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The Prescottonian Prescott Chapter Newsletter Spring 2025 Edition

Watson Lake

Bob Luken

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Historian Bill Walters

Color Guard Captain Alan White

Chaplain Tim Prater

Genealogist Wayne Hallford

Lunch Meetings Calendar
and Guest Speakers



All Lunch Meetings held at
Hassayampa Inn at noon
122 E Gurley St, Prescott

Upcoming Meetings

Saturday, June 14th

Prescott Major Phil Goode

'Origin of Prescott's Name'

Saturday, July 12th

no meeting

President's Corner by Jack Berry



Fellow compatriots:

The shared common interest we have as SAR Compatriots is the continuing effort to honor our Patriots, preserve history, and educate youth and the public. These interests and efforts are being put forth in recognition of the 250th Anniversary celebration. AZSAR/DAR have formed a state committee to discuss and implement future events and celebrations throughout the state for 2025 and 2026. Events in Arizona associated with this period of celebration started on February 28, 2025, when AZSAR chapter members from Barry Goldwater, Palo Verde, Prescott, and Saguaro along with DAR chapter members from Black Mountain Foothills and Piestewa Peak participated in a skit at Pioneer Living History Museum. The second event was the dedication of a “Liberty Tree” at Sharlot Hall in Prescott by the DAR General Crook Chapter on April 11, 2025, with the Prescott Chapter Color Guard and chapter members in attendance. The third event was AZSAR Color Guard posting the colors at the Arizona State Capitol for the event “Two Lights for Tomorrow” on April 18, 2025, in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of Paul Revere’s ride. This program launched Arizona's observation of the America's 250 initiative.

Despite the 250th Anniversary celebration scheduled for September 19, 2026, at the Prescott Resort being canceled other upcoming 250th Anniversary events planned by the Prescott Chapter include: 1) The annual SAR/DAR luncheon at the Hassayampa on November 8th, 2025 which will have a Patrick Henry presentation; Battle of Lexington skit; a demonstration of and audience participation in a minuet dance in addition to other ideas being considered. 2) The NSSAR History 250th Committee set a goal in the spring of 2023 of planting 250 Liberty Trees for the 250th Anniversary with at least one tree in each state on or before July 4, 2026. So far, as of February 24, 2025, 20 States have officially planted “Liberty Trees.” Arizona is not yet one of those States. Although a “Liberty Tree” has been planted at the Prescott VA a formal dedication ceremony was held in abeyance until a plaque is made.

In looking to the future, there are endless ways to promote the celebration of America's 250th Anniversary. To attain the objectives and goals of this once-in-a-lifetime celebration I encourage chapter members to actively participate in some small way by serving on a committee, appearing at events, attending membership meetings or by simply providing an exchange of ideas, information and suggestions. Remember, membership in the SAR is more than just a genealogical connection. It is also a way to uphold the values of liberty which our ancestors provided.

In Patriotism

Jack Berry

Revolutionary Trivia

Where did the first battle of the Revolutionary War take place?

Answer pg.17

Color Guard Prescott VA Cemetery, Memorial Day May 26, 2025.



Left to right: Prescott Color Guard members Jack Berry, Bill Walters, Ron Castle, Color Guard Captain Alan White, and Prescott City Mayor Phil Goode



Ron Castle & Alan White

Color Guard before posting the colors at the Wrangler's football game at Findlay Toyota Center on May 24, 2025.



Left to right is Prescott Chapter members: Alan White, Ron Castle, Bill Walters, Rob Berryman, and Jack Berry.

Awards



Bradshaw Mountain JROTC
Cadet Robert Morales receiving
a JRTOC Medal and Certificate
from Prescott Chapter Chaplain
Tim Prater May 13, 2025

May 10, 2025, A Special Luncheon with Our Founding Father John Adams: A Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of The Second Continental Congress, The Appointment of General Washington as Commander in Chief, and the Beginnings of an Independent Nation of Free People.



American Heritage Partners held a sold-out special luncheon on May 10, at the North Tahoe Events Center in Lake Tahoe, California, a performance by noted Chautauqua Mike Lebsock. Mr. Lebsock appeared as John Adams, speaking to us after the end of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Adams shared with us his recollections of the momentous events that took place in Philadelphia in May 1775, following the outbreak of the American Revolution in April 1775 at Lexington & Concord. It was on May 10, 1775 that the Second Continental Congress convened at Carpenter Hall to begin deliberations over the way forward: to seek peace with Great Britain, or to seek independence? Congress decided to do both: it created the Continental Army but also sent its famous “Olive Branch Petition” to King George III. In the midst of this, the Battle of Bunker Hill took place. John Adams was at the center of these sessions and was a guiding force in the drafting of the “Declaration of the Cause and Necessity of Taking Up Arms.” Mr. Adams recalled the sometimes-heated debates that took place at Carpenter Hall, and the behind-the-scenes negotiations that were conducted in nearby taverns. He also discussed his private meetings and conversations with the likes of Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson Patrick Henry, and other key political leaders, many of whom he knew well.

This event was co-sponsored by the Battle Born Patriots Chapter, Nevada Sons of the American Revolution, the Nevada Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, the Sacramento chapter of Founding Forward and the Nevada Mayflower Society. Color Guard members from Arizona, Nevada and Oregon honored the President with a three-volley salute, entertaining many beachgoers who lined up to watch.

Alan Fitch (americanheritagepartners.org)

May 10, 2025, Guest Speaker Ellyn Peterson ‘My Eagle Scout Journey’**Ellyn Peterson** of Dewey, AZ.

18-year-old Ellyn's story is intriguing. She has a long history of Scouting. On May 24th she will become an Eagle Scout. Hal Reniger, Prescott Chapter & AZ Society Eagle Scout Coordinator will attend the Court of Honor and present Ellyn with an Eagle Scout Commendation Certificate and an SAR Eagle Scout patch. Ellyn's family has long been involved in scouting and mentoring young scouts progressing through the ranks. The Peterson family also has a long history of ranching and farming in Arizona. Ellyn recently returned from Washington D.C. where she attended a National 4H Convention. Her involvement with 4H is equal to that of Scouting. Ellyn will discuss youth-oriented programs and their benefits of such to the up-and-coming leaders in our community.



Ellyn Peterson with father Tom

New member Greg Ensminger sworn in.



April

April 18, 2025, celebrating the 250 anniversary Paul Revere's ride at the Arizona State Capitol Phoenix



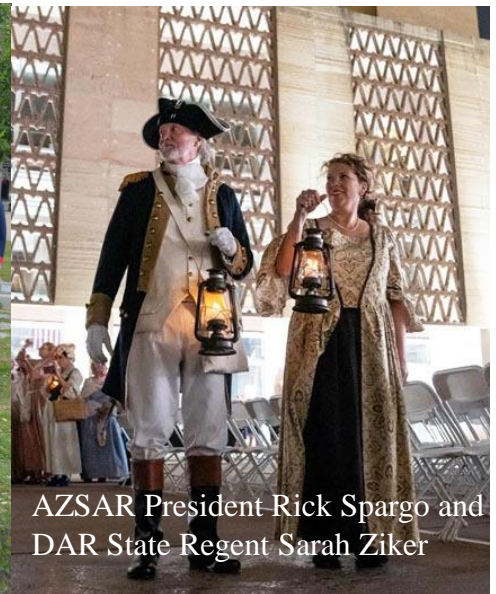
Left to right: Past BMG President/250th Committee Chairman Mark Seifert; BMG member Bob Rearley; AZSAR Chaplain George White; Past Surgeon General/Past AZSAR President Dr. Rudy Byrd; Past Rocky Mountain VPG/Past AZSAR President Stephen Miller; AZSAR President/Past BMG President Rick Spargo; AZSAR VP/Prescott Chapter President Jack Berry; BMG member Remington Roy Marks; AZSAR Color Guard Commander Stan Marks.



Left to right is BMG Chapter member Stu Morris; Past VPG/Past AZSAR President Stephen Miller; AZSAR Chaplain George White; AZSAR VP/Prescott Chapter President Jack Berry; AZSAR President/Past BMG President Rick Spargo; Saguaro Chapter President Dave Huyck; BMG Chapter member Remington Marks; BMG Chapter member Ed Dalley; and unknown CG member.

April

**April 18, 2025, celebrating the 250 anniversary
Paul Revere's ride at the Arizona State Capitol Phoenix**



AZSAR President Rick Spargo and
DAR State Regent Sarah Ziker



Liberty Tree dedication at Sharlot Hall on April 11, 2025



Sharlot Hall CEO Stuart Rosebrook and Arizona State Representative Selina Bliss.



Sharlot Hall CEO Stuart Rosebrook addressing the crowd.



Left to right are Prescott Chapter members Bill Walters, Alan White, Ron Castle, Jack Berry, Phil Goode, Stuart Rosebrook* and John Krizek.



Az DAR Regent Sarah Ziker

Sharlot Hall CEO
Stuart Rosebrook.

* Pending
Membership



Prescott City Mayor and Prescott Chapter Phil Goode
addressing the crowd.

**April 12th Stuart Rosebrook, Ph.D CEO of Sharlot Hall Museum
presenter, *'Sharlot Hall: the Lady, the Museum and their History'***



Stuart Rosebrook



Sharlot Hall at 18

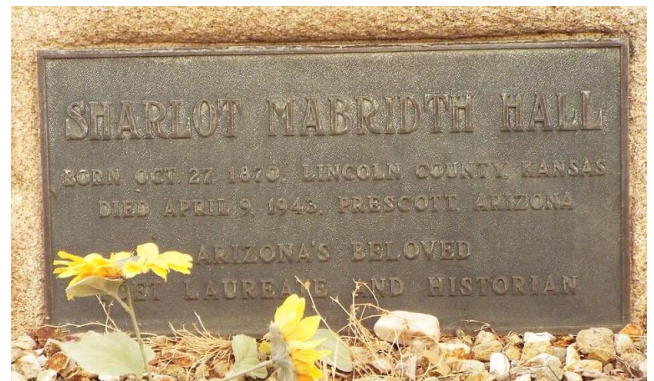
Sharlot Hall Museum, named after its founder, Sharlot Mabridth Hall (1870-1943). Sharlot Hall became well-known as a poet, activist, politician, and Territorial Historian (the first woman to hold a salaried office in Arizona). She was one of the West's most remarkable women. As early as 1907, Ms. Hall saw the need to save Arizona's history and planned to develop a museum. She began to collect both Native American and pioneer material. In 1927, she began restoring the first Territorial Governor's residence and offices to house her extensive collection of artifacts and documents. The "Gubernatorial Mansion Museum" opened in 1928. After her death in 1943, the museum was re-named in her honor.



Sharlot Hall in 1911



Sharlot Hall's 1927 Durant Star Touring Car on exhibit



Sharlot Hall's grave marker

Awards

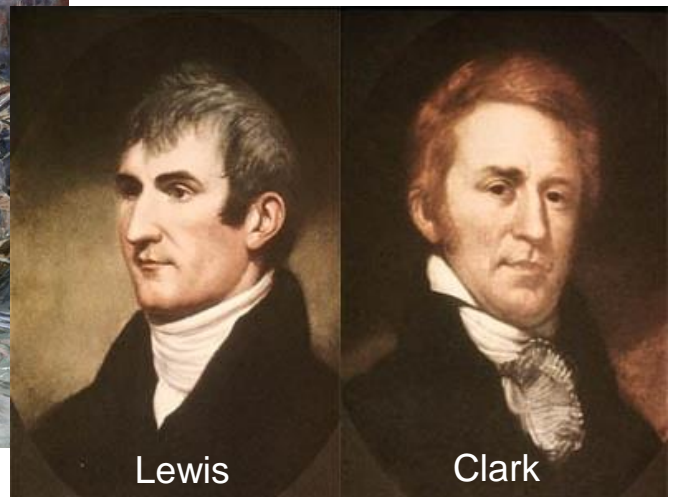


Willie Muscenti Awarded a Flag Certificate April 7th

March 8th ‘Chip’ Lewis Shay presenter, ‘Louisiana Purchase and Lewis & Clark Expedition’



Sacagawea



Lewis

Clark

Chip gave informative presentation about his namesake Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's exploration of the newly acquired territory. Having Sacagawea as their guide was a sign of peace. No warring party ever a woman with child with them.

March 8th Awards



New Prescott Chapter member Gregory Valenti receiving his membership certificate.



Charles Shorkey receiving his War Service medal and certificate.



Tim Prater presenting Chip with a 250th Anniversary pin.

February 28th SAR/DAR two-day event at Pioneer Living Museum in Phoenix kick of the 250th Anniversary celebration.



Participating were SAR members from Barry Goldwater, Palo Verde, and Prescott chapters. DAR members were from Black Mountain Foothills and Piestewa Peak Chapters. Also participating in the event was DAR State Regent Sarah Ziker. In the middle photo are Palo Verde chapter members, Past State Color Guard Commander Brad Hopkins and Past Rocky Mounty VPG Bill Baran.



February 28th SAR/DAR two-day event at Pioneer Living Museum in Phoenix kick of the 250th Anniversary celebration.



Brad Hopkins &
Bill Baran



Sara Ziker



Jack Berry & Dan Shipley



Bill Walter



The Cast

February 22nd Installation of Az State Board Members, Sun City, AZ



Left to right is David Swanson; Historian; Edd Welsh, Chancellor & Compliance; Richard Young, Genealogist; Stan Marks, Registrar; Bill Sisco, Treasurer and Secretary; Jack Berry, Vice President & Recording Secretary; Rick Spargo, President; Mark Seifert, Public Information; and George White, Chaplain.



The 2025 Arizona Society State President and Vice President Jack Berry after being sworn in at the annual members and Board of Managers meeting.



Left to right are Bill Walters, Jack Berry and Roger Williams, Prescott Chapter members in attendance.

February 22nd Installation of Az State Board Members

Meeting Guest speaker was Martin Shewry of England

Martin spoke about the balance between medical and military and casualties of war. A brief history of treating casualties in war, and life and death in camps was presented along with the 5 levels of casualty handling, which is now called the 5 levels of treatment. During the 18th century, a battlefield consisted of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. The types of weapons used were discussed and their effects such as pistols, swords, and bayonets. Another area mentioned was the state of medicine in the 18th

century in the American and British armies. The surgeon's table was described along with the chances of recovery in a hospital. As part of their presentation exhibits were displayed consisting of a surgeon's traveling bag; surgical tools; prickly pear pad infested with Cochineal bug; cannon ball pulled from seabed off the Florida coast. Dates from 1739; cannonball for 3 pounder cannons; 0.69 caliber Charleville musket; bayonets; and pistol.



February 8th FRONTIER MEDICINE IN OLD WEST ARIZONA Speaker – Ron Anderson

The medical practices that were employed during the frontier period in old Arizona were both fascinating and terrifying! The meat grinder of the Civil War had brought about a number of medical advances, which has traditionally been one of the few good things that wars generate, but many of the treatments for wounds and illnesses were still quite antiquated.

This presentation shows audiences how the doctors of the 1880's handled gunshot wounds, arrow wounds, town sanitation and the health and welfare of the local "ladies of the evening". If nothing else, it will make you very glad that you are getting the medical care of 2025 and you will realize that the phrase "the good old days" does not apply to medicine.

The presenter is Ron Anderson, a 40-year veteran of the professional medical industry, a 30-year medical historian, a published author on the subject, and a Certified Emergency Medic. This information has been well received by the professional medical community and the general public through the years.



Surgeon's toolkit



Tim Pratte introduces speaker Dr. Ron Anderson

Capture of Fort Ticonderoga:

Battles of the Revolutionary Wars, a series

Background

The **capture of Fort Ticonderoga** occurred during the [American Revolutionary War](#) on May 10, 1775, when a small force of [Green Mountain Boys](#) led by [Ethan Allen](#) and Colonel [Benedict Arnold](#) surprised and captured the fort's small [British](#) garrison. The cannons and other armaments at [Fort Ticonderoga](#) were later transported to [Boston](#) by Colonel [Henry Knox](#) in the [noble train of artillery](#) and used to [fortify Dorchester Heights](#) and break the standoff at the [siege of Boston](#).

Capture of the fort marked the beginning of offensive action taken by the Americans against the British.^[a] After seizing Ticonderoga, a small detachment captured the nearby [Fort Crown Point](#) on May 11. Seven days later, Arnold and 50 men raided [Fort Saint-Jean](#) on the [Richelieu River](#) in southern [Quebec](#), seizing military supplies, cannons, and the largest military vessel on [Lake Champlain](#).

Although the scope of this military action was relatively minor, it had significant strategic importance. It impeded communication between northern and southern units of the British Army, and gave the nascent [Continental Army](#) a staging ground for the [invasion of Quebec](#) later in 1775. It also involved two larger-than-life personalities in Allen and Arnold, each of whom sought to gain as much credit and honor as possible for these events. Most significantly, in an effort led by Henry Knox, artillery from Ticonderoga was dragged across Massachusetts to the heights commanding [Boston Harbor](#), forcing the British to withdraw from that city

In 1775, Fort Ticonderoga's location did not appear to be as strategically important as it had been in the [French and Indian War](#), when the French famously defended it against a much larger British force in the 1758 [Battle of Carillon](#), and when the British [captured it in 1759](#). After the [1763 Treaty of Paris](#), in which the French ceded their North American territories to the British, the fort was no longer on the frontier of two great empires, guarding the principal waterway between them.^[a] The French had blown up the fort's [powder magazine](#) when they abandoned the fort, and it had fallen further into disrepair since then. In 1775 it was garrisoned by only a small detachment of the [26th Regiment of Foot](#), consisting of two officers and forty-six men, with many of them "invalids" (soldiers with limited duties because of disability or illness). Twenty-five women and children lived there as well. Because of its former significance, Fort Ticonderoga still had a high reputation as the "gateway to the continent" or the "[Gibraltar](#) of America", but in 1775 it was, according to historian Christopher Ward, "more like a backwoods village than a fort."

Even before shooting started in the American Revolutionary War, [American Patriots](#) were concerned about Fort Ticonderoga. The fort was a valuable asset for several reasons. Within its walls was a collection of heavy [artillery](#) including [cannons](#), [howitzers](#), and [mortars](#), armaments that the Americans had in short supply. The fort was situated on the shores of [Lake Champlain](#), a strategically important route between the [Thirteen Colonies](#) and the British-controlled [northern provinces](#). British forces placed there would expose the colonial forces in Boston to attack from the rear. After the war began with the [Battles of Lexington and Concord](#) on April 19, 1775, the British General [Thomas Gage](#) realized the fort would require fortification, and several colonists had the idea of capturing the fort.

Gage, writing from the [besieged city of Boston](#) following Lexington and Concord,

instructed [Quebec](#)'s governor, General [Guy Carleton](#), to rehabilitate and refortify the forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Carleton did not receive this letter until May 19, well after the fort had been captured.

[Benedict Arnold](#) had frequently traveled through the area around the fort, and was familiar with its condition, manning, and armaments. En route to Boston following news of the events of April 19, he mentioned the fort and its condition to members of [Silas Deane](#)'s militia. The Connecticut [Committee of Correspondence](#) acted on this information; money was "borrowed" from the provincial coffers and recruiters were sent into northwestern Connecticut, western Massachusetts, and the [New Hampshire Grants](#) (now [Vermont](#)) to raise volunteers for an attack on the fort.

[John Brown](#), an American spy from [Pittsfield, Massachusetts](#) who had carried correspondence between revolutionary committees in the Boston area and Patriot supporters in [Montreal](#), was well aware of the fort and its strategic value. [Ethan Allen](#) and other Patriots in the disputed New Hampshire Grants territory also recognized the fort's value, as it played a role in the dispute over that area between New York and New Hampshire. Whether either took or instigated action prior to the Connecticut Colony's recruitment efforts is unclear. Brown had notified the Massachusetts [Committee of Safety](#) in March of his opinion that Ticonderoga "must be seized as soon as possible should hostilities be committed by the King's Troops."¹

When Arnold arrived outside Boston, he told the Massachusetts Committee of Safety about the cannons and other military equipment at the lightly defended fort. On May 3, the Committee gave Arnold a [colonel](#)'s commission and authorized him to command a "secret mission", which was to capture the fort. He was issued £100, some gunpowder, ammunition, and horses, and instructed to recruit up to 400 men, march on the fort, and ship back to Massachusetts anything he thought useful.

Colonial forces assemble

Arnold departed immediately after receiving his instructions. He was accompanied by two captains, Eleazer Oswald and Jonathan Brown, who were charged with recruiting the necessary men. Arnold reached the border between Massachusetts and the Grants on May 6, where he learned of the recruitment efforts of the Connecticut Committee, and that Ethan Allen and the [Green Mountain Boys](#) were already on their way north. Riding furiously northward (his horse was subsequently killed), he reached Allen's headquarters in [Bennington](#) the next day. Upon arrival, Arnold was told that Allen was in [Castleton](#), 50 miles (80 km) to the north, awaiting supplies and more men. He was also warned that, although Allen's effort had no official sanction, his men were unlikely to serve under anyone else. Leaving early the next day, Arnold arrived in Castleton in time to join a war council, where he made a case to lead the expedition based on his formal authorization to act from the Massachusetts Committee.

The force that Allen had assembled in Castleton included about 100 Green Mountain Boys, about 40 men raised by James Easton and John Brown at Pittsfield, and an additional 20 men from Connecticut. Allen was elected colonel, with Easton and [Seth Warner](#) as his lieutenants. When Arnold arrived on the scene, Samuel Herrick had already been sent to [Skenesboro](#) and Asa Douglas to [Panton](#) with detachments to secure boats. Captain [Noah](#)

[Phelps](#), a member of the "Committee of War for the Expedition against Ticonderoga and [Crown Point](#)", had reconnoitered the fort disguised as a peddler seeking a shave. He saw that the fort walls were dilapidated, learned from the garrison commander that the soldiers' gunpowder was wet, and that they expected reinforcements at any time. He reported this intelligence to Allen, following which they planned a dawn raid.

Many of the Green Mountain Boys objected to Arnold's wish to command, insisting that they would go home rather than serve under anyone other than Ethan Allen. Arnold and Allen worked out an agreement, but no documented evidence exists concerning the deal. According to Arnold, he was given joint command of the operation. Some historians have supported Arnold's contention, while others suggest he was merely given the right to march next to Allen.

Capture of the fort

By 11:30 pm on May 9, the men had assembled at Hand's Cove (in what is [Shoreham, Vermont](#)) and were ready to cross the lake to Ticonderoga. Boats did not arrive until 1:30 am, and they were inadequate to carry the whole force. Eighty-three of the [Green Mountain Boys](#) made the first crossing with B. Arnold and E. Allen, with Major Asa Douglas going back for the rest. As dawn approached, Allen and Arnold became fearful of losing the element of surprise, so they decided to attack with the men at hand. The only sentry on duty at the south gate fled his post after his musket misfired, and the Americans rushed into the fort. The Patriots then roused the small number of sleeping troops at gunpoint and began confiscating their weapons. Allen, Arnold, and a few other men charged up the stairs toward the officers' quarters. Lieutenant Jocelyn Feltham, the assistant to Captain William Delaplace, was awakened by the noise, and called to wake the captain. Stalling for time, Feltham demanded to know by what authority the fort was being entered. Allen, who later claimed that he said it to Captain Delaplace, replied, "In the name of the Great [Jehovah](#) and the Continental Congress!" Delaplace finally emerged from his chambers (fully clothed, not with "his breeches in his hand", as Allen would later say) and surrendered his sword.

Nobody was killed in the battle. The only injury was to one American, Gideon Warren, who was slightly injured by a sentry with a bayonet. Eventually, as many as 400 men arrived at the fort, which they plundered for liquor and other provisions. Arnold, whose authority was not recognized by the Green Mountain Boys, was unable to stop the plunder. Frustrated, he retired to the captain's quarters to await forces that he had recruited, reporting to the Massachusetts Provincial Congress that Allen and his men were "governing by whim and caprice" at the fort, and that the plan to strip the fort and send armaments to Boston was in peril. When Delaplace protested the seizure of his private liquor stores, Allen issued him a receipt for the stores, which he later submitted to Connecticut for payment. Arnold's disputes with Allen and his unruly men were severe enough that there were times when some of Allen's men drew weapons.

Crown Point and the raid on Fort Saint-Jean

Seth Warner sailed a detachment up the lake and captured nearby [Fort Crown Point](#), garrisoned by only nine men. It is widely recorded that this capture occurred on May 10; this is attributed to a letter Arnold wrote to the Massachusetts Committee of Safety on May 11, claiming that an attempt to sail up to Crown Point was frustrated by headwinds. Pg 21

However, Warner claimed, in a letter dated May 12 from "Head Quarters, Crown Point", that he "took possession of this garrison" the day before. It appears likely that, having failed on May 10, the attempt was repeated the next day with success, as reported in Warner's memoir. A small force was also sent to capture [Fort George](#) on [Lake George](#), which was held by only two soldiers.

Troops recruited by Arnold's captains began to arrive, some after seizing [Philip Skene's schooner Katherine](#) and several [bateaux](#) at Skenesboro. Arnold rechristened the schooner, [Liberty](#). The prisoners had reported that the lone British warship on Lake Champlain was at [Fort Saint-Jean](#), on the [Richelieu River](#) north of the lake. Arnold, uncertain whether word of Ticonderoga's capture had reached Saint-Jean, decided to attempt a raid to capture the ship. He had *Liberty* outfitted with guns, and sailed north with 50 of his men on May 14. Allen, not wanting Arnold to get the full glory for that capture, followed with some of his men in bateaux, but Arnold's small fleet had the advantage of sail, and pulled away from Allen's boats. By May 17, Arnold's small fleet was at the northern end of the lake. Seeking intelligence, Arnold sent a man to reconnoiter the situation at Fort Saint-Jean. The scout returned later that day, reporting that the British were aware of the fall of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and that troops were apparently on the move toward Saint-Jean. Arnold decided to act immediately.

Rowing all night, Arnold and 35 of his men brought their bateaux near the fort. After a brief scouting excursion, they surprised the small garrison at the fort, and seized supplies there, along with [HMS Royal George](#), a seventy-ton [sloop-of-war](#). Warned by their captives that several companies were on their way from [Chambly](#), they loaded the more valuable supplies and cannons on the *George*, which Arnold renamed the [Enterprise](#). Boats that they could not take were sunk, and the enlarged fleet returned to Lake Champlain. This activity was observed by [Moses Hazen](#), a retired British officer who lived near the fort. Hazen rode to Montreal to report the action to the local military commander, and then continued on to [Quebec City](#), where he reported the news to General Carleton on May 20. Major [Charles Preston](#) and 140 men were immediately dispatched from Montreal to Saint-Jean in response to Hazen's warning.

Fifteen miles out on the lake, Arnold's fleet met Allen's, which was still heading north. After an exchange of celebratory gunfire, Arnold opened his stores to feed Allen's men, who had rowed 100 miles (160 km) in open boats without provisions. Allen, believing he could seize and hold Fort Saint-Jean, continued north, while Arnold sailed south.^[41] Allen arrived at Saint-Jean on May 19, where he was warned that British troops were approaching by a sympathetic Montreal merchant who had raced ahead of those troops on horseback.^[42] Allen, after penning a message for the merchant to deliver to the citizens of Montreal, returned to Ticonderoga on May 21, leaving Saint-Jean just as the British forces arrived.^{[42][43]} In Allen's haste to escape the arriving troops, three men were left behind; one was captured, but the other two eventually returned south by land.

Aftermath

Ethan Allen and his men eventually drifted away from Ticonderoga, especially once the alcohol began to run out, and Arnold largely controlled affairs from a base at Crown Point. He oversaw the fitting of the two large ships, eventually taking command of *Enterprise* because of a lack of knowledgeable seamen. His men began rebuilding Ticonderoga's barracks, and worked to extract armaments from the rubble of the two forts and build [gun carriages](#) for them.

Connecticut sent about 1,000 men under Colonel [Benjamin Hinman](#) to hold Ticonderoga, and New York also began to raise militia to defend Crown Point and Ticonderoga against a possible British attack from the north. When Hinman's troops arrived in June, there was once again a clash over leadership. None of the communications to Arnold from the Massachusetts committee indicated that he was to serve under Hinman; when Hinman attempted to assert authority over Crown Point, Arnold refused to accept it, as Hinman's instructions only included Ticonderoga.

The Massachusetts committee eventually sent a delegation to Ticonderoga. When they arrived on June, 22 they made it clear to Arnold that he was to serve under Hinman. Arnold, after considering for two days, disbanded his command, resigned his commission, and went home, having spent more than £1,000 of his own money in the effort to capture the fort.

When Congress received news of the events, it drafted a second [letter to the inhabitants of Quebec](#), which was sent north in June with James Price, another sympathetic Montreal merchant. This letter, and other communications from the New York Congress, combined with the activities of vocal American supporters, stirred up the Quebec population in the summer of 1775.

When news of the fall of Ticonderoga reached England, [Lord Dartmouth](#) wrote that it was "very unfortunate; very unfortunate indeed".

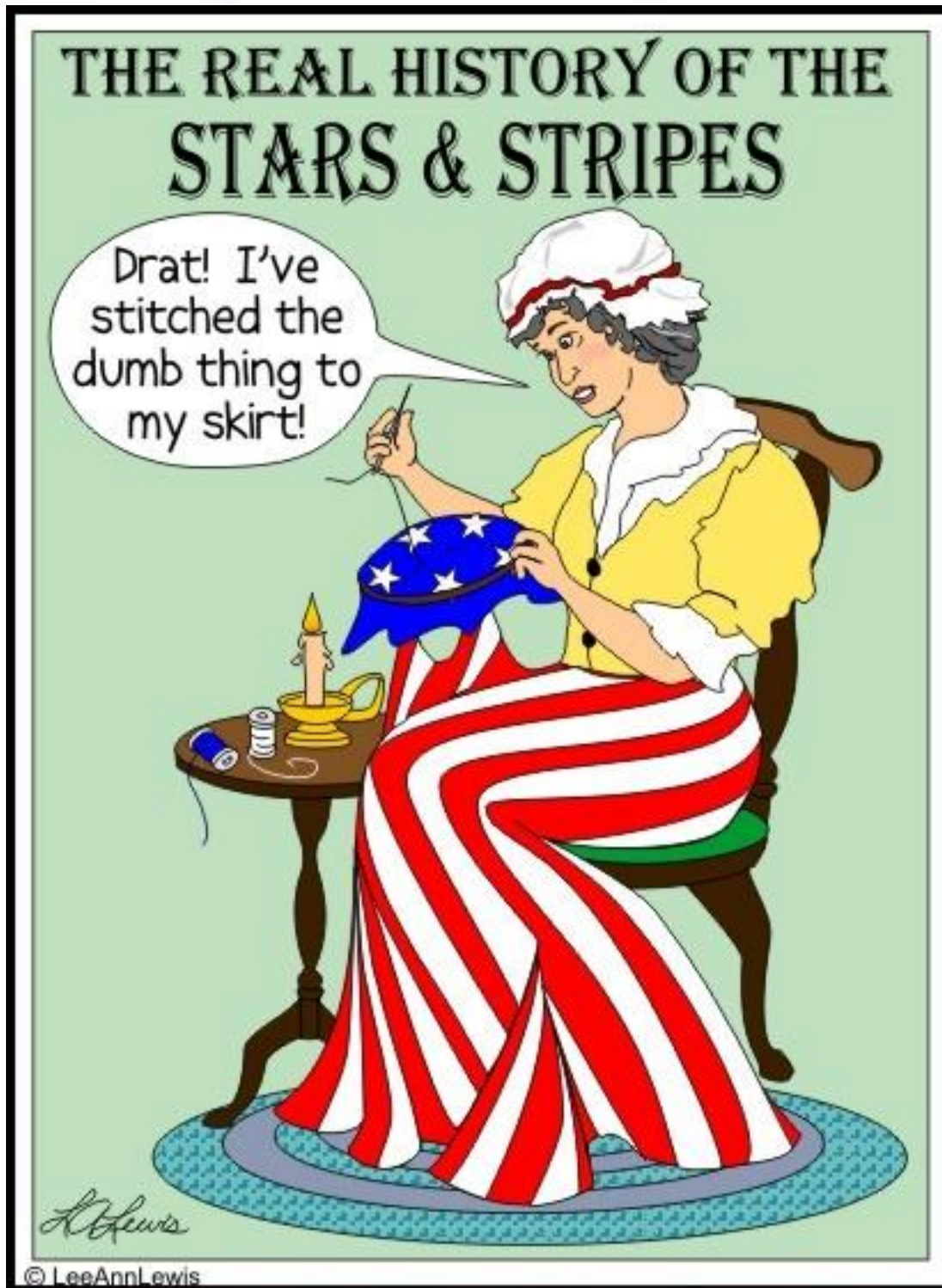


Source: Wikipedia

Prescott SAR Sponsors



Prescott Evening
Lions Club



It Happens to the Best of Us!

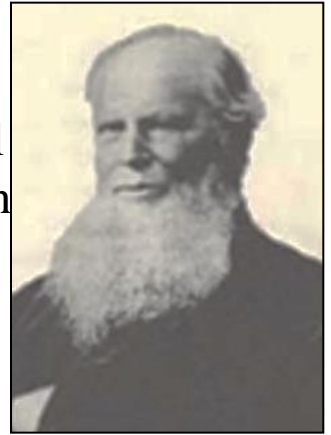
Trivia answer: **The Battle of Yorktown**

Chaplin Chat with Tim Prater



As we reflect on those who fought in our American Civil War, often times we need to be reminded of the sacrifices made by noncombatants which includes clergymen, medical partitioners and civilians. One such noncombatant was Father Thomas Quilt. His story is presented below.

“Thomas Ouellet came to Fordham as a theology student and was ordained in January 16, 1848. During the 1850’s he taught in the United States and France but when the Civil War began, he joined the army and was appointed a chaplain of New York’s Fighting 69th. He served in some of the bloodiest battles including Antietam, the Battle at Malvern Hill and Fredericksburg. Malvern Hill took the lives of 3,000 Union soldiers and 5,700 Confederate soldiers. Fr. Ouellet dodged bullets on the front lines to administer the last sacrament to dying soldiers. When he asked a mortally wounded man “Are you a Catholic?” the soldier replied “No, but I would like to die in the faith of any man who has the courage to come out and see me in such a place as this.” He was baptized and given absolution. Following the war Fr. Ouellet taught at St Peter’s in Jersey City, Francis Xavier in New York City and Quebec City. He was fluent in French, English, Polish and learned the Ojibway language in his sixties when he was assigned to an Indian mission in Ontario. He died at the age of 74 in Montreal.”



Father Thomas Quilt, SJ
1894-1894 Canada

The short narrative below published by Fordham Monthly vs 14 no 6 (March 1896) pages 85-86 gives you an appreciation and perspective of his dedicated service.

“You Are Not Alone”. This quote sums up what the chaplaincy represent to the soldiers of all wars, from the American Revolutionary War, to the Civil War to “Operation Enduring Freedom” Afghanistan. We, as a nation are most fortunate to reap the benefits of these dedicated men and women of the cloth who gave their very best in serving our military service men and women over the past 250 years. .

Chaplain Tim Prater
Prescott Chapter SAR

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