

Journal #5426

Standing Strong

US dollar idea, American Indian

James Monroe's Second SOTU Address

Primary Sources on C. E. Kelsey and the Northern California Indian Association





[Native American Indians · US dollar idea, American Indian, Awesome! \(Art by Thomas Blackshear\)](#)

### [James Monroe's Second State of the Union Address - Given 16 November 1818](#)

*Presentation starts with a summary of relations with European nations, Coming down to ? Spain:*

“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.

If the embarrassments of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens for so long a time from her treasury for their losses by spoliation and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it by the cession of this territory. Of this her Government has been repeatedly apprised, and the cession was the more to have been anticipated as Spain must have known that in ceding it she would likewise relieve herself from the important obligation secured by the treaty of 1795 and all other commitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, declined pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the motive ought at least to have been duly appreciated by the Government of Spain. It is well known to her Government that other powers have made to the United States an indemnity for like losses sustained by their citizens at the same epoch.

There is nevertheless a limit beyond which this spirit of amity and forbearance can in no instance be justified. If it was proper to rely on amicable negotiation for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfill her engagements and to sustain her authority in the Floridas to be perverted by foreign adventurers and savages to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow citizens and the highest interests of the United States.

The right of self defense never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary to nations and to individuals, and whether the attack be made by Spain herself or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is not the less strong.

The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the Executive by an existing law was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians to massacre our fellow citizens of every age and of both sexes, merited a like treatment and received it.

In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line in the woods it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them. Had that been done the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been exclusively that of Spain and her power complete over it, we had a right by the law of nations to follow the enemy on it and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a certain sense at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it; the power of Spain had ceased to exist over it, and protection was sought under her title by those who had committed on our citizens hostilities which she was bound by treaty to have prevented, but had not the power to prevent. To have stopped at that line would have given new encouragement to these savages and new vigor to the whole combination existing there in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes.

In suppressing the establishment at Amelia Island no unfriendliness was manifested toward Spain, because the post was taken from a force which had wrested it from her. The measure, it is true, was not adopted in concert with the Spanish Government or those in authority under it, because in transactions connected with the war in which Spain and the colonies are engaged it was thought proper in doing justice to the United States to maintain a strict impartiality toward both the belligerent parties without consulting or acting in concert with either. It gives me pleasure to state that the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela, whose names were assumed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in those measures, and even the knowledge of them until communicated by this Government, and have also expressed their satisfaction that a course of proceedings had been suppressed which if justly imputable to them would dishonor their cause.

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.”

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“In conformity with the appropriations of the last session, treaties have been formed with the Quapaw tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country on the Arkansaw, 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.

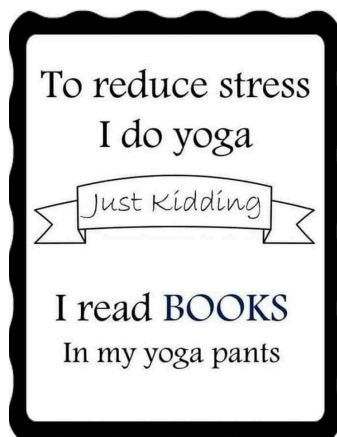
Experience has clearly demonstrated that independent savage communities can not long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has almost invariably terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among 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.”

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**Primary Sources on C. E. Kelsey and the Northern California Indian Association**  
Larisa K. Miller Hoover Institution Archives, lkmler1861@gmail.com

<https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1029&context=westernarchives>

*Contains excellent explanation of research resources.*





## **GrantStation**

### **National Opportunities**

#### **[\\$250 Million Available to Advance Opportunities for the Vulnerable](#)**

The Yield Giving Open Call will award unrestricted gifts of \$1 million to 250 community-led, community-focused organizations that explicitly advance the voices and opportunities of the most vulnerable in the United States.

#### **[Funding Promotes Services for Relatives Acting as Parents](#)**

The Brookdale Foundation Group's Relatives As Parents Program promotes services for grandparents and other relatives who have taken on the responsibility of surrogate parenting when the biological parents are unable to do so.

#### **[Innovative K-12 Classroom Projects Supported](#)**

The Voya Unsung Heroes program seeks to reward excellence in U.S. schools by funding innovative K-12 classroom projects.

#### **[Grants Enable Experimental Theater Productions](#)**

Venturous Theater Fund's Venturous Capital Grants support the production of venturous new plays at small and medium-sized theaters in the United States.

### **Regional Opportunities**

#### **[Media Initiatives Strengthening Democracy Funded in Key States](#)**

New Media Ventures invests in entrepreneurs and activists wrestling with the biggest challenges facing democracy.

#### **[Support Benefits Company Communities in 35 States](#)**

Kroger's charitable giving is committed to supporting nonprofit organizations in communities where Kroger Family of Companies operates in 35 states and the District of Columbia.

#### **[Grants Bolster Health Programs in Pennsylvania and West Virginia](#)**

The Highmark Foundation provides grants to nonprofit organizations for programs aimed at improving community health in Pennsylvania (with the exception of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties) and West Virginia.

#### **[Idaho Nonprofit Organizations Supported](#)**

The Laura Moore Cunningham Foundation is dedicated to advancing the state of Idaho.

### **Federal Opportunities**

#### **[Funds Available for Adaptive Housing for Veterans](#)**

The Specially Adapted Housing Assistive Technology Grant Program encourages the development of new assistive technologies for specially adapted housing.

#### **[Program Helps At-Risk Foster Youth](#)**

The Supporting Vulnerable and At-Risk Youth Transitioning Out of Foster Care initiative supports the establishment of pilot demonstration programs to develop, implement, and build

replicable treatment models for residential-based innovative care, treatment, and services.

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### **Bradán Lane Foundation**

The Bradán Lane Foundation contributes to public charities that support underprivileged youth through technical education, academic learning, occupational skills training, and apprenticeships throughout the United States and its territories. The Foundation's strategy focuses on education across science, mathematics, engineering, and creative problem solving, with a strong emphasis on developing skills and experience across multiple disciplines, applying trans-disciplinary skills to real problems to enable career opportunities, and leadership development that values trans-disciplinary experience to enable career opportunities. [Learn more](#) about the funding guidelines and application process.

- **[Social and Economic Development Strategies Program-Tribes U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services \(HHS\)](#)** - HHS Administration for Native Americans supports community-driven projects designed to grow local economies, strengthen Native American families, including the preservation of Native American cultures, and decrease the high rate of current challenges caused by the lack of community-based businesses, and social and economic infrastructure in Native American communities. **Application Deadline: 3/31/2023**
- **[FY 2023 AmeriCorps State and National Native Nations Planning Grants](#)**  
AmeriCorps planning grants provide support to a grant recipient to develop an AmeriCorps program that will engage AmeriCorps members in implementing evidence-based interventions to solve community problems. **Application Deadline: 4/5/2023**
- **[2023 AmeriCorps Seniors Native Nations and Indigenous Elders Senior Demonstration Program](#)**

**AmeriCorps** - Examples of potential programming (not limited to these examples): promote the preservation and teaching of Native and Indigenous languages and cultural practices; provide social, economic and educational services to tribal nations and Indigenous people both on and off reservation lands; advance equity in areas such as food sovereignty, climate change and conservation and mental health services; provide veterans and military families, caregivers and survivors' quality of life; and create workforce pathways for older adults, including deliberate training, certifications and hiring preferences. No match required. **Application Deadline: 4/5/2023, at 5 p.m. Eastern Time**

- **USDA Grants to Build Community-Oriented High-Speed Internet Networks for People in Rural Areas**  
Federally recognized Tribes (***see link for all eligible applicants***) are eligible for grants to build community-oriented, high-speed internet networks for people in rural areas. The Department is making up to \$79 million in grants available under the Community Connect program. Recipients may use the funds to establish high-speed internet networks that will foster economic growth and deliver enhanced educational, health care and public safety benefits. Grant recipients must agree to provide high-speed internet service at community-serving institutions free of charge for up to two years. These institutions include schools, libraries, fire stations and other public safety sites. **Eligible**



**applicants** are state and local governments, Federally recognized Tribes, nonprofits, for-profit corporations and limited liability companies. USDA does not provide funding directly to individuals under this program. All applications must be submitted electronically by June 20, 2023, to <https://www.rd.usda.gov/community-connect> . This funding opportunity is also be posted to <https://www.grants.gov> . For additional information, see page 16579 of the March 20, 2023, Federal Register.

- [\*\*Water and Waste Disposal Grants to Alleviate Health Risks on Tribal Lands and Colonias\*\*](#)  
**U.S. Department of Agriculture** - USDA Rural Development funds grants for water and waste disposal facilities and services on federally-recognized tribal lands, colonias and rural areas that face significant health risks due to a lack of access to adequate, affordable water or waste disposal. **Application Deadline: Ongoing**
- [\*\*Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program\*\*](#)  
**U.S. Department of Agriculture** - USDA Rural Development provides funding in the form of low-interest loans and grants to develop essential community facilities in eligible rural areas, including Federally Recognized Tribal Lands. [Guaranteed Loan Options](#) are also available. **Application Deadline: Ongoing**
- [\*\*Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants\*\*](#)  
**U.S. Department of Agriculture** - USDA Rural Development funds grants for eligible communities to prepare for or recover from an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water. **Application Deadline: Ongoing**
- **HUD Imminent Threat Grants** – Set aside of the Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) allocation for non-competitive, first come-first serve grants to eliminate or lessen problems which pose an imminent threat to public health or safety of Tribal residents. **Application Deadline: Ongoing** and may be submitted at any time. Procedures and info. at <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/PG18SEP27PNPG1011F.pdf>.
- [\*\*Water and Waste Disposal Grants to Alleviate Health Risks on Tribal Lands and Colonias\*\*](#)  
**U.S. Department of Agriculture** - USDA Rural Development funds grants for water and waste disposal facilities and services on federally-recognized tribal lands, colonias and rural areas that face significant health risks due to a lack of access to adequate, affordable water or waste disposal. **Application Deadline: Ongoing**
- [\*\*Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program\*\*](#)  
**U.S. Department of Agriculture** - USDA Rural Development provides funding in the form of low-interest loans and grants to develop essential community facilities in eligible rural areas, including Federally Recognized Tribal Lands. [Guaranteed Loan Options](#) are also available. **Application Deadline: Ongoing**
- [\*\*Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants\*\*](#)  
**U.S. Department of Agriculture** Rural Development grants for eligible communities to prepare for or recover from an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water. **Application Deadline: Ongoing**
- [\*\*Water & Waste Disposal Grants to Alleviate Health Risks on Tribal Lands and Colonias in New Mexico\*\*](#) This program provides low-income communities, which face significant health risks, access to safe, reliable drinking water and waste disposal facilities and services.
- **US EPA Funding Announcements:**  
**Tribal Waste Management** funding: <https://www.epa.gov/tribal-lands/tribal-waste-management-funding-resources-directory>

**Land Cleanup Projects on Tribal Lands:** <https://www.epa.gov/tribal-lands/land-cleanup-funding-authorities-available-tribal-governments-0>

- **USDA ReConnect Program Round 4**

The USDA Rural Development Rural Utilities Service's (RUS) ReConnect Program offers loans, grants, and loan/grant combinations to facilitate high-speed internet in areas of rural America without sufficient access to broadband. **Up to \$350M Available.** Tribal Governments are eligible and potential awardees must meet a 100 Mbps symmetrical minimum service requirement in all proposed service areas. The maximum award amount is \$35M, and no match is required. The applications are evaluated in a competitive process. To learn about the ReConnect Program, visit <https://www.usda.gov/reconnect>.

### DINAP News

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP) is one of three grant programs that support DHS/FEMA's focus on enhancing the ability of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, as well as nonprofit organizations, to prevent, prepare for, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks. These grant programs are part of a comprehensive set of measures authorized by Congress and implemented by DHS to help strengthen the nation's communities against potential terrorist attacks.

For additional information about this funding opportunity whose application is due on May 18, 2023, [CLICK HERE](#).

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The Office of Workforce Investment has hired a new Division Chief for the Division of Native American Programs following the retirement of former Chief Athena Brown. More information will be announced soon.

#### New DINAP Staff

DINAP has two new Federal Project Officers (FPOs) on their team. Following is a brief introduction to Jolene Aguilar and Kayla Hilario. Welcome!

*(Their stories would not transfer and kept shutting down the page.)*

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**With the Second Annual Senior Artists Exhibit and Show right around the corner, the Senior Citizen Advisory Committee is looking for art entries from seniors over the age of 60 for this year's event.** Entries will be accepted at the McKinley Arts & Culture Center Apr. 17-19 from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and all artistic media will be considered from paintings and drawings to needlework and jewelry. The artwork will be on display from Apr. 25 to Jun. 2, Monday through Friday, with an artist reception on May 4. This exhibit will be a big feature for Older Americans Month, which takes place the month of May. ([Press Release Desk](#))  
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Could conditions this year mean an epic wildflower season across portions of the Nevada desert?



[rgj.com](http://rgj.com)

[Nevada experts agree: It's gonna be a great year for wildflowers](#)

[Reno Gazette-Journal | Reno news, community, entertainment, yellow pages and classifieds](#)

# Numu Hoobea

**Join Us in learning traditional Paiute songs.**



**Instructor: Dean Barlese**

**April 11<sup>th</sup> 5:00 pm to 8:00 pm  
At modular 102 next to Nixon Gym**

**This project is supported in part by the Nevada Arts Council and  
the National Endowment for the Arts**

