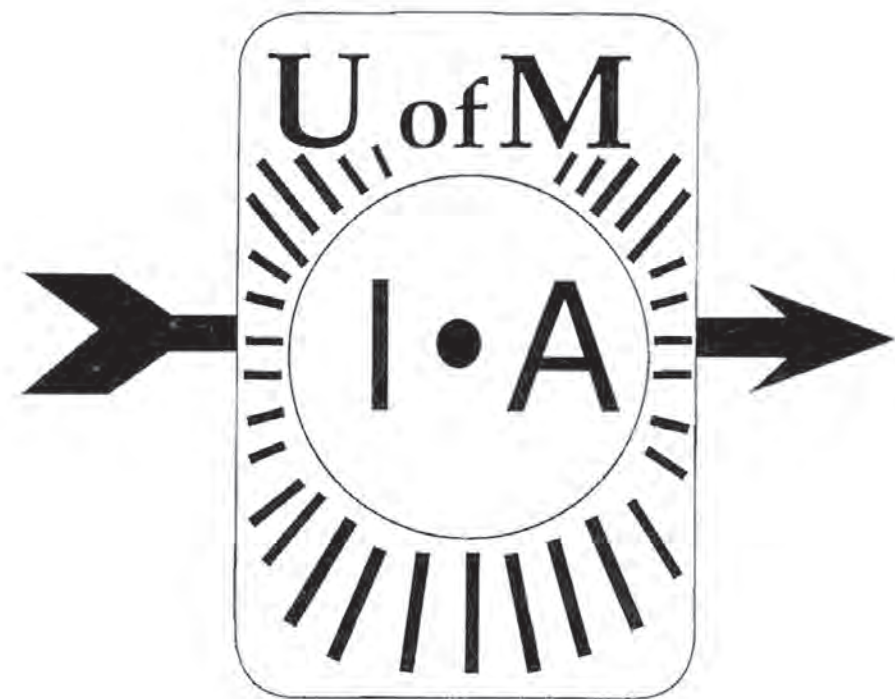




Randolph H. Femmer has been a member of Iron Arrow since 1968. At the University of Miami he was Chairman of Homecoming in 1968 and a "Medicine Man" of Iron Arrow. Since graduation he has run for the U.S. Congress in Missouri and authored a book entitled *The Muchroom Mutiny - An Alternative To War*. Femmer is a biologist and this was his second book.



Thad Koch, Jr., received his master's degree in art at the University of Miami in 1973. As an undergraduate, Koch was Chairman of the 1969 Carni Gras and was elected to membership in Iron Arrow. Koch is a naturalist whose activities include canoeing, camping, orchid-cultivating, and photography.



**He who would know the ARROW
must as an irrefutable rule
have openly and without
thought of reward
shown obvious love
of Alma Mater**

**IRON
ARROW**



A HISTORY

FEMMER

IRON ARROW

A HISTORY



"You have done a tremendous amount of research; collecting so many, many facts and happenings, assembled them, recorded them; and, put them together so beautifully. No one of us ever had more than a fragment of knowledge of the entirety of the things you give to us in this history! In a few more years, the preponderance of these data would have been lost forever. Blessings always!"

- Thurston Adams
- Director of Student Activities, Emeritus
University of Miami

"Randolph H. Femmer has created a word picture of the founding of the real University of Miami through the History of Iron Arrow. His description colors the real life of a University because it tells of the students who made it possible to be the greatest University of this century founded by private funds."

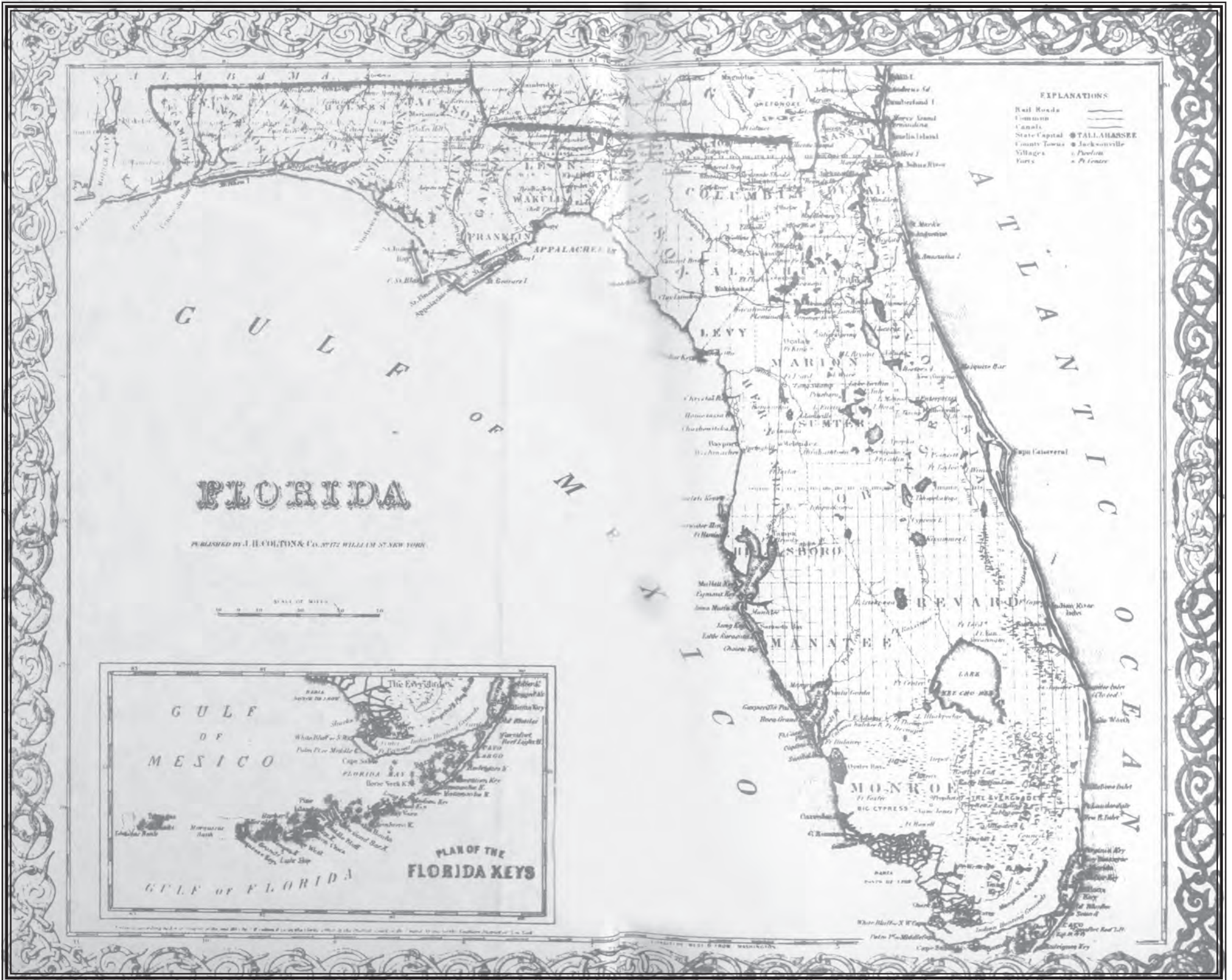
"If I don't stop reading this history, I'm going to catch pneumonia from the chills running up and down my spine."

- Francis Houghtaling
- First member of Iron Arrow

IRON ARROW

A HISTORY

FEMMER





IRON ARROW

A HISTORY

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS



by
RANDOLPH H. FEMMER

Illustrated by
Thadius J. Koch, Jr.





COPYRIGHT © 1976

IRON ARROW HONOR SOCIETY
University of Miami

First Printing 1976 University Press
Second Printing 1989 University Press
Third Printing 2001 Friesens Corp.





CONTENTS

INVOCATION.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	3
SECTION ONE: THE BEGINNINGS.....	5
Osceola.....	6
Bowman Foster Ashe.....	9
Tony Tommie.....	12
The Idea, the Name, and the First Meeting.....	17
The Founding Nine and the Petition.....	19
A Riddle.....	23
Traveling to Florida.....	24
Bits and Pieces.....	26
A Personal History of the Early Years.....	27
SECTION TWO: THE INTERVENING YEARS.....	28
The Great Depression.....	29
World War II and an Iron Arrow Pow-Wow.....	31
SECTION THREE: AFTER THE WAR.....	66
Doc Adams Arrives.....	66
Doc's Tapping and the Ritual.....	68
Doc and Dr. Ashe.....	69
The Tradition Prospers.....	70
An "Old Timers" Round-Up.....	73
National Geographic Photo.....	74
Dr. Ashe Signs the Charter.....	75
Bits and Pieces.....	77
The Ashe Statue.....	79
A Story.....	81
Anguish.....	83
Going National.....	84
Bits and Pieces.....	85
SECTION FOUR: LAW SCHOOL DOMINATION.....	87
An Iron Arrow Election.....	87
The Lawyer Chiefs.....	88
Bits and Pieces.....	88
Medical School Campus.....	91
Henry King Stanford.....	95
SECTION FIVE: 1968-1976 THE MICCO YEARS.....	97
The Ritual.....	99
The Ball.....	101
Increasing Visibility.....	102
SECTION SIX: SELECTION, TAPPING, LUNCHEONS, INITIATION.....	103



Selection.....	103
Tapping.....	106
Tapping Luncheons.....	108
The Initiation.....	111
The Feminist Challenge.....	113
Bits and Pieces.....	117
SECTION SEVEN: ACTIVITIES.....	118
Pigeon Key.....	118
The James Hutchinson Fund.....	121
Lethal Yellowing.....	124
Lignum Vitae.....	125
A Typical Year.....	126
A Celebration.....	128
Epilogue.....	129
SECTION EIGHT: PARAPHERNALIA	132
Seminole Jackets.....	132
The Arrow.....	133
Ashe In-Memoriam Honor.....	133
Iron Arrow Pins.....	134
Bits and Pieces.....	135
The New Beginning.....	136
Iron Arrow at a Glance.....	139
The Football Glory Years.....	





AN INVOCATION

“Hey hey! hey hey! hey hey! hey hey!

Grandfather, Great Spirit, you have been always, and before you no one has been. There is no other one to pray to but you. You yourself, everything you see, everything has been made by you. The star nations all over the universe you have finished. The day, and in that day, everything you have finished.

Grandfather, Great Spirit, lean close to the earth that you may hear the voice I send. You towards where the sun goes down, behold me;

Thunder begins, behold me!

You where the White Giant lives in power, behold me!

You where the sun shines continually, whence comes the daybreak star and the day, behold me!

You where the summer lives, behold me!

You in the depths of the heavens, an eagle of power, behold!

And you, Mother Earth, the only Mother, you who have shown mercy to your children!

Hear me, four quarters of the world a relative I am!

Give me strength to walk the soft earth, a relative to all that is!

Give me the eyes to see and the strength to understand, that I may be like you. With your power only can I face the winds.

Great Spirit, Great Spirit, my Grandfather, all over the earth the faces of living things are all alike. With tenderness have these come up out of the ground. Look upon these faces of children without number and with children in their arms, that they may face the winds and walk the good road to the day of quiet.

This is my prayer; hear me! The voice I have sent is weak, yet with earnestness I have sent it. Hear me!

It is finished. Hetchetu aloh! “

From Black Elk Speaks by John G. Neihardt.
Copyright John G. Neihardt 1959 and 1961.
Permission courtesy of the John G. Neihardt
Trust and Simon & Schuster.







INTRODUCTION

This history records the story and tradition of Iron Arrow. It is a history that deserves to be recorded. The hundreds of anecdotes and bits of information that comprises it have been sewn together over the years to make a fabric as intricate and beautiful as the jackets we wear.

The background and origins of Iron Arrow make it unique among honor societies. Iron Arrow alone draws upon the legends and traditions of the North American Indian in its ceremonies and its rituals. Though it is small and recent in the affairs of men, it enlists an allegiance from its members that is out of all proportion to its relatively obscure position on planet Earth. But time is the enemy of both memory and allegiance. For that reason, this history has been written. It cannot hope to capture all the stories in the history of our tribe, but it can attempt to rescue from oblivion the fleeting glimpses of our past that tell us from whence we have come, and why.

Another reason for telling this story arises from some forgotten dust of memory that turns the thoughts of a man or a society to the darkening shadows of its origins. A living thing must pause sometimes and look back over its journey, to measure the years and events that make its path unique.

The year 1976 is such a time. Across a wilderness of 1500 years one looks





back upon the fall of Rome. Two centuries of brushy understory separate us from a political revolution by Virginia planters and Boston merchants. And 100 years ago, the Seventh Cavalry of a frontier nation celebrating the centennial of its independence rode into the valley of the Little Big Horn River, and history. Only 50 years ago, the University of Miami opened its cardboard hallways for the first time. The first Seminole Reservation in Florida was created in Dania 50 years ago. And 50 years ago, a society known as “the Iron Arrow” came into existence. Thus it is that we of Iron Arrow look back upon the first half-century of our society’s existence. The lengthening perspectives of time have accentuated the beauty of our origins and the richness of our Indian traditions.

Nevertheless, the most important reason for writing this history is: Iron Arrow almost died once during World War II, and was revived only with great effort. Unfortunately, the turbulence and change which have inundated American society, the University, and South Florida promise to present recurrent and unpredictable challenges to the society’s traditions and future. Shifting, fad-like storms sweeping public opinion make it dangerous and foolhardy to rely upon spoken traditions alone. By recording in this history a written account of what Iron Arrow has always been, the organization is producing hundreds of resistant spores of genetic information that may weather and survive the harshest of environmental conditions. However much the climate may change, and however lean the times may be, favorable conditions will see it flourish again.

Andrew J. Sommer





THE BEGINNINGS



This is a history of Iron Arrow, “the highest honor attained by men” at the University of Miami. Like any growing, living thing, its history has been profoundly influenced by the seeds from which it has sprung. And the society we see today has drawn its substance and strength from the soil in which those seeds are rooted. The climate in which it has grown has left its record, too. The lean years and the bountiful years can still be traced, as can the scars that have covered old wounds from battles almost forgotten. All these things are stories in themselves.

How shall this history begin? How else could a history of Iron Arrow begin than with the stories of the two men whose legends are bound inextricably into the tradition of our tribe: the Seminole warrior whose name, Osceola (Asiyaholo), means “the black-drink singer” and the man who founded both our University and our tribe, Bowman Foster Ashe.





OSCEOLA

There hangs in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., a haunting, Christlike portrait of the Indian, Osceola, which was painted by the frontier artist George Catlin in 1838. The dark, subdued, and muted colors with which Catlin recorded the warrior reflect not the bright, glaring intensity of a Florida sun or the dancing shadows and light of a council fire. They reflect, instead, the somber colors of the prison at Fort Moultrie in Charleston, South Carolina, where Osceola died only a few days after Catlin rendered the portrait.

The Florida rainy season had not yet arrived in April 1835. The room was hot and crowded. The soldiers and Indians who had gathered there were tense and uncomfortable. Between the two groups stood a rough-hewn table, a document “affirming” the 1833 Treaty of Payne’s Landing and centuries.

The longhand scrawl proposed to uproot an entire Indian culture from the Florida substrate on which it flourished and remove it west to Oklahoma. General Wiley Thompson, his command, and the United States Government stood behind the document. Eight chiefs stepped to the table to make their marks. But as the roll continued, Micanopy, Jumper, Alligator, and Arpeika shook their heads or “sat or stood like stone.”¹ “Osceola,” came the call. Like the thud of a horse’s hoof, the answer came: quivering from the violence of the movement, Osceola’s knife stood alone where he had plunged it into the paper, pinning it against the wood of the table.

Osceola’s reply was prophetic; for although many Indians finally agreed to go west, those who stayed behind were never conquered. And more than a



¹ Douglas, Marjory Stoneman, *The Everglades, River of Grass*. (Iron Arrow, 1986, and former member of the UM faculty.)





century passed before the white man's civilization began to do that which his armies had been unable to do: subdue the Everglades and its Indians. But that year was 1835, and it marked the beginning of the Second Seminole War.

If Osceola's dramatic defiance of the United States on behalf of his people was not enough to certify his place in history, then the manner of his capture by his enemies was certain to do so. On October 21, 1837, General Joseph M. Hernandez, on orders from General Thomas J. Jesup, rode with an escort of 200 mounted men to meet with Osceola, as the Indian warrior had requested. Beneath the flag of truce, Osceola informed Hernandez that the Indians "wished to make peace, but had not agreed to emigration."² Hernandez, however, had been instructed to take the Indians captive if their replies were "unsatisfactory."³ Consequently, at the General's signal, his troops "swooped into the camp and surrounded the Indians, capturing . . . the entire Indian party, numbering 12 important chiefs, 71 warriors, six women, and four Negroes..."⁴ The prisoners were then escorted to St. Augustine and imprisoned briefly at Fort Marion, the old Spanish fortress known today as Castillo San Marcos. When the capture was reported in American newspapers, scores of editorials were written condemning the treachery, but the prisoners were never released.

In late December of 1837, Jesup shipped all of the captives, including Osceola, to Fort Moultrie at Charleston, South Carolina. By the time Catlin arrived in late January to paint Osceola's portrait, the chief was already severely ill with an attack of malaria and a putrid sore throat. Catlin noted after rendering the portrait that he did not think the chief would live through the night.⁵ Death and martyrdom did not come for several days, however.

When death did come, on January 30, 1838, Dr. Frederick Weedon, the post surgeon, recorded the following eyewitness' description:

About half an hour before he died, he seemed to be sensible that he was dying. Although he could not speak, he signified by signs that he wished me to send for the chiefs and for the officers of the Post, whom I called in. He made signs to his wives (of whom he had two, and also two fine little children by his side) to go and bring his full dress, which he wore in time of war; which having been brought in, he rose up in his bed, which was on the floor, and put on his shirt, his leggings and his moccasins - girded on his war-belt - his bullet pouch and powder-horn, and laid his knife by the side of him on the floor. He then called for his red paint, and his looking-glass, which was held before him, when he painted one-half of his face, his neck

² Josephy, Jr., Alvin M., *The Patriot Chiefs*.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*





and throat, his wrists, the backs of his hands, and the handle of his knife, red with vermillion: a custom practiced when the irrevocable oath of war and destruction is taken. His knife he then placed in its sheath, under his belt and he carefully arranged his turban on his head and his three Ostrich plumes that he was accustomed to wearing in it. Being thus prepared in full dress, he laid down a few minutes to recover sufficient strength, when he rose up as before, and with most benign and pleasing smiles, extended his hand to me and to all the officers and chiefs that were around him: and shook hands with us all in dead silence; and also with his wives and little children; he made a signal for them to lower him down upon his bed, which was done, and he then slowly drew from his war-belt his scalping knife, which he firmly grasped in his right hand, laying it across the other on his breast, and a moment later smiled away his last breath without a struggle or a groan.⁶

On April 18, 1906, earthquake and fire struck San Francisco, California. A few months later, somewhere in the High Sierras to the east of the city, a young man reined his horse and peered into the morning fog. Now that he was near the camp, the young man could smell the wood smoke and bacon in the crisp, chilly air. His name was Bowman Ashe. He was paymaster for the Union



⁶Weedon, Dr. Frederick, as quoted by Josephy, *The Patriot Chiefs*.





BOWMAN FOSTER ASHE

Construction Company. Thirty miles from the nearest mountain towns, it took him four days by horseback to make the rounds of the nine construction camps.⁷

Born on April 3, 1885, in Scottsdale, Pennsylvania, Bowman Ashe was one of six sons of a Methodist minister, he was in California after three years of schooling at Mt. Union College, and besides his employ as a paymaster in the Sierra Nevada, he taught in a small, rural school. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1912, and was named Dean of Men and University Examiner there in 1918.⁸

When Pitt allowed him a leave of absence in 1925 and he came to Miami, they lost him for good. On March 18, 1926, he was named Executive Secretary of the University of Miami, a new school that was scheduled to open its doors for the first time that fall. A half-year later, on November 3, he was appointed to the position he would hold until his death: President of the University of Miami. The rest is legend.

The disastrous hurricane of September 17 and 18, 1926, toppled the rosy dreams before they had begun and the fledgling UM opened its doors, late, in an unfinished hotel with cardboard walls. The palatial Spanish campus that had been planned had literally “gone with the wind” as the Florida land boom collapsed. On Friday, October 15, 1926, the University of Miami opened its doors with a \$5 million debt. It was in this crucible that the Ashe legend was forged. In the beginning, Dr. and Mrs. Ashe lived in the University dormitories among their students. The famous mansion on Bayshore Drive in Coconut Grove, that would later become the home of the Ashes, the Pearsons, and the Stanfords had not yet been given to the University by its owner, W. T. Grant. Even the privacy of the family dinner could not be afforded the young president. Since the dormitories in which they lived contained no kitchen facilities, the Ashe family took their meals each day in the University cafeteria.⁹

If the University was in debt when it opened in 1926, the Great Depression was waiting in the wings only three years away to send it to an early grave. This was not to be, however. “To keep the University running, Dr. Ashe borrowed on his personal insurance policy to pay professors’ salaries.”¹⁰ This generosity permeated every facet of Ashe’s association with his school. One Iron Arrow member reports that Dr. Ashe lent students his own car to drive up to Chattanooga to a football game. The same source reports that Dr. Ashe paid for the Iron Arrow page in the Ibis in those times of tin-can tourists and breadlines. In the same spirit, the founder of the society hosted a luncheon party in the dining room of

⁷The University of Miami - The First Twenty-Five Years.

⁸The Miami Hurricane, November 6, 1959.

⁹Beery, John, Eulogy for Marie Rose Ashe, March 1, 1975





what is now called the San Sebastian Apartments on University Drive in Coral Gables, to honor the new tappees each year after they were initiated.¹¹

If the times imposed burdens beyond bearing, they also etched the character of the men who bore them. As was said in a speech rededicating the Ashe Administration Building on November 12, 1970, “not much remained except B.F. Ashe, but he proved to be all that was needed. We are here because of him; his struggle is Miami’s legacy; this University is his shadow.”¹²

John McGuire, a founding member of Iron Arrow, recalled that which most impressed him about Dr. Ashe and the UM back then: It was the “belief that you could start with nothing and come up with something.” As students commonly did during those times, John and his roommates worked part-time at the University to help pay their college bills. On more than one occasion, as they swept the wooden hallways on the upper floors of the old Anastasia Building, Dr. Ashe would happen upon them at their work. Stopping, the President would empty a wastebasket and, turning it upside down, use it as a seat for himself as the three of them would sit and discuss the University’s future.

McGuire said, “Iron Arrow was his pet and pride. He wanted the University to be local in character, and he chose the Spanish influence for its architecture and the Indian influence for its honor society.”¹³

Harold J. Humm remembered that Dr. Ashe “often spoke of Iron Arrow on occasions when he addressed the student body. He once said, ‘we were Miami’s Phi Beta Kappa, but much more.’ He was always flattering and encouraging and he enhanced the distinction of election to Iron Arrow a great deal.”¹⁴ Francis Houghtaling’s recollection was similar. “Iron Arrow was just another brick, or maybe it was the cement as Dr. Ashe would have called it, to the accomplishment of building the University of Miami.”¹⁵

Once the tribe was firmly established, Dr. Ashe, himself, was initiated according to Seminole custom in a jungle area on the canal just north of the present site of the University.¹⁶ He also personally gave the tribe the “Tower Room” in the old Anastasia Building of the University. The triangular old three-story building surrounded an open courtyard. University, Riviera, and Segovia Drives in Coral Gables bound the lot on which it stood. “We marched down the hall to the stairs of the rotunda and up to our room which was the first balcony four stories up.”¹⁷ The room was always kept locked and the drum could be heard in that room when the tribe was in session. This room, however, was “later broken

¹⁰ The Miami Hurricane, November 6, 1959

¹¹ Koger, James, telephone conversation of January 3, 1976.

¹² Leatherwood, John E., Ashe Building Rededication Address, November 12, 1970.

¹³ McGuire, John, personal interview with author, spring, 1974.

¹⁴ Humm, Harold, letter to the author, December 26, 1974.

¹⁵ Houghtaling, Francis S., letter to the author, October 27, 1974.





into and stuff stolen.” It was Dr. Ashe who appointed Howard Southgate, professor of Drama, to call the first meeting of Iron Arrow.¹⁸

In 1950, Iron Arrow was granted an official University Charter by Dr. Ashe. Iron Arrow is the only student organization ever to be awarded such a document. The charter reads:

“Be it known by these presents that the University of Miami does hereby confirm the granting of a charter to IRON ARROW HONOR SOCIETY, The Highest Honor Attained By Men, founded in 1926 at the University of Miami as an organization of those who excel in scholarship and leadership, with all the rights and privileges of membership provided therefore under the Constitution of the Society.”

The Charter is signed “B. F. Ashe, President”.

Dr. Ashe’s health began to deteriorate in the fall of 1952. In early November, he asked the Board of Trustees to relieve him of his duties. But before they could act on his request, The Miami Hurricane had to report on November 14, 1952, that the President had suffered a “cerebral accident last Friday while lunching at the Columbus Hotel with friends.” Dr. Ashe died on December 16, 1952, in Doctor’s Hospital at the age of 67.

At the inception of Iron Arrow, there was another man whose role was profound. His contributions were cut short by an early death, and the memory of his role was lost to all but those first select members who knew him. His name was Tony Tommie.

He was a member of the Panther Clan of the Seminole Nation. The first hint of his role in Iron Arrow was discovered in a yellowed, brittle newspaper clipping in the UM archives: “the Iron Arrow tribe of the Seminole Nation... has for its Supreme Leader, Tony Tommie, educated Seminole Indian.”¹⁹ Then, in 1934, another article was printed which proved even more tantalizing. “Tony Tommie, the late chief of the Seminoles, made all members of the organization official members of the Seminole Nation.”²⁰

¹⁶ McGuire, John, as above.

¹⁷ Houghtaling, Francis S., letter to the author, February 25, 1975.

¹⁸ Houghtaling, Francis S., letter to the author, October 27, 1974.





TONY TOMMIE

Then, the clinching article was found. Apparently Tony had been invited to a Miami football game as the guest of the UM Athletic Association. The account of his visit read as follows: “What memories will flood the stout old heart of Tony Tommie, chieftain of all the Seminoles, tomorrow as he watches the University of Miami and Southern freshmen battle on the stadium field?

“For far back in the good old days when Jim Thorpe, Carlac, Cyoun, Frank Mt. Pleasant, Chief Lone Ear and all the rest of those famous characters were making football history at Carlisle, Chief Tony Tommie also played his football under the direction of the famous Pop Warner.”²¹

In response to specific queries, bits and pieces of the story began to roll in. Harold J. Humm wrote to say, “No, I can’t say that I knew Chief Tony Tommie. But I remember seeing him more than once when I was in junior high school. He and his associates often shopped along Miami Avenue (the New York Bargain Store, for example), back in the days when the paving was still wooden bricks that floated around after heavy rains. I especially remember Shirttail Charlie who was obliged to follow the tribe a certain distance in the rear for some sort of transgression for which he had been formally convicted.”²²

A major breakthrough came with the recollections of Francis Houghtaling, first student to enroll at the University of Miami and one of the “founding nine” student members of Iron Arrow. “My father came to Miami in 1910. When I came in 1911, Miami had a population of 4,498 according to Polk’s Directory. My father had a real estate office on the south side of the street across from the courthouse - 424 12th Street (now Flagler). (There were originally only 14 streets in the city.) Three stores west of us was a grocery store run by Murray Wiggington’s father where the Seminole Indians congregated and bought their supplies when they came to town. So I was accustomed to them. They all wore their colorful dresses, the men’s came to just below the knee. The women’s length of dress was to the ground. (Only one Indian wore our clothes and that was Willie Willie, a chauffeur for Mrs. McAllister who built the McAllister Hotel. He had the top of one ear cut off because he had stolen a canoe as a youth.)

“The Seminoles, when they came to town, would all parade down through town with all their families and back to the grocery before leaving.... The man would walk in front, next his wife, then the children. They always kept their families together and all went wherever the father went. . . . They would not allow

¹⁹ Updated clipping of unknown origin, Pauline Spofford Scrapbook, c.1927-28, University of Miami archives.

²⁰ The Miami Hurricane, May 11, 1934.

²¹ Updated clipping of unknown origin, Spofford Scrapbook, c. 1927-28, University of Miami archives.

²² Humm, Harold, as above.





their pictures to be taken.

“This was my background as a child which made me want to preserve their colorful and respected nation to Miami and Florida as a part of UM and vice versa.”²³

Along with this background, Houghtaling recounted his memories of Tony Tommie. “Tony Tommie was chief of the Everglades Seminoles in 1926. How far his authority reached in Florida at that time was unknown. I never asked. He had the bearing of one who had it, which precluded anyone to even think of such a question. He was a lawyer.


“He never turned me down to meet with us. When I first met him, I told him that our president, Dr. Ashe, desired a group of outstanding men to be a white tribe or clan of the Seminoles. The selection would become the highest honor given in recognition to those tapped. He understood all this. Never questioned the idea I asked him to come to the University to meet Dr. Ashe and then meet with us.

“He met with us in the tower room. We sat on the floor cross-legged. This first meeting was without shirts but we discussed with him if we could have a tribal color not used by any other tribe and he said orange could be used since it was one of the University colors. We had the first shirts made with orange shoulder yokes. Cost \$5.00 each. ... We finished with all of us smoking the peace pipe.”²⁴

The remaining details about Tony Tommie fell into place from more recent sources. A striking photograph of Tony with his mother Annie Tommie²⁵

²³ Houghtaling, Francis S., a letter to the author, November 4, 1975.





accompanied a piece written by journalist, Bill McGoun, in the early 1970s. The photograph shows a tall, handsome man of large frame. According to the article, Tony Tommie “... was the first Seminole to receive an extensive white man’s education.”²⁶

According to another source. “It was primarily through the exertions of Mrs. Frank Stranahan [of Fort Lauderdale] that Tony Tommie, a Seminole lad of 15, entered the Fort Lauderdale elementary school in 1915.²⁷ The reminiscences of his teachers ... show that Tony was an affable and intelligent youngster who was well liked by the townspeople. He cut a dashing figure in his brightly hued Seminole shirt and long pants (this at a time when schoolboys still wore knickers), and was invariably barefooted even in school. ... “He was a good student,” one teacher recalled, “and he was very anxious to learn and especially did he want to learn how to read and spell After two terms at the public school, Tony Tommie was sent to a federal boarding school for Indians in Oklahoma; upon his return he became the acknowledged leader of the Seminole people in the Fort Lauderdale area.”²⁸

The significance of Tony’s scholastic accomplishments should not be underrated. As McGoun writes “Tony was not the first Seminole to go to school, but he was the first to stay there for long. In the 1880s, Billy Cornpatch was put under a tribal death sentence after attending classes less than 30 days on the Gulf Coast. Reportedly, he escaped execution only by promising not to teach any other Indian how to read or write.”²⁹

According to Harry Kersey’s account, the Indian agent, Reverend Lucien A. Spencer, made the following comments on the implications of Tony’s schooling: “The fact that we have one boy in school by tribal permission is an advance. ... The time is not far distant when the tribal law... providing that persons learning to read and write shall have their ears cropped will be repealed.”³⁰

When I spoke to Mrs. Martha Tiger and George Storm of the Dania village in January of 1975, they indicated that Tony was never a chief in the accepted sense of the word, although he was elected to be a spokesman for the tribe on more than one occasion. Apparently he made at least one trip to Washington to discuss benefits for his people in exchange for a formal end to the Seminole wars. Such actions, however, made him a somewhat controversial figure among

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ James Hutchinson has painted a portrait of Annie Tommie as a part of his famous collection of oils on the Seminole Indians now owned by the University Of Miami.

²⁶ McGoun, Bill, “Tony Tommie: Very Few Know Much About Him.” From an updated newspaper clipping of unknown origin.

²⁷ Jim Thorpe played his last year of football at Carlisle in 1912, so the earlier account of Tony’s feats with Thorpe was apparently a glamorization.

²⁸ Kersey, Dr. Harry, Florida Atlantic University, Florida Education in the 70’s, Justin and Kersey, authors.



his own people. As McGoun reports, “Seminole then were still very much of two minds regarding the U.S. government. Some, such as Tony, wanted funds and services which they believed were due the tribe in return for the lands taken during the Seminole Wars.”³¹ Others would only say pahaan checkish (just leave us alone.)

Tony was also controversial because he championed education. It had not been too many years before that Billy Cornpatch had been sentenced to death for learning, and many of Tony’s people had not relinquished that attitude. Nevertheless, it was undoubtedly his interest in education that led him to embrace the concept of Iron Arrow at the University of Miami. As Houghtaling reports, “Tony liked this concept that he’d have a tribe in college: the university.”³²

The year of Tony’s birth is not known, though it is believed to have been between 1896 and 1904. McGoun’s article indicates that “...He was born three weeks after the Green Corn Dance, which was traditionally held in late May or early June...”³³ He was one of seven sons born to Annie Tommie and Doctor. One of his brothers, Brownie, is alive at this writing and lives on the Big Cypress Reservation; while a nephew, Howard Tommie, is chairman of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Tony never married because of his early death, though he is said to have courted an Indian girl billed as “Princess” at the Musa Isle Village in Miami, where he wrestled alligators. He even played a bit part, one time, in a 1925 movie called *The Ramshackle House*.³⁴ Tony died of tuberculosis on April 6, 1931, in Jackson Memorial Hospital and is buried at the cemetery on the Dania Reservation.

There is a story associated with his burial that must be told. In Longfellow’s epic poem, “The Song of Hiawatha,” the following ritual is recounted:

Four days is the spirit’s journey
To the land of ghosts and shadows,
Four its lonely night encampments;
Four times must their fires be lighted.
Therefore, when the dead are buried,
Let a fire, as night approaches,
Four times on the grave be kindled,
That the soul upon its journey
May not lack the cheerful fire-light,
May not grope about in darkness.³⁵

McGoun’s article indicates that upon Tony’s death, Christian services

²⁹ McGoun, Bill, as above.

³⁰ Spencer, Reverend Lucien A., as quoted in *Florida Education in the 70’s*, Justin and Kersey.

³¹ McGoun, Bill, as above.

³² Houghtaling, Francis S., letter to the author, August 27, 1974.

³³ McGoun, Bill, as above.





were held in the Dania Methodist Church. Afterward, however, "... Tony was buried with his personal effects in traditional Seminole style. According to later accounts, his brother, Ben, dropped three unlit matches, plus the embers of a fourth, into his grave to light his way into the next world."³⁶

Many people, when they first come to Florida, are disappointed with its flat topography. Those who stay soon learn that Florida's towering thunder heads are its mountains and the cool, dark banyan tunnels are its valleys. The Seminole Indian is its tradition. It was in this Eden that Iron Arrow had its genesis.

On a November afternoon in 1926, only one month after UM opened its doors, Dr. Bowman Foster Ashe walked into Dr. O. P. Hart's physics laboratory. He climbed onto a high lab stool next to Francis Houghtaling, who was conducting an experiment, and said "I have talked to Howard Southgate about your idea of a Seminole ritual for a tap society for men."³⁷ As Houghtaling now explains, "I had previously discussed with him this idea of an Indian Ritual for a fraternity which he vetoed and convinced me to save the idea for a better purpose which he would discuss when it was time to initiate it. Now was the time."³⁸

Houghtaling asked Dr. Ashe what a tap society was. Dr. Ashe replied that a tap society was an honor society which selects for membership those men who contribute "to the glory, fame and growth of the UM. Like Blue Key at Gainesville."³⁹

Houghtaling continued, "Dr. Ashe spent some time with me to explain his concept. Such old institutions as Harvard, Yale and Princeton had set a path



³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, "The Ghosts," from *The Song of Hiawatha*.

³⁶ McGoun, Bill, as above.





THE IDEA, THE NAME, AND THE FIRST MEETING

like a cow wandering through the woods, which made trails of tradition that could not be changed. Since we were a new University, we could chart our course like a surveyor using a compass and transit to make a straight course, with a shorter path for traditions. This would make a stronger UM to have a chartered course at its inception.

“The name Iron Arrow originated on this principle: The arrow in flight made a straight course so we had arrow which is usually associated with bow but that we discarded. Someone suggested iron because this was the Iron Age and not the Bow & Arrow Age. Then someone else suggested, ‘How about the arrow, instead of being made of wood, be made of Iron. ‘Then all of us exclaimed IRON ARROW !!! That’s it, IRON ARROW!’”⁴⁰

Houghtaling’s account sheds further light on what Dr. Ashe had in mind. The organization was intended to be a junior-senior organization. However, since “we were only a freshman University, normally we would have to wait two years, but he thought if it could be started in ‘26, the founding year of UM, it would start traditions and establish them right at the beginning...”⁴¹

“We were to get Tony Tommie, then chief of the Seminoles, to sponsor us in ritual and shirt design. He said we could use orange on our shoulders, which would denote the University of Miami Tribe. Green was Tigertail. White was Osceola. But no tribe in South Florida had orange, [so] shirts had to be made special.... Tony was a college man and he liked this concept that he’d have a tribe in college.”⁴²

Dr. Ashe appointed Howard Southgate, professor of Drama, to call the first meeting. According to Houghtaling, “I saw Howard Southgate and gave him the list of nine names to be asked to the first meeting. He approved and took them to Dr. Ashe, who in turn told him to go ahead and write a letter to each and invite them to our first I. A. meeting in his office in [the] auditorium. (Later: the East Tower Room). It was agreed with Dr. Ashe and Howard that no one would know I had anything to do with it. Howard was to present ... an honor ‘tap’ society to be ‘the highest honor attained by men’, to be organized at the request of Dr. Ashe.”⁴³

So the first meeting was called by Howard Southgate and held in his office in the auditorium of the old Anastasia Building. This meeting was held

³⁷ Houghtaling, Francis S., a letter to the author, October 27, 1974.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.





sometime in November of 1926, and the name Iron Arrow was chosen. Ashe and Houghtaling had established its basic framework and Indian orientation. It was evidently determined at that meeting to invite Tony Tommie to a subsequent session to discuss jackets and Seminole sponsorship.

The first nine members of Iron Arrow were Leonard Tuttle, Gavin Millar, Clarke Wilson, Francis Houghtaling, John McGuire, Dale Clark, Harry Gray, Bob Fink, and Ted Kennedy.

Leonard Tuttle was the first Chief of Iron Arrow and the following year served as Chief's Eldest Son. At the University, Tuttle was the manager of the undefeated football team, a member of the "M" club, student council and Phi Alpha, now Pi Kappa Alpha. He was also the first business manager of the school's new yearbook, the *Ibis*. Tuttle was famous in Miami, at large, as the "grandson of Julia Tuttle, who influenced Henry M. Flagler to bring the Florida East Coast Railroad into Miami."⁴⁴ Tuttle's father "gave him a large Pierce Arrow limousine or sedan which he used to haul the football squad to and from the football field. He paid for his own gasoline and always had money. The football season was in full swing and Leonard was given credit for holding the team together."⁴⁵ Houghtaling thinks that it was Tuttle who suggested the word "iron" in the naming of the tribe. He also believes Tuttle to have been the one who had the original arrow and small Iron Arrow pins made.

The Chief's Eldest Son that first year was Francis S. Houghtaling. Houghtaling was not only the first student ever to enroll at the University of Miami, but was also the person responsible for the idea of an organization based on the cultures of the American Indian. He was responsible for the naming of the *Ibis* yearbook and served as president of the fraternity, Phi Alpha. He was



⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.





THE FOUNDING NINE AND THE PETITION

also assistant basketball manager and the assistant business manager of the yearbook. He sold \$100 worth of tickets to the first football game played and put cards announcing each week's games into all the buses and streetcars in Miami. His father was owner and president of Houghtaling Farms, the major distributor of dairy products in Dade County. Francis has remained active in tribal affairs throughout the first 50 years of the organization's existence, including voluminous contributions in the formulation of this history.

Iron Arrow's first Medicine Man was Dale Clark, author of lyrics to a new fight song of the time, "Hail To The Spirit."⁴⁶ Clark was president of the sophomore class, assistant editor of the *Ibis*, and the editor of the University News, precursor of *The Miami Hurricane*. As Medicine Man, he wrote the first initiation ritual which "had to do" with some noble Seminoles finding a huge arrow made of iron. "What they did with it I don't remember, but they passed over a body of water - probably Lake Okeechobee."⁴⁷

John "McGoogan" McGuire was Medicine Man of Iron Arrow during its second year. He was the star halfback on the only undefeated football team (1926) the University of Miami has ever fielded.⁴⁸ He was the junior-senior representative on the Student Council, the basketball team's high-scorer for the season, an officer of the "M" club, and the athletic editor of the first *Ibis*. Among his other achievements, McGuire had the reputation of being the best "lover" on campus in 1926.⁴⁹ John's mother gave the tribe its first member of Indian lineage: she was a full-blooded Wasach Indian. John's father, like Osceola's father a century earlier, was a Frenchman.

Norman Ted Kennedy was an artist and a violinist in the University's first orchestra. Kennedy wrote the music to UM's first fight song, "Hail to the Spirit," and remembers, "one of my proudest moments was when I was initiated into Iron Arrow."⁵⁰ Kennedy reports that he was given the name "Charlie Big-Bow. I suppose.... because I was a violinist and violist."⁵¹

Clarke Wilson was president of the Student Association in 1927-28, advertising manager for the 1927 *Ibis*, a one-time president of Phi Alpha fraternity, and an effective moderator between warring political factions in the student body.⁵² "Iron Arrow was a serious business with us. I remember the meetings, and we had many of them. I remember Gavin Millar and I were strong for no

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Houghtaling repeatedly refers to John McGuire as the first Medicine Man. However, at an Iron Arrow reunion in 1949, which Houghtaling attended, Dale Clark was introduced as the first Medicine Man, with no issue being raised on the matter. Because this date was 25 years closer to 1926, I assign the title to Clark for 1926-27 and to McGuire for 1927-28.



foolishness in initiations, but for impressing the new member with the importance and seriousness of making a real contribution to the University. So, I think, did the other members agree. Though I remember Francis Houghtaling was for a longer, more drawn out initiation ceremony. His idea was to have it on a boat in the Everglades, as I remember. We each selected Indian names for ourselves. I think mine was Chief Stillwaters, but that may not be so.”⁵³

It seems apparent that this name be assigned to Clarke by his fellows in consideration of his role as a moderator in campus disputes. Wilson recalled in a telephone conversation on January 3, 1976, that Houghtaling won out in his desire for an elaborate initiation ceremony, and the ritual was held “beside a rowboat or a skiff along the edge of a body of water somewhere.”⁵⁴

Gavin “Scotty” Millar was president of the Leader’s Club. He was a gymnast and a boxer, a member of the Philosophy Club and the honor Court, and would later serve as president of his senior class and as a member of the Student Senate. His class of 1930 was the first graduating group of students to have spent all four years of their college careers at the University of Miami.

Bob Fink represented Iron Arrow’s desire to be inclusive of all the talents assembled and attendant to the young new University. Among the best of the school’s artists, Fink was accomplished in both design and illustration. The 1927 *Ibis* preserves good examples of his work on pages 18 and 19, which feature the original Spanish architecture envisioned for the University’s Merrick Building. Fink’s father, also an artist, was famous as the illustrator of most of the promotional literature depicting Coral Gables as “the American Riviera.” Fink helped design the shape and dimensions of the original tapping arrow.



⁴⁷ Clark, Dale R., letter to the author, February 16, 1975.

⁴⁸ The 1950 team was undefeated during the regular season (10-0-1), but lost in the Orange Bowl Game to Clemson, 15-14.

⁴⁹ Houghtaling, Francis S., letter to the author, October 27, 1974.

⁵⁰ Kennedy, N. Ted, letter to Rhea Warren, August 10, 1974.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² Millar, Gavin, phone conversation with author, January 3, 1976.





Harry Gray came to Miami from Seattle, Washington. While working part-time at the Miami Herald, Gray also found time to edit the first UM yearbook and work on the student newspaper. His other activities included gymnastics, an elected position in the Leader's Club, and membership in Pi Chi fraternity which later became UM's chapter of Sigma Chi. His associates remember him as witty, bright, and well-liked.⁵³

The tribe's first faculty advisor was Dr. Howard Southgate. The mustachioed professor of drama was directing the University's first stage production, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, when his student stage manager, Francis Houghtaling, presented him one day with a list of nine names for Iron Arrow. His early college days were spent in New England at Harvard before his graduation from Carnegie Institute. His resumé included directorships in Chicago, Detroit, Lynchburg, Virginia, and "the Petite Theatre du Vieux Carre" in New Orleans.

In the late spring of 1927, a formal petition was drawn up and signed by each of these men "to ask recognition of the honorary society to be known as the Iron Arrow, a clan of the Seminoles." The petition indicated that the "ceremonies and ritual are to be run along Indian lines in highest accord with their ideals." Medicine Man Dale Clark presented the petition to Dr. John F. L. Raschen, Professor of Modern Languages and Chairman of the Committee on Fraternity Activities. Among the qualities delineated as prerequisites for membership, the petition named these five:

1. Candidate must possess the qualifications of a gentleman.
2. Candidate must have maintained average scholarship with not more than one "D".
3. He must be respected and looked up to for his attainment in some school activity.
4. He must be elected by a unanimous vote of the members.
5. Candidate is also judged on his character and potentialities.

The petition closed with the following declaration:

It is with an effort to establish a worthwhile tradition that may be successfully carried on down through the years, and of forming into a group those men who are representative of the spirit of the University in the highest degree, and who will be influential in the life of the institution, that we, the undersigned, ask that 'Iron Arrow' be allowed to take root and grow.

The Committee approved the petition on May 12, 1927.

⁵³ Wilson, Clarke, letter to Rhea Warren, December 29, 1975.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Gray's facial features suspiciously resemble those of later Iron Arrow member Joe "Buzz" Schubart, adding additional fuel to speculations that Schubart has been attending the University of Miami since its inception, taking care to alter his alias every 10 to 15 years.





In turning through the brittle, yellowed pages of the first 1927 Ibis, a sense of the laughter and optimism of that era comes alive, the roaring '20s, the moon over Tahiti Beach, and the rustling of the palms. But there has always been a riddle surrounding that first photograph of Iron Arrow. There on page 190 is the picture. Everything seems to be in order. The nine members are wearing their specially made shirts and have already acquired a small tom-tom, which will be in use for at least the next 25 years. The arrow itself apparently had not yet been returned from the foundry in downtown Miami where it was made. As a result, the arrow is depicted in a black and white drawing made by Betty Weakley. Just below this arrow profile, the drawing depicts a Seminole standing in his canoe, poling it into the distance over a bright horizon of water. But the riddle cannot lie overlooked: each of the founding nine is wearing a small, dark mask over his eyes. Why?

The explanation is simple, you say? We thought so, too, at first. Obviously, the members had intended the tribe to be a secret society and were therefore attempting to hide their identities. Perhaps such an explanation could be accepted on the face of it (even if the masks obviously failed in their purpose) if it were not for direct evidence to the contrary.

Turning through the pages of that yearbook, one finds the names and activities of all the students. There, beside the class photo of each Iron Arrow member is a clear, bold listing of his membership in the society. Why, then, do the members wear masks when posing for their tribal pictures? Certainly not out of an attempt to hide their identities from their fellow students.

Again it was Houghtaling who provided the answer; this time to a question he had not even been asked. It was added as an afterthought to other comments. He had been speaking about the tribe's relationship with the Indians: "One thing that they did not like was their pictures taken - hence our masks." How obvious





A RIDDLE

to the student of Indian cultures in North America and yet how enigmatic to an observer 50 years removed. The belief was prevalent in Indian societies that part of the “spirit” of the individual was captured forever by the film, to his detriment when body and spirit must part. In adherence to this Indian belief, the pictures of the society for many years were taken only when masks were worn to conceal the identity of the wearer not from his fellow men, but from the camera.

Iron Arrow member, Larry Catha, wrote the following story in 1974. Catha was the student who “kicked off” the first football in the first football game the University ever played. This is an account of his recollections about the first trip he ever made to South Florida back in 1925.

“December 27, 1925, three men left Kentwood, Louisiana, at 3:30 a.m., Thursday, in a new Ford truck for the far-off magic land of Miami, Florida. The roads were dirt, sand, and a little gravel, so the going was slow as there was plenty of rain. Crossing a ferry at Pearl River, Louisiana, another at Bay Saint Louis, Mississippi, we reached Mobile, Alabama, at 9:30 p.m., just missing the last ferry across Mobile Bay for the day. We spent the night in Mobile. We were the last on the ferry the next morning, but the first off. We met a lot of people on the ferry who were going to Miami. There were three miles of gravel road. Leaving the ferry, the people we met passed us in their Lincolns, Cadillacs, Buicks, etc., and hollered, ‘see you in Miami.’ At the end of the gravel road, they hit the mud. We passed them, and no one passed us again. We drove night and day and arrived in Miami the following Wednesday at 10:30 p.m.

We traveled Highway 90 or the ‘old Spanish Trail.’ There were about 20 toll bridges: Pensacola, Tallahassee, to Madison, where they told us we could go no further as the Suwanee River was on a rampage and was out of its banks for miles. We said we were pioneers and had to get to Miami. We hit the water at 10:30 a.m. and at 3:30 p.m., we had not crossed the bridge, with one driving, and one on each fender with a pole feeling our way along. At this time, we were relieved as a car was coming from the other direction. We knew we could make it if he had. We begged him to turn around and go back, knowing he could not make it in a regular car. Our truck was high, with a special pipe in the exhaust sticking high out of the water. There were times the water was in the cab. He went on. We never heard if he made it or not. The water was at the edge of Live Oak. It was great to be out of it. We spent a few hours getting cleaned up and





TRAVELING TO FLORIDA

eating.

Then on to Lake City, then south to Gainesville, Ocala, and Orlando, east to Indian River City, south on Dixie Highway, a sand and gravel road, West Palm Beach, a small town of several thousand people, Fort Lauderdale, another small town, a one way bridge. The highway was blacktop to Dania, Hollywood, Lemon City, Buena Vista (North Miami now), and Miami.

There were miles of open space between each town. On down Dixie from Miami to Coconut Grove, the millionaires' row including the Deering Estate (Vizcaya), and on to South Miami, a village with one drugstore that sold drugs, Coca-Colas, and ice cream. On to Homestead, the end of travel by car. The only way to Key West was by East Coast R.R.

There were miles of open space between Miami and Coral Gables, which was made up of little villages: Chinese, English, French and, the main part, Spanish. LeJeune Road to the airport was a lonely lover's lane. The Miracle Mile of today was a two-lane road with the Rapid Transit tracks in between meandering through an orange grove to Miami. Venetian Pool was a big coral rock pit where they had dug the rock to build roads. When the town grew up around it, something had to give. Denman Fink, the artist, was hired to beautify it. He came up with the pool idea, with natural clear water coming over the falls.

To get from Miami to Miami Beach, you crossed a one-lane bridge to one causeway. There were seven big hotels on the Beach; The Roney Plaza was the end of the Beach. It was torn down about five years ago. The students from UM used 22nd Street as their beach; no one bothered them. Hialeah was a small town with a racetrack.

In 1926, Miami was called the Magic City because it was growing so fast. Some of the buildings went up too fast. The hurricane of September 17 and 18 brought them down. Flagler Street was a two-way street with a streetcar track in the middle. The population was about 75,000. There was a Seminole Indian village on NW 22nd Street. This is part of the past, you know the present, and who knows the future?"

In the 1927-1928 tappings, Iron Arrow tapped the first student member who boasted a full-blooded Indian lineage. The student was vocalist George LaMere of the Winnebago Tribe. His Indian name, Hotonka, meant "big voice."⁵⁶

The first Iron Arrow social gathering was held on January 30, 1928, the 90th anniversary of the death of Osceola. "That exclusive organization, the Iron Arrows, threw their first party at the Casa Alegre today. It is rumored that ladies were present.⁵⁷ ...There was dancing with Dale Clark, Clara Nelle DuPuis, and Katie Bostwick furnishing the music. Louise MacCallman told fortunes by cards. Those present were: Katie Bostwick, Dorothy Bostwick, Clara Nelle DuPuis,





Francis ‘Pee wee’ Bolton, Louise MacCallman and Marjorie Welch. The Iron Arrows present were: Harry Gray, Leonard Tuttle, Dale Clark, Ted Kennedy, Bob Fink, Gavin Millar, Francis Houghtaling and Clarke Wilson.”⁵⁸

Iron Arrow member, Larry Catha, tells the story of how the University’s athletic teams first became known as the Hurricanes. “‘Cub’ Buck was the first coach, and the team went undefeated the first year. I had the honor of kicking off the first football in the first game. We were on the practice field trying to get a name for the team. A boy came out on a motorcycle and told us to hurry home as another hurricane was on its way. Getting on the bus, Porter Norris said, ‘let us be the Hurricanes.’”⁵⁹

Any history or story dealing with origins must concern itself with dates. Francis Houghtaling provides us with those dates important to Iron Arrow. “I met Dr. B. F. Ashe in the physics laboratory of Dr. O. P. Hart on November 11, 1926.”⁶⁰ This would have been a Thursday afternoon and would thus have placed the founding of Iron Arrow within one month of the time the University first opened its doors (Friday, October 15). “Howard Southgate and I met for the first time on November 15, 1926.”⁶¹ This would have been the next Monday morning. “The founding nine met in Howard Southgate’s office in the NE corner of the auditorium on November 19, 1926”⁶² the first meeting in Iron Arrow history.





BITS AND PIECES

⁵⁶ The Miami Hurricane, January 6, 1938, and Spofford Scrapbook, 1927-28, University of Miami Archives.

⁵⁷ Ibid., 1928

⁵⁸ The University News, February 2, 1928.

⁵⁹ Catha, Larry, letter to Rhea Warren, July 11, 1975.

⁶⁰ Houghtaling, Francis S., letter to Rhea Warren, July 11, 1975.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.





A PERSONAL HISTORY OF THE EARLY YEARS

The History of UM as Lived by Audrey Rothenberg - 1934-1938

I arrived at 624 Santander (the women's dorm which housed 34) and was greeted by Mom and Pop Koch - house parents. Living there was real "in loco parentis" - you signed in, signed out. If you were late, you were grounded. You needed a letter of permission to stay away - like a weekend at a friend's house. (The number of women living there grew to 64 by the time I graduated.)

I entered the Cardboard College on September 24, 1934. This was the facility which replaced the grand, luxurious plans for a spectacular University of Miami which collapsed along with the financial bust of the country getting only so far as the skeleton of what's now the Merrick building.

The walls really were cardboard; the third floor really was unfinished; the outer walls really were a mess. I really was one of those who got on a ladder and painted the building. The existence of the University of Miami is due to Dr. Ashe's refusal to give up his dream, even using his own insurance money when in a bind.

Being part of a young, growing institution gives one the opportunity to be a pioneer - to help form traditions. I was so privileged. I helped to found Nu Kappa Tau, the Women's honorary, later to become Mortar Board. I helped to create a Jewish sorority which we named Theta Chi Omega. It was sponsored by Alpha Epsilon Phi and became the Alpha Eta chapter of AEPhi. I was the charter president. I wrote for the Hurricane, edited the Ibis and was president of Panhellenic. When I graduated, cum laude, Dr. Ashe asked me to stay and be his executive secretary, but I was chicken and went back to Savannah.

I can attest to the fact that "love of alma mater" is a life long thing because upon moving to Coral Gables in 1951, I resumed my interest and involvement - continuing to this moment.⁶³

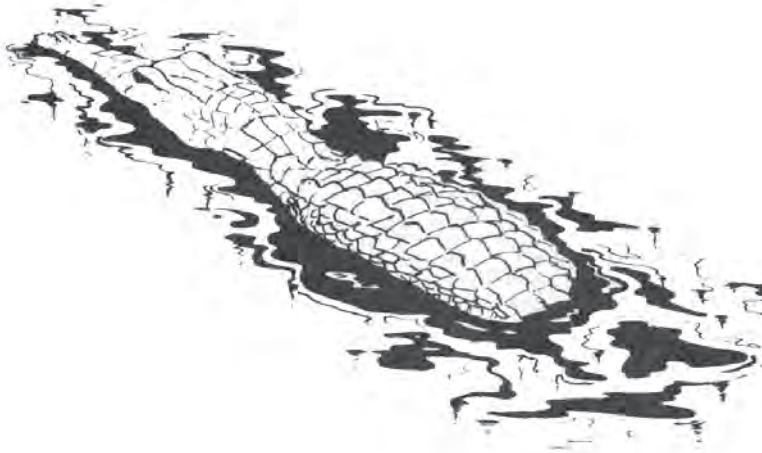


⁶³ Personal reflections of Audrey Rothenberg Finkelstein.





THE INTERVENING YEARS



The drum began its beat during the roaring '20s. Yesterday, the drum beat in the old tower room of the Anastasia Building. The drum kept up its slow steady beat through every season of the Great Depression.

Though not as loud, and only once each year, the drum pulse continued quietly into a world torn with war. And yet the drum persisted. The drum beat strongly beside each ritual fire of the '50s; it kept its haunting vigil through every year of man's great race to reach the moon. It beat again and again and again, sending its solemn echo through every withering year of discontent. And the drum continues to beat as strongly and insistently as ever.

It may be that the heartbeat set in rhythm by Tony Tommie will outlast his people and his culture. It is not the way we would have it, but it is the way things may turn out to be. The anguish is there in Dania today. And it is anguish that lurks out on the fringes of the Trail. It is a helpless anguish that must watch a wilderness and a culture die.

The drumbeat must not be stilled. It must be kept to haunt us with its primitive rhythm. It bestows an honor that has been sanctified by time; and it honors a culture and people that have taught us many things.

From the beginning, the tradition was passed down by word-of-mouth.



THE GREAT DEPRESSION

There was no written constitution, no written ritual, and no membership certificate. Here and there a scrap of paper would emerge, only to disappear again.⁶⁴

In 1931, Tony Tommie died. But the tradition continued. The Hurricane on May 11, 1934, reported “11 men were initiated by Iron Arrow around a campfire last Sunday night.” The tapplings in these times were held in the rotunda of the old Anastasia Building. James Koger remembers that the “drums would start beating outside while classes were in session” and everyone would know that Iron Arrow was tapping. Tappees were usually tapped outside the classrooms when friends or faculty called them away on some pretext; yet Koger remembers actually going into the classroom to tap one student when other methods failed.⁶⁵

In the 1932-33 school year, Chief Cushman Robertson signed a small paper, one copy of which has come down to us, which was a bid to membership in Iron Arrow.⁶⁶ During these years, Dr. Ashe gave a dinner party for new tappees and financed the cost of a page in the *Ibis* for the society. Elmer Johnson remembers that the famous gangster, Al Capone, had offered the University a large sum of money if the City of Miami could be persuaded to allow him to remain here in a sort of political asylum.⁶⁷ Whether true or not, the flavor of the times rings true.

By 1936 it was reported that membership in Iron Arrow required at least a B average, but this innovation did not last. Yet the tribe continued to tap only nine or so new students each year; a number decided upon earlier by the



⁶⁴ - Harold Humm thinks he recalls a written constitution back in 1934 which he consulted in order to follow prescribed procedures. In his letter of December 26, 1974, he says: “It is unfortunate that this has not been handed down, even though it may be inadequate....I suspect it originated with Bowman Ashe and was probably based upon some men’s honorary with which he was familiar.”

⁶⁵ - Koger, James, Iron Arrow, 1933, phone conversation with author, January 3, 1976.

⁶⁶ - A copy of this bid is reproduced in the photographic sections of this history.

⁶⁷ - Recollections of Elmer Johnson, dinner conversation with author, Norfolk Yacht and Country Club, January, 1971.





founding nine.

And still the depression wore on. There were no dues and fees back then. No one could afford them. On May 13, 1937, Nu Kappa Tau was formed.⁶⁸ It was to be the highest honor attained by women. For years thereafter, Iron Arrow and Nu Kappa Tau were the brother and sister of tradition. The women wore their robes and an orange scarf about their necks. One was not mentioned without the other. Tappings were concurrent. Then, in the spring of 1966, Nu Kappa Tau chose another course, leaving Iron Arrow to carry the tradition alone.⁶⁹

There were two arrows made of iron all through these years. They can be seen again and again in photographs from the period. Neither one remains; the arrow in use today is new. George Rosner reports that by 1939, the wearing of masks at photography sessions had come to an end, but the tappings were still held at one of the weekly assemblies that students were required to attend. Most Iron Arrows were tapped at a special “honors assembly” in the spring semesters of their senior years, leaving little room for tradition to grow. These then were the lean years.

At least two interesting artifacts have come down to us from this period, however. In 1939, Iron Arrow member Wade Stiles (elected Chief, 1932-33) was diving on the bottom of the Atlantic near Caryfort Reef in the Florida Keys. He found there a pair of rusty, 244-year-old cannons among the ruins of the H. M. S. Winchester, which had foundered on the reef in 1695 while en route from Jamaica to England. He successfully raised the ancient cannons and made a gift of them to the University. They stood among the moldy, musty vegetation in the courtyard of the Anastasia Building until the old college was demolished in early March 1968. One cannon now stands in front of the Memorial Building. The other guards the traffic circle between the School of Law and the Whitten Student Union, its barrel trained formidably on some isolated, distant target in the center of the Florida Everglades.⁷⁰

War came in 1941. Nightlife in the city of Miami changed drastically. As former Chief Harry Rinehart recalls, “We held our Iron Arrow meetings in the old Law School building. The drapes were drawn to aid the imposed blackout in the Miami area. Our cars had the top half of the headlights painted black.

⁶⁸ - The Miami Hurricane, May 13, 1937.

⁶⁹ - Nu Kappa Tau chose to become a local chapter of the national women’s honorary, Mortar board, thereby forsaking its independence and retaining the Nu Kappa Tau name only as its chapter designation. Grade requirements and other tapping restrictions also altered the character of the society which had once recognized only on the basis of outstanding leadership and service. The Miami Hurricane, March 25, 1966.

⁷⁰ - The Miami Hurricane, January 16, 1953.





WORLD WAR II AND AN IRON ARROW POW WOW

The idea was to help reduce the amount of light in the Miami area because the illumination was silhouetting merchant ships, making them easy targets for the German U-boats that were operating off the Florida coast.

“The very future of the University of Miami was bleak. I shall never forget one incident. While walking across the patio of the main building one day in the spring of 1943, Foster Alter, Dean of Men, put his arm on my shoulder and said, “The future of the University is in doubt. We may not open next fall!”⁷¹ At this critical time, many of the University’s most talented members were called away for service in the larger cause. Dr. Ashe took a leave of absence in order to serve as head of the War Manpower Commission for the Southeastern United States. Harry Rinehart remembers “Less than two years after graduation, I met several Iron Arrow members on a Navy ship half way around the world off the coast of Okinawa.”⁷²

Despite the stress that was placed on the University and its traditions, Iron Arrow continued. The Hurricane of February 5, 1942, reminded campus groups (I.A. among them) of their appointments for Ibis pictures the following week. It is interesting to note in passing that an article in the March 12, 1942, The Hurricane predicted a manned trip to the moon, someday. By May 7, the paper had announced the names of the new spring tappees for 1942.

By 1944, the war’s wear and tear on the tradition began to show. The February 4, 1944, edition of The Miami Hurricane ran an editorial entitled “We Need Iron Arrow.”

“There has been talk that Iron Arrow, highest men’s honorary, may discontinue taking in any new members for the duration.”

“Discontinuance of Iron Arrow, we feel, would be a mistake.... Surely the loss of the awe-inspiring ceremony replete with tom-tom, Seminole garb, and the Iron Arrow would be felt by students who have witnessed it before. And the students who have never seen the ceremony would be missing a well-founded tradition. In fairness to the student body, we ask Iron Arrow to think it over.”

The editorial evidently had an impact, for one week later, on February 11, 1944, the Iron Arrow - Nu Kappa Tau tappings were announced, with the comment that “Until today, there were no student Iron Arrow members on campus.” The initiation of these new members did not take place until late that spring, however, and even then in an unusual environment. The student paper

⁷¹ - Rinehart, Harry E., letter to the author, September 17, 1974.

⁷² - Ibid.



reported on June 2, 1944, that seven Iron Arrows were initiated “last night at the home of Hardin V. Stuart.” The fall initiation that year took place just prior to October 23, this time at the home of Seymour Simon.⁷³ Thus, though Iron Arrow certainly was not dead during the war, its traditions were clearly in disarray.⁷⁴

Despite (and perhaps because of) the hardships imposed on the tribe by the war, the founding members still returned regularly during this period to participate in, and even sponsor, tribal activities. One of these activities was a “pow-wow” held by Francis Houghtaling on Merrit’s Island in the middle of the Little River.

“Merrit’s Island was famous at the turn of the century for it exceptionally good-tasting citrus fruit. The land was homesteaded by Pete Merrit. . .and his improvement consisted of clearing the center of the island of mangrove jungle and planting citrus. He had a large packing house, or shed, full of fruit. He shipped carloads. Half the homesteaded land was under water, the bottom of Little River. Pete Merrit had built a log road of over 1,000 feet from the mainland to the island, with a bridge in the middle so the Indians canoeing downstream

⁷³ - The Miami Hurricane, October 23, 1944.

⁷⁴ - This reflects no discredit on members of the tribe during this period. Available information indicates traditional initiations could not be held since they would have interfered with a part of the war effort.





could get through.

“There were three camping sites around the edge of the island for the Indians. They were welcome to come to his shack and pump water, whether he was there at the time or not. His tools and possessions were never touched or disturbed, the shack never locked. The pump had been completely swallowed up by a fig-rubber tree. So actually water seemed to be pumped out of the tree. Another strangler-rubber grew out of the top of an oak and grew so high that the Indians used it as a landmark.

“It was under this tree that we had our Iron Arrow meeting.... We had a campfire and a big pot of corned beef and cabbage so that we could have an early meeting and not go hungry. We were discussing the original purposes that Dr. Ashe and I dreamed in physics lab that day when he said ‘I expect you to see that things don’t get out of control!’ This I was doing.”⁷⁵



⁷⁵ - Houghtaling, Francis S., letter to the author, November 13, 1974.





Photo by W. Diffenderfer



Glades Hunting Camp. A painting by James Hutchinson



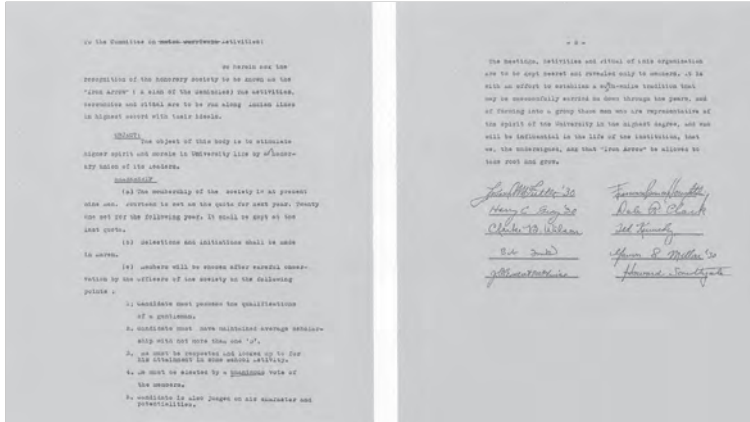


Photo by R. Femmer

“Here and there a scrap of paper would emerge, only to disappear again.”
 The original petition for official University recognition, 1927.



Courtesy of N. Ted Kennedy



The Founding Nine. “It is with an effort to establish a worthwhile tradition that may be successfully carried on down through the years, and of forming into a group those men who are representative of the spirit of the University in the highest degree, and who will be influential in the life of the institution, that we, the undersigned, ask that ‘Iron Arrow’ be allowed to take root and grow.”

Standing: Leonard M. Tuttle, Gavin S. Millar, Clarke B. Wilson, Francis S. Houghtaling, John C. McGuire. Kneeling: Dale R. Clark, Harry Gray, Norman Ted Kennedy, Bob Fink.





Photo by Franklin A. Robinson



Tony Tommie, “the late Chief of the Seminoles, made all members of the organization official members of the Seminole Nation.”





Photo by J. Warren



“The drum pulse continued quietly into a world torn with war; it beat strongly beside each ritual fire of the fifties; it kept its haunting vigil through every year of man’s great race to reach the moon.”

Photo by C. R. Warren



“A few sticks of wood are placed in the Firebowl and lighted. Soon the smell of smoke begins to drift across the campus. It is Tapping Day.”





Photos - lbis, 1927



Francis S. Houghtaling. Dr. Ashe walked into physics lab, climbed onto a high lab stool next to Francis Houghtaling, and said, "I have talked to Howard Southgate about your idea of a Seminole ritual for a tap society for men."



Leonard M. Tuttle, grandson of Julia Tuttle; first Chief of Iron Arrow.





Photo by W. Diffenderfer



A tapping line, "in search of tradition's future."
February, 1976, tapping line: John Hartman with Arrow.

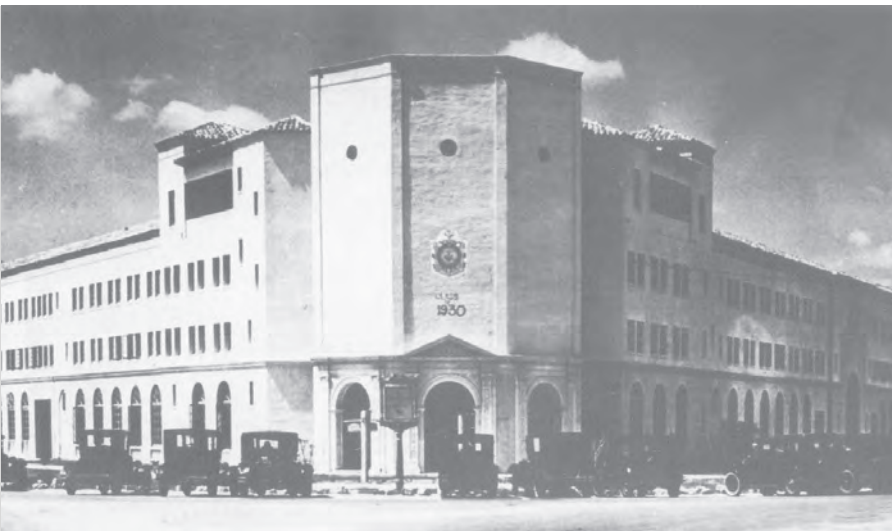




Photo by W. Diffenderfer



“Then weave for us a garment of brightness; May the warp be the white light of morning; May the weft be the red light of evening; May the fringes be the falling rain; May the border be the standing rainbow.” -Tewa-

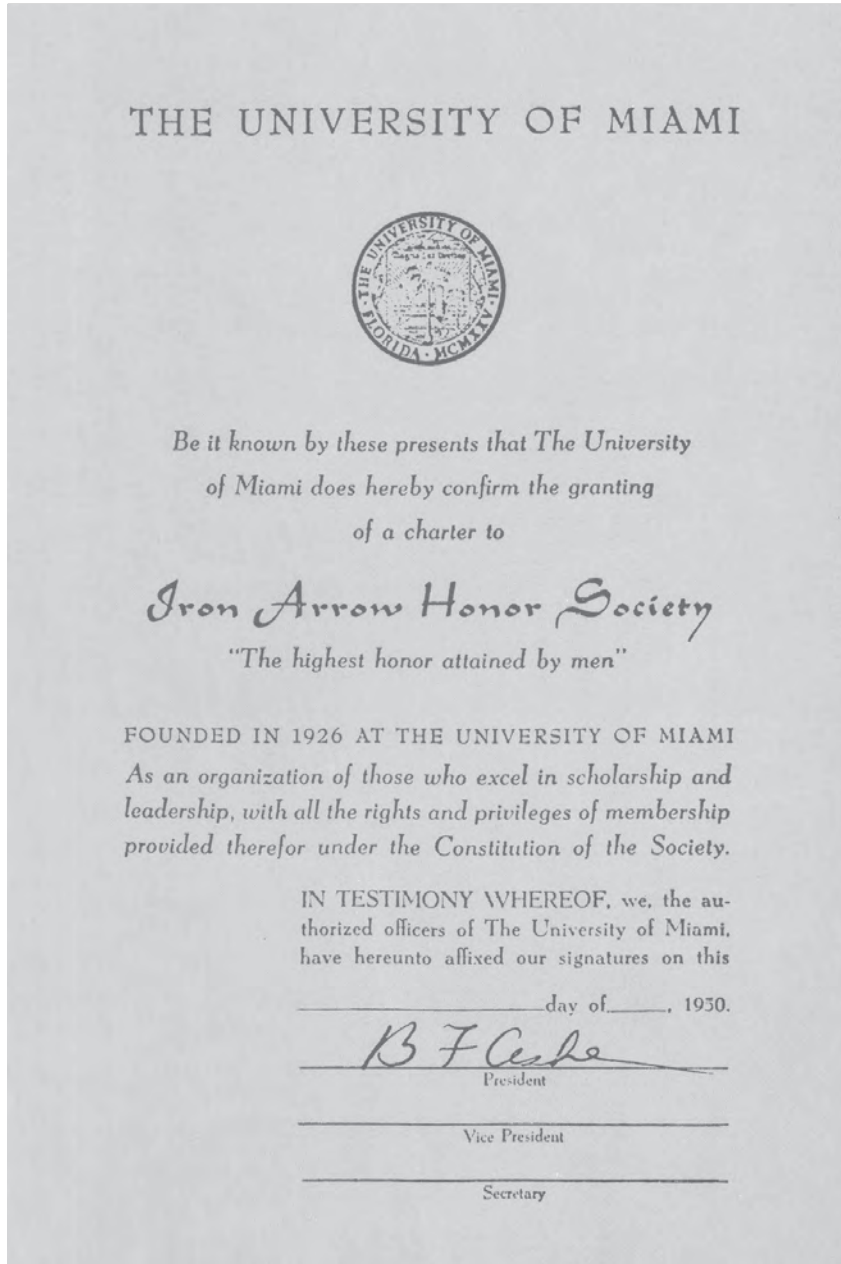


The Cardboard College. “We marched down the hall to the stairs of the Rotunda and up to our room which was the first balcony four stories up.” Anastasia Building pictured here was the first site of the University of Miami.





Photo by R. Femmer



“The birthright blessings of the University belonged to Iron Arrow, its first-born.” Iron Arrow’s charter is the only such document to be signed by President Ashe.





Photo by T. Koch



Howard Osceola. Tapping luncheon, Homecoming, 1974. Osceola's village makes the Seminole jackets worn by Iron Arrow. The photograph of his grandparents was presented to him by the Tribe.





Photo by T. Koch

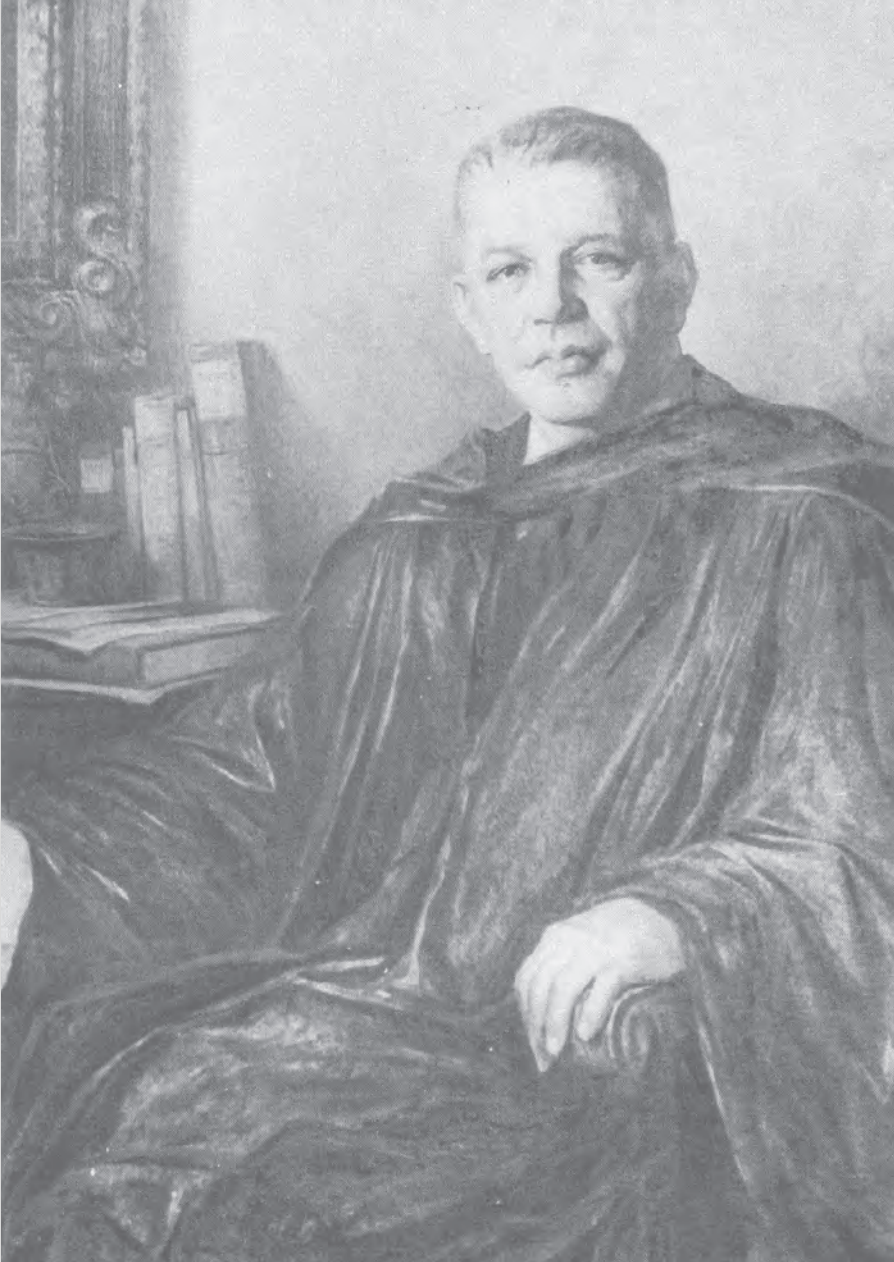


“... I felt certain that it (a bronze ‘shield shaped plaque’) was valuable and still important, even after four years of World War II.” Thurston Adams, first recipient of the Bowman Foster Ashe In-Memoriam Honor, November, 1975.





Photo by W. Diffenderfer



Bowman Foster Ashe. "Since we were a new University we could chart our course like a surveyor using a compass and transit to make a straight course, with a shorter path for traditions."





Photo - UM Archives



“ . . . the sounds of the ceremonies are the sounds of the Florida wilderness.”
Marshal Shapo, Alan Rodberg with Arrow, and Leroy Howe with drum. From
Homecoming Hurricane, 1957.

Photo by W. Diffenderfer



The Arrow, “in flight made a stright course.” Used in tapping; used in ritual;
symbol of Iron Arrow.





Courtesy of C. Fromhagen



“We determined to rejuvenate the society to the active group Dr. Ashe had originally envisioned.” Clive Shrader, Carl Fromhagen.

Photos by W. Diffenderfer



1927



1926



1976

47





Jay F. W. Pearson, second President of the University of Miami tapped as sponsor of Iron Arrow, October 5, 1953. Left to right: Jerry Kogan, Fritz Richter, J.F.W. Pearson, Wayne Whisler (with Arrow), and Roger Walker.



Photo - UM Archives



President Henry King Stanford, third sponsor of Iron Arrow, here being tapped November 10, 1966.





Photo by T. Koch



Stubborn Rudders. "About to embark without a rudder into a turbulence unmatched in such a concentrated span of time." Chiefs Rhea Warren, John Leatherwood, and John Benedict served for seven consecutive years.



Photo - (c) *National Geographic*



The famous 1950 photograph which appeared in *National Geographic* magazine. Reproduced courtesy of *National Geographic*.
First row: Bob Yoxall, Carl Cohen, Leonard De Longa, Bob Gelberg. Second row: Thomas Bottomley, Carl Fromhagen, Art Sacy,
Art Grace, Clive Shrader, Holmes Braddock, H. Franklin Williams, Frazier Payton, Thurston Adams.



Photo by T. Koch



“... our works are considered masterpieces in clothing.” Medicine Man's jacket, sash, and turban, given to Iron Arrow in 1974 by the village of Howard Osceola.





Photo by W. Diffenderfer



Josie Billie With Seminole Wheel of Life. Painting by James Hutchinson.



Photo - UM Archives (Reprinted by permission of the University of Miami)



Oseola. “. . . the dark, subdued colors reflect not the glaring intensity of a Florida sun, nor the dancing shadows and light of a council fire. . . .”



Photo by T. Koch

Ashe In-Memoriam Honor. “The likeness of Bowman Foster Ashe upon an arrowhead suspended by a ribbon of orange, green, and white.” For distinguished service to Iron Arrow.

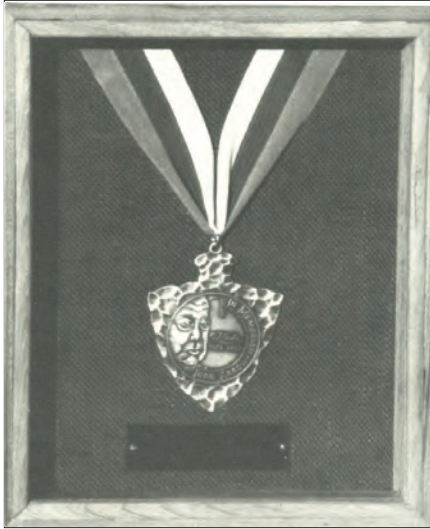


Photo - UM Archives

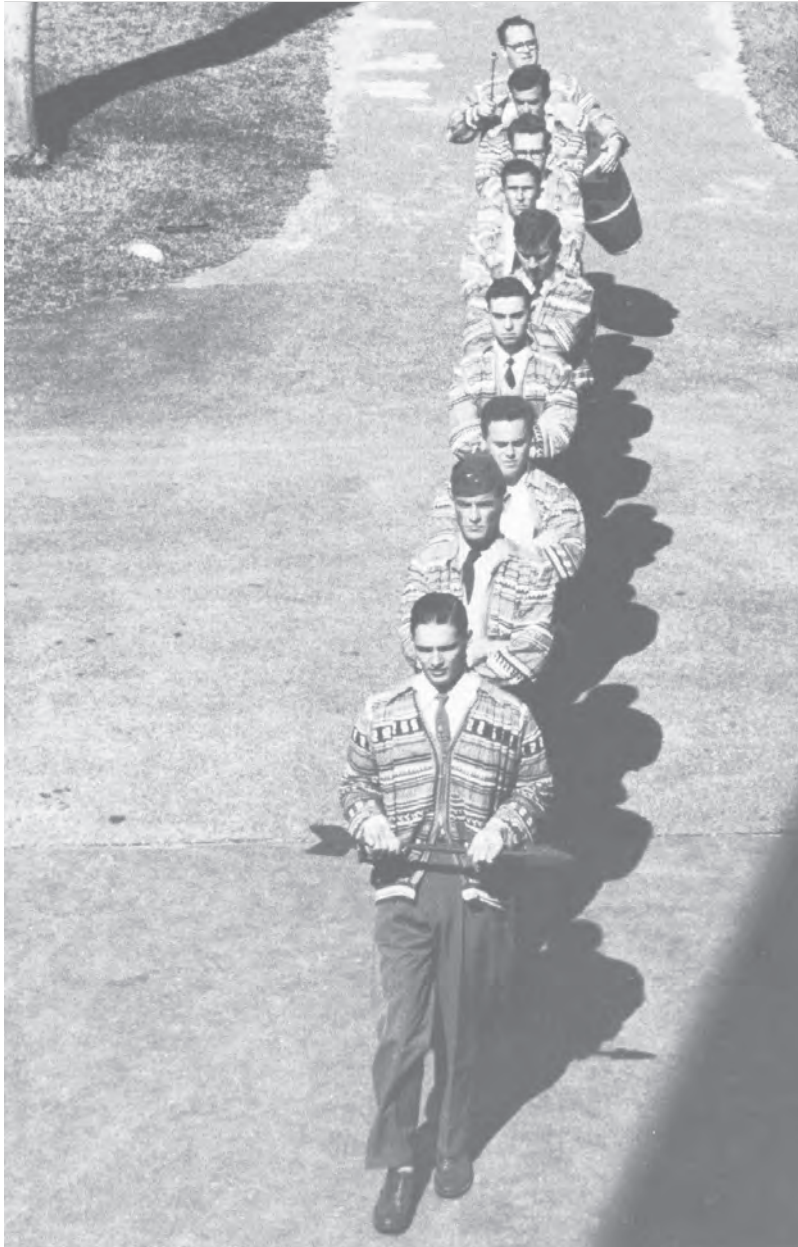


Ashe Building Rededication. Homecoming, November 12, 1970. “Passing that statue, you might meditate a moment upon the spirit it represents.” Chief John Leatherwood, Mrs. Bowman Foster Ashe, and President Henry King Stanford. Jacket on statue originally belonged to Dr. Ashe.





Photo - UM Archives



Homecoming 1954. Pictured from front are: Fritz Richter, Bill Allen, Jerry Kogan, Robert Powell, George Smith, Earl Welbaum, William Clark, Jerry Herman, and Wayne Whisler with drum.





Photo - UM Photo Center



Iron Arrow tappers Henry Field, noted anthropologist, and Chuck Foreman, football All-American, epitomize Iron Arrow diversity. Background: Steven Hill, William Littleman.

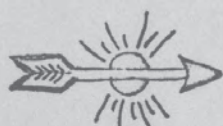
Photo - UM Archives



Tapping line, January 1950. (Left-right): Clive Shrader, Holmes Braddock, Paul Nagel, James Thomas, Lew Caputa, and Leonard De Longa.



Courtesy of Cushman L. Robertson



Another moon on your journey down life's trail has passed, and you have proved yourself to be deserving of high recognition for contributing to our University those qualities of greatest value which shall endure throughout life. Because of this accomplishment you are hereby honored by "IRON ARROW".

This invitation extends to you the congratulations of "IRON ARROW", the Honorary Fraternity of the University of Miami.

Formal initiation will be conducted Sunday evening at nine p.m.. The tribe will assemble at the University Rotunda.

This bid is secret until public announcement after initiation.

Cushman L. Robertson Chief.

Bid to membership - circa 1932.



Photo by Ray Fisher



Chief Lory Snipes presenting tapping jackets, January, 1951.

Photo - UM Photo Center



Charlie Charlton and Ted Peck assist Thomas Davison with his tapping jacket, Homecoming, 1969.





Photo - UM Archives



Main campus as it appeared in January, 1950. Chief Clive Shrader and Ken DeLonga welcome Whitey Campbell.





Photo - UM Photo Center

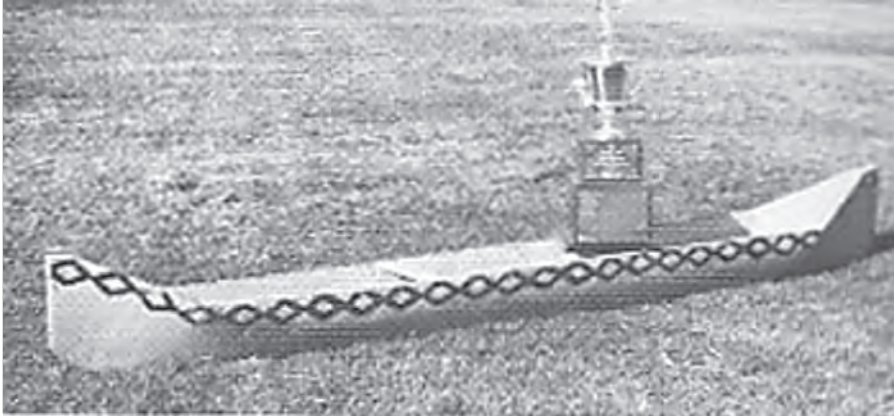


Iron Arrow Drum Vigil. Chuck Foreman and Tom Turchetta keep watch over University traditions, Homecoming, 1971.





Photo by W. Diffenderfer



Cypress War Canoe and Osceola Cup.

Photo - UM Photo Center



“... the colored jackets and the solemn, primitive rhythm of the drum break the morning’s spell.” Charlie Charlton leads November, 1970, tapping line with tappers Blake King, Emmanuel Nicolaidis, Aly Dadras and Agustin Recio.



Photo by Dan Phifer



Homecoming Parade, 1972. (Front, left - right): John Benedict, Doug Phifer. (Back, left - right): Katie Warren, C. Rhea Warren, John E. Leatherwood III, Steve Ackerman.



Photo by Steve Diehl



“You have been tapped into Iron Arrow.” Tappees stand before Chief C. Rhea Warren, March 16, 1972.



Photo by Dade W. Thornton



This was the forest primeval.





AFTER THE WAR:



DOC ADAMS ARRIVES

As you drive out along Tamiami Trail or Alligator Alley, you can watch a lonely line of Casuarina trees stretching across the horizon. The Florida traveler soon learns that these trees denote the presence of a far-off highway or canal. There are lines of these trees that crisscross the horizons of history as well, and like the Casuarinas, they betray the presence of far-off roadways and canals seldom traveled anymore.

The trees planted long ago have grown with time and now cast cool and pleasant shadows across the pavement. The canals are alive with the sounds of frogs and birds, chortling and croaking and screeching the stories they have to tell. At dusk, the chorus they send up lends continuity to the passing days and seasons. And in the canal itself dwell unknown mysteries - swimming unseen and unmolested by the world above. Occasionally a patient man upon the bank who has outlasted the mosquitoes and the sun will drag a story fighting and struggling to his side. Here is one of the best of those stories, as told to me by Thurston Adams:



“I reported to our University of Miami September 1, 1947. Part of UM was still at old ‘North Campus’. ‘Main Campus’ had only one completed, permanent building: Memorial Classroom. Merrick Building was an old ‘skeleton’ covered with vegetation - the remains of what the UM had started out to be in 1926 or 1928. The remainder of the campus was strewn with ‘shacks’; wood structures obtained from the Armed Services. (I hope by now they all have been completely abolished!)

“One day in September, close by one of the ‘shacks’ that was used as ‘The Slop Shop’, I found a bronze, “shield-shaped” plaque among some debris that was to be hauled away.... I picked it up, and saw ‘IRON ARROW’... and names inscribed thereon. I asked several people what it was. Some didn’t know, others told me it was an old honor society that existed before the War. I took the plaque to Curtis Weaver’s office (also now an I.A.) of the maintenance department (under the Memorial Classroom) hoping that he could shed some light on the plaque. As I remember, Curt wasn’t in his office, so I left it with the person there, with the urgent request that it be shown to Curt. That same day he brought it over to my office (second floor of the old wooden building across from the Riviera Golf Course). He too told me that it was brought down from North Campus ... but wasn’t sure that it amounted to anything now, after the War. I told him to help me find, if he could, anybody who could shed some light on the plaque... and that I would keep it behind my desk, for I felt certain that it was valuable and still important, even after the four years of W.W. II.

“Not many days later, a student veteran, who had been at the UM prior to the war, walked into my office; introduced himself as Al Adler, and said that he had heard that I found and had a bronze- (brass) - plaque.... I told him I had found and did have such a plaque right here leaning against the wall back of my desk. His eyes really beamed when he saw the plaque... and when I handed it to him he really ‘cuddled’ it! I asked him to tell me about it. . . what it was. . . what it meant. . . what about its continuing. . . or did it still exist?

“Al Adler told me that I.A., before the war, at our UM, was the finest, highest, most wonderful thing in the world, and that he, and several more old members were back since the war, were going to ‘get it going again.’ I wished him luck and told him from what he had told me, he certainly should not let such a fine organization die, and that if I could assist in any way I’d be happy to do so....”⁷⁶

⁷⁶ Adams, Thurston, letter to the author, July 1, 1974.





DOC'S TAPPING AND THE RITUAL

(On January 17, 1950) "I was tapped at the first semester's honors assembly in the Lecture Hall. (Each year from 1947, and for a decade, I believe, we - Student Activities Office - had an honors assembly each semester . . . about mid-morning.) I was told that I was the first honorary IA ever tapped after being on campus for only three years. I was and still am grateful . . . You know! Surprised!!! Indeed I was . . . for I thought the tribe took only students, and, quite rarely some faculty or administration member who had been at the UM since its beginning.

During the three years before I was tapped, I did assist the few members: places for them to meet, if they desired; helping them get the engraving on the old plaque; opening the old Student Club, when it was completed, at night, for I.A. initiations.

When I was initiated, I wanted to, and did, see and go through the entire initiation.

After becoming a member I asked where the ritual was kept. There was none. . . only a few notes, now and then, jotted down by older members prior to selection and tapping. I then asked where were the notes used for my . . . selection, tapping and initiation. Different members had various parts, but the greatest part was, we thought, in the automobile trunk of Art Grace - if I remember correctly. (I seem to remember he later carried me to his car, and I asked him for every scrap of paper he had . . . that I would staple it together and create a private, locked file for IA in my office. This was done.)

Soon we had another meeting, and by this time we had gotten bits of information, here and there, from graduated members, before W.W. II, faculty members, et al. Then, at my request, I said my office would take care of the cost of having the ritual printed on parchment and bound, and that it would be kept locked in my safe in my office....

The old leather-bound ritual is the excellent result of the diligent work of David McDonald, Clive Shrader and Carl Fromhagen [also Frazier Payton and Carl Cohen];⁷⁷ [Fromhagen's] father owned a printing press and he did it for us at cost. From its inception, the ritual book was always kept in my safe and withdrawn only for official purposes. After several years, I realized we needed a copy of our original. . . it was catching hell by its handling during the initiations over the years ... and once was misplaced for several weeks by a faculty I. A., in his desk drawer, who had forgotten where he put it after an initiation. The tribe

⁷⁷ The old ritual book reads: "Written and compiled in 1950 by Carl Fromhagen, Jr., assisted by Clive Shrader, Frazier Payton, and Carl Cohen."





okayed my having the copy made, and I believe Carl's father made this for us too."⁷⁸



DOC AND DR. ASHE

When I became a member, I learned how badly off we were financially, only a very few old, dirty jackets, no place to display our plaque (that was almost lost), no money whatsoever, etc. I went to Dr. Ashe and asked him if he would not appropriate some money for the tribe. I told him of our plight, and told him about my taking care of such items as plaque engraving, the printing of our first recorded ritual that he had just signed, etc. He said that, as I knew, 'Money was the shortest thing we had,' and couldn't I continue to help the tribe from my account? I told him I'd be most happy to do so. . . but, if I ran a little over my austere budget, would he see that it was 'sweetened' just a little bit? He said, 'You know, that's the way we'll handle it. That group (or that tribe) is dear to my heart!' (It's been so long, that I'm not sure I'm quoting him verbatim but, at any rate, the concept is there.) So, that's the way I.A. was assisted financially over quite a few years - even though frugally, as we all had to live! But far better than struggling with nothing!

After my talk with Dr. Ashe, we immediately got 'a few' new I.A. jackets to add to the old, very few jackets - recently dry-cleaned! No one owned a jacket - All belonged to the tribe!"⁷⁹

⁷⁸ Adams, Thurston, as above.

⁷⁹ Ibid.





THE TRADITION PROSPERS

Looking back, it is an incredible coincidence that so many creative personalities should come together at the same moment in time and space to build on the Iron Arrow tradition. The period from 1947 to 1951 was the first major burst of activity in consolidating and building the Iron Arrow since its founding year. It seems as if this eruption has occurred three times in the history of the tribe: first at the founding, second in this early post-war period, and third, from 1968 to the present. Perhaps the coincidence was sparked by some individual personality each time; but I suspect that may not be the case, it may be that these storms of activity are an expression of an organization's instinct of self-preservation. During each of these periods, impersonal, external forces were strong enough to have snuffed out the heartbeat of the drum or the last glowing embers of the tribal fire. Faced with such powers arrayed against their fragile organization, the members strove not only to defend it, but to build its strength so that the future would be secure. Against this background, let us return to 1948.

That early spring, two important events occurred. Clive Shrader was tapped into Iron Arrow and Marvin Green was elected Chief. Clive recalls no big initiation, "...just a small dinner party at the Dixie Belle Restaurant on South Dixie Highway (since burned down)."⁸⁰

"We determined to rejuvenate the society to the active group which Dr. Ashe had originally envisioned, and a position which the society had held prior to World War II."⁸¹ Numerous meetings were held over the next two years.

The tribe sent out calls for help to members from years gone by. The response was overwhelming. Shrader remembers that Houghtaling came back to the campus night after night, meeting with us and recalling the names of previous members, the ritual of initiation, the basis for selection, etc. There were many others who helped out also, such as Lloyd Solie, Jimmie Henderson, Eddie Dunn, Walt Kichefski, Bunny Lovett, Hal Schuler, John McGuire and Frazier Payton.⁸² The research took up "the better part of the year" and was conducted by student members of the period, including Marvin Green, Carl Fromhagen, Art Grace, Holmes Braddock, Lory Snipes, and Frank Stokes.

The combined efforts of these men began to have quick and immediate results. They obtained a large new tapping drum to replace, and thus help to preserve, the original tom-tom which showed the scars and strains of age. According to Fromhagen, the new orange drum "... used in the Iron Arrow initiation was purchased just prior to my becoming a member and I think Clive Shrader

⁸⁰ Shrader, Clive, letter to the author, February 17, 1975.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.





had something to do with that.”⁸³

This period also gave Iron Arrow an artistic new letterhead logo designed for the society’s use on its correspondence and membership certificates. Consisting of a Seminole patchwork jacket, an arrow and a drum, the logo drew together the disparate symbols of the society into a single, striking design. The art work was done by Lory Snipes, later an editor of the 1951 *Ibis* and 1950-51 Chief of Iron Arrow, at a time when he had no knowledge of Iron Arrow’s existence or his own future role in the organization.

“Iron Arrow touched my life long before I really knew anything about the society. While I was a student at the University of Miami in the late 1940s, I worked part-time at Parker Art Printers in Coral Gables, as office clerk and freelance artist. I handled a variety of jobs, designing letterheads, illustrating booklets, doing layout work.... Among the assignments I received was a request to design a ‘Seminole Motif.’”⁸⁴ After completing the drawing, Snipes submitted it to his employer “who seemed pleased with the results.” That was the last time or thought the young artist gave to his drawing. But Snipes was destined to see his design again, dramatically. Tapped for membership in Iron Arrow on May 2, 1950, Lory Snipes discovered his artwork on the certificate awarded him at the conclusion of his initiation.

The logo letterhead had been requested because a symbol was needed to enhance the certificates of membership; an idea which was itself an innovation. The idea was that every member of Iron Arrow, past, present and future, should have some sort of membership certificate which could be framed and displayed in office or home.

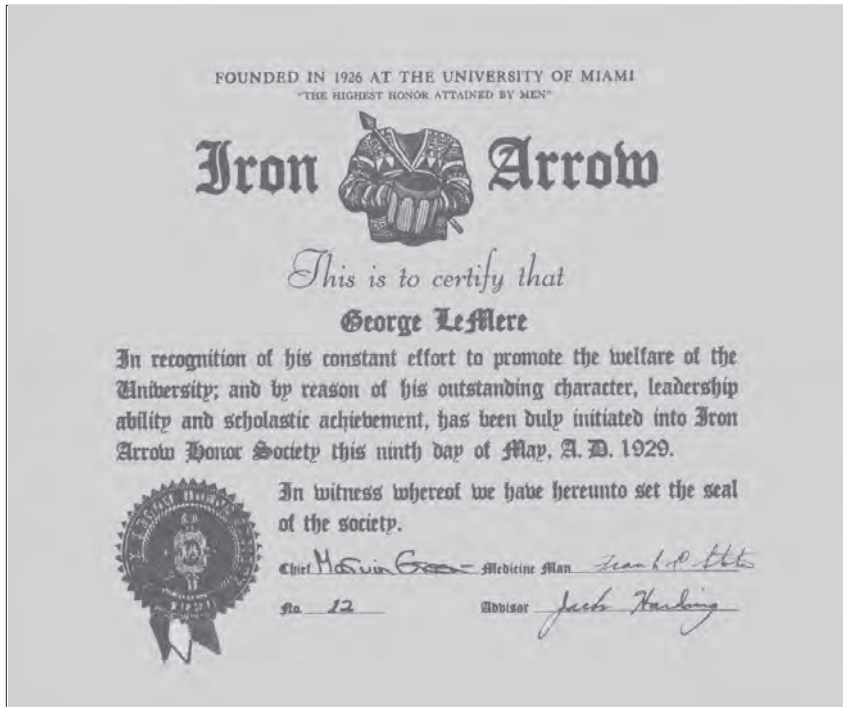
In all the previous years of Iron Arrow, there had been no such thing as a membership certificate. Indeed, relatively few records existed outside of memory and newspaper clippings. In 1949, Carl Fromhagen asked his father to print enough certificates so that one could be issued to each of the society’s members from 1926 on. The paper was parchment-like in appearance, and chemically treated to lend an appearance of age.

Both the philosophy and the paper used in creating these membership certificates would appear in other forms. Philosophically, Iron Arrow decided that its tradition was too beautiful and too revered to be left to the vagaries of “word-of-mouth” transmission. Consequently, as Thurston Adams has indicated,

⁸³ Fromhagen, Carl, letter to the author, February 17, 1975.

⁸⁴ Snipes, Lory, letter to Rhea Warren, September 25, 1975.





there began a process of consolidating a written record of all the tribe's oral traditions, history, and ceremonies. The work of Carl Fromhagen, assisted by Clive Shrader, Frazier Payton, and Carl Cohen in 1950 resulted in a parchment and leather booklet containing not only the constitution and rituals of Iron Arrow, but also the original copy of a University Charter signed by Dr. Ashe. Clive Shrader believes it was Francis Houghtaling "who helped us write the ritual, but I can't swear to it."⁸⁵ Houghtaling on the other hand remembers that he "was surprised . . . how the ritual was to all intents and purposes the same."⁸⁶

In 1950, someone even began to keep minutes of the business meetings of the organization. Certainly this era in Iron Arrow's history was different from any since 1926.

One may interpret Iron Arrow's first great tribal reunion in April, 1949, in one of two ways. Perhaps it was a festival of thanksgivings for a bountiful postwar harvest. The shield-shaped plaque had been rescued, a new orange tapping drum had been purchased, a logo and certificates of membership had been gathered in to age.

⁸⁵ Shrader, Clive, as above.

⁸⁶ Houghtaling, Francis S., letter to the author.



AN OLD-TIMER'S ROUND UP

But in another view, the spring fete may have heralded the wet growing season of an approaching summer. Furrows in the soft spring earth were already being turned by Chief Marvin Green, along with his Eldest Son, Clive Shrader and Medicine Man Frank Stokes. An April 14 memorandum from Assistant Dean of Men Frazier Payton, Jr. (Iron Arrow, 1942) announced that “last evening, the active group was honored by the attendance of Dale Clark (“Hail To The Spirit”), the first Medicine Man, and Francis Houghtaling, another of the founders of Iron Arrow. Under their stimulation a round-up banquet has been planned at which approximately 75 resident members of Iron Arrow will be present.”

Scheduled for Monday, April 25, the 7: 00 p.m. dinner in the cafeteria would feature “attractive, ‘chemically aged’ membership certificates, chronologically numbered, [to] be presented to all members present and mailed to those still living who are unable to attend. It is the wish of all those engaged in bringing Iron Arrow up to the prestige it so richly deserved, that Dr. Ashe present these scrolls of membership to the original 1926 - 27 class . . .”⁸⁷

Certificate “Number One” went to Francis Houghtaling. In making the presentation, Dr. Ashe “let the cat out of the bag” and told for the first time the story of Houghtaling’s role in the formation of the society. The audience must have been pleased with the story, for Houghtaling remembers that “in accepting, I could hardly speak for the tears running down my throat.”⁸⁸

The success of the evening prompted plans to do it all again and more often. Accordingly, that next fall, on October 27, new Chief Clive Shrader and his administration, through the office of Frazier Payton, issued invitations “to a luncheon on Friday, November 18, at 1:00 p.m. . . .” The first of an uninterrupted series of great Homecoming luncheons had begun, and the harvest gathered then has cured in the smoke from fires of 27 years.

In the musty archives of a local library, the tribal archaeologist may exhume a long-forgotten volumes of National Geographic magazines from 1950. Turning to the month of November, he will find on page 586 a full-color photograph of 13 members of Iron Arrow, wearing the orange Seminole jackets. Clive Shrader is holding aloft the tapping arrow, Art Grace is tapping the new tom-tom the tribe has obtained, and the old, original drum (now missing) is clearly pictured. Other members in the photograph are Leonard DeLonga, Carl

⁸⁷ Payton, Frazier J., Jr., University Memorandum of April 14, 1949.

⁸⁸ Houghtaling, Francis S., letter to the author.





NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES FULL PAGE, FULL COLOR IRON ARROW PHOTOGRAPH

Fromhagen, Art Saey, Holmes Braddock, Bob Yoxall, Carl Cohen, Franklin Williams, Frazier Payton, Thurston Adams, Tom Bottomley and Bob Gelberg.

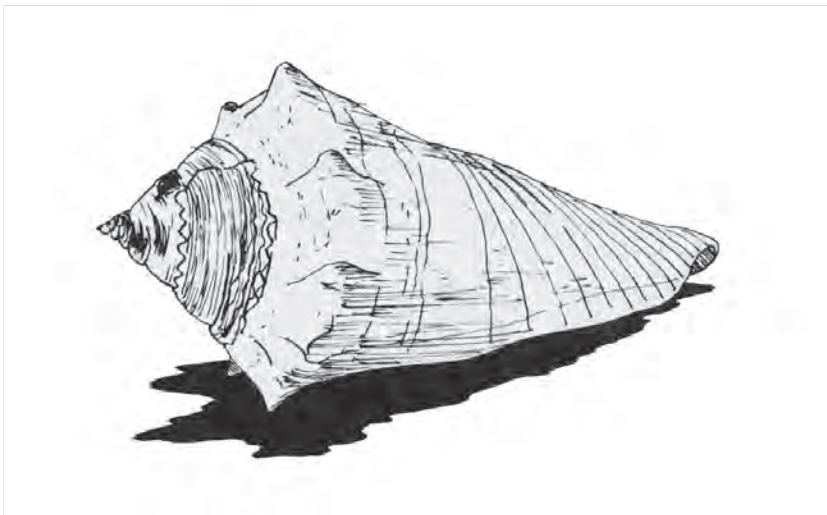
The picture was taken in 1950, when National Geographic sent a team of writers and photographers down to Miami to put together a feature story on the University. The caption beneath the full-page photograph reads:

“University of Miami’s Chief of the Iron Arrows holds aloft the honor society’s symbol in ceremonies based on Seminole ritual. Everglades Indians sewed together hundreds of small pieces of cloth in intricate patterns to make the colorful jackets. Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, University President, founded the Society in 1926 to recognize the outstanding upperclassmen. Membership in Iron Arrow is the highest undergraduate honor attainable at the University.”

Only one organization has ever been granted a charter by the University of Miami: Iron Arrow.

There was a time, not long past, when tradition was sufficient unto itself. Baseball was the national pastime then and hunger was relieved by a hotdog in the bleachers with the sun in your eyes. They were times when you waxed as automobile under the shade of a country tree, listening to the play-by-play as you worked. In those times, a man’s word could be relied upon.

In the crowded, complex society that we have become, a word, a handshake, and a tradition are without legal standing. Today, attorneys must be





DR. ASHE SIGNS THE CHARTER

engaged to draw up a contract or traditions cannot survive. Agreements heretofore traditional must now be specified and witnessed and notarized lest they be challenged in a court of law. “What is right?” has now become “what is legal?” Where courts intrude today in order to protect, they often destroy instead. Yet over the long term, such changes may catalyze a permanence that tradition alone could not ensure.

In 1950, changes had just begun. According to Carl Fromhagen, members of Iron Arrow “. . . agreed that the society must record its laws and rituals to be passed on I was asked to take the material that was known to have been used by previous members and establish a more formal ritual. . . .”⁸⁹

Members also felt that a formal charter was needed to confirm Iron Arrow’s position as the “highest honor attained by men.” A new organization on campus, in the form of Omicron Delta Kappa, was seen as a potential challenger to the title. Despite such fears, the birthright belonged to Iron Arrow, the University’s first-born. Just as in biblical covenants, the blessing of the University fell rightfully to the oldest of its offspring, not the youngest.

As Fromhagen recalls, “. . . with Dr. Thurston Adams⁹⁰ I approached Dr. Bowman Ashe for the granting of this charter. I was there when Dr. Ashe signed it.”⁹¹ Thus confirmed in writing for the first time, by the founder of the society himself, was the declaration, “Iron Arrow, the highest honor attained by men.”



⁸⁹ Fromhagen, Carl, as above.





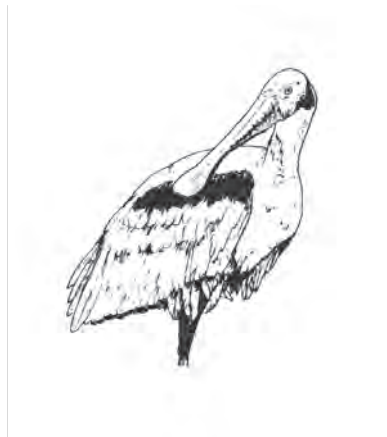
At the bottom of the parchment-like page, in black ink, is affixed the signature: “B.F. Ashe.”

This charter was then assembled, along with the ritual and the constitution of the organization, into a leather-bound booklet. The ritual and the constitution were based on “. . . typewritten material that had been passed down from previous members.”⁹² Fromhagen indicates that “this prior material. . . established the basic precepts which I then enlarged upon. There had been no written description of tapping, so I set it down . . .”⁹³ Except for much of the anthropological material which Fromhagen researched on his own, “. . . the ritual was basically the same as had been provided throughout the years.”⁹⁴

Beginning with Dr. Ashe’s death on December 16, 1952, events began to gather momentum. One month following this initial shock, January 16, 1953, Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson made campus headlines as the second president of the University of Miami. Sharing the headlines that day was Iron Arrow and its seven new student members and three new faculty members - a considerably smaller group than in more recent years.

When Dr. Pearson (a member of Iron Arrow since 1947), was tapped as the organization’s second sponsor on Monday, October 5, 1953, a new era in the society had begun.

There is a line that divides the Indian cultures of North America from the imported cultures of the Europeans as surely as a cypress strand divides the Everglades from the coastal rise. It is spiritual and philosophical in nature. The



⁹⁰ Dr. Henry King Stanford used to call him “Thirsty” Adams - an apparent reference to Doc’s appreciation for hot rum toddies - a taste he may have acquired from years of Navy grog rations before coming to the University.

⁹¹ Fromhagen, Carl, as above.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Ibid.





BITS AND PIECES

Indians believed the earth cried out in pain when the ground was broken. “The Indians never hurt anything, but the white people destroy all. They blast rocks and scatter them on the ground. The rock says, ‘Don’t. You are hurting me.’ But the white people pay no attention . . . How can the spirit of the earth like the white man? . . . Everywhere the white man has touched it, it is sore.”⁹⁵

Yet, for industrialized societies, the occasion of groundbreaking is a time for celebration, sometimes with pomp and ceremony. On October 15, ten days after Dr. Pearson was tapped as sponsor, Iron Arrow joined in the groundbreaking ceremonies for a new building on campus to be known as the Ashe Administration Building. It was a spiritual and dignified occasion, and a benediction was given Dr. Ivan Hoy. Still, there was none of the Indian feeling that the earth had been hurt, but rather a feeling of victory over the land, of joy at a new beginning.

How then, was Iron Arrow able to reconcile the duality of its role? A thank you note from Doren Tharp, Secretary of the University, to Iron Arrow Chief, Wayne Whisler, gives part of the answer: “I want to express my gratitude to you and the other members of Iron Arrow for helping us out with the groundbreaking ceremony yesterday. Your part of the ceremony was colorful and dignified, as I expected it would be. I have had many favorable comments on the appropriateness of the participation of our organization in this important event.”

As the building began to progress from that groundbreaking, the football season also progressed. Soon the autumn rites of Homecoming filled the air. Dr. Pearson joined Homecoming’s [chairman](and Iron Arrow, 1953) Buddy Weissel in placing a “time capsule” in a steel vault in the rising walls of the new structure.⁹⁶ Then on Thursday, November 24, Iron Arrow Day was celebrated with the fall tapping of new members.

There were several other notable events in 1953. Tribal minutes of April 16, report that Chief Mike Osceola and several members of his village were invited to both tapping and initiation ceremonies by vote of the tribe. The same minutes mention a proposal for some sort of Iron Arrow “monument” on the campus. This project would be set aside, however, in deference to a larger project which would begin in 1955: a statue of Dr. Ashe. In a special election held April 23, Thurston Adams was elected faculty secretary and Paul R. Yarck was chosen the faculty advisor.

The minutes of an IA meeting on December 6, 1955, record the birth of an idea. There is no name associated with the suggestion, but it is recorded as follows: “Discussion favored attempting a statue and a bronze plaque of Bowman

⁹⁵ Wintu woman, as quoted in *Touch the Earth - A self portrait of Indian Existence*, T.C. McLuhan, Promontory Press, New York, 1971.





Ashe, as the founder of Iron Arrow, for the Ashe Building.”

In March 1957, an engraved invitation was sent to friends of the University: “The Board of Trustees, the President, the Faculty, and the Iron Arrow Society of the University of Miami invite you to the unveiling ceremony of a statue of Dr. Bowman Foster Ashe, First President of the University, at half past one o’clock on Friday afternoon the twenty-ninth of March, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, Patio, Beaumont Lecture Hall, Memorial Classroom Building.”

The statue was sculpted by Upton C. Ewing from preliminary sketches, for which Dr. Ashe had posed before his death. The sculptor Ewing had been a longtime friend of Dr. Ashe, and “...donated a clay statue of his friend to the Iron Arrow members. Burdine’s Department Store then gave \$3,000 so that the statue could be cast in bronze.”⁹⁷



⁹⁶ Originally intended to be opened in 1976.





THE ASHE STATUE

Friday, March 29, was set aside as Iron Arrow Day. Eight students were tapped for membership, as was Dr. C. Harold King, Professor of History. The tapping luncheon was held in the student union cafeteria and honored George Whitten, the president of Burdine's, and the sculptor and artist, Upton Ewing.

After the luncheon, “. . .some 500 people gathered in the ante way of Beaumont Lecture Hall for the unveiling.”⁹⁸ The invocation was offered by Dr. William H. McMaster, former chairman of the Department of Religion (and I.A. member). The new tappers were introduced by Buddy Weissel, after which a speech was given by Francis Houghtaling.⁹⁹

We asked Houghtaling about his speech. “I told a story about Dr. Ashe's perseverance in establishing the UM which had never been told before. After the '26 hurricane in September and before our scheduled opening on October 15, Dr. Ashe brought me into his office in downtown Miami in the Olympia Building and told me he was canceling the opening of UM on October 15. The reason was that the September hurricane had wiped out his financial backing and he had no money.

“I protested that it was too late to get into Gainesville; they opened in September.”

“He had an idea - Dr. Ashe! What was it? If I would go out and get him 100 names of those that were in my same circumstances, losing a year of college, he would see that the 100 got their first year and see that we were accepted for the second year in a college. I brought him 125 names. He announced he would open on October 15th.”

“As I was telling this, I noticed Mrs. B. F. Ashe in the audience, crying. Her daughter was there with her husband, Eddie Dunn. This upset me and I had to use my handkerchief to finish my part of the dedication. If it hadn't been for Dr. B. F. Ashe and his determination and perseverance, the UM wouldn't have even opened its doors, through which 980 enrolled.”¹⁰⁰

After Houghtaling's speech on behalf of Iron Arrow, Upton Ewing spoke briefly and then the statue was officially presented to the University by George Whitten of Burdine's. Behind the statue was a bronze plaque inscribed: “Bowman Foster Ashe, A.B., LL.D., Litt.D., 1885-1952, First President of U. of M. 1926-1952, First Sponsor of the Iron Arrow Society. Presented to the University by Burdine's, March 29, 1957, Upton Clary Ewing, Sculptor.” Vice President

⁹⁷ The Miami Hurricane, March 22, 1957.

⁹⁸ The Miami Hurricane, April 5, 1957.

⁹⁹ Ibid.



Doren Tharp accepted the statue in behalf of the University, and the program closed by the Band of the Hour, directed by Fred McCall.

According to Parent Age, April 1957, the members of “Iron Arrow, highest men’s honorary on campus . . . are charged with perpetual care of the statue.”¹⁰¹ The Miami Hurricane had this to say in a March 29 editorial entitled “Tribute to a Chief.”

The booming today of the drum of Iron Arrow, highest campus honorary for men, will not merely accompany the organization’s tapping of new members. The drums will herald an afternoon ceremony to unveil a statue to the late Dr. Bowman Foster Ashe....

Passing by that statue, you might meditate a moment upon the spirit it represents.



¹⁰⁰ Houghtaling, Francis S., letter to the author, August 27, 1975.

¹⁰¹ Iron Arrow was charged by its founder as “the keeper of the University traditions.”





A STORY

Because the force of the Iron Arrow tradition is reflected in the confluence of the Ashe statue and the tribal membership plaque in the lobby of the administration building, a short recapitulation of how this came to be is appropriate.

After Thurston Adams discovered and retrieved the original shield-shaped IA plaque from a pile of rubble to be discarded, he recalls the following movements of the plaque. “After a few years, the Merrick Building was transformed from the ‘Old Skeleton’ to its present structure. On the south side, ground floor, we established, placed, our old IA shield; its ‘permanent’ location in the first structure that was to be, originally, the entire UM back in the ‘20s: First Society, First Structure!

“After another few years the Administration Building was constructed, not long after Dr. Ashe passed. Then the bronze statue of him was made and placed in front of the entrance facing the doors of the Memorial Classroom Building. With the creation and placing of Dr. Ashe’s statue in the Memorial Building, IA decided that the old shield should be removed from its ‘permanent’ place in the Merrick Building and placed to one side and behind Dr. Ashe’s statue on the wall. This was done! And there for years, it stayed on the wall facing the Lecture Hall in the Memorial Building close by its founder.

“During the years the plaque was at the Memorial Building, early in fact, we had to get another bronze rectangular plaque to accommodate the engraving of new members’ names. When our Student Union was built, our old IA shield and the rectangular copper plaque were again moved from their permanent locations on the wall facing the doors of the Memorial Building Lecture Hall to the permanent location on the wall in the breezeway entrance of the Student Union.

“And now, as you know, at least the fourth permanent location for the old plaque and its accompanying plaques, again with Dr. Ashe’s statue, is in the Ashe Administration Building, AND THIS IS FITTING! QUITE FITTING!

“For the record: Freddy Morris fathered the idea to create the large arrow-shaped plaque (several years before he was tapped). One day I was standing in front of the IA plaques, and Freddy came alongside¹⁰² and asked what I was thinking about. I told him I was trying to figure out what size, and how many plaques, IA should have to fit this large wall, and how to place them for the years ahead. After a moment or so, Freddy said, “Doc, why don’t you have a big copper arrow that you could engrave the members’ names on for years?” I said,

¹⁰² Note Doc’s use of nautical terminology to describe Freddy’s approach.





‘Freddy, Goddamn! That’s a wonderful idea! And I will do just that, provided, of course, the society approves.’ It did!”¹⁰³

But before Doc could carry through this idea, he retired from 21 years of service at the University to his Turkey Creek Lodge in his boyhood home of Pine Apple, Alabama. The plaques remained in the student union breezeway only one year after Doc left. When John Leatherwood became Chief, (1969), vandalism and lewd scarring had befallen the plaques and it became his task to follow through on the idea that Doc and Freddy had conceived.

William Vaught suggested to Leatherwood that the old shield-shaped plaque should make up the center section of the big arrow’s shaft. From these ideas, a full-scale cardboard mock-up was made and delivered with specifications to a local foundry. When the giant new arrow plaque was completed (in four pieces), Leatherwood refused to allow its placement again in the breezeway and kept it instead in his apartment in the 960 dormitory complex.

During the months that followed, Leatherwood approached UM Vice President Eugene Cohen about moving the Ashe Statue to a new location in the lobby of the Ashe Building, to be accompanied by the new arrow-shaped plaques. Cohen presented the proposal to the University cabinet which approved the relocation of the statue, but initially rejected the adjacent placement of the Iron Arrow plaques.

When appraised of this decision, Leatherwood made an appointment to see Dr. Stanford to enlist his personal sponsorship of the idea before the cabinet. When Leatherwood arrived for the appointment in the president’s office, he had beneath his arms the four large, heavy plaques he had been keeping. With Dr. Stanford’s interest in behalf of the historical relationship between Dr. Ashe and Iron Arrow, cabinet approval was quickly forthcoming. Thus, at Homecoming, 1970, Iron Arrow presided at the official rededication of the Ashe Building, accompanied by the Ashe statue and the tribal membership plaques.

¹⁰³ Adams, Thurston, letter to the author, July 4, 1974.





ANGUISH



At a time when so much that is beautiful is being wrenched from us, we are determined that this shall not be the fate of Iron Arrow. The greed of man wages its steady assault upon the only for the beauties that South Florida has: its beaches, its vegetation, and its Everglades. If a sunset could be despoiled, cleared, and sold, today's zoning boards might approve the project.

That part of Iron Arrow which is spiritually rooted in the Florida wilderness is anguished by the destruction of the land. That the destruction is senseless is witnessed by the shady banyan tunnels that have been saved on Old Highway, Main Highway and Old Cutler Road.

I suspect that we are experiencing a torment not unlike the torment of the American Indian as he watched his culture, his continent, his language, and his traditions taken from him forever. Confronted with the raw wrenching grief of what South Florida has become and is becoming, at least one leader I know has been retreating mile after mile before the advance. I asked him once if he should not stand and fight. His reply might well have been the reply of the Indian: "No. I am just trying to enjoy it while it's here." For the battle can only be fought if there is hope of winning. For South Florida, as for the American Indian, the battle is over. This leader, like Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce before him, has resigned himself, I think, and "will fight no more forever."





GOING “NATIONAL”

The National Geographic photograph widened Iron Arrow’s horizons. The beauty of its rituals and ceremonies stirred the admiration and interest of visitors to the University of Miami and members themselves envisioned expanding Iron Arrow to other campuses, especially in the plains and northern states with strong Indian backgrounds like our own.

One Iron Arrow member, Bill Allen, visited numerous other campuses in the mid-50s and told all who would listen about the unique honor society at the University of Miami. Almost invariably, the students expressed a desire to create such a society on their own campuses: Creeks of Alabama; Chocktaws of Mississippi; Iroquois of New York.¹⁰⁴ Thurston Adams reports, however, that Iron Arrow itself killed the concept on more than one occasion. Members at the time felt that Iron Arrow was strong and unique at Miami because of its origins; origins that would not be and could not be shared by any other University. Expansion would also weaken the tribe’s traditional autonomy; control of its future and reputation would be forever removed from local jurisdiction.

The idea surfaced again, however, in 1961. The Miami Hurricane reported in its October 27 issue that “the society is considering extending itself to the University of Florida at Gainesville and Florida State University. We do not expect to form a Southern Ivy League, but we would like to see a little more unity in these schools and a society such as this that would be peculiar to these schools might be able to promote this union.”¹⁰⁵

Once again, however, the decision was cast in behalf of remaining local only, and has remained so throughout all these 50 years.



¹⁰⁴ Adams, Thurston, letter to the author, August 6, 1974.

¹⁰⁵ The Miami Hurricane, October 27, 1961.





BITS AND PIECES

Jerry Herman was famous at the University of Miami in the early '50s. In 1954-55, he became a member of Iron Arrow as a result of a musical production called "Sketchbook" which he had written to be performed in the University's old, makeshift box theatre. He was still famous 20 years later. Now his hits included "Milk and Honey," "Mame," and "Hello, Dolly", the second longest-running Broadway musical of all time. In 1975, Jerry Herman came back to Miami. On November 5, he was Grand Marshal of the Homecoming Parade, and after that was special guest at President Stanford's Iron Arrow Reception. The next evening his concert in the university's new Gusman Hall was a sellout. "This is better than any opening night I've ever had," he told his audience. The applause was deafening. On November 7, the UM Drama Department named Herman the first Founding Member of its Hall of Fame, and November 8, President Stanford presented him with the Alumnus of Distinction Award at the Annual Dinner Dance.

Other Iron Arrow members were also achieving success in their fields. A 1960 survey by Edwin Smith found that "more than 6 percent hold political offices, 17 percent hold posts in universities and colleges, 23 percent are business executives such as bank presidents, heads of large firms, and editors." Smith's data, however, did not mention, nor could it predict, the many All-American athletes that the University of Miami would send on to the professional ranks. All-time football greats like George Mira of the San Francisco '49ers. Ted Hendricks of the Baltimore Colts and the Oakland Raiders, Chuck Forman, 1973 rookie-of-the-year with the Minnesota Vikings, and Burgess Owens of the New York Jets are members of Iron Arrow. So are Ruben Carter of the Denver Broncos, Dennis Harrah of the Los Angeles Rams, and Tony Cline of the Oakland Raiders. Walt Kichefski played with the Pittsburgh Steelers, Don Bosseler with the Washington Redskins and Thomas Kearns played with the New York Giants and the Chicago Cardinals. Other football greats include Tom Beier, Fran Curci, Frank McDonald, Al Carapella, Bill Miller, and Eddie Dunn.

While the University of Miami still had basketball, it produced All-American Rick Barry, now with the Golden State Warriors. Baseball great Al Rosen went on to the Cleveland Indians, while Baseball Coach Ron Fraser was named Head Coach of the 1971 U.S. team at the Pan American Games. UM tennis stars like Gardner Mulloy, Ed Rubinoff, and Jaime Fillol went on to win international fame. Iron Arrow member Jack Nelson was named Olympic Swimming Coach for the U.S. Women's team in the 1976 Olympics.

Prior to 1965, most Iron Arrow members did not own their own Seminole jackets. Thus, at each semester's tapping ceremonies, tribally owned jackets were borrowed for the purpose of ceremony and ritual, and then returned. Tactful





reminders were sometimes necessary to persuade members to return these tribal properties on time. The most eloquent was composed by Chief Jose Martinez in 1965: “It has unfortunately become necessary for me to appeal to all members of the tribe to please examine both their closets and their consciences and return immediately any of the tribe’s jackets which are outstanding.” The next year, members began ordering their own jackets and a new facet of the tradition had begun.

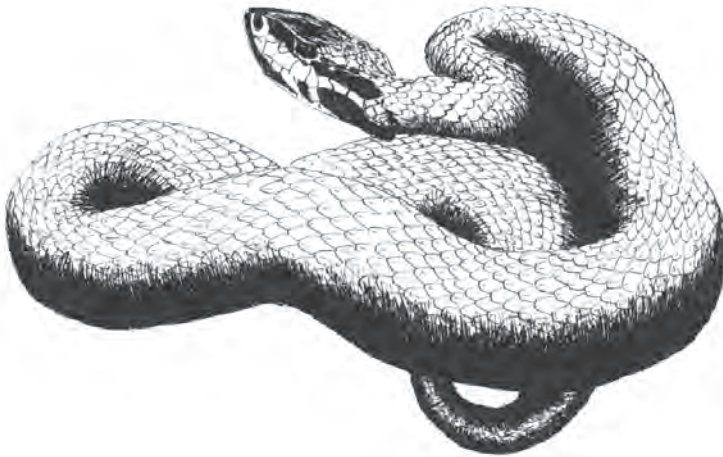
Homecoming, 1957, marked the first occasion that the student newspaper featured a full-page color photograph of Iron Arrow as its front page. Allan Rodberg stands behind a nighttime campfire holding the Arrow, while Leroy Howe taps the orange tapping drum and Marshall Shapo kneels on the right.

In 1961, Chief Blas Herrero presided over the completion and dedication of a display case for pieces of Iron Arrow memorabilia. Dr. Pearson approved the project which was to contain the original drum (since lost), the tapping arrow, and “the Seminole jacket by Dr. Ashe.” The yellow jacket had been “discovered in a closet in one of the shacks and was positively identified by an alumnus as the one worn by Dr. Ashe to functions of the Iron Arrow shortly after the organization’s founding.” Only three weeks earlier, May 1, 1961, James Hahn had reminded members by mail that “Iron Arrow desk sets are available in Chink Whitten’s office for \$2.25 each.” These then are the bits and pieces of late ‘50s, and early ‘60s Iron Arrow.





LAW SCHOOL DOMINATION



If the postwar period had been a second springtime for the tribe, then summer began with the election of Joe Segor as Chief on Wednesday, May 7, 1958. Iron Arrow entered nearly a decade of domination by its members from the School of Law. Like the towering thunder heads of Florida's summer, the tribe's horizons filled with the looming personages of these lawyer Chiefs: Joe Segor, Blas Herrero, Joe Martinez, Ed Rubinoff, Barry Richard, and Tom Spencer. Rodney Mandelstam, Marshall Shapo, David Yelen, Steve Miller, and Russell Ehasz, though not lawyers, or not yet lawyers at the time they held office, nevertheless added strength and continuity to these years. One after the other they appeared in the distance, rose higher, and went their ways. And instead of the flash and thunder of lightning, tribal walls reverberated with the boom and crash of warring political factions. They were furious and exciting years.

One of the best stories to come out of these times is also one of the most

AN IRON ARROW ELECTION

revealing. In the legal profession of Florida, Iron Arrow membership is a prestigious ornament indeed. Other trophies include editorship of the Law Review, and membership in Wig and Robe. Thus, the battle lines were drawn between two law school fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Delta Theta Phi; each clashing for





the first place trophy in the Iron Arrow spring elections. Not only campus and professional prestige were at stake, but also pride in politics well done.

On this stage then, one of Iron Arrow's greatest election stories was played. As members assembled for the 1963 election of officers, they did so with smiles, plans, and considerable anticipation. With resounding and splendid speeches, each faction put forth its nomination. Seconding speeches were made with oratory such as can only spill from lawyers.

The candidates left the room then to talk and smoke, confident or concerned, as the case may be. Inside the room, however, the discussion soon filled with signals and rhetoric, each faction, in turn, as advocate, prosecutor, or public defender.

It soon became apparent that either law fraternity candidate outside, if elected, would send half the members assembled away in rage. Each faction began to convince the other that their nominees in the hallway, whatever their merits, would tear the tribe apart.

So, unknown to those outside, the discussion in the room began to focus instead upon a dark horse nominee. Within minutes, the two men so recently the objects of intricate strategies and sterling oratory were recalled before the tribe. The presiding officer, explaining that neither had won, announced the election of Rodney Mandelstam. It is said that Rodney smiled a great deal after that.¹⁰⁶

The contributions of the lawyer Chiefs were several. After Martinez appealed to members to return their Seminole jackets after tapping week, it soon became policy that all members should purchase their own. In immediate



¹⁰⁶ Story an approximation of actual events which has been embellished.





THE LAWYER CHIEFS

consequence of this policy change, membership fees were raised for initiates, so that the cost of their jackets were included. With members purchasing their own jackets, individual tastes began to dictate the background colors. The traditional orange jackets soon began to be interspersed with royal blue, turquoise, green, yellow, red, purple, and black. Martinez and Rubinoff were the first Chiefs to wear white jackets. By 1975, Walt Kichefski had ordered a jacket with patterns of his own choosing: a row of “hurricane warning flags,” a row depicting goal posts, and another row symbolizing a referee with up stretched arms.

Other traditions began. Chief Ed Rubinoff (1965-66) asked all Iron Arrow members at the Homecoming football game to join him on the Orange Bowl field for a pregame victory line-up. Tom Spencer in 1967, produced the first Iron Arrow directory, an important contribution to tribal records and cohesiveness. Spencer also suggested the possibility of an Iron Arrow tapping mound and monument as a year-long symbol of Iron Arrow’s presence on the campus. The next year, Russell Ehasz, a student of architecture, (who became the last Chief of the Law School years) designed the monument and tapping mound in use today.

What forces were at work through these years that produced a law school monopoly in Iron Arrow? Ed Rubinoff’s explanation seems simplest and best: “Of the seniors tapped for Iron Arrow and returning to the University the next year, the only schools represented were the Schools of Medicine and Law. Since medical students had no time whatsoever, only the law students were usu-

BITS AND PIECES

ally available.”¹⁰⁷

Rubinoff remembers that Chink Whitten, for whom the present Student Union building is named, “was like a father to me.” Among students, Chink was famous for the long hours he devoted to their activities “...the job killed him.”¹⁰⁸ Among his fellow Iron Arrows, who elected him Faculty Advisor seven times during his nine years in the society, Whitten was famous for the initiation stew he cooked on those long, cold winter nights in the Everglades. On initiation nights, he used to tell his children that he was going to the Everglades “to sleep in a tree.”¹⁰⁹

The Law School domination of Iron Arrow was opposed by Whitten, as it was by Jack Kelsey and Thurston Adams, primarily on the grounds that it

¹⁰⁷ Rubinoff, Edward G., conversation with the author, December 4, 1975.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.



made the organization “too one-sided.” Even so, there was deep mutual respect and warm personal regard within the tribe. When Chink died of a heart attack, Iron Arrow’s Thomas Spencer, William Gilchrist, Skip Flynn, “Doc” Ridenour, and Jim Fleming were his pallbearers.

And what about the politics? Could it be practiced and the tribe’s selection meetings be conducted so that the honor of membership would be maintained? One Chief’s recollection of the times sums it up best: “Iron Arrow was the one organization in my whole life in which I tried to be as completely apolitical as I could.”¹¹⁰ They were furious and exciting and honorable times.



¹⁰⁹ McKenry, Kay, conversation with the author, 1974.

¹¹⁰ Rubinoff, Edward G., as above.





MEDICAL SCHOOL CAMPUS

A Personal History - Diana Lopez -1963

When we walk around in the 21st Century through our beautiful University of Miami campuses, it is hard to visualize the situation in 1926 when our Alma Mater first opened its doors. Although the University was chartered in 1925 by a group of concerned citizens who wanted to have higher education in their community, the grand opening was scheduled to occur in the Fall of 1926. But misfortune was ahead as a violent hurricane that caused misery and destruction swept through South Florida on September 17 and 18 of that year. That hurricane and the collapse of the Florida land boom washed away the grand plans for a special campus to match the Spanish environment of Coral Gables. Instead, classes started in October, 1926, in a partially completed building that was supposed to have been a hotel; classrooms were created by partitioning areas with cardboard covered studding, thus the nickname, “cardboard college”.

This “cardboard” university lasted for many years and, indeed, survived even after our beautiful Coral Gables campus was inaugurated. I remember taking some graduate classes in the “North Campus” building at University Drive between 1965 and 1966!

My association with the University of Miami started in 1963 when Dr. Henry King Stanford was president. I was hired as a laboratory technician by the late Dr. LaRoy S. Dietrich from the Department of Biochemistry. His laboratory was situated on the 6th floor of the Medical Research Building which is now attached to the Rosenstiel Building on the Medical School campus. I had a degree of Doctor of Natural Sciences from the University of Havana, Cuba, and had recently emigrated to the United States. I remember that one of my first tasks was to kill a mouse and extract the Ehrlich-Lettre’ ascites tumor cells that had been implanted in its peritoneum. I had never killed a mouse before, but I said to myself, “This is not a time for cowardice!”

The School of Medicine was the last to be established under the Ashe presidency and was partly located in the servant’s quarters of what is now the Biltmore Hotel on Anastasia Avenue, and partly at Jackson Memorial Hospital. The School had been founded in 1952 and had not yet achieved its national prominence, however, there were several wonderful professors devoted to biomedical research that served as role models to me and other individuals. Inspired by their dedication, I applied in 1965 to the Graduate program in Microbiology since that discipline paralleled my interests. Little did I suspect that within 20 years all current research among biomedical sciences would be so very close. And molecular and cell biology is the basis of seemingly diverse disciplines such as Physiology, Microbiology, Pharmacology and Biochemistry.





My mentor, Dr. Michael Sigel, was located most of the time at Variety Children's Research Foundation on the grounds of what is presently Miami Children's Hospital, but he also had a laboratory and an office in the Anastasia Building. This facility, with its old wooden floors, was not the most suitable environment to grow cells in tissue culture, but it was there that I worked. However, I commuted to the Jackson campus, since Dr. Dietrich, my former boss, functioned as a co-mentor for my dissertation research.

Nowadays, the original School of Medicine Building located on Anastasia Avenue is gone. It was razed when the new Biltmore Hotel was opened in the tower that had for years been used as the Veterans' Hospital of Miami, before this facility moved to its present location on N.W. 12th Avenue. However, I will never forget the long hours I spent in that location, and how I used to go for a walk along the edge of the golf course when my experiments did not work and all I wanted to do was sit down and cry. We should always keep in mind that research is based on one premise which is all important for budding, as well as established scientists: you search and search and search (that is why it is called research!) By following this premise, the time came when I started presenting my scientific findings at national and international meetings and I graduated with a Ph.D. degree in January of 1970. In those years, we used to have two graduating ceremonies a year, one in early January and one in late May or June. These were not always at the University's Coral Gables campus and my graduation was held at the City of Miami's Marine Stadium on Key Biscayne. It was a cool, windy morning and my husband, three children and my parents all accompanied me to receive my diploma. Drs. Sigel and Dietrich donned their regalia and were by my side for this momentous occasion. Since a large number of students were graduating only the Ph.D. candidates were formally robed and given their diplomas by the President. However, the stage at the Marine Stadium was a floating barge and I had to cross a flimsy board from the stands of the stadium to the floating stage. Fortunately, my fears of losing my cap as I walked the plank that was moving back and forth as the waves crashed against the stage were unfounded.

I began my career as a faculty member with the title of Instructor and was I ever proud of my new status. The University has continued to expand under its third president and research activities were emphasized. The new Rosenstiel Medical School Building had just opened as I graduated and I was assigned a laboratory on the third floor which I shared with Ann Beasley, who had collaborated with Dr. Sigel for years since they had worked together in Atlanta at the Center of Communicable Diseases (CDC). The years passed and my career continued to develop. When the new Cancer Center was approved and opened, initially under Dr. Lessner and soon thereafter under Dr. Gordon Zubrod's direction, I became Program Leader of Tumor Virology and Immunology of the Papanicolaou Cancer Center, now the University of Miami/Sylvester Comprehensive





Cancer Center. At approximately the same time, a new undergraduate major in Microbiology was implemented by our department under the leadership of Dr. Bennet Sallman, our chairman. I have taught on the Coral Gables campus since the inception of that program and have always enjoyed my interactions with the faculty and undergraduate students of the College of Arts and Sciences. The new Cox Science Building was a good place to have our classes but sometimes our venue was the Learning Center. During these years, I was privileged to serve as Senator representing the School of Medicine and thus became aware of the successes and problems on the Coral Gables campus and of the necessity for closer ties between the Coral Gables campus, the School of Medicine and the Rosenstiel School of Marine Sciences. Indeed, it was due to serving as a Senator that I met and came to appreciate the dedication, intellectuality, and the high caliber of ethics of my colleagues from the Schools of Law, Business Administration, Communications, Music, Architecture, Engineering and the College of Arts and Sciences.

Upon the retirement of Dr. Sallman as Chairman of Microbiology and Immunology, Dr. J. Wayne Streilein came to the University of Miami to assume the leadership of our department. Dean Fogel's mandate of developing the Immunology resources at the School of Medicine resulted in the establishment of ten new positions to recruit scientists in this discipline. This was accomplished for us, "the oldtimers", and it was like moving to a new department without having to pack anything!

And it was not just our department which developed so strikingly. The School of Medicine grew by leaps and bounds, evidenced not only by all of the new construction, but by the high caliber of the research and clinical activities on our campus and the high regard in which it is held throughout the United States. In addition to the traditional departments, centers focused on the cure of specific types of disease, such as the Cancer Center, have been instituted to draw from the talents of an interdisciplinary faculty. The Medical campus is hardly recognizable today to those who knew it in the 1970's. Instead of a street full of traffic and congestion, which was the condition of 10th Avenue, we have a beautiful pedestrian mall lined with wonderful new buildings such as the library and the Bascom Palmer Eye Institute anchored by the Ryder Trauma Center, recognized as one of the best of its kind in the nation, if not the world. The clinical facilities of the Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center are housed in a gorgeous building that has received several architectural awards. The recent completion of the building for the Miami Project to Cure Paralysis and the dedication of the Batchelor Building for Pediatric and Genetic Studies completes a complex that surrounds a beautifully landscaped plaza that is bounded by the Diabetes Research Institute, the Papanicolaou Research building of the Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center and the Gautier Research Building where the Department of Biochemistry and other facilities are located.





The University of Miami School of Medicine continues to thrive. These have been wonderful years during which I have become very attached to our wonderful University, and I tell my Chairman, “Since I do not plan to retire, God willing, I will continue to do research and teach, and if I am not able to walk well, I will just have to go after the medical students with my cane.”¹¹¹



¹¹¹ Dr. Diana Lopez - Personal Recollections





DR. HENRY KING STANFORD



Dr. Henry King Stanford is the third president of the University of Miami and the third sponsor of Iron Arrow. He was tapped into the society on November 10, 1966, at “the old tapping tree,” and welcomed into membership by Chief Barry Richard.

I remember seeing Dr. Stanford wearing his Seminole jacket many times; at Homecoming when he would dance with the student Homecoming Queen, and again at Homecoming football games. He is a familiar figure at the head table of the tapping luncheons, and many are the faculty and alumni members of IA who have been tapped in the president’s office, where he had invited them on “important business that must be discussed in person.”

Dr. Stanford was instrumental in clearing the way for the tribe’s tapping mound and firebowl which now stand near the bookstore beneath a cool and spreading ficus tree. When the tribe proposed moving the statue of Dr. Ashe to the foyer of the Administration Building, Dr. Stanford’s help was decisive in allowing the Iron Arrow membership plaques to be placed alongside the statue.

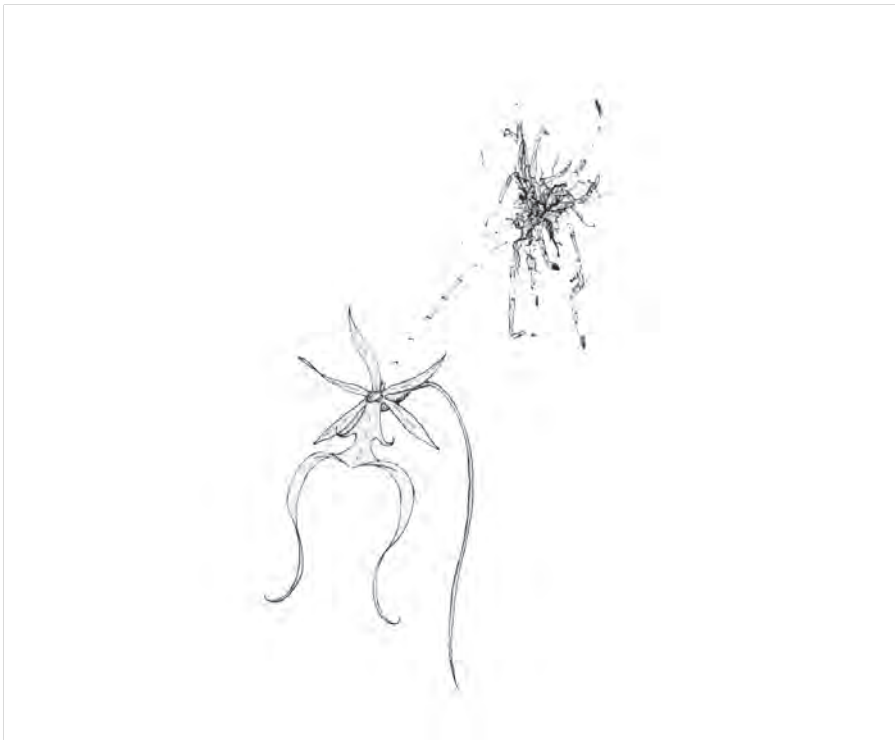
Dr. Stanford’s contributions to Iron Arrow are many, but two, I think, are particularly important. First, it was Dr. Stanford who promoted the James Hutchinson Fund initiated by Eugene Cohen, to acquire 50 oil canvases to preserve for posterity much of the beauty and culture of the Seminole Indians. At this writing, several of these canvases hang in the Office of the President, immediately impressing upon official guests of the University the unique relationship of the





University community with the Everglades tribes. Aside from Eugene Cohen's role in establishing the fund at the University of Miami and Dr. Stanford's enthusiastic support of the project, recognition is also due John J. DuPuis, Jr., and Charlton Tebeau.

Dr. Stanford's second contribution to the Iron Arrow tradition is both gracious and popular. Each year at Homecoming, he and Mrs. Stanford host a reception for Iron Arrow members and guests in their home. This event was first held on October 27, 1971, in the old W. T. Grant mansion on South Bayshore Drive in Coconut Grove, the home of the first three presidents of the University and their families. The tradition continues and holds equal esteem in President and Mrs. Stanford's new home on Old Cutler Road near Matheson Hammock Park. I remember standing on Mrs. Stanford's sun porch with its touch of rattan-wicker decor and its profuse, vigorous assortment of tropical flora and looking out over a lawn alive with the thousand colors and patterns of Seminole jackets. On such warm autumn nights, the quiet elegance of times long past come to mind with every foliage-scented breath, and 1926, seems no further away than the shadows surrounding the lawn.





1968-1976 - THE MICCO YEARS



In the later years of the 1960s, an era was coming to a close in Iron Arrow. Continued external assault upon the tribe by rejected aspirants surfaced as Hurricane headlines against “the ball.” The retirement of Thurston “Doc” Adams as Director of Student Activities was imminent. With Doc would go nearly two decades of experience upon which the tribe had grown dependent. And Doc left no heir-apparent.

Further difficulties appeared in the changing nature of the student body itself. Drugs became a campus phenomenon, even among many students in leadership positions. The violence of a never-ending war in Vietnam began to push more and more citizens to the brink; many campuses boiled in violent disruption. And certain elements of the UM administration apparently lost all interest in the traditional sectors of student endeavor: sectors like Homecoming and Carni Gras, Men’s Residence Halls Association, and Associated Women Students, Inter-fraternity Council and Pan-Hellenic; even Iron Arrow and Omicron Delta Kappa.

The threat was not so clearly in focus at the time: Iron Arrow was about to embark without a rudder into a turbulence unmatched in such a concentrated span of time. There were selection meetings in those years in which it was wondered if there would be anyone even eligible to tap, much less desirable. But leaders were tapped, and it now seems that this whole period only served to forge a stronger, more permanent place for the Arrow.





The society's survival was largely due to two factors: one was the concerted actions of a small group of student members who would bridge the transition from the era of Doc Adams. Among these last tappees from the Thurston Adams years were John Leatherwood, Martin Arostegui, Michael Tryson, Michael Leone, Stephen Hill, Thad Koch, Tim Choate, Steve Haas and the author.

The second factor which ultimately worked to strengthen the tribe during this critical period was the appearance and domination of the longest-reigning Chiefs in the history of the tribe. John Leatherwood alone served three years. Rhea Warren and John Benedict served two years each. Seven years among them in the position of Chief provided a continuity which was not forthcoming in any other way. Hence, the name, "the Micco years." What follows is a challenge-response history of that time.

Because Doc had always been there, the continuity of Iron Arrow was





THE RITUAL

taken for granted. When Doc left, those who had depended on him looked around and saw they would have to formalize the tribe's customs if it were to survive effectively without him. Unwritten traditions, gradual and accumulated revisions, and word-of-mouth experiences were all in danger of disappearing quickly and irretrievably.

First in danger was the initiation ritual. Small improvements had been made several times over the years, a revised printed version having been drawn up by Barry Scott Richard, Chief, 1966-67. The initiation for most of these many years had been held on campus, around Lake Osceola, the trips to the wilderness areas occurring only as a finale to the initiation; a finale devised more for "hazing" new members than for examining the elements and significance of leadership.

With the appearance of the 960 and 1968 dorms on the shores of Lake Osceola in 1967 and 1968, the need to move the entire ceremony into the Everglades became increasingly apparent. In addition, there was some dissatisfaction with both the physical "hazing" activities in the initiation and with the comparatively shallow Seminole or Indian perspectives in much of the ceremony. The need to move the ceremony into the Everglades offered the opportunity to draw more heavily upon the relationship of the Florida wilderness to the history and ideals of Iron Arrow.

In September or October of 1968, Medicine Man Mike Tryson had come into possession of a short newspaper clipping which briefly outlined the shape and skeletal symbolism of the Seminole Wheel of Life.¹¹² The idea that the Wheel of Life could somehow be incorporated into the ritual was stored away and left to germinate.

Winter passed and in February 1969, I boarded a Delta Airlines jet bound for an ODK Province Convention in Columbia, South Carolina. The Wheel of Life was born in the first 30 minutes of that morning flight. After takeoff from Miami International, I remember looking out the window at the Everglades below and beginning to write. I also remember I was writing very quickly. The scene I was describing was a wilderness area that Thad Koch had shown to me several weeks earlier. We had seen the area in the daytime, however, and as I wrote I tried to picture it at night with a council fire and the Wheel of Life painted on the earth. I tried to smell the forest and hear the mosquitoes as I wrote. By the time the flight had landed in Atlanta, the Wheel of Life portion of the ritual was finished.

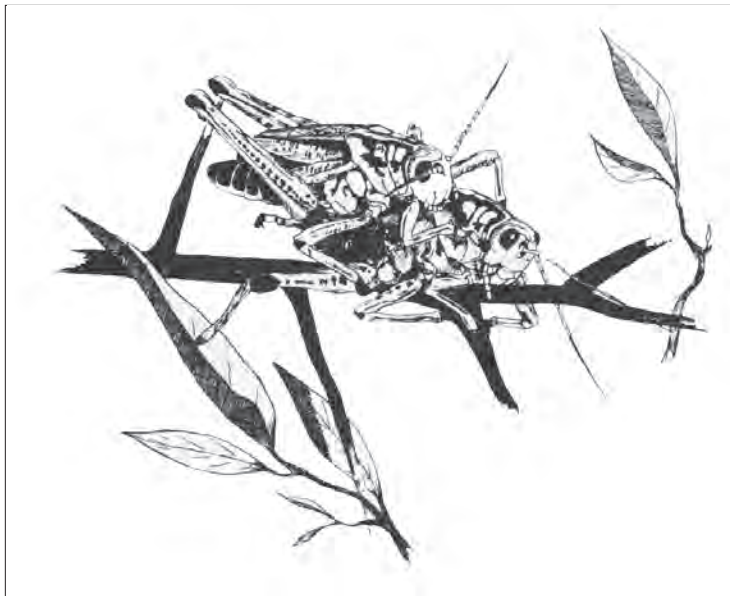
¹¹² A James Hutchinson canvas depicts the Seminole Wheel of Life as drawn by Medicine Man Gotch Nagoftce, Josie Billie.



The addition of the Lessons in the Wilderness to the existing ritual occurred later that same spring, after the spring initiation. In this case, the words did not tumble quickly or easily onto the paper as they had done for the Wheel of Life. In fact, I remember laboring over a part of it for some time one evening in an apartment in South Miami belonging to Iron Arrow member Steven Haas. When the Wheel of Life had been tried in that spring initiation, it had been favorably received, but had created an unexpected time imbalance which I undertook to resolve. William Vaught, Associate Director of Student Activities (and longtime member of Iron Arrow), discussed with me the use of symbolism in the initiation ceremonies of Greek and Professional Societies of which he was a member. Fascinated by this idea, I set about reading several books on Indian cultures in North America, including two or three on the Seminoles and their language. The result this time was the Lessons in the Wilderness.

The reader may be interested to know that part of this portion of the ritual were written with specific members of the tribe in physical mind; members who reflected differing styles of leadership. It was inevitable, perhaps, that some part of the Seminole language would be put to unofficial use as a result of this undertaking. Member Ted Peck, who was Chairman of the 1968 Carni Gras, can attest to such uses personally: for years he has been known at tribal functions as Empeshaw, the Seminole word for stomach.

In the same way the flow of events challenged us to uniquely sudden adaptations in the ritual, so too they bore down fiercely on the very constitutional structure of the tribe itself. With Doc's retirement, many of the perspectives of





THE BALL

gradual change and continuity that he had retained left with him. The need was apparent to John Leatherwood and others that what had been our customary operating procedure had to be codified and incorporated into the governing charter of the tribe.

If this need were apparent, the action to accommodate it was prompted even more forcefully by external events beginning to buffet the tribe. Outraged aspirants whose ambitions went unfulfilled launched repeated, rather spectacular assaults upon the tribe itself, and especially on the “one-ball” system.

Hurricane headlines, columns and editorials all screamed criticism of any organization with selective membership procedures, social or honorary. Measures had to be taken to lift the selection process above all reproach, real or imagined. This objective was one of the first pursued by John Leatherwood in 1969.

The problem was to provide a strict constitutional selection procedure to remove any possibility of a political misuse of the “ball”, while retaining the founding principle of unanimity and preventing a decline in the standards required for Iron Arrow membership. The procedures eventually recommended and adopted did much to quell the storms without, though they came perilously close to becoming a “two-ball” system. Nevertheless, the potential for a political or personal grudge exercise of the negative vote was set aside forever.

The second outcome of this constitutional revision was a redefinition of the duties of the tribal officers in more pragmatic terms. The Chief was given responsibility for the coordination of all tribal activities, but was also assigned specific responsibility for the tapping luncheons and their arrangements. The Son of Chief was designated coordination responsibilities for the selection and tapping of new members. The initiation ritual and the subsequent breakfast were specified as the administrative domain of the Medicine Man.

At the time these advances were being made, the tribe began to gather renewed notoriety and respect. This was partly a result of adjusted selection procedures, but in greater part, was due to the dramatic personality of one Chief and the extensive public-relations emphasis of another.

During his unprecedented three terms as Chief, John Leatherwood’s audacious representation of the tribe and all its traditions created an aura of theatric prestige that soon surrounded Iron Arrow with a sense of its own majesty. Though





INCREASING VISIBILITY

not without controversy, Leatherwood's imperious manner attracted a kind of awe-struck attention to the power of the Iron Arrow tradition. His repeated elections to the position of Chief pay tribute more to his overpowering sense of presence on the campus stage than to considerations of platform or program.

In an administrative vacuum, John Leatherwood became a bastion of continuity for the tribe: a stubborn rudder for the turbulent period in which he served. His greatest contribution was the increased visibility and stability he brought to the tribe at a time when such qualities were desperately needed.

Other members were also contributing to the newly acquired momentum. Chief Rhea Warren and Medicine Man Steve Hill were both environmentally oriented. Under Warren's guidance, column after column of local newsprint was devoted to Iron Arrow and its activities. He was also the most effective fund-raiser for Iron Arrow activities that the tribe had ever known. If the society's accomplishments were grandiose during this period, they were also expensive. Warren's efforts at raising funds were made easier, however, by the interest and generosity of such members as Thomas Kearns, Walter Etling, Eddie Dunn, Julian Cole, Joe Shaw, Milton Weiss, Frank Smathers, Maurice Ferre, Stitch Van, John Gale, Gerald Kogan, Stanley Arkin, Freddie Berens, Phil Kaplan, Don Mariutto, Ed Rubinoff, Marshal Rosenberg, Neil Schiff, Clarence Pahnke, Tom Lee, Jose Bared and many others. It was also Warren who named Medicine Man Steve Hill as the chairman of the first Iron Arrow spring outing to Pigeon Key - one of the most popular and successful of tribal traditions in the 1970's.





SELECTION, TAPPING, LUNCHEONS, INITIATION



THE SELECTION PROCESS

Have you ever ridden the Seaboard Coast Line? At 2:00 in the morning, you squirm and shift in your seat in the coach trying to sleep. Outside, cars are added and removed in the dark, nightmare railroad yards of Jacksonville. When, at last it is 3:15 a.m., and the train is rocking and bumping and rattling evenly beneath you again, you roll your jacket up under your head and dream.

The sun comes up somewhere about 80 miles north of Palm Beach and you dig through your bag to find the toothpaste. Then, refreshed, you walk back to the dining car for eggs and hashbrowns and cantaloupe on heavy pewter plates. Outside your window, the cabbage palms and grazing cattle and morning mists slip away. What has all this got to do with Iron Arrow?

Iron Arrow selection meetings used to be like that. At 2:00 in the morning, you would squirm and shift in your seat as names were added and removed and the glare from the lights would keep you awake. When, at last, it was 3:15 a.m. and the tribe was rocking and rattling along evenly again for another semester, you could wrap your jacket up and rest. The breakfast afterward was usually taken at Holsum's on U.S. 1 just south of the UM.

The nighttime selection was a holdover from the times when the school





and the tribe were smaller and selections could be easily handled in the evening. By selecting only one night or so before tapping, we maintained maximum secrecy.

Like the heyday of the railroads, however, that unforgettable system is a thing of the past. If it were my choice, I would welcome back the railroads, for they have a charm to cherish. But the nighttime selection meeting can molder in its grave. Everybody got so tired; it was an event terrible to experience, though pleasant to remember.¹²⁵

New members are chosen twice a year: just before Homecoming in the fall and just before Carni Gras in the spring. Hidden here from all but its members is the vigorous, relentless tradition that perpetuates the highest honor attained at the University.

Each nominee is judged individually against the criteria of membership: leadership, character, scholarship, service, and love of alma mater. Qualities such as humility are also considered. Students must have a 2.0 cumulative average, while faculty and staff must have been associated with the University for at least five years, usually more. Alumni are considered only on the basis of their achievements after graduation. These then are the broad outlines within which the selection process takes place.

The selection process is in every sense an adversarial proceeding, in the best tradition of American jurisprudence. The adversaries change from moment to moment and from nominee to nominee; rising spontaneously and fading just as quickly when argument is concluded. Doctors of chemistry and engineering and music attend, as do university presidents and vice presidents. Occasionally, a student body president will join in discussion with All-American athletes, Carni Gras chairmen, or Homecoming coordinators. A member of the Board of Trustees may challenge the arguments of a famous alumnus. All are members of Iron Arrow. All at one time or another have listened to and spoken of the qualities of the candidates under consideration.

In this environment, devils' advocates test each candidate's qualifications with probing questions. The truly qualified candidates easily survive the acid tests. Because these proceedings are honest and deliberative, they remain within the confidence of tribal members. When all the members assembled are in agreement, there is no doubt that the nominees selected are worthy of Miami's highest honor.

To appreciate the success of this selection process, consider the following, from *The Miami Hurricane* of January 16, 1953:

“Students tapped were Fritz Richter, president of the Student Asso-

¹²⁵ Daytime selection meetings were inaugurated by Rhea Warren on Saturday, October 23, 1971.





ciation and Omicron Delta Kappa member; Wayne Whisler, treasurer of the S.A. and member of ODK; and George Buchman, ODK and editor of the three Law School publications.”

“Iron Arrow also chose George Vickery, editor of *The Hurricane*, ODK member and president of SDX; Ray Fisher, ODK, editor emeritus of *Tempo* and *Ibis* chief photographer. Representing sports were Eddie Segall, varsity boxer, cheerleader, and president of the M-Club; and Frank Smith, 1952 varsity football player.”

Early in the morning, while the sky is still pale with night and the dew still wet on the grass, Iron Arrows begin to congregate at the tapping mound. There, on a small knoll beneath a shady ficus tree is the Iron Arrow monument.





TAPPING

A few sticks of wood are placed in the firebowl, and soon the smell of smoke begins to drift across the campus. It is tapping day.

The large kettle drum is brought to the mound and placed beside the firebowl. Seminole jackets are unloaded from someone's automobile and draped on the moldy stone wall and on the drum. The Chief dons his breastplates and checks to make sure that greasepaint is available. The Medicine Man arrives with the large orange drum that will be used in the tapping lines. The Son of Chief reviews his list of tappees and their whereabouts throughout the morning.

Now the advisor will take his pipe from his mouth and give the signal to begin. The kettle drum begins to throb; BOOM boom boom boom. BOOM boom boom boom. The rhythm is slow and the easy. Greetings are exchanged with late arrivals and three members leave to order breakfast in the Ibis Cafeteria. By 7:30 a.m., 20 members are present; each wearing his Seminole jacket; each jacket different from the other in colors and in patterns.

At 8:00 a.m., the Son of Chief announces the name of the first tappee. One of the members picks up the Arrow and holds it, parallel to the ground a few inches in front of his chest. A line forms behind him. First behind him are two members who know the man to be tapped. Next is the drummer, who drapes the large orange drum over his shoulder and begins to copy the rhythm of the large kettle drum beside the fire. The other members fall in behind him, their arms crossed upon their chests. Silence is admonished and the line files off across the campus, in search of the tradition's future.

Unsuspecting, probably sluggish from the early hour, the tappee sits in his early morning class, converting his professor's expertise into ciphers of ink on paper. Far away is the echo of a kettle drum, and just outside the window a tradewind stirs the palm fronds. A bird, light-headed with the morning, chortles to himself. Outside the room a drumbeat is heard approaching; growing louder and louder until suddenly, it is in the room and all lecturing has ceased as the colored jackets and the solemn, primitive rhythm break the morning's spell.

The man with the Arrow moves toward the back of the room and suddenly thrusts the iron relic into the air. Simultaneously, the drum beat breaks into a throbbing frenzy. With a swift downward plunge, the fists clutching the Arrow have struck the new member with a jolt upon the shoulder blades; thereby, protecting bone from iron. BOOM. The frenzied beat comes to a halt. Two Iron Arrows seize the tappee by either arm and pull him from his chair as the drum immediately resumes the primitive rhythm by which it had arrived. The man with the Arrow holds it again before his chest and leaves the room. Behind him is the new tappee, still caught tightly in the grasp of his captors, his books





and papers left in disarray behind him. Then follows the drummer and the rest of the Iron Arrows. Not a single word has been spoken.

As the tapping line nears the tapping mound, the two drummers synchronize their time and the tappee is brought to stand before the Chief. Behind the tappee, the tapping line forms a silent semi-circle facing the mound as the Arrow is transferred to the Chief. The Chief thrusts the Arrow high into the air, and again the drums break into a rapid, frenzied beat. Suddenly, the Arrow is plunged into the ground at the tappee's feet and both drums fall silent. The Chief then takes greasepaint from the Son of Chief and places two marks on the tappee's forehead: one green and one orange. Then the Chief says: "Congratulations. You have been tapped into Iron Arrow, the highest honor attained by men at the University of Miami. You are required by tribal law to wear the ceremonial jacket and ceremonial colors of the tribe and to appear before a gathering of the tribe at 1:00 p.m., at the Holiday Inn of Coral Gables." The kettle drum then resumes its beat, congratulations are offered, the tappee is given a jacket to wear, and pictures are taken. The future has begun.

Atmosphere: Professional, cordial, tasteful, appropriate, relaxed. They always begin with reunions and handshakes, with cocktails and the murmur of conversation, talk of business and sports. It seems that every law firm and hospital in Miami is represented by a member in attendance.

Soon the tables begin to fill. The lights grow dim and a slow rhythmic boom silences the room; the new tappees file in. The drum rolls with a frenzy, then with a final boom falls silent. An invocation is offered by Dr. Ivan Hoy,





TAPPING LUNCHEONS

chairman of the Department of Religion. Or Father Henry Minich will rise to offer an Indian prayer, filled with the haunting spirituality of cultures and times long past.

On November 6, 1975, Minich intoned an ancient Tewa prayer:

Oh, our Mother the earth.
Oh, our Father the sky.
Your children are we, and with tired backs
We bring you the gifts that you love.
Then weave for us a garment of brightness;

May the warp be the white light of morning,
May the weft be the red light of evening,
May the fringes be the falling rain,
May the border be the standing rainbow.
Then weave for us a garment of brightness
That we may walk fittingly where birds sing,
That we may walk fittingly where grass is green,
Oh, our mother the earth.
Oh, our father the sky.

Then these moments are quickly over and the lights return as the tables fill with salads and coffee and entree.

In the manner of such gatherings, the business begins as dessert is served. It begins with humor, and with luck, continues that way. The new tappees are introduced, and the activities for which they were chosen are described. Dr. Stanford, members of “the founding nine,” officers and other dignitaries are introduced. Typically, Iron Arrow’s guest speaker is a politician, a scholar, or an athletic director, not necessarily in that order of frequency.

At the memorable luncheon of November 7, 1974, Iron Arrow’s special guest was Howard Osceola, whose village makes the jackets worn by members of the tribe. The following remarks were delivered in honoring his presence at the luncheon:

As you entered this room you saw prominently displayed a jacket along with a beaded sash and a turban. The jacket is called a Medicine Man’s jacket. These garments are exact replicas of those worn by Seminole braves during the Seminole Indian wars. Eventually, other forms of dress were adopted. The last tribal leader to retain this garb was the Medicine Man, thus the





term Medicine Man's jacket.

Today we acknowledge the gift of these valuable items to the tribe by Howard Osceola. Howard Osceola is a Mikasuki Indian. He does not live on any reservation and he does not accept federal monies. I say this because this is a source of great pride with him.

In recognition of his great friendship and support over the years we would like to present him with this framed portrait of his grandparents.¹¹⁴

The value of the gift Howard Osceola had just accorded Iron Arrow can be appreciated only in the recognition that the garments represent an archaic style; exceedingly rare because they are seldom made anymore. The three-foot photograph of Howard's grandparents, framed by five-inch-wide cypress planks, awakens the ghosts of the society's founding in 1926, for Howard's grandfather was none other than Willie Willie, the chauffeur for Mrs. McAllister. Today the photograph hangs in Howard's small, cluttered office on the Tamiami Trail at the edge of the everglades.

Before any luncheon can be closed, two traditions must be observed. The organization was charged by Dr. Ashe with the responsibility of protecting



¹¹⁴ Remarks of Rhea Warren, November 7, 1974.





the welfare of the University of Miami and its traditions. In adherence to that charge, twice each year Iron Arrow conducts a “24-hour drum vigil” symbolizing that responsibility in ritual. Despite the serious symbolism of the ritual, it is with amusement that members await the news of which tappees are assigned as sentries to the late and lonely hours. With a wry smile, the Medicine Man points out that the hours assigned are chosen in a “more or less” random procedure.

In the second tradition, it is the tappees’ turn to smile. For each luncheon is closed with an “asi toast” in which members only participate. The asi is the “black drink” for which Osceola was named in the Indian Wars. The implications of this toast can be appreciated in the realization that the Seminole recipe consists mainly of the leaves of the Florida tree, *Ilex vomitoria*, the yaupon.¹¹⁵ From the latter the early settlers enjoyed a harmless, mild brew, while the ‘black drink’ of Indian ceremonies was very strong, from prolonged boiling, and was both emetic and purgative, especially when taken in quantity.”¹¹⁶

An Iron Arrow tappee may not become a member of the tribe until he has undergone the tribe’s semi-annual initiation ceremonies held in the Everglades. The all-night ritual remains secret to all but members and a small handful of Seminoles, but certain descriptions can be made. Following the tapping ceremonies at the Iron Arrow mound, the tappee is given a letter by the Medicine Man congratulating him on his selection. The letter indicates, however, that membership is contingent upon participation in the initiation ceremonies. He is instructed as to a time and place at which he is to appear and certain items which he is to bring with him; some of which are precautionary in nature. These items include: a can of insect repellent, four flashlights with fresh batteries, a change of clothing, a typewritten history of the tribes which have inhabited the Florida Everglades, a compass and map of South Florida, and one roll of one-inch adhesive tape.

¹¹⁵ Morton, Julia F, *Wild Plants for Survival in South Florida*, Trend House, Tampa, Florida.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.





THE INITIATION



How can we describe an Iron Arrow initiation for you without describing it? If we could make this page come alive with the odor of insect repellent, we would. This odor is as much a part of Iron Arrow as the jackets and the drum. In an initiation, the senses are choked by it. There is also the musty smell of decaying vegetation. Interwoven with these are the wet smell of water and the smoke of burning wood and the syrupy fragrance of pollen.

Of course, the pitch black of the nighttime wilderness is part of the IA initiation. There are shadows from fires and pinpoints of light that are stars; thousands more than can be seen from the city. We have seen falling stars sometimes on these nights. And there is a fear and superstition so real it can be felt, arising in part from the darkness and in part from the isolation of the wilderness. The sounds of the ceremonies are sounds of the Florida wilderness, and the Florida past. There is the hum of mosquitoes around one's head and, in the stillness, the wind through the trees and sawgrass. There are nighttime sounds of crickets and birds and katydids, broken by an occasional splash of water or a dull, slow throbbing of tribal drums. And sometimes there is the moaning bellow of hal-pattah, the alligator. And there is also the sound of the spoken word.

Initiations are times when one stumbles in the dark into the web of





hophynie, the spider. They are times that biologists and historians never forget. Anthropologists and theologians come away as from a second genesis of the spirit. All that is primitive and ancient is wrapped into the cover of night with all that can ever be. While he is seated on the earth and the grasses, the leader feels his accomplishments dwindle to insignificance before the accomplishments of the Greatest Leader. Images and odors merge with the dull beat of drums older than any measure of time. With each slow breath, emotion hangs suspended in the blackness as thick and oppressive as the humidity. These are the magic packets in the powerful yaholi bundles of the Iron Arrow.





THE FEMINIST CHALLENGE

For months each year, South Florida lies oppressed beneath the summer humidity and heat. The tropical seas silently spawn storm after storm, sending one after another shuffling toward landfalls around the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

Something about the political climate in the United States began to change in the early '60s, and the social milieu began to spawn its storms too. I have already mentioned two of these which buffeted the University and the tough old tribal walls, the storms of political dissent and a culture sustained by drugs. Now still another storm was spawned, and began its course toward Iron Arrow on November 30, 1972.

The Miami News on that date charted the storm's first position: "Women's Lib Goes On Warpath Against UM Iron Arrow Society." The opening paragraph indicated a tropical storm with strong gusts near the center. "Women's lib is on the warpath against Iron Arrow, the tom-tom beating honorary society at the University of Miami. And a determined band of students hopes to lift its scalp tonight."

During the winter, the storm intensified to hurricane strength and on May 10, 1973, made landfall, striking the tribe with full force. The Region IV office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Atlanta, Georgia, addressed the following letter to Dr. Henry King Stanford, President of the University (partial quote only):

"Dear Dr. Stanford:


We have received a complaint alleging that the Iron Arrow Society at the University of Miami discriminates against and is demeaning to a minority class specifically protected by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, namely, Indians, and that said Society further discriminates against a class of persons protected by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 of the Higher Education Act, namely, females."¹¹⁷

The letter went on to request extensive information about Iron Arrow, which was provided by John Leatherwood on June 1, 1973, on behalf of the IA advisory board.

The hurricanes of the tropics are characterized by a dead calm in the storm center, called "the eye." On opposite sides of this center, the winds roar in opposite directions. As Iron Arrow batted down to weather the blow, the first complaint to be challenged was that alleging our traditions to be demean-

¹¹⁷ United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, letter from Region IV Office to Dr. Henry King Stanford, May 10, 1973.





ing and discriminatory to Indians as a class. Leatherwood pointed out that he himself bore Indian lineage through his paternal great-grandmother who was a full-blooded Oklahoma Cherokee. Rhea Warren indicated similar Cherokee heritage originating in Tennessee. Tony Tommie's role in the founding of the organization as the "Supreme Counselor" of Iron Arrow was cited.

Marie Cypress Osceola, a majorette at the University, wrote a letter taking exception to charges that the tribe's use of Indian jackets was "undignified." "Do you also consider the Indian men and women uncivilized if they wear their traditional clothes? How can it be a disregard to our dignity when our works are considered masterpieces in clothing?"¹¹⁸

The evidence was just beginning. On June 22, 1973, Iron Arrow provided the following information to Ted Nichols of Dr. Stanford's office, who was in frequent phone communication with HEW: "For many years, the Indians of the Village of William McKinley Osceola have sewn the traditional patchwork jackets for members of our Society. Upon surveying this village, we found total accord with Ms. Osceola's position, and were informed by its leader, Howard Osceola, that his people take great pride in their relationship with Iron Arrow; he wished his name to be included in any statement that the Society might prepare."¹¹⁹ A copy of the Society's ritual and constitution were forwarded to the HEW investigators, and Chief John Leatherwood summed up the tribe's response as follows:

"Throughout its almost half-century at the University of Miami, Iron Arrow has dedicated itself to two purposes: honoring through membership those individuals who rendered a truly notable service to the institution; keeping the University community mindful of the presence and heritage of the Seminole and Mikasuki Tribes of South Florida. Both of these have been and continue to be carried out with dedication and excellence."¹²⁰

Other evidence could have been presented to cement the case, if it had been known at the time. The fact that John McGuire, one of the founding nine, bears fully one-half Indian blood from his Wasach mother was not known. It also had been forgotten that George "Hotonka" LaMere (IA 1927-28) was a full-blooded Winnebago Indian. The full extent of Tony Tommie's involvement had been lost for years and years: Iron Arrow had been founded as an actual "clan" of the Seminole Nation.

¹¹⁸ Osceola, Marie Cypress, May 16, 1973.

¹¹⁹ Leatherwood, John E., on behalf of Iron Arrow, To Nichols, Ted, June 22, 1973.

¹²⁰ Leatherwood, John E., letter to HEW investigators, June 1, 1973.



Suddenly, on October 25, 1973, the winds stopped howling. The Indian issue had been resolved. The letter read in part as follows:

“Dear Dr. Stanford:

We have reached a conclusion on the aspect of the complaint which alleges that the Iron Arrow Society’s utilization of Indian attire is demeaning and degrading to Indians in general. In our consideration of this charge we have looked at the issues in terms of the broader effect of the Iron Arrow Society’s use of Indian nomenclature, paraphernalia, ceremonial customs, etc., as well as the wearing of Indian dress.

Our investigating has included an analysis of the society’s constitution and ritual, as well as, contacts with Indian persons knowledgeable about Seminole and Mikasuki tribal customs and Iron Arrow itself.

We do not find evidence to support a claim that the society’s use of Indian ritual and appurtenances is, per se, demeaning of either Seminole and Mikasuki Indians or of Indians in general. Indeed, our investigation shows that qualities of life and philosophy portrayed in the society’s ritual show Indians in what must be considered a positive or favorable light. Our investigation showed, furthermore, that there is no policy of exclusion of Indians from Iron Arrow, that certain now active members have Indian ancestry and that a local Mikasuki Chief was at one time a member.

The present, inclusion of black members in this the society would belie any claim that it is racially exclusive in membership, while the present absence of any members who are full-blooded Indians must be seen as a corollary of the relative scarcity of such persons as members of the University community.”¹²¹

Iron Arrow inspected its tradition and found it had withstood the first squalls of the storm solidly.

The storm center lull was not to remain long. From the Friday, February 15, 1974, student paper: “Iron Arrow’s reputation has been one of the foremost in the Miami area, but its esteem could reach even higher peaks if its members would ‘sink so low’ as to allow female membership.” Meantime, the silence from HEW was considered ominous by some, promising by others. The howling winds of March 24, 1974, brought word from Gainesville that the University

¹²¹ United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, letter from Region IV Office to Dr. Henry King Stanford, October 25, 1973.





of Florida's Blue Key leadership society had been ordered to admit women by the Florida Board of Education. The president of Blue Key at that time was Jim Reinman of Melbourne. He was quoted in the Miami Herald, saying, "In the past, people felt we had the right to restrict membership, and we were under no compulsion to change."¹²² On November 5, 1974, UM's chapter of Omicron Delta Kappa (ODK), national fraternity for scholarship and leadership, tapped its first female member, Alumni Relations Director Jenny Coburn. The national female equivalent of ODK, however, continued its policy of excluding males from membership. Thus Mortar Board which had once been UM's Nu Kappa Tau maintained its traditional integrity in the face of the storm. Still there was no word from Washington. Dean Frederick Lewis of the Law School was guest speaker at the spring tapping luncheon of 1974, and made the observation that should the government order Iron Arrow to accept women for membership, "it would not be the first time in history that an Indian tribe was put asunder from Washington."

Wednesday, June 4, 1975, brought the Miami Herald headlines, "Sex Discrimination Banned in Schools." HEW had established its policies regarding athletics, scholarships, employment, and many other activities. "While college social fraternities and sororities are exempt, groups such as business and professional fraternities and sororities and honor societies may not discriminate by sex."¹²³ Whether 50 years of Iron Arrow tradition would weather the storm without major structural damage was thrown into doubt.



¹²² The Miami Herald, March 24, 1975.

¹²³ The Miami Herald, June 4, 1975.





BITS AND PIECES

The first Iron Arrow tapping seen live on television occurred February 21, 1973. On that evening's Ralph Renick Report, WTVJ's Sports Director, Bob Halloran, was tapped during the broadcast of the 6:00 p.m. news. An audience of thousands watched as Chief Rhea Warren, Chuck Foreman, Ray Bellamy, and Burgess Owens tapped the sportscaster while longtime Iron Arrow member Ralph Renick looked on.

Another Iron Arrow member was making history in quite another way. Former student-body President Jim Fleming is famous to thousands at the University of Miami for his ability to manipulate a crowd as UM head cheerleader. Most observers felt Fleming had reached his peak when he threw his shoulder out of joint one night while leading a cheer before a thunderous Orange Bowl crowd. Others thought it might have been the time he and the Band of the Hour struck up a mock funeral dirge for Notre Dame's Ara Parseghian in 1967: "Cheer up, Ara, the worst is yet to come." But alumnus Fleming topped both occasions when Miami police arrested him on the Orange Bowl sidelines in 1973 for "inciting a riot." His crime? Leading the Orange Bowl crowd in the famous UM Yamma-Yamma cheer. Says Fleming, "They even read me my 'rights.'"

One of the most memorable of the society's social events was a tribal celebration at the home of Dr. Henry Field in Coconut Grove on May 20, 1973. The home of the famous archaeologist, explorer and anthropologist is located on Main Highway in the heart of Miami's historical bayfront community. Born into a prominent Chicago family, famous as the founders of a department store chain and the Chicago Sun, Field during his lifetime has met secretly with Lawrence of Arabia and explored the forbidden burial chambers of Egypt's 3,400-year-old tomb of King Tut.¹²⁴

Before his death in 1973, Academy Award nominee and Iron Arrow member Michael Dunn starred in the film "Ship of Fools." Returning for Homecoming, 1967, the celebrated UM alumnus was tapped during half-time ceremonies in the Orange Bowl stadium by Chief Tom Spencer.



¹²⁴ Tropic Magazine, The Miami Herald, 1975.





ACTIVITIES



PIGEON KEY

If you follow U.S. 1 down its narrow, cracked roadway, you will discover the mixture of sky and sea that makes the Florida Keys unique. Just below Marathon the road strikes out across a sun-bleached, broken expanse called “Seven Mile Bridge.” If you travel the bridge at sunset, royal purple clouds over Florida Bay will slice the dying minutes of the day into orange and red ribbons of light. If you cross at dawn, instead, the sky is a growling violet to the east. North to south, purple-gray mountains of cumulus clouds nestle close above the horizon. Purple curtains of rain sweep across the stage and the storm scolds the early riser with crackles and plucks of electricity.

Pigeon Key is a coral droplet three miles south of Marathon beneath the Seven Mile Bridge. Less than 18 inches above the shallow turquoise sea, it sits like a forgotten sentinel in some long-ended war between the Atlantic Ocean and Florida Bay. Leased by the University as a biological field station, Pigeon Key could be carpeted from sea to sea with the polyturf from the floor of Miami’s Orange Bowl stadium.

The wooden exit ramp from the overseas highway on the old trestle above is like an exit into the past. The old wooden-framed “Florida houses” on the island were once dormitories and parlor houses for the foremen on the work gangs of Henry Flagler’s Florida East Coast Railroad as it was pushed down the line of keys toward Key West. At night, the suggestions of past secrets and stories seem to scurry from crevice to crevice like palmetto bugs in the dark. As inevitable as Atlantic tides stealing into the warm shallow flats of Florida Bay, the memories come rushing back.

Iron Arrow has held a weekend outing on the Key each spring since 1972. As sea turtles follow some unfathomed map to the remote Caribbean beaches of their origins, cars begin to migrate southward from Miami. At the Key they unload Seminole jackets, diving gear, ice chests, fishing tackle, Iron Arrow members, wives, and dates. Soon, parties and barbeques litter the island like coconuts.

If you could look back through time at April 6 and 7, 1974, you would





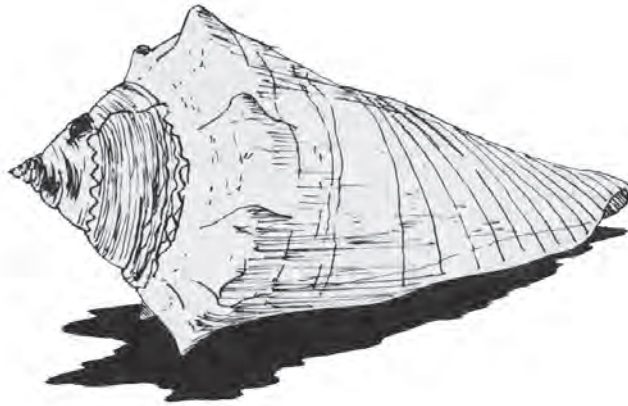
see the Key come alive. In the mudflats on the northern side of the island, purple damsels dart about as though angry at the snorkeled intruders in their watery world. Sea cucumbers and large conchs flourish in the warm, protected waters. You could hear Rhea Warren yelling that the jacks are running; or you could watch Steve Hill casting for big ones in the cool afternoon shadow of the bridge. There is John Leatherwood on the dormitory steps, inspecting an octopus in a bucket. Sunset and hunger soon arrive and it is time for a hearty seafood dinner.

Members who slept on the key that Saturday night sweltered in the heat. The cottages and houses are constructed like many of the old frame houses in Coconut Grove: to be cooled by breezes, but the breezes that night seemed as tired as the revelers. That day there appeared two waterspouts to the east against a backdrop of lightning and rain.

The weekend of April 19, 1975, found the Iron Arrow clan of the Seminole Nation again gathered at Pigeon Key; this time, on the bicentennial of Paul Revere's ride and the Battles of Lexington and Concord.

That bicentennial Saturday, there was barbequed chicken, corn-on-the-cob, baked beans, and Old Florida Rum. Chef Hal Barkas was presented with a Seminole apron for the occasion. Bill Vaught was there along with Matt Cohen and Joe Mancuso. Thad Koch made his first visit to the Key. Members enjoyed milk and meat from a coconut that had nearly fallen on Sid Weisburd's head. Bryce Dunham, Carl McKenry and Tim Choate talked of boats and of fish that





got away.

In the center of the island, a large old guest house huddles as though it were the last surviving member of its species. Today's architects no longer specify Dade County Pine. The frame structure itself has become a relic of another time, along with the great awnings and hurricane shutters. And inside one bedroom of this old frame house (set up high off the key on concrete blocks) persists a tradition nearly forgotten through the years: the wooden blades of an overhead fan to stir the thick, tropical air. The atmosphere is reminiscent of Joan Crawford in "Rain" or an old Humphrey Bogart movie.

On the rest of the upper keys, on the land itself, the hand of man has left its ugly mark. The scars are worst where the vegetation has been scraped and scoured away from the white, glaring rock. Only the Caribbean blue of the sea and the relentless tyranny of the sun restore the grandeur that was once the upper keys. But, Pigeon Key is a breezy, forgotten outpost of architecture and lifestyles long gone by.

James Hutchinson is a renowned artist in South Florida who has been commissioned by the University of Miami to paint 50 oils on canvas of the Seminole Indians, their history and their culture. In 1973, Iron Arrow contrib-





THE JAMES HUTCHINSON FUND

uted \$500.00 to the fund to finance this project. The plan to preserve Seminole culture in art was first born at the University of Florida at Gainesville but was dying there when the concept was rescued by UM's Vice President for Financial Affairs, Eugene Cohen. A message from Dr. Henry King Stanford best describes the University's interest in the project and its objectives: "As we prepare for the bicentennial year of the signing of the Declaration of Independence we have been looking more deeply into the roots of our heritage. In the process we have been rediscovering the North American Indian. With it has come new appreciation of his achievements and culture, and his place in our national life.

"We have begun to realize also that the last vestiges of that life are about to be lost. Relatively few of the Indians survive. In most cases they live far from their ancestral homes and have lost contact with their own roots. In Florida only some 1,500 Seminoles remain. Though their ancestors came to Florida two centuries ago, this is only the last in a series of refuges. Although they live in comparative isolation they are about to be overwhelmed by South Florida's rapid growth.

"The University of Miami is proud to be one of the sponsors of this community-wide project to preserve Seminole history and culture in a collection of paintings by Jim Hutchinson. The University of Miami Lowe [Art] Museum is to be the legal owner, but in reality will be acting as the custodian of a collection that belongs to the people of the state and the nation."¹²⁵

The paintings cover a period from approximately 1720 to 1965. The subjects fall into three historical subdivisions, described as follows:

1. Settlement took place when small bands from neighboring states came to northern Florida during the early 1700s and after the Creek War of 1813 -14. The artist will portray the different types of dwellings, clothing, weapons, tools, and town communities. One painting depicting the two-story log granary and log cabin home is already in the collection.
2. War, the most spectacular era of Seminole history, will include paintings of Osceola stabbing the Peace Treaty at Payne's Landing, the Dade massacre, Billy Bowlegs, the escape of Polly Parker at Cedar Key, Micanopy, raid on the trading store, ambush of white settler's oxen wagon, the slaying of Charlie Emathla, Alligator's escape from Fort Marion in St. Augustine,

¹²⁵ Stanford, Henry King, remarks in the Special Exhibit Booklet, Hutchinson Fund Exhibit, Brockway Hall, November 10, 1974.

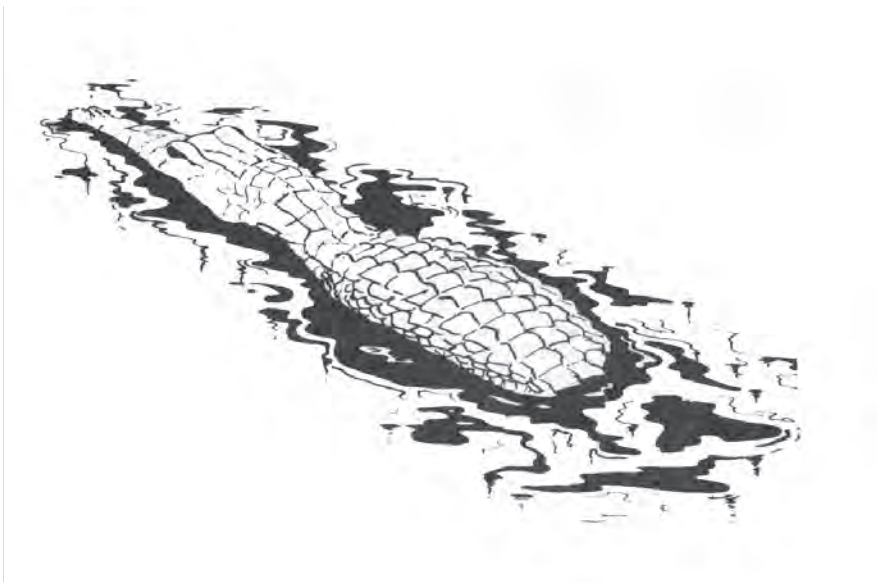




the death of Osceola in Fort Moultrie, Wildcat, retreat to the swamps, removal by steamboat to Oklahoma, flight by canoes to the Bahamas, and the destruction of Billy Bowleg's camp which led to the third Seminole War.

3. Peace, the period since 1842, will show the Seminole adjustment to the Everglades; the chickee dwelling and cook shed, canoe building, farming the interiors of hammocks, hunter camp in the 'glades, Charlie Cypress, Wheel of Life, herb doctor Annie Tommie, washday, Billy Bowlegs III, making sofkee, the Indian cowboy, blessing the medicine bundle, boar hunt, fire in the 'glades, trapping alligator, bear hunt at the site of Billy Bowlegs III's birth, and an everyday camp scene.¹²⁶

Many of the canvases have already been completed and several are on display in the Office of the President in the Ashe Administration Building. Others are intermittently displayed in the Lowe Art Museum on campus. In terms of quality and in sheer quantity, this collection will surely vault Hutchinson into the company of George Catlin and Frederick Remington as one of the major painters of the American Indian in this country. The paintings of Osceola stabbing the peace treaty at Payne's Landing, of Josie Billie, the Medicine Man, with his wheel



¹²⁶ Special Exhibit Booklet, Hutchinson Fund Exhibition, Brockway Hall, November 10, 1974.





of life, and of Annie Tommie, the mother of Tony Tommie, are canvases closely bound to the traditions of Iron Arrow.

Upon receipt of the tribe's contribution to the fund in 1973, Hutchinson addressed the following note to Iron Arrow:

March 30, 1973

Dear Chief Rhea Warren,

Mr. Robinson of the Robinson Galleries, Inc. has just informed me of your organization's generous donation to the James Hutchinson Fund.

I am doubly grateful for this gesture because I know you had this money earmarked for your own important project. I want to assure you that these funds will be put to a positive use in my work on the history of the Florida Seminoles.

Please extend my thanks to everyone in the Iron Arrow Society.

Sincerely,

(signed) James Hutchinson

The showing of the initial paintings was held in Brockway Hall, Sunday, November 10, 1974. A second exhibition featuring the first 22 completed canvases was held November 2, 1975.

In 1973, a palm blight known as "lethal yellowing" began moving northward from the Florida Keys into the mainland area of the state as far north as the Palm Beaches. The disease is fatal to the trees afflicted and at this is writing, no cure has been found. For a time, scientists feared coconut palms would become extinct in Florida. Subsequent experiments showed that injections of Terramycin into the trunks of the trees several times a year could arrest the disease in afflicted trees and help protect those palms not yet infected. Because of the many endangered trees at the University of Miami, Iron Arrow undertook





LETHAL YELLOWING

two projects to help save the trees and preserve the beauty of the campus. On Sunday, November 24, an Iron Arrow member, Joe Shaw, with the assistance of Rhea Warren and John Benedict, injected the UM palm trees. Subsequently, Shaw has proceeded, on his own, to have the trees re-injected on schedule. A letter to the alumni office of December 26, 1974, explained that “. . . under the auspices of Iron Arrow, we have injected, with Terramycin, all palms that are susceptible on campus. The total number treated was 77, which transcribed into the going rate of commercial treatment represents a cost of \$8.00 per palm.”¹²⁷

Our second response to the problem of the palm blight involved under planting the susceptible varieties of coconut palms with a blight-resistant variety from Malaysia. Iron Arrow, in cooperation with the University of Miami Alumni Association and its contribution, assisted in planting 200 of the resistant trees on the campus.

A newsletter written by Steve Hill in December 1971, reminded members that “on January 8, 1972, there will be an all day outing for Iron Arrow members and their families at the home of Tim Choate at Islamorada. During the day, tours will be given of Lignum Vitae Key. These tours will present a marvelous opportunity for members, et al., to visit a unique Florida key, whose ecological and historical values are incalculable.”

Earlier that fall, Rhea Warren had announced that the tribe had raised \$850.00 for its Lignum Vitae project. “This amount is sufficient to begin the opening of the large Indian mound. Dr. John Hall, who is supervising the dig,



¹²⁷ Shaw, Joseph, letter to the University Of Miami Alumni Office, December 26, 1974.





LIGNUM VITAE



will be with us to explain how the dig is going to be worked. Iron Arrow members from the Biology Department will fill us in on the ecological aspects of the island. An ornithological field trip is planned with Dr. Oscar Owre. The survey of the flora on the key, which was named after the Lignum Vitae tree, will be conducted by Dr. Taylor Alexander.”¹²⁸

The eventual \$2,000 the tribe hoped to raise, was to finance Dr. Hall’s archaeological dig and thereby reconstruct the ethnology of the Indian culture of the key. Of peculiar interest in the project was the fact that “remains of Indians found during a surface investigation of the mound, conducted in 1949, indicated that the tribe that produced the mound was of unusual stature. The women were apparently six feet ten inches tall and the men seven feet seven!”¹²⁹

This project was the outgrowth of an earlier project (1969) to start a collection of literature, information, and artifacts dealing with the Seminole Indians. In this case, Iron Arrow’s long-range goal was to establish the largest such collection ever assembled. It was hoped that the collection would include taped interviews, photographs, and films of the Indians in addition to artifacts. The project was diverted, however, by the opportunity provided by the planned study of Lignum Vitae Key.

What happened next was beyond the control of Iron Arrow. The state,

¹²⁸ Iron Arrow Newsletter, November, 1971.





urged by a conservation group called “The Nature Conservancy,” purchased Lignum Vitae Key for the purpose of preserving its unique natural environment, which includes “one of the largest stands of West Indian virgin tropical flora left in the continental United States.”¹³⁰ Subsequent to the purchase, the state determined to postpone or hold in permanent abeyance the proposed archaeological excavation of the mound.

Thus, neither the Seminole collection nor the Lignum Vitae project was completed. The funds already collected, however, were diverted to similar and worthwhile purposes. Part was donated to the James Hutchinson Fund which, after all, proposed to accomplish through art that which had originally been planned through literature and artifacts.

A TYPICAL YEAR

On April 24, 1975, Chief John Benedict mailed an Iron Arrow bulletin briefly summarizing the tribe’s activities during the preceding year. The list was four pages long. These are excerpts:

The Homecoming Reception, held at President Stanford’s new home on Old Cutler Road, drew the largest crowd ever present. Over 300 members and guests attended the event following the Homecoming parade.

The fourth annual Underprivileged Children’s football game was



the UM-Pacific game. Over 90 children were treated to hot dogs, coke, and ice cream by the tribe. The game proved enjoyable as the Hurricanes ran over Pacific, 35-7.

For the first time, we manned all of the phones one night at the annual Alumni Loyalty Fund phone campaign. Members obtained pledges of \$7,080, a 50 percent increase over our previous year’s high.

As a culmination of our Homecoming activities, nearly 150 members and tappers in attendance at the game participated in greeting the team in pregame and half-time lineups.

¹²⁹ The Miami Hurricane, July 9, 1971.

¹³⁰ The Miami Hurricane, March 3, 1972.





Iron Arrow sponsored the injection of palm trees on campus in an effort to save some of the trees from the palm blight. Seventy-seven trees were injected, but further treatments will be required.

New uniforms for the Band of the Hour were being purchased last summer. The tribe was responsible for raising \$960.00.

Prior to the fall semester, Iron Arrow aided in the sale of football season tickets. During the week-long campaign, 54 season tickets (valued at \$44.00 each) were sold.

The first Iron Arrow Seminole Scholarship was awarded in October. Ron Scott, a senior drama major, whose Osage Indian name is Running Deer, faced the distinct possibility of leaving school because of [lack of funds for] tuition. The scholarship enabled him to complete his education and graduate in December of 1974. The Seminole Scholarship Fund is one of the few instances in the nation where a collegiate organization offers a scholarship to the American Indian. The fund presently contains \$2,000 due to the efforts of members Julian Cole and Luther Evans.

In addition to the scholarship awards, a tuition waiver for an Indian student has been given by the University. Upon request of the tribe, University officials considered the proposal, and Dr. Stanford announced the waiver at our Homecoming luncheon.





A CELEBRATION

On the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, Iron Arrow Honor Society hosted a golden anniversary celebration at the Riviera Country Club of Coral Gables. That evening, October 31, 1976, was the last time that most of the surviving founders of Iron Arrow would gather with younger members from the Tribe's first fifty years. Among the founders present were Johnnie McGuire, Bob Fink, Norman Ted Kennedy, and Francis S. Houghtaling.

Howard Osceola attended the celebration. Francis Houghtaling was awarded the Bowman Foster Ashe In-Memoriam Honor by Chief John Benedict, and Iron Arrow member Mike Braz played piano during the reception, including such 1920's/1930's classics as: "The Sheik of Araby," "Perfidia", and Irving Berlin's "What'll I Do?"

You can recapture a sense of the anniversary and of the 1920's Iron Arrow by playing a tape or CD soundtrack of the Robert Redford movie, "The Great Gatsby." (By the way, do you know what Robert Redford's closing lines were at the end of his recent movie, "Havana"?) (Answer: "This is hurricane country.")

Film from the evening shows a table full of Iron Arrow historical memorabilia, the Iron Arrow flag, membership plaques, scrapbooks, and a three foot long photo of the founding nine. Among members in attendance were: Armando "Stitch" Vari, Bryce Dunham, Sid Weisburd, Mike Braz, Thad Koch, Joe Mancuso, Drew Vella, Steve Hill, Henry Minich, Henry King Stanford, Joe Shaw, Randolph Femmer, Bob Rosen, Michael Leone, Dave Brown, Walt Kichefski, and Clive Shrader. And, speaking of Clive Shrader, he probably summed up this unique celebration best when he said that he remembers the evening banquet as, "the finest social event in the history of Iron Arrow."

The Tribe's videotape, UM's Living History: Iron Arrow, highlights film footage from the evening, including Houghtaling's receipt of the Ashe In-Memoriam and a portrait presentation to President Henry King Stanford. The video history closes with a short, moving scene showing Johnnie McGuire signaling "Number One" to those of us viewing the film down through the years.

That Homecoming week, 1976, also featured a luncheon and reception for all of Iron Arrow's past officers at Howard Osceola's village at Twenty Mile Bend in the Everglades. And film footage of UM's homecoming parade down Miracle Mile in Coral Gables shows Francis Houghtaling, Rhea Warren, and John Benedict riding in a carriage, while other Iron Arrow members, such as Michael Leone and Drew Vella, are riding on the sideboards of 1920-era Model T Fords.





EPILOGUE

Having recounted the history of our tribe, we would be remiss to close without comment on its future. We have observed several themes or principles we believe underlie the success of Iron Arrow.

1. There is power in the Indian tradition. Iron Arrow is unique among honor societies in drawing its trappings and traditions from the American Indian cultures. Not only were the leaders of these tribes eloquent orators, invoking magnificent imagery, but the cultures themselves were rooted in nature and its cycles. Thus, Iron Arrows find their traditions eloquent and profoundly moving. Unlike societies which draw upon Greek mythology for traditions, Iron Arrow draws upon wilderness and its values, color and richness unexcelled.

2. A part of Iron Arrow's success rests upon the balance it maintains between intense visibility and impenetrable secrecy. The ceremonial jackets, the drum, the Arrow, the plaque, the firebowl, the statue of Ashe, the colorful tapping ritual; these have been separate innovations. But they have evolved such complementary functions that their combined power is one dramatic unity. In this regard, the twice-annual tapping display is critical to the "sense of presence" the campus community has regarding Iron Arrow. The other side of the coin is the element of mystery. What goes on during Iron Arrow meetings, especially selection meetings? More mysterious still, what are the initiation ceremonies like? The speculation engendered by such mysteries is a powerful ally of the IA phenomenon.

3. The great significance of being selected for membership in Iron Arrow is in the knowledge that one's selection was unanimous. Other honor societies abound for which selection is automatic with the attainment of a specified criterion. Still others elect their members on bases far below unanimity. But the honor of the membership bestowed by Iron Arrow is compelling, for its members have passed the severest tests. To lessen that standard is to lessen the honor.

Unanimity was also the tradition of the American Indian.¹³¹ IA must maintain critical unanimity, not a perfunctory or apathetic endorsement. Temerity or "inoffensiveness" during the process can serve only to weaken Iron Arrow, not to strengthen it. The absence of argument or contention during the selection process should alarm us, for such debate helps ensure the focused judgement needed to remain truly the highest honor attained at our University.

As years come and go, there are inevitable changes in student interests and pursuits which serve to accommodate the "spirit of the times." When such changes occur, it may be difficult to apply accustomed standards for member-

¹³¹ Josephy, Alvin M., *The Indian Heritage of America*.



ship in the changed campus situation. Although the initiation ritual does much to define those unchanging qualities which signify leadership, there is another standard that may be useful in bridging the effects of time on selection standards: members may compare the “number of man hours” times “impact” of a nominee with those traditionally required for membership.

4. Another source of IA strength is that, unlike other types of tap societies, Every member always has a vote: for life. The Iron Arrow leader is never disenfranchised; his participation is always welcome.

5. The tribal tradition is also enhanced by that one arduous, symbolic event shared between Iron Arrows and no others: the initiation ritual. Care must be taken to maintain both its secrecy and its quality. The secrecy appears to be maintained instinctively.

The quality of the initiation varies from year to year. At best, the ritual hits with the force of a dramatic stage production; which is as it should be. At worst, it is a disappointment to all concerned. Those who administer the initiation should remember that it marks the tappers’ first introduction to the tribe, its principles, its history and ideals. As such, it is an occasion for solemnity.

The Medicine Man must realize that no dramatic impact is possible without practice. Participants should have dramatic talent and polish their performance. Non-ritual conversations and distractions should be prevented.

The ritual also suffers from extremes. If too few or too many members administer it, the impact is weakened. Administering the initiation can be a moving emotional event in which all participants renew their spiritual ties with the wil-





derness. To achieve this, however, requires at least as much care and planning as the tappings and the luncheons.

6. All of our members are leaders. But not all are able to adopt Iron Arrow as their sole responsibility. Nevertheless, Iron Arrow always has needed and always will need at least one or two members, officers or advisors, whose association with the tribe will provide it with protection and continuity. It is only from such members of long association that the perpetuation of accumulated wisdom and traditions can be ensured.

The University of Miami may be viewed as a specialized, tightly interwoven ecosystem. That ecosystem has always harbored a unique species of honor society, an organism of rare beauty. By its nature, however, the organism cannot survive apart from its unique environment and exists nowhere else in the world. Therefore, Iron Arrow will be forever an endangered species. Only recently has man begun to realize that even small fluctuations in a tightly interwoven ecosystem may have large, unforeseen, and adverse effects on organisms whose lives are delicately adapted to that system. Thus, small, seemingly insignificant changes in the University community can have profound effects on Iron Arrow and its overall viability.

This metaphor defines the position of Iron Arrow and its need for a figure to protect it and guarantee its continuity. The society has almost always had such a figure. Bowman Ashe in its early arduous years, Thurston Adams for nearly two decades. During the one time in its history that such a sustaining figure was absent, when Ashe was away during World War II, Iron Arrow was comatose.

Ideally, this role must be fulfilled by a member whose association with the tribe has been extensive, because continuity is one quality that cannot be provided by student members of the society. It is our hope that this history and discussion will help those to whom the tribe's future is entrusted.

If Iron Arrow were on many campuses, we could be less concerned with the ongoing state of its health, for on one campus or another, we would be strong. But we have rejected that option and have chosen to maintain personally and for ourselves the high standards Bowman Ashe set for us. Having made that decision, we must accept the burden of responsibility it places upon us to ensure the survival of that which we love and treasure. To that purpose, and to Asi-yaholo, the black-drink singer, and to Bowman Foster Ashe, this history is respectfully dedicated.





PARAPHERNALIA

Barbed wire strung between cypress posts cuts across a central Florida ranch. Here, at sunrise, wild grasses reflect a burnished gold and foggy mists linger among the highest blades before evaporating in the approaching heat. A cattle egret pecks an insect and black cattle settle down to graze.

A hike through these fields finds one's socks and trousers covered with green and brown burrs. History can be like this too, for in its "long walk" through these rangelands, Iron Arrow has discovered a number of hitchhikers sticking and clinging to the tribal fabric. They are known as traditions.

SEMINOLE JACKETS



For almost a decade, the Seminole jackets worn by members of Iron Arrow have been made in the village of Howard Osceola. Before that, we went to his brother's village. And before that, jackets were purchased infrequently since members used a common tribal collection and did not own them individually.

The colorful patchwork designs are sewn by Indian women from hundreds of small bits of cloth. Some of the designs represent fire, rain, or water. Others are chosen simply for their beauty. The loose, baggy fit of the jackets is a holdover from their original function. The loose sleeves allow air to circulate about the arms for cooling while the buttonless cuffs flap about the wrist, driving away mosquitoes and gnats.

Hand-operated sewing machines are still used in making the jackets because the thick materials are less troublesome under the older models. The patchwork designs are produced from several parallel strips of varicolored cloth





sewn together. The strand is then cut into small sections which are rearranged and sewn together as a new and complex pattern. The stunning effect of this work attracted the eye of Pablo Picasso who is featured on the cover of a famous biography wearing his Seminole patchwork jacket. Jackets similar to those worn by members of Iron Arrow sell for high prices in New York and London.

THE ARROW

The arrow used today is a worn and battered relic. For 30 years it has been the society's symbol. Forged and shaped in some unknown Miami foundry during World War II or just thereafter, it has been dulled and polished by use and the touch of many hands. Some Iron Arrows have claimed that this arrow is the original from 1926, but this cannot be true. We know from photographs prior to 1940, that there was not one original Iron Arrow, but two. Today's arrow, which is 28 3/4 inches long from end to end, is considerably longer than its predecessors. The old photographs allow size comparisons, but little else.

Whether one or both of the original iron arrows were lost during the disruption of World War II, or whether they were stolen in some long forgotten fraternity prank is unknown. Perhaps they were left behind in some dark, dusty closet of the Anastasia Building, or perhaps they found their way into some pile of debris to be hauled away.

ASHE IN-MEMORIAM HONOR

Created as a service award in 1973, the Ashe In-Memorial medallion honors those Iron Arrow members who, through consistent, unselfish effort, advance the welfare of the tribe. To enhance the significance of the medallion, outgoing or incumbent officers of the society are ineligible for consideration. Long service and exemplary contributions were the criteria envisioned by Chiefs Rhea Warren and John Leatherwood when they proposed the idea to the society.

The medallion is an arrowhead of brushed silver, bearing the likeness of Bowman Ashe. It is suspended by a ribbon of orange, green, and white, handsomely displayed against a green burlap background in a cypress-framed presentation case and is accompanied by an explanatory certificate and a pin. Thurston Adams was the first recipient of this award on November 6, 1975. Financial support for the award was provided through the generosity of Thomas Kearns and Marshal Rosenberg.



IRON ARROW PINS

The first “Iron Arrow Pin” was worn by Leonard Tuttle in 1927. According to the diary of Marjorie Welch (Mrs. Clarke B. Wilson) dated April 22, 1927:

Leonard is wearing a cute little rusty arrow pin. I tried to find out what it was. He kidded me about it. He said it was quite an honor, oh and a lot of stuff . . . but I really think it is just a club among the boys at school. And now I know why he was so interested in my little silver arrow. Johnny (McGuire) says that Leonard made the first one several weeks ago and then Johnny took it to a jeweler and had the rest made.¹³²

Thus, Leonard Tuttle’s first Iron Arrow pin must have been made in March 1927. The “little silver arrow” to which Mrs. Wilson refers was a piece she “... bought from the Indians out west one summer, and it was a sunburst with the arrow across it.”¹³³ According to Clarke Wilson, “I remember Leonard Tuttle’s ‘rusty’ pin and that is why I had suggested the use of silver which could be easily blackened to look like black iron.”¹³⁴

In a later diary entry dated May 6, 1927, Marjorie Welch wrote: Dale Clark belongs to the Iron Arrow Club. I spoke about his arrow and he laughed and looked so pleased. He almost blushed. I wonder what it stands for? (I’ll ask Clarke, he will tell me).¹³⁵

Bob Fink combined the sunburst and arrow worn by Marjorie Welch with Clarke Wilson’s idea of blackened silver to produce an Iron Arrow Pin essentially like the one in use today.

In 1965, Ed Rubinoff and Mike Klein obtained for Iron Arrow a cured alligator hide. After some debate and consideration of uses that could be made of it, they had inscribed thereon the following: “He who would know the Arrow, must, as an irrefutable rule, have openly and without thought of reward, shown obvious love of Alma Mater.”

In 1973, a man’s necklace appeared in the Miami area which consisted of

¹³² Welch, Marjorie (Mrs. Clarke B. Wilson) diary entry of April 22, 1927.

¹³³ Wilson, Clarke B., letter to Rhea Warren, February 7, 1975.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ Welch, Marjorie, as above.





BITS AND PIECES

a cast pewter arrowhead on a chain. The original cast apparently was fashioned from a real artifact as the arrowhead exhibits characteristic beveling and imperfections. Made by Towle Silversmiths in Newburyport, Massachusetts, the piece gained some popularity among Iron Arrow members as an attractive complement to the tribal jackets.

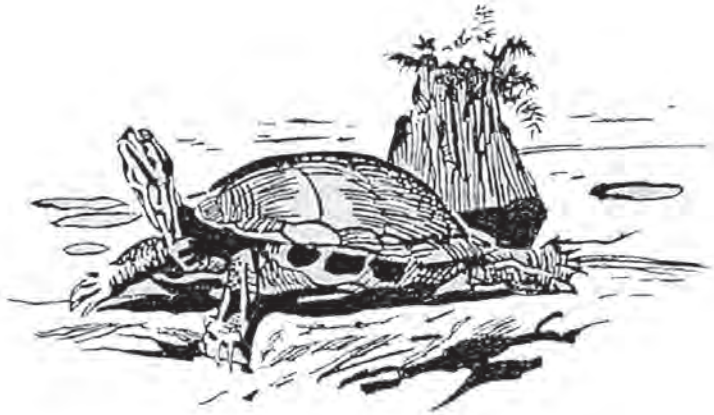
Tapping on main campus used to center beneath the old “tapping tree” located near the center of the spacious UM quadrangle. The large, shady ficus tree was the site of Dr. Stanford’s tapping in 1966 and was in use until the new monument was completed in 1969. The monument consists of a large mound beneath a spreading ficus tree in front of the University bookstore. At the top of the mound, poured concrete provides a “base” for the monument, the base being a map, approximately eight feet long, of the state of Florida. Across the northern portion of the map, just “east” of the panhandle, a four and one-half foot coral wall provides the backdrop for embedded arrows and plaques representing the society. Rising from the center of the everglades on the concrete map is a short pedestal supporting a large Firebowl in which a fire is kept burning throughout tapping ceremonies and the 24-hour drum vigil. The bare coral rock, due to the Florida climate, is now covered with molds and moss worthy of any tradition. A large kettle drum from the School of Music is brought to the mound for tapping and “vigil,” resting between the Firebowl and the moldy coral backdrop.

The cypress war canoe, which today hangs in the Iron Arrow projection room of the UM athletic building, was carved from a 200-year-old Everglades cypress by craftsmen at the Dania Indian Reservation. It is 10 feet long, two feet deep, and two feet wide, and weighs more than 100 pounds. Formerly a symbol of the University of Miami/University of Florida football rivalry, the old canoe was presented to the rival Universities by the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce. When Miami retired the trophy in 1970, Iron Arrow introduced the current traveling trophy known as the “Osceola Cup.”





THE NEW BEGINNING



How does one capture the ambiance of the past twenty years at our UM? Since 1976, the University of Miami has emerged as an international university in an international community. The author, James Michener, took up UM residence to write his book, *Caribbean*; the University's medical community gave birth to major centers for the treatment of burns, paralysis, AIDS, and other afflictions; students saw the rebirth of UM basketball in 1985; and, earlier that same year, they saw the return of Iron Arrow to campus, with a definite new look to its membership.

In the Marquesas Keys, west of Key West, treasure hunter, Mel Fisher, found the remains of the *Nuestra Señora de Atocha* and the *Santa Margarita*, two Spanish galleons that struck the treacherous reefs in a hurricane on September 6, 1622, and sank in sixty feet of water with an estimated \$300 million in gold and silver. In those twenty years, as well, vinyl phonograph records went the way of the dinosaurs as UM students filled the air with music recorded on cassettes and CD's.

Globally, the world became smaller as technology began to link us together. Likewise, an exploding human population began to show evidence of its collision with Earth's environmental machinery; as evidenced by ozone depletion, the accumulation of greenhouse gases, tropical deforestation, and a





looming extinction event unlike any the planet has seen since the disappearance of the dinosaurs, 63 million years ago.

Challenges confronted us in those two decades, but so did important victories. Hurricane Andrew roared through communities from Coral Gables south to Florida City on August 24, 1992, with wind gusts exceeding 200 mph. In contrast, the late 1980's saw the political landscape of the world change with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Empire. Almost fifty years of the "Cold War" began to thaw as totalitarian communist governments in Eastern Europe began to fall one after another.

At the University of Miami, Hurricane Baseball teams claimed National Championships in 1982, 1985, 1999, and 2001; the football Hurricanes won National Titles in 1983, 1987, 1989, and 1991. During this time, Iron Arrow grew from the strong leadership that abounded at the University during these times. For example, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, the Everglades advocate and author, was tapped into Iron Arrow in 1986. Golfing and baseball greats, such as Tracy Kerdyk and Mike Fiore, respectively, were selected. The Tribe also welcomed a host of football stars into membership, including Heisman Trophy winners Vinny Testaverde, 1986, and Gino Torretta in 1992.

And, speaking of football, during this time, UM football coaches Howard Schnellenberger, Jimmy Johnson, and Dennis Erickson were coaching teams to unrivaled dominance in the college arena. At the same time, the University of Miami launched a \$400 million fundraising campaign which concluded with commitments of almost \$520 million, including endowments for 45 chairs in various disciplines.

Meanwhile, the revival of art deco architecture on Miami Beach was exploited in the early 1980's in a popular television series called *Miami Vice*, starring actors Don Johnson and Philip Michael Thomas. As the "Theme from *Miami Vice*" and Phil Collins' "In the Air Tonight" filled the airwaves of the 1980's, UM's faculty had already made the University the foremost research University in the Southeast. In fact, by 1991, faculty-sponsored research had grown to more than \$138 million.

And, as Miami became an international city, the University of Miami was becoming an international university. The Latin ambiance of the city can be captured by listening to renditions of "The Conga", "Mi Tierra", and "The Rhythm is Gonna Get You" by University of Miami alumna, Gloria Estefan. These sultry sounds can be found as well in the music of another famous UM alumna, Jon Secada, in his songs "Just Another Day" and "Es Por Ti".

At UM an expansion was underway that would see UM's fourteen colleges and schools offering more than 175 disciplines for study by 1996. And before the past twenty years were over, UM's Jackson Memorial Medical Center would be rated the "Best in Medicine" based on peer review by 300 physicians around



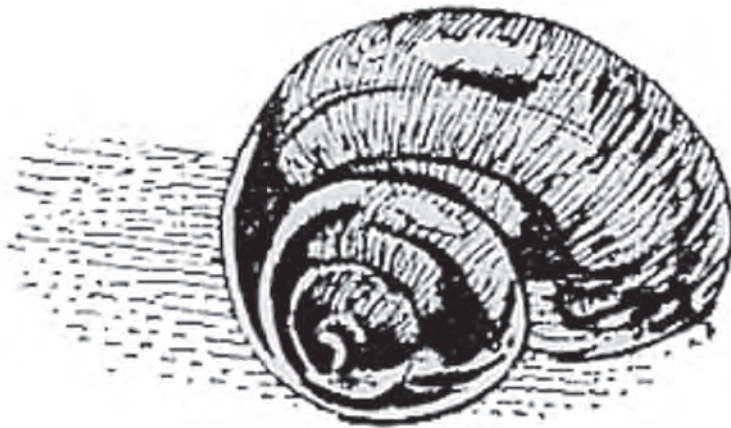


the nation.

Everybody in South Florida knew that Jimmy Buffett was “wasting away again in Margaritaville” (searching for his lost shaker of salt), but the world’s academics knew another side of South Florida: UM’s Bascom-Palmer Eye Institute, The Institute for Molecular and Cellular Evolution, UM’s North-South Center, and The Miami Project to Cure Paralysis, to name a few.

Obviously, the stories abound that blend both the history and ambiance of those twenty years. So without further ado....

Within Iron Arrow, of course, the greatest single historical event of the





IRON ARROW AT A GLANCE

past half-century was certainly the Tribe's vote to admit women to membership for the first time on February 21, 1985. But other Iron Arrow stories are also important to tell. Certainly one of these is Thomas Gonzalez-Diego's video history entitled *UM's Living History: Iron Arrow* which was produced in 1989. Iron Arrow's lawsuit against the Federal Government was legally successful, and the Tribe's transition from "the highest honor attained by men," to the "University's highest honor" represents a kind of "twenty-mile bend" in the pathway of its history.

During these two decades, Howard Osceola signed a charter guaranteeing sponsorship of Iron Arrow in perpetuity "... for so long as the grasses grow and the waters flow." UM President Edward T. Foote, II was tapped for membership on March 19, 1987, and became the Tribe's fifth sponsor. And, by September 24, 1990, Chief Philip R. Needles was able to announce that Billy Cypress, Chairman of the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida, had accepted Iron Arrow's invitation to become Indian Advisor.

Finally, during those two decades, Iron Arrow chose its first female chief, Elizabeth M. Rodriguez, on March 5, 1988. In addition, there was a great reunion banquet hosted by the Tribe on the occasion of its golden anniversary in 1976, at the Riviera Country Club in Coral Gables. The evening's reception and banquet has been called "the finest social event in the history of Iron Arrow," and was the last occasion which drew together most of the surviving members of the "founding nine," including Johnny McGuire, Bob Fink, Norman Ted Kennedy, and Francis S. Houghtaling (pronounced Hoe-towel-ing).





Dorothy Ashe Dunn, daughter of Bowman Foster Ashe, and Helene P. Kichefski, two of the first women tapped into Iron Arrow, keep a steady drum beat during the vigil, Spring 1985.

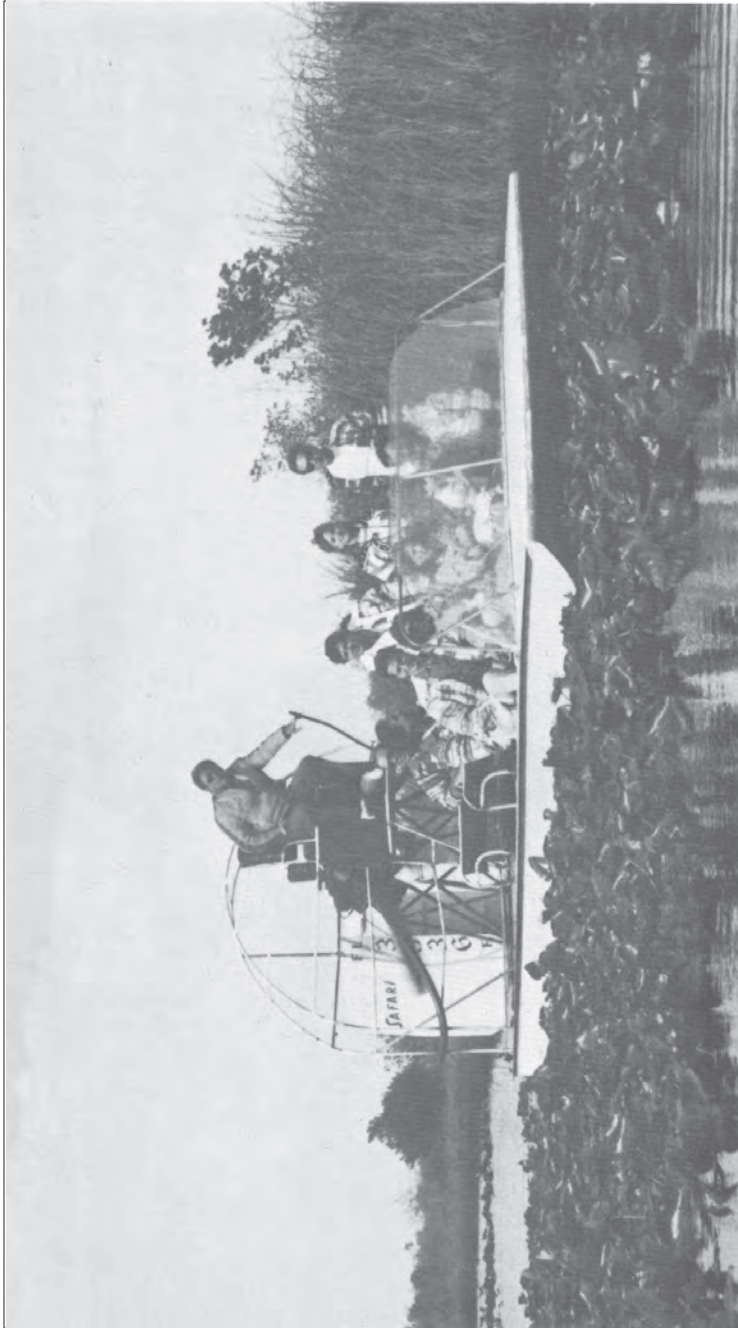


Iron Arrow is a family tradition in the Ashe family. Gary Dunn, Dorothy Ashe Dunn, Linda Dunn Brown, David L. Brown, and Bowman Ashe Dunn at tapping, Spring 1985.



Fall 1987 Tappees included attorney-photographer Richard C. Lewis, professor Shihab Asfour, sportscaster Tony Segreto, and UM golfer Tracy Kerdyk.





Iron Arrow members take an airboat ride during the Iron Arrow Family Day Picnic, a tradition revived in Spring 1988.



Chief Mark Cheskin "inks" President Edward T. Foote, II, UM's fourth president, Fall 1986.





Credit: Courtesy of Sherri Duffy and the *Miami Hurricane*



Elizabeth Rodriguez, first female Chief of the Tribe.





Iron Arrow jackets in the making.



Son of Chief, Elizabeth Rodriguez, leads the Fall 1987 tapping line.





Richard Hausler, Paul Dee and President Foote escort tappee Polly Lux Meyer to the mound, Fall 1987.



Richard Hausler congratulates new tappee, Reba Engler Daner, Fall 1986.





Dr. Patricia Whitely gets “inked”, Fall 1993.





Chief Jennifer Loe congratulates new tappee Maryann Barber, Spring 1996.





Marc Buonicotti is tapped, Spring 1990.



Chief Anthony Hernandez leads the tapping line as it makes its way across the campus.





Medical School tappees, 1999.





Tribe Portrait, Spring 1996.



Tribe portrait, 1999.





Court of Honor.



Tapping luncheon, Spring 1999.





Tribe portrait, Spring 2000.



Tribe portrait, Homecoming 2000.





Photo by R. Wise





THE FOOTBALL GLORY YEARS

They called it “. . . a ten-year period unlike any other in college football history.” (ABC video: A Decade of Dominance). Beginning with the 1983 season, Miami would win four national championships in ten years: 1983, 1987, 1989, and 1991. For seven consecutive seasons, UM finished ranked in the top three nationally, and was rated third or higher for eight of the ten seasons.

The decade also included “The Streak,” which saw UM win every home game it played between 1985, and 1994. With its 56-0 victory over Georgia Southern on September 3, 1994, UM completed its march into the history books as one of college football’s greatest dynasties. The Hurricanes now own one of the NCAA football’s greatest records: 58 consecutive home victories on their Orange Bowl turf. On their way to this record, UM had an 8-0 record against all top-ranked teams they played. And, by 1990, Street and Smith’s Football Magazine ranked the 1987 squad as one of the two greatest college football teams ever.

The glory years of UM football saw the Hurricanes demolish their opponents. In the 1980’s, for example, Notre Dame visited the Orange Bowl to play UM five times, and they lost every time (including a 58-7 drubbing in 1985). Midway through UM’s decade, the Oklahoma Sooners amassed a three-year record of 33-3. The three blemishes that marred their otherwise perfect seasons were all at the hands of the Miami Hurricanes. Another example: UM’s 1990 squad overwhelmed the University of Texas 46-3 in the 1991 Cotton Bowl Classic.

At Florida State University, games against UM cost Seminole Head Coach, Bobby Bowden, championship after championship. Between 1985 and 1992, FSU won only one of their eight contests against UM. Especially memorable was 1988’s season opener when UM handed the number one ranked Seminoles a 31-0 defeat. Three years later, Miami won “the game of the century” at Tallahassee as an FSU field-goal attempt sailed wide right late in the game. And, in 1992, UM and FSU played another “game of the century,” this time in the Orange Bowl. The result was the same: FSU watched its hopes for a national championship evaporate late in the game with a field goal attempt that sportswriters immediately dubbed “Wide Right II.”

By 1987, the University of Florida Gators could no longer find room in their schedule for games with their tough South Florida neighbors, and nearly half a century of UM-UF football rivalry came to an end. Still, UM had its intense rivalry with the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame, but not for long. Suddenly, with the new decade, the University of Notre Dame opted to end the legendary UM-Fighting Irish series, as well. As Notre Dame Head Coach, Lou Holtz, conceded, “We like playing in the Orange Bowl just fine. The trouble is, they keep making us play Miami.”

Of course, we all know that college football is not the most important





thing in the world, but in recent years at UM it has certainly been fun. UM fans have their own favorite souvenirs from the glory years. UM's football teams have four national championship rings, and have their sights set on "Another One for the Thumb." And who can forget the old Sports Illustrated covers which remind us of the glory years with such headlines as "My, Oh My, Miami" and "How Sweet it Is!" As championship after championship appeared, the costs of keeping up with all the National Championship sweatshirts, coffee mugs, and championship yearbooks began to mount: UM alumni, when hosting a "Swampwater Party" for their FSU and Gator friends could now ask: "Would you like to see a copy of Miami's National Championship Book?"

The next question had more of a hint of cruelty as we asked, "Which year or years would you like to see?"

During the "Glory Years," Iron Arrow selected many UM stars and All-Americans for membership, including, BUT CERTAINLY NOT LIMITED TO, Art Kehoe, Russell Maryland, Carlos Huerta, and the list goes on and on.

During its first seventy years, Iron Arrow has had five sponsors and three Indian Advisors. The most recent of these are Howard Osceola, Edward T. Foote, II, and Billy Cypress.

Just before Iron Arrow left campus on November 24, 1976, Howard Osceola became the Tribe's fourth official sponsor. At his home near Twenty Mile Bend on the Tamiami Trail, Howard signed the first Indian charter ever given to Iron Arrow. The document read as follows:





TWENTY MILE BEND

The Granting of this CHARTER Ratifies That
Which has Always Existed in Tradition and is
Now Granted in Perpetuity, “For So Long As
The Grasses Grow and The Waters Flow:”

These men; This clan; This society; This
tradition - Is Under Our Sponsorship:
IRON ARROW, “The Highest Honor Attained by Men.”

Signed at the Village of William McKinley Osceola, Twenty
Mile Bend, November 21, 1976

For more than eight years during Iron Arrow’s absence from campus, it
was directly under the sponsorship of Florida’s Native Americans.

On February 28, 1985, Iron Arrow returned to its campus tapings and
smoke rose once again from the Firebowl at the Iron Arrow mound. On that day,
Iron Arrow tapped its first women members: Dr. Dorothy Ashe Dunn, Helene
Kichefski, Janie Locke-Anderson, Dolores J. Chambreau, Jeannie W. Coburn,
Suzanne Graham, Sherra Greenspan, and Kathryn “Kay” Whitten.

This day marked the completion of Iron Arrow’s own “Twenty Mile Bend” in its
history. Tamiami Trail strikes out westward across the glades as it leaves Miami.
At twenty miles, the road bends northwest for a short distance, and then turns
westward again, resuming its intended direction. After initiation ceremonies
on March 17, 1985, Iron Arrow returned to its path across the years of history.

On March 19, 1987, University of Miami President, Edward T. Foote,
II, was tapped into Iron Arrow and became the Tribe’s fifth sponsor since its
founding in 1926. In Gonzalez-Diego’s videotape, President Foote recalls his
tapping:

“By the time I was tapped, I had been here long enough to un-
derstand the significance of Iron Arrow at this institution and to
have a lot of friends in Iron Arrow. So I was genuinely moved
to be tapped....I was also very proud to be joining an institu-
tion of this kind that had been so important to this University
which I love.

The oldest is something we ought to treasure and I do treasure
the tradition of Iron Arrow. It is a very high honor and one
that is sought and is earned and means a lot at this institution.”





In the Spring of 1988, Chief Aurelio Quiñones, Son-of-Chief Elizabeth M. Rodriguez, and Medicine Man, James Schmelzer revived Iron Arrow's "family day" tradition. On this picnic, and those which have followed down through the years, members have filled their memories with airboat rides, chickees, barbeques, music, the sawgrass river, the Tamiami Trail, and the bright colors of their Iron Arrow jackets. Former Chief Philip Needles wrote to us from Philadelphia to remember the special outing of 1991, when the Tribe was the guest of Billy Cypress, head of the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida. During the festivities, Billy Cypress presented Needles with a certificate proclaiming "Iron Arrow Day" within the Miccosukee Tribe. Needles, however, along with Son-of-Chief, Tracy Bonday-deLeon, and Medicine Man, Michael Spears, soon found out that Indian sponsorship doesn't always come easily:

"Although both myself and other members were moved by this gesture, Billy Cypress asked me to join him in the alligator wrestling pit to receive the certificate...this wouldn't have been bad except for the fact that there were still live alligators in the pit. He also offered me the opportunity to wrestle one of the alligators, but I chose to decline for fear of becoming lunch for some hungry reptile."

In 1990, Philip Needles, Tracy Bonday-deLeon, Michael Spears, and Phil Mann invited Billy Cypress to become the third Indian Advisor to Iron Arrow since its founding in 1926. By September 24, the Tribe's Fall Newsletter was able to announce that Billy Cypress "has accepted our invitation to serve as Indian Advisor to Iron Arrow."

Jim Schmelzer (Medicine Man, 1987-88) remembers that prior to the Spring of 1987, IA's Chiefs had once again come primarily from the Law School for several years. Although Schmelzer ran for Chief against that trend, and lost, he was nevertheless elected Medicine Man. He served with Chief Aurelio Quiñones, and Son-of-Chief Elizabeth M. Rodriguez.

During their tenure, Schmelzer helped bring IA into the computer age. He developed the first alumni list database, and, "...we also put the ritual on disk." In fact, he is quick to point out that, "I still have it on my hard drive if you need it."



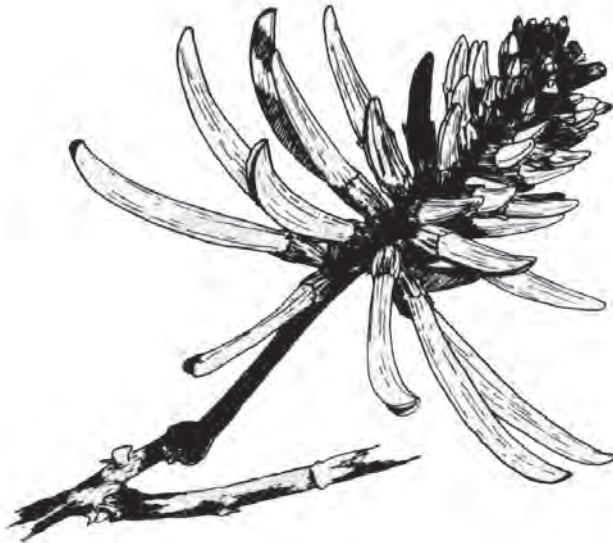


FIREBOWL

Needless to say, this group of officers and other IA's were shocked one day to see the firebowl at the mound had cracked and fallen on its side. "We summoned the engineering department to help us quickly replace it before the upcoming tapping ceremonies in the Fall of 1987." That started the process, and in the Fall of 1994, with the help of many individuals, such as R. Edward Holmes, the mound was officially rebuilt and rededicated.

In the late 1980's, Thomas Gonzalez-Diego (IA, 1988) produced the videotape entitled UM's Living History: Iron Arrow, which featured a film and video summary of the Tribe's origins and history down through the years narrated by Shannon High. Assisted by Mike Harper and Ralph Prohias, Gonzalez-Diego produced a significant contribution to Iron Arrow and the University.

Members could watch film footage of Bowman Foster Ashe, Winston Churchill, and members of the Founding Nine, to name a few. The movie was accompanied by music from each era and excerpts from scores of interviews that Gonzalez-Diego conducted with Iron Arrow members from various periods of





VIDEOTAPE

Tribal history.

For example, there is Henry King Stanford, UM's third president, reminiscing about the University and the Tribe in his years at UM's helm. "Iron Arrow was designed to reward love of Alma Mater, Service to the University, Leadership, and Academic Distinction. It was a great honor to be tapped for Iron Arrow.... I thought how appropriate it was for Iron Arrow in its rituals and its customs to be modeled after the Miccosukees. I thought that it was a great match."

Clive Shrader (Chief, 1950): "It's in your soul and you just can't get rid of it."

Congressman, Dante Fascell (IA, 1937): "It's primarily a symbol of excellence."

UM Vice President for Student Affairs, William Butler (IA, 1971): "I think it has a sense of history; a rich tradition...."

Fred Kam, MD (IA, 1985; Council of Elders Member and Faculty Advisor): "The initiation, I consider to be a great tradition...."

Dr. Dorothy Ashe Dunn (IA, 1985, first woman tapped for IA): "It was a tremendous feeling. It is one of the greatest honors that could ever come to me."

Elizabeth M. Rodriguez (IA's first female Son of Chief and Chief): "I feel privileged and very proud...."

James McLamore (Chair, UM Board of Trustees): "I think any major university needs a great tradition; something that focuses attention on it. The University of Miami has that tradition in Iron Arrow...."





THE PIVOTAL YEARS



In 1995, former Son-of-Chief, Todd Payne, recorded his recollections of recent pivotal moments in Tribal history:

I was tapped into Iron Arrow in 1983, as an undergraduate student. At the time, Iron Arrow was banned from campus. The organization had been through a long and difficult struggle which included litigation, internal strife, political unrest, as well as being banned from campus.

Many people believed the reason the organization was banned from campus was because it did not consider women for candidacy. In my opinion, it was much more than that. It was whether the Federal Government could dictate what a private organization could do or should do with regard to its membership; it was whether an organization should have outside influences, i.e., non-members, dictating the organization's activities and direction; it was whether the University's administration should be able to operate and control an independent and separate organization founded by the University's first president and whose sole purpose was the protection, improvement, and general welfare of the University; and it was whether women should be considered for membership contrary to Bowman Foster Ashe's original plan.

At this time, some believed the organization was in the "twilight" of its struggle and maybe its existence. Our initiations, meetings and other activities were held off campus.

I recall a meeting in the Fall of 1983, or Spring of 1984, where yet another





vote was held by the then current Chief, Ken Lise. As I recall, the meeting was across the street at the Holiday Inn on US 1. Like all the votes in the past, the motion to consider women for membership in Iron Arrow failed resoundingly.

In the Spring of 1984, Dagoberto “Bert” Quintana was elected Chief; I was elected Son-of-Chief, and Jim Webber was elected Medicine Man. As new officers, we were committed to revitalizing the organization and helping the organization heal its wounds.

Initially, we intentionally focused on the organization and not the “women issue.” As officers, and in speaking with the Council of Elders, we understood the critical situation the organization was in. By the same token, we were extremely mindful of the Elders and the history of the organization and what it had been through to this point.

Bert was an extremely organized and dedicated Chief. He was well respected by all. His primary objective was organizing Iron Arrow into an effective and cohesive organization again. One of the first things Bert did was organize and hold regular Council of Elders’ meetings.

The first semester of our office went rather well and we had our regular meeting, as well as, selections. I believe selections were held at Bob Rosen’s office at the time in the Dadeland area.

As officers, we were somewhat of a “rebel” group. In the spirit of Iron Arrow and its fierce independence from the University administration, as well as, outside forces, we decided to do tapping on campus; just as it had been done from the beginning of the University’s existence.

Now this was not as easy as it sounds, given the edict from the University that Iron Arrow was not allowed to tap on campus or hold meetings on campus at any time for any purpose until women were considered for membership into Iron Arrow. That did not matter to us. What did matter was the love of alma mater, being on campus and the need to preserve the organization’s mystique and prestige.

As had been the case, tapping classes were very small and very selective. The first tappee on campus was Jay Martus, one of the top students of the University of Miami School of Law. We arranged to have him present in the Rathskeller one evening during the week.

A relatively small and clandestine tapping group met near the student union and assembled in full Iron Arrow garb and drums. We assembled in a line and proceeded to the Rathskeller, drum beating, arms folded, and no one speaking. Our presence on campus surprised many, startled a few, and was even applauded by some. We marched into the Rathskeller, up the stairs, and headed across the upper level, down the stairs, drum beating. Downstairs, near what was then the Law Room, Jay Martus was standing against the wall drinking a Coke. As Son-of-Chief, I led the line over to Jay, stood in front of him, and before he





realized what was going on, tapped him very firmly across the chest with the Iron Arrow knocking his Coke into the air and drenching him. Just as he was about to recoil toward me, two or three members grabbed him by the arms and pulled him into the line. The line reassembled, the drum began beating again, and we escorted Jay Martus from the Rathskeller to the Iron Arrow monument and formally concluded the tapping ceremony. Jay was the first person tapped on campus in many, many years. Thereafter, we tapped a few more people on campus but were forced because of logistics to do the majority of tapings off campus.

The year proceeded and we continued to do our work for the University and focused on healing the organization.

The elders admired our respect for the tradition, as well as, our independent spirit. Some even thought that Iron Arrow's mystique was coming back. I remember subsequent to the tapping of Jay Martus, I received a message from Paul Dee, then general counsel for the University. Paul was not a member of Iron Arrow at that time. The message requested that I see him as soon as possible. I knew what the message was about. When I arrived at his office, Paul and I exchanged our usual courtesies. He then said to me, "I know you know Iron Arrow is not allowed to conduct any official business, and more specifically, is not allowed to tap on campus." I responded that I was aware of the mandate from the President's Office. Paul never pushed that issue that day, nor issued any further ultimatums. I believe he had the ultimate respect for the organization and was understanding of the situation and the importance of Iron Arrow.





During the course of our office, there were extremists on both sides of the women's issue, but, as officers, we declined to engage either side or address the issue. Instead, we preferred to focus on the organization and our alma mater. Nevertheless, toward the second half of our tenure, Bert and I discussed what, if anything, we should do on the issue. We talked to many people, old and young, alike.

One of the people we consulted was Coach Walter Kichefski. We spent several hours talking about the University and Iron Arrow, and how the two needed each other very much. Bert and I agreed that we did not feel it was appropriate for the Federal Government, or outside non-members, to tell the organization what it could do or should do on any issue. We did, however, believe that we needed to be back on campus and a part of the University.

The looming issue which was painful, disruptive, and divisive was the "women's issue." It needed to be resolved once and for all. To resolve this issue, we came up with the concept that women could be considered for membership but that in accordance with Miccosukee Indian tradition, they would not wear jackets, but would wear vests. In a way, this was a compromise that both sides might be able to tolerate and yet the distinction between men and women would be preserved.

Eventually, this idea was accepted by many people who previously had been against considering women for membership in Iron Arrow. After many other informal meetings with various members, the issue was ready for a meeting. Bert and I spent countless hours talking about the meeting, what would happen to the organization if it passed and even if it failed. I remember stopping at Father Minich's house prior to the meeting for "divine insight." Bert, Ron Stone, and Father Minich and I all had a drink that evening prior to the meeting, not sure what to expect.

When we arrived at the Holiday Inn on US 1, the place we usually had our meetings since being banned from campus, the room was packed. It was definitely the largest meeting Bert and I had ever seen. There were several hundred people in attendance.

Bert utilized Robert's Rules effectively and a roll call vote was required. As each member's name was read from the roll call, his yea or nay vote was verbally spoken. For many people, the requirement to publicly voice their opinion on the subject was a sensitive matter.

Obviously, the constitutional change was passed and women were considered for membership in Iron Arrow.

Who knows what would have happened that night had the vote gone the other way. In my heart, I believe the organization would have survived, but it was possible that the organization could have died that night had the vote not



gone the way it did. Fortunately, the organization is as strong as ever today.

The following semester Iron Arrow tapped women. Fittingly, the first woman tapped was Dorothy Ashe Dunn. The first female undergraduate student tapped was Sherra Greenspan.

Iron Arrow is the University's oldest and most prestigious tradition. It was built on Bowman Foster Ashe's ideas about a secret organization based upon five criteria. It has always had a long history of prestige, honor, and a mystique. Its earmark was independence and unwavering love of alma mater. Despite all the struggle and difficulty, the organization survives today because of the prestige, dedication, and unwavering love of alma mater that all members possess.

Chief Freddie Stebbins (1991-1993) recalls the terrible hurricane of August 24, 1992, that devastated so much of South Florida:

The Storm of 1992 devastated UM, and Iron Arrow was not immune. The Iron Arrow Mound, particularly the Fire Bowl (shattered by falling limbs), and surrounding foliage (trees and shrubs destroyed) would never be the same. A temporary Fire Bowl was constructed for the upcoming months, but plans were underway to somehow renovate the Mound. Several members, including 1933 Chief, Wade Stiles, contributed generously to the Mound Restoration Project.





HURRICANE ANDREW

Ultimately, R. Edward Holmes would lead the effort to have the entire mound resurfaced, and tiled, and to have the fire bowl completely rebuilt and replaced.

Hurricane Andrew also inflicted severe damage to the initiation site. In fact, the Fall 1992, initiation had to be postponed until the site could be “cleaned up.” Although many Iron Arrow’s went out to the Everglades site to assist in this undertaking, the project was simply overwhelming.

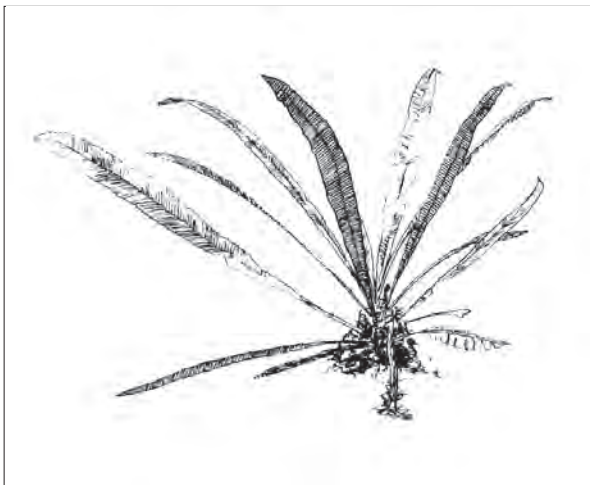
Since then, as a result, much of the initiation’s logistics (not content) have been changed to accommodate the “new” wilderness that Andrew gave us. Although we use the same site, many of the specific landmarks of that environment have changed, or are unrecognizable. To this day, some members have even proposed a new Everglades initiation site.

Fortunately, thanks to the diligence of Iron Arrow members in cleaning the site, it has not been changed. And through the strong traditions enveloped in our initiation, the “new landmarks” have only enhanced its delivery.

Chief Stebbins also enlightens us on this, the newest of Iron Arrow traditions that have graced our University, when he writes:

The Court of Honor was envisioned and created primarily by brother R. Edward Holmes during the Fall of 1991. Although Ed was not in Iron Arrow at the time, he was quite prominent as a UM booster and supporter (he was the founder of the Howling Hurricanes). While Ed supplied the ideas and support, our officers and other members decided to promote the event as the beginning of a new tradition.

Our vision was to create a spring event comparable to the Homecoming football line-up, which had always been so beneficial to the Tribe. With basketball





ESTABLISHING THE “COURT OF HONOR”

back at UM (and seemingly, the University’s next major sport), Iron Arrow, along with Ed Holmes, believed it should help create a long, lasting tradition for the program. In the first game of the 1991-1992 season (it actually was in December of 1991) against Barry University, approximately 65 Iron Arrows formed a ring around the floor of the court at the Miami Arena. This “Court of Honor” stood with arms crossed until the entire Miami line-up came out of the tunnel and was introduced.

Like the 1991 Court of Honor, each line-up has been preceded by a large cocktail/food party held in the VIP room of the Arena. Unlike 1991, however, the Court of Honor now takes place mid-way through the season, in the Spring semester, when the Big East opponents are in town; the crowds are larger and the anticipation is greater.

Since then, the turnout has increased every year. Once again, however, Ed Holmes deserves much of the credit for supporting this new tradition. Without Ed’s initiative and support of the team and the Tribe, the Court of Honor might have never happened.

Needless to say, the Court of Honor has continued to succeed. And as for Ed Holmes, he was tapped in the Fall of 1992, and has remained ever active with the Tribe.

At Iron Arrow’s tapping luncheon, Chief Paul Sygall introduced the Tribe’s officers and guests seated at the head table: UM President and the fifth sponsor of Iron Arrow, Edward T. Foote, II; former UM President and the third sponsor of Iron Arrow, Henry King Stanford; Vice President of Student Affairs for the University, William Butler; Iron Arrow’s Faculty Advisor, Frederick A. Kam, M.D.; Son-of-Chief, Roger B. Kline; Medicine Man, Peter A. Christiaans; and Ms. Gayle Sheeder. Also seated at the head table were Father Francis “Skip” Flynn, who delivered the invocation and benediction, and the Fall’s guest speaker, Jim Morris, who is the head coach of the University’s Baseball Team.

Jim Morris told a number of baseball stories that afternoon. He entertained the audience with a story about one former baseball player who, “couldn’t





FALL TAPPING, 1994



hit the water if he fell out of a boat.” He also told the members of the Tribe present about another former player who had an especially bad day fielding the ball: “Better pick him up and put him on the team bus; he probably can’t catch that either.” Then there was the news out of Gainesville that, “the library at the University of Florida burned down and, especially bad news, both of its books were completely destroyed.” Clearly, the speaker had learned exactly how to please a UM audience; but then again, after winning Baseball America’s 1994 College Baseball Coach of the Year in his first year at UM, who would have expected anything less?





CLOSING THOUGHTS

As per tradition, it is customary for the Chief to address the Tribe at the Spring Luncheon, an Iron Arrow “State of the Union” address, if you will. The following was delivered by Chief Paul Sygall at the closing of the Spring 1995 Tapping Luncheon on March 23, 1995, summing up the 1994-1995 year:

“At this point in time, I would like to take a few minutes to talk about what we have accomplished this year, and, in essence, where we should be heading in the future:

First and foremost, having been established originally by Chief Joseph Jay Hine in the Spring of 1994, we officially opened the “Iron Arrow Sophomore Leadership Award and Scholarship Endowment Fund” with the University; which incidentally, has raised over \$6,000.00 in its short time of existence. We have been diligently working on the third edition of Iron Arrow: A History. We were able to participate in “Orientation ‘94”, and steer the new freshmen that joined our University community. We brought twenty-two Miccosukee children to the Virginia Tech football game. We were able to create new friendships and rekindle old ones at the pre-football game tailgate parties. We formally tapped 40 new members this year, and we have already initiated 24 of them. We presented Mr. C. Rhea Warren with the ninth Bowman Foster Ashe In-Memoriam Honor. We held our Second Annual Alma Mater Singing Contest during Homecoming. We led the organizations, as per tradition, in the Homecoming parade, and we formed our traditional line-ups, both on the football field at the Orange Bowl and on the basketball court at the Miami Arena. We upgraded our communications facilities, improved our newsletters, and started our own specified database. We stabilized ourselves financially, and we have consistently increased our tracking of older members that have been “lost” over the years. We introduced new merchandise to the members of the Tribe and, in doing so, we continued to increase our visibility on campus. And, on top of all of this: we will initiate the new tappees seated here before me; we will be spending a day with Miccosukee Indians of Florida; we will be presenting the seventh annual Sophomore Leadership Award and Scholarship at the Honors Day Convocation; and we will be wishing the best of luck to 26 members of the Tribe who will be graduating from the University this May.

And despite all of this, your first reaction may be to say “SO WHAT!”

I mean why should I bother to mention all of this. In essence, we are purely an honor society and our sole purpose is to recognize those individuals who have gone far beyond the call of duty for the University of Miami. Everything after that is just “icing on the cake.” So why should I bother to tell you about all of the other things that we have done this year?





Well, to be honest with you, in my mind the answer is rather simple. As you know, Bowman Foster Ashe initially charged Iron Arrow with the responsibility of protecting the welfare and traditions of the University: keeping an “ever-watchful eye,” if you will, over our great institution. It is in this charge that the answer to my question lies; for this is precisely what we have done. The reason I bothered to mention all of our accomplishments this year was to show you that Iron Arrow is most certainly alive and well at the University of Miami. Concomitantly, Iron Arrow is most certainly fulfilling its duties to uphold the traditions and safeguard the welfare of the University.

But there is more.

If you noticed, for each accomplishment that I listed, I specifically mentioned the word “we”. By doing this, I was not referring to myself, or my officers, or my Council of Elders. By using this context, I was referring to us, the Tribe, because at each event that we planned, and with each project that we undertook, different members of the Tribe became involved. Now granted, I must admit that some members of the Tribe became more involved in our activities than others. Likewise, some of the events and tasks that we became involved with this year enticed more members than other events or tasks had. Why this is the case, I’m not sure that anybody could give me the proper answer. Nevertheless, the primary fact remains: different members of the Tribe, from all aspects of University life, got involved with each success that we had this year. And that is great ; and it is certainly something that should be applauded!

When I graduated from high school a very influential teacher of mine sent me to college with the following passage, which some of you may have heard. It reads:

When you start your journey to Ithaca,
then pray that the road is long, full of adventure, full of knowledge.

Do not fear the Lestrygonians
and the Cyclops, and the angry Poseidon.
You will never meet such as these on your path,
if your thoughts remain lofty,
if a fine emotion touches your body, and your spirit.
Always keep Ithaca fixed in your mind.
To arrive there is your ultimate goal.

But do not hurry the voyage at all.
It is better to let it last for long years;
Ithaca has given you the beautiful voyage.
Without her, you would never have taken the road.
But she has nothing more to give you.





And if you find her poor, Ithaca has not defrauded you.
With the great wisdom that you have gained, with so much experience,
You must surely have understood by then what Ithacas mean.

And so, we, as members of Iron Arrow, by virtue of who we are, and what we are - we, too, are on our roads to Ithaca. We, too, share in the adventure, and the knowledge, and we, too, mark our paths for others to follow. And because of this, we become better people.

For you see, Iron Arrow, like a fire in the wilderness, exists because we allow it to exist. As we have learned from TOKE LA WAW, the living coals of the fire are precious and are a symbol of the Tribe of which we are a part. Left alone and uncared for, the fire and the coals quickly die. Together, however, the living coals burn brightly and continue to light the way for others to follow. And, as leaders in our own right, it is this ideal for which we should continue to strive.

And so, as I look at the prosperity that we have had this year, and as I look to the future path upon which the Tribe will be traveling, this statement becomes my charge to you. One month from today, my officers and I will step down, and new officers will assume the tasks that you bestow upon them. Please show them the same understanding and support that you have shown to my of-





ficers, my Council members, and me. Likewise, please, remember the lessons of TOKE LA WAW; bring other “lost” tribal members in from the shadows of the wilderness as you, too, become more involved. Be the natural leaders that you are, and strengthen the Tribe from within. Attend whatever functions your schedules allow, and take personal accountability for yourselves by remembering when and where these events take place. Call your fellow Tribe members, if you can, and ask them to attend, even if you cannot. Enjoy the camaraderie and friendships that grow from the bond forged by the IRON ARROW. And, as Ithaca appears on the horizon

- ... tell the stories of the past
- ... explain the adaptations of the present
- ... plan the future together.

For then, and only then, when the full Tribe appears at the Medicine Man’s fire, and once again reaffirms its bond with the Tribe as the sun rises in the morning sky, then will the burning coals burn brightly in each one of us and light the way for others to follow.

Thank you.”

With the end of this speech, the new tappees were led from the luncheon to discuss their upcoming initiation. Old and new friends from the Tribe socialized with one another. And before long, the sound of the drum beating its 24-hour vigil lulled the campus to sleep, while the scent of burning embers were carried by the wind; only reaffirming that UM was once again under IRON ARROW’s “ever-watchful eye.”





ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In researching this history, every resource we could find which might shed light on the development of the Iron Arrow Honor Society has been consulted. The University librarians produced from archives brittle scrapbooks and yellowed clippings from the first years of the University's existence. Actual and microfilm copies were consulted of all Hurricanes, Ibises, and University News editions since 1926. Almanacs were consulted, as was each Hail to the Spirit, Iron Arrow Directory, and Chief's Annual Report. We have sorted through countless alumni bulletins, Iron Arrow notices, correspondence, minutes, announcements, luncheon programs, and memoranda. Archive, presidential, and alumni files have been rifled and Iron Arrow membership plaques examined for names and dates. Over 123 pages of correspondence have been received from scattered members of the tribe including members of the founding nine and previous officers of the society, and many personal interviews as well. The Iron Arrow scrapbook, ritual of initiation, and constitution have been examined in detail, including the 1950 compilation of charter, constitution and rituals of the time. Photographs from countless sources have been sorted through and studied, both for information and for selection of those to appear in this volume. We made trips to Dania and the everglades to talk with persons familiar with Tony Tommie's role in Seminole affairs. These trips also produced newspaper clippings and reference literature regarding Tony Tommie, patchwork handcrafts, and Seminole history. Books, newspapers, magazines, films, and taped interviews have been consulted for information relevant to Indians, cultural characteristics such as language, celebrations, religion, Iron Arrow, South Florida history and ecology.

I am indebted to Rhea Warren for his meticulous compilation of a list of the officers of Iron Arrow during its first fifty years. His efforts have produced names and dates where records were virtually nonexistent. Without his research, Appendix One in this volume would not have been possible. Also to Warren must go thanks for copying all Iron Arrow information appearing in microfilm Hurricanes totally separately from my own examinations of these records. His special contributions have also included the provision of innumerable leads and suggestions and bits of information. I am grateful to John Benedict for his long hours of work in preparation of the list of all Iron Arrow members listed year by year in Appendix Two. Not only was the material confused, incomplete, and contradictory, but it was also scattered among four different sources requiring hundreds of separate cross-checks for accuracy.

To Thurston Adams and Francis Houghtaling, I owe special gratitude for their voluminous and informative letters recalling details of Iron Arrow history unavailable from any other source. Their contributions reflect hours of thought and effort spent in setting down their recollections in writing. Houghtaling alone





wrote in excess of forty-eight pages concerning this history. Adams' typewritten responses to lists of impossible questions fill eight pages in my files.

I would like to thank Clive Shrader, Lory Snipes, Carl Fromhagen, Dale Clark, Ted Kennedy, Larry Catha, Harry Rinehart, John McGuire, Harold Humm, Clarke Wilson, and Robert Downs for their especially interesting letters.

To Clarke Wilson, John Leatherwood, James Koger, Gavin Millar, John McGuire, Francis Houghtaling, John Benedict, Clive Shrader, Harry Kersey, Steve Hill, Rhea Warren, George Rosner, George Storm, Martha Tiger, Helen Wilson, Kay McKenry, Henry Minich, Howard Osceola, Ivan Hoy, William Vaught, Thad Koch, Elmer Johnson, Mike Tryson, Tim Choate, Charlton Tebeau, Ellen Adeline, Bryce Dunham, Bill Russell, Dave Wide, Eddie Dunn, William Kimbrough, Ed Rubinoff, Tom Spencer, Seymour Simon, Larry Catha, Lory Snipes, Bob Fink, Gene Cohen, Mark Krasnow, Jim Fleming, Sam Messer, Paul Salter, Ted Peck, Augustin Recio, Jane Warren, C. Harold King, Fred Morris, Cushman Robertson, Barbara Ashe, Dorothy Ashe Dunn go thanks for the phone conversations and personal discussions in which they offered information and suggestions for this history.

I would like to thank the following persons for taking the time and interest to review all or parts of the manuscript version of this history and returning it with their comments and suggestions: Charlton Tebeau, Thurston Adams, Francis Houghtaling, Carol Femmer, John Leatherwood, John Benedict, Rhea Warren, Mike Tryson, Bryce Dunham, Jenny Coburn, and the staff of University Publications.

A special consideration goes to Thad Koch, whose line drawing illustrations in this volume speak for themselves. His time, effort, and obvious ability have been valuable and indispensable in producing a volume of visual interest which is both appropriate and unique.

The Tribe's appreciation is extended to the following members whose interest and generosity have made this publication possible, with a special expression of gratitude to Thomas N. Kearns whose generous commitment to this





IN APPRECIATION

project served as a foundation and inspiration:

Stanley Arkin
Harold Peter Barkas
John T. Benedict
Irwin G. Christie
George M. Corrigan, Jr.
Charles J. Crowder
Thomas Davison III
A. "Buffy" De Santolo
Bill Diaz
C. Robert Drake
Bryce Dunham
Edward F. Dunn
Walter Etling
Dante B. Fascell
Edward Feinstein
John Gale
W. Ivan Hoy
Philip Kaplan
Clive Shrader

Mark Lewis Krasnow
John E. Leatherwood III
Joseph J. Mancuso, Jr.
Donald V. Mariutto
Hank Meyer
Emmanuel N. Nicolaides
Agustin A. Recio
Marshal E. Rosenberg
Edward O. Rubinoff
Marshall J. Simmons
Seymour Simon
Frank Smathers, Jr.
Ronald Glenn Stone
Charles F. Tate, Jr.
Armand A. "Stitch" Van
C. Rhea Warren
Milton Weiss
Leonard Gerald Wright
Robert Zeppa





FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would to thank the following for their assistance in updating and republishing this book:

The Office of Student Affairs
Dean of Students Office
University of Miami Archives
John Benedict
Preston Britner
Eric Cocks
Council of Elders
Joe Fernandez
C. Dean Furman
Tom Gonzalez-Diego
Gayle Holden
Pat Housley
Fred Kam

Scott Meyer
Phil Needles
Todd Payne
Aurelio Quinones
Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
Jim Schmelzer
Gayle Sheeder
Paul Sygall
Adelle Tanelus
Manuel Tejada
Richard Walker
Jeff Zirulnick

We would like to thank the following, without whom the updating and republishing of the third edition of this book would not be possible were it not for their generous financial support.

Peter Christaans
Richard C. Lewis
C. Rhea Warren



APPENDIX ONE:

MEMBERS OF IRON ARROW

So that this publication shall remain a living history of the Society, on these pages are printed the names of those individuals who, for a moment in each of their lives, were recognized leaders of Iron Arrow. *

1926-27

Tapping Date: 11/15/26
Initiation Date: (Unknown)
Bowman Foster Ashe
Dale R. Clarke
Robert Fink
Harry Gray
Francis Spencer Houghtaling
N. Ted Kennedy
John C. McGuire
Gavin S. Millar
Howard Southgate
Tony Tommie
Leonard M. Tuttle
Clarke B. Wilson

1926-27

Tapping Date: 11/15/26
Initiation Date: (Unknown)
Bowman Foster Ashe
Dale R. Clarke
Robert Fink
Harry Gray
Francis Spencer Houghtaling
N. Ted Kennedy
John C. McGuire
Gavin S. Millar
Howard Southgate
Tony Tommie
Leonard M. Tuttle
Clarke B. Wilson

1927-28

Tapping Date: May 1928
Initiation Date: (Unknown)
Nicholas Hodsdon
Evan Lindstrom
George LaMere

1928-29

Tapping Date: Spring 1929
Initiation Date: (Unknown)
Lloyd H. Solie

1929-30

Tapping Date: Spring 1930
Initiation Date: (Unknown)
Alfred Franklin
C. Clinton Gamble
Julian de Gray
Louis M. Jepeway
Guy S. Mitchell
Frank J. Parizek
Franklin Parson
Otto K. Sieplein
Joseph C. Tarpley
Ronald R. Willey

1930-31

Tapping Date: 5/19/31
Initiation Date: (Unknown)
Franklin E. Albert
Ernest B. Brett

*Adapted from John E. Leatherwood, Chief's Message to the Tribe, 1973 Iron Arrow directory. Special thanks is due Chiefs Rhea Warren and John Benedict, whose diligent research made this appendix possible.



Shirley H. Dix
 Joseph Eggum
 Donald Grant
 Warren E. Grant
 Walter J. Haring
 Warren Longenecker
 Robert B. Minear

1931-32

Tapping Date: 5/24/32
 Initiation Date: 5/26/32
 Al deBedts
 John W. Dix
 Donald Henshaw
 Edwin J. Paxton
 Cushman L. Robertson
 Walter W. Sackett
 Otto J. Sieplein
 Wade Stiles
 A. Neupert Weilbacher
 Edmund D. Wright

1932-33

Tapping Date: (Unknown)
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 John Bates
 Weston Heinrich
 James A. Henderson
 Harold J. Humm
 James B. Koger
 George R. Manley
 William J. McLoed, Jr.
 Jack H. Murrah
 Andrew B. Shaw
 Ellis B. Sloan
 Frank Smathers, Jr.
 Alan B. Todd
 Oscar Wells

1933-34

Tapping Date: (Unknown)
 Initiation Date: 5/6/34
 Gwynne Bierkamper
 Patrick J. Cesarano
 Ernest Duhaime

William Hester
 Elmer Johnson
 James B. Mool
 Otto Neuman
 John B. Ott
 John W. Sloan
 I. J. Varner
 Milton Weiss

1934-35

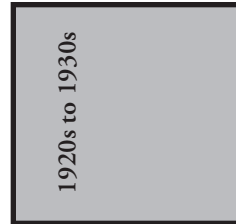
Tapping Date: 5/10/35
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 James E. Abras
 Everett M. Burdick
 John J. Carroll
 Harry Feller
 Mallory H. Horton
 Dennis M. Leonard
 Joseph P. McKemie
 Russell A. Rasco
 Stanley B. Rose
 Charles Staltman
 Egbert W. Sudlow
 Harry W. Vetter

1935 - 36

Tapping Date: 5/1/36
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 Howard C. Bredlau
 Nat (Glogowski) Grayson
 David H. Hendrick, Jr.
 Gardner P. Mulloy
 William T. Probasco
 Jonas Rosenfield, Jr.
 William Shillington
 Laurence J. Tremblay
 George Whittfield
 Nick Wolcuff

1936 - 37

Tapping Date: 5/19/37
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 Allen Baker
 Harold E. Briggs
 Thomas F. Condon





Dante B. Fascell
 Carl W. Fien
 Myers Gribbins
 Charles A. Luehl
 Robert Masterson
 James "Scotty" McLachlan
 James Parrott
 Porfirio E. Perez
 Allan H. Ringblom

1937 - 38

Tapping Date: 5/20/38
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 E. Brad Boyle
 Miguel Colas
 Edward F. Dunn
 Philip M. Fenigson
 Howard J. Follett
 Robert M. Hance, Jr.
 John L. Junkin
 William J. Lebedeff
 Maxwell M. Marvin
 H. Joseph Thomas
 Norman Worthington

1938 - 39

Tapping Date: 5/12/39
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 John D. Brion
 J. Raymond Fordham
 Jack Harding
 Franklin Harris
 Robert A. Hillstead
 William B. "Bunny" Lovett, Jr.
 George W. Rosner
 Albert A. Teeter
 Anthony J. Vandenberg

1939 - 40

Tapping Date: 5/7/40
 Initiation Date: 5/19/40
 Norwood G. Dolman
 Joseph "Pop" Havens
 John T. Holdsworth
 Walter R. Kichefski

John A. Madigan, Jr.
 David D. Phillips
 Seymour Simon
 Grant G. Slater
 Lloyd N. Whyte

1940 - 41

Tapping Date: (Unknown)
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 Donald R. Chadderdon
 Leo C. Clarke
 Lewis H. Fogel, Jr.
 Terrance P. Fox
 Thomas Hilbish
 Elmer V. Hjort
 John L. Quimby
 Jacques M. P. Wilson
 Harold Zinn

1941 - 42

Tapping Date: 5/7/42
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 Donald E. Davis
 William E. Gillespie
 Charles T. Lovett
 Finest M. McCracken
 Frazier J. Payton, Jr.
 Harry E. Rinehart
 Hardin Stuart
 Thomas Stunenberg

1942-43

Tapping Date: 5/6/43
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 James J. Jeffrey, III
 Harry S. Kaplan
 Orten Lowe
 Louis K. Manley
 George W. Miller
 John D. Reeves
 Edward Rozumberka
 Sender Stolove
 Jake Watson, Jr.



1943 - 44

Tapping Date: 2/11/44
Initiation Date: (Unknown)
George H. Bernstein
Donald Fink
Martin G. Graham
James P. Ould, Jr.
Albert L. "Flip" Rosen
Thomas "Snuffy" Smith

Tapping Date: 5/26/44
Initiation Date: 6/1/44
William J. Eisnor
Walter Grenell
Donald R. Justice
Irwin Raskin
Harold A. Schuler, Jr.
Lee Symonsky
Charles Doren Tharp

1944 - 45

Tapping Date: 10/13/44
Initiation Date: 10/21/44
Zerney B. Barnes
Morton O. Brigham
Herbert T. Horton
Harold S. Levin
Marshall J. Simmons
Henry N. Weiner

Tapping Date: 2/19/45
Initiation Date: (Unknown)
William D. Benham
Richard T. Farrior
Roland J. Kohen

1945-46

Tapping Date: 5/16/46
Initiation Date: 5/16/46
Alfred K. Adler
Mark Brown
Leonard Caplin
John R. Harlow
Arthur Laskey
Richard P. Roberts

Alan P. Sullivan
Henry Troetschel
Robert C. Wahlbergh

1946 - 47

Tapping Date: 5/9/47
initiation Date: 5/13/47
James P. Demos
Robert B. Downes
Charles C. Franklin
Fred A. Gunion
Frank A. Howard, Jr.
Harvey T. James
David J. Kraslow
Jay F. W. Pearson
Rodney M. Post
Gordon D. Pred
Elliott Segherman
Jack Tretton

1947 - 48

Tapping Date: 5/18/48
Initiation Date: (Unknown)
James J. Carney, Jr.
Sydney Dimmig
Larry Donovan
Warren E. Gates
Marvin M. Green
Clifford H. Heinzl
Simon Hochberger
Donald F. Kemlein
Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Matthew Meyer
Lester L. Moore
Joseph Reiner
Clive Shrader
Frank C. Stokes
Hector Sylvester
H. Franklin Williams

1948 - 49

Tapping Date: 5/19/49
Initiation Date: (Unknown)
M. Jay Berliner
Thomas R. Bottomley





G. Holmes Braddock
 Lewis A. Caputa
 Charles F. Carpenter
 Donald E. Cobb
 Carl Cohen
 George M. Corrigan, Jr.
 William R. Corson
 Leonard A. DeLonga
 William P. Dismukes
 James F. Eckhart
 Carl Fromhagen
 Joseph P. George
 Arthur S. Grace
 James B. Gwin
 Sidney B. Maynard
 W. H. McMasters
 Ray H. Pearson
 Harry Provin
 Ambrose T. "Red" Robbins
 Jack N. Roberts
 Frederick B. Routh
 Arthur J. Saey
 Kenneth B. Sherouse
 John Stephenson
 Logan Turrentine

1949-50

Tapping Date: 1/17/50
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 Thurston "Doc" Adams
 William I. Allen
 Foster E. Alter
 Alexander C. "Whitey" Campbell
 Robert Colwell
 Theodore W. Cook
 Robert H. Forman
 Robert A. Gelberg
 John W. Hall
 Paul Nagel, Jr.
 Robert B. Payton
 Robert E. Sampson
 Robert H. Slatko
 Harry B. Smith
 Richard Strichartz
 James E. Thomas

Gerald Weinstein
 Robert E. Yoxall
 Tapping Date: 5/2/50
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 Carl diBernardo
 Anthony Buonpastore
 Michael J. Crimi
 Aram P. Goshgarian
 Austin Haldenstein
 Joseph P. Hanley, Jr.
 Theodore A. Labow
 Stanley J. Levine
 David McDonald
 Don A. Mayemon
 Norman Olitsky
 Clifford B. Selwood, Jr.
 Lory J. Snipes
 Eli Timoner

1950-51

Tapping Date: 11/24/50
 Initiation Date: 1/20/51
 Edward Baumgarten
 Edwin Goodpaster
 A. John Goshgarian
 Kenneth W. Heinrich, Jr.

Tapping Date: 1/16/51
 Initiation Date: 1/20/51
 John M. Baiar
 Alfred R. Carapella
 Greynold M. Fagan
 Harvey Fishbein
 Harvey Ford
 Robert I. Honchell
 Jack Kelsey
 Marshall J. Langer
 Peter A. Mastellone
 Fred W. McCall, Jr.
 Sidney Schwartz
 J. B. Spence
 Donald Sprague

Tapping Date: 5/15/51





Initiation Date: 5/20/51
 Norman D. Christensen
 Edward K. Dick, III
 David J. Foulis
 Karl C. Frese, Jr.
 Thomas M. L. Gillespie
 John G. McCloskey
 Grover A. J. Noetzel
 Edward M. Storin
 Gordon R. Williamson

1951 -52
 Tapping Date: 11/16/51
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 Jack R. Bohlen
 Eugene E. Cohen
 Denman Fink
 Leo Martin
 William R. Neblett
 W. Keith Phillips, Jr.
 W. Thomas Spencer
 Wilfred C. Stolk
 David W. Wike

Tapping Date: 1/15/52
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 Ray R. (Arcangeletti) Arckey
 William C. Baird
 John Behney
 Herman I. Bretan
 Richard J. Horwich
 Fred H. Koch, Jr.
 Donald Larson
 Francis J. McGee
 Paul K. Vonk

Tapping Date: 5/20/52
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 Paul B. Anton
 Seymour Chadroff
 Richard E. Duncan
 H. Richard Etlinger
 Edward L. Forer
 Charles K. George
 Bert Golberg

Allan S. Kushen
 Walter Machos
 William Malcolm
 Harry C. Mallios
 Robert A. McKenna
 Charles A. Powell, III
 Malcolm F. Ross
 Archie C. Slaten, Jr.
 Dan Steinhoff

1952 - 53
 Tapping Date: 11/6/52
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 James P. Calhoun
 Allen I. Freehling
 Sam Hirsch
 Donald V. Mariutto
 Porter Norris
 John J. O'Day
 Ken Oliver
 Rex Shiver

Tapping Date: 1/13/53
 Initiation Date: 1/31/53
 George A. Buchman
 Ray D. Fisher
 Fritz J. Richter, Jr.
 Edward Segall
 H. Horton Sheldon
 Frank D. Smith
 George L. Vickery
 Wayne Whisler
 Paul Yarck

Tapping Date: 5/5/53
 Initiation Date: (Unknown)
 Arthur Berken
 Menelaos P. "Mickey" Demos
 Gerald Kogan
 Maurice LaBelle
 Hart Morris
 F. G. Walton Smith
 Thomas A. Thomas
 James C. Vadakin
 Roger W. Walker





1953-54

Tapping Date: (Unknown)

Initiation Date: (Unknown)

Sylvester J. Ackerman
Edward A. Caughran
Robert W. Crawford
Sydney W. Head
Donald E. James
William Kimbrough
Thaddeus J. Lubas
Walter O. Walker
William J. "Buddy" Weissel
George C. Wheeler, Jr.

Tapping Date: 1/12/54

Initiation Date: 1/30/54

John Bitter
Eugene P. Bucilli
John H. Clouse
Robert F. Gebhart
Fraser Hale
Donald L. Jeka
Karl J. Leib, Jr.
Jean Paul Lesperance
Joseph P. Manners
Robert S. Powell
Leonard M. Rivkind

Tapping Date: (Unknown)

Initiation Date: (Unknown)

Anwi K. Abboushi
William A. Clark
Julian D. Corrington
Frank W. McDonald
William Regan
John K. Schulte
Ross W. Skipper
George K. Smith
J. Riley Staats
Barton S. Udell
R. Earl Welbaum

1954-55

Tapping Date: (Unknown)

Initiation Date: (Unknown)

Thomas E. David
David Douglas Duncan
Arnold Grevior
Andrew F. Gustafson
Jerry Herman
Burton R. Levey
Gordon Malloy
J. Riis Owre
Thomas A. Pepsin
Lawrence C. Perlmutter (Porter)
John Softness
Grant E. Stockdale

Tapping Date: 1/10/55

Initiation Date: (Unknown)

Morton C. Berenstein
Ralph S. Boggs
John R. Eason
James W. Johnson
Archie L. McNeal
F. Morton Miller
Donald H. Norman

Tapping Date: 4/28/55

Initiation Date: (Unknown)

Taylor R. Alexander
Harold R. Arterburn
John R. Decry
Richard E. England, Jr.
Henry Fillmore
Joseph Henjum
Henry Rust, Jr.
Leroy P. Smith
Hugh L. Sowards

1955-56

Tapping Date: 11/2/55

Initiation Date: 1/8/56

Frank W. Guilford, Jr.
Charles S. Liebman
John L. Losch
Murray I. Mantell





John S. McAnally
 Frank H. McDonald, Jr.
 Henry S. West
 Norman A. Whitten

Tapping Date: 1/4/56
 Initiation Date: 1/8/56

Robert C. Berry
 Victor R. Binns
 Donald J. Bosseler
 Albert E. Harum, Jr.
 Allen M. Herbert
 Donald M. Homer
 Frank B. Lucas
 Joseph P. Mascolo
 W. Scott Mason, Jr.
 Gregor L. Melikov, Jr.
 William C. Merritt
 Stephen T. Onuska
 Frederick E. Powell
 Thomas S. Pratt
 Marvin J. Randell
 Erl Roman
 Herbert E. Saks
 Brian T. Sheehan
 John C. Whitehouse

Tapping Date: (Unknown)
 Initiation Date: 5/6/56
 Nelson Case, Jr.
 Richard L. Miani
 William J. Olafson
 Allan D. Rodberg
 Charlton W. Tebeau
 Howard A. Zacur

1956 - 57

Tapping Date: 12/4/56
 Initiation Date: 12/16/56
 Robert M. Allen
 Lawrence F. Brill
 Ed Claggett
 Robert J. Cunio
 Frank H. Dunbaugh, III
 Jack S. Eff

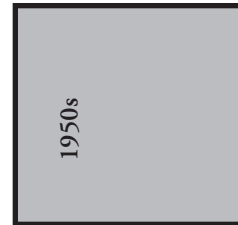
Frank J. Greene
 Leroy T. Howe
 Charles F. Hutchings
 Victor Levine
 William Luffler
 Homer F. Marsh
 Aaron Pearlman
 Marshall S. Shapo
 Alvin A. Snyder
 Joseph Vecchione

Tapping Date: 3/29/57
 Initiation Date: 4/6/57

Robert Barone
 B. Lucas Drew
 C. Harold King
 Charles A. Penney
 Robert Richter
 Edward Rubin
 Joseph C. Segor
 Eugene Stage
 Edward R. Weiss

1957 - 58

Tapping Date: 11/12/57
 Initiation Date: 2/2/58
 Edward A. Anderson
 Melvin E. Baker
 William F. Bennett
 Anton D. Brees
 Martin F. Burdette
 Legh W. Burns
 Lewis F. Cohen
 Eugene Ellenson
 Lawrence B. Friedman
 Richard F. Gerstein
 William C. Haas
 Edward R. Harrison
 William C. Hayes, Jr.
 Harold B. Hilton
 Arthur C. Jacobson
 Robert M. Morgan
 Vestor Newcomb
 Fred D. Porter
 Roger A. Reece





Ralph A. Renick
 Edward G. Rubinoff
 Stephen M. Slepín
 Harvey S. Stone
 Paul R. Toomey
 Ormand J. West

Tapping Date: 4/23/58
 Initiation Date: 5/3/58

Jose A. Balseiro
 David V. Bonner
 Idral L. "Spud" Bowen
 Barry N. Burman
 Richard H. Chapman
 Walter C. Jones, III
 F. E. Kitchens
 Gerald Kravetz
 Lawrence P. Kuvín
 Edgar Lewis
 William B. Munson
 Stuart W. Patton
 Bernard S. Rosenblatt
 Paul Siegel
 Arthur D. Sorosky
 Warren H. Steinbach

1958 - 59

Tapping Date: 11/18/58
 Initiation Date: 1/31/59

Warren S. Adams
 Matthew W. Allen, IV
 Joseph R. Bagby
 Leroy E. Blanchard
 James W. Burnes
 Orlie M. Clem
 John P. Corrigan, Jr.
 John E. Cosgriff
 Francis M. Curci
 Joel H. Dowdy
 N. John Garcia
 John P. Myers
 Gaspare Norigenna
 Joseph J. Plevel
 John A. Self
 Dale E. Willoughby

Thomas Wood
 David Yelen
 Austin R. Younts

Tapping Date: 4/13/59
 Initiation Date: 4/25/59

Virgil Barker
 K. Malcolm Beal
 James J. Blosser
 Mario J. Camero
 Charles H. Duberson
 Robert F. Fisher
 James M. Godard
 William Kolodgy
 Richard A. Leone
 Stephen W. Locher
 Victor J. Martinez
 Jack W. Nelson
 Alfred Ricci
 Paul E. Van Dine

1959 - 60

Tapping Date: 11/10/60
 Initiation Date: 2/6/60

Richard W. Baker
 George C. Dorste
 James E. Harris
 Blas C. Herrero, Jr.
 Edward T. Hooper
 Daniel H. James
 Carl M. Johnson
 Ronald E. Kay
 Thomas N. Kearns
 J. Maynard Keech
 Donald B. Kelly, Jr.
 Alan R. Kraiger
 John I. McCollum, Jr.
 Peter E. McGuirl
 Steven P. Miller
 Frederic K. Remmy
 Robert B. Rosbaugh
 Joseph P. Shouse
 Edwin H. Smith
 Samuel S. Smith
 John C. Stormont



James E. Thompson, Jr.
 Marvin H. Weiner
 Gabriel S. Zimnoch

Tapping Date: 3/28/60
 Initiation Date: 4/23/60
 Arch N. Dunsmore
 Jose Enriquez
 James R. Hahn, Jr.
 Bruce Hale
 David L. Jensen
 Leonard M. Kacher
 Edward A. Kaufman
 Ray E. Marchman, Jr.
 James T. Moore
 Charles A. Nomina
 Philip M. Paul
 Gerald Pinnas
 Matthew Scaglione
 D. Michael Thompson

1960 - 61

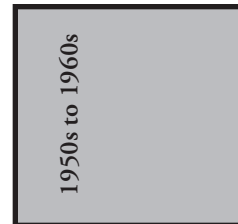
Tapping Date: 11/8/60
 Initiation Date: 1/7/61
 Noel E. A. Baker
 James B. Blassingame
 Robert K. Bossong
 Kenneth E. Casanova
 Theodore Cheetham
 Alfred K. Dangel
 Ben F. David
 William P. Forsyth, Jr.
 John T. Granrose
 Max M. Hagen
 Lloyd H. Hasner
 Noble B. Hendrix
 Wilson Hicks
 David R. Hogg
 John R. Johnson
 Frank E. Kerdyk
 Joseph F. LeVay
 James T. Locasio
 Paul T. Matheson
 Joseph P. Metzger
 Charles F. Reichert

William B. Russell
 Reuben M. Schneider
 Byron T. Scott, Jr.
 Willis E. Smith
 David O. Stringfellow
 Arthur W. Tate, Jr.
 Carroll V. Truss
 Curtis P. Weaver
 Bernard Weiner

Tapping Date: 4/10/61
 Initiation Date: 4/16/61
 Terry L. Aderhold
 Alfred C. Andrews
 Wilfred H. "Charlie" Charlton
 Albert E. Eastwood
 Bruce Feld
 Marvin N. Feld
 Lawrence F. Frank
 Gerald L. Gardner, Jr.
 Irving T. Goldie
 Lloyd H. Hasner
 Jack B. Herman
 Ralph Jones
 David P. Karcher
 Robert L. Kasper
 Theodore Klein
 Marion B. Knight, Jr.
 Richard B. Knight
 Stephen J. Kogan
 Jose E. Martinez
 Ronald L. Napier
 Martin J. Nash
 Rodney Nowkowski
 John J. O'Day, Jr.
 F. Joseph Schubert
 Jackson S. Sells
 W. Fred Shaw
 Jack H. Smith

1961 - 62

Tapping Date: 11/16/61
 Initiation Date: 1/7/62
 Matthew Borek
 Michael R. Botwin





Julius Cohen
 Thomas C. Collins
 William E. Cornell, III
 Richard H. Couch
 Frank B. Falkenberg
 Ronald L. Fine
 Thomas M. Holleran
 Vance H. Jones
 William H. Kerdyk
 Arno Kutner
 Victor O. Larsen, Jr.
 Edward J. Marko
 Samuel P. Messer
 Louis A. Miller
 William J. Miller
 Herbert Odell
 Allan Rosenbaum
 Gerrit Schipper
 James Vollenweider
 James L. Wilson

Tapping Date: (Unknown)
 Initiation Date: 4/28/62

Paul E. Ames
 Paul H. Barton
 Arthur P. Bein, Jr.
 Victor Bilanchone, Jr.
 Leonard S. Bobrow
 F. Anthony Capodilupo
 John W. Cooper
 Mark E. Frances
 Howard Frank
 Jeff D. Gautier
 Ralph A. Harris
 Lawrence R. Kurland
 Joseph J. McNulty
 Robert J. Sher
 Sky E. Smith
 Robert H. Sorosky
 Jess Spirer
 John B. White
 Gregory T. Zell

1962 - 63
 Tapping Date: (Unknown)

Initiation Date: 10/18/62
 Stuart M. Bloch
 James E. Branch
 Michael A. Carricarte
 David L. Christopher
 Richard J. Essen
 Ralph D. Eward
 Michael R. Klein
 Dale A. Lewis
 A. Rodney Mandelstam
 Herman Meyer
 George Mira
 Clarence W. Pahnke
 Hugh F. Quinn, III
 Carey A. Randell
 Jack A. Reynolds
 Benjamin R. Rizzo
 Maurice A. Sholar
 Edward Sofen
 Robert S. Stanton

Tapping Date: 3/27/63
 Initiation Date: 4/28/63

Kendall W. Allen
 James G. Casale
 James P. Dean
 William L. Halstead
 Bradley M. Hubert
 John J. Karabasz
 M. Joseph Kurstin
 John P. Lowery
 Barry S. Richard
 John C. Rose, II
 Leonard Rose
 Warren J. Rose
 Richard A. Sicking
 Leonard R. Teel
 Milton J. Wallace
 William Walsh
 Lester R. Wheeler

1963 - 64
 Tapping Date: 12/12/63
 Initiation Date: 12/21/63
 Walter M. Allison, III



Fred Berens
 Albert L. Carricarte
 Gerald DeGennaro
 Charles E. Edgerton
 Martin S. Gans
 Nathaniel E. Gozansky
 Charles L. Guimento
 Thomas J. Hammill
 Thomas P. Jackivicz
 Kenneth F. Kielbania
 Frederic Kleinberg
 Alfredo G. Lardizabal
 Stanley L. Lester
 Mason C. Lewis
 Brian T. Logan
 Craig A. Lotsoff
 Thomas M. Scotti
 John M. Sisk, Jr.
 Eric C. Stoller

Tapping Date: (Unknown)
 Initiation Date: 4/19/64
 Richard F. Barry, III
 Charles D. Bobbitt, II
 Howard A. Bolner
 Ralph E. Boyer
 Harvey R. Foster
 Edmond J. Gong
 Peter J. Klugman
 Corning Pearson, Jr.

1964-65

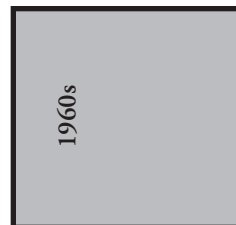
Tapping Date: 11/19/64
 Initiation Date: 12/6/64
 John P. Afflebach, II
 Timothy G. Anagnost
 Jamie S. Barkin
 Stojan A. Bayitch
 Stewart L. Brenner
 Thomas W. Cass
 Mark B. Clasby
 Alfred L. Clifford, III
 William B. Deichmann
 John E. DuPont
 Maurice A. Ferre

Thomas L. Ford
 Robert King High
 Thomas K. Hunt
 Donald M. Klein
 Julius T. Lee, Jr.
 Ramon E. Poo
 Joshua J. Vernaglia
 David W. Wike, Jr.

Tapping Date: 4/1/65
 Initiation Date: 4/4/65
 Wilbert J. Bach
 Wayne C. Beckner
 Lawrence Birger
 Robert J. Brown
 Antonio F. Cao
 George R. Gallet
 Mike Gonzalez-Pando
 Charles Guanci
 W. Ivan Hoy
 John T. Kelly
 Hank Meyer
 Gary C. Smallridge
 Bruce M. Weber

1965-66

Tapping Date: 11/18/65
 Initiation Date: 12/4/65
 Paul S. Berger
 Glenn Draper
 William R. Gilchrist, Jr.
 Sid Klein
 Barry Kutun
 George T. Lewis
 Eric J. Miller
 Richard I. "Doc" Ridenour
 Robert L. Rogel
 Ronald W. Sabo
 John W. Shaw
 Thomas R. Spencer, Jr.
 Cornelius T. Tew, Jr.
 Kenneth Treister





Tapping Date: 3/24/66
 Initiation Date: 4/3/66
 William Deam
 Frank G. Farber
 James P. Fleming, III
 Alan B. Follender
 Frank J. Habershaw
 David C. Jones
 Otto J. Kraushaar
 Daniel E. Murray
 Alvaro E. Pertuz
 Juan M. Rubio
 Timothy J. Sullivan, III

1966 - 67

Tapping Date: 11/10/66
 Initiation Date: 12/17/66
 Henry H. Barrow, Jr.
 Thomas E. Beier
 Tami Lee Capeletti
 Mark A. Evans
 Jeffrey R. Eydenberg
 William G. Heuson
 James R. Hill
 O. Douglas McGee
 Donald R. Muller
 Leonard R. Muller
 Michael Nachwalter
 Gary I. Salzman
 Stanley P. Stahl
 Henry King Stanford
 Anthony R. Tremblay
 William C. Vaught

Tapping Date: 4/5/67
 Initiation Date: 4/29/67
 Ted Cabot
 William H. Chambless, Jr.
 Mario C. Diaz-Cruz, III
 Russell D. Ehasz
 Francis J. Flynn
 Peter S. Gutterman
 Thomas C. Jessup
 Silas R. Johnson, Jr.
 William B. Miller

James O. Nelson
 Robert J. Nesnick
 William H. Phillips
 James E. Pickens
 Arthur L. Rothenberg
 Michael S. Rubin
 Arthur H. Weiland

1967 - 68

Tapping Date: 11/8/67
 Initiation Date: 11/19/67
 Martin Arostegui
 Paul D. Barns
 Arthur G. Bauer
 Martin Blitstein
 David R. Broderick
 Dennis I. Carter
 Leslie S. Coggins
 Christian F. Dittmar, Jr.
 Michael Dunn
 Marvin R. "Jimmy" Dye
 Jaime Fillol
 Robert A. Furst
 Daniel S. Holder
 Terrence Hull
 Dexter Lehtinen
 Brian E. Mattis
 Wallace R. McMurray, Jr.
 Peter D. Menk
 Hayden C. Nicholson
 Ted L. (Pryzbylowicz) Preston
 John K. Robinson
 J. Everett Royer
 Arden M. Siegendorf
 Arthur M. Simon
 William P. Smith
 Timothy W. Sorenson
 Donald E. Stone
 John F. Walker, III

Tapping Date: 3/20/68
 Initiation Date: 3/31/68
 John J. Caldwell, Jr.
 John G. Clarkson
 Shepard M. Faber



Robert T. Farrar
 Mark D. Fasbinder
 Randolph H. Femmer
 M. Eugene Flipse
 Theodore P. Hendricks
 Michael I. Hyman
 Thadius J. Koch, Jr.
 John E. Leatherwood, III
 Michael S. Leone
 Carl E. B. McKenry, Jr.
 George H. Monahan
 Robert H. Neff
 Richard M. Parker
 George S. Peck, Jr.
 John R. Rice
 Steven J. Rose
 Robert Rosen
 Juan M. Sorondo
 Richard H. M. Swann
 George P. Trodella
 Michael J. Tryson
 Nicholas P. Valeriani
 Herbert W. Wey

1968 - 69

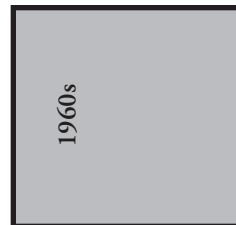
Tapping Date: 11/13/68
 Initiation Date: 11/24/68
 Michael I. Abrams
 Emerson L. Allsworth
 Ronald R. Baird
 John A. Bazley
 J. Frederic Blitstein
 Pat Cramer
 Walter Etling
 Luther L. Evans
 John J. Goonen, Jr.
 Stephen H. Haas
 Stephen J. Hill
 Irving Jacoby
 Richard H. Lee
 Carlos R. Lombardo
 John J. McCue
 Robert F. McNicoll
 William A. Meadows, Jr.
 Fred M. Morris

George H. Paff
 Joel Parks
 H. Richard Schuster
 Robert L. Shevin
 Stephen L. Stern
 Charles F. Tate, Jr.
 W. Dean Warren
 Stephen J. Wittmark

Tapping Date: 3/19/69
 Initiation Date: 3/23/69
 David J. Best
 Steven T. Carlyn
 Arthur B. "Tim" Choate
 Alan G. Cotzin
 Donald J. Cornutt
 Robert J. Eckert
 Gary E. Garbis
 Andres A. Gomez
 Mose L. Harvey
 Hector I. Hirigoyen
 Charles Kantor
 James C. Keegan
 George C. Lachat
 Mark L. Lampl
 Eli Larson
 J. Calvin Leonard
 Robert A. Mann
 Robert J. Marquardt, Jr.
 Henry N. F. Minich
 Leroy Pearce
 Thomas P. Rebel
 Robert S. Seguin
 Arthur B. Sher
 Lewis D. Silverman
 Charles W. Tate
 Steven C. Trachtman
 John M. Trousdale
 John E. Vinsant, Jr.
 Albert L. Weintraub

1969 -70

Tapping Date: 11/6/69
 Initiation Date: 11/16/69
 Lawrence F. Adams





Barry S. Allen
 M. Robert Allen
 Clifford C. Alloway
 Richard B. Artman
 Herbert P. Benn
 Joseph A. Boyd, Jr.
 Robert E. Brodie
 Anthony F. Cline
 Thomas Davison, III
 C. Bryce Dunham
 Richard M. Dunn
 David N. DuPuy
 John S. Emm, Jr.
 John A. Fiske
 Sidney W. Fox
 Richard D. Kreske
 Richard A. Lamos
 Thomas E. Lee, Jr.
 William F. Lee, III
 John A. Metzger
 Warren J. Miller
 Frank Moya
 Edward W. D. Norton
 David H. Ornstein
 Morris Rockstein
 Jonathon P. Rose
 George W. Smith
 Sim J. Smith, Jr.
 Larry H. Snyder
 Vincent F. Strawbridge
 Rod L. Taylor
 Benjamin B. Walters
 Jeffrey S. Weiner
 Richard B. Wheeler

Tapping Date: 3/19/70
 Initiation Date: 4/5/70
 George F. Adams
 Edward V. Akacki
 Richard G. Banks
 Harold P. Barkas
 Michael R. Blynn
 Martin A. Cohn
 John M. Dyer
 Michael M. Exelbert

Elliot A. Fabric
 George F. Giampetro
 Joel G. Green, Jr.
 James C. Grimm
 George R. Harper
 Richard A. Hausler
 Geoffrey A. Hecht
 Charles W. Hobart
 Taylor Johnson
 Victor A. Jugenheimer
 Richard A. Kaspar
 Edward T. LaRoe, III
 William F. McLaughlin
 Harry E. Meigs
 Richard A. Moser
 John B. Pendleton, Jr.
 David C. Seymour
 Vergil A. Shipley
 Thomas M. Stewart
 David Stoler
 Kenneth H. Thomas
 Stuart P. Weiss

1970-71

Tapping Date: 11/12/70
 Initiation Date: 11/21/70
 Sidney L. Besvinick
 Charles M. Capps
 Michael H. Carrier
 Aly S. Dadras
 Joseph A. DeCenzo
 Hank H. Diers
 Robert E. Dorlon, Jr.
 Lewis B. Freeman
 John Galbraith
 John Gale
 Armin H. Gropp
 Gary D. Katz
 Blake King
 Robert L. Koster
 W. Henry Leigh
 Frederick D. Lewis
 Emmet F. Low, Jr.
 F. Lawrence Matthews
 Emmanuel N. Nicolaides



Albert Raffanel
 Agustin A. Recio
 Francis P. Rouviere
 Robert Sandler
 Harry P. Schultz
 Jack O. Sipperly
 Randy W. Thrall
 C. Rhea Warren
 Marc M. Watson
 Donald A. Wiesner

Tapping Date: 3/25/71

Initiation Date: 4/17/71

William E. Allen
 John L. T. Benedict
 Harvey Blank
 Edward G. Coll, Jr.
 Stephen L. Duckor
 Luis A. Garcia
 Howard Greenberg
 Henry M. Haire
 John A. Harrison
 Donald Hayman
 Joseph C. Hirschberg
 Robert W. Hively
 Clarence P. Idyll
 Gary L. Kesl
 Charles C. Kline
 Water S. Kyle
 Richard F. Lewis
 Eugene H. Man
 Gary A. Olsen
 Douglas A. Phifer
 Charles W. Phillhour, Jr.
 Harry R. Price
 Gary E. Reinhardt
 Ronald Reshefsky
 Edward I. Sternlieb
 Thomas S. Wilson

1971 - 72

Tapping Date: 10/28/71

Initiation Date: 11/7/71

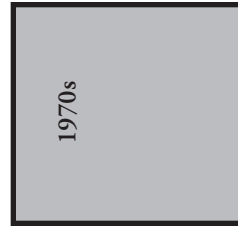
David C. Barr
 Ray Bellamy

Mark J. Berman
 Michael L. Braz
 William R. Butler
 Eduardo M. Carreras
 Albert C. Caruana
 Irwin G. Christie
 Robert W. Claymier
 Calaway H. Dodson
 C. Robert Drake
 Henry Field
 Walter E. "Chuck" Foreman
 Richard P. Foss
 Donald E. Hart
 Paul K. Jahr
 Mark L. Krasnow
 Mark K. Leban
 Frederick T. Liebold
 William C. Littman
 Lewis J. Mertz
 Joel N. Minsker
 William H. Muff
 Lincoln W. Myers
 Oscar T. Owre
 George E. Schulz
 Marvin H. Siegel
 Lawrence M. Sinclair
 Ronald G. Stone
 Thomas J. Turchetta
 Jack Weiner

Tapping Date: 3/16/72

Initiation Date: 3/26/72

Stephen J. Ackerman
 James S. Caddell
 Richard W. DeLong
 Richard DeQuattro
 Stephen J. W. Diehl
 James D. Fishel
 Robert D. Fishman
 Bernard J. Fogel
 Elliot Goodman
 Bruce D. Killips
 Donald E. Kubit
 Sheldon I. Leshner
 Bernard S. Linn



Joseph J. Mancuso
Alfred P. Mills
C. Burgess Owens
Livio F. Pardi
Paul M. Rashkind
Grover Raz Reid
John C. Reilly
Paul D. Rushfeldt
Ernest M. Sabella

1972 - 73

Tapping Date: 11/2/72

Initiation Date: 11/12/72

Raphael C. Benitez
Charles R. Burbacher
Jonathan W. Cerny
Charles J. Crowder
Bowman Ashe Dunn
Arthur J. Franza
Nicholas D. Gennett
Casmier T. Grabowski
Peter E. Halle
William F. Hampton
Stuart P. Jasper

David T. Kennedy
Joseph P. Klock, Jr.
Carl M. Kromp
Daniel Y. Leong
Pedro A. Lopez
Louis McQuitty
Raymond G. Nathan
Patrick H. Neale
Walter Pomerko
Abraham B. Rosenberg
J. Bradford Sargent
Elliott H. Scherker
Jeffrey M. Scott
Samuel I. Silver
Robert D. Snyder
Michael J. Stolle
Sidney Weisburd

Tapping Date: 3/22/73

Initiation Date: 3/11/73

Stephen C. Antonoff

Paul J. Apt
Jose P. Bared
Dennis S. Cameron
Jerome Catz
Julian Cole
Mark M. Erb
Charles F. Eyre
Stanley N. Glasgow
Charles R. Huber, Jr.
Eduardo G. LeRiverend
Eugene L. Nagel
Jeffrey P. Phelan
Curtis J. Rayam, Jr.
Michael A. Rosen
James E. Rydell
Paul S. Salter
Neil H. Schiff
Harold G. Sears
Clarence G. Stuckwisch
Charles F. Tate, III
James P. Truitt, Jr.
Thomas R. Wade
Robert Zeppa

1973 -74

Tapping Date: 11/1/73

Initiation Date: 11/11/73

John R. Anderson
Stanley H. Arkin
Irwin J. Block
Bernardo Castillo
Jeffrey W. Chell
Freddie L. Dawson
David T. Diamond
Gerard J. DiChiara
James D. DuGranrut
Edward J. Fox
John M. Gibbons, Jr.
Avelino J. Gonzalez
Robert F. Hudson, Jr.
Lee Kjelson
John F. Lisk
Robert J. Lowery
Robert W. Nalette
Charles C. Papy, III



Eliseo C. Perez-Stable
 Brian C. Powers
 Harvey I. Reisman
 Marshal E. Rosenberg
 William C. Schwartz
 Donald J. Stoner
 Armand A. Vari
 Fred A. Wickstrom, Jr.
 Burton Young

Tapping Date: 2/21 /74
 Initiation Date: 3/3/74

Laurence V. Ashbacher
 Eugene C. Bloom
 David L. Brown
 Lawrence C. Catha
 Kenneth W. Chastain
 Matthew M. Cohen
 Thomas M. Dance
 A. Buffy DeSantolo
 Donn A. DeHart
 Leonard Emmerglick
 Edward Feinstein
 Jose J. Fernandez
 Charles V. Flock
 Fred S. Girton
 Joseph M. Globisch
 Philip E. Heckerling
 Gary J. Kirkpatrick
 Jack R. Maurer
 Christopher P. Migliaccio
 Paul D. Miller
 Orlando E. Mora
 Kenneth J. Moses
 George J. Mouly
 Joseph B. Penchansky
 Richard A. Popkin
 John Rouse
 William W. Sandler, Jr.
 Lawrence Seideman
 Mitchell Sherman
 Stuart R. Silver
 T. Nejat Veziroglu
 G. Stanley Williston, III
 George Yoss

1974 -75

Special Initiation Date: 6/21/74
 Jeffrey A. Lang
 Ramon M. Lemos

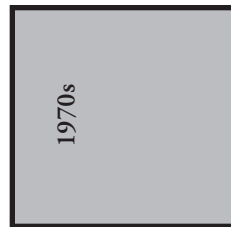
Special Initiation Date: 8/1/74
 Robert J. Boucek
 Robert G. Halloran
 John Underwood

Tapping Date: 11/7/74
 Initiation Date: 11/17/74

Harold Bluestein
 Phillip E. Clements
 William W. Cleveland
 Fred W. Doerner, Jr.
 Carey M. Fischer
 Edward Frankel
 Ronald G. Fraser
 Kenneth G. Gardner
 Philip Kaplan
 Steven B. LaRusso
 Burton A. Landy
 Edmund J. Lupinski, Jr.
 Joseph Pineda
 James R. Pirone
 Salvatore J. Rinaldi
 Peritz Scheinberg
 Joseph C. Shaw
 Henry I. Somerfeld
 James E. Trice
 David A. Wilkie
 L. Gerald Wright

Tapping Date: 2/20/75
 Initiation Date: 3/15/75

Donald R. Bennett
 Lee A. Bricker
 Rubin Carter
 Thomas E. Crowder
 Ross L. Crystal
 Stephen J. Dresnick
 Jeffrey S. Hammond
 Dennis Harrah
 David J. Johnston





Kenneth I. Lieberman
 Lawrence Lottenberg
 Maurice Noble
 Joaquim Rasgado-Filbo
 Robert Sheldon
 Alec C. Stephens, Jr.
 Frank C. Stuart
 Thomas E. Thompson
 Frederic W. Tokars
 Drew B. Vella
 Frank Vice
 Philip G. White

1975 -76

Tapping Date: 11/6/75
 Initiation Date: 11/23/75

Gregory K. Adams
 Robert R. Adt, Jr.
 John C. Blakley
 Henry E. Caballero
 Jose C. Canal
 Ted J. Crager
 William Diaz
 Alexander L. Domb
 Gary E. Dunn
 Robert V. Edwards
 Russell H. Etling
 Robert L. Evans
 Maurice Gusman
 John R. Hartman
 Robert M. Haverfield
 Arthur H. Hertz
 Abdulhamid Ahmed Najah
 Martin H. Osinski
 Pasquale Papaiani
 James P. Sampson
 Steadman P. Scavella
 A. Bingham Siebold, III
 Jeffrey B. Sussmane
 George R. Tershakovec
 Brian D. Watkinson
 Woodrow W. Wilkins
 Jeffrey M. Zirulnick

Tapping Date: 2/19/76
 Initiation Date: 3/14/76
 Jose Gonzalez
 Phil Halpern
 William J. Harrington
 Steve Lichtner
 Thomas D. Lonardo
 Steve Morris
 Arthur H. Peavy, Jr.
 Francis Rushton, Jr.
 Theodore N. Tiemeyer
 Special Initiation Date: 3/24/76
 Gary Fry
 Bernard Rosen

1977 -78

Tapping Date: 2/24/77
 Initiation Date: 3/20/77

Charles Bortnick
 Michael Brittner
 John Britton
 Dom Caristi
 William J. Conroy
 Lon Worth Crow, Jr.
 Jon Davidson
 Reginald Dickerson
 George Dooley
 Eddie Edwards
 Stevens Garnett
 Thomas Gompf
 Blair Hayes
 Laurence Allan Herrup
 Edwin Heyer
 Durand Holaday
 Arthur H. Manes
 Richard Manzini
 Joseph Matthews
 Hugo Rams, Jr.
 Irwin Redlener
 Eugene Schiff
 Joseph Schwartz
 Brian Spector
 Paul B. Steinberg
 Merrick Superstein
 Jack Donald Temple



Geo A. Tershakovec
 Robert A. Traurig
 Scott Weisburd

1977 - 78

Tapping Date: 1/2/77
 Initiation Date: 1/13/77
 Robert E. Ankrom
 Scott Britan
 Wayne Carson
 John Cassel
 Raymond M. Ciafardini
 Nelson J. Conde
 Edward Deppman
 Steven "Rocky" Echevarria Bauer
 Paul Eisenhart
 Kenneth Fuchs
 Yale Galanter
 John P. Garaghty
 Robert H. Gower
 Bruce G. Heard
 Don Latimer
 Daniel S. McNamara
 George H. Mitchell
 Paul Naisby
 Gary W. Ramey
 Ronald Shafer
 Steve Shagrin
 Stratton G. Zammass

Tapping Date: 2/16/78
 Initiation Date: 2/26/78
 William B. Armstrong
 Edward J. Atkins
 David B. Case
 Ray Faiola
 Edward T. Foster
 Alvin Goodman
 Sheldon Greer
 Foy D. Kohler
 Manuel L. Mijares
 Robert Rosen
 Donald Smith
 Michael Sullivan
 Richard Thomas

Sidney Weaver

1978 - 79

Tapping Date: 11/16/78
 Initiation Date: 11/26/78
 Charles Allen
 Ottis Anderson
 Roger S. Bemis, II
 Ronald L. Buschbom
 Christopher Chisholm
 Neil Einleger
 Marvin Harris
 Arthur W. "Frosty" Jasper
 Norman M. Kenyon
 George E. Manning, Jr.
 James J. Norconk
 Alfred Reed
 Robert L. Tindall

Tapping Date: 2/22/79
 Initiation Date: 3/11/79
 Joseph F. Brownholtz
 Herbert Farbish
 Barry Gonzalez
 Guillermo Gonzalez
 Manuel L. Guerra
 John Hazen Post, III
 Charles P. Hodgson
 Dick C.P. Lantz
 Jose Antonio Larrinaga
 Barry J. Masterson
 Stephen McFarland
 Juan Antonio Mijares
 Vincent Kema Onachonu
 Theodore R. Wayne

1979 - 80

Tapping Date: 10/16/79
 Initiation Date: 10/28/79
 Skip Bertman
 Donal R. Cahill
 Charles A. Dunn
 Howard Gross
 Edward Samuel Kelly
 Abel Lazaro Mallo





Dennis R. Maijeaux
 William T. Smith
 Christopher M. Sullivan

Tapping Date: 2/21/80
 Initiation Date: 3/16/80

John Anthony
 Nasser Atala
 John Fenton
 Laurence B. Gardner
 Danny J. Green
 Edward G. Hamilton
 Jeffrey E. Morrison
 Roberto Munoz
 Robert R. Schneider
 Stephen L. Shiner
 Sheldon Zane

1980 - 81

Tapping Date: 11/6/80
 Initiation Date: 11/16/80

Raul N. DeGasperi
 R. Bunn Gauthier
 W. Sloan McCrea
 William J. Mallowney
 Mark Multach
 F. Robert Weeren
 David Paul Welton
 Larry L. Wilson

Tapping Date: 2/19/81
 Initiation Date: 3/22/81

Harold Allen
 Raymond Barr
 James S. Billings
 Howard Bromley
 Randolph Case
 Kenneth Fire
 Martin I. Golding
 Kenneth Hucker
 Paul Hurdhammer
 Art Kehoe
 Mike Kutner
 Rich Lovell
 Charles Lynn

Bill Proulx
 Lew Price
 Armando Rodriguez
 Sydney Silverman

1981 - 82

Tapping Date: 10/29/81
 Initiation Date: 11/15/81

Jeffrey Becker
 J. Michael Berry
 Donald M. Buchner
 Nicholas A. Crane
 Craig Mattox
 Edward J. Pozzuoli
 Gaby Salem
 Miles Shaw

Tapping Date: 2/25/82
 Initiation Date: 3/21/82

James Deming
 Ed Golden
 Steve Liggett
 Avelino Pinon
 Dagoberto Quintana
 Geoffrey Roberts
 Walter M. "Mike" Soha, Jr.
 Eric Spriggs
 Jeff Starkman

1982 - 83

Tapping Date: 10/28/82
 Initiation Date: 11 /7/82

George H. Braithwaite
 Howard Burns
 Marc Cannon
 Joseph H. Davis
 Starr W. Horton
 David Jacobs
 Ken Lise
 Robert C. Nalette
 Aurelio Quinones
 Jay Rees
 Bruce Rubin
 Viril Vipin Tolat
 C. Gillon Ward



Donald C. Works, Jr.

Tapping Date: 2/24/83

Initiation Date: 3/20/83

Sanford Carimi

Steven M. Fletcher

Martin I. Gold

Sylvan Holtzman

Kevin Raymond Jonas

Jim Kelly

Frank Lechiara

John C. Pittaluga

Russell Robinson

Jorge E. Rodriguez

Dean Schafer

Ronald Timothy Stone

Robert Vasquez

1983 - 84

Tapping Date: 10/27/83

Initiation Date: 11/5/83

Robert Aguisa

Pedro Basnuevo, Sr.

Steve Brasington

Joseph Durant, Jr.

Dino Gale

Matt Gribble

Roy Kobert

Lenny Layland

Greg J. Ormond

Todd Payne

Nelson J. Salemi

David M. Trau

Jesse Vasallo

Juan C. Verdeja

James Weber

Tapping Date: 2/23/84

Initiation Date: 3/17/84

Mark H. Hanson

Manfred H. Ledford

Wayne Russell

Michael W. Throne

1984 - 85

Tapping Date: 10/18/84

Initiation Date: 11/10/84

Walter DiMarco

Paul S. Fisher



Brian Hayes

Mike Johns

Scott A. Kornspan

Jay Martus

Oliver Morales

Thomas Revay

Christian Slater

Jeffrey Allen Sopshin

Tapping Date: 2/28/85

Initiation Date: 3/17/85

Jane Locke-Anderson

Dolores J. Chambreau

Jean W. Coburn

Dorothy Ashe Dunn

Jorge Duyos

Suzanne Graham

Sherra Greenspan

Ahmad Sabri Ismail

Helene P. Kichefski

Jeffrey Levey

Howard Manten

James McLamore

Matthew Jack Peck

William B. Sheeder

Daniel F. Thomas

Kathryn Whitten

1985 - 86

Tapping Date: 11/21/85

Initiation Date: 12/7/85

Georgina Angones

Raymond Augustin

Rita Bornstein

Armando Bucelo

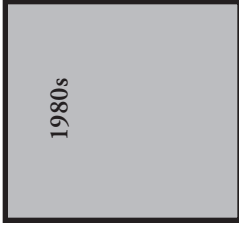
Janet M. Canterbury

Daniel Chase

Mark Cheskin

Xavier Cortada

Dan Davies



Norman Einspruch

Keith Fishe

Fred Kam

Lonnie Kantor

Robyn Kerzner

Alan Levine

Eric Lieberman

Pedro Lopez

John Mariucci

Minette Massey

Nancy Noble

Tony Nova

Elizabeth M. Rodriguez

Georgina Rodriguez

Thaine Rosenbaum

Monty Trainer

Daniel Troutman

Constance Weldon

Thomas A. Wills

Lynda Wolfson

Harry E. Young

Tapping Date: 3/6/86

Initiation Date: 3/22/86

John Kevin Carmichael

Ed Davis

Steven Falcone

Linda Farmer

Joseph Frechette

Elisa Fuller

Shelley Retchless Green

Michael Guilford

Jeanette Hausler

Daryl Jones

Lou Kleinman

Elissa Lieberman

Eugene Mariutto

Robin Wilson Morey

Gail Rasmussen

Evelyn Schwartz

Jane Spinney

Vinny Testaverde

1986 - 87

Tapping Date: 11/13/86

Initiation Date: 11/23/86

Oliver F.G. Bonnert

Sharon C. Brown

Dean C. Colson

Reba Engler Daner

Paul T. Dee

Marjory Stoneman Douglas

Edward T. Foote, II

Ana Maria Gonzalez

Frank Ruben Jimenez

Adalberto Jordan

Tarek M. Khalil

Peter Lafferty

William F. Landsea

Eric Lustig

Norman C. Parsons

Annette Serena

Kathleen Sullivan

Judith Brines Wallace

Thomas Delaney Woods

Special Initiation: (Unknown)

Bill Colson

Samuel S. Lee

Margaret Mustard

Tapping Date: 3/19/87

Initiation Date: 3/29/87

Michael B. Acosta

Greg Anderson

Beth Bloom

Nancy L. Brockman

Richard Cahalan

Pamela S. Cooley

Judy Crowell

Glenn Gerena

Shannon High

Joseph Kalbac

Jorge L. Lopez

Susan Peters Mullane

Gerald Patton

Eric Robinson

Edward Russell



James H. Schmelzer
 Martin N. Schnell
 Kathleen Shannon
 Robert Simpson
 Priscilla D. Vargas
 Ronald F. Zollo

1987 - 88

Tapping Date: 11/12/87

Initiation Date: 12/5/87

Eddie Alvarez
 Shihab S. Asfour
 James L. Ash, Jr.
 William Barzee
 Raymonde Bilger
 Tracy Lynn Bonday
 Terence Clayton
 A. Jay Cristol
 Richard N. Edelstien
 Joe Fernandez
 James W. Foley
 Gisela Fuentes
 Lisa Gibbs
 Rhea P. Grossman

Gerard Kaiser
 Tracy Lee Kerdyk
 Benedict Kuehne
 Lawrence Lapin
 Richard Clark Lewis
 Philip H. Mann
 Polly Lux Meyer
 Debra L. Morgan
 Marc Oster
 Alice M. Person
 Anthony P. Segreto
 Barbara Wagner

Tapping Date: 4/7/88

Initiation Date: 4/24/88

Jose M. Bestard
 Elizabeth DuFresne
 Giselle Elgarresta
 Patricia Fahlbusch
 Michael T. Fiore
 Thomas Gonzalez-Diego

John Hall
 Thomas Hearn
 Ernest Kent
 Marian Krutulis
 Michele A. Maracini
 Roque Martin
 Scott M. Meyer
 Alix Christian Michel
 George Onoprienko
 Paul L. Orshan
 Michael Rosen
 George Schoffner
 Ronald Silver
 Carl Snyder
 Glenn Summers

Special Initiation: 4/15/88

Panagiota Caralis
 Irving "Doc" Lebow

Special Initiation: 4/20/88

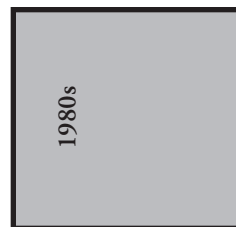
Marie Valdes-Dapena
 Joan W. Mayer

1988 - 89

Tapping Date: 11/3/88

Initiation Date: 11/12/88

Maria T. Abreu
 Alejandro G. Blanco
 Helen Tallman-Braithwaite
 Preston A. Britner, IV
 Lora Davella
 Pamela A. Ferguson
 John T. Fitzgerald, Jr.
 C. Dean Furman
 Renee Ann Rankowski
 Dirk Lorenzen
 Ellen Mullowney
 Sandra Oldham
 Maury Olicker
 E. Neil Orange
 Michael K. Phang
 James Stephen Sapp
 Ricardo Sequeira
 Robert Smith





Freddie Stebbins
 Manuel Tejada
 Teri Thompson
 Don Vangeloff

Tapping Date: 3/2/89
 Initiation Date: 4/2/89

James J. Chao
 Thomas A. Clingan, Jr.
 Cecile Figueras
 Harry Forgan
 Mark Alan Gelbard
 Alan S. Graubert
 Bill Hawkins
 Carroll Kelly
 Bruce M. Lyons
 John Masterson
 Ross Murfin
 Clayton Randall
 Elaine Rinaldi
 Sallie Scudder
 Susan Toth
 Steve Walsh
 Benjiman Daniel Webb

1989-1990

Tapping Date: 11/16/89
 Initiation Date: 12/3/89

Timothy Y. Gallagher
 Joseph Grahe
 Bob Hildreth
 Richard Jones
 Jacqueline Levermore
 David A. Lieberman
 Carlos J. Martinez
 Philip Needles
 Sonia Nikore
 Mary P. O'Day
 Robert E. Panoff
 Robert Paul
 Thomas E. Pfeiffer
 Jay Rokeach
 Eduardo I. Sanchez
 Gayle Sheeder
 Michael Spears

Edward Strongin
 Anthony N. Upshaw

Tapping Date: 3/22/90
 Initiation Date: 4/ /90

Marc A. Buonicotti
 Todd Crump
 Gianna Demos
 Darren DuPriest
 Eugene C. Eckstein
 Stephen Goldberg
 Cyrus M. Jollivette
 Alan Knitowski
 Lina I. Lopez
 Russell Maryland
 Howard Pospesel
 Robin Rosenbaum
 Mike Sullivan
 Francis E. Skipp
 Douglas F. Thurber
 Shirley Merlin West

1990 - 91

Tapping Date: 11/1/90
 Initiation Date: 11/11/90

Jonathan Berger
 Robert Bigley
 Carrie Austin Edmondson
 Robert Gropper
 Merle Jacobs Kravetz
 Todd Misemer
 Robert F. Moore
 Derek Shoup
 Ira Tripathi
 George E. Williamson, II

Tapping Date: 3/21/91
 Initiation Date: 4/17/91

Cara Cardinale
 Rob Chudzinski
 Amy Ellis
 Ann Flipse Gerber
 R. Ray Goode
 Scott Marder
 Mechele McBride





Jonathan Meltz
 Howard A. Mesh
 Manuel A. Penalver
 Alicia Powell
 Irwin Rajj
 Michael Randell
 Rene Sacasas
 Nancy Egan Seiler
 Stephen Talpins
 Frank P. Triola

1991 - 92

Tapping Date: 11/7/91
 Initiation Date: 11/24/91
 George Alexandrakis
 Carolyn "Bunny" Anika
 Art Carlson
 Sayra Chi
 Arthur L. Finkelstein
 Carlos Huerta
 Sam Janowitz
 Charles E. Johnson
 Eveleen Lorton
 Astrid K. Mack
 William T. McElrath
 Priscilla Potter
 Andrew G. Shelfer
 Norman Tripp
 Donica Williams

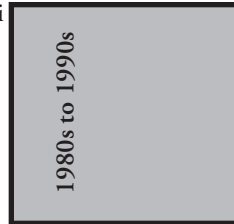
Tapping Date: 3/26/92
 Initiation Date: 4/5/92
 Leo Armbrust
 Nicholas A. Chickillo
 Christian D. Davis, I
 Cindy Eson
 Craig Erickson
 Christina M. Espinosa
 David A. Howard
 Nancy Grace Klimas
 William E. Kormos
 Charles T. Mangrum
 Jeffrey Walker Martin
 J. Maxwell McKenzie
 Kevin McPeak

Thomas Anthony Tucker Ronzetti
 John Routh
 Sheri E. Schmid
 Alan Schwartz
 Winston P. Warrior

1992 - 93

Tapping Date: 11/12/92
 Initiation Date: 12/6/92
 Tiffany Bost
 Josh Braman
 Tracy Carracedo
 Peter Christiaans
 R. Edward Holmes
 Carolyn Howell
 Mia Martinborough
 Stephen Minker
 Harry Rimm
 Tracy Sides
 Martha Toledo-Valido
 Jane Mary Trau

Tapping Date: 4/1/93
 Initiation Date: 4/1 8/93
 Bindiya Ananthkrishnan
 Michael Barrow
 William Brickman
 George Buigas
 Lila Chamberlain
 Jerry Correa
 Julia Cosma
 Nestor de la Cruz-Munoz
 Glenn Dubin
 Suzanne El Naggar
 Jorge Guerra, Jr.
 Joseph Hine
 Laura Horsley
 Whittington Johnson
 Basil Khalil
 Jeff Lurie
 Richard Marianni
 Taylor Mattis
 Alex Mechaber
 Mary Sapp
 Traci Michelle Schmidt





Kathleen Schrank
 Daryl Spencer
 Darren Smith
 Steve Stein
 Jose Szapocznik

1993 - 94

Tapping Date: 11/11/93
 Initiation Date: 11/21/93

Gylla Boodram
 Polly L. Cook
 Sydnia A. Crosbie
 Eugene J. Fierro
 Hilit Frenkel
 Carolyn Garwood
 Rita Gupta
 Eric Heister
 Charles S. Jacobs
 Roger Kline
 Connie Lackey
 Marilyn "Micki" Neidich Lewis
 Daniel Liccardi
 Juliette Merer
 Ira S. Miller
 Newton Edward Porter
 Gregory Rash
 Robert Redick
 Stacy Roskin
 Rochelle Rubin
 Alan S. Serure
 Kenneth J. Smith
 Paul B. Sygall
 Patricia A. Whitely
 Ernest Yaroshuk
 Leslie J. Zigel

Tapping Date: 3/31/94
 Initiation Date: 4/17/94

Susan L. Bonnett
 John E. Cunio
 Pedro Jose Greer
 Stuart F. Grossman
 Ana Maria Hernandez
 Robert Hinkley
 Rebecca A. Hoffman

Bernie Kosar, Jr.
 Aley K. Koshy
 Heather Laferty
 Jennifer M. Loe
 Sabrina Mendoza
 Mark T. O'Connell
 Leon Particios
 Adellourdes N. Tanelus
 Steven Ullmann
 Richard Walker

1994 - 95

Tapping Date: 11/10/94
 Initiation Date: 11/20/94

Frank Angones
 Adam A. August
 James W. Bramblet
 Varshab Broumand
 Mary C. Doyle
 Jennifer L. Gustafson
 Martina S. Hahn
 Lisa Heisey
 Edwin E. Hightower, Jr.
 Ramona M. Lim
 Mindy. E. Moellering
 Sean O'Reilly
 Gerard Pendergast
 Carlos M. Perez, Jr.
 Y. Michelle Ramirez
 John Rotruck
 Andrew A. Sama
 John M. Thomson
 Elizabeth A. Welch
 Marva L. Wiley
 Victoria Williams

Special Initiation Date: 11/22/94

Albert Friedman
 Julia Morton

Tapping Date: 3/23/95
 Initiation Date: 4/2/95

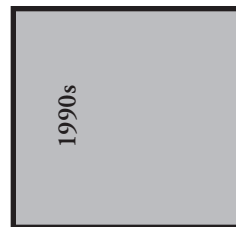
Marni Beth Chaplin
 Eugene S. Clasby
 John H. Croghan





Jeff Fortunato
 Frank J. Garcini
 Luis Glaser
 Andrea J. Heuson
 Diane Horner
 C. Patricia Lamas
 Jose M. Levy
 Ana-Christina Navarro
 Andrew N. Odze
 Sanjay Reddy
 Mercedes A. Scopetta
 M. Lewis Temares
 Shalini Tewari
 Ernest Varela
 Caryn Vogel

Melinda S. Merchant
 Leslie J. Monreal
 Ricardo Morales
 Newton P. Porter
 Andrew L. Patten
 Darren Rohan
 Brian A. Rolingson
 Vischnu Rumalla
 Anna Selden
 Timothy C. Simpson
 Lauren E. Steinhandler
 Cristie Vidal
 Melinda K. Young
 Juan M. Zuniga



1995 - 96

Tapping Date: 10/26/95
 Initiation Date: 11/5/95

Johann A. Ali
 Monica A. Aquino
 Jennifer C. Belzel
 Steven R. Berk
 Christopher J. Blanco
 Jaret L. Davis
 Lionel A. Douglas
 Bhumi Mehta
 Marlene Quintana
 Shari H. Robins
 Laurence Marc Rose
 Thomas C. Stirratt
 Rhona Wise

Tapping Date: 3/28/96
 Initiation Date: 4/14/96

Maryann Barber
 Sandra Barrow
 Scott A. Beatty
 John A. D'Orazio
 Karen Gardner
 Renee Goecke
 Anthony Hernandez
 Therese L. Lambert
 Christina M. Manaricua
 Joanna Mbramos

1996 - 97

Tapping Date: 11/14/96
 Initiation Date: 11/23/96

Paula Cote
 Edward Dauer
 Sejal Dharia
 Joyce Gayla
 Harlan Gladstein
 Michael Grad
 Cynthia Gyamfi
 Maria Llabre
 Maryam Minhaj
 Leslie Monreal
 Ricardo Morales
 Gisela Munoz
 Lam Nguyen
 Bernard Oxman
 Newton Porter
 Wendy Robbins
 Liz Christman-Rothlein
 Jodi Schulman
 Leslie Suarez
 Robert Waters
 Marcelyn Ullom

Tapping Date: 3/27/97
 Initiation Date: 4/5/97

Neal O. Amdur
 Felicia Austin
 Antonio T. Coley





Juan Carlos Espinosa
 Meenakshi Garg
 Mavis M. Gyamfi
 David R. Heffernan
 Cynthia Juncosa
 Irene Kogan
 John P. Lafferty
 Paul N. Lazarus, III
 Tiffani G. Lee
 Ryan Madanick
 Charles Mallery
 Jennifer M. McCafferty
 Grace M. Mora
 Jeffrey Allan Muddell
 Michael Anthony Murphy
 Zailey E. Pascual
 Gina E. Romanik
 Earl Rubley
 Twan Russell
 Wali Salahuddin
 Tanvi Shaw
 John Sumanth
 Heather L. W. Thompson
 Lynn M. Thompson
 John W. Thornton, Jr.

1997 - 98

Tapping Date: 11/13/97
 Initiation Date: 11/22/97
 Marisa Agapito
 Michael Anthony
 Stuart Bauer
 Sybil Bennett
 Camille Blanton
 Michael DiNapoli
 Rhonda Dubord
 Coleen Fitzpatrick
 Matthew Gibbons
 Barth A. Green
 Robin Harmony
 Patricia Herbert
 Donna Hippman
 Geogie Labadie
 Maria Llorente
 Maureen A. Lowrey

Clyde McCoy
 Timonthy Morrison
 Howard Pryor
 Perri Lee Roberts
 Jose (Logi) Romero
 Lucia Sobrin
 John W. Throton, Jr.
 Mark Trowbridge
 Eloy Villasuso, III

Tapping Date: 3/19/98

Initiation Date: 3/28/98

Amy Agramonte
 Katherine Ardalan
 Phil Barnes
 Jonathan Brill
 Christopher Candelora
 Teresa de la Guardia
 Ronnie Khalil
 Lisa Lee
 Alex Lopez
 Michael Mann
 Alberto Mitriani
 Donald Oglesby
 Andrew Paul
 Elizabeth Pratt
 Renee Rosen
 Marni Rosenblatt
 Scott Sittler
 David Sumanth
 M. Heather K. Warren
 Marianne Woolf
 Kenneth Zelnick

1998 - 99

Tapping Date: 10/29/98

Initiation Date: 11/14/98

Adrian L. Burrowes
 Lela Cannon
 Marilyn K. Glassberg
 Steven Green
 Camille O. King
 Michael Marrero
 Reno Paul Matthews
 Carrie S. McDonald





Ann Kowel Miller
 Grace W. Ng
 Paul M. Orehovec
 Sheldon Palley
 Carmine Parente
 Mary Penn
 Brian Porter
 Christina I. Pravia
 Lakshmi Reddy
 Jennifer Rose
 Martin Rosen
 Anna K. Sfakianaki
 Jim Stegall
 Jason B. Widrich

Tapping: 3/26/99
 Initiation: 4/10/99

Kate Besterman
 Joaquin A. Blaya
 Emily Brelsford
 Manuel Carballea
 Jenna Chiesa
 Jim Fatzinger
 Alexander Gonzalez
 Joanna Greenblatt
 Joshua Harris
 Ann Helmers
 Marlynn Jones
 Greg Knauf
 Kathryn Krueger
 Walter F. Lambert
 Ferne Labati
 David Lasko
 Victoria Mendez
 Suzanne Minor
 Sarah Morgan
 Chad A. Perlyn
 Kalpana Puppala
 Tim Ravich
 Michael-Anne Rubenstein
 Racquel Russell
 Nicole Aimee Ryals
 Nancy Floyd-Ryan
 Alexandre M. Santos
 Patrice Holman Sarmiento

Linda Saumell
 Shannon Saumell
 Eleni Sfakianaki
 Katie Thurer
 Donald West, Jr.

1999 - 2000

Tapping: 11/18/99
 Initiation: 12/5/99

Betty Amos
 Adam Blomberg
 Karen Chuang
 Gauri G. Gaonker
 Jarrad Goodwin
 Scott Ingold
 Brian James
 Michelle Kirwan
 Walter Lambert
 Reuven Lask
 Elana Oberstein
 Maria Teresa Garcia Saladrigas
 Paul Sugrue
 Natalie Walker
 Evelyn Young

Tapping: 3/23/00
 Initiation: 4/9/00

Jonathan Acey Albert
 Ivette Arango
 Thomas J. Balkany
 Inés C. Chaves
 Rebecca Collier
 Robert J. DuBord
 Joshua Harris
 Matthew W. Holder
 Jamieson Lesko
 Erin Christine Moyer
 Rosina A. Pellerano
 Alberto Penalver
 Tiffany M. Prow
 Alvin Sunshine
 Catherine T. Than
 Patricia Lutgen Thompson

2000-2001



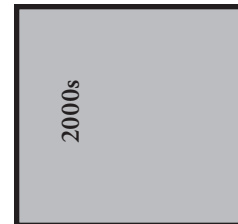
Tapping: 11/2/00
 Initiation: 11/19/00
 Chris Alabiad
 Tom Balkany
 Renee Dickens Callan
 Cristina Carriazo
 Cheryl Case
 Cie Chapel
 Jose "Pepi" Diaz
 Carolina Hernandez
 James Jacque
 Sarahdia Kernizan
 George Knox
 Charles Monterio
 Michelle A. Williams
 Sharline Zacur

Special Initiation - 4/21/01
 Audrey Finkelstein
 Frances Gaynor
 Deborah Hoffman
 Jay Jensen
 Diana Lopez
 Joan Nielsen

Tapping: 4/3/01
 Initiation: 4/21/01
 Aurelio Azpiazu
 Elizabeth Blanco
 Danny Britton
 Veronica Carullo
 Jeff Cazeau
 Polly Cooper
 Rita Deutsch
 John Diaz
 Adam Dimitrov
 Felipe Duran
 Murray Epstein
 Joaquin Gonzalez
 Jenny Kiem
 Jamie Massengale
 Jocelyn Medina
 Kate Metzger
 Beth Newman
 Connie Nickel
 Michael Plasencia
 Ali Reed
 Shawn Rose
 William Spear
 Andrew Taylor
 Donn Tilson
 Grisel Valdes
 Adriana Vega

Cumulative Total of Iron Arrow Members,
 by year:

1926	12
1932	45
1937	103
1948	216
1951	301
1958	520
1966	809
1970	1013
1974	1232
1976	1318
1983	1518
1988	1712
1996	1892
1999	2039
2001	2101



For comparison: Of the individuals who have received degrees from the University of Miami, less than 2% have been initiated into Iron Arrow.



APPENDIX TWO:

OFFICERS OF IRON ARROW

1926 - 27

Chief - Leonard Tuttle
Chief's Eldest Son - Francis Houghtaling
Medicine Man - Dale Clark
Faculty Advisor - Howard Southgate
Indian Supreme Counselor - Tony Tommie

1927 - 28

Chief - Francis Houghtaling
Chief's Eldest Son - Leonard Tuttle
Medicine Man - John McGuire
Faculty Advisor - Howard Southgate
Indian Supreme Counselor - Tony Tommie

1928 - 29

Chief - Dale Clark
Chief's Eldest Son - N. Ted Kennedy
Medicine Man -
Faculty Advisor - Howard Southgate
Indian Supreme Counselor - Tony Tommie

1929 - 30

Chief - Evan Lindstrom
Chief's Eldest Son - Lloyd Solie
Medicine Man -
Faculty Advisor - Howard Southgate
Indian Supreme Counselor - Tony Tommie

1930 - 31

Chief - Guy S. Mitchell
Chief's Eldest Son - Franklin Parsons
Medicine Man - Frank Parizek
Faculty Advisor - B. F. Ashe
Indian Supreme Counselor - Tony Tommie

1931 - 32

Chief - Franklin Parsons
Chief's Eldest Son - Franklin Albert
Medicine Man - Francis Houghtaling
Faculty Advisor - W. B. Longenecker
Indian Supreme Counselor - Tony Tommie

1932 - 33

Chief - Wade Stiles (5/24/32)
Chief - Cushman Lay Robertson
Chief's Son - Cushman Lay Robertson
Medicine Man - John Dix
Faculty Advisor - W. B. Longenecker
Indian Supreme Counselor - Tony Tommie

1933 - 34

Chief - Harold Humm
Chief's Son - George Manley
Medicine Man - Andrew Shaw
Faculty Advisor - W. B. Longenecker

1934 - 35

Chief - Milton Weiss (5/6/34)
Chief's Son - Patrick J. Cesarano
Medicine Man - John B. Ott
Temporary Medicine Man - Ernest Duhaime
Faculty Advisor - William Hester

1935 - 36

Chief - Mallory Horton
Chief's Son - Egbert Sudlow
Medicine Man - Dennis Leonard
Faculty Advisor - William Hester

1936 - 37

Chief - James Abras (11/5/36)
Chief's Son - William Probasco
Medicine Man - Nick (Whitey) Wolcuff
Faculty Advisor - Russell A. Rasco





1937 - 38

Chief - Thomas Condon
Chief's Son - Robert Masterson
Medicine Man - Gardner Mulloy
Faculty Advisor - Russell A. Rasco

1938 - 39

Chief - William Probasco
Chief's Son - Brad Boyle
Medicine Man - Edward Dunn
Faculty Advisor - Russell Rasco

1939 - 40

Chief - Ray Fordham (11/21/39)
Chief's Son - Robert A. Hillstead
Medicine Man - Anthony Vandenberg
Faculty Advisor - Harold E. Briggs

1940 - 41

Chief - Ray Fordham
Chief's Son - Seymour Simon
Medicine Man - Lloyd Whyte
Faculty Advisor - Harold E. Briggs

1941 - 42

Chief - Lewis Fogle
Son of Chief - John Quimby
Medicine Man - Donald R. Chadderdon
Faculty Advisor - Harold E. Briggs

1942 - 43

Chief - Harry Rinehart
Son of Chief - Seymour Simon
Medicine Man - Hardin Stuart
Faculty Advisor - Harold E. Briggs

1943 - 44

Acting Chief - Seymour Simon
Son of Chief - None
Medicine Man - None
Faculty Advisor - None

1944 - 46

Chief - None

Son of Chief - None
Medicine - None
Faculty Advisor - None

1946 - 47

Chief - Alfred K. Adler (5/21/46)
Son of Chief - Leonard Caplin
Medicine Man - Richard Roberts
Faculty Advisor - Jack Harding

1947 - 48

Chief - Alfred K. Adler (Tues., 5/13/47)
Son of Chief - Hal Schuler
Medicine Man - Irwin Raskin
Faculty Advisor - Jack Harding

1948 - 49

Chief - Marvin Green (5/48)
Son of Chief - Clive Shrader
Medicine Man - Frank Stokes
Faculty Advisor - Jack Harding

1949 - 50

Chief - Clive Shrader (5/49)
Son of Chief - Holmes Braddock
Medicine Man - Art Grace
Faculty Advisor - Jack Harding

1950 - 51

Chief - Lory Snipes (5/9/50)
Son of Chief - Aram Goshgarian
Medicine Man - Carl Cohen
Faculty Advisor - Jack Harding

Chief - Carl Cohen (1/20/51)

Son of Chief -
Medicine Man - David McDonald
Faculty Advisor - Jack Harding

1951 - 52

Chief - David McDonald (5/20/51)
Son of Chief - John Baiar
Medicine Man - Ed Dick
Faculty Advisor - Jack Harding





Chief - John Baiar (3/4/52)
 Son of Chief- Ed Dick
 Medicine Man - Jack McClosky
 Historian - Dick Horwich
 Faculty Advisor - Jack Hardin

1952 - 53

Chief - Dick Horwich (10/14/52)
 Son of Chief - Charles George
 Medicine Man - Charles A. Powell, III
 Scribe - Walter Machos
 Faculty Advisor - Jack Harding

Chief- Charles Powell (3/10/53)
 Son of Chief - Harry Mallios
 Medicine Man - George Vickery
 Scribe - Wayne Whisler
 Faculty Advisor- Paul Yarck (4/23/53)
 Faculty Secretary- Thurston Adams

1953 - 54

Chief- Wayne Whisler (10/2/53)
 Son of Chief - Fritz Richter
 Medicine Man - Jerry Kogan
 Historian - Roger Walker
 Faculty Advisor - Paul Yarck
 Faculty Secretary - Thurston Adams

Chief - Jerry Kogan (2/16/54)
 Son of Chief - Ed Caughran
 Medicine Man - Buddy Weissel
 Historian - Ted Lubas
 Faculty Advisor - Paul Yarck

1954 - 55

Chief - Jerry Kogan (9/54)
 Son of Chief - Earl Welbaum
 Medicine Man - Ross Skipper
 Historian - George Smith
 Faculty Advisor - James C. Vadakin

Chief - Robert Crawford (Spring, '55)
 Son of Chief - Hart Udell
 Medicine Man - James W. Johnson

Historian -
 Faculty Advisor - James C. Vadakin

1955 - 56

Chief- Bart Udell (10/10/55)
 Son of Chief - Joe Henjum
 Medicine Man- Lee Smith
 Historian - Robert Crawford
 Faculty Advisor - James C. Vadakin

Chief - Joe Henjum (1/56)
 Son of Chief - W. Thomas Spencer
 Medicine Man - Bob Berry
 Historian - Brian Sheehan
 Faculty Advisor - James C. Vadakin

1956 - 57

Chief - Buddy Weissel (Fall, '56)
 Son of Chief - W. Thomas Spencer
 Medicine Man - Bob Berry
 Faculty Advisor - James C. Vadakin

Chief- Allan Herbert (3/57)
 Son of Chief - Frank Dunbaugh
 Medicine Man - Buddy Weissel
 Charles Hutchings
 Historian - Marshall Shapo
 Faculty Advisor - James C. Vadakin

1957 - 58

Chief - Marshall Shapo (9/57)
 Son of Chief - Joe Segor
 Medicine Man - Larry Porter
 Historian - Bob Richter
 Faculty Advisor - James C. Vadakin

1958 - 59

Chief - Joe Segor (5/7/58)
 Son of Chief - Lewis F. Cohen
 Medicine Man - Idral "Spud" Bowen
 Historian - Mel Baker
 Faculty Advisor - Norman Whitten





1959 - 60

Chief - David Yelen (5/4/28/59)
Son of Chief - James Blosser
Medicine Man - Charles Duberson
Faculty Advisor - Norman Whitten

1960 - 61

Chief - Steven P. Miller (5/19/60)
Son of Chief - Jose Enriquez
Medicine Man - James R. Hahn, Jr.
Faculty Advisor - Norman Whitten

1961 - 62

Chief - Blas C. Herrero, Jr. (5/10/61)
Son of Chief - William Forsyth
Medicine Man - Marvin Feld
Faculty Advisor - Norman Whitten

1962 - 63

Chief - Blas C. Herrero, Jr.
Son of Chief- Victor O. Larsen
Medicine Man - Mark E. Frances
Faculty Advisor - Norman Whitten

1963 - 64

Chief - A. Rodney Mandelstam
Son of Chief - Jose Martinez
Medicine Man - Sky E. Smith
Faculty Advisor - Norman Whitten

1964 - 65

Chief - Jose Martinez (5/12/64)
Son of Chief -Jerry DeGennaro
Medicine Man - Harvey Foster
Ed Rubinoff (2/25/65)
Faculty Advisor - Norman Whitten

1965 - 66

Chief - Edward Rubinoff (5/6/65)
Son of Chief - Jamie Barkin
Medicine Man - John Kelly
Faculty Advisor - Dave Wike

1966 - 67

Chief - Barry S. Richard (4/27/66)
Son of Chief - Richard "Doc" Ridenour
Medicine Man - Robert Rogel
Thomas R. Spencer, Jr. (2/14/67)
Faculty Advisor - Dave Wike

1967 - 68

Chief - Thomas R. Spencer, Jr. (5/9/67)
Son of Chief - Russell Ehasz
Medicine Man - William Chambliss
Faculty Advisor - Dave Wike

1968 - 69

Chief- Russell Ehasz (4/30/68)
Son of Chief - Martin Arostegui
Medicine Man - Michael Tryson
Randolph H. Femmer
Faculty Advisor - Dave Wike

1969 - 70

Chief- John E. Leatherwood,III
(4/22/69)
Son of Chief - Stephen A. Haas
Robert S. Sequin (9/25/69)
Medicine Man - Stephen Hill
Faculty Advisor - Dave Wike

1970 - 71

Chief - John E. Leatherwood, III
(4/23/70)
Son of Chief - Michael S. Leone
Medicine Man - Thomas M. Stewart
Faculty Advisor - Dave Wike

1971 - 72

Chief - C. Rhea Warren (5/20/71)
Son of Chief - Thomas Rebel
Medicine Man - Rick Artman
Faculty Advisor - William B. Russell

1972 - 73

Chief - C. Rhea Warren (5/18/72)
Son of Chief - Paul Rashkind
Mark Krasnow (1/11/73)
Medicine Man - Stephen J. Ackerman



John T. Benedict (1/11/73)
Faculty Advisor - William B. Russell

1973 - 74

Chief- John E. Leatherwood, III
(5/17/73)
Son of Chief - Arthur "Tim" Choate
Medicine Man - John T. Benedict
Faculty Advisor - William B. Russell
Projects Chairman - C. Rhea Warren

1974 - 75

Chief - John T. Benedict (5/2/74)
Son of Chief - Robert F. Hudson
Medicine Man - David L. Brown
Faculty Advisor - Dave Wike
Acting Faculty Advisor - William B. Russell
Projects Chairman - C. Rhea Warren

1975 - 76

Chief - John T. Benedict (4/24/75)
Son of Chief - Kenny Gardner
Kenneth J. Moses (0/23/75)
Medicine Man - David Johnston
Faculty Advisor - William B. Russell
Projects Chairman - C. Rhea Warren

1976 - 77

Chief - John T. Benedict
Son of Chief - Kenneth J. Moses
Medicine Man - Jeffrey S. Sussmane
Faculty Advisor - William B. Russell

1977 - 78

Chief - C. Rhea Warren
Son of Chief - John Blakley
Medicine Man - George R. Tershakovec
Faculty Advisor - J. Riis Owre
Indian Advisor - Howard McKinley
Osceola

1978 - 79

Chief - C. Rhea Warren
Son of Chief - David L. Brown

Medicine Man - John T. Benedict
Faculty Advisor - J. Riis Owre
Indian Advisor - Howard McKinley
Osceola

1979 - 80

Chief - C. Rhea Warren
Son of Chief - David L. Brown
Medicine Man - Don R. Bennett
Faculty Advisor - J. Riis Owre
Indian Advisor - Howard McKinley
Osceola

1981 - 82

Chief - C. Rhea Warren
Son of Chief - John T. Benedict
Medicine Man - Christopher M. Sullivan
Faculty Advisor - J. Riis Owre
Indian Advisor - Howard McKinley
Osceola

1982 - 83

Chief - C. Rhea Warren
Son of Chief - Ed Pozzuoli
Medicine Man - Bill Estevez
Faculty Advisor - J. Riis Owre

1983 - 84

Chief - Ken Lise
Son of Chief - Dagoberto Quintana
Medicine Man - Aurelio Quinones
Faculty Advisor - Agustin Recio

1984 - 85

Chief - Dagoberto Quintana
Son of Chief - Todd Payne
Medicine Man - James Weber
Faculty Advisor - Agustin Recio

1985 - 86

Chief - Ed Pozzuoli





Son of Chief - Scott Kornspan
 Medicine Man - Ahmad Sabri Ismail
 Faculty Advisor - Joe Pineda

1986 - 87

Chief - Mark Cheskin
 Son of Chief - Ed Davis
 Medicine Man - Raymond Augustin
 Faculty Advisor - Joe Pineda

1987 - 88

Chief - Aurelio Quiñones
 Son of Chief - Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
 Medicine Man - James Schmelzer
 Faculty Advisor - Shepard Faber

1988 - 89

Chief - Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
 Son of Chief - Xavier Cortada
 Medicine Man - Brian Hayes
 Faculty Advisor - Shepard Faber

1989 - 90

Chief - Scott Kornspan
 Son of Chief - C. Dean Furman
 Medicine Man - Preston Britner
 Faculty Advisor - Shepard Faber

1990 - 91

Chief - Phillip Needles
 Son of Chief - Tracy Bonday-deLeon
 Medicine Man - Michael Spears
 Faculty Advisor - Shepard Faber

1991 - 92

Chief - Freddie Stebbins
 Son of Chief - Jonathan Berger
 Medicine Man - Irwin Raij
 Faculty Advisor - Shepard Faber

1992 - 93

Chief - Freddie Stebbins
 Son of Chief - Priscilla Potter

Medicine Man - Marc Oster
 Faculty Advisor - Shepard Faber

1993 - 94

Chief: Joseph "Jay" Hine
 Son of Chief: Basil Khalil
 Medicine Man: Peter Christiaans
 Faculty Advisor: Frederick Kam
 Indian Advisor: Billy Cypress

1994 - 95

Chief: Paul B. Sygall
 Son of Chief: Roger Kline
 Medicine Man: Peter Christiaans
 Faculty Advisor: Frederick Kam
 Indian Advisor: Billy Cypress

1995 - 96

Chief: Jennifer M. Loe
 Son of Chief: Sean O'Reilly
 Medicine Man: Adellourdes N. Tanelus
 Faculty Advisor: Frederick Kam
 Indian Advisor: Billy Cypress

1996 - 97

Chief: Adam August
 Son of Chief: Monica Aquino
 Medicine Man: Jaret L. Davis
 Faculty Advisor: Norman Parsons
 Indian Advisor: Billy Cypress

1997 - 98

Chief: Jaret L. Davis
 Son of Chief: Monica Aquino
 Medicine Man: Anthony Hernandez
 Faculty Advisor: Norman Parsons
 Indian Advisor: Billy Cypress

1998 - 99

Chief: Anthony Hernandez
 Son of Chief: Johann A. Ali
 Medicine Man: Alex Lopez



Faculty Advisor: Norman Parsons
Indian Advisor: Billy Cypress

1999 - 2000

Chief: Johann A. Ali
Son of Chief: Donald L. West, Jr.
Medicine Man: Michael "Mickey" Marrero
Faculty Advisor: Norman Parsons
Indian Advisor: Billy Cypress

2000 - 2001

Chief: Michael: "Mickey" Marrero
Son of Chief: Manuel "Manny" Carballea
Medicine Man: Inés C. Chaves
Faculty Advisor: Norman Parsons
Indian Advisor: Billy Cypress





APPENDIX THREE:

COUNCIL OF ELDERS

1985 - 1986

John Benedict
David Brown
Joe Klock
David McDonald
Robert Rosen
Clive Shrader
Jeff Zirulnick

1989 - 1990

Jane Anderson
David Brown
Fred Kam
Joe Klock
David McDonald
William Sandler
Jeff Zirulnick

1986 - 1987

John Benedict
David Brown
Joe Klock
David McDonald
Robert Rosen
Clive Shrader
Jeff Zirulnick

1990 - 1991

Jane Anderson
David Brown
Fred Kam
Joe Klock
David McDonald
William Sandler
Jeff Zirulnick

1987 - 1988

David Brown
George "Rocky" Harper
Joe Klock
David McDonald
Robert Rosen
William Sheeder
Jeff Zirulnick

1991 - 1992

Jane Anderson
David Brown
Fred Kam
Joe Klock
David McDonald
William Sandler
Jeff Zirulnick

1988 - 1989

David Brown
George "Rocky" Harper
Fred Kam
Joe Klock
David McDonald
William Sheeder
Jeff Zirulnick

1992 - 1993

David Brown
Ernest Kent
Joe Klock
David McDonald
Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
William Sandler
Jeff Zirulnick



1993 - 1994

David L. Brown
Ernest Kent
David McDonald
Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
William W. Sandler, Jr.
Jeff Zirulnick

1994 - 1995

David L. Brown
Tracy Carracedo
Ernest Kent
David McDonald
Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
William W. Sandler, Jr.

1995 - 1996

David L. Brown
Tracy Carracedo
Ernest Kent
David McDonald
Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
William W. Sandler, Jr.

1996 - 1997

David L. Brown
Tracy Carracedo
Ernest Kent
David McDonald
Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
William W. Sandler, Jr.

1997 - 1998

David L. Brown
Tracy Carracedo
Ernest Kent
David McDonald
Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
William W. Sandler, Jr.

1998 - 1999

David L. Brown
Peter Christaans
Ernest Kent
David McDonald
Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
Laurence Rose
William W. Sandler, Jr.

1999 - 2000

David L. Brown
Peter Christaans
David McDonald
Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
Laurence Rose
William W. Sandler, Jr.

2000 - 2001

David L. Brown
Peter Christaans
David McDonald
Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
Laurence Rose
William W. Sandler, Jr.
C. Rhea Warren

2001 - 2002

David L. Brown
Peter Christaans
David McDonald
Elizabeth M. Rodriguez
William W. Sandler, Jr.
C. Rhea Warren





APPENDIX FOUR:

CONSTITUTION OF IRON ARROW

PREAMBLE AND OBJECTS

In order to associate University of Miami faculty and students possessing talent in their chosen fields and demonstrated qualities of leadership, truth, and energy in extra-curricular activities into a more intimately organized unit of good-fellowship, and in order to assist the members in acquiring the noblest principles of mankind, and in order to advance the standards of the University of Miami by fostering a higher ethical code, thus increasing its value as an uplifting social agency, we do hereby establish and ordain this Constitution of Iron Arrow.

ARTICLE ONE - Name

SECTION ONE - The name of this organization shall be IRON ARROW HONOR SOCIETY, an honorary scholarship-leadership fraternity. Its symbol shall be an arrow wrought of iron. The official seal and key are shown on the frontispiece of the ritual.

ARTICLE TWO - Membership

SECTION ONE - Active members of Iron Arrow will be those members who are carrying the minimum requirements for full matriculation in their respective schools.

SECTION TWO - Members of Iron Arrow shall be selected on the basis of character, leadership or scholarship and extra-curricular activities. To be eligible for membership, an undergraduate student must be a junior or senior. Graduate students are also eligible.

SECTION THREE - A selection committee will be appointed by the Chief at the beginning of each semester, and it will be its duty to investigate all available records of junior and senior male students at the University of Miami and make recommendations for membership in Iron Arrow. Nominations for membership will be taken from any active Iron Arrow member. Prior to the date selected for tapping, a notice will be sent to all scholastic departments notifying them that they are privileged to name outstanding students in their departments for consideration for Iron Arrow.

SECTION FOUR - Selection of honorary members will be undertaken by the Iron Arrow membership in the same manner as that for student members. Honorary members must be members of the University of Miami administration or faculty and outstanding in their fields.

SECTION FIVE - The Chief will call a meeting of the Iron Arrow membership prior to the date scheduled for tapping and a discussion of candidates will be held. A unanimous vote of the Iron Arrow membership present will be necessary for approval of future members.





SECTION SIX - Initiation of Iron Arrow members will take place during the weekend following tapping, if possible. The initiates will wear the Iron Arrow ceremonial blouses for one week following their initiation. Each initiate will be presented with a certificate of membership following his initiation. His name will be inscribed on the Iron Arrow plaque.

ARTICLE THREE - Officers

SECTION ONE - Iron Arrow will be governed by the following: a Chief, known as the Micco, who will carry out the duties of a president; the Son of the Chief, called the Tustenuggee, who will function as vice-president; the Medicine Man, known as the Hillis-hadjo, who will serve as the secretary-treasurer.

SECTION TWO - Election of student officers will be held in May of each year and each active member of Iron Arrow will cast one vote. Graduating seniors may not be nominated for office.

SECTION THREE - Vacancy in any office, save that of the Chief, shall be filled by majority vote of the membership.

SECTION FOUR - The Chief shall be the executive head of the organization and shall preside at meetings. He shall have charge of the relations of the organization with other organizations and in addition shall have the usual powers and duties of a president in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and By-Laws. He shall have the authority to require a report from any officer or member of the organization at any time.

SECTION FIVE - The Son of the Chief shall succeed to the position of the Chief in the event of a vacancy in that office or shall serve in his place in his absence or incapacity. He shall organize, direct and stimulate the activities of the Chapter and shall work for the furtherance of the aims of Iron Arrow through members of the organization.

SECTION SIX - The Medicine Man shall care for the general correspondence of the organization, shall keep the membership records, and shall supervise the issuance of keys and certificates. He shall keep a permanent record of all chapter business and activities. He shall care for, and keep a permanent record of all funds of the organization and upon the authority of the organization issue disbursements. He shall keep complete accounts and report to the Chief and general membership at meetings.

SECTION SEVEN - Iron Arrow shall have a member of the University administration or faculty as an advisor who shall be an officer of the chapter and who shall be recognized as a representative of the fraternity. The chapter advisor shall be elected annually by the chapter during the same meeting at which the other fraternity officers are elected. He may be chosen to succeed himself for any number of successive years. The chapter advisor shall be charged with the duties of attending meetings regularly, of acting as advisor to the chapter at all times, and of providing, whenever possible a permanent place of safekeeping for the books, ritual equipment, documents and records of the chapter and its officers.





While he is not expected to act as supervisor of chapter affairs, it is recognized that usually because of greater age and longer association with the University of Miami, he will be able to supply maturity of judgment and to constitute both stability and continuity of policy in chapter affairs.

ARTICLE FOUR - Meetings

SECTION ONE - Meetings shall be the supreme legislative and executive body of the organization and powers shall be complete and general. They shall be held at least monthly at a time and place designated by the membership, provided that the time and place of the meeting may be changed by the officers for good and sufficient reason.

SECTION TWO - A quorum shall be composed of all the active members present at a regularly scheduled meeting.

ARTICLE FIVE - Amendment

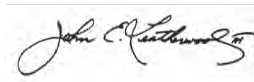
SECTION ONE - This Constitution may be amended by a two thirds vote of the members of the organization upon referendum ballot.

SECTION TWO - This Constitution may be amended by a two thirds vote of the members at the meeting, provided that the proposal to amend and the exact wording of the amendment shall have been submitted to the organization not less than thirty days prior to the date of the last meeting.

Chartered and signed into law, A.D. 1950



Henry King Stanford
President



John E. Leatherwood
Chief





AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF IRON ARROW

ARTICLE I: Active Membership

The active membership of Iron Arrow shall consist of those duly initiated into the society, said members having all rights and privileges thereof.

ARTICLE II: Criteria and Eligibility for Membership

Section 1. Members of Iron Arrow shall be selected on the prime basis of character and love of Alma Mater, with the strong secondary criteria of leadership, scholarship, and humility as defined in the Ritual Book of the Tribe.

Section 2. Junior and senior undergraduate students and graduate students may be eligible for membership after one year of full-time attendance at the University and have maintained an academic average at the time of selection which meets University graduation requirements. This shall not affect those schools having academic programs more than one year of study who have established traditional methods of nominating upperclassmen.

Section 3. Members of the faculty, administration and/or staff may be eligible for membership five consecutive years from the day on which they assumed their University responsibilities. The five-year stipulation shall not be affected by considerations of full, part-time, or any other contractual status or eligibility requirements and shall be realized on the day the candidate is accepted for membership. The five-year criterion may be waived by a three-fourths vote of the active membership assembled for meeting only in the case of a president of the University of Miami.

ARTICLE III: Selection Committee and Nomination Procedures

Section 1. A selection committee shall be appointed by the Chief, through recommendations from the Son of Chief, at the beginning of each academic year, its membership to consist of no less than three and not more than five Tribal members including the Son of Chief who will serve as chairman. The duties of this committee shall be to prepare, distribute and compile nomination forms on all nominees to be presented at the selection meetings.

Section 2. Nomination forms for faculty, administration, staff and alumni shall be available two weeks prior to the Nomination Meeting and returned to the selection committee.

Section 3. Nomination forms for graduate and undergraduate students shall be available





two weeks prior to the Selection Meeting and returned to the selection committee.

Section 4. It shall be the responsibility of the selection committee to make nomination forms available to all members of Iron Arrow desiring to present candidates before the Tribe, and to investigate all areas of the University to insure that the entire University community has been examined for candidates.

Section 5. The nomination form shall contain all data pertinent to the nominee's candidacy for membership. No candidate shall be considered unless he is presented for nomination via form. No forms shall be accepted after the aforementioned deadlines unless, and only unless, the nominee is a student graduating at the end of the semester in which the selection is held.

Section 6. The right and privilege of nomination shall be extended to all active members of Iron Arrow.

ARTICLE IV: Voting Privileges

Section 1. Voting privileges concerning selection of members and election of officers shall be extended to the active membership.

Section 2. If a Tribal member in attendance at a nomination, selection, and/or election meeting has a blood relative who is candidate for membership or office under consideration at that meeting, he will be required to remove himself from that meeting and will not be allowed participation in the discussion or the vote on that relation.

Section 3. If any member of the Tribe arrives at a nomination, selection, and/or election meeting late, and enters the meeting during a discussion on a candidate, he may remain in attendance but shall lose his right to enter discussion or participate in the voting on that candidate, and that candidate only.

ARTICLE V: Procedures for Selection of Faculty, Administration, Staff and Alumni (Repealed by referendum, May 10, 1971)

Section 1. A Nominations Meeting shall be called by and presided over by the Chief for the purpose of accepting student nominations forms and selecting members from the faculty-administration-staff, and alumni.

Section 2. All nominees shall have their names placed upon a blackboard, before the assembled Tribe, at one time in alphabetical order under their respective designations.

Section 3. The Tribe shall hear full presentations on the individual candidates under a designation and shall choose by vote the number of candidates to be selected from that designation. This number shall be achieved by a majority vote. The Tribe shall then vote on each candidate. Each member of the Tribe shall have the right to cast a quantity of





vote no greater than the number of candidates to be selected from the designation. The candidates receiving majority votes in accordance with the selected number shall be accepted for membership. This procedure shall be applied separately to each designation until all presentations are made and all votes cast.

Section 4. Any member of the Tribe wishing to cast a negative vote on any candidate under a specific designation may do so prior to the choosing of the number of candidates to be selected for membership from that designation.

ARTICLE VI: Procedures for Selection of Student Members

(Repealed by referendum, May 10, 1971)

Section 1. A Selection Meeting shall be called by and presided over by the Chief one week following the Nomination Meeting for the purpose of selecting undergraduate and graduate student members.

Section 2. Candidates shall be presented for consideration before the Tribe in random choice with their names being placed on the board in non-alphabetical order. There shall be no names appearing on the board except the name of the candidate under consideration.

Section 3. The procedure shall follow one voting round. If a candidate under discussion receives one or more negative votes on the first round, his candidacy will no longer be considered at that meeting unless those casting negative votes retire from the meeting prior to adjournment, in which case the candidate shall be restored for a second round.

Section 4. No negative vote shall be considered acceptable unless explained in accordance with the standing criteria. No single and sole negative vote shall be considered acceptable unless two-thirds of the active Tribal membership in attendance at the Selection Meeting shall sustain the negative vote. The vote to sustain shall not be disputed.

Section 5. Once a candidate has been accepted for membership into the Tribe, that acceptance shall be final and no motions for the removal of an accepted candidate shall be considered.

ARTICLE VII: Selections, Tappings and Initiations per Year

Selection, Tapping and formal initiation of Iron Arrow members shall occur twice during the academic year, with ceremonies held in the Fall semester during Homecoming Week and ceremonies held in the Spring semester during Carni Gras Week. The dates of selection and tapping shall be specified by the Chief; initiation shall be held during the second weekend following tapping. The Tappees will wear the Iron Arrow ceremonial jackets until the close of the first weekend following tapping.

ARTICLE VIII: Additional Duties of the Officers





Section 1. The Chief shall defend, uphold and interpret the Constitution and Laws of Iron Arrow at all times, and shall decide questions of Tribal procedures and legality whenever necessary.

Section 2. The Son of Chief shall serve as chairman of the selection committee, be given full charge of Tapping and its ceremonies, and fulfill the duties of treasurer of Iron Arrow.

Section 3. The Medicine Man shall be given full charge of Initiation and its ceremonies, shall interpret the Ritual of the Tribe, and fulfill the duties of secretary of Iron Arrow.

ARTICLE IX: Special Meetings and Initiations

Section 1. When it shall be deemed necessary and/or under regulations of constitutionality, the Chief shall call a special meeting of the Tribe for the purpose of presenting and hearing issues that may be considered of such importance that said issues cannot be postponed until the date of a meeting within the regularly announced schedule.

Section 2. All such meetings shall be announced through a specially mailed bulletin, and shall be held two weeks from the date of that mailing.

Section 3. When it shall be deemed necessary and/or under the considerations of ritual, the Medicine Man shall, through consent of the Chief hold a special initiation of the Tribe for the purpose of bestowing full membership on those Tappees who failed to assemble for formal initiation. There shall be no more than one special Initiation per semester.

ARTICLE X: Procedures for Suspension and Expulsion

Section 1. Any and all active members of Iron Arrow shall have the right to bring formal charges of suspension or expulsion against any individual member or members for conduct offensive and detrimental to the Society. All charges shall be placed in writing and submitted to any officer of the Tribe for review by the Executive Council and the Faculty Advisor. If after review and unanimous approval the charges are considered valid and acceptable for consideration, a special meeting of the Tribe shall be called under the specifications outlined in Article IX, Sections 1 and 2, for the purpose of hearing. The member(s) charging and the member(s) charged shall be required to attend.

Section 2. It shall be the responsibility of the Faculty Advisor to read all charges before the Tribe and disclose the considerations of the Executive Council in finding the charges valid. It shall be the responsibility of the Tribe to consider the weight of the charges in determining if suspension or expulsion should be imposed. Either charge must be approved by a three-fourths vote of the active membership present at the meeting. Immediately prior to the taking of the vote, the member(s) charged shall be required to leave the meeting and shall be recalled following the achieving of a decision. If a three-fourths vote is not reached, all charges shall be removed and no longer subject to further consideration.

Section 3. Suspension shall be in effect for a period of not less than one full academic





year. Expulsion shall be in effect for life. However, in the case of expulsion, the penalized member(s) may, after the passing of one full-calendar year following the date of expulsion was imposed, petition the Tribe, through the Chief, for a re-hearing. In that event, the Chief shall call a special meeting of the Tribe for the purpose of reconsidering the charges and the penalty. A three-fourths vote of the active membership present shall be required to absolve the member(s) and restore privileges. The right of re-hearing shall be offered and granted only once, and only after the aforementioned calendar year.

ARTICLE XI: Creation of an Advisory Board

For the purpose of enhancing interest among the faculty and administrative members of Iron Arrow in affairs of the Society, an Advisory Board shall be created to provide additional counsel to the Tribe, and to assist the Faculty Advisor and the Executive Council. The Board shall be constituted of no more than one representative per each College and School of the University drawn solely from the faculty and administrative membership of Iron Arrow. It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Council and the Faculty Advisor to name and appoint the Board's membership. These members shall serve individual terms of office from one to three years as specified by the Chief. In the event of vacancy, the Executive Council and the Faculty Advisor shall appoint a new member to serve out the vacated term.

ARTICLE XII: Reorganization of Selection Procedures

Section 1. The Fifth and Sixth articles of amendment to the Constitution of Iron Arrow are hereby repealed.

Section 2. Henceforth, a Nomination Meeting shall be called by and presided over by the Chief for the purpose of accepting student nomination forms and selecting members from the following specific designations: faculty, administration, staff, alumni.

Section 3. Candidates shall be presented for consideration before the Tribe in random choice with their names being placed on the board in non-alphabetical order, under their respective designations. There shall be no names appearing on the board except the name of the candidate under consideration.

Section 4. Henceforth, a Selection Meeting shall be called by and presided over by the Chief one week following the Nomination Meeting for the purpose of selecting undergraduate and graduate student members.

Section 5. Student candidates shall be presented for consideration before the Tribe in random, non-alphabetical order, with each name being placed on the board in such a fashion that no other name shall appear on the board except that of the candidate under consideration.





Section 6. The procedure for the selection at the aforementioned meetings shall follow one voting round. If a candidate under discussion receives one or more negative votes on the first round, his candidacy will no longer be considered at that meeting unless those casting the negative votes retire from the meeting prior to adjournment, in which case the candidate shall be restored for a second round. The inclusion of a quota system within this procedure as a mechanism of selection is hereby prohibited.

Section 7. No negative vote shall be considered acceptable unless explained in accordance with the standing criteria. A single and sole negative vote shall be considered acceptable unless two-thirds of the active Tribal membership in attendance at the aforementioned meetings shall vote to overrule the negative vote. The vote to overrule shall not be disputed.

Section 8. Once a candidate has been accepted for membership into the Tribe, that acceptance shall be final, and no motions for removal of an accepted candidate shall be considered.

ARTICLE XIII: Establishment of a Council of Elders

Be it hereby resolved that the Iron Arrow Honor Society Constitution be amended to create the following, in accordance with the traditions of the Seminole and Miccosukee nation.

A Council of Elders shall be created, replacing the existing Advisory Board of Iron Arrow (repealing Article XI of the Amendments), with all the duties and privileges thereof. This Council shall consist of six (6) members of non-matriculated alumni or faculty status, two (2) each elected for a period of three (3) years. The election of Council members shall be held coincident with the annual election of the Tribe, as delineated in the Constitution. The Council of Elders shall be chaired by the Advisor of Iron Arrow. The Chief shall be an ex-officio member of the Council; no officer of the Society may concurrently be a voting member of the Council. The Council shall have as its primary duties and responsibilities:

- A. Selection of the Ashe In Memoriam Honoree on an annual basis as prescribed in Advisory Board Resolution No.1.
- B. The training of newly elected officers of the Tribe regarding their duties and responsibilities.
- C. Providing resource assistance and/or project coordination to the officers/committee chairmen regarding undertakings conducted by the Society, including but not limited to traditional activities, fundraising, major projects and publications.
- D. Acting in lieu of the Tribe in the approval of fund expenditures by the officers when a gathering of the Tribe for such matters is not feasible. A majority vote of the Tribe at a duly called meeting may override a Council decision on funding.
- E. A member of the Council shall be appointed mandatory cosignator of all checks with





the (constitutionally appointed) responsibility of the Son of Chief (as indicated in Article VIII, Section 2 of the Amendments).

F. Providing continuity for future generations of Iron Arrow members through maintenance of historical/traditional information and materials.

G. The Council of Elders shall be empowered to call for a report from the Chief upon majority vote.

H. The Council of Elders will meet a minimum of three times per year, immediately following elections, preceding the Fall semester, preceding the Spring semester. The Council shall be ruled by majority vote, with a quorum of four (4) voting members required for voting. Vacancies on the Council shall be filled by election at the next Council meeting to complete the term. At the inception of the Council, the Chief shall have the prerogative of nominating the initial members of the Council who shall serve less than the full three-year term. The election of three-year members and ratification of nominated members shall be the sole purview of the membership at a duly called meeting of the Tribe.

ARTICLE XIV: Non-discrimination Based on Gender

No separate gender-based criteria shall exist for the selection of any member or for election to any Tribal office, except that the Tribal Council of Elders and the officers shall





APPENDIX FIVE:

A CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF IRON ARROW HISTORY

March 18, 1926	Bowman Foster Ashe named Executive Secretary of the University of Miami.
September 17-18, 1926	Hurricane delays scheduled opening of the University of Miami.
October 15, 1926 first	Francis S. Houghtaling is first student to register for UM's year.
November 11, 1926	Founding of Iron Arrow by Dr. Ashe in conversation with Francis Houghtaling.
November 15, 1926	Howard Southgate receives list of nine names to be first members of Iron Arrow from Francis Houghtaling.
November 19, 1926	First meeting of Iron Arrow.
January 30, 1928	First Iron Arrow social event at Casa Alegre. Ninetieth anniversary of the death of Osceola
April 6, 1931	Death of Tony Tommie, Supreme Counselor to Iron Arrow.
April 25, 1949 date.	First membership certificates awarded to all members to Old-Timers Reunion.
November 1, 1950 color	National Geographic November issue features full-page, photo of Iron Arrow.
November 24, 1950	First Alumnus elected to Iron Arrow.
December 16, 1952	Death of Dr. Ashe, first sponsor of Iron Arrow.
October 5, 1953	Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson becomes second sponsor.
March 29, 1957 Day.	Upton Ewing's statue of Dr. Ashe unveiled on Iron Arrow Day.
November 10, 1966	Dr. Henry King Stanford becomes third sponsor.





October 23, 1971	First daytime selection meeting of modern times.
October 27, 1971 Stanford.	First Presidential Iron Arrow Reception at home of Dr.
November 30, 1972 would	Proposed amendment to Iron Arrow Constitution which allow for selection of women is voted down.
April 7, 1973	The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) receives complaint about the University's support for Iron Arrow, alleging that the organization discriminates against women and demeans Indian culture.
October 25, 1973 dian exclusion of Title IX.	HEW rules that Iron Arrow practices do not demean In- culture but reserves ruling on whether Iron Arrow's of women puts the University in violation
April 24, 1974	Bowman Foster Ashe In-Memoriam Award is established.
October 10, 1974	First Iron Arrow Seminole Scholarship awarded.
November 7, 1974 worn Iron Arrow.	Howard Osceola makes gift of replicas of Seminole garb during Indian Wars (dress, turban, and sash) to
January 16, 1975 the	Amendment to the Constitution which would allow for selection of women is voted down.
November 6, 1975	The first Bowman Foster Ashe In-Memoriam Award is presented to Thurston "Doc" Adams.
May 24, 1976 of it continue to	HEW declares that the University of Miami is in violation Title IX and faces a cutoff of all federal aid should substantially assist Iron Arrow.
Fail, 1976 first	<u>Iron Arrow: A History</u> , written by Randolph Femmer, is published.
October 8, 1976 ping, University's	HEW requires that no Iron Arrow functions, such as tap- take place on campus until the question of the compliance is resolved.
October 21, 1976 the	Iron Arrow brings suit in federal court against HEW and University of Miami, seeking a declaration of





rights, and forcing UM to withhold its and support of Iron Arrow under threat of cutoff federal funding.

seeking to stop HEW from recognition of

October 31, 1976
Coral

Iron Arrow Golden Anniversary Banquet is held at the Gables Country Club.

November 7, 1976
Iron
existence.

Howard Osceola becomes Iron Arrow's fourth sponsor. Arrow is given first Indian Charter recognizing its

November 23, 1976
passes.

At a special meeting of Iron Arrow called by Chief John Benedict, a motion to deny women admission

November 24, 1976
King
Iron Arrow.
activities off campus.

Pursuant to Board of Trustee directive, President Henry Stanford formally severs the University's ties to Iron Arrow is forced to conduct its

May 24, 1977
suit,
HEW and

The United States District Court dismisses Iron Arrow's declaring that Iron Arrow lacks standing to sue UM. Iron Arrow appeals.

June 11, 1979
thereby reinstates

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reverses the District Court's dismissal, and action.

August 12, 1980
IX
all federal
authority. Iron Arrow

The United States District Court rules that HEW's Title enforcement procedures, the threatened cutoff of funding, were proper exercises of its appeals.

June, 1981

Edward T. Foote, II becomes the fourth president of the University of Miami.

August 3, 1981
appeals to

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirms the District Court's decision. Iron Arrow the United States Supreme Court.

June 28, 1982
cuit
ation. The
sions preventing HEW from

The United States Supreme Court reverses the Fifth Circuit and sends the matter back for further consideration. The Court cites some of its decisions preventing HEW from cutting





federal funds to an entire institution rather than to the specific programs affected by the discrimination within the institution.

September 23, 1982 In a letter to Iron Arrow, President Foote informs the tribe that the University will not permit Iron Arrow to resume its activities on campus, even if it succeeds in its lawsuit against HEW, unless it decides to accept women.

April 11, 1983 The Fifth Circuit reconsiders the case, and rules that the case is not moot despite President Foote's letter. The Court holds that HEW can withhold federal funds from the entire institution because Iron Arrow is so intertwined with the University community that the entire institution feels the effect of the Society's practices.

November 14, 1983 The United States Supreme Court dismisses the case, holding that the suit was rendered moot by the University's position that Iron Arrow could not return to campus as long as it continued to exclude women. In its decision, the Court also vacated the decisions of the Fifth Circuit and the District Court.

April 12, 1984 At a special meeting of Iron Arrow, an amendment allowing for the selection of women is voted down.

February 21, 1985 At a special meeting, Iron Arrow votes to make women subsequently eligible for selection. The University of Miami invites Iron Arrow to return to campus.

February 28, 1985 Dorothy Ashe Dunn becomes the first woman tapped into Iron Arrow. Seven other women are also tapped as Iron Arrow returns to campus.

March 16, 1985 Iron Arrow initiates its first female members.

November 13, 1986 President Edward T. Foote, II is tapped into Iron Arrow.

March 19, 1987 At the Spring Tapping Luncheon, President Foote is introduced as the fifth sponsor of Iron Arrow.

March 20, 1988 Iron Arrow Family Picnic tradition is revived.





May 5, 1988 male	Elizabeth M. Rodriguez is elected as Iron Arrow's first female Chief.
Spring, 1989	<u>UM's Living History: Iron Arrow</u> , the video, is officially released.
April, 1990	Phil Needles is selected as the first Undergraduate Chief in recent history.
September 24, 1990	Billy Cypress becomes Iron Arrow's third Indian Advisor.
November 7, 1991 located Building	Iron Arrow helps plant the "Spirit Tree" during Homecoming. The Spirit Tree is dedicated to Helen Wilson, and is between the Bowman Foster Ashe Administration and the Memorial Classroom Building.
December, 1991	Iron Arrow's first Court of Honor held at the Miami Arena before the UM vs. Barry University game.
August 24, 1992 hurricane aspect. New are delayed for two	Hurricane Andrew devastates South Florida; "worst" hurricane in the history of the US from financial and social aspect. Student Orientation and first day of classes are delayed for two weeks.





APPENDIX SIX:

AWARDS OF IRON ARROW

The Bowman Foster Ashe In-Memorial Honor

Presented at Homecoming 1975 on Thursday, 11/6/75
Thurston "Doc" Adams

Presented at the 1976 Golden Anniversary Banquet on Thursday, 11/4/76
Francis Spencer Houghtaling

Presented at Homecoming 1977 on Thursday, 11/2/77
Randolph H. Femmer
Howard McKinley Osceola

Presented posthumously at Homecoming 1978 on Thursday, 11/16/78
John Leatherwood

Presented at Homecoming 1979 on Thursday, 10/18/79
John T. Benedict

Presented at Homecoming 1982 on Thursday, 10/28/82
Joseph Klock
Clive Shrader

Awarded Fall 1983
C. Rhea Warren





The Iron Arrow Sophomore Leadership Award and Scholarship

This award was created in 1989 by then Chief, Elizabeth M. Rodriguez, in order to recognize emerging leaders who had taken on leadership roles in their early college years and who exemplified the ideals of Iron Arrow. This was a means to recognize good students and to develop a presence among the student-body and faculty.

Presented annually at the University of Miami Honors Day Convocation, the Iron Arrow Sophomore Leadership Award and Scholarship is given to a sophomore undergraduate (Defined as, “a student that has completed more than thirty, but less than sixty credits at the University; and has been a full time student for more than one, but less than two years.”) with a minimum 3.0 grade point average. The recipient will be selected on the basis of leadership, scholarship, and service to the University. The award consists of a \$1000 scholarship and plaque for the recipient, and the recipient’s name is recorded on a permanent plaque displayed in the Bowman Foster Ashe Administration Building. The first award was presented on Thursday, March 30, 1989.

1989 Philip Needles
1990 Christian Davis
1991 Winston Warrior
1992 Rochelle Rubin
1993 Roger Kline
1994 Sean O’Reilly
1995 Jason Lane

1996 Jonathan Brill
1997 Andrew Paul
1998 Kathryn Krueger
1999 Saradia Kernizan
2000 Ryan McDavis
2001 James Pascual





BIBLIOGRAPHY

Douglas, Marjory Stoneman, The Everglades, River of Grass, Rinehart & Company Inc., New York, 1947.

Fromhagen, Carl, Jr., et al, Leatherbound Ritual Book of Iron Arrow, 1950.

Justin, Neal and Kersey, Harry, Florida Education in the 70s, Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa, 1973.

Joseph, Jr., Alvin M., The Patriot Chiefs, New York, Viking Press, 1961.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, The Song of Hiawatha, Bounty Books, New York, 1968.

McLuhan, T. C., Touch the Earth - A Self-Portrait of Indian Existence, Promontory Press, New York, 1971.

Morton, Julia F., Wild Plants for Survival in South Florida, Trend House, Tampa, Florida, 1974.

Neihardt, John C., Black Elk Speaks, copyright John G. Neihardt, 1959, 1961. Permission courtesy John G. Neihardt Trust; Simon & Schuster, New York, 1959.

Many photographers have contributed artwork which has been included in this book. Unfortunately, we do not know the names of many of those photographers. Rhea Warren is to be applauded for saving many of the old photographs and thus a brief window into the past for Iron Arrow.

In recent times, the photographers whose art work appears in this book are:

J.C. Ridley
Rhona Wise
Richard C. Lewis
Micki Lewis





A FINAL NOTE, SEPTEMBER, 2001

It is with great appreciation and deep humility that this book is submitted for republication at the beginning of the new millennium. This project has given me the opportunity to study Iron Arrow in depth and allowed me to begin to understand what the founders intended Iron Arrow to become. It has been an immense honor to have had the privilege of reworking this manuscript.

Many people must be thanked for their ongoing help and support. Richard C. Lewis (Iron Arrow, 1987) provided equipment, suggestions, and moral support throughout this three year long project. My son, Samuel A. Lewis, Rhona Wise (Iron Arrow, 1996), Ken Lee and Michelle A. Williams (Iron Arrow, 2000) were all generous with technical advice. Gayle Sheeder (Iron Arrow, 1989) was of immeasurable assistance throughout. Chief Johann Ali (Iron Arrow, 1995) has shown great patience and helped to update information as the need arose. Earl Rubley (Iron Arrow, 1997) is to be applauded for providing the rough draft copies for the Fall, 1999 and Spring, 2000 Tapping classes.

I hope that the integrity of the book remains as Randolph H. Femmer envisioned; he intended this book to be a living history of Iron Arrow. For that to continue to be true, periodic additions must be made. Iron Arrow is the sum of the membership of the tribe.

Any errors are, of course, mine, for which I humbly apologize.

Respectfully submitted,
Marilyn "Micki" Neidich Lewis

