

Notes P

	Streets	
	Aldens Alley (31)	Hull St. (21)
	Allen Lane (21)	Hull St. (29)
	Allen St. (21)	Hutchinson's St. (21)
	Ann St. (10)	Jollifs (31)
	Atkinson's St. (21)	Kilby Street (31, [21]) Nothing is shown here on
	Auchmutty St. (21)	either of Page's Maps (20 or 21)
	Back St. (10)	King St. (10) Became State Street
	Battery Alley (21)	Kneeland St. (21)
	Battery Marsh (20)	Leyerets St. (21)
	Beacon St. (29)	Leyerts Lane (20) Became Congress Street
	Beech St. (21) Beer Lane (21)	Lime Alley (31) Lindal's Lane (20)
on,	Belcher's Lane (20)	Link Alley (29)
vern	Bell Alley (31)	Long Lane (20)
	Bennet St (19)	Love Lane (21) Later Tileston St.
	Bennett St. (21)	Lynd St. (21)
	Berry Lane (21)	Lynn St. (10)
	Bishop's Alley (20)	Mackerel Lane (20, [31]) Many other sources ca
!	Blind Ln (29)	Kilby
	Board St. (20)	Margrate St (20)
	Boylston Alley (32) There was an Archway over some	Marleboro St. (21)
	portion of this alley	May St. (29)
resort	Brattles St. (20)	Merchant's Market (21)
	Bury St (31)	Middle St. (10)
	Button St (29)	Middlecot St. (29) Milk St. (21)
	Cambridge St. (21) Cart Ln (21)	Mill Alley (29)
rebuilt	Castle St. (31)	Moon St (29)
CDuitt	Castle St. (31)	Moon St (29, [21])
	Center St. (29)	Newbury St. (21)
	Centrey St. (29)	North St (10)
	Chambers St. (21)	Oliver's St. (21)
	Charter St (10, [21])	Orange St. (21)
lept	Clough St. (31)	Paddey's Alley (31)
ras	Cold Lane (10)	Pierins Alley (31) the 2nd i looks like an l (L). C
	Common St. (21)	also be Pierces Alley as shown in 1813.
	Cooks Court (21)	Pitts Lane (21)
	Cooper's Alley (29)	Pleasant St. (31)
	Corn Court (5) Depends on the location of the Brazier Inn.	Pond St. (21)
	Cornhill St. (20)	Princes St (10) Pudding Lane (21)
back to	Cow Lane (20)	Purchase Street (29)
868	Crab St. (20)	Queen St. (20) Became Court Street
lis St.	Creek Ln (27)	Ransford Lane (29, [21]) Page (21) Calls this
	Crooked Alley (31) Bonner (29) is the only one to	Bansford
:hop	name this street	Rawson's Lane (21) Later became Broomfield Si
•	Crooked Lane (20, 21, 29, [32]) Aka Silsby's Lane.	Robinson Lane (31)
ımin	Later became Wilson Lane. Both of these names	Round Ln. (29)
	were used in 1770 (32), making Crooked antiquated	Salem St. (19)
licates	even then.	Salutation Alley (21)
	Cross St. (20)	Savages Court (31)

35. Faneuil House (27, 21) Not sure about the exact, but Drake (27) indi Cross St. (20) Ellis St (31) 36. Fanueil Hall (21, 22) 37. Flower de Luce Tavern (5) Built in 1687 Essex St. (21) 38. Franklin's Birthplace (27, 21) One of two sites to claim the distinction of Exchange Lane (32) Inferred from 1813 map and from an anonymous account of the Boston Massacre being the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin, the other at or near the Chandlery

Farmer's St. (20)

Dock Square (10)

Fox Hill Island (22)

Gallops Wharf (20)

Gates Shiphyard (29)

Wheelright's Wharf

Gibbon's Shipyard (21)

Gilliam's Shipyard (31)

Governor's Green (4)

Gray's Wharf (21)

Gree's Ship Yard (21)

Halsey's Wharf (20)

Haywood's Wharf (20)

Hubbard's Wharf (21)

Hutchison's Wharf (21)

Kneeland's Wharf (21)

Lake's Wharf (20)

Lee's Ship Yard (20)

MacNeals Rope Yard (21) Maxswell's Wharf (31) < Null>

other map does

Hunt's Wharf (21)

Hellaway's Shipyard (29)

[31]) Price (31) shows nothing here

Hunt's and White's Ship Yard (21)

King's Chapel Burying Ground (27)

Hill's Wharf & Stillhouse (29)

Governor Belcher's Wharf (20)

Granary Burying Ground (21)

Greenough's Ship Yard (21)

Grant's and Greenwood's Ship Yard (21)

Griffin's Wharf (21, 20, None, [29]) Site of the

Boston Tea Party. Price (29) shows this just to the

Henshaw's Wharf and Stillhouse (21, None, None,

Long Warehouse (29) (29) shows a long pier, but no

Long Wharf (20) Had a row of warehouses on the

Gibb's Wharf (31, None, None, [21]) Page calls this

Fort Hill (22)

Freeman's (21)

Faneuil Hall Sqaure (22)

at Union and Hanover; burned in 1810 39. Franklin's Chandlery Shop (27, 20, 21) Partially burned in 1858 and the city took it to widen Hanover St. in the same year 40. French Meetinghouse (31, 27, 21) 41. Gen'l Howe's Quarters (27, 21) 42. Gen'l Warren's House (27, 5, 21) General Joseph Warren, killed at the

Buildings

Adams, and Hancocl 43. Golden Bull Tavern (5) 44. Gov. Winthrop's House (27, 29) Demolished for firewood by the British in 45. Green Barracks (27, 31) Housed 14th Regiment

claimed the building is close to Washington St. Perhaps at the other end of 47. Gun House (27, 21) Contained the two brass cannons belonging to the patriots.. After being hidden in the next-door school house these were smuggled out of town. Today, these cannons are at the top of the Bunker Hill

49. Hancock's Row (27, 21) 3 or 4 houses built (funded) by John Hancock as a public works project giving needed work to artisans and craftsmen, and giving 50. Hancock's Store (4, 21) Store No 4. at the east end of Faneuil Hall Market

51. Hellaway's Shipyard (31) 52. Hewe's Butcher Shop (27, 21) Butcher-Master-General during Howe's

53. Hollis Street Meeting House (21, 31) Also called Byles Meeting House (31) 54. Hutchison Mansion (5, 27, 27) Built in 1710 55. Indian Queen Tavern (27, 21) First place of this name, not to be confused with later place by Bromfield and Washington Streets 56. John Copley's House (27, 31) Built in 1774. Base had seven-foot-thick granite from Braintree. Copley was a painter/engraver

57. John Draper's House (27, 21) 58. John Wendell's House (27, 21) Was the location of the Custom House in 1759. Washington stayed here in 1789. 59. Julien House (5) 60. King's Arms Tavern (5)

61. King's Chapel (21) The portico on Tremont St. was not added until 1789 when Washington visited, so it is not shown. 62. King's Chapel Rector's residence (page 37, of Drake) (27, 21) 63. King's Head and Looking Glass (31) Retail Store where maps could be purchased, and where Price's map (29 and 31) was printed and sold 64. King's Head Tavern (5, 21) On the corner of modern North and Lewis Sts. 65. Lamb Tavern (5, 27) 66. Latin School (27) Latin was taught here, Benjamin Franklin went here in 1714 and John Hancock in 1742 67. Light House Tavern (5)

69. London Book Store (27, 21) Owned by Henry Knox 70. MacNeal's Rope Yard (21) 71. Major Thomas Melville's House (27, 21) 72. Manufactury House (27, 20) House and school of spinning cotton and linen. Though by 1768 it was rented to Elisha Brown who refused to allow the 14th Royal Regulars to occupy the building-the 14th gave up and moved into Faneuil Hall

73. Marlboro Hotel (5) Built 1708 74. Murray Barracks (27, 21) Place where 29th Grenadiers were housed. 75. New South Meetinghouse (21) 76. North End Grammer School (27, 21) 77. North End Latin School (29, 27, 21)

78. Northwest Water Mill (21, 10) 79. Old Corner Bookstore (27, 21) 80. Old Mansion House (5) 81. Old Meeting House (21) 82. Old North Church (Christ Church) (21) 83. Old North Meeting Hall (21)

85. Orange Tree Inn (5) 86. Parmen's Wharf (31) 87. Paul Revere's House (5, 28) Built just after 1676 (after the great fire) 88. Pound (27, 29, 21) 89. Powder House (31)

90. Prison (21, 31) 91. Province House (General Gage) (29) Also called Governor's house 92. Public Grainery (21, 29, 22) 93. Quaker Meeting House (22, 29) 94. Queen's Head Tavern (5)

95. Red Lion Inn (5, 21) 96. Roebuck Inn (5) 97. Royal Exchange Tavern (27, 32, 5) Also called "Vardy's (27) 98. Royal Regular's Barracks (27, 21)

the word "_Caucus_." The resolutions for the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor were drawn up there. 100. Samuel Adam's House (27, 21) Two-storey wooden house, disappeared in 101. Samuel Prescott's House (31, 20) Named in Price (31) as letter V 102. Samuel Stillman's House (27, 21) Stillman was th pastor at First Baptist

Church from 1765 to 1807, which is called the Anabaptist meeting hall (3) 103. Seven Star Inn (5) 104. Shaw House (27, 28) Maj. Pitcairn stayed in this house (it was owned by Robert B. Shaw) 105. Ship Tavern (27, 5, 21) Demolished in 1866

106. South Grammer School (31, 21, 27) 107. Stackpole House (27, 5, 21) 108. Stamp Office (28) Burned in 1765. This location is a rough guess all that is known is that it was on what is now called Kilby Street

110. State House (20, 22) Also called "Town House" 111. Sugar Houses (27, 29, 21) 112. Sun Tavern (5) Was a popular resort of the Sons of Liberty 113. Swan Tavern (5, 27) 114. Thomas Hancock's House (Gen'l Clinton) (21, 27) In 1775, John

Hancock, Thomas's Nephew lived here. 115. Thomas Russell's House (29, 27) General Heath stayed here during the 116. Trinity Church (21)

117. Watch House (31) 118. Water Mill (20) 119. West Meeting House (21, 29) (29) calls this the Lynd's Street Meeting house. It was built in 1736 and the steeple was taken down in 1775 to prevent the patriots from signalling to Cambridge

120. White Horse Tavern (27, 5, 21) 121. William Cooper's House (27, 21) Cooper was the Town Clerk of Boston during the revolution. He was a whig 122. Work House (29, 22) Built in 1738, Gables were 120 feet high 123. Writing School (31, 21, 27) Only Price (31) names this building 124. Admiral Graves Quarters (21)

School Alley (21) School St. (21) Scottows Alley (31) Sea St (10) Page calls this area Wheeler's Port Shease St. (21) Sheass Lane (31)

Ferry Way (21) Ship St. (10) Fish Market (31) Short Rd (29) Fish St. (10) Short St. (21) Shrimpton's Lane (20) Became Exchange St. Oddly Fleet St. (19) Flounder Lane (20, [10]) Bonner Spells it Flownder by 1770 most residents called it so (32), so why it Fosters Lane (21 was not so on the maps is curious. Friends St. (29) Sister St. (21) Sliding Alley (31) Later called Foster St Frog Lane (31) Gallop Alley (20)

South St (21)

Gardens Court (21) Southack St. (29) George St. (29) Gildrs's Ln (29) Name is very hard to read, Bonner is Spring Lane (31) A spring creek originally ran from the only map to name this street and only the Gil and here down to Oliver's Dock final s are definitely legible. Staniford St. (21) Gooch Lane (21) Governor's Alley (21) Std Alley (31) Sudbury St. (10) Gravel St. (21) Gray's Lane (31) Bonner is the only one who names Summer St. (20)

Sun Court (29, [21]) Temple St. (29) Tilley's Alley (31) Gridley's Ln (29) Bonner (29) is the only map namming this street Tremont St. (31) Grove St. (29) Union St. (10,31) Later the Northern fork meeting Hanover St. (10) Hanover St became Marshall St. Harvard St. (21) Water St. (21) Hawkins St. (21) West St. (21)

White Bread Alley (21) Later called Harris St. Henchmen St. (29) Hilliers Lane (21) Wiltshire St. (21) Hilliers Street (20) Wings Ln (20) Drake says this became Elm St. Hills Lane (29) Winter St. (21) Hog Alley (31) Wood St. (21) Hollis St. (31)

Historic Locations

Barton Point (22, 19, 21) Liberty Tree (10, 5, [24]) Robson (24) mislabels "The Beacon Hill (21, 12) Old Elm" as the Liberty Tree, as does Hamilton (30) Pemberton Hill (27, [21]) Originally called Cotton Boston Neck (19) Boston Stone (27) Stone dated 1737 Hill, named for Rev. John Cotton, Page calls this Brattle Square (27, 32) Charlestown Ferrry (22, 12) The Mall (29) The Old Elm (27, 29) Reputed to pre-date Boston, Clarke's Square (27) Cornhill Square (27, 32) still standing in 1875 Fox Hill (21, 12) Town Pump (27, 32) Also called Philip's Corner Windmill Point (22, 12) Hudson's Point (22, 12)

Other Named Areas

Adam's Wharf (21) Mill Bridge (27) Wooden built in 1686, lasting until 1793 when it was replaced with a stone bridge Admiral Grave's Quarters (21) North Battery (21) Allen's Wharf (21) Arbutknot's Wharf (None) North Square (27) Armory's Wharf & Stillhouse (None) Oliver's Dock (29) Back St. (None) Oliver's Wharf (31) Baker's Ship Yard (21) Paddock's Mall (27) Noted for the stately English Elms that Adino Paddock (a tory) planted in 1762, Bass Wharf (None) these survived the winter of 1775/6; the solder's Bennet's Wharf (21) repsected Paddock's confirmed Tory status. Berry's Shipyard (21) Bull's Wharf (21) Parmen's Wharf (29) Burrel's Wharf (20) Pool's Wharf (29) Burrough's Wharf (21) Quaker Burying Ground (27) Rowe's Field (21) Burying Ground (28) This portion of Copp's Hill Burying ground was reserved for slaves. Rowe's Wharf (21) Ruck's Wharf (21) Butler's Wharf (21) Scarlet's Wharf (21) Byle's Wharf (21) Charlestown Commons (22) Sear's Ship Yard (20) Church Square (31) South Battery (31) Tea Wharf (20) Also called "T Wharf" or "Minot's T Clarke's Ship Yard (21) Clarke's Wharf (20) after the original owner Clarke's/Hancock Wharf (21) The Mall (27) Part of the Commons. The inner row of Coffin's Field (21) trees was planted 1722-29 & outer row in 1734; Coffin's Wharf Stillhouse (21, None, None, [31]) many were cut down by British soldiers, even some of the largest, out of spite, on the last day of their Prices calls this W. Child's Wharf and Stillhouse Common Burying Ground (27) Opened in 1756. Those who died of their wounds taken in the Battle Thornton's Ship Yard (21) of Bunker Hill were buried in a trench grave here. Tileston's Wharf (21) Copps Hill Battery & Redoubt (21) Town Dock (31) d'ACosta's Pasture (21) Franklin St. later ran Town Dock Bridge (31) through the midst parallel to Milk & Summer. Verin's Wharf (21) Drake says the lower portion of this was a quagmire. Waldo's Wharf (21)

Walner's Wharf and Stillhouse (31)

Wentworth's Wharf (20)

Whitehorn's Wharf (21)

Woodman's Wharf (20)

Wing's Shipyard (29)

Wood Yard (21)

Wheelwright's Wharf (21)

How This Map was Made

This map was created using ArcGIS, a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software package by ESRI. Each feature on the map was drawn similarly to how a artist draw graphics, but in this case, as each feature was also stored in the database along with other bits of descriptive information. That information included notes about which sources were used to determine whether that feature existed in 1775, the name of the feature, and anything else interesting about that feature.

This map wasn't created overnight; it was begun as a research project about the Battle of Bunker (Breeds) Hill nearly four years ago. The database was expanded to include all of Boston, and the surrounding coastline (the entire area is shown in the overview map at the bottom of the poster). Somewhere between 400-500 hours of GIS work researching, drawing, and creating data were

1775 and 1777 were used to create a digital elevation model for this area. The GIS database for this map contains even more information than what is shown on the map. For instance the buildings data layer contains information about the purpose of the building, allowing for spatial analysis of settlement and land use. The database is also intended to be a model or template that can be used for other historical GIS projects. The manner that the sources are referenced to the features on the map, in particular is an example of a new method for using GIS for historical

completed over the four-year period. Today Boston's topography is a very different than what existed

in 1775. Soundings and the heights and shapes of hills shown on maps made of the area between

No maps of the period showed detailed locations for the houses of significant persons, the inns, taverns, barracks, etc. All of these locations were interpreted from books and manuscripts written and published in the late 19th and early 20th century. These sources were published prior to the modern age of skyscrapers and such, as guides to the historical places for persons walking around Boston. The audience for these books would have been well educated, civically minded area residents and tourists; and historical societies.

Citations for Names and Places

Nearly Every place and name on this map is shown based on it appearing in a document published prior to 1784. The keys to the names and places contain their sources as a list of numbers in parentheses. Sometimes sources disagreed, which was certainly possible given that some maps were actually engraved in England, far removed from the time and place shown on the map; these sources are shown within [brackets]. Additionally, notes for places may be included after the citations. The spellings are those found on primary source maps and may differ from today's accepted spellings.

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When Boston was occupied, beginning in 1768, by the British Army, the commanders divided Boston into twelve wards. Some wards had entire regiments (about 500 men) stationed within. Ostensibly the troops were assigned to and responsible for maintaining the peace and security of each ward. Reality was that the mere presence of the troops raised tensions between themselves and the citizenry.

The troops were billited or had barracks in public buildings or warehouses in their wards, but often the officers stayed in private homes. Sometimes, as the case may have been with people who were Tory's this would have been voluntary, or even prefered given the protection the officers could provide. In other cases, like for people who were whigs, the troops gave the occupants no choice--the King had ordered the occupation and the people must comply and that included housing the troops. In fact the governor's original plan was that as many troops as possible were to be housed in private homes. The public outcry was so great that the governor was forced to change his orders.

This occupation infuriated the people, causing many of them who were otherwise good British subjects to reconsider the Whig's point of view. Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Paul Revere, and others use the local media to play up the depradations of the British troops, essentially winning the hearts and minds of many people in and around Boston.

Two maps, #29 and #24 above showed the locations of these wards.