

Greeley, Mellen C.  
Georgia Chapter

# Application for Membership

February 17<sup>th</sup>, 1921

*To the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects,  
The Octagon House, Washington, D. C.*

SIR:

I hereby apply for Membership in the American Institute of Architects.

I hereby certify that the following statements are correct:

Name. William C. Greeley

Address 709-711 Bisbee Building-Jacksonville, Florida  
 [Number and Street.] [City] [State.]

Place and date of birth. Jacksonville Florida - Febr. 14<sup>th</sup> 1880.

Graduate in architecture.....  
[If required in your case, give name of institutions and year.—Attach evidence of Diploma or Certificate of graduation]

Holder of Scholarship in architecture. ☒ [If required in your case, attach evidence.]

Passed the qualifying examinations of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or the examinations for the first class of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. ✓

If an Associate of a Chapter of the Institute, give name of chapter \_\_\_\_\_

If practicing architect, firm name Greeley and Benjamin

Have been in practice twelve years.

If draughtsman, employed by \_\_\_\_\_ [State number of years.]

Collegiate and office training \_\_\_\_\_

I have carefully examined the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute and the "Circular of Advice Relative to Principles of Professional Practice and Canons of Ethics," and I agree, if elected, honorably to maintain them.

I further agree, if elected to membership in the American Institute of Architects, that if at any time my membership shall cease, either by my own resignation or by any action taken by the Institute, I will then, by that fact, relinquish all rights of any character that I may have acquired by reason of such membership in the property, real or personal, of the American Institute of Architects, and of the Chapter of the Institute of which I am then a member.

Mellen C. Ginder  
[Signature of Applicant.]

I hereby certify that the signer of this application was duly elected an Associate of the \_\_\_\_\_  
 [For use when the applicant is an Associate.]

Chapter, A. I. A., on the following date.....  
 [Insert date of election to chapter.]

Secretary.

Chapter, A. I. A.

We, the undersigned members of the American Institute of Architects, have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe it to be correct. We know the applicant personally, and consider that his work and practice warrant his admission to Membership.

(1) *[Signature]*  
(2) *[Signature]*  
(3) *[Signature]*

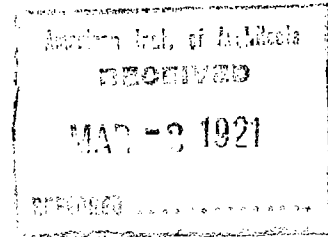
[The signatures of three Institute members are here required unless the applicant has the unanimous endorsement of his Chapter, in which case certification to that effect should be made above by the Secretary. Unanimous endorsement is that endorsement in which each Institute member of the Chapter had an opportunity to express himself by letter ballot either for or against the member proposed. No other form of unanimous endorsement will be accepted.]

Prelim. Fee *Pl 70<sup>th</sup> 3/6/51*  
Initiation *submitted*  
Unan. End. *no*  
Exhibits *must send*  
On Priv. Com. of

MELLEN C. GREELEY  
ROY A. BENJAMIN  
ARCHITECTS  
709-711 BISBEE BUILDING  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Feb.  
28th,  
1921.

Mr. William Stanley Parker, Secretary,  
The American Institute of Architects,  
The Octagon House,  
Washington, D. C.



Dear Sir:-

We are enclosing applications for membership in the American Institute of Architects, properly indorsed by three members residing in this State. Accompanying each of these applications is a check for Five Dollars (\$5.00).

Under separate cover the required drawings and photographs will be forwarded in a day or so.

Trusting that these applications may receive favorable action, we are,

Very truly yours,

MELLEN C. GREELEY  
ROY A. BENJAMIN

MCG:W.

BY

*Mellen C. Greeley*

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS  
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COPY

April 28, 1921.

My dear Sir:-

Acting for the Secretary, I am pleased to advise you of your election to membership in the American Institute of Architects, effective April 28, 1921.

You have been assigned to the Florida Chapter as an Institute member in good standing therein, and the Secretary of the Chapter has been so notified.

The enclosed statement for dues should receive early attention, as the engrossed Certificate of Membership is not sent until dues for the first year have been paid. No charge has been made for the first quarter of the current year.

May I take this opportunity to say that the office of the Secretary at the Octagon is for the service of every Institute member. Should the occasion arise we shall be glad to give you our best cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Executive Secretary.

Mr. Mellon C. Greeley,  
Bisbee Building,  
Jacksonville, Florida.

K-P.

Enclosure.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS  
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

2  
COPY

August 2, 1929

Dear Mr. Greeley:

This will formally advise you of the creation of the Florida North Chapter and assignment thereto, as a Charter Member, effective April 27, 1929.

The President of the new Chapter is Mr. Rudolph Weaver, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.; and the Secretary is Mr. W. Kenyon Drake, 21 Ocean Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

They have been advised as above, and we know they are counting upon your support as a Charter Member in making the new Chapter a success.

By direction of the Secretary,

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

Mr. Mellen C. Greeley,  
32 West Forsyth Street,  
Jacksonville, Fla.

K/FHG

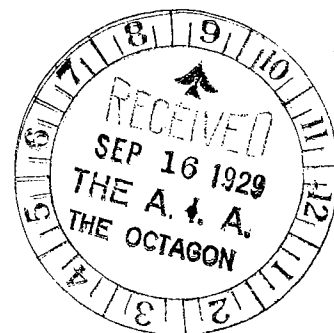
COPY TO

FILES    PRESIDENT    SECRETARY    TREASURER

S. RALPH FETNER

MELLEN C. GREELEY, A. I. A.  
ARCHITECT  
32 WEST FORSYTH STREET  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Sept. 13, 1929.



Mr. Edward C. Kemper,  
Executive Secretary, A.I.A.,  
The Octagon,  
Washington, D. C.

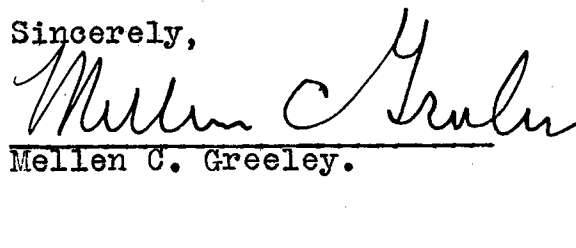
Dear Mr. Kemper:-

I regret the necessity of writing you this kind of a letter, but I do not wish to sail too long under false colors.

My dues for this year are still unpaid and while the amount is small, it is more than I have been able to raise except for actual living purposes and to hold my office organization.

I want to hold my membership, because it is worth a great deal to me and I have every expectation of paying my dues by the end of the year. Is there some way that I can remain in your good graces until not later than December 15? Please consider that I would not have asked you this question without excellent reasons.

Sincerely,

  
Mellen C. Greeley.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS  
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

2-3  
COPY

September 17, 1929.

Dear Mr. Greeley:

Your personal letter of the 13th is at hand this morning, and I am responding on the same basis.

Please be assured that under no circumstances would this office permit your membership to be affected on account of outstanding dues, without writing you both formally and personally, and without extending all of the time possible. The letter you received in September was a general one sent to all of those whose accounts are not strictly current. I do not even know, without calling for a memorandum, what your indebtedness is, and without knowing, feel justified in saying that if you send check in whole, or in part, by December 15th that will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Treasurer's office.

Sincerely yours,

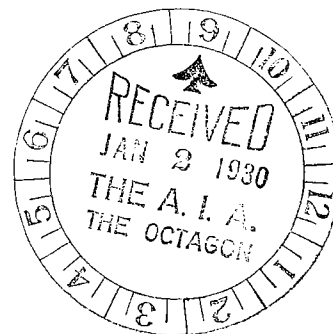
Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. Mellen C. Greeley,  
32 West Persyth Street,  
Jacksonville, Fla.

K/MEY

S. RALPH FETNER

MELLEN C. GREELEY, A. I. A.  
ARCHITECT  
32 WEST FORSYTH STREET  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA



Dec. 30, 1930.

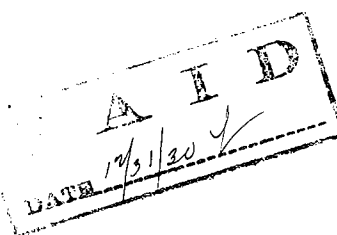
Mr. E.C. Kemper,  
Assistant Treasurer,  
The Octagon,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kemper:-

As you suggested, in  
reply to my inquiry, I am inclosing a  
note payable on March 31st. 1931, for  
the amount of my 1930 dues, \$25.00.

I would appreciate your  
bringing this to the attention of the  
proper officer, and I hope this method  
of handling the matter will be satis-  
factory.

Sincerely yours,



MELLEN C. GREELEY, A. I. A.

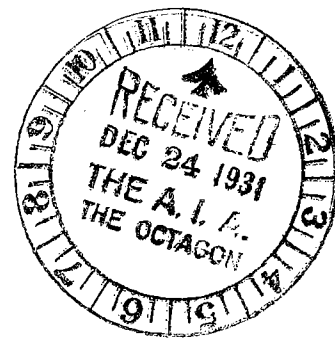
~~ARCHITECT~~

S. RALPH FETNER

ROOM 500—NO. 218 WEST ADAMS ST.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

December 22, 1931.



Mr. Edwin Bergstrom, Treasurer,  
American Institute of Architects,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I have delayed answering your letter of November 16th. because I have continued to hope that I could inclose a check for dues for the current year. That hope has faded however, and I now know that it will be impossible for me to pay now, nor in fact for a few months. Would you as Treasurer consider my note due March 31st. 1932, as being of any more value than the present open account? This would at least show my good intentions.

There is no need of my telling you what compells me to ask that you accept my note. I can only say that perhaps we in the Southeast have had a little longer to go without profitable employment, and perhaps we have more completely exhausted our reserves. My "battle cry" in the Chapters of this State has been to hold on--keep offices open-- and do anything which is honest and legitimate. I am also trying to practice what I preach, and so far, to my own astonishment, I have held on.

Hoping the above will meet with your favor,  
I am,

Yours very truly,

*Mellen C. Greeley*  
Mellen C. Greeley

*Check for 1931-25*

*J. E. K.*



MELLEN C. GREELEY, A. I. A.  
ARCHITECT  
ROOM 500—NO. 218 WEST ADAMS ST.  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

S. RALPH FETNER

February 14, 1933.

Mr. Edward C. Kemper,  
Executive Secretary, A.I.A.,  
Washington, D.C.

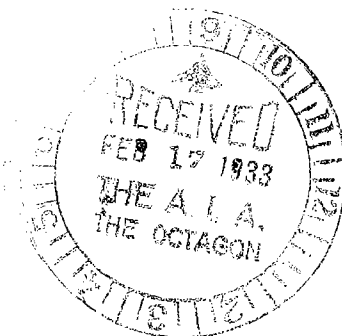
Dear Mr. Kemper;-

Thank you very much for your letter of January 31st. According to your suggestion I am inclosing my note for \$ 75.00, due April 15th., without interest, in an endeavor to keep my membership in the A.I.A. in good standing for 1933. I note that Mr. Bergstrom will be in Washington early in March, at which time definite action will be taken on this matter.

I hope you will make your regular sojourn in our State this year, and that, if so, I may have the pleasure of seeing you.

Sincerely,

*Mellen C. Greeley*  
Mellen C. Greeley



*Received Payment  
from Institute of Architects  
Code note for 75.00  
Trans. due 1931-2-3  
M*

S. RALPH FETNER

MELLEN C. GREELEY, A. I. A.  
ARCHITECT  
ROOM 500—No. 218 WEST ADAMS ST.  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

April 12, 1933



Mr. Edward C. Kemper, Executive Sec.,  
The American Institute of Architects,  
The Octagon, 1741 New York Ave.,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kemper:

I inclose check for \$50.00 for part pay-  
ment on note due April 15, also a new note for \$25.00  
for the balance.

I had thought to be able to take care of  
the whole amount but will have to ask a postponement  
of part and hope this will be satisfactory.

I have recently joined the ranks of "Private  
Architects" as I was awarded the St. Augustine, Florida  
Post Office. According to all of the other Architects  
doing Private work I may lose my shirt, but in these  
times it is pleasing to have something to do, even if  
there is no profit in it.

I expect to come to Washington in connection  
with this work in the next few weeks and hope to have  
the pleasure of seeing you.

Very sincerely,

*Mellen C. Greeley*  
Mellen C. Greeley

MCG:PGP

ch #50.00  
4/14/33  
Rm

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS  
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

23  
COPY

April 20, 1933.

Dear Mr. Greeley:

It has been physically impossible to respond sooner to yours of April 12th.

Let me acknowledge, with appreciation, your check for \$50 covering Institute dues for the years 1931 and 1932; also a new note for \$25 covering the dues for 1933.

The paid note, dated February 14, 1933, is enclosed herewith.

Congratulations on your appointment as Architect for the St. Augustine building.

Let me express the hope that it will be worth something to you in dollars and cents, as well as in prestige.

Many architects have found it difficult to make a fair profit on the government buildings.

I look forward to seeing you when you are in Washington. Please telephone when you get in, and please come and have luncheon with me.

With best regards

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

Mr. Mellen C. Greeley, A. I. A.,  
Room 500 - 218 West Adams St.,  
Jacksonville, Florida.

ECK\*B  
Enc.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COPY

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION

Franklin O. Adams, Director, 509 Twiggs St.  
Tampa, Fla.

January 28, 1932.

The Jury of Fellows,  
American Institute of Architects,  
The Octagon, 1741 New York Ave.,  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

With others, I am submitting the nominations of the following men  
for Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects:

Nat Gaillard Walker, member of the Florida Central Chapter,  
Ft. Myers, Florida  
William T. Warren, member of the Alabama Chapter, Birmingham,  
Alabama, and  
Mellen C. Greeley, member of the Florida North Chapter,  
Jacksonville, Florida.

In doing so, I believe I appreciate fully the exceedingly high quali-  
fications which should accompany such nominations and feel entirely justified  
in taking such action.

There are, perhaps, eight men within the South Atlantic Division whom  
in my opinion, have earned the honor by their devoted services to the  
Institute, to the profession of Architecture and to the general public. In  
the nine chapters in the division, with a total Institute membership of 183,  
there are six Fellows, half the number being in the Georgia Chapter, with  
one each from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, the remaining  
five Chapters having no representation.

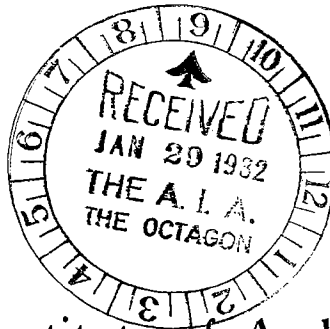
The three men selected for nominations are, in the opinion of this  
director based on twenty months contact with the division, outstanding among  
the modest number who could probably qualify. Fortunately they are from  
different chapters none of which has a Fellow on its roster. The division  
has a relatively dense architectural population with a standard of practice  
lower than it should be. That standard has, however, improved remarkably  
during the past ten years, that improvement being directly attributable to  
these three men, with a varying degree of assistance from others. By the  
award of the honors petitioned, these men and many others in their terri-  
tories will be encouraged, there will be a greater confidence in and reli-  
ance upon the Institute and the Institute itself will be strengthened in  
the division.

Respectfully,

(S) FRANKLIN O. ADAMS

Director,  
South Atlantic Division.

(Proposals for Fellowship must be filed with the Jury of Fellows, at The Octagon, not later than February 1st of any calendar year if it is desired that such proposals be acted upon prior to the second succeeding convention.)



(Issued by the Jury of Fellows)

Confidential

## The American Institute of Architects

The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue  
Washington, D. C.

### FORM OF PROPOSAL FOR FELLOWSHIP

(Before executing read carefully the accompanying document on Principles of Fellowship)

Name of Member Proposed—

Mr. Mellen C. Greeley  
Street 218 West Adams St.  
City Jacksonville  
State Florida

*Notice—Use Ink and Write Legibly Throughout.*

Chapter of Member Proposed—

Florida North  
(Name of Chapter)

Date of Election to Institute—

1921  
(The year is sufficient)

Place of Business—Location of Best Work.

Jacksonville, Florida  
(Principal Place of Business past Five Years)  
Jacksonville  
(One or more cities in which best work is located)

General Conditions of Fellowship: (Chapter II, Article 1, Section 1, By-laws:)

Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects is conferred upon a member who is a citizen of the United States, who, in the opinion of an authorized jury of fellows, shall have notably contributed to the advancement of the profession in design, construction, literature, education or public service.

PROPOSAL FOR FELLOWSHIP

Jan. 7 1932

To the Jury of Fellows,  
The American Institute of Architects,  
The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

The following name of Mellen C. Greeley, a member in good standing,  
is submitted to the Jury of Fellows with a recommendation that he be advanced to Fellowship:

Name Mellen Clark Greeley  
(In full)

Address Jacksonville, Fla.  
(City and State)

Place and date of birth Jacksonville, Fla. Feb. 14, 1880

Graduate of Architecture \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of College, University or School)

Holder of Scholarship in Architecture—

(Name of Scholarship)

If practicing architect give firm name or names, and state how long connected with each:

Mellen C. Greeley 1909-1918  
(Firm name) (Approximate time)  
Greeley & Benjamin 1919-1924  
Mellen C. Greeley 1924-  
\_\_\_\_\_

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Mellen Clark Greeley was born on the 14th day of February, in the year 1880, at Jacksonville, Florida, the son of Jonathan Clark Greeley and Leonora Keep Greeley.

He attended Bradford Institute (a private school in Jacksonville), also Cheltenham Hills School near Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, both elementary schools, and Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, a preparatory school.

He did not attend college. Instead he enlisted in the Third U. S. Volunteer Engineer Regiment for service in the Spanish-American War and saw service in Cuba.

He was employed in drafting work by the Cummer Lumber Company of Jacksonville, Florida, for about twenty months during 1899 and 1900, on railroad right-of-way maps, land plats and general construction work. Was employed by J. H. W. Hawkins (now deceased) in Jacksonville, Florida, in July 1901, as junior draftsman; was promoted through all positions of the office to senior draftsman and then office manager until October, 1908. Was employed by Henry C. Pelton from November, 1908, to June, 1909, in New York, as general senior draftsman and in charge of full size detail work for several commissions.

Mr. Greeley began practice in his own name in July, 1909, at Jacksonville, Florida, and continued until July, 1918, when he received a commission in the Q. M. Corps U. S. Army, serving in the United States and in France until July, 1919. He then formed a partnership with Roy A. Benjamin at Jacksonville, Florida, in September, 1919, which continued until April, 1924, when he resumed practice in his own name. He has practiced under his own name since.

His offices are at 218 West Adams Street, Jacksonville.

He resides at 2561 Oak Street in Jacksonville, Florida.

## ACHIEVEMENT IN DESIGN

Received first prize award in the first annual competition held by the Architectural League of Jacksonville (afterwards absorbed by the Florida North Chapter) for the best residence erected in the city during 1929. In this competition there were ~~best~~ two classes judged, residential and non-residential.

In the second annual competition for work executed in 1930, there were five classes judged, Mr. Greeley receiving first prizes in two classes, Ecclesiastical and Clubs, and second mention in a third class, Public Buildings and Monumental Work."

*"Residence, Large";*



2. Here should follow a description of his work in design, showing special attention to the particular features the proponents believe worthy—

Proponents on proposing Mr. Greeley  
solely on the basis of the value  
of his services to the profession, to  
the public and to the American  
Institute of Architects.

3. Photographs, sketches, or drawings should be submitted of two or three buildings or works—

Photographs.....

Works

Drawings.....

Works

Sketches.....

Works

## ACHIEVEMENT IN CONSTRUCTION

### 1. Engineering Construction

Name of Building

Place

### 2. Books, Treatise, or Articles Written—

Subject

Name of Book or Periodical

### 3. Photographs

Works

Place

### 4. Drawings

Building or Works

Place

## ACHIEVEMENT ~~UN~~ EDUCATION & LITERATURE

Mr. Greeley has delivered a number of addresses and papers educational in character, some of which are here noted:

Lecture before the students of the Engineering School of the University of Florida in 1926 on "The Business of being an Architect".

Lecture before students of the School of Architecture of the same institution in 1928 on "The Architect in Civic and in Business Affairs".

Lecture before the art class of the Jacksonville Woman's Club in 1927 on "Styles of Architecture and their Possible Adaptation to Florida Conditions".

Various lectures to classes of grade schools and to "Hobby Clubs" of the junior high schools on architectural subjects.

Address at annual convention of the Florida Association of Architects in 1930; subject, "Termites and Fungi in Florida".

Address before delegates of the American Wood Preservers Association in 1931 at Philadelphia on the subject, "Wood Preservatives as Prevention against Termites and Fungi".

Talks on termites, fungi and wood preservation before,

Kiwanis Club of Jacksonville,	1931,
American Legion of	" 1931,
Lions Club of	" 1931,
Civitan Club of	" 1931,

Address before State Convention of the Florida Lumber and Mill-work Association in 1931 on "The Renaissance of Good Building in Florida, reprinted in full in Southern Lumber Journal and in part by many other publications.

Radio talks over Station WRUF at Gainesville, Florida, on "Termites", February 9, 1931, and on "Wood Destroying Fungi" February 23, 1931. (The radio talks brought many requests for advice but no compensation)

Paper published in the March, 1931, number of the Octagon, entitled "Termite and Fungus Damage to Buildings". This paper was copied through the Associated Press by papers all over the country, and was the beginning of extensive correspondence with government officials and private persons, as well as architects throughout the states. This work was performed without compensation, except for transportation in two instances.

## ACHIEVEMENT IN PUBLIC SERVICE

FLORIDA CHAPTER, A. I. A.; A charter member of the Florida Chapter, A.I.A., organized August 25, 1921. President in 1924. A director at least once. Delegate to National Convention in 1924 and 1926. Delegate to Southeastern Regional meeting at Charleston, S. C., 1925, when the Board of Directors, A. I. A., met there.

FLORIDA NORTH CHAPTER, A. I. A.; A charter member of the Florida North Chapter A. I. A., organized 1929. Was director in 1929 and 1930. President 1931 and 1932. Elected delegate to the national convention 1931 but did not attend.

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; A charter member of the Florida Association of Architects, the first Architectural organization in the State, organized December 14, 1912. Was director in 1912 and at least one other time (year not known). Has been asked by nomination committees to allow name to be placed on slate for office, but refused. Member of Committee to administer the University Loan Fund (for Architectural students at the University of Florida), since the formation of committee. Served on one or more committees at all times.

STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE; Appointed by the Governor of the State (upon approval of the Florida Association of Architects) a member of Florida State Board of Architecture on January 8, 1923. Has been reappointed three times. Present commission expires in August 1935. Elected Secretary-Treasurer January 1923, and served as such continuously.

Delegate to National Conference of Architectural Registration Boards Convention at Washington, D. C., in 1924 and 1926. Delegate to Regional Conference of Architectural Registration Boards in the Southeast, held at Columbia, S. C., October 1931.

STATE HOTEL COMMISSION; Appointed member of the Board of Supervising Architects of the State Hotel Commission in 1928. In charge of the Northeastern District of the State. Elected Secretary of the Board of Supervising Architects October 1931.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF JACKSONVILLE; A charter member of the Architectural League of Jacksonville; served as Director and as member of committee on By-Laws and Constitution. This organization was absorbed in 1929, by the Florida North Chapter, A. I. A.

COMMUNITY SERVICE; Was member of Community Service of Jacksonville (an after-war activity similar to the war-time Recreation Board work), was Vice-president 1919 to 1921. This organization absorbed by "The Little Theatre" of Jacksonville.

KIWANIS CLUB; A charter member of Kiwanis Club of Jacksonville, formed October 1919; still a member in 1932, was a director for two years; was delegate to two District Conventions, in Jacksonville and in Lakeland.

BOY SCOUTS; Served as special examiner for Merit Badges in Architecture and Handicraft from forming of Scout Council in Jacksonville about 1920 until 1929. Designed and assisted in building several "Huts" at the Camp.

GIRL SCOUTS; Chairman of special committee from Kiwanis Club in 1929 to 1931 to assist Girl Scout Council of Jacksonville. Served in advisory capacity in this work.

CITY PARK COMMISSION; Appointed by the Mayor of Jacksonville to serve on a Park Commission in 1917-1918. This organization then disbanded after considerable work of investigation and recommendation on purchase of park lands. Was secretary of the Commission.

CITY PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD; Appointed by the City Commission of Jacksonville in 1928 to represent the Architectural League (afterwards the Florida North Chapter A. I. A.) on a City Planning Advisory Board. Elected Secretary-Treasurer in 1928 and still serving 1932. This Board prepared a comprehensive city plan and zoning ordinances. The zoning ordinances have stood the test of the Florida Supreme Court.

CITY BUILDING CODE; Appointed by the City Council of Jacksonville in 1929 as a member of a committee to revise the Building Code. Still working on this in 1932.

MILITARY; Joined the 3rd U. S. V. Engineer Regiment in 1898 and served in America and in Cuba for a year in the Spanish-American War. Served for about fifteen years in the National Guard of Florida, with rank of Captain for the latter twelve years. Appointed by the Governor in 1917 as First Lieutenant in the Duval County Home Guards, a training and safety unit formed during the war period when the National Guard were in Mexico. Left this organization to enter the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, served one year as Captain, mostly in France.

ARCHITECTURAL HONORS; Served as Professional Advisor for a competition (about 1924) for a Christian Science Church in Miami, Florida. Called upon and served many times, informally, as a mediator or referee to help decide disagreements between contractors and sub-contractors, also between owners and contractors. Attended the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership December 1931, and represented the State Hotel Commission and the City of Jacksonville.

Mr. Greeley's services in connection with these activities was without compensation, except there has been partial compensation for his labors on the State Board of Architecture and the State Hotel Commission.

Proponents are basing their nomination of Mr. Greeley for Fellowship upon the principles embodied in a letter addressed to the chairman of the Jury of Fellows, dated November 10, 1931, attached hereto.



November 10, 1931.

Mr. Paul A. Davis, III, Chairman,  
Jury of Fellows, A. I. A.,  
1805 Walnut Street,  
Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Mr. Davis: Analyzed, defined and tagged for recognition, and special construction must be devised and special materials found and put into general use. I have received from the Octagon copies of "Principles of Fellowship" and form of proposal, and wish to thank you for having them sent to me. I have read the "Principles" very carefully, and certainly subscribe to the idea that the honor of Fellow should be carefully guarded in order that it may remain an honor. I know that a few years ago the impression got abroad that other things than professional worth were determining selections, and stock in Fellowships dropped appreciably in value. If I thought such considerations prevailed now, I would not present these names for what would be a meaningless title. Further, I would not present them if I did not think the men they represent measure up to the high standard set for that classification, in that I believe they have made a distinctive and unusually valuable contribution to the profession and to the public. It would be difficult to determine, without the testimony of the author of this particular by-law, whether it was the intent to include the humble worker among the foundations or only the flag-pole painter. This in itself does not worry me, as I feel quite sure that the Institute and the Jury will recognize outstanding merit as it may appear. This proof does worry me. It is easy to see and mark attainment in the single dimension of the vertical, but it is a whole lot harder to find it in the great two-dimensional area of the horizontal, especially when the latter stretches all the way to the horizon. One represents easily traceable individual effort, while the greatest attainment of the other lies in the extent of the area into which personal influence may permeate. This is often so far and so devious that conclusive written proof of the source, such as might be transmitted to the Jury, is unobtainable. Yet one type of effort is just as essential to the consummation of the objectives of the Institute as the other, with this difference, that the vertical type easily commands its own recognition, while the horizontal type must be sought out for acclaim, and there is no other agency through which this may be done except the Institute. Work in the horizontal must precede work in the vertical.

These pioneers whose endeavors I am interested in seeing recognized are among those who make possible the "notable contributions" of others. The outstanding architects of the large communities would have been denied their present accomplishments if it had not been for the pioneers who preceded them. These accomplishments must be if architecture is to progress, but it is none the less necessary that they be made possible. The public of the outlying territories must be taught to appreciate and ask for better designed, better constructed and more usable buildings. Practitioners must be made aware of the suicidal results of certain practices, both ethically and economically, and the necessity of pooling interests and information - the need of cooperation. The

# ACHIEVEMENT IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Mr. Paul A. Davis #2 November 10, 1931

construction and material forces must be welded into a useful unit and taught the economic value of faithful performance. Special local conditions must be analyzed, defined and tagged for recognition, and special construction must be devised and special materials found and put into general use to meet them. That is what these men have been doing, and the job is difficult, wearying and thankless. They organize architects, contractors and material men into local and state associations, often writing their constitutions and by-laws, besides reorganizing and nurturing them through periods of inactivity; they organize and support local art clubs; they inaugurate movements for city planning and zoning and serve on the commissions; they make speeches or read papers before every kind of civic, trade or professional club; they serve as advisers or jurymen for competitions, without pay, in order that they might be held decently; they serve as advisers to municipal, county and state authorities, not only without compensation but with loss of opportunity for the commission involved; they experiment with new materials and new methods of construction and encourage others to do so; and, finally they conduct their practices on a plane that becomes an example for their competitors. They have also been largely responsible for the extension of the influence of the Institute in new chapters and new members. All of this work is done without thought of personal profit. Not only is the cost in time and money considerable, but there is a distinct loss in small offices through absence from the office and consequent loss of commissions.

None of this type of service can be recorded. It is easy to record that John Smith assisted in the passage of the registration law, but it tells nothing of the year or more of collecting data, compiling the bill, working up the publicity, acting as dry nurse through two or more legislatures to prevent its complete emasculation by amendment, and then having to give four years or more as an unpaid member of the board after the bill becomes a law. John Smith may, at the same time, be the moving spirit for city planning and zoning in his home town, involving three or more years of preparatory work, more legislation and, if successful, the doubtful honor of an indefinite number of years service as an unpaid member of that board. While these men have not, of course, done all the work connected with these movements, they have done a large part of it and have invariably been the moving spirits.

Very cordially yours,

FOA:CA

Franklin O. Adams.

Date. June 7, 1932

Раура 9/24.

1. Fred J. James  
Pres. & sole Bd. Architecture

2. Henry L. Taylor  
Pres. Fla. Cent. Chapter

St. Petersburg, Fla

3. Rudolph Weaver Past Pres. Florida Chapter.  
North Chapter.

Dainesville, Fla.

4. Leucis Chaptail

Yacksville Pa

5. Franklin D. Adams  
Director U. S. Customs Bvt. -

Imper 4/10



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA  
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS  
PEABODY HALL, GAINESVILLE

RUDOLPH WEAVER, Director  
Architect to the Board of Control

January 14, 1932.

Mr. Franklin O. Adams,  
509 Twiggs St.  
Tampa, Florida.

Dear Mr. Adams:-

I am writing to endorse the nomination of Mellen C. Greeley, of Jacksonville, to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects with the hope that the Jury of Fellows will recognize the service which he has rendered to the profession and to the Institute as of sufficient value to merit this high honor.

My personal knowledge of Mr. Greeley's services to the profession extends over a period of seven years during which time he has contributed in the following ways:-

1. As an architect he has been active in establishing the architect's services as indispensable to civic progress and he has been, for some time, a member of the city plan board of Jacksonville, Florida.

2. He has been a valuable member of the State Board of Architecture and as its Secretary he has wielded a great influence for good in the architectural practice throughout the state. He has always been active in our work with the other state boards and in the N.C.A.R.B.

3. He is a member of the State Hotel Commission.

4. He has always been active in the work of the Florida Association of Architects.

5. A member of the all-Florida chapter, A.I.A., and has served this year as President of the Florida North Chapter.

During the seven years of my residence here there has been no one, excepting yourself, who seems to me to have done more for the standing of Architects and for the promotion of our causes than Mr. Greeley.

6. He responds where there is a political  
issue.

7. He assists in our educational developments.

8. He has the respect of citizens of the  
state.

You are more qualified to speak of Mr. Greeley's  
services to the cause of Architecture during the earlier  
years before I came into the state but I can testify to  
the above.

Sincerely yours,

*Rudolph Wesson*

RW: F

ROY A. BENJAMIN, A. I. A.  
ARCHITECT  
81 OCEAN STREET  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

December 2, 1931.

Mr. Franklin O. Adams, Architect,  
Tampa, Florida.

Dear Mr. Adams:

I am very happy to have your letter of November 28th, advising me that you expect to propose the name of Mellen C. Greeley, of Jacksonville, a member of the Florida North Chapter of the A. I. A., for Fellowship

I have known Mellen Greeley for over twenty years, and feel well qualified to testify to his fine service to Architecture through his activities in the local A. I. A. Chapter.

The City of Jacksonville has called on him many times for the performance of Civic work. He has been active as a member of the Planning Board; member of Committee of Five for the drafting of a new Building Code; and has served on many Boards and Committees in Jacksonville.

By his unselfish devotion to the Profession, and his willingness at all times to give of his time for Civic work, I believe he has contributed more to the Profession than any other architect in Florida.

I hope sincerely that you are successful in your efforts, and it is a pleasure to give Mr. Greeley's nomination my unqualified endorsement.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,



RAB:IM

W. KENYON DRAKE, A. I. A.  
ARCHITECT  
1202 BARNETT NATIONAL BANK BLDG.  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Dec. 3, 1931.

Mr. Franklin O. Adams,  
509 Twiggs Street,  
Tampa, Fla.

Dear Mr. Adams:-

I appreciate very much the opportunity you have offered me to add my endorsement to your proposal of Mellen C. Greeley for a Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects: I endorse this proposal without qualifications.

During the years which I have known Mr. Greeley I have been in close touch with him in the affairs of the old Architectural League of Jacksonville and in the Florida North Chapter, A.I.A., which succeeded it, and have been constantly aware of his fine quality of leadership at all times. He has given unstintingly of his time and thought to the betterment of the profession as a whole and that of the Chapter in particular and his unselfish spirit is an inspiration to those who come in contact with him.

Mr. Greeley takes an active part in all civic matters and is a member of local committees and boards whose duties are allied with the profession of architecture. He has done much in this way to further the understanding in the minds of the layman of the work of the Architect. His work as secretary and treasurer of the State Board of Architecture for the past several years has resulted in a higher standard of practice throughout the State and has won for him the respect and admiration of every member of the profession.

Mr. Greeley has made an exhaustive study of Termites and Fungi and his papers and lectures on this subject have caused favorable comment throughout the entire country.

Mr. Greeley's achievements in design, although of a high order, do not, in my opinion, warrant the award of a Fellowship; however, his service to the profession and the community does merit such an award and the honor of Fellowship will be justly deserved.

Very truly yours,

*W.K. Drake*

WKD:W

BERNARD WELLS CLOSE, A. I. A.  
ARCHITECT  
BISBEE BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE  
FLORIDA

MEMBER  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS  
FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

December 2, 1931.

Mr. Franklin O. Adams,  
Twiggs St.  
Tampa, Fla.

Dear Frank:

I am indeed happy to endorse the nomination of Mellen C. Greeley, Jacksonville, Florida, of the Florida North Chapter, A. I. A. for Fellowship in the A. I. A.

It is an honor and a privilege to endorse a man who has devoted so much of his time to the good of the profession and who has constantly stood by his ideals regardless of criticism, and it will be a source of deep gratification to me to see Mel Greeley's unwavering services acknowledged and rewarded by conferring this high honor on him.

Thanking you for this opportunity to be of some service to the profession, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Bernard W. Close.*

BWC:f

DOCTOR ERNEST B. MILAM

1022 PARK STREET

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

December 3rd, 1931.

Mr. Franklin O. Adams,  
509 Twigg Street,  
Tampa, Florida.

Dear Mr. Adams:

Your letter of November 28th has been received and read with great interest. I know of no professional man in the State of Florida who has more clearly earned whatever honorary gestures may be tendered him by his various professional organizations, than has Mr. Mellen C. Greeley of this city. I think that Mr. Greeley could qualify for the Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects on several of the grounds mentioned in your letter. He has long been an outstanding architect in Jacksonville in his contribution to the advancement of architectural ideals, in his literary attainments, his education, in his spirit of public service, and in his personal attributes which are those of a thorough gentleman in every sense of the word.

Mr. Greeley has long been consecrated to the highest ideals of city beautification, artistic architecture, and to tasteful development of the residential section of his city; has been for many years a member of the city planning board of Jacksonville; has repeatedly, on every available occasion, expressed himself concerning improvement of architectural design of public and private buildings, and has, through all his years in his profession in Jacksonville, to my personal and intimate knowledge, conducted himself in a way that should qualify him to the fullest degree for the proposed distinction for which it is your purpose to nominate him.

The above may seem a strong indorsement on my part for Mr. Greeley, but I am absolutely certain that all of his numerous friends and acquaintances who are familiar with his work in this state, and who, like myself, have known and admired Mr. Greeley for many years, would unequivocally extend for him the same indorsements.

It will be a real pleasure to me and to Mr. Greeley's numerous friends if, at some future time, we should be advised that this honor has been conferred upon him.

Thanking you for your letter and for the opportunity you have given me for saying these sincere things concerning Mr. Greeley, I am,

Yours very truly,

EBM/b

Ernest B. Hilam

MARK & SHEFTALL  
ARCHITECTS  
CLARK BUILDING  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

December 6, 1931

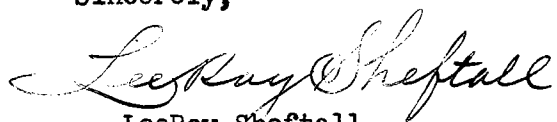
Mr. F. O. Adams  
509 Twiggs Street  
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mr. Adams:

The idea of proposing Mellon Greeley for Fellowship in the Institute meets with my sincere approval.

I am well aware of the unselfish service "Mell" Greeley has performed in the interest of the Institute, the profession and our community, and I am indeed happy to have the opportunity of adding my humble word in voicing his nomination for a fellowship.

Sincerely,

  
LeeRoy Sheftall

LS:FS



PRESIDENT  
STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE

FRED J. JAMES, A. I. A.  
ARCHITECT  
CITIZENS BANK BUILDING  
TAMPA, FLA.

GARRY A. BOYLE

December 15, 1931.

Mr. Franklin O. Adams, A.I.A.  
Director of the Institute,  
Tampa, Fla.

My Dear Frank:

With reference to your letter of  
recent date.

Nothing gives me more pleasure, than  
to add my endorsement to the recommendations to nom-  
inate Mr. Mollen C. Greeley, for Fellowship in the  
American Institute of Architects.

I first came to know Moll Greeley in  
the Florida Association meetings, years ago, of which  
he was a charter member along with myself. I have  
worked with him on the State Board of Architecture,  
for over eight years. I have met him under many con-  
ditions, professionally and otherwise.

And I have always found him a man of  
the highest integrity and ability; a slave to the  
betterment of our profession, individually and col-  
lectively; a strong supporter of the Institute in  
attaining these ends; broad minded yet sound in judge-  
ment, with the human side uppermost.

And I would consider the benefits  
mutual in the Institute conferring upon him, the  
Distinction of Fellowship.

Very sincerely yours,



# City Planning Advisory Board, Jacksonville, Florida

ORGANIZED BY REQUEST OF CITY COMMISSION

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Woman's Club of Jacksonville  
MRS. GEORGE W. TROUT  
Atlantic Blvd., So. Jax—5-5226

Associate Member  
W. E. SHEDDON  
City Engineer

December 16, 1931.

Mr. Franklin O. Adams,  
509 Twiggs Street,  
Tampa, Florida.

Dear Mr. Adams:

It is a pleasure to express my appreciation of Mr. Mellen C. Greeley's outstanding work for this community.

When the Woman's Club of Jacksonville—a few years ago, voted to have a new club building, Mr. Greeley was the architect chosen to draw up the plans and supervise its construction. He was selected by the Executive Board, not only on account of his ability as an architect, but also for his reliability as a man.

As a member of the Ex. Board at that time it is gratifying to state that the club building is thoroughly approved by the between eight and nine hundred members of the organization, and is recognized as an asset to the city.

As Secretary and Treasurer of the Planning Board he rendered valuable assistance in helping to secure the services of a City Planner, which resulted in the formulation of a City Plan since adopted as the Official City Plan of Jacksonville. Mr. Greeley is an idealist who works to secure practical results.

Yours very sincerely,

*Grace Wilbur Trout*  
Chairman

( Mrs. George W. )

# The Hamby-Taylor Corporation

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Jacksonville, Florida

LOAN CORRESPONDENT  
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RICHMOND HILL  
ATLANTIC PARK  
AT PABLO  
PABLO BEACH, NORTH  
ARLINGTON MANOR  
GLENDALE

December 21st., 1931.

Mr. Franklin O. Adams,  
509 Twiggs St.,  
Tampa, Fla.

Dear Mr. Adams:-

I regret that illness has prevented an early reply to your letter of Nov. 28th. It is a pleasure to write a letter in praise of Mr. Mellen C. Greeley as a man, as a public spirited citizen and as a very capable architect.

As a man, Mr. Greeley holds the highest regard of everyone in Jacksonville, his fairmindedness, his integrity, his consistencies are attributes that everyone will accord him. Honesty of purpose and loyalty to every good cause are to him the "line of least resistance". His modesty at times are a hindrance to a full recognition of his services to his community.

*the side of* As a public citizen, Mr. Greeley can be counted always to be on those who put service to the public ahead of self. His civic work has required lots more of his time than he could oftentimes spare. His work as a member for years of the City Planning Advisory Board has been outstanding. Also he has devoted an enormous amount of time without compensation in preparing a practical building code for Jacksonville. One can always count on Mr. Greeley.

As an architect, I need to say very little. His unalterable stand always for the worthwhile in architecture and his utter contempt for the make-belief in architecture is too well known to us all. His fellow architects are his co-workers and not his competitors. His ethics are never questioned. His work both in design and substantial construction stands out preeminently amongst Jacksonville's best. There is no question but that he has done much more than his share towards the advancement of his profession in Jacksonville - for while others are working only for themselves, Mr. Greeley is unselfishly working for his beloved profession.

Your organization would make no mistake in conferring signal honor on Mr. Greeley, who would undoubtedly prove the wisdom of such a choice.

Yours very truly,

*Johnny Estabrook*

TBH:EPP

*Excuse Xmas late in writing.*



— and FRAMES  
ROT & TERMITE PROOF  
NATURAL WOODCOLOR  
FINISHED LIKE  
UNTREATED WOOD  
—instead of Metal Sash



JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Dec. 21, 1931

Mr. Franklin O. Adams,  
509 Twiggs St.,  
Tampa, Fla.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of the 1st, we are very much interested in your efforts in behalf of Mr. Mellen C. Greeley. We have known Mr. Greeley for many years and have long appreciated the unselfish work he has done in the interest of the building industry, but we have been especially interested recently in the very great amount of interest and time he has given to Termite and Rot Fungi damage in our homes and buildings of wood construction.

Wood is one building material most largely manufactured in this State and most generally used, and Mr. Greeley's efforts, we are sure, will contribute more to the intelligent use and permanency of our future construction built of this material, than any other one man in the State, and because of the unselfish service in this department of his profession alone, entitles him to any honor the American Institute of Architects is in position to confer on him.

Yours very truly,

MAHONEY LUMBER CO.,

By-

HRM:F

# Termite and Fungus Damage in Buildings

By Mellen C. Greeley, A.I.A.

*Editor's Note:* It is hoped to follow this article by another on the same subject in the April OCTAGON, by Dr. Carl Hartley, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture.

THE writer first became interested in this subject of damage to buildings by termites and by fungi eight years ago when the residence of a client was attacked, and in spite of all that could be done, was damaged to such an extent that finally it had to be demolished. This was the first of a long list of examples coming under observation, and in seeking for a remedy the subject became so absorbing that an effort has been made to obtain and digest all available information. Knowing that only a small percentage of architects have had the opportunity for observation and believing that the subject is worthy of serious consideration it is a pleasure now to pass on to others a resumé of knowledge gained from experience and study of technical records, in the hope that interest may be awakened more generally among members of the profession.

This paper was originally prepared as a talk before the Florida Association of Architects. Parts of it have since been "put on the air" over the radio station at the University of Florida as part of an educational series, and while the subject may be of more interest to those architects who practice in the southern half of the United States, and especially those who are called upon to design residential buildings, there is no portion of the country, and no type of building which may not under certain conditions be subject to attack either by termites or by fungi. If not the building itself then perhaps the contents may be attacked.

Those architects whose practice is limited to buildings of the strictly urban type may feel that they are immune, but even they may still live in suburban residences which may be liable to attack as in the case of a Philadelphia architect who told the writer of finding termites in his own home in one of the suburbs of that city. Termites are known to have destroyed valuable papers filed in strictly noncombustible vaults which were apparently immune from any other source of damage, and which were constructed entirely of steel, concrete and masonry.

If the architect is to hold the position of master builder and continue to be looked up to as the co-ordinator of all phases of the building industry he should know all building materials and their proper use. In most sections of the United States wood has always been one of the principal building materials and will continue to be used in spite of the many so-called substitutes, because wood has certain characteristics which no other material can supply; however, there seems to be an increasing menace from wood destroying insects and plants, the reason for which is not definitely known, so that it seems necessary for the architect to acquaint himself with

the causes of destruction and with the remedies for them. It appears to the writer that this subject of prevention of damage by termites and fungi is a worthy one for architects to sponsor, as the amount of damage to buildings caused by termites alone has been estimated to be as much as one million dollars annually in one state alone (Illinois), and most of that damage could have been eliminated by proper construction and preventative measures.

The United States Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Entomology, has made exhaustive studies of termites, and within the past few years a number of bulletins have been published giving information and advice. The State of California has also done fine work through their Termite Investigations Committee in conjunction with the University of California. The Department of Agriculture, the Forestry Experimental Stations of the University of Idaho, and the University of Wisconsin, and several others have conducted experiments with fungi and a number of bulletins are available on this subject. This paper will quote from these authorities and thanks is here given for direct advice furnished and for permission given to use information contained in bulletins written by Dr. Thomas E. Snyder, Chief Entomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. Ernest E. Hubert, Professor of Forestry of the University of Idaho, Dr. Hermann Von Schrenk, Consulting Timber Engineer and many others. A book by Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian author, entitled "The Life of the White Ant," contains valuable information about the termites and the subject is handled in such a manner that the book reads like fiction, although it is based strictly on scientific facts. In quoting hereafter the writer will make no attempt to be scientific as he feels that this subject is a real problem for the architect and that it should be faced in a work-a-day manner.

Termites and fungi are in no way related as the former are insects and the latter are plants; however, they are so often found in the same locations, and damage caused by them is so similar that it seems advisable to consider them as one subject. Also preventative measures which suffice for one are satisfactory for the other in most cases.

Termites are true insects, and are not ants, although they are often spoken of as "white ants" and sometimes as "flying ants." They are related to the cockroaches but in appearance they resemble the ants more than they do the cockroaches. Unlike the ants, they live entirely under cover and except during the swarming period they are not likely to be seen unless the wood in which they live is broken into. Their



food is almost entirely cellulose which is digested by the help of certain organisms contained in their digestive tracts, and they are one of the few forms of insects which can live on both live and dead wood. They are found in all parts of the globe except the very coldest and while they thrive best in the tropics, there are some forty or more species native to the United States and in all but three or four States they have been known to cause damage.

Termites have lived on this earth for many millions of years as witnessed by fossils found in the oldest geological formations, and the species with which we are concerned were probably here long before man appeared. In some parts of the world they are mound builders, in others they are satisfied to build subterranean homes, while there are some species which live entirely above ground in comparatively dry wood. In this country we have two general divisions, the subterranean species and the non-subterranean species. The latter have not become general, in fact they are almost unknown except in the most southern parts of the United States, which is fortunate for if they should become numerous it would be a difficult matter to combat them because of their habit of attacking wood at any height above the ground. The subterranean species cannot live without contact with moisture and as this contact is usually made with moist earth, the methods of prevention have to do with separating the structural frame of a building from the earth.

Originally termites confined their activities to trees and other growing plants, but perhaps due to the destruction of forests or perhaps because in many of our modern buildings we have made the wood more accessible they now seem to be leaving the forests and are becoming more prevalent in the cities. Termites live in colonies much as do the ants and the bees, and even more than the others, the termites have developed a high order of community life which has its kings and queens, its workers, its soldiers and other castes. Each colony is self-sufficient and no connection is maintained with any other colony, nor is there any permanent opening to the outside world. The colony usually lives in the ground or in the roots of trees, and at times may have excavations many feet in depth. It is this characteristic which makes them difficult to eradicate. As they live entirely in the dark none of the castes have eyes, except those few which develop both eyes and wings at the swarming period.

In locating food, termites show an almost uncanny knowledge or instinct and in order to reach it they often show an engineering ability which is hard to believe. They seem able to sense wood at a considerable distance, as for instance the sills of a building resting on masonry a foot or more from the earth, or the joists and flooring some inches higher, and having located this food supply they soon get access to it, always remaining under cover however. If the masonry is defective they may build their runways along the cracks or even through the mortar, but if the masonry is of good quality they will build passage tubes composed of a secretion, mixed with sand and particles of wood, in order to span the non-edible area. It

is known that they sometimes build free-standing tubes extending up from the earth as high as eighteen inches in order to reach the bottom of joists.

When contact has been made at one or more places in the wood construction, the workers run channels as far as necessary in order to supply food to the colony. These channels are usually run well within the timber following the softer parts of the annular rings and for this reason a piece of wood may be practically consumed without there being any surface indication. Perhaps the first intimation one may have of the presence of termites will be the failure of a floor or through having a door fall out of its jambs. Or perhaps one may lift a book or magazine and find that there is nothing there except the exterior surfaces.

Only at one time in the year do any members of the termite colony become visible voluntarily, namely at the swarming period, which usually occurs in the Spring or Fall and always in warm weather. This phenomenon corresponds to the periodic swarming of bees, and there is a similar period in the life cycle of most of the true ants. At this time the termite colony which is normally a colony of blind neutrals suddenly develops castes which are complete with eyes, wings and sexual organs, and strangely enough, these castes open a passage to the outside and emerge to flutter feebly for a short distance with the wind. It is this winged caste which is sometimes spoken of as "flying ants." They are the only means of forming new colonies, as the main colony will usually remain in one location as long as the food supply is sufficient, although they will travel a hundred yards or more to reach food, and may even move the colony to be near a new food supply.

So much for the picture, but what are we going to do about it, and how? First we should study all available data on the subject in order to inform ourselves and so as to be able to advise others. Then we should put into practice, in our own work, the methods of prevention and cure which have been found effective by trained investigators. Also we should assist the building departments of the various cities in broadcasting information and advice, and should see that the building codes of the cities contain recommendations on the subject and, if possible, rules to prevent poor construction. Some of the basic recommendations made by scientific and by practical investigators are as follows, and as they require only a small additional cost when the building is constructed, and may save an enormous expense for repairs if omitted, it seems that any architect who fails to profit by the experience of others and who fails to observe these suggestions is not fair to himself nor to his client.

In new construction, no stumps or logs should be left under or near the building and no form lumber or stakes should be left in the ground. All scraps of lumber and shavings should be removed from under the building, and a final inspection made after the last sub-contractor has left. Termites are attracted to all such debris and after that is consumed they will naturally attack the nearest wood in the building.

In buildings with basements it is unwise to use

untreated wood posts unless they have iron base plates above floor. In no case should old lumber be allowed to accumulate in a basement without careful periodic examination.

No untreated timbers should be placed in contact with the earth, nor within twelve inches of it, and even at that distance they should be well ventilated and set on good cement foundations.

No built-up or spliced members should be used in the first story construction unless well above grade, and the ends of joists resting in masonry should not be built-in without ventilation.

As much light and ventilation as possible should be given under the building and special attention should be given to ventilation at the external corners to avoid "dead spots."

Earth filled terraces near house walls should be avoided unless the wood framing can be entirely cut off from all contact by metal or rich cement.

Wood sleepers, wood floors, and wood partition plates should not be used on concrete slabs resting on earth, unless the wood is treated.

Only cement mortar should be used for foundation walls and piers and these should be capped with metal shields or with rich cement at least one inch thick. In locations known to be infested the metal shields should be placed on all pipes as well as on all masonry supports.

If stucco is used on the exterior of masonry walls care should be taken that a perfect bond be formed between the stucco and the wall with no crevices to form passages for the termites.

The use of coal-tar is recommended for use in filling all cracks in masonry or concrete and for spreading on the earth at the point of contact with masonry.

In the case of repair or replacement work, the above suggestions will apply according to the particular problem. If termite attack has begun all infested wood should be removed and burned, then the wood frame should be completely isolated from the earth, and only treated lumber used for replacement. Any termites left in the building will die if contact with the earth is prevented. If "flying ants" are observed it is a sure sign that there are one or more termite colonies near at hand and immediate action is recommended.

Both in new construction and in repair work it is a wise precaution to break up the ground under the building and sprinkle it thoroughly with a ten percent solution of sodium arsenite, but care should be exercised and this solution should be used only as recommended by the Government Bulletins.

#### Fungi

Fungi take many forms, some of which are beautiful and almost startling in form and color, such as the tree fungi and the "dutchman's pipe," the "toad-stools" and other ground forms which often have the most vivid coloration. Then there are the edible forms, the mushrooms, which are not so beautiful nor as fantastic. The species which are destructive to wood, however, are not edible and are not at all beautiful, in fact they are generally almost invisible and when seen are almost repulsive. These forms are the cause of the condition in wood known as "dry-rot," a

condition in which the wood takes on a dry, crumbly appearance and first breaks up into "cubes," then disintegrates entirely.

Decay in wood is never due to a "spontaneous oxidation process," or to "action of the elements," but is always the result of the breaking down action of fungus growths, and while the condition is often called "dry-rot" this cannot be brought about without a certain amount of moisture. Fungi, being plants, although of a low order, require for growth four things, namely:—(a) An abundant food supply, (b) favorable temperatures, (c) sufficient oxygen, and (d) sufficient moisture. For food, wood of any variety is sufficient. Temperatures such as prevail in the United States are satisfactory except perhaps in the northern parts during the winter. Oxygen is usually available in any building construction. Moisture, while probably the most important necessity for growth, is luckily the easiest condition to control in a building. Fungi will not live in wood which is completely submerged in water, nor will it live if the wood is "bone-dry," however there are degrees of moisture lying between these extremes which are often found in buildings.

Moisture may originate in a leaky water or steam pipe, or from a refrigerator, or from a broken rain water conductor, or it may come from condensation due to lack of ventilation or where wood is in contact with masonry or concrete slabs. Many architects have had experiences with decay of wood floors laid on sleepers even where the construction is several stories above ground, and perhaps have found that dampness was caused by the presence of steam pipes or water pipes which caused condensation.

Fungi plants are propagated from spores produced on the fruiting bodies, or from secondary spores emanating from the thread-like roots, or from contact. The life history of a plant is briefly thus:—The spores, which are invisible to the naked eye, germinate, much as any seed does, after contact is made with wood containing the proper amount of moisture. Tiny threads, corresponding to roots then grow and branch out, penetrating the wood tissue by dissolving their way through the cell walls and cells. Soon the wood becomes networked with these threads and begins to soften and decay. After decay has progressed for some time a fruiting body, or flower, appears on the outside of the timber, but attention is called to the fact that this fruiting body does not appear until the fungus has done most of its damage, and the roots may have progressed in the wood far beyond the point at which the fruiting body appears. It is this fact which makes it practically impossible to remove all infected lumber from a building in which the fungus has made much progress. Fungus plants do not need to have contact with the earth, although they do sometimes have stalks as large as a man's arm running up into a vine-like growth hundreds of square feet in area, concealed within floor construction and in walls. After growth has commenced the plant seems to attract to itself moisture out of the air sufficient to maintain life.

As wood destroying fungi are found almost everywhere it is only fair to suppose that practically

every piece of lumber is exposed to the possibility of infection at some time between the time it is cut from the log until it is used in the building. The spores seem capable of remaining alive almost indefinitely if kept in a dry condition, and of starting to germinate as soon as conditions are favorable, therefore it seems only to be necessary that we prevent the possibility of suitable growing conditions, in order to prevent damage from fungi. Many of us have used lumber all of our lives and many of us live and practice in parts of the country where forest products are one of our largest industries. Most of us wish to continue to use lumber and with proper precautions there is no reason why we should not do so.

If space permitted, the writer could describe personal experiences and observations which might save him from being thought the pessimist or alarmist which he is likely to be called on account of this article. His only defense is that he knows of his own knowledge the damage which may result when a building becomes infected, and because remedies and preventatives are now known, which were not known or not available a few years ago when most of the experiences were encountered, it seems only a professional duty to warn of the dangers and tell of the remedies. It is a comparatively easy matter to prevent fungus infection, but it is almost an impossibility to eradicate it after it has made a good start. The same recommendations made for prevention and eradication of termites apply in the case of fungi, except of course the metal shields, but some of the recommendations might be repeated for emphasis, as follows:—

In new construction all lumber used should be dry when set unless it is in a position where it will be dried by the air. No untreated lumber should be allowed to come in contact with the earth, or with walls which are liable to remain damp. Ventilation should be adequate on all sides and ends of wood members especially at the lower side of sills and wall plates resting on masonry. Untreated lumber should not be used for wood sleepers, nor for the flooring placed on them, nor for furring on masonry walls. Sash and doors, especially on the north side of a building, should be carefully primed all over with paint or some other protective material, before they are glazed and on the edges after they are fitted.

In the case of repairs, it is especially recommended that all infected wood be carefully removed and burned; that if possible all wood be removed for several feet, beyond where the infection is visible. Also it is a wise precaution to inject some antiseptic solution into all spaces in the walls or floors so as to cover the surface of the wood. No untreated wood should be used in replacement, as the spores are carried completely through the construction frame by every movement of air currents.

#### Lumber Treatment

The term "Treated-Lumber" as used in this paper refers to lumber which has had a treatment of some chemical, or mixture of chemicals, with the intention of making it immune to attack by

termites and fungi. There is no species of wood used for construction which is not subject to attack, although such woods as red cedar, cypress, redwood and dense yellow pine seem to be less liable than some of the others. All species of wood can be treated so as to be practically immune to attack and these treatments differ with the kind of wood and with the purpose for which the wood is to be used.

Preservation of wood has been the subject of a vast amount of laboratory and field investigation on the part of some of the best trained chemists and scientists in the whole world and a great deal has been published on the subject. Railroad and telegraph companies have spent long years and millions of dollars developing materials which will prolong the life of the wood used by them. We, however, are especially interested in the preservation of such wood as is used in framing and finishing our buildings, therefore methods, and in a way, materials do not concern us as much as the ability to get treated lumber when it is needed.

Treatment to be effective must penetrate the lumber completely, or else each saw-cut or other break in the surface must be re-treated. Brushing or blowing on of a material rarely penetrates sufficiently to be effective, and is liable to leave ends or other untreated surfaces open for attack. Dipping has been recommended and is effective in many cases, if the work is carefully done, but unless it is done in a thorough way it is little better than brushing. All of these methods are liable to dry out or "leach" under ordinary conditions met in service. There may be dipping or other methods which have been perfected and in use in some parts of the United States, but the writer has not seen them nor can he get any definite information. The only positive method of treatment known, at least in the territory in which this is written, is that method known as pressure treatment.

Materials used for preserving wood are varied, the most common being coal-tar creosote, which is thoroughly effective, but wood treated with creosote cannot be painted and when used in a dwelling some objection may be raised because of the odor. Creosoted lumber will also leach through plaster or soft wood trim which comes in contact with it. The Department of Agriculture has worked out several formulae of which five percent zinc chloride or three percent sodium fluoride solutions seem to be the most available for general use. Several large manufacturers have perfected materials and methods of treatment which seem after tests of several years to be satisfactory for all purposes. In this territory, at least, it is possible to get lumber treated with a combination of zinc-meta-arsenite, which may be painted, sawed and worked as easily as untreated wood, and which has no odor after installation. Other manufacturers are prepared to make available for our use wood treated to serve every purpose and all that we have to do to encourage them is to use their materials where conditions warrant our doing so, and to be prepared to advise the general building public of the advantages of preventing damage from attack by termites and by fungi.



MELLEN C. GREELEY, A. I. A.  
ARCHITECT  
ROOM 500—NO. 218 WEST ADAMS ST.  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

S. RALPH FETNER

June 12, 1934



Mr. Ernest John Russell, President  
American Institute of Architects,  
The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Russell:

This is a somewhat late acknowledgement  
of your letter of May 24, in which you notified me  
of my advancement to Fellowship in the American  
Institute of Architects.

It is entirely beyond my ability to ex-  
press in words my feelings on this advancement and  
all that I can say is that I will devote my entire  
life to trying to be worthy of the honor which the  
Institute has conferred.

I also wish to thank you personally for  
your letter conveying the information and also pledge  
to you personally my support in all of your activities  
for the Institute.

Yours very sincerely,

*Mellen C. Greeley*  
Mellen C. Greeley

MCG:PGP

S. RALPH FETNER

MELLEN C. GREELEY, A. I. A.  
ARCHITECT  
ROOM 500—No. 218 WEST ADAMS ST.  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA



October 15, 1934.

Mr. E.C. Kemper, Executive Secretary,  
American Institute of Architects,  
1741 New York Avenue, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kemper;-

May I take a few moments  
of your time from the really worth while  
matters of the Institute and get you to  
give me an opinion on a matter which is  
not at all important to anyone but myself?

It is necessary for me to have  
some new stationery printed and naturally  
I want to show the new title of which I  
am proud, however I do not know the pro-  
per way to show it and am turning to you  
who probably have seen the way in which  
others in my place handle the matter, and  
will appreciate it very much if you will  
give me your advice.

The inclosed proposed title heads  
for stationery, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are ways  
which have occurred to me and I would like  
to have your criticism of them of if you  
know of a better form, I would like to  
know of it. Of the three submitted, the  
No. 3, seems to me to be most appropri-  
ate, but please be frank and critical.

I hate to ask you how things are  
getting along in your office, and perhaps  
it will be best to simply say that I hope  
for the best, and that you are not as bad-  
ly overworked as you were when I was there  
a few weeks ago.

Thanks in advance for your help.

Sincerely,

*Mellen C. Greeley*

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS  
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COPY

October 31, 1934.

Dear Mr. Greeley:

This is the first moment since getting back to make a further response to yours of October 15th.

After long experience with letterheads of Institute members, I can say that anyone of the three forms you indicate has ample precedent and is good form.

My own preference would be for No. 1, especially if there could be something to balance it on the right side.

But perhaps I am biased by a feeling that the architect, as a rule, is too modest about his qualifications and honors. It seems to me that No. 1 will set out to the layman to the best advantage information which he should have.

Things are going better at The Octagon, and I was able to get away for a breathing spell at the end of the summer.

We are now getting ready for the fall Board meeting, which will come shortly after December 1st.

We will all feel much better if and when the Architects' Code is approved. It has surely been a difficult undertaking. The Code Committee, headed by Mr. Parker, deserves the gratitude of the whole profession, regardless of the outcome.

Now that we have things better in hand, please command if there is any way in which we might be of assistance to you here in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

Mr. Mellen C. Greeley, F. A. I. A.,  
Room 500 - 218 West Adams Street,  
Jacksonville, Florida.

ECK\*B  
Enc.

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COPY TO

FILES

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY

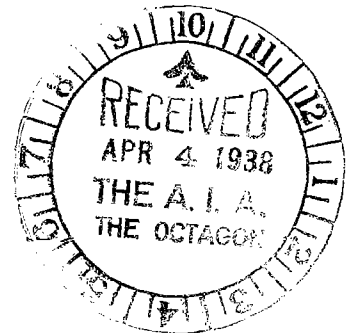
TREASURER

FELLOW  
OF THE AMERICAN  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

MELLEN C. GREELEY  
ARCHITECT  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

SUITE 925  
BARNETT NATIONAL BANK  
BUILDING

April 2, 1938



Mr. E. C. Kemper,  
Executive Secretary,  
The Octagon,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kemper:

It suddenly dawned on me this morning that my dues for 1938 had not been paid, and, as I hope to represent my Chapter at New Orleans I want to be in proper order.

Check is enclosed for the years dues which I hope will be acceptable although the dead line apparently has passed.

Hoping to see you in New Orleans,  
I am,

Sincerely

*Mellen C. Greeley*  
Mellen C. Greeley

MCG/P

Enclosures: 2

Recd. by Mr. Kemper  
Apr 4 1938  
20-4-1938 dues 7/5/38 ✓



THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS  
1741 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

December 6, 1955

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF MEMBERSHIP

Effective Date - December 1, 1955

TO: Transferred Member:

Mr. Mellen C. Greeley, F.A.I.A.  
218 West Church Street  
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Secretary of Chapter  
To Which Member is  
Transferred


Mr. A. Eugene Cellar, Secretary  
Jacksonville Chapter, A.I.A.  
1404 Belvedere Avenue  
Jacksonville, Florida

Secretary of Chapter  
From Which Member  
Is Transferred

Mr. James A. Meehan, Jr., Secretary  
Florida North Chapter, A.I.A.  
1974 San Marco Boulevard  
Jacksonville 7, Florida

In accordance with Chapter II, Article 1, Section 7 of the By-laws  
of The Institute this will advise that the above-named corporate  
member has been transferred as indicated, and as a Charter Member.

Sincerely yours,

  
SECRETARY

Copy to the Secretary,  
Florida Association of Architects, A.I.A.

FILE COPY - PLEASE RETURN

*Chambers  
Greeley, Mellen C.*

January 30, 1956

Mr. A. Eugene Cellar, Secretary  
Jacksonville Chapter, A.I.A.  
502 Riverside Avenue  
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Cellar:

On behalf of The Secretary, Edward L. Wilson, I am responding to your inquiry of January 26th, with regard to procedure to be followed in securing a Membership Emeritus status in The Institute for ✓ Mr. Mellen C. Greeley, F.A.I.A.

This election as a Member Emeritus is initiated upon the request of the member who is required to fill out, sign and file the form which is attached.

As you will note, this form also sets forth the requirements for eligibility for this membership. Mr. Greeley was elected to corporate membership in 1941 and, if he can comply with one or the other of the age requirements, then he will be eligible.

Upon receipt of such application it must be submitted to The Board of Examiners for consideration and its recommendation, in turn, to The Board of Directors for final action.

The next meeting is scheduled to be held on February 14th, and if the signed application is received by then it can be presented to that Board at that meeting. This would permit final action by the end of February. Otherwise, the next meeting of The Board of Examiners would be in March.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Florence H. Gervais  
Secretary of Membership and Records

Enclosure

MELLEN C. GREELEY

FELLOW  
OF THE AMERICAN  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

6457 POTTSBURG DRIVE  
JACKSONVILLE 11, FLORIDA

January 16, 1958

The American Institute of Architects,  
1735 New York Ave., N.W.  
Washington, 6, D. C.

Gentlemen;

Please send me duplicate copies of the proper forms in connection with request for transfer from Active Corporate membership to Emeritus Membership in the A.I.A. In conversation with Mr. Fred Bucky, Secretary of the Jacksonville Chapter, I was informed that the Form desired is probably to be found in;

BY-LAW Chapter I  
Art. 2,  
Sect 6. (a) by reason of  
age above 65. (I am 78)

Sincerely,

*Mellen C. Greeley*  
Mellen C. Greeley

Copy; Mr. Bucky

*due paid  
to 6/30/58*

*Jacksonville  
Chapter*

*Sec 1/20  
B*





DUPLICATE

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS  
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP EMERITUS

TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS,  
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:

*Strike out the  
inappropriate  
reason, a, b,  
or c, as the  
case may be.*

I wish to apply for Membership Emeritus in The Institute for the following reasons:

- a. I am more than 70 years of age. **x 78 Born Feb. 14, 1880.**
- b. I am 65 years of age, retired, and not engaged in the practice of architecture.
- c. I am unable to engage in any gainful vocation.

*Write in  
name of  
chapter.*

I have been in good standing in The Institute and the **see below** chapter  
for 15 successive years or more immediately preceding the date of this application.

Respectfully,

Date **January 23,** 19 **58**

*Mellen C Greeley*  
Signature  
**Mellen C, Greeley, FAIA**

*The applicant may supplement the above reasons in writing below or on sheets which he shall attach to this application. Under exceptional conditions and circumstances, The Board of Directors may lessen the period of good standing but not the requirements of a, b, or c.*

Chapters; **Florida, Apr. 28, 1921**  
**Florida North, April 27, 1929**  
**Jacksonville December 1, 1955**

*Members  
Grealey, Mellen C.  
J*

FILE COPY - PLEASE RETURN



THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE OF ELECTION—MEMBER EMERITUS

TO **Mellen C. Grealey, F.A.I.A.**

It is my privilege to advise you that The Board of Directors has conferred upon you the title

MEMBER EMERITUS

of The American Institute of Architects and of its component organizations of which you are a member, exempting you from the payment of annual dues to The Institute and such organizations, effective **July 1, 1958**.

Date **March 4**

**1958**

*Edward L. Wilson*  
Secretary



## FLORIDA ARCHITECT PRESENTED "EMERITUS CERTIFICATE" OF NCARB

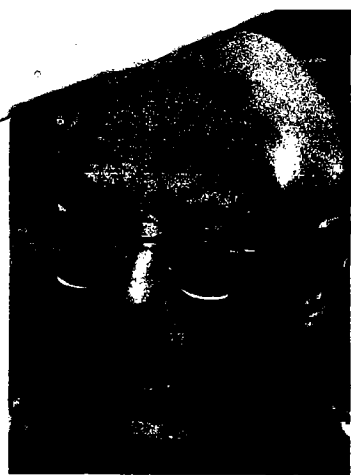
Jacksonville Architect Mellon C. Greeley, F.A.I.A., center, was presented an "Emeritus Certificate" voted by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards Convention in Chicago to be given certain past presidents. Architect Harry Burns, left, President of the Florida Association of A.I.A., and Architect Robert Darby, right, president of the Jacksonville Chapter of A.I.A. made the presentation at Mr. Greeley's home in Jacksonville last week. Mr. Greeley is 89 years of age. He was President of NCARB in 1939, 40 and 41. He was a founder of NCARB and the Florida Association of Architects. He, with four other architects, drafted the initial Florida Architects' Law in 1915. He served on the Florida State Board of Architecture for forty-two years. He is the respected Dean of Florida Architects.

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## 100-YEAR-OLD ARCHITECT IS HONORED IN JACKSONVILLE

A special tribute entitled "A Century of Love—A Living Heritage," the Jacksonville Chapter/AIA recently honored its most venerable member, Melvin C. Greeley, FAIA, with a dinner celebrating his 100th birthday.

Greeley received a special citation from AIA President Charles E. Schwing, FAIA, for his "commitment to the architecture of Florida and his distinguished service to the profession."

The keen, active centenarian became—in 1934—the first Jacksonville native elevated to the AIA College of Fellows.

Born when Rutherford B. Hayes was U.S. President, Greeley served in the Army in Cuba during the Spanish-American War (1898-99) and as a captain with U.S. expeditionary forces in France during World War I. He had worked for architects in Jacksonville and New York before opening his own firm in Jacksonville in 1909. He continued to practice until retiring in 1955.

During his career, Greeley designed many notable Florida homes and buildings, including the Church of the Good Shepherd in Jacksonville. He twice served as president of his local AIA chapter and as secretary/treasurer of the Florida State Board of Architecture (1939-55). In 1939-41, he was president of the National Council of Architectural Boards.

## AIA HONORS LEROY M. CAMPBELL WITH YOUNG CITATION

The Institute will present its 1980 Whitney M. Young Jr. Citation posthumously to Washington (D.C.) architect and community leader Leroy M. Campbell, AIA, who died in 1977.

Named in honor of the late civil rights and urban leader, the citation recognizes the "significant contributions of an architect or architecturally oriented organization toward meeting the profession's responsibility to the social issues of today." It will be presented to the 1980 recipient's widow at the Cincinnati convention, June 1-4.

Campbell, a pioneer in the black/white venture of the 1960s, had been cited by Whitney Young and the National Urban League for his leadership role in the black executive exchange program for which he had lectured without pay at black colleges about architecture. He also helped provide affordable housing for many low-income persons.

U.S. Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.) described Campbell as "one of the primary forces in shaping and executing the Shaw Urban Renewal Plan, a model for rebuilding the urban decayed areas of Washington. He was one of our most sensitive and socially responsible architects . . ."

A native of New York City, Campbell received his architec-

ture degree from Howard University in 1951. He established his firm, Sulton Campbell & Associates Chartered, in 1964 and consistently served as an instrument of change during his remaining 13 years of practice.

After the 1968 riots destroyed major black sections of Washington, Campbell's firm spearheaded restoration efforts and made significant contributions toward rebuilding and improving the capital city. His firm designed major housing projects as well as the Harambee House Hotel near Howard University.

A charter member and president of the National Organization of Minority Architects, Campbell also served on the AIA's Housing Committee, the AIA Foundation board, and was chairman of the Institute's Resolutions Committee. Throughout his professional affairs, he strived to show "young blacks that the doors of architecture are open to all."

"His career served as an example of great encouragement to younger black architects and his impact on the whole profession of architecture was significant," said Colden Florance, president of the Washington Metropolitan Chapter/AIA.

Former AIA vice president Robert J. Nash, FAIA, said: "He was a winner, a leader and a team player. No tribute is too great for this giant and brother of our profession."

## AIA SELECTS 9 HONORARY FELLOWS

Nine distinguished foreign architects will be invested as honorary fellows of the Institute at the 1980 national convention. They are:

—John Hamilton Andrews, award-winning Australian designer who formerly taught and practiced in Toronto;

—Gilbert R. Beatson, president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, whose Calgary firm has completed more than 50 major recreational projects;

—Adolf Ciborowski of Warsaw, who has received worldwide recognition for his expertise in reconstruction of cities destroyed by war or earthquakes;

—Rafael de La-Hoz, a leading Spanish designer of government, residential and educational facilities;

—Norman Foster of London, the only architect to twice receive the R.S. Reynolds Memorial Award (in 1976 and 1979);

—Leandro V. Locsin of Manila, noted for designing concrete structures that reflect the multicultural and tropical climate of the Philippines;

—Kington Loo of Malaysia, who has created a wide range of innovative architecture—from an international airport to the national zoo in Kuala Lumpur;

—Fumihiko Maki, author/urban engineering lecturer in Tokyo and prolific designer of buildings throughout Japan, who formerly taught at Harvard and practiced in New York City;

—Richard Joachim Sahl of West Germany, internationally renowned specialist in health care planning.

**THE  
AMERICAN  
INSTITUTE  
OF ARCHITECTS  
JACKSONVILLE  
CHAPTER**

One Independent Square  
Jacksonville, FL 32202  
904/355-8533

RUSSELL L. GUSTAFSON  
President

JAMES E. CLEMENTS  
Vice-President

KENNETH R. SMITH  
Secretary

JEREMIAH K. LAHEY  
Treasurer

ROBERT E. OLDEN  
Director

HARLESTON G. PARKES  
Director

JOHN P. STEVENS  
Director

September 10, 1981

Ms. Maureen Marx, Membership Procedures  
American Institute of Architects  
1735 New York Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Ms. Marx:

I regret to inform you that Mellen C. Greeley, FAIA, Emeritus  
Member of our Chapter, passed away on Friday, September 4,  
1981.

I am enclosing copies of local newspaper articles regarding  
Mr. Greeley. He helped organize the Florida State Board of  
Architecture and was secretary-treasurer from 1923 to 1955.

Sincerely,



Kenneth R. Smith, AIA  
Secretary

KRS:rt

cc: Mr. Russell Gustafson

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SEP 14 1981

# Architect Mellen Greeley dies

## Designer of churches, schools, homes was 101

By BARBARA WHITE  
Journal Staff Writer

Architect Mellen Greeley, 101, designer of many older churches, schools, office buildings and homes in Jacksonville during a career that spanned 50 years, died today.

One of the churches Mr. Greeley designed and built was St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Atlantic Boulevard. It was his parish church and Mr. Greeley will be buried from it.

Although he did not have a degree in architecture, Mr. Greeley worked for the law that made Florida the fifth state to require examination and licensing for architects. He was one of the founders in 1912 of the Florida Association of Architects, serving as president in 1931, 1932 and 1946.

When Mr. Greeley reached the age of 100, he told interviewers he credited his long life to:

- "Behaving myself and doing to others what I would have them do to me — the Golden Rule."

- "Heredity." His father, he said, was a "damn Yankee" who lived into his 80s.

- A pacemaker and being careful with his diet. "I have never smoked, except one cigarette since I tried one. I've been very easy on the booze and that's about it."

As an architect he preferred to be practical rather than set a trend.

"I would rather be remembered for service to my profession and to the public," he once said.

Mr. Greeley was born on Feb. 14, 1880, in the home of his parents, now the site of the Burns Library.

He attended Lawrenceville School in New Jersey and volun-



MELLEN GREELEY

"Fell into" architecture

teered for the Spanish-American War.

In 1901 he returned to Jacksonville. After a few years of odd jobs, he job-hunted his way into architecture.

"I fell into it," Mr. Greeley was quoted as saying in 1976 when he presented nearly 50 years worth of Jacksonville architecture in blueprints, photographs and drawings to the Jacksonville Historical Society. He answered a want ad, he said and became an office boy for architect William Hawkins. He worked for Hawkins for eight years, content to be mostly a draftsman.

"That was all the training I ever had," Mr. Greeley said in 1976. "I learned by doing. That's a very hard thing to do in a profession."

In 1905 he designed and supervised the work on a house of his

own at the corner of Oak and Barrs streets. He lived there for 36 years.

In 1941 he moved to a home he designed and built overlooking the Arlington River. After his retirement in 1960 he devoted himself to his garden.

He was married to Alice Seeley for 64 years until her death in 1968.

During these early years Mr. Greeley supervised the construction of St. Luke's Hospital.

In 1909 he opened his own architectural office.

Mr. Greeley is credited with designing more than 150 homes. "I lost track of how many," he once said. "I tried to build a house that was comfortable and suited the needs of the owners."

His favorite project was the Church of the Good Shepherd, 1100 Stockton St., started in 1917 and finally completed this year with the building of a cloister from the church to the parish house.

Among his other works are the Jacksonville Woman's Club on Riverside Avenue, the Swaim Memorial Methodist Church and All Saints Episcopal Church, as well as Kirby-Smith and John Gorrie junior high schools. He designed a total of 13 churches, four clubs, 15 schools, two libraries, 21 businesses buildings, and six apartments.

He was secretary-treasurer of the Florida State Board of Architecture, president of the National Council of the Architectural Restoration board, an AIA Fellow and a member of the Jacksonville City Planning Board.

Survivors include his daughter, Mrs. Frank O. Miller; son-in-law, R.S. Payne; four grandchildren; seven great-grandchildren.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete. Kyle-McLellan Funeral Home, 17 W. Union St., is in charge.



# Mellen Greeley, dean of local architects, dies

By Cynthia Parks  
Times-Union Staff Writer

Architect Mellen Clark Greeley is dead. But the good that men build lives after them.

Mr. Greeley died yesterday in a nursing home after a short illness. He was 101.

For a man who says he got into architecture "through the back door" — he was not above a sly pun — Mr. Greeley made an imprint on this town.

He was not the innovator H.J. Klutho was, but his body of work stretches from rebuilding a burned-out city to serving on the City Planning Advisory Board.

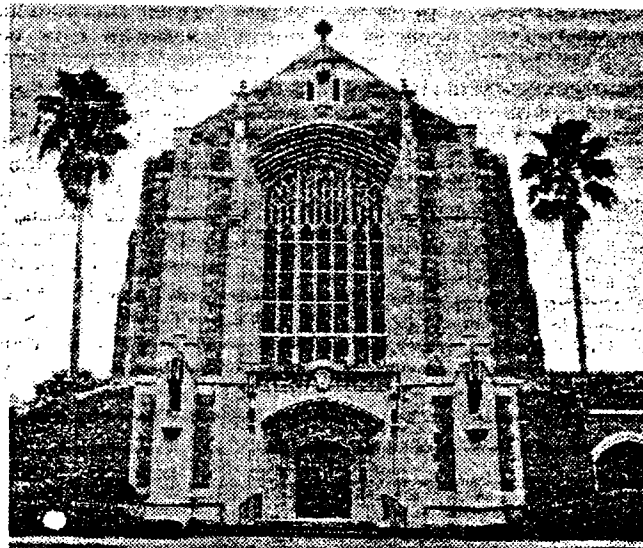
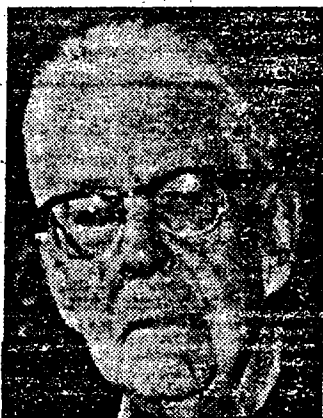
He built hospitals, clubs, churches, schools, low-rent housing, warehouses, a post office and residences "too many to enumerate," he once wrote.

Younger colleagues remember him as supportive.

When architect Robert Broward was a student, he wanted to meet Mr. Greeley, then secretary-treasurer of the Florida State Board of Architecture that he had helped organize.

Mr. Greeley encouraged Broward in his studies, and Broward said, "I knew then he was somebody special. He had more integrity than anybody I know, and he had respect for his colleagues."

Architect Ted Pappas recalls his freshman year, when



— Frank Smith/Staff

Mellen Clark Greeley (left) died yesterday morning after a short illness. He was 101. Greeley, who designed many Jacksonville buildings, including The Church of the Good Shepherd (top), was known as "the granddaddy to architects in Jacksonville."

he apprenticed to a firm in offices close to Mr. Greeley. "I was impressed that he treated a green young architect with dignity and concern."

Much later, Pappas would attend Mr. Greeley's 100th birthday party given by the Jacksonville chapter of the American Institute of Architects. When Pappas shook Greeley's hand, Pappas said, "I don't suppose you remember me..."

Mr. Greeley interposed that he did indeed remember Pappas and had kept up with his work.

"He was the granddaddy to architects in Jacksonville. He maintained contact throughout his life," said Pappas.

Mr. Greeley's back-door entry into architecture began

(See GREELEY, Page A-2)

when he answered a newspaper ad placed by architect J.H.W. Hawkins soon after the great fire of 1901. Mr. Greeley was promised "valuable information" in lieu of a salary, and he spent the first week unpacking drawings. Hawkins gave him \$5 and valuable information.

After apprenticing to Hawkins and other architects, Mr. Greeley, in 1908, was given the task by a Boston firm of supervising the building of St. Luke's Hospital.

That was his first big job, and he expressed amazement that he got it because several other architects were in town by then, including Klutho, a student of Frank Lloyd Wright. Klutho had arrived while the fire was still smoking and gotten a number of important commissions.

Mr. Greeley was a native, born in a house at the corner of Adams and Ocean streets. But the first home he remembered was Benvenuto, a fenced five-acre riverfront tract and a big house at what is now 123 Riverside Ave.

He was a motherless boy, lonely sometimes, afraid of the dark, and his amusements were simple.

He liked watching the masted schooners and barkentines slide along the St. Johns River, and when a market boat capsized and sent watermelons bobbing to shore, he liked that even better. Raised in a firm Presbyterian family, he spent quiet Sundays reading or looking at stereographs.

But mostly he loved building miniature gardens and shadow boxes — holes he dug in the sand and lined with bits of china and glass and flowers, then covered with a pane of glass.

In later years he wrote a charming journal, *Musings of Mellen Clark Greeley, Written in his Anecdotalage*, in which he tells of building a lily pond at Benvenuto and stocking it with a rare plant — the water hyacinth — but he denies credit for its later proliferation.

Jacksonville University professor and author George Hallam developed a deep friendship with Mr. Greeley when interviewing him for a book, *Riverside Remembered*. Hallam used so many of Mr. Greeley's memories in it that he made Mr. Greeley the main character, the thread that strung together the whole Riverside experience.

As a corporal in the Spanish-American War, Mr. Greeley saw the Maine sunk in the Havana harbor, and watched the Spanish flag pulled down and the American flag raised at Matanzas.

He liked the military, and when he came home, he joined the Jacksonville Light Infantry. One of his early assignments as quartermaster sergeant was to arm the troops to prevent looting when the 1901 fire was sweeping the town.

Cumbered with weapons, he ran outside the arsenal and found it was on fire. All exits were blocked except a route down Market Street to the river.

With several others he ran to the Florida Yacht Club, then out on its dock. Behind him the club was burning, and the dock caught fire. A heavy pall of smoke obscured the river. Suddenly, the Cummer family yacht Edith came into sight, and rescued the group.

Nine years later, Mr. Greeley would capture much the same social set when he built the Florida Country Club on the riverfront in Ortega. The *Florida Times-Union* called the golf club one of the strongest social clubs in the state when it opened June 4, 1910. Mr. Greeley also built the Woman's Club of Jacksonville on Riverside Avenue.

He designed five churches, including Church of the Good Shepherd on Stockton Street, and the church he attended, St. Paul's Episcopal on Atlantic Boulevard.

The schools he built include old Stanton High on Ashley Street, John Gorrie and Kirby-Smith in partner-

ship with Roy Benjamin, and several elementary schools.

Greeley bent federal regulations in 1931 and built the St. Augustine Post Office with native coquina, the compressed-shell material used by Spanish colonists. When Washington bridled, Greeley replied, "I believe it will endure."

It did, and today it is called Government House and is exhibit and office space for the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board.

The dean of Jacksonville architects, Mr. Greeley was honored in 1964 with the Gold Medal.

In 1968 the Jacksonville chapter named the Mellen C. Greeley Craftsmanship Award, which has gone to marble cutters, brick masons, glass

workers and others who do their work well.

Two years ago, when Mr. Greeley was 99, he acted as project consultant to finish a job he had started in 1917 on the Church of the Good Shepherd. He assisted Charles Pattillo of Drake, Pattillo & Associates on the fifth and last stage of the project, a cloister between the church and its parish hall.

"Can you imagine using 50-year-old drawings and finishing the work you started then?" said Pattillo. "That cloister was his design."

Pattillo said the "most flattering thing in the world to me" was Mr. Greeley's insistence that Pattillo lead the work.

Steve Tool, director of Historic Landmarks Commission, went to see Mr. Greeley last year, armed with a

tape recorder and a ton of questions, he said. They talked four hours.

"I kind of fell in love with the man," Tool said. "He was so vibrant at 100! He was able to tell me, right off the bat, the buildings he had done with Benjamin, or what he had done alone. He was such a straightforward person."

"Mel and I often talked about death," Hallam said. "Although a churchgoer, he didn't believe in the hereafter. He did believe that at death a spark would be left. His notion was that a man is measured finally by the deeds he does. His contribution to society is what makes for immortality."

Mr. Greeley survived his wife, the former Alice Seeley. For 40 years Mr. Greeley lived with his daughter Phyl-

lis, now deceased, and his son-in-law, Richard Paine, at Rivermarshes on Pottsborg Creek until he went to a nursing home July 29. He loved his camellias, a family of raccoons and writing "anecdotalage" from a rich past.

His other daughter, Mrs. Frank O. Miller, lives in Cape Girardeau, Mo. He had seven grandchildren.

Mr. Greeley had requested that any friends wanting to give a memorial make the gifts to the Mellen Greeley Scholarship Fund, Jacksonville chapter, AIA, or the St. Paul's Episcopal Church memorial fund.

Services will be at 2 p.m. today at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 5536 Atlantic Blvd.

Kyle McLellan, 17 W. Union St., is in charge of arrangements.

#### GREELEY — Funeral services for Mellen C.

Greeley, age 101, will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Atlantic Blvd., with The Rev. James B. Orth officiating. Interment will be in Oaklawn Cemetery. Mr. Greeley died Friday. He was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and a well known retired architect. Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Frank O. Miller, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; a son-in-law, R. S. Paine, Jr., Jacksonville; a niece, Mrs. Helen D. Baker, Jacksonville; 4 grandchildren; and 7 great grandchildren. Memorials may be made to St. Paul's Episcopal Church or the Mellen C. Greeley Scholarship Fund of the Florida Chapter of the A.I.A. Arrangements by Kyle McLellan, 17 W. Union St.

**THE  
AMERICAN  
INSTITUTE  
OF ARCHITECTS  
JACKSONVILLE  
CHAPTER**

One Independent Square  
Jacksonville, FL 32202  
904/355-8533

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February 15, 1982

Ms. Stephanie Cormier Byrnes  
American Institute of Architects  
1735 New York Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Ms. Byrnes:

Enclosed are completed Baldwin Memorial Archives records form  
for Mellen C. Greeley, FAAIA, with copies of several articles  
about Mr. Greeley, as per your request.

Sincerely,



Kenneth R. Smith, AIA  
Secretary.

Cy - Florida Association, AIA - With copies of Baldwin Memorial  
Archives records form.

Mr. James E. Clements - Letter only

KRS:gms

Greeley, Mellen C

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**BALDWIN MEMORIAL ARCHIVE**  
**of American Architects**

Name: Mellen Clark Greeley of (address) 6457 Pottsborg Drive  
Jacksonville, Florida  
Born: February 14, 1880 at Jacksonville Died: September 4, 1981 at Jacksonville  
Parents: Jonathan C. Greeley and Leonora Keep Greeley  
Married: Alice Driggs Seeley (deceased) of Jacksonville on June 22, 1905  
Children: Two daughters (Phyllis Paine, deceased; Barbara Miller, Cape Girardeau, Mo.)  
Education: Lawrenceville (New Jersey) School 1898; no degree taken.

Training; and practice as Principal: (Firm Names, Places, Dates, Specialization)

J. H. W. Hawkins; Jacksonville; July 1901 - Sept. 1908; Draftsman  
Henry C. Pelton; New York; Sept. 1908 - April 1909; Architect.  
Self-employed; Jacksonville; 1909-1918; Architect.  
Greeley & Benjamin; Jacksonville; 1919-1924; Architectural Partnership  
Self-employed; Jacksonville; 1924-1960; Architect.

Professional Memberships and Service: (Institute and Chapter Activities; Teaching)

Registered Architect, State of Florida (Registration No. 26).  
American Institute of Architects Corporate Member - 1921.  
Fellow - American Institute of Architects (May 15, 1934); Member Emeritus (July 1, 1958).  
One of founders and charter member of Florida Association/American Institute of Architects - 1912; served as President - 1921. (Continued on attached sheet)

Other Affiliations: (Religious, Fraternal, Political, Social)

Member of: Kiwanis Club of Jacksonville; Florida Country Club of Jacksonville; Timuquana Country Club of Jacksonville; Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville; Communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; Jacksonville Board of Trade.

Public Service: (Civil and Military; Community, State, National)

Served as Corporal in U. S. Volunteer Engineers, U. S. Army (July 1898-April 1899).  
This group was part of the Army of Occupation during the Spanish-American War. (Continued on attached sheet)

Published Material: (Articles and Addresses; Executed Work; Biographical Data)

**(OVER)**



**General Background: (Personal Characteristics and Accomplishments; Interests, Digressions, Travels, Friendships, Side-lights, Honors, and Awards.)**

In 1964, Greeley was awarded the Florida Association/American Institute of Architects' Gold Medal for his outstanding contributions to the profession and community. This is the highest award presented by the FA/AIA.

In 1968, the Jacksonville Chapter/American Institute of Architects created the Mellen Greeley Craftsmanship Award which is presented annually to outstanding craftsmen in the construction industry for work on completed projects.

To mark his 100th birthday, Greeley contributed \$1,000 to the Jacksonville Chapter/AIA to establish a scholarship fund for Jacksonville students studying architecture.

The Chapter named the fund in honor of him and upon his death he requested that contributions be made to the fund.

The Architectural League of Jacksonville awarded Greeley a medal for Excellence in Design for his 1927 Holt Residence (1816 Avondale Circle, Jacksonville).

Greeley's early life in Jacksonville was the subject of a 1976 book entitled Riverside Remembered by George Hallam.

In 1976, Greeley contributed all of his architectural records, drawings and photographs to the Jacksonville Historical Society Archives.

In 1979, at the age of 99, Mr. Greeley was retained as a project consultant for the final phase of a church project (Good Shepherd Episcopal, Jacksonville) that he originally designed in 1917.

In his later years, Greeley prepared a journal entitled "Musings of Mellen Clark Greeley, Written in His Anec-Dotage." This journal covers the 1880-1963 time period and has proven to be an excellent research tool for local historians.

In celebration of his 100th birthday, many local groups held parties for Greeley, including the Jacksonville Chapter/AIA. The Chapter produced a video-taped interview with Greeley documenting his architectural achievements.

**Principal Commissions: (Classified, with locations and Reference Data) (Above) (On attached sheet)**

Steve Tool, Director

**Compiled by:** Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission **Date:** January 25, 1982

**Acknowledgements:**

Professional Memberships: (Continued)

Member of Florida North Chapter/American Institute of Architects; served as President - 1931, 1932 and 1946; member of Board of Directors - 1929. Charter member of Jacksonville Chapter/American Institute of Architects - February 28, 1956. Member of Architectural League of Jacksonville (no longer in existence).

Public Service: (Continued)

Served as Captain in Jacksonville Light Infantry, Florida National Guard, 1899-1910. Joined Army Reserves - 1910. Served as Captain in Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army (July 1918 - July 1919) and was part of Expedition Forces to France during World War I. One of leaders in the 1915 establishment of Florida State Board of Architecture (the 5th in the nation) to license architects. Served as its Secretary-Treasurer, 1923 - 1955. Member of Board of Supervising Architects of State Hotel Commission, 1928-1938. President, National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, 1939-1942. Charter member of Jacksonville City Planning Advisory Board in 1928. Served 19 years as Secretary. Served term as President in 1960's and was appointed as President Emeritus for his untiring work as member of Board. Was still active on Board until 1960's. Supervising architect for the Duval County Board of Public Instruction - 1954. Represented Florida lumber industry on President Roosevelt's National Recovery Administration.

Principal Commissions:

Institutional

Church of the Good Shepherd; corner of Stockton & Park Streets, Jacksonville; beginning 1917 (final phase completed 1980). Jacksonville Woman's Club; 861 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville; 1927. St. Augustine Post Office (now known as Government House); St. Augustine, Florida; 1931. St. Luke's Hospital; corner of Boulevard and Eighth Street, Jacksonville; 1912-14. Elizabeth Swaim Memorial Methodist Church; 1620 Naldo Avenue, Jacksonville; 1925. John Gorrie Junior High School; 2525 College Street, Jacksonville; 1923-24 (this project was in association with Roy Benjamin). Kirby Smith Junior High School; 2034 Hubbard Street, Jacksonville; 1923-24 (this project was in association with Roy Benjamin). Springfield Presbyterian Church; 207 West Sixth Street, Jacksonville; 1922-23. Stanton High School; 521 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville; 1917. St. Paul's Episcopal Church; 5536 Atlantic Boulevard, Jacksonville; 1955.

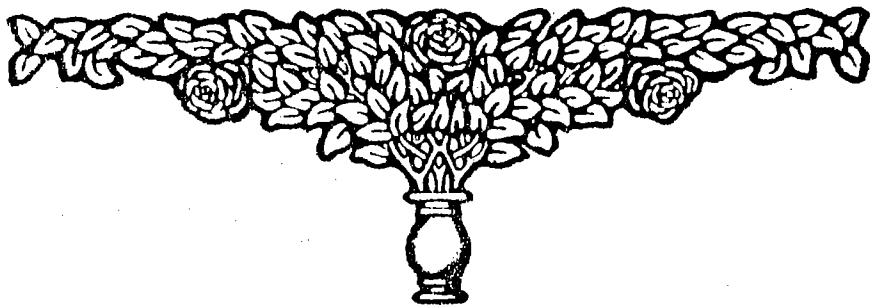
Residential

Francis Holt Residence; 1816 Avondale Circle, Jacksonville; 1927. R. H. Anderson Residence; 1876 River Road, Jacksonville; 1927. Dr. Charles Terry Residence; 2959 St. Johns Avenue, Jacksonville; 1911. Judge George Cooper Gibbs Residence; 2717 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville; 1914. The Fenimore Apartments; 2200 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville; 1921-22 (this project was in association with Roy Benjamin).



# FLORIDA

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1513—1913

## PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OF WARS AND  
PEACE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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By GEORGE M. CHAPIN  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
1914

membership in the lodge, chapter and commandery. is a democrat in his political beliefs and is a member of the Key West Board of Trade, being at all times interested in the general business growth of his native city. He is one of the most able, progressive and prominent business men of Key West and in the community where his entire life has been spent enjoys the respect, confidence and high regard of all who know him.

### MELLEN CLARK GREELEY.

Mellen Clark Greeley is one of the younger architects of Jacksonville, whose ability and success is attested in the high position to which he has attained among the class of buildings which he has erected. He has obtained a liberal patronage here and many of the city's substantial structures stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise. He was born in Jacksonville, February 14, 1880, a son of Jonathan C. and Leonora (Keep) Greeley, the former a native of Maine and the latter of St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Keep, the maternal grandfather, was a Baptist minister, and with the removal of the family to various localities Leonora (Keep) Greeley pursued her education in Memphis, Tennessee, Live Oak, Florida, and Jacksonville.

Mellen C. Greeley was a pupil in the public schools of Jacksonville and afterward pursued an academic course in Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He then put aside his text-books, in 1898, to enlist for service in the Spanish-American war, joining Company I, Third United States Volunteer Engineers under Colonel David DuBois Gilliard. He served for ten months in the country and in Cuba with the army of occupation, his battalion taking over the flag of the Fort San Salvador on New Year's day of 1899, there being present about four hundred American soldiers and approximately thirty thousand Spanish troops which had been brought there to be transported to Spain. Mr. Greeley says it was a most touching sight to see the old gray-haired men giving up their flag under which they had fought and suffered. Yet history has proven that this was a step toward that liberty and civilization for which all peoples are striving.

Mr. Greeley made his initial step in the path of his chosen profession when in 1901 he associated himself with J. H. W. Hawkins, an architect of this city, with whom he remained until 1908, when he went to New York. He was then with Henry C. Pelton, one of the leading architects of the metropolis, and gained valuable knowledge and experience in that connection, in which he remained until 1909, when he returned to Jacksonville. He has since practiced his

profession independently and has secured a gratifying clientage. His first important commission was the Florida Country Club. Many of the more beautiful homes of the city have been planned and erected by him. He was the designer of the residences of J. H. Crosby, F. W. Haward, James Bacon, C. S. Adams, Isaac Brereton, William Moore Angus, Dr. Raymond C. Turck, Dr. C. E. Terry, Dr. G. R. Holden and Mrs. J. E. Harkisheimer. He has also designed several of the important commercial buildings of the city, including the ten-story storage warehouse for Delcher Brothers, a three-story apartment house for H. and W. B. Drew and two for the Ames Realty Company. He was associated with Edward F. Stevens, of Boston, in the erection of St. Luke's Hospital—a group of nine buildings. He thoroughly understands the great scientific principles underlying his work as well as all of the practical phases of the profession, and his patronage is a constantly increasing one.

On the 22d of June, 1905, Mr. Greeley was married to Miss Alice Driggs Seeley, of Jacksonville, and they have two children: Barbara, born July 20, 1906; and Phyllis, born April 15, 1912. The parents are members of the First Presbyterian church and are interested in all that pertains to the progress of the city along material, intellectual, social and moral lines. Mr. Greeley is a member of the Country and Commercial Clubs, the Spanish American War Veterans, the Board of Trade, and in the line of his profession, is a charter member and one of the directors of the Florida Association of Architects. He holds to high standards of life, both in his profession and in other connections, and has ever endeavored to lift himself to the level of his ideals.

### J. W. CAIN.

Among the most important industrial institutions in Orlando is numbered that conducted by the Cain-O'Berry Boiler Company and among the men most prominent and active in the city's business affairs J. W. Cain, who has been president of the concern since its organization in 1900. The record of his career is the story of an ambitious, aggressive and far-sighted man, who worked steadily, earnestly and untiringly along modern lines, rising steadily in the business world and finally attaining a degree of prosperity which places him among the leading forces in the industrial development of Orlando. He was born in Marietta, Cobb county, Georgia, January 23, 1852, and is a son of Elisha Cain, an attorney at law. Previous to the outbreak of the Civil war the father was captain of the Hancock Van Guards, of Hancock county,



—TIMES-UNION PHOTO BY DON BURK

**BROOKE, RIGHT, GREELEY**  
47 Years of Jacksonville Architecture

## Society a Bit 'Richer'

The Jacksonville Historical Society now has almost 50 years of Jacksonville architecture in blueprints, photographs and drawings.

The collection was donated by Mellen C. Greeley, a Jacksonville architect from 1909 to 1957.

Greeley, now a sprightly 96, was born in 1880 on what is now the site of the Haydon Burns Public Library and job hunted his way into architecture after serving in the Spanish-American War.

"I FELL INTO IT," he says, by answering a help wanted ad and becoming an office boy for William Hawkins.

"He was an architect," Greeley said, "not that I knew what an ar-

chitect was then."

Greeley worked for Hawkins eight years.

"That was all the training I ever had. I learned by doing. That's a very hard thing to do in a profession," he says.

Greeley started his doing when he was offered the job of supervising the construction of St. Luke's Hospital.

"Not knowing any better, I took the job," Greeley laughs.

GREELEY ESTIMATES he designed between 150 and 200 homes.

"I lost track of how many," Greeley says. "I tried to build a house that was comfortable and suited the needs of the owners."



# They helped make city what it is

By DOUG SHAVER  
Advertising Department Writer

The theme of this year's RAP Home Tour, "The Architects' Legacy," is a tribute to those men who, more than any others, decide what a city will look like.

Among them is the man who is probably Jacksonville's most famous building designer, Henry J. Klutho.

Others whose homes are on the tour are Mellen C. Greeley, Ransom Buffalow, W.B. Talley and Harold F. Saxelbye. Greeley, the only one still living, celebrated his 100th birthday last month.

In case anyone thinks RAP is interested only in old buildings, a new church is also part of the tour — the Second Church of Christ Scientist at 1655 Avondale Avenue.

The sanctuary, completed only last year, was designed by Robert Wise, who is very much alive and working at 1515 Goodwin St.

Henry Klutho had more to do than any other architect with rebuilding Jacksonville after the 1901 fire that destroyed most of the downtown area. He was in New York, just back from a trip to Europe, when he read about the fire in a newspaper.

The article reported damage from the fire at \$12 million. Klutho reportedly said later that he "decided to go after about \$10 million of the destroyed property." He achieved that goal and, before many years, considerably more.

Many of Klutho's buildings have been demolished — often to the dismay of local historians — as the city has grown and modernized. Among those remaining is his first commission in Jacksonville, the Dyal-Upchurch Building at Main and Bay streets. Other surviving Klutho landmarks are the Bisbee Building on Forsyth Street, the Morocco Temple on Newman Street, and the St. James Building (now May-Coburns) beside Hemming Plaza.

Klutho, a student of Frank Lloyd Wright, was noted for popularizing the "Prairie School" of architecture, a variation of Wright's functionalism. He was not a slave to the same fashion as the other architects of his time.



**HENRY KLUTHO**  
Rebuilt Jacksonville

The centenarian would be famous enough just for being the city's oldest living native, but he also is justly regarded as the "dean of Florida architects."

Unlike Klutho, Greeley had no formal training in his profession. He dropped out of a New England preparatory school for service in the Spanish-American War, after which he returned to Jacksonville. After working at various odd jobs, he went to work as an office boy for architect William Hawkins in 1901. He opened his own office 8 years later and stayed in the business almost continuously until his retirement in 1960.



**MELLEN GREELEY**  
Dean of Florida architects

(He returned to the Army for a year during World War I, then joined a partnership for three years before returning to his own business in 1924.)

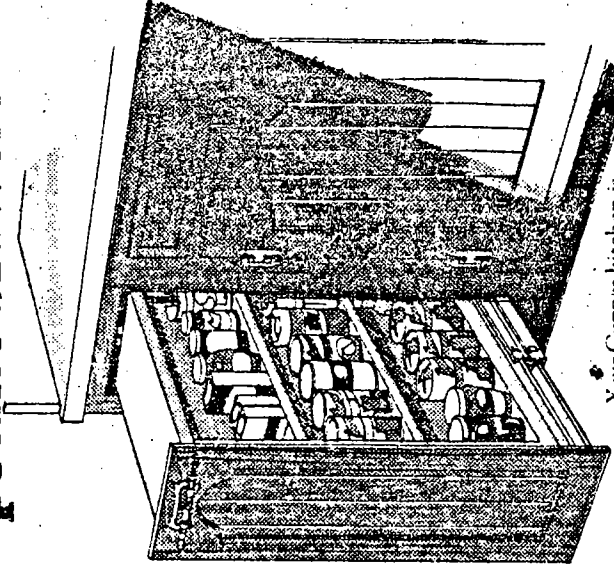
Among his works in the Riverside-Avondale neighborhood are the Church of the Good Shepherd, the John Gorie school and several residences. This year's tour includes the house he designed at 1816 Avondale Circle.

Greeley helped organize the Florida Association of Architects in 1912. One of that group's first activities was lobbying for a state law requiring architects to be examined and licensed. In 1915, Florida became the fifth state in the nation to pass such a law when it established the state Board of Architecture.

Greeley, who helped draft the law that set it up, (See ARCHITECTS, Page 4)

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**Riverside Hospital**  
"traditionally good patient care"  
in beautiful

from a trip to Europe, when he read about the fire in a newspaper published in the United States. The article reported damage from the fire at \$12 million. Klutho reportedly said later that he "decided to go after about \$10 million of the destroyed property," He achieved that goal and, before many years, considerably more.

#### HENRY KLUTHO Rebuilt Jacksonville

Many of Klutho's buildings have been demolished — often to the dismay of local historians — as the city has grown and modernized. Among those remaining is his first commission in Jacksonville, the Dyal-Upchurch Building at Main and Bay streets. Other surviving Klutho landmarks are the Bisbee Building on Forsyth Street, the Morocco Temple on Newnan Street, and the St. James Building (now May-Cohens) beside Hemming Plaza.

Klutho, a student of Frank Lloyd Wright, was noted for popularizing the "Prairie School" of architecture, a variation of Wright's functionalism. He was not a slave to his own fashion, however, and the Klutho house on this tour reflects the Spanish Revival style of the 1920s Florida boom. It is the McElvee residence at 2063 Oak St.

Some men achieve fame because of a deliberate choice. Klutho's decision to help rebuild a devastated city effectively assured him a place in Jacksonville's history.

Others wander into the limelight almost by accident. Mellen Greeley is one of those.

Greeley helped organize the Florida Association of Architects in 1912. One of the group's first activities was to lobby for a state law requiring architects to be licensed and licensed. In 1915, Florida became the fifth state in the nation to pass such a law when it established the state Board of Architecture.

Greeley, who helped draft the law that set it up, (See ARCHITECTS, Page 4)

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OF ARCHITECTS ARCHIVES FOR  
**Friday, March 28, 1980**  
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(From Page 3)

served as a member of the state board from 1923 to 1955.

Harold Saxelbye was born sometime around 1880 in Hull, England, where he was educated. He was apprenticed to an architect at the age of 12 and went through a six-year training program, after which he became a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

He came to the United States at about the age of 20 and set up an office in New York. After a few years he won a commission to design the Mason Hotel in Jacksonville, later to be called the Mayflower.

Saxelbye came to Jacksonville to supervise construction of the hotel. He decided to settle here after meeting a woman who, in due course, became his wife.

He and W. Mulford Marsh established the firm of Marsh and Saxelbye in 1919. The company has since evolved to become Saxelbye, Powell, Roberts and Ponder.

Saxelbye's later works brought Jacksonville into modern times. Among them are the Gator Bowl, Wolfson Park, Florida National Bank Building, Blue Cross Building, the downtown Stockton Whatley Davin Building, and the Main Street Baptist and First Methodist churches. Some older buildings include the old Post Office and the former police station at 711 Liberty St.

Among several of the county's schools he designed are the three that took the place of old Duval High in 1927—Landon, Lee and Jackson.

In Riverside, Saxelbye designed the Cummer house that stood where the Cummer Gallery of Art now is. The gallery itself was also his creation.

**Riverside residences he designed include the Lane**

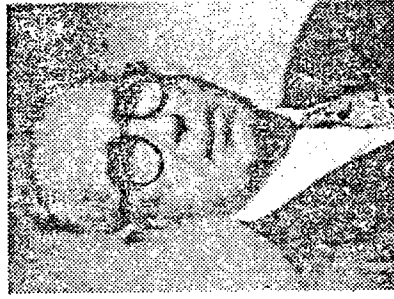
**Get early start on tour  
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If you like to add a bit of merriment to your meetings, the annual RAP home tours include a champagne preview party and candlelight tour of selected homes.

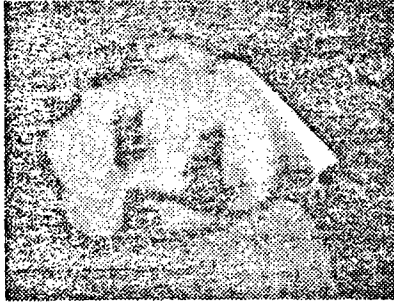
This year the party is at the home of Dr. and Mrs. E. Watt, 3305 Riverside Ave. Hours are 8-1 this evening, and a barbeque buffet is included.

The candlelight tour is before the party, 7-8 p.m., and features three houses on this year's tour schedule. The houses are the Churchill residence at 1816 Avondale Circle, the Holmes residence at 1824 Donald St., and the Meehan O'Neill residence at 2165 River Blvd.

Admission to the party and candlelight tour is \$12.50 per person and includes the price of the complete week.



**HAROLD SAXELBYE**  
**British-educated**



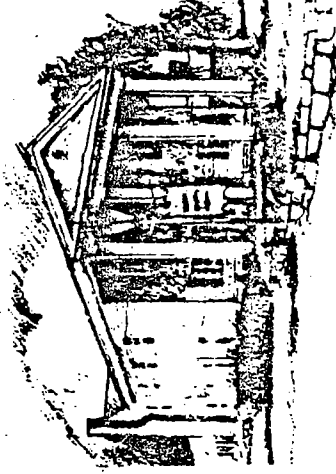
**RANSOM BUFFALOW**  
Just a 'designer'.

house on Richmond Street and the Mann house near St. Vincent's Medical Center, now a residence for the hospital's sisters.

The Saxelbye house on this year's home tour is the Vosseller residence at 1839 Montgomery Place

**This year's preview party will be at a house whose**

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architect never called himself an architect. Ransom Bufalaw advertised himself as a "builder and designer."

Buffalow, born in 1861 somewhere in North Carolina, received only a 7th-grade education. He was in his 30s when he designed his first house, a Victorian gingerbread residence in Graham, Va. He was on the move a lot in his early years, living in Seattle, Denver and Knoxville before settling down at Oak and Roselle streets in Riverside in 1910.

Most of his work was in Riverside and Avondale, with several houses also in Ortega. His most impressive design, in the opinion of many, was for a Riverside house he intended for his own residence. He died before it was finished, but his widow and son moved in in 1924.

Now the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Ed Watt Jr., it is at 3305 Riverside Ave.

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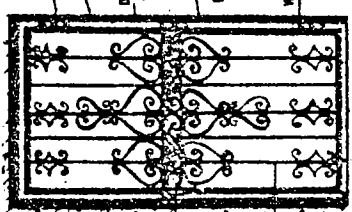
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# Arthritis

By DR. B. A. PIERCE

As a member of the Research Committee of the International Arthritis Society, I find that





## Architect Greeley, 100, Chose Service, Not Art

By CHARLES PATTON  
Journal Staff Writer

In a creative profession, some practitioners may think of themselves as artists with a grand vision to impress upon the world.

Architecture is a creative profession, and as "Dean of Florida Architects" — a title earned by more than a half-century of practice — Mellen Greeley probably has as much right as any man to think of himself as an artist.

But Greeley, who stands on the verge of his 100th birthday, rejects any such notion. A craftsman perhaps — but definitely not an artist. "Architects of my period who had been educated in France were in some ways more artistic than practical," Greeley commented during an interview at his Arlington home. "I always tried to be practical."

"I wouldn't try to put any label on what I did," he said. "I never refused work of any kind. I tried to give consideration to the needs of the client."

"I can't say I had any particular trend. I worked on everything from buildings for a cattle ranch in Kissimmee to churches and government buildings."

"I never tried to classify any thing."

"I would rather be remembered for service to my profession and the public."

Despite Greeley's own modest

hofs."

Greeley attended Lawrenceville School in New Jersey, but before he graduated, patriotic fervor overcame the young man and he volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War. Thus ended the formal education of Mellen Greeley.

Greeley saw no action during the brief conflagration in Cuba but did go to there as part of a regiment of volunteer engineers sent to clean up after the fighting had stopped.

He returned to Jacksonville and for the next few years worked at assorted odd jobs. In 1901, the 21-year-old answered a want ad and stumbled into his life's profession.

"I answered an ad for an office boy and found I was working for an architect," he recalled. "I doubt that until that time I even knew what an architect was. After a week or so, I found a pencil in my hand and I found myself working on designs, even if I wasn't sure exactly what I was doing."

It was a boom time for architects in Jacksonville, the great fire of 1901 having devastated much of the city. But for eight years, Greeley was content to remain an assistant, working basically as a draftsman.

He did get some practical experience in 1905. "I built a house — designed it and supervised the work," he recalled.

The house, located at the corner

buildings he has designed is the Church of the Good Shepherd at Park and Stockton streets. The church is now being renovated, and the architects for the project are using Greeley's original plans, now 50 years old, not only to guide in renovation but to add certain features originally designed but never constructed.

"I feel very complimented because they are using my original drawings," Greeley said.

Greeley has turned most of his office documents over to the Jacksonville Historical Society, and they are housed in a collection at Jacksonville University.

About his own lack of a formal education in architecture, Greeley's commented, "Not necessary, always desirable."

In 1915, Greeley was one of the leaders in drafting and pushing for legislation that established a state Board of Architecture to license architects in Florida.

"After the boom in Florida, which came from 1912 to 1914, architects or so-called architects were flocking in from all over the country," he recalled. "Some of them had no training, were really carpenters."

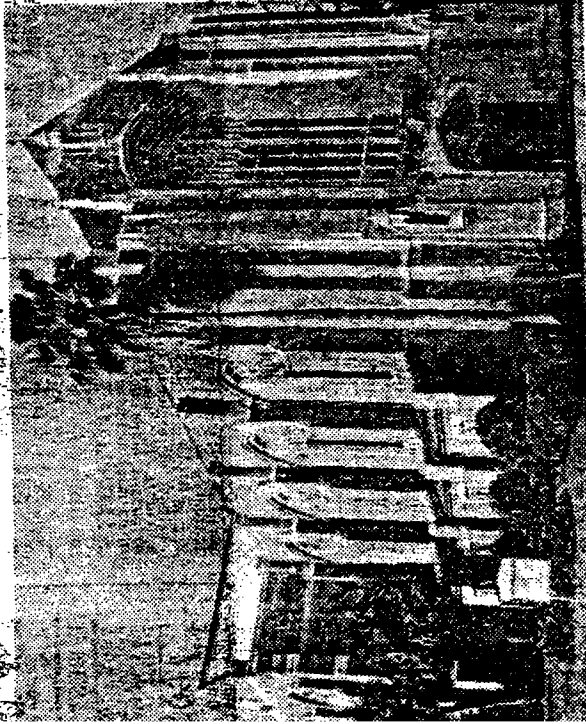
"We saw the legislation as protecting the public, not the architects."

Despite his apparently superb health after a century of living, Greeley said he has had his share of health problems. "I've been that





Since he retired in 1960, Mellen Greeley has been busy gardening. He pointed out a bed of lilies that he said is older than he is, having been transplanted several times during the years.



Of all the buildings he designed, Mellen Greeley's favorite was the Church of the Good Shepherd at Park and Stockton streets.

[illegible]

"I can't say I had any particular trend. I worked on everything from buildings for a cattle ranch in Kistimee to churches and government buildings. I never tried to classify anything."

"I would rather be remembered for service to my profession and the public," he recalled.

Despite Greeley's own modest appraisal of his accomplishments in a field "he fell into by accident," the city where he has lived for most of the last century is preparing to honor him.

Tomorrow, the Jacksonville Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will honor Greeley.

At 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, on Florida Junior College's Kent Campus, Riverside-Avoncote Preservation (RAP) will hold a community birthday party, open to the public, to honor the man who built much of those neighborhoods.

On Thursday, which is Valentine's Day, Greeley will observe his 100th birthday.

Greeley was born on Feb. 14, 1880, in the home of his parents on East Adams Street, the site now occupied by the new architectural firm.

occupied by the Haydon Burns Library. A year later, he was back in Jacksonville and ready to strike out on his own. He grew up on his father's five-acre farm.

The new edition of the book is a 32-page, 10-cent paperback. It is available at all bookstores and newsstands. The publisher is the American Book Company, 250 West 57th St., New York 10019.

horses, poultry, a country garden, and even an orange grove.

"It was a showplace. Back 40 years, you know the kind who drove a surrey with the fringe on top.

His personal favorite of all t

**Board of Architecture to license architects in Florida.**

"After the boom in Florida, which came from 1912 to 1914, architects or so-called architects were flocking in from all over the country," he recalled. "Some of them had no training, were really carpenters.

"We saw the legislation as protecting the public, not the architects."

Despite his apparently superb health after a century of living, Greeley said he has had his share of health problems. "I've been there a road several times and I didn't always think I was coming back," he said.

At age 60, 40 years ago, Greeley had a heart attack. "A good doctor and a pacemaker saved me," he said.

Asked his secret for a long life, Greeley responded, "That is some thing I can't answer."

But after a moment he noted, "I never learned early who I was. I never had to strive to be someone else. I guess that's what — peace of mind."

In 1941, Greeley moved to his current home, called River marshes, which overlooks the Arlington River. "I wanted to get back into the semi-country," he said.

In 1960, he retired. Greeley, who lives with his son-in-law, Richard Paine Jr., keeps busy with his gardening — he has some plants older than he is, having been transplanted several times over the years after first being grown on his father's estate.

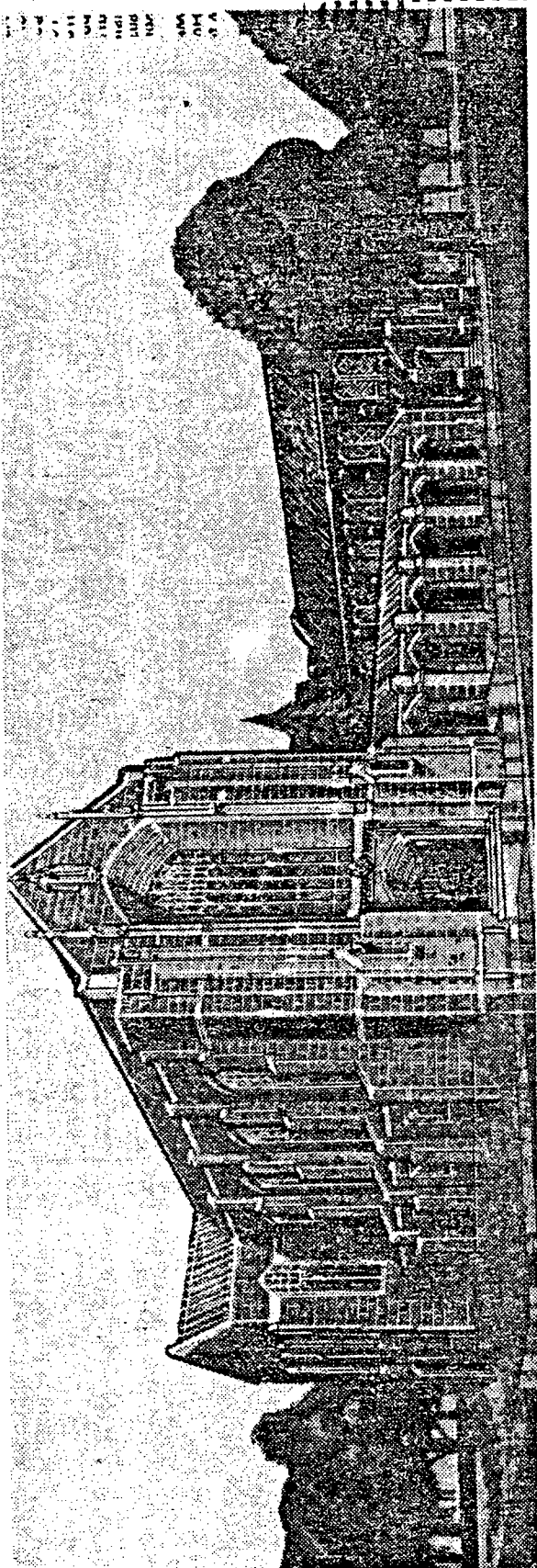
"I've been a gardener all my life," Greeley noted. "I had my first garden when I was 6 years old. It had weeds in it which pleased me as much as having a garden."

He also works on his memoirs. One thing he does not do is work on architectural designs. "When I quit," Greeley said, "I quit architecture entirely."

# Teachers Get Sympathy And Pessimism



# day Religion



A cloister will be added to Good Shepherd in renovation project

## 50-year-old project to be finished

By LILLA ROSS  
Times-Union Religion Writer

As a boy, Mellen Greeley woke Sunday mornings to the sound of the bell at Good Shepherd Episcopal Church across the street from his home on Riverside Avenue.

Later, Greeley — now 99 years old — was the architect for new church facilities.

But the five-stage project, begun in 1917, was never completed. A cloister joining the church to Worsham Hall never was built.

Now, 50 years later, Greeley will see one of his favorite projects completed.

Good Shepherd has not yet set the date for the monastic building for

the \$700,000 construction and renovation project.

Greeley is project consultant to Charles Pattillo of Drake/Pattillo & Associates. The project includes renovation of Worsham Hall, the gymnasium, pool, classrooms and kitchen. Construction will include the installation of an elevator, paving and landscaping.

"I'm very glad to be seeing it finished," said the dean of Jacksonville architects. "I kind of like Good Shepherd. I've known it 98 years."

Greeley was confirmed at Good Shepherd. His grandson, Jimmy Harper, is president of the vestry.

Greeley worked with J.W.C. Corbier of Cleveland Ohio who origi-

nally designed the gymnasium, the first phase of the project.

The gothic style was very popular at the time, said Greeley.

"It just seems to fit the Episcopal Church," said Greeley. "I doubt it could be used today. It's too expensive because of the ornamentation and carved stone."

One of the most unusual features of the church is the swimming pool.

"The pool was out of the ordinary at the time," he said, "but it's proved successful through the years."

Hand-made tile from Doylestown, Pa., covers the main floor of the church.

"The man had gone abroad and carried tiles from all over Europe —

knights in armor and shields," said Greeley.

"They were exceptional. They were too fine. People couldn't afford them. He worked himself out of business by being too good."

The exterior was carved from Indiana limestone. The interior was done locally.

"I was very glad when they pulled in all the glass two or three years ago. We had put in colored glass, but not stained glass."

Greeley says he is not sure why the cloister was never built.

"Money, I guess. Although it's foolish to talk about money these days," said Greeley.



MAR 7 1980

C-10 \* \* The Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Friday, February 8, 1980

# Architect to celebrate 100th birthday

By JUDY WELLS MARTIN  
Times-Union Staff Writer

Don't ask Mellen C. Greeley what it is like to be 100 years old until Feb. 14.

"I don't know. I haven't been there yet," is his answer until the day he celebrates his 100th birthday.

Others begin celebrating a bit earlier. The city's architect emeritus will be honored at a banquet hosted by the Jacksonville Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at the Independent Building Saturday night and a public birthday party thrown by Riverside Avondale Preservations 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Kent Campus of Florida Junior College.

Both are appropriate. In 1929, a home Greeley designed for attorney Francis M. Holt received the first architectural award ever given by the Architectural League of Jacksonville. Forty years later, it was homes like the award-winning one at 1816 Avondale Circle that helped RAP attract families like the John Churchills, its present owners, back to the Riverside-Avondale area.

Greeley didn't start out to become an architect, but began as an office boy for one. Eight years later, friends talked him into opening his own office and he was asked to work as supervising architect for the St. Luke's Hospital group.

"I opened my office for the practice of architecture in the spring of 1909 and I've been at it ever since," says Greeley, who has lived to see quite a few changes in his field.

"When I went into business for myself I married, built a house and had two servants when I was still getting about \$35 a week which seems crazy now, but (not) when you think that houses, of the best materials and suitable for living, could be built for 10-15 cents a square foot."

Asked to compare the practice of architecture in the 1970s with the present, Greeley pauses to reflect.

"It's hard to describe because in the 50-odd years of my practice architecture was a different game than what it is now. Architecture in the days I practiced was a gentleman's game," Greeley says. "I didn't look at it as a drudgery. It was always pleasant. Now it is a business. From what I hear it's dog eat dog. With me it was like the game of golf. We played for fun. Now you have to play for money. I took anything that came and by the way, I never went after any of my commissions nor any of the offices I occupied. They've always been offered me on a platter."

"I practiced by myself and enjoyed being able to control the whole situation. Nowadays so much of it is done by a cor-

poration. I don't think I would like that. Perhaps, if I may say it, architecture was more of a profession than a business.

"In most cases there was an incidence with the client that made it pleasant to work with them. My clients were friends. I enjoyed working with my clients. They were always friends before and after," says Greeley with a grin, when reminded of the old saying that while doctors can bury their customers, architects must live with them.

The architect of Greeley's day spent as much time on site as over the drawing board.

"We worked very closely with contractors," says Greeley. "I personally did not desert a building until it was finished. The trend now is to turn over the plans and papers to the contractor and never see what is going on. We didn't have the advantages of pre-fab that they have nowadays. Everything had to be built from scratch, but that was no handicap because we had men who could do it. Of course my work is small compared to what is going on now."

Greeley may call it small, but his creations range from cattle ranches to churches, most of them still in use today. Among his favorites, "friends" he calls them, are the Church of the Good Shepherd, the Woman's Club of Jacksonville, the Holt home and the restoration of the

old post office in St. Augustine.

When it came to his own house on the heavily wooded shores of the Arlington River, Greeley built an unimposing structure, simple but comfortable.

"I built something that my wife and I could like, liveable. I never went in for pomposity. I always believed in the simple life and I practiced in a period where excess decoration was not called for."

Greeley lives there still, tending his extensive plantings of azaleas and camelias, watching his wild garden of native plants tend themselves, aided by his son-in-law. As with anyone who reaches centenarian status, especially when they arrive as spryly as he has, Greeley is frequently asked for his longevity formula.

"I've been asked that question and I can't answer it," says Greeley. "It's something you don't have any control over. Living day by day I guess. I have been happy. I have had a pleasant, leisurely life. I should give quite a bit of credit to a pacemaker; my heart gave out about 20 years ago. Be careful with your diet. I have never smoked except one cigarette I tried once. I've been very easy on the booze and that's about it."

What about the next 25 years?  
"I'm going to play it by ear," says Greeley with a smile.

Greeley, Mellen C.



Mellen Greeley has Valentine birthday —ROGER MULLIS/S

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Ms. Maureen Marx, Membership Procedures  
American Institute of Architects  
1735 New York Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Ms. Marx:

Please be advised that the Fall Conference of the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects was dedicated to the memory of Mr. Mellen Clark Greeley, FAIA, who passed away on Friday, September 4, 1981 at the age of 101 (see my letter to you of September 10, 1981).

I am enclosing for your use a copy of a Memorandum on Mr. Greeley that was included in the FA/AIA Report to the Board.

Sincerely,



Kenneth R. Smith, AIA  
Secretary.

Cy - Mr. Russell L. Gustafson (letter only).

KRS:gms

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Greeley, Mellen Clark

OCT 8 1981



**REPORT TO THE BOARD**

**1981**

# MELLEN CLARK GREELEY, FAIA IN MEMORIAM

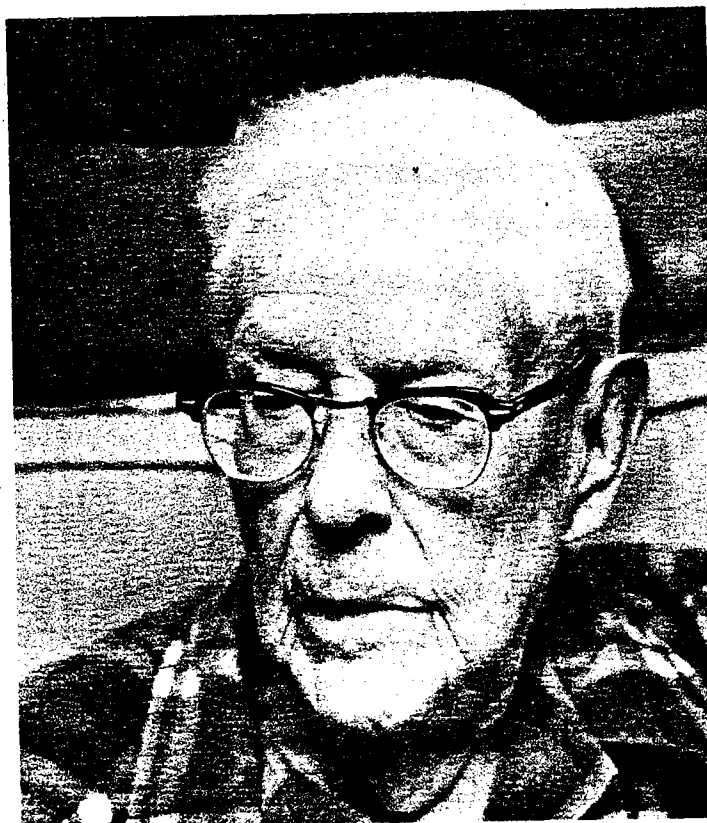
1880-1981

As we were preparing for the year's fall conference Mellen Greeley, the dean of Jacksonville architects, died at age 101. He outlived most, if not all, of his famous contemporaries which included such men as Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright and his friend, H. J. Klutho. Greeley's career spanned many decades and many styles, but he always strived for architectural excellence in the buildings he designed.

Greeley's career in architecture began when he answered a newspaper ad placed by architect J. H. W. Hawkins shortly after the great fire of 1901 which destroyed most of downtown Jacksonville. Greeley was a native of Jacksonville, born on the corner of Adams and Ocean Streets in 1880. He was anxious to see the city rebuilt after the devastating fire and he immediately apprenticed himself to Hawkins, not for pay, but for the education he would receive. Greeley learned quickly and in 1908 he was given the task of overseeing the construction of St. Luke's Hospital, long a Jacksonville landmark.

Through the long years of his career, Greeley designed buildings too numerous to list including hospitals, clubs, churches, schools, low-rent housing, warehouses, a post office, office buildings and residences. But more important than the buildings he designed is the memory of the man which survives in the minds of those who knew him. Greeley was a champion of the young architect. He never discouraged the novice architect — rather he offered encouragement and treated young architects with dignity and concern. Greeley always referred to himself as having gotten into the profession "through the back door" — and he had tremendous respect for architects who had an education more formal than his own.

Among Mellen Greeley's most notable achievements are the Florida Yacht Club and the Woman's Club of Jacksonville. He designed five Jacksonville churches including the Church of the Good Shepherd in the downtown area and his home church, St. Paul's Episcopal. The schools he built include old Stanton High, John Gorrie and Kirby Smith, the latter of which he completed in partnership with Roy Benjamin.



Florida Times Union/Roger Mullis

In 1931, Greeley built the St. Augustine Post Office which is today known as Government House and serves as the office of the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board.

Throughout the years, Greeley was the recipient of many honors and awards. He served on the Florida State Board of Architecture and the Jacksonville City Planning Advisory Board. In 1964, he was awarded the Gold Medal, the highest honor given to an architect by the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects. In 1968, the Jacksonville Chapter of the AIA created the Mellen Greeley Craftsmanship Award which has gone to outstanding craftsmen through the ensuing years.

The advancing years did little to dim Mellen Greeley's zest for either life, his

hobbies or his first love, architecture. Two years ago, at age 99, he assisted Charles Patillo, of Drake Patillo and Associates, on the fifth and final stage of design on the Church of the Good Shepherd. Greeley started the Church in 1917.

Mellen Greeley's last years were spent at Rivermarshes, his home on Pottsbury Creek in Jacksonville. In his later years, he wrote a charming journal, *Musings of Mellen Clark Greeley, Written in His Anec-Dotage*.

Mellen Greeley contributed much to the City of Jacksonville and to the architectural profession. He will long be remembered by those who knew him as well as those who continue to enjoy the buildings he left us.