

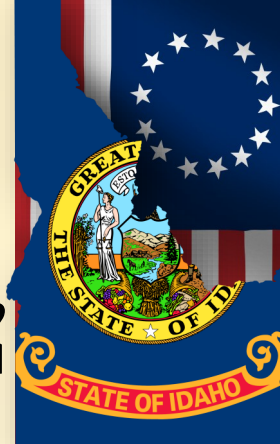


Idaho State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

250th Anniversary Edition

Revolutionary Times

Containing the latest news from our State Society



The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution established the Idaho State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on April 8, 1909, to represent citizens of Idaho who are descendants of the patriots who fought in the American Revolutionary War to form what has become the United States of America.

September 2025

**The unifying force of "*e pluribus unum*" created from the people of many nations -
"out of many, one."**

President's Message

Idaho Compatriots,

September is a month of remembrance and renewal. We honor the signing of the Constitution on September 17, 1787, a document that continues to guide our nation, and we pause on September 11th to remember the lives lost and the heroes who stood in defense of freedom. These moments remind us of the enduring values of sacrifice, service, and liberty.

As members of the Sons of the American Revolution, we carry forward the legacy of our patriot ancestors by promoting patriotism, serving in our communities, and teaching the next generation about the founding principles of America. May we each take time this month to reflect on our heritage, share the stories of our forebears, and inspire others to cherish the blessings of freedom.

In patriotism,
Chris Chapman
President, IDSSAR

**Behind an able man, there are
always other able men.**



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2025-2026 National News

Great News! The 2025 NSSAR Congress announced there will be no increase in national dues or application fees during 2025 - 2026 !

From Our State Education Outreach Program

By Rick Matkin, IDSSAR Education and Outreach Chair

The Educational Committee mission is to define and support the educational goals and programs of the SAR on the local, state, and national level.

The Fort Boise Chapter Outreach Chair received a request for a presentation on the Patriot Chest. The request was not the usual one in that what was desired was a table or booth with information, exhibiting a few of the artifacts, and then staying around later to possibly answer some questions. The presentation was to be a part of a larger evening program focusing on family connectedness.

Compatriots Rick Matkin and Randy Hudspeth took on the request and arrived at the LDS Church in Kuna on a very warm June 18th evening. At first, the presentation was very much the same as others. The group participated in a contest to associate the various flags we possess with time frames, military regiments, and famous events. Other artifacts were exhibited, and a brief discussion followed, featuring family ancestors of the presenters and a little about uniforms and armament of the period.

The Compatriots stepped aside, and the group coordinator began introducing the main focus of the evening. That focus was to engage the group in a working session of FamilySearch. FamilySearch is a computer application operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. FamilySearch began in 1894 as a small society of persons wishing to work on their own family genealogy. As technology grew, so did the society. In 1938, the society began filming genealogy index entries, a practice that remained in place until 2002, when the process went digital. Today, there are 5,000 local family history centers that are capable of assisting families in finding information from over 10,000 organizations in over 100 countries. There are currently users in 238 countries, causing over 400,000 online visitors per day. By 2018, there were over two billion indexed records available.

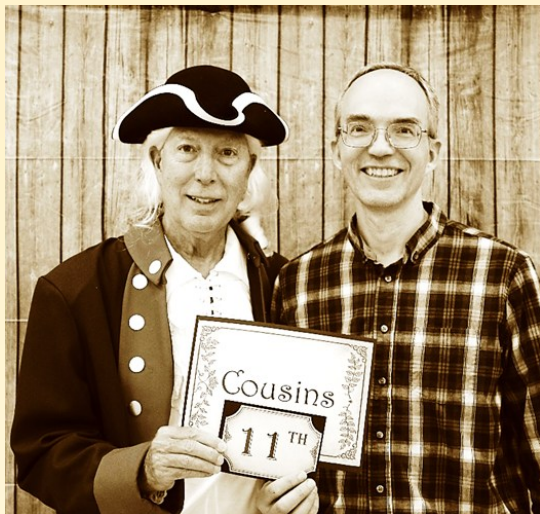
This seemed like too good of a free resource to be passed up. Both Rick and Randy were able

to load the application onto their phones with a little coaching within a very few minutes. As the presentation continued, Rick and Randy followed along, learning to use the various features of the application. One of the features introduced allowed you to identify family members within the room by way of the local wi-fi and Bluetooth capabilities. That is when the laughter began. Heads began to shake, and fingers were pointed. People moved from their seats and began seeking out other members of the audience.

Only after a few minutes did Rick discover a familiar name in his app. Then, just moments after that Alan Sommercorn, Fort Boise Chapter Registrar, made a similar discovery on his phone. Both Alan and Rick had distant ancestral relationships with Randy Hudspeth. The practice of the local program was to photograph people who had just learned of their connections. The photographs appear in monochrome in order to preserve the environment of times gone by. The evidence of those pictures appears below.



Left to Right: Rick Matkin
and Randy Hudspeth



Left to Right: Randy Hudspeth and Alan Sommercorn

This Patriot Chest presentation was definitely one for the history books. It is absolutely one that will not be readily forgotten by Compatriots Matkin and Hudspeth. Additional members of both the Fort Boise and Teton Chapters are encouraged to find an inexpensive era clothing outfit and join in on the fun. It is hard to imagine what you might find out during one of your evenings out.. ~



From the NSSAR Patriot Chest Web Page

Our National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (NSSAR) emphasizes our patriotic and educational responsibilities, and has encouraged the State Societies to establish a Patriot Chest or similar named program to teach about life during the Revolutionary War. The above picture is an example of the items that would be found in a Patriot Chest.

Our Idaho Society has three Patriot Chests, one located with the Teton Chapter in Rexburg for the Eastern part of Idaho, one with the Ft. Boise Chapter in the Boise area, and one in Coeur d'Alene to meet the needs of our northern counties. Each Patriot Chest is used by our members to make Patriot Chest presentation to schools, social organizations, Retirement Homes, church groups, etc.

Idaho's Patriot Chest Coordinators are Ellis Rail in Rexburg, Rick Matkin in Caldwell, and James Elie in Coeur d'Alene. If you would like to be a part of Idaho's Patriot Chest Team, contact Rick Matkin at rick.matkin@hotmail.com,

If you would like to arrange a Patriot Chest presentation for a local school or group, [Click Here](#) and complete the request form. Our Patriot Chest staff will contact you to make sure your request is fulfilled. ~

Speaking Out About Our History

NSSAR's *Speaking Out About History* features authors/public historians in an hour-long pre-recorded program. Authors address submitted questions about their books focused on Revolutionary War history and current public history topics. It is full of good historical information and lets the authors of history book further elaborate about the times they wrote about. Click on the author's name below if you want to know more about the histories that authors below wrote about.

[David O. Stewart](#)

[David Hackett Fischer](#)

[Patrick K. O'Donnell](#)

[Robert J. Skead](#)

[Jack Kelly](#)

[Jim Stempel](#)

[Nathaniel Philbrick](#)

[Jason Q. Bohm](#)

[Mary Beth Norton](#)

[Benjamin L. Carp](#)

[Willard Sterne Randall](#)

[David Hackett Fischer](#)

[Robert J. Skead](#)

The Gadsden Flag's Revolutionary History

By Compatriot Randall Hudspeth, PhD

Introduction

As an ongoing feature in the IDSSSAR newsletter, this edition presents one of the most recognizable Revolutionary Era flags, aside from the stars and stripes. It is the Gadsden Flag. The Gadsden Flag originated in the turbulent early years of the American Revolution in 1775. Benjamin Franklin's early political cartoon of the separated rattlesnake evolved into the "Join or Die" flag, which served as an inspiration for the Gadsden Flag. By the 1770s, the rattlesnake had become a uniquely American emblem that was native to the continent, non-aggressive unless provoked, but lethal in self-defense.

Christopher Gadsden and Flag Use in the American Revolution

The flag takes its name from Christopher Gadsden (1724-1805), a South Carolina delegate to the Continental Congress, a Colonel, and later promoted to Brigadier General in the army, as well as an ardent advocate for colonial rights. Gadsden was an active member of the Continental Congress and a leading figure in the revolutionary movement.

The flag's design is simple but striking: a bright yellow field, a coiled rattlesnake poised to strike, and the phrase "DON'T TREAD ON ME" in bold black letters beneath. Gadsden presented one of the earliest versions of the flag to Commodore Esek Hopkins, the Continental Navy's first commanding officer, in late 1775. The warning to adversaries that American liberties would be fiercely defended was clear. Soon, the Gadsden Flag became closely associated with the nascent Continental Navy, whose ships carried various rattlesnake emblems. Mariners and Marines wore yellow drums bearing the same

rattlesnake and motto. The flag was not an official national flag, but rather a battle standard that represented unity, defiance, and a willingness to fight. Throughout the Revolution, similar rattlesnake imagery appeared on battle flags, drums, and currency.



Legacy

After the Revolution, the Gadsden Flag fell out of official use, but it remained a recognizable symbol of American independence, vigilance, and resistance to tyranny. The flag's connection with the U.S. military endured. For instance, the First Navy Jack, which closely resembled the Gadsden Flag, featured a rattlesnake and the same motto on a field of thirteen stripes. It was authorized by the U.S. Navy for use by warships to signal vigilance and resolve in the face of threats.

The Gadsden Flag's journey from Revolutionary battlefields to modern street protests reflects the dynamic nature of symbols. Its core message, resistance to oppression and defense of liberty, remains deeply embedded in American consciousness. At the same time, the flag's shifting associations remind us that the meanings of symbols evolve in response to the social and political landscapes in which they appear.

Conclusion

The Gadsden Flag stands as both a relic of America's revolutionary origins and a living emblem whose meanings are debated and reinterpreted. Its unmistakable design and message continue to inspire, challenge, and provoke reflection on the nature of liberty, the role of government, and the power of symbols in shaping collective identity.

In sum, the coiled rattlesnake upon a field of yellow, with its simple but forceful injunction, "Don't Tread On Me," remains one of the most powerful and evocative icons in American history, embodying both the spirit of resistance and the complexities of the nation's ongoing journey. ~

2026 Dues Notices to be Sent in October

In October, State Secretary Flink will mail the annual membership renewal notices to all members. Before then, members need to review their personal information on the National Society SAR Website to update any information, especially street mailing addresses, contact numbers, and email addresses. This information is what we use to send dues notices, newsletters, and other notices to members.

To update your information:

Step 1: Go to www.sar.org; [National Society Sons of the American Revolution – Since 1889](#)

Step 2: Log in or create your account.

Step 3: A fast way to access your personal information is to scroll down on the page to the “become a member” section and click on step four. This will take you to a page that shows “Option #1, then click on part 2, “click the My Application Link.” On the next page, you will see your applications. On the left sidebar, you will see “My Profile.”

Step 4: Click on “My Profile” and, if the information needs updating, click on the blue “edit member” tab that appears above your name. When you have finished editing your information, scroll to the bottom of this section and click on “Update Member Detail.” You will see a Success notice when the update is completed.

About memberships: There are several types of membership. Most are Regular members. Idaho and National dues have not changed for 2026.

Regular Members: Includes \$50 for National dues, \$40 for Idaho State, and \$20 for Chapter, yielding a total of \$110.00. In Idaho, residents living in or north of Lewiston are considered “At Large” members and do not pay a chapter fee, and do not belong to any chapter unless they opt to belong to either the Ft. Boise or Teton Chapters.

Reinstatement Members: These are regular members who dropped their membership by not paying their annual dues or by resignation. Dues for reinstatements and rein-

statement-transfers recorded by National during the period of September 1 to December 31 are applied to the following year. (This is the same as new Regular Member applications registered from September 1 to December 31.) Paying the annual dues for 2026 and completing a reinstatement application are all that is needed to become reactivated. This reactivation requires you to contact Secretary Flink to initiate the process.

New Members: These are regular members who applied after 1 September 2025. The dues paid with the membership application count as both the 2025 and 2026 dues.

Junior Members: For boys under the age of eighteen who meet the same lineage requirements as regular members, commonly their fathers or grandfathers. National dues are \$5, and there are no state or chapter dues in Idaho.

Memorial Membership: Available for deceased male relatives of SAR members who qualified for membership but did not join during their lifetime. There is only a one-time dues collection at the national level. There are no Idaho dues.

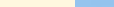
Life Membership: For members who pay a one-time fee, ensuring lifetime privileges without annual national dues. Currently, Idaho bylaws do not have a state life member option. Annual Idaho State and Chapter dues apply and are \$60.00.

Dual/Transfer Membership: For members who wish to belong to more than one state society, or transfer their membership from one society to another, this is coordinated through the state secretary. Idaho state and chapter dues apply and are \$60.00.

The renewal notice will provide payment instructions for either mailing the dues to the state treasurer or using the online payment option.

As current members, please take this opportunity to discuss membership and joining with your sons, brothers, nephews, and cousins. Additionally, if you know any former members who wish to reactivate their membership, this is the ideal time for them to re-engage. ~

During the past month, the Ft. Boise Chapter of our State Society awarded Flag Certificates to another resident of Meridian, Idaho. The Christorpher Pfaff Family was awarded a Flag Certificate on August 31, 2025. Christopher displays his flag proudly with other neighbors along his street. Definitely a patriot in his reverence for our flag, Christopher has a second American Flag flying in his backyard.

It is with great honor that the Fort Boise Chapter of IDSSAR recognizes the Pfaff Family with a Flag Certificate for their commitment toward American patriotism. ~ 



A New Note About America 250 Medal Submission Forms

Recent information received from the NSSAR America 250 Awards Committee has clarified another point-award issue for our society. When attending an approved America 250 event, if you attend the event in colonial clothing, you can claim both the 3 points for attending the event and 5 additional points for attending the event in colonial clothing, for a total of 8 points.¹ ~

¹ Email from Gary Gift, NSSAR America 250 Award Committee, July 26, 2025, to William Flink, State Secretary, IDSSAR.

America 250 Medal Achievements

Idaho Compatriots that have achieved America 250 Medal Requirements

(In order of approval)

<u>Compatriot</u>	<u>Bronze</u>	<u>Silver</u>
William Flink	X	X
Rick Matkin	X	X
Randy Hudspeth	X	X
Paul Fullmer	X	X
Jim Wellman	X	



Interesting Facts About SAR

We are introducing a new feature that will appear sporadically in the upcoming newsletter issues. The purpose is to educate members about SAR facts that may not be commonly known. This article focuses on SAR membership and U.S. Presidents who were members or descendants.

What is the significance of SAR's founding date? The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (NSSAR) was officially organized on 30 April 1889. This date was chosen because it marked the centennial of George Washington's inauguration as the first President of the United States in 1789.

Is membership restricted to only men whose ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers? No, SAR membership is open to male descendants of patriots who not only fought for American independence as soldiers during the Revolutionary War but also include those patriots who are proven to have made contributions supporting the cause in civilian roles, such as supplying shelter, food, ammunition, and money.

Are SAR chapters and membership restricted to the United States? No, SAR has grown to attain an international reach. While SAR is primarily based in the United States, there are societies and chapters in some international locations, especially France, that supplied soldiers and arms. There are also thousands of members worldwide who are active-duty military personnel stationed abroad.

How many U.S. Presidents are Revolutionary War Patriots? The first seven presidents are designated patriots. George Washington (#314188) and James Monroe (#250894) both served as military officers, as well as in other roles, during the Revolutionary War. Andrew Jackson (#223647) was a boy and served as a military courier. He was captured and served as a prisoner of war. John Adams (#101375), Thomas Jefferson (#224313), and James Madison (#240656) are patriots due to their statesman activities. All these presidents have documented descendants who are SAR compatriots, except for George Washington, James Madison, and Andrew Jackson.

How many U.S. Presidents were Descendants of SAR Patriots? Sixteen presidents are documented patriot descendants. All but one, Richard Nixon, were SAR members. Six U.S. presidents were real sons of Revolutionary War patriots. These men included John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor, and Franklin Pierce.

Five U.S. presidents were the grandsons of Revolutionary War patriots, including James Knox Polk, Millard Fillmore, Abraham Lincoln, Chester A. Arthur, and Grover Cleveland. President James A. Garfield was the great-grandson of a Revolutionary War patriot, while President Richard M. Nixon was the great-great-grandson of a patriot. The following U.S. Presidents, Wilson, Kennedy, Nixon, Reagan, Clinton, Obama, Biden, and Trump have not been SAR members.

Which U.S. Presidents were/are Compatriot SAR Members? Sixteen U.S. Presidents have been members of the SAR, with only one currently living, George W. Bush.

Rutherford B. Hayes	Franklin D. Roosevelt
Benjamin Harrison	Harry S. Truman
William McKinley	Dwight Eisenhower
Theodore Roosevelt	Lyndon B. Johnson
William Howard Taft	Gerald Ford
Warren G. Harding	Jimmy Carter
Calvin Coolidge	George H. W. Bush
Herbert Hoover	George W. Bush ~

Assistance Please

Genealogist Assistance: The Idaho Society is seeking members with a Genealogical background, whether professional or hobbyist, to assist IDSSSAR with some of the new applications we have received. We currently have several applications to review and process to assist candidates with their National Society of Sons of the American Revolution approval.

If you have completed NSSAR's Registrar training program or have an interest in completing the training program. State Registrar Alan Sommercorn (alan.sommercorn@gmail.com) or Randy Hudspeth (randhuds@msn.com) would like to hear from you and consider you as potential assistance to the State Registrar. ~

IDSSAR America 250 Medal Approved Events

To help our membership in finding events that are America 250 pre-approved, and leading to the NSSAR America 250 medal awards, the Idaho State Society SAR has implemented a graphic designation to be placed near the event notice that will assist compatriots to identify a pre-approved America 250 event. Other events may be acceptable, but still need to be approved.

Look for the Graphic (right).

It identifies a pre-approved event and will be next to an event announcement.



The Legacy Project

As we near the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, America250 in Idaho invites ambassadors to join the "Tell Us Your Story"

testimonial project. In partnership with the Idaho State Historical Society and TheirStory™, we're gathering personal stories from Idahoans to preserve our shared legacy. Share yours—whether about family traditions, community experiences, personal milestones, or reflections on what it means to be American—will help showcase Idaho's voices during the national milestone.

[Click here for the link!](#)

Need help getting started? For questions or further assistance please contact HannaLore Hein via email at hannalore.hein@ishs.idaho.gov.

Free NSSAR Training Courses

If you haven't been to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution lately, it features quite a few short videos about SAR and what it has to offer towards advancement in Chapter, State, and National programs. Some offer certificate of completion and some lead to national recognition by the NSSAR. We encourage you to look around the website, as they all are not on the same web page. Try these web pages and see if these training programs are of interest to you. ~

- <https://www.sar.org/sar-university/>
- <https://education.sar.org/collections/collection-resources/>
- <https://education.sar.org/speaking-out-about-history/>



Revolutionary Events, September 1775

In September 1775, many Americans, including members of Congress, hoped for a peaceful resolution to hostilities. However, the war escalated.

September 1 — King George III refused to receive the Olive Branch Petition from the Continental Congress. In Boston, British troops and loyalists led by Job Williams, with hatred towards the Sons of Liberty, cut down the Liberty Tree.

September 2 — General George Washington chartered the 78-ton schooner, *Hannah*, out of Beverly, Massachusetts, under Captain Nicholas Broughton, to attack British transports and supply vessels off Boston Harbor.

September 6 — American General Montgomery marched on Fort St. John, in Canada, with a small force. The fort was defended by roughly 200 British soldiers and some Native American Indians led by Major Charles Preston. After landing near the fort, the Americans were ambushed by Indians and forced to withdraw. Montgomery returned to Ile aux Noix.

September 7 — The American armed schooner *Hannah* seized the transport HMS *Unity*, marking the first time a British ship was captured. The captured supply of gunpowder and arms was sent to American forces outside Boston.

September 10 — General Montgomery led a second advance on Fort St. John. 1,700 Americans tried a nighttime attack but his forces became confused, and fired on each other. Montgomery was able to organize his men, and they marched on the fort. They came under heavy fire and were forced to fall back. Montgomery returned to Isle aux Noix on September 11.

September 13 — Congress reconvened in Philadelphia. Delegates from Georgia joined the proceedings. It was the first time all 13 Colonies were in attendance.

September 15 — South Carolina Militia seized Fort Johnson before British troops could dismantle it. The fort, overlooked Charleston Harbor, gave the Americans controlled the harbor. The garrison unfurled an early American Flag con-

sisting of a dark blue background with a white crescent in the upper left corner and the word "Liberty" across it in white letters.

September 17 — Major John Brown and 135 Americans ambushed a British supply train near Fort Chambly, Quebec. Brown seized wagons and supplies and was reinforced by Colonel Timothy Bedel with 500 men. Together, they repelled a British attack that attempted to recapture the supplies.

September 18 — The Siege of Fort St. John Begins. General Montgomery deployed 350 men on the Richelieu River to block the HMS *Royal Savage* from entering Lake Champlain. He sailed upriver with 1,400 men and landed near Fort St. John. The Americans attacked, and the British repelled them. However, Montgomery ordered his men to entrench themselves around the fort, starting a siege.

September 19 — Secret Committee of Congress Established--Philadelphia — Congress appointed the Secret Committee of Congress, led by Thomas Willing and Robert Morris, to secretly conduct trade with foreign nations for military arms and supplies.

September 20 — Virginia Ports Threatened. The *Virginia Gazette* reported that measures were being taken to block trade at ports in Virginia, similar to those taken with the closure of the Port of Boston.

September 25 — Battle of Montreal at Longue-Pointe. Montreal, Quebec — During a recruiting mission, Ethan Allen decided to attack Montreal. The British were warned about the attack and sent troops to engage the Americans. The British attacked Allen's forces and quickly overwhelmed them, taking Allen prisoner. Allen was the first significant Prisoner of War.

September 30 — European Mercenaries. The *Constitutional Gazette* published an article stating that Britain intended to hire European troops and send them to America. ~



IDSSAR UPCOMING EVENTS

September 11—Anniversary of the Attack on the World Trade Center Ceremony

The Idaho State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (IDSSAR), Ft. Boise Chapter, will be attending the Boise Remembrance of the Attack on the World Trade Center at the Fireman's Memorial, 1791 Shoreline Dr, Boise, 6:30 a.m.

September 11—America 250 in Idaho Kickoff Celebration

At the State Capitol on September 11, 2025, 11:30 a.m., IDSSAR will be participate in the America 250 In Idaho Kickoff ceremony. IDSSAR is scheduled to be part of the event ceremony. IDSSAR will have a booth there to share information about our State Society with the public. We could use some extra help in manning the booth for an hour and a half (11:30 a.m.-1L30 p.m.).



September 17—Constitution Day

Attend an event in your town or county celebrating Constitution Day. There are lots of events in Idaho this year. Take a photo of your participating and use it for evidence of attendance. ~



More on America 250

If you have read earlier editions of the IDSSAR Newsletter, you know that the Idaho State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (IDSSAR) is partnering with the State of Idaho and DAR on the America 250 in Idaho Project. State Treasurer Julie Elsworth manages the program for the State of Idaho, and IDSSAR and our DAR sisters lend a helping hand to what ever we can assist on in the Governor's program. Our participation is in concert with the NSSAR's interests in cooperation with state government America 250 programs.

Treasurer Ellsworth has created several Revolutionary Spuds to support the program, and these characters travel the state spreading the America 250 message. They are shared with programs that go to the schools or other events where the America 250 theme can be shared.

For IDSSAR, it would be terrific if a spud buddy participated with our Patriot Chest events. It would take some coordination with the Treasurer's Office, but it is doable. The Spuds are also key supporters of gathering names for the state's America 250 Constitution that will grace the halls of our state capitol sometime during the year.

For more information about what is coming with America 250 in Idaho in the near future, and also the Revolutionary Spuds, click below and watch a local news broadcast that featured the Spuds.

[CLICK HERE.](#) ~



September Compatriot Birthdays

Compatriot Ned Barker
 Compatriot Bruce Bente
 Compatriot Rolland Crosby
 Compatriot Thomas Foley
 Compatriot Rodrik Lund
 Compatriot David Murphy
 Compatriot Casey Schober
 Compatriot Roy Sutherland~



**New
NSSAR / IDSSAR
Members**

Richard Colburn
of Donnally, Idaho

Jordan Devoe
of Meridian, Idaho

IDSSAR State Board of Managers

President Chris Chapman	Chaplain Paul Fullmer
Vice President James Elie	Historian Vacant
Secretary William Flink	National Trustee Greg Lucas
Treasurer Randy Hudspeth	Alt. Nat. Trustee Ellis Rail
Registrar Alan Sommercorn	Teton Chapt. Pres. Joel Mills

Contact IDSSAR Revolutionary Times

IDSSAR Revolutionary Times is an official publication of the Idaho State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. For information about submitting an article for this publication, contact William Flink, State Secretary at: idssarrevolutionarytimes@yahoo.com.

September 2025



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 Labor Day	2	3	4	5	6
7 BOM Meeting	8	9	10 Ft. Boise Meeting	11 250 Idaho	12	13
14	15	16	17 Const. Day	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

PrintableTree.com

Board of Managers to Review IDSSAR Bylaws

The Idaho State Society's Board of Managers (BOM) will be undertaking a review of the State Society's bylaws during the coming Fall and Winter months. The review will consider amendments to our operating criteria and others areas that could make the Society more efficient. During this review period, if there are areas within the bylaws that members believe could benefit the State Society, the Board of Manages would be interested in hearing from you. The State Bylaws can be viewed by clicking [Here](#).

Suggestions for new or revised bylaws can be sent to IDSSAR State Secretary, William Flink

Recognize Your Patriot Ancestor

The IDSSAR Newsletter would like to recognize our members and their Revolutionary War ancestors. The Newsletter is asking our members to identify their ancestors and provide any information you know about the ancestor so we can publish the information or other research about the ancestor in upcoming editions of our newsletter. Your effort in this project will help build a historical library of our members for future generations to come. It demonstrates our commitment toward honoring those who fought to create the United States of America. Send your information to William Flink, State Secretary, at wflink.sar@yahoo.com.

