



FLORIDA'S SEMINOLES

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 Mikisuki, 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.

THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE



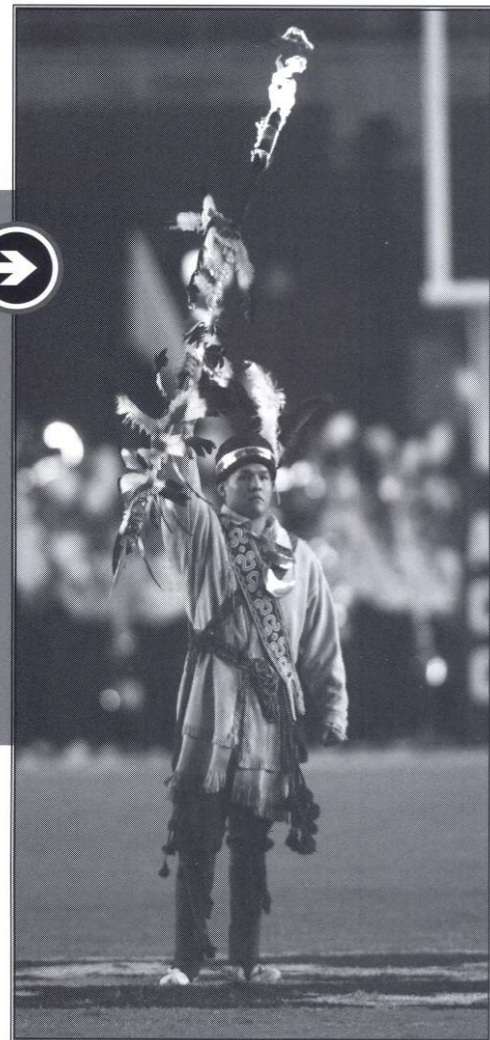


With the end of the American Revolutionary War in 1784, English-speaking settlers began moving southward in ever greater numbers, buying or seizing land from the native inhabitants. By 1813, some of the Creek tribes in Alabama rose up against the white settlers and the Indian tribes that supported them.

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. ter-

» 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.



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, mmokalee 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.



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

ritory; there were at least 5,000 Seminoles, Creeks and Mikisuki 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 Ñ again with no treaty or victory Ñ 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





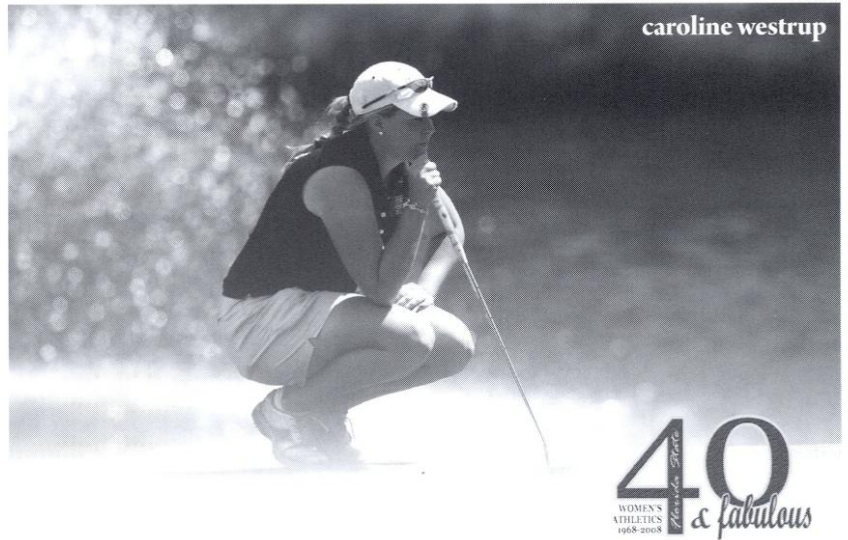
MEDIA INFORMATION

2008-09 FLORIDA STATE WOMEN'S GOLF QUICK FACTS

Name of School Florida State University
 City/Zip Tallahassee, Fla. 32316
 Founded 1851
 Enrollment 41,065
 Symbol Seminoles
 School colors Garnet (202C) and Gold (7403C)
 Home Course Don A. Veller Seminole Golf Course
 Yards/Par 7,132/73
 Golf Course Phone (850) 644-2582
 Affiliation NCAA Division I
 Conference Atlantic Coast
 President Dr. T.K. Wetherell
 Alma Mater, Yr. Florida State University/1967
 Athletics Director Randy Spetman
 Alma Mater, Yr. Air Force Academy/1976
 Athletic Dept. Phone (850) 644-1403
 Ticket Office Phone (850) 644-1830

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 Tallahassee, Fla. 32306



caroline westrup

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WOMEN'S ATHLETICS
1968-2008
& fabulous

While women's athletics has held a rich tradition in Tallahassee since the early 1990's when Florida State was the Florida College for Women, the 2008-09 season marks the 40th anniversary for a continuous athletics program at Florida State University. In 1868, the volleyball team was Florida State's first intercollegiate team and a new era began in 1995 with the addition of women's soccer. Over the years, Florida State has enjoyed fabulous successes in its women's athletic programs including five national championships and numerous regional and conference championships.

SPORTS INFORMATION OFFICE

The Florida State Sports Information Office is located on the second floor of the Coyle Moore Athletics Center. Chuck Walsh works with the men's golf team and is always happy to provide up-to-date information about the Seminoles. The most complete information on the team as well as pictures, feature story ideas and statistics are always available by contacting the Sports Information Office.

WORLD WIDE WEB

The media and general public can also obtain information on all of Florida State University sports programs through the official Athletic Department web page in the World Wide Web. The address is <http://www.seminoles.com>. For more information of the site contact the Florida State Sports Information Office.

INTERVIEW POLICY

All Florida State golfers and head coach Debbie Dillman are available for interviews with accredited members of the media throughout the season. All interview requests should be made through Chuck Walsh in the Sports Information Office. Player interviews can be conducted before practice and as class schedules permit. Golfers' home phone numbers will not be provided to the media.

CREDITS

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 Design: Old Hat Creative
 Printing: Multi-Ad Sports



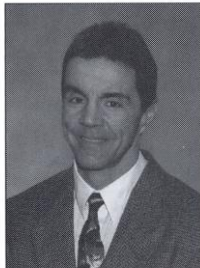
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