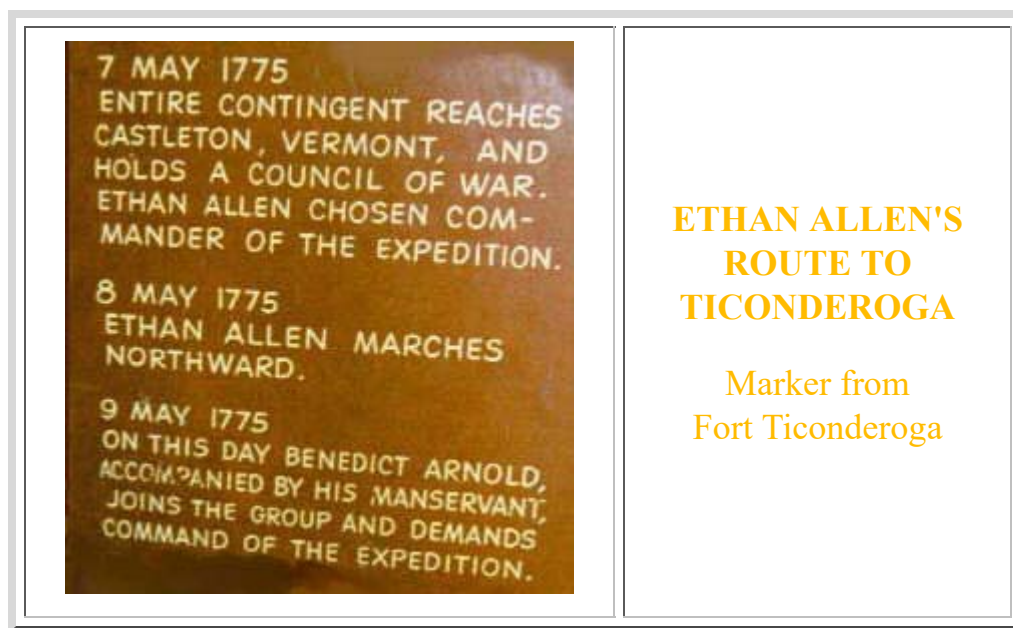


Books	US4	NY5	US7	US9	US9W	US20	US60	US202	US221	Canal
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CASTLETON

VERMONT



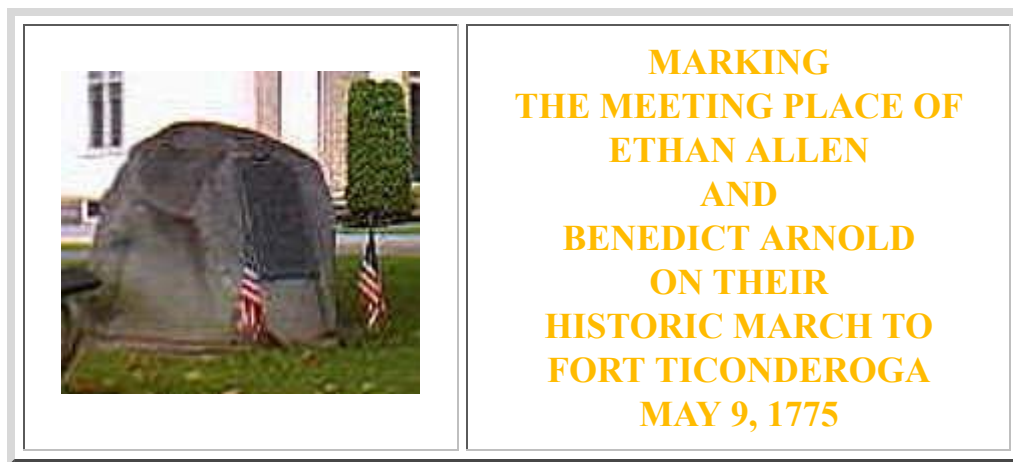
The contingent of patriot forces now numbering over 250 soldiers consisted of:

Edward Mott and about 16 volunteers from Connecticut.

James Easton, John Brown and about 40 volunteers from the Berkshires.

Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and about 200 Green Mountain Boys.

The patriot forces were here to make final plans to seize artillery and munitions from the British at Fort Ticonderoga for the defense of Boston. On May 9th, Colonel Benedict Arnold along with his manservant came with a commissioning from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety. He planned to use this official document to gain control of the operation.



The place of their meeting is marked near the congregational church. There is a marker in front of a patriotically decorated home behind the marker. The marker is on a metal plate embedded in stone and is very close to violating a supposed Federal Law. The law forbids the etching of Arnold's name in stone. This, of course, is due to Arnold's traitorous acts. Many believe he felt compelled to betray America because he was completely against any alliance with the French, an alliance that, ironically, he helped to create as a leader and hero at the Battle of Saratoga. But without a doubt, a traitor he was — he sought to deliver West Point to the British for 20,000 English pounds; in Virginia, he commanded British forces against American troops he once led; and later terrorized and burned New London, Connecticut in September, 1781.

Despite Benedict Arnold's efforts to take control of the expedition to Fort Ticonderoga, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys clearly made up the bulk of the forces. Allen, in his narrative, makes no mention of Arnold's participation in the attack.

"...directions were privately sent to me from the then colony of Connecticut, to raise the Green Mountain Boys; with them to surprise and take the fortress Ticonderoga. This enterprise I cheerfully undertook; ..." — Ethan Allen, 1779

Enroute to the

Hubbardton Battlefield, VT — Highlights

There are no markers between Castleton and the Hubbardton Battlefield, but there should be one near a waterfall about two miles south of the battlefield. It was near here where General St. Clair and his 2,500 Americans were camping when they heard gun shots in the morning hours of July 7, 1777 that marked the beginning of the Battle of Hubbardton. They broke camp quickly and were in Castleton just a few hours later.





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