



**WE ARE THE
SEMINOLES**

FLORIDA'S SEMINOLES: THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE

By Barry Ray, FSU Office of News and Public Affairs

As a people, few have prevailed over more trying circumstances than the Seminole Indians of Florida. Over the course of almost two centuries, Florida's Seminoles endured three wars with the U.S. government, resisted numerous efforts to relocate them to federal reservations in the West, and ultimately made their home in one of the world's most inhospitable environments, the Florida Everglades. That they have not only survived, but thrived — all while maintaining their fierce independence and rich culture — is a tribute to their courage and perseverance. This is their story.

Long before European explorers ever visited the area now known as Florida, native peoples had been living here for thousands of years. In fact, as many as 100,000 members of four Indian nations — the Apalachee, the Tequesta, the Timucua and the Calusa — were living in highly organized settlements throughout the peninsula when the Spanish first arrived in 1513.

The native peoples' lack of resistance to smallpox, yellow fever and other "European" diseases, as well as later slaving raids from the English colonies of Georgia and South Carolina, eventually decimated their numbers. By the mid-18th century, the Indian nations of Florida had ceased to exist.

In their place, groups of Indians from a confederation of tribes collectively referred to as the Lower Creeks began moving into Florida from Alabama and Georgia. They had been pushed out of their former homes by the encroachment of white settlers, as well as by conflicts with other tribes. It was around this time that the name "Seminoles" first appeared; there are several possible explanations as to its origins.

When the first English speakers began arriving in Florida in 1763, they found many Creeks living as *yat' siminoli*, or "free people," across the northern part of the Florida peninsula. ("Yat' siminoli" was a term used in the Mikisúki, or Miccosukee, language, which still is spoken today.) The settlers may have simply ignored the Indians' separate tribal affiliations and called them all Seminolies, or Seminoles.

Others believe that the Seminole name comes from the Spanish word *cimarron*, meaning "wild men" or "unconquered." The Indians may have been given this name because they had escaped from slavery in the English-controlled colonies to the north.

With the end of the American Revolutionary War in 1784, English-speaking settlers began moving southward in ever greater numbers, buying or seizing land from the native inhabitants. By 1813, some of the Creek tribes in Alabama rose up against the white settlers and the Indian tribes that supported them. This conflict, known as the Creek War of 1813-14, proved disastrous to all of the tribes. U.S. troops led by Gen. Andrew Jackson crushed the uprising and forced a treaty on the Creeks that took more than 2 million acres of land from them. Several thousand Creek warriors and their families migrated south into Spanish Florida, where they and the Seminoles increased their resistance to white settlement.

In 1814, such conflicts escalated into the first of three Seminole wars. Over the next four years, Jackson illegally entered Spanish Florida numerous times to burn Seminole villages and kill resistance leaders.

With the end of the First Seminole War in 1818, many Indians moved further into Florida. By 1820, the year before Spanish Florida became a U.S. territory, there were at least 5,000 Seminoles, Creeks and Mikisúki people living here. However, a series of federal treaties failed to protect their rights and, in 1835, war broke out again.

The Second Seminole War (1835-42) proved to be the longest, most costly, and the last of the U.S. wars of Indian removal fought east of the Mississippi River. It also would be the first guerilla-style war faced by U.S. troops. Led by the fierce warrior Osceola, the Seminoles were aided by runaway slaves, who received protection from their allies in return for a portion of the agricultural staples that they grew. These so-called "Black Seminoles" also had a reputation as fierce fighters, and were equally determined to preserve their freedom.

The fighting ended in a stalemate in 1842, and an uneasy peace lasted for 14 years. In 1856, however, Seminole leader Billy Bowlegs and his followers were provoked by U.S. soldiers. They retaliated, and the ensuing series of skirmishes became known as the Third Seminole War (1856-58).

When U.S. troops once more withdrew — again with no treaty or victory — the Seminole Wars finally ended. All told, more than 3,000 Seminoles had been forcibly removed from Florida to the Western territories of Arkansas and Oklahoma. As few as 300 remained in Florida, and they took refuge within the dense swamps of the Everglades. However, their place in history was assured as the only American Indian tribe never to have signed a peace treaty with the U.S. government.

From the 1920s onward, as the development boom exploded in South Florida, the Seminoles lost more and more of their hunting lands to tourists and settlers. They became agricultural workers in the vegetable fields of South Florida, and also ran tourist attractions, wearing their colorful patchwork clothing, producing souvenirs and wrestling alligators.

On Aug. 21, 1957, the Seminole Tribe of Florida was established through a majority vote of Florida's Seminole Indians. This vote gave the Seminoles federal recognition as a self-governing tribe with a constitutional form of government. The Seminole Tribe of Florida now has almost 3,000 members living on five reservations across the peninsula at Hollywood, Big Cypress, Brighton, Immokalee and Tampa.

The Seminoles work hard to be economically independent. Tourism and gaming profits pay for infrastructure and schools on their reservations, while citrus groves, cattle agriculture, aircraft production, tobacco sales, land leases and aquaculture are other significant sources of revenue.

Having persevered through two centuries of adversity, the Seminole Indians of Florida have earned the right to call themselves "the unconquered people." Their indomitable spirit is one that Florida State University proudly seeks to emulate in all of its endeavors.



Kyle Doney, a civil engineering major at FSU and member of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, planted the spear at midfield before the Florida State-Miami game last year.

THE SYMBOL: SEMINOLES

Florida State would play two games in 1947 before students demanded the school acquire a symbol. While details conflict, most believe the account of a poll of the student body is accurate. The Florida Flambeau reported that Seminoles had won by 110 votes over Statesmen. The rest of the top contenders (in order) were Rebels, Tarpons, Fighting Warriors and Crackers.

In the 1950s, a pair of students dressed in Native American costumes and joined the cheerleaders on the field which eventually evolved into the majestic symbol of Osceola and Renegade that FSU now enjoys. Today, the Seminole Indian Tribe participates in many campus activities.

Florida State University is proud of its longstanding cooperative relationship with the Seminole Tribe of Florida. The Seminole people have suffered many hardships and injustices, but they have remained brave, dignified and proud. The Seminoles are unconquered. They symbolize what we hope will be the traits of all of our graduates, including our student-athletes.

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FLORIDA STATE FAST FACTS

| | |
|---|--|
| President | Dr. T. K. Wetherell |
| Location | Tallahassee, Florida |
| Enrollment | 39,652 |
| Founded | 1851 |
| Symbol | Seminoles |
| Colors | Garnet & Gold |
| Conference | Atlantic Coast |
| Stadium | Bobby Bowden Field at Doak S. Campbell (82,300) |
| Surface | 419 Tiftway Bermuda |
| Athletics Director | Dave Hart, Jr. |
| Athletics Committee Chair | Dr. Joseph Beckham |
| Head Football Coach (Alma Mater) | Bobby Bowden (Howard '53) |
| Overall Record | 359-107-4 (40 Years) |
| Record at FSU | 286-79-4 (30 Years) |
| Offensive Formation | Pro Set |
| Defensive Formation | 4-3 Multiple |
| All-Time Record | 426-205-17 |
| Seasons | 59 |
| Bowl Appearances | 35 |
| Consecutive Bowl Appearances | 24 |

**BOWDEN AND WARD
INDUCTED INTO COLLEGE
FOOTBALL HALL OF FAME**



Seminole Head Coach Bobby Bowden and Heisman Trophy-winning quarterback Charlie Ward were inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 2006. The 2006 class included 13 All-America players and two legendary coaches.

Florida State University was the only school with two inductees. The College Football Hall of Fame 2006 Class will be inducted at the 49th Annual Awards Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City in December and will officially be enshrined at the Hall in South Bend, Indiana, during ceremonies in the summer of 2007. Bowden and Ward are joined by Bobby Anderson (RB-Colorado), Bennie Blades (DB-Miami), Carl Eller (T-Minnesota), Steve Emtman (DL-Washington), Thomas Everett (FS-Baylor), Chad Hennings (DT-Air Force), Chip Kell (OG-Tennessee), Mike Phipps (QB-Purdue), Mike Rozier (RB-Nebraska), Jeff Siemon (LB-Stanford), Bruce Smith (DT-Virginia Tech) and Emmitt Smith (RB-Florida). Penn State's Joe Paterno joins Bowden as the two coaches inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

**SEMINOLES IN THE
COLLEGE FOOTBALL HALL OF FAME**

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Ron Sellers | 1988 |
| Fred Biletnikoff | 1991 |
| Darrell Mudra | 2000 |
| Bobby Bowden | 2007 |
| Charlie Ward | 2007 |

**MYRON ROLLE WINS
PRESTIGIOUS WATKINS AWARD**



Florida State freshman safety Myron Rolle was honored this spring in Beverly Hills, California as he was named the winner of the 2006 Watkins Award. The Watkins Award is presented by the National Alliance of African American Athletes and is annually awarded to a high school student on the basis of academic achievement, athletics and involvement in the community. Rolle earned a 4.0 GPA at The Hun School (Princeton, NJ) and was listed as the No. 1 high school football player in the nation by ESPN.

**SEMINOLE QUARTERBACK
PAJIC GIVES TO THE WARRICK
DUNN FOUNDATION**



Florida State alumnus and former quarterback Gary Pajic made a sizable contribution to the Warrick Dunn Foundation at the Seminoles' annual spring game in 2006. Although separated by a couple of decades, both Pajic and Warrick Dunn were star

football players who later made it a priority to give back to their communities. The two former players met on Bobby Bowden Field at Doak Campbell Stadium during the annual Garnet and Gold Game to help others in need. Pajic, on behalf of FSU and his law firm Pajic and Pajic, presented Dunn with \$100,000 for the Warrick Dunn Foundation — an effort to expand the "Homes for the Holidays" program that he started after being drafted by the Tampa Bay Buccaneers in 1997.

SEMINOLE SIDELINES

**FLORIDA STATE LED NATION IN
FRESHMEN PLAYED**



No school in the country played more total freshmen than FSU's 27 last season. The 2005 total included 12 true freshmen and 15 redshirt freshmen. Here's a look at frosh participation nationally last year:

1. Florida State 27
2. Arkansas 26
3. Northwestern 24
4. Texas A&M 23

5. Cincinnati, Hawaii, Nebraska, TCU 21

SEMINOLES IN SUPER BOWL XL



A total of six former Seminoles participated in Super Bowl XL this past season in Detroit. Florida State had the most players of any college in the Super Bowl, followed by Georgia (five) and Brigham Young (four). Offensive tackle Walter

Jones, safety Michael Boulware, wide receiver Peter Warrick and offensive tackle Ray Willis played for the NFC Champion Seattle Seahawks while safety Chris Hope and cornerback Bryant McFadden represented Florida State as members of the Super Bowl Champion Pittsburgh Steelers.

**WEATHERFORD PASSES RIVERS
AS ACC'S TOP ROOKIE PASSER**



Drew Weatherford, who made several freshmen All-American teams in 2005, set a new ACC record for passing as a freshman with 3,208 yards. NC State's Philip Rivers held the former mark of 3,054 which was accomplished in 2000. Weatherford led the nation in both passing yards and passing touchdowns (18) last year among freshmen signal callers.

**AFCA RECOGNIZES FLORIDA
STATE FOR GRADUATION RATE**



Florida State was among nine Atlantic Coast Conference schools who were recognized for graduating at least 70 percent of their football student-athletes according to the American Football Coaches Association annual Academic Achievement Awards data in 2006. SMU won top honors with a 100 percent graduation rate while Boston College and Duke were among six Division I-A institutions with a graduation rate of 90 percent or better. The ACC led all conferences with nine schools on the honors list, followed by the Big East and Big 12 with four.

**DUNN NAMED 2005 NO. 1 GOOD GUY IN PRO SPORTS
AND NFL MAN OF THE YEAR**



Former Seminole tailback Warrick Dunn of the Atlanta Falcons was named the 2005 No. 1 Good Guy in pro sports by *The Sporting News*. It's the second such award Dunn has received as last February he was recognized by the NFL with the Walter Payton Man of the Year Award for his efforts to help those less fortunate. Dunn started a foundation to help single mothers soon after he entered the NFL. Through his "Homes for the Holidays" program, the Warrick Dunn Foundation has secured new homes for more than 50 single mothers in Dunn's hometown of Baton Rouge, La., as well as Tampa Bay and Atlanta. The FSU Hall of Fame member now joins former Seminole Derrick Brooks, who was No. 1 on the *The Sporting News'* 2000 Good Guy Award's list.

HE HAS WON AWARDS AND NOW HE IS AN AWARD



A new national award, named after Florida State football coach Bobby Bowden was initiated by the Fellowship of Christian Athletes organization in 2003. Named after the legendary FSU football coach, the National Bobby Bowden Award highlights the collegiate football player who best epitomizes the term student-athlete. The person selected will be one of character, classroom excellence, athletic achievement and community involvement. This award combines the role modeling of the NFL Player of the Year Award, the Heisman for best collegiate player performance on the field and the CoSIDA Academic Award for classroom excellence. The award is presented annually during the week of the BCS Championship game. The Fellowship of Christian Athletes will compile the nominees each year.

ANDREWS INDUCTED INTO ALABAMA SPORTS HALL OF FAME



Defensive Coordinator Mickey Andrews was one of eight individuals inducted into the State of Alabama Sports Hall of Fame in 2006. A native of Daleville, Alabama, Andrews played collegiately at the University of Alabama. He earned second team All-American honors as a wide receiver and defensive back. He was also an All-SEC choice in baseball. In 1964, he received the Hugo Friedman Award as the Tide's best all-around athlete. He has been involved in five national championships (two as a player at Alabama '61 and '64, as head coach at Livingston '71 and two at Florida State '93 and '99). He was inducted with Joe Ciampi (basketball), Jim Davenport (baseball), Tim Flock (NASCAR), Mia Hamm (soccer), Lionel James (football), Buddy McClinton (football) and Bob Veale (baseball).

FLORIDA STATE RANKED FOURTH IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL APR TOP 25

Florida State ranked fourth nationally in a 2006 *USA Today* poll of the top college football programs in terms of academic and athletic success. The newspaper took the final *USA Today/Coaches Top 25* poll from the 2005 season and re-ordered it using the recently released NCAA Academic Progress Rate (APR).

| No. | School (Final Coaches Poll) | APR |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Boston College (17) | 982 |
| 2. | Auburn (14) | 981 |
| 3. | Florida (16) | 966 |
| 4. | Florida State (23) | 959 |
| 5. | Penn State (3) | 957 |

FSU PRESIDENT WAS A FOOTBALL STAR



Florida State president Dr. T.K. Wetherell starred on the football field from 1965-67. Wetherell was coached by Bobby Bowden as a wide receiver in his first two years. The president was part of two of the longest kickoff returns in school history. In 1965, Wetherell took a lateral from Bill Moreman and raced 100 yards for a touchdown against

Kentucky. The two pulled off another touchdown of 94 yards in a 23-20 victory over Miami on Sept. 24, 1966. He is still tied for the school record for the longest kickoff return.

FLORIDA STATE FOOTBALL — MUST SEE T.V.

Fans flock to watch the Seminoles — in person at one of the nation's biggest venues and on television on the nation's most watched networks. The number of fans tuning in to watch Seminole football during the 2005 season only further illustrated Florida State's earned reputation as a national football powerhouse. Florida State's season opening victory over Miami was the most watched college football game on television while the Seminoles' victory over Virginia Tech in the inaugural ACC Championship game was the fourth highest rated game televised by ABC during the 2005 season. Three of Florida State's games during the 2005 season — at Virginia, at Boston College and at Clemson were three of the top-25 most watched games on ESPN during the 2005 season. The ACC as a whole was the top-rated football conference on ESPN during the 2005 season.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL'S WINNINGEST COACH

With 359 career victories, Florida State head coach Bobby Bowden has more wins than any other coach in major college football history. Bowden, in his 31st year at FSU in 2006, passed Penn State's Joe Paterno on the list with a 48-24 victory over Wake Forest in 2003.

DOAK CAMPBELL SEATS 82,300



New structures in the north endzone have raised the seating capacity in Doak Campbell Stadium once again with the home of the Seminoles now holding 82,300. A second deck of the Varsity Club opened two years ago in the northwest corner of the stadium just above the existing structure. A mirror image of that has been built in the northeast corner of the stadium, but contains skyboxes leased

through the Seminole Boosters. The new additions brought the total to 94 private boxes within the stadium. The football home for the Seminoles since 1950, the stadium was named after the popular Florida State president who was instrumental in the development of intercollegiate athletics at the new university. In order to help finance the stadium, a five-year season ticket was offered for \$50.00 and FSU players helped paint the stadium at \$1 per hour. The stadium was built at a cost of \$250,000 in 1950.



Bend, IN for an FSU football game.

"UNCONQUERED"

Dedicated October 10, 2003, Fritz White's bronze statue "Unconquered" was designed to capture the indomitable spirit of the Seminole people and those who have adopted that spirit as a symbol for their university. The massive structure including its granite-covered pedestal base stands approximately 31 feet in the air and depicts a spear-brandishing Seminole astride a rearing horse. At sunset the night before each home game, the spear is ignited and burns until sunrise on the next morning after the game. George Langford endowment of the project for up to \$1 million helped make the statue a reality. Fifty one artists were then considered before White eventually saw the statue dedicated 10 years after the concept was inspired by attorney and FSU graduate Stephen Reilly's trip to South

BOWDEN IN BRONZE

Head coach Bobby Bowden is bigger than life in front of the Moore Athletics Center at Florida State as a bronze statue of his likeness on the field was unveiled in a ceremony on Sept. 24, 2004. The statue is one and a half life-size of Coach Bowden. The statue was sculpted by Tallahassee artist Stanley Proctor. The artist has also created a smaller piece of artwork, measuring just over 12 inches high, featuring Bowden and Doak Campbell Stadium.



NO NEW HOME FOR BOWDEN

Bobby and Ann Bowden live in the same home that they bought when he took the FSU head coaching job in 1976, although they have made some additions. They have even had the same phone number for the past 30 years. Bowden still maintains a grueling off-season schedule that includes a 24-stop Seminole Booster speaking and golfing tour. Bowden is an early riser generally waking before 4:30 a.m. He reads and often watches film before coming into the office. He plays golf nearly every day from the end of spring practice until after the family vacation in July then does not touch the clubs again until the next spring.



through the Seminole Boosters. The new additions brought the total to 94 private boxes within the stadium. The football home for the Seminoles since 1950, the stadium was named after the popular Florida State president who was instrumental in the development of intercollegiate athletics at the new university. In order to help finance the stadium, a five-year season ticket was offered for \$50.00 and FSU players helped paint the stadium at \$1 per hour. The stadium was built at a cost of \$250,000 in 1950.

FLORIDA STATE IS TOP TITLE TEAM

Florida State has won 12 ACC championships (nine outright and two shared) and is the national leader in conference championships since joining the ACC in 1992.

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| ACC | Florida State (12) |
| Big 12/Big 8 | Nebraska (6) |
| SEC | Florida (6) |

GOAL POSTS SALUTE PETERSON



The Bill Peterson era as head football coach at FSU was a time of great offensive innovation and of many firsts for the upstart Seminole program, including the first Seminole coach to beat the Gators at Florida Field, coaching the program's first All-American in Fred Biletnikoff and recruiting James Thomas, the first black player to ever play football at FSU. A tradition of the Peterson era was to enter the field through the goal posts. As a tribute to the players and coaches of the Peterson era and their many firsts, "H" style goal posts were added to the field at Doak Campbell Stadium prior to the 2002 season and will forever more be referred to as "Pete's Posts." It is believed that FSU joins LSU as the only two Division 1A schools currently using H posts.

The retirement (or permanent sealing) of lockers in the Florida State lockerroom began after Deion Sanders, senior season in 1988. The criterion for locker retirement allows only the dressing area of a two-time consensus All-American and/or Heisman Trophy winners to be retired.

SIX FEET UNDER



Florida State's sod cemetery holds chunks of the field from great Seminole road wins. See the complete list on page 202.

BROOKS ON BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Derrick Brooks established himself as one of the greatest players in school history during his career at Florida State. He also made a name for himself academically as a First-Team Academic All-American in 1994 and the winner of an NCAA

Post-Graduate Scholarship. He has also established himself as one of the finest players in the NFL and led his Tampa Bay Buccaneers to the World Championship in 2002. Now he is the boss — sort of. Brooks is in his fourth year as a member of Florida State's Board of Trustees having been named to the board in 2003.

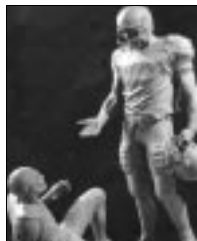
SEALED LOCKERS



The retirement (or permanent sealing) of lockers in the Florida State lockerroom began after Deion Sanders, senior season in 1988. The criterion for locker retirement allows only the dressing area of a two-time consensus All-American and/or Heisman Trophy winners to be retired.

Ron Simmons (1979-80), Deion Sanders (1987-88), Marvin Jones (1991-92), Derrick Brooks (1993-94), Sebastian Janikowski (1998-99), Peter Warrick (1998-99) and Alex Barron (2003-04) have had their lockers sealed as two-time consensus All-Americans while Heisman Trophy winners Charlie Ward (1993) and Chris Weinke (2000) have had their lockers retired. The lockers are encased in glass with the player's final home uniform and gear intact right down to the sweat bands.

SPORTSMANSHIP STATUE



Between Gates B and C of Doak Campbell Stadium stands the one ton, 15' tall Sportsmanship statue given in honor of Pappy Strum by his daughter Margaret Strum Allesee, who is an FSU graduate and former Seminole cheerleader. The enduring symbol of the most important aspect of athletic competition was sculpted by FSU alumnus and accomplished artist Edward Jonas.

COULD HAVE HAD BOWDEN IN 1970



Bobby Bowden signed his first contract as head coach at FSU on January 12, 1976. The four-year deal called for a salary of \$37,500 per year. Many did not know, however, that Bowden actually interviewed for the FSU job in 1970. It went to Tennessee assistant Larry Jones who was 15-19 over three seasons before he was succeeded by Darrell Mudra in 1974.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN '51



It was not until 1951 that Florida State began to grant athletic scholarships. The move put added pressure on the program to win. FSU left the Dixie Conference and petitioned for membership in the ACC and the Southeastern Conference but were rebuffed.

Interestingly, it was the University of Florida that sponsored FSU for admission to the SEC.

SEMINOLES FIRST TO SCORE TWO



The late Vic Prinzi, who is a member of the Florida State Hall of Fame and was the color commentator for the radio network until his death in 1997, was the first college player ever to score a two-point conversion. In 1958, the Seminoles took the season-opening drive of the Tennessee Tech game on September 13th in for a touchdown and Prinzi, playing

quarterback, ran in the two-point conversion to beat the other national games by just minutes.

FOOTBALL SINCE 1902 ACTUALLY

Florida State College did play football during the 1902-1904 school years and played well indeed. The first game in 1902 was a 5-0 win over South Georgia Military on November 21 when touchdowns were worth five points. The NCAA nor the governing body at the time recognizes the early games for FSC, although the school won the state championship in '04. The 1904 season included a

23-0 win over Florida in Lake City. The school then became the Florida State College for Women and would remain one of the nation's top all-female institutions until the large number of returning veterans from World War II triggered the state system to open Florida State University to men in 1946. The school resumed football in 1947, taking on Stetson in its first game.

TOMAHAWKS CAN BE WON AND LOST



Florida State's coaching staff and academic staff award tomahawks to individual players for great plays or contributions on the field and in the classroom. Players may get a tomahawk for a crucial play, a score, a touchdown, saving tackle or various other achievements on the field. In 1997, the Seminoles began receiving tomahawks for outstanding academic

achievements as well. They look identical except the word academics runs down the handle of the tomahawk.

What many fans don't know is that Florida State players can lose tomahawks as well. Poor performance on the field or in the classroom can cause a player to be stripped of the coveted decals.

12 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Florida State's women's programs were brought to national prominence in the early 1980s when the Seminoles earned five national championships in four sports within a four-year period. The golf program earned the AIAW championship in 1981 while the softball team had back-to-back AIAW titles in 1981 and 1982. The women's track and field program ran away with the 1984 NCAA Outdoor and 1985 NCAA Indoor championships. Florida State's other national titles include men's gymnastics in 1950-51 and again in 1951-52. The men's volleyball team won the national championship in 1955 and 1957, while football claimed a No. 1 ranking in 1993 and 1999. Most recently, the men's track and field team took home the 2006 national outdoor title.

HISTORY OF SCHOOL COLORS



Florida State's school colors of garnet and gold date back to the Florida State College championship football teams of 1904 and 1905. In those championship seasons, FSC donned purple and gold uniforms. When Florida State College became Florida Female College in 1905, the football team was forced to attend the University of Florida. The following year the FFC student body selected crimson as the official school color of 1905. The administration in 1905 took crimson and combined it with the recognizable purple of the championship football teams to achieve the color garnet. The now-famous garnet and gold colors were first used on an FSU uniform in a 14-6 loss to Stetson on October 18, 1947.

FSU FIGHT SONG

While the war chant has become familiar at FSU games, the Florida State fight song still remains the definitive sound of Seminole sports. FSU's band became the Marching Chiefs in 1950 and with that came the fight song. Tommy Wright, a member of the faculty in the School of Music, was perturbed that the Seminoles had been using "On Wisconsin" and the "Notre Dame Victory March" so he introduced the song in the Sewanee game, setting to music a poem by FSU Alumni Doug Alley.



OSCEOLA & RENEGADE



Perhaps the most spectacular tradition in all of college football occurs in Doak Campbell Stadium when Osceola charges down the field riding an Appaloosa horse named Renegade and plants a flaming spear at midfield to begin every home game. The tradition was born on September 16, 1978 against Oklahoma State when a student led the team from the tunnel riding a horse. Since the beginning of the FSU tradition, three different horses and 10 different riders have actually appeared at a game. However, there have been a total of 16 horses trained in the Renegade program. The original Osceola and Renegade were Jim Kidder and Reo. In 2003, local businessman Bill Durham, who had trained the riders and horses for 20 years, passed the honor and responsibility to his son Allen, who was a former rider in the 90s. The clothing and rigging that Osceola and Renegade use were designed and approved by the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida.

WAR CHANT

Florida State's "war chant" appears to have begun with a random occurrence that took place during a 1984 game against Auburn, but in the 1960s, the Marching Chiefs band would chant the melody of a popular FSU cheer. In a sense that chant was the long version of FSU's current "war chant." During a thrilling game with Auburn in 1984, the Marching Chiefs began to perform the dormant melody. Some students behind the band joined in and continued the "war chant" portion after the band had ceased. Most agree the chant came from the fraternity section, but many spirited Seminole fans added the hand motion to symbolize the brandishing of a tomahawk. The chant continued among the student body during the 1985 season, and by the 1986 season, it was a stadium-wide phenomenon. Of course, the Marching Chiefs refined the chant, plus put their own special brand of accompaniment to the "war chant," for the sound we hear today.



Atlanta Braves fans took up their version of the song and chant when former FSU star Deion Sanders came to the plate as an outfielder. The Kansas City Chiefs first heard it when the Northwest Missouri State band, directed by 1969 FSU graduate Al Sergel, performed the chant while the players were warming up for a game against San Diego.