

October 2013

Project Appleseed in Minnesota

**Minnesota
Riflemen**

Brian C.

St. Cloud 6-30-13

Mn Total 151

Upcoming Events

2-day Appleseed

September 28-29

Rochester

October 5-6

Hinckley

October 12-13

Alexandria

November 2-3

Pine Island

November 23-24

Hinckley

More event
announcements to
come!

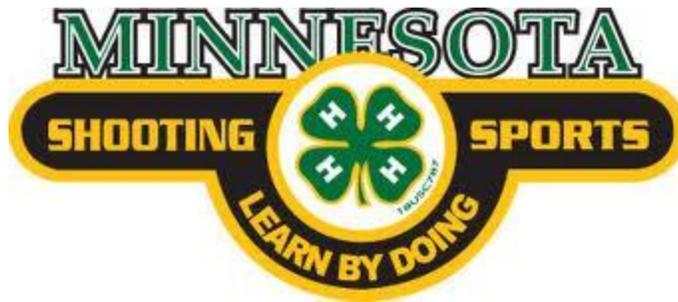
To Subscribe email MN@appleseedinfo.org

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

AAR Mn 4H Shoot Alexandria Sept. 7th, 2013

DebH and JOEMORGAN had a tent set up for the Minnesota State 4H Shoot in Alexandria September 7th. The shoot organizers gave us a nice location to set up and we had many interested parties stop in. Displayed a Battle Road Map that garnered much attention. A freak storm cropped up late in the afternoon and warranted getting the tent taken down rather quickly. Thanks to all the bystanders that pitched in and helped.

We look forward to attending again next year. Special thanks to Teresa our local 4H contact.



Coming Next Month.....

JOEMORGAN travels to Texas

News from the Alexandria AS

November 1775

And much more.....

The Capture of Ethan Allen Sept. 24th, 1775

Part 2 from Wiki



Sculpture of Ethan Allen

By Larkin Goldsmith Mead



Much of what is known of Allen's captivity is known only from his own account of the time; where contemporary records are available, they tend to confirm those aspects of his story. Allen was first placed aboard HMS *Gaspée*, a brig anchored at Montreal. He was kept in solitary confinement and chains, and General Richard Prescott had, according to Allen, ordered him to be treated "with much severity". In October 1775, the *Gaspée* went downriver, and her prisoners were transferred to the *Adamant*, which then sailed for England. Allen wrote of the voyage that he "was put under the power of an English Merchant from London, whose name was Brook Watson: a man of malicious and cruel disposition".

On arrival at Falmouth, England, after a crossing under filthy conditions, Allen and the other prisoners were imprisoned in Pendennis Castle, Cornwall. At first his treatment was poor, but Allen wrote a letter, ostensibly to the Continental Congress, describing his conditions and suggesting that Congress treat the prisoners it held the same way. Unknown to Allen, British prisoners now included General Prescott, captured trying to escape from Montreal, and the letter came into the hands of the British cabinet. Also faced with opposition within the British establishment to the treatment of captives taken in North America, King George decreed that the men should be sent back to America and treated as prisoners of war.

In January 1776, Allen and his men were put on board HMS *Soledad*, which sailed for Cork, Ireland. The people of Cork, when they learned that the famous Ethan Allen was in port, took up a collection to provide him and his men with clothing and other supplies. Much of the following year was spent on prison ships off the American coast. At one point, while aboard HMS *Mercury*, she anchored off New York, where, among other visitors, the captain entertained William Tryon; Allen reports that Tryon glanced at him without any sign of recognition, although it is likely the New York governor knew who he was. In August 1776, Allen and other prisoners were temporarily put ashore in Halifax, owing to extremely poor conditions aboard ship; due to food scarcity, both crew and prisoners were on short rations, and scurvy was rampant. By the end of October, Allen was again off New York, where the British, having secured the city, moved the prisoners on-shore, and, as he was considered an officer, gave Allen limited parole.

Continued from previous page...

With the financial assistance of his brother Ira, he lived comfortably, if out on action, until August 1777. He then learned of the death of his young son Joseph due to smallpox.

According to another prisoner's account, Allen wandered off after learning of his son's death. He was arrested for violating his parole, and placed in solitary confinement. There he remained while Vermont declared independence, and John Burgoyne's campaign for the Hudson River met a stumbling block near Bennington in August 1777. On May 3, 1778 he was transferred to Staten Island. He was admitted to General John Campbell's quarters, where he was invited to eat and drink with the general and several other British field officers. Allen stayed there for two days and was treated politely. On the third day Allen was exchanged for Colonel Archibald Campbell, who was conducted to the exchange by Colonel Elias Boudinot, the American commissary general of prisoners appointed by General George Washington. Following the exchange, Allen reported to Washington at Valley Forge. On May 14, he was breveted a colonel in the Continental Army in "reward of his fortitude, firmness and zeal in the cause of his country, manifested during his long and cruel captivity, as well as on former occasions," and given military pay of \$75 per month. The brevet rank, however, meant that there was no active role, until called, for Allen. Allen's services were never requested, and eventually the payments stopped.



A Nation of Riflemen....Preserve Our Legacy

Please send updates on events, new riflemen, or even ideas for future newsletters. Thanks JOEMORGAN



A Passage from Thomas Paine's Common Sense

Society in every state is a blessing, but Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state an intolerable one: for when we suffer, or are exposed to the same miseries BY A GOVERNMENT, which we might expect in a country WITHOUT GOVERNMENT, our calamity is heightened by reflecting that we furnish the means by which we suffer. Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence; the palaces of kings are built upon the ruins of the bowers of paradise. For were the impulses of conscience clear, uniform and irresistibly obeyed, man would need no other lawgiver; but that not being the case, he finds it necessary to surrender up a part of his property to furnish means for the protection of the rest; and this he is induced to do by the same prudence which in every other case advises him, out of two evils to choose the least. Wherefore, security being the true design and end of government, it unanswerably follows that whatever form thereof appears most likely to ensure it to us, with the least expense and greatest benefit, is preferable to all others.

"What a glorious morning for America!"

Samuel Adams, When the first shots were fired at Concord and Lexington, 1776

GET INVOLVED AND SAVE THE SINKING SHIP!



"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Nathan Hale, before being hanged by the British, September 22, 1776

Navy Birthday Information - 13 October 1775



The Chief of Naval Operations has stated that the Navy Birthday is one of the two Navy-wide dates to be celebrated annually. This page provides historical information on the birth and early years of the Navy, including bibliographies, lists of the ships, and information on the first officers of the Continental Navy, as well as texts of original documents relating to Congress and the Continental Navy, 1775-1783.

The United States Navy traces its origins to the Continental Navy, which the Continental Congress established on 13 October 1775, by authorizing the procurement, fitting out, manning, and dispatch of two armed vessels to cruise in search of munitions ships supplying the British Army in America. The legislation also established a Naval Committee to supervise the work. All together, the Continental Navy numbered some fifty ships over the course of the war, with



approximately twenty warships active at its maximum strength.

After the American War for Independence, Congress sold the surviving ships of the Continental Navy and released the seamen and officers. The Constitution of the United States, ratified in 1789, empowered Congress "to provide and maintain a navy." Acting on this authority, Congress ordered the construction and manning of six frigates in 1794, and the War Department administered naval affairs from that year until Congress established the Department of the Navy on 30 April 1798.

Not to be confused with the Navy Birthday or the founding of the Navy Department is Navy Day. The Navy League sponsored the first national observance of Navy Day in 1922 designed to give recognition to the naval service. The Navy League of New York proposed that the official observance be on 27 October in honor of President Theodore Roosevelt, who had been born on that day.

In 1972 Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt authorized recognition of 13 October as the Navys birthday. In contrast to Navy Day, the Navy Birthday is intended as an internal activity for members of the active forces and reserves, as well as retirees, and dependents. Since 1972 each CNO has encouraged a Navy-wide celebration of this occasion "to enhance a greater appreciation of our Navy heritage, and to provide a positive influence toward pride and professionalism in the naval service."

Appleseed Fee Schedule for 2013

Revolutionary War Veterans Association
 PO Box 965
 Morehead, KY 40351

info@appleseedusa.org

Mn Appleseed Newsletter
 Mike Henrion
 dhenrion@embarqmail.com

Search for "Project Appleseed" on Facebook and join our group

	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.

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

