



FSU

THE
FLORIDA STATE
UNIVERSITY

1993 NATIONAL CHAMPIONS



- Florida State put an exclamation point on its 1993 season by capturing the program's first National Championship with a dramatic, 18-16 victory over Nebraska in the Orange Bowl on January 1, 1994.
- The Seminoles closed the year with a 12-1 record and Florida State was the first team in eight years to open the season at No. 1 and go on to win the title.
- Senior quarterback Charlie Ward collected 20 national awards, including the Heisman Trophy, while leading the Seminoles to their long-awaited crown.
- FSU led the nation in scoring offense and defense, outscoring their 13 opponents by an average of 34 points per game.

BY THE NUMBERS 1993 NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

STATISTICAL LEADERS

PASSING LEADERS

Name	Att.	Comp.	Yds.	Int.	TD
Charlie Ward	380	264	3032	4	27
Danny Kanell	49	36	499	0	7

RUSHING LEADERS

Name	Att.	Yds.	TD
Sean Jackson	134	866	5
Warrick Dunn	68	539	4

RECEIVING LEADERS

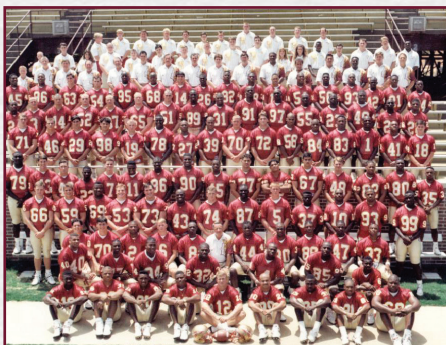
Name	Rec.	Yds.	TD
Kez McCorvey	74	966	6
Matt Frier	45	598	3
Tamarick Vanover	45	542	3
Kevin Knox	42	575	7

1993 SCHEDULE & RESULTS

Date	Opponent	W/L	Score
Aug. 28	vs. Kansas	W	42-0
Sept. 4	at Duke	W	45-7
Sept. 11	Clemson	W	57-0
Sept. 18	at UNC	W	33-7
Oct. 2	Georgia Tech	W	51-0
Oct. 9	Miami	W	28-10
Oct. 16	Virginia	W	40-14
Oct. 30	Wake Forest	W	54-0
Nov. 6	at Maryland	W	49-20
Nov. 13	at Notre Dame	L	31-24
Nov. 20	N.C. State	W	62-3
Nov. 27	at Florida	W	33-21
Jan. 1, 1994	vs. Nebraska (Orange Bowl)	W	18-16

COACHING STAFF

Head Coach:	Bobby Bowden
Asst. Head Coach/Defensive Line:	Chuck Amato
Defensive Coordinator/Defensive Backs:	Mickey Andrews
Inside Linebackers:	Wally Burnham
Receivers:	John Eason
Outside Linebackers:	Jim Gladden
Offensive Line:	Jimmy Heggins
Quarterbacks:	Mark Richt
Offensive Coordinator/Offensive Line:	Brad Scott
Running Backs:	Billy Sexton
Recruiting Coordinator:	Ronnie Cottrell
Strength and Conditioning:	Dave Van Halanger



MEDIA

PREVIEW

TEAM

COACHES

REVIEW

HONORS

PROS

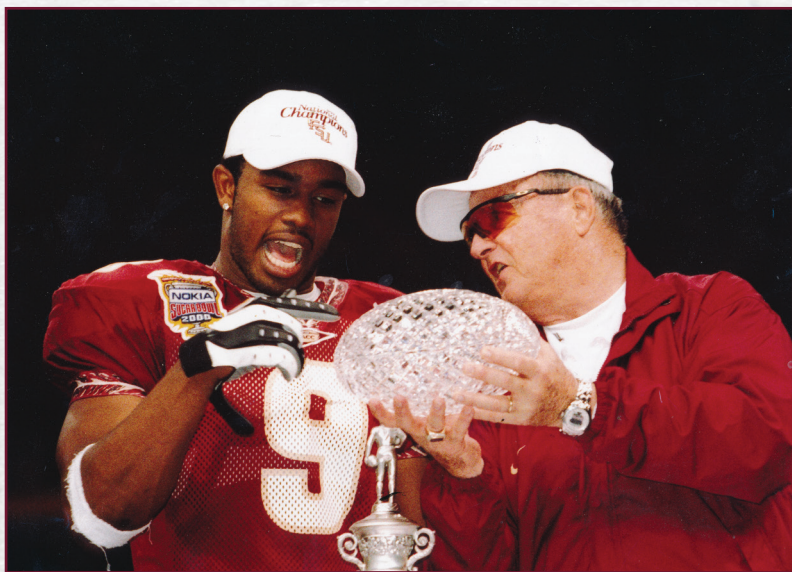
RECORDS

FSU

1999 NATIONAL CHAMPIONS



- The 1999 Florida State football team became the first in the history of the Associated Press poll to go wire-to-wire as the No. 1 team in the nation. The Seminoles completed their 12-0 campaign with a thrilling 46-29 Sugar Bowl victory over Virginia Tech on January 4, 2000.
- Not only did coach Bobby Bowden lead the Seminoles down a path no other team had traveled – wire-to-wire at No. 1 – he also recorded the first perfect season of his career. Along the way, Bowden picked up his 300th career victory.



BY THE NUMBERS 1999 NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

STATISTICAL LEADERS

PASSING LEADERS

Name	Att.	Comp.	Yds.	Int.	TD
Chris Weinke	377	232	3103	14	25
Marcus Outzen	26	12	169	1	1

RUSHING LEADERS

Name	Att.	Yds.	TD
Travis Minor	180	856	7
Jeff Chaney	43	172	2

RECEIVING LEADERS

Name	Rec.	Yds.	TD
Peter Warrick	71	934	8
Ron Dugans	43	644	3

1999 SCHEDULE & RESULTS

Date	Opponent	W/L	Score
Aug. 28	Louisiana Tech	W	41-7
Sept. 11	Georgia Tech	W	41-35
Sept. 18	NC State	W	42-11
Sept. 25	at North Carolina	W	42-10
Oct. 2	vs. Duke (Jacksonville, Fla.)	W	51-23
Oct. 9	Miami	W	31-21
Oct. 16	Wake Forest	W	33-10
Oct. 23	at Clemson	W	17-14
Oct. 30	at Virginia	W	35-10
Nov. 13	Maryland	W	49-10
Nov. 20	at Florida	W	30-23
Jan. 4, 2000	vs. Virginia Tech (Sugar Bowl)	W	46-29

COACHING STAFF

Head Coach:	Bobby Bowden
Asst. Head Coach/Linebackers:	Chuck Amato
Defensive Coord./Defensive Backs:	Mickey Andrews
Wide Receivers:	Jeff Bowden
Defensive Ends:	Jim Gladden
Defensive Line:	Odell Haggins
Offensive Line:	Jimmy Heggins
Tight Ends/Recruiting Coord.:	John Lilly
Offensive Coord./Quarterbacks:	Mark Richt
Running Backs:	Billy Sexton
Strength and Conditioning:	Dave Van Halanger



2013 NATIONAL CHAMPIONS



- Florida State closed out a perfect 14-0 season with an exciting 34-31 victory over Auburn in the 2014 Vizio BCS National Championship Game on January 6, 2014. It marked the first time FSU had won 14 games in a season and was only the sixth time a team had gone 14-0 in college football history.
- The Seminoles won the final national championship in the 16-year BCS era and did so by making the largest comeback in any national championship game. FSU trailed 21-3 with 5:07 left in the second quarter and outscored the Tigers 31-10 the rest of the game, culminating in a 2-yard touchdown catch by Kelvin Benjamin from Jameis Winston with 13 seconds left.
- FSU led the nation in kickoff return yardage, interceptions, passing yards allowed, red zone offense, scoring defense, passing efficiency and set an NCAA record with 723 points. The Seminoles were also top-5 in the country in 10 other categories including total defense, scoring offense per game and turnover margin.
- FSU had a 1,000-yard rusher for the first time since Warrick Dunn in 1996 as Devonta Freeman amassed 1,016 yards on the ground. The Seminoles also had players break the 1,000-yard receiving mark for the first time since Anquan Boldin in 2002 as Rashad Greene (1,128) and Kelvin Benjamin (1,011) each tallied more than 1,000 yards on the season.
- Redshirt freshman quarterback and 2013 Heisman Trophy winner Jameis Winston led FSU to its third undefeated season in school history.

BY THE NUMBERS 2013 NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

STATISTICAL LEADERS

PASSING LEADERS

Name	Att.	Comp.	Yds.	Int.	TD
Jameis Winston	384	257	4057	10	40
Jacob Coker	36	18	250	1	0

RUSHING LEADERS

Name	Att.	Yds.	TD
Devonta Freeman	173	1016	14
Karlos Williams	91	730	11

RECEIVING LEADERS

Name	Rec.	Yds.	TD
Rashad Greene	76	1128	9
Kelvin Benjamin	54	1011	15
Kenny Shaw	54	933	6
Nick O'Leary	33	557	7

2013 SCHEDULE & RESULTS

Date	Opponent	W/L	Score
Sept. 2	at Pitt	W	41-13
Sept. 14	Nevada	W	62-7
Sept. 21	Bethune-Cookman	W	54-6
Sept. 28	at Boston College	W	48-34
Oct. 5	Maryland	W	63-0
Oct. 19	at Clemson	W	51-14
Oct. 26	NC State	W	49-17
Nov. 2	Miami	W	41-14
Nov. 9	at Wake Forest	W	59-3
Nov. 16	Syracuse	W	59-3
Nov. 23	Idaho	W	80-14
Nov. 30	at Florida	W	37-7
Dec. 7	vs. Duke (ACC Champ)	W	45-7
Jan. 6	vs. Auburn (BCS Champ)	W	34-31

COACHING STAFF

Head Coach:	Jimbo Fisher
Asst. Head Coach/Offensive Line:	Rick Trickett
Defensive Coordinator/Defensive Backs:	Jeremy Pruitt
Recruiting Coordinator/Tight Ends:	Tim Brewster
Passing Game Coord./Wide Receivers:	Lawrence Dawsey
Running Backs:	Jay Graham
Defensive Tackles:	Odell Haggins
Special Teams Coordinator/Linebackers:	Charles Kelly
Quarterbacks:	Randy Sanders
Defensive Ends:	Sal Sunseri
Strength and Conditioning:	Vic Vilorio



BOBBY BOWDEN FIELD AT DOAK CAMPBELL STADIUM



A CLOSER LOOK DOAK CAMPBELL STADIUM

TOP SINGLE-SEASON HOME ATTENDANCES

NO.	YEAR	GAMES	TOTAL	AVERAGE
1.	2006	8	644,256	80,532
2.	2014	7	575,478	82,211
3.	2008	7	545,773	77,967
4.	2011	7	544,893	77,841
5.	2012	7	529,208	75,601
6.	2013	7	527,947	75,421
7.	2003	6	498,895	83,150
8.	2004	6	497,047	82,841
9.	2005	6	496,343	82,724
10.	2002	6	490,598	81,766

STADIUM CAPACITIES SINCE 1950

YEARS	CAPACITY
1950-53	15,000
1954-60	19,000
1961-63	25,000
1964-77	40,500
1978-79	47,413
1980-81	51,094
1982-84	55,246
1985-91	60,519
1992	70,123
1993	72,589
1994	75,000
1995	77,500
1996-2000	80,000
2001-2002	82,000
2003-2015	82,300
2016-present	79,560

FLORIDA STATE'S LARGEST ROAD ATTENDANCES

NO.	ATTENDANCE	YEAR	OPPONENT
1.	106,145	1991	at Michigan
2.	105,578	1986	at Michigan
3.	90,916	2015	at Florida
4.	90,907	2009	at Florida
5.	90,798	2011	at Florida
6.	90,669	2005	at Florida
7.	90,664	2007	at Florida
8.	90,407	2003	at Florida
9.	89,491	1982	at Ohio State
10.	89,066	2017	at Florida





STADIUM FACTS

2020 Capacity:	79,560
Surface:	419 Tiftway Bermuda
Location:	Pensacola Street & Stadium Drive
First Game:	October 7, 1950
Opponent:	Randolph-Macon
Score:	Florida State 40, Randolph-Macon 7
All-Time Doak Record:	306-98-4 (.755)

9,908 SQUARE FEET OF HD

When the Seminoles opened up the 2016 season, fans were greeted with the tallest video board structure in college football broadcasting in 1080p true high-definition. The upgraded board is three-times larger and twice as high as the old one. The new board stands 63 feet high and it is accompanied by new high definition ribbon boards throughout the stadium. Overall, 9,908 square feet of LED displays were added to Doak Campbell.

NOV. 20, 2004

In a special ceremony prior to the Florida game on November 20, 2004, the home of Florida State football took on a meaning even more special when **Bobby Bowden Field** was dedicated. Now, with numerous additions to enhance the gameday experience, Seminole fans are treated to one of college football's greatest venues.

200 & 300

Bowden's 200th career victory came on Oct. 27, 1990, as FSU routed Louisiana State, 42-3, in Tallahassee. In 2007, Bowden won his **300th game** at FSU on the field that bears his name with a 24-16 win over Maryland.

SOUTH ENDZONE

The south end zone houses the **Florida State University School of Hospitality**, where students in the program receive hands-on experience in various aspects of the food and beverage industry. The multi-level facility is also home to the Champions Club, which includes private entrances, food and drink service in chair-back seats, covered rooftops with cabanas, and WiFi access with panoramic views of downtown Tallahassee.

NORTH ENDZONE

The north end zone, which consisted of wood bleachers until the 1994 season kicked off, is topped by the offices of the football coaches. The offices are just part of the **Daisy Parker Flory wing of the Moore Athletic Center** which includes a number of amenities for the football staff. An even more drastic change came to completion in June of 2005 when the athletics department offices moved back into the newly rebuilt Moore Center.

NOLES WIN 300TH HOME GAME

In 2017, Florida State won its 300th home game with a 27-24 win over Syracuse. Including eight wins at Centennial Field from 1947-49, FSU is now 311-101-4 at home.

306 & COUNTING

The Noles boast a **306-98-4 all-time record at Doak Campbell Stadium** with a winning percentage of .755. Overall, the Seminoles are 314-102-4 (.752) as the home team, which includes three seasons — 1947-49 — when they played their home games at Centennial Field. FSU was 8-4 at the downtown Tallahassee site, including 8-0 in coach Don Veller's first two seasons.

OCT 7, 1950

Doak Campbell Stadium **opened on Oct. 7, 1950**, with Florida State celebrating a 40-7 victory over Randolph-Macon. Since then, millions of fans have passed through the gates.

DOAK S. CAMPBELL STADIUM'S TOP 25 CROWDS

NO	ATT	YEAR	OPPONENT	FSU	OPP
1.	84,409	2013	Miami	41	14
2.	84,392	2011	Oklahoma	13	23
3.	84,347	2005	Miami	10	7
4.	84,336	2003	Miami	14	22
5.	84,223	2004	Florida	13	20
6.	84,155	2004	Virginia	36	3
7.	84,106	2002	Notre Dame	24	34
8.	83,938	2002	Florida	31	14
9.	83,912	2005	NC State	15	20
10.	83,854	2003	NC State	50	44
11.	83,717	2005	Syracuse	38	14
12.	83,538	2004	Clemson	41	22
13.	83,524	2009	USF	7	17
14.	83,510	2006	Clemson	20	27
15.	83,507	2006	Florida	14	21
16.	83,294	2003	Colorado	47	7
17.	83,237	2008	Florida	15	45
18.	83,231	2012	Clemson	49	37
19.	83,043	2006	Boston College	19	24
20.	83,042	2000	Florida	30	7
21.	82,885	2003	Maryland	35	10
22.	82,836	2001	Miami	27	49
23.	82,804	2006	Virginia	33	0
24.	82,728	2007	Miami	29	37
25.	82,708	2004	North Carolina	38	16

FIRST-CLASS FACILITIES



THE MOORE ATHLETICS CENTER

The main hub for Seminole football and the Florida State Department of Athletics is the Moore Athletics Center, which is adjacent to Doak S. Campbell Stadium – and in the north endzone.

The four-story state-of-the-art building includes the football locker room, weight room, athletic training and rehab facility, tutorial and study hall space, computer labs for student-athletes, multi-purpose theatre for team meetings, press conferences and symposiums, classrooms and a dining facility with a full service kitchen and a mailroom. It's also the perfect hub of life for FSU's 400-plus student-athletes.

It's also home to the athletics administration and support staff housing the executive staff, business office, computer information services, coaches' video, Seminole Productions, college of communication faculty offices and student edit rooms, academic support, student services, compliance, sports information, digital media, marketing and promotions, facilities and event management.

The main level showcases Florida State's talented student-athletes with wall-to-wall vibrant memories of historic Seminole seasons and athletic achievements, including the 1993, 1999 and 2013 football national championships as well as FSU's three Heisman Trophy winners.

THE NEW MANNY GARCIA LOCKER ROOM

The Manny Garcia Locker Room underwent renovations prior to the 2014 season, upgrading the facility into without-a-doubt one of the nation's best. The unique semi-circle shape remains intact and features 120 new solid wood lockers created by combining design concepts of the ones used by the NFL's Dallas Cowboys and MLB's New York Yankees.

Each locker has a large stainless steel compartment in the bottom base for players to store clothing, shoes, bags and other personal belongings; a personal lock box, a universal mobile device charger, a built-in ventilation system flushing out old air and bringing in new air to dry out clothing and equipment. One of the main features of each locker is an iPad where individual and team messages can be left and displayed on for players from coaches and other football staff, practice or game film can be viewed on and class schedules can be viewed.



The remembrance of FSU's sealed lockers is kept in place with the focal point in the locker room which are statues of all the former 'Noles with retired jersey numbers and honored jerseys. The jerseys on the statues stay lit and honor Fred Biletnikoff, Ron Sellers, Ron Simmons, Deion Sanders, Charlie Ward, Derrick Brooks, Warrick Dunn, Chris Weinke, Terrell Buckley and Marvin Jones. By the number always being lit, is a visual reminder that current players are sharing a locker room with all the great players who have played at Florida State.

The lounge serves features a Nike display wall with full-size mannequins decked out in FSU uniforms as well as an interactive touch screen display to view Florida State's Nike football gear and uniforms.

UNCONQUERED HALLWAY

The Unconquered Hallway is the permanent home for the trophies of the three national championships won in 1993, 1999 and 2013 as well as the 15 Atlantic Coast Conference Championships, three Heisman winners and individual national award winners. An interactive display for all the national award winners also is housed in the space.

COACHES' LOBBY

The lobby right outside each position coaches' office has a case which holds every bowl and national championship ring won at FSU, while a timeline of the history of FSU football adorns the walls.

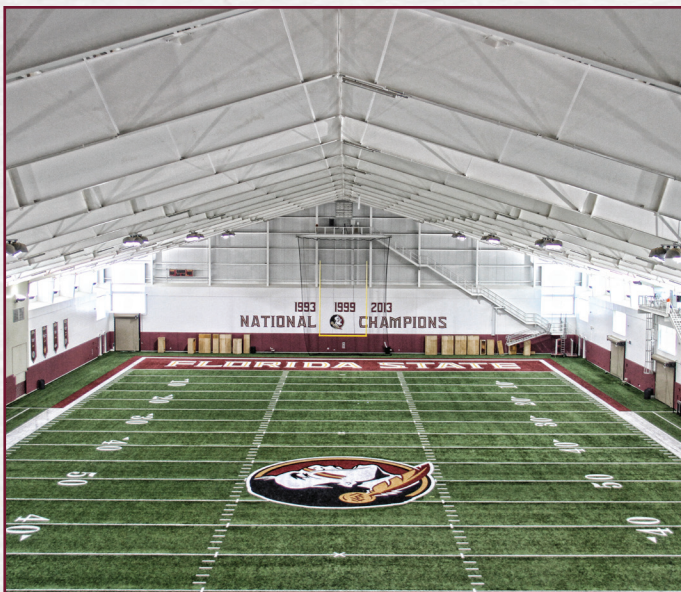
PLAYER'S LOUNGE

Florida State football's one-of-a-kind 6,000-square foot players lounge debuted in January 2016. The Seminoles' players lounge features three 75-inch TVs, seven arcade games and one very large 50-yard line marker on the ceiling. There are multiple living-room style seating areas, a Seminole-themed pool table and a ping pong table. There's multiple Pop-A-Shot basketball games and a football toss game.

In addition to room-wide surround sound, cell-phone charging stations and a nutrition counter, there are Garnet and Gold flourishes found in nearly every inch of the lounge.

Foosball and pool tables feature emblazoned FSU logos and wordmarks, and arcade basketball games are adorned with photos of Osceola and Renegade. Oversized versions of the Seminole head logo and spear, complete with crisp backlights, hang from the walls.

ALBERT J. DUNLAP ATHLETIC TRAINING FACILITY



AL AND JUDY DUNLAP

ALBERT J. DUNLAP ATHLETIC TRAINING FACILITY

Florida State unveiled its brand-new indoor practice facility in 2013, which allows the Seminoles to practice year-round in state-of-the-art championship facilities without disruptions from inclement weather conditions. The nearly \$15-million, 92,000-square-foot facility features a 120-yard artificial turf field with a 2,000-square-foot training room, rehab area and storage space. The facility is climate controlled and includes platforms that allow for multiple video angles to be shot during practices. The field resembles Bobby Bowden Field inside Doak Campbell Stadium and includes gamet end zones.

In 2015, the facility was nominated for the American Institute of Architects Florida People's Choice competition.

FSU's two full-size natural turf fields (the Al Dunlap Football Practice Fields) outside of the facility also were updated and feature a new tower between fields for video and viewing purposes. The entire project was funded by donations, including the \$5 million lead gift by Al and Judy Dunlap. Al and Judy Dunlap's lifetime giving to Florida State University exceeds \$40 million.

SOD CEMETERY

Florida State's sod cemetery holds chunks of the field from great Seminole road wins.

6

Spanning over six decades, "sod games" and the Florida State University Sod Cemetery have been a rich part of the Seminoles college football history, commemorating many of the greatest victories.

1962

In 1962, as the Seminoles completed their Thursday practice in preparation to face Georgia at Sanford Stadium, Dean Coyle Moore – a long-time professor and member of FSU's athletic board – issued a challenge: "Bring back some sod from between the hedges at Georgia."



OCT. 20 - FSU 18, GEORGIA 0

On Saturday, October 20, the Seminoles scored an **18-0 victory over the favored Bulldogs**. Team captain Gene McDowell pulled a small piece of grass from the field, which was presented to Moore at the next football practice. Moore and FSU coach Bill



Peterson had the sod buried on the practice field as a symbol of victory. A monument was placed to commemorate the triumph and the tradition of the sod game was born.

ON THE ROAD: UNDERDOG, UF, ACC TITLE, BOWLS

Before leaving for all road games in which Florida State is the underdog, all road games at the University of Florida and all ACC championship and bowl games, Seminole captains gather their teammates to explain the significance of the tradition. **Victorious captains return with a piece of the opponent's turf to be buried in the Sod Cemetery** inside the gates of the practice field.

Away from home and against the odds, Florida State sod games represent the most difficult battles on the football field. The Sod Cemetery stands as a tribute to those triumphs, to be enjoyed by the Seminole faithful.

SOD GAME VICTORIES

Year	Opponent	Score	Site
1962	Georgia	18-0	Sanford Stadium
	Georgia Tech	14-14	Grant Field
	Auburn	14-14	Cliff Hare Stadium
1963	Miami	24-0	Orange Bowl
1964	Georgia	17-14	Sanford Stadium
	Texas Christian	10-0	Amon G. Carter Stadium
	Miami	14-0	Orange Bowl
1965	Oklahoma	36-19	Gator Bowl
1966	Miami	23-20	Orange Bowl
	Texas Tech	42-33	Jones Stadium
	South Carolina	32-10	Carolina Stadium
1967	Alabama	37-37	Legion Field
	Memphis State	27-7	Memphis Memorial Stadium
	Texas A&M	19-18	Kyle Field
	Florida	21-16	Florida Field
	Penn State	17-17	Gator Bowl
1968	NC State	48-7	Carter Stadium
	South Carolina	35-28	Carolina Stadium
	Houston	40-20	Gator Bowl
1969	Miami	19-14	Orange Bowl
	Virginia Tech	10-10	Lane Stadium
1970	South Carolina	21-13	Carolina Stadium
	Miami	27-3	Orange Bowl
1974	Miami	21-14	Orange Bowl
1975	Clemson	43-7	Memorial Stadium
	Houston	33-22	Gator Bowl
1976	Boston College	28-9	Alumni Stadium
	North Texas State	21-20	Fouts Field
1977	Oklahoma State	25-17	Lewis Field
	Florida	34-9	Florida Field
	Texas Tech	40-17	Tangerine Bowl
1978	Syracuse	28-0	Archbold Stadium
1979	Arizona State	31-3	Sun Devil Stadium
	Louisiana State	24-19	Tiger Stadium
	Florida	27-16	Florida Field
1980	Louisiana State	16-0	Tiger Stadium
	Nebraska	18-14	Memorial Stadium

Year	Opponent	Score	Site
1981	Ohio State	36-27	Ohio Stadium
	Notre Dame	19-13	Notre Dame Stadium
1982	Miami	24-7	Orange Bowl
	Ohio State	34-17	Ohio Stadium
	West Virginia	31-12	Gator Bowl
1983	Arizona State	29-26	Sun Devil Stadium
	Louisiana State	40-35	Tiger Stadium
	North Carolina	28-3	Peach Bowl
1984	Miami	38-3	Orange Bowl
	Arizona State	52-44	Sun Devil Stadium
	Georgia	17-17	Citrus Bowl
1985	Nebraska	17-13	Memorial Stadium
	Oklahoma State	34-23	Gator Bowl
1986	Indiana	27-13	All-American Bowl
1987	Michigan State	31-3	Spartan Stadium
	Auburn	34-6	Jordan-Hare Stadium
	Florida	28-13	Florida Field
	Nebraska	31-28	Fiesta Bowl
1988	Clemson	24-21	Clemson Memorial Stadium
	Auburn	13-7	Sugar Bowl
1989	Florida	24-17	Ben Hill Griffin Stadium
	Nebraska	41-17	Fiesta Bowl
1990	Penn State	24-17	Blockbuster Bowl
1991	Michigan	51-31	Michigan Stadium
	Texas A&M	10-2	Cotton Bowl
1992	Clemson	24-20	Clemson Memorial Stadium
	Georgia Tech	29-24	Bobby Dodd Stadium/Grant Field
	Nebraska	27-14	Orange Bowl
1993	Florida	33-21	Ben Hill Griffin Stadium
	Nebraska	18-16	Orange Bowl (National Championship)
1994	Notre Dame	23-16	Citrus Bowl
	Florida	23-17	Sugar Bowl
1995	Notre Dame	31-26	Orange Bowl
1997	North Carolina	20-3	Kenan Stadium
	Ohio State	31-14	Sugar Bowl
1999	Florida	30-23	Ben Hill Griffin Stadium
	Virginia Tech	46-29	Sugar Bowl (National Championship)

Year	Opponent	Score	Site
2001	Virginia Tech	30-17	Gator Bowl
2003	Florida	38-34	Ben Hill Griffin Stadium
2004	West Virginia	30-18	Gator Bowl
2005	Boston College	28-17	Alumni Stadium
	Virginia Tech	27-22	Alltel Stadium (ACC Championship)
2006	Miami	13-10	Dolphin Stadium
	UCLA	44-27	Emerald Bowl
2007	Boston College	27-17	Alumni Stadium
2008	Miami	41-39	Land Shark Stadium
	Maryland	37-3	Byrd Stadium
	Wisconsin	42-13	Champ Sports Bowl
2009	Brigham Young	54-28	LaVell Edwards Stadium
	North Carolina	30-27	Kenan Stadium
	Wake Forest	41-28	BB&T Field
	West Virginia	33-21	Gator Bowl
2010	Miami	45-17	Sun Life Stadium
	South Carolina	26-17	Chick-fil-A Bowl
2011	Florida	21-7	Ben Hill Griffin Stadium
	Notre Dame	18-14	Champs Sports Bowl
2012	Georgia Tech	21-15	Bank of America Stadium (ACC Championship)
	Northern Illinois	31-10	Orange Bowl
2013	Clemson	51-14	Memorial Stadium
	Florida	37-7	Ben Hill Griffin Stadium
	Duke	45-7	Bank of America Stadium (ACC Championship)
	Auburn	34-31	Rose Bowl (BCS National Championship)
2014	Georgia Tech	37-35	Bank of America Stadium (ACC Championship)
2015	Florida	27-2	Ben Hill Griffin Stadium
2016	Miami	20-19	Hard Rock Stadium
	Michigan	33-32	Hard Rock Stadium (Orange Bowl)
2017	Florida	38-22	Ben Hill Griffin Stadium
	Southern Miss	42-13	Independence Bowl
2019	Boston College	38-31	Alumni Stadium

OSCEOLA & RENEGADE

THE BEST NCAA FOOTBALL TRADITION IN THE COUNTRY

Arguably the greatest spectacle in college football unfolds moments before kickoff at Doak Campbell Stadium when Osceola charges down the field aboard Renegade, a beautiful Appaloosa, and plants a flaming spear at midfield prior to each home game. This tradition is a tribute to the great Seminole Tribe of Florida.

The tradition was born on Sept. 16, 1978, when a student, portraying the famous Seminole warrior Osceola, led the football team from the tunnel riding a horse as the Seminoles headed into battle against Oklahoma State. The first student to portray Osceola was Jim Kidder riding Renegade I. Since then, six different Renegades and 17 different riders have made the ride

and planted the spear, which brings the game day crowd to its feet. In 2018, the tradition of Osceola and Renegade celebrated 40 years, including the 250th spear plant, and the 17th Osceola taking the field aboard Renegade.



Bill Durham, a 1965 FSU graduate, developed the concept of the Osceola and Renegade tradition. He launched the tradition at Florida State University in 1978 after obtaining permission from the Seminole Tribe of Florida. The Durham family provides the beautiful Appaloosa horses involved with the program and has directed the Osceola and Renegade program since its inception with the assistance of the members of the Renegade Team. The regalia used by Osceola is designed for authenticity and approved by the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

Prior to the 2011 season, ESPN's SportsNation voted Osceola and Renegade the best NCAA Football Tradition in the country. A framed rendering of the spear plant was presented to the Durham family during the Oklahoma game on Sept. 17, 2011. That rendering now resides in the Moore Athletics Center.

In 2013, Osceola and Renegade made their second appearance at a National Championship Game, traveling to the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California, to watch the Seminoles claim their third national title. Osceola and Renegade also appeared at the Orange Bowl where Florida State won its first national championship to cap the 1993 season.

RENEGADES

Renegade I	1978
Renegade II	1979-89
Renegade III	1989-99
Renegade IV	1999-02, 2005-06
Renegade V	2003-04, 2007-14
Renegade VI	2014-present



STRENGTH & CONDITIONING

THE ROGER HOLLER CHAMPIONS TRAINING COMPLEX

The goal of the Seminole Strength program is to safely, effectively and efficiently prepare our student-athletes for the rigors of football. The Roger Holler Champions Training Complex is operated by five Strength and Conditioning professionals all certified by the NSCA and the CSCCa who dedicate all of their time to Seminole Football student-athletes.

All areas of physical development are addressed within the program; lean mass development, strength and power, linear speed, change of direction, movement quality, mobility, tissue integrity, and gameday endurance. Each athlete is put into position to maximize all of their physical gifts with hard work and by being placed into a program that has multiple levels of development, all of which are based upon the needs of the individual at that specific point in their career. Doing so insures continued physical advancement throughout the duration of the athlete's career.

In order to effectively prepare our student-athletes, a variety of training methods are employed to optimize performance on the field. In the weight room, Seminole Strength is a ground-based strength program that draws from all areas of physical development to create a program that is proven to maximize and optimize the athlete. On the field, Seminole Strength places a large focus on the fundamentals of speed development, position applicable change of direction and metabolic conditioning built around the brand of football that we play.



PERFORMANCE NUTRITION

MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission for the Performance Nutrition Program at Florida State University is to provide evidence-based nutrition services that will maximize the performance of our student-athletes on and off the field of play. We strive to provide nutrition that ensures maximal athletic performance as well as comprehensive nutrition education that the student-athlete can utilize throughout their lifetime.



"THE MISSING LINK"

Nutrition can often times be the "missing link" for athletes in their training. Proper nutrition can help prevent injury, enhance the benefits of strength training programs and aid in the recovery process. Adequate fueling can turn an elite athlete into a champion.



NUTRITION EDUCATION

Every interaction is an opportunity to educate the student-athletes on how to properly fuel themselves. We provide team talks, cooking classes, handouts and one-on-one counseling to provide strategies to prepare student-athletes not only for athletic success, but to educate them for life after football.



FUELING THE ATHLETE

The performance nutrition staff offers a variety of different options for student-athletes to properly fuel themselves for their performance. We provide pre/post workout nutrition tailored to the needs of each student-athlete. The sports nutrition staff also provides nutrition around competition, on the road traveling and meal planning.

SPORTS MEDICINE

The Don Fauls Athletic Training Facility was completed in 2004 and serves as the centerpiece for the daily healthcare needs of Seminole football student-athletes as well as the student-athletes for all 20 of FSU's intercollegiate teams. This 15,000 square foot facility provides FSU student-athletes with access to virtually any needed avenue of health care through the many amenities in place in the facility, as well as through the network of team and supporting physicians. Seminole football student-athletes come here to receive care for any and all types of health-related issues.



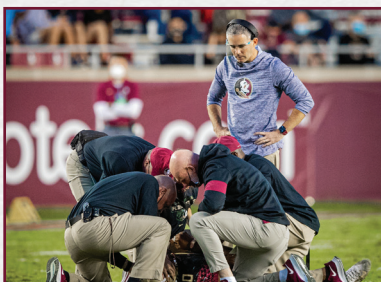
BACK ON TRACK

Seminole football student-athletes are also able to receive the very best in recovery and rehabilitation of injuries with the guidance of the Sports Medicine staff of four full-time Licensed and Certified Athletic Trainers, one of whom is also a Licensed and Certified Physical Therapist, as well as two Certified Athletic Trainer Graduate Assistant interns. At their disposal are a wide variety of tools to assist in rehabilitation including a Biodex System 3™ Iso-Kinetic exercise and testing system and an AlterG® Anti-Gravity Treadmill®.

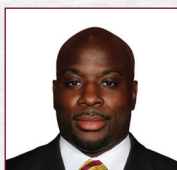


THE NECESSARY STEPS

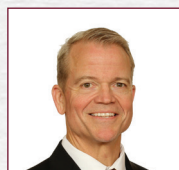
With the goal of injury prevention, Seminole football student-athletes are screened for mobility and stability deficiencies using the Functional Movement Screening™ and Selective Functional Movement Assessment™. The athletic training staff takes all the proper precaution before practices and games in preparing players for competition on the field.



SCOTT TRULOCK
MS, ATC, LAT
Director of Sports
Medicine



JOSH CHATMAN
MS, ATC, LAT, CES, PES
Head Football
Athletic Trainer



DR. JERRY LATIMER
Ph.D, PT, ATC, LAT
Exec. Assoc. Director of
Sports Medicine/Dir. of
Rehabilitation



ALICEA TAYLOR-MEZA
MS, LAT, ATC, CSCS
Athletic Trainer



DR. KRIS STOWERS
Sports Medicine
Family Practice



DR. WILLIAM THOMPSON
Orthopedic Surgeon



CAROLANNA LAWSON
Orthopedic Physician
Assistant

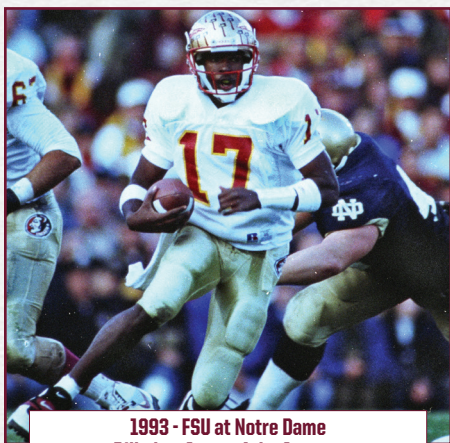


DR. JOHN KATOPODIS
Cardiologist

EVERYTHING THAT YOU NEED

The Don Fauls Athletic Training Facility has multiple physician examination rooms, equipped with current medical database record keeping systems, extensive medical supplies and a Fluoroscan C-Arm system for providing onsite assessment of fractures and dislocations.

HISTORY OF FSU FOOTBALL



**1993 - FSU at Notre Dame
Billed as Game of the Century**

1851

Florida State University actually began in 1851 when a legislative act established the Seminary West of the Suwannee. The first students enrolled in 1857 and the Florida State College was co-educational until 1905 when the Buckman Bill sent all the female students to the "new" Florida State College for Women. The huge numbers of male college students wishing to enter school on the G.I. Bill after World War II forced the legislature to make FSU co-educational in 1946.

1902-04

Thirty-three years after Princeton and Rutgers kicked off American college football, the Florida State College played three seasons of football in Tallahassee. From 1902-1904, FSC played wearing the colors purple and gold. The 1904 squad was crowned state champions after defeating the University of Florida at Lake City and Stetson.

1946

Florida State University became a co-educational institution in 1946 when the first male students were enrolled, most of whom were coming back from World War II. The transition from FSCW, which was regarded as one of the nation's top colleges, to the new institution was remarkably quick and the development of an athletics program was almost as rapid.

1947

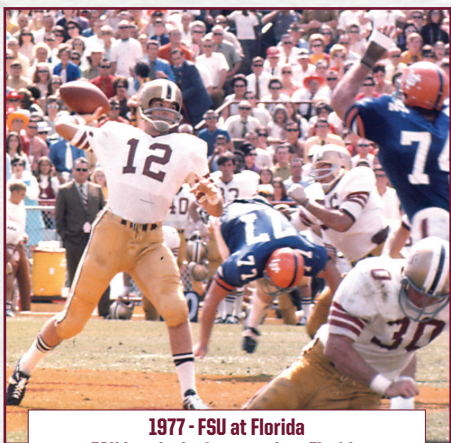
Florida State University fielded a football team in 1947 coached by Ed Williamson. On October 18, 1947, Stetson kicked off to the FSU three yard line. Don Grant returned the kickoff to the FSU 32 and 7,165 fans at Centennial Field celebrated the first football game. The team finished 0-5 on the season.

1948

Don Veller became FSU's second football coach in 1948 and would coach the team until 1952. An outstanding player at Indiana University, Veller inherited 20 lettermen from the first year, but only 12 would letter in 1948. Veller would lose just two games over his first three years, including an undefeated 8-0 campaign in 1950.

1950

Florida State played its first football game in Doak S. Campbell Stadium on Oct. 7, 1950 against Randolph Macon. 9,676 fans watched the Seminoles win 40-7, but the new home field was a story in itself. It was built on a former cow pasture and was completed in just five months. Tallahassee Rainey Cawthon was instrumental in selling over 1,000 season tickets at \$50.00 each to fund the stadium and won a wheelbarrow ride down Monroe Street from contractor Red Coleman, who missed the completion date by two days. FSU players painted the stadium over the next summer for \$1 per hour.



**1977 - FSU at Florida
FSU breaks losing streak to Florida**

1953

Tom Nugent became FSU's third head coach in 1953 and would coach the Seminoles until leaving to become Maryland's head coach in 1958. An innovator on a national level, Nugent developed the I-formation and the typewriter huddle. Among the players he coached were FSU greats Bobby Renn and Lee Corso as well as a talented tailback named Burt Reynolds whose career was cut short by injury.

1960-70

Florida State's arrival on the national map occurred during Bill Peterson's 11 seasons as head coach. He came in 1960 when free substitution was still five years away in the game. He moved FSU boldly into the forefront of the passing game and led the Tribe to its biggest win yet when they topped No. 5 Kentucky 48-6 in 1964. He would post a 62-42-11 record in Tallahassee. Among a host of other things, Peterson developed the concept of the "hot receiver" in 1964 that remains in most offenses today.

1964

Fred Biletznikoff became FSU's first consensus All-American as a senior in 1964. He ranked fourth nationally with 57 receptions for 11 touchdowns which did not include his four touchdowns in the Gator Bowl win over Oklahoma. Biletznikoff put FSU on the map and he was married under the goalposts at Doak Campbell in 1965. He would go on to have a Hall of Fame career with the Oakland Raiders. The national award given to the top college receiver in the country is named after him.

1966

Ron Sellers began a career at Florida State that would prove one of the most prolific in college history. He gained an unheard of 3,979 yards over his career. His statistics were so impressive that most lasted as national records all the way until 1987. He caught passes in 30 consecutive games and averaged 119.9 yards per game. He is a member of the College Football Hall of Fame.

1970

While integration of schools throughout the country came painfully slow, Florida State's first African-American player took the field in 1970. J.T. Thomas was a starter from the first game he played at FSU and he backed a sterling college career with three Super Bowl rings earned as a member of the Pittsburgh Steelers.

1971

Larry Jones coached the Seminoles from 1971-1973. An 0-11 campaign in his last year spelled the end for the coach. Among notable players during his era were outstanding wide receiver Barry Smith, quarterback Gary Huff and Alabama transfer Billy Sexton.

1974-75

Darryl Mudra coached the Seminoles for two seasons and did his work from the pressbox on game day. Perhaps the biggest accomplishment of Mudra's brief tenure, that included the NCAA mandated scholarship limits for the first time, was the signing of an unheralded running back named Larry Key. Key would prove to be one of the finest running backs in Seminole history.

1976

FSU president Stanley Marshall and athletic director John Bridgers set up a dinner meeting at an airport hotel in Tampa where West Virginia head coach Bobby Bowden was coaching an all-star game known as the American Bowl. They offered him a four-year contract worth \$37,500 and he became the Seminoles' eighth head coach on Jan. 12. Bowden was interviewed for the job six years earlier when it went to Larry Jones, but FSU officials felt he lacked the experience.

1977

Florida State ended a nine year drought versus the Florida Gators in convincing style with a 37-9 victory before 63,563 fans in Gainesville. The victory capped a brilliant regular season for the Garnet and Gold. It was the ninth victory in 11 games, the first time in Seminole history the school had recorded nine wins during the regular season. And, the win also returned FSU football to respectability throughout the south since head coach Bobby Bowden had said more than once that the program "would not be turned around until we beat Florida." Thus the victory - only the third in the 20 year series for the Seminoles - was more important than any other win in recent memory for Seminole coaches and boosters.

1979-80

Florida State got its first taste of the real big-time in 1979 and 1980 going to back-to-back Orange Bowls against Oklahoma. FSU went undefeated (11-0) over the regular season in 1979, but lost 24-7 to the Sooners and finished sixth in the final AP poll. FSU took a 10-1 record into the Orange Bowl showdown the next year before losing a heartbreaker 18-17.

DID YOU KNOW?

Scholarships In '51

It was not until 1951 that Florida State began to grant athletic scholarships and the move put added pressure on the program to win. FSU left the Dixie Conference and petitioned for membership in the Atlantic Coast Conference 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. On Sept. 13, 1958, the Seminoles took the season-opening drive of the Tennessee Tech game 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 actually played football during the 1902-1904 school years and played it well. The first game in 1902 was a 5-0 win over South Georgia Military on Nov. 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 1904. The 1904 season included a 23-0 win over Florida in Lake City, Fla. 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.

1980

If one game can be singled out as the most important in the run of unprecedented success at Florida State, it would be **the contest at Nebraska on Sept. 7, 1980**. FSU won in Lincoln, 18-14, opening the eyes of the entire country. Nebraska fans shook off a mixture of shock and confusion to stand and give Bobby Bowden and his Seminoles a standing ovation as they left the field.

1981

FSU takes on the following schools in order **all on the road**: Nebraska, Ohio State, Notre Dame, Pittsburgh and LSU. FSU won at Ohio State, Notre Dame and LSU, but, more importantly, won fans coast to coast for its undaunted spirit.

1981

In 1981 a **freshman tailback named Greg Allen** was given the football in the middle of legendary Death Valley with a sea of LSU fans around him. He finished the day with a remarkable 202 rushing yards that signaled the arrival of a superstar for the Seminoles. Later that year, he would rip Western Carolina for 322 rushing yards, which still stands as the best rushing game ever for a Seminole.

1986

Deion Sanders spent a quiet first two years at Florida State before exploding on the national scene in a preseason press conference. He would become one of the most popular players ever in college football and one of the greatest athletes in FSU history.

1991-92

On July 1, 1991, **the Atlantic Coast Conference accepted Florida State University** as its ninth member and the first addition to the league since Georgia Tech joined in 1978. FSU had competed in the Metro Conference for all sports other than football, which had been an independent. FSU's first ACC football game was a 48-21 win over Duke on Sept. 7, 1992.

1993

The Seminoles won their **first national championship** behind Heisman Trophy winner Charlie Ward in 1993. FSU played Nebraska in the national title game at the Orange Bowl and used freshman Scott Bentley's late field goal to win 18-16.

1995

A 31-26 come-from-behind win in the fourth quarter of the Orange Bowl against Notre Dame was **FSU's 11th consecutive bowl win**. The streak set an NCAA record as was FSU's 14-game unbeaten streak in bowls that was spoiled only by a 17-17 tie with Georgia in the 1984 Citrus Bowl.

1999

Bobby Bowden used to keep an empty picture frame in his office, which was reserved for his **first perfect season**. He filled the frame with a 1999 team photo. The Seminoles finished the year 12-0 and topped off the record run with a 46-29 win over Virginia Tech for the national championship in the Sugar Bowl.

2000

Chris Weinke literally rewrote the FSU record book over his senior season and **took home the second Heisman Trophy for a Seminole player** when he won the award in December of 2000. He would finish his career with a record of 32-3 as a starter.

2002

Bobby Bowden passed Bear Bryant and moved into second place on the all-time coaching wins list.

2003

Bobby Bowden defeats Wake Forest to become **all-time winningest major college coach**. The Seminoles won the ACC and earned the BCS bid.

2004

Bobby Bowden Field at Doak S. Campbell Stadium was dedicated on Nov. 20, 2004 prior to the Florida game.

2005

Florida State wins the **inaugural ACC Championship game** by a score of 27-22 over Virginia Tech in Jacksonville. Willie Reid was named the game's MVP. The conference title was FSU's 12th since joining the league in 1992.

2006

The **College Football Hall of Fame** announced that Bobby Bowden and Charlie Ward would be two of the year's 15 inductees. Bowden and Joe Paterno, who was also inducted, were the first two active coaches to be honored.

2007

Head Coach Bobby Bowden won his **300th career game** at FSU with a 24-16 victory over Maryland.

2008

The College Football Hall of Fame announced that Ron Simmons would be one of 15 inductees. **The Rhodes Trust named junior Myron Rolle one of 32 U.S. Rhodes Scholars for 2009** - the first time in nearly 25 years it has awarded the scholarship to a prominent college football player. Senior kicker Graham Gano was named the Lou Groza Award winner, making him just the second Seminole to ever garner the honor.

2009

Legendary head coach Bobby Bowden (1976-2009) and longtime defensive coordinator Mickey Andrews (1984-2009) **announced their retirements** during the season and said their final farewells when FSU defeated West Virginia 33-21 in the 2010 Gator Bowl. The victory secured the Seminoles' 33rd straight winning season under Bowden. It was Florida State's 28th straight bowl appearance - the nation's longest active bowl streak. Bowden retired ranked second all-time in victories for NCAA major college football.

2010

Jimbo Fisher took over the helm at Florida State in 2010 after being named the successor to legendary coach Bobby Bowden on Jan. 5, 2010. In just his first year, Fisher guided the Seminoles to a final ranking of No. 16 in the USA Today Coaches Poll. He led Florida State to the 2010 Chick-fil-A Bowl Championship after a season sweep of in-state rivals Miami and Florida, an ACC Atlantic Division Title and the program's first 10-win season since 2003. His 10 wins were the most by a first-year head coach at FSU and the third-most by a rookie coach in ACC history.

2013

The **Seminoles earned their third national championship** with a 34-31 win over Auburn in the BCS National Championship Game on Jan. 6, 2014. Redshirt freshman quarterback Jameis Winston led Florida State to a 14-0 record and its first undefeated season since 1999. **Winston earned the 2013 Heisman Trophy** as he finished with 4,057 yards passing and a school-record 40 TDs through the air to go along with 219 yards and four scores on the ground.

2014

Florida State won its third consecutive ACC Championship, and 15th overall since joining the league in 1992, **earning a spot in the inaugural College Football Playoff**. The **Seminoles posted a streak of 29 consecutive wins, setting FSU and ACC records**, becoming just the 14th team in college football history to win 29 games in a row.

2016

Florida State earned a New Year's Day/BCS Bowl berth for the fifth straight season. FSU's appearance in the 2016 Orange Bowl qualified **FSU as one of only two teams to earn a New Year's Day/BCS Bowl berth for the five straight seasons**.

2018

Willie Taggart was named Florida State's 10th full-time head coach and made his FSU debut for the 2018 season. The Palmetto, Florida, native returned to his home state, where he previously coached four years at South Florida, after serving as head coach at Oregon and also was head coach at his alma mater, Western Kentucky.

2020

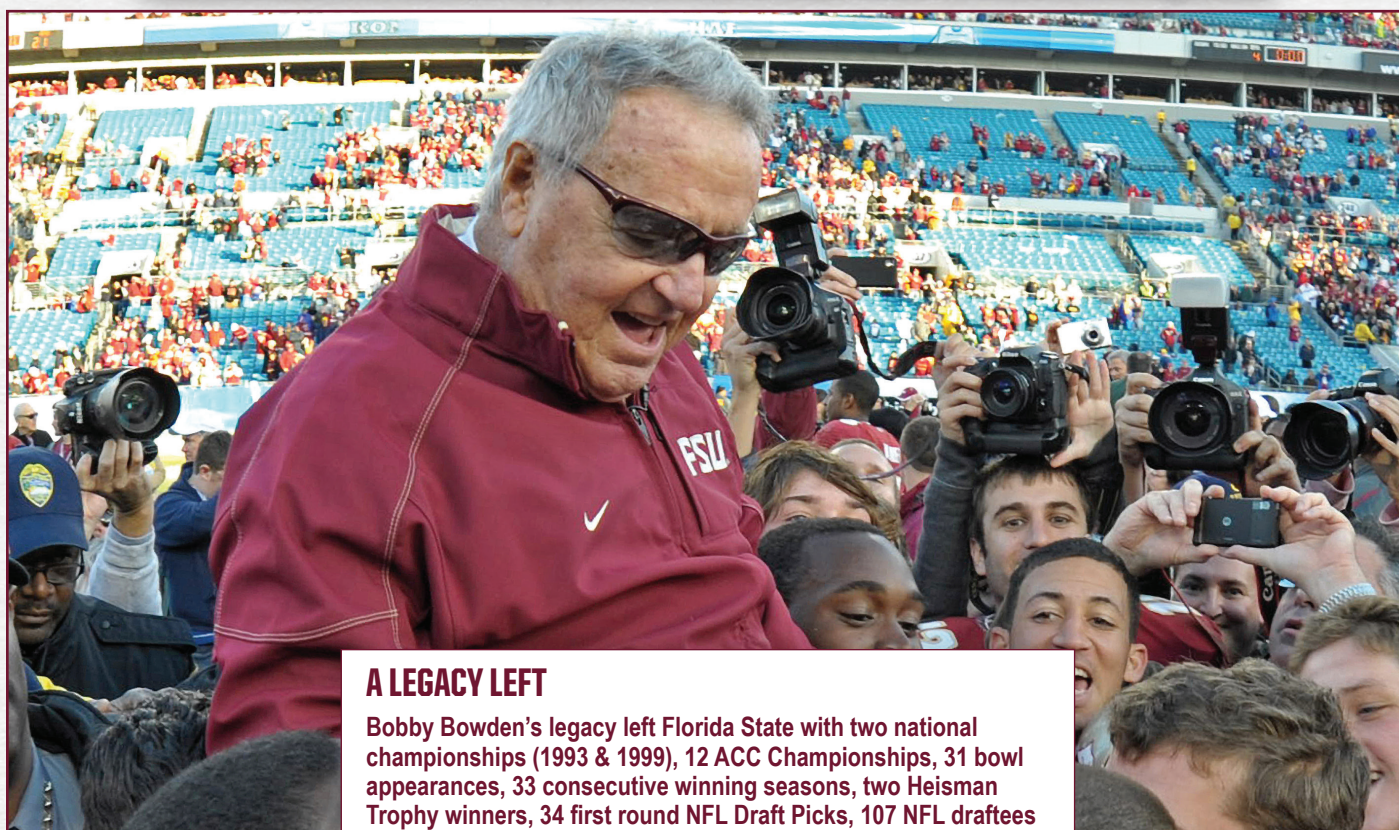
A new era of FSU football was ushered in on Dec. 8, 2019, when **Mike Norvell** was formally introduced as the program's 11th full-time head coach. Norvell came to Tallahassee after leading Memphis to three straight conference championship games.

BOB CRENSHAW AWARD

Given in memory of Robert E. (Bob) Crenshaw (Played 1952-55), Florida State football captain in 1954 and student leader who was killed in a jet crash in 1958. The plaque's inscription reads: "To the football player with the biggest heart." The recipient is chosen by his teammates as the man who best exemplifies the qualities that made Bob Crenshaw an outstanding football player and person.

1958	Al Ulmer	Guard
1959	Ramon Rogers	Center
1960	Abner Bigbie	Fullback
1961	Paul Andrews	Fullback
1962	Jim Sims	Tackle
1964	Larry Brinkley	Fullback
1964	Dick Hermann	Linebacker
1965	Howard Ehler	Defensive Back
1966	Ed Pope	Guard
1967	Kim Hammond	Quarterback
1968	Billy Gunter	Running Back
1969	Stan Walker	Guard
1970	Bill Lohse	Linebacker
1971	Bill Henson	Defensive Tackle
1972	David Snell	Defensive Back
1973	Steve Bratton	Defensive End
1974	Joe Goldsmith	Wide Receiver
1975	Lee Nelson	Defensive Back
1976	Joe Camps	Defensive Back
1977	Aaron Carter	Linebacker
1978	Scott Warren	Defensive End
1979	Greg Futch	Offensive Tackle
1980	Monk Bonasorte	Defensive Back
1981	Barry Voltapetti	Offensive Tackle
1982	Blair Williams	Quarterback
1983	Ken Roe	Linebacker
1984	Todd Stroud	Noseguard
1985	Pete Panton	Tight End
1986	Greg Newell	Free Safety
1987	Mark Salva	Center
1988	Jason Kuipers	Offensive Guard
1989	Tony Yeomans	Offensive Guard
1990	Lawrence Dawsey	Wide Receiver
1991	Dan Footman	Defensive End
1992	Robbie Baker	Center
1993	Jon Nance	Noseguard
1994	Steve Gilmer	Safety
	Enzo Armella	Noseguard
1995	Todd Rebol	Linebacker
1996	Connell Spain	Defensive Tackle
1997	Greg Spires	Defensive End
1998	Troy Saunders	Comerback
1999	Reggie Durden	Comerback
2000	Patrick Newton	Linebacker
2001	Bradley Jennings	Linebacker
2002	Anquan Boldin	Wide Receiver
2003	David Castillo	Center
2004	Bryant McFadden	Comerback
2005	Andre Fluellen	Defensive Tackle
2006	Darius McClure	Safety
2007	Anthony Houllis	Rover
2008	Ryan McMahon	Center
2009	Ryan McMahon	Center
	Markus White	Defensive End
2010	Andrew Datko	Offensive Tackle
2011	Lamarucus Joyner	Safety
	EJ Manuel	Quarterback
2012	Devonta Freeman	Running Back
	Telvin Smith	Linebacker
2013	Devonta Freeman	Running Back
	Lamarucus Joyner	Comerback
2014	Josue Matias	Offensive Guard
	Eddie Goldman	Defensive Tackle
2015	Kareem Are	Offensive Line
	Reggie Northrup	Linebacker
2016	Deondre Francois	Quarterback
2017	Derrick Kelly II	Offensive Line
2018	Derrick Kelly II	Offensive Line
2019	James Blackman	Quarterback
2020	Jashaun Corbin	Running Back

THE BOWDEN ERA



A LEGACY LEFT

Bobby Bowden's legacy left Florida State with two national championships (1993 & 1999), 12 ACC Championships, 31 bowl appearances, 33 consecutive winning seasons, two Heisman Trophy winners, 34 first round NFL Draft Picks, 107 NFL draftees from 1992-2009, and 118 ACC Wins.

1976

Although FSU had considered dropping football due to a 4-29 record over the previous four seasons, Bobby Bowden is hired as head coach and records his only losing season at FSU with a 5-6 mark.

1977

In one season, Bowden turns the program around with a 10-2 record, FSU's first-ever 10-win season. Under Bowden's direction, FSU won its first bowl game since 1964 with a 40-17 drumming of Texas Tech in the 1977 Tangerine Bowl.

1978

Bowden and Florida State received the program's first preseason national ranking at No. 17. He led the Seminoles to a second straight win over Florida, marking the first time in history FSU had recorded two straight wins over the Gators.

1979

Bowden led FSU to the Orange Bowl in its first ever New Year's Day bowl. Bowden recorded FSU's first ever unbeaten regular season and the highest AP ranking at No. 4 entering the postseason and coached FSU to a school-record 11 wins.

1980

Bowden's 1980 team was the first in program history to finish in the AP Top 5. When it's looked at how FSU became a national power, the 18-14 win at Nebraska always comes to mind as a landmark victory. He was named National Coach of the Year (Bobby Dodd).

1981

Bowden and Florida State gained notoriety with a schedule that lined FSU up in successive weeks on the road against Nebraska, Ohio State, Notre Dame, Pitt and LSU. The Seminoles went 3-2 in that stretch while Florida State's overall schedule was nicknamed "Murderer's Row" and "Octoberfest."

1982

For the second straight year, Bowden and the Seminoles faced the nation's toughest schedule according to the NCAA. Bowden reached into his bag of tricks for a 34-17 upset win at Ohio State.

1983

Bowden surpassed former head coach Bill Peterson as the all-time winningest coach at FSU. He was inducted into the Florida Sports Hall of Fame. The "War Chant" saw its birth and FSU sported its "mustard" uniforms for the first and only time.

1984

Greg Allen recorded Florida State's first 1,000 yard rushing season. Bowden continued his creative play calls as Jessie Hester scored on a 77-yard reverse as FSU stunned defending national champion Miami, 38-3, in the Orange Bowl.

1985

Bowden coached FSU to its ninth straight winning season, capped off by a 34-23 Gator Bowl victory over Oklahoma State. Perhaps FSU's biggest victory came in the second game when FSU traveled to No. 10 Nebraska and defeated the Cornhuskers 17-13, a game Bowden would later call "one of the biggest wins in FSU history."

1986

Bowden and FSU recorded a 56-14 pounding of South Carolina in FSU's first-ever appearance on ESPN. Bowden led FSU to a perfect 6-0 record at home and the most points scored in a game by FSU in history with a 76-14 win over Tulsa. He was inducted into the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame.

1987

Bowden missed his first national championship by one point when two Miami defenders knocked down a two-point conversion and FSU fell 26-25. FSU snapped a six-game losing skid to the Gators which marked Bowden's 100th victory at FSU.

1988

Bowden's preseason No. 1 ranked team fell at Miami breaking its streak of 11 opening day victories. The Seminoles would not lose again, winning 11 straight games. Bowden called one of his greatest trick plays, the Puntrooskie, at Clemson. FSU drubbed Florida 52-17 for the Seminoles' largest victory margin over the Gators.

1989

After a loss to Clemson, FSU went on to win 10 straight and earn a Top 3 ranking for the third straight year. FSU played in a third straight New Year's Day bowl with a win over Nebraska in the Fiesta Bowl, extending its bowl unbeaten streak to eight.

1990

Bowden earned his 200th career victory when FSU beat LSU 42-3. The 1990 meeting with Florida marked the first time in the series that both teams were ranked in the Top 10 as No. 8 FSU defeated No. 6 UF 45-30. Bowden and FSU beat Joe Paterno's No. 7 Penn State Nittany Lions 24-17 in the Blockbuster Bowl.

1991

Bowden was named National Coach of the Year (Walter Camp) and led FSU to an 11-2 mark and fifth straight season of 10 or more wins. FSU was preseason No. 1 and stayed there 11 weeks before falling to Miami in Wide Right I. FSU defeated No. 3 Michigan 51-31, the most points ever allowed in the Big House.

A CLOSER LOOK THE BOWDEN ERA

- Most Victories By An ACC Coach In A Career: 389 (2nd in NCAA All-Time; Due to sanctions against FSU, NCAA recognizes 377)
- Inducted Into the National Football Foundation and College Football Hall of Fame
- 31 Bowl Appearances in 34 Seasons at FSU
- 14 Consecutive Seasons with 10 or more wins
- 28 Consecutive Bowl Games (1982-2009)
- 11 Consecutive Bowl Game Victories (1985-95)
- 14 Straight Bowl Games Without a Loss (1982-95)
- 14 Straight Top 5 Finishes In The AP Poll (1987-2009)
- Coached Two Heisman Trophy Winners: Charlie Ward (1993) and Chris Weinke (2000)
- Most Victories (173) In the ACC
- Most Games Coached (227) In the ACC
- Most Conference Wins (118) In the ACC
- Best Winning Percentage, ACC games (.813)
- Twice As Many ACC Football Championships (12) Than Any Other Coach
- Opened Conference Play with 29 Straight Wins (1992-1995)
- Set or Tied 41 ACC Team Records
- Twice Named ACC Coach of the Year - 1993, 1997
- Most Consecutive ACC Championships Won or Shared (9)

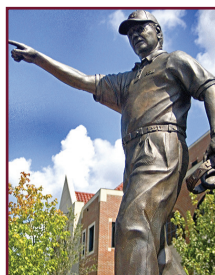


THE LEGEND RETURNS

On Oct. 26, 2013, Bowden returned to Doak Campbell Stadium for the first time since his final season in 2009. In what was coined "Bobby Bowden Day," the coaching legend was honored prior to Florida State's game against NC State, which was won 49-17 by the 'Noles. Bowden planted the spear once again and gave a thank you speech to the Garnet and Gold crowd, talking about his memories as FSU's cherished leader.

BOWDEN IN BRONZE

Former 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 was unveiled in a ceremony on Sept. 24, 2004. The statue is one-and-a-half life-size of Bowden and was sculpted by Tallahassee artist Stanley Proctor. The artist also created a smaller piece of artwork, measuring just over 12 inches high, featuring Bowden and Doak Campbell Stadium.



1992
Bowden and FSU beat Duke in FSU's first game as a member of the ACC. FSU suffered Wide Right II at Miami and fans saw the birth of the "fast-break offense" in the comeback win at Georgia Tech. Marvin Jones became the first Seminole to capture two national awards. Bowden was named the 1992 Neyland Trophy Winner.

1993
Bowden brought home FSU's first national title with an 18-16 win over Nebraska in the Orange Bowl. Charlie Ward became FSU's first Heisman Trophy winner and won every award he was eligible for. Bowden was named ACC Coach of the Year and led FSU to 12 victories for the first time in school history.

1994
Bowden's squad set an NCAA record with the amazing 28 point fourth quarter comeback against Florida. He led the Seminoles to another ACC Title and Top 4 national ranking. Florida State would play Florida a second time in a game dubbed the Fifth Quarter in the French Quarter, as FSU won 23-17 in the Sugar Bowl.

1995
Florida State's streak of 29 straight ACC wins came to an end with a loss at Virginia. FSU still won the ACC Championship and the victory over Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl preserved its NCAA record 11th straight bowl win. Bowden earned career win No. 250 in his 20th year as Florida State's head coach.

1996
Bowden guided FSU to its second national championship game as FSU celebrated 50 years of Seminole football. Florida State fell in a rematch to Florida in the national championship. Bowden was honored as the 1996 National Coach of the Year (Home Depot). FSU finished the season ranked No. 3.

1997
Bowden and FSU went 11-1 for the second straight season, capped off by a win over Ohio State in the Sugar Bowl. Bowden recorded his 200th victory at FSU. He was named ACC Coach of the Year for the second time. FSU finished No. 3, keeping alive the streak of 11 straight seasons of Top 4 finishes in the AP poll.

1998
Bowden led FSU to its second national championship appearance in three years. FSU won another ACC Championship despite falling at NC State 24-7 in only the second ACC loss for the Seminoles since joining the league. FSU went 11-2 and with a Top 4 ranking (No. 3) and 10 or more wins for a 12th-straight season.

1999
Bowden led FSU to its first undefeated season as FSU became the first team in the history of college football to go wire-to-wire as the AP No. 1 ranked team. Bowden was named National Coach of the Year (Home Depot), a National Coach of the Decade Finalist (Home Depot) and his Seminoles were honored as the ESPN College Team of the Decade (any sport).

2000
FSU played in its third straight national championship game and fourth in five years. The 2000 season was the last of Bowden's streak of 14 straight AP Top 5 finishes and 14 straight seasons of 10 or more wins. The Seminoles finished the season 11-2, 8-0 in the ACC and a No. 5 ranking in the AP final poll.

2001
For the first time since joining the ACC in 1992, Bowden's Seminoles did not win the ACC championship but still went to their 11th straight New Year's Day bowl with an invitation to the Gator Bowl where FSU defeated Virginia Tech. With that win, Bowden tied Bear Bryant for second place on the all-time coaching wins list with 323.

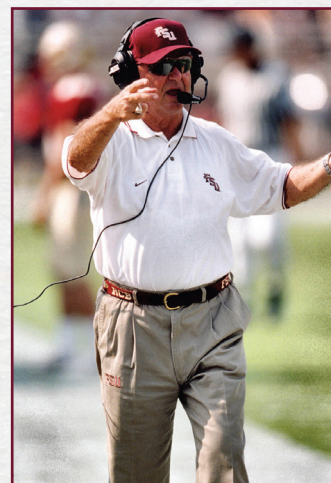
2002
Florida State returned to the top of the ACC and the Seminoles played Georgia in the Sugar Bowl. FSU concluded the season ranked 21st in the final AP poll. During the season, Bowden recorded his 250th victory at Florida State and 325th victory of his career.

2003
Bowden led FSU back to another 10-win season and passed Joe Paterno as the all-time winningest major college football coach. The Seminoles captured the ACC title, its 10th in 12 years, and earned the BCS bid to the Orange Bowl, marking FSU's 22nd straight postseason trip and 13th consecutive January bowl game.

2004
Bowden coached FSU to its 23rd straight bowl and a No. 15 final ranking as he recorded FSU win No. 275 and career win No. 350 during the season. The field at Doak Campbell Stadium was named Bobby Bowden Field, a stained glass window depicting Bowden and a statue of his likeness were placed in front of the stadium.

2005
Bowden guided FSU to another ACC title in the inaugural ACC Championship game with a 27-22 win over Virginia Tech in Jacksonville which propelled FSU into the FedEx Orange Bowl against Penn State. The game was Bowden's 24th consecutive bowl, as he coached against Joe Paterno in an epic triple OT game.

2006
Bowden was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. The Seminoles made their longest road trip in school history, venturing 2,600 miles to San Francisco for the Emerald Bowl where they beat UCLA. The game marked FSU's 25th straight bowl appearance and the win extended Bowden's winning-season streak to 30.



2007
Bowden earned his 31st consecutive winning season with a 7-6 record and made a Music City Bowl appearance. Bowden reached another milestone in his decorated career when he earned his 300th win at Florida State in a 24-16 victory over Maryland.

2008
Bowden coached his 'Noles to a 9-3 record, No. 21 national ranking and a tie for 1st in the ACC Atlantic Division. FSU concluded the season with a win over Wisconsin in the Champs Sports Bowl and touted the nation's longest bowl streak at 27 straight. In FSU's win over Colorado in Jacksonville, Bowden recorded his 500th game as a head coach.

2009
On December 1st, Bowden announced that the bowl game would be his last as head coach of Florida State. He was carried off the field in his final game as his Seminoles defeated West Virginia, the school he coached prior to coming to FSU, in the Gator Bowl.

FSU FOOTBALL TRADITION



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.

History of the Garnet and Gold

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 against Stetson on Oct. 18, 1947.



War Chant

Florida State’s “war chant” appears to have **begun with a random occurrence** that took place during a 1984 game against Auburn. In the 1960s, the Marching Chiefs 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.

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 African American 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 be referred to as “Pete’s Posts.”

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 touchdown, a 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 do not know is that Florida State players can actually lose tomahawks as well. Poor performance on the field or in the classroom can cause a player to be stripped of the coveted decals.

SPECIAL LANDMARKS

“Unconquered”

Dedicated on Oct. 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 morning after the game. George Langford’s 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 Bend, Ind. for an FSU football game.



Sportsmanship Statue

Between Gates B and C of Doak Campbell Stadium stands the one ton, **15-foot 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.



Three Different Helmets to One

For one season in 1962 the Florida State Seminoles **took the field with three different helmets.** Coach Bill Peterson’s three-team system featured the two-way Chiefs, the defensive Renegades and the offensive Warriors with each group wearing a different helmet. By 1963 the Seminoles were back to just one helmet, an all-gold version which once again lasted just one season as the word “State” was added in 1964.



**PRIMARY IDENTITY—
THE SEMINOLE LOGO**

The Seminole logo is indisputably iconic and unique to Florida State Athletics. It signals a consistent foundation—honoring the brand equity that has been built across decades of competition while creating distinction and reinforcing the brand for the next generation. The mark is strong, youthful and bold paying off the true attributes of a Seminole Warrior. It purposefully incorporates the Florida State color palette, and with the head held high it expresses our position with purpose and conviction.

The Seminole logo is the primary representation of the brand and is used as the main identifying device for athletics. Reinforcement of the primary identity will build equity in Florida State Athletics. In primary or secondary colors, the Seminole logo works well across all media. With a flexible approach to palettes and logo staging, the Seminole logo now comes alive with renewed spark and energy.

FSU LOGO

The FSU Logo is a stylistic ligature. At the origin of typographical ligatures is the simple running together of letters in manuscripts. In writing and typography, a typographic ligature occurs where two or more letters are joined as a single glyph.

The FSU Logo was created from the custom unconquered alphabet. It works closely in support of the primary identity to represent Seminole Athletics. This type-based mark gives the identity flexibility while staying consistent with the main look and feel.

VISION

As Florida State University leads and embraces the future — entering new markets, connecting with new students, faculty and staff, and expanding its presence —it is essential that the Florida State Athletics brand grows with the university. The objective of this exercise is to make sure that the brand is consistent across all applications and captures new audiences in an authentic and meaningful way. The Seminole Tribe of Florida was consulted through the brand development process and approved all modifications of these beloved symbols.

**THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
ATHLETICS BRAND**

What are the elements that make up our Brand Identity? The words you choose. The type you use. The colors, graphics, and imagery you display. A unique and iconic primary logo. The way you position and apply the primary logo. These are the key building blocks that help tell the Florida State story and shape people's perception of Florida State University.

Perfection is in the details. Underlying all Florida State brand expressions is a detailed, well-ordered system of visual assets. This unified system defines the Florida State experience.

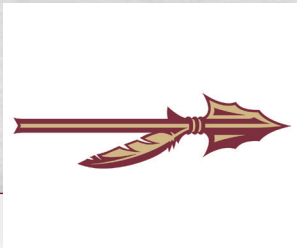
EVOLUTION NOT REVOLUTION

At first glance, the new Florida State Brand Identity System may look revolutionary. It's bold and intriguing. It's designed to serve as an evolution of an already iconic identity and position the brand for the future.

BRAND ATTRIBUTES

Brand Attributes are a set of characteristics that represent the essence of the Florida State brand. These attributes identify personality traits and serve as a filter for all of the components of the identity system. When you experience the Florida State brand, we want you to be reminded of:

- RESPECT | INTEGRITY | STRENGTH | PRIDE
- CHARACTER | FIGHT | PASSION | LEADERSHIP
- FAMILY | TRADITION



SEMINOLE SPEAR

Perhaps the most spectacular tradition in all of college football occurs in Doak Campbell Stadium when a student portraying the famous Seminole leader, Osceola, charges down the field riding an Appaloosa horse named Renegade and plants a flaming spear at midfield to begin every home game. Together, Osceola and Renegade highlight a pre-game ritual, considered to be one of the most popular in the nation.

Florida State's trademark helmet with the Seminole spear is well known throughout all of college football. This design was first introduced during Bobby Bowden's first year as head coach in 1976. Prior to that season, FSU had used a variety of different helmets ranging from gold with a garnet FSU, solid gold with garnet and white striping, an image of the state of Florida with STATE running down it, and various others. The refined spear now reflects the same visual language as the other elements of the identity system.



SEMINOLE PATTERN

In the early 1900s, a new decorative technique was developed by Seminole women, now commonly known as patchwork. Early patterns included blocks and bars of alternating color with occasional sawtooth designs that were sewn directly into garments. Patchwork was rapidly adopted as a standard means of embellishing the Seminoles' traditionally vibrant clothing. These authentic and meaningful patterns live on through today's Seminole natives, and are now an official element of the performance apparel palette for Florida State Athletics.

FSU and Nike were determined to incorporate meaningful symbolism into their uniforms and designers included Seminole lore in each element. The Seminole symbols for Fire, Arrow and Man on Horse (top to bottom, repeating) were the inspiration for this unique pattern.

ACC

THE TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

Consistency. It is the mark of true excellence in any endeavor.

In today's intercollegiate athletics, competition is so balanced and so competitive that it is virtually impossible to maintain a high level of consistency. Yet the Atlantic Coast Conference has defied the odds.

Established in 1953, the ACC has long enjoyed the reputation as one of the strongest and most competitive intercollegiate conferences in the nation. And that is not mere conjecture, the numbers support it.

Through 68 years of competition, ACC schools have captured 166 NCAA team championships, including 83 in women's competition, 80 in men's sports and three in fencing. In addition, NCAA individual titles have gone to ACC student-athletes 190 times in men's competition and 157 times in women's action.

Since 2015, the ACC has won seven national championships in football, men's basketball, women's basketball and baseball. The ACC is the only conference to win each of those four titles over that stretch.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

The ACC conducts championship competition in all 27 sports – 13 for men and 14 for women. The first ACC championship was held in swimming at North Carolina State University on February 25, 1954.

The 13 sports for men include football, cross country, soccer, basketball, fencing, swimming & diving, indoor and outdoor track & field, wrestling, baseball, tennis, golf and lacrosse. Women's sports were initiated in 1977 with the first championship meet held in tennis October 6-8 at Wake Forest University. Championships for women are currently conducted in cross country, field hockey, soccer, basketball, fencing, swimming & diving, indoor and outdoor track & field, tennis, golf, lacrosse, softball and rowing, with volleyball deciding its champion by regular-season play.

2020-21 YEAR IN REVIEW

The 2020-21 academic year saw athletic competition return after many sport seasons were canceled in 2019-20 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The conference completed championship competition in all 27 sports with 10 different schools claiming at least one conference crown. ACC teams claimed five NCAA titles and 20 individuals won national championships. The ACC has averaged four national team titles per year over the past two-plus decades (97 in 24 years) and has claimed multiple NCAA titles in 37 of the past 40 years.

Academically, the member institutions of the ACC again led the way among Power 5 conferences in the "Best Colleges" rankings released by US News & World Report. ACC member institutions combined for an average rank of 54, marking the 14th straight year that the ACC led all Power 5 conferences.

2020-21 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Fencing	Notre Dame
Field Hockey	North Carolina
Women's Swimming & Diving	Virginia
Men's Lacrosse	Virginia
Women's Lacrosse	Boston College

ACC HISTORY

The Atlantic Coast Conference was founded on May 8, 1953, at the Sedgefield Inn near Greensboro, North Carolina with seven charter members – Clemson, Duke, Maryland, North Carolina, North Carolina State, South Carolina and Wake Forest – drawing up the conference by-laws.

The withdrawal of seven schools from the Southern Conference came early on the morning of May 8, 1953, during the Southern Conference's annual spring meeting. On June 14, 1953, the seven members met in Raleigh, North Carolina, where a set of bylaws was adopted, and the name became officially the Atlantic Coast Conference.

Suggestions from fans for the name of the new conference appeared in the region's newspapers prior to the meeting in Raleigh. Some of the names suggested were Dixie, Mid-South, Mid-Atlantic, East Coast, Seaboard, Colonial, Tobacco, Blue-Gray, Piedmont, Southern Seven and the Shoreline.

Duke's Eddie Cameron recommended that the name of the conference be the Atlantic Coast Conference, and the motion was passed unanimously. The meeting concluded with each member institution assessed \$200.00 to pay for conference expenses.

On December 4, 1953, conference officials met again at Sedgefield and officially admitted Virginia as the league's eighth member. The first withdrawal of a school from the ACC came on June 30, 1971, when South Carolina tendered its resignation. The ACC operated with seven members until April 3, 1978, when Georgia Tech was admitted. The Atlanta school had withdrawn from the Southeastern Conference in January of 1964.

The ACC expanded to nine members on July 1, 1991, with the addition of Florida State.

The conference expanded to 11 members on July 1, 2004, with the addition of Miami and Virginia Tech. On October 17, 2003, Boston College accepted an invitation to become the league's 12th member starting July 1, 2005.

The ACC added its 13th and 14th members on Sept. 18, 2011, when Pittsburgh and Syracuse accepted invitations to join the conference. The two schools officially joined the ACC on July 1, 2013. Notre Dame also officially joined the ACC on July 1, 2013, after announcing on Sept. 12, 2012 its intention to enter the league for competition in all sports but football, bringing the membership of the conference to 15. The Fighting Irish will play five games with ACC schools each year.

On July 1, 2014, Louisville entered the ACC on the same day Maryland withdrew, keeping the conference's membership at 15 institutions.



BOSTON COLLEGE



CLEMSON



DUKE



FLORIDA STATE



GEORGIA TECH



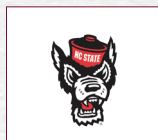
LOUISVILLE



MIAMI



NORTH CAROLINA



NC STATE



NOTRE DAME



PITTSBURGH



SYRACUSE



VIRGINIA



VIRGINIA TECH



WAKE FOREST

MEDIA

PREVIEW

TEAM

COACHES

REVIEW

HONORS

PROS

RECORDS

FSU

THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA 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 the 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 Seminoles, 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 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.

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).

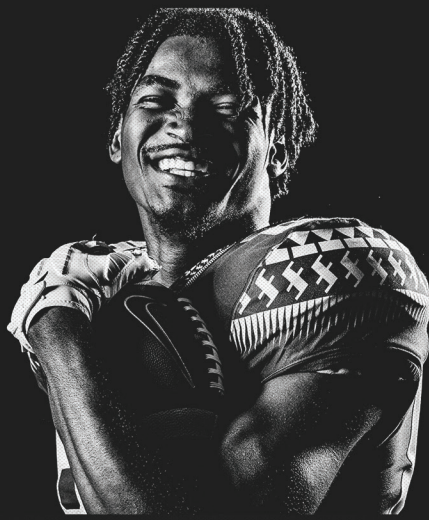
When U.S. troops once more withdrew — again with no treaty or victory — the Seminole Wars finally ended. All told, more than 3,000 Seminoles had been forcibly removed from Florida to the Western territories of Arkansas and Oklahoma. As few as 300 remained in Florida, and they took refuge within the dense 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.



2021 SCHEDULE



SEPT. 5



SEPT. 11



SEPT. 18



SEPT. 25



OCT. 2



OCT. 9



OCT. 23



OCT. 30



NOV. 6



NOV. 13



NOV. 20



NOV. 27