

Sons of Liberty Episode Guide

Episodes 001-003

Last episode aired Tuesday January 27, 2015





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Season One

A Dangerous Game

Season 1

Episode Number: 1

Season Episode: 1

Originally aired: Sunday January 25, 2015
Writer: Kirk Ellis, Stephen David, David C. White
Director: Kari Skogland
Show Stars: Ryan Eggold (Joseph Warren), Rafe Spall (John Hancock), Michael Raymond-James (Paul Revere), Marton Csokas (General Thomas Gage), Emily Berrington (Margaret Kemble Gage), Ben Barnes (Samuel Adams), Henry Thomas (John Quincy Adams), Dean Norris (Benjamin Franklin), Kevin Ryan (John Pitcairn), Jason O'Mara (George Washington)
Guest Stars: Andrew Pleavin (Mr. Whittier), Christopher Sciueref (Private Seidel), Darren Connolly (Sergeant Urquhart), David Lipper (Amos), Diarmaid Murtagh (Tim Kelly), John Heffernan (Governor's Aide), Radu Iacoban (Private Woodruff), Sean Gilder (Thomas Hutchinson), Shane Taylor (Thomas Preston), Alexandra Marinescu (Margaret's Maid), Billy Carter (Thomas Jefferson), Claudiu Olteanu (Boston Drummer), Edith Dandenault (Mrs. Stevenson), Grahame Fox (Private Wholey), Richard Sherwood (Lord North's Aide), Sam Redford (Private Belgard), Samuel Bottomley (Christopher Seider), Steve Guttenberg (Jack Bonner)
Summary: Sam Adams angers the British after his actions lead to the destruction of the royal governor's mansion; Sam and John Hancock establish a black-market smuggling operation; the conflict escalates following a boy's murder.



In 1765, in Boston, Massachusetts, several British soldiers, chased down Samuel "Sam" Adams eluded arrest. It was after being told by Dr. Joseph Warren, that a warrant had been issued out for his arrest. He, as a tax collector, did not collect taxes from his friends who could not afford to pay. However, in the process, they ran into a gang war. After learning that the British were after an American, they decided to loot Governor Hutchinson's house.

Warren then hid Sam in the cellar underneath Tim Kelly's tavern. There, he was scolded by his older brother, John Adams. He refused to help him out, as he claimed that Sam should own up to what he had done.

Meanwhile, Governor Hutchinson paid a visit to the wealthy businessman and smuggler, John Hancock. He asked him to take care of the problem. It was especially since Hancock bribed the governor so that he could get more goods into Boston. Because of this, Hancock cut a deal with Sam. He would take care of all of Sam's debts, and in return, Sam would not "incite" anymore mobs to ransack the Governor's house. To this, Sam agreed, and despite the reluctance of his brother, John decided to let him live with for a while. However, the Governor learned about the deal that Hancock had made. He became furious and decided to write to London about it.

Three months later, in London, Benjamin Franklin was summoned to Parliament to appear before Lord North with regards to the situation at hand. He then reassured Lord North. He told

him to allow him to contact his sources in Massachusetts so that he could try to put an end to the unrest. Lord North reached out to General Thomas Gage to go to America in order to "kill the unrest" immediately. However, he suggested that they send "three warships" to "establish" their presence in the city. Afterward, Lord North encouraged Parliament to pass a new bill. It allowed British soldiers to forcibly enter homes and to seize all property and persons who did not pay taxes.

In 1766, the promised troops arrived at Boston Harbor. Warren checked them as part of their medical inspection. While there, he overheard them talking and learned that the British soldiers were expecting to be there for quite some time.

As soon as they had settled in, the soldiers started seizing people and property whose taxes had not yet been paid. In the process, Sam got beaten up by some soldiers. It was after protecting a boy named Christopher, as his father had been taken away.

Enraged, Hancock, whose ship had been seized, went to the Governor to complain. However, the Governor merely stated that Hancock was "nothing more than a glorified smuggler" and didn't listen to him. Because of this, Hancock met up with Sam and struck a lucrative business deal with him. That would not only undermine the authority of the British, but would allow them to earn some money as well.

As he had more ships with cargo coming in, Hancock needed help to smuggle his crates of wine into Boston. Sam and his men would bring in the goods into the city. Hancock would pay them, and together, combining his money, and Sam's influence, they would create an underground market. He used Paul Revere's workshop as their own workshops.

During their first run, they put black sails on their ships so that it wouldn't be too noticeable during the night. Then, they were boarded by the British. He found nothing but molasses on the ship. The crates of wine were all under the water, safely tucked away in lobster cages which they later hauled up after the British had left. They then brought it over to Paul's workshop, where they were unloaded. However, along the way to the workshop, they were stopped by a soldier. Luckily, Warren, who was passing by that area, saw them and Christopher, who was working as a lookout. Together, they distracted the soldier, by Christopher lying down on the street and pretending to be seriously ill.

At the warehouse, Hancock, Sam, and Paul discussed their next steps. They decided that everyone who was part of the operation would have a special coin that Paul would make. Every morning, at a particular time, some of them would pick the goods up by showing the other person the coin. Then they would hide the cargo in trapdoors in their carts. It held cartons of tea so that it could be smuggled under the noses of the British. The goods would then be given to merchants and pub owners, who would have backrooms, and then they in turn would recruit customers, as long as they had the coin. Sam was then appointed as the collector of the coins. This created a lucrative business, that even Warren knew about, and helped, but as little as he possibly could.

This thrived, but because of an informant, everything was shut down by the Governor. Merchants were arrested, and all of Hancock's goods were taken away. Because of this, Hancock told Sam to lay low for a while. After everything had blown over, they would once again open up another underground market. However, Sam had other ideas. He felt that they should all boycott shops that belonged to loyalists or "Tories" so that people would only buy from them. Later that night, Sam and his boys went around town and painted Tory shops with a white letter T. The next day, Hancock tried to make Sam see reason. Without him, they would not have been able to accomplish anything but Sam remained stubborn. And Hancock could not understand "why there should besides" to this. He then tried to get Kelly to talk to Sam. Kelly revealed to him that Sam always helped others in need and never took a "penny for himself." It was because of what had happened to his father in the past. Sam's father had created a local bank for the colonists, and gave out loans for lands, which included Kelly's. However, one day, the crown shut down the bank. Everyone lost their properties as those had been seized. Kelly told Hancock that Sam had given them an "opportunity." He told Hancock that he had given them one as well, when they started the underground market.

On Feb. 22, 1770, in Downtown Boston, mobs were rampant in the streets, protesting, and trying to drive out loyalists from their shops. However, one citizen, a loyalist, intervened. When the British soldiers did nothing, he took matters into his own hands and ended up shooting and killing young Christopher. Sam had seen the entire thing and was in shock as he carried the body away from the crowd. Then, Warren, who had arrived at the scene, decided to take the boy

from Sam, in order to give him to his mother.

The next day, during Christopher's funeral procession, Sam stopped Governor Hutchinson from giving his condolences to the family. Because of this, Governor Hutchinson reminded him that he was also in part, responsible for Christopher's death, and told him that he should have all of them arrested.

Less than a month later, in King Street on Mar. 5, 1770, more mobs went rampant on the streets of Boston. Inside Kelly's pub, John Adams went to his brother to try to console him. However, Sam could not understand why John wasn't angry yet at the British. He warned his brother that "this is just the beginning." He then stood up and walked out of the pub, with Kelly, Paul and Warren in tow.

In the streets, the angry mob threw snowballs and rocks at the British soldiers. After being hurt by one of the rocks or snowballs, they started firing at the mob. The angry mob then went after the soldiers. Sam went forward and beat up the British soldier who had first fired, to the ground. Around them, bodies lay out in the open while John Adams and John Hancock watched on.

The Uprising

Season 1
Episode Number: 2
Season Episode: 2

Originally aired: Monday January 26, 2015
Writer: Stephen David, David C. White
Director: Kari Skogland
Show Stars: Ryan Eggold (Joseph Warren), Rafe Spall (John Hancock), Michael Raymond-James (Paul Revere), Marton Csokas (General Thomas Gage), Emily Berrington (Margaret Kemble Gage), Ben Barnes (Samuel Adams), Henry Thomas (John Quincy Adams), Dean Norris (Benjamin Franklin), Kevin Ryan (John Pitcairn), Jason O'Mara (George Washington)
Guest Stars: Andrew Pleavin (Mr. Whittier), Christopher Sciueref (Private Seidel), Darren Connolly (Sergeant Urquhart), David Lipper (Amos), Diarmaid Murtagh (Tim Kelly), John Heffernan (Governor's Aide), Lex Shrapnel (William Dawes), Radu Iacoban (Private Woodruff), Sean Gilder (Thomas Hutchinson), Shane Taylor (Thomas Preston), Jimmy Akingbola (Peter Salem), Matthew Clancy (Private Escott), Olivia Nita (Gage's Mistress)
Summary: British troops battle American colonists. Paul Revere sets off on his legendary midnight ride.



The episode began in Paul Revere's in Boston on Dec. 16, 1773, where Dr. Joseph Warren, Tim Kelly and Samuel "Sam" Adams and their men got ready to take the ships at the Boston Harbor. John Hancock then came in and told them that he was out and did not want to take part in any of this madness.

Afterwards, they took the British ships at the harbor and, in protest of the imposition of taxes on them, threw crates of tea into the sea. However, despite the

British soldiers ready to fire at them, Governor Hutchinson instructed them not to.

In London, at Parliament, Lord North and his men spoke to Benjamin Franklin regarding the events that were happening in Massachusetts. Benjamin tried to dissuade them from sending ships and men over Boston, but they decided to send General Thomas Gage over to make sure that their laws would be enforced.

As soon as General Gage and his wife, the American Margaret Kemble Gage, arrived, they relived Governor Hutchinson of his duties as governor. As soon as he had settled down in his new house, Mr. Pitcairn, his aide, told him all about Sam — he frequented the Green Dragon Tavern owned by Kelly, and he has a cousin named John Adams in Braintree. However, instead of arresting Sam right there and then, he decided that it would be better to send a message to the city of Boston by beating up people on the streets, by shutting down the ports and by sending Pitcairn to try to pay Sam off. However, Sam refused, and because of this, Gage decided to send another message by having a man caught stealing off a British ship flogged in the middle of the square. Afterwards, Margaret stepped in. Instead of hauling the flogged man off to prison, she persuaded her husband to allow Dr. Warren to tend to the man's wounds so that he would not die.

Later that night, Gage met John Adams and threatened that he would destroy him if he did not make his cousin see reason. However, John himself already didn't like what Gage was doing. After Sam refused to leave Boston, John decided to help them out.

The next day, Warren ran into Margaret again as she was riding out in the fields. However, since her horse lost his shoe, Warren offered to bring her back to her house.

The next night, Gage went to Hancock's house and seized it from him. Because of this, Hancock told Sam and the others that he was in and was ready to give them anything they needed. Sam wanted to reject him at first, but John persuaded him to let Hancock join them as they needed his position in society and his money, which ended up in Hancock bankrolling everything that they needed.

They then bought horses and saddles in order to go to Philadelphia, where they met up with representatives from the 13 colonies. According to John, in order to send a message to London, they needed the support of all 13 colonies since a united front would be heard more than just one voice. However, the turn out wasn't that great at the Pennsylvania State House in September 1774. There, they blamed Boston for everything that was happening, despite the fact that George Washington told them all that he knew that Gage was like a cancer and needed to be stopped. Sam then became annoyed as the only thing that was resolved was that they would all write a letter to King George III regarding Gage's brutality in Boston. Washington then came over to them and told Hancock that it was good that a man like him was involved with this and that they must resist the British for now and advised them to form their own army.

Paul managed to find a farm in Concord that they could use as a training ground for their militia against the British. He then recruited William Dawes to help them out. Warren and the others recruited everyone that they could get, and Hancock bought guns and rifles for them to use. However, even if they had all the guns that they needed, they had no gunpowder, as Gage had kept everything and did not allow anyone to sell it in Boston.

Later that night, Margaret went to Warren's clinic in order to get treated for a bruise that she had sustained because of her husband. They then began to kiss, but she broke it off immediately and ran out. However, after she left, Paul came in and asked for his help to treat Peter Salem, a free man who had been shot as the redcoats had thought that he was stealing gunpowder, when in reality, he was just doing as they ordered him to do — to load the gunpowder barrels onto the British ships.

Thanks to Salem's knowledge, they came up with a plan to steal the gunpowder from right under the nose of the garrison that watched over the storehouse. That night, they stealthily overpowered several patrolmen, one by one, and replaced them with their men, who were wearing British uniforms. Under the cover of darkness, Paul and the others broke into the storehouse and snuck out the barrels to the woods, where Hancock, Kelly and the carts were waiting. They finished at dawn, just as the watchman finally realized what was going on. Before Paul left, he created a trail of gunpowder on the ground so that when he lit it, the entire storehouse with the remaining barrels, blew up. This infuriated Gage, as they had lost 200 barrels of gunpowder. He then ordered them to find Sam Adams and John Hancock before the week was out.

That same day, Warren and Margaret passed by each other in the streets but did not look at each other. Instead, they remembered the night that they had spent together. There, Margaret revealed to him that she knew exactly what Warren, Sam and the others were doing and wanted to become a spy for them, for her motherland.

At the farm in Concord, Paul warned Sam that Gage was looking for him and for Hancock, as he considered them the leaders of the resistance against the British. Sam then decided to take Hancock with him to Lexington, where they would hide for a while.

However, a man saw them talking together at the farm in Concord and followed them to Lexington. He then reported this to Gage, who decided to have Sam and Hancock arrested first before they shut the farm down. However, because Margaret heard this, she managed to slip a warning note to Warren as she went on a walk around the city.

Warren then warned Paul, who told the others at the farm to clear out the weapons, and to be ready to fight, and rode off to Lexington, shouting "The redcoats are coming!" to warn the town, Sam and Hancock. Hancock was ready to leave, but Sam stubbornly refused to leave. Paul wanted him to leave to find safety because he knew that Sam was influential, and if he died, everything that they had been working for would die with him. Because of this, Paul created a diversion by going off on his horse so that the British soldiers would chase him, as he had fought

several soldiers already on the way to Lexington. This happened on April 19, 1775.

Meanwhile, the alarm in Concord had been sounded, and Kelly and his men fought the very first battle in a series of more battles to come, as Sam and Hancock rode off to safety. However, after hearing the shots in the distance, Sam stopped in his tracks.

Independence

Season 1

Episode Number: 3

Season Episode: 3

Originally aired: Tuesday January 27, 2015
Writer: Stephen David, David C. White
Director: Kari Skogland
Show Stars: Ryan Eggold (Joseph Warren), Rafe Spall (John Hancock), Michael Raymond-James (Paul Revere), Marton Csokas (General Thomas Gage), Emily Berrington (Margaret Kemble Gage), Ben Barnes (Samuel Adams), Henry Thomas (John Quincy Adams), Dean Norris (Benjamin Franklin), Kevin Ryan (John Pitcairn), Jason O'Mara (George Washington)
Guest Stars: Andrew Pleavin (Mr. Whittier), Darren Connolly (Sergeant Urquhart), David Lipper (Amos), Diarmaid Murtagh (Tim Kelly), John Heffernan (Governor's Aide), Lex Shrapnel (William Dawes), Radu Iacoban (Private Woodruff), Claudiu Trandafir (Richard Henry Lee), Ionut Grama (Lookout Silo Guard)
Summary: The two forces clash at the Battles of Lexington and Concord; Sam, Hancock and Ben Franklin try to convince Colonial representatives to support the cause of independence; Gen. Gage attacks the Colonists at Bunker Hill.



The episode opened where it left off, on April 19, 1775, at Lexington, Massachusetts, where Tim Kelly and his men faced off with Major John Pitcairn and his regiment of marines. Meanwhile, Paul Revere ran into several redcoats but was saved by both Samuel "Sam" Adams and John Hancock, who shot the soldiers going after Paul. Paul then decided to ride ahead towards Concord to warn them, while Sam and Hancock headed towards safety. Pitcairn was informed that Sam

and Hancock were not there anymore. Because of this, he tried to torture Kelly in order to learn who had warned the two, but Kelly refused to say anything. Afterwards, he had him shot, and told the troops to march to Concord.

At James Barrett's farm, William Dawes, Paul's friend, helped the men hide the weapons, gunpowder and cannons in the ground and in the woods. When Paul arrived, he instructed them all to stay in the woods, guns ready. Pitcairn then came and he and his men searched the farm but found nothing. Afterwards, before they got ready to leave the farm, he had James Barrett beaten up, and as he was about to pull the trigger on him, Paul and his men fired at them. The British, who were surprised, hastily retreated and lost their flag. Back in the city, General Thomas Gage was not happy at what had happened. However, he realized that his wife, Margaret Kemble Gage, an American who was carrying on an affair with Dr. Joseph Warren, was the one who had warned Warren and his friends that they were coming. Because of this, he locked her inside her room.

At the colonial encampment, John Adams came and told Sam that they needed him immediately in Pennsylvania as a Second Continental Congress had been called. However, Sam refused to go because he did not believe that going there would do any good and he would rather fight.

However, Hancock convinced him to go, as Hancock knew that the British were now going to try to buy everyone with power and money to be on their side. Sam finally agreed to go on the condition that Hancock was going with them as well. Paul and Warren decided to stay behind in order to hold the lines.

Meanwhile, Gage wrote a letter to Parliament and asked for more reinforcements, as they were now officially at war with the colonial rebels. He then instructed his men to seal the entire city and to make sure that no one comes in or out of the city.

At Pennsylvania, everyone blamed Sam for what was happening, even though he told them that he was willing to work with them towards a solution. After realizing that they were losing men they needed on their side, the three of them paid a visit to Benjamin Franklin, who told them they would never get what they truly want—freedom to live their lives the way they see fit—from England. He then made them realize that what they and he wanted was a new country comprised of all of the thirteen colonies in America. He then told them that they are going to try to sell the idea to the others, beginning with Thomas Jefferson, who was also on it since the beginning. As soon as they went back to Congress, Hancock, Jefferson and John worked and tried to appeal to the sensibilities of the congressional delegates from the different colonies. However, Sam, who did not think much of this method, stayed at their table, while George Washington silently went around the room. Back in Boston, Paul was told that they had the entire area surrounded and that their own militia was growing, but these men who were joining up were inexperienced and untrained. This made Paul worried as he knew that they would not be able to withstand a full-scale attack from the British.

On June 16, 1775, General Gage decided to break the stalemate. General Clint then suggested that they should take Bunker Hill, even though it meant the loss of many lives, because he knew that they would be able to claim victory. Because of this, Gage took his chances and ordered the men to march at dawn. At Bunker Hill, as soon as Warren and his men saw the British ships coming, they began to fortify the hill and began preparing their weapons. As the battle began, the British fired at them with cannons, which forced them to go to higher ground. Paul then told the men to get behind the main fortifications, and rode out into the field to plant several sticks in the ground. As soon as the British advanced and stepped on the markers, they began to fire on them, causing the first wave of British soldiers to retreat. Gage instructed Pitcairn to lead the second advance. As they charged, Warren instructed Peter Salem, an excellent marksman, to aim for the officers. Because of him, Pitcairn fell. However, Salem himself was shot. As the British broke through to the camp, Paul, who had been shot in the arm, told Warren to get out as fast as he could, but Warren stubbornly refused to leave. Instead, he went to the front line and fought bravely. He was injured in the leg by a British bullet and was gunned down by Gage himself, who made sure to smear his hand with his blood and ordered to have his body mutilated.

Back in his house, he informed Margaret that Warren is dead, and washed off Warren's blood in her washbasin. He then told her that she was going back to England, and locked her room. At Congress, not everyone was in favor yet of uniting against the British. However, after John broke the news that Bunker Hill had fallen and that their friend, Warren, had died, Washington broke the silence and informed them that he was going to Boston himself to finish off Gage. Back in Boston, Gage decided to launch a full-scale attack as soon as possible without waiting for the reinforcements from London that were already on their way.

In Pennsylvania, Sam decided to leave because he felt that he was of no use there. However, Hancock reminded him that he had not really done anything yet to help them win over the others, and told him to stay, because he knew that Sam had the power to convince everyone else who had their own agendas in mind to come over to their side. After all, Sam had convinced Hancock, who had lost everything for the cause. Sam did ride out but, after a while, realized that he was making a mistake and turned back and decided to help them win the others to their side, only if they tried it his way.

At the colonial encampment, Paul's hopes rose up after Washington, now a general, and his 6,000 men showed up. Gage, who learned from his informant that Washington had arrived to help the rebels, decided to talk to Washington in person. Back in Congress, Sam talked to the other delegates and told them the truth without sugarcoating things. He told them that he knew that no matter what the colonists did, the British would definitely come and take everything away from them. Later that night, Gage met up with Washington and Paul. They talked about their past together, when they fought in the French-Indian War, and Gage, who had recognized that

they needed to get out of Boston before it was too late, asked for safe passage out of Boston. If they didn't agree, they would raze the entire city to the ground, just like they did to Charleston. Washington then agreed and later on told Paul that they would allow them safe passage but would follow them so that they would be able to deal with them better next time.

Back in Congress, Benjamin pulled Hancock aside and told him to preside over Congress when things come to vote. At first, Hancock was reluctant, but Benjamin told him that he was the right man for the job because he had known where he came from and knew where he ended up.

In March 16, 1776, the British evacuated Boston. The citizens of the city then tore down and burned the British flag and celebrated. However, Washington and Paul knew that the fight was hardly done yet. Back in Pennsylvania, Benjamin decided that it was time that someone wrote down their ideas, their declaration of independence.

To this end, John asked Jefferson, who was not from Boston, to write it for them. However, that night, Paul went to Sam, who was drinking with the other delegates, and told him that the British warships were heading to New York Harbor and that Washington and his men were on their way, as they only had a few days to prepare for the attack. He then warned Sam that they were out of time and they needed things to be done as soon as possible.

The next day, Sam took the floor and told Congress that they needed to declare independence from Britain so that they would be able to be free to live the way that they wanted to live, so that they would have freedom.

In July 4, 1776, the house voted with Hancock presiding, and the resolution for independence was passed. John Hancock, Sam Adams, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and all the congressional delegates signed the Declaration of Independence, which was then copied and distributed all over the thirteen colonies.

At the New York Harbor, General George Washington read the opening statement of the Declaration to his men and led the charge against the British in the fight for their independence, with his flag bearers waving the new flag of the United States of America behind him.

Actor Appearances

A

Jimmy Akingbola 1
0102 (Peter Salem)

B

Samuel Bottomley 1
0101 (Christopher Seider)

C

Billy Carter 1
0101 (Thomas Jefferson)
 Matthew Clancy 1
0102 (Private Escott)
 Darren Connolly 3
0101 (Sergeant Urquhart); **0102** (Sergeant Urquhart);
0103 (Sergeant Urquhart)

D

Edith Dandenault 1
0101 (Mrs. Stevenson)

F

Grahame Fox 1
0101 (Private Wholey)

G

Sean Gilder 2
0101 (Thomas Hutchinson); **0102** (Thomas Hutchinson)
 Ionut Grama 1
0103 (Lookout Silo Guard)
 Steve Guttenberg 1
0101 (Jack Bonner)

H

John Heffernan 3
0101 (Governor's Aide); **0102** (Governor's Aide); **0103**
 (Governor's Aide)

I

Radu Iacoban 3
0101 (Private Woodruff); **0102** (Private Woodruff);
0103 (Private Woodruff)

L

David Lipper 3
0101 (Amos); **0102** (Amos); **0103** (Amos)

M

Alexandra Marinescu 1
0101 (Margaret's Maid)
 Diarmaid Murtagh 3
0101 (Tim Kelly); **0102** (Tim Kelly); **0103** (Tim Kelly)

N

Olivia Nita 1
0102 (Gage's Mistress)

O

Claudiu Olteanu 1
0101 (Boston Drummer)

P

Andrew Pleavin 3
0101 (Mr. Whittier); **0102** (Mr. Whittier); **0103** (Mr.
 Whittier)

R

Sam Redford 1
0101 (Private Belgard)

S

Christopher Sciueref 2
0101 (Private Seidel); **0102** (Private Seidel)
 Richard Sherwood 1
0101 (Lord North's Aide)
 Lex Shrapnel 2
0102 (William Dawes); **0103** (William Dawes)

T

Shane Taylor 2
0101 (Thomas Preston); **0102** (Thomas Preston)
 Claudiu Trandafir 1
0103 (Richard Henry Lee)