



Utah Society
Sons of the American
Revolution

Inside this issue:

The Patriot's Road to Independence	1
The Patriot's Road to Independence - 1754-1770 Timeline	2
60 Years of Faithful Membership	5
Recognizing Eagle Scouts	5
Grizzly Hockey Flag Ceremony	5
Welcome New Members	5
Happy Birthday George Washington!	6
Who Would Have Known?	6
President's Message	7
Planned Events	7
UT Society SAR Officers	7

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Visit the Utah SAR website at:

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Utah Patriot

2020 - Issue 1

The Patriots' Road to Independence

In Utah, we began to step away from Corona-virus (Covid-19) restrictions in late April. Going from **Red** to **Orange** and, in all but a few areas, **Yellow** in May. The last step on the dial is **Green** – something called “the new normal”. When will Utah go “**Green**”? June 19th nine of Utah’s counties went green, and has many thinking there will be other counties turning **Green** soon.

Let’s recall some of the restrictions that were placed upon the citizens of Utah by their elected government officials: Stay at Home, Social Distancing by six feet, and Frequent Hand Washing became government’s most repetitive guidelines. This was followed by a call to **Wear Masks** or scarves to cover a person’s mouth and nose. All but “essential” businesses were required to close. The government determined what was and was not an essential business. Two businesses in particular, determined not essential, were barber-shops and beauty salons; as a result many men let their hair go and have grown “**COVID Beards**”.

All schools and universities were closed, all churches were told to close, weddings were canceled—the government said no more than 10 people could gather at once. Parks and playgrounds were closed, as well as recreational areas. All sporting events were canceled. Hospitals canceled elective surgeries, and the waiting time to see a doctor increased extensively. Visitors were banned from hospitals, and fathers and parents were banned from delivery rooms. For those of you who were ill or needed hospitalization during the pandemic, please know you were in our prayers and we continue to pray for your recovery.

Grocery stores, to discourage hoarding, limited the number of certain items a person could purchase. Toilet paper and paper towels rapidly disappeared from shelves; meat plants throughout the country closed down, resulting in shortages and sharp increases in meat prices. As of May 14th, 176,706 people in Utah had applied for government help due to layoffs, furloughs or reduced pay due to the pandemic. This number is part of 40 million Americans thrown out of

work nationally due to Covid-19.

(www.sltrib.com/news/2020/05/14/utah-unemployment-claims/)

If you are one of those out of work, our hearts go out to you as well. Being unemployed, with a mortgage, a family to care for, bills to pay, or other obligations to fulfill can be stressful, difficult, and challenging. We believe, as with all calamities that have befallen Americans, we can endure, and, in time, find the proverbial light at the end of the tunnel.

Self-Governance has always been at the heart of the form of government our Founding Fathers wanted for their posterity and all Americans. As they worked to create an independent nation free from monarchy, they sought to create a limited government, which would foster and support a free people who would govern themselves.

One of the first proposals for the Great American Seal contained the words. “**Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.**” The Constitutional check and balance government of Legislative, Judicial, and Executive was created to discourage tyranny in America. In our great Republic we

“I have no fear that the result of our experiment will be that men may be trusted to govern themselves without a master.”

— Thomas Jefferson, Letter to David Hartley, 1787

elect our representatives. All of our representatives (whether they be city, county, state or federal) take an oath, a solemn oath to uphold and support the Constitution of the United States. They are to represent, to the best of their ability, our American values and do so with virtue and fidelity.

When the Constitution was signed in 1787, it was done so with the promise that our most important Inalienable Rights would be codified into law. There was resistance to this because some of the Founding Fathers believed that “Natural Law” was innately understood by the people. Other Founding Fathers strongly disagreed; many believed if the



Continued top of Page 2



most important Natural Laws were not spelled out, there would come a day when tyranny would trample upon the people's Inalienable Rights, and Freedom would be no more.

Theophilus Parsons was a representative to the Massachusetts Convention on the ratification of the United States Constitution. On January 23, 1788, as the representatives debated whether they should ratify the Constitution, he said, "**No power was given to Congress to infringe on any one of the natural rights of the people.**"

With a promise that those Natural God Given Rights would be included in the Constitution, ratification was achieved June 21, 1788. Washington was elected President in February of 1789, and the Constitutional Republic form of Government of the United States of American began on March 4, 1789.

Keeping their promise to each other and the people of the United States, the elected representatives went to work creating what would be called **The Bill of Rights**. So, it was, in 1791, the first Ten Amendments were added to ensure that what matters most to Liberty was enshrined in the supreme law of the land.

The **Declaration of Independence** states it best, "**We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.-- That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed . . .**"



The Writing of the Declaration of Independence, 1776

The **Declaration of Independence** was the act of elected representatives who determined that only Independence from Great Britain and her King would bring about the Freedom necessary for Self-Governance – the

Freedom necessary for Liberty to exist in its fullness.

We are on the road to 2026 – the year that will mark the 250th Anniversary of the **Declaration of Independence**. This will be a major event for the country, and the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution are planning to be there to help Utah commemorate and celebrate. With this issue of the Utah Patriot we will begin our journey by remembering events of 1770 and, with each subsequent year, we will follow the Patriot's road to 1776, the year America Declared Independence!

"In Europe, charters of liberty have been granted by power. America has set the example . . . of charters of power granted by liberty. This revolution in the practice of the world may, with an honest praise, be pronounced the most triumphant epoch of its history, and the most consoling presage of its happiness."

— James Madison, Essays for the National Gazette, 1792



Theophilus Parsons

The Patriots' Road to Independence 1754 - 1770 Timeline

It is important that we include events leading up to 1770. These pre-1770 events are part of the "dominoes" that led to the fateful decision in 1776, causing America to declare Independence. As history is not immune from repeating itself, it is well that we remember the times and circumstances in which our patriot ancestors lived.

1754-1763 The French and Indian War

During this time, George Washington served the British Army as a non-commissioned colonel. In 1755 (Washington was 23 at the time) the British were defeated in the Battle of the Monongahela by a force of 891 French and Canadian troops and their American Indian allies. The casualty



Defeat of General Braddock in the French and Indian War, 1755

statistics were: 714 British soldiers killed, with 37 wounded out of 1,500; and 26 officers, including Commanding General Braddock. The French and Indian forces suffered only 39 killed and 57 wounded. In a letter home to his family, Washington wrote:

"But, by the all-powerful dispensations of Providence, I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet escaped unhurt, although death was leveling my companions on every side of me!"

1760 George III Becomes King

George III (George William Frederick), born in London 4 June 1738, was the first royal heir to be born on British soil in 130 years. He was King of Great Britain and King of Ireland from 25 October 1760 until the union of the two countries on 1 January 1801, after which he was King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland until his death in 1820.



King George III

1763 The French and Indian War Ends

The British defeated the French and obtained control of lands bordering to the east of what would later be known as the "Louisiana Purchase". **The Royal Proclamation of 1763** came as a harsh blow to the colonists who had fought hard for westward expansion. All lands west of the heads of all rivers which flowed into the Atlantic Ocean from the west or northwest were declared unavailable to the colo-



nists. One exception was the Ohio Valley and all territory from the Ohio to the Mississippi.

1764 Parliament Takes Measures to Pay for Costly Wars

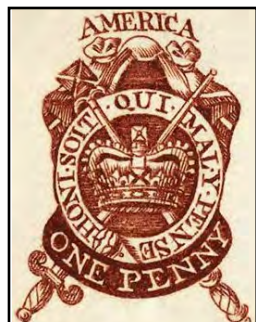
Parliament was desperate to pay the debts of the French and Indian War and the Seven Years War involving Austria, England, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Sweden. The English and the French battled for colonial domination in North America, the Caribbean, and India at a cost so staggering that the resulting debt nearly destroyed the English government.

The Sugar Act (5 April) This reduced the rate of tax on molasses from six pence to three pence per gallon, but now included taxation for more foreign goods including sugar, certain wines, coffee, pimiento, cambric, and printed calico, and, further, regulated the export of lumber and iron. Stringent measures were put in place to strictly enforce the new law. The result was markets to which the colonies could sell, and the amount of currency available to them for the purchase of British manufactured goods was significantly reduced.

The Currency Act (1 September) With the passage of this Act, Parliament assumed control of the colonial currency system. All colonial printed paper money was abolished and a "hard currency" was established using the British pound sterling. At this time the colonists did not have any gold or silver mines in America. The result was that the trade deficit was exacerbated, and the continued shortage of hard capital only made the colonial economy worse. The Currency Act also enacted a "superior" Vice-admiralty court. This court served the interests of Parliament by ensuring those caught smuggling or violating the customs laws would not escape "justice".

1765 The Stamp (22 March) and Quartering Acts (24 March)

When George Grenville stood in Parliament on February 6th to present the 55 resolutions of the Stamp Bill, there was a motion to first read petitions from the American colonies – the motion was denied. **The Stamp Act** placed a tax "for every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed." Newspapers, pamphlets, almanacs, books, letters, wills, licenses, land deeds, anything that was paper was taxed and this even included playing cards! The smallest cost was half a penny or pence. And the most



One-penny Stamp

expensive were documents requiring the governor's seal or an appointment to a public office – six pounds sterling! A provision of The Stamp Act allowed for violators to be tried by the Vice-admiralty court. **The Quartering Act** required colonies to pay for the feeding and sheltering of his majesty's troops stationed in their colony. Colonies were to provide barracks; if not available, soldiers were to be housed in inns, stables, out-buildings, uninhabited houses, or private homes that sold alcohol. The truth is, most colonies were able to circumvent the Quartering Act; however, colonists developed resentment for this law because paying for the soldiers' food and shelter was viewed as just another

tax, a tax so unnecessary because the colonies were at peace. Suspicion and fear rose as more and more troops stationed themselves along the eastern seaboard of the colonies. Will the King use the troops against us?

Patrick Henry gives his "If this be treason make the most of it!" speech (29 May)



Patrick Henry in the House of Burgesses

Elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1765, Lawyer Henry was outspoken in his contempt for Parliament and the tax laws being imposed on the colonies. On the 30th of May **The Virginia Stamp Act Resolutions** were proposed by Henry. He argued with eloquence and great fervor that they be approved. After some heated debate, the small assembly, which barely constituted a quorum,

approved the resolutions. It was later retracted, since most aristocratic legislators would not argue openly in defiance of the King, believing this would amount to treason. In essence, the Stamp Act Resolutions declared to the King that only the colonists knew what tax burdens they were capable of bearing, and only the colonial legislatures should be creating taxes. Taxation without representation was becoming hated in the colonies.

As the colonial newspapers spread the story of Virginia's actions, The Massachusetts legislators called for a meeting of representatives from all the colonies. **The Stamp Act Congress**, as it became known, met in New York in October. They created "**The Declaration of Rights and Grievances**" document; this document contained 14 points that went well beyond the five resolutions of Virginia. It was sent to the King and both houses of Parliament in three petitions.

1766 Colonial Protests and the Declaratory Act

Mobs of colonists violently protested the Stamp Act as colonial legislators appealed to the King to repeal the law. Groups of protesters formed, calling themselves the Sons of Liberty and the Liberty Boys. Occasionally, they hung and burned effigies of tax collectors, tarred and feathered representatives of his majesty's government,

and even ransacked their homes. The contempt for "anything British" became so extreme that efforts were made to stop the importation of British goods. Merchants were persecuted for violating the boycott. News



Tarring and Feathering the British Tax Collector

and even ransacked their homes. The contempt for "anything British" became so extreme that efforts were made to stop the importation of British goods. Merchants were persecuted for violating the boycott. News



of the violent protests and the petitions reached London. Two major factions raised their voices in Parliament. One took the stand that Parliament was supreme and there could be no retreat. The other called for the Stamp Act to be repealed. Supporting this voice was Benjamin Franklin, whose message to Parliament had a powerful influence. **The Stamp Act** was repealed in March but, at the same time, the **Declaratory Act** was passed. This law affirmed the right of Parliament to pass laws over the colonies, "in all cases whatsoever." For most colonists, the significance of the Declaratory Act was missed. They were thrilled that the Stamp Act was gone and, for the moment, believed the King and his government had finally come to an understanding of the colonists' position on taxation.

1767 The Townshend Revenue Act (29 June)

The joy of the colonists was short lived. With the passing of the Townshend Revenue Act, taxes on glass, paint, oil, lead, paper, and tea were imposed on the colonists, with the goal of raising 40,000 pounds sterling a year. This money was to pay the salaries and costs associated with the administration of the colonies. The peace that elimination of the Stamp Act brought was overturned by the mobs renewing their protests against this unwelcome tax.

1768 Boston Non-Importation Agreement (1 August) and Occupation of Boston (1 October)

During the summer, merchant John Hancock had one of his ships impounded by customs officials for violating trade regulations. As news of this spread, hundreds of angry colonists mobbed the customs office. Terrified officials escaped to a British Warship in the harbor. Word was quickly sent to British troops stationed in England and Nova Scotia. Anarchy in Boston! Come quickly to restore order! Knowing troops were on their way to impose martial law, Boston merchants determined they would fight the new tax in a different way. They created a Non-Importation Agreement. The merchants agreed that they would not import any goods from Great Britain except salt, coals, fishhooks and lines, hemp, duck bar lead and shot, wool cards and card wire. This boycott was to continue until Parliament repealed the Townshend Act. As word spread of Boston's protests and the merchants' actions, other cities in the colonies followed suit. As expected, British troops arrived in October to restore order to Boston. Four thousand troops were marched into the city as a show of force and to let the citizens of Boston know there would be serious consequences for not obeying the King's laws.

1769 Virginia House of Burgesses Dissolved and Parliament Calls for Harsher Treatment

In February, Parliament, having received reports and letters from royal colonial officials, passed a resolve calling for harsher treatment of the colonists. In the spring, the Virginia House of Burgesses met. Outraged by the British occupancy of Boston, they passed resolutions to Parliament condemning the military's actions. In protest of the Townshend Acts, they also asserted their right to be the only legislative body having authority to



George Washington, 1772

tax the citizens of Virginia. A formal letter of protest addressed to the King was drafted. The Royal Governor of Virginia became incensed by the legislators' actions and dissolved the House of Burgesses in May. In response to the Governor, George Washington proposed a complete boycott of all British imports. This became known as the Virginia Association. Before the ringing in of the New Year, six colonies were actively boycotting not only British imports, but any colonial business that continued to import British goods.

1770 The Boston Massacre and the Repeal of the Townshend Act

On 22 February, Christopher Seider "a young lad about eleven years of age" was killed by a customs employee. His death was covered by the Boston Gazette. His funeral was one of the largest attended at the time. The killing and the media coverage inflamed tensions. Groups of colonists looked for soldiers to harass. On 5 March, a street fight ensued between a "patriot" mob of about 50 citizens, throwing snowballs, stones, and sticks at a single British sentinel. Additional soldiers were called in by British Captain Preston, and these too were attacked. Without receiving an order, one of the soldiers fired into the mob. This caused the other soldiers to



Paul Revere's The Boston Massacre

fire into the mob, killing three men on the spot (Crispus Attucks, a black sailor, Samuel Gray, a rope-maker, and James Caldwell, a mariner). Eight others were wounded, of whom two (Samuel Maverick and Patrick Carr) died later. Paul Revere created an inaccurate colored engraving depicting the "massacre". This, along with newspaper reports, propaganda, and a campaign by speechwriters to rouse the ire of the citizenry, heightened tensions throughout the Thirteen Colonies. Boston citizens demanded the removal of the British soldiers from Boston and a trial of Captain Preston and his men for murder. John Adams and Josiah Quincy II defended the British soldiers, who were acquitted and released. The Royal Governor evacuated the occupying army from Boston. The Boston Massacre would prove to be a pivotal event resulting in a powerful influence on the Revolutionary War.

In March, most of the taxes from the **Townshend Acts** were **repealed** by Parliament. However, the import duty on tea was retained to demonstrate to the colonists that Parliament held the sovereign authority to tax its colonies.

"Our properties within our own territories should not be taxed or regulated by any power on earth but our own."

— Thomas Jefferson, 1774



60 Years of Faithful Membership

President Bill Simpson and 1st V.P. Doug McGregor had the distinct pleasure of meeting with Captain Eugene Kirtley Walling, USN-Retired, and his lovely wife, Grace, at their beautiful home in Ogden on January 23rd. With arrangements made by Secretary/Treasurer Larry Florence, a NSSAR



Utah SAR President Bill Simpson with Compatriot Eugene Walling and 1st Vice President Douglas McGregor

Service Certificate and Service Pin for sixty years was presented to Compatriot Walling. 1st V.P. McGregor wore his Continental Army



Grace and Eugene Walling

Color Guard Uniform as part of the presentation. Both Simpson and McGregor were delighted to have Compatriot Walling talk about his military career, which started with World War II. He rose from a galley cook to captain of his own ship. What an honor and delight to spend time with the Wallings and learn of their travels and many exciting adventures! Thank you, Compatriot Walling, for 60 consecutive years of faithful membership!

Recognizing Eagle Scouts

The evening of January 23rd, President Bill Simpson and 1st V.P. Doug McGregor traveled to the Senior Citizen Center in Plain City, Utah. There they had the honor of recognizing five young men who



Eagle Scouts Kyle O'Driscoll, Colter Loveland, Gabriel Baumann, Logan Evans, and Gavin Hougaard presented the Eagle Scout Certificate of Recognition from Utah SAR 1st VP Doug McGregor

had earned their Eagle Scout award: Gabriel Baumann, Logan Evans, Gavin Hougaard, Colten Loveland, and Kyle O'Driscoll. Each Scout was called to the podium and awarded an SAR Eagle Scout certificate, as well as a pocket Constitution.

1st V.P. Doug McGregor gave brief remarks concerning the significance of the Bald Eagle to the United States and President Simpson gave timely remarks, congratulating the Scouts on their accomplishments.

Grizzly Hockey Flag Ceremony

February 17th was Presidents Day, and members of the Utah SAR Color Guard were at the Maverick Arena to provide a flag ceremony. Color Guard Commander Jesse Black, Noah Black, Josh Elliott, Matt Marchant, and Gregg Hansen provided an outstanding patriotic service for the thousands



Utah SAR Color Guard Commander Jesse Black, Compatriots Matt Marchant, Noah Black, Josh Elliott, and Gregg Hansen

attending the hockey game. Marching on a red carpet out onto the ice, the Color Guard stood at "Present Arms" as a choir sang The



Compatriots Noah Black, Jesse Black, Josh Elliott, and Doug McGregor enjoying the excitement of the excellent Grizzly's efforts on the ice resulting in a win.

Star-Spangled Banner. President Bill Simpson was on hand to take pictures, and 1st V.P. Doug McGregor provided support services. After the ceremony, color guardsmen took advantage of their free game tickets to watch the exciting game –

Huzzah! The Grizzly's won!

Welcome New Members!

We are happy to welcome the following new compatriots of the Utah Society SAR:

- Noah Jorgen Black Holladay, UT
- David Caldwell Bouley North Salt Lake, UT
- Christopher Lyn Crane Riverton, UT
- Zane Nathan Jacobson West Jordan, UT
- Allen Wade Muir Moroni, UT
- Tracy Clark Otterness Wanship, UT
- Tracy Lee Otterness Wanship, UT
- Norman Douglas Robinson Salt Lake City, UT
- Kaden Arthur Tingey Bountiful, UT
- Zachary Morgan Tingey Bountiful, UT
- William Floyd Wilcox Syracuse, UT

WELCOME!



Happy Birthday George Washington!

For the first time, the Utah Society SAR ventured down to Riverton City to celebrate the 288th anniversary of Washington's birthday at the Sandra N. Lloyd Community Center. The banquet was held on Saturday, February 22nd – the very day of Washington's birthday! A new member installation ceremony was held, where David Caldwell Bouley and Zachary Morgan Tingey were sworn in and welcomed as the Utah SAR's newest members.



New Compatriots David Bouley and Zachary Tingey between Utah Color Guard members Josh Elliott and Gregg Hansen



Compatriot Kyle Walker and UT SAR President Bill Simpson receive NSSAR Lafayette Medals from His Excellency General George Washington (Gary Vandolzer)

After the ceremony, the main meeting began. Chaplain Wade Alexander offered the invocation and blessing on the food. The color guard provided a flag ceremony and led the Pledge of Allegiance. The audience sang The Star-Spangled Banner, and 1st V.P. Doug McGregor led everyone in reciting The American's Creed.

President Simpson welcomed those in attendance, followed by a delicious dinner served by Majestic Grill. Following dinner, Compatriot Kyle D. Walker and President Bill Simpson were awarded the NSSAR Lafayette Medal for their volunteer work on extracting lineage data from Utah membership applications and updating patriot records by 1st VP McGregor and George Washington. President Simpson awarded Utah State DAR Regent Susan Holt the SAR Medal of Appreciation for her many selfless acts and hours of service.



President Simpson with Utah State DAR Regent Susan Holt



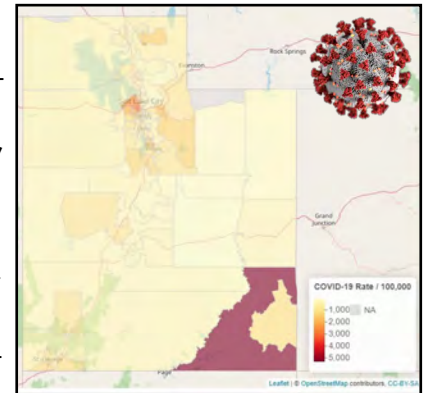
His Excellency General George Washington (Gary Vandolzer)

The audience was then favored to hear from His Excellency General George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Continental Army (AKA Gary Van-

dolzer – Actor and Professional Speaker). Washington spoke to the group concerning the reasons for the American Revolution and shared excerpts from the Declaration of Independence. He talked about the U.S. Constitution and the vision of the Founders for America. Vandolzer's remarks were filled with patriotism and inspiring stories. President Simpson concluded the meeting with brief remarks and gratitude.

Who Would Have Known?

Utah SAR plans for January – August 2020 were looking good. George Washington's Birthday, Grizzly Hockey flag ceremony (both of which did occur), Fort Buenaventura Easter Rendezvous flag raising ceremony, 245th anniversary of the "Shot Heard Round the World," Celebrate America Annual Awards and Recognition Banquet, Annual Utah SAR Membership Meeting, Memorial Day Commemoration at This Is The Place Heritage Park, 4th of July Events, U.S. Citizenship Naturalization Ceremony, Utah Patriot Camps, Eagle Scout Recognition, School Presentations, and various service projects – all canceled due to Covid-19.



The Color Guard did manage to do a flag ceremony at the State Capitol on the 4th of July, but more on that in the next issue of the Utah Patriot. What will September bring? Will the "Freedom's Light" program in Bountiful move forward? What of Constitution Day or Veteran's Day? Only time will tell.

The Utah SAR Board of Managers meets monthly. We earnestly pray for the health and wellbeing of our members, associates, and their families during each meeting. We pray for you in our personal prayers and hope that all of you are faring well during these perilous times.

Our American Revolution ancestors dealt with smallpox, cholera, and other diseases; there was the constant threat of the King's army, navy and mercenaries. Tories and traitors could make life difficult, food shortages and the unavailability of other needed supplies such as medicine were always a threat to survival. Yet, through the eight-year war, the patriots persevered; against the foreboding odds they prevailed and achieved the freedom they desired to have so greatly.

As tremendous challenges face us, we too must strive to be steadfast, to be loyal to the cause of Liberty, and do our part to keep the flame of freedom burning brightly. God bless each of you, God bless the Utah Society Sons of the American Revolution, God bless Utah, and God bless the United States of America.



Utah SAR President's Message

Greetings Fellow Compatriots and Associates,

Wow! I don't know about you, but the year 2020 certainly hasn't unfolded as I was anticipating at the start of the year. And, although I had listened to and read the news about some new virus coming out of China, I had no idea during those first reports just how wrong my anticipations would be. When I heard the news that the NBA suddenly suspended the season indefinitely after Jazz player Rudy Gobert tested positive for COVID-19 (March 11th), it became, for me, something like the "Shot Heard Around the World". I began thinking about the immediate impact this action would have on all those whose livelihoods depended on the income generated by a single NBA game. And then there's the ripple effect that would hit those who, in some way, provided support for each game. A day or two later I discovered that I was no longer allowed to fill my big mug at the local 7-11. Ouch!! Now I suddenly realized that COVID-19 was destined to have a personal impact on my life, and on the activities of my family. I'm sure that many of you had similar kinds of thoughts back in mid-March. Now we're into July, and things have not returned to "normal". How long will our lives be impacted by something we can't see without the aid of a powerful microscope?



Utah SAR President Bill Simpson

On a bright note, I will say that our year for the Utah Society SAR got off to a good start. We had plans in the works for our George Washington birthday commemoration in February; we planned early for our annual membership meeting and awards banquet that was to take place in May. In January, I had the opportunity to accompany 1st VP Doug McGregor to the home of Utah Compatriot Captain Eugene Walling, USN-Retired, to present him with the NSSAR Service Certificate and Service Pin for his 60-years of faithful membership. We then attended a ceremony in Plain City to honor five Eagle Scouts and present them with NSSAR Eagle Scout certificates for their accomplishments. In February, I was with our Color Guard as they did a splendid job of presenting the Colors for the Utah Grizzly's game on Presidents' Day.



And while, at first, we were challenged in finding a location for our George Washington birthday commemoration banquet, we found the Riverton Community Center available and had a great evening celebrating with His Excellency General George Washington (Gary Vandolzer), and several of the daughters of the Utah DAR. Also, I was in the process of securing a trio of young men to be honored, as our guest speakers, for our annual awards banquet in May when it seems everything in

the country came to a sudden halt. To maintain the integrity of our State Society Constitution, the officers decided that we'd conduct our annual member meeting using Zoom, since we couldn't gather in person and, while I would have enjoyed having more members participate, we accomplished our annual business of electing new officers (see the list on this page). I have now come to realize that Video Conferencing would become a more integral part of my life and my activities. Who said you can't teach an old dog new

tricks?!?

In addition to these events, there are some items of special recognition that I will make note of. The 2019-2020 Utah SAR JROTC top cadet State Award was presented to Cadet Major Faith Magalong, of the Utah Military Academy-Hill Field, Riverdale. According to our compatriot, Major Kit Workman, Cadet Major Magalong is "an amazing young lady, who is a pre-candidate for the Air Force Academy." She also came in third place in the NSSAR JROTC competition. In addition, it's a real pleasure for me to announce that Utah SAR was awarded first place for its newsletter, the Utah Patriot, in the small society competition receiving the Flathers Award. This announcement was to be officially made at the Annual SAR Congress in Richmond, which was canceled due to COVID-19.

Looking forward, we do have plans to support this year's Freedom's Light in Bountiful in September, held in commemoration of Constitution Day, and have our Annual Awards Banquet the following weekend. Please check our website for more details as they become available.

I am grateful to serve, once again, as your President. I appreciate your support and your willingness to be an active member of our Society. And, while 2020 has not turned out to be the kind of year I had looked forward to when the clock chimed the beginning of the new year, I have faith that we will emerge from this pandemic ready to move forward and continue to support the goals and ideals of this Society and of this great Nation.

Yours in Liberty,

Bill Simpson
President, Utah SAR

Planned Events

Mark your calendar for these upcoming Utah SAR events

2020 Freedom's Light, Bountiful, UT: September 19, 2020

2020 Celebrate America Awards Banquet: September 26, 2020

2020 Veterans Day Parade (date/place T.B.D.)

Look for various announcements, emails regarding these events and don't forget to check the Utah SAR website for details.

Annual SAR Congress:

2021 - Seattle, WA

2022 - Savannah, GA

2023 - Florida

2024 - Pennsylvania

Utah Society SAR Officers

William P. C. Simpson, President
Trenton G. Grandy, 1st Vice President
Douglas R. McGregor, 2nd Vice President
Larry D. Florence, Secretary / Treasurer
Gary A. England, Recording Secretary
Raymond H. Jeffers, Jr., Historian
Paul D. Nichols, Registrar / Genealogist
Wade C. Alexander, Chaplain
Regan G. Grandy, EdD., National Trustee
Paul L. Child Sr., DDS, Alternate Trustee

You can contact your state officers by going to our website, UtahSocietySAR.org and from the Home page click the About Us on the Menu bar, then Utah Society SAR Officers. For Utah Patriot Newsletter contributions please contact our Utah Patriot Editor.

HOW TO CONTACT US:

Do you have an interest, a request or need? Please go to the website: www.UtahSocietySAR.org; In the menu bar click "Contact Us". You can copy and paste the Secretary's email address in your email "To", and send your message. If you have a Yahoo or Gmail email you can click the email address in blue to send an email.



As our American heritage and traditions are under severe attack, our youth indoctrinated into believing America is a country to be ashamed of, Judeo-Christian morality is nonsense, classical education a waste of time, and American patriotism should be apologized for. We must not despair, must not become depressed, must not believe our civilization is lost. We must not succumb to the pressures seeking to “transform” our liberties and freedoms. The great Washington trusted in God, and so must we. We must fearlessly stand up for truth, and live our lives with courage; doing what we can to help our fellow citizens believe that our Natural Rights and our Liberties are always worth fighting for!

“We should never despair, our situation before has been unpromising and has changed for the better, so I trust, it will again. If new difficulties arise, we must only put forth New Exertions and proportion our Efforts to the exigency of the times.”

- George Washington,

Letter to Major General Philip Schuyler, July 15, 1777

