



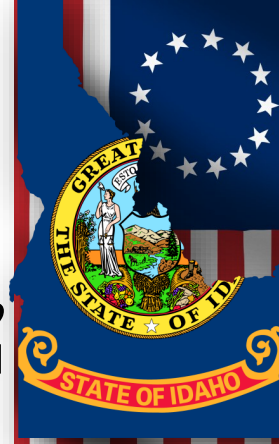
Idaho State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

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.



October 2025



Upper Left (L-R): Idaho State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Compatriots James Wellman and Randy Hudspeth salute the American flag during opening exercises at the State Capitol for *America 250 in Idaho Kickoff—Patriots Day*. More on pages 3-4.

President's Message

Compatriots,

Our Idaho Society continues to move forward with purpose, carrying out activities that keep our mission alive in the community. From Patriot Chest presentations in schools to flag certificate recognitions and outreach efforts, these programs are more than events on a calendar—they are living reminders of the principles of liberty, service, and sacrifice that our Patriot ancestors secured for us.

Looking ahead, important opportunities are before us. This month, our annual dues renewal notices will be sent out, and I encourage each of you to stay current in your membership so that together we can continue to strengthen our impact. Upcoming chapter events and outreach initiatives will provide meaningful ways for members to get involved—whether through presenting in schools, assisting at veteran programs, or participating in public commemorations.

Continued on page 2

In This Edition

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Page 1 | ★ President's Message |
| Page 2 | ★ Idaho State Society Notes |
| Page 3 | ★ SAR at the "America 250 in Idaho Kickoff" |
| Page 5 | ★ Fort Boise Chapter News |
| Page 6 | ★ Teton Chapter News |
| Page 7 | ★ Fort Boise Chapter Installs New Vice President, David Murphy |
| Page 8 | ★ IDSSAR Participates in State Capitol Celebration for Constitution Week |
| | ★ Answering Your Questions |
| | ★ Looking for Members Interested In Helping Our State Registrar |
| Page 9 | ★ Teton Chapter Flag Certificates Awarded |
| | ★ Flag Certificate Awarded to Ft. Boise Chapter Area Patriots |
| Page 10 | ★ From Our State Education Outreach Program |
| Page 11 | ★ My Patriot Ancestor: Andrew Shearer
—By Ft. Boise Vice Pres. David Murphy |
| Page 12 | ★ The History of the Sons of Liberty: Organization and Flags—Symbolism and Origins in the American Revolution—By Randy Hudspeth, PhD |
| Page 14 | ★ Revolutionary War Events: October 1775 |
| Page 15 | ★ Compatriot Birthdays |
| Page 16 | ★ IDSSAR Upcoming Events |

Most importantly, America 250 is drawing nearer. This once-in-a-generation commemoration gives us a powerful platform to share the legacy of the American Revolution with our communities. Every Compatriot can contribute—by submitting a Patriot biography to the SAR Patriot Records System, by nominating individuals and organizations for awards that highlight patriotic service, or by simply sharing our story with friends and neighbors. October is a perfect time to plan chapter projects and personal contributions that will carry momentum into 2026 and beyond.

Let us move forward with determination, building upon what has been accomplished, and preparing for what lies ahead. Every Compatriot can participate in the mission of the Sons of the American Revolution—by submitting a Patriot biography, supporting educational outreach, recognizing patriotic service in the community, or simply sharing our story with others. Together, we ensure that the principles of liberty and service are not only remembered but renewed for future generations. ~

Chris Chapman, President IDSSSAR

IDAHO STATE SOCIETY NOTES



**New
NSSAR / IDSSSAR
Member**

Norman L. Walker
of Boise, Idaho

Recruiting Efforts: Northern Idaho

IDSSSAR Vice President (V.P.) James Elie (Post Falls) is spearheading the effort along with National Trustee Greg Lucas to locate potential new members for our Idaho Society. If you have knowledge of potential applicants who live between Grangeville and the Canadian Border, V.P. Elie would like to hear from you, and he can be contacted at: jamesjelie1978@gmail.com. ~

Board of Managers Meeting Minutes to be Placed on IDSSSAR Website

Over the Next month the Idaho State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Board of Managers Meeting Minutes will be placed on its website in the *Member's Corner* section of the website. ~

Bylaws Committee Begins Its Work

Recent action by the Board of Managers has implemented the appointment of a committee to review the current bylaws of the Idaho Society. Appointed to the committee were National Trustee Greg Lucas, State Treasurer Randy Hudspeth, and State Vice President Jim Elie. ~

OCTOBER 2025

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13 Columbus Day U.S. Navy Birthday	14	15	16 State Board of Managers	17	18
19	20	21	22	23 Teton Chapter Meeting	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Medals Committee To Form

The Board of Managers is accepting members' names to be considered for a position on a Medals Committee. The Committee will review suggestions for medal awards to be presented at either the George Washington Banquet during February 2026 or the Annual Meeting held during May 2026. If you are interested in working on the medals committee, contact State Secretary William Flink at: wflink.sar@yahoo.com ~

SAR at the “America 250 in Idaho Kickoff”

The Idaho State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (IDSSAR) presented itself at the Idaho State Capitol on September 11, 2025, to take part in the state’s celebratory activities for Patriots’ Day. Jim Wellman, Randy Hudspeth, and William Flink took part on the Capitol steps, manning the six Revolutionary War flags that were part of the decorations behind the speaker’s platform. It was a fine event to mark the 250th Anniversary of the American Revolution and the memory of those who perished when the World Trade Center was destroyed on September 11, 2001. Afterward, IDSSAR staffed a booth alongside the Daughters of the American Revolution for adults and children to come and see Idaho’s Patriot Spuds. IDSSAR was honored to have Revolutionary Spuddy Buddy, George Washingtater, to join our booth for the public to visit. This event was the first time IDSSAR presented its IDSSAR-tented booth, courtesy of our State Treasurer and Ft. Boise Chapter President, Randy Hudspeth. IDSSAR presented a fine image of our Society to the Idaho public, generating considerable interest among several men in learning and taking information to apply for SAR membership. These men shared their family histories, and if proven, they will be good candidates for IDSSAR. Events such as those offered in the state are excellent venues for our membership to participate and attract new members for our State Society.



Above: IDSSAR’s Patriot Booth with George Washingtater



Governor Brad Little presenting
Patriot’s Day Proclamation



Randy Hudspeth with Patriot
Guests



L-R: Jim Wellman, Debbie Critchfield —
Idaho Superintendent of Public
Instruction, and Randy Hudspeth
standing, and Spudjamon Franklin,
(front).

Continued from page 3

The Revolutionary Spuddy Buddys are the creation of Idaho State Treasurer Julie Ellsworth, whose husband is a descendant of Oliver Ellsworth—delegate to the Continental Congress (1776-1777, elected Senator to the First Federal Congress, and appointed by George Washington as the third Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. ~



Visitors reading SAR's informational pamphlet about our goals and objectives



Randy Hudspeth and "Kid Patriot"



L-R: Randy Rieken, one of IDSSAR's newest applicants, and Randy Hudspeth.



Fort Boise Chapter News

On September 10, 2025, the Fort Boise Chapter held its quarterly meeting at the Black Bear Restaurant in Boise. We were pleased to have quite a number of our members, plus Idaho Society of DAR, and SAR applicants attending the meeting.

Highlights of the meeting included the swearing-in of new member Richard Colburn, a Navy veteran and current Chairman of the USS Idaho Commissioning Committee. David Murphy was inducted as Ft. Boise Chapter Vice President (*see page 7*). Also, Chairman Rick Matkin gave an update on IDSSAR's Educational Outreach Program, State Secretary Flink discussed the Idaho Society's America 250 Program and the IDSSAR Newsletter, and Compatriot Colburn shared an update on the USS Idaho and the efforts underway to test the seaworthiness of the Navy's newest submarine.

Other presentations included chapter officer reports; DAR's Laura Barton, Boise Pioneer Chapter Regent, expressed gratitude to our Chapter for the ongoing support of their project to place headstones in Morris Hill Cemetery, where soldiers had previously been in unmarked gravesites. The date for the next dedication was announced as October 11. Fort Boise members are encouraged

to attend (*see page 12*). DAR's Linda Murphy spoke about future joint projects and thanked the SAR for the loan of contents from the Patriot Chest for the September display case presentation at the Eagle City Hall.

In conclusion, America 250 awards were presented to: Jim Wellman (Bronze medal), Rick Matkin (Bronze and Silver medals), Randy Hudspeth (Bronze and Silver medals), and William Flink (Bronze and Silver medals). ~



Compatriot Jim Wellman (left) receives Bronze America 250 Award from Chapter President Randy Hudspeth (right) and State Secretary William Flink (center).



Above: New Compatriot Richard Colburn (center) receives his NSSAR membership certificate and rosette from State Secretary Flink and Ft. Boise Chapter President Hudspeth.



Above: Rick Matkin (center) and his Bronze and Silver America 250 Awards from State Secretary Flink (left) and Ft. Boise Chapter President Hudspeth (right).

Teton Chapter News

Teton Chapter is scheduled to hold its next meeting on October 23, 2025, at the Snake River Event Center at the Shiloh Inn in Idaho Falls.

The Idaho State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution submitted two new applicants to become part of the Teton Chapter.

Alternate National Trustee Ellis Rail presented two Flag Certificates for the Teton Chapter. His efforts have put the Idaho State Society in compliance to receive a future National Society (NSSAR) award for having the State Society and all of its chapters award Flag Certificates during the current year, a national requirement for a future Admiral William R. Furlong Memorial Award from NSSAR.

On September 17, 2025, Teton Chapter Secretary Ellis Rail participated in the *Bells Across America Bell Ringing Ceremony* in Idaho Falls celebrating Constitution Day. Mayor Rebecca Casper and Council member Jim Freeman joined the SAR and DAR members to celebrate the 238th Anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution. On that day in history, the 39 delegates to the Constitutional Convention signed the U.S. Constitution. During the Idaho Falls celebration, Mayor Casper read a proclamation in honor of the day, and participants rang the Liberty Bell outside the Museum of Idaho 13 times, once for each of the original states, just as church bells rang out across Philadelphia on September 17, 1787. (See photos of participants right, below, and on the following page). ~



On September 17, 2025, Teton Chapter SAR Secretary Ellis Rail joined with the officers and members of the Old Fort Hall Chapter DAR at Liberty Bell replica outside the Museum of Idaho in Idaho Falls to participate in the Bells Across America bell ringing ceremony celebrating Constitution Day.



Old Fort Hall Chapter Regent Melanie Mundt is to the viewer's right of Idaho State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Compatriot Ellis Rail. To the viewers right of the bell is Idaho State Society DAR Vice Regent Jana Vosika, the Immediate Past Regent of Old Fort Hall Chapter DAR.



IDSSAR Compatriot Ellis Rail standing with the American Heritage Charter School participants at the *Bells Across America Constitution Day Ceremony* in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Fort Boise Chapter Installs New Vice President, David Murphy

The Fort Boise Chapter has not had a vice president since March, when President Jack Currier passed and VP Randy Hudspeth became president. After several months of candidate recruitment to fill the unexpired term, a very qualified candidate, Dave Murphy, was selected. On September 10, 2025, at the Fort Boise Chapter meeting, David Murphy was installed as the chapter Vice President to fulfill the remaining 2024-2025 term of the position. Dave has many years of leadership experience in volunteer organizations.

Dave has been a volunteer leader in Scouting America for nearly 40 years and currently serves as the Vice President of District Operations for the Mountain West Council. In June, Dave stepped down after serving for five years as the Scouting America's Area/Territory Commissioner, providing leadership to about 600 commissioners in 14 councils covering a six-state area in the northwestern US. In 2024, he was awarded the Silver Antelope Award, the second-highest award in Scouting America.

Dave also serves as the Historian (lead volunteer genealogist) and executive board member for the Idaho Mayflower Society, helping prospective members document their lineages and submit their membership applications.

His wife, Linda, is a DAR member and serves as the Eagle Chapter Chaplain. She also serves as the chapter liaison with SAR. ~



Above L-R: Newly installed Ft. Boise Chapter Vice President David Murphy is congratulated by Ft. Boise Chapter President Randy Hudspeth.

Upcoming Chapter Meetings

Teton Chapter: October 23, 2025

Ft. Boise Chapter: November 12, 2025

IDSSAR Participates in State Capitol Celebration for Constitution Week

On September 18, 2025, Idaho Society's Compatriots took part in the Constitution Week events at the Idaho State Capitol for the reading of Governor Brad Little's Constitution Week Proclamation. The proclamation was read by Idaho's Secretary of State, Phil McGrane, before representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution and visitors who congregated in the 2nd floor Rotunda for the event.



Above L-R: Idaho DAR Representatives – Sitting: Peggy Orbea, Eagle Chapter DAR/SAR Liaison Linda Mary Murphy, Eagle Chapter Regent Sharon Gooding, Mary D'Acerno. Standing are Brenda Maggard, Susie Christensen, Martha Schmidt, Idaho Secretary of State Phil McGrane holding the Constitution Week Proclamation, Anne Bechen, Idaho SAR Ft. Boise President Randy Hudspeth, and Idaho SAR State Secretary William Flink

Answering Your Questions

Members have asked us where they could look for Revolutionary War / Colonial clothing to purchase. Below are some companies that you might want to review that sell clothes made to represent 1770's era clothing. We do not stand by or verify the quality of the clothing sold by these companies. Let the buyer beware.

Samson's Historical Clothing

<https://www.samsonhistorical.com/>

Townsend's

<https://www.townsend.us/collections/mens-clothing>

American Heritage Clothing

<http://www.colonialuniforms.com/>

Historical Emporium

<https://www.historicalemporium.com/>

Etsy

<https://www.etsy.com/listing/4299643864/george-washington-colonial-coat-1770s>

Amazon "Revolutionary War Costume

https://www.amazon.com/s?k=revolutionary+war+costume&crd=18M9TWHOLD8R9&srefix=Revolutionary%2Caps%2C187&ref=nb_sb_ss_saint-en-prefix-wq_3_13

Looking for Members Interested in Assisting Our State Registrar

Due to our memberships efforts to expand our state membership, IDSSAR is experiencing a plethora of new applications that require time to review and verify information that would determine if the applicant is eligible for NSSAR and IDSSAR membership. This effort benefits all of us. But with the increase in active applications, we are finding a need for some additional staff to help the State Registrar in researching the application information before the final signatures are affixed to the application and sent to our National Society for approval.

If you are interested in helping out in this effort, contact State Registrar Alan Sommercorn (alan.sommercorn@gmail.com) or Randy Hudspeth (randhuds@msn.com). There is a short online course that will train you on what to look for when working on applications and, once completed, you can be part of the team to assist applicants to become part of our important society. ~



Teton Chapter Flag Certificates Awarded

The Teton Chapter of the Idaho State Society awarded two Flag Certificates during the month of September 2025.

On Constitution Day, September 17, 2025, Teton Chapter Secretary Ellis Rail presented a Flag Certificate to Guy Vargo, Financial Manager of the Revolution Auto Group in Idaho Falls.

Later, on Constitution Day, Teton Chapter SAR Secretary Ellis Rail presented a Flag Certificate to Bryan McDaniel, Manager of Liberty GMC in Rexburg, Idaho.



L-R: Ellis Rail and Guy Vargo



L-R: Ellis Rail and Bryan McDaniel

Flag Certificate Awarded to Ft. Boise Chapter Area Patriots

The Ft. Boise Chapter of our State Society awarded Flag Certificates to Flagpole Farm of Meridian, Idaho.

Patriotism for our country flows everywhere in Idaho. Just walk or drive your car down the streets. The American flag dots the landscape as far as the eye can see. It's not casual thing. Residents and businesses care about America's history and the military service that so many Idahoans have served in. It is with great honor that the Fort Boise Chapter of IDSSAR recognizes these citizens and business with our Flag Certificate for their commitment toward American patriotism.



Above L-R: Jason Bigham and Emily de Vera representing Flagpole Farm

From Our State Education Outreach Program

By Rick Matkin, IDSSSAR 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 State Outreach Education Chair announced earlier this year that the State would initially be taking on a limited number of outreach projects. To date, we have seen measurable progress within that number.

Progress to date, as measured, is:

- We have a committee in place to judge the **George S. and Stella M. Knight Essay Contest**.
- We have publicized the process needed to compete for the **ROTC/JROTC Recognition Program**.
- We have shared the process with statewide leaders on the **Arthur M & Berdena King Eagle Scout Contest**.
- Correspondence has been initiated with the State Department of Education, outlining the process to qualify for the **Dr. Tom & Betty Lawrence American History Teacher Grant**.
- Goals have recently been set to measure progress toward a small number of remaining projects:
- **Elementary School Poster Contest:**

Submit one statewide contestant for national judging.

- **Sgt. Moses Adams Memorial Middle School Brochure Contest**

Submit one statewide contestant for national judging.

- **Youth Video Contests**

Submit one statewide contestant for national judging.

- **Patriot Chest Presentations**

Completion of six additional presentations prior to the end of this reporting period.

With the exception of the Patriot Chest and the Eagle Scout recognition, the submission completion deadline should be considered as January 15, 2026. This provides for the necessary time for judging before transferring to



Above: State Education Outreach Chairman Rick Matkin updates members and guests on the State Society's progress with this year's Youth Programs and Teacher Award Program.

the NSSAR judging committee.

The reference to the reporting period will coincide with the potential change in committee responsibilities now scheduled for the second quarter of 2026. At that time, chairpersons may be subject to change following the Chapter elections.

One additional project currently not listed on the NSSAR list of outreach projects will be added. The State Outreach Committee will begin maintaining a record of the number of Compatriots wearing or in possession of era clothing or uniforms. The ability to wear period clothing greatly enhances the number of points available for attaining "America

250" medals and awards. Secondly, a Compatriot has the opportunity to perform education and recruitment within our communities when approached wearing their era clothing. Wearing the uniform is a never-ending source of curiosity and conversation starters.

The current estimate of those wearing era clothing is 6.4%. The goal for this reporting period is to raise that to 12% of our statewide membership. If you possess colonial era clothing, please notify Rick Matkin, IDSSAR Outreach Education Chair, to be included. Use rick.matkin@hotmail.com as the contact for this notification. ~

**Ft. Boise Chapter
Vice President
David Murphy—**

**My Patriot
Ancestor:
Andrew Shearer**



Andrew Shearer born 1740 – 1744 in Frederick County Maryland, near the Pennsylvania line. His parents, Johann Augutus Scherer and Anna Magdalena, both emigrated from Germany. Johann arrived in Philadelphia on 29 August 1703, according to a passenger list for the ship "Thistle."

He served as a corporal in the Frederick County, Maryland militia from September 1775 to October 1776, in Captain Samuel Shaw's company.

He and his wife, Louisa Margaret, then sold their land near Taney Town, Frederick County, Maryland and moved to Derry Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

In 1777 and 1778, Andrew Shearer was listed in the Cumberland County militia, 5th battalion, and in 1782 in Cumberland County militia, 8th battalion. About 1783, he moved westward to Bedford County, Pennsylvania and owned 100 acres. He also served as a private in the Bedford County militia, in Captain Paxton's company in 1783. He also paid a Bedford County supply tax in 1783.

In the early 1800s, the entire family moved to Ohio. In 1809, 1810 and 1812, Andrew Shearer was on the Clermont County tax lists having received his land as military warrant 4247. He died in Hamilton County at the age of 75. ~

The History of the Sons of Liberty: Organization and Flags

Symbolism and Origins in the American Revolution

By Compatriot Randall Hudspeth, PhD

Introduction

The Sons of Liberty flag is one of the most recognizable symbols of early American colonial resistance against British rule. Its history is deeply intertwined with the rise of revolutionary sentiment in the years leading up to the American Revolution. The flag was not widely used to represent military or militia efforts. Still, it served as a call to the general public and represented defiance, unity, and the fight for liberty.

Origins of the Sons of Liberty: Secret Organization

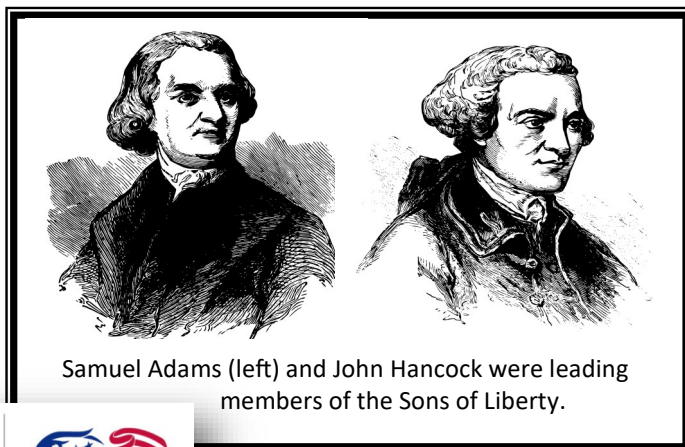
In March 1765, the British government passed the Stamp Act, which was a tax imposed on official documents as well as different kinds of printed materials and paper goods in the colonies. The colonists considered the tax extremely unfair. At that time, the British Parliament was heavily in debt from the costs of the Seven Years' War and did not have funds to support the need for an increased British military presence in the North American colonies. Parliament perceived this increase as necessary because of the issues related to westward expansion, which led to the French and Indian War, and the increasing perception of unrest amongst colonists that could lead to revolts. The tax was created to fund British troops in the colonies. But, because the colonists did not have any elected members in the British Parliament, they labeled the Stamp Act as "taxation without representation."

The Stamp Act led to widespread protests and unrest, especially towards British tax collectors. In Boston, a group of patriot businessmen called the Loyal Nine was formed to organize resistance against the Stamp Act. A pivotal meeting, the Stamp Act Congress, was called in October 1765 and held in New York. At that meeting, colonial representatives united to protest British taxation and discussed how to petition the British government to repeal their unjust law. The representatives passed a "Decla-



ation of Rights and Grievances," which laid the groundwork for many of the principles that the colonists would fight for during the American Revolution. They also appealed directly to the British House of Commons and wrote a letter to King George III.

The Loyal Nine evolved into the Sons of Liberty in August 1765. The Sons of Liberty were a secret, underground organization with the primary objective of opposing the Stamp Act. The group was loosely structured with diverse groups in each colony and was often used as a moniker for any patriot organization that opposed British taxation and overreach. Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, and John Hancock were among its members. The Sons of Liberty organized protests and demonstrations against British taxation, which would sometimes turn violent. They were primarily a political organization, helping to sway public opinion against the British. Dur-



Samuel Adams (left) and John Hancock were leading members of the Sons of Liberty.

ing the war, they produced propaganda and helped with the logistical efforts of the Continental Army.

They claimed victory when the Stamp Act was repealed in 1766. This resulted in the organization's further growth. The fourth anniversary was celebrated on 14 August 1769 in Boston with a public support parade that was longer than a mile and a half. Over time, they engaged in activities such as organizing and executing the Boston Tea Party in response to the Tea Act.

The organizations from the different colonies associated more closely with each other's interests, and in 1773, these groups unified under the name Sons of Liberty, and they remained active throughout the war. After the end of the Revolutionary War in March 1784, the Sons of Liberty members rallied an enormous crowd in New York, which was then the national capital. They called for the expulsion of any remaining Loyalists from the state starting May 1. The Sons of Liberty were able to gain enough seats in the New York assembly elections of December 1784 to pass a set of punitive laws against Loyalists, allowing for the confiscation of all Loyalist properties. This violated the 1783 Treaty of Paris that formally ended the war. Alexander Hamilton defended the Loyalists in the Supreme Court, citing the supremacy of the treaty.

The Flag's Purpose and Design

Flags were important in colonial times because they were a means of communicating about events to a largely illiterate population. To meet the need for an easy and fast method of communication when a meeting or a protest was to occur, a flag would be raised. In Boston, that site was around Boston Common. Initially, the flag was hung in a tree at the corner of Essex and Orange Streets, which soon became known as the Liberty Tree. Loyalists cut

down the tree, and the Sons of Liberty organization replaced it with a flagpole that became known as the Liberty Pole. The British outlawed the flag, but it remained in use.

The Sons of Liberty organization designed the flag in 1767. It was the first American flag to have red and white stripes. The most famous Sons of Liberty flag features nine vertical stripes, alternating red and white. The nine stripes symbolized the nine colonies that participated in the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, which included Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina. The width of the stripes was equal, representing that each colony had equal importance.

A later version of the flag had thirteen stripes, representing all thirteen colonies. However, this version appeared a decade after the first use of the nine-stripe version.

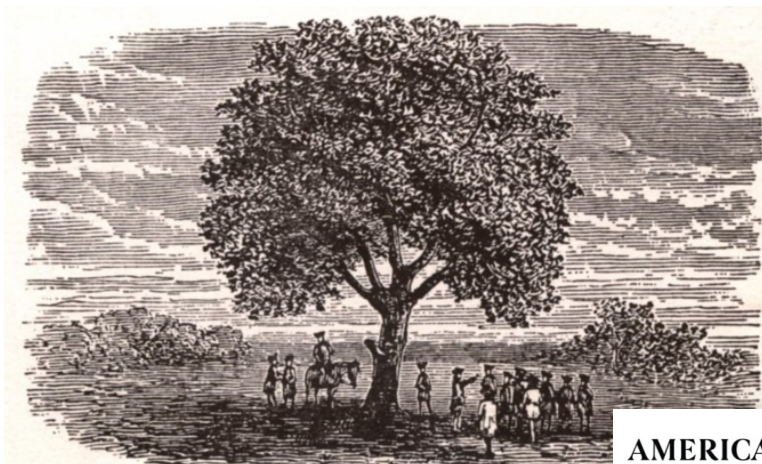


Legacy and Historical Significance of the Sons of Liberty Flag

As the movement for independence grew, the symbolism of the Sons of Liberty flag influenced later revolutionary flags, including the more widely known Stars and Stripes. Today, the Sons of Liberty flag endures as a powerful emblem of dissent and patriotism, commemorating the courage of those who stood against tyranny in the early chapters of American history.

Conclusion

The Sons of Liberty flag was much more than a piece of cloth because it was a rallying point for those who believed in freedom and justice. Its history is a testament to the spirit of resistance that defined the American Revolution and laid the groundwork for the birth of a nation. Every American Flag since the Revolution has featured the red and white stripes that are of equal width to symbolize that all the thirteen colonies they represented were equal. ~



Revolutionary War Events, October 1775

October 7	Naval Bombardment of Bristol
October 13	First US Navy forms when Continental Congress orders construction of a naval fleet
October 10	Skirmish at Beverly/ HMS Nautilus Attacked
October 15	Skirmish at Montreal
October 17	Naval Bombardment at Falmouth
October 18	Battle of Chambly (First)
October 18	Skirmish at Rebellion Road
October 24	Naval Bombardment of Hampton
October 27	US Navy forms as the Continental Navy
October 31	Skirmish at Congress River

October 7, at Bristol, Rhode Island

On the afternoon, of October 7th, a small British naval fleet appeared off the coast of Bristol. The fleet had been operating in the area of Newport Harbor. The fleet sent a representative ashore to talk to the townspeople.

He stated that if the town's delegation did not immediately come out to Captain Wallace's command ship within an hour to listen to the British demands, the fleet would open fire on the town. Wallace's demand was for 200 sheep and 30 cattle.

Townsmen William Bradford told the emissary that it would be more fitting for Captain Wallace to come ashore and make known his demands.

Around 8:00 P.M., in a pouring rain, the British opened fire on the town. The naval bombardment lasted for 1 1/2 hours. Colonel Potter had gone to Wallace's ship and asked that the town be given more time to select a delegation to meet him.

With this request, Captain Wallace ordered that the bombardment cease. The townspeople reached a settlement and the British settled for only 40 sheep.

Conclusion: British Victory

October 17, at Falmouth, Massachusetts

British warships *HMS Canceaux* and *HMS Halifax*, under command of Captain Henry Mowat, dropped anchor off Fal-

mouth Massachusetts (now Portland, Maine). Mowat sent an ultimatum ashore, demanding the town's surrender. When the town refused, Captain Mowat bombarded the waterfront for 9 hours. Landing parties went ashore to destroy the town. The British set fire to 400 buildings and 15 vessels. Captain Mowat's actions outraged New Englanders and fanned the flames of resentment against Great Britain.

Conclusion: British Victory

October 18, at Chambly, Quebec

As part of Brigadier General Richard Montgomery's effort during September 1775 (*noted in our newsletter of September 2025 edition*) Major John Brown organized a group of English Canadian volunteers at the town of La Prairie.

Brown, along with Col. Ethan Allen, organized two separate forces to attack Montreal from two different directions. Allen's force would later be captured.

On October 17, during the night, several 9-lb. artillery pieces were shipped to Chambly. Chambly was located about 10 miles south of St. Johns. With 50 Continental Soldiers under Brown and Colonel Timothy Bedel, they joined up with 300 Canadians, led by Col. James Livingston. Once together, they were to attack the fort at Chambly.

On October 18, the Americans surrounded Chambly and began the attack with a cannonade barrage on the British stone fort. This alone proved adequately persuasive against the British. The fort's British Commander, Major Stopford, surrendered his garrison of 10 officers and 78 enlisted men of the Royal Fusiliers. The fort also housed 81 women and children.

The American force confiscated all the military supplies, including all British arms, 6 tons of gunpowder, and 6,500 musket cartridges. They also confiscated food, including 134 barrels of pork, 80 barrels of flour, and rice, butter, and peas. They also took the British regimental colors, which was sent to Congress.

Conclusion: American Victory

Continued on page 15

Revolutionary Events, October 1775 (Continued)

October 18, at Rebellion Road, South Carolina

At Charlestown Harbor, the British sloop, *HMS Tamar*, fired on a boat, with the SC 2nd Regiment Detachment, led by Lt. Col. Isaac Motte aboard, leaving Fort Johnson. There were no injuries.

Conclusion: Inconclusive

October 24-25, at Hampton, Virginia

The conflict between Gov. Lord Dunmore and the Americans reached the shooting stage when Dunmore became frustrated and sent a British naval fleet to destroy Norfolk.

On October 24, six British tenders, commanded by Captain Squire, sailed into Hampton Creek. The British began to bombard the town. Next, Captain Squire sent several landing parties to set fire to the town. When the parties entered Hampton, patriot riflemen drove the British off.

On October 25, at dawn, 100 Culpeper militiamen, commanded Colonel William Woodford, entered the town to defend it against a second British attack. At sunrise, the British ships closed in and opened fire on the town. The militia picked off the sailors on deck and in the rigging's on Squire's ships offshore. The British were forced to begin a disorderly withdrawal. While leaving the area, two British sloops ran aground and were captured by the militia. The British suffered several casualties. The militia did not have any injuries.

Conclusion: American Victory.

October 31, at Congaree River, South Carolina

In hopes to avert Indian raids and to appease the Cherokees, South Carolina President Henry Laurens sent 1,000 pounds of gunpowder up-country for the Indians to use for hunting, and for good will. This powder and associated lead for making shot was escorted by a detachment of the South Carolina 3rd Regiment of Rangers, under the command of Lt. Thomas Charlton.

British Loyalists learned of Laurens actions and sent Patrick Cunningham to intercept the shipment. Cunningham's loyalist forces stopped the first wagon, which was driven by Moses Cotter at the Congaree River.

Cunningham asked Cotter what he had in the wagon, to which Moses replied "*just some rum.*" Sixty Loyalists then rose up from the nearby fields and swarmed the wagon. They removed kegs of powder and dumped it into bags they had earlier prepared, then they cut the lead bars into smaller pieces with their tomahawks and passed them around.

Lt. Charlton and his Rangers soon appeared. Cunningham's men hid in the trees until Charlton arrived, then they surrounded him. Charlton was outnumbered, facing rifles at point-blank range, so he quickly surrendered. The Loyalists then marched-off with their loot and their Ranger prisoners.

Moses Cotter drove his wagon to the fort at Ninety-Six, a town 9 miles northeast of Greenwood, Moses reported the incident to Major James Mayson, the commander of the fort. Four days later, Major Andrew Williamson of the Ninety-Six District Regiment of Militia learned of this incident and called out his men. They marched to Ninety-Six with the objective of retrieving the gunpowder, but also used this as an excuse to round up local Loyalists.

Conclusion: British Victory ~



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IDSSAR UPCOMING EVENTS

October 11—Military Grave Marking Ceremony

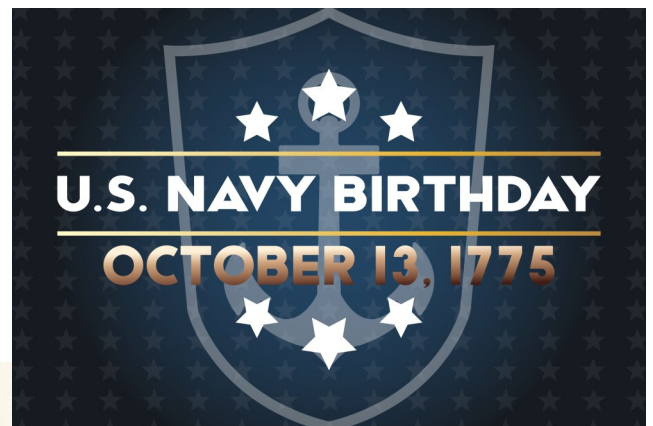
On Wednesday, October 11, 2025, the Idaho DAR, SAR, and others will honor those soldier who had previously unmarked graves at Morris Hill Cemetery's, Military Section. Morris Hill Cemetery is located at [317 N Latah St, Boise, ID](#). The ceremony is expected to last 30 minutes. DAR and Idaho State representatives have gone through painstaking efforts to identify those in unmarked graves and the final 33 graves have now been identified. IDSSAR raised \$9,000 to help fund some of the new grave markers, and will participate as the Honor Guard for the ceremony. IDSSAR compatriots are encouraged to attend the ceremony.



October 13—Birth of the U.S. Navy

On Friday, October 13, 1775, in a meeting in Philadelphia, the Continental Congress voted to fit out two sailing vessels, armed with ten carriage guns, as well as swivel guns, and manned by crews of eighty. Their job was to intercept transports carrying munitions and stores to the British army in America.

This legislation is deemed to be the birth certificate of our United States Navy. It's a great day to write the crew of the USS IDAHO SSN 799 and share your support for them. More information will be sent to you in the future about this activity.



November 11—Veterans Day and Parade

Ride on our IDSSAR float or march in the Boise Veterans Day Parade, or your hometown parade, to show that our Society of Sons of the American Revolution honors our nation's past and present military veterans, as well as our Revolutionary War ancestors.



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

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