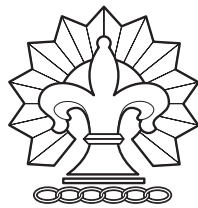


The Archi Pledge

Alpha Rho Chi

National Professional Fraternity

Architecture and the Allied Arts



JULY 2011 EDITION

Produced under the direction of the
Worthy Grand Scribe

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Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity

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1 Introduction

Welcome to Alpha Rho Chi



Welcome to Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity and congratulations. As a student of architecture or an allied art, you have chosen a noble profession for your future. And as a pledge of Alpha Rho Chi, you have chosen to join an exciting and honorable fraternity. Alpha Rho Chi, the professional architecture fraternity, extends its best wishes to you during your time as a pledge and its best hopes for your success in becoming a brother in our fraternity.

Your alliance with Alpha Rho Chi begins now. Although you are not yet a member of Alpha Rho Chi, you are now affiliated with the fraternity. The brothers of Alpha Rho Chi at your school have extended to you an invitation to join their fraternity. In accepting, you are accepting your role as a “pledge”, which indicates your willingness and desire to learn more about Alpha Rho Chi before you are initiated and become a “brother”. (All members of the fraternity are referred to as “brothers”.)

In the next several weeks, you will be asked to learn about Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity, its history, its organization, its membership and its policies. It is important that you and your pledge class get to know the brothers of your chapter and the fraternity you are joining. Your time of pledging is your time of education, and the fraternity will guide you through it. Your future brothers expect that you will study the materials they have given you, to show your earnest desire to become a member of our fraternity. Knowing about the fraternity will give you greater confidence in your decision to become a member, and it will make you a better brother of Alpha Rho Chi.

The Archi Pledge

The Archi Pledge is your pledging textbook. It has been carefully prepared to provide you with an introduction to Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity. Of course, the greatest lessons of Alpha Rho Chi will be those that you gain through your experiences with the fraternity. The material contained in *The Archi Pledge* only supplements the instruction you receive through the Pledge Education Program while a pledge of the fraternity.

The Archi Pledge discusses the history of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity. It also covers the following topics:

- your role and responsibilities as an Archi pledge and a future brother
- the history of Greek letter fraternities, professional fraternities, and Alpha Rho Chi
- the organizational structure of Alpha Rho Chi
- the symbols and official publications of Alpha Rho Chi
- the chapters and Master Architects of Alpha Rho Chi

The information contained in this manual is correct as of its publication date, but is not complete by itself. Your pledge trainer and the brothers will provide you with updates and additional materials as required. If you have any questions, be sure to ask them. The members are eager to tell you about the fraternity and their experiences!

As you embark on your journey to become a brother of Alpha Rho Chi, take time and care to learn the lessons of the fraternity. Alpha Rho Chi has much to offer you, just as you have much to offer Alpha Rho Chi. We welcome you to the start of your journey toward brotherhood in Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity!



The Iktinos Chapter House, circa 1919

2 The Archi Pledge

What is a Pledge?

A pledge is a potential new member of the fraternity. As a pledge, you occupy a unique position in that you are affiliated with the fraternity, but *are not a member of it*. While a pledge, you are learning about Alpha Rho Chi; and when the opportunity is offered to you, you will become a member, not only while you are in school, but for life.

What is Pledging?

Pledging, or pledge training, is the process through which potential new members (pledges) become acquainted with the ways of fraternity membership. During this time, you will be given a complete and thorough training in the fundamental facts about Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity.

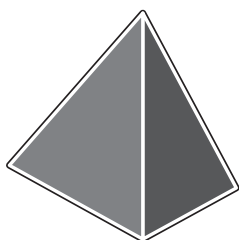


Pledge training is a period of growth and acclimation to the ways of the fraternity. It is during this period that the pledge learns the history, traditions, principles, and practices that will become the foundation for his or her future as an active member. The greatest emphasis is placed on Alpha Rho Chi during the Pledge Education Program, but information is also provided concerning this university and other fraternities and sororities, along with other basic knowledge that a well trained pledge should have. Pledge training demonstrates to the pledge the reasons for membership in Alpha Rho Chi, as well as increasing the morale and unity of the pledge class. It will also provide each pledge the initiative to successfully complete the work of pledging.

It is important to remember that a conscientious pledge need have no fear of losing the opportunity to become a member of the fraternity. This training is for the benefit of the pledge and should not be thought as an obstacle to be overcome. Rather, it is a time of learning and growing into your fraternal life.

Pledge training may consist of tests, duties, projects, and weekly pledge meetings, all directed by a pledge trainer and all designed to help the pledge class achieve its goal of active membership. Each pledge chooses or is assigned a big brother, who is responsible for helping their little brother learn and understand the required pledge materials. A pledge should not hesitate to seek aid and advice from his big brother or any active member because good communication is necessary to prepare the pledge for membership.

This pledge manual is designed to aid you in preparing for active membership. A thorough knowledge of its contents is necessary for successful completion of the pledge program. Remember, a well-educated pledge is best equipped for membership.



The Pledge Pin

The pin which you have been given to wear, is the official pledge pin of Alpha Rho Chi. A sanguine (maroon) and azure (blue) pyramid, it is an outward sign to those who are not members of the fraternity that you have chosen to become a part of Alpha Rho Chi. This shape was chosen as a symbol of longevity and endurance, as represented by the great Egyptian pyramids and hopefully, too, by your membership and loyalty to Alpha Rho Chi.

The Pledge Class

During your progression through pledge training, you will receive the support and guidance of the entire fraternity, but perhaps the most important support you will receive during this period will come from your pledge class. For this reason, it is recommended that the pledge class do things together so that you will become quickly acquainted with your pledge brothers and thus ensure a successful and productive pledgeship. Take care of your pledge brothers; because, as many Alpha Rho Chi members will tell you, the members of your pledge class quite likely will become some of your closest friends for the rest of your life – all because of the time and experiences you share during your pledge period.

Pledge Duties

A fraternity is based on cooperation, and its smooth operation requires both substantial planning and a fair amount of work. Each member must contribute to ensure its success. This is also true for the pledge class, which will be required to perform tasks and/or duties (either individually or collectively). By completing assigned duties, the pledge helps to assure that the fraternity will continue to operate smoothly and shows his or her willingness to work for the betterment of the fraternity. Typically, pledge duties are not substantial and by working together under the supervision of the pledge trainer; completing them should not take more than a few hours per week.

Obligations of the Pledge

As a pledge of Alpha Rho Chi you agree that you:

1. are confident that you will have the time to give proper attention to the interests of Alpha Rho Chi. A person should not become a pledge unless he or she can give a reasonable amount of time and effort during pledging and as an active member. A pledge should make certain that he or she will be able to participate in all meetings and organized functions. Experience proves that "you only get out of Alpha Rho Chi what you put into it."
2. are confident that you will be able to meet the financial obligations to the fraternity and to other creditors. Every member of Alpha Rho Chi is expected to pay all personal and fraternal bills when due. The fraternity may be forced to sever relations with any pledge who does not meet his or her financial responsibilities. You should discuss all of the financial aspects of fraternity membership with your pledge trainer or another brother of the fraternity before your initiation, so that you have a clear picture of the responsibility you are accepting.
3. regard Alpha Rho Chi with a spirit of sincerity and respect, and that you desire to give the fraternity's teachings your earnest and sincere consideration.
4. intend to cheerfully perform, in a timely manner, whatever tasks may be assigned to you for the good of the fraternity. Courtesy and consideration should be basic principles exemplified by the pledge in his relations; not only within the chapter, but at all times.
5. will strive at all times to support and further the interests of the fraternity.
6. will work to maintain the highest scholastic standing. Application to scholarship is your first duty to the college, Alpha Rho Chi, and yourself. Your education is the most important segment of your college activities, and your obligation to your studies comes before any other obligation. As a professional fraternity, Alpha Rho Chi encourages and expects its brothers to achieve academic excellence.
7. will receive every member of our fraternity as an equal, without reservation.
8. will maintain your ties to the fraternity as an alumnus after graduation. As an alumnus, you will be asked to keep your address updated, pay your annual alumni dues, and take an active role in your local alumni association and the national Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity.

3 Greek Letter Fraternities

The History of Fraternities in the United States

The word “fraternity” originates from the Latin word “frater,” meaning “brother.” Most, but not all, fraternities form their names by combining two or three letters of the ancient Greek alphabet. Many fraternities are exclusive to men. However some, like Alpha Rho Chi, admit both men and women.

The first American Greek letter fraternity was Phi Beta Kappa, founded as a general fraternity in 1776 at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia. It later became an honor society.

The Kappa Alpha Society is the oldest general fraternity still in existence. It was founded in 1825 at Union College, Schenectady, New York. Two years later, Sigma Phi and Delta Phi joined Kappa Alpha to form the Union Triad.

The first professional fraternity was Kappa Lambda Society of Aesculapius, a medical fraternity that existed at Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, from 1819 until about 1858. The oldest existing professional fraternity is Phi Delta Phi law fraternity, which was founded at the University of Michigan in 1869.

Categories of Fraternities

American college fraternities can generally be divided into three main categories: general (or social), honorary, and professional. It is difficult to place every fraternity solely into one of these categories. Some professional fraternities are more social at some schools and more semi-honorary at others.

General (Social) Fraternities Social fraternities and sororities take their membership from all students of the university. In addition to social events, these fraternities encourage members to work for academic achievement and stress participation in cultural, philanthropic, and charitable activities.

Honorary Fraternities Honorary fraternities are usually departmental or general. They honor members for their contributions or for outstanding performance. Departmental honorary fraternities recognize performances in a specific field of study, whereas general honorary fraternities recognize members from all fields.

Professional Fraternities Professional fraternities focus their membership on students of a particular profession. Unlike other fraternities, the professional aspect of these fraternities provides a common bond among its members. There is a mutual interest in the pursuit of their profession. Professional fraternities stress the importance of professional ethics and exemplary practices, and they maintain higher scholastic averages than the general student body. They also serve to further their members' exposure to the professional field by conducting extensive programs, tours, forums, and learning projects. Like other fraternities, professional fraternities foster social and athletic functions to promote the members' personal development and each has an alumni organization providing valuable professional and social contacts.

The Professional Interfraternity Conference (1928-1977)



Accepting the invitation of the Conference of Law Fraternities, Alpha Rho Chi was one of the twenty-seven national professional fraternities which participated in a "Preparatory Conference" at the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., on March 2nd and 3rd, 1928. The purpose of the conference was to consider the desirability of forming a Professional Interfraternity Conference and to inaugurate such an association, if found desirable and feasible. Alpha Rho Chi was represented at the conference by Dwight P. Ely.

The fraternities participating included:

Accounting	Beta Alpha Psi	Law	Delta Theta Phi
Advertising.....	Alpha Delta Sigma		Gamma Eta Gamma
Architecture.....	Alpha Rho Chi		Phi Alpha Delta
	Scarab		Phi Beta Gamma
Chemistry	Alpha Chi Sigma		Sigma Nu Phi
Commerce.....	Alpha Kappa Psi	Medicine.....	Omega Upsilon Phi
	Delta Sigma Pi		Phi Beta Pi
Dentistry	Alpha Omega		Phi Rho Sigma
	Psi Omega		Theta Kappa Psi
Education.....	Kappa Phi Kappa	Military	Scabbard and Blade
Electrical Engineering	Kappa Eta Kappa	Pharmacy.....	Kappa Psi
Engineering	Theta Tau		Phi Delta Chi
Forensic	Phi Delta Gamma	Science	Chi Beta Phi
General	Omicron Delta Kappa		

One of the first actions of the conference was to appoint a committee to define the term "professional." This committee determined that a profession shall:

1. Be recognized by universities and colleges as a profession, by the creation of courses in separate special colleges, departments, or schools leading up to recognized degrees therein, distinct from the usual general degrees in arts, sciences, or letters;
2. Have a recognized code of ethics, generally accepted as binding upon the members thereof;
3. Recognize the duty of public service as binding upon the members thereof; and
4. Require principally mental, rather than manual or artistic, labor and skill for its successful prosecution.

The group also determined a list of professions that would be eligible for membership in the conference. Only those groups represented in the Preparatory Conference were considered, with the understanding that the conference would also consider other categories covering fraternities that might apply for membership and which meet the specifications prescribed in the constitution: Architecture, Chemistry; Commerce, including Accounting; Dentistry; Education; Engineering, including Electrical Engineering; Law; Medicine; and Pharmacy.

A provision was also recommended by the Categories Committee and adopted for incorporation in the constitution, under which membership of a fraternity in whose profession there exists an interfraternity organization, must be approved by such professional body.

The Professional Panhellenic Association (1925-1977)

The Professional Panhellenic Association was founded in 1925, when a number of the women's professional fraternities joined to promote common interests. It was the first of the professional panhellenics to be organized and was known as Women's Professional Panhellenic Association until 1941, when the revised name was adopted.

As professional schools developed, professional fraternities were established and an entirely new concept of the opportunities for service evolved for Greek-letter organizations. The growth was moderate until 1900, but from the turn of the century until 1925, the number of professional fraternities increased rapidly from 20 to 103; many of these being for women. Zeta Phi Eta (speech arts) was founded in 1893 and is credited with being the oldest member fraternity of the Professional Panhellenic Association.

Fourteen professional fraternities for women sent representatives to an organizational meeting on June 26, 1925, in Washington, D.C. During that summer a provisional constitution was ratified by these eleven fraternities: Delta Omicron (music), Kappa Beta Pi (law), Omicron Nu (home economics), Phi Beta (music and speech), Phi Delta Pi (physical education), Phi Chi Theta (commerce), Phi Delta Delta (law), Phi Upsilon Omicron (home economics), Pi Lambda Theta (education), Sigma Sigma Sigma (education), and Theta Sigma Phi (journalism). Two additional fraternities, Sigma Alpha Iota (music) and Iota Sigma Pi (chemistry), soon ratified the constitution. There were then thirteen member groups to participate in the second annual conference on November 26, 1926. There was launched an ambitious movement and the Panhellenic of women's professional fraternities assumed permanent form.

Seventeen fraternities in ten professional fields comprised the Professional Panhellenic Association, with more than 700 chapters in more than 300 accredited colleges, universities, and professional schools, representing more than 200,000 women. Each member fraternity had its own goals and high standards and won a place in the fraternity world on its own individual merits. However, because of the high professional requirements for admission, membership in the Professional Panhellenic Association afforded added prestige and distinction to each fraternity.

The Professional Fraternity Association (1977-Present)

It could be said that the cooperative efforts of the Professional Interfraternity Conference and Professional Panhellenic Association began as early as the late 1920s when both conferences met simultaneously in Washington, D.C. Delegations from each convention visited the other meetings and ideas were shared. However, no specific overtures were made until 1974 when the president of PPA received an offer of cooperation from the officers of the PIC. A personal invitation to attend and take part in the PIC convention was extended and accepted.



Two years later in 1976, when the founding of the fraternity system was celebrated in Williamsburg, Virginia, the two conferences held joint social and discussion sessions. It was suggested that the two conferences (with such comparable purposes, goals, and structures) could better serve the memberships of both by some sort of collaboration. As a result, the two presidents named a committee to study the possibilities and make recommendations. Several meetings were held with in-depth discussions of a variety of cooperative efforts.

The Professional Interfraternity Conference and the Professional Panhellenic Association met in Indianapolis, Indiana, in October, 1977. At that time, it was agreed that all fraternities in good standing with either PPA or the PIC would become charter members of the Professional Fraternity Association, a total of thirty-four.

Charter Members of the Professional Fraternity Association

Alpha Delta Theta – Medical Technology	Mu Phi Epsilon – Music
Alpha Kappa Psi – Business Administration	Xi Psi Phi – Dentistry
Alpha Rho Chi – Architecture	Rho Pi Phi – Pharmacy
Alpha Tau Delta – Nursing	Sigma Alpha Iota – Music
Alpha Chi Sigma – Chemistry	Sigma Delta Kappa – Law
Alpha Omega – Dentistry	Sigma Phi Delta – Engineering
Delta Theta Phi – Law	Phi Alpha Delta – Law
Delta Omicron – Music	Phi Beta – Music, Speech, Drama and Dance
Delta Sigma Delta – Dentistry	Phi Beta Pi – Theta Kappa Psi – Medical
Delta Sigma Pi – Business Administration	Phi Gamma Nu – Business
Delta Psi Kappa – Physical Education	Phi Delta Epsilon – Medical
Zeta Phi Eta – Communication Arts and Sciences	Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia – Music
Kappa Beta Pi – Law	Phi Rho Sigma – Medicine
Kappa Delta Epsilon – Education	Phi Chi – Medicine
Kappa Epsilon – Pharmacy	Phi Chi Theta – Business and Economics
Kappa Psi – Pharmacy	Psi Omega – Dentistry
Lambda Kappa Sigma – Pharmacy	Omega Tau Sigma – Veterinary Medicine



The Parthenon – Howard Van Heuklyn

4 History

The Founding of Alpha Rho Chi

Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity was founded on April 11, 1914, when Arcus Society of the University of Illinois and Sigma Upsilon of the University of Michigan came together in Chicago, Illinois. Their union brought together two architecture student organizations into the first national architecture fraternity.

Sigma Upsilon (University of Michigan)

Sigma Upsilon fraternity was started in the fall of 1910 by eight architecture students. The original goal of the Sigma Upsilon was to be the Alpha chapter of a national professional fraternity, and the new brothers drafted their constitution and by-laws with that goal in mind.

Sigma Upsilon's officers were known as Worthy Master, Worthy Scribe, Worthy Chaplain, Worthy Sentinel, and Worthy Usher. Their pledge pin was a pyramid on a circle. The new fraternity adopted the white rose as their official flower in June 1912. The chapter gained official recognition by the Michigan Committee on Non-Athletic Affairs in October 1912. In 1913, Sigma Upsilon began correspondence with Auburn University and the University of Minnesota regarding the establishment of new chapters at their respective schools. In February 1914, they began their correspondence with Arcus Society at Illinois.

Arcus Society (University of Illinois)

During the fall semester of 1911, fifteen architecture students at the University of Illinois formed a secret organization they called Arcus Society. Arcus became a public organization in the fall of 1912, when the University of Illinois Council of Administration granted formal approval for the founding of the society. The society was recognized by the faculty in the early months of 1913.

Arcus limited its membership to sophomores, juniors, and seniors. Brother W. M. Wadsworth of Arcus Society began writing to various universities throughout the country looking for other architectural societies interested in forming a national fraternity. Correspondence was sent to Harvard, Washington University, Georgia School of Technology, Cornell University, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of California and the University of Michigan. This was the beginning of correspondence between Brother Chandler C. Cohagen of Sigma Upsilon and Brother Leo M. Bauer of Arcus Society.

Co-founders of Alpha Rho Chi



Leo M. Bauer
Anthemios



Chandler C. Cohagen
Iktinos

The Conference of April 11, 1914

Chandler C. Cohagen of Sigma Upsilon and Leo M. Bauer of Arcus Society met on April 10 – 14, 1914 at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. Among the important issues of the meeting was the selection of a name for the new fraternity. Many names were discussed, but Dr. Nathan Clifford Ricker of the faculty at the University of Illinois had offered the only Greek name, "Alpha Rho Chi," taken from the first three letters of the Greek spelling of the word Architecture, αρχιτεκτονική.

The delegates discarded the constitution and by-laws, emblems, and other insignia of both organizations, keeping only certain elements that were selected for the new fraternity. The brothers from the Illinois chapter of Alpha Rho Chi then drafted the national constitution and by-laws and designed the fraternity's official badge. Brothers from the University of Michigan's chapter drafted the local chapter constitution and by-laws and designed the first coat-of-arms.

The new fraternity retained Arcus Society's colors, azure and sanguine. The new motto, "Fidelitas, Amor et Artes", was a combination of the mottos of the two societies. The Illinois chapter drafted the charter forms and Sigma Upsilon the certificate of membership. The brothers adopted the white rose, formerly a symbol of Sigma Upsilon, as the official flower of Alpha Rho Chi.

Installation of the Original Chapters

Faculty representatives from the two schools prepared a list of names of prominent master architects of ancient Greece. From this list, the chapters selected names for their new chapters of the new fraternity. The Illinois chapter chose the name Anthemios and the Michigan chapter, Iktinos.

The Anthemios Chapter of Alpha Rho Chi was formally installed on May 22, 1914 and the Iktinos Chapter on June 5, 1914. Leo M. Bauer was the president of Arcus and H. J. Trum, the president of Sigma Upsilon at the time of installation.

The fraternity recognizes as its founders Brothers Leo M. Bauer and Chandler C. Cohagen, who so freely gave their time and energy in the early days of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity.

First Grand Council

The delegates to the Chicago conference empowered the societies which they represented to choose the officers of Alpha Rho Chi's executive board, the Grand Council. The Anthemios Chapter was given the elective power of the Worthy Grand Architect (President) and selected Leo M. Bauer for this position. Iktinos selected Chandler C. Cohagen as the first Worthy Grand Scribe (Secretary). George McConkey was selected as the first Worthy Grand Estimator (Treasurer). Professor A. H. Kimball was selected as the first Grand Lecturer.

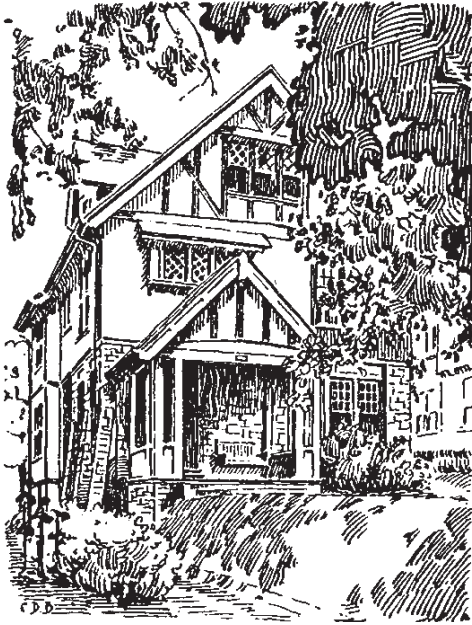
*Association Seal
alpha rho chi.*



*Respectfully submitted
Seal Committee,
A. O. Bardina, Chairman,
John Wadsworth
John W. Tamm*

Original sketch for the Association Seal of Alpha Rho Chi

The New Fraternity



Demetrios Chapter House, circa 1929

The first goal of the young fraternity was expansion; to become a national fraternity for students of architecture and the allied arts. Although several petitions were reviewed at the first Convention, the only one approved for consideration was submitted by the Tau Epsilon Chi Society of Ohio State University, whose charter was issued as the Demetrios Chapter on February 25, 1916. At the second Convention, ten members of the Cyma Club of the University of Minnesota formed the Mnesicles Club to petition Alpha Rho Chi for membership in a national architecture fraternity. The Convention approved the petition after rigorous examination of their representative and the Mnesicles Chapter was installed on October 10, 1916. Correspondence was maintained with several other architectural societies, but at the onset of World War I the majority of the brothers entered the service, and the initial chapters stood at four.

After the war, the Seventh National Convention was held in January 1922, during which two Virginians were initiated prior to the formal establishment of the Kallikrates Chapter at the University of Virginia on February 15, 1922. The Andronicus Chapter was installed a month later, on March 11, 1922, with eleven charter members at the University of Southern California. Expansion continued at a rapid pace with the addition of members at Kansas State, which formed the Paeonios Chapter on February 10, 1923. Ten members of the Delta Club at the University of Texas were initiated on April 19, 1924 to form the Dinocrates Chapter. The Polyklitos Chapter at Carnegie Tech (now Carnegie-Mellon University) was established on May 24, 1924. With the addition of the Theron Chapter at Oklahoma A&M (now Oklahoma State University) on May 23, 1926, the fraternity stood at ten active chapters and was truly national in stature.

The Depression and World War II affected the strength of the local chapters, and several failed to survive. Only six chapters returned – Anthemios, Iktinos, Demetrios, Mnesicles, Andronicus, and Kallikrates – with strong alumni support and renewed membership. In 1954, the Vitruvius colony was established at Pennsylvania State University, and it was installed as a chapter on February 26, 1955.

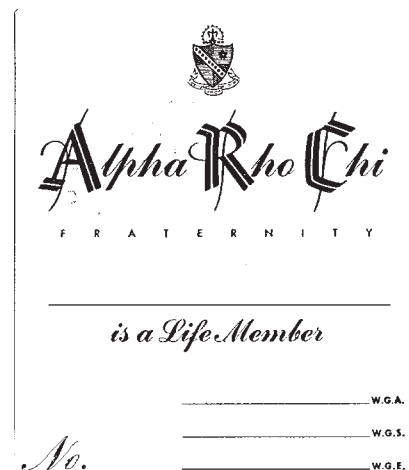
Next to be installed was a very active group from Arizona State University, who became the Satyros Chapter on May 13, 1962. Two surprised representatives from Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Virginia Tech) were initiated at the 31st National Convention; in turn they assisted with the installation of the Metagenes Chapter on March 23, 1969. With the addition of the Xenocles Chapter at the University of Texas at Arlington on September 13, 1970, Alpha Rho Chi returned to its former high point of ten active chapters.

During the early 1970s, fraternity membership in general dropped again as controversy raged on college campuses over the Vietnam War and any “establishment” organization. Alpha Rho Chi continued on, installing the Cleisthenes Chapter at the University of Houston on March 11, 1972. The beginning of the 1980s saw college fraternities enjoy a renaissance and Alpha Rho Chi added four new chapters. In June 1980, the vigorous Daedalus Chapter was founded at the California Polytechnic State University to become the fraternity’s second West Coast chapter. After a freezing initiation night at the Anthemios chapter house, the Daphnis Chapter of the University of Arkansas was installed on November 23, 1980. The Heracleides Chapter of the University of Oklahoma was installed with a down-home, Texas-style bar-b-que at Xenocles on September 6, 1981. After collecting the required ten members for initiation, the Rhoecus chapter was installed at the University of Kansas on April 8, 1984.

In what was probably the longest road trip ever taken by an initiation class, the Apollodorus colony was bussed from the University of Florida to Metagenes, a 13-hour trip. They were officially installed as a chapter in Gainesville, Florida on April 10, 1986. On March 29, 1992, Alpha Rho Chi installed the Pytheos Chapter at the University of Nebraska. The Seshait Chapter at Florida A&M University was installed on March 12, 1994, becoming the first chapter with an Egyptian namesake.

The co-op program at the University of Cincinnati created a unique installation for the Rabirius Chapter, whose members were initiated in two separate ceremonies; one held in Cincinnati on November 4, 2000, and the remainder of the members were initiated on January 20, 2001. In September 2001, a professor began correspondence with the fraternity in hopes of establishing a chapter of Alpha Rho Chi for the students at the University of Memphis. Up to this point, Alpha Rho Chi had limited expansion to accredited schools of architecture; however, after revisiting the fraternity’s original objectives and mission, it was determined that there was no reason to exclude the University of Memphis – and on October 19, 2002, the Imhotep Chapter was installed in Champaign, Illinois.

Improved communications – including the alphasrhochi.org website and nearly universal email access – helped interested students of architecture discover and contact the national fraternity, accelerating the pace of expansion of new and reactivated chapters. Nicom Chapter was established at Florida International University on July 11, 2004. In the Northeast, the Vitruvius Chapter sponsored two new chapters simultaneously. Vitruvius installed the Domitian Chapter from the New Jersey Institute of Technology on January 30, 2005 and the Senenmut Chapter from the University at Buffalo on February 26, 2005 – the chapter’s fiftieth anniversary.



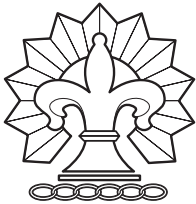
Original Life Member Card,
circa 1930

A colony at Tulane University was preparing its petition to establish a chapter when Hurricane Katrina struck New Orleans, closing the school for a semester and scattering the students across the country and to other continents. After regrouping, the Hadrian Chapter was finally installed on November 4, 2006.

Persistence also paid off after the failure of a colony at California College of the Arts. A few students rededicated themselves to brotherhood and soon surprised the fraternity with their intent to establish a new colony. On January 20, 2008, nearly 3¹/₂ years after the first colony formed, the Cossutius Chapter joined the fraternity. The Northwest expansion of the fraternity continued when the colony from Washington State University flew over 1,000 miles to Andronicus for its installation as the Sostratus Chapter on April 19, 2009. In contrast, the first 29 members of Isidorus Chapter had less to drive less than an hour from Miami University to their installation at the nearby Rabirius Chapter on April 30, 2011.

5 Mission and Organization

The Mission of Alpha Rho Chi



As the national professional fraternity for students and practitioners of architecture and allied arts, Alpha Rho Chi recognizes the importance of meeting today's challenges and tomorrow's opportunities. We continue to be mindful of the original objectives for which our fraternity was founded; "to organize and unite for educational professional development purposes the students of architecture and its allied arts in the universities and colleges of America and the alumni members of this fraternity in order that this fraternity may promote the artistic, scientific and practical proficiency of its membership and the profession." We are committed to striving for excellence in our service to all of those who have a stake in Alpha Rho Chi's success: our profession, universities, volunteers, members, and society.

To Our Profession

We have a responsibility to students of architecture and allied arts, the schools and fellow professionals to provide high quality educational and professional programs. By doing so, we are helping to advance the growth of the profession. We must always focus on meeting our profession's needs. We accomplish this objective by promoting the artistic, scientific, and practical proficiency of our members, anticipating the future needs of the profession, upholding ethical principles, and constantly improving our programs.

To Our Universities

We consider mutually valuable partnerships with universities and their schools of architecture vital to the fraternity's success. As such, we are committed to developing relations with them that meet both parties' needs and requirements in support of education and improving campus life.

To Our Volunteers

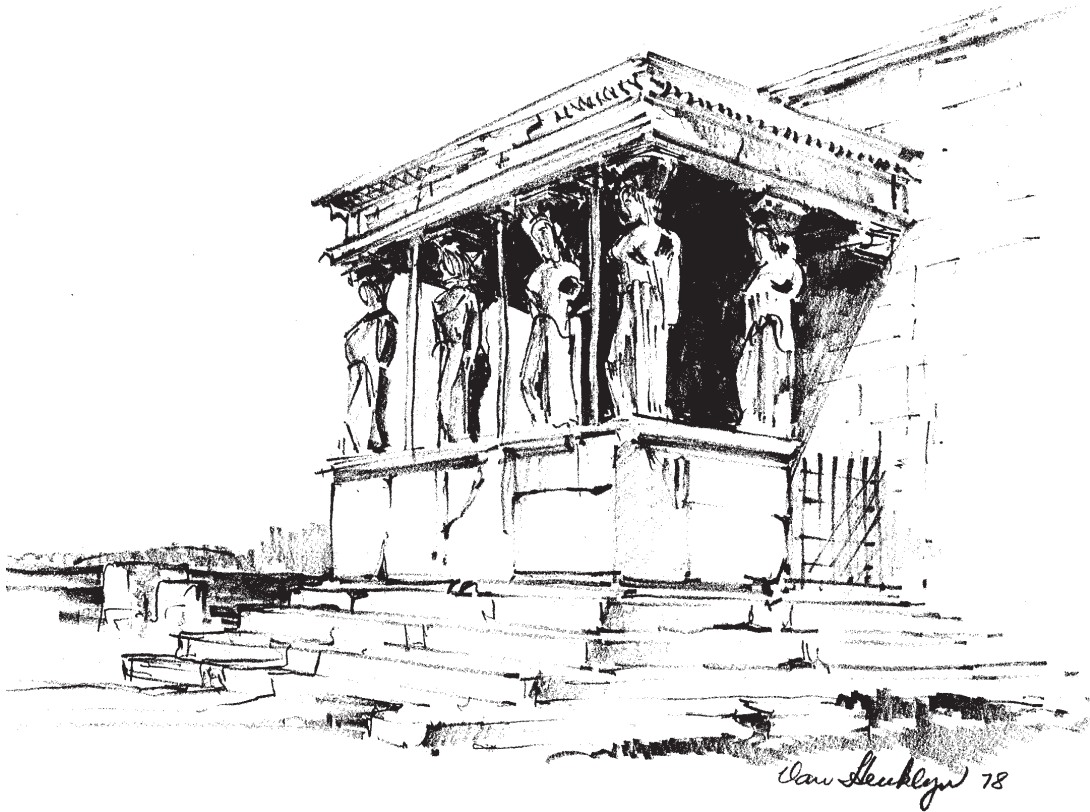
We believe a strong, flexible, and responsive organization is a critical component of our ability to serve all those who have a stake in the future of the fraternity. Our volunteers are one of the fraternity's most valuable assets. We have a duty to create an environment that enables them to work effectively and enjoyably. We must promote a strong sense of cooperation, trust, professional growth, and achievement.

To Our Members

We are committed to maximizing the value of involvement in the fraternity for our active, non-graduate, alumni, faculty, honorary, and Master Architect members, as well as for our pledges and colonies. Alpha Rho Chi's primary strength is its members. Our objective is to develop the skills of our members by offering them educational and social experiences that will enhance their ability to contribute to their profession while allowing them to fulfill personal objectives. Greatly appreciating the commitment and investment they must make to ensure the success and longevity of our fraternity, we must continually work on making the fraternity an enriching, rewarding, and memorable experience for all of our members.

To Society

We have a clear and unwavering responsibility to contribute positively to the society and environment in which we exist in accordance with legal and ethical standards. Through our programming and activities, we hope to develop individuals that will make contributions for the benefit of all.



The Caryatid Porch – Howard Van Heuklyn

The Government of Alpha Rho Chi

When in session, the annual National Convention of Alpha Rho Chi holds executive, legislative and judicial authority over the fraternity. The Conventions include one delegate from each of the active chapters and alumni associations in “good standing” with the fraternity. Each Convention is presided over by a president and other officers elected by the assembled delegates.

When the Convention is not in session, the Grand Council holds executive, legislative, and judicial authority over the fraternity and leads the fraternity in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws, maintaining the financial and business operations of the national fraternity and providing guidance to each chapter, alumni association, and colony.

All organizations bearing the fraternity’s name exist by authorization of the Constitution and By-Laws and operate through a dispensation from the Grand Council and the Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity and are subject to its government. The national fraternity organization reserves the right to sever affiliation and revoke the charter of any chapter or other organization that does not abide by the Constitution and By-Laws of Alpha Rho Chi, departs from the Ritual, denies the authority of the Grand Council or refuses to pay all indebtedness.

The Grand Council



The Grand Council is the executive body and Board of Directors of Alpha Rho Chi, responsible for conducting the general business of the fraternity. The Grand Council has full power and authority to take actions which it believes are conducive of the welfare of the fraternity. The Grand Council must make a report to each National Convention and its actions are subject to the directives of the Convention.

The first four officers of the Grand Council are volunteers elected by the fraternity's National Convention. The Grand Advisor is elected by the other four members of the Grand Council and serves as the council's fifth member.

The offices are listed below, in the order of their rank and with their primary duties:

The Worthy Grand Architect (President and Director)

The Worthy Grand Architect (WGA) presides at all meetings and sessions of the Grand Council. The WGA provides general supervision for the fraternity and for the Grand Council and serves as Alpha Rho Chi's representative in external matters. The WGA is the director of professional programs and development for the fraternity.

The WGA is responsible for appointing members to various offices of the fraternity, such as the Grand Lecturer, National and Regional Directors, the Archi Editor and others, with the concurrence of the Grand Council. The WGA is the keeper of the Great Seal of the Fraternity, which is used on all official documents.

The Worthy Grand Associate Architect (Vice President and Director)

As vice president of the fraternity, the Worthy Grand Associate Architect acts on behalf of the Worthy Grand Architect when the WGA is unable to perform his duties. The WGAA is responsible for overseeing the planning of each National Convention and the alumni development programs of the fraternity.

The Worthy Grand Scribe (Secretary and Director)

The Worthy Grand Scribe is the national secretary and supervises the expansion programs of Alpha Rho Chi. The WGS is responsible for keeping accurate records of all proceedings of the Grand Council and of Alpha Rho Chi in general. The WGS is required to distribute Convention reports to chapters, alumni associations, appointees and other Grand Council members. In addition, the WGS is responsible for maintaining the fraternity's membership records, providing such information to chapters, alumni associations, and individual members.

The WGS administers the Alpha Rho Chi Medal program and maintains complete records of its distribution.

The WGS maintains a record of the history of the fraternity, including files of publications and correspondence. Likewise, the WGS has overall editorial responsibility for Alpha Rho Chi's publications.

The Worthy Grand Estimator (Treasurer and Director)

The Worthy Grand Estimator is the treasurer of the fraternity, the director of financial development programs and policies for the fraternity. The WGE maintains the finances and financial accounts of Alpha Rho Chi. The WGE is responsible for receiving all funds of the fraternity and for making all payments on behalf of the fraternity. As in all financial matters, Alpha Rho Chi has its own checks and balances to ensure the proper execution of the office of WGE. These include an annual report to the Convention and Grand Council approval for all major expenditures.

The WGE works directly with the chapters to collect membership dues and fees, raises dues from alumni, and helps the chapters to develop fundraising activities in support of their membership needs.

The Grand Advisor (Director)

The Grand Advisor is the fifth member of the Grand Council and is the only member not elected to office by the Convention. The Grand Advisor is appointed by the Grand Council to act in an advisory capacity to the Grand Council and provide an historical perspective to the fraternity as a whole. The Grand Advisor must be either a past member of the Grand Council or a member initiated not less than 10 years prior to the appointment.

Vacancies and Resignations

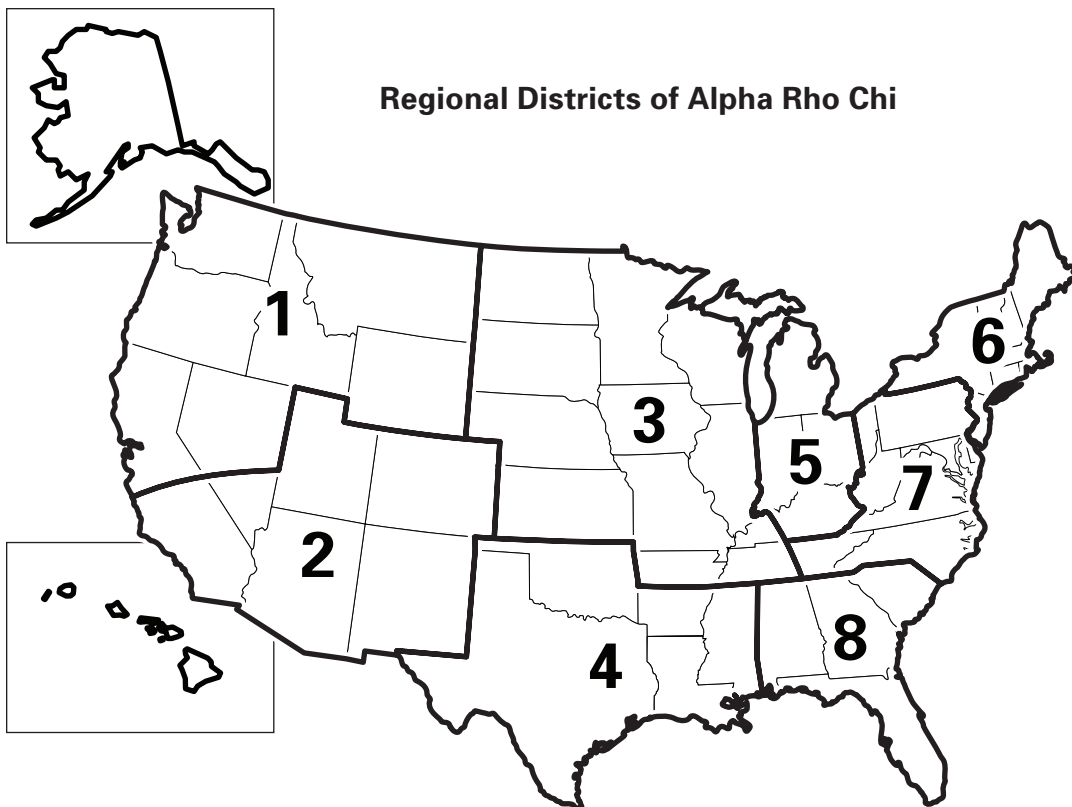
If an officer of the Grand Council is unable to complete his or her term of office, whether because of death, resignation or removal from office, the remaining members of the Grand Council shall appoint a member of the fraternity to fill the vacancy until the time of the next regular Convention. In the case of the WGA's vacancy, the WGAA automatically ascends to the position of WGA for the remainder of the WGA's full term. The Grand Council appoints a fraternity member to take the office of WGAA until the next Convention.

Grand Council Appointees

Grand Lecturer The Grand Lecturer (GL) installs all newly established chapters of Alpha Rho Chi, in accordance with the fraternity Ritual, and is the permanent chairman of the Ritual Committee.

National Director The National Director (ND) works with the Grand Council in coordinating the Regional Directors and assists the Grand Council in the performance of its duties, as they pertain to the development and maintenance of established colonies, chapters, and alumni associations.

Regional Directors The Regional Directors serve as the Grand Council's representatives to the chapters and alumni associations within each region of the country, as well as established colonies in that region. The Regional Directors assist with the daily operations of chapters and provide support and assistance with chapter functions. They also encourage strong relations with the chapters' alumni associations.



Expansion Director	The Expansion Director assists the Worthy Grand Scribe in the implementation of expansion programs. These duties include identifying and contacting prospective sites for the establishment of new colonies.
Development Director	The Development Director acts as liaison between the Grand Council and the APX Foundation to coordinate the efforts of both organizations and is available to colonies, chapters, and alumni associations for guidance in their fundraising and development efforts. The Development Director assists the Grand Council in the creation and execution of the development plan of the fraternity and in maintaining and promoting the alumni development program.
<i>Archi</i> Editor	The <i>Archi</i> Editor is responsible for publishing <i>The Archi</i> under the direction of the Worthy Grand Scribe. The Editor establishes the goals and deadlines for publication, and supervises the preparation of each issue.
Associate <i>Archi</i> Editors	Associate <i>Archi</i> Editors assist the Worthy Grand Scribe and <i>Archi</i> Editor with the creation and publication of <i>The Archi</i> and the <i>Alpha Rho Chi Letter</i> as well as updates to and maintenance of alpharhochi.org .
<i>Archi</i> Reporters	The Worthy Scribes of each of the active chapters and secretaries of each alumni association are <i>Archi</i> Reporters for their respective organizations. Each <i>Archi</i> Reporter prepares a report for each issue of <i>The Archi</i> or the <i>Alpha Rho Chi Letter</i> on the activities that have transpired since the last publication.
Convention Director	The Convention Director leads the planning of each National Convention of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity and other events on behalf of the Grand Council.
Education Director	The Education Director develops educational programs on behalf of the national fraternity and its chapters. The Education Director also oversees the development of the fraternity's colonies.

Current Grand Council Officers and Appointees

Worthy Grand Architect _____

Worthy Grand Associate Architect _____

Worthy Grand Scribe _____

Worthy Grand Estimator _____

Grand Advisor _____

Grand Lecturer _____

National Director _____

Regional Director, Region 1 _____

Regional Director, Region 2 _____

Regional Director, Region 3 _____

Regional Director, Region 4 _____

Regional Director, Region 5 _____

Regional Director, Region 6 _____

Regional Director, Region 7 _____

Regional Director, Region 8 _____

Expansion Director _____

Archi Editor _____

Associate *Archi* Editor(s) _____

Other Appointees _____

Members of the Grand Council, Past and Present

Worthy Grand Architect

1914-1917	Leo M. Bauer, Anthemios
1917-1922	Clair W. Ditchy, Iktinos ²
1922-1923	Arthur E. Benson, Anthemios ³
1923-1953	Dwight P. Ely, Demetrios
1953-1961	Robert F. Calrow, Mnesicles
1961-1965	Marion J. Smith, Anthemios
1965-1968	M. Robert DesMarais, Anthemios
1968-1972	John B. Filip, Vitruvius
1972-1979	Edward A. Rhodes, Demetrios
1979-1981	Charles Burchard, Metagenes
1981-1989	John R. Ross, Andronicus
1989-1994	Charles L. Nickel, Demetrios
1994-1996	Eric J. Heinsohn, Daedalus
1996-2000	Ted A. Ertl, Satyros
2000-2006	Gregory S. Pelley, Anthemios
2006-	Vicki J. Horton, Xenocles

Worthy Grand Associate Architect⁴

1983-1989	R. Wayne Burford, Metagenes
1989-1991	Phillip H. Buckberg, Metagenes
1991-1993	Sharlee M. Seeley, Metagenes
1993-1999	Ronald L. Grogan, Xenocles
1999-2001	Brian A. Swilling, Seshait
2001-2003	Nicole A. Morris, Vitruvius
2003-2009	Laura E. Schmidt, Anthemios
2009-2011	Scott D. Swanson, Daedalus
2011-	Joseph P. Henderson, Rabirius

Grand Advisor⁴

1983-1985	Charles Burchard, Metagenes
1985-1989	John B. Filip, Vitruvius
1989-1994	William D. Bradford, Anthemios
1994-1996	J. Scott MacKay, Anthemios
1996-1998	Eric J. Heinsohn, Daedalus
1998-2000	Gregory S. Pelley, Anthemios
2000-2006	J. Scott MacKay, Anthemios
2006-	Stephen P. Janick, Iktinos

Worthy Grand Scribe

1914-1918	Chandler C. Cohagen, Iktinos
1918-1920	Vacant ^{1,2}
1920-1928	Harold R. Peterson, Mnesicles
1928-1939	Verle L. Annis, Theron
1939-1940	G. E. Holdinghaus, Andronicus
1940-1942	Robert E. McClain, Demetrios
1942-1950	Verle L. Annis, Theron
1950-1961	James T. Lendrum, Iktinos
1961-1965	M. Robert DesMarais, Anthemios
1965-1968	John B. Filip, Vitruvius
1968-1972	Fred G. Williams, Dinocrates
1972-1979	Charles A. Mosher, Satyros
1979-1983	Ronald L. Grogan, Xenocles
1983-1989	Charles L. Nickel, Demetrios
1989-1994	J. Scott MacKay, Anthemios
1994-1995	S. Brett Carter, Theron
1995-1998	Gregory S. Pelley, Anthemios
1998-2000	Terry L. Stentz, Pytheos
2000-2006	Vicki J. Horton, Xenocles
2006-2008	Richard L. Jenkins, Metagenes
2008-2010	Charles Pickard, Anthemios
2010-	Richard L. Jenkins, Metagenes

Worthy Grand Estimator

1914-1918	George M. McConkey, Iktinos
1918-1921	Lorentz Schmidt, Anthemios
1921-1927	Truman J. Strong, Anthemios
1927-1936	Harold L. Parr, Anthemios
1936-1943	Clifford H. James, Dinocrates
1943-1955	George A. Whitten, Anthemios
1955-1979	Richard E. Murray, Demetrios
1979-1981	Charles L. Weaver, Vitruvius
1981-1986	William D. Bradford, Anthemios
1986-1989	J. Scott MacKay, Anthemios
1989-1993	David P. Evers, Demetrios
1993-1999	Timothy Tourville, Apollodorus
1999-2001	Nicole A. Morris, Vitruvius
2001-2003	Robert Ford, Apollodorus
2003-2009	Frank Kitchel, Anthemios
2009-2011	Erin P. Froschheiser, Pytheos
2011-	Jaymon D. Dark, Apollodorus

(1) Brother Samuel P. Albee, Mnesicles, was elected WGS at the 4th Annual Convention to complete Brother Cohagen's term. Brother Albee died in May 1918.

(2) During the year 1918, Brother George M. McConkey served in all three Grand Council offices.

(3) Elected to fill unexpired term of Brother Ditchy.

(4) In 1983, the Grand Council was expanded to five members.

Chapters, Alumni Associations, and Colonies

Active Chapters

An active chapter is a recognized group of Alpha Rho Chi brothers at an approved or accredited school of architecture. Active chapters conduct fraternity operations, rush functions, initiations, community programs, professional programs, and other activities as required or appropriate.

Alpha Rho Chi sets the basic guidelines for chapter activities in the Handbook for Members, as well as in the Constitution and By-Laws. Beyond these guidelines, chapters are largely autonomous, in that they are free to choose their own activities and set their own rules and regulations. Chapters have many things in common, but each has its own unique character.

Alumni Associations

Alumni associations are composed of alumni of a particular chapter and are organized to support the operation and programs of the active chapter as well as to perpetuate the fraternal bonds among its members. Alumni associations are social/business organizations and may be formed with only five members. They may establish, or act as, holding companies or owners, operating and holding legal title to real estates and other assets for the use and benefit of an active chapter. For example, some Alpha Rho Chi alumni associations own and maintain their chapter houses.

Current officers of the _____ Alumni Association of Alpha Rho Chi:

President _____

Vice President _____

Secretary _____

Treasurer _____

Colonies

A colony is an interim organization of students located at an approved or accredited school of architecture who have expressed a desire to form an active chapter of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity at their university.

An active chapter of Alpha Rho Chi may be established in any architectural school of collegiate rank within the United States upon the approval by a 3/4 majority vote of the Convention or a ballot of the active chapters and alumni associations. All new chapters must have a minimum of ten students present at the time of initiation and installation.

Chapter Operations

Incorporation

Your chapter is a business. Each chapter is a not-for-profit corporation, incorporated in the state in which it was installed. The chapter must meet all requirements of the national fraternity, the state, and the federal government, keeping all records and accounts as required. Each chapter possesses a corporate seal, affixed to all documents requiring it.

The chapter maintains a chapter office, where all records and files are kept. It also maintains a permanent address and telephone. A chapter has its own government, established by its constitution and by-laws, issued to each member and on file with the Grand Council.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors meets all requirements of the state in which the chapter is incorporated. The national fraternity requires that each chapter's Board of Directors consist of:

- Worthy Architect (President)
- Worthy Associate Architect (Vice Pres.)
- Worthy Scribe (Corresponding Secretary)
- Worthy Clerk (Recording Secretary)
- Worthy Estimator (Treasurer)
- Worthy Superintendent (Ritual Director)
- Any other officers as stated in the chapter's constitution and by-laws.

The Board of Directors should meet at least twice per month during the academic term and, if possible, at least twice during the summer interim. Meeting minutes are posted at the chapter office for all members to read. Board of Directors meetings are open to all chapter members.

The Board of Directors governs the chapter at all times except during chapter meetings. All decisions of the Board are to be followed, unless appealed to the chapter for resolution. A vote on an appeal at a chapter meeting is considered final.

Any officer of the Board may have an assistant appointed by the Worthy Architect upon recommendation of the officer. With approval of the Board, the assistant will help the officer with his or her duties.

Chapter Officers

The time of election of officers is contained within the individual chapter calendar. Names of members eligible and qualified for office are presented to the chapter at least one week before nominations are held. An active member must be in good standing to be nominated for office. Resignations or vacancies of an office are filled as prescribed in the chapter's constitution and by-laws. The standard elected term of office is one year; and appointed officers serve a similar term. Each officer is required to keep all records pertaining to his or her office current and forward them to his or her successor upon the end of the officer's term.

Duties of the Officers

Worthy Architect – Chairman of the Board of Directors, President

- Presides at all meetings of the chapter
- Ensures that all officers fulfill their duties
- Delivers a "State of the Chapter" address at least once per academic term
- Makes all appointments, subject to Board approval
- Acts as liaison to the school and the alumni association

Worthy Associate Architect – Member of the Board, Vice-President

- Presides in the absence of the Worthy Architect
- Coordinates pledgship and recommends a pledge trainer as applicable

Worthy Estimator – Member of the Board, Treasurer

- Keeps accurate, up-to-date records of chapter finances
- Provides typewritten reports of all accounts at each Board and chapter meeting
- Submits complete financial statement to the chapter at the end of each academic term
- Collects dues and fees owed the chapter and issues receipts
- Submits all national dues and fees on time
- Issues an invoice to each member on the first of each month
- Keeps copies of all checks received as payment
- Follows normally accepted bookkeeping standards and procedures

Worthy Scribe – Member of the Board, Corresponding Secretary

- Sends monthly correspondence to all active chapters
- Keeps updated addresses and phone numbers of chapter members
- Publishes chapter membership roster at the start of each school year and at the end of each term
- Submits all reports to the Grand Council and the state
- Assembles and submits articles for *The Archi* and chapter newsletter
- Ensures that each member receives a certificate of membership and official badge

Worthy Clerk – Member of the Board, Recording Secretary

- Records and maintains proceedings of each Board and chapter meeting
- Publishes and posts all minutes of Board and chapter meetings at the chapter office
- Directs the keeping of all chapter records
- Takes roll at each meeting and required function

Worthy Superintendent – Member of the Board, Ritual Director

- In charge of all matters pertaining to The Ritual of Alpha Rho Chi

Other offices may include, but are not limited to:

- Professional Director/Chairman
- House Manager
- Parliamentarian
- Historian
- Chaplain
- Rush Chairman
- Social Chairman
- Athletics Chairman

Current officers of the _____ Chapter:

Worthy Architect _____

Worthy Associate Architect _____

Worthy Scribe _____

Worthy Clerk _____

Worthy Estimator _____

Worthy Superintendent _____

Other officers:

Committees

All committees are established by the chapter to address and assist in carrying out its objectives and to promote the professional, educational and fraternal purposes for which the chapter is established. Committees undertake and perform any task assigned for the development of the chapter. Standing Committees are perpetual, to provide ongoing development in specific areas of concern. Special Committees are created as required to carry out business, and then dissolved.

Meetings

Meetings are held a minimum of once per month during the academic term, as determined by the Board. Robert's Rules of Order govern all meetings except in such cases where it may conflict with the chapter constitution and by-laws. Rules determining a quorum of the active membership are established by the individual chapter constitution and by-laws. Special meetings are called in accordance with the individual chapter constitution and by-laws. No business may be transacted at a special meeting, other than that for which the meeting was called.

Records

The chapter keeps all records and books as required to operate in a professional and business-like manner in the chapter office. These records include, but are not limited to:

- Membership record books
- Worthy Clerk's minutes book
- Individual membership ledger
- Copies of monthly membership reports
- Worthy Estimator's ledgers and checkbooks

Each chapter is responsible for informing the Grand Council of its activities through regular communication.

The chapter assists the Grand Council in the performance of its duties, as requested by its officers, and by supporting the national goals and programs.

Rush and Recruitment

Success in recruitment is dependent upon two factors: **motivation** and **interest**. To increase the first, concentrate endeavors on the second, and vice-versa. Sound organization is essential to developing either factor. Recruitment programs should not be a hard-line format, but rather a basis of ideas on which to build interest in joining the fraternity. Examples of activities that can be coordinated into recruitment are:

- Professional speakers
- Intern Development Programs
- Office visits and site tours
- Fraternal speakers
- Formal or informal dinners or picnics
- Social events

Membership Classifications

All members of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity are referred to as “brother” regardless of gender. The 1974 National Convention reviewed and reaffirmed the 1960 action that Alpha Rho Chi would have both male and female members. After much discussion (most from female members present), it was agreed that members wanted “membership on an equal footing, with no distinction based on gender.” Those present not only decided that the term “Sister” was demeaning, but felt it would divide the fraternity and make their membership less than equal. The Convention thereby decreed that all members of Alpha Rho Chi only be referred to as “brother.”

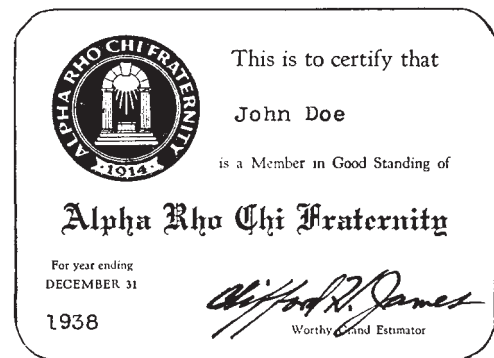
Alpha Rho Chi offers six classifications of membership for its brothers: active, non-graduate, alumni, faculty, honorary, and Master Architect. Only initiated individuals are considered members of the fraternity. All brothers, regardless of classification, must have completed all of the fraternity’s Ritual. Once initiated into Alpha Rho Chi, you remain a member for life.

Active Members

Active members are those who have been initiated, while enrolled at a university, by a chapter of Alpha Rho Chi. Active members must maintain their membership and participation in a chapter of the fraternity for as long as they are in school. Most often, an active member is a member of the chapter at which he or she was initiated. However, an active brother who transfers to another school where a chapter exists may become an active brother of the chapter at his or her new school. In this case, the brother ceases membership in the former chapter.

Once initiated, a brother of Alpha Rho Chi is a member for life. A brother may transfer to a school which does not have an active chapter and thereby give up his or her active status. The brother is then considered a non-graduate member of the chapter at which he or she was initiated. Although a brother’s membership classification may change over time, he or she is always a member of the fraternity, fully deserving of the rights and privileges and required to meet all obligations as a brother of Alpha Rho Chi.

An active member may have certain privileges denied them if not in good standing. In the event of mitigating circumstances, they may also be relieved of certain duties ordinarily prescribed by the chapter constitution and by-laws. In either case, however, their national status as an active member is not affected by these actions, and they are **required to pay national dues for as long as they are in school.**



Membership card, April 1939.

Non-Graduate Members

When an active brother permanently withdraws from college before receiving a degree, he or she becomes a non-graduate member. A transferred brother who receives a degree from another university becomes an alumni brother upon notification to the Grand Council. Non-graduate members become members of their alumni association upon permanent withdrawal from school. All non-graduate brothers should participate in all alumni activities.

Alumni Members

An alumni brother is one who has been initiated into the fraternity and subsequently has graduated from college. Recognizing that some brothers may transfer to other schools to complete their degree, the fraternity recognizes any brother who has graduated – whether or not from the same institution where he or she was initiated – as an alumni member. Alumni members remain members of the alumni association of the chapter that initiated them.

Faculty Members

A faculty brother is a member of the faculty of the school where an active chapter exists, who is selected by the chapter and invited to join Alpha Rho Chi. A chapter may initiate as many faculty brothers as it feels appropriate. All faculty members become members of their alumni association upon completion of initiation.

Honorary Members

Honorary brothers are distinguished individuals, such as professionals or faculty at other schools, who will reflect honor to the fraternity. All proposed honorary brothers must be approved by the Grand Council before they are asked to become a member or prior to their initiation. Like all brothers, honorary brothers must be initiated by a chapter of the fraternity. All honorary members become members of their alumni association upon their initiation.

Master Architect

“Master Architect” is a special classification of membership offered by Alpha Rho Chi. The Master Architect of Alpha Rho Chi is asked to support the fraternity by offering time, expertise, and serving as the fraternity’s honorary mentor. At the 37th National Convention in 1981, “Master Architect” was removed as a classification of membership. At that Convention, I M. Pei accepted the title of Master Architect, becoming the only non-member to be offered this honor. The 40th National Convention restored “Master Architect” as a classification of membership in 1986.

Faculty members of the _____ Chapter:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Honorary members of the _____ Chapter:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



From the cover of *The Archi*, December 1932

The Alpha Rho Chi Foundation



FOUNDATION

The Alpha Rho Chi Foundation was established in 1989 as part of the 75th anniversary celebration of the founding of the fraternity. The Alpha Rho Chi Foundation is the culmination of the visions of Worthy Grand Architect Charles Burchard's "New Horizon" program and Worthy Grand Architect John Ross' efforts to create a new vehicle to ensure the long-term stability of Alpha Rho Chi.

The goals of the Alpha Rho Chi Foundation support the objectives of the fraternity and include the following:

- To fund student scholarships and other recognition programs
- To fund professional programs and lecture series
- To advance education and research directed toward the discovery, promotion, furtherance and dissemination of knowledge related to architecture and the allied arts.

The Alpha Rho Chi Foundation is independently governed by a separate board of directors appointed by the Grand Council. The WGA and WGE serve as ex-officio members of the board. The foundation is funded through tax deductible donations and bequests from the general public and members of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity, through gifts from philanthropic foundations or other entities which share our goals and objectives.

Individual active and alumni members of Alpha Rho Chi, organizations of Alpha Rho Chi and accredited schools of architecture are eligible to receive cash grant awards upon application to and approval by the foundation's board of directors, contingent upon the merit of the proposal, accomplishment of program goals and availability of appropriate financial capacity of the foundation.

6 Symbols, Awards, and Publications

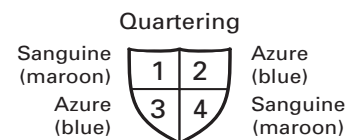
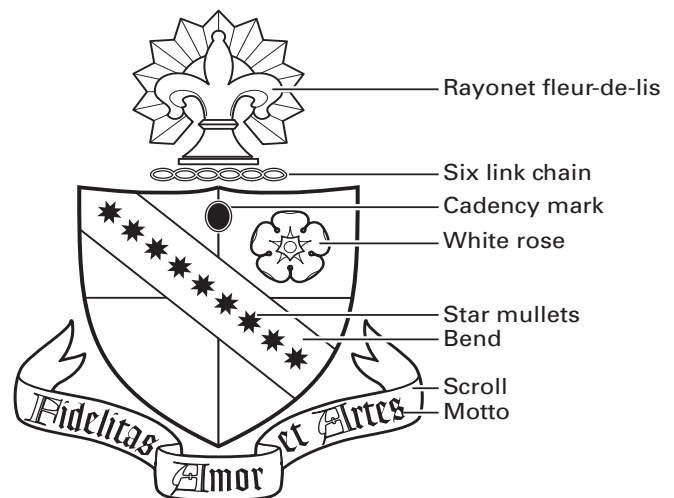
The Symbols of Alpha Rho Chi

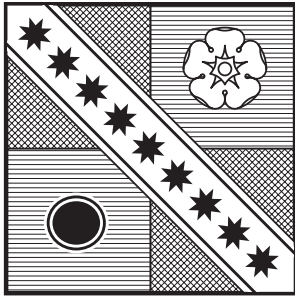
The Coat-of-Arms

The Coat-of-Arms of Alpha Rho Chi embodies all of the symbols of the fraternity. The quartered shield of sanguine and azure bears an argent bend on which are nine star mullets, representing the founding stones of our fraternity and reflecting the arch of nine stars or pearls on the fraternity badge.

The shield is “quartered” to accommodate the merger of the two founding societies and to display the features originally adopted from each of them. The quarters of the shield are numbered as follows: first quarter is upper right, second quarter is upper left, third quarter is lower right and fourth quarter is lower left, as seen from the viewpoint of the wearer. The quarters are also described as dexter and sinister, dexter being the wearer’s right side and sinister the left.

Near the top of the shield is the cadency mark for the respective chapter. In the second quarter is the white rose. Above the shield is a crest consisting of a rayonet fleur-de-lis and a six-link chain, all argent. Below the shield is a scroll bearing the fraternity’s motto: Fidelitas, Amor et Artes.





The Standard

The fraternity's standard (or flag) resembles the shield of the coat-of-arms made into a rectangle. It contains the four quarters of the coat-of-arms, along with the argent bend and nine star mullets. The white rose appears in the second quarter, and the chapter cadency mark in the third quarter.

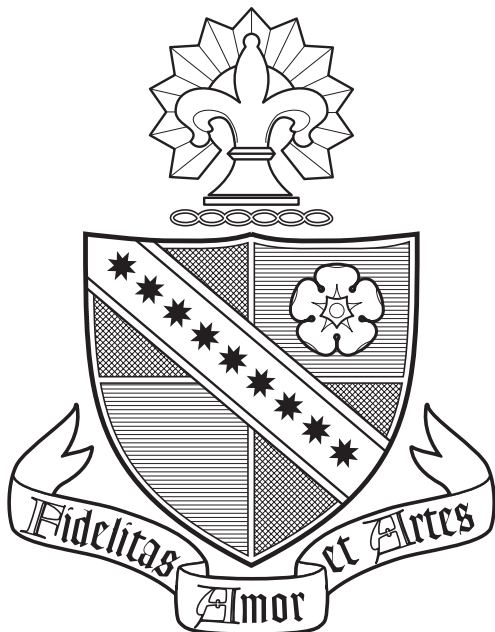
History of the Coat-of-Arms

The Coat-of-Arms of the Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity was originally created by incorporating elements from the emblems of Sigma Upsilon and the Arcus Society. The Egyptian rising sun which appeared on the Arcus emblem was given a prominent position, symbolizing the Egyptian style of architecture. From the Sigma Upsilon design, two Greek griffins were placed on either side of the shield to portray the Greek style of architecture. The diagonal band extending across the shield from upper left to lower right had appeared on the Arcus emblem with nine stars upon it. After lengthy discussion and numerous changes, this original coat of arms was adopted in the First Grand Council Report of November 1914.



The original coat of arms, 1914

In 1930, the 16th National Convention voted to change the original coat-of-arms. The primary considerations were that the original arms contained heraldic inaccuracies, and that several of the motifs used had no direct relation to the fraternity or its Ritual. The Committee on Revision of Fraternity Arms recommended that all original heraldry be retained; that the new arms should be easily recognized by members; that the recognized rules of heraldry be followed; and that the design be simple and straight-forward.



The new coat-of-arms substituted the white rose for the old charges. The white rose, being the fraternity flower, provided a reasonable and artistic charge. To honor the founding organizations, Arcus was represented by the maroon and blue colors, and Sigma Upsilon by the white rose.

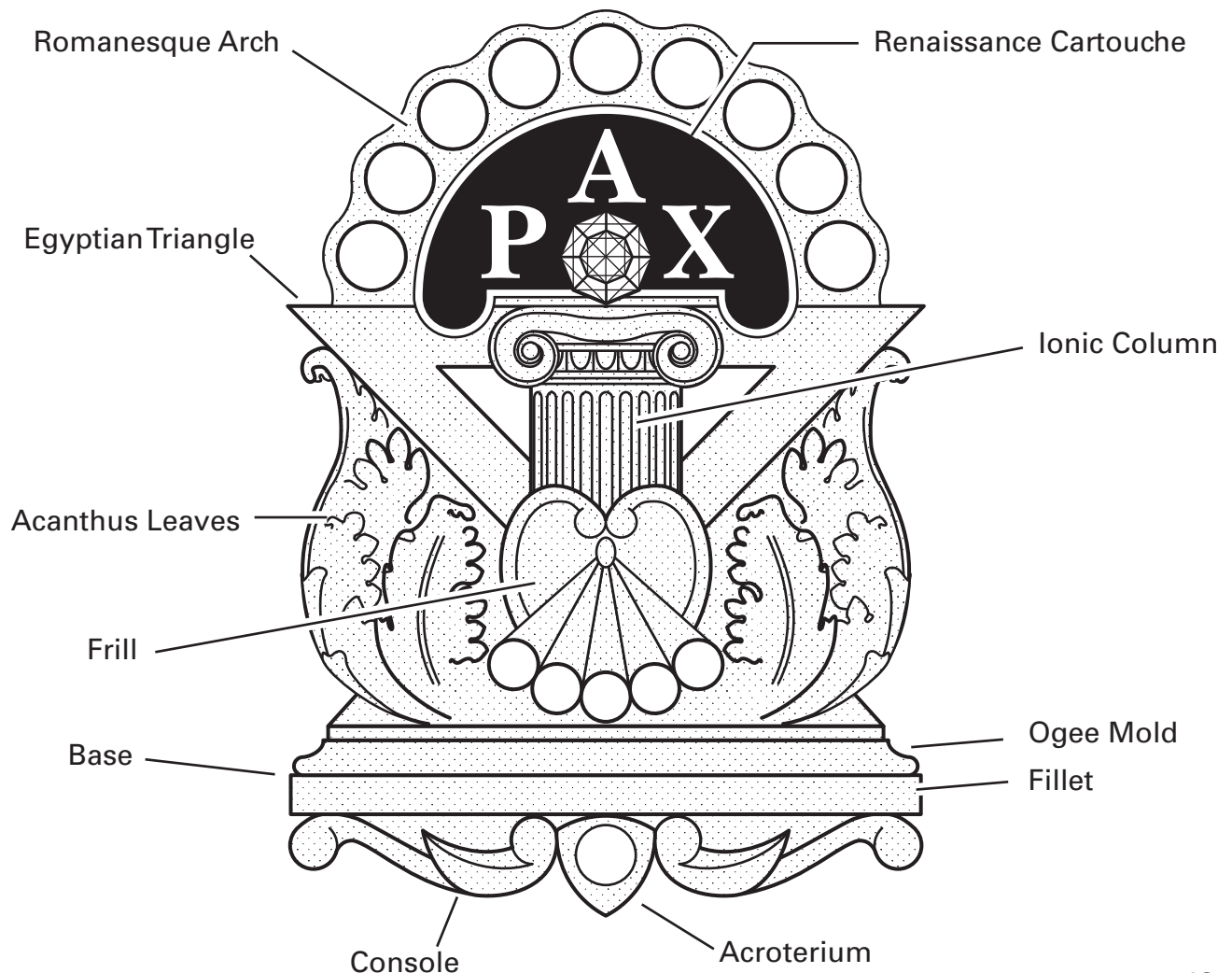
At this time, a system of chapter cadency marks was also initiated. Appearing at the "honor point" of the shield, they individualize the arms for each chapter.

The Alpha Rho Chi Badge

The official badge of the Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity is 7/16" by 19/32" in its greatest dimensions. It represents a composition of architectural elements and is not only distinctive of the insignia of an architecture organization, but is also a constant reminder to its wearers of the secret work of our fraternity.

The base of the badge is an Ogee Mold mounted upon a Fillet, beneath which are two small Consoles placed at either side of an Acroterium, the acroterium being replaced by a small stone. Surmounting the base is the main body of the badge, consisting of two Greek Acanthus Leaves placed at either side of an Egyptian Triangle and a Greek Ionic Column, with a Frill before the column. Above the substructure is the more significant portion of the badge consisting of a Renaissance Cartouche of black background, bearing in gold inlay the Greek letters Alpha, Rho, and Chi. These letters appear in triangular form, Alpha occupying the apex of the triangle, Rho on the left side of the base and Chi on the right.

Just above the base line of this imaginary triangle is a small star, frequently set with a diamond. The crowning feature of the entire design is the Romanesque Arch of Pearls, crown set and nine in number.





The Great Seal of Alpha Rho Chi

The Worthy Grand Architect is the keeper of the Great Seal of the Fraternity. This seal is impressed upon all official reports of the Grand Council, Convention reports, edicts and proclamations of the Council, charters, certificates of membership and all official communications to the chapters.

The Motto

The motto of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity is “Fidelitas, Amor et Artes,” Latin for “Fidelity, Love of the Arts.”

The Flower

The fraternity flower is the White Rose, which represents purity.

The Colors

The fraternity’s colors, azure and sanguine, are found on the fraternity’s arms. These tinctures correspond to blue and maroon, respectively.

The Nickname

The fraternity’s name is often shortened to the word “Archi,” (pronounced Ar - ki) and is generally used as an adjective, as in “the Archi pledge,” “the Archi house” etc. It is also the name of the fraternity’s official magazine, *The Archi*.

Publications and Documents

The Archi

The Archi is the official magazine of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity and is distributed to all brothers of the fraternity. In addition, it is sent to the deans and the libraries of all schools which have accredited architecture programs. Because *The Archi* is intended for public distribution, it contains no esoteric information.

The Alpha Rho Chi Letter

The Alpha Rho Chi Letter is the fraternity's newsletter containing information on upcoming events, chapter and alumni news.

alpharhochi.org

The fraternity's web site presents information for the public as well as timely news and administrative resources for members.

Constitution and By-Laws

The Constitution and By-Laws of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity define the organizational structure and government of the fraternity. Every member of Alpha Rho Chi should have a copy of the National Constitution and By-Laws.

The Ritual

The Ritual contains the ceremonies of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity. Copies of the Ritual are issued to each chapter. Esoteric, the Ritual is for the use of members only.

The Rise

An occasional esoteric piece is published under the title of *The Rise*. *The Rise* is issued strictly to members only.

The Archi Pledge

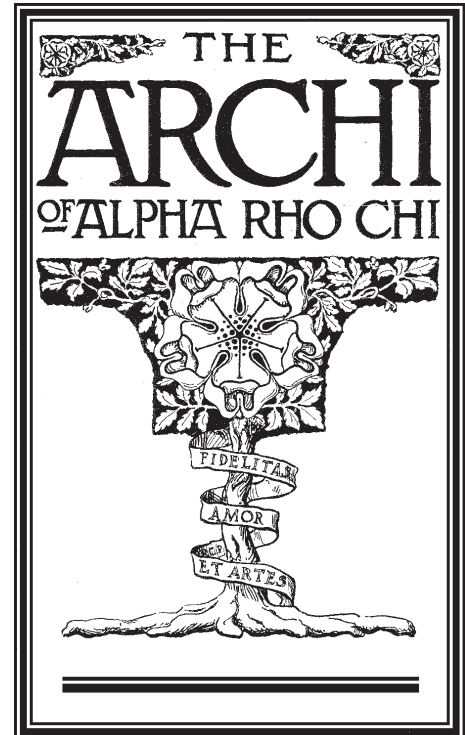
The Archi Pledge is the fraternity's official pledge manual, as published by the Grand Council. It contains a concise and up-to-date history of the entire fraternity.

Handbook for Members

The fraternity's handbook for members provides valuable information concerning the workings of the chapters, alumni associations, and national fraternity, together with instructions of standard forms, etc.

Convention Minutes

Minutes of each National Convention are published and are kept on file in the chapter's records and at the office of the Worthy Grand Scribe. They contain a summary of the Convention's proceedings, reports, official motions, and directives.



The original *Archi* cover, January 1916

Medals and Awards

The Alpha Rho Chi Medal

In 1931, the Grand Council established the Alpha Rho Chi Medal to “encourage professional leadership by rewarding student accomplishment; promote the ideals of professional service by acknowledging distinctive individual contributions to social life; stimulate professional merit by commending qualities in the student not necessarily pertaining to scholarship.”

The fraternity awards the Alpha Rho Chi Medal annually to a graduating senior best exemplifying these qualities at each accredited school of architecture in the United States and Canada. Judged by the faculty of each school, the medal goes to graduating senior who has shown an ability for *leadership*, performed willing *service* for his school or department, and gives promise of real professional *merit* through his or her attitude and personality.



Obverse face



Reverse face

The Alpha Rho Chi Medal

The medal is cast bronze and was originally designed by sculptor and Alpha Rho Chi member Robert Merrell Gage. It portrays Athena seated upon an Ionic capital and a skyscraper resting in the palm of her hand, the words “Alpha Rho Chi” in an arch over her head.

The Silver Alpha Rho Chi Medal

The Alpha Rho Chi Medal was the inspiration of Verle L. Annis, who carried out the program's implementation during his long tenure as Worthy Grand Scribe. As a token of appreciation for his ideas and efforts, the 19th National Convention in December 1938 ordered an Alpha Rho Chi Medal struck in sterling silver and presented to Brother Annis.

Following that example, the Silver Alpha Rho Chi Medal was established by the 20th National Convention in June 1941 to recognize fraternal distinction of outstanding merit. Honorees can be proposed by active chapters or alumni associations with the signatures of ten brothers. The Grand Council reviews the nomination and, if appropriate, formally submits the nomination to a vote of the chapters and alumni associations for a 3/4 majority approval.

Silver Alpha Rho Chi Medal Recipients

Verle L. Annis, 1938	Charles Burchard, 1979	John Hagely, 1998
E. E. Eggert, 1941	M. Robert DeMarais, 1980	Ronald L. Grogan, 1999
Dwight P. Ely, 1948	John B. Filip, 1980	Charles L. Nickel, 2000
George A. Whitten, 1954	Franklin D. Baxter, 1984	Howard Van Heuklyn, 2003
Charles W. Cloud, 1977	Carl E. Meinhardt, 1985	J. Scott Mackay, 2009
Galen F. Oman, 1977	Stephen P. Janick, 1990	Gregory S. Pelley, 2011

The Gold Alpha Rho Chi Medal

The Gold Alpha Rho Chi Medal is awarded by the fraternity to honor an outstanding practitioner of architecture or an allied art. Originally created to honor an outstanding alumni brother who has offered extraordinary service to Alpha Rho Chi, the 37th National Convention voted to open up the qualifications for the Gold Medal to all professional architects.

Gold Alpha Rho Chi Medal Recipients

Chandler C. Cohagen, 1977	I.M. Pei, 1981
Richard E. Murray, 1977	Samuel Balen, 1999
George A. "So" Whitten, 1977	

The Kenneth Kohlen National Faculty Advisor Award

Established in 2009 in memory of Kenneth Kohlen, longtime advisor to the Daedalus Chapter, the award recognizes the contribution of faculty advisors.

The Patron of Architecture Award

The Patron of Architecture Award was established in 1989 by the Grand Council. It is to be awarded to an individual or group of individuals who have demonstrated a positive impact on the general public's awareness of the built environment. The first recipient of the award was Michael Eisner of the Disney Corporation.

The Dwight Palmer “Pop” Ely Award



Dwight “Pop” Ely

The “Pop” Ely Award is an award given by the chapter to a deserving brother, as agreed upon by a vote of the chapter. The award was established at the 31st National Convention as a memorial tribute to Dwight Palmer “Pop” Ely, who served as Worthy Grand Architect from 1923-1953. Ely also served as Grand Advisor from 1953-1960, and as the *Archi* Editor and Executive Secretary from 1960-1964.

To award the “Pop” Ely Award, the chapter must agree that the recipient meets those fraternal qualifications exemplified by “Pop” Ely:

- Love for and dedication to the fraternity
- Diligence in strengthening and broadening the fraternity’s interest locally in the university, nationally with other chapters and with the architecture community as a whole.
- Unselfishness in giving of time to his or her brothers.



George “So” Whitten

George “So” Whitten Scholastic Achievement Award

The “So” Whitten Award is presented by the Grand Council at the National Convention to the active chapter with the best academic record for the previous academic year. This is determined by the cumulative grade point average of all the active members per semester/term as compared to the all-fraternity and all-campus average. Any additional supporting evidence can be submitted for consideration by the Grand Council. The award was established in 1983 and first presented at the 39th Convention in 1984.

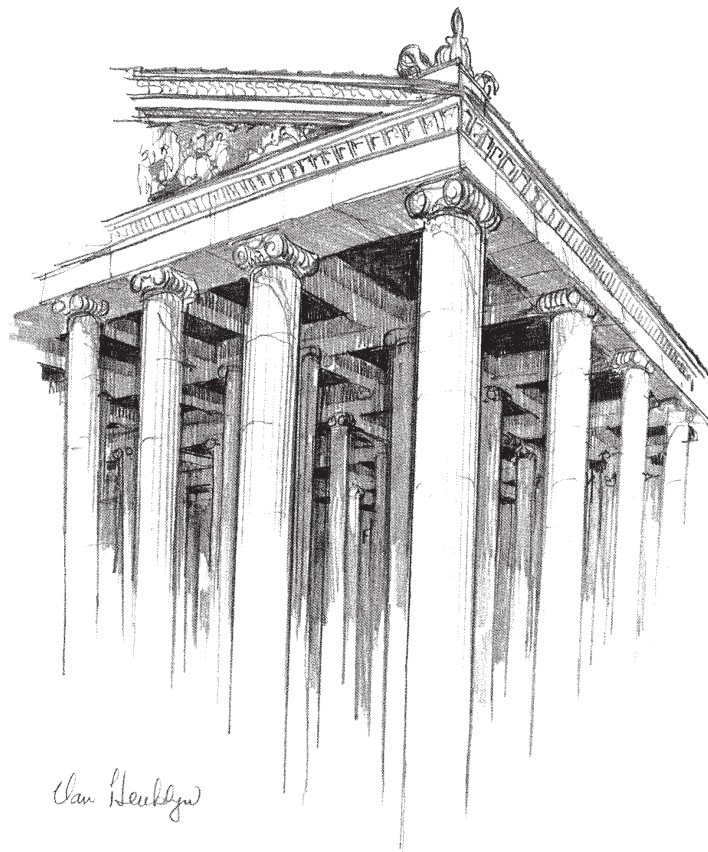
The Alpha Rho Chi National Service Award

The National Service Award was created by the Grand Council to recognize leadership, encourage community service, and foster the personal growth of our members. It is intended to recognize the organized activity of an active chapter or alumni association in performing a service in the public good.

7 The Chapters

Chapter Identification and Namesakes

Alpha Rho Chi has established chapters at universities throughout the United States. Each chapter selects its name from the name of an architect of ancient Egypt, Greece, or Rome. All of the chapters of Alpha Rho Chi are included in this section and are listed in the order in which they joined the fraternity.



The Temple of Artemis – Howard Van Heuklyn

The Cadency Marks of the Chapters of Alpha Rho Chi

Alpha Rho Chi is one of the few fraternities to use a system of cadency marks to distinguish the coat-of-arms for each chapter. The two founding chapters, Anthemios and Iktinos, have each taken the heraldic label for the first born, a three prong rake. Anthemios places the label in the first quarter of the arms, and Iktinos places the label in the second quarter. This is to designate the feature that each contributed to the arms – Anthemios the colors, Iktinos the flower.



Anthemios
University of Illinois
Champaign, Illinois
Founded 1914
A three-prong rake (dexter)



Iktinos
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan
Founded 1914
A three-prong rake (sinister)



Demetrios
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio
Founded 1916
A crescent



Mnesicles
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Founded 1916
A scroll



Kallikrates
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia
Founded 1922
An amulet



Andronicus
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California
Founded 1922
A fleur-de-lis



Paeonios
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas
Founded 1923
A rose



Dinocrates
University of Texas
Austin, Texas
Founded 1924
A five-pointed star



Polyklitos
Carnegie-Mellon Institute of
Technology
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Founded 1924
A cross moline



Theron
Oklahoma A & M College
Stillwater, Oklahoma
Founded 1926
A double quatrefoil



Vitruvius
Pennsylvania State University
(Penn State)
State College, Pennsylvania
Founded 1955
A rampant lion



Satyros
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona
Founded 1962
A trident



Metagenes
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and
State University (Virginia Tech)
Blacksburg, Virginia
Founded 1969
A pheon



Xenocles
University of Texas at Arlington
Arlington, Texas
Founded 1970
A six column Greek temple



Cleisthenes
University of Houston
Houston, Texas
Founded 1972
A millstone



Daedalus
California Polytechnic State
University
San Luis Obispo, California
Founded 1980
A bull's horns



Daphnis
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Founded 1980
A griffon



Heracleides
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma
Founded 1981
An embattlement



Rhoecus
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas
Founded 1984
A torch



Apollodorus
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida
Founded 1986
A chambered nautilus



Pytheos
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska
Founded 1992
A cross quadrate



Seshait
Florida A&M University
Tallahassee, Florida
Founded 1994
A hieroglyph



Rabirius
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio
Founded 2001
Seven hills



Imhotep
University of Memphis
Memphis, Tennessee
Founded 2002
A uass scepter



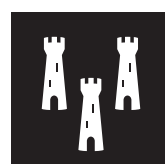
Nicon
Florida International University
Miami, Florida
Founded 2004
A pierced pile



Domitian
New Jersey Institute of Technology
Newark, New Jersey
Founded 2005
A constellation



Senenmut
University at Buffalo
Buffalo, New York
Founded 2005
A crown



Hadrian
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana
Founded 2006
A tour à trois (three towers)



Cossutius
California College of the Arts
San Francisco, California
Founded 2008
A tribar



Sostratus
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington
Founded 2009
A beacon



Isidorus
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio
Founded 2011
An escutcheon

Noted Works of the Chapter Namesakes



ANTHEMIOS

University of Illinois

Anthemios of Tralles was a distinguished Greek architect and mathematician who, with the help of Isidorus of Miletus, planned and built the famous Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople. This structure was started about 532 A.D. In addition, Anthemios wrote several treatises on physics and mathematics. Aside from architecture and mathematics, Anthemios was interested in the use of mechanical devices. He worked with the properties of burning mirrors and gave the first practical use of the directrix. Using the directrix, the focus, and two coordinates, he obtained any number of points on a parabola.



IKTINOS

University of Michigan

Iktinos lived in the middle of the fifth century B.C., being active principally from about 450 to 430 B.C. Iktinos was an Athenian, and was involved with Phidias, Kallikrates and others in assisting Pericles in the execution of his great schemes of public works. With Kallikrates he designed the Parthenon, the unrivaled culmination of Greek architecture, which was completed in 418 B.C. Iktinos was also the architect of the beautiful temple of Apollo Epicurus at Cassae, near Philagalia in Arcadia, and the shrine of Eleusis in which the mysteries were celebrated.



DEMETRIOS

Ohio State University

Little is known of the early life and training of Demetrios. However, Vitruvius says that he entered the priesthood of Diana. It was, therefore, only natural that he devoted much of his attention to designing temples to Diana.

His most noted work was the Temple of Diana, near Miletus in Asia Minor. This is one of the most outstanding structures of Classical Greek architecture.

In conjunction with Paeonios, he completed, about 330 B.C. the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, which had been started about 600 B.C. by Chersiphon and his son Metagenes.

MNESICLES

University of Minnesota



Mnesicles was an Athenian architect in the fifth century B.C. According to Plutarch, and other writers, he was the principal architect of the great Propylaea, or entrance, of the Acropolis at Athens. This famous structure was begun under Pericles about 440 B.C. and was completed in about five years.

Plutarch, in his *Life of Pericles*, relates an incident which occurred during the course of building which showed that the goddess Minerva was favorable to the work of Mnesicles. One of the workmen, the best and quickest of them all, slipped and fell from a great height and lay wounded, the physician holding no hope for his life. Minerva appeared to Pericles in a dream and outlined a course of treatment which resulted in the recovery of the craftsman. Because of this a brass statue of the goddess was ordered set up in the citadel near the altar.

The evidence of these early writers as to the connection of Mnesicles with the work mentioned above is corroborated by the discovery of an inscription bearing his name which has been found near the Propylaea.

**KALLIKRATES**

University of Virginia

Kallikrates (or Callicrates) was an Athenian architect of the sixth century B.C., and was an associate of Iktinos. Little is known of him except that he was the associate of Iktinos in the planning of the Parthenon. Just what portion of the work was his, and what was that of Iktinos, is not known. However, his connection with the Parthenon secures his reputation as a great architect of ancient times.

**ANDRONICUS**

University of Southern California

Andronicus was a Greek architect of the fourth century B.C. and is most noted as the architect of the Tower of the Winds, also known as the Horologium. He was an astrologer and designed the Horologium to measure time. The structure is octagonal in shape. On the south side is a clepsydra, or cistern, used as a water clock; and the exterior is used as a sundial and has a weathervane on top. The structure was built of marble. There is a carved frieze depicting the figures of the eight winds. The roof is made up of marble slabs.

The Tower of the Winds is one of the few examples of Corinthian architecture in Greece, and Andronicus is credited with introducing this form to ancient Greek architecture. This column capitol, probably of Egyptian derivation, is enough to secure him the commendation of all succeeding generations.

**PAEONIOS**

Kansas State University

Paenonios was associated with Demetrios in the completion of the temple of Artemis at Ephesus. This temple was begun about 600 B.C. and was finished about 300 B.C. What part of the work was done by Paenonios we do not know, but since Demetrios was a specialist in temples of Artemis, he may have been retained as an advisor on the project, while Paenonios may have worked as a laborer.

**DINOCRATES**

University of Texas

Dinocrates of Macedonia was an architect of the fourth century B.C. Provided with letters of recommendation to the principal persons of the Alexandrian court, Dinocrates set out from his native country with the hope of gaining favor with the monarch. The courtiers made him promises which they neglected to perform and thus prevented him access to Alexander, but only for a time. Using novel means of gaining the rulers notice, Dinocrates finally interested him in building a new city. The main feature of this plan involved transforming Mt. Athos into a colossal statue. The architect was usefully employed in the building of the extensive foundations of Alexandria, and few architects have had the opportunity to direct works of greater importance. He is believed to have rebuilt Demetrios' temple of Artemis at Ephesus after its destruction by fire, and to have erected another in Alexandria.



POLYKLITOS

Carnegie-Mellon Institute of Technology

Polyklitos lived in the last part of the fifth century B.C. He was a celebrated Greek sculptor and architect associated with the high development of abstract proportion which characterizes Greek sculpture. He seems to have realized the athletic type, or ideal, to the entire satisfaction of the Greek world and made a figure embodying the accepted proportion, which was called the "Canon".

This Canon is supposed to have been a simple figure carrying a spear (doryphorus) described by Pliny and properly represented by several replicas. The best of these was found at Pompeii and is in the museum at Naples. The most important monumental work of Polyklitos was the chryseliphantine Hera at Argos, represented by the so-called Ludovisi Juno.



THERON

Oklahoma A & M College

Theron was a noted Boeotian statuary who worked with many of the architects of his time. His best known statue is that of Olympic victor, Gorgus, the son of Eucletus, a Messenian.



VITRUVIUS

Pennsylvania State University

Vitruvius was a Roman architect and engineer who lived during the time of Julius Caesar. He was born about 80 B.C. Little is known about his parentage or birthplace, but it appears that he was a liberally educated man who traveled considerably. He became Official Architect-Engineer of Emperor Caesar Augustus in the rebuilding of Rome about 24 B.C. He was master of the entire field in architecture including design, engineering, specifications, and supervision. The only building we know he designed is the Basilica at Fano, Italy. He is most noted for his treatise on architecture entitled *De Architectura Libri Decem*, written about 30 B.C. His "Ten Books" are a wealth of information about the Roman attitude toward architecture and the professional position which the architect held. His books concerning the education of the architect and his professional duties and responsibilities are almost as applicable today as they were nearly 2000 years ago. He states the triple essence of architecture – constructive strength, practical utility, and aesthetic effect. His books were the first and most important treatise on architecture to the modern day. They were the standard through the 6th Century and the fall of Rome. In 1486 they were republished in Latin and became a standard throughout the Renaissance.



SATYROS

Arizona State University

Satyros (sometimes spelled Satyrus) was a Greek architect of the fourth century B.C., noted for being co-designer of the great Mausoleum located at Halicarnassus on the Aegean Sea opposite Greece. After Prince Mausolus of Caria in southwest Asia Minor died in 353 B.C., his widow, Queen Artemisia, built a huge marble tomb, completed about 325 B.C. in his memory at Halicarnassus (now Bodrum, Turkey). Its name, the Mausoleum, came to be the generic term for monumental tombs. It was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, and was eventually destroyed by an earthquake.

**METAGENES**

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Metagenes was the son of Chersiphon of Knossos, an architect from Crete. Chersiphon and Metagenes were foremost among Ionic architects during the sixth century, B.C. Together, they designed and erected the pillars and architrave of the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, an early Ionic masterpiece. Along with the scale and innovation of their design, they demonstrated their mechanical genius in transporting the temple's massive stones to the marshy site. Later returning to Knossos, they collaborated on an architectural and engineering treatise about their works.

**XENOCLES**

University of Texas at Arlington

Xenocles was an architect during the golden age of Greece whose most noted works are the temples of Theseion and the Erechtheion in Athens. He also contributed to the design and construction of the Propylaea on the Acropolis. Xenocles' talents were very diversified.

Xenocles was one of the architects who superintended the erection of the Temple of Demeter at Eleusis in the time of Pericles. The addition to the temple made by Xenocles consisted of a pediment with its tympanum open in order to light the Anactoron, or principal chamber of the temple.

**CLEISTHENES**

University of Houston

Cleisthenes, Athenian nobleman-turned-architect, took the contract for rebuilding the temple at Delphi after a fire. He also undertook the first design and construction of the Pnyx on the northeastern slope of the Pnyx hill.

Cleisthenes' Pnyx consisted of an immense double terrace, 1,395 by 212 feet, the upper part cut in the rock and the lower supported by a semicircular retaining wall of massive masonry. The Pnyx was the meeting place of the Athenian assembly. It has been estimated that the capacity of the Pnyx was close to twenty thousand persons.

Cleisthenes, whose father had married the daughter of Cleisthenes of Sicyon, carried through the Athenian assembly a bill which made all free men of Athens, about whose citizenship there was any doubt, citizens by an act of Parliament.

**DAEDALUS**

California Polytechnic State University

Daedalus (literally, the cunning worker) was the grandson of Erechtheus of Athens. He was a noble and skillful architect, craftsman, mechanical engineer, and sculptor. The axe, awl, and bevel are some of his more noted inventions.

Daedalus moved from Athens to Crete and became chief architect for King Minos. His most famous structure was the large palace at Knossos. The hundreds of rooms, hallways, and courtyards that covered nearly five acres of land gave rise to the myth of The Labyrinth as the palace must have seemed to the newcomer.

Legend says that Daedalus and his son, Icarus, reputedly attempted to escape from the island of Crete on wings fashioned by Daedalus. Unfortunately, Icarus flew too near the sun, failing to heed his father's warnings, causing the wax of his wings to melt, and fell to his death in the sea. Daedalus will always be remembered as a personification of skill in the mechanical arts and as a man of many talents.



DAPHNIS

University of Arkansas

Daphnis was an architect of Miletus who, in conjunction with Paeonios, built a temple to Apollo at Miletus, soon to be developed as the Ionic order. This was the famous Temple of Apollo Didymus; it was dipteral, decastyle and hypaethral. The temple was of grand scale, inferior only to that of Artemis, but it was never finished. Among its extensive ruins, two columns are still standing.



HERACLEIDES

University of Oklahoma

Through inscriptions found in the granite ruins of Mons Claudians (Gebel Fatireh) in Egypt, it was discovered that Heracleides worked as an architect in the time of Trajan. In Egypt as well as in Rome, he was well known for his stone dressing of Egyptian style (conforming to his Roman commissioning).



RHOECUS

University of Kansas

Son of Phileus of Samos, he was an architect, bronze worker, sculptor, and jewelry smith. Rhoecus himself cast for Ephesus the most ancient bronze statue of which there is record; it was called "Night" and was placed at the altar of Artemis.

A special characteristic of the archaic period on Asia Minor was the erection of colossal dipteral temples (i.e. with a double peristyle of columns all round), the Ionians thus revealing a desire for magnificence. The earliest of these was designed for the sanctuary of Hera at Samos by Rhoecus and Theodorus, inspired by the great columned halls of Egyptian temples such as the so-called Labyrinth near Lake Moeris; the Samian temple was likewise on that account called the Labyrinth. Almost every vestige of the temple was removed about fifty years later.



APOLLODORUS

University of Florida

Apollodorus of Damascus is best known for his association with Emperor Trajan, after whom most of his works were named. His best-known work is the Baths of Trajan, on the Esquiline, which were dedicated in A.D. 109.

These impressive baths were built on the site of the Golden House, northeast of the Baths of Titus. He is also credited with designing Trajan's Forum, an elaborate complex in Rome consisting of an amphitheater, shops and temples. Another well-known work of Apollodorus is the temple of Venus Genetrix, also found in Rome, located on the site of the Forum of Caesar.

Apollodorus was also famous as a structural engineer and was one of the first Romans, along with Rabirius, to use concrete as a building material. Like his namesake, Apollo the sun god, Apollodorus brought honor and glory to Rome through great wonders of the world.



PYTHEOS

University of Nebraska

While little is known about Pytheos' background, he has been attributed with the designs of the Temple of Athena Polias at Priene and the Mausoleum at Halicarnassaus — both near the southwestern tip of Asia Minor — as well as the authorship of two treatises.

The first of his works, the Temple of Athena Polias, was dedicated c. 340 B.C. by Alexander the Great. After the virtual extinction of Ionic architecture in the fifth century B.C., Pytheos, in the temple, brings the Ionic order to its highest development. Today, only a few pieces from the entablature remain extant in the British Museum.

His second building, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, was completed a few years later in collaboration with Satyros. Because it was demolished for the purpose of reusing the material, little is known of this building except for some conjectural sketches. The Mausoleum was later recognized as one of the wonders of the world.



SESHAIT

Florida A&M University

Seshait was the Egyptian goddess of learning, wisdom, and architecture. She is often depicted in leopard costume with the tools of her endeavors, the quill, scroll and inkwell. The chapter's cadency mark is the hieroglyphic for Seshait's name.



RABIRIUS

University of Cincinnati

Rabirius, the architect for the last of the Flavian emperors, Domitian, is credited with designing the Flavian Palace on Palatine Hill in 92 A.D. The completed palace, also known as the Domus Flavia, Domus Augustana, Domus Platina, and the Palatium, served as the imperial residence until the reign of Diocletian, almost two hundred years later. Different sources use different names for the palace, and the whole is generally known as the Domus Flavia, which is actually just the building of the complex where official business took place, or the Domus Augustana, the building used for imperial residences and banquets.



IMHOTEP

University of Memphis

Imhotep is the first recorded architect and is credited with the first stone architectural works in Egypt. Most important was the funerary complex for King Netjerikhet Djoser at Saqqara, including the earliest known pyramid, the Stepped Pyramid of Djoser.

Born a commoner, Imhotep rose from slavery to the title of "first one under the king," serving as vizier and chancellor. For his achievements as a physician as well as a builder, he was deified after his death. In life, Imhotep was the high priest of the creator god Ptah, chief god of Memphis and the patron of craftsmen. Ptah is usually represented holding a was scepter that incorporates the ankh, representing life and creation, and the djed, symbolizing strength, stability, and longevity.



NICON

Florida International University

Although there is no record of his work, Aelius Nicon was an architect and a builder with an interest in mathematics, logic, and astronomy. Nicon was head of a prominent family in Pergamon, known in the second century A.D. as a center of learning and for its temple of Asclepius, Greek god of healing. He intended to teach his son, Claudius Galen, philosophy or politics; but according to legend, Asclepius visited Nicon in a dream and told him to let his son study medicine. Galen would become the ancient world's most noted anatomist and the leading authority in medical theory for the next fourteen hundred years.



DOMITIAN

New Jersey Institute of Technology

Domitian was born in Rome in 51 A.D. The youngest son of the Emperor Vespasian, he was not educated in the emperor's court, but received training in Rome the way any of the senatorial elite would have. He had a difficult adolescence marked by isolation and confusion, however after the turbulent 18 months of the three emperors Domitian presented himself to invading Flavian forces and was hailed as Caesar. As emperor, Domitian had notable successes. His building programs were among the most ambitious in the history of the empire, and he completed construction on and restored some fifty structures, including the restored Temple of Jupiter on the Capitol, and Rabirius' design for the Flavian Palace on the Palatine Hill.



SENMUT

University at Buffalo

Senenmut was architect and vizier under Queen Hatshepsut, the first female Pharaoh, who reigned around 1500 B.C. in Egypt's Eighteenth Dynasty. Born a commoner, Senenmut originally entered the royal court during the reign of Tuthmosis II, but under Hatshepsut he would eventually hold numerous titles. His tomb at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna contains a block statue of Senenmut holding Hatshepsut's daughter, Neferura, on his lap reflecting his role tutor to the royal court.

Senenmut is most remembered for the mortuary temple he built for Queen Hatshepsut. The funerary complex is one of the most beautiful monuments of ancient Egypt, located in Deir el-Bahri at Thebes. It is composed of elegant colonnaded terraces set against the high cliffs of western Thebes. A procession way with gardens nearly three-quarters of a mile long further integrated the architecture with the natural site.

As pharaoh, Hatshepsut concentrated on restoring monuments and commerce disrupted by the Hyksos occupation of Egypt. Senenmut led the effort at the Temple of Karnak. He was responsible for the erection of twin obelisks at the entrance to the ancient temple. Standing 97 feet tall, their pyramidions were covered with electrum to reflect the sun and filled Karnak with their rays.



HADRIAN

Tulane University

Publius Aelius Traianus Hadrianus was Roman emperor from 117–138 A.D. A renowned patron of the arts, Hadrian sponsored hundreds of public buildings across the empire as he traveled with a retinue of "geometers, architects, and every sort of expert in construction and decoration ... whom he enrolled by cohorts and centuries on the model of the legions." Among the works he commissioned were the city of Adrianopolis outside Athens, a wall across Britain, and the reconstruction of Pantheon. Most spectacular was his villa in Tivoli, a 250-acre complex of buildings and gardens.

Hadrian is credited with architectural works of his own. According to the ancient historian Cassius Dio, Apollodorus dismissed a young Hadrian's drawings by comparing them to "gourds." The particularly-shaped dome of the Serapeum at Hadrian's Villa has been linked to this story. The design of the double peripteral Temple of Venus in Rome is attributed to Hadrian. Dio writes that Emperor Hadrian presented his plan for the temple to Apollodorus. In his reply, Apollodorus criticized the design, observing that if the statues of the goddesses tried to stand, they would be too tall for the height of the cella. According to legend, the emperor had Apollodorus exiled and killed for his blunt assessment.



COSSUTIUS

California College of the Arts

A Roman architect, Decimus Cossutius was employed by the king Antiochus IV in 174 B.C. to redesign the Olympieion – or Temple of the Olympian Zeus – in Athens. Cossutius reconceived the earlier unfinished Doric temple of limestone as an temple of the Corinthian order built entirely of Pentelic marble. Each of the 104 columns of this colossal temple were 55.5 feet high and 6.5 feet in diameter. Work continued on the temple until Antiochus' death in 164 B.C. The great Hellenistic temple was left unfinished nearly two centuries until 132 A.D when it was completed following Cossutius' design and formally dedicated by the Roman emperor Hadrian.



SOSTRATUS

Washington State University

Sostratus of Cnidus, an architect from the region of Caria in Asia Minor, was architect of the Pharos of Alexandria. Built in the third century B.C., the tower served a day beacon to assist ships in locating the harbor along Egypt's mostly featureless coast. In the later Roman era, the addition of beacon fires and reflecting mirrors turned the Pharos into a lighthouse. One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the Pharos had a height estimated at over 400 feet and world's third tallest structure after the Great Pyramids of Khufu and Khafre.

According to Lucian, Ptolemy I of Egypt refused to allow Sostratus to mark his work and instead demanded that the credit go to himself. Sostratus, however, had the stone inscribed "Sostratus of Cnidus, son of Dexiphanes, to the Devine Saviors, for sake of them that sail the sea." This was plastered over and an inscription honoring Ptolemy chiseled into the plaster. Over time, the plaster fell away, revealing Sostratus' original inscription.

In addition to the Pharos of Alexandria, Sostratus is credited with the design of the Clubhouse of the Cnidians at Delphi, the Suspended Pleasure Gardens in Cnidus, and Tetra Stadium in Alexandria. As a military engineer, he reputed to have built canals to temporarily drain the Nile at Memphis in order to allow Ptolemy II to capture the besieged city.



ISIDORUS

Miami University

Isidorus of Miletus was a Greek mathematician and architect who, along with Anthemios of Tralles, built the Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople. A teacher of geometry, Isidorus had written commentaries on vaulting and republished an edition of Archimedes before being employed by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian in 532 as one of the architects of the great new church. After Anthemios' death around 534, Isidorus completed construction of St. Sophia in 537.

His nephew, Isidorus the Younger, was also an architect and rebuilt the dome of St. Sophia in 554 after it had been destroyed by an earthquake.

8 Master Architects

The Master Architects of Alpha Rho Chi

Alpha Rho Chi has honored eight architects with the title of Master Architect. They are: Nathan C. Ricker, Cass Gilbert, Eliel Saarinen, John Wellborn Root, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, R. Buckminster Fuller, I. M. Pei, and Robert Ivy.

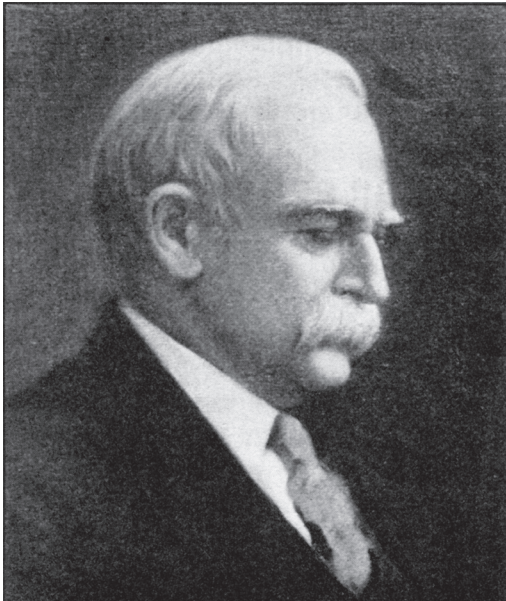
This chapter highlights the lives and accomplishments of the Master Architects of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity.



The Propylaea – Howard Van Heuklyn

Dr. Nathan C. Ricker

Born: 1843, Acton, Maine
Died: 1924
Initiated: 1914, Anthemios Chapter, Charter Member



Nathan Clifford Ricker was born on a farm near Acton, Maine, on June 24, 1843. At the age of thirteen his family moved to Springvale, where his father built a grist mill and Nathan attended high school. In 1864, Ricker left his home and went to work in a factory making piano cases. He demonstrated considerable skill in the use of tools and was rapidly promoted. In 1870, still yearning for additional education, Ricker sold his half of the shop and set out for the Illinois Industrial University, arriving in Urbana, January 2, 1870.

Up to this time, preparation for the architecture profession in Europe and America depended on an apprenticeship system. Education was through practical experience gained working for an architect. Prior to 1868, there were no architecture schools in the United States. The only alternative

to apprenticeship was to study abroad. In 1868, due to a growing awareness of a need for formal training, the first American school of architecture was established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the same time, John Milton Gregory, president of the Illinois Industrial University, proposed a course of study in architecture, but the program had to wait for Nathan C. Ricker for implementation.

In the first year, Ricker studied mathematics, German, geometrical drawing, and rendering. In his second year he was placed in charge of the university carpentry shop and was responsible for repairs on all the university buildings. To his first year courses he added strength of materials. Ricker served with the Illinois National Guard and was called to Chicago and was involved in the rebuilding of that city after the great fire. Ricker returned to Urbana in the fall where he temporarily took charge of his own instruction and that of three fellow students. By March, 1873 he had completed the requirements for graduation. He was offered an appointment as an instructor at the university provided he spend six months in Europe. Nathan Ricker left for Europe in March and after a bit of traveling settled in Berlin to attend the Bauakademid, the most prestigious, rigorous, and thorough school of architecture in Germany. While in Europe he also spent time studying important historical monuments and their methods of construction. Returning to Urbana in September he assumed his duties, as instructor of architecture, teaching all the classes to an enrollment of five students. As the program developed, Ricker enlisted the help of others and added several areas of study.

Art was added in 1877 and graphic statics (taught only at Yale and Michigan up to that time) in 1885. Ricker also wrote and published most of the text books used by the architecture students. In addition to the ones he wrote, the students used other texts that had been translated from German and French by Ricker.

Ricker's progress up the academic ladder was rapid. In 1874 he was advanced to Assistant Professor and in 1875 to full Professor. In 1878 he was elected Dean of Engineering; but also served as Head of the Department of Architecture. He also served as University Architect and is responsible for four major buildings on the University of Illinois campus. His first was the Old Chemistry Laboratory (now Harker Hall) which, when completed in 1877 was one of the best equipped labs in the country. In 1899 Ricker designed the old Armory building (now Men's Gym Annex), and in 1892 he designed the Natural History building. Ricker designed the Library building (now Altgeld Hall) in 1896 and employed many new construction techniques in his design. In 1890 Ricker introduced a four year curriculum leading to a degree in architectural engineering, the first such curriculum in the country.

Dean Ricker paid much attention to graduate study and completed the requirements for a degree of Master of Architecture in 1878. He was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Architecture in 1900.

Brother Ricker was instrumental in the founding of Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity and the Anthemios Chapter. He offered faculty guidance, advice, and encouragement. He was the first Master Architect of the new professional architecture fraternity.

Cass Gilbert

Born: 1859, Zanesville, Ohio
Died: 1934, Brockhurst, England
Initiated: 1924, Mnesicles Chapter
Noted Projects: Woolworth Building, New York, NY
U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, DC
Minnesota State Capitol Building, St. Paul, MN



Cass Gilbert was born in Zanesville, Ohio on November 24, 1859. He studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in 1893 began his career as an architect in St. Paul, but later moved to New York. Gilbert was most widely known as the architect of the Woolworth building in New York City. The Woolworth Building has 57 stories and is 792 ft. high, and with the exception of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, was, at the time, the tallest structure in the world.

He designed the Minnesota State Capitol, St. Paul; the Endicott building, the Dayton Avenue Church and St. Clements Episcopal Church in St. Paul; the U. S. Customhouse and the Union Club, New York; the Brazer building and the Suffolk Savings Bank,

Boston; Art Building and Festival Hall (for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition), the Central Public Library, St. Louis; Ives Memorial Library, New Haven (Conn.); the Public Library, Detroit. Gilbert drew the plans for the University of Minnesota and for the University of Texas.

He was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the Council of the Fine Arts; and by President Taft a member of the National Commission of Fine Arts, being reappointed by President Wilson. Gilbert was initiated as Master Architect of Alpha Rho Chi in 1924, sponsored by Mnesicles Chapter. In 1926 he was appointed design architect for the proposed bridge over the Hudson at New York City, and in the same year was elected to president of the National Academy of Design.

Elie Saarinen

Born: 1873, Rantasalmi, Finland
 Died: 1950, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
 Initiated: 1942, Iktinos Chapter
 Noted Projects: Cranbrook School for Boys, Bloomfield Hills, MI
 Smithsonian Institute Addition, Washington, DC
 First Christian Church, Columbus, IN
 Past Director of the Cranbrook Academy of Art



Elie Saarinen was born in Rantasalmi, Finland in 1873. He studied painting at the University of Finland and later he studied architecture at the Polyteknisk Institute at Helsinki between 1893 and 1897. In 1896, he formed a partnership with Herman Gesilis and Aumes Lindgren. They began work on a joint residence and studio which was certainly one of the most important examples of modern domestic architecture. It was noteworthy of comparison with contemporary houses of Wright, Voysey and Sullivan. He also developed a spirit for interior design. The studio-house revealed awareness of progressive domestic architecture.

In 1904, Saarinen designed the Helsinki Railway Station. This was a collection of different styles with romantic, classic, and national influences. This brought an individual character to Saarinen. He got involved in city planning schemes for Canberra, Australia. He also participated in the Chicago Tribune Tower competition, in which he was awarded second place.

Saarinen moved to the United States in 1923. Noteworthy among his subsequent projects is his design of a collection of schools at Cranbrook, Michigan, in a 20th century interpretation of Collegiate Gothic. Eventually he settled in Cranbrook. In 1937, he joined his practice with his son, Eero Saarinen. They designed the Kleinhans Music Hall in Buffalo, New York. Together they designed the General Motors Technical Institute in 1945 and Christ Lutheran Church in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1949. Elie Saarinen passed away in 1950 in Cranbrook, Michigan.

John Wellborn Root

Born: 1887, Chicago, Illinois
Died: 1964
Initiated: 1951, Anthemios Chapter
Noted Projects: Soldiers Field Stadium, Chicago, IL
The Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, IL
Member Chicago Planning Commission



John Wellborn Root, architect and civic leader, was born in Chicago, Illinois on July 14, 1887. He attended Cornell University where he received his degree in 1909 and later attended École des Beaux Arts in Paris, France, where he received his diploma in 1913.

Root inherited his love for architecture from his father, also named John Wellborn Root, who was a noted Chicago architect. He began his professional career in 1914 with the firm of Holabird and Roche and became a member in 1919. Upon the death of both William Holabird and William Roche, son John Holabird formed a partnership with John Root in 1928. On the death of John Holabird in 1945, Joseph Burgee joined the firm, known thereafter as

Holabird, Root and Burgee. This firm was one of the largest architectural offices in the country, commissioned to design buildings throughout the United States, as well as in South America, Japan, Arabia, and Mexico.

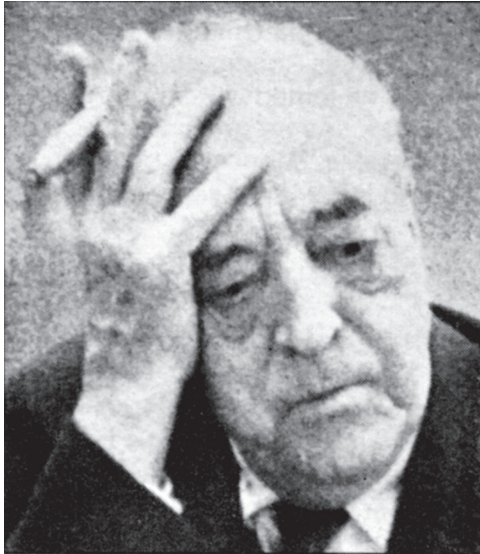
Some of the better known structures designed by Root's firm are: Soldiers Field Stadium (Chicago), Chicago Board of Trade Building, Illinois Bell Telephone Company Building, (Chicago), The Chicago Daily News Building (Chicago), Federal Loan Agency Building (Washington), and the North Dakota State Capitol Building in Bismarck. A gold medal was awarded to Holabird and Root by the New York Architectural League in 1930, and the Chicago chapter of the AIA awarded its gold medal for the Daily News Building the same year.

Root was a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects and devoted much time to its affairs. He was particularly interested in the educational opportunities for younger men and women in architecture and allied fields. In 1945 Root became a member of the Chicago Planning Commission, a position to which he gave a great deal of his personal time. His influence shaped many of the Planning Commission's proposals.

The title of Master Architect was conferred upon John Wellborn Root by Alpha Rho Chi on May 11, 1951, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago. He was sponsored by the Chicago Alumni Chapter and Anthemios Chapter of Alpha Rho Chi.

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

Born: 1886, Aachen, Germany
 Died: 1969, Chicago, Illinois
 Initiated: 1966, Andronicus Chapter
 Noted Projects: The Barcelona Pavilion
 Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL
 U.S. Federal Court House Complex, Chicago, IL



Mies van der Rohe was one of the founders of modern architecture, born March 27, 1886. He received no formal professional education, but grew up in the craft tradition of the stonemason workshop of his father. In 1905, Mies (the Van der Rohe was added from his mother's name) went to Berlin where he joined with Bruno Paul, known for his furniture design. Three years later, he joined with Peter Behrens, one of Germany's most renowned architects of the period. In 1911, Mies went to the Netherlands, where he met Hendrik Petrus Berhige, whose principle of "structural honesty" and preference for brickwork had a lasting influence on Mies.

After returning from World War I, Mies designed five projects on which rest his reputation as one of the great innovators of modern architecture. The first two, from 1921, are glass skyscrapers in which he attempted to reveal the structure through transparent facades. His third project, the Concrete Office Building of 1922, is perhaps his most forceful statement of what he called "skin and bone construction". In his fourth project, the Brick Country House of 1922, Mies presented his formulation of the "open plan" doctrine of modern architecture. This plan conceived of space as a dynamic and universal entity, a medium in motion between the floor and ceiling planes, directed only by free standing wall elements. The fifth project, the Concrete Country House of 1923, is a study of volumes and their definition by perforated planes.

The most outstanding among his projects is the Tugendhat House in Czechoslovakia, built in 1930. The ultimate realization of his "open plan" concept was his German Pavilion at the International Exposition (Barcelona, 1929), now regarded as one of the key monuments of modern architecture.

In 1938, Mies accepted an invitation to become Director of Architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology. He was also asked to plan the campus and design its buildings, a number of which were executed.

After WWII, his office received numerous commissions which gave Mies unique opportunities to realize large scale projects. His high rise prototypes, conceived as steel skeletons with structurally articulated facades, were realized in his Chicago Lake Shore Drive apartments (1948-1951).

His most acclaimed high rise structure is the Seagram Building in New York (1954-1958). Mies was interested as well in clear span structures for which he developed a number of classical solutions. Examples of his clear span structures are his Crown Hall at the Illinois Institute of Technology and the National Gallery in Berlin. These projects demonstrate that Mies was a modern architect who formulated a genuinely contemporary and universally applicable architectural canon.

Richard Buckminster Fuller

Born: 1895, Milton, Massachusetts
 Died: 1983, Los Angeles, California
 Initiated: 1954, Mnesicles Chapter
 Noted Projects: Geodesic Dome
 U.S. Pavilion, Expo '67, Montréal
 Climatron
 Dymaxion Car
 Dymaxion World Map
 The World Game



R. Buckminster Fuller, inventor, author, architect, and prophet of the possible, looked to the future with great optimism.

By 1927, he had already been thrown out of Harvard University twice, held several jobs, gone through World War I and lost a child to spinal meningitis. It was then that he began to review everything he had experienced. What was begun in 1927 is today known as the World Game and is a study and research activity for thousands at universities across the country. The World Game is an inventory of the world's resources and human trends and needs. It is a "self-instructive" educational system.

"All the problems that people are trying to solve with words and politics," he said, "will be solved by the design revolution. Now we have information

about men and environment, so we can see and understand what happens. Governments have always operated on the theory that there was not enough to go around and so they started wars to see who would survive. Through technology we can take care of everyone by learning to do more with less." Fuller wrote *Operating Manual for Spaceship Earth*, expounding his theory that the planet and its inhabitants form an interacting whole with enough resources, technology, and brain power to sustain itself if it is treated properly.

Since 1948, when he invented the Geodesic Dome, thousands of these structures have been built. Examples of his invention range from small living units to the 200-foot high Geodesic Dome that covered the U. S. Pavilion at Expo '67 in Montreal.

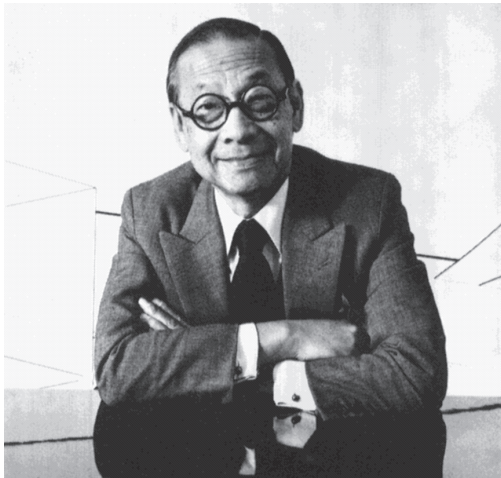
A distinguished professor at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, he was issued 150 patents in 58 countries, had at least 20 honorary degrees (plus a Phi Beta Kappa key bestowed by rueful Harvard University) and addressed hundreds of college gatherings each year.

Popular with college communities, Fuller would not be pinned down as to how the problems solved through the World Game would be practically applied in the environment, but his direct approach was undoubtedly refreshing. "You don't reform people," he said, "They really don't get persuaded. Don't reform people, reform the environment. When I see something that needs doing, I do it."

Richard Buckminster Fuller had been a Faculty member of the Mnesicles Chapter since 1954. In 1970, Fuller was sponsored by the Xenocles Chapter and installed as Master Architect by Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity at the 32nd National Convention held in Austin, Texas.

I. M. Pei

Born: 1917, Canton, China
 Noted Projects: Mile High Center, Denver, CO
 National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO
 Cleo Rogers Memorial County Library, Columbus, IN
 JFK Library, Boston, MA
 Dallas Municipal Administration Building, Dallas, TX
 Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Canada
 National Gallery of Art, East Wing, Washington, DC
 Fine Arts Academic and Museum Building, Bloomington, IN
 Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MA
 Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center, Dallas, TX
 Bank of China, Hong Kong
 Grand Louvre Pyramid, Paris, France
 Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, Cleveland, OH



I. M. Pei is a founding partner of Pei Cobb Freed & Partners, based in New York City. He was born in China in 1917 and came to the United States in 1935 to study architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (B. Arch. 1940) and the Harvard Graduate School of Design (M. Arch. 1946). During the wartime period he served on the National Defense Research Commission at Princeton and from 1945 to 1948, taught at Harvard. In 1948 he accepted the newly created post of Director of Architecture at Webb & Knapp, Inc., a real estate development firm. This association resulted in major architectural and planning projects in Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh and other

cities. In 1958 he formed the partnership of I. M. Pei & Associates, which became I. M. Pei & Partners in 1966, and is now known as Pei, Cobb Freed & Partners. The partnership received the 1968 Architectural Firm Award of The American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Pei has designed numerous projects in this country and abroad, twenty of which have been award winners. In addition to those listed above, his more prominent commissions have included; the Society Hill development, Philadelphia, PA; Fountain Place Tower, Dallas, TX; the OCBC Centre and Raffles City, Singapore; Bank of China, Hong Kong; the Fragrant Hill Hotel, near Beijing, China; the Everson Museum of Art, Syracuse, NY; the Texas Commerce Tower, Houston, TX; and the First Interstate World Center, Los Angeles, CA. He has designed arts facilities and university buildings on the campuses of the Massachusetts of Technology, the University of Rochester, Cornell University, the Choate School, Syracuse University, New York University, the University of Hawaii, and the glass pyramid entrance pavilion to the Grand Louvre in Paris, France.

Mr. Pei served as a member of the National Council on the Arts and previously on the National Council on the Humanities. He is a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects and an elected member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters (of which he served a term as Chancellor), the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Design. He is a member of The Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Pei, as a student, was awarded the MIT Traveling Fellowship and, at Harvard, The Alpha Rho Chi Medal and the Wheelwright Traveling Fellowship. Among his subsequent honors: the Brunner Award, the Medal of Honor of the New York Chapter of the AIA, the Thomas Jefferson memorial Medal for Architecture, the Gold Medal for Architecture of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Alpha Rho Chi Gold Medal, la Grande Medaille d'Or of l'Academie d'Architecture (France), the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Gold Medal of The American Institute of Architects, the Pritzker Prize and the First Annual Japan Arts Association's Praemium Imperiale.

The title of Master Architect was conferred upon I.M. Pei during the 37th National Convention held in Houston, Texas on January 25, 1981. Pei is the only person to be named Master Architect of Alpha Rho Chi without being a member of the fraternity.

Robert A. Ivy

Born: 1947, Columbus, Mississippi
Initiated: 2007, Imhotep Chapter
Noted Projects: *Fay Jones: The Architecture of E. Fay Jones, FAIA* (1992)
Editor in chief, *Architectural Record* (1996–2010)
Vice president and editorial director, McGraw-Hill Construction (2004–2010)



A believer that design has the power to change the world Robert Adams Ivy, Jr., FAIA, has dedicated himself to sharing that message, with the professional community and the larger world.

Born in Columbus, Mississippi, in 1947, Ivy conducted his undergraduate studies at Sewanee, the University of the South, where he received a Bachelor of Arts cum laude in English, then went on to earn a Master of Architecture from Tulane University.

Following a 3-½ year stint as a Naval Intelligence Officer, and at the completion of his architectural education and internship, in 1981 Ivy went into architectural practice at Dean/Dale, Dean & Ivy, a flourishing architectural firm in Jackson, Mississippi, where he was a principal for 15 years. During this time, his passion and talent as a communicator led him to pursue a concurrent career as a critic and writer, and his byline recurred frequently in various national publications, including *Architecture* magazine, which he served as a longtime contributing editor.

In 1992 the AIA Press published Ivy's *Fay Jones: The Architecture of E. Fay Jones, FAIA*, a comprehensive look at Jones' life and work. The Art Libraries Society of North America awarded *Fay Jones* its George Wittenborn Award, the Society's highest honor.

In October, 1996, Ivy relinquished active practice to embrace a full-time career in communications as *Architectural Record's* editor in chief. Under his leadership, *Architectural Record* has grown to become the world's most widely read architectural publication and has garnered numerable awards, including the National Magazine Award for General Excellence by the American Society of Magazine Editors. In 2004 Ivy was also named vice president and editorial director of *Architectural Record's* parent company, McGraw-Hill Construction. There he oversaw the production of multiple publications including *Engineering News-Record (ENR)*. In 2009, Ivy received the Crain Award given by the American Business Media for his lifetime's contributions to business publishing.

Ivy is often cited as a "spokesman for the profession." A much-sought speaker and competition juror, he has delivered hundreds of keynote speeches and has moderated

discussions at US and international events on some of the most important social, political, and environmental issues of the day. A familiar presence on national television and radio, Ivy has appeared on A&E, The Discovery Channel, CBS's *The Early Show*, NPR's *All Things Considered*, PBS's *Evening News with Jim Lehrer*, and BBC World. He has interviewed many of the leading figures in the architectural world, including the Aga Khan, AIA Gold Medalists, and Pritzker Prize winners.

Ivy is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, the Philippine Institute of Architects, and the Institute for Urban Design. He is also a former regent of the American Architectural Foundation and a peer reviewer for the US General Services Administration. He serves on the advisory board of numerous institutions of architectural education and is a guest lecturer at Yale University. He was initiated as an honorary member of the Imhotep Chapter of Alpha Rho Chi in 2007 and installed as Master Architect at the 63rd National Convention on March 27, 2010, in Richmond, Virginia.

In February 2011, Ivy assumed the office of Executive Vice President/Chief Executive Officer of the American Institute of Architects.

Alpha Rho Chi Songs

Alpha Rho Chi

Lyrics by Prof. Herbert R. Cross

1. Al - pha Rho Chi, to thee, Our dear frat - er - ni - ty,
 2. What tho' each one a lone Help - less and weak be shown,
 3. Al - pha Rho Chi, all hail! Thine arch shall nev - er fail,

Sweet songs of loy - al - ty Glad - ly we raise,
 As in the arch each stone Use - less a - part;
 How - e'er the world a - ssail Its fab - ric high;

As in our mys - tic band, Hand grasp - ing broth - er's hand
 Yet with his fell - ows met And in the fair curve set
 Found - ed on pill - ars strong, No force shall do thee wrong

Heart un - to heart we stand, Thy name we praise.
 Each might - y aid shall get, Each strength im - part.
 Sound shalt thou stand and long, Al - pha Rho Chi.

An Archi Toast

Here's a toast to Al - pha Rho Chi , Our frat - er - ni — ty.

Ours are hearts which fond-ly love thee Bound by loy - al — ty.

Hail to the col-ors ! Red and blue , Hail to Fi-del-i — ty!

With the cup of friend-ship lift-ed Here's a toast to thee.

We Are The APX

C. R. Norris, *Andronicus* 1926

R. A. Duell, *Andronicus* 1925



1. We are the A P X Known as the Arch - i - tects.
2. We throw a pur - ple wash that looks like Hell, By Gosh!
3. We take life and de - sign, The nudes, they are de - vine.
4. Some are all out of scale , others are all de - tail.



We'll build you an - y - thing from tem - ples to cans.
We nev - er give a damn for col - umns or frets.
Some have a rare car - touche and ot - hers are wet.
We have a pas - sion for their side aisles and naves.



We know our stones and rocks ; We wear the dir - ty smocks.
We know our paints and leads ; We nev - er use our heads.
We sketch their but - tres - ses , With - out the en - ta - sis,
Oh Boy, this life is fine , Come on and get in line



Oh Boy, that's how we make our dough.
Oh Boy, that's how we make our dough.
That's how the Ro-mans learned de - sign.
We are the dir - ty arch - i - tects.

Brothers All

Dwight Palmer Ely

1. Broth-ers all, we sing in praise to Al — pha Rho Chi.
2. Strong the arch which stands a-bove thee Al — pha Rho Chi.
3. Tho' the years bring pain or pleasure Tho' death be nigh;

Songs of fell-ow-ship we raise to Al — pha Rho Chi.
Strong the hearts which fond-ly love thee Al — pha Rho Chi.
Mem-o-ries of thee we'll treas-ure Al — pha Rho Chi.

Friend-ship's bond will ne'er be bro-ken, Raise your glasses *high* in to-ken

Of a loy - al - ty un-spo-ken; Al — pha Rho Chi.

The Rose of Alpha Rho Chi

by Dwight Palmer Ely

When the shadows fall
O'er the chapter hall
And the sun sinks in the west
Then we sing by the light of the fireside
bright
Of the one we love the best

Singing by the firelight
Songs of fraternity
Dreaming by the firelight
Of a girl who's dear to me
She's fair as the white rose
And I'm hoping by and by
That she'll be the
Sweetheart of my dreams
The rose of Alpha Rho Chi

Tho' the years have taken me far away
From the friends I loved so well
I can still see the light
Of the fireside bright
Where sweet songs of mem'ry dwell

Sweetheart Song

She has two dreamy eyes of blue
A smile beyond compare
Two rosy lips to greet you
A wreath of golden hair

And by her side I'll always stand
I know we'll never part
We'll face all perils hand in hand
Alpha Rho Chi sweetheart

When I Was an Archi

by Michael J. Young, Seshait

When I was an Archi, my father told me
(A-R-C)
Child, you are the builder of things to be
(A-R-C)
When I was an Archi, my mother told me
(A-R-C)
Child, you are the builder of things to be
(A-R-C)

Mother, don't you cry; father, dry your eye
I'm gonna build this place from the earth to
the sky
As long as I'm a brother of Alpha Rho Chi
As long as I'm a brother of Alpha Rho Chi

Alpha Rho Chi Forever

words by William T. Townes, Mnesicles

Alpha Rho Chi, as we stand within
thy portals,
We swear to thee, Life loyalty;
Living and loving divinely, tho but mortals,
Working and striving for fame to gild
thy name—
We will never find a home so filled with joy
and laughter;
Peals of joy resounding now from every
beam and rafter,
Life in thy sphere must be like the sweet
hereafter.
Forever, Alpha Rho Chi.

Conventions of Alpha Rho Chi

Founding Conference

Chicago, Illinois, Hotel Sherman, April 10-14, 1914 meeting of Arcus Society and Sigma Upsilon. Leo M. Bauer and Chandler C. Cohagen chose April 11, 1914 as the founding date of our fraternity.

National Conventions 1915 – 2011

Date	Location	Date	Location
1 st Feb. 3-5, 1915.....	Detroit, MI	33 rd Dec. 26-28, 1972.....	Columbus, Ohio
2 nd Jan. 3-4, 1916	Champaign, IL	34 th Oct. 25-26, 1974.....	Champaign, Illinois
3 rd Jan. 2-4, 1917	Chicago, IL	35 th Jan. 7-9, 1977	Blacksburg, Virginia
4 th Jan. 1-2, 1918.....	Columbus, OH	36 th Jan. 3-7, 1979.....	Minneapolis, Minnesota
5 th Jan. 1-2, 1920	Minneapolis, MN	37 th Jan. 23-24, 1981	Houston, Texas
6 th Jan. 3-4, 1921	Ann Arbor, Michigan	38 th Jan. 13-16, 1983	Columbus, Ohio
7 th Jan. 2-3, 1922	Champaign, Illinois	39 th Jan. 13-15, 1984	Champaign, Illinois
8 th Jan. 29-30, 1923.....	Columbus, Ohio	40 th Jan. 9-12, 1986	Los Angeles, California
9 th Jan. 2-3, 1924	Minneapolis, Minnesota	41 st Jan. 7-11, 1987	Arlington, Texas
10 th Jan. 2-3, 1925	Ann Arbor, Michigan	42 nd Mar. 29 - Apr. 2, 1989....	Chicago, Illinois
11 th Jan. 1-2, 1926	Charlottesville, Virginia	43 rd Mar. 2-4, 1990.....	Lawrence, Kansas
12 th Jan. 7-8, 1927	Manhattan, Kansas	44 th Feb. 28 - Mar. 2, 1991....	Fayetteville, Arkansas
13 th Dec. 30-31, 1927.....	Austin, Texas	45 th Mar. 6-8, 1992.....	Orlando, Florida
14 th Dec. 28-30, 1928.....	Los Angeles, California	46 th Mar. 26-27, 1993.....	Santa Monica, California
15 th Dec. 30-31, 1929.....	Champaign, Illinois	47 th Apr. 8-9, 1994	Columbus, Ohio
16 th Dec. 30-31, 1930.....	Minneapolis, Minnesota	48 th Mar. 31 - Apr. 2, 1995....	Champaign, Illinois
17 th Dec. 29, 1931 - Jan. 1, 1932	Columbus, Ohio	49 th Mar. 29-30, 1996	State College, Pennsylvania
18 th Dec. 30-31, 1934.....	Champaign, Illinois	50 th Mar. 27-30, 1997	Memphis, Tennessee
19 th Dec. 29-31, 1938.....	Los Angeles, California	51 st Apr. 27-28, 1998	Fort Worth, Texas
20 th June 14-15, 1941.....	Ann Arbor, Michigan	52 nd Mar. 26-27, 1999.....	Arlington Heights, Illinois
21 st June 13-15, 1948	Ann Arbor, Michigan	53 rd Mar. 23-25, 2000	Lincoln, Nebraska
22 nd June 17-19, 1950.....	Ann Arbor, Michigan	54 th Mar. 28 - Apr. 1, 2001....	Washington, DC
23 rd Dec. 29-31, 1952.....	Los Angeles, California	55 th Apr. 4-7, 2002.....	Las Vegas, Nevada
24 th Dec. 37-29, 1954.....	Columbus, Ohio	56 th Mar. 27-30, 2003.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
25 th Dec. 27-29, 1956.....	Minneapolis, Minnesota	57 th Mar. 25-28, 2004	New Orleans, Louisiana
26 th Dec. 27-29, 1958.....	Ann Arbor, Michigan	58 th Mar. 17-20, 2005.....	Buffalo, New York
27 th Dec. 28-30, 1960	State College, Pennsylvania	59 th Mar. 23-26, 2006	Denver, Colorado
28 th Dec. 27-29, 1962.....	Champaign, Illinois	60 th Mar. 22-25, 2007.....	Memphis, Tennessee
29 th Dec. 28-30, 1964.....	Ann Arbor, Michigan	61 st Mar. 13-16, 2008.....	Reno, Nevada
30 th Dec. 26-29, 1966.....	Los Angeles, California	62 nd Mar. 19-22, 2009.....	St. Louis, Missouri
31 st Dec. 28-30, 1968	Columbus, Ohio	63 rd Mar. 25-28, 2010.....	Richmond, Virginia
32 nd Dec. 27-29, 1970	Austin, Texas	64 th Mar. 24-27, 2011	Minneapolis, Minnesota

The Greek Alphabet

	Upper case	Lower case
Alpha	Α	α
Beta	Β	β
Gamma	Γ	γ
Delta	Δ	δ
Epsilon	Ε	ε
Zeta	Ζ	ζ
Eta	Η	η
Theta	Θ	θ
Iota	Ι	ι
Kappa	Κ	κ
Lambda	Λ	λ
Mu	Μ	μ
Nu	Ν	ν
Xi	Ξ	ξ
Omicron	Ο	ο
Pi	Π	π
Rho	Ρ	ρ
Sigma	Σ	σ
Tau	Τ	τ
Upsilon	Υ	υ
Phi	Φ	φ
Chi	Χ	χ
Psi	Ψ	ψ
Omega	Ω	ω

