

PROJECT APPLESEED FLORIDA NEWSLETTER

May 1, 2018



The weekend Appleseed experience: not what you expect.

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In today's world of 24-hour news cycles, changing technologies, and push-button gratification, it's a challenge to stay connected to the values that our great country was built on. Ideals like integrity, commitment, and personal responsibility are what our founding fathers relied on to win our independence and to then make America a great nation. At Project Appleseed, we're dedicated to keeping these timeless values alive. We promote civic responsibility through the teaching of colonial history and the American tradition of rifle marksmanship. Even after all of these years, there is much to be learned from our forefathers' examples of perseverance, commitment, and civic virtue. With a full calendar of shooting clinics and events, Project Appleseed is here to make sure these timeless principles live on for generations to come.

What Appleseed is all about:

You can't write the story of America without including several chapters about the skill and bravery of our forefathers'. On April 19, 1775, at Lexington and Concord, American colonists stood with muskets in hand and faced down the British forces that were trying to seize their arms. The colonists did it with grit, determination, and superior marksmanship. They were real marksmen: nobly and ably putting their skills on the line in pursuit of liberty. We are the descendants of those fearless men and women who earned our freedom on the battlefield. We honor their pursuit of liberty by passing along the skills and knowledge that aided them in securing it. Today's Rifleman understands that owning and mastering a rifle is part of his/her American heritage. Whether you're a new shooter or a seasoned marksman, Project Appleseed can help transform you from a person with a rifle into a principled and skilled Rifleman.

HISTORY * HERITAGE * MARKSMANSHIP



| May-18 | | | |
|------------------|----|---|----------------------|
| Palm Bay | FL | May 19, 2018 - May 20, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Tallahassee | FL | May 19, 2018 - May 20, 2018 | Appleseed |
| St. Augustine | FL | May 26, 2018 - May 27, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Jun-18 | | | |
| St. Augustine | FL | June 09, 2018 - June 10, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Myakka City | FL | June 16, 2018 - June 17, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Palm Bay | FL | June 16, 2018 - June 17, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Hernando | FL | June 23, 2018 - June 24, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Tallahassee | FL | June 23, 2018 (One Day Event) | Appleseed - 1 Day |
| Gainesville | FL | June 30, 2018 - July 01, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Jul-18 | | | |
| Palm Bay | FL | July 14, 2018 - July 15, 2018 | Instructor Boot Camp |
| Tallahassee | FL | July 21, 2018 (One Day Event) | Appleseed - 1 Day |
| Aug-18 | | | |
| Tallahassee | FL | August 18, 2018 (One Day Event) | Appleseed - 1 Day |
| Sep-18 | | | |
| Myakka City | FL | September 15, 2018 - September 16, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Tallahassee | FL | September 22, 2018 - September 23, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Gainesville | FL | September 29, 2018 - September 30, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Hernando | FL | September 29, 2018 - September 30, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Palm Bay | FL | September 29, 2018 - September 30, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Oct-18 | | | |
| Pensacola | FL | October 06, 2018 - October 07, 2018 | Appleseed |
| New Smyrna Beach | FL | October 13, 2018 - October 14, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Clearwater | FL | October 20, 2018 - October 21, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Palm Bay | FL | October 20, 2018 - October 21, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Tallahassee | FL | October 20, 2018 - October 21, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Nov-18 | | | |
| Bunnell | FL | November 03, 2018 - November 04, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Hurlburt Field | FL | November 03, 2018 - November 04, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Tallahassee | FL | November 10, 2018 - November 11, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Clearwater | FL | November 17, 2018 - November 18, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Palm Bay | FL | November 17, 2018 - November 18, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Dec-18 | | | |
| Hernando | FL | December 01, 2018 - December 02, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Hurlburt Field | FL | December 01, 2018 - December 02, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Pensacola | FL | December 01, 2018 - December 02, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Tallahassee | FL | December 08, 2018 - December 09, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Myakka City | FL | December 15, 2018 - December 16, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Palm Bay | FL | December 15, 2018 - December 16, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Gainesville | FL | December 29, 2018 - December 30, 2018 | Appleseed |
| Jan-19 | | | |
| Tallahassee | FL | January 27, 2019 - February 01, 2019 | Rifleman Boot Camp |
| Feb-19 | | | |
| Tallahassee | FL | February 02, 2019 - February 03, 2019 | Appleseed |



What Should You Bring

** Very important things

Personal items

- A teachable attitude (most important thing) **
- Ear protection Muffs and plugs **
- Eye protection **
- Elbow pads or shooting Jacket
- Ground cover (Rug remnant will work)
- A hat
- Little notebook (those little 2.5 X 3.5 work well)
- Pen – Used for taking notes and also for marking your targets; a sharpie marker is handy as well
- Sun Screen
- Lots of water (Must stay hydrated)
- Light Lunch
- Snacks
- Folding Chair (not necessary but nice)
- Wet wipes
- Bug spray
- Necessary clothing for any kind of weather

Rifle specific preparations

- Rifle preferably zeroed for 25 meters
- At least 500 rounds of ammo for a two day event
- At least 250 rounds of ammo for a one day event
- At least 250 rounds of ammo for a Known Distance event
- Sight adjustment tools
- Two mags. 10 rds. each. Bring extra mags. if you have them. 20rds works well if State law allows
- Gun cleaning supplies and lube
- Instructions for your rifle (if you have them)
- Know your rifle
- GI Web Sling
- Something to cover your rifle to keep blowing sand or rain off it.
- Staple gun, or thumb tacks, or push-pins.
- Staples
- Know the laws of the State you are going to and only bring that which is within the law

Ready your equipment

- Be prepared for blowing sand and dust, rain, mud all those weather conditions a rifleman would have to generally put up with.
- In event of blowing sand and dust, you'll need to totally degrease your rifle. Any lube should be a dry lube, like graphite. Be ready to protect your rifle with a plastic rifle bag or a simple waterproof wrap for the action.
- Be ready to protect ammo and mags from the same weather. Ziploc bags are great for this.
- Again, be prepared. You should function-test your rifle and, if possible, have it zeroed for 25 meters. Doing so will leave you properly sighted for the 25m AQT.
- It's a good idea to get down into the prone position and dry-fire ten shots "by the numbers." If you will do this three times a week, you'll be way ahead of everyone else. Hey, while you're at it, put a GI web sling on your rifle, and get it adjusted so it supports the rifle in prone, too.
- Practice at home is a GREAT way to prep for arriving at the range. By doing so your range time will be FAR more productive.

**** Due to a gun industry safety bulletin, .17HMR semi-autos are not recommended.**

**** Effective immediately the use of Smith and Wesson M&P 15/22'S at and Appleseed are hereby temporarily prohibited due to recent safety issues.**



Project Appleseed Florida is now on YouTube! Ever wondered what it's like to attend a weekend Appleseed event? Take a look at some of the videos we have posted on YouTube.

Here is a link: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCj3Rip_IKHaWhb1rUDUugg

Isaac Davis Gun Trust donations

Preliminary statement:

The Isaac Davis Gun Trust welcomes donations and maintains firearms in its loaner armory for its intended purpose but does not accept conditional gifts – gifts with strings attached. Neither does it create paper trails on donation transactions unless required by black letter law. The trust, being a private sector entity, is not subject to public records laws. The trust exists to provide quality loaner rifles for the temporary use of student shooters who wish to learn rifle marksmanship, within the exclusive discretion of the trustees.

Money:

Cash transactions are from person to person, no formalities other than being recorded in the loaner checking account as a deposit (no names). Checks made out to “Isaac Davis Gun Trust” are deposited in the loaner checking account. That happens two ways: counter deposit when the check is negotiated at the bank, most banks record the financial transaction but do not keep a check image; ATM deposits usually record an image of the check (names on the image).

Firearms:

Used firearms – always welcome – fall under the 1968 Gun Control Act as transfers between private individuals, no formalities (no names). Donated used firearm serial numbers are recorded in trust documents re the loaner armory. The new Florida statute provisions re waiting period and age of purchaser do not apply to transactions between individuals. New in Box firearms are also transfers between private individuals, identical to the foregoing.

Bequests:

A bequest (legal definition) is personal property given through the mechanism of a will. To accomplish such a gift, a donor's existing will must be amended – usually by codicil – to specify that a particular firearm (identified by description and serial number) is to be conveyed to the Isaac Davis Gun Trust, and how that transfer is to be accomplished. Because wills are administered by probate courts, the transfer will be 1) the ultimate in paper trail, with named donor and beneficiary (a Trustee), and 2) required to comply with all laws in effect at the time of the transfer – e.g. with waiting periods, background checks, FFL dealer transaction fees and all other legal requirements set out in federal and state law and local ordinances. The trust will not engage in litigation.

Comment: If you wish to accomplish any particular distribution of your personal property, consider conveying it away as a gift before you die – do not ask a court to do it for you – court proceedings invite challenges from claimants the decedent cannot foresee, and the decedent's estate must bear the expenses of defending the provisions in the decedent's will.



The Stamp Act 1765 by Engineer Shooting

The Stamp Act was viewed by the American colonists as a means of censorship, or a "knowledge tax," on the rights of the colonists to write and read freely. Literacy had been an American obsession since the beginning. As early as 1642, Massachusetts passed a law ordering the selectmen to monitor children's ability "*to read & understand the principles of religion & the capital laws of this country.*" Patrick Henry of Virginia was home schooled on the frontier, yet he and his brother could read and write English, Greek and Latin. Patrick Henry's Virginia Resolves were responsible for inciting the Stamp Act Riots. Governor Thomas Hutchinson of Massachusetts stated that "*Nothing extravagant appeared in the papers till an account was received of the Virginia Resolves.*" The Stamp Act was not just a tax measure reaching into the pocket, life and livelihood of every citizen but a punitive piece of social legislation, to stifle education and a professional class.

England restricted the export of its silver coinage. Alexander Hamilton estimated just before the Revolution began, coin made up about one-quarter of all the money in the colonies. Hamilton calculated the average person held only \$360.77 in coin. The Stamp Act tax was payable in silver only and not in paper money as was the common method of payment in the colonies. At the rates proposed by the Stamp Act it wasn't going to take long to collect every single penny in the Colonies. Each English penny was worth \$0.75, hardly a small tax when the average person only held \$360.77!

List of items affected by the Stamp Act: Legal documents, ship's papers, wills, licenses, newspapers, pamphlets, advertisement, bills of sale, almanacs, calendars, any kind of declarations, pleas to courts, donations, inventory, testimonials, diplomas and certificates of university, college, seminary or academy of learning; affidavits, bails, business license, writ of covenant for levying of fines, writ of entry for suffering a common recovery, court orders, dice and playing cards among others.

Examples from the 1765 Stamp Act:

News paper, containing public news, which shall be printed, dispersed, and made public, ...a stamp duty of \$0.75 per page,

For every pack of playing cards, the sum of \$9.02

For every pair of dice, the sum of \$90.19.

License for retailing of spirituous liquors, within the said colonies and plantations, a stamp duty of \$721.53.

The high taxes on lawyers and college students were designed to limit the growth of a professional class in the American colonies. Americans who wanted to go to a college had to pay four pounds for a matriculation certificate and diploma. Totaling \$721.53 or twice the amount of silver coin held the average person. In England the comparable tax was only \$18.04. The tax for lawyers \$1,803.83, five times the average amount of coin held by the colonists.

What was the penalty for forging a stamp?

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall, in the said colonies ... counterfeit or forge any stamp mark ... then every person so offending shall be adjudged a felon, and shall suffer death.

Few colonists believed they could do anything more than grumble and buy the stamps until the Virginia House of Burgesses adopted Patrick Henry's Stamp Act Resolves. These resolves declared, Americans possessed the same rights as the English, especially the right to be taxed only by their own representatives; Virginians should pay no taxes except those voted by the Virginia House of Burgesses; and anyone supporting the right of Parliament to tax Virginians should be considered an enemy of the colony. The House of Burgesses defeated the most extreme of Henry's resolutions, but four of the resolutions were adopted. Royal Virginia Governor Fauquier did not approve of the resolutions, and he dissolved the House of Burgesses in response to their passage.

The name **Sons of Liberty** was derived from a 1765 debate in Parliament over the Stamp Act. During the debate, Stamp Act supporter Charles Townshend made a disapproving statement of the American colonists. Irishman and Member of Parliament, Isaac Barré, stood up and defended the American colonists. Colonel Isaac Barré a tall, fierce, rough-talking one eyed veteran of the English Army. Barré was reprimanded for positively speaking in favor of them calling the colonists "these **Sons of Liberty**." The debate was studied in the colonies, and the name **Sons of Liberty** was admirably used by the Patriots.

We are working in the dark, and the less we do the better. Power and right; caution to be exercised lest the power be abused, the right subverted, and 2 million of unrepresented people mistreated and in their own opinion [made] slaves. There are gentlemen in this House from the West Indies, but there are very few who know the circumstances of North America ... The tax intended is odious to all your colonies and they tremble at it ... He [Townshend] thinks part of the regulation passed last year very wise in preventing them from getting the commodities of foreign countries. We know not however the real effect of this ... We are the mother country, let us be cautious not to get the name of stepmother.- Isaac Barré





<https://appleseedinfo.org/>

Contact your local State Coordinator Chris Heffron with any needs or questions at:
mecreos@gmail.com or 407.601.9549



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