

## THIS IS TALLAHASSEE

**A**mong low, rolling hills, down moss-draped canopy roads, within picturesque historical districts, and across seas of flowering azaleas lies a magical part of the Sunshine State — Tallahassee — Florida's capital city. With its intriguing combination of power-play politics and classic character splashed with a twist of beauty and charm, Tallahassee is a genteel Southern belle with good manners, old plantation homes and y'all-come hospitality — a side of Florida few expect to find.

With the Gulf of Mexico just 25 miles south and the Georgia border only 14 miles north, Tallahassee rests between the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains and the juncture of Florida's panhandle and

peninsula in an area known as "The Big Bend." Nearer in miles to Atlanta than to Miami, Tallahassee more closely resembles its' Georgia neighbor than Florida in topography, climate and lifestyle.

Like the city itself, the story of how Tallahassee was chosen as the state capital is rich in history. In 1823, two explorers set out — one on horseback from St. Augustine and the other by boat from Pensacola — to establish a permanent, central location for the seat of government. The two met at a beautiful site that the Creek and Seminole Indians called "tallahassee" — derived from the words "talwa," meaning town, and "ahassee," meaning old. This historic meeting place remains Florida's capital today.

The New Capitol building rises at the center of Tallahassee's downtown as a sleek modern structure, juxtaposed next to the Old Capitol, built in the more classic domed style. A gallery atop the 22-story New Capitol provides a sweeping view of the hilly city and its tree-lined streets. From it, you can see all the way to Georgia, 20 miles away.

Around the capitol complex, a 10-block historic district spreads, preserving the town's gracious old homes along a linear park and holding a historic inn, bars and restaurants patronized by Senators and sophomores alike. With no shortage of culture, downtown also offers museums, theater and art galleries. Artists have turned the old warehouses of Downtown Industrial Park into the studios and cafes of Railroad Square. The Museum of Florida History, nearby, is highly



### CLIMATE

Tallahassee has the mild, moist climate characteristics of the Gulf States and experiences a subtropical summer similar to the rest of Florida. In contrast to the Florida peninsula, however, the panhandle, of which Tallahassee is a part, experiences four seasons.

Annual January temperature: 40-63° F

Annual July temperature: 72-91° F  
Yearly average maximum temperature: 78.7°

Yearly average minimum temperature: 55.7°

Yearly average days above 90 degrees: 91.0

Yearly average days below 32 degrees: 35.7

### POPULATION

City of Tallahassee: 153,658

Leon County: 244,208

Metropolitan Area: 327,869



*The Florida State Capitol*

## DONALD L. TUCKER CENTER

The Donald L. Tucker Center is a multi-purpose convention and entertainment facility featuring a 12,100 seat arena, Luxury Suites and Club Seats and over 52,000 sq. ft. of meeting and exhibition space plus an arena view restaurant, Spotlight Grille. The Civic Center hosts a wide variety of concerts, family shows, Broadway shows, ice shows and sporting events including FSU basketball.

It is easy to understand why over one million people a year flock to the Donald L. Tucker Center, what with the varied array of attractions it offers. Some people go to the Tucker Center to enjoy the sounds of rock, country, pop and urban concerts. Some go for the thrills of basketball, rodeos and three-ring spectacles. While others come for conventions, banquets, expositions, or consumer and trade shows.

Located downtown on Pensacola Street, the Tucker Center is only two blocks from the Capitol building.



Kenny Chesney "Crazy For You"



Tour of Gymnastic Champions

acclaimed for its scan of the state's past, and The Mary Brogan Museum of Art & Science, along with changing art exhibits, brings learning to a kid's level with hands-on exhibits. Other sightseeing favorites include the floral masterpiece of Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens; Bradley's Country Store; FAMU Black Archives; and the Tallahassee Antique Car Museum.

The area surrounding Tallahassee reveals numerous other historic and archaeological treasures, such as De Soto State Archaeological and Historical Site, Lake Jackson State Archaeological Site, Mission San Luis, Natural Bridge Battlefield and San Marcos de Apalache. Visitors can explore prehistoric Florida at the Museum of Florida History, where they are greeted by a giant 12,000-year-old mastodon pulled from nearby Wakulla Springs.

On the shores of Wakulla Springs, alligators still laze under the watchful eyes of "snake birds" perched on twisted cypress trees. The site of many underwater scenes in "Tarzan" movies, it's one of the world's deepest freshwater springs. Glass-bottomed boat tours across these mystical waters are available.

Nearby small towns offer fascinating excursions to places such as Pebble Hill Plantation, Florida Caverns State Park, Monticello Opera House and St. George Island.



## THIS IS THE ACC

### THE TRADITION

**C**onsistency. It is the mark of true excellence in any endeavor.

However, in today's intercollegiate athletics, competition has become 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. Now in its 53rd year of competition, 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.

Since the league's inception in 1953, ACC schools have captured 94 national championships, including 49 in women's competition and 45 in men's. In addition, NCAA individual titles have gone to ACC student-athletes 119 times in men's competition and 61 times in women's action.

The conference had an immediate impact in women's soccer on the national college scene in the fall of 1987 when North Carolina captured the first of what would eventually be 13 national titles for the ACC. Since becoming a league sponsored sport, the Tar Heels have laid claim to 13 of the last 17 national championships, including a streak of eight consecutive between 1987 and 1994.

In 2004, Virginia captured its first conference championship downing North Carolina 5-4 in penalty kicks. Both teams played to a 1-1 tie after 120 minutes of action forcing the game into a penalty kick shootout. A league record eight teams made the NCAA Tournament including Clemson, Duke, Florida State, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, Virginia Tech and Wake Forest. The Hokies made school history reaching the post-season for the first time under second year head coach Kelly Cagle. Duke, Maryland and North Carolina each advanced to the third round of the NCAA Tournament.

Five teams finished in the top 25 of the Soccer America Poll, while four teams ranked in the top 25 of the final NSCAA Poll. North Carolina and Virginia each finished the 2004 season ranked in the top 10 of both polls. The Tar Heels' Heather O'Reilly was named a finalist for the M.A.C. Hermann Trophy, the highest individual honor in intercollegiate soccer. North Carolina's Lori Chalupny and Virginia's Sarah Huffman earned Soccer America MVP accolades.

The 11 schools that take to the field this fall under the ACC banner have garnered 96 first or second team NSCAA All-America distinctions, 47 National Player of the Year titles and 11 National Rookie of the Year honors. The ACC also welcomes three new head coaches to the league in Mark Kirkorian at Florida State, Bryan Pensky at Maryland and Alison Foley at Boston College, who enters her ninth season with the Eagles.

### 2004-05 IN REVIEW

The 2004-05 academic year concluded with the league pocketing three more national team titles and seven individual NCAA crowns. In all, the ACC has won 51 national team titles over the last 15 years.

The ACC's 2004-05 national champions were Wake Forest in field hockey, North Carolina in men's basketball and Duke in women's golf. In addition, a total of 181 student-athletes from the ACC earned first, second or third-team All-America honors this past year.

### THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

The conference will conduct championship competition in 25 sports during the 2005-06 academic year — 12 for men and 13 for women.

The first ACC championship was held in swimming on February 25, 1954. The conference did not conduct championships in cross country, wrestling or tennis during the first year.

The 12 sports for men include football, cross country, soccer, basketball, swimming, indoor and outdoor track, wrestling, baseball, tennis, golf and lacrosse. Fencing, which was started in 1971, was discontinued in 1981.

Women's sports were initiated in 1977 with the first championship meet being held in tennis at Wake Forest University.

Championships for women are currently conducted in cross country, volleyball, field hockey, soccer, basketball, swimming, indoor and outdoor track, tennis, golf, lacrosse, softball and rowing.

### A HISTORY

The Atlantic Coast Conference was founded on May 8, 1953, at the Sedgefield Inn near Greensboro, N.C., 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, N.C., 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 the University of Virginia as the league's eighth member. The first, and only, withdrawal of a school from the ACC came on June 30, 1971, when the University of South Carolina tendered its resignation.

The ACC operated with seven members until April 3, 1978, when the Georgia Institute of Technology 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 University.

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

### School Affiliations

**BOSTON COLLEGE** — Charter member of the Big East Conference in 1979; joined the ACC in July, 2005.

**CLEMSON** — Charter member of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association in 1894, a charter member of the Southern Conference in 1921, a charter member of the Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) in 1953.

**DUKE** — Joined the Southern Conference in December, 1928; charter member of the ACC in 1953.

**FLORIDA STATE** — Charter member of the Dixie Conference in 1948; joined the Metro Conference in July, 1976; joined the ACC July, 1991.

**GEORGIA TECH** — Charter member of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association in 1894, charter member of Southern Conference in 1921, charter member of the SEC in 1932, joined the ACC in April, 1978.

**MARYLAND** — Charter member of the Southern Conference in 1921, charter member of the ACC in 1953.

**MIAMI** — Charter member of the Big East Football Conference in 1991; joined the ACC in July, 2004.

**NORTH CAROLINA** — Charter member of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association in 1894, charter member of the Southern Conference in 1921, charter member of the ACC in 1953.

**NC STATE** — Charter member of the Southern Conference in 1921; charter member of the ACC in 1953.

**VIRGINIA** — Charter member of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association in 1894, charter member of the Southern Conference in 1921, resigned from Southern Conference in December 1936, joined the ACC in December, 1953.

**VIRGINIA TECH** — Charter member of the Southern Conference in 1921; withdrew from the Southern Conference in June, 1965; became a charter member of the Big East Football Conference in Feb. 5, 1991; joined the ACC in July, 2004.

**WAKE FOREST** — Joined the Southern Conference in February, 1936, charter member of the ACC in 1953.