

M I N N E S O T A

SAR Salute



THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION NEWSLETTER • www.MinnesotaSAR.org • WINTER 2020



MNSAR 131ST ANNUAL MEETING

Minneapolis, Minnesota – The Minnesota Society, and the Minneapolis and Saint Paul Chapters of the Sons of the American Revolution held their annual meetings at Jax Cafe on January 11, 2020. Luncheon, from the menu, was served during the meeting.

The Society was called to order by President Dennis Garvin Croonquist, who led the Pledge to the U.S. flag and read the Pledge to the SAR. Chaplain Michael Swisher delivered the Invocation. The Minnesota Society was then recessed and the Saint Paul and Minneapolis Chapters conducted their business.

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ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Minnesota Society
Sons of the American Revolution
2700 East Minnehaha Parkway
Minneapolis, MN 55406-3743





MINNESOTA SOCIETY SAR ANNUAL MEETING

Saint Paul Chapter

The Saint Paul Chapter was called to order by President Christopher Willard Moberg. A motion was made to forego reading the Minutes of the 12 January 2019 meeting as they were summarized in the Minnesota Society newsletter. Secretary-Treasurer Timothy Harris presented the Financial Report indicating assets totaling \$5,901.35.

Compatriot Harris reported that eleven area high schools participated in the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal Program and their students were presented with their medals the past May. Letters have been mailed to twelve Saint Paul area high schools to begin the program for 2020. The criteria for the recipient of the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal is Scholarship, Leadership, Character, Service and an appreciation of patriotism.

Five Saint Paul businesses were presented with a flag certificate for regularly flying the flag on Flag Day, June 14, 2019.

Minneapolis Chapter

The Minneapolis Chapter was called to order by Vice President Kevin Sullivan. Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Harris presented the Annual Financial Report, noting total assets of \$22,549.01 as of 31 December 2019.

Michael Huttner, Chairman of the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal Program reported that medals and certificates were presented in 24 area high schools in 2019, and at a squad-

ron of Naval Sea Cadets. Letters have already been mailed to all schools/units for the 2020 program.

Compatriot Jones spoke of the success of fund raising projects and the giving of scholarships. The Minneapolis Chapter will donate \$200.00 to the Lake Minnetonka Society C.A.R. and \$100.00 to the Hennepin History Museum.

MNSAR Membership

Secretary-Treasurer Jones reported on membership. We started 2019 with 238 members – plus six dual members. In 2019 there were 26 new members, two deaths, and two resignations. This brings the year-end total to 260, plus the six Dual Members. There are 21 unpaid members as of the printing of this newsletter. The annual report will be filed soon, and unpaid members will be dropped if they remain unpaid. Jones covered the age of our members and the seniority in registration date as well.

Certificates and rosettes were presented to new members. Other new member certificates will be mailed.

Minnesota Society Financial Report and Endowment Trust Fund

Secretary-Treasurer Jones presented the Annual Financial Report. It showed net assets of \$45,713.32 as of 31 December 2019. He then presented the report of the MNSAR Endowment Trust Fund. Donations to Principal during 2019 were \$4,523.00. The Principal

as of 31 December 2019 totaled \$48,342.33. The Trustees proposed that the 2019 interest of \$788.56 be used to pay the following donation items: Minnesota Genealogical Society \$50.00 and the balance of \$738.56 to the MNSAR for the Veteran's Medal project.

Minnesota Society Programs

Compatriot Rick Smith reported as chair for the Eagle Scout Program. The program continues strongly in place.

Compatriot James Hagen reported on the ROTC Medal program. Letters have already been mailed to the twelve JROTC units and the seven ROTC units in Minnesota.

Compatriot Kevin Sullivan, Vice-Commander of the MNSAR Color Guard, presented the report on the MNSAR Color Guard. A hat cockade of society colors was created and produced so as to give the color guard specific identity connection to the SAR. He spoke of the group's activities in schools and parades and the Wayzata C.A.R. flying pancake Independence Day event.

COL McRoberts reported on the Veteran's Medal Project. A large number were presented at the February 2019 meeting and those eligible continue to present documentation. More will be presented at the February 2020 meeting.

New Business

Compatriot Jones showed a two-volume set of books created by a man from New Ulm, who later became a member of

the California Society SAR. They were a gift from our MNSAR Librarian, Steve Vescelus, for the benefit of the MNSAR Endowment Trust Fund. It was decided to donate the books to the Minnesota Genealogical Society, and a collection was taken for our Endowment Fund which produced \$270.00 from those in attendance.

Christopher Moberg, Vice President General of the North Central District, spoke about the NSSAR George Washington Fellow program. He provided brochures with detailed information for anyone interested in becoming a fellow.

MNSAR Nominations

The Nominating Committee has not resolved the matter of the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the Minnesota Society. Compatriot Jones had given his resignation one year ago to be effective on this day, 11 January 2020. In light of that situation, John Jones has indicated that he will accept appointment for seven weeks ending 29 February 2020 as the Interim Secretary-Treasurer. The matter must be resolved for the good of the Society.

Compatriot John Hallberg Jones installed the officers for 2020, along with the Minneapolis Chapter and Minnesota Society officers.

With no further business appearing, President Croonquist recited the SAR Recessional and declared the annual meetings of the Minnesota Society, Minneapolis Chapter, and Saint Paul Chapter adjourned.



MNSAR MEMBERSHIP REPORT



MNSAR Color Guard Co-Chair Kevin Sullivan posed with new members. Front Row: Kevin Sullivan, Michael Kalos, Richard Howey, Tristan Kalos. Back Row: William Lamar Walters, Peter Shaffer, Thomas Shaffer.

President Dennis Gavin Croonquist and Secretary-Treasurer John Hallberg Jones presented certificates and rosettes to new members: Thomas and Peter Shaffer, William Lamar Walters, and Richard Howey. Rosettes were presented to Michael and Tristan Kalos. New Member Certificates will be mailed to those who did not attend the annual meeting.

NEW MEMBERS:

Member	Patriot Ancestor
Landon Daniel Hendrix.....	John Massey
Thomas Wayne Shaffer	Otho Holland
Peter Thomas Shaffer	Otho Holland
William Lamar Walters	William Walters, Sr.
Richard Arthur Howey	Anthony Haskins
James Douglas Fiesel.....	Peter Davis

SUPPLEMENTALS:

Member	Patriot Ancestor
Marvin Lane Jansma	Benjamin Hershey
Marvin Lane Jansma	David Wisner
Marvin Lane Jansma	Elijah Kinney
Robert Oliver Neese.....	John Sharp, Jr.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY SAR SECRETARY-TREASURER POSITION

John Hallberg Jones announced last year that he is stepping down as Secretary-Treasurer after having served in that capacity for 49 years. The MNSAR needs to fill the position soon. The position can be separated. If you are interested in becoming either Secretary or Treasurer or both, please contact MNSAR President Dennis Croonquist – dcroon@usinternet.com

Committee Chairmen volunteer to provide service to the MNSAR Society and/or the Minneapolis and Saint Paul Chapters. New Committees have been created to ease the load for the Secretary and Treasurer positions. Below is a list of current committee chairmen:

MNSAR Color Guard	Steven James Hyde
	Kevin Everett Sullivan
MNSAR Eagle Scout	Richard Eugene Smith
MNSAR ROTC Medal Program.....	James Everett Hagen
Minneapolis Chapter Bronze Good Citizenship Medal Program	Michael William Huttner
Hospitality/Meeting Coordinator	COL Ronald E. McRoberts
Mailing Coordinator.....	Timothy Charles Harris

GEORGE WASHINGTON TRIVIA

- George Washington was made an honorary citizen of France. He received this honor in 1792.
- In 1798, when fears were growing of a French invasion, Washington was named (by John Adams) commander-in-chief of the U.S. military, even though he wasn't president anymore. Apparently, this was a strategy to help recruiting, as Washington's name was very well-known. He only served in an advisory capacity, since he was pretty old by that point.
- In 1976 Washington was posthumously awarded the highest rank in the U.S. military – *ever*.

According to *Air Force Magazine*: When Washington died, he was a lieutenant general. But as the centuries passed, this three-star rank did not seem commensurate with what he had accomplished. After all, Washington did more than defeat the British in battle. Along the way he established the framework for how American soldiers should organize themselves, how they should behave, and how they should relate to civilian leaders. Almost every big decision he made set a precedent. He was the father of the U.S. military as well as the U.S. itself.

So, a law was passed to make Washington the highest ranking U.S. officer of all time: General of the Armies of the United States. Nobody will ever outrank him.

AMERICAN EAGLE

News of Yesterday Reported Today

Saturday July 17, 1779

AMERICANS VICTORIOUS AT STONY POINT

West Point, New York – Last night the British stronghold at Stony Point, New York, garrisoned by 600 men succumbed to a brilliant night attack by General Anthony Wayne. Taking a page from his own bitter experience at Paoli, Wayne ordered his men to remove all musket flints and to trust in cold steel. A moonless night and the lack of British patrols allowed the Americans to approach undetected until the last few yards, when they began chopping through the abatis. The first “American” in the fort proved to be Lieutenant Colonel Francois de Fleury, a French volunteer. Thus Stony Point, regarded by the British as “Little Gibraltar,” fell in only 30 minutes.

There had been very little contact with the enemy during the long winter encampment in Morristown, New Jersey. Sir Henry Clinton had remained close at New York. Although Washington found it difficult to believe the enemy would not move when the weather broke, the spring days lengthened and still Sir Henry did not stir. But on the thirty-first of May Washington heard that the enemy had marched to White Plains. At last the campaign of 1779 had opened.

Washington had apprehended an enemy movement to capture West Point, guard-

ian of the Highlands, and already had ordered General St. Clair’s division to Springfield and generals Stirling’s and De Kalb’s to Pompton. General McDougall was in the Highlands with five Continental brigades and two North Carolina regiments. Now Washington shifted his whole army for the protection of the fortress on the Hudson.

A few days later, marching northward, the General learned that the enemy with a force of six thousand had snatched the little fort at Verplanck’s Point on the east side of the Hudson and the unfinished works opposite at Stony Point, covering King’s Ferry. The ferry was the vital link in his short line of communication and supply between New England and the middle states and its loss meant moving supplies overland through the mountains on a route sixty miles longer. Realistically, the Commander-in-Chief admitted he had not the force to dislodge the redcoats. “All we can do,” he confessed to Horatio Gates, “is to lament what we cannot remedy and to prevent a further progress on the river and to make the advantage of what they have now gained as limited as possible.” To do so, he quickly imposed his army between them and West Point at Smith’s Clove, described by



an officer as “a most villainous country, rough, rocky, and a bad climate.” He might have added that it also was a superb defensive position.

Although Washington feared Clinton would push forward to West Point, Sir Henry stayed through June at King’s Ferry and then pulled his forces back to New York, leaving his garrisons at Verplanck’s and Stony points to fend for themselves.

There was a reason behind Clinton’s strange behavior. His instructions for the 1779 campaign had been explicit: “bring Mr. Washington to a general and decisive action at the opening of the campaign,” or failing that, force him into the Highlands or the Jerseys to allow the inhabitants of the open country freedom to follow their inclinations, which the London War Office thought would be to return to the Crown. Clinton was told also to employ two corps of four thousand each against the New England seacoast and in Chesapeake Bay. To enable him

to implement these schemes, substantial reinforcements were promised him for early spring. Sir Henry had complained bitterly to Germain: “For God’s sake, my Lord, if you wish that I should do anything, leave me to myself and let me adapt my efforts to the hourly change of circumstances.” With weary sarcasm he said that “to force Washington to an action upon terms tolerably equal has been the object of every campaign during this war,” and his force was by no means equal to the task. However, he agreed to try to draw Washington forward “by indirect maneuvers” and strike him while he was in motion.

Therefore he had sent an expedition to the Chesapeake to divert rebel attention and had struck the forts covering King’s Ferry. Had his reinforcements arrived on time, he would have pushed toward West Point. When they had not, he had waited through June hoping Washington would risk an

action to recover the ferry. By sitting tight, Washington had thwarted that part of his plan. He also had considered moving in behind Washington, cutting him off from his depots at Easton and Trenton, but could not without his reinforcements. So he had drawn back five miles north of King's Bridge. In a final effort to tempt Washington from the strong position he had taken west of the river, he launched an amphibious expedition that ruthlessly pillaged and burned New Haven, Fairfield, Norwalk, and other Connecticut communities. But Washington remained fixed.

For Washington a continued defensive, while the country expected action and his army diminished, was humiliating in the extreme. So on the fifteenth of June he directed Major Henry Lee to collect intelligence on the enemy's strength at Stony Point. For several days Captain Alan McLane's partisans, recently detached from the Delaware Regiment and incorporated into Lee's Legion, reconnoitered. Washington recalled to duty from home leave Brigadier General Anthony Wayne, to take command of the newly formed Light Infantry. When the Pennsylvanian arrived, he also viewed the works at Stony Point. Washington, still not entirely satisfied, made a personal reconnaissance. Then he concluded that Stony Point and perhaps Verplanck's Point could be retaken by a sudden night attack. It was a task ideally suited to the talents of the Light Infantry and its heavily handsome commander, a soldier's soldier with a reputation for action and daring. On the tenth of July he sent instructions to Wayne, based on scout reports, Wayne's own observations, and his own.

On the morning of the fifteenth at eleven o'clock Wayne drew up his troops, all picked veterans, all tall, young and muscular and keenly drilled, fully equipped, and rationed for dress parade. After inspection, instead of dismissing the corps, he ordered a march westward from camp. The puzzled regiments skirted Bear Mountain on a back road and then bent south on a rough trail. They panted over the crest of De-gaffles Rugh and down through more rocky woodland, close and stifling in summer heat. In the afternoon they threaded the deep forest ravines through the Donderberg and came shortly after dark to the farm of Mr. Springsteel, a mile and a half from the enemy.

As his columns came up, Wayne called his colonels into council and told them his plans. The scouts had done their job well. Wayne had a map of the Point. Everything was marked, the abatis, the redoubts, the sally ports. On that great pile of rock, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Johnson of the Seventeenth Regiment commanded a garrison of nearly seven hundred redcoats. Wayne's hazel eyes were afire as he showed his officers what he expected.

The colonels gazed and saw the enormity of the task the general had chosen for this dark night. Stony Point was no ordinary work. The point was a promontory jutting a half-mile into the Hudson. On the three sides around which the river swirled, it rose sheer and wooded a hundred and fifty feet, and on its inland side it fell off raggedly to a marsh over which a causeway led to the Point and the ferry landing on its north side. At high tide the flooded morass made the Point virtually an island. On this side an abatis

protected three small fleches on knobs of ground, and higher another abatis covered seven or eight batteries on the summit.

The right or main attacking column Wayne ordered to approach along a sand bar on the south and pull itself up the steep flank of the Point, while the left column climbed the north face, and Hardy Murfree's North Carolinians came in straight on the causeway, by his rifle fire diverting the enemy from the bayonet attacks on their flanks. When the columns formed for the attack, paper was to be passed out so that each man might "fix a piece in his hat or cap as an insignia to be distinguished from the enemy." Wayne ordered all bayonets fixed and charges drawn, except those of Murfree's men.

At midnight, bright moonlight shone on his troops, stepping out into the marsh west of the forbidding fortress. The detachment marched in two divisions, and about one o'clock came up to the enemy's pickets who, by firing their pieces gave the alarm and ran to the fort, from every quarter of which in a short time they made an incessant fire upon the rebels. They, with fixed bayonets and uncharged pieces, advanced with quick but silent motion through a heavy fire of cannon and musketry till, getting over the abatis and scrambling up the precipices, the enemy called out, "Come on, ye damn'd rebels! Come on!"

Some of our people softly answered, "Don't be in such a hurry, my lads. We will be with you presently."

And accordingly, in a little more than twenty minutes from the time the enemy first began to fire, the American troops, overcoming all obstructions and resistance, entered the fort.

Inside the second abatis, Wayne had fallen with a scalp wound. "Carry me up to the fort, boys!" he had shouted. "Let's go forward!" Supported by two of them, his forehead bloody, he stumbled victoriously into the fort.

As soon as the fort was secured, Wayne turned its guns on the *Vulture*, an enemy sloop-of-war anchored in the river, and on Verplanck's Point. Although the vessel dropped downstream out of range, the fire on the Point proved so ineffectual that the garrison did not bother to return it.

Returning the tactics of "No-Flint" Grey, Anthony Wayne had evened the score of the Paoli Massacre: with the bayonet his men had killed 63 redcoats at a loss to themselves of 15 dead and 84 wounded. They had captured 543 men, 3 servants, and 15 guns.

Sources:

Revolutionary War Almanac,
by John C. Fredriksen,
Infobase Publishing, 2006

Rebels and Redcoats by
George F. Scheer and Hugh F.
Rankin, Da Capo Press, 1957



BISHOP PAUL SIRBA (1960-2019)

An Appreciation by Duane L.C.M. Galles

One was greatly saddened to learn on Monday, December 1, 2019, that Bishop Paul Sirba of Duluth had died suddenly of cardiac arrest. I had known him for several decades and in 1984 I had proposed him (and his brother, Fr. Joseph Sirba) for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a wonderful man, beloved by all, and only weeks before he had steered his diocese through the treacherous shoals of bankruptcy. He had been named bishop of Duluth in 2009 and December 14 would have been the tenth anniversary of his consecration as bishop.

A graduate of the College of Saint Thomas in Saint Paul, he later studied theology at the Saint Paul Seminary. Ordained priest in 1986, I was present at his first Mass celebrated at the Church of Saint Agnes in Saint Paul. It was there in fact that I had met both him and his brother Fr. Joe, and it was my pleasure many times to be a guest at the family home in Bloomington and meet his parent Norbert and Helen and his other brother John and sister Kathy. They were all a very warm and hospitable bunch.

Like many compatriots, Bishop Sirba's forbearers traversed the American mosaic. His father's paternal lines were Czechs, and the lines back to his paternal grandmother's family came from Poland. Adding to the ethnic mixture of his family tree was his maternal grandmother, Pauline Caroline

Hipp, whose parents both came from Germany. Her husband's family, the Williamses, added further to the mosaic. This line I have not been able to trace back farther than his fourth great-grandfather, Aaron Williams, born in New York about 1795 and I would guess he was of Welsh descent.

The Bishop's mother's paternal great-grandmother was a Harper, and this line it seems goes back to seventeenth-century Virginia, connecting with the Wyatts and ultimately with the Rev'd Haute Wyatt (1594-1638), who matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1611 and married Barbara Mitford in 1619, before taking ship to Virginia (along with his brother Sir Francis Wyatt, governor of Virginia, 1621-1626 and 1639-1642), where he arrived in 1621, serving as minister of Jamestown from 1621 to 1625. The Bishop thus seems to have been qualified for Descendants of Colonial Clergy and First Families of Virginia. The Reverend Haute Wyatt was the grandson of the famed English poet, Sir Thomas Wyatt and his wife Jane Haute, whose family were kin to Queen Elizabeth Woodville, consort of King Edward IV. The Wyatts are also a Magna Carta line, according to Douglas Richardson's *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2005, pp. 902-906.

The Bishop's Williams great-great grandfather has married Irene Holden (1846-1930) and she brought further



diversity to the ethnic ancestral mix. Her mother was a Coeyman, a family who ultimately hailed from Utrecht, Holland, where her thrice great-grandfather, Barent Jan Coeyman was born in 1569 before immigrating to New Amsterdam. This line also intermarried with the Van Winkles. Caroline Coeyman's husband, Franklin Holden was the grandson of Captain Levi Holden (1754-1823), who enlisted in the Massachusetts Continental Line in 1776 and would in 1818 receive a pension for his Revolutionary War service. He was, of course, the revolutionary war ancestor who qualified the future bishop for SAR membership.

The Holdens had hailed from Sudbury, Massachusetts, where Captain Levi Holden was born. Levi's paternal grandmother was Grace Jenkinson, whose mother, Judith Newcomb, was the daughter of Francis Newcomb (1605-1692)

and his wife Rachel Brackett (1614-1684). Francis Newcomb arrived in Massachusetts in 1635 from London on the Planter (R. C. Anderson, *The Great Migration*, 1634-1635, V, pp. 242-245). His brother-in-law was Richard Brackett (1610-1690), who had arrived there three years earlier, and later served as Boston's jail-keeper from 1637-1640 (R. C. Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins*, 1620-1633, I, pp. 203-209). Francis Newcomb and his wife Rachel Brackett are my eighth great-grandparents and so my friend the Bishop turns out to have been also my distant cousin.

His focus, however, was entirely spiritual and pastoral, and I found myself deeply saddened that the Catholics of the Diocese of Duluth should have been deprived so prematurely of so fine a chief pastor. R.I.P.



HISTORY OF THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY

Part Two

The first banquet of Minnesota Society was held at the West Hotel; Minneapolis, June 17, 1891. Governor William R. Merriam's subject was "Minnesota." Col. E. C. Mason of Fort Snelling spoke on "The Army and Navy" and Judge Edgerton's topic was "Our Society." Douglas Putnam succeeded A. S. Tallmadge as Secretary-Treasurer.

The banquet held the following year, June 7, 1892, at the Aberdeen Hotel, St. Paul, was unusually successful and gave the Society much favorable publicity. General Horace Porter, President of the National Society, and U.S. Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York were guests of honor.

Judge Edgerton held the office of President for five years and when he finally decided not to run for re-election an amendment to the Constitution was passed that after the year 1895, the office of President of the Society should not be held by one man for more than one term.

The idea of organizing chapters in different towns of the state was discussed at several meetings of Minnesota Society. On October 14, 1914, the By-Laws were amended to permit the formation of Chapters. A charter was immediately granted for the formation of George Washington Chapter of Minneapolis and the new Chapter completed their organization and elected officers. George Washington Chapter

was never very active and on December 27, 1921, the charter was revoked by Minnesota Society and a charter granted for the formation of Minneapolis Chapter No. 1.

St. Paul Chapter No. 2 was granted a charter on December 5, 1922, and, in 1925, charters were granted to Duluth Chapter No. 3 and General Warren Chapter No. 4 of Montevideo.

During the 1960s the Minnesota Society – like most traditional American institutions – suffered decline until the 1970s brought stability and renewed growth. Membership started at 261, hit a low of 109, and rebounded to 128 in 1979.

During the mid-1970s several young men joined the Society. In rather short time, they were elected to the Board of Managers. Some moved through the ranks quickly, becoming President of the Minnesota Society. Leadership was firmly on an upswing. Local chapters started to function once again. Good programs were planned. Social activities were held. Participation grew. By 1980, the Minnesota Society had become a very dynamic group.

At the suggestion of Minnesota, the North Central District Conference was established in 1976. This has grown into a fine event, with the meeting place rotated among the states in the district.

A project that started in Minnesota was the Liberty Bell tour. Prior to the Bicentennial, a group of businessmen estab-

lished the Liberty Bell Education Foundation, purchased an exact replica of the Liberty Bell, and set up a tour so that the school children of the area could ring the bell. Rev. Joseph Head, Past Chaplain General, NSSAR, was asked to prepare a program on history to present to school assemblies. At the end of the programs, all the students were to go out to the schoolgrounds and each was to ring the bell.

The idea was presented to the NSSAR, and it was met with enthusiasm. As a result, the NSSAR provided funds for the program to go on tour, and that tour covered 28 states. With each child receiving a certificate from NSSAR as a "Liberty Bell Ringer," great attention was gained nationally. Minnesota is proud that this great project started in Minnesota and then went on to so many more states. The replica bell is now permanently enshrined at our National Headquarters in Louisville.

Col. James B. Ladd of the Minnesota Society, a career military man, made the support of the ROTC Medal program in the North Central District the first charge on a substantial estate left in trust. Compatriot John Hallberg Jones, Past President of the Minnesota Society, is the Liaison Officer for NSSAR to this trust and oversees the program in the district.

Under the inspiration and direction of Ross T. Dunlop, Past President of the Minnesota

Society, the Minnesota Society Stephen Taylor award for History was created. The NSSAR officially accepted the award at a most moving ceremony in Winona, Minnesota, where the only known Revolutionary Soldier who is buried in Minnesota rests. The award is given annually to the Compatriot, who, by his writings and research, has made the greatest contribution to the preservation of the history of the Revolutionary War era and its Patriots. The Historian General selects the winner, from nominations submitted by the various Historians of the State Societies. This is the only award presented by the National Society that deals with the very purpose of the existence of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The award consists of a beautiful plaque upon which the winner's name is engraved. The plaque is displayed annually at the National Congress. The winner receives a handsome certificate, hand-lettered with the pertinent data.



2020 MINNESOTA SOCIETY SAR OFFICERS

The following compatriots were nominated and elected to serve another year for the Minnesota Society and/or their respective chapters. Congratulations to all the compatriots who accepted service to the Minnesota Society, Minneapolis Chapter or the Saint Paul Chapter Sons of the American Revolution.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY SAR

President:.....Dennis Garvin Croonquist
 Vice President:Steven James Hyde
 Secretary-Treasurer:Office Vacant
 Interim Appt. Thru 29 Feb. 2020: John Hallberg Jones, P.P.
 Registrar:.....Arthur Louis Finnell, P.P.
 Genealogist & Assist. Registrar: ..John Charles Sassaman, P.P.
 Chancellor:Brendan Robert Tupa, J.D.
 Historian/Newsletter Editor:Timothy Charles Harris, P.P.
 Librarian:.....Stephen John Vescelus
 Surgeon:George Floyd Smith, M.D.
 Chaplain:Michael Scott Swisher, P.P.
 Sergeant-at-Arms:Thomas Christopher Harris

Past Presidents are automatically members of the Board of Managers. Those not named above are:

Geoffrey Robert Bodeau, M.D.	Hon. David S. Bouschor
William Leslie DeCoursey	James Fredrick Foster
Duane L. C. M. Galles, Ph.D.	John Hallberg Jones
COL Ronald E. McRoberts	John Charles Sassaman
Larry Wray Sisk	Marvin Eugene Stonecipher
Hon. Paul Kent Theisen	Buford Allen Young

Board of Managers: (up to 20 members in addition to the above)

Robert Wayne Allison	Charles Edward Boyles
Tracy Ashley Crocker	David Adriance Foster
Jay Thomas W. Franklin	James Everett Hagen
Marvin Lane Jansma	Hon. William Raymond Johnson
Larry Allan Lundblad, Ph.D.	John David McCallum
Robert Arthur Minish	Christopher Willard Moberg
Thomas Truxtun Morrison, Sr.	Randall Roger Nelson
Christopher John Pizinger	Aaron Hale Printup
LTC Allen Dean Shepersky	Rehn Douglas Smith
Kevin Everett Sullivan	Stephen Paul Thompson

S.A.R. Endowment Trust Fund: (three-year terms)

Trustee ending January 2021:Michael Scott Swisher, P.P.
 Trustee ending January 2022:COL Ronald E. McRoberts, P.P.
 Trustee ending January 2023:Duane L. C. M. Galles, P.P.

Nominated for Election at the NSSAR National Congress in Richmond, VA, in July 2020

National Trustee for Minnesota: ..Duane L. C. M. Galles, P.P.
 Alternate National Trustee MN:...Christopher Willard Moberg

MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER SAR

President:..... Steven James Hyde
 Vice President: Kevin Everett Sullivan
 Secretary-Treasurer: Thomas C. Harris
 Chaplain: Michael Scott Swisher, P.P.
 Board of Managers:..... Robert Wayne Allison
 Tracy Ashley Crocker
 Timothy Charles Harris

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 Duane L. C. M. Galles, Ph.D.
 Hon. William Raymond Johnson
 Robert Edward Kahl, II
 Larry Allan Lundblad, Ph.D.
 Aaron Hale Printup
 Rehn Douglas Smith
 Hon. Paul Kent Theisen
 Larry Larson Warren

SAINT PAUL CHAPTER SAR

President..... Christopher Willard Moberg
 Vice President James Everett Hagen
 Secretary-Treasurer Timothy Charles Harris
 Chaplain Thomas Christopher Harris
 Board of Managers..... Charles Edward Boyles
 John David McCallum
 Dennis Garvin Croonquist

NEXT MEETING

The Annual George Washington Observance and Luncheon Meeting will be held at Jax Cafe on February 15, 2020. COL. Ronald McRoberts will speak about the Minute Man and their experience gained by the colonial wars.