



THIS IS TALLAHASSEE

Among 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 Southern beauty and charm, Tallahassee is 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.

Boasting more than 145 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Tallahassee is a living showcase of Florida history and heritage. The crowning jewel of Florida's historic "Capitol Hill" is the Old Capitol, beautifully restored to its 1902 splendor complete with the red-and-white striped awnings, a dome adorned with

stained glass, antique furnishings and political memorabilia. The 22nd-floor observatory of the New Capitol Building offers a breathtaking view of this surprising Southern city, awash in flowering azaleas, snowy dogwoods, towering pines, fragrant magnolias, and hundreds of lakes, springs, swamps, rivers and sink holes.

Charming downtown historic districts graced with lush linear parks lead visitors to the Knott House Museum, The Columns, First Presbyterian Church, John G. Riley House Museum and Old City Cemetery. Free walking tours and replica turn-of-the-century street cars carry passengers to antebellum mansions, picturesque churches and other downtown delights. Minutes from downtown lies the lush 52-acre natural habitat and 1880s farm of the Tallahassee Museum of History and Natural Science, home to the rare Florida panther and other furry "natives."

OUR HISTORY

Tallahassee, Florida

In 1823, the first civilian governor, William Pope DuVal, desired a central location for the legislature to meet. He sent one explorer on horseback from St. Augustine and another by boat from Pensacola — their rendezvous point was declared Florida's capital. Nestled among the rolling foothills of the Appalachian Mountains and located in a region of the Gulf of Mexico known as the Big Bend, the Capital region is known for its Southern characteristics, gracious hospitality and lush topography.



SOFTBALL

SEMINOLES 2002



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.

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

Tallahassee is almost as rich in cultural treasures as it is in history. A widely-acclaimed collection of art, science and history museums and galleries, year-round festivals and non-stop entertainment at the 14,000-seat Tallahassee-Leon County Civic Center, feed a variety of cultural appetites.

Visitors with a hunger for the great outdoors will find Tallahassee ideal for all types of outdoor recreation—from canoeing down dark, cypress-lined rivers and biking up steep slopes to exploring back country wilderness and hunting for bobwhite quail. Area lakes, rivers, ponds and the Gulf — just 30 minutes away — offer a paradise for boating and fishing. Lakes Jackson and Talquin are renowned in the bass fishing world for yielding the “big ones.” Local wildlife areas, such as the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and Apalachicola National Forest, are perfect spots for camping, picnicking, swimming, biking and exploring.

And while Tallahassee also features eight golf courses and plenty of places to raise a racquet, it’s a wild array of spectator sports that leave the crowds screaming for more. The Florida State Seminoles and Florida A&M Rattlers provide collegiate action while the Tallahassee Thunder is the city’s featured arena football team. And always a sure bet are the nearby greyhound races.

For another favorite “sport” — shopping — two large regional malls and many specialty centers offer an array of “playing options,” from popular chains to curiosity and antique shops. Unique shopping locales include downtown parks, lakeside cottages and small Southern towns. Tallahassee serves a scrumptious selection of tantalizing restaurants ranging from fast food to five-star. Local specialties include homemade country sausage, melt-in-your-mouth steaks, wild game and succulent seafood fresh from the Gulf.

From luxury to economy, accommodations are plentiful and include restored bed and breakfasts, rustic “gentlemen” lodges, beachside escapes and comfortable chain hotels. For those who choose to follow in the footsteps of early travelers, Tallahassee also boasts 15 beautiful campsites. Continuous air service, Amtrak and four major highways make it easy for visitors to get to Tallahassee. But no matter how you arrive, the history and hospitality of Tallahassee make it difficult to ever leave for long.



Population...

City.....148,400
County 243,300



TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY CIVIC CENTER

It is easy to understand why over one million people a year flock to the Tallahassee-Leon County Civic Center, what with the varied array of attractions it offers. Consider: a \$33.8 million versatile, contemporary complex with excellent facilities and a cooperative and efficient staff that knows its business. The Civic Center hosts a wide variety of concerts, family shows, Broadway shows, ice shows and sporting events. Some people come to the Civic Center to enjoy the sounds of rock, country, pop and urban concerts. Some come for the thrills of basketball, arena football and three-ring spectaculars.

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.

Museums and Culture

TALLAHASSEE TEMPS

Annual January temperature:	40-63° F
Annual July temperature:	72-91° F
Yearly average maximum temperature:	78.7° F
Yearly average minimum temperature:	55.7° F
Yearly average days above 90 degrees:	91.0
Yearly average days below 32 degrees:	35.7

The federal Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) named the Tallahassee Museum of History and Natural Science as one of the nation's exemplary museums on September 19, 2000. The Tallahassee Museum, along with 176 other museums, was selected out of a field of 823 applications from muse-



ums throughout the nation in a highly competitive competition. The museum features a 52-acre natural habitat zoo, nature trails, authentic 1880s farmstead, hands-on Discovery Center, birds of prey aviary, reptile exhibits, annual events and more!

Other points of interest include:

Mary Brogan Museum of Art & Science

Interactive hands-on science center and national traveling art and science exhibitions.

Mission San Luis

Site of Spanish/Indian village settled from 1656-1704. Ongoing excavations/ exhibits/reconstructions.

Museum of Florida History

Permanent exhibits include a nine-foot mastodon, Spanish galleon treasures, Civil War memorabilia, reconstructed steamboat and Prehistoric Florida plus traveling exhibits.

Old Capitol Museum

Restored to 1902 appearance featuring red candy-striped awnings, stained glass dome, House and Senate Chambers, Supreme Court and Governor's office.

Maclay State Gardens

Enchanting floral architecture surrounds 1930s home of NY financier Alfred B. Maclay. Impressive grounds feature 200+ floral varieties plus hiking, biking and nature trails, swimming, fishing and boating.

Tallahassee Antique Car Museum

Impressive showroom features award winning Chevys, one-of-a-kind Ford Roadster, 1913 CarNation Tourer, 1931 Duesenberg, 1956 T-Bird, Delorean, Cadillacs, Corvettes and more. Plus two original Bat Mobiles.



Tallahassee's rolling landscape, typical of regions further north, is unique among the major cities of Florida. Some areas of the county, including the downtown ridge encompassing the Capitol complex, City Hall and the County Courthouse, exceed elevations of 200 feet. The highest elevation in Leon County is 288 feet, found in the northern part of the county. To the south of the city, the hills yield to the flat terrain that is typical throughout the peninsula of Florida.

The Capitol

One of 5 tower Capitols in the U.S. features panoramic view from 22-floor observatory/art gallery, House and Senate viewing galleries.

WHERE'S THE BEACH?

Where sunny days are filled with the great outdoors...where time is measured by tides and life's rhythms move with the surf...beaches are just a short drive from Tallahassee.

Alligator Point

Natural dune public beach, 45 miles south of Tallahassee.



Carrabelle

Coarse public beach, featuring swimming and shelling, 60 miles southwest of Tallahassee

Dekle Beach

Pristine sandy beach, clear water featuring boating, swimming, picnicking and more, 70 miles east of Tallahassee

Mashes Sands Beach

Public beach, shallow bay water featuring swimming and crabbing, 40 miles southwest of Tallahassee

St. George Island

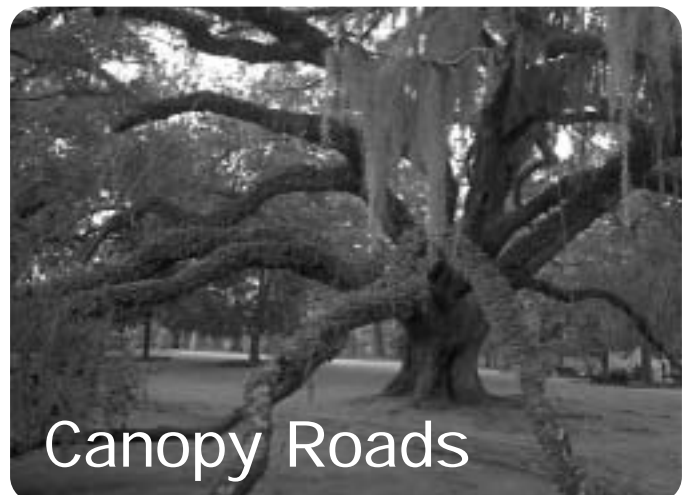
Pristine 29-mile barrier island beach, clear water, featuring swimming, shelling, boating, and fishing, 80 miles southwest of Tallahassee

Shell Point

Lovely, small peninsula surrounded by St. Marks Wildlife refuge. Secluded beach and clear water that is popular for sailing and wind-surfing, 25 miles south of Tallahassee

CANOPY ROADS

The abundance of trees and timber is a resource uncommon to many other areas of the state. The beauty of the local trees is exemplified in Maclay Gardens State Park, which is the site of several of Florida's champion trees including the flowering Dogwood, the Hawthorn tree, the Horsesugar tree, the Sweetbay Magnolia and the Silverbell tree. These trees and others often extend their branches over the roadway to create a canopied effect, a feature that is held in high esteem by local residents and visitors.





This is Florida State University



Florida State University, a graduate research institution, stands among the nation's elite in both academics and athletics, as it celebrates its sesquicentennial anniversary in 2001.

Located on the oldest continuous site of higher education in Florida, the university is situated in the heart of the state's capital city. The university's main campus blends Jacobean Revival and modern styles of architecture with the oaks, pines, dogwoods and azaleas of North Florida.

As the university has progressed and grown — from its pre-Civil War beginnings as the Seminary West of the Suwannee, to the Florida State College for Women and, finally, returning to coeducational status as a university in 1947 — it has developed into an acclaimed research institution, a top-ranked competitor in intercollegiate athletics and as a standard-setter in the basic sciences and the performing arts.

The university has entered the 21st century with excellence in all areas of its mission — teaching, research and public service, including such milestones as:

- In June 2001, NBC Nightly News anchor Tom Brokaw donated more than 5,000 collections of World War II memorabilia that had been sent to him as the result of his three-book series on "The Greatest Generation" to the FSU Institute on World War II and the Human Experience. FSU created the institute in 1998 to "save the memories of those who saved the world" by collecting letters, diaries, memoirs and photos from participants in the war effort, in order to preserve the materials for classroom teaching, scholarly research and public viewing.

- In May 2001, FSU welcomed the charter class of its College of Medicine. The allopathic medical school, the first to be established in the nation in more than 20 years, will focus on treating the elderly and people in underserved areas such as rural communities and inner cities.
- In March 2001, FSU opened the Center for the Advancement of Human Rights that will train undergraduate students from nine FSU colleges and schools to be human rights advocates and be placed with international human rights organizations.
- In the blackenterprise.com 2001 "Top Fifty Colleges for African Americans" rankings, FSU was rated 23rd in the nation, up from 26th in 1999.
- In the March-April 2001 issue of National Jurist that rated the nation's "most wired" law schools, the FSU College of Law was ranked 13th.
- The FSU School of Motion Picture, Television and Recording Arts was named among the nation's top 12 film schools in the fall 2000 "special showbiz issue" of Entertainment Weekly magazine.
- During the fall of 2000, FSU had 243 National Merit Scholars, 77 National Achievement Scholars and 28 Hispanic Scholars enrolled.
- In 2000, the Florida Legislature placed under FSU's control the Ringling Center for the Cultural Arts in Sarasota, which includes the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art, the state art museum of Florida.
- In 2000, FSU bought the **most powerful university-owned supercomputer in the world**. The IBM RS/6000 Supercomputer can perform 2.5 trillion calculations per second. Located in the School of Computational Science and Information Technology, the supercomputer will be used by FSU researchers to predict hurricanes and compare DNA sequences as complex as those of the human genome.
- **The Challenger Learning Center of Tallahassee**, a project of the FAMU-FSU College of Engineering, is scheduled to open in March 2002. The center, to be built on Kleman Plaza in downtown Tallahassee, will feature a space mission simulator common to all of the



centers, and a 300-seat IMAX theater and a domed planetarium laser theater. It will serve middle schools in a 66-county area of North Florida, Southeast Alabama and South Georgia.

- In 2000, the doctoral program in the College of Business had the highest minority enrollment of any Ph.D. business program in the United States. In recent years, it has graduated more minority doctoral students than any other Ph.D. granting institution.
- In 2000, the National Geographic Society and FSU started the Florida Geographic Alliance to bolster geographic education among Florida school children by preparing and equipping Florida's K-12 teachers with better information and tools.
- In 1999, FSU was selected by the U.S. Department of Energy to become one of the research institutions to operate the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), a multiprogram science and technology laboratory in Oak Ridge, Tenn., headed by the University of Tennessee-Battelle. The five-year management and operations

contract is valued at about \$2.5 billion. FSU was invited to join ORNL because of its strong faculty research activities in material sciences, structural biology, computational sciences and magnet technologies.

- At more than \$287.4 million, FSU's endowment has been ranked 150th in the nation by the National Association of College and University Business Officers, the benchmark of higher education fundraising success, in 2000. Since 1994, FSU's endowment ranking has surpassed 156 other institutions.
- In December 1999, researchers at the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory used a hybrid magnet to conduct the lab's first research in continuous magnetic fields of 45 tesla, or one million times Earth's magnetic field. The \$100 million magnet lab, which was established in 1990 by the National Science Foundation is run by FSU in partnership with the University of Florida and the Los Alamos National Laboratory.
- In 1994, Florida State was classified a "Research University I" by the Carnegie Foundation, placing it among the nation's top research universities. In 2000, the distinction was renamed "Doctoral/Research University-Extensive."

Under the leadership of the university's 12th president, Talbot "Sandy" D'Alemberte, who took office in January 1994, FSU continues to build on the foundation of its history of excellence in scholarship, research and service.

A senior member of the State University System, FSU was founded as an institution of higher learning in 1851 by legislative act. It began in Tallahassee with its first class of male students in 1857 and added women in 1858.

FSU's operating budget is \$656 million. Faculty and administrators generate more than \$116 million annually in external funding to supplement state-sponsored research. Three direct-support organizations serve to bolster the university: the FSU Foundation, which raised \$301 million in private gifts during the university's first capital campaign, Seminole Boosters and the FSU Alumni Association.

The main campus is spread over 463.4 acres in Tallahassee; FSU, which has one of the smallest campuses in the SUS, has been actively acquiring land in the 1990s. FSU encompasses 1,422.7 acres in Leon, Bay, Franklin, Gadsden and Sarasota counties.

Within the state, the university maintains facilities at its 25-acre campus in Panama City, its Marine Laboratory at Turkey Point on the Gulf





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of Mexico, the Appleton Museum in Ocala and the Asolo Performing Arts Center in Sarasota. The Center for Professional Development and Public Service, housed in the Augustus B. Turnbull III Florida Conference Center on the edge of the campus, provides extensive credit and non-credit continuing education programs statewide.

For years, FSU has reached far beyond Florida through international programs in Switzerland, France, Panama, Costa Rica, Spain, Russia, Vietnam and the Caribbean. FSU's student centers in Florence, Italy, and London, England, are considered by many to be the nation's best in Europe.

Florida State offers 294 graduate and undergraduate degree programs through its nine colleges — Arts and Sciences; Business; Communication; Education; Engineering (operated jointly with Florida A&M University); Human Sciences; Law; Medicine; and Social Sciences (which also incorporates the Reubin O'D Askew School of Public Administration and Policy) — and eight schools — Criminology and Criminal Justice; Information Studies; Motion Picture, Television and Recording Arts; Music; Nursing; Social Work; Theatre; and Visual Arts and Dance. With 1,897 members, the FSU faculty has included nine National Academy of Sciences elected members, 10 American Academy of Arts

and Sciences fellows and five Nobel laureates. It is backed by 3,136 administrative/professional and support staff.

Library holdings at Florida State include 2.3 million book titles and 6.6 million microforms. The main library facility, the Robert M. Strozier Library, is linked by computer to other state university and national research libraries. The Paul A.M. Dirac Science Library is located at the heart of the university's science research complex. FSU also maintains music, library science and law libraries, and the Mildred and Claude Pepper Library.

FSU's 6,367 graduate students pursue advanced degrees in fields as diverse as business administration and theoretical particle physics. A majority of research done at FSU is the direct result of student effort, culminating in numerous books, monographs and journal articles relating to the whole spectrum of intellectual interests and the practical needs of society.

Of FSU's 34,477-student population, 43.8 percent are male; 56.2 percent are female; 22.3 percent are minorities; and 3.7 percent are foreign students.





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Mission Statement Florida State Athletics Department

The Mission of the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics at Florida State University shall be to produce National Collegiate Athletics Association (NCAA) Division I programs for men and women equally characterized by excellence. It is the philosophy of the Department of Athletics, first and foremost, that our staff and program develop and hold the concept of the student-athlete at the highest level of importance. This important principle will never be compromised. In fact, it must be encouraged and supported. Our student-athletes will be at the core of departmental priorities and decisions. Our student-athletes will be viewed as individuals first, students second, and only then as athletes. The department will focus on producing graduates who are successful, well rounded people ready to make a positive contribution to society.

The Department shall strive at the same time to be a leader in areas of ethics, non-discrimination, diversity and unquestioned fiscal integrity throughout the campus, the state and the country. A consistent priority is the fulfillment of the student-athletes undergraduate degree. At the same time, student-athletes must be given the best opportunity possible to strive for the highest athletic standards through the best preparation, motivation and support.

Excellence in intercollegiate athletics programs is determined by academic achievement in the classroom, as well as the development of character, maturity and a sense of fair play in athletic competition. Such excellence engenders support for the University among its constituent groups including students, faculty, alumni, and friends at all levels of interest. The Department shall subscribe fully to the philosophy and regulations set forth by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and operate within the fiscal regulations and non-discriminatory procedures established by the Florida Board of Regents and the Florida legislature.

