



Utah Society
Sons of the American
Revolution

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Visit the Utah SAR website at:

www.UtahSocietySAR.org

See past issues of Utah Patriot, Calendar of Events and other Utah SAR Information.

Utah Patriot

2020 - Issue 2

Our Sacred American Ideals

We are less than six years from the 250th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. As Sons of the American Revolution, we look forward to commemorating that fateful day when our ancestors made a prodigious choice to establish a free and independent nation, with Liberty and Justice for all. We revere our ancestors for their long labors to win a war, create a Republic with checks and balances, and make the United States of America a nation of ennobling law. In their time, they were opposed by those loyal to the British monarchy, known as Tories or Loyalists. A war of values and ideals tore the land, with great destruction of property and life. We are fortunate that our patriot ancestors had the fortitude, courage, and determination to persist in obtaining the sacred freedom they cherished so highly. **Give me Liberty or give me Death** was much more than a mere slogan, it was a heartfelt aspiration they believed in fighting for.

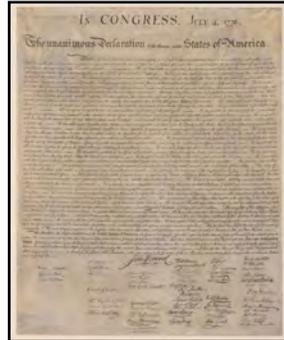
In our day, the land of our Founding Fathers is under attack by those who would take away our Freedoms and destroy our Liberties. The insurrection is poisoning the unity so essential to the life of a republic with the revision of our history, the advancement of racism, and the “canceling” or silencing of individuals and entire groups. Mobs of Americans who have joined the well-organized insurgency are brazenly bringing destruction to prop-

erty, intimidating citizens, and even killing counter protesters in America's cities. Many of our countrymen live in fear as they are oppressed by those who would undo what our ancestors bequeathed to us. Let us re-avow the American ideals essential for the preservation of Freedom and Liberty:

INALIENABLE RIGHTS – The Declaration of Independence affirms that each of us has been **endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights**. The Bill of Rights enshrines several of the unalienable rights considered by the Founders to be most important. Among these is Freedom of Speech. Today we know the largest number of America's institutions of higher learning—colleges and universities, are suppressing free speech. Most media outlets now have agendas and subjectively report the news. Many corporations and businesses threaten termination of employees who openly express personal opinions contrary to the political views of executive leadership. **Freedom cannot long endure where Freedom of Speech is oppressed; this is the way of tyranny.**

FAMILY – The Founding Fathers knew that the foundation of society is the family. The Founder's American Ideal is that men and women be encouraged to marry, to have children. Married couples who have families are the backbone of civilization. The traditional nuclear family is an obstacle to despotism; those who would destroy our republic belittle the traditional nuclear family and discourage godly marriage between a man and a woman. The Republic must have strong families to be successful. Benjamin Franklin reminds us, “The happy State of **Matrimony is, undoubtedly, the surest and most lasting Foundation of Comfort and Love**; the Source of all that endearing Tenderness and Affection which arises from Relation and Affinity . . .the **Cause of all good Order in the World, and what alone preserves it from the utmost Confusion**; and, to sum up all, the Appointment of Infinite Wisdom for these great and good Purposes.”

RELIGION – The very first inalienable right or freedom expressed in the Bill of Rights is Freedom of Religion. Alexis de Tocqueville stated, “**despotism can do without religious faith, but**



Committee of Five: (L/R) John Adams (MA), Robert Livingston (NY), Roger Sherman (CT), Thomas Jefferson (VA), Benjamin Franklin (PA)



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freedom cannot. It is true religion that defines the morality essential for civility, decency, and national unity. The enemies of the Republic know that religious persecution is key to their agenda. Destroying the churches and synagogues of America is essential to their efforts to empower despotism. It is within these religious institutions that freedom of conscience exists, where diversity thrives, and human dignity is upheld. Founding Father John Adams said, "**Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other.**"

THE OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY – The Founding Fathers understood that, in a free society, every citizen has the right to own property. Property ownership is an inalienable right. James Madison in his March 29, 1792 Essay on Property stated, "Government is instituted to protect property of every sort; as well that which lies in the various rights of individuals, as that which the term particularly expresses. This being the end of government, **that alone is a just government which impartially secures to every man whatever is his own.**" We have witnessed the wanton destruction of property in the riots that currently plague America. Certain local and state governments have failed to protect private and community property. Writing for the National Gazette, March 27, 1792, James Madison said this, "**Where an excess of power prevails, property of no sort is duly respected.** No man is safe in his opinions, his person, his faculties, or his possessions." We would do well to recognize and remember this and remember what Patriot Sam Adams said in his November 20, 1772 The Rights of the Colonists, "**Among the natural rights of the Colonists are these: First, a right to life; Secondly, to liberty; Thirdly, to property; together with the right to support and defend them in the best manner they can.**"

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT – Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, Hamilton, Adams, and other well read, highly intelligent Founding Fathers spent years studying various forms of governments. In Federalist No. 10 Madison reminds us, "**[D]emocracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security, or the rights of property; and have, in general, been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths.**" Freedom and Liberty are best served by a representative government, and a Republican form of government is ideal for this. The term **Constitutional Republicanism** defines the type of government given to us by the Founding Fathers. The enemies of America's Ideals disdain our form of government and seek to overthrow it. They belittle the Electoral College, the two-party system, and seek for majority rule. Rather than small, limited government, they seek for large government and central control, depriving local state, county, and city governments of their authority and agency. At the New York Constitution Ratifying Convention in June of 1788, Alexander Hamilton told his fellow delegates, "I trust that the proposed Constitution afford a genuine specimen of **representative government and republican government; and that it**

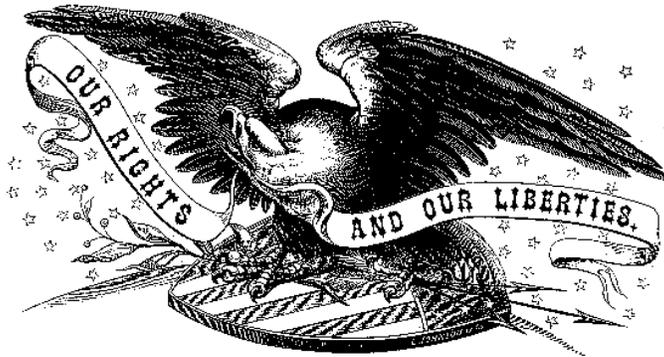
will answer, in an eminent degree, all the beneficial purposes of society."

FEDERALISM – After the Constitution was signed, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention divided into two factions: the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. The Federalists won out with their plan to have a "**limited national government,**" with the national government's limited powers defined by the Constitution. All other powers not stipulated in the Constitution were to belong to the individual states. Should additional national laws or policy be needed, these are to be negotiated through the representatives of each state. The American Ideal is that the virtue of dispersed power in states is the best means for safeguarding local and individual liberties.

CAPITALISM – Throughout the world America has been known as the land of opportunity. Millions upon millions have come to America's shores over the years and prospered. Countless entrepreneurs have achieved the **American Dream**, some failing only to try again and succeed. America enjoys a large middle-class and has brought millions of the poor out of poverty. The working class of America has proven to be a powerhouse of ingenuity, industry, and success. Socialism, a voice now loudly heard in America would have the national government control businesses, do away with private property, and use corporations to support so called social justice causes. Informed citizens who value our American Ideals must see socialism for what it is and emphatically oppose it.

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES – Thomas Jefferson in his January 6, 1816 letter to Colonel Charles Yancey said, "**If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be.**" Numerous studies and research reports indicate America's youth are woefully ignorant of the country's founding. Having little or no understanding of any of the eight ideals discussed in this article, they do not understand the conditions necessary for freedom to thrive. They do not understand what liberty is and why liberty matters. An entire generation has been indoctrinated to believe America is a sinful nation, the Constitution an outdated, obsolete document; national sovereignty is wrong, and globalism is right. The Founding Fathers are nothing more than white supremacists, and their entire plan for America does nothing but create division and injustice. These falsehoods must be repudiated, and our children taught that although America and her Founders have imperfections, the beauty, nobleness, and goodness of the United States is unsurpassed in the world of nations. America is the last great hope for freedom.

As a generation has grown up ignorant of the American Revolution, ignorant of our nation's founding, many embracing despotic political philosophies contrary to those of our Founding Fathers, serious questions must be asked: Shall we remain a self-governing people? Will the ignorant learn to value America's Founding Ideals? What





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must America's patriots do to successfully meet the challenges that face us today and in the future?

Our patriot ancestors bravely gave us, their posterity, examples of courage, fortitude, and perseverance. They suffered and sacrificed much for us. May we as Sons of the American Revolution, in gratitude, stand up and do our part for the preservation of freedom and liberty bequeathed to us by our patriot ancestors.

"There is a certain enthusiasm in Liberty, that makes human nature rise above itself, in acts of bravery and heroism."

— Alexander Hamilton



The Boston Massacre 250 Years ♦ 1770 – 2020

There are aspects of the Boston Massacre that remain familiar to most compatriots of the Sons of the American Revolution. We remember Paul Revere's engraving of the massacre and think about the five men killed by the British soldiers. History tells us that this event fanned the flames of rebellion and it wasn't long before those killed were looked upon as patriot martyrs.

In the previous Utah Patriot issue (2020-Issue 1, pages 2-4) we provided a timeline describing events leading up to and including



Paul Revere's The Boston Massacre

the year 1770. The 1765 Stamp Act and Quartering Act, the 1767 Townshend Act, deep resentment for lack of political representation in the British Parliament, and resentment for treatment that was different from other British subjects living in the homeland. With the enforcement of the Townshend Act, Boston mobs renewed their violence including vandalizing stores selling British goods and harassing the store owners and their patrons. British troops were sent to bring order.

A part of the story rarely told is that the soldiers came from Ireland, where they had lived with their families for many years. To the joy of the soldiers, they received permission from the monarchy to bring their wives and children with them to Boston. Arriving in 1768, the soldiers and their families had the citizens of Boston as their neighbors for two years before the Boston Massacre occurred.

We can imagine that, in many cases, relationships were formed, children played together, women socialized with each other, and the "peacekeepers" families got along with the "residents" of Boston – after all they were all British citizens.

Families and neighbors aside, many of the people of Boston did not have any appreciation for the King's soldiers and resented their presence. On March 5, 1770, an event occurred that would forever change relationships with the Bostonian's and their British "peacekeepers". This was the Boston Massacre. Early the next day, the Captain of the soldiers involved in the "massacre" turned himself in; Captain Thomas Preston presented himself to the Justice of the Peace, accepting full responsibility for the actions of his soldiers. He and the involved soldiers were quickly jailed. Immediately thereafter, at Faneuil Hall, eyewitness depositions took place for approximately a month. From all accounts the story reads like this:

On the evening of March 5th, Private Hugh White was the only soldier on duty at the Custom House on King Street, where the King's coinage was kept. A "mob" of several men gathered near Private White, shouting insults and threatening violence. Eyewitness accounts indicate Private White "struck a colonist with his bayonet." This enraged the colonists who "fought back" by throwing stones, clumps of ice, and snowballs at him. Hearing the commotion, alarm bells for town fires rang out in every quarter of the community. More of the town's men ran to the Custom House and joined in the assault of the King's soldier. Private White was knocked down and yelled out for reinforcements.

In his statement, Captain Thomas Preston said he feared for Private White's life, saying he was told by a colonist that the mob, now numbering about 50, was calling to "carry off [White] from his post and probably murder him." He was also concerned for the safety of the King's money. He ordered a contingent of soldiers to come to the aide of Private White and defend the Custom House by standing in front of the door. Some witnesses said there were pleas made to Captain Preston "to not shoot". Others reported the soldiers were "dared to shoot".

In their dispositions, the soldiers said they were attacked with clubs and sticks. As tempers and violence rose, one soldier fired his flintlock. He was followed by the others. Did someone give the command to "fire"? Some colonists said yes, others said no. Three men instantly died, two were mortally wounded. The arraignment took seven months before trial began. Hostilities continued to grow until the British soldiers withdrew from Boston to Fort William.

Colonial attorneys John Adams (future President of the United States) and Josiah Quincy II defended the British soldiers. They persuaded the judge to not seat Bostonians as jurors, and the trial moved forward. Preston and his men faced the death penalty and, to Adam's credit, he was determined that they would receive a fair trial. Witnesses shared the gory details of dockworker Crispus At-



John Adams



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tucks' death, the rope maker Samuel Gray, who had a hole the size of an orange in his head, James Caldwell, who was shot twice, and Patrick Carr and Samuel Maverick, who were mortally wounded.

The experienced, and sharp-minded Adams was able to point out the contradictory testimonies on whether or not the Captain had ordered his men to shoot at the mob. Adams was able to prove "reasonable doubt;" it was unclear if the first shot was intentional. Consequently, all the soldiers were found not guilty of murder, but two of them were found guilty of manslaughter. These two men, Matthew Kilroy and Hugh Montgomery, as first-time offenders, were branded on their thumbs per English law. It was a fair trial, something of a miracle given the Bostonian's boiling dislike for Britain's levies and her tyrannical King.

The trial's outcome did not deter the leaders of the Sons of Liberty, such as Samuel Adams and John Hancock, from encouraging discord. Believing the King's treatment of the colonists was unjust and unacceptable, the Sons of Liberty did all they could to stir up their fellow colonists to resist British oppression. The embers of liberty were burning, and in time, they would become a raging inferno.

References: *The Boston Massacre: A Family History*, by Serena Zabin, History.com "Boston Massacre"



Some of the Prominent Members of the Sons of Liberty (L/R): (Top) Sam Adams, Benedict Arnold, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, James Otis (Middle) Paul Revere, James Swan, Alexander McDougall, Benjamin Rush, Charles Thomson (Bottom) Joseph Warren, Marinus Willett, Oliver Wolcott, Benjamin Edes, Haym Solomon

The Sons of Liberty was a revolutionary organization that was founded by Samuel Adams in the Thirteen American Colonies to advance the rights of the American colonists and to fight taxation by the British government. It played a major role in most colonies in battling the Stamp Act in 1765. (Wikipedia)



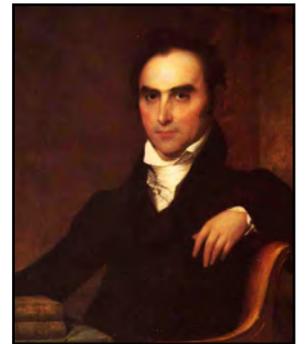
Daniel Webster's Plymouth Oration

This year we commemorate the **400th Anniversary of the arrival of the Mayflower Pilgrims**. On December 22, 1820 Daniel Webster gave his famous "Plymouth Oration" at Plymouth, Massachusetts. For over one hundred years school children learned Webster's famous speech. Webster was born Jan 18, 1782 and died Oct 24, 1852. His father was a veteran of the American Revolution. Daniel Webster would become one of the most prominent American lawyers and statesmen of the 19th century. We offer a condensed version of Webster's speech to fit in the available page space of the Utah Patriot.

PLYMOUTH ORATION

By Daniel Webster

Standing in relation to our ancestors and our posterity, we are assembled on this memorable spot, to perform the duties which that relation and the present occasion impose upon us. We have come to this Rock, to record here our homage for our Pilgrim Fathers; our sympathy in their sufferings; our gratitude for their labors; our admiration of their virtues; our veneration for their piety; and our attachment to those principles of civil and religious liberty, which they encountered the dangers of the ocean, the storms of heaven, the violence of savages, disease, exile, and famine, to enjoy and to establish. And we would leave here, also, for the generations which are rising up rapidly to fill our places, some proof that we have endeavored to transmit the great inheritance unimpaired; that in our estimate of public principles and private virtue, in our veneration of religion and piety, in our devotion to civil and religious liberty, in our regard for whatever advances human knowledge or improves human happiness, we are not altogether unworthy of our origin.



Daniel Webster

There is a local feeling connected with this occasion, too strong to be resisted; a sort of genius of the place, which inspires and awes us. We feel that we are on the spot where the first scene of our history was laid; where the hearths and altars of New England were first places; where Christianity, and civilization, and letters made their first lodgement, in a vast extent of country, covered with a wilderness, and peopled by roving [native tribes]. We are here, at the season of the year at which the event took place. The imagination irresistibly and rapidly draws around us the principal features and the leading characters in the original scene. We cast our eyes abroad on the ocean, and we see where the little bark, with the interesting group upon its deck, made its slow progress to the shore. We look around us, and behold the hills and promontories where the anxious eyes of our fathers first saw the places of habitation and of rest. We feel the cold which benumbed, and listen to the winds which pierced them. Beneath us is the Rock, on which New England received the feet of the Pilgrims. We seem even to behold them, as they struggle with the elements, and, with toilsome efforts, gain the shore.

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We listen to the chiefs in council; we see the unexampled exhibition of female fortitude and resignation; we hear the whisperings of youthful impatience, and we see, what a painter of our own has also represented by his pencil, chilled and shivering childhood, houseless, but for a mother's arms, couchless, but for a mother's breast, till our own blood almost freezes. The mild dignity of CARVER and of BRADFORD; the decisive and soldierlike air and manner of STANDISH; the devout BREWSTER; the enterprising ALBERTON; the general firmness and thoughtfulness of the whole band; their conscious joy for dangers escaped; their deep solicitude about danger to come; their trust in Heaven; their high religious faith, full of confidence and anticipation; all of these seem to belong to this place, and to be present upon this occasion, to fill us with reverence and admiration. . .

Our ancestors began their system of government here under a condition of comparative equality in regard to wealth, and their early laws were of a nature to favor and continue this equality. . . Our New England ancestors brought hither no great capitals from Europe; and if they had, there was nothing productive in which they could have been invested. They left behind them the whole feudal policy of the other continent. They broke away at once from the system of military service established in the Dark Ages, and which continues, down even to the present time, more or less to affect the condition of property all over Europe. They came to a new country. There were, as yet, no lands yielding rent, and no tenants rendering service. . .

They are in the distant regions of futurity, they exist only in the all-creating power of God, who shall stand here a hundred years hence, to trace, through us, their descent from the Pilgrims and to survey, as we have now surveyed, the progress of their country, during the lapse of a century. We would anticipate their concurrence with us in our sentiments of deep regard for our common ancestors. We would anticipate and partake the pleasure with which they will then recount the steps of New England's advancement. On the morning of that day, although it will not disturb us in our repose, the voice of acclamation and gratitude, commencing on the Rock of Plymouth, shall be transmitted through millions of the sons of the



Interview of Samoset with the Pilgrims

Pilgrims, till it lose itself in the murmurs of the Pacific seas.

We would leave for consideration of those who shall then occupy our places, some proof that we hold the blessings transmitted from our fathers in just estimation; some proof of our attachment to the cause of good government, and of civil and religious liberty; some proof of a sincere and ardent desire to promote every thing which may enlarge the understandings and improve the hearts

of men. And when, from the long distance of a hundred years, they shall look back upon us, they shall know, at least, that we possessed

affections, which, running backward and warming with gratitude for what our ancestors have done for our happiness, run forward also to our posterity, and meet them with cordial salutation, ere yet they have arrived on the shore of being.

Advance, then, ye future generations! We would hail you, as you rise in your long succession, to fill the places which we now fill, and to taste the blessings of existence where we are passing, and soon shall have passed, our own human duration. We bid you welcome to this pleasant land of the fathers. We bid you welcome to the healthful skies and the verdant fields of New England. We greet your accession to the great inheritance which we have enjoyed. We welcome you to the blessings of good government and religious liberty. We welcome you to the treasures of science and the delights of learning. We welcome you to the transcendent sweets of domestic life, to the happiness of kindred, and parents, and children. We welcome you to the immeasurable blessings of rational existence, the immortal hope of Christianity, and the light of everlasting truth!!

We encourage you to read the full text of Webster's Thanksgiving message at this link:

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~dwebster/speeches/plymouth-oration.html>



"The truth is, all might be free if they valued Freedom and defended it as they ought."
— Samuel Adams

The Epidemic of 1775-1782

As we continue to battle and endure the Coronavirus Pandemic of 2020, let us remember the 1775 epidemic of smallpox that plagued the 13 colonies for seven years. The last natural outbreak of smallpox occurred in the United States in 1949. The World Health Assembly, in 1980, declared smallpox eradicated and no naturally occurring smallpox outbreaks have occurred since. What does smallpox do to a person? According to Wikipedia:



"The initial symptoms of the disease included fever and vomiting. This followed by formation of sores in the mouth and a skin rash. Over a number of days, the skin rash turned into characteristic fluid-filled bumps with a dent in the center. The bumps then scabbed over and fell off, leaving scars [and in some cases blindness]. The disease was spread between people or via contaminated objects ... The infected person was contagious until the last smallpox scab fell off."

Most people do not realize that General Washington and the Continental Army not only had to deal with the greatest military might



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of the time – the British, but were faced with a plague that had the potential to cripple the American army and make it incapable of fighting effectively. Smallpox had come to America via English immigrants and/or slaves.

A miracle that would benefit the American Revolution occurred in 1751. Lawrence Washington, George's older brother had contracted tuberculosis. 19 years old George went with his brother to Barbados at the doctor's request to expose Lawrence to the temperate, warm air of the Caribbean. While on the island, George contracted smallpox. He wrote in his diary, "Was strongly attacked with the small Pox." Confined to bed by the local doctor, young George suffered for 24 days. He was blessed with a mild case, and when his ordeal was over, only a few visible scars remained. The sickness gave him something else – smallpox immunity.

In 1775, as the Commander of the Continental Army, Washington was keenly aware of the smallpox epidemic and the threat it was to the colonial soldiers. He understood that most of the British Regulars from the homeland most likely had contracted the disease when they were children and were consequently immune. But of the people of the 13 colonies, most had never had smallpox. If there was an outbreak among his closely quartered soldiers, the results could be disastrous.

What to do, what to do . . . there was a type of inoculation developed as early as the 1500s in China. Europeans adopted the practice from the Chinese in the early 1700s – it was called "variolation." The method called for a thread or string on a needle to be drawn through a live smallpox wound, covering the string with live pustular matter. This string was then passed through an incision,



Dr. Benjamin Rush – first Surgeon General of the Continental Army

cut into the arm of the person being inoculated. Some doctors specialized in giving inoculations, as this method had a high percentage of creating a mild case and reducing the fatality rate to less than ten percent.

Washington first considered smallpox inoculation at the siege of Boston in July 1775. He decided against it because of the risk of an outbreak of the disease. Those who did contract it were strictly quarantined. General Washington, on his second day as

Commander of the Army (July 4, 1775), issued the following order, "No Person is to be allowed to go to Fresh-water pond a fishing or on any other occasion, as there may be a danger of introducing the small pox into the army."

Even though there were precautions and efforts to prevent the colonial soldiers from contracting smallpox, it continued to plague the army. One significant occurrence was the Battle of Quebec. December 31, 1775 the colonial army found itself plagued with smallpox, the lengthy march through the snow and cold only exasperated the spread of the deadly disease. Diaries and records of the retreat from Canada through New York describe men dying, with maggots crawling on them, their hair covered with lice, their bodies infested with fleas. It would not be until 1777 that Washington decided he must take the colonial epidemic of smallpox head on.

Writing to President John Hancock of the Second Continental Congress from his winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey; Washington's letter dated February 5, 1777 said,

"The small pox has made such Head in every Quarter that I find it impossible to keep it from spreading through the whole Army in the natural way. I have therefore determined, not only to inoculate all the Troops now here, that have not had it, but shall order Doctor Shippen to inoculate the Recruits as fast as they come in to Philadelphia."

The procedure would need to be done in complete secrecy; Washington emphasized to Hancock, "I need not mention the necessity of as much secrecy as the nature of the Subject will admit of, it being beyond doubt, that the Enemy will avail themselves of the event as far as they can." Miraculously, the mandatory inoculations were completely successful. As far as we know, this was the first mass inoculation of soldiers in history.



Smallpox Inoculation on day 10

In January of 1778 Washington wrote from his winter quarters,

"Notwithstanding the Orders I had given last year to have all the Recruits inoculated, I found, upon examination, that between three and four thousand Men had not had the Small Pox . . . That disorder began to make its appearance in Camp, and to avoid its spreading in the natural way, the whole were immediately inoculated."

This occurred in the miserably treacherous winter of Valley Forge.

The very name "Valley Forge" brings forth images of cold, hunger, naked soldiers huddled in moth eaten blankets around campfires trying to keep warm. Thousands dying due to exposure to the elements, bloody footprints from shoe-less men, suffering, immersed in



Washington and Lafayette at Valley Forge

miser, struggling to just survive. Under these circumstances the impossible was asked, receive the smallpox inoculation. When spring came, the Continental Army had not only been fed by the Oneida Indian tribe, but refined through rigorous military drilling by Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, and the soldiers were now immune to the plague of smallpox. With renewed confidence and determination, the war for Independence would resume.

Resources: [Wikipedia.org Smallpox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smallpox); [History.com How Crude Smallpox Inoculations Helped George Washington Win the War](https://www.history.com); [Mountvernon.org Smallpox](https://www.mountvernon.org)

131st CONGRESS - Renton, Washington

July 10-July 15, 2021 ♦ Hyatt Regency Lake Washington



Utah JROTC Cadet Major Shines!

On Thursday, September 24th, 9:00 a.m., Utah SAR 2nd Vice President Douglas McGregor was at the Utah Military Academy in Riverdale, Utah to present the 2020 State Society JROTC Award to Cadet Major Faith Magalong, and to recognize her for winning 3rd place in the National SAR JROTC contest. Because of the size of the school and COVID-19 restrictions, there were three presentation ceremonies so that the entire student body could celebrate Major Magalong's accomplishments.

The school's Commandant, Major Kit K. Workman, who is also a compatriot of the Utah SAR, was on hand

to offer his congratulations and provide recognition for each of the three presentations. Cadet Major Magalong is the current Wing IG and senior ranking junior. Her leadership, scholastic, and academic achievements are remarkable. She currently leads the largest Air Force JROTC program in the Western United States and, at last year's AFJROTC inspection, she was instrumental in earning an "Exceeds Standards" ranking.



Utah SAR 2nd Vice President Douglas McGregor presenting JROTC Cadet Faith Magalong with the Silver JROTC Medal in recognition of her being selected the Top JROTC Cadet In Utah. MAJ Workman in the background.

We thank and recognize all Utah SAR members who pay dues. A portion of your dues goes toward the support of recognizing outstanding youth in our community, including the state's JROTC and ROTC programs. Each high school or university that has a program is provided with a medal to be awarded to the outstanding cadet of the school. From these winners, an overall state winner is selected. The state winner is put forth to compete in the National SAR contest. Thank you, compatriots; without your support of dues, we would not be able to support this important program for youth recognition.

As part of the National SAR application process, the nominated cadet is required to provide an essay. Below is Cadet Major Magalong's award winning essay:

"How JROTC prepared me to become a Better Citizen of the United States of America."

The vision of the Air Force Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps is "to instill values of citizenship, give service to the United States, develop a sense of personal responsibility, and instill a sense of accomplishment in high school students." Upon joining, I thought that the vision was just a wistful dream that I could never quantify. Now, it's become a reminder to stay focused on my goals. This vision, along with the aid of great instructors, and even better cadets, has set me on my own path to becoming a better citizen of the United States of America.

My path started with the beginning of the vision "to instill values of citizenship." Citizenship is "the position or status of being a citizen of a particular country." I characterize it as something greater than

position and status, something that incorporates cultural identities. My cultural identity expresses that I grew up in a mixed household. I'm American, but I grew up with influences from Filipino-Hawaiian communities. The military is another aspect of my cultural identity. I spent my childhood having to switch schools at a moment's notice, but through that, I learned about other's cultural identities, and how culturally diverse my country truly is. I never felt a sense of belonging until JROTC taught me true values of citizenship; only then did I realize how to take pride in my country and cultural identity.

The next goal is to "give service to the United States." This is one of my favorite parts of JROTC as a whole; however, selfless service is not something that I naturally excelled at. When I was younger, I associated the term "service" with my Dad, who was actively "in the service," and was often away because of it. This association I developed spiraled into negative emotions that wouldn't cease until I grew older, joined JROTC, and learned what service meant. Now I see service as the act of helping and aiding others. My dad was just helping people the best way he was taught and, through military service, he was able to serve greater communities outside of America. It made me so proud that I wanted to help people too, and with all of the community service projects my unit offers, it became almost second nature to try and lend a hand wherever I could.

After service, the vision is to "develop a sense of personal responsibility." I learned responsibility through my athletics, the military lifestyle, and setting a positive role model for the children I took care of. In my sophomore year, my dad got orders to move to another duty location. I remember the anxiety I felt knowing that I would have to move again and join a new school, make new friends, and become part of another community. After much deliberation, my family and I chose the harder route, the route that sent my dad to California while we remained in Utah. I use the sense of personal responsibility that I've developed every day to keep myself, and members of my family, on track and focused on schoolwork while my dad is gone.

The last part of the vision is to "instill a sense of accomplishment in high school students." I'm proud of the person I've grown to be. JROTC taught me how to be a good follower, a contributing member of a team, a great leader, and everything in between. My father often stated in his military career, "good leaders provide purpose, motivation, and direction." I learned how to lead by example as well as lead by direction. Moreover, I learned that by becoming a stronger team member, I could grow to be a stronger leader. AFJROTC has taught me how to step out of my comfort zone, how to lead with grace not force, and how to believe in those around me. JROTC changed my life for the better, and will continue to do so, during my path to becoming a better citizen of the United States.



"The Foundation of our National policy should be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality."

— George Washington



Commemorating Independence Day

The Color Guard was faced with a conundrum. With all of the July 4th parades canceled, limitations on group gatherings, This Is The Place Heritage Park restricting activities, what could the Color Guard do to honor the day our Founding Fathers declared independence from Great Britain and established the United States of America?



Color Guard Coordinator Jesse Black

Obtaining authorization from the Utah State Capitol, on July 4th, members of the Utah SAR Color Guard met at the south steps of the Utah State Capitol to provide a brief patriotic program.

North Ogden's Jones T-Shirts made special "1776" COVID-19 masks worn by the color guard and by photographer Bill Simpson.

At 12 noon the simple program started. It began with the Color Guard marching from the Capitol on the east sidewalk to the south street and returning to the Capitol, marching on the west sidewalk. Carrying the iconic Betsy Ross flag, and to the music of fife and drum, the Color Guard formed a line facing south and stood at attention by the Capitol's flagpole. His Excellency General George Washington (aka Gary VanDolzer) was introduced by "Captain" McGregor; Washington welcomed those in attendance and gave a stirring reading of the Declaration of Independence. At the conclusion, those attending were invited to take pictures with the color guard.



Color Guard Members: Gregg Hansen, Josh Elliott, Noah Black, Commander Jesse Black, Trent Grandy

There were several veterans, their families, SAR members, and-out-of-town visitors at the Capitol; approximately 70 people viewed the

program including, Utah SAR Board Member Gary England and his wife. Many stood with the color guard to have their photograph taken after the ceremony. One family was from Ukraine, they told the color guard they could not understand the riots and unrest in the country. "Don't these people know what they have in America?". One man told us that his grandma said to him before she died, "better to be dead in America then alive in our ancestor's country." Many wanted to talk about freedom and liberty, and expressed their gratitude for the color guard ceremony. The color guard was grateful for their experience and for the Capitol Staff allowing them to perform on the 4th of July. One Color Guard member said it was very gratifying to have people there who all appreciated what



Gary VanDolzer (aka Washington)

was done by the Utah SAR and for being able to express their love for America.

Color Guard Members: Jesse Black (Commander) Noah Black, Josh Elliott, Gregg Hansen, Trent Grandy, Doug McGregor, and Gary VanDolzer (aka Washington), and photographer, Utah SAR President Bill Simpson

Freedom's Light 2020

The Utah SAR Board of Managers was delighted to learn that the patriotic program Freedom's Light would go forward this year. With so many events and activities being shut down due to the Coronavirus, it was determined that due to this program being an outdoor program where social distancing could easily be accomplished, the program would be held. Freedom's Light is designed for school kids. Normally busloads of children come to Bountiful City Park on Thursday and Friday. Saturday is family day when kids attend with their parents to obtain an inspiring patriotic experience.



1st Vice President Trent Grandy and 2nd Vice President Doug McGregor manning the booth

Many of the usual venues were there on Saturday, September

19th, to greet and interact with those who came: Joan of Arc, Christopher Columbus, Mayflower Pilgrims, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Abigail Adams, Dolly Madison, the Utah SAR color



Six-man Infantry Tent

guard and more. President Bill Simpson was on hand to lend support as well as Chaplain Wade Alexander, who had his own venue as Benjamin Franklin. Color guardsmen Gregg Hansen brought a replica infantry tent, samples of various flintlocks, period ammunition making equipment, and he provided a display of what it was like to be a soldier and live in a "mess" (6 men). Throughout the day Compatriot Hansen and color guardsman Josh Elliott met with the public and provided historical information and true stories of Revolutionary War soldiers fighting for liberty.

The Board of Managers provided an information booth surrounded by various flags of the American Revolution. 1st Vice President Trent Grandy and 2nd Vice President Doug McGregor were there with President Simpson to man the booth. Those



Continued from Page 8

who came to the booth were told about the SAR and invited to participate in the free cursory search offer to see if they had a qualifying American Revolution ancestor.



Gregg Hansen lets visitor handle a flintlock

Unfortunately, there was quite a bit of on-again-off-again rain, but, happily, many people turned out to see and participate in Freedom's Light. Advertisements on the radio, newspapers, school and grocery store bulletin boards brought curious people to the event, many for the first time. Throughout the day we heard people tell us, "our kids need this! They don't get this in school, This is fantastic, how long has this been

going on here?" From what we saw from those many who came, there is a yearning for patriotism, a desire to reconnect their children and themselves with America's founding.

One person deserving special recognition is Mrs. Dalene England. She is the producer of Freedom's Light and works with the Utah SAR to provide us with a venue location on the Saturday of the three-day program. Her enthusiasm, generosity and patriotism are commendable! We also want to give special thanks to Jackie Elliott for all of her help with setup and take down.



Color Guard parades the colors

Special Note: Normally a replica Revolutionary War six-pound cannon is provided. At the top of the hour the canon is fired but, this year, the color guard muster was too low to provide the needed cannon crew and safety management. Please consider joining us next year at the Bountiful Park on **Saturday, September 18, 2021**. No experience necessary. The tasks are very simple, but essential. Please volunteer; we can use your help! Contact the Utah SAR Color Guard Commander through the www.UtahSocietySAR.org website.

Welcome New Member!

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

- Floyd Oliver Ricks, Jr Alpine, UT

WELCOME!

Once in A Lifetime?!?

Did you know the drive from Salt Lake City to Renton, Washington is only a 12 hours and 30 minutes trip? That's right, leave at 7:00 a.m. Take a few gas fill-ups and food breaks and you



Hyatt Regency Lake Washington at Seattle's Southport

could be there by 8 p.m. And, if you have a few compatriots to help with the driving, the trip will be just that more pleasant!

We are, of course, referring to the National SAR Congress scheduled to take place in the city of Renton, July 7-15, 2021. You don't need to attend all 7 days; just attend the portion that is of most interest to you and your fellow travelers.

The National Sons of the American Revolution Annual Congress is an opportunity to see the SAR on a much larger scale, to learn firsthand about our brothers in other states who are striving to perpetuate the ideals and values of our noble society. Learn who they are, form friendships, and learn what they are doing to make a difference.



Ferry on Puget Sound

Save the date!

Let's form a group and go to Renton to enjoy the salmon, the sourdough bread, take a ride on the Bremerton ferry, and participate in the 131st National SAR Congress!

February 2021 and George Washington

Fraternal brothers and associates of the Utah Society Sons of the American Revolution. If circumstances will permit us, we are planning to hold a banquet **Saturday, February 20, 2021** to commemorate and celebrate the birthday of George Washington. **Please save the date!** As we get closer to February, we will let you know what we have decided to do.



George Washington Lithograph by Nicholas Eustache Maurin, 1799 - 1850 Copied after Gilbert Stuart 1803 portrait



God, Family and Country

A compatriot of the Utah Society SAR spent some time in China. He told us of a story involving a discussion he had with a Chinese business leader. The business leader explained that, in China, job is number one, nothing is more important than a person's job. Everything else was of lesser importance to one's job. The businessman asked, "Is your job, number one in your life?" The compatriot quickly answered, "no," "job is number four". "Number four!?" the businessman said with a surprised tone in his voice, "please explain."

"Number one in my life is God" said the compatriot. "Number two is my family, number three is my country, and number four is my job. It's not that my job is not important to me, it's very important, but not more important than God, family and country."

The Sons of the American Revolution is a fraternal organization; members and associates are brothers, in the sense that we share common values and ideals regarding freedom, liberty and the necessity of self-government. We are strengthened by the stories of our patriot ancestors, the Founding Fathers, and those who sacrificed to form our great nation. We share in the desire for our youth and fellow citizens to not be ignorant of Freedom's price; and we seek to recognize and support those who are engaged in lifting up others to be the best that they can be.

Those serving in SAR chapters or state society capacity can qualify for awards and recognition through service to the SAR or to the community. SAR medals and award certificates provide a type of gratitude for patriotic contributions. In addition to member recognition, the SAR has a variety of medals for First Responders such as law enforcement personnel, fire fighters, EMS, lifesaving, or heroism medals. We

want to show appreciation to those outstanding individuals who serve our communities in this capacity. The SAR can also recognize youth with ROTC medals, Eagle Scout, Academics, or good citizenship accomplishments, showing appreciation for their outstanding accomplishments.

However, for this "positive acknowledgment" to occur with any real affect, there must be involved members in organized chapters. Each chapter will have at minimum, a president, a secretary/treasurer, and a chaplain. The chapter members would meet once a month for about one hour. The objective is to utilize the resources of the SAR to reinforce feelings and positive behavior in regard to God, family, and country.

Members and associates, you are invited to get involved; we will help you. Get involved and join your fraternal brothers in making a larger difference in our Utah communities!

The Award Winning Newsletter of the Utah Society

Although the 2020 130th National Congress in Richmond, Virginia was canceled, the awards portion was accomplished virtually or by mail.

The 2020 National Congress determined that the Utah Society won First Place in the Jennings H. Flathers Award Newsletter Contest. The award is given for the best news publication in a state society with fewer than 500 members. In 2014 the Utah Society received Honorable Mention and in 2018 won First Place for this award.



Utah Society SAR receives the Jennings H. Flathers Award for best news publication for state societies fewer than 500 members.

Congratulations to the Editor Bill Simpson and Publisher Larry Florence and his faithful assistant, wife Shirley Florence, and keen-eyed Ray Jeffers. Along with the honor of being recognized for excellence, a cash award of \$250 was presented to the Utah Society.



Jennings H. Flathers Award winning Utah Patriot

Bill, Larry, Shirley, and Ray work tirelessly to publish and distribute two issues of the Utah Patriot each year. We also want to extend recognition to those who contributed news stories for inclusion in the semi-annual newsletter publications: Douglas McGregor, Wade Alexander, Trent Grandy, Bill Simpson. Our thanks and gratitude to each of you!





Utah SAR Says Farewell to Compatriots

The Board of Managers, Utah SAR, asks you to join us in saying farewell to two of our compatriots who passed away since our last newsletter.

Compatriot Herbert Wesley Tuttle, III - 28 February 1933 - 2 August, 2020. Compatriot Tuttle joined the Sons of the American Revolution in 2015. His patriot ancestor was John Dickerson, who served as a Private under Captain John Davis and Colonel Livingston in the New York Militia. Herb was born in Brooklyn, NY and grew up in Rockville Centre, NY. He served in the US Army during the Korean Conflict. He and his first wife, Margaret "Peggy" Eakin, were the parents of three sons. He later married Kathy and added a son and two daughters to his family. Herb began work with the Raytheon Company and ultimately retired in 2001 from the Science Applications International Corporation. After retirement, he and Kathy traveled to 106 countries and all seven continents. Together they settled in Timber Lakes, Utah.



Compatriot Herbert Wesley Tuttle, III

Compatriot William James Critchlow, III - 12 December 1929 - 3 August 2020. Compatriot Critchlow joined the Sons of the American Revolution in 1984 and served as State Society President and Board member. His patriot ancestor was William Crutch-



Compatriot William James Critchlow, III

low, who served as a private with the Rangers on the Frontier, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania Militia and PA Line with Captain James Leech. Bill was born in Ogden, Utah, graduated from Weber College, then served a mission for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to Sweden. He married Peggy Marie Wood and they moved to Washington, DC where Bill attended George Washington University, graduating with his BA in History and a Juris Doctorate with honors. Bill married Raelene Sommers Brian after Peggy's death. Bill worked at Commercial Security Bank as VP and Senior Trust Office, then joined a law partnership, from which he retired in 2014. Besides his wife, Raelene, Bill is survived by his six children, five step-children, 44 grandchildren, and 66 great-grandchildren.

Please take a moment to pay tribute to these two compatriots. Our condolences to each of their families. 🕊️

Utah SAR President's Message

Greetings Fellow Compatriots and Associates,

In the last issue of our newsletter I ended the first paragraph of my message with this question, "How long will our lives be impacted by something we can't see without the aid of a powerful microscope?" As we approach the holidays and the end of 2020, I don't think I can really answer this question. I had originally imagined that this pandemic would be over within six months. But there's still a big question mark as to when we can truly return to our normal lives. I hope you and your family have managed to find ways to stay connected while staying safe and healthy.



Utah SAR President Bill Simpson

It's been disappointing that the Utah Society has not been able to be engaged in the normal activities as we have in the past. The safety of our membership is our primary focus as we attempt to schedule and plan for future events. Currently, we are looking towards our annual February celebration of George Washington's birthday as a possibility for our next activity. We will keep you informed via email and our website about future events.

We are currently nearing the end of our 2021 membership renewal campaign. **Thanks to all of you who have renewed your membership** with the Sons of the American Revolution, and for those who have reactivated your membership.

One of our articles in this issue of the newsletter is about the 131st Congress that is planned for Renton, WA, July 7-15, 2021. This is such a wonderful opportunity for society members to attend and experience this annual event. Travel costs are nominal because the location is within driving distance. Renton is located on the south end of Lake Washington and is a convenient location to see many well-known sites in the Seattle area. There are a couple tours planned for Saturday that, in the past, I have found very enjoyable. And there are several formal evening banquets that are quite enjoyable and very colorful, with the National Color Guard present. I do hope to see many of you there!

Something new that we added to our society's public face is a Facebook group called **The Utah Society – SAR Facebook Group** (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/utahsocietysar>). An invitation to join the group was sent out to our membership on October 29th, and it was surprising to see how quickly some members became connected to our group. Now I'm not really as adept at social media as my children and many of the younger members of our society; however I do believe this was a good decision to add this to our public presence because it provides group members an opportunity to become involved through posting items they feel are appropriate for our group. It's still in its initial stages, but I encourage those who haven't yet joined the group to think about joining. Those who have, perhaps one way you could begin participating is by sharing what you know about your patriot ancestor. Biographies you might share can also be sent to be added to the Patriot Record System for your patriot's biography section of his record (send biographies to patriotbios@sar.org).



On behalf of your Board of Managers, I wish you a very pleasant and safe holiday season. May 2021 be more like the kind of normal we are used to enjoying!

Yours in Liberty,

Bill Simpson
President, Utah SAR



Youth Earns Recognition

In the City of Provo lives an extraordinary young man. Seventeen-year-old Neal Smalley has worked hard to exemplify the Scout Oath and Scout Law, while giving "cheerful service" as a member of the Order of the Arrow. Neal not only earned the rank of Eagle Scout but had earned 135 merit badges at the time of his application to the Utah SAR.

Neal is the State winner of the Utah Society Sons of the American Revolution Eagle Scout contest. With endorsements from his Scout Master, OA leader and other prominent sponsors, Neal's application tells the story of a highly involved young man, with leadership and teamwork talents. For his Eagle Scout project Neal taught 40 people how to build owl nest boxes. These boxes were put up in the arboretum at Westminster College in Salt Lake City.



Eagle Scout Neal Smalley
Photo courtesy Smalley Family

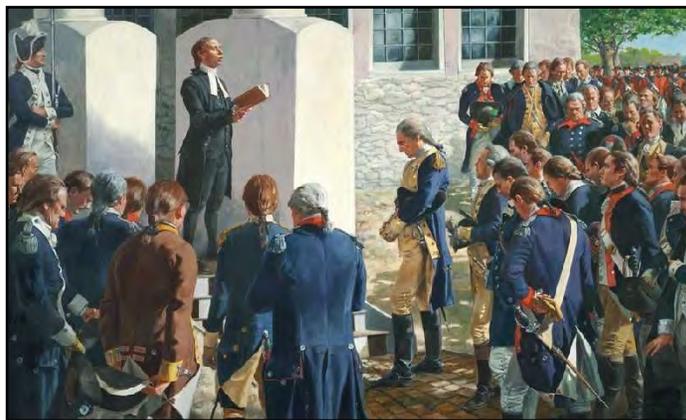
Neal earned his Faith in God and Duty to God awards. He was awarded the prestigious William T. Hornaday Award Badge, the Dr. Bernard Harris and Thomas Edison Science Super-Nova Awards. He placed 1st Place in his school, 1st Place in the school's district and 3rd place winner of the Naval Science Award for



STEM fairs projects which focused on helping blind children. As a member of his schools Robotics Club, he won 1st place in Robotics Competition. He is an Honor Roll student and provides tutoring for math and science. He is a member of the school's Track Team.

A Prayer

"A Prayer. Most great and glorious God...I would adore and bless thy name, that thou hast given thy people a just sense of the value of their important privileges, civil and sacred; and that, that love of liberty and willingness to encounter every temporary difficulty and danger to enjoy it, which glowed in the breasts of their ancestors, and brought them over to settle this land, is enkindled in their breasts ...I desire now to make a solemn dedication of myself to thee in it through Jesus Christ...Grant unto me courage...and resolution...may I live to do further service to my country... and the people of God...deliver, I pray thee, thy distressed, afflicted and oppressed people in this land out of all their troubles! Preserve them in truth and peace. In unity and safety, in all storms, and against all temptations and enemies! And by means of the present conflict may the liberties of America be established upon a firmer foundation than ever...and the joy of many generations!"



"A Prayer of Thanksgiving" painted by Don Troiani

--Excerpt from a prayer written by Chaplain Abiel Leonard, A.M. (1740-1777), A prayer, composed for the benefit of the soldiery, written at the request of General George Washington, distributed for use by the patriot soldiers of the American Revolution.

Planned Events

Mark your calendar for these upcoming Utah SAR events, subject to current pandemic restrictions

Feb. 20, 2021 - George Washington's Birthday Celebration

May 15, 2021 - Membership Meeting/Awards Banquet

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

Annual SAR Congress:

2021 - Renton, WA

2022 - Savannah, GA

2023 - Florida

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
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.