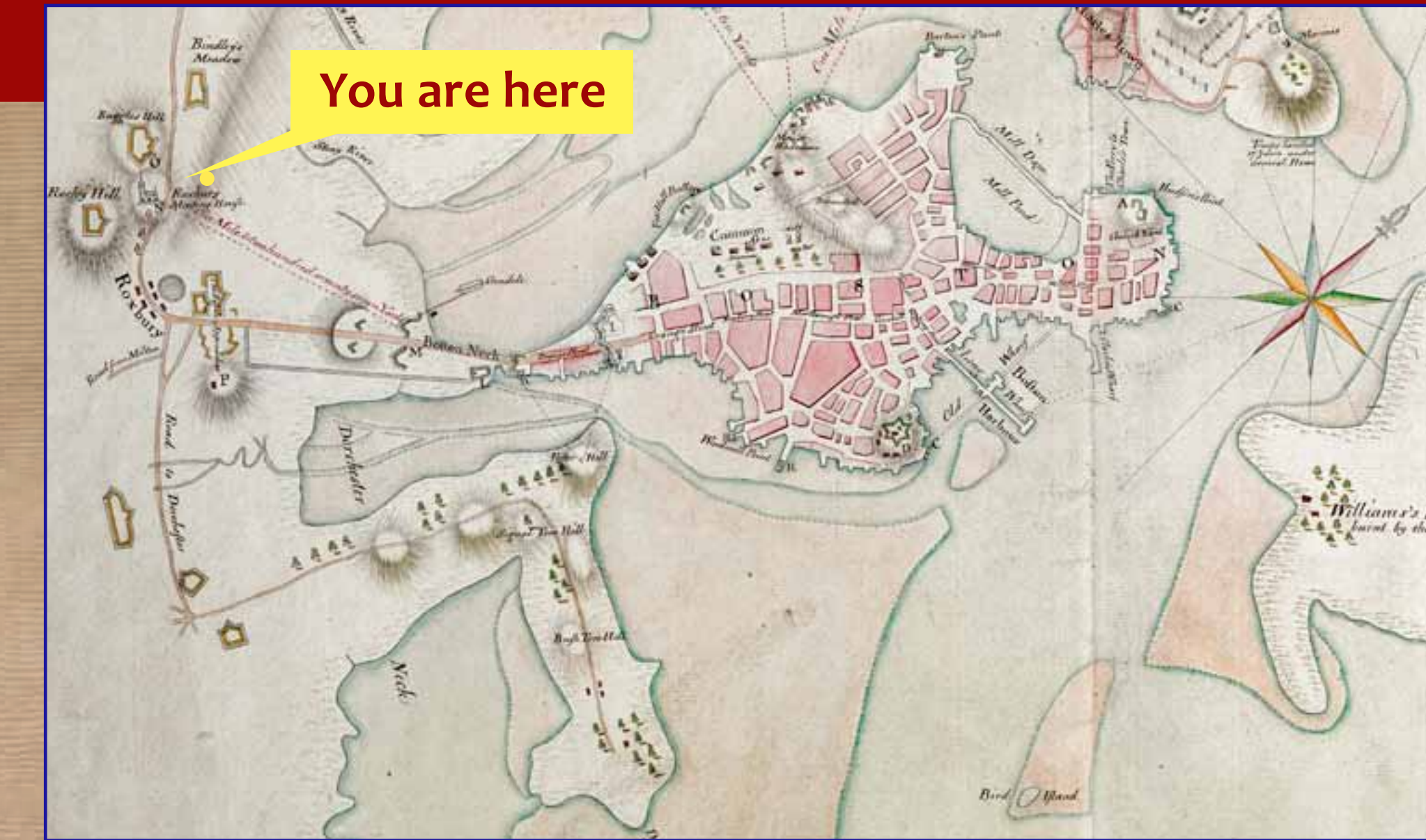


A Revolutionary View of Boston, 1776

The British occupation of Boston ended in March of 1776 after Continental Army soldiers and cannons traveled along Dorchester Road, shown below, and occupied Dorchester Heights, shown just to the right. The artist who drew this scene, Joseph-Frédéric Vallet DesBarres, was commissioned to document the British ports in New England and Canada, that is why the Royal governor's mansion, now the Shirley-Eustis House, is so prominent. By the time this drawing

was published in England in 1776, Boston was no longer under British rule. Continental Army General John Thomas planned the Dorchester Heights operation while using the parsonage of the First Church in Roxbury as his headquarters. Today this parsonage is known as the Dillaway-Thomas house.



Roxbury and Boston in 1775, during the siege. This map made by a British soldier during the siege shows the location of the First Church in Roxbury Meeting House in relation to the defenses around Boston.



Image: A view of Boston taken on the road to Dorchester, 1776, from J.F.W. Des Barres' *Atlantic Neptune*; inset map, A plan of Boston, and its environs : shewing the true situation of His Majesty's army, and also those of the rebels, Richard Williams, 1776