The service was concluded by an imposing performance of Bach's strongly affirmative Toccata in F major. It was a most fortunate choice; it seemed to reflect the positive, cheerful nature of the man whose memory those who were present had gathered to honor.

(Edwin G. Beal, Jr.)