

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- *Public Meeting, Tuesday, May 7th, Archer Community Center, 7:00 PM
- *Public Meeting, Wednesday, May 8th, Church of God in Christ, 17370 SW 128th Pl., 6:00 PM
- *City Commission Meeting, Monday, May 13th, Archer City Hall, 7:00 PM
- *Archer Historical Society, Thursday, May 16th, SFC, 7:00 PM
- *Family Fun Fest, Archer Community Center, Saturday, May 18th, 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM
- *Code Enforcement Board Meeting, Tuesday, May 28th, Archer City Hall, 7:00 PM
- *Commodities Distribution, May 29th from 1-2 PM, Wilson Robinson Pavilion

ARCHER NEWSLETTER MAY 2013



CITY OF ARCHER

FAMILY FUN FEST

Place:

**Archer
Community
Center**

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 2013

10:00 AM to 5:00 PM

FUN, FOOD, MUSIC

**ARCHER COMMUNITY
CENTER**



ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO HOLD AN EVENT? Check out the Archer Community Center. It is the place to be when you are planning for a banquet, wedding, plays, family reunions, class reunions meetings birthday parties, workshops, retreats and all other community events.

Please contact City Hall for more information

(352) 495-2880

THE ARCHER COMMUNITY CENTER IS EQUIPPED WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- * Open space dance floor and stage with curtains**
- * Concession area with double door stainless steel refrigerator, Counter top and cabinets, Convection microwave (no stove)**
- * Heat and air conditioning**
- * Piano**
- * Tables and chairs**
- * Stage with lighting and hi-tech sound system**
- * Approximately two acres of outdoor space for other activities**

LBJ CNA School (in its 7th year) will be having a CNA (Certified Nurse Aide) class this May, Monday- Friday, for two and a half weeks, here in Archer. The school is located behind the library, in front of the Senior Center. Class hours are 9 AM to 2 PM. Archer residents of more than 6 months may be eligible for a discount off their tuition fee. Evening classes, 5:00 to 8:30 PM, are projected for July, August, or September, depending on the number of interested people. Call Sis Dessie at 352-495-9695.



THE SECOND SEMINOLE WAR

I had a great great great great grandfather named John Bennett who was killed by Seminoles when he was on his way to fight in the Second Seminole War. His widow, Civility, and her five children had to move in with her brother. She had a difficult time collecting a pension since her husband had not actually lived long enough to fight in the war. After writing many letters, Civility Bennett eventually persuaded the governor of Florida to give her a pension so she could support herself and her children.

During the Second Seminole War, there were some white people who sympathized with the Seminoles, feeling that the Seminoles were being kicked out of their traditional homeland, but David Levy (later known as David Levy Yulee) pointed out that the Seminoles had come from Georgia and that Florida was not their traditional homeland. (Or course, it wasn't the original homeland of the white settlers either!)

Levy said, "The sympathies of the public have been enlisted by the supposition that these Indians were... torn unwillingly from the hunting-grounds of their ancestors... Nothing can be more mistaken. Whatever...sympathy has been excited in behalf of the Seminoles... is altogether misplaced." But the Seminoles, who were originally members of the Creek tribe in what is now Georgia, felt that the land belonged to the original native Americans more than to the invading white

people. A Seminole representative said, "An hundred summers have seen the Seminole warrior reposing undisturbed under the shade of his live oak, and the suns of one hundred winters have risen on his ardent pursuit of the buck and the bear, with none to question his bounds or dispute his range."

In 1826, a group of Florida Indians went to Washington D.C. to try to see President John Quincy Adams. Seminole leader Tuckose Emathla said, "Here our navel strings were first cut and the blood from them sank into the earth and made the country dear to us."

Most of the original Florida Indians had died due to European diseases, such as measles, mumps, and smallpox, which they had never been exposed to before and thus did not have any immunities against. The Seminoles (from the Creek word *seminoli*, which meant "wanderers") came south to Florida from Georgia, making Florida their new homeland.

When the English took over Florida in 1763, the Spaniards and most of the remaining Indians were forcibly evacuated from Florida. There were very few Indians left in Florida, which, when the Spaniards first arrived, had originally had an Indian population of about 25,000. *M. Zander*

Information from my family records and from History of the Second Seminole War by John K. Mahon