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Nathaniel Barber, born in 1728, was a Boston Tea Party participant, Mason, Muster Master for Suffolk County, commissary of Boston's military stores until 1781, and State Naval Officer of Boston. Towards the end of the war, the Patriots were trying to decide what to do with all the Loyalists still residing in America. Samuel Adams and Barber had such a correspondence over this issue. The two-part manuscript of their letters is comprised of a 1783 Town of Boston resolve and a corresponding cover letter from the Boston Committee of Correspondence. These letters are both signed by chairman Nathaniel Barber, who later died in 1787, and is buried in the Old Burial Ground in Boston.

Thomas Bolter was born on April 23rd, 1735 in Boston, Massachusetts and was a participant in the Boston Tea Party. Bolter worked as a housewright [working for John Crane], a fireman, and a retailer. After the tea protest, Bolton moved to Springfield where he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, under Major Joseph Eayer, as an artillery officer and rose to the rank of Captain in the regiment of Colonel Flowers. He died in Boston, August 26th, 1811

Nathaniel Bradlee was an American patriot and participant in the Boston Tea Party. He was born on February 16, 1746 in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Bradlee was 27 when he became a part of the Revolutionary War and a protestor of King George's Townsend Act. A skilled group of merchants and craftsmen, called the "Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association", was a group of men dedicated to furthering mechanic skills and promoting benevolence. Nathaniel was a part of this group, as well as its most famous member, Paul Revere. Nathaniel lived at the corner of Tremont and Hollis; it was in this home he held meetings for the American Patriots of Boston. Nathaniel also had a sister, Sarah Bradlee Fulton, who is called the "Mother of the Boston Tea Party." It was Sarah who dressed the Bostonian Indians in their garb and war paint. It was also Sarah who kept a large pot of boiling water to remove the men of their face paint when it was over. Nathaniel also supported the "Daughters of Liberty"; they were a group of influential women who sought to decrease the need for British goods and prove that female presence and responsibility was needed in the American communities. He sponsored meetings for this patriotic group in his home as well as supporting the decision in the Continental Congress to boycott all British imports. Bradlee died of old age on May 8, 1813, at the age of 68.

Benjamin Burton was born December 9th, 1749 and participated in the Boston Tea Party; he was also one of the men who led the meeting at the Old South Meeting House before the tea protest actually began. He later enlisted in the Continental Army, and received the rank of Lieutenant in September of 1776 and the rank of Captain in Colonel Thurburn's regiment in Rhode Island in 1777. Burton was one of the patriots held prisoner along with General Peleg Wadsworth for three months in 1778 and when he escaped he was given the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in a Boston Militia. Benjamin married Hannah Church and together they had seven children. Burton died May 24, 1835

Seth Brown, born in 1750, was 23 when he participated in the Boston Tea Party. He was a house carpenter by trade and post-war he ran a tavern, a riding school, and stable. Seth Brown enlisted in the Revolutionary Army as a minuteman, a non-commissioned officer, and militiaman. He was one of the men who rolled barrels of gunpowder down Bunker Hill to deceive the British into believing the Patriots still had ample gunpowder. When his company's commander, Major Andrew McClary, was wounded, Browne took command and led the patriot's retreat across Mystic River. He was also one of several men hand picked to transport the money sent by General Lafayette to General Washington through Newport, Rhode Island, to White Plains, New York. Seth Browne later died in 1809

Jonathan Clark was a sergeant in the Revolutionary Army, as well as a part of the Boston Tea Party. He married Hannah Gloyd on February 18th, 1769. Reportedly, when Clark came home from the protest, he had so much tea in his hat that Hannah was able to brew a pot from it. Jonathan Clark fought the Battle of Bunker Hill and witnessed the fall of Colonel Warren. The dates of his birth and death are unknown.

from the gallery of the Old South Meeting House “Boston Harbor, a teapot tonight!” Adam Collson died in 1798 and is buried somewhere in the Granary Burying Ground across from his childhood home.

Adam Collson, a leather dresser, was born in 1738 on Tremont Street, Boston, in front of the Granary Burying Ground. Adam was an active patriot, a member of the St. Andrew’s Lodge, and a member of the Long Room Club that met over the Franklin Printing Office in Queen [now Court] Street. On the night of the Boston Tea Party, it was Collson who shouted

Joseph Coolidge was born in Watertown, Massachusetts June 18th, 1730 and was 46 when he participated in the Boston Tea Party. He also enlisted in the Revolutionary Army; reportedly, “Joseph Coolidge was working in the field one day when he heard a fight had broken out with some Redcoats in Lexington. He dropped his plough, shouldered his musket and never came back.” Coolidge fought at the Battles of Lexington and Concord on the first day of the American Revolution. He was killed in battle during the British retreat from Concord; he was one of fifty Americans either killed or mortally wounded that day. He died April 19th, 1775 and was buried at his home in Watertown, Massachusetts.

Major Samuel Cooper was born in Boston, Massachusetts June 13, 1757. Samuel was a participant in the Boston Tea Party and a member of the Sons of Liberty at the young age of 16. He is also the author of an almost unknown first hand account of the Tea Party. As well as writing about the Revolutionary War, Cooper also fought alongside his brethren in many major battles. He fought Bunker Hill, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. By the end of the war he had received a Major's rank and later settled in New York City after the war. He held a public post as a city tax collector, married, and had eight children. After the conclusion of his post as tax collector he moved to Georgetown, D.C., and lived there for the rest of his life. He passed away in Alexandria, Virginia, August 19th, 1840 at the age of 83.

Below is his account of the Boston Tea Party:

"The duty on tea gave great umbrage to the colonists generally and in Boston an association was formed in 1770 to drink no tea until the duty was repealed. This course was persisted in 1773 the arrival of 3 ships from England laden with tea caused great disgust."

"No little excitement prevailed among the inhabitants of Boston, on account of the arrival of the ships laden with tea from England. Every effort was made to send these ships back but without success and it was soon evident that the tea would be landed unless some active measures were adopted by the citizens to prevent it. A town meeting was called on the afternoon of December 16, 1773 to devise measures for getting rid of this annoyance. At this meeting, which was held in the Old South Meeting House corner of Main and Milk Street, John Hancock presided. A little before sundown an alarm was created among the assembled citizens by the cry of fire, which was suppose to be given by some of the British officers who had attended the meeting in citizen dress and had given the alarm for the purpose of breaking up the assembly. They had nearly affected this object when the town clerk, William Cooper, rose and in a loud voice told the citizens that there was no fire to be apprehended but the fire of the British and begged them to keep their places."

"Immediately after a detach't of about 20 men disguised as Indians was seen to approach in single file by the west door of the Church. They marched with silent steps down the isle and so passed by the south door brandishing their tomahaws [tomahawks] in that direction. The appearance of these men created some sensation. No one appeared to expect their arrival and the object of their visit seemed wholly inexplicable. On leaving the church, they proceeded in the same order in which they entered it, down Milk Street through that part of town which led to Gray's and Tiletson's wharves where the tea ships lay. Arrived at the wharves

they divided into three troops each with a leader gained possession of the ships quietly and proceeded to lighten them of their cargo by hoisting out the boxes and emptying their contents into the dock. No noise was heard except the occasional clink of the hatchet in opening the boxes and the whole business was performed with so much expedition that before 10 o'clock that night the entire cargo of the three vessels were deposited in the docks."

"Many a wishful eye was directed to the piles of tea which lay in the docks and one poor fellow (5) who could not resist the temptation had filled the lining of his cloak with about a bushel of the plants. He was soon observed by the crowd and the process of lightening him of his burden was short. He was dragged a little distance on the wharf to a barrel and was soon furnished with a coat of tar and shavings."

John Crane was a soldier in the French and Indian War, the American Revolutionary War, and a participant in the Boston Tea Party. He was born in Braintree, Massachusetts December 7th, 1744. At the tender age of 12, he had an early military experience when he substituted for his father in the French and Indian War when Mr. Crane received the draft. Early in the American Revolution, Crane became a member of the Sons of Liberty like so many other men in his time. Before the Boston Tea Party actually occurred, the disguised men met at Crane's home to discuss the night's events. Interestingly, John Crane was the only American harmed in the Boston Tea Party. He was in the hold of one ship when he was knocked unconscious by a falling crate of tea. His fellow patriots thought him dead and hid him under a pile of wood shavings in a carpenter's shop off the harbor, only for Crane to recover later. His patriotism did not end there. After working as a carpenter, he joined the militia in Boston. It was his skill and career that earned him the rank of Brigadier General. He was reportedly so skilled at aiming that he "could see cannon ball passing through the air". Historians are unsure as to which artillery company Crane served in the Revolutionary War. The most famous Boston militia was called "The Train" which was composed of the most skilled artisans and the Sons of Liberty; other famous revolutionaries such as Paul Revere were among its ranks. This unit's first commander was Adino Paddock, who had received extensive training from the British artillery. And it was under Paddock that Crane first began his military service [this company was later

commanded by another Boston Tea Participant, Thomas Crafts]. He later moved to Rhode Island because the Boston Port Bill harmed his business. Here, he took command of a different unit called Rhode Island Train of Artillery after the shootings began at the Battles of Lexington and Concord. However, these two companies merged in 1775 and became known as the Continental Artillery Regiment. Only ten years after the Boston Tea Party in 1783, John Crane emerged as top commander of the U.S. Corps of Artillery. He retired and later died in Maine August 21st, 1805 at the age of 61.

Obadiah Curtis, a wheelwright in the Boston area, was born in 1724 in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. He was one of the older participants of the Boston Tea Party. Obadiah did not strictly comply with the rules of the tea protest set forth by its leaders within the Masons and Sons of Liberty. Curtis kept a pinch of tea as a souvenir, making it into a teabag. Descendants of Curtis still own the small bag of tea today. He was also a personal aid to General Arnold and assisted him on his expedition to Canada. Curtis died in 1811, at the age of 87.

Robert Davis, an importer of groceries and liquors, born in 1747, was a participant in the Boston Tea Party, a member of the Sons of Liberty, and is thought to have been a Freemason. He was also a part of the Revolutionary Army, took part in the siege of Boston, and the expulsion of the British fleet from Boston Harbor in 1776. He achieved the rank of First Lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Regiment under Colonel Joseph Vose. He fought the Battle of Valley Forge and the Battle of Rhode Island. Robert Davis died in 1798.

Benjamin Edes was born on October 14th, 1732 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. In addition to participating in the Boston Tea Party, Edes was a journalist and a political agitator. He, along with John Gill, were the publishers of the Boston Gazette, a

newspaper which helped spark and finance the Boston Tea Party, as well as being very influential throughout the Revolutionary War. Edes favored American Independence in his writings; he fought British policy through written attacks on the Stamp Act, the tea tax, the Townshend Acts, and other oppressive measures. During the Siege of Boston he escaped to Watertown, Massachusetts where he continued to publish the Gazette until 1798 [43 years after he started it]. He died on December 11th, 1803 in Boston.

John Gammell was born in 1751 and worked as a carpenter in Boston. He was an active patriot before the revolution and according to the History of Lexington, he engaged in the protest against the Stamp Act and in the Boston Tea Party. He enlisted in 1775 in the Revolutionary Army and after the Siege of Boston, he moved with his family and wife Margaret to Lexington. He later died in 1828.

Moses Grant was born in 1751 and was Boston's leading wallpaper dealer before and after the war. Grant's activities aside from the tea protest include participating in the North End Caucus political group, participating in the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and in 1774 helped remove two cannons from a militia armory that had been put under British control. Grant died in 1817; his burial location is unknown.

George Hewes was one of the last survivors of the American Revolution. He was a participant in not only the Boston Tea Party but many political protests, the Boston Massacre, enlisted in the Revolutionary Army as a militiaman and privateer, and authored two biographies about his experience. He was born August 25, 1742, in the South End of Boston. At the age of fourteen, Hewes was apprenticed to a shoemaker [Downing] that he immensely disliked. He tried to enlist in the British army but was rejected on the grounds that he was too short (a mere 5'1). Before any of his political or revolutionary career, Hewes lived a poverty stricken life as a shoemaker with his wife Sally Sumner; he was an average member of Boston's lower class. His revolutionary participation began with, what is now known as, the Boston Massacre. He joined the mob of Bostonian apprentices and craftsmen, supporting some of the apprentices who were trying to collect debts from various British officers, such as British Captain John Goldfinch. He walked away bearing a bruised shoulder from a British officer's rifle butt. Hewes joined the band of disguised Bostonians who protested the Tea Act by dumping tea into the Boston harbor. Reportedly, Hewes went to the captain of one of the ships and demanded the keys to the tea chests. A month later Hewes was at the center of the events surrounding the tarring and feathering of

John Malcolm. Malcolm was a Bostonian who worked for the British customs service; he was a serious Loyalist and a staunch supporter of royal authority. Hewes detested Malcolm and frequently insulted him in the street. When Malcolm once tried to strike a small child with his cane, Hewes intervened, argued, and Malcolm ended up striking Hewes in the forehead with his cane. After seeing a doctor, Hewes went to a magistrate's office to get a warrant for John Malcolm's arrest. Later that night, January 25th 1774, a mob seized Malcolm from his home and dragged him into King Street. Despite the objections of Hewes, Malcolm was tarred and feathered. He was then taken to the liberty tree and was threatened with hanging unless he apologized for his behavior and renounced his customs commission; Malcolm relented. This event was reported internationally in the news press. In 1775, Boston was put under martial law and, like many other patriots, Hewes fled the city. His first period of military service began in the fall of 1776 when he boarded the privateering ship "Diamond". The voyage was successful, resulting in the capture of three enemy vessels. He served in many other battles and sea voyages until 1781 when his military career ended. After the war of 1812 Hewes and his family moved to Richfield Springs in Ostego County, New York. For the rest of his life, he was well respected in the community for his contribution to the cause of the American Revolution and was always a desired participant in memorial ceremonies. He died on November 5th, 1840 at the age of 98.

John Hooton, an oarmaker, was born September 4th, 1754 in Boston, Massachusetts. He was a Boston Tea Party participant and Revolutionary militiaman. He was placed on the enlistment list for service as a private and sergeant in the Massachusetts Militia. He served as a sergeant in Captain Elias Parkman's company and in Colonel Joseph Webb's regiment. He died September 15th, 1844 and is buried in the Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Samuel Hobbs was born in 1750 in Sturbridge, Massachusetts and was apprenticed to be a tanner at an early age. He was only 23-years-old when he became part of the American Revolution and a participant in the Boston Tea Party. Hobbs worked at a tannery near the intersection of Hall Road and East Main Street [although the building still stands, no sign of the business is immediately visible today]. He later took over the business and operated it until his death; generations of his family continued the business until the late 1800s. The property his house was built on includes a wood-framed house built by Samuel Hobbs with an attached carriage shed and barn. The house Hobbs built a few years after the Boston Tea Party still stands today and is privately owned.

Abraham Hunt was born in Braintree, Massachusetts on June 2nd, 1748 and was a member of the Boston Tea Party. He was apprenticed in 1763 to Edmund Quincy, who kept a wine store and who connected Hunt to trade later on. His place of business was in Middle [now Hanover] street and he lived on Federal Street. In the Revolutionary Army, he

served as lieutenant at the Siege of Boston, was in the Ticonderoga Campaign, fought Valley Forge, and eventually rose to the rank of Captain. He also aided Captain Hoysted Hacker, a "Buccaneer", and he was the inspector of the ports of Boston and Charlestown. In 1777, he became a member of the St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons. He later died December 5th, 1793.

David Kinnison was the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party and lived until he was 115 years old. Kinnison was born in Old Kingston, near Portsmouth, Maine on November 17th, 1736. He owned a farm in Lebanon, Maine and was one of seventeen men who formed a political club and gathered for secret meetings in a local tavern named "Colonel Gooding" in their own private room. This club decided that no matter if they were assisted or not, they would destroy all the tea at any cost. The men arrived in Boston and met up with the other revolutionaries and proceeded to dump the tea into the harbor. These men had sworn that if any one of them faltered or hesitated that "they would be thrown into the sea with

the tea." Kinnison famously said, "But we cared not more for our lives than three straw and are determined to throw the tea overboard. We were all captains and everyone commanded themselves." They all agreed to not reveal any of the participants' names until it was safe to do so. David Kinnison was an active militiaman during the Revolutionary War. Towards the conclusion of the war, he moved to Danville, Vermont where he returned to farming for another eight years. He then moved to Wells, Maine and lived there until the War of 1812. He served in the War of 1812 as well and was actually wounded in Williamsburg. He lived in Chicago, Illinois for the rest of his life. He was married four times and produced 22 children in total. He was illiterate until he was 60 years old and only ever learned to sign his name. He was actually photographed in August of 1848 when Kinnison was 111-years-old and his signature is at the bottom of the picture. He died in Chicago on February 24, 1851 at the incredible age of 115.

Amos Lincoln was 20-years-old when he participated in the Boston Tea Party and at the time he was apprenticed to Thomas Crafts, who was another renowned revolutionary. Lincoln was not only a Tea Party participant, but was a militiaman in the Massachusetts State Artillery [called "The Train"] under the command of Crafts, a part of Shay's Rebellion, and was in charge of building the Boston State House. It was in the Massachusetts State Artillery that his military career began; because of his skill, he quickly advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Amos Lincoln is well known for marrying two of the daughters of Paul Revere. Deborah Revere was born in 1758 and together she and Amos had nine children. When she died in January of 1797, Amos quickly married Deborah's sister Mary Revere in May; together they had five children before she died in 1805 at the age of 35. Interestingly, the grandson of Amos Lincoln, Frederic W. Lincoln, became the eighteenth mayor of Boston and often spoke about his grandfather's participation in the Boston Tea Party. Lincoln died in 1829 at the age of 76.

Thomas Machin was born in Staffordshire, England, March 20th, 1744. He was employed by Brindley in canal construction and in 1772 he came to America and settled in Boston, where he participated in the Boston Tea Party. He joined the ranks of the Freemasons and became a member of the Army Lodge at West Point. He was wounded at Bunker Hill while acting as lieutenant of artillery and that January, 1776, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in Colonel Knox's artillery regiment. He also

aided in developing the fortifications to render the Hudson River impassible to British vessels. In 1779, Machin accompanied Colonel Van Schaick's expedition against the Onondagas and later joined Sullivan's expedition to the Genesee Valley. He was a mapmaker and surveyor for the rest of his life until he died in Charlestown April 3rd, 1816.

August 14, 1765, **Andrew Oliver**, distributor of stamps for Massachusetts, was hung in effigy from an elm tree, which we now call the Liberty Tree, at the crossing of Essex and Orange Streets in the city's South End. The sheriff, Stephen Greenleaf, was ordered by Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson to take the effigy down, but was opposed by a large crowd. All day the crowd detoured merchants on Orange Street to have their goods symbolically stamped under the elm. At night, a crowd led by MacIntosh, a Seven Years' War veteran and current shoemaker, cut down the mock Oliver and took it in a funeral procession to the Town House where the legislature met. From there they went to Oliver's office, tore it down, symbolically stamped the timbers, and took the effigy to Oliver's home at the foot of Fort Hill. Here, they beheaded and burned the effigy along with Oliver's stable house and coach and chaise. Greenleaf and Hutchinson were stoned when they tried to stop the mob,

which then looted and destroyed the contents of Oliver's house. Oliver asked to be relieved of his duties the next day. This resignation, however, was not enough. Oliver was ultimately forced by MacIntosh to be paraded through the streets and publicly resign under the Liberty Tree. On August 26, MacIntosh led an attack on Hutchinson's house. The mob evicted the family, destroyed the furniture, tore down the interior walls, and emptied the wine cellar. Governor Francis Bernard offered a 300-pound reward for information on the leaders of the mob, but no information was forthcoming. MacIntosh and several others were arrested, but were freed either by pressure from the merchants or released by mob action.

Major **Thomas Melville** was a close friend of John Hancock and participated in the famous Boston Tea Party. Thomas Melville was also the grandfather of Herman Melville, who authored "Moby Dick". Thomas was born in Boston, Massachusetts January 16, 1751. He entered Princeton College at fifteen years

old and graduated with a degree in theology. He was 23 when the Boston Tea Party occurred and, reportedly, found some of the alleged tea in his shoes after the affair was over, later showing it to General Lafayette. According to records at the St. Andrew's Lodge, Melville was apart of the Freemason Association [who have been thought to have masterminded the whole tea party plan] and in 1773 he became a member of the Sons of Liberty. He was selected by General Warren as a personal aid and messenger for a short time before the General's death at Bunker Hill. Melville advanced to the rank of Captain in 1776 in the Massachusetts artillery regiment, under the command of Colonel Thomas Crafts [another Boston Tea Party participant]. It has been said that Thomas Melville was the soldier that fired the first cannon with deadly aim towards the British, forcing them to retreat from the Boston harbor. As for his military career, he served under various, distinguished Revolutionary War generals and participated in 1779 at the Battle of Rhode Island. Melville's political career began with his involvement with Boston's Committee of Correspondence. Before the federal constitution was adopted and the creation of America's current democratic government, one of the highest executive appointments in the port of Boston was the Navy Officer post. Melville was chosen for this post within Boston's Committee of Correspondence by the Massachusetts legislature three years in a row. However, when the constitution was finally adopted, the task of appointment of officers was transferred to the president of the United States. When George Washington became president, he selected Thomas Melville as Surveyor and

Inspector of the Boston Port. Years later, President Madison would appoint him as the Chief Naval Officer of Boston. He held this post successfully until 1829. In addition to holding these federally elected posts, Melville was also elected as state representative of the city of Boston. In 1779, he was selected as a fire warden of Boston and held this post until his death. Thomas Melville had married Priscilla Scollay in 1774; together they had eleven children. Melville died peacefully at his home in Boston, September 16th, 1832.

William Molineux was a Boston merchant and friend of Samuel Adams; he was a most influential and radical patriot. Molineux was unusual among the Boston Whigs because he was born in England and immigrated to Massachusetts; unlike many of his fellow revolutionary leaders who were born in Boston. He was also not part of the province's Congregationalist orthodoxy [a religion that originated from Puritanism]; instead, he attended an Anglican church. Insurance records show that Molineux broke British trade laws in his business by sending ships to Holland; so he might have been motivated to join the radical cause by increased custom duties and enforcement. Also, unlike other revolutionary leaders who distanced themselves from mobs and violent protest, Molineux was not afraid to get his hands dirty. Molineux was the only top Whig organizer not in Old South Meeting House on the night of the Tea Party; he was probably at the dock observing the destruction of the tea. In 1774 he set an example by refusing jury duty under royal judges and may have helped to gather field artillery for the province. Molineux rose to prominence by leading committees and crowds in demonstrations against the Townshend Acts, seizures by Customs officers, and the stationing of British troops in Boston. He also organized a public works effort to employ the town's poor by spinning and weaving linen. Along with Doctor Thomas Young, William Molineux was one of the most radical revolutionaries among the genteel Whig organizers who sought to steer and increase public demonstrations in Boston after 1765. The mob, under his leadership, harassed the British troops,

initiated brawls and encouraged desertion among the British soldiers. He was well versed and just like Samuel Adams, became the spokesman for the street crowds. With such devotion to the anti-British cause, he quickly became involved with the Sons of Liberty and grew to be one of its most influential leaders. Among Molineux's passionate patriot acts, he advocated a march on acting governor Thomas Hutchinson's mansion, despite warnings that such an act against the king's representative was treason, for which the penalty was death. He reportedly threatened to kill himself if his colleagues did not aid him in the march. However, in late October he suddenly became ill, and on October 22nd, 1774 he died, reportedly saying, "O save my Country, Heaven." Because Molineux died before the Revolutionary War began, and because some of his colleagues were uncomfortable with his radical methods, he was largely omitted from histories of America's independence. In fact, his name was only preserved most prominently in a short story by Nathaniel Hawthorne titled "My Kinsman, Major Molineux," set in the 1740s. Molineux's home on Beacon Hill, Boston, Massachusetts was torn down to make room for the Massachusetts State House.

Joseph Payson, a housewright on Foster's Wharf, while living in Roxbury, MA, was one of the men who disguised themselves as an Indian and participated in the Boston Tea Party December 16th, 1773. Payson served in the Revolutionary War and was one of the original signers of the petition to incorporate Gardner, Massachusetts as a town in May of 1785. After the Revolutionary War, Payson came to what would become Gardner, from Framingham and was both a farmer and a shoemaker. Joseph Payson was married a total of four times and had eight children. He died peacefully on April 13th in 1833.

Captain **Henry Prentiss** was born on March 7th, 1749 and was 24 when he participated in the Tea Party. Other than his role in the destruction of tea, it is

known that Henry Prentiss fought in the Revolutionary War and earned the rank of Captain. During the time of the famous tea protest, Prentiss like many other patriots, belonged to one of Boston's Masonic organizations such as the St. Andrew Lodge or the Grand Ambassadors. Before the revolution he was an established Boston merchant, a large cotton manufacturer, and a successful horticulturist. Henry was known to reside on Hanover Street in Boston's historic North End, where Paul Revere and other patriots also lived at that time. His home was later destroyed by the same mob that destroyed Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson's house in August 1765, led by Ebenezer MacIntosh. Prentiss passed away August 13th, 1821.

Edward Proctor was a prominent citizen and military officer of Boston, born in 1733. He was an importer of West India goods at the "Schooner" market on Fish Street. In addition to participating in the Boston Tea Party he was also an active patriot, was placed on the committee to obtain the resignation of the consignees of the tea, and he commanded the boarding party of the "Dartmouth" the night of the tea protest. In 1756, he joined the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company", was a member of the committees of correspondence and safety, joined the St. Andrew's Lodge as Freemason, was Junior Grand Warden of

the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, acted as a firewarden, and as an Overseer of the Poor. He died November 1811 at the age of 78 in Boston.

Henry Purkitt was born in Boston, Massachusetts March 18th, 1755 and was apprentice to Samuel Peck, a cooper and a passionate Son of Liberty. Aside from his part in the tea protest, he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, fought Trenton and Brandywine, and was a distinguished soldier in Pulaski's Calvary. After the war, he joined a company of cavalry and rose to the rank of a Colonel. For many years he was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association and a member of the St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter of Freemasons. He later died March 3rd, 1846.

Paul Revere was an American silversmith and a patriot in the American Revolution. He is most famous for alerting Colonial militia of British invasion before the Battles of Lexington and Concord. Revere was a prosperous and prominent Boston silversmith who helped organize an intelligence and alarm system to keep watch on the British military. Revere later served as an officer in the Penobscot Expedition, one of the most disastrous campaigns of the American Revolutionary War, for which he was absolved of blame. In the 1770s Revere immersed himself in the movement toward political independence from Great Britain. As the acknowledged leader of Boston's mechanic class, he proved an invaluable link between artisan and intellectual. In 1773 he donned Indian garb and joined 50 other patriots in the Boston Tea Party protest against parliamentary taxation without representation. On April 16, 1775, he rode to nearby Concord to urge the patriots to move their military stores endangered by pending British troop movements. Finally, two days later, he set out on his most famous journey to alert his countrymen that the redcoats were on the march, particularly in search of Revolutionary leaders John Hancock and Samuel Adams. Because of Paul Revere's Ride, the Minutemen were ready the next

morning on Lexington green for the historic battle that launched the War of Independence. With the outbreak of hostilities, Revere turned industrialist and constructed a much-needed powder mill to supply colonial arms. In 1776, he was put in command of Boston Harbor's principal defense at Castle William, but his war record as a lieutenant colonel was largely undistinguished. He resumed his stride as a successful industrialist after the war, however, and set up a rolling mill for the manufacture of sheet copper at Canton, Massachusetts. From this factory came sheathing for many U.S. ships, including the USS Constitution, and the dome of the Massachusetts statehouse. Even after his military and political career ended he continued to discuss the issues of the day, and in 1814 he circulated a petition offering the government the services of Boston's artisans in protecting Boston during the War of 1812. Revere died on May 10, 1818.

Benjamin Rice was born in 1723 at North Brookfield. Aside from participating in the Boston tea Party, he was a militia captain and occasional town representative. On December 7th, 1773, days before the tea protest would take place, he was one of a five-man committee that wrote this about the tea tax: "We think it our indispensable duty, in the most public manner to let the world know our utter abhorrence of the last and most detestable scheme, in the introduction of Tea from Great Britain, to be peddled out amongst us, but which means we were made to swallow a poison more fatal in its effects to the national and political Rights and Privileges of the People of this country, than ratsbane would be to the natural body. Therefore, Resolved, that

we will not by any way or means, knowingly encourage or promote the sale or consumption of any Tea whatever, subject to a duty payable in America, but all persons whoever they may be, who shall be concerned in a transaction so dangerous, shall be held by us in the utmost contempt, and be deemed enemies to the well being of this country.” Rice later died in 1796.

Phineas Stearns was a farmer and blacksmith of Watertown, born February 5th, 1736. In addition to participating in the Boston Tea Party, he was a soldier at Lake George in 1756, commanded a company of militiamen at Dorchester Heights, attained the rank of Captain at the Battles of Lexington and Concord, and was eventually offered a colonel’s commission, but had to decline on behalf of his wife, who had died and left five children. He later died in 1798.

Ebenezer Stevens was a participant in the Boston Tea Party who distinguished himself by rising to the ranks for Major General in the United States Army. Mr. Stevens was a Bostonian, born on August 11, 1751. He was 22 at the time of the tea protest, but unlike many participants he was not an artisan or tradesman by profession. He was a professional artillerist and served in the company under the command of Adino Paddock, where some other participants served such as Paul Revere and Thomas Crafts. Stevens surrounded himself with people who shared the same patriotic ideals as he; this may be because he was also a part of the Sons of Liberty. When the tea ships arrived in Boston and the confrontation occurred between the British governor and the Bostonians [organized by Samuel Adams], it was the Paddocks Artillery militia who was trusted by the protesters with the task of guarding the wharf to prevent unloading of the tea. Stevens was one of those militiamen who carried out the patrol. Being one of the participants, Stevens had his own personal story about how the events unfolded. Interestingly, his account is almost unknown because Stevens' story was not recorded or told by him directly, instead he told it to one of his sons who then published it. The most interesting part of the account is the description of how the participants were disguised. It turns out that at least according to Mr. Stevens' knowledge none of the patriots dressed up as Indians. And yet again this claim has been confirmed by other sources; Stevens is the one who destroyed the myth and stereotype of Indians involved with the Boston Tea Party. When many tea party participants fled Boston, Stevens did as well. He

moved to Rhode Island where he started working as a house builder and contractor. In Providence he later married his first wife, Rebecca Hodgden. When the Revolutionary War commenced, Stevens returned to Boston. The news of the Battle of Lexington and Concord was a call to action. With the training and experience he received in artillery he was able to form a new unit in Rhode Island and joined the patriots in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The military was not the only area where Ebenezer Steven excelled. He was also quite successful in overseas trade. Trading with East India, he managed to accumulate substantial fortune, which he used to build a mansion on Long Island, New York. Ebenezer Steven married for the second time on May 4th, 1784 in New York City to Lucretia Ledyard. He died in September 2nd, 1823 in Rockaway, New York.

young age. His trade was as a clerk in counting houses and various shops. He was a member of the Sons of Liberty, the St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons, the Scots Charitable Society of Boston, and enlisted in the Revolutionary Army. He rose to the rank of Colonel in the Battle of Bunker Hill and he also held positions on the Massachusetts Board of War and Legislature. His close compatriots included distinguished figures such as Perez Morton and Henry Knox. He later died in Paris in July of 1830.

Elisha Story was born in Boston, December 3rd, 1743; his father, William Story, was the Register of the Court of Admiralty. His father's office was located on the corner of State and Devonshire Streets and was one of many shops broken into during the Stamp Riots to destroy the stamps, books, and papers of King George. Elisha, sympathetic to the patriots, joined the Sons of Liberty, destroyed the tea, acted as doctor to Colonel Little's Essex regiment, and fought as a volunteer at Lexington and Bunker's Hill. He aided General Washington on his campaigns to Long Island, White Plains, and Trenton. He was a doctor for the rest of his life at the practice he settled in Marblehead. He had ten children with his wife, Ruth Ruddock, many of whom became distinguished figures in the community. He later died in Marblehead, Massachusetts in August of 1805.

David Williams was born in Tarrytown, New York in 1759, and worked as a farmer, but in 1775 he joined the Continental Army after his role in the Boston Tea Party. He served under General Richard Montgomery, taking part in many campaigns until his feet were so badly frozen that he had to retire from his military service. He is most well known for his role in the capture of British officer

James Swan, born in 1754, moved to Boston from Fifeshire, Scotland at a

John Andre in Tarrytown [Patriots Park] and received the “Fidelity Medallion” from George Washington for his service. Williams later died in 1836 and is buried in the Old Stone Fort Cemetery in Schoharie, New York.

compatriots in the Boston Tea Party he was a distinguished horseman and served in the military. As a part of the Boston regiment he took part in an expedition to Rhode Island under General Sullivan. After the Revolutionary War, in 1784, he sold his interest in the Independent Chronicle and became one of the pioneer journalists in the unsettled West. He moved to several different places, starting a paper in each city he lived in; including Winchester, Virginia, Shepardstown, and Martinsburg where he founded the Potomac Guardian, the first newspaper in what was then known as the Northwest Territory. He was printer to the government of the territory, and afterwards held an agency in the Post Office Department. He bought and cultivated a farm near Chillicothe, where he ended his days April 1st, 1831. Interestingly, Willis was the grandfather of N. P. Willis, an American author, poet and editor who worked with several notable American writers, including Edgar Allan Poe and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Nathaniel Willis was one of the younger patriots who participated in the Boston Tea Party protest. He was only 18 years old when the protest was carried out; he was a publisher by profession and worked for Boston Independent Chronicle. Born in 1755, Nathaniel was the son of Charles and Abigail Willis. Despite being the third child, he became the first literary person in his family. During the Revolution he published the Boston’s patriot newspaper called Independent Chronicle. Interestingly, the paper was published from the same building in which Benjamin Franklin also worked as a printer. Willis lived quite an active life. In addition to joining his

Joshua Wyeth was a blacksmith born in 1757 and was only 16-years-old when he joined other patriots in boarding the ships in Boston Harbor on December 17, 1773. He was one of the two residents of Cambridge, MA who participated in the Tea Party; the other one being John Hicks. Wyeth was the first participant whose account was published. This occurred 53 years after the fact when Wyeth lived in Cincinnati and told his story to a journalist by the name of Timothy Flint. According to this account, he had only few hours warning of what the band of patriots were doing to do.

Thomas Young, born in 1731, was a family physician of John Adams and also one of the most enthusiastic and radical leaders of the patriots. He was actively

involved in all major revolutionary activities in Boston between 1766 and 1774, except ... the Boston Tea Party. His inclusion in the most commonly used lists of participants is arguably an error. According to a report by a British government informant that described what was happening at the Old South Meeting House during the time when the destruction of tea occurred, Mr. Young was addressing the crowd with a speech about the medicinal risks of drinking tea. It is likely that this speech was a distraction meant to help the Tea Party organizers by keeping the crowd in the Meeting House while the tea was being destroyed. So even though Mr. Young did not empty the tea chests himself, he is considered to be one of the active organizers of the Boston Tea Party. Despite his role in the American Revolution, participation in the Continental Congress, and the political work after the revolution, Mr. Young's place in history books is less prominent. Perhaps one of the reasons is that he was not a native of Massachusetts and only arrived to Boston in 1765 after the Stamp Act protests, or because his religious views did not match his fellow patriots views of the time. In 1774, he left Boston in fear that his family would be targeted by British soldiers. Mr. Young was not an atheist as some sources indicate, but a deist, a person whose worldview embraces a philosophy of natural religion, denying interference by a Creator with the laws of the universe. He was one of the close associates of Samuel Adams. Adams, himself a deeply religious man, nevertheless defended Young's right unorthodox opinions and stated that it was Young's politics, not his religious

opinions, that mattered. Young was known to pursue his ideas with great optimism and enthusiasm. One of such ideas was that legislatures should meet in buildings like theaters so popular audiences could give them immediate feedback on their decisions. Young was involved in the post revolution nation building and successfully suggested names for several. He died in England with his family in 1777.