

Journal #5407 from sdc 3.1.23

Eagle Receiving Line

James Monroe's Second and Third State of the Union Addresses

Kentucky Indians

Scholarships with April 1-2 Deadlines

Saving the Dakota language, and saving a worldview

VP Harris announces funding to lower internet costs and expand high speed internet access

Charles "Cubby" Murphy

•



"Do the right thing. It will gratify some people and astonish the rest." – [Mark Twain](#)

James Monroe's Second State of the Union Address 1818

<https://en.wikisource.org/wiki>

James_Monroe%27s_Second_State_of_the_Union_Address

In the mean time events have occurred which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy which that Government has so long pursued on the friendly relations of the two countries, which it is presumed is at least of as much importance to Spain as to the United States to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those Provinces to which the Spanish title extends the Government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined almost exclusively to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the # of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those Provinces.

These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding on the one side the authority of Spain, and protected on the other by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practiced various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate.

The invasion of Amelia Island last year by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding 150 in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become, as the conduct of those adventurers while in possession of the island as distinctly shows the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact, become the theater of every species of lawless adventure. With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the colonial governments in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was in great measure derelict, and the object of cupidity to every adventurer. A system of buccaneering was rapidly organizing over it which menaced in its consequences the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly the United States, while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended.

In regard to the United States, the pernicious effect of this unlawful combination was not confined to the ocean; the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed at an early period a connection with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land and in practicing on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light than the savages. They would certainly have no

claim to an immunity from the punishment which, according to the rules of warfare practiced by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the savages themselves.

edit

In authorizing Major-General Jackson to enter Florida in pursuit of the Seminoles care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to have to add that in executing this order facts were disclosed respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain in authority there in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination and justified the confidence with which it inspired the savages that by those officers they would be protected.

A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries, particularly with the positive obligations of the 5th article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages from acts of hostility against the United States, could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was convinced that he should fail in his object, that he should in effect accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resource on which they had calculated and of the protection on which they had relied in making the war. As all the documents relating to this occurrence will be laid before Congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced Major-General Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was nevertheless no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the Government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their Government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the general in command there to deliver the posts - Pensacola unconditionally to any person duly authorized to receive it, and St. Marks, which is in the heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and however justifiable the commanding general was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Marks and Pensacola to terminate it by proving to the savages and their associates that they should not be protected even there, yet the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts those relations were preserved. To a change of them the power of the Executive is deemed incompetent; it is vested in Congress only.

By this measure, so promptly taken, due respect was shown to the Government of Spain. The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled to review with candor her relations with the United States and her own situation, particularly in respect to the territory in question, with the dangers inseparable from it, and regarding the losses we have sustained for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and the injuries we have suffered through that territory, and her means of redress, she was likewise enabled to take with honor the course best calculated to do justice to the United States and to promote her own welfare.

Copies of the instructions to the commanding general, of his correspondence with the Secretary of War, explaining his motives and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the courts-martial in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambristie, and of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the minister plenipotentiary of Spain near this Government, and of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid with the Government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

Edited

In conformity with the appropriations of the last session, treaties have been formed with the Quapaw tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country on the Arkansas, and the Great and Little Osages north of the White River; with the tribes in the State of Indiana; with the several tribes within the State of Ohio and the Michigan Territory, and with the Chickasaws, by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negotiations are now depending with the tribes in the Illinois Territory and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the cessions already made, which are considered so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

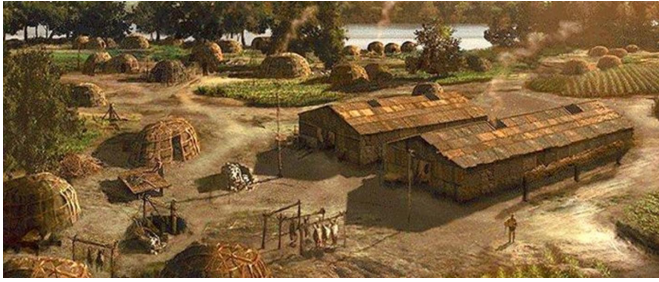
With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of Yellow Stone River and at the Mandan village on the Missouri, and at the mouth of St. Peters on the Mississippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves, especially in promoting the great object of their civilization.

Experience has clearly demonstrated that independent savage communities can not long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has almost invariably terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among whom loftiness of sentiment and gallantry in action have been conspicuous. To civilize them, and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable that their independence as communities should cease, and that the control of the United States over them should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land and to other pursuits tending to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community and to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject to the consideration of Congress on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements.”

James Monroe's Third State of the Union Address 1819

Deals mostly with the Treaty with Spain which ultimately affected many of the SE tribes and of course has tendrils that extend to 1848.....

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/James_Monroe%27s_Third_State_of_the_Union_Address



Kentucky Indians

The myth of an empty Kentucky – one perpetuated by land speculators in the late 1700s – has had a lasting effect on people's understandings and beliefs about the presence of Indigenous Americans in the state. Many different tribes once called Kentucky home, including the Cherokee, the Chickasaw, and the Shawnee. The Shawnee hunted and lived in the Bluegrass Region. These clans were a part of the larger Shawnee tribe who lived in the Ohio Valley with most of their major villages and settlements being in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

It is likely that no major indigenous settlements were in Kentucky. However, the archeology of the state – from rock art, cave paintings, arrowheads, and ancient pottery shards – prove that Indigenous Americans lived throughout the state prior to European contact. Indigenous Americans were forced from their homelands, including Kentucky, because of European settlers. This came in the form of European settlements and conflicts and eventually more centralized tactics including Indian Removal and the Trail of Tears. Today, Shawnee Tribes in Oklahoma, including the Eastern Shawnee, claim Kentucky as one of their tribe's original homes.

Prior to 8,000 BC

Paleoindians lived in Western Kentucky and eventually migrated eastward, settling in central and eastern Kentucky. Paleoindians were Clovis people, meaning they used tools, and were hunter-gatherers. They moved in groups of 15-20 people hunting mammoths and mastodons. Archeological evidence from this era indicates that Paleoindians stayed close to Kentucky rivers for water, freshwater fish, and shells.

For the next 7,000 years, from 8,000 BC to 1,000 BC, indigenous Americans continued to live in Kentucky. Archeologists have named these Paleoindian descendants Archaic peoples. As the Ice Age ended, Kentucky's climate became milder, with summer lasting longer. As these peoples were also hunter-gatherers, no permanent settlements were used. Indigenous Americans during this time, however, valued Kentucky for the fauna in the region – deer, elk, bears, rabbits, squirrels, and raccoons.

By 1,000 BC, the climate of Kentucky was similar to the climate in the state today. Population sizes of Indigenous Americans grew. Although these peoples still moved with the seasons, they began to move less frequently and began returning to locations because they started gardening.

1,000 BC to 200 CE

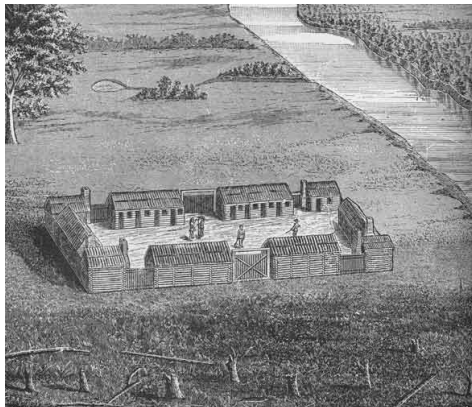
This is known as the Woodland Period. While the Indigenous Americans in Kentucky were still hunter-gatherers, they stayed longer at settlements and tended to return year after year to the same places. They experimented with gardening and farming, even using controlled burns to kill weeds and enrich the soil. In Eastern Kentucky caves, Woodland Indigenous Americans

domesticated the earliest sunflower and goosefoot. As they learned varying plant and harvest cycles, they tended to stay all year if the food they planted could last them.

This time period is also when Adena Culture became prominent. The Adena were mobile hunter-gatherer-gardeners who lived in groups of 15-20 people, usually made up of extended families. Archeology has been able to tell us much more about Adena culture than the ancestors who came before them. The Indigenous Americans living in Kentucky during this time traded both locally and non-locally, archeologists having found marine shells from the Atlantic coasts in Kentucky and barite and limestone from Kentucky has been found along the coast. The Adena used Kentucky limestone to make pottery, which helps them stand out from their ancestors.

Following the Adena period, Fort Ancient culture lasted from 900 CE to 1750 CE which includes early contact with Europeans. Fort Ancient peoples were no longer true hunter-gatherers. They still hunted and gathered but they lived in permanent settlements with gardening and early agricultural technology, including crop rotation and controlled burns.

During this period, the first interactions with Europeans occurred. Although the Spanish were in what would become the United States in the 1500s, there is no documentation of Europeans in Kentucky until the 1730s. There is evidence, however, that Indigenous Americans at this time were aware of Europeans due to regional trade networks, including Kentucky peoples participating in the deer skin trade with Europeans.



Modern Era.

This modern era was also marked with a reduction in Indigenous Americans living in Kentucky. Inter-tribal conflicts, like the Beaver Wars throughout the seventeenth century, saw the Shawnee, who had lived in Kentucky for hundreds of years, forced by the Iroquois to leave in large numbers to the south and west. Small numbers of Shawnee remained in Kentucky but there were no large villages and settlements. The Iroquois did not settle in Kentucky either, preferring to hunt there and live farther north.

Because of the barrier of the Appalachian Mountains, European spread to Kentucky was slower than along the East Coast of the modern United States. At the outbreak of the Seven Years War (sometimes called the French-Indian War) in 1754, Kentucky was still known as “Indian Country.” The tribes living in Kentucky and the broader Ohio Valley – the Shawnee, the

Cherokee, the Mingo, and Tutelo – had frequent face-to-face interactions with Europeans, which were almost exclusively about the fur trade until the mid-1700s. When Europeans, including Daniel Boone, realized that Kentucky was fertile, forested, and what they assumed to be empty, more and more Europeans attempted to settle in Kentucky. The first settlement in Kentucky was Ft. Harrod in Harrodsburg in 1773. This fort, and many other settlements in the Bluegrass Region quickly learned that Kentucky was not “just a hunting ground.”

In 1762, the British negotiated a “peace” with tribes living on or near the Ohio River. The Iroquois wanted a dual withdrawal of French and British settlers but the British stayed. They also wanted a restoration of trade but there were several problems including the scarcity of goods and their high prices.

British settlers continued to encroach and go over the negotiated bordered lines that separated British and Indian lands.

In *Treaty of Fort Stanwix of 1769*, the Iroquois ceded all the land they claimed south of the Ohio River. The treaty set the river as the boundary (Iroquois to the north, British to the south) leaving Kentucky to be settled and legally blocking the Iroquois, Shawnee, and other tribes from hunting there.

In 1772, the Cherokee surrendered their claim to Kentucky to the colony of Virginia. Colonial land surveyors went to Kentucky to begin settlement and skirmishes broke out. Lord Dunmore’s War broke out in 1774—prelude to native-colonist fighting that coincided with the American Revolution.

In the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals in 1775, the Cherokee sold their land to the Transylvania Land Company. Settlers began flooding in even greater numbers to Kentucky with families, slaves, livestock and seeds, and belongings, transplanting their colonial way of life west of the mountains.

Throughout the late 1700s and early 1800s, Kentucky settlers wrote widely about the hostile native peoples who lived nearby. This period was marked by skirmishes between settlers and tribes. Many early Kentucky settlements were fortified villages to protect from attacks, like Boonesboro, Fort Harrod, and even Bryan’s Station in Lexington.

During the war

During the American Revolutionary War, indigenous tribes fought with the British against American colonists. Several native-colonist conflicts took place in Kentucky, including the siege of Boonesboro, attacks on Martin’s and Ruddle’s Station, and the Battle of Blue Licks in 1782.

Leading to the Battle of Blue Licks, the attack at Bryan’s Station occurred. Four brothers from North Carolina settled three miles north of what is now New Circle Road and named it Bryan’s Station. Forty log cabins withstood several native attacks. In August 1782, Bryan’s Station was besieged by Wyandots, Lake Indians, British Canadian rangers, Shawnee, Delaware, and Loyalists. According to Daniel Boone, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the Kentucky military at the time, there was a force of 400-500 troops. Back-up militia led to the Battle of Blue Licks (60 miles away in Robertson County). The backup Kentucky militia included Boone and Richard

Mentor Johnson (who allegedly killed Tecumseh) and was made up of 47 men from Fayette County and 147 men from Lincoln County. The battle was a defeat for Americans, although the surrender at Yorktown had occurred months earlier.

After the War

By the end of the Revolutionary War, there were around 12,000 settlers in Kentucky and 72 settlements were in the Lexington area. Treaties were signed but stolen land and retaliatory raids continued.

In 1792, Kentucky was admitted as a state. Fighting between settlers and natives continued. The Battle of Fallen Timbers and the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 brought the long period of conflict in Kentucky to a close but distrust and resentment continued.

1,000 Indians from many tribes attended the treaty conference. They believed the treaty meant that they could live forever in the places where they were then living (northern Ohio, Indiana, and southern Michigan). However this was one of the first steps towards Indian relocation and acquiring all lands east of the Mississippi.

The treaty established an annuity system which meant yearly payments made to tribes for leaders to distribute among their people. It also declared that the American government had influence within tribal government and that the US government was committed to “civilizing” American Indians.

Two important trends were happening nationally.

1. Movement to transform American Indians into civilized American citizens
2. Movement to remove all American Indians from lands east of the Mississippi River



A part of the movement to make Indigenous Americans “civilized” were schools for native children. ***The Choctaw Academy*** is one example of this.

The Kentucky Baptist Mission Society opened a school for Native American boys in 1819 on land owned by Richard Mentor Johnson in Scott County.

In 1825, the Choctaws in Mississippi asked that the money for their land go toward creating a school to educate tribal boys to live in “the white man’s world.”

In 1825, there were 25 Choctaw boys enrolled at the school. By 1835, 188 students from 10 different tribes (Choctaw, Creek, Pottawantonian, Cherokee, Sac and Fox, Ottawa, Miami, Quapaw, Seminole, and Osage) and even some white boys were taught English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, surveying, astronomy, philosophy, history, and music. In later years, the school taught more vocational classes.

The school eventually closed due to lack of funds. Many of the tribes who sent their sons to the school were forced to move west to present-day Oklahoma and no longer wanted to invest in the school.

The school was located in Great Crossing (Scott County) a historic community founded in 1783 where buffalo herds once crossed North Elkhorn Creek. General LaFayette visited the school in 1825.

The presence of the school in central Kentucky was due mostly to Richard Mentor Johnson's political importance and ability to get good deals from the government. The school allegedly helped him get out of debt.

Following harsh national legislation of Indian Removal and the infamous Trail of Tears, Kentucky's Indigenous American population dwindled rapidly in the nineteenth-century. The frequency in which artifacts are found throughout Kentucky – from pottery shards to arrowheads – the myth of an empty Kentucky is easily put to rest. Several sites throughout the state continue to be of archeological importance, including sites in the Eastern Kentucky Mountains and caves, the caves of Western Kentucky, and the mounds of the Adena culture throughout the Outer and Inner Bluegrass, including one located in Fayette County.

For more information, please visit [Kentucky Native American Heritage Commission](#) and the [William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology](#)

<https://www.visitlex.com/guides/post/indigenous-americans-in-kentucky/>

[Native American Heritage | Kentucky Tourism - State of ...](#)

Kentucky's First People. Over **thousands** of years, many indigenous peoples made their home in what is now Kentucky, including the Adena Culture, Mississippian Culture, Eastern Woodland Tribes and Fort Ancient mound builders. Several Native American sites, including mounds and burial grounds, tell a rich story of Kentucky's history, and of our nation's very beginnings.

~~~~~

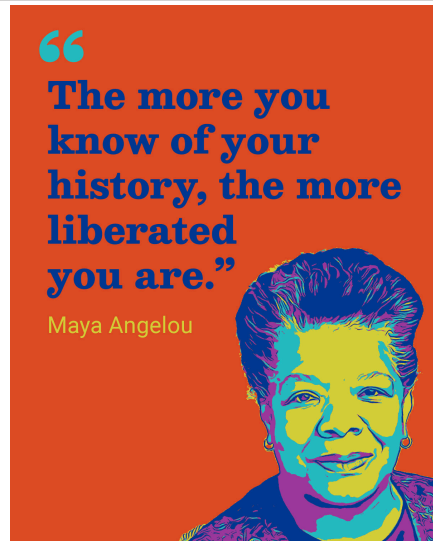
### [Kentucky | History, Capital, Map, Population, & Facts](#)

Feb 15, 2023 · **Kentucky** was long the home of various **Native American** peoples before the arrival of Daniel Boone and other European frontiersmen in 1769. Its name perhaps derives from an Iroquois word for “prairie.” By 1792, when **Kentucky** was admitted as the 15th state of the union—the first west of the Appalachian Mountains—it had drawn nearly 73,000 settlers.

## Scholarships (T-W) with April 1 Deadlines

|                                                                                            |          |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| <a href="#">Texas Society of Professional Engineers DFW Mid-Cities Chapter Scholarship</a> | \$1,500  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">The Bernie Scholarship Awards Program</a>                                      | Varies   | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">The Chief Petty Officer Scholarship Fund</a>                                   | \$2,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">The Desk and Derrick Educational Trust Scholarships</a>                        | Varies   | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">The Esther Ngan-ling Chow and Mareyjoyce Green Scholarship</a>                 | \$18,000 | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">The Herbert Lehman Education Fund Scholarship</a>                              | \$12,000 | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">The Ike Foundation Scholarship</a>                                             | \$3,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">The Mitchell Institute Scholarship</a>                                         | \$10,000 | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">The Next Swell Scholarship</a>                                                 | \$2,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">The Susan Fund Scholarship</a>                                                 | Varies   | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">The Women's Empowerment Scholarship</a>                                        | \$5,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">Tim Sloan Teammate Scholarship</a>                                             | \$1,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">Timothy J. Penny State &amp; Federal Public Service Fellowship</a>             | \$5,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">TLMI Two-Year Degree Scholarship</a>                                           | \$2,500  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">Tom Tolen Educational Scholarship</a>                                          | Varies   | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">Tom Tolen Educational Scholarships</a>                                         | \$5,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">UMW Freshman Honor Scholarship</a>                                             | \$2,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">UMW Helm Memorial Scholarship</a>                                              | \$1,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">UMW William S. Bender Scholarship</a>                                          | \$500    | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">University of Illinois Incoming New Student Scholarship</a>                    | \$5,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">University of the West Lotus Scholarship</a>                                   | \$28,000 | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">UPS for DownS Scholarships</a>                                                 | \$2,500  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">Valley Press Club Scholarship</a>                                              | Varies   | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">Veterans United Foundation Scholarships</a>                                    | Varies   | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">Visual Arts Scholarship</a>                                                    | \$4,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">VMDAEC Educational Foundation Scholarship</a>                                  | \$1,000  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">WIIT Scholarships</a>                                                          | \$1,500  | 04/01/2023 |
| <a href="#">Winemaking Scholarship</a>                                                     | Varies   | 04/01/2023 |
|                                                                                            |          |            |

| <b><u>Scholarships (A-W) with April 2 Deadline</u></b>                                    |          |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| <a href="#"><u>ABA Academic Merit Scholarship</u></a>                                     | \$5,000  | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>ACF Woodcock Family Education Scholarship Program</u></a>                  | \$40,000 | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>Austin McWhite Foundation Scholarship</u></a>                              | Varies   | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>Beta Sigma Psi Darryl Jahn Memorial Scholarship</u></a>                    | \$2,000  | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>BMI Founders Internship for Radio Broadcasting</u></a>                     | Varies   | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>Help America Hear Scholarship</u></a>                                      | \$2,000  | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>Herbert W. Nickens Medical Student Scholarships</u></a>                    | \$5,000  | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>Hope For The Warriors Scholarships</u></a>                                 | \$2,500  | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>National Candy Technologists Scholarship</u></a>                           | \$2,500  | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>Purposeful Life Scholarship</u></a>                                        | \$1,000  | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>SVCF Western Digital Scholarship Program</u></a>                           | \$5,000  | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>Unitil Scholarship Fund</u></a>                                            | \$5,000  | 04/02/2023 |
| <a href="#"><u>WRA Education Foundation Scholarship in Culinary &amp; Hospitality</u></a> | Varies   | 04/02/2023 |
|                                                                                           |          |            |



### **Saving the Dakota language, and saving a worldview**

<https://www.startribune.com/saving-the-dakota-language-and-saving-a-worldview/600254452/>

### **Vice President Harris announces funding to lower internet costs for families and expand high speed internet access**

Over 16 million households now saving \$500 million per month, thanks to the Affordable Connectivity Program

*In Loving*  
MEMORY



CHARLES "CUBBY" MURPHY

MAY 31, 1974-FEBRUARY 16, 2023

CRYDANCE: FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2023 @ 8:30AM  
TOM RANCH-EASTSIDE LN COLEVILLE, CA

SERVICES: FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2023 @ 11AM  
WALKER COMMUNITY BUILDING, WALKER, CA

INTERMENT: ANTELOPE VALLEY CEMETERY  
COLEVILLE, CA

*dinner to follow @ Walker Community Center*