

Winter 2012-2013

Project Appleseed in Minnesota

Minnesota Riflemen

The count stands at 141...let's get well past 200 in 2013!

Upcoming Events

Instructor Boot
Camp in Winona
TBD

More event
announcements to
come!

To Subscribe email MN@appleseedinfo.org

Facebook <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Project-Appleseed-Minnesota/152042311567434>

Reving Up for Mn Appleseed 2013

It's time to get off the couch, grab your LTR, and staring dry firing your positions. IITs grab your study materials and start reciting the three strikes to your friends, family, and pets. Hand out some brochures to your co-workers and talk up the program. Hang some fliers at businesses around you community. Let's get going!



Appleseed Stores

Appleseed has two stores that you can order from. Each one has a slightly different inventory.

There are slings, hats, mug, patches, bumper stickers, etc. available for sale at the first store. This store does not ship to either Colorado or North Carolina.

If you order something that

says it's out of stock, your order will be held for a reasonable time to wait for the item to come in. To visit our original store, click the link below:

www.appleseedstore.flyingcart.com

Appleseed has also opened up a second store which will ship to all 50 states.

It has a varied inventory too which will expand in the near future. Click below.

<http://store.rwvaappleseed.com/>

From the Appleseed Teachers Page....



Many of the instructors at Appleseed are teachers too.

Project Appleseed believes in teaching history in an exciting, yet factual manner.

By giving children a good understanding of what the founders of this country did in years gone by, we are convinced they will appreciate liberty all the more.

“In youth we learn; in age we understand.”

Marie Ebner von Eschenbach



Hey all you Lazy cats!

Don't just lay around this year...make a resolution...get off your duff and get to an Appleseed.



The Battle of Waxhaws May 1780

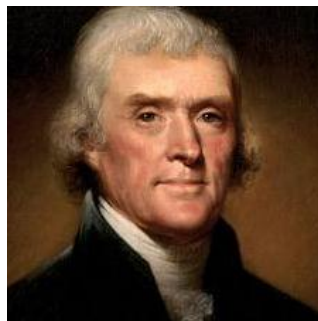
The Battle of Waxhaws (also known as the Waxhaws or Waxhaw Massacre, and Buford's Massacre) took place during the American Revolutionary War on May 29, 1780, near Lancaster, South Carolina, between a Continental Army force led by Abraham Buford and a mainly Loyalist force led by Banastre Tarleton. The American commander refused an initial demand to surrender, but when his

men were attacked by Tarleton's cavalry, many of them threw down their arms to surrender. Accounts differ on significant details, Buford apparently then attempted to surrender, but it was rejected. Tarleton's men continued killing the Patriot soldiers, including men who were not resisting.

Little quarter was given to the Patriots. Of the

400 or so Continentals, 113 were killed with sabres, 150 so badly injured they could not be moved, and only 53 prisoners taken by the British. "Tarleton's quarter" thereafter became a common expression for refusing to take prisoners, and in some subsequent battles in the Carolinas few of the defeated were taken alive.

Let's continue our Legacy.....



No matter how big and powerful government gets, and the many services it provides, it can never take the place of volunteers.
Ronald Reagan

One Frontier Battle..... Saint Louis 1780

"Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose the survival any foe to assure and the success of liberty."

John F. Kennedy

During the American Revolution, when Spain was allied with the Americans, St. Louis came under a combined attack by British-Indian forces (May 26, 1780), numbering up to 1,200. Spanish Lt. Governor Fernando De Leyba, successfully defended the town after it came under seige. De Leyba had earlier received reinforcements (militia and regulars) from nearby Ste. Genevieve as well as requesting fur trappers as far away as Cuivre River to

come to the defense of St. Louis. The town was protected with cannons, a tower, and entrenchments. The most heavily fortified portion was the stone tower known as "Fort San Carlos" The approximately three to four hundred St. Louis defenders, that included whites and slaves, successfully repulsed the attack with light losses: twenty killed, seven wounded, and anywhere from twenty-six to seventy were captured.



The Civilian Marksmanship Program

The CMP (Civilian Marksmanship Program) dates back to 1903 when Congress approved creation of the DCM (Department of Civilian Marksmanship). The purpose at the time was to provide civilians a way to learn and practice rifle skills for use if needed at a later time for service in the U.S. Military. It was believed that civilians with the popular lever action rifles of the time were not able to sustain an

equivalent rate of fire with the unfamiliar bolt-action Springfield 1903 (the national service arm). Over the years the focus of the program shifted towards youth development through marksmanship training. The U.S. Army administered the program from 1916- 1996. The CMP is a non-profit organization chartered by the Congress but is not a U.S. Government agency. Apart from donations of rifles from

the Army's inventory, the CMP receives no federal funding. Activities of the CMP include shooting competitions and sales of surplus rifles.

A check of the CMP forum this summer revealed that between the DCM and the CMP 400,000 to 500,000 M1 Garands have been sold over the years.

*"the greatest battle
implement ever devised"*

General George S. Patton,
describing the M1 Garand

Indian Combatants during the Revolutionary War

During the American War for Independence, many Native Americans sided with the Americans, but a majority supported the British. The crown promised to protect native lands from encroaching American settlers. Many Native Americans were partially assimilated into the American colonies

One of the most well prominent was Thayendanegea, or Joseph Brant, a leader of the Mohawk tribe. He was educated at the *Moor's Indian Charity School* (predecessor of Dartmouth) in 1761 where he learned to speak write and read English. He worked for the British as a translator and fought with British forces during the war.

Initially both sides in the war urged the Native Americans to stay out of the conflict. But by 1776 both sides courted the Iroquois Confederacy. Brant succeeded in getting 4 of the 6 Iroquois tribes (Mohawks, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Senecas) to fight for the British, and warriors from the other two tribes, the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, fought with the Americans. This forever dissolved the Confederacy which had

kept the tribes a strong force in the north. Other Native tribes in the south also took sides.

Most fought with the British, but all lost in the Peace which followed. The Preliminary Articles of Peace of 1782 did not mention the Native Americans at all. Brant was outraged that the British were selling out the tribes. The British failed to set aside areas which were promised by Treaties they had made with the tribes.

The British views were mixed. "It might have been easily reserved and inserted that those lands the Crown relinquished to all the Indn. Nations as their Right and property were out of its power to treat for, which would have saved the Honor of Government with respect to that Treaty," Daniel Claus, the British agent for the Six Nations in Canada write concerning the boundaries of the Indian country established by the Fort Stanwix treaty line of 1768. "Our treaties with them were solemn," Lord Walsingham stated, "and ought to have been binding on our honour." Lord Shelburne, on the other hand, defended the Preliminary Articles, asserting that "in the

present treaty with America, the Indian nations were not abandoned to their enemies; they were remitted to the care of neighbours."

In 1783, under the terms of the Peace of Paris, without regard to its Indian allies, Britain handed over to the new United States all its territory east of the Mississippi, south of the Great Lakes, and north of Florida even though much of that land was not British according to its treaties with native tribes.

force in the north. Other Native tribes in the south also took sides.

Most fought with the British, but all lost in the Peace which followed. The Preliminary Articles of Peace of 1782 did not mention the Native Americans at all. Brant was outraged that the British were selling out the tribes. The British failed to set aside areas which were promised by Treaties they had made with the tribes.

*We make a living by
what we do, but we
make a life by what we
give.*

Winston Churchill

Appleseed Fee Schedule for 2013

	1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	RBC
Adult Male	50	80	95	200
Adult Female	20	40	60	100
Under 18 *	10	20	30	100
Law Enforcement	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Active Duty Military	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE

* Under 18 - One FREE ticket is available to youths under 18 years old with each paid Adult Ticket. Visit the Appleseed website for more pricing information.



About the RWVA

Project Appleseed is the sole focus and activity of the Revolutionary War Veterans Association, a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization.

Weekend events, Boot Camps and the coordination necessary to make them happen are all conducted by proud volunteers. We are

passionate about ensuring that the Rifleman legacy is passed down to the generations of Americans that follow.

Revolutionary War Veterans
Association
PO Box 965
Morehead, KY 40351

info@appleseedusa.org

We're on the Web!
www.appleseedusa.org