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## Eothen!

**T**HIS is a story of a pilgrimage, and a pilgrimage, as you know, is quite different from travels, or a journey, or the even more wonderful kind of wandering which we call migration. One travels for business, one goes upon a journey for pleasure; but one makes a pilgrimage to pay homage and to draw nearer to something which has a deeper meaning than business or pleasure. I have always thought that a pilgrimage was one of the great experiences and influences of life; but I have also thought that perhaps migration was still more wonderful, for then you must experience the thrill of standing for a time where you may look down upon a promised land. All the past behind you—all the future beckoning you on. Is there any deeper emotion than that which springs from the hope born of that first look upon the promised land? I do not know, because I have never migrated, but I have let my imagination play with the magic of those two words ever since I can remember hearing them. I may never migrate, but their magnetic wonder will always remain.

Of course you do not go upon a pilgrimage alone. You may start by yourself, as pilgrims often do, but they are sure of meeting with other pilgrims on the way, which is just what happened in the case of this particular pilgrimage of which

I am trying to become the historian. Which reminds me that I have not yet explained that the great difference between a migration and a pilgrimage is that in one case you abandon everything and start anew, while in the other case you travel a long road, meet with many people, pass through many experiences, and return to the spot where your life lies and where strong ties bind you to other lives and other things. But you bring back something, if you are a sincere pilgrim,—something better than gifts and tokens,—you bring back a warmer sympathy and a deeper knowledge of life. For a pilgrimage has the merit of revealing, as no other thing can in quite the same way, the so much forgotten fact that the world thrives only upon kindness and consideration, and that men are drawn by those magnets as by nothing else.

When we steamed in through the Golden Gate, I wished that I might look inside all the minds of all the other pilgrims and get one broad glimpse of their impressions. That is what a good historian should be able to do, but I am a poor historian. I cannot submerge my own impressions, and so grasp and assemble those of others, that I may make the composite picture. I saw, through the waning light of an October afternoon, the dream city by the water's edge. Above it on the hills, lay the other

## NEWS NOTES—OBITUARY

### New Ohio Law on City Planning

Ohio has recently passed a city-planning law authorizing the council of each municipality to appoint a city-planning commission of seven members, four of whom were to be citizens without official positions. The commissions are authorized to make plans and maps showing recommendations for improvements of every type looking toward systematic planning. No physical improvement may be made without the approval of the commission, except where the council overrules the commissions' findings by a two-thirds vote. The law becomes effective in January, 1916. Mayors of several cities have already signified their intention of appointing planning commissions. Other cities of Ohio, among which are Toledo, Dayton, and Cleveland, have in their new charters a provision either giving the mayor the right to appoint, or, as in Cleveland, making it mandatory for him to appoint, a city-planning commission.

### A New Departure in Comprehensive Planning

A unique city-planning organization will be found in Westchester County, New York, if a bill recommended to the Legislature of 1916 by the county board of supervisors becomes law. The bill provides for a county-planning commission, the commissioners to serve without salary, and to have an appropriation of \$5,000 to cover necessary expenses of the work. The function of the commission will be to coördinate the plans of all the communities lying within the county, in order to secure the best arrangement of highways, parks, parkways, water-supply, and drainage. With each of its great number of cities, villages, and townships, at present carrying out its development without much regard to the plan of its neighbors, Westchester County will receive great benefit from the orderly and coöperative planning which this commission will be able to insure.

## Obituary

### Henry Clay Carrel

Admitted to the Institute in 1902; to Fellowship, 1912.  
Died at Philadelphia, October 19, 1915.

### Frederick Ward Putnam

Elected an Honorary Member of the Institute in 1893.  
Died at Cambridge, August 14, 1915.

Frederick Ward Putnam was born in Salem, Massachusetts, April 16, 1839, and died in Cambridge, August 14, 1915. Professor Putnam was one of the last survivors of the group of students whom Louis Agassiz gathered about him, and who have played so notable a part in the development of scientific work in this country. During the earlier portion of his life he devoted himself to natural history, and in this work was connected with the Essex Institute in Salem, the Boston Society of Natural History, and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard University. In 1875 he was appointed Curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, a position he held for more than forty years. In 1886 he was made Peabody Professor of American Archæology and Ethnology, and served as head of the Division of Anthropology in the University until his retirement in 1909. In 1892 he was made Chief of the Department of Anthropology at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago; in 1894 he became Curator of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York

City, and remained in charge of this section of the museum until his appointment as Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Anthropological Museum of the University of California in 1904, from which he resigned in 1909, when he retired from active work. In 1873 Professor Putnam was made Permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and for twenty-five years, during one of the most important periods in the life of the association, he continued to hold this position. To his energy and administrative ability no small share of its success was due.

Professor Putnam's membership in scientific societies was extensive, both in this country and abroad. He received the degree of B. S. from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1862, honorary degrees of A.M. from Williams College in 1868, and S.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1894. In 1896 the Cross of the Legion of Honor was given him by the French government.

To all his students and associates Professor Putnam endeared himself by his kindness and ready sympathy. He inspired those with whom he came in contact with enthusiasm for scientific work, and nearly all the active workers in anthropology in this country may be said to have been either his pupils or his colleagues. In him anthropological study in this country loses the last of its founders, and the host of his pupils and associates lose a well-trying friend.