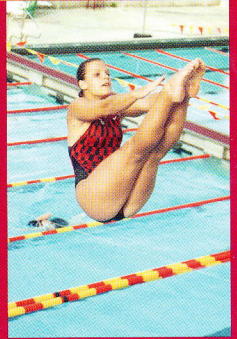
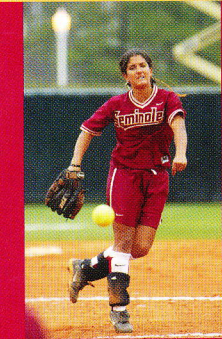
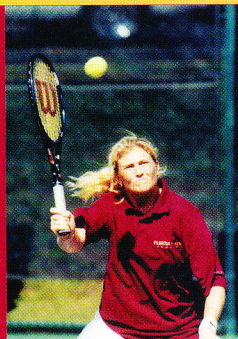
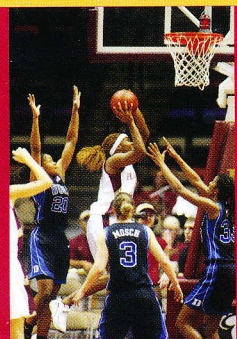


A CENTURY OF WOMEN'S SPORTS

1905-2005



A Century of Women's Sports

1905 - 2005

Florida Female College - 1905 — 1909

Florida State College for Women - 1909 — 1947

Florida State University - 1947 —

written and compiled by
Mary Lou Norwood
Class of 1947

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DEDICATION

*To the young women of the past, present and future
wearing Garnet and Gold in sports competition.
May they always hold high the Three Torches,
honor the virtues they symbolize and pass them
on burning brightly and undiminished.*

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PROLOGUE:

Opportunity and Challenge

Florida State University, a major educational and research institution, provides young women athletes competitive opportunities on teams that currently contend for conference and national honors every year. The University's women's teams have won 29 conference championships, five national championships while scores of players have earned All-American honors and individual titles. With teams in volleyball, track and field, cross country, softball, basketball, swimming and diving, golf, tennis and soccer, FSU offers skilled women athletes outstanding facilities, coaching and support. The lifetime rewards for the chosen student-athlete include earning a superior education, developing vital skills and abilities and making enduring friendships with teammates and classmates.

And there is a deeper choice that both the female athlete and FSU make. She becomes part of a legacy of women's athletics more than 100 years old at this institution. Like a runner on a relay team, she holds high the torch that many women have carried



1909

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1909

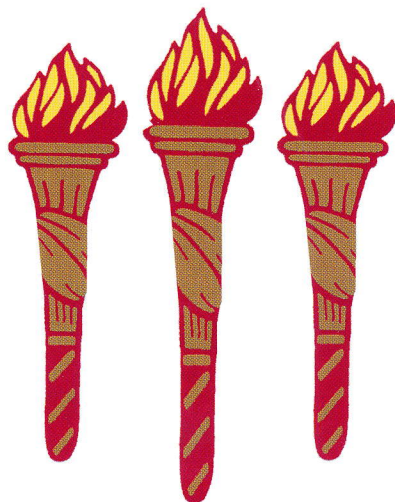
aloft through the decades. In becoming a Lady Seminole, she commits to honor the torch, to keep it burning and to pass it on to those who will follow. The choice FSU makes is to select young women with the qualities to do just that, and at FSU there is not just one torch, there are three. On the University seal (first adopted by Florida State College for Women in 1909), are three torches labeled in Latin along with a Latin phrase.

The following quote comes from the 1912 yearbook:

Let no one think because our college is a college for women or because we do not have an inter-collegiate athletics, that we do not take an interest in athletics. We try to live up to our College Motto "Femina perfecta, vires, artes, mores," in every respect. We believe God has given us muscle as well as neurons which He intended us to develop and use.

All design elements of the official seal adopted in 1909 were preserved throughout the years of Florida State College for Women. When FSCW became Florida State University in 1947 the major elements were retained, only the outer letters and founding date were changed and the Latin phrase "Femina Perfecta" deleted.

The Latin torch labels *vires*, *artes* and *mores* translate briefly as "strength," "skill" and "customs." These attributes serve well not only in the arena of athletics but also in the arena of life. The original seal's Latin phrase *femina perfecta* means the "complete woman" and remains the ideal and goal of FSU's female student-athletes.

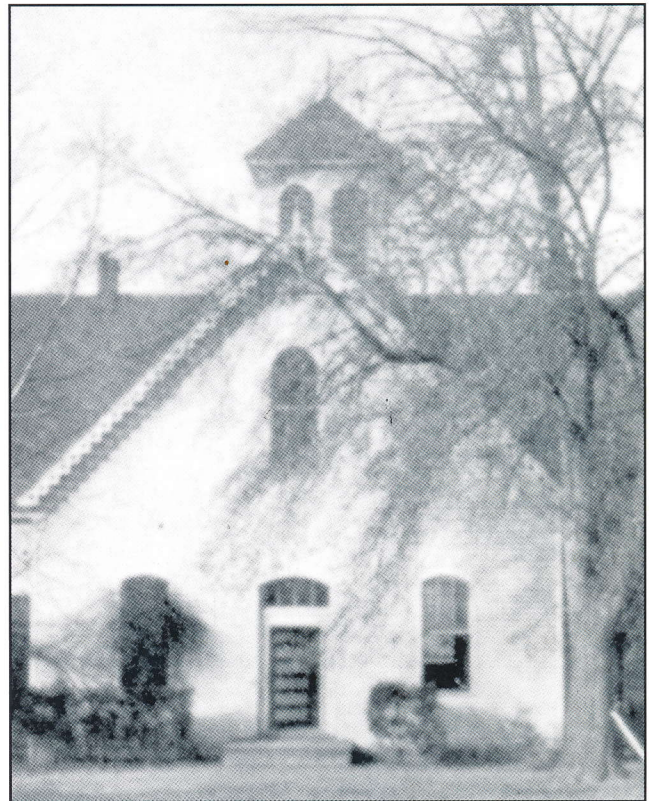


EARLY HISTORY - LADIES REIGNED

In 1905, the institution chartered by the Florida Legislature in 1851 as the Seminary West of the Suwannee River, was changed by that same body from the co-educational Florida State College (FSC) to a white women's only Florida Female College (FFC). The more pleasing name of Florida State College for Women (FSCW) was adopted in 1909. While its academic studies were heavy on the classics and other subjects suitable for the "well brought up young lady," within three weeks of the original 1905 women's designation, an athletics program beyond the required physical culture classes was established for the college's 200 or so students. All were considered members of the Athletics Association.

This marks the start of reliable accounts of women's athletics within the progression of these related institutions. Bits and pieces survive from prior years and cannot be ignored, but they do not form a pattern. One tantalizing fragment clearly indicating earlier women's sports is the photograph of a basketball team and list of players in the 1902-03 FSC yearbook. However, there is nothing about schedule, opponents or results.

In 1905, administrators purchased a wooden African-American school and church that stood close to the dead end of Park Avenue at the east boundary of today's campus. The complex was quickly remodeled into classrooms and the school's first gymnasium. Outside on a broad sweep of lawn, students participated in group drills and exercises known then as physical culture. Photographs of the time show students clad in long-sleeved middie blouses with bloomers and long stockings in formations and poses. These were the required classes. Other sports and games came under the Athletics Association.



In 1905 a black church and school just north of FFC's buildings was purchased and became the new women's college gymnasium. In the 1930s the building housed School of Music offices and studios. Still later, it was used by the Department of Psychology.



"Physical culture" classes were held on the broad lawns outside the first gymnasium. Bloomers, stockings and middie blouses were the official costume for gym classes and many other athletic activities until the late 1920s.

Almost immediately, the Prickly Pears received a challenge from the women's basketball teams of Stetson and Rollins colleges. With permission from college president Dr. A. A. Murphree (Jennie Murphree Dormitory is named for his wife), the team traveled by train to DeLand and Winter Park. The players had a grand send-off at the railroad station from a cheering crowd of students and friends. They lost both games. But even though they returned winless, their schoolmates greeted them at the railroad station with banners and decorated carriages and treated them to a sumptuous dinner.



In the spring of 1907, the second school year of FFC, tennis was introduced, making this sport one of the oldest on campus. The tennis club members of 1913 pose in their skirts and middies, even more modest costumes than bloomers and stockings.

lopsided victory. Next, with Stetson as the visiting team, that much desired payback win was accomplished February 28, 1908. However, the price was steep.

The first public sports event played by FFC students was an intramural basketball game on November 24, 1906 between teams named the Prickly Pears and the Cockleburs. The spirited contest was won by the Prickly Pears while a rematch in January 1907 went to the Cockleburs. A playoff was won by the Prickly Pears, which thus became the college team.

Though the next school year (1907-08) began with a new tennis club, it was basketball that gripped student attention and drove the players to avenge the Stetson and Rollins losses. A new coach and more rigorous practice brought results. Their first game, against Young's College in Thomasville, Georgia on February 14, produced a

The FFC coach served as the referee while the Stetson coach was the umpire, a situation hindsight guaranteed to produce an unfortunate mess. A low scoring contest of bickering officials created such a spectacle and ruckus that it not only precluded future games with Stetson but also any future intercollegiate games. The already scheduled home-and-home matches with a Jacksonville Riverside team, both FFC victories, made for an undefeated season. But it had to last for a long, long time.



The 1908 FFC basketball team won the mythical state championship, but it was the last intercollegiate basketball season on campus until 1971.

Women's basketball in the early 1900s was a much less strenuous game, probably because of the social norms of the day and the restrictive clothes women wore even in sports situations. Players were covered from toe to neck to wrist by full-length stockings, skirts or bloomers to mid-calf and long-sleeved blouses. Despite this, some faculty and administrators considered women's sports so daring that allowing the public to be spectators was a concern. "Public" actually meant men other than those on faculty.

Though the benefits of athletics had never been questioned during the brief existence of the women's college, administrators, faculty and students now heatedly debated athletics' proper role. The unseemly conduct of almost everyone in the Stetson affair

plus the perceived daring of the “public” watching young women in rough-and-tumble activity, was enough to close the doors on intercollegiate sports. Today, all this seems very, very over-protective. Consider, however, 12 more years would pass before women in the United States were permitted to vote!



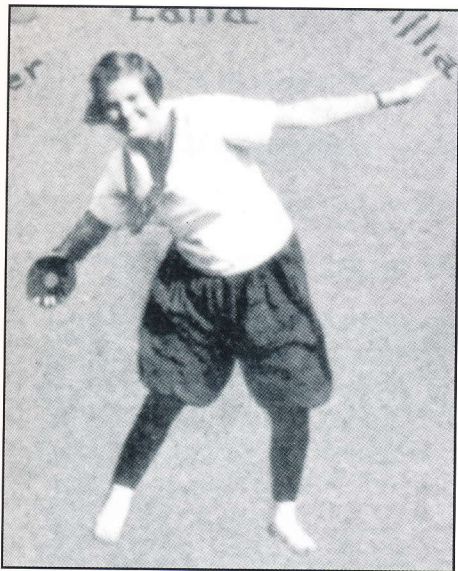
INTRAMURALS - THE ODDS AND EVENS

During the next few years, the college’s intramural sports competition experimented: Prickly Pears vs. Cockleburs, Stars vs. Crescents and finally Odds vs. Evens. This last, pitting the students who entered in odd numbered years against those entering in even numbered years, was equitable and logical. From 1913 through the 1940s, this rivalry fueled not only spirited sports contests but also permeated student life, even to competing leadership honorary societies that eventually united within today’s Garnet and Gold Key. The many events that centered on Thanksgiving week included wearing of red, white and purple skull caps (Odds) and green and gold feathers (Evens), elaborately staged theatrical productions, pep rallies and “color rush” to fix colors on campus buildings.

Relics of this fierce rivalry still greet students, faculty and visitors at the entrance to the University. Westcott gates were the gift of two Even classes (1916 and 1918) while Westcott fountain was the gift of Odd classes (1915 and 1917). In a campus saying of the 1930s and 1940s - “the gates are always Even and the fountain forever



Odd/Even intramurals permeated FSCW campus life. Two Even classes gave the Westcott gates to the college so the 1922 Even basketball team posed atop them. Two Odd classes donated the fountain so that's what the 1922 Odd basketball team used for its platform.



Field Days, a blend of serious track and field events and fun contests such as three-legged races began in 1913. They were an early major event for town and gown. This 1923 discus thrower shows bloomers/stockings/middies were still the approved athletic attire.

Odd” — indicated the colors of their decorations.

On Thanksgiving morning, the Odd/Even volleyball and basketball games were played followed by a traditional Thanksgiving feast in the dining rooms. To this day alumnae of FSCW will vigorously show their loyalty as an Odd or an Even when asked.

Field Days began in the spring of 1913 and continued as the springtime balance of Thanksgiving week for 20 years. Early ones had true athletic events mixed with informal contests such as the three-legged race. Field Days began the gradual relaxation on spectators when the ladies of Tallahassee were ceremoniously invited to the first one. When it was pointed out that even local male

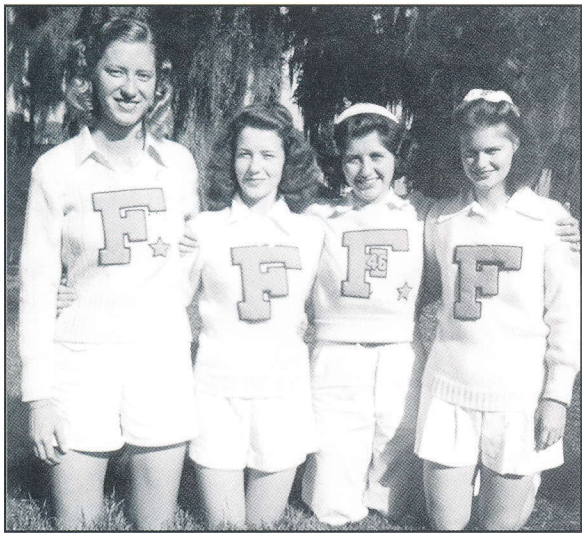
merchants who donated prizes were excluded, invitations were sent to a select list of non-faculty men and community leaders in 1915. The spectator policy continued to ease.

The restrictions on audience relaxed much faster than did the restrictive uniforms. At the time when daring women known as flappers in the Roaring Twenties were flashing more leg than ballet dancers in tutus, the required uniforms for Odd/Even games and all physical education classes were still stockings/bloomers/middy blouses. Of course, the players adapted. Bloomer legs got pulled up and stockings got rolled down. Only in 1929 did one-piece, mid-thigh gym suits with elasticized pants hems and ankle socks become regulation.

The students who competed in the wide variety of Odd/Even sports were quite skilled. The rivalry eventually involved basketball, volleyball, soccer, field hockey, softball, swimming, badminton, archery, tennis, golf and even modern dance, which was offered by the Department of Physical Education



This trio at the 1926 Field Day reveals all dress codes are subject to adaptation. Somehow sleeves got rolled up, stockings rolled down and ties lost.



F Club's beginning dates to 1913, but the 1920s version is the one that endured. The club turned the intense Odd/Even rivalry into an equally strong love of alma mater. Its supreme accolade, the Wearers of the Emblem, honored superior sports ability. When the Varsity Club opened its membership to women in 1985 Women's F Club faded away, but not the friendships formed over 72 years.

beginning in 1935. Choices for the proficient individual athlete were greater than are currently offered through women's intercollegiate athletics teams by FSU.

To honor good skills and athletic talent, a form of F Club was begun in 1913, but the one that endured well into FSU years was organized in March 1920. Though membership requirements changed over the years, the standard was always based on versatile athletic prowess. From 1920 through the FSCW years, membership required making two Odd/Even teams in one school year. In time, F Club membership became very

prestigious on campus and members enjoyed a special camaraderie and status. While some non-athletic students joked about qualifying for F Club by making the Odd/Even teams in archery, badminton and even modern dance (indeed, some actually did), the club established the institution's greatest honor for all-round athleticism, which was the F Club Emblem.

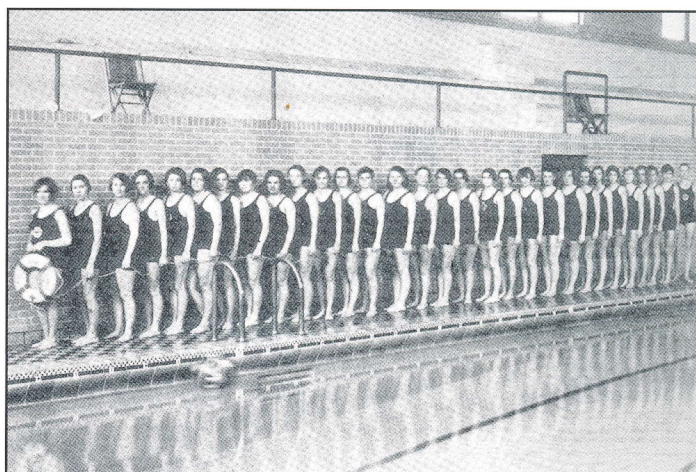
From its origination in 1928 through the FSCW years to 1949, requirements to earn the Emblem stipulated that an athlete make two Odd or two Even teams in seven of the eight semesters of a normal college career. This is today's equivalent of playing on the varsity teams of four different sports repeatedly. Over that period, only 41 women were designated "Wearers of the Emblem." F Club continued until 1986 but with different requirements for membership after Odd/Even competition ceased following the 1953-54 school year. For much of that time the Emblem was still presented, but also with different criteria.

As the Roaring Twenties subsided into the 1930s, a large brick gymnasium (subsequently named Montgomery Gym) with a gleaming indoor swimming pool replaced the original small 1905 wooden gym with its concrete pool that students labeled "the bath tub." Aquatics blossomed with the new 42-foot by 75-foot tiled pool. Previously, the lifesaving

corps had both trained at and guarded the swimming area of Camp Flastacowo on Lake Bradford, a site now known as the Reservation or the Rez. With the pool, corps membership and enthusiasm soared. To show off the new facility, the group demonstrated lifesaving techniques in an annual show that soon included floating patterns and synchronized stroking.



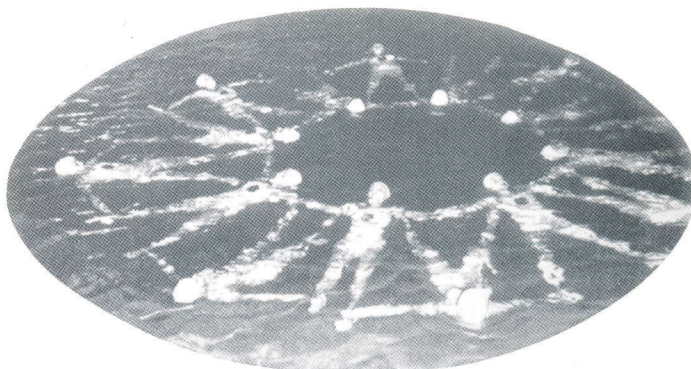
Pictured on left: The 1905 gym contained a small swimming pool students called "the bath tub." Rudimentary filtration required frequent draining and re-filling. The Lifesaving Corps posed in the facility in 1926, but the corps' primary site for endurance tests and duty was the college property on Lake Bradford.



Pictured on right: When the big new pool opened in 1930 the effect on water sports was immediate. The size and enthusiasm of the Lifesaving Corps was reflected in numbers and the birth of an annual show to demonstrate the corps' abilities and techniques.

By 1936 an organization just for creative aquatics, or water ballet as it was popularly known, was formed and named the Tarpon Club to honor that acrobatic fish of Florida waters. This pioneer club, among the first two or three in the United States, presented its first home show Thanksgiving Day 1937. It fit well into the intramural philosophy.

Coinciding with the new gymnasium, which was dedicated as part of the Silver Jubilee of the women's college, was a request from the state Superintendent of Public Instruction. Florida's primary and secondary schools needed teachers trained in physical education and the state superintendent asked FSCW to provide them. The response was to transfer the



The FSCW Tarpon Club was a pioneer in synchronized swimming in the United States. Its first home show was presented at Thanksgiving 1937, its last in 1994. When it disbanded in 1995, Tarpon Club was the oldest sports activity on the FSU campus.

Department of Physical Education from the College of Arts and Sciences, where it had lodged ever since being part of “physical culture and expression” of the earliest FFC years, into the School of Education. The transfer was accompanied by a request to increase the number of teachers it graduated.

Through the years, even though FSCW’s sports were intramural in nature, outstanding achievements were recognized beyond the walls. The college joined the National Athletic Association (NAA) so the results of serious events in Field Days’ competition (officiated according to the approved standards of the time) were acknowledged nationally and worldwide. Nell Carol hurled the discus 85’ 4” in a 1920 event to set a new national record. In 1922, Ann Harwick, winner of the javelin throw, represented Florida on a national team at a Paris track meet that was a forerunner of women’s track and field events in the Olympics. Harwick won two medals, though curiously neither in the javelin. However, she was a coach for the United States women’s events at the 1924 Olympics.

In the 1930s, with a new gymnasium and excellent indoor pool, FSCW excelled in “telegraphic” swim meets, the school’s only intercollegiate sports competition. These were held simultaneously at a number of schools with times telegraphed to a central headquarters. The last telegraphic meet was hosted by FSU in 1947.

In the 1932 and 1936 Olympics, Katherine Rawls, a Fort Lauderdale girl, won several medals for the United States in swimming and diving. She was briefly enrolled at FSCW and was chosen as the 1937 national sportswoman of the year by the *Associated Press*. The Tarpon Club

was featured in several short sports films and newsreels shown in movie theaters around the world in the 1940s and 50s. The first two mermaids of the Weekiwachee Springs tourist attraction were Tarpon members. Later, some Tarpons even performed



The big new indoor pool of 1930 enabled FSCW to participate in intercollegiate telegraphic swim meets until 1947. Races were held simultaneously at home pools with the timed results telegraphed to a central site.

in those lavish Hollywood extravaganzas filmed at Cypress Gardens featuring Esther Williams, a famous swimmer and major movie star of the era.

Probably the greatest national contribution of FSCW to women's athletics was made by its outstanding Department of Physical Education under its founder and leader, Dr. Katherine Montgomery. The former women's gymnasium facing Landis Green is named for her. A member of the FSCW Class of 1918, Miss Katie was hired the next year as a student instructor and never really left, earning her advanced degrees over a succession of summers and a leave of absence. Graduates of this strong program kindled the growth of physical education and sports as teachers, coaches and administrators throughout schools and colleges of the state and the nation. Later, they would be among the leaders in the modern era of women's intercollegiate sports.



CO-EDUCATION - MEN BRING INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS

Women's intercollegiate sports were still distant in the late 1940s when millions of returning American veterans of World War II clamored to use the education benefits of the G.I. Bill. Only the Florida Legislature could change the state law it had enacted in 1905 establishing separate institutions for white men and women. Meanwhile, hundreds of these eager veterans were admitted to the FSCW campus and classes in the fall of 1946 as students of the Tallahassee Branch of the University of Florida. T-BUFs or T-BUFers, they called themselves.

When the legislature acted in the spring of 1947, the nationally respected liberal arts school known as Florida State College for Women became co-educational Florida State University. After 42 years, men were back on campus and men's athletics were rapidly re-established. The unconquered Seminole Indians were chosen as the symbol for FSU athletics.



*Pictured on left:
Dr. Katherine Montgomery, a 1918 alumna of FSCW and star athlete, began her professional career at the alma mater the following year. She was a leader in sports and physical education here for 40 years. She died in 1958 on the very day her retirement became official.*

*Pictured on right:
In 1929, the new gymnasium facing Landis Green proved a major boost for athletics. "Miss Katie," as Dr. Montgomery was affectionately known before and after earning her doctorate, was the driving force behind its construction as well as behind a requirement of two years of physical education classes for all students that lasted into the 1960s. The building was posthumously named for her.*

For men, intercollegiate sports were the norm. The five men's intercollegiate sports that were quickly begun the first year of co-education grew to nine in three years. However, intercollegiate sports were not then the norm for women, locally or nationally. Besides, there was Dr. Montgomery.

She viewed sports as intramural recreation that should be available to everyone who wanted to join or organize a team with the Odd/Even rivalry providing high level competition for exceptionally skilled athletes. This was her system. She had developed what she deemed the most beneficially and educationally compatible form for college athletics, especially for women. Very open in her opposition to women's intercollegiate athletics, she called them "intercollegiate \$port\$."

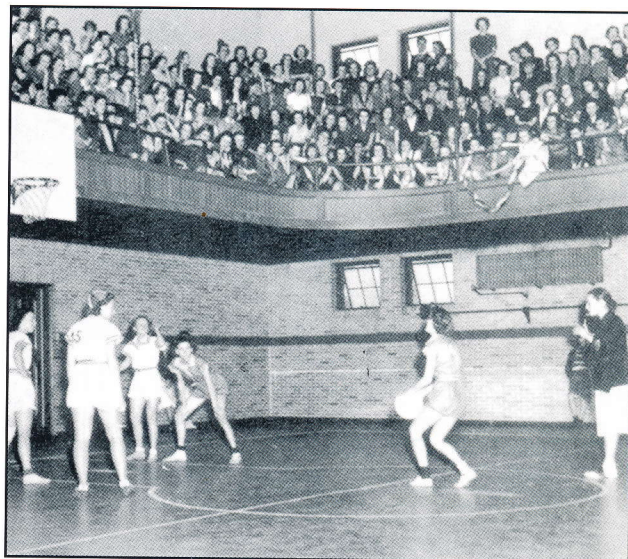
On two specific occasions, she demonstrated both her philosophy and power. One concerned a varsity golf team in 1947-48, the first year of co-education. The golf coach was interested in having two exceptionally talented women golfers on the team. Miss Katie vetoed it and everybody backed off. One of the two, JoAnn "Bopie" Whitaker," won the Florida amateur title for women twice. The other, Mary Lena Faulk, became a successful early member of the LPGA (Ladies' Professional Golf Association).

In the other instance, a very effective male gymnastics coach, Hartley Price, began an intercollegiate program that quickly brought an FSU men's team five national titles,

the very first athletic titles for FSU. He also produced a spectacular annual show called Gymkana that combined gymnastics with lights and music and girls. As the Gymkana women developed advanced techniques, Miss Katie made certain they entered any competition as unaffiliated individuals and not FSU athletes. Despite this restriction, they became the first *de facto* women's gymnastics "team" in the South and acquitted themselves quite well.

But things were changing. The Odd/Even rivalry had provided popular competition at FSCW, but did not evoke the same enthusiasm in a co-educational setting. In the fall of 1946, with T-BUFers on campus, students voted by a large margin to postpone the traditional Thanksgiving week activities. What had been the high point of the whole Odd/Even year became just a long Thanksgiving weekend break instead. It was a telling sign. Student interest just wilted. The red, white and purple of the Odds and the green and gold of the Evens were no match for the garnet and gold of the FSU Seminoles! The last Odd/Even competitions were held in the 1953-1954 school year.

The concept behind Miss Katie's position had a long history. From at least the beginning of the women's college of 1905, all female students were required to take gym classes. Initially, this meant two mandatory academic years of "drill and gymnastics" as part of "physical culture and expression." Those "gymnastics" were a far cry from the strenuous form of today. Calisthenics is a better label. Though drill and calisthenics eventually changed to sports and recreation, two years of required physical education classes lasted through the FSCW years and into the 1960s. The concept was to develop so-called lifetime sports for young women to pursue after graduation, an idea that certainly resonates with today's fitness and health proponents.



The Thanksgiving basketball game, highlight of the Odd/Even system as evidenced by this packed balcony, was soon overshadowed by men's intercollegiate sports after 1947. By 2004 that big indoor court had become the modern Nancy Smith Fichter Theatre for the Department of Dance.

In 1924, when Miss Katie already led what would become the Department of Physical Education, a survey of such department heads in 50 colleges in 23 states showed 22 percent had some women's intercollegiate sports competition. Yet, 60 percent felt intercollegiate competition harmed its participants and only 4 percent favored it.

This is the background of Dr. Montgomery's opposition, which deterred movement toward women's intercollegiate athletics at FSU until after her death in 1958. (She actually died the day her retirement became official.) Yet, the department she led graduated women who became pioneers in the development of women's athletics as they are today. These individuals were in the vanguard that shaped Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972. They fought for the assurance of equal opportunity for the women student-athletes at FSU, throughout Florida and the United States.



PIONEERS - CLUBS, VOLUNTEERS AND GRADUATE ASSISTANTS

With Miss Katie's passing, the attitude of the Physical Education Department toward women's intercollegiate athletics began to change from adversarial to permissive. The long-term success of the Tarpon Club and the new successes of the co-ed Flying High Circus and Gymkana were obvious and had excellent publicity values for the new University. They provided a pattern women's athletics adopted over the next years - a club or team coached by volunteer faculty members or graduate assistants and minimally financed by student activity funds and/or paid admissions and the participants.

Tennis provides a typical history. Introduced as an intramural activity way back in 1907, it was an Odd/Even competition for decades and then in 1958 became the first club sport as the Racquettes coached by faculty volunteers. Though poorly funded, the Racquettes created a proud record. Playing matches with other schools and community teams, this tennis club was for some years the only women's intercollegiate sports



*Pictured on left:
From the late 1930s into the early 1950s, Tarpon Club appeared in a number of widely shown sports films and newsreels that created positive publicity. This closing shot for a film was photographed at Cypress Gardens' unique Florida pool.*

*Pictured on right:
The famed Flying High Circus was inaugurated in 1948, the first year after FSCW became FSU. Its public relations value was a big plus for the new university and for participation by women students in sports activities.*

activity at FSU since the telegraphic swim meets. FSU's first entry into a sanctioned tourney was the 1963-64 Florida Collegiate Tennis Tournament, which the Racquettes won. Between 1958 and 1972, when the club officially became a sports team, it never had a losing season. The designation from club to team changed very little in financial and coaching conditions under which the group operated.

Most women's sports followed the same general evolution during the 60s and into the 70s. Only those women with deep affection for their sport participated as players or coaches. Those who did were rewarded with a bountiful supply of hardship stories to relate with good humor.

Every player was a walk-on: no scholarships. She usually provided her own uniform and, even if furnished, she was responsible for its laundering. At times, uniforms were passed from team to team according to which sport was in season.

When travel was involved, she was transported in a jam-packed University van. Events were scheduled mostly on weekends so she wouldn't miss classes. On the road, she probably paid for her own food and perhaps lodging if it were a multi-day affair or a return trip immediately following the event proved too long.



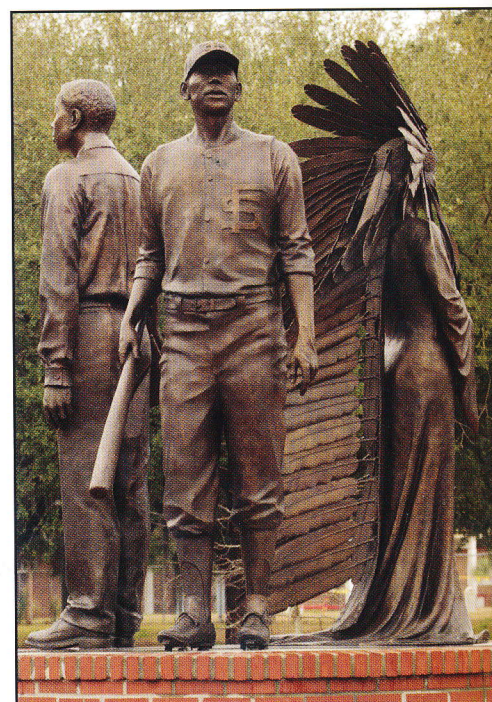
Volleyball was a popular intramural sport for teams from sororities and dormitories from the end of Odd/Even competition in the mid-1950s until today. Only the Racquettes, a tennis club, was allowed to compete off-campus with other institutions.

Every meaningful human endeavor has committed groundbreakers that overcome the odds to endure and succeed. These people in the years of clubs and early teams created an era of exceptional commitment for women's intercollegiate sports at FSU. First among those hardy pioneers were faculty volunteers and dedicated graduate assistants who were often the actual founding coaches of today's teams while earning their advanced degrees. History sections in the media guides of today's teams reveal graduate assistants as early head coaches in almost every sport. FSU's success in women's athletics was built on their hard work.



FSU AND USA

Women's sports at FSU did not exist in a vacuum. Attitudes were changing throughout the United States, and not just about sports. The civil rights movement and the women's rights movements attracted college students to their banners. Indeed, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was the most significant social legislation since the Reconstruction Era following the U.S. Civil War. Maxwell Courtney, FSU's first black male student registered in 1962, the first black women enrolled in 1963 and others quickly followed. The first black male intercollegiate athletes attracted much attention and are still recognized for their pioneer roles today. However, in women's athletics at the time, there were only sports clubs and intramurals with no scholarships. While there are no explicit records, it can be assumed that black women did participate in sports activity and resented lack of school support along with their white teammates.



"Integration," the monument erected in 2002 commemorates the initial enrollment of African American students at FSU in the early 1960s. Prominently featured is baseball player Fred Flowers, the first black varsity athlete. He and other pioneer black male athletes are honored historical figures. In the same period, female athletes (black and white) had no varsity teams and no scholarships.

Nationally, several organizations within the physical education profession such as the Division of Girls' and Women's Sports (DGWS) along with Olympic committees and the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) publicly endorsed the expansion of women's sports. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) was approached to organize and govern women's competition, but it was not interested. Thus the Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (CIAW) was created in 1966, with Dr. JoAnne Thorpe, a Class of 1953 FSU alumna and vice president of DGWS, as an organizer. Many states followed by forming their own units such as Florida's CIAW or FCIAW, of which FSU was a charter member.

Most sports historians consider 1968 as the beginning of the modern era of women's athletics. In the 1968-69 school year, CIAW began national championships for women. At the inaugural track and field national championship held in San Marcos, Texas, FSU participated with a small team that didn't even have uniforms ("Wear white," the volunteer coach said). However, Student Senate did buy them warm-ups. The important thing: FSU was there! And track and field athletes can boast that their team was FSU's first women's team in any sanctioned national tournament.



This FSU track and field team competed in the first national championships for women. Coached by faculty volunteer Dr. Frankie Hall (right rear), they wore warm-ups purchased by the Student Senate. Only the FSU initials were used so all women's sports teams could wear them.

FSU's initial intercollegiate team, however, was volleyball in the fall of 1968. It played that inaugural season under a volunteer coach from the physical education faculty and, according to the pattern, the next several head coaches were part-time graduate assistants. One of these, Billie Jo Jones, stayed on at FSU after receiving her doctorate. Her extensive career contributions to women's athletics were eventually honored by membership in the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame.

FSU's third women's intercollegiate team was softball. One of the better hard-times stories concerns a softball trip by van to a state tournament in Miami with equipment consisting of two bats, four balls, four rolls of tape and \$200. They went \$100 over budget. Players provided their own gloves and food, of course.



In 1968, the volleyball team played the inaugural intercollegiate sports season for women in the modern era at FSU. Martha "Pat" Moore (right), an FSCW alumna and Physical Education faculty member, was its volunteer head coach.



Dr. Charlotte West, an FSU alumna, was honored at the inaugural Champions Beyond the Game Brunch for her pioneer work in founding the modern era of women's intercollegiate sports nationally. As an athletics director for Southern Illinois University and consultant to the federal government, her activities led to gender equity for women athletes.

But scant resources could not dampen the enthusiastic demand at FSU or elsewhere for women's athletics. It soon became apparent to the members of CIAW that this rapid growth and enthusiasm increased the need for governance. As the NCAA was still disclaiming any interest in accepting that responsibility, women's athletics was on its own. With strong national

standards and rules on the agenda, in 1972 the CIAW evolved into AIAW (Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women) for that purpose. Once again, FSU was among the charter members, which numbered an amazing 278 institutions.

Within AIAW's leadership were FSCW/FSU alumnae, some from Miss Katie's days. Along with Dr. Thorpe in both AIAW's establishment and its development as the national governing power in women's athletics was another FSU alumna, Dr. Charlotte West, Class of 1954. Her long career at Southern Illinois University (SIU) began in 1957 as an instructor in physical education and ended as an athletics director for both men's and women's intercollegiate sports. She was a force in AIAW, serving as its commissioner of national

championships (1974-76) and its 1978-79 president. Dr. West was also consultant to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) at the time it issued crucial guidelines affecting women's athletics. As an administrator of SIU's men's program, Dr. West was already involved with the NCAA when that organization finally entered women's sports in 1982 and was a strong voice for women's interests. She has been honored by her alma mater as a "Grad Made Good" at Florida State's Homecoming and as a "Champion Beyond the Game."

Early in the AIAW years another FSU alumna took a hard stand against that organization which, ironically, eventually advanced the cause of gender equity for women athletes. Elaine Gavigan, a 1948 graduate and longtime teacher/coach/activist for interscholastic and intercollegiate sports, was dismayed when AIAW regulations of 1972 prohibited athletic scholarships for women. Ms. Gavigan, then women's tennis coach at Broward Community College (BCC) in Fort Lauderdale, had worked hard for members of her team to receive scholarships beginning in 1965. Neither she nor her players wanted to give them up or felt they should be asked to do so.

BCC at the time was among the handful of colleges providing women's athletic scholarships. Because such a small number did so, the AIAW was probably more intent on creating a level playing field for all colleges than on penalizing the few. However, those few being penalized included Ms. Gavigan and her players. She reacted strongly.

First she found a lawyer who was interested in women's rights and would take her case *pro bono*. Next she found co-litigants in the coach and tennis players of another school that offered women's scholarships, Marymount College. Together with Ms. Gavigan and her players they filed a class action suit against the AIAW.



Elaine Gavigan, an FSCW/FSU alumna and community college tennis coach, went to court to protect her players' scholarships. The case was instrumental in the eventual enforcement of Title IX of the Civil Rights Act that required scholarships for women athletes. She was a 2002 honoree of the Champions Beyond the Game.

It never reached the courtroom. Through an out-of-court settlement, the association not only dropped the scholarship prohibition but also joined the call for more women's athletic scholarships to achieve true gender equity.



ACCESS PLUS SCHOLARSHIPS

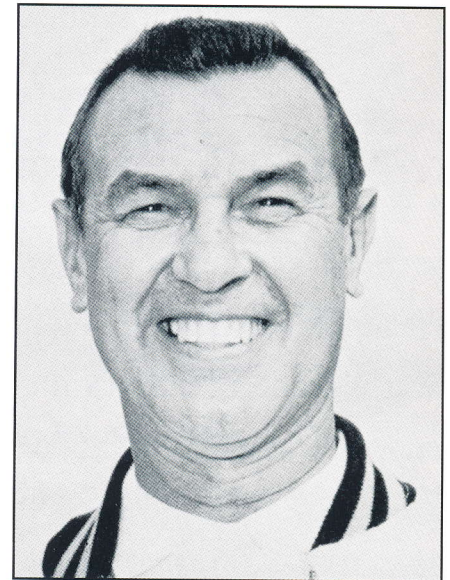
Actually, the announcement of AIAW's reversal on April 17, 1973 is another irony. Federal laws already enacted required women's athletic scholarships but those laws were not enforced. For the next decade, things happening all over the United States reflected on women's athletics. When the 1964 Civil Rights Act did not spell out that requirement specifically enough to quell opponents, the delaying tactics experienced in every application of the Civil Rights Act were also faced by women's intercollegiate athletics. Though Title VI of the act had prohibited discrimination in federally funded programs, it took the enactment of Title IX in 1972 to expressly prohibit discrimination within any institution receiving funds from any federal program. Every high school and college in the United States receives federal funds in some form. Yet even Title IX did not bring immediate scholarships at the college level. Opposition challenges had to be defeated again and again and supporting interpretations written and upheld.

The out of court settlement Elaine Gavigan achieved nine months after President Richard Nixon signed Title IX was only an early part of its determined defense. An amendment to Title IX enacted the next year emphasized its application of anti-discrimination measures specifically to intercollegiate athletics. But there was still resistance and foot dragging. Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), a cabinet-level department of the United States government, was given the task of implementing Title IX. These regulations, by the agency to which FSU grad Charlotte West was a consultant, were issued in the summer of 1975 over President Gerald Ford's signature. Once more gender discrimination in athletics was expressly prohibited and this time institutions

were given a three-year window to comply. The HEW edict finally resulted in positive action in athletic departments across the country, but not the final solution.

With national associations and federal law as a backdrop, evolution continued within the FSU campus. Support came from the Office of Student Affairs, which provided what funds it could. Eddie Cubbon, physical education professor and director of intramurals, scrounged athletic gear and supplies and went to Student Senate each year asking for more money. After some years of increases, he was asked how many times he intended to raise his requests. He replied that it would be as many times as it took to get women's coaches paid just like the men's coaches. He could have added, but did not, that male athletes had received partial scholarships since 1951 and full scholarships since 1952, though not in every sport. Student Affairs, which had been the sole source of funding, began to re-think its commitment as more teams were formed.

The Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Council was formed at FSU in January 1971. It included a coach and team member for each sport and a representative from student government who acted as liaison. Teams were golf, badminton, swimming, volleyball, basketball, softball, track and field, and the Racquettes (still active under that club name) for tennis. Almost simultaneously with the council's call for a full-time athletic director to administer both women's intramural and intercollegiate sports, Student Affairs issued a



In his position as director of intramurals, Eddie Cubbon was a stalwart supporter of women's athletics at FSU. He scrounged equipment, pushed endlessly for better funding and equal opportunity for women, and served as volunteer coach when needed.



Typical of FSU's early modern era intercollegiate sports, graduate assistant Linda Warren (left) served as head coach of this 1971 volleyball team. In 1998, Dr. Warren returned to campus to share the 30th anniversary celebration of FSU's intercollegiate athletics program for women.

study that pointed to the hands-off policy of the University's athletics department. That policy left women's intercollegiate sports entirely to Student Affairs and Physical Education.

The athletics director that FSU's women's athletic council actually got in 1972 was a dedicated graduate assistant, Marlene Furnell. She was hired to work part-time but, according to observers, worked full-time. Graduate Assistant Furnell (now Dr. Marlene Furnell Rimensberger) qualifies as champion of the committed groundbreakers. As FSU's first women's athletics director, she served in that capacity for five years. Her beginning budget was \$60,000 according to a past University president. At that time, the few scholarships for women athletes were often only tuition waivers, and those involving actual money were only for a few hundred dollars.

HEW's 1975 edict of a three-year window put some tough decisions on the FSU agenda. Under Ms. Furnell, teams and their activities were increasing much faster than

budgets. Miss Katie's assessment of "intercollegiate \$port\$" was proving to be an understatement by many \$\$\$\$. The problem for the University was managing the growing women's program while sustaining the existing level of the men's program. To her duties, the part-time women's athletics director now added fund raising and marketing. The Lady Seminole logo was created in 1974 as part of that endeavor. As graduate student Furnell was completing her doctorate in 1977, the time for upgrading and restructuring was appropriate.



The Lady Seminole logo was created in the early 1970s as part of a marketing scheme for financially struggling women's athletics. At that time, a graduate assistant served as part-time women's athletic director with a \$60,000 budget for eight teams.



WOMEN'S ATHLETICS DIRECTOR MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Mindful of HEW's mandated three-year window, the University finally charged the Department of Athletics with the responsibility for women's intercollegiate sports and adherence to Title IX. Accepting the appointment in 1977 as Florida State's first official full-time women's athletics director was Barbara Palmer, FSU Class of 1970, with a 1974 master's in leisure education administration. Assessing the resources and conditions at the start of her term, she found a budget of \$163,000 to field eight teams (badminton had disappeared and no one seems to know when or why). Coaches were paid a maximum of \$4,500 each for part-time work. Student aid or \$400 scholarships were only four to a team, and these were usually split to help as many students as possible while the men's eight sports teams (not counting football) had full scholarships. Women were now furnished uniforms but were still responsible for laundering and the lack of locker rooms continued. Travel by University van was still the practice and brought Ms. Palmer a motivational moment.



Barbara Palmer, an FSU alumna, became the school's first full-time athletics director for women. She organized and led the lobbying effort that resulted in the Florida Legislature appropriating special funding for women's sports at all state colleges. Full-time professional coaches and full scholarships resulted.

As she was saying goodbye to the volleyball team for a long trip to a tournament in another state, Ms. Palmer realized that one team member would have to ride hundreds of miles seated on the floor with her feet in the well where the side steps were recessed. According to Ms. Palmer, she then and there made a silent vow that things would change.

Ms. Palmer was quick to recognize the problem of getting more money for women without decreasing money for men was not unique to FSU. Indeed, it was significant for universities and colleges nationwide, including all of Florida's state institutions. She further recognized that FSU's site in Florida's capital gave her a base to serve and to receive

support from all of those state-supported universities. They had the same problem. Their dependence on the Florida Legislature for their money made the annual sessions in the Capitol their common target.

The 1979 session of the Florida Legislature presented both favorable and unfavorable timing. On the favorable side, a local member of the House of Representatives and FSU alumnus Herb Morgan, Class of 1966, was chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. Morgan introduced and strongly pushed Ms. Palmer's program. But on the unfavorable side was the continuing furor over ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the U.S. constitution. The ERA fight provoked intense emotions while Ms. Palmer's proposal benefited from calm logic. Powerful senate leader Dempsey Barron, FSU Class of 1956, would have been among Ms. Palmer's supporters in calmer times but he loudly opposed the ERA.

Ms. Palmer relates a telling and curiously winning confrontation with Sen. Barron. He challenged Ms. Palmer to show him anything to prove women were treated unequally and needed the ERA. She produced the statistics and dollar figures that clearly showed inequality for women athletes at FSU and other state universities. He then gave the bill his full support to correct this "isolated" inequality so he could continue his opposition to the ERA on the grounds that women were not generally subjected to discrimination. Ms. Palmer got her legislation and, in fairness to Sen. Barron, she points out his generous bequests to FSU and a later private admission that he had been mistaken to oppose the ERA.



Rep. Herb Morgan, Florida legislator and FSU alumnus, chaired the House Appropriation Committee that created special funding for women's sports. Here he poses with Softball Coach JoAnne Graf and Basketball Coach Janice Dykehouse after those funds had made dramatic advances at FSU.



Florida Governor Bob Graham congratulated FSU's Barbara Palmer prior to signing into law the legislation that provided all the state's colleges additional funding for women's athletics. Palmer led the successful lobbying effort.

The Florida Legislature's approach, the first statewide program in the nation, initially established an increase of 30 cents per credit hour tuition for athletics other than football. Most of that student fee, 71%, went to women's athletics and the rest to men's athletics, which received funds from other sources. Over the years, the charge per credit hour for athletics has increased dramatically while its percentage split between women's and men's athletics from this specific source has remained about the same.

The changes wrought by Ms. Palmer's success were immediate: more and full scholarships, a softball field, locker rooms and general up-grading of facilities. Coaches were full-time and paid \$12,500 per year. They even had assistant coaches, graduate students in the slots that only a few years previously had been used for head coaches. The new money and new enthusiasm produced results.

FSU's first five national championships in women's athletics were won during Barbara Palmer's 1977-85 athletic directorship: golf in 1981, softball in 1981 and 1982, outdoor track in 1984 and indoor track in 1985. She considers these and the funding through legislative action

that increased women's athletics budget from \$163,000 to \$1.5 million during her years to be her most satisfying achievements. It was her success with the Florida Legislature that propelled her from women's athletics to become FSU's first associate vice president for governmental relations and into the Florida Women's Hall of Fame, a program the State of Florida conducts to honor its outstanding women.



Barbara Palmer (left) poses with early paid full-time coaching staff the additional funding by the 1979 Florida Legislature made possible. The days of graduate assistants or faculty volunteers as head coaches were gone.



NATIONAL VENUE FOR COMPETITION

Three of those five national championships came from the AIAW, which had grown tremendously since its 1972 inception. It was operated solely by volunteers. They had the same drive and enthusiasm as FSU's volunteer coaches of those times. Membership rose rapidly to nearly a thousand institutions, actually topping the NCAA in numbers but lacking the NCAA's clout of paid staff and television money. By 1981, the AIAW offered 41 national championships (separated into divisions) in 19 different sports. Some championship games were aired by NBC-TV.

Success was AIAW's undoing. Its proof of both demand for and audience appeal of women's intercollegiate sports did not go unnoticed by the NCAA. Several attempts at a merger that would give women an equal voice in joint governance failed. The NCAA, mindful of AIAW's success and that courts repeatedly upheld Title IX requirements, then simply established its own championships program for women's athletics.



FSU's first national championship in women's sports was won by the 1981 golf team, just preceding that of the softball team. Several 1981 golfers later competed on the LPGA circuit. Coach Vernon Giles stands at right.

The NCAA position was that it was giving women another choice, but the big difference goes back to Miss Katie's \$port\$. Using its sports/TV bankroll the NCAA reimbursed colleges for sending women's teams to its championship tournaments, and provided funding for their sports. The AIAW could not afford to do that and it was soon over. The AIAW ceased at the big school level rather than wage a prolonged turf battle.

The AIAW still has its adherents among supporters of women's athletics who feel that organization's spirit is closer to the original ideal of the scholar-athlete. The effects on traditional values in intercollegiate athletics from the enormous riches generated by sports and television since the mid-20th century has emerged as a concern for college administrations. So has the fact that many men and women athletes aspire to pursue a professional athletic career, with some seeing a college scholarship as a means to that end.

The NCAA's current emphasis of "comprehensive excellence" stresses the enduring value of a college degree notwithstanding professional aspirations. It's recently established Academic Progress Rate (APR) tracks an athlete's advancement toward graduation. It is intended to reward teams that show steady progress of student-athletes' toward a degree and penalize those that do not by decreasing the allotted scholarships to that team. Since joining the ACC, which is the most prestigious academic and athletic conference in the country, FSU has consistently been ranked number two, just behind Duke in the academic performance of both its men and women athletes. For FSU administrators, the academic achievements of

metro CONFERENCE

In 1976, FSU joined the Metro Conference for all men's and women's sports except football. The Lady Seminoles dominated the conference in several sports.



After years of showing resistance to the idea, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) assumed control of women's intercollegiate sports in 1982 and became their governing body.

its women athletes are a special reassurance. A recent report on scholastic records showed that 7 of FSU's top 10 teams were women's and 62.5 percent of women athletes had GPAs of 3.5 and above.

The NCAA has also mandated that each institution create a student development staff whose charge is to involve the student-athlete in the community, and provide them programs to help them become "complete persons." FSU is receiving many national accolades for its innovation and success as a leader in this area.



FSU'S WOMEN AND THE NCAA

The NCAA assumed control of women's athletics in 1982, so when Ms. Palmer's years as women's athletics director ended in 1985, it seemed an appropriate time to restructure the Department of Athletics as both men's and women's sports now had the same regulatory body. The quasi-independent Director of Women's Athletics eventually became the Senior Woman Administrator under FSU's Director of Athletics. Several women have held this title, the incumbent being Pam Overton.

Unifying some tasks gave the women's program immediate access to the larger staff and functions within the existing Department. Both men and women now used the same counseling and academic support staff. Oversight of facilities was centralized. Some sports - swimming and diving, track and field and cross country - now have a head coach over both men's and women's teams.

Of particular interest to followers of women's teams is the support of the Office of Sports Information. Publication of media guides every school year for each of the women's teams is a major project of this office. Along with information and players

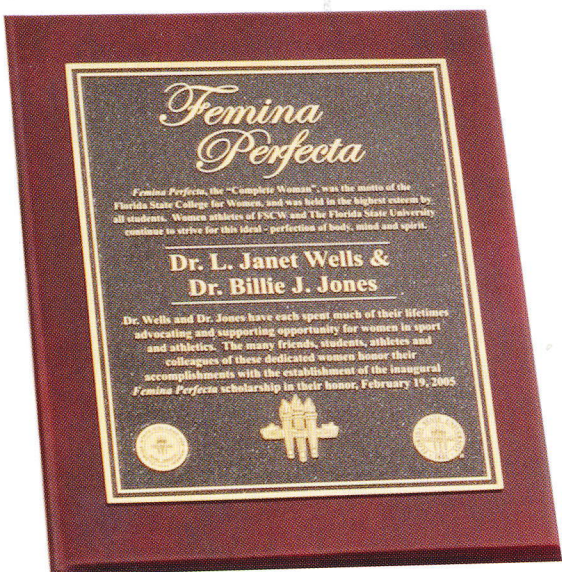


Combined athletic administrations brought new services to women's sports such as more sophisticated marketing, as suggested by this promotional photo of representatives from all women's teams.

listing for the current season, these guides contain the past records and histories of the teams during the modern intercollegiate era including the Metro Conference in 1976 and the switch to the Atlantic Coast Conference in 1991. These guides are available through the internet at *Seminole.com* and then the specific sport.

Through the Seminole Boosters' staff, fund-raising efforts for women's scholarships was amplified. A program begun in 1986 by the Boosters has as its goal the endowed funding of every athletic scholarship, a task that increases as tuition and costs of living go up annually. This task is not only on-going but also ever increasing. Scholarship gift levels known as Individual, Group, Position and Femina Perfecta are offered to encourage donors through their special interests. A listing of all scholarship giving that includes many groups and individuals is contained in this work's addenda. Groups and individuals need to sustain their initial enthusiasm.

At the present, considering scholarship cost and rate of return on endowment funds, the total of all the listed gifts earns only enough interest to provide two scholarships. Much remains to be accomplished. Both men and women receive full and equal scholarships, 97 for women and 141 for men. All sports offer the maximum number allowed by the NCAA and each team has the option of using one allotted scholarship for a student manager. The 2004-05 scholarship for in-state students was over \$17,000 and for out-of-state students \$32,000. The initial \$400 scholarships of 1977 have multiplied by many of Miss Katie's \$\$\$\$. The \$1.5 million for the women's athletics program that resulted from Ms. Palmer's



A celebration honoring longtime supporters of women's athletics Dr. Billie Jones and Dr. Janet Wells culminated on a festive 2005 winter weekend and the announcement of the first Femina Perfecta scholarship. Jones was an early head coach for several teams during her graduate assistant days and Wells, an FSCW alumna, headed the women's physical education program.

valiant efforts in 1985 increased to \$7.4 million for the 2004-2005 school year. That figure does not include funding for joint programs that benefit both male and female athletes.

Though slow to improve women's sports facilities initially, FSU has shown better progress in recent years. The softball/soccer complex, considered one of the finest in the country, resulted from the generosity of Mary Ann Stiles and Barry Smith. It was a



Among the newest facilities for FSU's women is the soccer/softball complex. Spectator and refreshment areas, dressing rooms, coach's offices and press facilities are between the two fields. Considered among the countries finest, the soccer complex has hosted NCAA tournament games and the Jo Anne Graf softball field honors FSU's own "winningest" coach in the women's game.

real treat for players and removed parking for football games from the diamond after years of seasonal abuse. Several sports areas that accommodate both men and women such as track and field, basketball, golf and tennis were extensively upgraded or created. Those new facilities took much pressure off Tully Gym and brought several renovations to that building, including a new volleyball playing surface, comfortable seating and remodeled locker room plus added lounges. Design for one of the world's fastest swimming pools is underway. It will be in an area near the FSU golf course.

Coaches for women's athletics have changed from faculty volunteers and graduate assistants to high level professionals. Each year, individuals among FSU's head coaches are honored by their peers with special commendations within the conference and in national sports' associations. Of the 39 coach-of-the-year awards at conference, regional and national levels received by FSU coaches, 22 are coaches of women's teams.

On the court, in the field, in the pool, on the links, on the track or off,



The Scott Speicher Tennis Center, named in honor of an FSU alumnus and military hero gives both men's and women's teams a real home court advantage. In 1996 the newly constructed facility hosted the Women's Tennis National Championship and is frequently a site of "futures" and "challenger" contests.



Among new facilities benefiting both men's and women's sports teams is the clubhouse at the Don Veller FSU golf course. Inside, members of both teams have lounge and study areas convenient to the coach's offices.



In 2002 the basketball practice/training center for both men's and women's teams opened. It is adjacent to the Leon County Civic Center where the teams play their home games.

Lady Seminoles are champions and contenders. As the modern era of intercollegiate sports is stretching toward four decades, FSU's women have shown their winning ways in conferences and in national and international competition. An overview of these accomplishments and resulting trophies can be seen in the recently established museum in the new Moore Athletic Center. A listing of both individual and team triumphs is contained in an addenda to this work.



SPORTS FOR ALL AND A LOOK AHEAD

At Florida State, the creation of an intercollegiate athletics program for women did not erase the philosophy expressed so strongly by Dr. Katherine Montgomery: Sports and recreational opportunities should be available to all students. The school never made a this-or-that choice. Varsity teams replace only the highest athletic skill level of intramural and club sports. The growth and progress in opportunities for all students are probably beyond Miss Katie's most elaborate dreams.

In FSCW days, intramural teams from dormitories and sororities probably numbered about 20 in a few popular sports. Students' recreational use of physical education facilities was limited to non-instruction hours. Today, over 2,000 intramural teams in 25 different sports have over 126,000 student participations per year. Students now have their own recreation facility, the Dr. Bobby E. Leach Center built in 1991 and expanded twice since then. The name honors FSU's first African-American vice president who championed campus recreation.



The Leach Recreation Center provides all FSU students modern facilities and opportunities for physical exercise and sports experiences, all in keeping with Miss Katie's athletics for all philosophy. While more women than men use the exercise equipment and classes, more men than women participate in the thousands of intramural and club sports teams.

Since the Leach Center's third year, when use by students was about 500,000 visits, the use figure is rapidly climbing toward a mark of one million visits per calendar year. A little under half those visits are by female students, but in a flashback to those "drill and gymnastics" in physical culture of the early 1900s, women comprise 93 percent of the participants in the 65 to 70 drop-in group exercise classes offered each week. Males dominate the intramural teams 66 percent to 34 percent, which agrees with the national average.

Sports clubs, from which women's intercollegiate tennis rose, number about 50 covering a variety of both team and individual sports. The club experience is quite similar to pioneer women's teams - volunteer coaches, weekend schedules, travel by van, meager finances and pay-your-own-way customs. A final similarity is that any new intercollegiate sports team will probably arise from a club. To maintain gender parity, the next new team would be for women. Likely choices are crew/rowing, equestrian, synchronized swimming or water polo.

Another development with consequences over the next few years began prior to January of 1998, when the Seminole Boosters encouraged the formation of a select group to advance and promote women's sports. The group called itself the Committee of Thirty and took as its first project the celebration of FSU's first 30 years of intercollegiate athletics, which began with volleyball in the fall of 1968. But the organization had a much broader agenda, which it energetically pursued even as that celebration was taking place. The Committee of Thirty (COT), though not limited to that number of members, promoted "the history, value and status of women's athletics" at FSU and education on "the need for private support." The committee also advised the Seminole Boosters, the Department of Athletics and University administration on matters related to women's athletics.

Events the committee produced with Booster and Athletics Department cooperation quickly become traditions. Foremost is a Sunday brunch on a fall football weekend



FSU celebrated 30 years of intercollegiate women's athletics in the modern era in 1998 with the first Sportsfest and creation of a volunteer support group named the Committee of Thirty.

named “Champions Beyond the Game.”

The event, established to thank donors to women’s athletics, honors two former women athletes who have been successful after their playing days. One champion is from the pre-scholarship era and one from the scholarship era. Their remarks to today’s student-athletes and scholarship donors reveal how lessons they learned in athletics at FSU carried them to success.



Begun in 1999, the Champions Beyond the Game Brunch entertains current women scholar/athletes and scholarship contributors by honoring two alumnae who have transferred the lessons of athletic endeavors and team experiences into successful careers. One honoree represents alumna of the years before athletic scholarships. The other is from the scholarship or Title IX era.

The Women’s SportsFest during the winter months brought alumnae of individual sports or organizations such as F Club, Wearers of the Emblem, Tarpon Club and Racquettes back to campus. The next planned SportsFest is 2008, when women’s intercollegiate sports of the modern era will reach the 40th year anniversary. Another joint festivity called The Gathering of the Tribe was held periodically in selected cities away from campus. Women’s coaches, members of the Committee of Thirty and members of that city’s Seminole Club host receptions for former athletes. The status of each women’s sport and plans for the future were presented.

In the winter of 2005, the friends and former students of Dr. Billie J. Jones and Dr. Janet Wells staged a weekend celebration honoring these two for their service to women’s sports on this campus. Both were charter members of the Committee of Thirty and both devoted decades to the women student-athletes of FSCW/FSU. Dr. Jones was one of those committed graduate assistant coaches of FSU’s intercollegiate sports and a member of the Physical Education faculty. Dr. Wells, an FSCW alumna from Odd/Even days, is the former head of women’s Physical Education.

The event featured establishment of the Femina Perfecta Scholarship. That name, of course, reflects the “complete woman” and 100 years of feminist traditions on this campus. That one weekend raised more than \$400,000 for the scholarship fund. Such results are a harbinger of good things to come for the Lady Seminoles.

SPORTS' HISTORIES AND HIGHLIGHTS

(Media guides produced by the Sports Information Office contain more historical data and records along with current player and schedule information. They are placed on line and can be reached via *Seminoles.com* and then the individual sport.)

Volleyball: Volleyball was one of the two big Thanksgiving Day games in the Odd/Even rivalry and was FSU's first team sport of the modern intercollegiate era. In 1968 a group of physical education students and a volunteer faculty coach, Martha "Pat" Moore, began play. Only Dr. Billie J. Jones coached the group more than one season until Cecile Reynaud took over in 1976.

Back then, graduate students were still the major coaching force in FSU's intercollegiate women's sports, including the women's athletics director who was finishing up her doctorate. So, when Ms. Reynaud came expecting to just be the volleyball coach she learned, to her surprise, she had been hired as a graduate assistant and was, therefore, required to attend graduate school. That began a process culminating in a doctorate degree.

During 26 years with Dr. Reynaud, FSU's volleyball team won 66 percent of its games and made national tournaments 13 times. Winning the old Metro Conference title was expected and they did six times and also won five Metro Tournaments. Challenging for the ACC title was also routine. They were regular season co-champions in 1992 and ACC tournament champions in 1998. Overall, the team has participated in AIAW's national championship contest seven times and in the NCAA's contest 11 times.



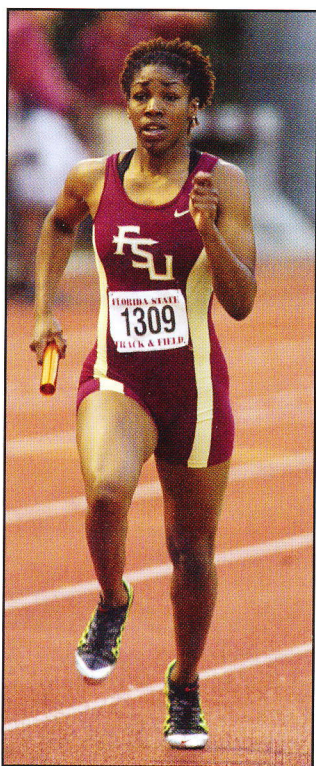
*Pictured at top:
The 1968 volleyball team's fall season inaugurated intercollegiate sports for women in the modern era at FSU. The Lady Seminoles dominated volleyball in the Metro Conference and has been a powerful competitor in the ACC with one conference title.*

*Pictured at bottom:
The 2002 team celebrates a point and the renovated and rejuvenated Lucy McDaniel Court in Tully Gym. The team's dressing rooms and lounge areas in Tully were also refurbished and modernized.*

Three former players are in the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame. The best remembered is probably Gabrielle Reece who went from collegiate player/model to beach player/model and captain of the Nike team. FSU's home arena is named the Lucy McDaniel Court at Tully Gymnasium. The name honors the only million-dollar donor to women's athletics, not just at FSU, but in the whole state. Her contribution included \$100,000 toward a volleyball scholarship.

Current coach, Todd Kress, took over for the 2002 season. His previous experience in several mid-western schools includes three trips to the NCAA championship tournament. Under his coaching in 2004, Amanda Santos became the first Lady Seminole to become an American Volleyball Coach's Association All-American. Her sister, Andreza Santos, won All-American honors in 2005. That's a very good omen for FSU's setters, spikers and servers.

(FSU provides 12 scholarships, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)



Marla Jackson, runner in a 2005 relay event, pursues a long line of successful relay speedsters at FSU. Winning relays was a major factor in the Lady Seminoles national team championships of 1984 and 1985 plus national event titles in other years.

Track and Field: Although FSU faculty member and volunteer coach Dr. Frankie Hall hurriedly put together a team to compete in some regional meets and the inaugural national track and field meet in 1969, only later was a season of track and field events scheduled. The Field Days of long ago produced both a national record in discus (1920) and a coach for the USA's women in the 1924 Olympics. But, a true team with rigorous training only came with the modern era of intercollegiate competition. Once consistent conditioning and coaching were provided, track and field brought a shower of national records and All-American honors to FSU. Mike Long, for whom the track facility is named, was the men's track coach from 1953 and took the women under his wing shortly after their team was formed. Back in the days of \$400 women's athletic scholarships, the first one granted a black woman, 1976, was in track and field.

Among the honors the Lady Seminole track and field athletes have won are two national team championships (outdoor in 1984

and indoor in 1985), 12 national individual event championships, nine national relay event championships and enough All-Americans to crowd the infield. Six women track stars have also been inducted into the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame.

One of those, Kim Batten, a national and world record holder in the 400m hurdles and winner of two silver medals in the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, is probably the most recognized name though Michelle Finn won gold for the USA at the Barcelona Olympics in the 100m dash. Lady Seminole ace runners from other countries have won Olympic medals for Canada, Brazil and Jamaica. In 1994, sprinter Casey Custer was selected as the State of Florida's NCAA Woman of the Year for all sports. Check the addenda of honors and records for many other track and field stars.

Recent renovations to Mike Long Track include a new surface, wider lanes, faster turns and a larger infield, making it a sought after site for regional meets. Facilities also include a modern strength and training center.

Bob Braman was named head coach in 2003, following the father/son regime of Mike (31 years) and Terry Long (19 years) that firmly established the sport at FSU. Coach Braman extends the Long influence, having spent the previous three years under Terry Long as the Seminoles' very successful cross-country mentor for both men and women.



Deanna Lane ranks second in points on FSU's all-time heptathlon athletes.

(FSU provides 18 women's scholarships in track and field and cross country, the maximum allowed by the NCAA)



Cross-Country: This off-shoot of modern track and field is mentioned in very early yearbooks of the women's college but without particulars and, considering early 1900s dress codes, probably had little resemblance to today's sport. It was not among the Odd/Even teams.

Since 2003, the head coach of both men's and women's track and field and also men's and women's cross-country has been Bob Braman. He came to FSU in 2000 as head coach of cross-country, which still gets much of his personal attention.

Cross-country has a singular trait. Its training and contest venue is a natural one without the expensive facility demands of a court or field or specialized space. The Tallahassee area presents an abundant variety of trails, at least a dozen used by the FSU team and its visitors. The Miccosukee Greenway, the team's home course, is considered one of the best in the southeast. Another course popular with visiting teams is the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge, where the sudden sight of a basking alligator may cause a brief break in stride.

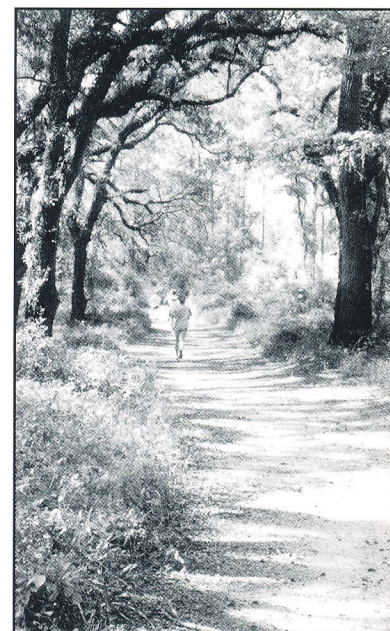
The Tallahassee locale also provides the luxury of something else money can't buy: an ideal climate for year-round activity.

Both climate and the region's natural assets are bonuses in recruiting for a sport such as cross-country. Those factors certainly attracted the very best Lady Seminole runner to date from Lancashire, England.

Vicky Gill, Class of 2003, was a five-time All-American, two-time NCAA South Region Athlete of the Year and a three-time All-ACC. She was the second FSU woman to win All-American honors in cross country, the first to do so more than once and the first since 1981. Coach Braman called her a running machine.



Pictured on left: Vicky Gill, arguably the best woman runner in FSU's cross country history, finished her career in 2003 as a five-time All-American, two-time NCAA South Regional Athlete of the Year and a three-time All-ACC honoree.



Pictured on right: FSU's location between the tall pines of the red hills and the Gulf of Mexico provides a wealth of varied trails for cross-country. Add a climate that's fine for year-round running and the result is allure for cross-country devotees.

Coach Braman organized a group called the Seminole Striders that expands the opportunities for female cross-country runners. Most lack full scholarships or any at all but are expected to follow the same training regimen of those that do. And, unlike other sports with assigned specific positions or numbers of team members, cross-country allows for unlimited runners at the starting line. There are no benchwarmers in cross-country. If they train, they can compete.

That flexibility in the sport, plus Tallahassee's natural setting and climate, will keep women's cross country a vibrant part of Florida State's sports menu.

(FSU provides 18 women's scholarships in cross country and track and field, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)

Softball: The achievements of FSU's softball team and Coach JoAnne Graf are synonymous, inseparable and outstanding. Dr. Graf has coached the Lady Seminoles for 27 years and even played here as an undergraduate in the early 1970s. Her teams were and are at the top in both slowpitch (two AIAW national championships) and fastpitch (seven NCAA World Series appearances). Dr. Graf's combined record for both slow and fastpitch makes her the all-time "winningest" coach in Division I universities. In the fall of 2003, she was inducted into the NFCA (National Fastpitch Coaches Association) Hall of Fame.



*Pictured on left:
The first diamond sport at FSCW was baseball when these 1927 all-stars from class and Odd/Even teams played the game. The switch to softball came in the later 1930s. In FSU days only softball has been played.*



*Pictured on right:
Lady Seminole softball players cheer at the 2003 NCAA Softball World Series. The FSU team has competed in a national tournament seven times and won two championships under AIAW auspices.*

Diamond sports at FSCW/FSU has a varied timeline. The initial Odd/Even game was baseball — hardball and slender bat. After fastpitch softball became the nationally accepted women's version of the sport that became the Odd/Even sport. However, slowpitch was what the first FSU varsity team played in 1969, with graduate assistant Judy Blucker as coach, under AIAW rules. When women's athletics came under the NCAA, it was back to fastpitch in 1984 and has been ever since.

Coach Graf and the Lady Seminoles scarcely missed a beat in making the change. In 14 years of ACC play, FSU's women have won the conference title 10 times, their All-ACC selections double those of any other conference team and more than 20 players have garnered All-American honors.

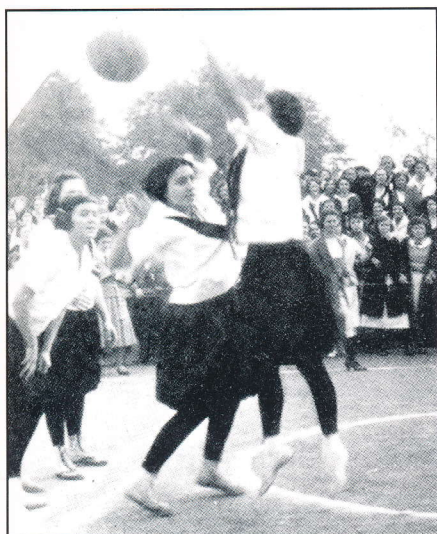
In 1982, Lady Seminole short stop Darby Cottle was named the national slowpitch player of the year and Broderick Award winner as the nation's best softball player. Then, in 1988 she was one of the first three women inducted into the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame. Three more have been chosen for the hall since. Just as soon as she is eligible, another will surely be added: Jessica van der Linden. Playing both as an outfielder with a stellar batting average and as a pitcher with a school record for strikeouts, Jessica finished her FSU career in 2004 as a two-time All-American, USA Softball Player of the Year and a Broderick Award winner as the nation's best softball player. She was the first fastpitch softball player to win both those national honors.

During the 2005 season, the FSU's home facility was named the JoAnne Graf Field at the Seminole Softball Complex.

(FSU provides 12 scholarships in softball, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)



Basketball: In the fall of 1906, the first publicly played sports contest on the women's campus was an intramural basketball game. The winning team, playing as the FFC varsity, lost an away game against the women of Stetson College in the spring of 1907. In a return match in Tallahassee the following spring (1908), the FFC women won, but it was the last intercollegiate contest in any sport for many years. Intercollegiate basketball did not resume for 63 years.



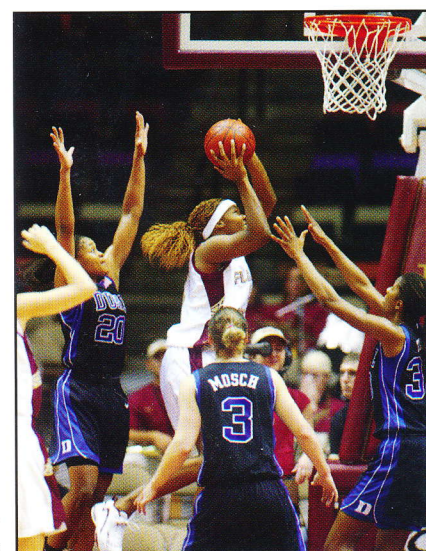
Basketball is the school's oldest intercollegiate sport for women. The game in 1908, when FFC won the state championship, was far less strenuous than today. The court was divided into three sections with players restricted to one section. Dribbling was limited to one bounce.

In the interim, basketball was an intramural sport. Indeed, for all the Odd/Even years, the basketball game on Thanksgiving Day morning was "the game" of the whole year. For many fans, basketball is still "the game" of women's sports. In a tape delay FSU-TV broadcast, a contest between FSU and FAMU women's teams in January 1972 was the first game televised.

Like most other women's sports at FSU, basketball owes its new intercollegiate start to graduate assistants who were four of its first five coaches, the first being Dr. Barbara Hollingsworth. The only one not a graduate assistant was physical education faculty member Eddie Cubbon, that persistent advocate for women's varsity teams.

Of all the basketball players who have lettered since 1971, Sue Galkantas truly stands above all. In her 1980-1984 playing years, she scored 2,323 points, more than any other FSU basketball player ever, male or female. Among her stats in FSU's women's basketball are: the first named All-American; the fourth women inducted into the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame; the first to have her jersey number retired; and leading FSU to its first NCAA national title tournament. After more than 20 years, six of her basketball records remain unbroken.

FSU's Trinetta Moore goes high for a basket vigorously guarded by Duke players. It's characteristic of play in the ACC, a top basketball conference.



The ACC is probably the only major collegiate conference in which basketball challenges football for fan enthusiasm, yet the Lady Seminoles have held their own on the court. Teams have qualified for the NCAA championship tourney five times and the WNIT (Women's National Invitation Tournament) three times. During the 2005 season, the Lady Seminoles gave ACC's traditional powers fits. Academically during ACC years, the FSU women have never had fewer than two players on the conference honor roll and some years seven or eight.

Since 2002, after years of inadequate locker rooms and practice time in Tully Gym, the Lady Seminoles now share a new state-of-the-art training and practice facility with the men's team. It is adjacent to the Leon County Civic Center, site of their home games.

From 2001, with three top-four ACC finishes, four postseason appearances and three players drafted for the WNBA (Women's National Basketball Association), it appears the Lady Seminoles are truly on the winning track. Credit goes to head coach Sue Semrau, who took over the reins in 1997-1998. With the program's recent recruiting success, maybe there's another Sue Galkantas anxiously waiting to wear the garnet and gold.

(FSU provides 15 women's scholarships in basketball, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)

Swimming and Diving: In 1905, that first small wooden gym contained a tiny concrete pool dubbed the "bathtub." Thus swimming, as an activity if not a sport, dates to the very beginning of the women's college. Acquisition of property on Lake Bradford after 1915 allowed swimming as warm weather recreation and a site for swim meets. The sport



Emile Breen, a two-time honorable mention All-American illustrates how far FSU's swimming has come since the 1930s and 1940s telegraphic meets and volunteer coaches.

really took off when the big tile pool opened in Montgomery Gym in 1930. It was the site of Odd/Even contests from then on and of telegraphic swim meets with times telegraphed to a central site, a rare intercollegiate event. FSCW was the central site for its last telegraphic meet in 1947. After that, talented swimmers joined the famed Tarpon Club, taking their talents in an artistic direction.

As the movement for women's sports gathered force with the formation of the CIAW and AIAW, Tarpon's volunteer faculty sponsor Glynise Smith began working with interested speed swimmers in the fall of 1970. She took a group to the very first AIAW swimming nationals the following spring in Tempe, Arizona. Swimming also shows up in 1971 as represented on the FSU's Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Council calling for a full-time women's athletics director. In 1975, after four years of volunteer faculty coaches and graduate assistants, FSU's ladies got their first fulltime coach.

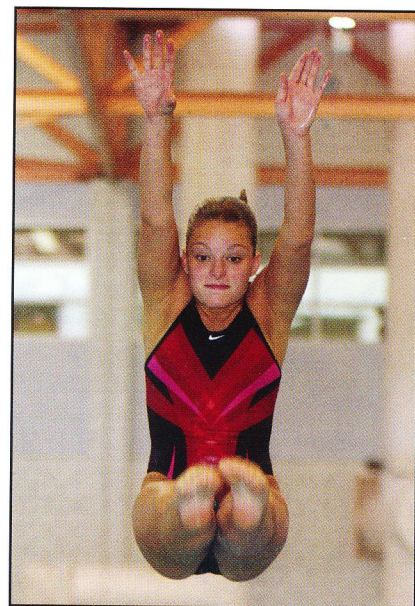
That was Terry Maul, who devoted 17 years to FSU's women swimmers and divers. Maul coached the school's first two All-American women. To date, 48 Lady Seminoles have attained that honor in individual swimming and diving events.

As a member of the ACC, FSU's women collect All-ACC honors and conference event championships every year. In the stellar year of 1995, five swimmers were All-ACC, while six swimmers and two relay teams were event champions. Chelsie Lerew captured both the one-meter and two-meter ACC diving crown for 2001 and national honors for the one-meter board in 2002.

Academically, the Lady Seminole swimmers and divers always excel among FSU teams. In the ACC, at least half the team members have made the honor roll every year and in 2002 only one missed that mark, again validating the scholar-athlete term for FSU's women.

Neil Harper, the current head coach for both men's and women's swimming and diving, was a star swimmer at Louisiana State University and represented Great Britain in two Olympics. This is his second stint at Florida State. He was an assistant coach for 1994-97, then spent two years as women's head coach at Ohio State University. Harper returned to FSU in 1999 in the top spot with a desire to push the Lady Seminoles harder. Results indicate success: Thirteen more ladies have captured All-American honors since his return.

(FSU provides 14 women's scholarships in swimming and diving, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)



Since 2001, FSU divers have been major performers in the ACC. Brittany Lerew was the 2004-2005 conference champion in 3m diving.

Golf: With the only course far across town and students not allowed to have cars during the FSCW years, golf was an Odd/Even sport but not a headliner. That changed when, in transition to FSU, the varsity golf coach tried to recruit two women students, both exceptional players, for his team. The idea was shot down immediately, but it sure made headlines. The young ladies' successes later confirmed the coach's evaluation.

FSU's women's golf has a trophy case and record book equally luminous. Keith Pitchford, the team's first coach guided the team to very early successes and a second place finish in the AIAW nationals. In 1981, FSU's lady golfers brought the AIAW national championship trophy back to campus. Three Metro Conference Championships were followed by qualifying for the NCAA Championship tourney 10 of 13 years in the ACC. In the individual

performance column (and golf is an individual sport) six Lady Seminole players have been named All-Americans and five have been inducted into the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame.

Of all the sports, golf probably offers women the greatest professional opportunities after college. Eight former Lady Seminoles have or are currently playing on the LPGA circuit. They have accumulated 27 titles, including the Women's U. S. Open and the Women's British Open. Jane Geddes, probably the best known in recent years, accounts for 11 titles. Those numbers do not include the six wins by Mary Lena Faulk, that early LPGA member who was not allowed to play with the boys before FSU had a women's team.

Debbie Dillman, a member of that 1981 national championship team, has been a coach since 1985 and head coach since 1992. Long-term coaches with the school's



In 2004, Karen Tamulis became FSU's latest All-American golfer. A number of Lady Seminole All-Americans have been successful on the LPGA tour.

Three Torches in their academic experience are a beneficial and stabilizing factor in women's athletics on this campus. It began with Miss Katie in 1918 and has been especially evident in the modern era. It will continue in Florida State's women's golf where the current assistant coach is Amy Bond, an All-ACC golfer and an Academic All-American in her 1999 senior season.

Facilities have taken not one but a whole series of giant steps since the Odd/Even days with a lone golf course way across town. Besides the University's own Don Veller Seminole Golf Course, four other excellent private courses vie for the Lady Seminoles' favor with amenities and memberships. The new Dave Middleton Learning Center at the Don Veller Clubhouse, provides both men's and women's Seminole golf teams with coaches' offices, team locker rooms, lounges and instruction areas for studying, an exercise room and video-teaching facility. Student golfers can get there either by the University's bus service or their own car.

(FSU provides 6 women's scholarships in golf, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)

Tennis: Tennis came to campus as a club in the 1907-08 school year and has been here ever since. It was in turn recreational, Odd/Even and intramural until the Racquettes



Tennis has been on campus since 1907. This Even team of the 1940s shows off its one-piece gym suits, green with yellow trim. Their courts were located immediately behind Montgomery Gym, a site now occupied by a parking garage.

club was organized in 1958 by coach Virginia Dumas. Under Ann Lankford, a faculty volunteer, the Raquettes became the only group allowed an off-campus intercollegiate and adult amateur club schedule. The Racquettes won the 1963-64 Florida College Tennis Tournament, FSU's first sanctioned tournament title, and never had a losing season.

In 1972, tennis shifted from a club to a varsity sport. In the old Metro Conference, Lady Seminole tennis players won its championship five times and were never lower than runner-up. The ACC proved to be a more competitive tennis conference, but even so, the team has been a contender every year and has been to nationals once and regionals nine times.

However, it is in academics that Lady Seminole tennis players have proven themselves champions at all levels - university, conference and national. For the past eight years, the team has earned the FSU's Golden Torch Award for the highest GPA of all its athletic teams. It has also led the ACC, itself a leader in academic prestige, for the same period. Among college teams nationally, the Lady Seminoles tennis teams took the academic honors not only in tennis but also in all sports. These young women have shown that the term scholar-athlete not only expresses an ideal but a realistic goal.



During the 1998-99 season, Kia Asberg posted 39 wins to join just one other player at that number atop the Lady Seminole record books. It also was the team's best ever season with 21 tournaments won and only 7 losses.

Just as it is difficult to separate win/loss records from coaching ability, it is equally difficult to distance coaches from team attitude. The team's academic excellence and Lise Gregory's term (1997-2004) as head coach cannot be considered just coincidence. The academic commitment continues under current coach Jennifer Hyde, a Lady Seminole varsity tennis player from the early 1990s.

Two tennis players have been inducted into the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame, one being Patti Henderson who returned to her *alma mater* to coach from 1987 to 1991.

Three players have been named All-Americans. Jamie Kaplan, a 1997 grad, became the first FSU tennis player to join the WTA (Women's Tennis Association) professional circuit which includes Wimbledon and other noted annual events,

The Lady Seminoles truly enjoy a home court advantage in the Scott Speicher Tennis Center. With 12 lighted hard courts and tiered seating for over 1,000, it is a site for more tennis than that of the Seminoles. It was the scene of the 1996 NCAA Women's Championships and gets regular use on USTA futures contests.

(FSU provides 8 women's scholarships in tennis, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)

Soccer: For many years, Odd/Even soccer games were played just north of where the Thagard Health Center is now. But there's nothing old hat about FSU's youngest intercollegiate sport for women. In 11 years Florida State women's soccer has achieved more than some of its other women's sports have in 35 years and accomplished it in the ACC, the toughest soccer league in the country.

On September 7, 1995, the Lady Seminoles played the first home game of their first season on a makeshift field that had been a parking lot. Spectators were seated in haul-in temporary bleachers. On September 1, 1998, the Lady Seminoles played the opening game of their fourth season in a sparkling new complex. This facility has 1,500 permanent seats, lights for night games, ticket and concession building, press box and radio/TV booth, offices for coaches, team and coach locker rooms for both the Lady Seminoles and their opponents. Now soccer fans just walk across the street from a parking garage to reach the playing field. The complex has been the site of the ACC Championship and served as an NCAA host site.



A 2005 All-American, India Trotter is the first Lady Seminole to play for the US National Team. She was also named a first team All-ACC honoree.

FSU soccer began its remarkable progress almost from the start under its first head coach, Heather Kerby-Nelson, winning its second game and posting a winning record in only its second season. More recently, the Lady Seminoles have been to five straight NCAA final tournaments and advanced all the way to the College Cup (the final four) in 2003. Knocking off top-10 teams has become a habit and in the rigorous ACC there are plenty of opportunities to do just that. In fact, FSU is now among that top-10, having been ranked as high as number three in 2004.

The program flourished under Patrick Baker, its second head coach, who joined the team prior to the 1999 season. Under his direction, Florida State's soccer became a national contender. He also inspired his players to contribute to the public good. They

captured the 1999 Director's Cup for Community Service and have almost doubled their donated player hours in the years since.

In 2002, forward Cindy Schofield was third in points scored among the 15 finalists for the Hermann Award, soccer's Heisman Trophy. During her four years of play, 1999-2002, she recorded 102 points, 27 more than any other Lady Seminole in the team's short history.

In January 2005, Mark Krikorian was announced as Florida State's third head coach for women's soccer. He brought 14 years of head coaching experience to the campus at all levels of the game - college, professional and Olympic development. He served with the United States' U-19 National Team and was named the 2002 WUSA Coach of the Year.

Krikorian expressed appreciation for the solid foundation left by his predecessor and anticipated even greater accomplishments. That anticipation was realized with a stellar 2005 season. The Lady Seminoles advanced to the College Cup for the second time (incredible for a team in only its 11th season). Player India Trotter was honored as an All-American and Krikorian was named women's soccer coach of the year 2005 by Soccer America magazine.

(FSU provides 12 scholarships in soccer, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)



FSU fans were delighted when the youngest of its varsity sports for women advanced to the College Cup in 2003, the game's final four. Incredibly, the team repeated that feat in 2005. Two final fours in three years!

EPILOGUE:

Accomplishment and Challenge

One hundred years of women's athletics on this campus has been an evolution paralleling the rise of women in education and society. From protected non-voting ladies in well-defined roles of limited physical exertion, women have become hard working, hard playing equal opportunity activists. The number of sports available to women has increased along with more strenuous activity. The challenge here is keeping and advancing FSU's women's sports opportunities and rewards.

The Civil Rights and Women's Rights movements brought racial and gender parity closer to realization in the nation and on the FSU campus. And in that order. Integration came to FSU in 1962 while the first partial athletic scholarships for women came in 1972 and full scholarships in 1979. Thus all FSU women were united in their quest and all benefited. Facilities even approaching equity took a lot longer, though much has been accomplished in the past decade. The challenge now lies in continuing this progress toward gender parity. Aging facilities and dimming memory of past inequalities must be countered. That will require sustaining vigilance, determination and enthusiasm.

Along with evolution and change, there are some constants. From 1905 to the present, the benefit of sports activity has been an accepted fact, but the benefit of education has always been viewed as foremost. For the woman student-athlete the emphasis has always been on education, both in the seven decades of non-scholarships and also in the three decades of athletic scholarships. There is no better illustration of the original concept of using superior athletic talent to earn a college degree than by the women of Florida State University. Year after year, Lady Seminoles lead FSU's athletics teams in scholastics. For the 2004-2005 school year, 55 percent of women athletes made the ACC honor roll with a 3.0 or better GPA. Of 24 FSU athletes receiving ACC post-graduate scholarships, 14 went to women.

The impetus or inspiration to meet both athletic and academic challenges is found in the symbols of Florida State University. A 1906 suggested name for a school publication, "Garnet and Gold," strongly implies those traditional colors go back to the beginning of

the women's college the previous year. The basic design of the University's official seal dates to 1909-1910 school year with the name change to Florida State College for Women. That spring, the first known use of the seal was on a plaque presented to the winners of the Stars and Crescents basketball game, a fitting alliance of the seal and sports. Except for the phrase *femina perfecta*, the current FSU seal maintains the same design elements and symbolism.



The FSU seal of 2005 retains the three torches and the Latin motto "vires, artes, mores" that originated with the women's college seal of 1909. The school's feminist traditions predate that FSCW seal by half a century, however. Female students were admitted to the Seminary West of the Suwannee River in 1858.

Within the inner circle of the seal are the Three Torches, which represent the gift of fire and the arts to mankind by Prometheus, a titan of Greek mythology. According to classical Greek and Roman religion, this gift enabled mankind's intellectual and technical evolution. Labels on these torches are the Latin words *vires*, *artes* and *mores*. While these words briefly translate as "strength, skill and customs" an extended translation reveals deeper meanings. Strength is not just physical but also mental and moral power. The same extension reveals that skill also implies intellectual and artistic aptitude. Finally, extending customs encompasses how we govern ourselves and how we care for both others and ourselves.

If coaches, administrators and supporters adopt these virtues as their own, the challenges to keep Florida State's women's athletics successful and healthy will be met. If our student-athletes aspire to the goals of *vires*, *artes* and *mores*, they will achieve championships and a good education.

A new award, the *Femina Perfecta*, presented for the first time at the 2005 Champions Beyond the Game Brunch emphasizes the ideal of the "complete woman." Each team chose the member closest to this paradigm to receive the award. It was a fitting way to celebrate a century of women's sports and achievements.

SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The need for a historical overview of women's athletics became apparent at the 2002 Champions Beyond the Game Brunch. A student-athlete introducing the pre-scholarship honoree admitted not knowing what the initials F.S.C.W. represented. My immediate reaction was that current scholarship athletes should know the long feminist traditions of Florida State and appreciate the events and hard work that made their scholarships possible.

Thus, I committed to write a short history of FSU's women's athletics. Being fairly conversant with my *alma mater's* past, how difficult could that be? I soon learned, and here acknowledge the sources, generous help and partnership of many people over several years.

First of all, there is Dr. Robin Sellers and her history of Florida State College for Women entitled *Femina Perfecta*. Next there is Dr. Lucy Patrick, Head of Special Collections in Strozier Library who provided Mildred M. Usher's doctoral dissertation entitled *History of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics at Florida State University, 1905 - 1972*, Peggy Stanaland's master's thesis entitled *History of the Department of Physical Education for Women at Florida State University, 1923 - 1953* and *Memoirs of a Determined Department Watcher* by former Physical Education department head Dr. Ken Miller.

From Dr. Charlotte West, Class of 1954, who was right in the middle of the formation of the CIAW and AIAW and the national struggle for Title IX, came an account of those events. Other written materials, particularly applicable to the modern era, were the media guides provided by the Sports Information Office of the Department of Athletics. My thanks go to Rob Wilson and staff, especially Tina Thomas, for much research and answers to specific questions.

Then there are those interviews. A recounting is dangerous for some will be unwittingly omitted, but I must try. Dr. Billie Jones, one of those driven graduate assistants who brought the modern era of women's intercollegiate athletics to Florida State, and Dr. Jan Wells, whose vital faculty service included heading the women's physical education program, were my initial interviewees and intermittent consultants. FSU's first fulltime women's athletic director, Barbara Palmer, related her role in the evolution. Record setting softball coach Dr. JoAnne Graf shared her experiences with me and former volleyball coach Dr. Cecile Reynaud shared not only her experiences but also some history reports done by her students in Sports Management. Dr. Frankie Hall, the volunteer coach who told those first FSU track athletes to "wear white," filled in the formative intercollegiate years as did Linda Warren, one of those graduate assistant head coaches. Emma Colquitt, an early African-American player in basketball enlightened me about Pell Grants and the maturing process she experienced as a minority athlete (she became a member of the Committee of Thirty).

F Club information, especially for the transition years from FSCW to FSU and Odd/Even to sorority/independent intramurals was provided by Dr. Cappy Archibald Longstreth, A.J. Bassett and Dr. Myrt *Herndon*. *Early speed swimming recollections came from Alicia Crew, who advanced from*

Tarpon to Aquatics Director to Director of Campus Recreation, and from Kathy Wilson Beck, a Tarpon member who swam in that first AIAW national swim meet. Barbara Sheehan Withers a member of Gymkana verified Miss Katie's stance on women's intercollegiate athletics. I'm sure there are others. My apologies for omission are extended.

Many thanks go to members of a small ad hoc committee who reviewed the original draft, responded with corrections and suggestions while simultaneously reassuring me of the project's value as they critiqued: Tina Thomas, Billie Jones, Jan Wells, Cassandra Jenkins and Janet Stoner.

The narrative portion of this work is greatly enhanced by the addenda. Within are the records of achievements and honors of the women athletes of Florida State University. The associate and assistant sports information directors who work with the individual sports compiled and supplied the data. They are: Tamara Metcalfe, Lauren Williams, Josh Weber, Chuck Walsh, Michael Smoose, Elliott Finebloom and Tina Thomas (again).

Illustrations come from a variety of sources, the major ones being the Alumni Association's collection of yearbooks back to their very beginning, the FSU Photo Lab, the files of the Sports Information Offices and the historic photo files of Strozier's Special Collections. Very special thanks go to Valery Colvin of Alumni Affairs, Tina Thomas (once more) of Sports Information and Michelle Edmunds of the Photo Lab. Michelle put the final touches on the illustrations, using her skills to enhance and achieve best quality.

As months became years, a small cadre of the project's faithful supporters encouraged and gently prodded. These include Joel Padgett of Seminole Boosters, Linda Henning of Alumni Affairs and members of the Committee of Thirty such as Fran Cannon, Cassandra Jenkins, Billie Jones, Jan Wells and Janet Stoner, especially Janet Stoner. She expended countless hours on errands, computer assistance, organization, coordination and subtle pushing. Quite simply, the project would not have been accomplished without her efforts.

More thanks go to Joel Padgett for enlisting Boyd Brothers, Inc. of Panama City for its boost to FSU's women's athletics by contributing this publication's printing. That printing was facilitated by the layout and graphics work donated by Uzzell Advertising, the creation of its senior graphic designer Danielle Laney. All adherents to women's sports at FSU owe gratitude to both companies while I am especially indebted to Danielle for her skills and patience.

And finally, credit must go to that student-athlete who started it all, the one who did not know the meaning of FSCW. Young lady, I apologize for not catching your name.

Mary Lou Norwood
FSCW/FSU Class of 1947
August 2006

••ADDENDA••

F CLUB WEARERS OF THE EMBLEM Classes of 1928 - 1949

Emma V. Spencer, 1928
Mary Simpson Yarbrough, 1928
Bernice Conklin Coleman, 1929
Margaret Richards Gross, 1929
Mary Elizabeth Suhrer Dorr, 1929
Elizabeth Wood McNabb, 1930
Edna E. Mattox, 1930
Elizabeth Bell Dean, 1931
Nancy E. Lutz, 1931
Marion C. Phillips, 1932
Dorothy Archer Knowles, 1932
Helen Geffcken Patterson, 1932
Dorothy Hicks Thomason, 1932
Betty Autrey, 1933
Rhea M. Gallagher, 1933
Grace Kerby, 1933
Eva H. Byrd, 1934
Betty Bailey Gary, 1935
Frances Hurlin Newton, 1935
Felicia M. West, 1938
Yvonne I. Marchesseau, 1940

Cornelia Watson Gause, 1941
Jean Wood Crow, 1942
Paulette Nolan Emal, 1942
Stella Valenti Flynn, 1943
Marjorie Lambert Graham, 1944
Dottie Bryant McGahagin, 1944
Alieze Trieste Rosene, 1945
Catherine Barrs Floyd, 1946
Sarah L. Bennett, 1946
Rachel Chambers Peacock, 1947
Marion Looby Logue, 1947
Virginia A. Palmer, 1947
Betty Schwartz Peterson, 1947
Elaine K. Gavigan, 1948
Carolyn Jones Graves, 1948
Evelyn S. Shea, 1948
Catherine Sullivan Burggraf, 1948
Amarene Thompson Griffith, 1948
Norma Elaine Brown, 1949
Ester E. Miller, 1949



In 2002, F Club Wearers of the Emblem who were graduated in 1949 or before were honored at Sportsfest and inducted into FSU's Athletics Hall of Fame. Those attending the celebration were (front row l to r) Paulette Nolan Emal, 1942; Jean Wood Crow, 1942; Stella Valenti Flynn, 1943; Marjorie Lambert Graham, 1944; and Dottie Bryant McGahagin, 1944; (second row l to r) Sarah L. Bennett, 1946, Elizabeth "Betty" Schwartz Peterson, 1947; Rachel Chambers Peacock, 1947; Carolyn "Candy" Jones Gray, 1948; and Elaine K. Gavigan, 1948.

F CLUB WEARERS OF THE EMBLEM

Classes 1950 and beyond

Official records for F Club Wearers of the Emblem after 1949 have been lost. However, the honor continued under various criteria, always in recognition of superior sports achievement. Evidence such as photographs, emblems or other convincing proof confirm the following individuals were awarded this highest F Club accolade. F Club historians wish to receive information from and about individuals not listed below who also received this award after 1949. Please contact Dr. Cappy A. Longstreth, 7410 N.W. 131st Street, Gainesville, FL 32653-2403; CappyFla@aol.com.

Anna Athanason Fakis, 1953

Pat Crum Connell, 1953

Jo Anne E. Young, 1953

Myrtis Herndon, 1954

Patricia Folsom Barnes, 1954

June McGill, 1954

Sadie Presnell, 1955

Doris Holt, 1957

Carolyn Bell Greer, 1959

Naomi Day, 1961

Marjorie Presnell Williams, 1961

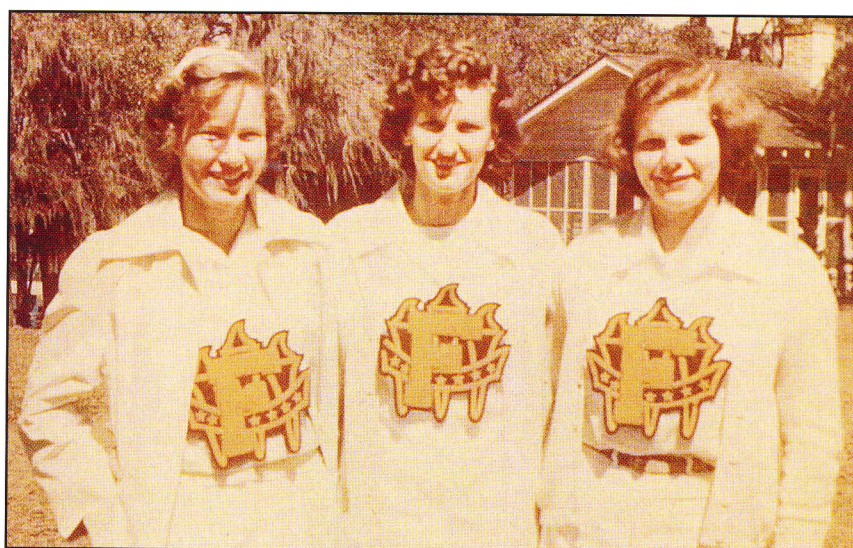
Arlene Sikora, 1961

Roberta Boyce Stokes, 1961

Kathy Geraghty, 1968

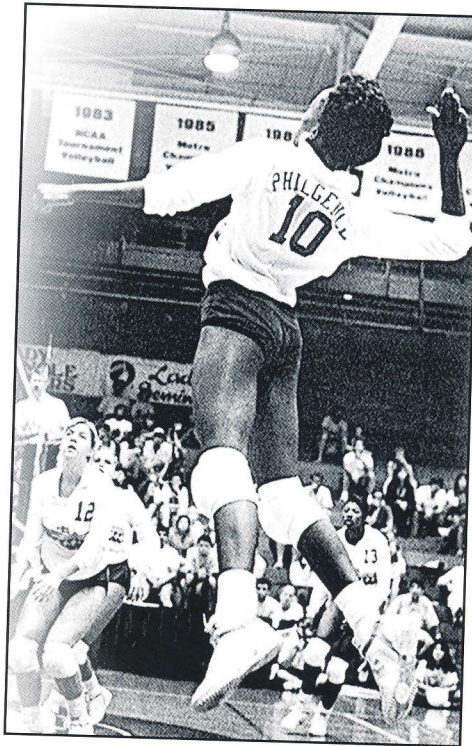
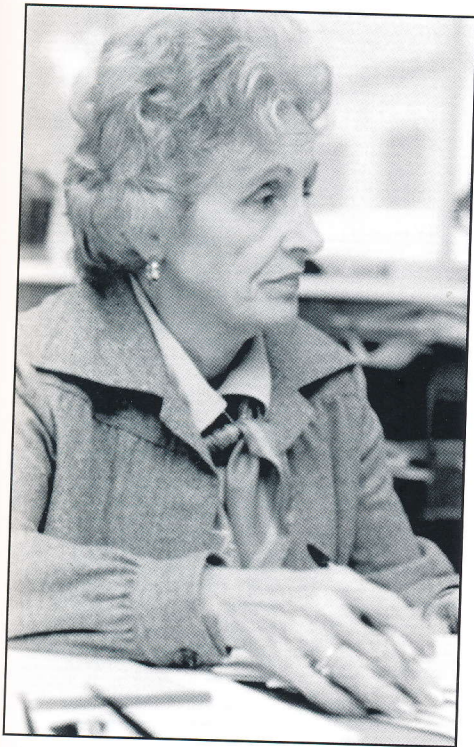
Laura Gibbons Duncan, 1972

Trudy Raybun, 1977



Though Odd/Even sports ended with the 1953-54 school year, when these three were awarded the prized F Club Emblem, this highest club honor was earned under different criteria for many years beyond that time. Intramural all-star teams and later varsity teams made up the basic letter and six stars needed. The pictured here in a scrapbook snapshot are (l to r) Pat Folsom, Myrtis Herndon and June McGill

WOMEN IN FSU ATHLETICS HALL OF FAME



Pictured on left: After Miss Katie's posthumous induction, Dr. Daisy Parker Flory was the next woman inducted into the Athletics Hall of Fame in 1982. An FSCW alumna, Dean of Faculties and member of FSU's athletics committee, she used her position to strongly support Title IX requirements. A volleyball scholarship bears her name.

Pictured on right: Maggie Philgence going high for a kill shows the technique that put her at the top of FSU career charts. After graduation, Maggie played professionally in an international league. She was inducted into FSU's Athletics Hall of Fame in 1998.

Year	Name	Class	Sport
1977	Dr. Katherine Montgomery	1918	Administration
1982	Dr. Daisy Parker Flory	1937	Mode Stone Award
1988	Darby Cottle Veasey	1983	Softball
	Jane Geddes	1982	Golf
	Margie Wessel Scott	1981	Volleyball
1989	Sue Galkantas	1984	Basketball
1990	Michelle Finn	1987	Track
	Barbara J. Palmer	1970	Administration
	Lisa Young Walters	1984	Golf
1991	Marita Payne	1985	Track
	Colleen Walker	1978	Golf
1992	Patti Henderson	1986	Tennis
1994	Barbara Bunkowsky Scherbak	1992	Golf
1995	Julie Larsen Baker	1988	Softball

WOMEN IN FSU ATHLETICS HALL OF FAME

Year	Name	Class	Sport
1997	Buffy Baker	1991	Tennis
	Kim Batten	1991	Track
	Dee Frye-Davis		Administration
	Gabrielle Reece	1990	Volleyball
1998	Dr. Grace Fox	1928	Administration
	Michelle Guilbault	1982	Golf
	Dr. Billie Jo Jones	1972	Coaching
	Maggie Philgence	1990	Volleyball
1999	Tia Paschal	1992	Basketball
2000	Susan Painter	1981	Softball
2001	Angela Wright	1983	Track
2002	Shamalene Wilson	1997	Softball
	F Club Emblem Wearers	1928-1949	Odd/Even sports
2003	Lori Sowell	1995	Tennis
2004	Holly Kelly Thompson	1991	Track
2005	Lisa Davidson	1993	Softball



Shamalene Wilson, a 2002 inductee of the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame, in action on the softball diamond. She was especially effective in bunting on a Lady Seminole team that has been to the College World Series seven times.

FSU'S WOMEN ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPICS



Kim Batten, FSU's national and international track star of the mid-1990s, heads for the finish line. A silver medalist in Atlanta's 1996 Olympic games, she also competed in Sidney's 2000 games, Kim was inducted into the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame in 1997.

Year & Site	Athletes	Sport or Event	Medal
1972-Munich	Margaret Coomber, Great Britain	Track and Field	
1980-Moscow	Wendy Fuller, Canada	Diving	
1984-Los Angeles	Orville Dwyer-Brown, Jamaica	Track and Field	
	Brenda Cliette	Track and Field	
	Esmeralda Garcia, Brazil	Track and Field	
	Randy Givens	Track and Field	
	Marita Payne, Canada	Track and Field	Silver
1988-Seoul	Angela Wright-Scott	Track and Field	
	Wendy Fuller, Canada	Diving	
	Karen Palgut	Team handball	
	Marita Payne, Canada	Track and Field	
	Penny Stone	Team handball	

FSU'S WOMEN ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPICS

Year & Site	Athletes	Sport or Event	Medal
1992-Barcelona	Michelle Finn Karen Palgut	Track and Field Team handball	Gold
1996-Atlanta	Kim Batten	Track and Field	Silver
2000-Sydney	Kim Batten Samantha George, Canada	Track and Field Track and Field	
2004-Athens	Sel Kuralay, Australia Leslie Malerich, Italy Golda Marcus, El Salvador Viola Odebrecht, Germany Kimberly Walker, Trinidad & Tobago	Soccer Softball Swimming Soccer Track and Field	



FSU Softball pitcher Leslie Malerich played for Italy in the Athens Olympic games of 2004. She was raised in Indiana! There is a growing trend of international student-athletes seeking the good facilities, coaching and competition in the United States. Four other FSU women athletes competed in the 2004 games, none for the USA.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS AND CHAMPIONS

Team Championships

AIAW

1981	Golf Softball
1982	Softball

NCAA

1984	Outdoor Track and Field
1985	Indoor Track and Field

Individual and Event Champions

AIAW

Swimming and Diving

Year	Event
1982	200 freestyle relay
	200 medley relay

Track and Field

Year	Event
1981	Indoor 4 x 100m relay
	Outdoor 4x200
1982	Indoor 4 x 220yd relay



Coach Vernon Giles and members of the 1981 golf team hold their national championship trophies. The golfers (l to r) are Marla Anderson, Michelle Guilbault, Jane Geddes, Lisa Young and Barbara Bunkowsky. The last three played successfully on the LPGA circuit, Geddes winning 11 pro tournaments.

Athletes

Lenore Gribble, Simone Kusseling,
Laurie Lehner, Sharon Spuler
Simone Kusseling, Laurie Lehner,
Meg McCully, Sharon Spuler

Athletes

Alice Bennett, Esmeralda Garcia,
Randy Givens, Marita Payne
Alice Bennett, Esmeralda Garcia,
Randy Givens, Marita Payne
Carla Borovicka, Ovrill Dwyer-Brown,
Margaret Coomber, Janette Wood

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS AND CHAMPIONS



Also in 1981, FSU's women's slowpitch softball team won the school's second national championship. The very next year the softball team repeated that awesome feat by winning another national title, FSU's third.

NCAA

Track and Field

Year	Event	Athletes
1982	Outdoor 400m hurdles	Tonja Brown
	Outdoor 400m dash	Marita Payne
1983	Outdoor 4 x 100m relay	Brenda Cliette, Randy Givens, Marita Payne, Angela Wright
	Outdoor 4 x 400m relay	Brenda Cliette, Randy Givens, Marita Payne, Angela Wright
1984	Indoor 4 x 400m relay	Orvill Dwyer-Brown, Brenda Cliette, Janet Davis, Janet Levy
	Outdoor 4 x 100m relay	Brenda Cliette, Michelle Finn, Randy Givens, Marita Payne
	Outdoor 4 x 400m relay	Brenda Cliette, Janet Davis, Randy Givens, Marita Payne
	Outdoor 100m dash	Randy Givens
	Outdoor 200m dash	Randy Givens

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS AND CHAMPIONS

Year	Event	Athletes
1985	Outdoor 100m dash	Michelle Finn
	Indoor 55m dash	Michelle Finn
	Outdoor triple jump	Esmeralda Garcia
	Indoor triple jump	Esmeralda Garcia
1987	Outdoor 4 x 100m relay	Janet Davis, Michelle Finn, Janet Levy, Andrea Thompson
2000	Indoor 60m dash	Tonya Carter
2002	Outdoor triple jump	Teresa Bundy
2003	Indoor pole vault	Lacy Janson



The fourth national championship for FSU's women athletes was the 1984 outdoor track and field title. Several individual event titles, notably in the relays, boosted the team's winning point total. The following season the team added the 1985 indoor title to its championship honors and brought FSU's women's national championship total to five.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS AND CHAMPIONS

Metro Conference

- 1981 Softball
Tennis
- 1982 Softball
- 1983 Volleyball
Tennis
- 1984 Tennis
- 1985 Volleyball
- 1986 Volleyball
Golf
- 1987 Volleyball
- 1988 Volleyball
Golf
- 1989 Volleyball
Tennis
Golf
- 1991 Basketball
Outdoor Track & Field
Golf



Volleyball Coach Cecile Reynaud accepts a Metro Conference championship trophy, one of six Metro titles the Lady Seminoles won under her guidance.



The Lady Seminoles won the ACC volleyball championship in 1998. FSU volleyball, the first varsity women's sport of the modern era, was dominant in the Metro and always a top competitor in the tougher ACC.

Atlantic Coast Conference

- 1992 Softball
- 1993 Softball
- 1995 Softball
- 1996 Softball
- 1997 Softball
- 1998 Softball
Volleyball
- 1999 Softball
- 2000 Softball
Outdoor Track & Field
- 2003 Softball
- 2004 Softball



The 2003 softball team celebrates with the symbols of the ACC championship, a conference it has dominated. For the 14 years of conference membership the Lady Seminoles have been dominant. At front far right is Coach JoAnne Graf, the "winningest" coach in NCAA women's fastpitch softball.

ACC INDIVIDUAL & EVENT CHAMPIONS

**Swimming and Diving



In 1995, Lady Seminole swimmers won both the 200 and 400 medley relay ACC championships. Proudly showing their title plaques are (l to r) Allison Smith, Helen Jepson, Jodi King and Ruth Kominski.

Year	Event	Athletes	Year	Event	Athletes
1993	100 breast	Dora Bralic	1997	100 breast	Samantha White
1994	100 breast	Dora Bralic	2000	100 free	Christy Cech
1995	3m diving	Erin Gillooly		200 free	Tanya Gurr
	100 fly	Helen Jepson		400 free relay	Kristen Adams
	200 fly	Helen Jepson			Anne Blachford
	100 back	Jodi Kreig			Christy Cech
	200 back	Jodi Kreig			Tanya Gurr
	100 breast	Allison Smith	2001	1m diving	Chelsie Lerew
	200 medley relay	Helen Jepson Ruth Kominski Jodi Krieg Allison Smith		3m diving	Chelsie Lerew
	400 medley relay	Helen Jepson Ruth Kominski Jodi Kreig Allison Smith	2002	100 free	Christy Cech
				1m diving	Courtney McClow
				3m diving	Chelsie Lerew
				400 medley relay	Emily Breen
1996	100 back	Jodi Kreig			Christy Cech
	200 medley relay	Jodi Kreig Tennelle Ramer Samantha White Kathleen Wright			Emma Dutton
					Candice Nethercott

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ACC INDIVIDUAL & EVENT CHAMPIONS

**Swimming and Diving

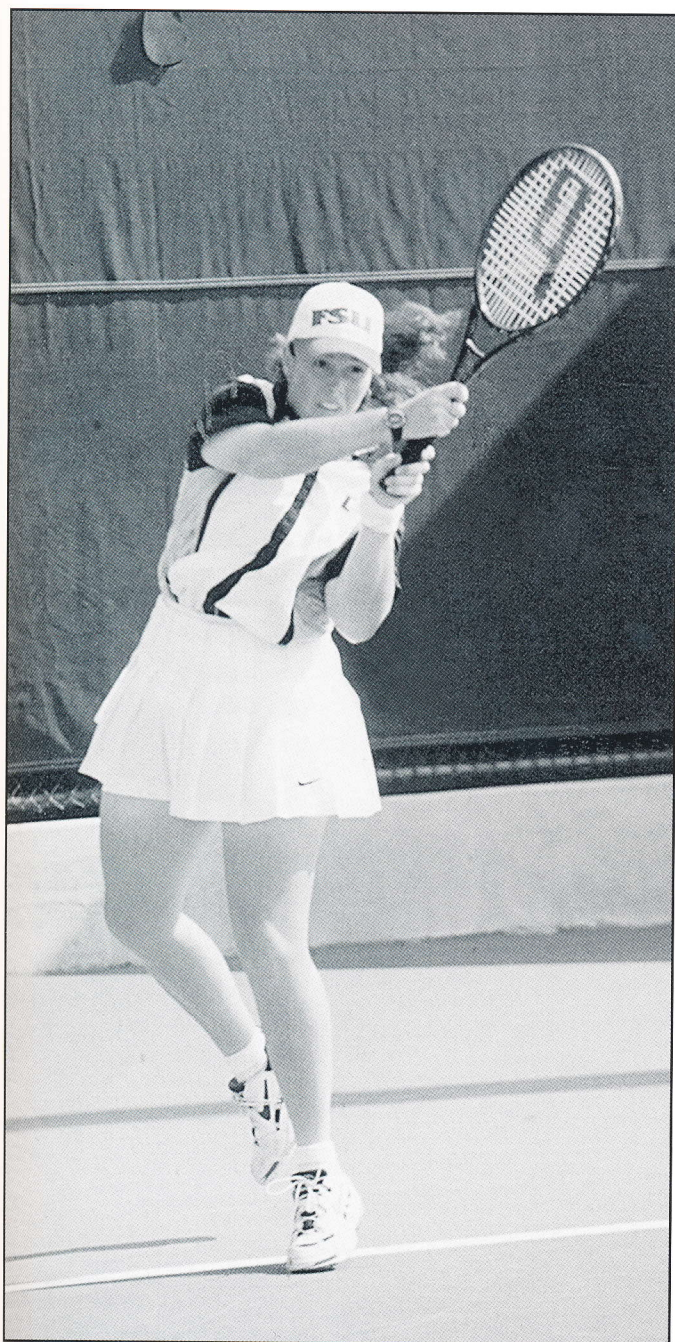
Year	Event	Athletes	
2003	100 breast	Emma Dutton	
	1m diving	Chelsie Lerew	
	3m diving	Chelsie Lerew	
	200 ind. medley	Andree-Anne Leroy	
	200 free relay		Emily Breen
			Emma Dutton
		Jennie Lyes Liz Parkinson	
400 free relay		Emily Breen	
		Emma Dutton	
		Loren Hansen Jennie Lyes	
2004	50 free	Emma Dutton	
	100 breast	Emma Dutton	
	200 breast	Emma Dutton	
	1m diving	Tiffany Manning	
	3m diving	Tiffany Manning	
	200 free relay		Emily Breen
			Rachel Dong
			Lisa How
			Andree-Anne Leroy
	400 free relay		Emily Breen
		Emma Dutton	
		Lisa How Andree-Anne Leroy	
200 medley		Emily Breen	
		Lauren Brick	
		Rachel Dong	
		Emma Dutton	
400 medley relay		Emily Breen	
		Emma Dutton	
		Lisa How	
		Andree-Anne Leroy	
2005	100 breast	Lauren Brick	
	3m diving	Brittany Lerew	



Chelsie Lerew was a five-time ACC champion, performing on both the 1m and 3m boards. She became FSU's first All-American diving champion in 17 years.

ACC INDIVIDUAL & EVENT CHAMPIONS

****Tennis**



Lori Sowell was a two-time All-American at FSU, 1995 and 1996. In 1996 she was a member of the Lady Seminoles doubles team that ranked No. 1 in the ACC.

METRO CONFERENCE

Year	Event	Athletes
1981	No. 1 singles	Suzanne Doumar
	No. 1 doubles	Suzanne Doumar Jaime Kaplan
	Player of the Year	Suzanne Doumar
1984	No. 1 doubles	Patti Henderson Lee McGuire
1986	Player of the Year	Patti Henderson
1989	Player of the Year	Keri Preng
	No. 1 doubles	Keri Preng Jill Urban
1990	No. 1 doubles	Buffy Baker Keri Preng
	1991	No. 1 singles
No. 1 doubles		Audra Brannon Buffy Baker
Player of the Year		Buffy Baker

ATLANTIC COAST CONFERENCE

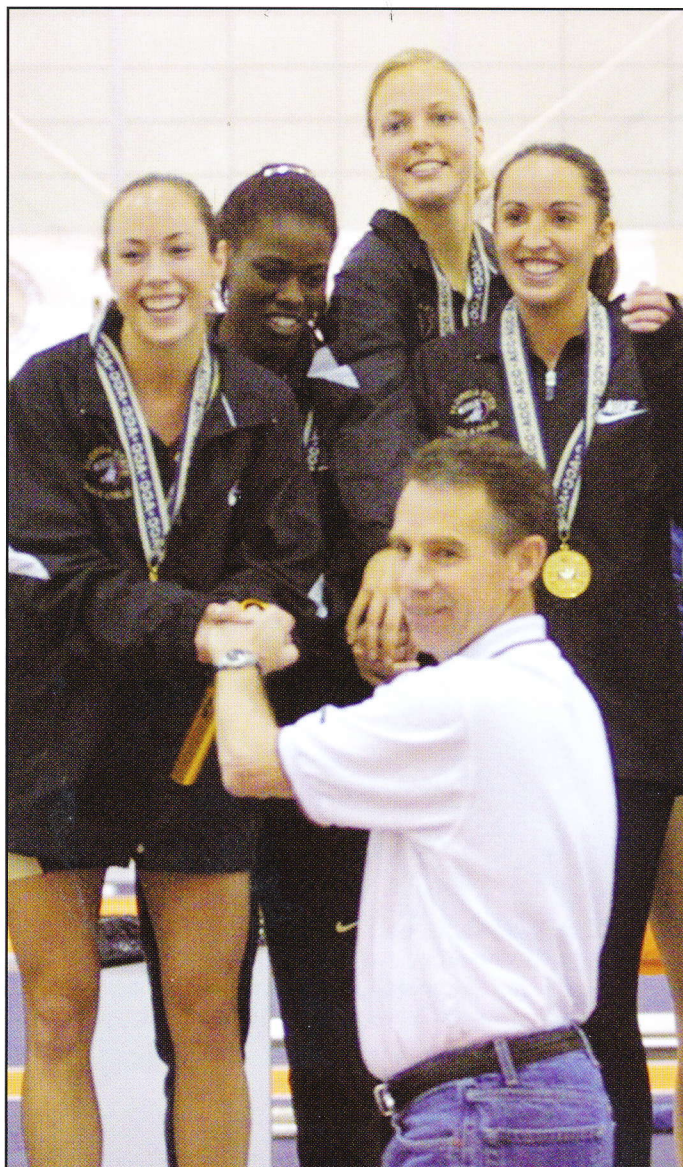
Year	Event	Athletes
1994	No. 1 singles	Audra Brannon
	No. 1 doubles	Audra Brannon Elke Juul
	Player of the Year Rookie of the Year	Audra Brannon Lori Sowell
1996	No. 1. Doubles	Elke Juul Lori Sowell

(ACC last awarded singles and doubles honors in 2001)

ACC INDIVIDUAL & EVENT CHAMPIONS

**Indoor Track and Field

Year	Event	Athlete	Year	Event	Athlete
1993	Long jump 55m dash	Trinette Johnson Sheryl Covington	2004	5000m run 1 mile run	Vicky Gill Natalie Hughes
1994	200m dash 4x400m relay	Sheryl Covington Sheryl Covington Sophia Danvers Erica Shepard Radhiya Teagle		Distance med. relay	Tamara Campbell Helen Hofstede Natalie Hughes Sydney Mondragon
	55m dash	Sheryl Covington	2005	Pole Vault	Lacy Janson
1996	800m run 4x400m relay	Erica Shepard Sophia Danvers Yashiva Edwards Maria Embon Erica Shepard			
1997	800m run Shot put	Erica Shepard Shannon Cook			
1998	800m run 20lb. wt. throw	Rikke Ronholt Lakeisha Mose			
1999	800m run 4x400m relay	Laura Gerber Samantha George Laura Gerber Chinette Johnson Fiona Norwood			
2000	60m dash 200m dash 400m dash Shot put 20lb. wt. throw	Tonya Carter Tonya Carter Samantha George Makiba Batten Lakeisha Mose			
2002	60m hurdles Long jump Pole vault	Kim Jones Kim Jones Lacy Janson			
2003	60m hurdles Pole vault 4x400m relay	Kim Jones Lacy Johnson Tamara Campbell Laura Gerber Evelyne-Cynthia Nialo Shauna Quinn			



For the first time in 2004, FSU's distance medley relay runners (Tamara Campbell, Helen Hofstede, Natalie Hughes and Sydney Mondragon) won their event in the ACC Indoor Championship to the delight of teammates and coach.

ACC INDIVIDUAL & EVENT CHAMPIONS

**Outdoor Track and Field

Year	Event	Athlete	Year	Event	Athlete
1992	Long jump	Trinette Johnson	1996	800m run	Erica Shepard
1993	Long jump	Trinette Johnson		Shot put	Shannon Cook
1994	400m Hurdles	Radhiya Teagle		4x400m relay	Sophia Danvers Yashiva Edwards Maria Embon Erica Shepard
	High jump	Indianne Henry			
	4x400m Relay	Sheryl Covington Sophia Danvers Erica Shepard Radhiya Teagle	1997	400m dash	Sophia Hennegan
1995	100m dash	Deletea Bradley		800m run	Erica Shepard
	400m hurdles	Radhiya Teagle		Shot put	Shannon Cook
	4x400m relay	Sophia Danvers Yashiva Edwards Maria Embon Erica Shepard		4x400m relay	Sophia Danvers Yashiva Edwards Maria Embon Rikke Ronholt
			1998	Long jump	Zuzette Mullings
				Hammer	Lakeisha Mose
				Heptathlon	Chinette Johnson

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Kim Jones was crowned ACC outdoor champions in both the 60m hurdles and long jump in 2002. She repeated in the hurdles in 2003.

ACC INDIVIDUAL & EVENT CHAMPIONS

**Outdoor Track and Field

Year	Event	Athlete	Year	Event	Athlete
1999	100m dash	Tonya Carter	2002	100m dash	Teresa Bundy
	200m dash	Tonya Carter		200m dash	Nakeya Crutchfield
	400m dash	Samantha George		100m hurdles	Kim Jones
	800m run	Laura Gerber		Pole vault	Lacy Johnson
	Heptathlon	Chinette Johnson		4x100m relay	Teresa Bundy Nakeya Crutchfield Kim Jones Kim Walker
	4x400m relay	Samantha George Laura Gerber Chinette Johnson Fiona Norwood		2003	800m run
2000	100m dash	Tonya Carter	100m hurdles		Kim Jones
	200m dash	Tonya Carter	Long jump		Kim Jones
	400m dash	Samantha George	Pole vault		Lacy Johnson
	800m run	Samantha George	4x100m relay		Kim Jones Evelyne-Cynthia Niako Shauna Quinn Kim Walker
	Shot put	Makiba Batten	4x400m rela		Tamara Campbell Laura Gerber Evelyne-Cynthia Niako Shauna Quinn
	Hammer	Lakeisha Mose			
Heptathlon	Chinette Johnson				
4x100m relay	Teresa Bundy Tonya Carter Nakeya Crutchfield Kim Jones	2004	1500m run	Natalie Hughes	
4x400m Relay	Teresa Bundy		5000m run	Vicky Gill	
	Tonya Carter		2005	Pole vault	Lacy Johnson
Laura Gerber					
Tangela Wobbleton					



FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY'S WOMEN ALL-AMERICANS

BASKETBALL

(Chosen by Kodak All-American)

Year	Athlete
1982	Sue Galkantas

(Chosen by Women's Basketball News)

1982	Sue Galkantas
2001	Brooke Wyckoff

(Chosen by American Women's Sports Federation, SM indicates special mention)

Year	Athlete
1988	Bev Burnette
1991	Wanda Burns Chris Davis (SM)
1993	Tia Paschal Danielle Ryan Christy Derlak (SM) Allison Percy (SM)

CROSS-COUNTRY

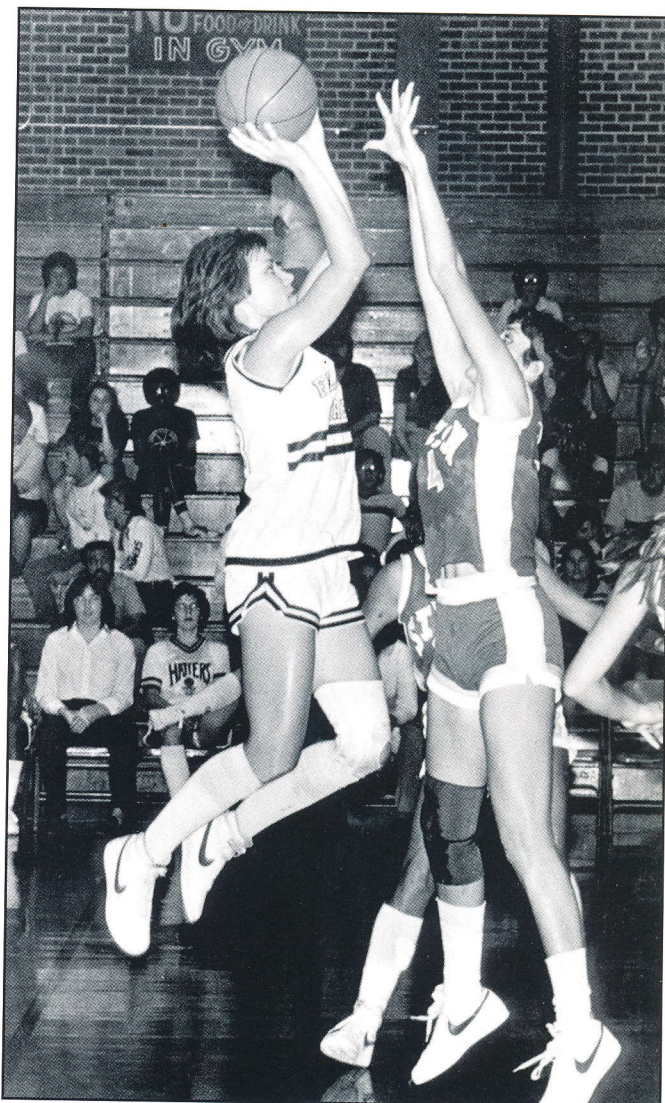
(Ranked among top 30 nationally)

Year	Athlete
1981	Darien Andreau
2002	Vicky Gill
2003	Vicky Gill Natalie Hughes

GOLF

(Chosen by national committee of coaches)

Year	Athlete
1981	Michelle Guibault Lisa Young
1982	Barbara Bunkowski
1989	Nadia Ste-Marie
1995	Karen Stupples
2004	Kristen Tamulis



Sue Galkantas, whose FSU scoring total for her 1980-84 career is still the all-time record for men or women in basketball, was selected a Kodak All-American in 1984.

SOCCER

(Chosen by national committee of coaches)

Year	Athlete
2003	Leah Gallegos
2005	India Trotter

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY'S WOMEN ALL-AMERICANS

SOFTBALL

(Chosen by a national committee of coaches)

Year	Athlete
1981	Jan Sikes
1982	Natalie Drouin Susan Painter Toni Robinette Jan Sikes
1987	Tiffany Daniels
1993	Lisa Davidson
1996	Shamalene Wilson
1999	Danielle Cox
2002	Brandi Stuart
2003	Jessica van der Linden
2004	Jessica van der Linden

TENNIS

(Chosen by national committee of coaches)

Year	Athlete
1993	Audra Brannon Laura Randmaa
1995	Lori Sowell
1996	Lori Sowell

VOLLEYBALL

(Chosen by a national committee of coaches)

Year	Athlete
2004	Amanda Santos
2005	Andreza Santos



Pictured on left and right: Jessica van der Linden, a 2003 and 2004 All-American, joined a long line of FSU players to win that honor since 1981. She was also chosen 2004's USA Softball Player of the Year. She excelled not only on the pitcher's mound but also at the plate. Thus she played centerfield, too, keeping her bat in the lineup.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY'S WOMEN ALL-AMERICANS

SWIMMING & DIVING continued

Year	Athletes & Event(s)
1981	Lenore Gribble - 100 fly Meg McCully - 50 backstroke, 100 backstroke Sharon Spuler - 50 breaststroke 200 medley relay - Kim Foster, Lenore Gribble, Meg McCully, Sharon Spuler 400 medley relay - Lenore Gribble, Meg McCully, Lisa Nencioni, Sharon Spuler
1982	Kim Foster - 200 backstroke Lenore Gribble - 50 fly, 100 fly Laurie Lehner --50 fly, 100 fly, 50 freestyle, 100 freestyle Meg McCully, 50 backstroke - 100 backstroke, 200 backstroke Sharon Spuler - 50 breaststroke, 100 breaststroke 200 freestyle relay - Lenore Gribble, Laurie Lehner, Simone Kusseling, Sharon Spuler 400 freestyle relay - Stacey Deck, Lenore Gribble, Laurie Lehner, Sharon Spuler 200 medley relay - Simone Kusseling, Laurie Lehner, Meg McCully, Sharon Spuler 400 medley relay - Lenore Gribble, Meg McCully, Lisa Nencioni, Sharon Spuler
1983	Sara Linke - 200 freestyle, 500 freestyle
1984	Sara Linke - 200 freestyle, 500 freestyle
1985	Wendy Fuller - 1m diving
1988	Kathy Isackson - 100 fly (HM), 200 fly (HM) 200 medley relay (HM) - Stacia Evans, Jennifer Hazard, Kathy Isackson, Krissy Myers



*Pictured on left:
Helen Jepson, FSU's 1995 star in the butterfly, was an honorable mention All-American.*

*Pictured on right:
Emma Dutton won All-American honors for the 100 and 200 breaststroke in 2004. She also won honorable mention All-American four times in relays over the 2003 and 2004 seasons.*

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY'S WOMEN ALL-AMERICANS

SWIMMING & DIVING continued

Year	Athletes & Event(s)
1989	Kathy Isackson - 100 fly (HM) Danielle Van Dyke - 100 breaststroke (HM)
1995	Helen Jepson - 200 fly (HM)
1996	Samantha White - 100 breaststroke (HM)
1997	Samantha White - 100 breaststroke (HM) Anne Blachford - 200 individual medley (HM)
2000	200 freestyle relay (HM) - Anne Blachford, Christy Cech, Tanya Gurr, Christine Williams 400 freestyle relay (HM) - Kristen Adams, Anne Blachford, Christy Cech, Tanya Gurr 800 freestyle relay (HM) - Kristen Asdams, Anne Blachford, Christy Cech, Tanya Gurr
2001	Christy Cech - 50 freestyle, 100 freestyle (HM)
2002	Christy Cech - 50 freestyle (HM) Tiffany Manning - Platform diving Chelsie Lerew - 1m diving (HM)
2003	Tiffany Manning - Platform diving (HM) 200 freestyle relay (HM) - Emily Breen, Emma Dutton, Loren Hansen, Jennie Lyes
2004	Emma Dutton - 100 breaststroke, 200 breaststroke Tiffany Manning - Platform diving, 3m diving (HM), 1m diving (HM) Taryn Ignacio - Platform diving (HM) 200 freestyle relay (HM) - Emily Breen, Rachel Dong, Emma Dutton, Lisa How 200 medley relay (HM) - Emily Breen, Lauren Brick, Rachel Dong, Emma Dutton 400 medley relay (HM) - Emily Breen, Lauren Brick, Emma Dutton, Lisa How
2005	Courtney McClow - 1m diving (HM), Platform diving (HM)



Diamond sports at FSCW/FSU has a varied timeline. The initial Odd/Even game was baseball — hardball and slender bat. After fastpitch softball became the nationally accepted women's version of the sport that became the Odd/Even sport. However, slowpitch was what the first FSU varsity team played in 1969, with graduate assistant Judy Blucker as coach, under AIAW rules. When women's athletics came under the NCAA, it was back to fastpitch in 1984 and has been ever since.

Coach Graf and the Lady Seminoles scarcely missed a beat in making the change. In 14 years of ACC play, FSU's women have won the conference title 10 times, their All-ACC selections double those of any other conference team and more than 20 players have garnered All-American honors.

In 1982, Lady Seminole short stop Darby Cottle was named the national slowpitch player of the year and Broderick Award winner as the nation's best softball player. Then, in 1988 she was one of the first three women inducted into the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame. Three more have been chosen for the hall since. Just as soon as she is eligible, another will surely be added: Jessica van der Linden. Playing both as an outfielder with a stellar batting average and as a pitcher with a school record for strikeouts, Jessica finished her FSU career in 2004 as a two-time All-American, USA Softball Player of the Year and a Broderick Award winner as the nation's best softball player. She was the first fastpitch softball player to win both those national honors.

During the 2005 season, the FSU's home facility was named the JoAnne Graf Field at the Seminole Softball Complex.

(FSU provides 12 scholarships in softball, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)



Basketball: In the fall of 1906, the first publicly played sports contest on the women's campus was an intramural basketball game. The winning team, playing as the FFC varsity, lost an away game against the women of Stetson College in the spring of 1907. In a return match in Tallahassee the following spring (1908), the FFC women won, but it was the last intercollegiate contest in any sport for many years. Intercollegiate basketball did not resume for 63 years.



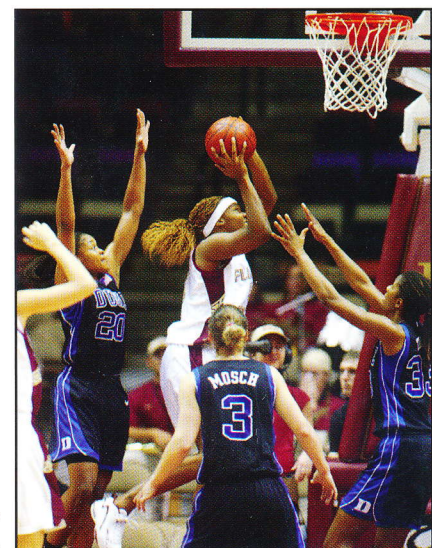
Basketball is the school's oldest intercollegiate sport for women. The game in 1908, when FFC won the state championship, was far less strenuous than today. The court was divided into three sections with players restricted to one section. Dribbling was limited to one bounce.

In the interim, basketball was an intramural sport. Indeed, for all the Odd/Even years, the basketball game on Thanksgiving Day morning was "the game" of the whole year. For many fans, basketball is still "the game" of women's sports. In a tape delay FSU-TV broadcast, a contest between FSU and FAMU women's teams in January 1972 was the first game televised.

Like most other women's sports at FSU, basketball owes its new intercollegiate start to graduate assistants who were four of its first five coaches, the first being Dr. Barbara Hollingsworth. The only one not a graduate assistant was physical education faculty member Eddie Cubbon, that persistent advocate for women's varsity teams.

Of all the basketball players who have lettered since 1971, Sue Galkantas truly stands above all. In her 1980-1984 playing years, she scored 2,323 points, more than any other FSU basketball player ever, male or female. Among her stats in FSU's women's basketball are: the first named All-American; the fourth women inducted into the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame; the first to have her jersey number retired; and leading FSU to its first NCAA national title tournament. After more than 20 years, six of her basketball records remain unbroken.

FSU's Trinetta Moore goes high for a basket vigorously guarded by Duke players. It's characteristic of play in the ACC, a top basketball conference.



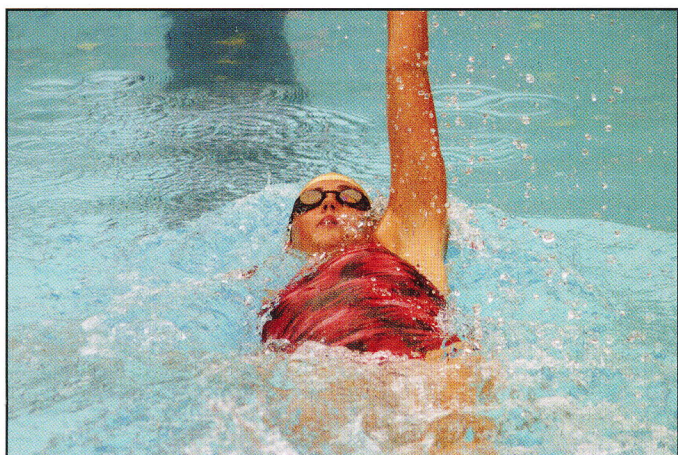
The ACC is probably the only major collegiate conference in which basketball challenges football for fan enthusiasm, yet the Lady Seminoles have held their own on the court. Teams have qualified for the NCAA championship tourney five times and the WNIT (Women's National Invitation Tournament) three times. During the 2005 season, the Lady Seminoles gave ACC's traditional powers fits. Academically during ACC years, the FSU women have never had fewer than two players on the conference honor roll and some years seven or eight.

Since 2002, after years of inadequate locker rooms and practice time in Tully Gym, the Lady Seminoles now share a new state-of-the-art training and practice facility with the men's team. It is adjacent to the Leon County Civic Center, site of their home games.

From 2001, with three top-four ACC finishes, four postseason appearances and three players drafted for the WNBA (Women's National Basketball Association), it appears the Lady Seminoles are truly on the winning track. Credit goes to head coach Sue Semrau, who took over the reins in 1997-1998. With the program's recent recruiting success, maybe there's another Sue Galkantas anxiously waiting to wear the garnet and gold.

(FSU provides 15 women's scholarships in basketball, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)

Swimming and Diving: In 1905, that first small wooden gym contained a tiny concrete pool dubbed the "bathtub." Thus swimming, as an activity if not a sport, dates to the very beginning of the women's college. Acquisition of property on Lake Bradford after 1915 allowed swimming as warm weather recreation and a site for swim meets. The sport



Emile Breen, a two-time honorable mention All-American illustrates how far FSU's swimming has come since the 1930s and 1940s telegraphic meets and volunteer coaches.

really took off when the big tile pool opened in Montgomery Gym in 1930. It was the site of Odd/Even contests from then on and of telegraphic swim meets with times telegraphed to a central site, a rare intercollegiate event. FSCW was the central site for its last telegraphic meet in 1947. After that, talented swimmers joined the famed Tarpon Club, taking their talents in an artistic direction.

As the movement for women's sports gathered force with the formation of the CIAW and AIAW, Tarpon's volunteer faculty sponsor Glynise Smith began working with interested speed swimmers in the fall of 1970. She took a group to the very first AIAW swimming nationals the following spring in Tempe, Arizona. Swimming also shows up in 1971 as represented on the FSU's Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Council calling for a full-time women's athletics director. In 1975, after four years of volunteer faculty coaches and graduate assistants, FSU's ladies got their first fulltime coach.

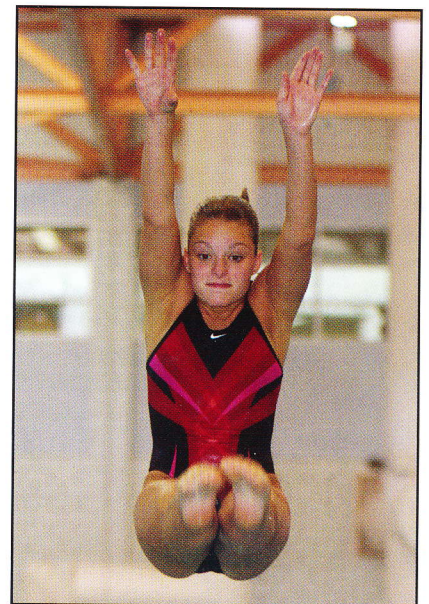
That was Terry Maul, who devoted 17 years to FSU's women swimmers and divers. Maul coached the school's first two All-American women. To date, 48 Lady Seminoles have attained that honor in individual swimming and diving events.

As a member of the ACC, FSU's women collect All-ACC honors and conference event championships every year. In the stellar year of 1995, five swimmers were All-ACC, while six swimmers and two relay teams were event champions. Chelsie Lerew captured both the one-meter and two-meter ACC diving crown for 2001 and national honors for the one-meter board in 2002.

Academically, the Lady Seminole swimmers and divers always excel among FSU teams. In the ACC, at least half the team members have made the honor roll every year and in 2002 only one missed that mark, again validating the scholar-athlete term for FSU's women.

Neil Harper, the current head coach for both men's and women's swimming and diving, was a star swimmer at Louisiana State University and represented Great Britain in two Olympics. This is his second stint at Florida State. He was an assistant coach for 1994-97, then spent two years as women's head coach at Ohio State University. Harper returned to FSU in 1999 in the top spot with a desire to push the Lady Seminoles harder. Results indicate success: Thirteen more ladies have captured All-American honors since his return.

(FSU provides 14 women's scholarships in swimming and diving, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)



Since 2001, FSU divers have been major performers in the ACC. Brittany Lerew was the 2004-2005 conference champion in 3m diving.

Golf: With the only course far across town and students not allowed to have cars during the FSCW years, golf was an Odd/Even sport but not a headliner. That changed when, in transition to FSU, the varsity golf coach tried to recruit two women students, both exceptional players, for his team. The idea was shot down immediately, but it sure made headlines. The young ladies' successes later confirmed the coach's evaluation.

FSU's women's golf has a trophy case and record book equally luminous. Keith Pitchford, the team's first coach guided the team to very early successes and a second place finish in the AIAW nationals. In 1981, FSU's lady golfers brought the AIAW national championship trophy back to campus. Three Metro Conference Championships were followed by qualifying for the NCAA Championship tourney 10 of 13 years in the ACC. In the individual performance column (and golf is an individual sport) six Lady Seminole players have been named All-Americans and five have been inducted into the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame.

Of all the sports, golf probably offers women the greatest professional opportunities after college. Eight former Lady Seminoles have or are currently playing on the LPGA circuit. They have accumulated 27 titles, including the Women's U. S. Open and the Women's British Open. Jane Geddes, probably the best known in recent years, accounts for 11 titles. Those numbers do not include the six wins by Mary Lena Faulk, that early LPGA member who was not allowed to play with the boys before FSU had a women's team.

Debbie Dillman, a member of that 1981 national championship team, has been a coach since 1985 and head coach since 1992. Long-term coaches with the school's



In 2004, Karen Tamulis became FSU's latest All-American golfer. A number of Lady Seminole All-Americans have been successful on the LPGA tour.

Three Torches in their academic experience are a beneficial and stabilizing factor in women's athletics on this campus. It began with Miss Katie in 1918 and has been especially evident in the modern era. It will continue in Florida State's women's golf where the current assistant coach is Amy Bond, an All-ACC golfer and an Academic All-American in her 1999 senior season.

Facilities have taken not one but a whole series of giant steps since the Odd/Even days with a lone golf course way across town. Besides the University's own Don Veller Seminole Golf Course, four other excellent private courses vie for the Lady Seminoles' favor with amenities and memberships. The new Dave Middleton Learning Center at the Don Veller Clubhouse, provides both men's and women's Seminole golf teams with coaches' offices, team locker rooms, lounges and instruction areas for studying, an exercise room and video-teaching facility. Student golfers can get there either by the University's bus service or their own car.

(FSU provides 6 women's scholarships in golf, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)

Tennis: Tennis came to campus as a club in the 1907-08 school year and has been here ever since. It was in turn recreational, Odd/Even and intramural until the Racquettes



Tennis has been on campus since 1907. This Even team of the 1940s shows off its one-piece gym suits, green with yellow trim. Their courts were located immediately behind Montgomery Gym, a site now occupied by a parking garage.

club was organized in 1958 by coach Virginia Dumas. Under Ann Lankford, a faculty volunteer, the Raquettes became the only group allowed an off-campus intercollegiate and adult amateur club schedule. The Racquettes won the 1963-64 Florida College Tennis Tournament, FSU's first sanctioned tournament title, and never had a losing season.

In 1972, tennis shifted from a club to a varsity sport. In the old Metro Conference, Lady Seminole tennis players won its championship five times and were never lower than runner-up. The ACC proved to be a more competitive tennis conference, but even so, the team has been a contender every year and has been to nationals once and regionals nine times.

However, it is in academics that Lady Seminole tennis players have proven themselves champions at all levels - university, conference and national. For the past eight years, the team has earned the FSU's Golden Torch Award for the highest GPA of all its athletic teams. It has also led the ACC, itself a leader in academic prestige, for the same period. Among college teams nationally, the Lady Seminoles tennis teams took the academic honors not only in tennis but also in all sports. These young women have shown that the term scholar-athlete not only expresses an ideal but a realistic goal.



During the 1998-99 season, Kia Asberg posted 39 wins to join just one other player at that number atop the Lady Seminole record books. It also was the team's best ever season with 21 tournaments won and only 7 losses.

Just as it is difficult to separate win/loss records from coaching ability, it is equally difficult to distance coaches from team attitude. The team's academic excellence and Lise Gregory's term (1997-2004) as head coach cannot be considered just coincidence. The academic commitment continues under current coach Jennifer Hyde, a Lady Seminole varsity tennis player from the early 1990s.

Two tennis players have been inducted into the FSU Athletics Hall of Fame, one being Patti Henderson who returned to her *alma mater* to coach from 1987 to 1991.

Three players have been named All-Americans. Jamie Kaplan, a 1997 grad, became the first FSU tennis player to join the WTA (Women's Tennis Association) professional circuit which includes Wimbledon and other noted annual events,

The Lady Seminoles truly enjoy a home court advantage in the Scott Speicher Tennis Center. With 12 lighted hard courts and tiered seating for over 1,000, it is a site for more tennis than that of the Seminoles. It was the scene of the 1996 NCAA Women's Championships and gets regular use on USTA futures contests.

(FSU provides 8 women's scholarships in tennis, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)

Soccer: For many years, Odd/Even soccer games were played just north of where the Thagard Health Center is now. But there's nothing old hat about FSU's youngest intercollegiate sport for women. In 11 years Florida State women's soccer has achieved more than some of its other women's sports have in 35 years and accomplished it in the ACC, the toughest soccer league in the country.

On September 7, 1995, the Lady Seminoles played the first home game of their first season on a makeshift field that had been a parking lot. Spectators were seated in haul-in temporary bleachers. On September 1, 1998, the Lady Seminoles played the opening game of their fourth season in a sparkling new complex. This facility has 1,500 permanent seats, lights for night games, ticket and concession building, press box and radio/TV booth, offices for coaches, team and coach locker rooms for both the Lady Seminoles and their opponents. Now soccer fans just walk across the street from a parking garage to reach the playing field. The complex has been the site of the ACC Championship and served as an NCAA host site.



A 2005 All-American, India Trotter is the first Lady Seminole to play for the US National Team. She was also named a first team All-ACC honoree.

FSU soccer began its remarkable progress almost from the start under its first head coach, Heather Kerby-Nelson, winning its second game and posting a winning record in only its second season. More recently, the Lady Seminoles have been to five straight NCAA final tournaments and advanced all the way to the College Cup (the final four) in 2003. Knocking off top-10 teams has become a habit and in the rigorous ACC there are plenty of opportunities to do just that. In fact, FSU is now among that top-10, having been ranked as high as number three in 2004.

The program flourished under Patrick Baker, its second head coach, who joined the team prior to the 1999 season. Under his direction, Florida State's soccer became a national contender. He also inspired his players to contribute to the public good. They

captured the 1999 Director's Cup for Community Service and have almost doubled their donated player hours in the years since.

In 2002, forward Cindy Schofield was third in points scored among the 15 finalists for the Hermann Award, soccer's Heisman Trophy. During her four years of play, 1999-2002, she recorded 102 points, 27 more than any other Lady Seminole in the team's short history.

In January 2005, Mark Krikorian was announced as Florida State's third head coach for women's soccer. He brought 14 years of head coaching experience to the campus at all levels of the game - college, professional and Olympic development. He served with the United States' U-19 National Team and was named the 2002 WUSA Coach of the Year.

Krikorian expressed appreciation for the solid foundation left by his predecessor and anticipated even greater accomplishments. That anticipation was realized with a stellar 2005 season. The Lady Seminoles advanced to the College Cup for the second time (incredible for a team in only its 11th season). Player India Trotter was honored as an All-American and Krikorian was named women's soccer coach of the year 2005 by Soccer America magazine.

(FSU provides 12 scholarships in soccer, the maximum allowed by the NCAA.)



FSU fans were delighted when the youngest of its varsity sports for women advanced to the College Cup in 2003, the game's final four. Incredibly, the team repeated that feat in 2005. Two final fours in three years!

EPILOGUE:

Accomplishment and Challenge

One hundred years of women's athletics on this campus has been an evolution paralleling the rise of women in education and society. From protected non-voting ladies in well-defined roles of limited physical exertion, women have become hard working, hard playing equal opportunity activists. The number of sports available to women has increased along with more strenuous activity. The challenge here is keeping and advancing FSU's women's sports opportunities and rewards.

The Civil Rights and Women's Rights movements brought racial and gender parity closer to realization in the nation and on the FSU campus. And in that order. Integration came to FSU in 1962 while the first partial athletic scholarships for women came in 1972 and full scholarships in 1979. Thus all FSU women were united in their quest and all benefited. Facilities even approaching equity took a lot longer, though much has been accomplished in the past decade. The challenge now lies in continuing this progress toward gender parity. Aging facilities and dimming memory of past inequalities must be countered. That will require sustaining vigilance, determination and enthusiasm.

Along with evolution and change, there are some constants. From 1905 to the present, the benefit of sports activity has been an accepted fact, but the benefit of education has always been viewed as foremost. For the woman student-athlete the emphasis has always been on education, both in the seven decades of non-scholarships and also in the three decades of athletic scholarships. There is no better illustration of the original concept of using superior athletic talent to earn a college degree than by the women of Florida State University. Year after year, Lady Seminoles lead FSU's athletics teams in scholastics. For the 2004-2005 school year, 55 percent of women athletes made the ACC honor roll with a 3.0 or better GPA. Of 24 FSU athletes receiving ACC post-graduate scholarships, 14 went to women.

The impetus or inspiration to meet both athletic and academic challenges is found in the symbols of Florida State University. A 1906 suggested name for a school publication, "Garnet and Gold," strongly implies those traditional colors go back to the beginning of

the women's college the previous year. The basic design of the University's official seal dates to 1909-1910 school year with the name change to Florida State College for Women. That spring, the first known use of the seal was on a plaque presented to the winners of the Stars and Crescents basketball game, a fitting alliance of the seal and sports. Except for the phrase *femina perfecta*, the current FSU seal maintains the same design elements and symbolism.



The FSU seal of 2005 retains the three torches and the Latin motto "vires, artes, mores" that originated with the women's college seal of 1909. The school's feminist traditions predate that FSCW seal by half a century, however. Female students were admitted to the Seminary West of the Suwannee River in 1858.

Within the inner circle of the seal are the Three Torches, which represent the gift of fire and the arts to mankind by Prometheus, a titan of Greek mythology. According to classical Greek and Roman religion, this gift enabled mankind's intellectual and technical evolution. Labels on these torches are the Latin words *vires*, *artes* and *mores*. While these words briefly translate as "strength, skill and customs" an extended translation reveals deeper meanings. Strength is not just physical but also mental and moral power. The same extension reveals that skill also implies intellectual and artistic aptitude. Finally, extending customs encompasses how we govern ourselves and how we care for both others and ourselves.

If coaches, administrators and supporters adopt these virtues as their own, the challenges to keep Florida State's women's athletics successful and healthy will be met. If our student-athletes aspire to the goals of *vires*, *artes* and *mores*, they will achieve championships and a good education.

A new award, the *Femina Perfecta*, presented for the first time at the 2005 Champions Beyond the Game Brunch emphasizes the ideal of the "complete woman." Each team chose the member closest to this paradigm to receive the award. It was a fitting way to celebrate a century of women's sports and achievements.

SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The need for a historical overview of women's athletics became apparent at the 2002 Champions Beyond the Game Brunch. A student-athlete introducing the pre-scholarship honoree admitted not knowing what the initials F.S.C.W. represented. My immediate reaction was that current scholarship athletes should know the long feminist traditions of Florida State and appreciate the events and hard work that made their scholarships possible.

Thus, I committed to write a short history of FSU's women's athletics. Being fairly conversant with my *alma mater's* past, how difficult could that be? I soon learned, and here acknowledge the sources, generous help and partnership of many people over several years.

First of all, there is Dr. Robin Sellers and her history of Florida State College for Women entitled *Femina Perfecta*. Next there is Dr. Lucy Patrick, Head of Special Collections in Strozier Library who provided Mildred M. Usher's doctoral dissertation entitled *History of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics at Florida State University, 1905 - 1972*, Peggy Stanaland's master's thesis entitled *History of the Department of Physical Education for Women at Florida State University, 1923 - 1953* and *Memoirs of a Determined Department Watcher* by former Physical Education department head Dr. Ken Miller.

From Dr. Charlotte West, Class of 1954, who was right in the middle of the formation of the CIAW and AIAW and the national struggle for Title IX, came an account of those events. Other written materials, particularly applicable to the modern era, were the media guides provided by the Sports Information Office of the Department of Athletics. My thanks go to Rob Wilson and staff, especially Tina Thomas, for much research and answers to specific questions.

Then there are those interviews. A recounting is dangerous for some will be unwittingly omitted, but I must try. Dr. Billie Jones, one of those driven graduate assistants who brought the modern era of women's intercollegiate athletics to Florida State, and Dr. Jan Wells, whose vital faculty service included heading the women's physical education program, were my initial interviewees and intermittent consultants. FSU's first fulltime women's athletic director, Barbara Palmer, related her role in the evolution. Record setting softball coach Dr. JoAnne Graf shared her experiences with me and former volleyball coach Dr. Cecile Reynaud shared not only her experiences but also some history reports done by her students in Sports Management. Dr. Frankie Hall, the volunteer coach who told those first FSU track athletes to "wear white," filled in the formative intercollegiate years as did Linda Warren, one of those graduate assistant head coaches. Emma Colquitt, an early African-American player in basketball enlightened me about Pell Grants and the maturing process she experienced as a minority athlete (she became a member of the Committee of Thirty).

F Club information, especially for the transition years from FSCW to FSU and Odd/Even to sorority/independent intramurals was provided by Dr. Cappy Archibald Longstreth, A.J. Bassett and Dr. Myrt Herndon. Early speed swimming recollections came from Alicia Crew, who advanced from

Tarpon to Aquatics Director to Director of Campus Recreation, and from Kathy Wilson Beck, a Tarpon member who swam in that first AIAW national swim meet. Barbara Sheehan Withers a member of Gymkana verified Miss Katie's stance on women's intercollegiate athletics. I'm sure there are others. My apologies for omission are extended.

Many thanks go to members of a small ad hoc committee who reviewed the original draft, responded with corrections and suggestions while simultaneously reassuring me of the project's value as they critiqued: Tina Thomas, Billie Jones, Jan Wells, Cassandra Jenkins and Janet Stoner.

The narrative portion of this work is greatly enhanced by the addenda. Within are the records of achievements and honors of the women athletes of Florida State University. The associate and assistant sports information directors who work with the individual sports compiled and supplied the data. They are: Tamara Metcalfe, Lauren Williams, Josh Weber, Chuck Walsh, Michael Smoose, Elliott Finebloom and Tina Thomas (again).

Illustrations come from a variety of sources, the major ones being the Alumni Association's collection of yearbooks back to their very beginning, the FSU Photo Lab, the files of the Sports Information Offices and the historic photo files of Strozier's Special Collections. Very special thanks go to Valery Colvin of Alumni Affairs, Tina Thomas (once more) of Sports Information and Michelle Edmunds of the Photo Lab. Michelle put the final touches on the illustrations, using her skills to enhance and achieve best quality.

As months became years, a small cadre of the project's faithful supporters encouraged and gently prodded. These include Joel Padgett of Seminole Boosters, Linda Henning of Alumni Affairs and members of the Committee of Thirty such as Fran Cannon, Cassandra Jenkins, Billie Jones, Jan Wells and Janet Stoner, especially Janet Stoner. She expended countless hours on errands, computer assistance, organization, coordination and subtle pushing. Quite simply, the project would not have been accomplished without her efforts.

More thanks go to Joel Padgett for enlisting Boyd Brothers, Inc. of Panama City for its boost to FSU's women's athletics by contributing this publication's printing. That printing was facilitated by the layout and graphics work donated by Uzzell Advertising, the creation of its senior graphic designer Danielle Laney. All adherents to women's sports at FSU owe gratitude to both companies while I am especially indebted to Danielle for her skills and patience.

And finally, credit must go to that student-athlete who started it all, the one who did not know the meaning of FSCW. Young lady, I apologize for not catching your name.

Mary Lou Norwood
FSCW/FSU Class of 1947
August 2006

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS AND CHAMPIONS

Team Championships

AIAW

1981	Golf Softball
1982	Softball

NCAA

1984	Outdoor Track and Field
1985	Indoor Track and Field



Coach Vernon Giles and members of the 1981 golf team hold their national championship trophies. The golfers (l to r) are Marla Anderson, Michelle Guilbault, Jane Geddes, Lisa Young and Barbara Bunkowsky. The last three played successfully on the LPGA circuit, Geddes winning 11 pro tournaments.

Individual and Event Champions

AIAW

Swimming and Diving

Year	Event	Athletes
1982	200 freestyle relay	Lenore Gribble, Simone Kusseling, Laurie Lehner, Sharon Spuler
	200 medley relay	Simone Kusseling, Laurie Lehner, Meg McCully, Sharon Spuler

Track and Field

Year	Event	Athletes
1981	Indoor 4 x 100m relay	Alice Bennett, Esmeralda Garcia, Randy Givens, Marita Payne
	Outdoor 4x200	Alice Bennett, Esmeralda Garcia, Randy Givens, Marita Payne
1982	Indoor 4 x 220yd relay	Carla Borovicka, Ovrill Dwyer-Brown, Margaret Coomber, Janette Wood

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS AND CHAMPIONS



Also in 1981, FSU's women's slowpitch softball team won the school's second national championship. The very next year the softball team repeated that awesome feat by winning another national title, FSU's third.

NCAA

Track and Field

Year	Event	Athletes
1982	Outdoor 400m hurdles	Tonja Brown
	Outdoor 400m dash	Marita Payne
1983	Outdoor 4 x 100m relay	Brenda Cliette, Randy Givens, Marita Payne, Angela Wright
	Outdoor 4 x 400m relay	Brenda Cliette, Randy Givens, Marita Payne, Angela Wright
1984	Indoor 4 x 400m relay	Orvill Dwyer-Brown, Brenda Cliette, Janet Davis, Janet Levy
	Outdoor 4 x 100m relay	Brenda Cliette, Michelle Finn, Randy Givens, Marita Payne
	Outdoor 4 x 400m relay	Brenda Cliette, Janet Davis, Randy Givens, Marita Payne
	Outdoor 100m dash	Randy Givens
	Outdoor 200m dash	Randy Givens

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS AND CHAMPIONS

Year	Event	Athletes
1985	Outdoor 100m dash	Michelle Finn
	Indoor 55m dash	Michelle Finn
	Outdoor triple jump	Esmeralda Garcia
	Indoor triple jump	Esmeralda Garcia
1987	Outdoor 4 x 100m relay	Janet Davis, Michelle Finn, Janet Levy, Andrea Thompson
2000	Indoor 60m dash	Tonya Carter
2002	Outdoor triple jump	Teresa Bundy
2003	Indoor pole vault	Lacy Janson

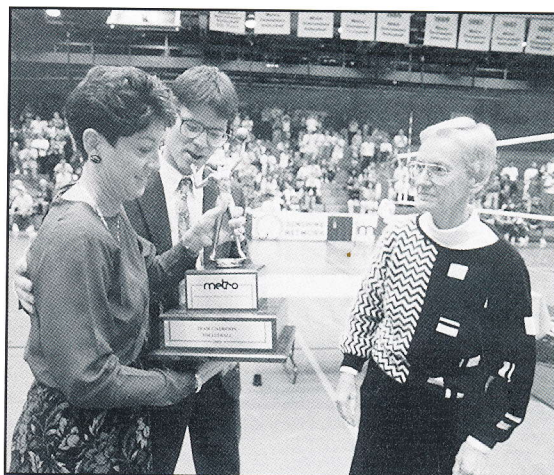


The fourth national championship for FSU's women athletes was the 1984 outdoor track and field title. Several individual event titles, notably in the relays, boosted the team's winning point total. The following season the team added the 1985 indoor title to its championship honors and brought FSU's women's national championship total to five.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS AND CHAMPIONS

Metro Conference

- 1981 Softball
Tennis
- 1982 Softball
- 1983 Volleyball
Tennis
- 1984 Tennis
- 1985 Volleyball
- 1986 Volleyball
Golf
- 1987 Volleyball
- 1988 Volleyball
Golf
- 1989 Volleyball
Tennis
Golf
- 1991 Basketball
Outdoor Track & Field
Golf



Volleyball Coach Cecile Reynaud accepts a Metro Conference championship trophy, one of six Metro titles the Lady Seminoles won under her guidance.



The Lady Seminoles won the ACC volleyball championship in 1998. FSU volleyball, the first varsity women's sport of the modern era, was dominant in the Metro and always a top competitor in the tougher ACC.

Atlantic Coast Conference

- 1992 Softball
- 1993 Softball
- 1995 Softball
- 1996 Softball
- 1997 Softball
- 1998 Softball
Volleyball
- 1999 Softball
- 2000 Softball
Outdoor Track & Field
- 2003 Softball
- 2004 Softball



The 2003 softball team celebrates with the symbols of the ACC championship, a conference it has dominated. For the 14 years of conference membership the Lady Seminoles have been dominant. At front far right is Coach JoAnne Graf, the "winningest" coach in NCAA women's fastpitch softball.

ACC INDIVIDUAL & EVENT CHAMPIONS

****Swimming and Diving**



In 1995, Lady Seminole swimmers won both the 200 and 400 medley relay ACC championships. Proudly showing their title plaques are (l to r) Allison Smith, Helen Jepson, Jodi King and Ruth Kominski.

Year	Event	Athletes	Year	Event	Athletes
1993	100 breast	Dora Bralic	1997	100 breast	Samantha White
1994	100 breast	Dora Bralic	2000	100 free	Christy Cech
1995	3m diving	Erin Gillooly		200 free	Tanya Gurr
	100 fly	Helen Jepson		400 free relay	Kristen Adams
	200 fly	Helen Jepson			Anne Blachford
	100 back	Jodi Kreig			Christy Cech
	200 back	Jodi Kreig			Tanya Gurr
	100 breast	Allison Smith	2001	1m diving	Chelsie Lerew
	200 medley relay	Helen Jepson Ruth Kominski Jodi Krieg Allison Smith		3m diving	Chelsie Lerew
	400 medley relay	Helen Jepson Ruth Kominski Jodi Kreig Allison Smith	2002	100 free	Christy Cech
				1m diving	Courtney McClow
				3m diving	Chelsie Lerew
				400 medley relay	Emily Breen
1996	100 back	Jodi Kreig			Christy Cech
	200 medley relay	Jodi Kreig Tennelle Ramer Samantha White Kathleen Wright			Emma Dutton
					Candice Nethercott

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COMMITTEE OF THIRTY

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Harold Uzzell

Tracy Watkins

Dr. Janet Wells

Dr. Marjorie Wessel

**Emerita Members, **Past Members as of early 2005*

