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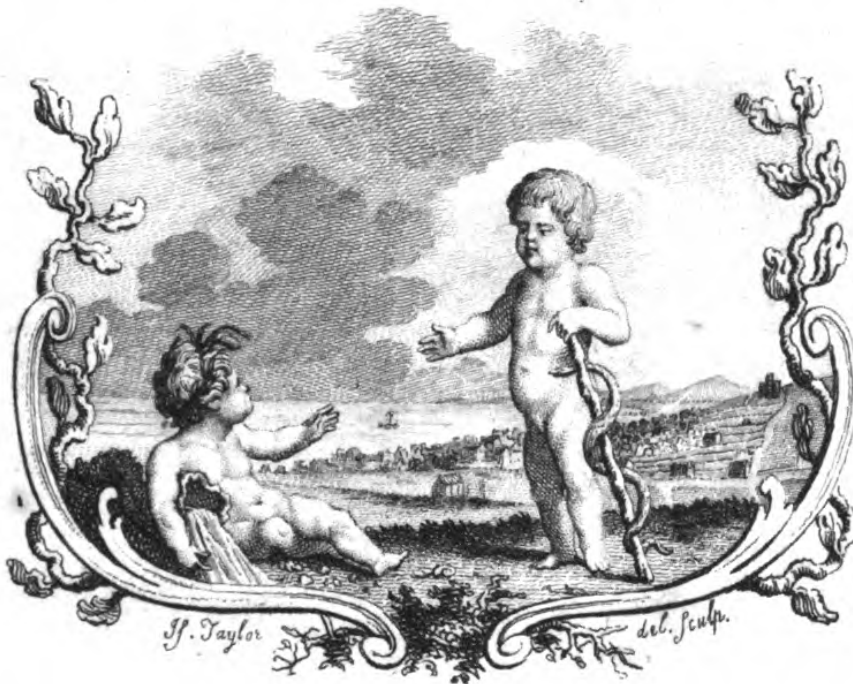
B.T. 11.289

THE
BRIGHTHELMSTON
DIRECTORY
OR
Guide for that Place



*Ille terrarum, mihi, præter omnes, angulus ridet,
ver ubi longum, tepidæq, brumæ. Hor.*

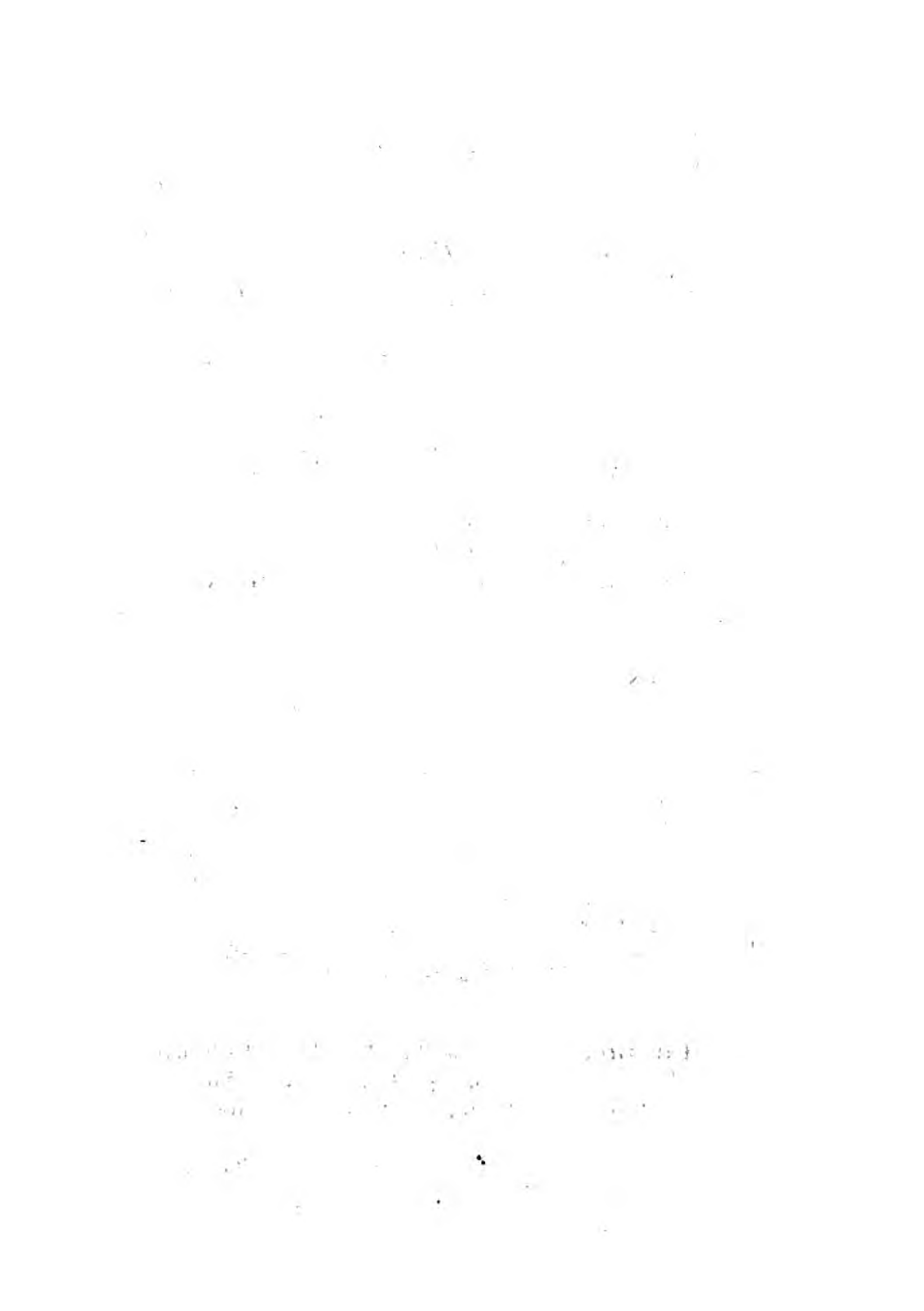
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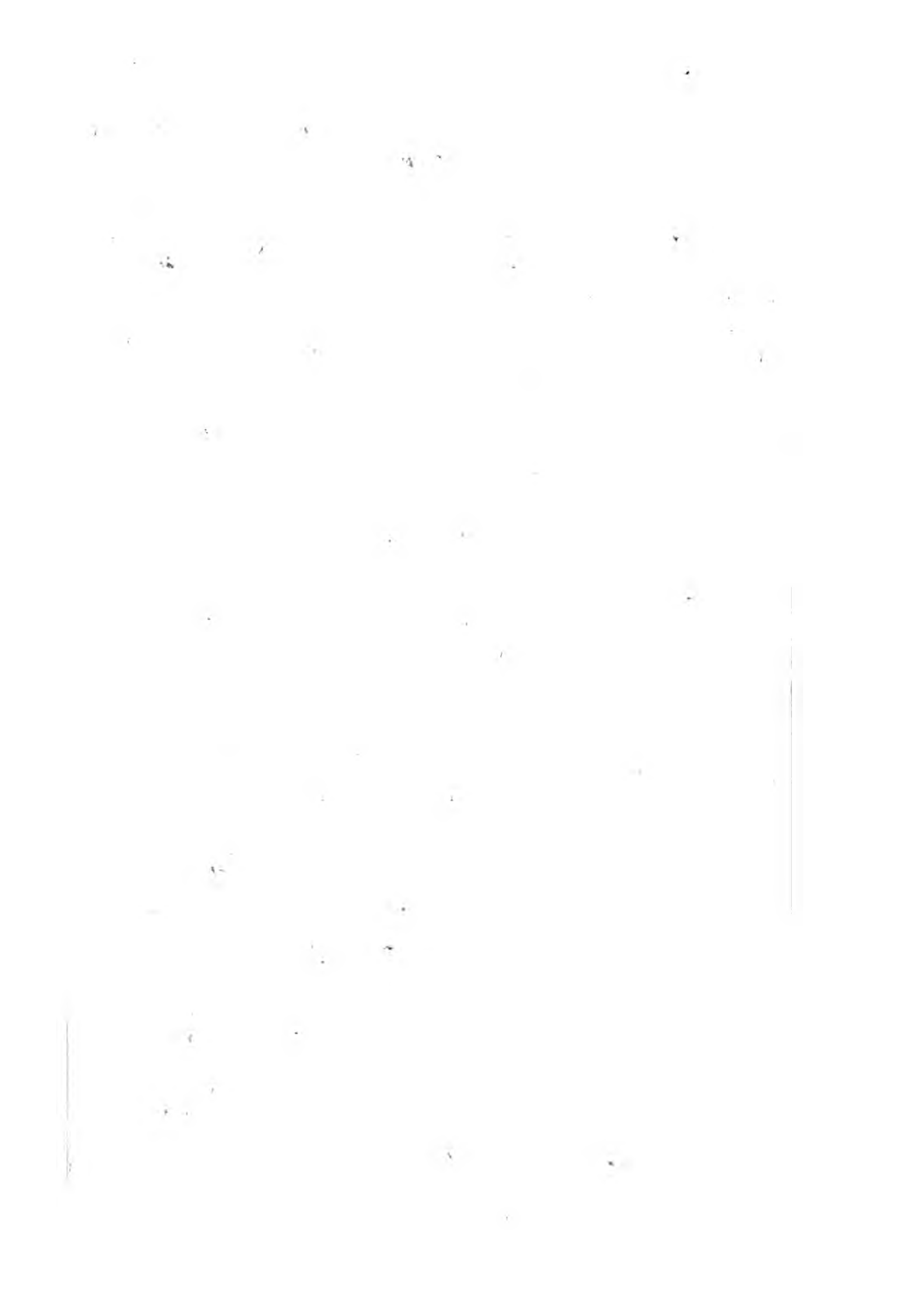
**LONDON, Printed & Sold by I. Taylor in Holborn,
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TO
THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY,
RESORTING TO
BRIGHTHELMSTON,
THIS
IMPROVED EDITION OF THE
BRIGHTHELMSTON DIRECTORY
IS INSCRIBED,
BY THEIR MOST OBEDIENT,
AND
MOST HUMBLE SERVANT,
THE AUTHOR.



THE
BRIGHTHELMSTON
DIRECTORY.

BRIGHTHELMSTON in the County of *Suffex*, the *Baiæ* of the present times, is one of the most fouthern towns in *England*; it is situated on the banks of the sea, encompassed on the land-side by the South-Downs, and distant about 57 miles from the metropolis. It gives name to a bay formed by Beachy

B

Head

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Head on the east, and Worthing Point on the west. It is said to owe its own to the Saxon Bishop *Brighthelm*, who is supposed to have lived in this neighbourhood.

THE town is built on a hill of an easy ascent, rising from the south east. It is defended from the north winds by hills, which form a kind of theatre round it. On the west, is a very large corn-field, gradually descending from the * Downs toward the sea, leading to Shoreham, at the distance

* So called from a Saxon word, which signifies hilly ground.

of about six miles. The soil is chalky, and extremely fertile. The grass growing on these Downs is remarkably fine and sweet; and, being mixed with various aromatic herbs, it gives a most delicious flavour to the mutton fed on them. Here is neither swamp or marsh; and as no river is nearer than Shoreham, the air must consequently be very pure. The ground soon becomes dry after wet weather; so that, on the heaviest falls of rain, the exercise of walking or riding may be immediately used, without the least inconvenience.

THE country is every where open, and delightfully variegated with a

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mixture of hill and dale. The hills, though steep in many places, are all of them covered with the most agreeable verdure, and command most pleasing prospects. From the top of them the Isle of Wight is plainly to be seen, with a delightful view over the * Weald of Suffex.

It has been said, that this town has been in danger of becoming a prey to

* Weald is a Saxon word for a wood.— Hence the lands to the north and north-west of these Downs, which in the Saxon times were overgrown with woods, are still called the Weald, or Wild of Kent and Suffex.

the

the sea, and that in time it might be eat away by it; but, although the sea has made, and still makes encroachments on the east and west sides of the town, so that at length it may be rendered a peninsula, yet the favour of the company resorting here, which the inhabitants seem ever studious to deserve, will effectually enable them to keep the sea within due bounds near the town.

It has indeed suffered greatly by the sea at different times, particularly in the month of May in the year 1699, when it is said 130 tenements were destroyed, to the damage of near

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£. 40,000. Before which time the town had sustained great losses in shipping taken at sea by the enemy, and it is thought would itself have been demolished but for its situation, which being low, and flat, their balls flew over it.

FROM these different calamities, this town, which about a century ago was esteemed one of the most flourishing, and considerable in the whole county, and reckoned to contain 600 families, was in the year 1730 reduced to two-thirds of that number, the greater part of which was very poor.

THE

THE town was once fortified, and some remains of its walls are still to be seen on the beech under the cliff. Queen Elizabeth is said to have built four strong gates of free-stone, three of them arched, and 12 or 13 feet in height; of which the East-gate was the most considerable, and joined a wall extending 400 feet westward, which rose to the height of 16 feet; this gate was standing about ten years ago, and was taken down at that time to make a way to the battery just then built. Towards the sea was a wall three feet in thickness, having port-holes for cannon: West of this 250 feet stood a town-hall, and on the east the market-house. The hall

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faced the sea, and had under it a dungeon, and in the walls were several arched rooms for magazines, with a gun-garden next the sea mounting four cannon ; upon the roof was a turret with the town-clock.

It formerly contained seven streets besides lanes, of which the most spacious have been destroyed by the sea ; at present six principal streets, several lanes, and some few spaces furrounded with houses, to which the inhabitants have given the name of Squares, compose the town. Its form is nearly that of a square, with streets intersecting each other at right angles. From this shape,
it

it must be supposed, that few houses can have the benefit of a garden. The windows and doors of the houses, which are raised with flint stones, a material the surface of the earth furnishes every where, are ornamented with a curious brick, and has a very pretty effect. All the old houses are now rendered very convenient, and there have been several new buildings erected within these few years; some of which, for neatness and elegance, are to be equalled in few towns in this kingdom.

THE improvements made in this town are seen in nothing more than the following proverb, in use not
many

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many years since, viz. “Proud
“Lewes and *poor* Brighthelmston.”
The poverty of places, no more than
of persons, is an object of reproach.
It should be considered how well they
deserve, and how properly they bear
their reverse of fortune.

HERE are two assembly rooms,
one extremely neat and commodious;
the other claims the addition of
elegant, and has been esteemed to be
unexcelled by any public room in
England, those of London and York
only excepted. The attention of the
proprietors to the satisfaction of the
company, in every convenience
and amusement, merits the encour-
agement

DIRECTORY.

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agement they have received, and still continue to meet with.

THERE are two card assemblies and one ball every week at each of the rooms alternately. Gentlemen pay 2 s. 6 d. each ball night; ladies 2 s. The subscription to the assemblies is 5 s. for the season.

ONE of these rooms has the advantage of being situated on as pleasant a spot as any in England, called the Steyne, which comes next to be described.

THE Steyne is a large and beautiful lawn, which runs winding up
into

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into the country, for many miles distance, amongst the hills. The part of it next the town, of which it is the eastern boundary, is surrounded with a white ballustrade, and has several neat benches on it. To this part the company has been pleased to give the name of *Parade*; and, were it within ten miles of the metropolis, it would be called a green. It is matter of surprize, that so charming a place should not be more covered with buildings.

ON it is an orchestra, in which a small band performs twice every day, during the season. Here likewise are some shops, and the circulating library,

library, which is stocked with a good collection of books, of which the company has the use for the season, on subscribing at pleasure.

It does not certainly appear how it derived the name of Steyne. Similarity of sound, however, in the ancient, and present names of places, often throws great light on these obscure points. The name of this spot seems to warrant a conjecture, perhaps, not altogether ill-grounded, that it took its name from being a branch of the Roman way, called Stane-street, or Stone-street, or rather Steyne-street; which ran from Arundel, in this county, to Darking in Surry, where it joined

the Ermine-street, which ran in a direct line south east from Chichester to Yarmouth. This branch, probably, ran through Steyning, to which it gave name, and joined the Stane-street at Billinghamst. In a course of twelve hundred years and upwards, this way is almost entirely buried, but has frequently been discovered by accidental digging, and, at Okeley in Surry, has been curiously examined, and found in some places ten yards broad, in others seven, and a yard and half deep, in stones fetched at several miles distance. Some remains of it are to be seen in the church-yard at Darking.

It

It has been thought more probable that Julius Cæsar landed his legions at this place, than at Hastings, as the Bay here afforded such safe anchorage for his vessels.

THE *Portus Adurni*, which was the station of the *Exploratores* under the Roman Emperors, is supposed to have been at Aldrington, a little west of this town.

THE *Exploratores* derived their name from the business assigned them, which was to observe the motions of the enemy: For this purpose they could no where be more conveniently placed than on this spot, nor more
securely

securely situated than on the eminences of Whitehawke and Hollingsbury.

WHITEHAWKE, the strongest camp, is a little to the north-east of the town, and commands a most extensive view of the sea, east and west, from Beachy-head, as far as the Isle of Wight. It could only be attacked with advantage on the north-side, where, however, the entrance, though level, is narrow. On the east and west sides are two very steep declivities. Towards the sea the descent is gradual, and there seem to have been lines and entrenchments thrown up on that side quite to the base of the hill,

hill, though the greedy plough has now nearly worn out the traces of most of them. On the summit are three circular ramparts; the outermost of which is of a large circumference, and extends itself to the very edge of the precipices before mentioned.

HOLLINGSBURY, to which the country-folks give the addition of Castle, a corruption probably of *Castrum*, and which is marked as a castle in some maps of the county, though evidently an encampment, lies about a mile north of the town, from whence the prospect towards the land-side is noble and uninterrupted.

It consists of one circle of a large diameter, and still very perfect: within its area are several tumuli, or little hills, one of which has been opened from the top perpendicularly. This is perhaps the spot dug into by one of the inhabitants, who (as the story goes) pretended to have it revealed to him in a dream, that he should find a pot of treasure there: The poor man, however (adds the story) after much labour was fain to give over his search without the reward he looked for, but with the additional mortification of having made himself the jest of the whole town.

To

To strengthen still further the supposition of this place having been a Roman station, it might be added, that not many years since, an urn was dug up in the neighbourhood, containing a quantity of silver coin of some of the later emperors; and a way found at Shoreham which ran towards Lewes. Whatever monuments of roman antiquity may have existed here, whether pavements, hypocausts, or inscriptions; such, as being more delicate, more exposed, or less durable, must be supposed to have suffered under the devouring hand of time, or fallen a sacrifice to the more destructive one of ignorance.

LONG before the Roman times this had been a favourite residence of the Druids; as well from the purity of the air, and the openness of its situation, as from the objects of their adoration, the Sea, and the Oak, of which last there were immense woods in its neighbourhood. It is asserted by those who have made curious researches after the remains of Druidism, that their Altars are no where to be met with in greater number.

DURING the Heptarchy it made a part of the kingdom of the South-Saxons, and in Edward the Confessor's time belonged to the manor of Godwin, Earl of Kent, who leaving

ing it to his Son King Harold, it fell together with the Kingdom into the hands of the Norman Conqueror after the decisive engagement of **Battel.**

THE Conqueror granted this manor to his son in law William de Warren, who afterwards gave it to the Priory he founded at Lewes.

OPPRESSED by these monks, brought thither from Italy, it struggled under a variety of difficulties, till the Reformation relieved it from the yoke of their oppression. From that time the town began again to flourish, and many who fled from

the continent on the score of religion, seeking an asylum here, it became so considerable in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as to be thought worth the expence of fortifying, as has been already related.

It must not be forgot, in the history of this town, what signal service was afforded here to King Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester. It was here that monarch found the vessel which conveyed him to France, after a variety of *hair-breadth 'scapes*, and being not only disappointed of a ship, but nearly discovered in the west of England. On the 14th of October following

lowing his defeat, the King arrived at the George Inn in West-Street; the sign of which is now changed to the head of that monarch. The inn-keeper, whose name was Smith, had lived about the court, and knew the King, but faithfully kept the secret. On the morrow his Majesty embarked on board a small vessel, belonging to one Tetterfall, and the day after landed safely at Fecamp, near Havre de Grace. It is to be supposed, such loyalty and good service did not go unrewarded. At the restoration the bark was brought by captain Tetterfall into the river Thames, and lay some months before

Whitehall, to commemorate the fortunate escape effected in it. An annuity of £. 100 was settled on the Captain, and his heirs forever, which is enjoyed by a descendant from him at this day. That the town received no substantial mark of the royal favour, can only be imputed to the indolence of the King's temper, the great dissipation of his reign, and the constant emptiness of his coffers. It must, however, be allowed, that the monarch was not wanting in acknowledgments of the loyalty of its inhabitants, many of whom were personally known to him.

CAPTAIN

CAPTAIN Tetterfall lies buried in the church-yard, under a black marble stone, which had the following inscription, now almost wholly obliterated.

P. M. S.

CAPTAIN Nicholas Tetterfall, through whose prudence, valour, and loyalty, Charles the Second, King of England, after he had escaped the sword of his merciless rebels, and his forces received a fatal overthrow at Worcester, Sept^r. 3^d, 1651, was faithfully preserved and conveyed to France, departed this life the 26th day of July, 1674.

Within

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Within this marble monument doth lie,
Approv'd of faith, honour, and loyalty ;
In this cold clay he hath now ta'en up his station,
At once preserv'd the church, the crown and
nation ;
When Charles the Great was nothing but a
breath,
This valiant soul slept between him and death,
Ufurpers threats, nor tyrant rebels frown,
Could not affright his duty to the crown,
Which glorious act of his, for church and state,
Eight princes in one day did gratulate,
Professing all to him in debt to be,
As all the world are to his memory :
Since Earth's could not reward to his worth have
given,
He now receives it from the King of Heaven.

Or

OF genius, friendless, and un-
 assisted, by patient industry surmount-
 ing every difficulty in the paths of
 science, this town has produced an
 extraordinary instance in one *John*
Grover, born here about the be-
 ginning of the present century. The
 parents of this man were of mean
 circumstances, so that when a boy
 he was employed in tending and
 looking after sheep, but being of an
 inquisitive turn of mind, by dint of
 unwearied application, without a
 single day's instruction, he attained
 to such great proficiency in ma-
 thematical learning, as hardly to be
 excelled by any one living at his time.
 To skill in the mathematics, he added
 that

that of writing several hands very finely, and was exceedingly useful to his townsmen, whose children he instructed in Navigation, as master of the free-school.

THE church is a vicarage, built on a small eminence, at a little distance from the town, making a good landmark at sea. A church is said to have stood formerly in the center of the town, and to have been burnt down by the French. Here are meeting houses for the Presbyterians, the Anabaptists, and the Quakers. The methodists likewise have established a place of worship here.

ON

ON the beach, near the east-end of the town, is a battery, raised at the expence of government; on it are mounted twelve pieces, 24 pounders. At Newhaven, seven miles from hence, and at Blatchington Down, two miles from Newhaven, are likewise batteries for defence of the coast.

THE fishermen of the town, who are a sober industrious body of men, are employed throughout the greatest part of the year in a succession of labour. The women, when disengaged from household cares, are busied in preparing the nets to be made use of by their husbands in the fishery.

THE spring is taken up in dredging for oyfters, which are carried to beds in the Thames and Medway, from whence they are conveyed to London. The months of May, June, and July, are spent in fishing for Mackarel; to take which, they fet fail about fun-fet, ply their nets all night, and return early in the morning; at which time the dealers are affembled on the beach, to buy up whatever quantity is caught for the London market: mackarel are, however, fometimes fo plenty, as to be fold for a penny a-piece. In the month of May, they frequently catch the red mullet, and in July they take great quantities of lobfters and
prawns.

prawns. The trawl-net is used in the month of August, in which several sorts of flat fish are taken. The whiting is caught with hooks, in September and October, which is succeeded by the herring-fishery in November. In this fishery they shew an incredible resolution and address, often venturing out to sea with their little boats, in the worst weather, and when larger vessels are scarcely able to live. The herrings they take are either sent up fresh to London, to which this has the advantage of being the nearest fishing coast; or are dried and pickled for foreign markets.

It

It is computed, that there are an hundred fishing boats belonging to this place; now reckoning three to each boat, which is the complement, the number employed in the fishery is readily obtained.

It cannot be supposed, but every kind of fish must be extremely cheap; and as the mutton is most excellent, beef and veal good, and these, together with poultry, to be had at a reasonable price, few can fare ill here, where they cannot want an appetite a long time. On the South Downs are taken, in the greatest plenty, those delicious little birds called Wheat-ears, the English Ortolans.

Wheat-

Wheat-ear is supposed to be a corruption of White-arse, the translation of Cul-blanc, their French name, their rumps being white with fat.

It is remarkable, that though these birds are found in other parts of England, they are no where else tolerable. They appear about the end of harvest, and are taken by the shepherds in the following manner: A turf is cut about a foot long, and half a foot broad; the turf is turned to cover the hole, in which a snare of horse-hair is put; the birds being very shy and running to hide in these holes, are there taken.

It must be matter of concern to the curious in the article of eating, that this rare bird, from its exquisite delicacy and the warmth of weather when it is found, is so hazardous a commodity that the London poulterers dare not meddle with it: But as every inconvenience has some alleviating circumstance attending it, the *bon vivant* has this satisfaction that the machine, or a post-chaise will in a few hours convey to this delicious repast in its highest perfection.

THE air of this place, being strongly impregnated with the sea-vapour, is exceedingly healthy. The inhabitants
are

are remarkably robust, strangers to coughs, and all disorders of the lungs. Asthmatic and consumptive patients, and valitudinarians, in general, find the greatest relief from this air: physicians esteem it to be excelled by that of few places in the kingdom. In the hottest weather the refreshing breeze is always found here.

THE ingenious and learned Doctor Relhan, in his history of this place, a work to which the author of this little piece must acknowledge himself much indebted, remarks, that on examining the register-book of baptisms and burials, kept here, for seven years, from 1753, to 1759, he

found the proportion of births to deaths nearly as five to three; whereas the proportion taken from the London bills of mortality, for 30 years, to 1757, was as two to three; and the births, in the villages in England, about equal to the deaths, “ from whence (the Doctor says) it follows, that as the prolific power of any set of inhabitants is equal to the health, and as the baptisms in Brighthelmston are nearly double the deaths; it must not only be more healthful than London, but more so than the other villages of England, as far as we know of them from the bills of mortality yet published.”

THE

THE water here is got from wells at a great depth; and, being finely filtered through the pores of chalk (of which this place and its environs are an entire rock) is remarkably pure, clear, and free from any residuum, or sediment.

THE water of the well in North-street, and that of a pump at the Castle Tavern, are the most in esteem.

THE goodness of the water, as it is a circumstance which promotes the health of the place, is, at the same time, an additional proof of the purity of the air; good

water never being found in an impure air.

At the distance of about half a mile, to the north-west of the town, is a mineral spring. Doctor Relhan, who minutely analyzed the water of it, in a course of experiments, which the curious Reader will find at length in the work before cited, says, “ The advantages which appeared
“ to arise from the use of this water,
“ drank in a proper quantity, were
“ an increase of appetite and spirits;
“ and in habits of a lax and enfeebled nature, an additional power
“ of exercising without lassitude.
“ Bodies, therefore, labouring under
“ weak-

“ weakness, the consequence of ir-
 “ regular living, and illicit plea-
 “ sures ; or debilities, arising from
 “ bad management, in lyings-in, &c.
 “ were by this water greatly re-
 “ lieved ; and might, I am per-
 “ suaded, under due regulation, be
 “ restored to perfect health, and
 “ the full exertion of those powers
 “ which debilitated nature cannot
 “ indulge them in.”

DAILY attendance is given at this
 spring during the season.

BRIGHTHELMSTON has a shore
 most commodiously adapted for sea-
 bathing ; the water is clear, without

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any mixture of ooze, or of muddy fresh streams; its bottom is sandy, and as its descent is gradual, the tides do not rise so suddenly as to render bathing dangerous.

No gentlemen bathe on the east side of the town. The time of bathing, is early in the morning, and there are experienced women to attend the ladies.

THE bathing machine is a wooden box, about double the size of those of the sentries in St. James's Park. It is raised on high wooden wheels. The bather ascends into it from the beach, by several wooden steps.

The

DIRECTORY. 41

The machine is then pushed forward into the sea, whilst the bather is preparing for the ablution. The guide waits on the middle of the steps to receive the bather; who, when dipt, re-ascends the machine, which is then dragged back again upon the beach.

SEA-WATER used as a medicine, or as a bath, is excellent in many complaints.

EXERCISE should be used after bathing, to promote perspiration. The bather is not so liable to take cold in sea, as in river or spring-water; for, besides that sea-water
is

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is warmer, the salts contained in it prevent any obstruction in the pores, the cause of rheums. The skin is excited, by the activity of these salts, to throw out any matter which offends the pores; hence, very often, pimples appear on first bathing, which are always removed by a continuation of it.

WHAT has been just before mentioned of the little danger there is of taking cold by bathing in the sea, is a truth fully confirmed by experience, and the best authorities. Those who bathe in the sea, and put their clothes on their wet bodies find no inconvenience from it. The men
and

and women who walk kneedeep in the sea to take prawns and shrimps; they who attend upon the bathers; and others who do it for diversion, never catch cold though they keep on their wet shoes and stockings the whole day. It has been already mentioned how free the inhabitants are from colds; the same is observable of all seamen. The late Doctor Hales was well acquainted with this truth, and therefore recommended wetting the body with sea-water (or a substitute of it, where it could not be had) as a sovereign preservative from the bad effects of the chill nightly dews in hot climates;

Salt-

Salt-water (says the Doctor) wonderfully strengthening and bracing the muscular fibres, and covering the skin with a saltish crust, which prevents all feverish infections.

IN all cases where sea-water is to be used, whether as a bath or medicine, the advice of a skilful physician should be followed. Dr. Russell observes, “ That many patients are apt to hurry into a course of bathing, before the body is altered, and sufficiently prepared by drinking sea - water, or by a previous course of other remedies ; which hurry is always detrimental
“ to

“to the patient, by protracting his
“cure.”

Doctor Awwiter in a tract, intituled,
“Thoughts on Brighthelmston,”
first published in the year 1768, ex-
pressed his hopes that as this place
had been much favoured by the no-
bility and gentry, he might see a set
of baths erected for the use of such
unhappy persons as stood in need of
hot-bathing, and he therein gave a
description of such baths.

No steps having been taken to
carry so salutary a measure into
execution, the Doctor determined to
undertake the troublesome office (so
he

he calls it) himself, on an enlarged plan. In consequence of which in October 1769, the first stone of a building was laid, close to the shore, and sheltered from the wind, to which sea-water is conveyed for the different baths, which are seven in number. For their particular uses the reader is referred to the appendix to the said tract, a new edition of which is lately published.

THE same ingenious author, to remove the loathing, sickness, and thirst with which sea-water, taken pure, is always attended, recommends mixing it with an equal quantity of new-milk. “ Thus united, (says the
 Doctor)

Doctor) “ they become a noble
 “ medicine; they are correctors to
 “ each other; and milk and sea-
 “ water, so combined, will agree
 “ with the stomach that could not
 “ bear either of them separately.”

WHEN sea-water is required to
 cleanse the blood, he recommends
 the following mixture :

“ TAKE of sea-water and milk,
 “ each four ounces, put them over
 “ the fire, and when they begin to
 “ boil, add a sufficiency of cremor-
 “ tartar, to turn it into whey; strain
 “ it from the curd, and, when cool,
 “ drink it.”

P A C Q U E T S

F O R

D I E P P E.

THE following packets sail for
Dieppe :

1. THE Princess Carolina, Captain
Killick, burthen 70 tuns, sails from
Brighthelmston every Saturday, and
returns every Tuesday.

2. THE Diana, Chapman com-
mander, sails for Dieppe every
Tuesday, and returns every Sa-
turday.

3. THE

3. THE Endeavour, Bridger and Marchant commanders, sails on Thursdays, and returns on Saturdays.

PASSENGERS pay a guinea each.—
A cabin may be engaged to any party, or single person, for six guineas.

It may be remarked here, that if the passage by sea is longer than in crossing at Dover, the journey to Paris is much shortened, by crossing to Dieppe: besides which, the traveller is accommodated at an easier expence, and passes through a pleasanter part of France.

W A G G O N.

DAVIS's Waggon goes from the Talbot Inn, in the Borough, every Thursday Morning, and returns from Brighthelmston every Tuesday.

M A C H I N E S.

1. TUBB and Davis's Machine to and from London on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, by the way of Chailey to the Old Ship at Brighthelmston, and the Star at Lewes, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, through Uckfield to the White Hart at Lewes and Castle at Brighthelmston. It sets out from the Golden Cross, at Charing Cross, at five o'clock in the

the morning, and returns at six every morning from Brighthelmston. Inside Passengers pay 14 s. to Brighthelmston, and 12 s. to Lewes. Luggage above 14 pounds paid for at 1 d. *per lb.*

2. A MACHINE sets out at 5 o'clock in the morning, from the Swan with two Necks in Lad-Lane, through Steyning to the Old and New Ships in Brighthelmston on Mondays and Wednesdays, and returns on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The fare to Brighthelmston is 14 s. and to Steyning 11 s.

THE Post sets out for London every night (except Friday and Sunday nights) at eleven o'clock, and comes in every night about seven.

THE

THE post-road, from London to
Brighthelmston, thro' Lewes.

	Distance from each other.	Distance from London.
From London to Croydon	— 11 miles	— 11 miles,
Godstone	— 9	— 20
East Grinstead	10	— 30
Marsfield	— 11	— 41
Lewes	— 10	— 51
Brighthelmston	8	— 59

59 miles.

THE post-road from London to Bright-
helmston, through Horsham
and Steyning.

	Distance from each other.	Distance from London.
From London to Epfom	— 15 miles	— 15 miles.
Darking	— 9	— 24
Horsham	— 14	— 38
Steyning	— 14	— 52
Brighthelmston	10	— 62

62 miles.

FINIS.

12

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