

Summer, 2021



QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF THE BRIGADE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
NORTHWEST DEPARTMENT

B.A.R. SHOT

Commander: Bob Cairns (330) 455-9722

B.A.R. SHOT Editor: Karen Kashary (330) 523-0629

Commander's Corner

Well, things are put away, and I've had time to review our weekend at Fort Laurens. I must say that the NW Dept. had a very successful event, in spite of a really wet Saturday. We had 16 units represented by at least one B.A.R. member, for a total of about 80 participants each day. Although it rained on and off most of the day on Saturday, we were able to put on programming that kept the public engaged and on site the entire day. We moved some of our demonstrations into the museum theater, did firing demos between the rain episodes, and even had a skirmish in the rain. Sunday was beautiful and dry and began with an awards ceremony where members that had shot in our Firelock Match at the end of June were awarded pieces of red wool to be worn in their cockades to distinguish them as marksmen. Next, John Conklin of the Royal Naval Landing Party was given a certificate and medal to mark his acceptance into the Society of St. Barbara, for artillerists. We had very good attendance by the public on Sunday, and nearly every attending B.A.R. member worked to engage them and draw them into our presentations. Thank you to ALL the 90 + NW Dept. participants that attended at least one day. You did an outstanding job, and it seemed to me that you were enjoying yourselves as well.

Those units that had at least one member attending were:

2nd, Coldstream Gds.

60th Regt. of Ft.

Jaegers

3rd N.Y.

64th Regt. of Ft.

Lamb's Artillery

5th Va.

C.C.M.

Royal Naval Landing Party

8th Pa., Ft. Laurens

Crockett's Western Bttn. Westmoreland Cty. Militia

8th Pa., Ft. Pitt

Delaware Regt.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers

Dept. of Geographers

Thank you to all in attendance.

I would like to draw your attention to the remaining 2021 schedule. Upcoming NW Dept. B.A.R. events are:

18-19 September – Fort Niagara. Youngstown, N.Y. This is a joint event of the B.A.R., Continental Line, and British Brigade. You can go to the Fort's website to register or register by regular mail using information found in the most recent B.A.R. Couriers. Please note that this is a unit registration, so get your unit's info in ASAP to aid the coordinators in planning. See more on this event in this BARSHOT.

Coordinator-Bob Cairns

26 September – Brecksville Fallfest, Brecksville, Ohio. A one-day event with lots of very interested public at a beautiful site in the Cleveland MetroPark system.

Coordinator – Bill Lucas

30-31 October-Adena Mansion, Chillicothe, Ohio. This is an outstanding historic site and lots is being planned.

Coordinator – Joe Forte

Our 2021 schedule has fewer events than we've had in other years, but I believe the quality is as good as it's ever been. Please support the remaining events with your attendance. I know we can exceed the roughly 37% of you that attended Fort Laurens. I'll be looking for you at Ft. Niagara.

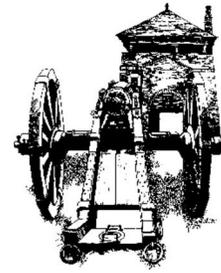
HUZZAH THE NORTHWEST Dept. B.A.R. !!!



Bob Cairns, 8th Pa. Reg't, Ft. Laurens Det.
Commander, NW Dept. B.A.R.

Raid and Retribution

The Siege of Fort Niagara 2021



We are happy to report that planning for the September 18, 19th, and 20th event at old Fort Niagara is proceeding well. We believe that you will be interested in the following updates. If you have not yet registered your unit for this exciting event, please go to <https://www.ofnrevwar2020.org/> and enter a registration. Note that if you want Barracks space instead of tent camping, select "Fort Garrison" under Camp Section choices. Please forward the following information to your members.

We hope you have seen the announcement flyer issued in January and that you have seen the presentation to the Continental line and the British Brigade. Here is the link for the 14-minute presentation on the Fort Niagara event at our YouTube site: <https://youtu.be/sN9tjeByCbc>

SPECIAL WORKSHOPS & PROGRAMS

We have interesting speakers lined up at this event, starting on Thursday evening with Michael Tunison speaking on regimental flags of the American Revolution. Michael has over 43 replica flags and banners in his collection and will exhibit many of them while discussing their history. These were custom-made and many are one-of-a-kind. Several of the originals are in private collections and have never been exhibited. On Friday afternoon, Henry Cooke (10th Mass LI) will conduct a workshop on fitting trousers. Space is limited and participants must register separately in advance (email maiorlxiv@frontiernet.net). "Legwear is one of the most difficult of men's period dress to fit properly, due to the intersection of a variety of waist, hip and thigh sizes, trunk and leg lengths, and other factors." Participants should bring their mis-fitted or in-process trousers for expert tailor fitting. Friday evening, Henry will make a presentation on pattern fitting and on construction details for 18th-century garments based on original garments and period images. On Sunday morning, Fort Niagara staffer Hanae Weber will present a program on loyalist and native refugees. Hanae's research interest and staff role focuses on women's history at Fort Niagara. Robert Emerson, Executive Director at old Fort Niagara, will lead a special tour of the fort for participating reenactors.



T-SHIRTS

To raise funds for additional benefits for our participating reenactors, we had had a custom high-quality T-shirt designed and priced at \$20. These must be ordered in advance and will not be available for sale at the event. These are available in red, blue, and green in sizes ranging from small to three XL. All units which have registered by August 4th will have their names placed on the shirt's back. T-Shirt orders will be accepted ONLY until August 5th. To order your souvenir T-Shirt, go to <https://64thregt.org/fort-niagara-2021-t-shirt>.

HOTEL DISCOUNTS

We have discounted rates at two hotels and have a hold on 50 rooms.

1. Holiday Inn Niagara Falls, 114 Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, NY 14303 at \$ 89 +tax per night. Call 716-285-2521 Ext. 2 to reach their front desk. Request to make a reservation into the "Siege of Fort Niagara 2021" room block. The standard block is for 9/17 to 9/19/2021, but you can make arrangements for a longer stay if you like. The Cut-off Date is Aug. 31. You also get free parking. Ignore any references to the parking fee on your confirmation. NOTE: You can get the FREE Niagara Shuttle to the Fort right across the street at the Niagara Falls USA Visitor Center, a three minute walk. (Driving yourself takes 25 minutes will be faster than the hour-long shuttle ride due to all the stops that the shuttle makes.)

You can also book for 9/17-19 only at

<https://www.holidayinn.com/redirect?path=hd&brandCode=HI&localeCode=en®ionCode=1&hotelCode=IAGBA&PMID=99801505&GPC=AAA&cn=no&viewfullsite=true>

Select the date range between September 17-19. Select "search." On the next page, your special rate will populate. You will not see the group name – just the special contracted rate. Please be aware that this link will only work for the listed dates, if you would like to check early or stay later – you must call the Holiday Inn Niagara Falls directly.

2. Quality Inn, 7708 Niagara Falls Blvd., Niagara Falls, NY 14304. Phone: 1-716-283-0621, \$ 89+tax per night. The Cut-off Date is Sept. 6th. Request to make a reservation into the "Siege of Fort Niagara 2021" room block. There is no access to the shuttle from here, so book here only if you can drive yourself to the Fort."

ARTILLERY TRAINING

Artillerists who plan to crew the 12-pound siege guns during the weekend must be trained and certified on those guns. A special training session will be held at 6 PM on Friday, September 18 at the Dauphine battery. Only artillerists who complete this training session will be permitted to crew the guns through the weekend.

COMMANDERS NAMED

The Continental forces commander for this event will be Michael "Mitch" Lee (1st New York Regiment, McCracken's Company), seconded by Dana Rock (Saintonge Regiment). BAR Continental troops will be in a battalion under Robert Cairns (8th Pennsylvania Regiment, Ft. Lauren Detachment). The Crown forces will be commanded by James McGaughey, seconded by John Lopez. Other command and staff positions will be filled from among registered units.



Adjutant's Freshest Advices

We have had two EXCELLENT NWD Events since our last BAR Shot.

Our Firelock Match was held at Jim Workman's Range with Tavern activities afterward. Event Coordinators, Tom Morris and Chris Ankeney did a wonderful job. Chris is "The Man" for creating life-size 18th c soldier cardboard targets painted as both Continental and Crown forces. It was hot and very humid, and muskets and rifles had some problems sparking, but we all had a good Shoot! Saturday night dinner was provided and excellent pork, boiled potatoes, fresh baked bread and the BEST sweet sauerkraut I have ever tasted, courtesy of Marty Cairnes. Thanks to all, especially Jim and Sue Workman for hosting a fine firelock and Tavern Night!

At our Fort Laurens Event Mother Nature did not help us much with on-and off-and-ON rain for Saturday, but hey...It rained in the 18th c too. We adapted our schedule and made the best of a soggy situation. Sunday was hot and humid, but dry and we had an excellent crowd to engage in our demonstrations.

Something to think about at ALL Events... Do you have any medical problems? Events can be hot, humid, and there is a strong likelihood that you may be exerting yourself more than normal. Do your friends know what to do if you have a Medical Emergency? Thankfully, we have members that do...Sunday we had TWO Medical Emergencies during the Event. One was an "eightysomething" visitor and the other was one of our fellow reenactors. This is one reason the NWD has an AED and First Aid Kit. Knowing where and how to get help can be lifesaving. I would like to gratefully acknowledge the following NWD members for their quick response to these two medical incidents: Sue Workman, Jack Weidner, Cheryl Weidner, Mark Black, Joe Forte, Tony Holbrook, and Tom Morris. If I missed anyone, my apologies. By calling the Bolivar Fire & Squad promptly, the paramedics arrived within 3-4 minutes and valuable 1st patient assessments were already done. Upon arrival, the paramedics had a baseline and much information to work with. Both patients were transported to the local hospital, then subsequently released after treatment. HUZDAH to all of our First Responders and the Bolivar Squad!

Bob Kashary, 5th Virg' Reg't,
NWD Adjutant



David Weidner

Inspectors Notes

After a successful event at Ft. Laurens just a couple of things; There were several pairs of modern glasses being worn. I know that sometimes it's necessary to have them on but try to keep them off as much as possible. Also, there was modern footwear visible. Again, if they must be worn, please hide 'em.

Otherwise, we looked, as always, wonderful!

Bill Lucas, 23rd Reg't of Foot, Royal Welsh Fusiliers
N.W.D. Inspector



C. Cormack

FALLFEST 2021

The NWD is again a featured part of the Metroparks fall celebration. This one-day event is always attended by a large and interested crowd. This is the place for any displays, interpretations or recruiting you have wanted to do. If you have a personal or unit scenario it's a great opportunity to try it out. Any special needs or info contact me.

Date: Sunday, September 26, 2021

Place: Brecksville Reservation, Meadows Picnic Area, Cleveland Metroparks.

Park entrance is off SR 82, near the intersection of SR 21, Brecksville, Ohio 44141

MapQuest address: 9305 Brecksville Road, Brecksville, Ohio 44141

Time: 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Provided: Lunch, firewood, straw. The lunch is legendary and more than you can eat!

Arrival: Camping is permitted Saturday night but inform Bill Lucas so Metroparks security will be aware of you. You can arrive anytime Saturday afternoon. Cars will be admitted to the display area Sunday A.M. but must be out of camp by 10:00 A.M.

Parking: Park in the general parking area with the public; the earlier you get there the closer you park!

Event coordinator: Bill Lucas

blmj@sbcglobal.net 440-461-2196

See You At The Park!

David Weidner





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A big NWD Huzzah! To Dave and Dianne Miller, who celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary at Ft. Laurens.

Hip, Hip, HUZDAH!

Hip, Hip, HUZDAH!

Hip, Hip, HUZDAH



Dianne reserved the bottom, right corner of the cake for her part. She likes icing... (Ed.)

Event Notice
Adena Mansion and Gardens, Chillicothe, Ohio

Saturday and Sunday, October 30 & 31, 2021
School Day, Friday, October 29

On Saturday and Sunday, October 30 & 31 the BAR will be holding an event at the Adena Mansion in Chillicothe Ohio. We will be holding a "School Day" on Friday the 29th.

Adena was the 2000-acre estate of Thomas Worthington (1773-1827), sixth governor of Ohio and one of the state's first United States Senators. The mansion house, completed in 1806-1807, has been restored to look much as it did when the Worthington family lived there, including many original Worthington family furnishings. The house is one of only three houses designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe still standing in the country. Guided tours of the mansion will be available for all Brigade members.

We are looking for activities that will engage the reenactors and make the event something special. There are several scenarios being considered. The event runs from 9:00AM until 5:00 PM on Saturday and 9:00AM until 4:00 PM on Sunday.

Event Coordinator: Joe Forte, email: jjforte@frontier.com



Bob Kashary



Eighteenth Century Response to Epidemics and the Development of Vaccination

**By: Ron Hafner, Regimental Surgeon 8th Pennsylvania Regiment,
Ft. Lauren's Detachment**

With all of the responses associated with the current COVID-19 pandemic, you may, as a reenactor and student of history, wonder what people did in the 18th century during an epidemic. What precautions did they take? How did they function as a society? What did the medical community do? Did they wear masks, social distance, go into lockdown? To adequately understand how people responded to diseases in the 18th century, you must first understand something of the medical theory of the day. Eighteenth century doctors, whether taught under the apprentice system or trained in a university, were taught medical theory that had developed from the time of Hippocrates and was embellished over many centuries. This theory stated that all diseases were transmitted through miasma, or bad air. This bad air could come from sick patients, dead animals, dung, rotting vegetation, or even "books stored too long in damp places." Various methods were used to protect from this bad air. For instance, in hospitals and other places where the sick were being treated, tobacco or sulphur (gun powder) would be burned in an attempt to purify the air. Doctors might protect themselves from miasma from sick patients by holding a piece of cloth soaked in vinegar, camphor (the smell you get from Vic's Vapor Rub) or other favorite solution to their face when examining the patient. Women would often carry perfumed kerchiefs or cachets filled with spices, flowers, etc. to protect from the miasma and other offensive odors, often the result of the lack of personal hygiene standards or environmental condition caused by animals (flocks, herds, and horses) traversing streets and roadways.

In times of an epidemic, men, women, and children alike would take to chewing tobacco. It was thought that since the chewing of tobacco produced saliva that the person would continually be spitting. Thus, the contagion in the miasma would be trapped in the saliva and removed from the body without entering the lungs and infecting the individual. In other cases, such as removing dead bodies, the person would tie a cloth around their face for protection. Plague masks, as often presented in modern social media memes, were no longer in use in the 18th century.

Social Distancing

Around 1784, Dr. John Haygarth began studying all cases of smallpox in his hometown of Chester, England. He wanted to track the origin and spread of each case to understand how the spread of the disease could be stopped (today this is known as contact tracing). During his investigation, he came across a family with four children who had to pass by a baby suffering from smallpox in a narrow passageway. Three of the children stayed as far away from the baby as possible. However, the fourth child went aside to get a closer look at the baby, but did not touch it.

Ten days later, this fourth child exhibited symptoms of smallpox. The other three children did not exhibit symptoms for another two weeks. Therefore, it was concluded that the three children would not have gotten the disease since they avoided the baby, but instead had contracted the disease from their brother who had gone near the baby. Based on the maximum opening of the passageway, it was determined that a distance of eighteen inches was sufficient to avoid contracting the disease.

This distance was further confirmed by Dr. O’Ryan in Lyon, France. Dr. O’Ryan performed an experiment in which a group of children known to not have had smallpox were sat around a table, spaced eighteen inches from a cotton ball soaked in smallpox pus. After maintaining this position for one hour, the children were released. None of the children contracted the disease. Therefore, staying eighteen inches or more from an infected person was considered adequate “social distancing” for smallpox. Haygarth also noted that there were no reported cases of anyone receiving the disease merely from passing by a location where a diseased person resided. Haygarth’s conclusion was that a person must come into close contact (within 18 inches) with an infected person or have direct contact with an article contaminated with the pus from a smallpox pustule in order to contract the disease. In a practical sense, social distancing was largely practiced as a practical matter by people’s fear of the disease. This applied not only to avoiding diseased individuals. During the 1721 smallpox epidemic in Boston, the economy of the city was devastated because people from surrounding communities refused to enter the city to conduct business.

Lockdowns

While no specific orders for the general populous to “lockdown” or go into quarantine were issued, there were times when separation or isolation of the infected, or of those suspected to be infected, were practiced. Ships coming into ports such as Boston during times of epidemic, or coming from an area suspected of having an epidemic, would be held in the harbor until the health of all on board could be determined. If anyone was found to be infected, or suspected to be infected, the ship with its entire crew would be quarantined. In talking about the success of Rhode Island in avoiding epidemics, Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse in 1778 recounted to Haygarth that those passing through Rhode Island going to neighboring States to be inoculated would be kept in isolation while the disease was active and their contaminated clothes confiscated. Those from Rhode Island that were infected would be removed to a special “pest” island until they recovered. In cases where the infected would not or could not be moved, their entire street would be blocked off to all traffic as long as the disease was present.

Prevention

In 1793, Haygarth published his Rules of Prevention for Eradicating Smallpox. These focused on two primary activities: 1) separation of the infected from those who did not have the disease and, 2) cleansing of the recovered person and ALL items that were or could have been contaminated. Haygarth calculated that if his Rules were followed, deaths from smallpox would be reduced by 75-97%. Where his Rules were practiced, cases of smallpox fell by 50%. Further instructions were given for physicians that, when visiting patients, they should maintain a distance of 18 inches, where possible, and should not sit down or touch any item (including furniture) that could be contaminated. There were no cases traced to smallpox being spread from house to house by doctors making their rounds. Of course, Inoculation was being used and debated as a method to prevent the spread of smallpox. In Inoculation, the material (pus) from a pustule of a person with the disease is instilled under the skin of the person being inoculated. This would be achieved by cutting, puncturing, or abrading the skin and the pus instilled by use of a lancet or cotton cloth. This transmits the disease to the inoculated person who will begin to evidence symptoms of the disease - fever, vomiting, diarrhea. After 9-11 days, the blisters should appear which fill with fluid to form the pustules characteristic of the disease. Inoculation was a controversial procedure since it uses the disease itself and people feared this would only enhance the spread of the disease. However, smallpox so ravaged the Continental Army during the first two years of the war that General Washington issued orders in January and February of 1777 that all men currently in the army that had not had smallpox would be inoculated. Further, any new recruits not previously having the disease would be inoculated before joining their unit.

Effectiveness

So how effective was inoculation in preventing smallpox? In one sense, since inoculation was accomplished by instillation of diseased materials into the person being inoculated, and since that person actually contracted the disease, inoculation did not actually prevent a single case of smallpox. In fact, this was the main criticism of inoculation and, as mentioned above, resulted in fear that inoculation would actually aid in the spread of the disease. Thus, inoculation was surrounded by controversy, which at times, became very heated as it did during the smallpox outbreak in Boston in 1721. The battle over inoculation was carried out in the public square and, of course, the public media. Those against inoculation became so enraged at the cleric Cotton Mather, who was an outspoken proponent of inoculation, that someone launched a bomb through a window in Mather's house. Fortunately, due to the ineptitude of the bomb maker, the bomb shattered upon impact and, instead of exploding, became a Molotov cocktail which started a fire in the house. The fire, while causing damage, was extinguished without casualties. So why practice inoculation if it causes the disease in the inoculated person? When receiving smallpox in the natural way (through contact with contaminated objects or inhalation by close contact with an infected

individual), the disease enters into the core of the body through the lungs or stomach. Since the disease is first received internally, it begins to attack the internal organs, including the lung, heart and blood stream, and the brain.

With inoculation, the disease is introduced under the outer layer of skin (subcutaneously). This way, the body gets to recognize the disease and the immune system responds before the disease has a chance to spread to the organs. This affords the person a better chance to develop immunity to the disease and survive, usually after a milder case of the disease. Of course, as in all things, there is no one hundred percent guarantee. There were those who were inoculated that died from complications. So how effective was inoculation? When a smallpox epidemic came through an area, the inhabitants could lose anywhere from 20 - 60% of those infected, with 1 in 3 or around 33% being the norm. Dr. James Thacher, an army surgeon during the Revolutionary War, relates being ordered to inoculate five hundred men from his unit. Following the army protocol he completed the inoculations. He records that of the five hundred inoculated, he lost four men. This equates to less than 1% (0.8%). He further states that those four men had previous health problems and, in his opinion, should not have been inoculated. But, in obedience to his orders, they were inoculated.

Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, supported by Cotton Mather, performed inoculation for smallpox during the epidemic in Boston in 1721 in opposition to orders to desist by the Boston city council. He recorded that 286 people were inoculated in Boston (he inoculated 247). Of those inoculated, six died. Boylston states that of those who died, one was infected with smallpox prior to inoculation, two were elderly and not in good health when inoculated, another two had complications due additional health problems, and one died from "abstinence". At the same time, 5759 persons contracted the disease in the natural way, of which 844 died. Therefore, the death rate with inoculation was 2%, while the death rate without inoculation was actually lower than norm at 17%. Thus, inoculation significantly reduced the number of deaths from smallpox, with the added benefits of making the disease milder and easier to tolerate, and reduced the severity of the follow-on effects of the disease.

Vaccination The real solution to smallpox, however, began in England in 1796. Dr. Edward Jenner was tending to a dairymaid named Sarah Nelmes for a rash on her hand. Jenner had heard lore that dairymaids who had contracted Cow Pox from the udders of cows were not subject to smallpox. He decided to take the opportunity to confirm this with an experiment. Jenner took an eight year-old boy, James Phipps, and inoculated him with the cow pox from Sarah Nelmes. James became mildly ill, but recovered. Two weeks later, Jenner inoculated Phipps with smallpox. Phipps did not develop smallpox. Jenner went on to test other subjects and published his results in 1799, calling his procedure vaccination, after the Latin word for cow - vacca.

Jenner's new procedure started a whole new, lower risk way to treat patients for diseases and eventually lead to the eradication of smallpox in 1977. Of course, the vaccination process has been improved over the centuries to use dead forms of the infecting virus or other means to cause the body to develop immunity. In this article, I have presented a lot of material from the perspective of dealing with smallpox. Smallpox was one of the most devastating diseases of the time and, therefore, has been widely studied and written about. However, other disease such as Typhus and Yellow Fever presented continuing and frustrating problems in the 18th century and many of the preventative measures presented herein would have been used to combat the propagation and spread of the disease. After reviewing the 18th century methods to respond to diseases, you can draw your own parallels to disease response of the 21st century - I did not write this as a political commentary. But there is one thing from this study that is obvious. Though there have been major advances in medicine through the intervening centuries, when it comes to our response to diseases the old adage remains true: the more things change, the more they remain the same.

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Zabdiel Boylston, F.R.S.

The Second Edition Corrected

Printed for S. Chandler at the Cros-Keys in the Poultry

MDCCXXI

Re-printed at Boston in N.E. For S. Gerrish in Cornbil T. Hancock at the Bible and
Three Crowns Annstreet

MDCCXXX

Edward Jenner and the History of Smallpox and Vaccination

Steven Riedel, MD, PhD

Department of Pathology, Baylor University Medical Center

2005

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1200696

About Edward Jenner

The Jenner Institute

www.Jenner.ac.uk/about/edward-Jenner

The NWD B.A.R. SHOT

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The NWD B.A.R. SHOT is the newsletter of the North West Department, Brigade of the American Revolution (NWD-BAR) and has been in publication since 1977. It is sent to subscribers and member families throughout the U.S. Subscription rates are \$10 per year for non-members of the NWD-BAR. Visit our website at nwdbarshot.com. Cutoff dates for submissions:

Winter Issue—Jan. 15 Spring Issue—April 15 Summer Issue—July 15 Fall Issue—Oct. 15

Contact the editor for advertising rates (\$7-\$40, depending on size and placement). The Brigade of the American Revolution was established in 1962 as a not-for-profit association dedicated to recreating the life and times of the common soldier of the War for Independence, 1775-83. The NWD was established in 1973. Extracted passages are scholarly comment only.