

Chapter 7

The Book of Leonard Gurley

containing the
collateral lines of ancestry
provided by
Leonard Gurley's wife
Elizabeth Almira Babbitt

C H A P T E R 7

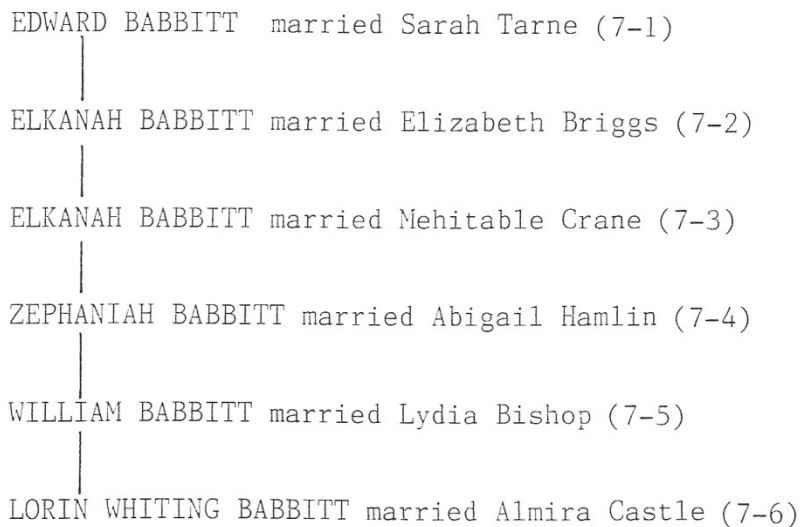
P A R T 1

Ancestral lines of
ELIZABETH ALMIRA BABBITT, wife of
LEONARD GURLEY RICE (1-7)

Extended by the parents of
SARAH TARNE, wife of
EDWARD BABBITT (7-1)

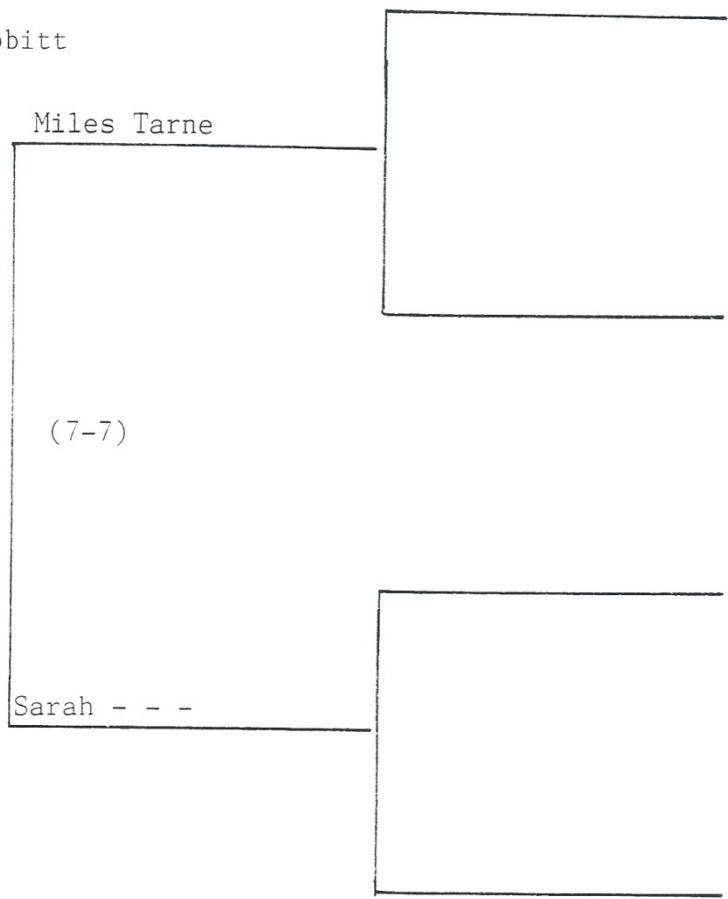
PEDIGREE CHART

Direct line of: ELIZABETH ALMIRA BABBITT married Leonard Gurley Rice (1-7)



The Book of Leonard Gurley
 Ancestral lines
 of his wife
 Elizabeth Almira Babbitt

Extended by the
 parents of:
 SARAH TARNE, wife of
 EDWARD BABBITT (7-1)



EDWARD BABBITT (Bobbett, Babit) (abt. 1627-1675)

SARAH TARNE (abt. 1630-)

The English surname Bobbett means "Bob," the syllable "ette" being a diminutive. It was a common name in Suffolk and Devonshire, England, as well as in Wales though we have no record that gives us any definite information on Edward's parents or their residence in his homeland. Cooke states that he was an immigrant from Wales which might be true but there is no record that documents it as a fact.

We might review some of the early attempts to colonize the wilderness of New England for Edward Babbitt (Bobit) arrived here only 18 years after the Mayflower colonists. Twelve of those years, following the arrival of the Pilgrims, saw very few attempts made to brave the deep for a home in the new land so Edward can be considered among the earliest settlers.

In regards to the early attempts to settle in the wilderness areas of what is now Massachusetts, the first progress was made along the coastline. The areas into the interior for some distance were explored out of a desire to found colonies as the population increased in numbers. At first all of the earliest settlements came under the jurisdiction of the Plymouth Colony Compact, which was the case when Edward Bobett arrived 1638 or 39, to settle in Taunton near the Taunton River west of Plymouth (map #2).

Samuel H. Emery puts much of this information in these words:

"For some years after the Plymouth landing in 1620, there was only a small increase in the settlement of New England. . . During the first decade some very poor beginnings were made along the coast and as far as Sandwich and Barnstable into Cape Cod. . . It was not till 1628 that a company settled upon Salem and Mishawam, later called Charlestown. . . Roger Clap and others went up Charles River prospecting and Mr. Clap left us some statements that account for the situations they found: 'Coming into this country I found it a vacant wilderness in respect of the English. There were indeed some English at Plymouth and Salem and some few at Charlestown, who were very destitute. . .'

"This was in May, 1630. Soon however, ships arrived from England laden with people and provisions, and not only Charlestown, but Cambridge, Roxbury, Watertown, Boston and Dorchester (later known as Milton) began to be known as distinct settlements (see map #2), and in 1635, we are informed 'the colonists of Massachusetts, on account of the increase of cattle, experiencing inconveniences from the nearness of their settlements to each other, began to emigrate from the first settled towns. They went out to Hingham, Weymouth, Concord and through the wilderness men, women and children, with their horses, cattle and swine, to the Connecticut River.' Thus were Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford settled. . ." ¹ (see map #6)

The area of the Taunton River in Massachusetts to the west of Plymouth was explored for the same reason. After the Plymouth colony had, in 1621, made a treaty with the Indians called the "Peace of Plymouth," two men, Winslow and Hopkins, set out with a delegation, under the guidance of the friendly Squanto, to explore possible lands for expanding settlements beyond Plymouth. The route taken by the Winslow-Hopkin group lay through our Taunton and Berkley. Here is

their description of the Taunton River and its banks.

"The ground is very good on both sides, it being for the most part cleared. (Speaking of the part that had been played by the ancient Indians) Thousands of men have lived there, which dyed in a great plague not long since and pity it was and is to see so many goodly fields without men to dresse and manure the same. The river cometh into the sea at Narrohiganset Bay, where the Frenchmen so much use. A shipp may go many myles up it, as the Indians report.

"As we passed along we observed that there were few places by the river but had been inhabited, by reason whereof much ground was cleare, save of weeds which grew higher than our heads. There is much good timber both Oake, Walnut, Firre, Beech and exceeding great Chestnut-trees. The country in respect of the lying of it, is both champanie and hilly, like many places in England. In some places its very rocky both above ground and in it: and though the country be wilde and overgrowne with woods, yet the trees staned not thicke, but a man may well ride a horse amongst them."2

Winslow made a second trip to what became the town of Taunton in 1623 and following, soon after, settlers began taking up land as surveyors laid out the separate divisions.

Taunton is situated on the south and west of the Taunton River only about ten to fifteen miles to the east of the boundary line of Rhode Island and no more than twenty miles from Providence. To the south a short distance and on the west side of the river is Berkley and Dighton (see map #2). As noted on record, Edward bought his first land in Taunton on Nov. 19, 1652, built his house and returned to Boston to claim a bride. This land and other acreages purchased later lay in the areas of what is now Berkley and Dighton, Massachusetts.

In 1912, William Bradford Browne, associate member of the Old Colony Historical of Taunton, Mass., compiled "The Babbitt Family History (1643-1900)." Browne states:

". . .In commencing the work there was a great advantage in the fact that every record of a Babbitt family was certain to fit eventually into its proper place, since there are evidently no Babbitts in America who are not descendants of Edward Bobet, with the exception of certain few families of late foreign extraction who have assumed this name on reaching this country. . .

"In preparing a sketch of Edward Bobet, the founder of the family, we are unable to find recorded much that throws light on his early years. . ."3

It was the opinion of Browne that Edward Bobet landed in America some time between 1638 and 1639 in the company of some immigrants other than his own parents, who may have died earlier.

The records of the Daughters of the American Revolution gives this extract: "The first mention of Edward Bobet in this country is at Plymouth where, under date of 1643, we find his name among 54 others in a list of those between 16 and 60 who were able to bear arms."4

From the facts revealed in the Plymouth listing of arm bearers we know that Edward was 16 years or over in age in 1643, and as Browne relates:

". . . presumably barely that age since he does not appear in any earlier records of the nature. . . His appearance in Taunton when still young, evidently possessed a substantial means, can only be explained by the hypothesis that he came to New England in the company of near relatives - perhaps as the step-son of one of the early proprietors of Taunton, whose name is withheld from us. In this connection the name of Jonas Austin suggests itself, being he who arranged the sale, or sold Edward his first land in 1652 before his marriage, where he built his house and returned to Boston for his bride. Then, too, the Halloways and Hathaways could well be supposed near relatives, from their close association with Bobet . . .

"Nov. 19, 1652, Edward bought his first land as shown by a deed recorded in the Plymouth Colony records, signed by Jonas Austin's mark (X) and seal. The conveyance was acknowledged by Josiah Winslow and William Bradford: In part, it reads - '. . . That the said Jonas Austine for and in Consideration of seaven pounds of Current New English pay. . . sells, gives, graunts unto the above said Edward Bobbitt, a Certaine pssell of land sett lying and being within the Plantation or Township of Taunton aforesaid on the Southsyde of the Great River between the land of Edward Rew; which lyeth on the one syde of it; and the land of William Parker which lyeth on the other side of it, extending it self from the said Great River with those lands by which it is bounded; containing twelve pole in breadth and in quantity by estimation; ~~six~~ acres broad more or lesse; To have and to hold the same pssell of land with all the singulare the appurtenances unto the said Edward Bobbitt, his heires and assignes forever. . .' In October, 1652. . . he became one of the proprietors of the ancient Iron works of Taunton, first called 'Bloomerie,' on Two Mile River, he being one of those to subscribe 10 lbs. for the enterprise . . . which fact lends weight to the supposition that he was a young man with some means in starting his life in the new country, and yet not married. A careful search among the Proprietary Records discloses the location of Edward's farm as being between the river and the old highway from Taunton to Freetown, not far from a stream called Joshua's Creek. It was perhaps the homestead where he always lived. (Record is given of further purchases of land as time went on."⁵

In 1974 Harriet M. Stryker Rodda gathered the following information on Edward's possessions. She states:

"In October 1652, just before the purchase of his land, by paying 10 lbs. Edward became one of the proprietors of the iron works on Two Mile River. This, and the fact he also had 7 lbs. with which to pay for his land, makes it appear that he was not an impoverished settler, but had some financial resources.

"Six years later, in 1658, John Hathaway, Timothy Holloway and Edward Bobbitt purchased by deed recorded 24 June 1663, 400 acres of land for 150 lb. sterling and a mortgage of 100 lbs. The price of about 6 lbs. per acre was higher than the 7 lbs. for six acres he had purchased earlier.

"In December 1659 division of land made by the proprietors of Taunton, Edward's tax rate was 10 s 8 d for 29 acres and four heads: himself, his wife and children, Edward then age four and Sarah then age one. He was listed as a farmer. In the July 21st 1666 drawing for lotts, Edward Bobbitt drew 35 acres on the north side of Joshua Creek near the footway 'that goeth to Rhode Island.' He became one of the proprietors of North Purchase by deed dated 1 June 1668 when the new area of land was opened extending from Taunton westward to Rehoboth.

"A list of first purchasers and proprietors of Taunton was compiled 14 May 1675 and entered in the records. It lists 72 names of those the committee then agreed upon as having been purchasers and proprietors in 1638 and 1639. Edward Bobbitt's name is the 65th on that list."⁶

As recorded by Browne, Edward Bobbitt Sr. owned several hundred acres according to the inventory of the estate taken in March 1676. Later these lands were set off to his two sons. These records give us substantial evidence of the extent of Edward's possessions and the location of the plot of ground that was first purchased where he built his home and where all nine of his children were born and reared.

During Edward's lifetime great strides were made in the settlement of the area of Taunton. The early history of the area shows that the town of Taunton first included a large area that is now taken up by several towns. The town of Dighton was set off from Taunton in 1712 and Berkley was set off from both Dighton and Taunton in 1735, one hundred years after Edward bought his homestead. In this connection it must be remembered that today we locate Edward and Sarah's homesight and acreage in and near the town of Berkley. As the sons of Edward and Sarah acquired some of the Babbitt lands the acreages fell into one or another of the two townships of Dighton and Berkley. In Emery's "History of Taunton, Massachusetts" we read:

"Edward Bobit . . . lived in that part of Taunton which is now Berkley called 'The Farms.' His Will was found among the Plymouth Wills (Vol 3, page 56). Item. 'To Sarah Bobbett, the house and land, broken up and unbroken lying at Mr Street's farme. . .'

"It is interesting to notice the names of those who not only came but stayed with the settlement, spent their life here, made the early history of the town and left descendants to keep alive the ancestral name and cherish the memory of their fathers . . .

"There is a second list of early settlers, although not entitled to the place of first purchasers and proprietors, which includes the name of Edward Bobit. These thirty-five additional names represent families which were indentified with the earliest times and some of the men like Edward Bobit, acted a conspicuous part in those eventful years. A third list was made in 1675 when Philips War began, which showed the number of families in the area to have increased to 96"⁷

In the 1654 marriages of Boston is found the record of Edward and Sarah Tarne's marriage. "Bobbett, Edward Bobbett was marryed to Sarah Tarne, the daughter of Myles Tarne of Boston (7-7), 1654 by Capt. Humphrey Atherton."⁸ By the method of computing time of that period the seventh month would be Sept. thus reading Sept. 7, 1654.

We are told by Browne that Myles Tarne was a leather dresser at Boston as early as 1638, he and his wife, Sarah, are recorded as members of the church there at that time. Their second daughter, Hannah, was born in Oct. 1638 and their third child, Deliverance, was born Sept. 11, 1641. It was Browne's opinion that their daughter Sarah, the older of the three, was born in England and accompanied them to Boston while yet very young. For the story of Myles Tarne, see (7-7).

It is possible that Edward made the acquaintance of Sarah Tarne during the time prior to going to Taunton (now Berkley) and acquiring land in 1652. After their marriage in Boston they, no doubt, went directly to Taunton to reside on the farm that Edward had purchased earlier.

The circumstances associated with this romance would surely have been most interesting; not only the facts relating to incidents that brought them together, but the considerations of the travel from Boston to Taunton. The overland route through a wilderness by primitive modes of that day was no small matter and if they went by water their experiences were no less hazardous.

Since Edward purchased his property from a former settler, the land may have been somewhat improved at the time. Details about his home are limited to what we know of the area. Farming in those early days was confined to what the family could grow for its own use. Commerce was yet in an infant stage and very few goods were transported to or from other areas except as occasional cart trips were made across country to Boston or as shallops traversed the river to and from the sea.

The iron works at Taunton, of which Edward became the owner, probably occupied much of his time and effort from 1652 until his death in 1675. The works became known as "The Old Taunton Iron Works." Taunton iron was used extensively in New England through the years. All alloy was developed at the Taunton iron works that carried the name of "Babbitt Iron." This iron was satisfactorily used in New England for the making of tools and crude machinery. Even up until the earlier years of the twentieth century Babbitt iron was used in blacksmith shops throughout the United States and other countries and the name was commonly referred to. (I remember my father using the term often as he worked in his farm's blacksmith shop. Most farmers at the time considered their own blacksmith shop as important a building on their farm as a house, a barn, or a granary. My father's grandmother, Elizabeth Almira, was a Babbitt; a direct descendant of Edward and Sarah (Tarne) Babbitt of Taunton, Massachusetts. I'm sure my father didn't realize, during his years, the significance of the Babbitt iron he was using as having any reference to a progenitor.) (See pp. 427, 586)

The New England Historical Society published the "Vital Records of Taunton, Massachusetts" to the year 1850. The listing of births in this volume vary somewhat to the lists made by Browne, Emery and others. By combining the several listings of Edward and Sarah's children, the writer came up with a complete list of all nine children ranging in ages from two to twenty at the time of Edward's death in 1675. The story of his death at the hands of ferocious Indians is told later. The listing of Edward and Sarah's children follows:

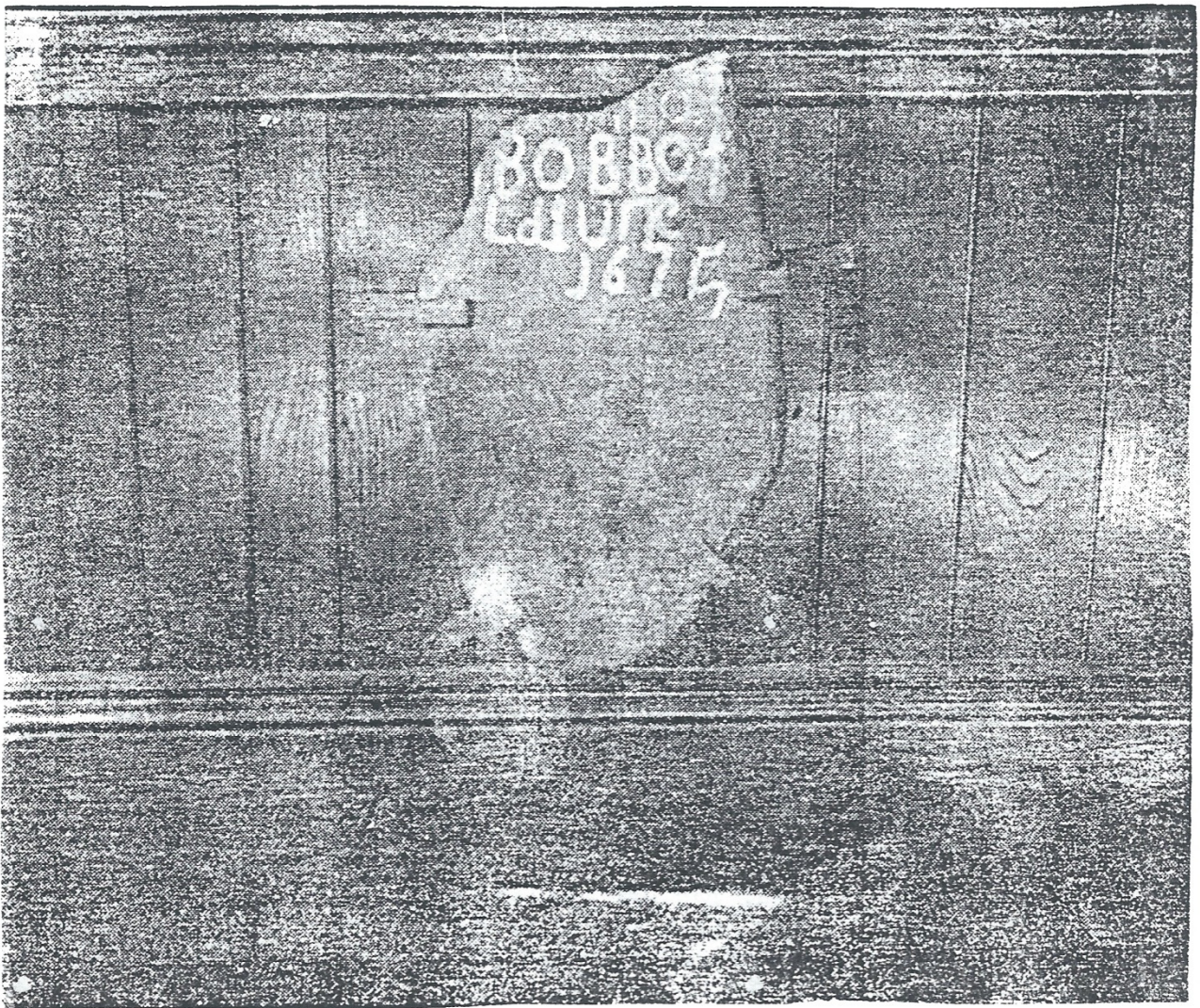
1. Edward Bobet, b. July 15, 1655; md. Feb. 1, 1683, Abigail Tisdale, dau. of John and Sarah (Walker) Tisdales md. (2) Dec. 22, 1698, Elizabeth Thayer, dau. of Nathaniel and Abigail (Harvey) Thayer; died 1732 (John Tisdale, above, was killed by Indians the day after Edward Bobet Sr. was slain).
2. Sarah Bobet, b. Mar. 20, 1658; md. (1) Mar. 25, 1680, Samuel Pitts; md. (2) May 19, 1701, Samuel Blake and outlived him.
3. Hannah Bobet, b. Mar. 9, 1660; md. John Macomber, son of William and Priscilla Macomber, of Marshfield, Mass.
4. Damaris Bobet, b. Sept. 15, 1663; md. John Smith, son of Francis Smith.
5. Elkanah Bobet, b. Dec. 15, 1665; md. June 25, 1689, Elizabeth Briggs, dau. of William and Sarah (Macomber) Briggs. Died about 1735 (7-2).
6. Dorcas Bobet, b. Jan. 20, 1667. Died April 9, 1674.
7. Esther Bobet, b. April 15, 1669; md. Aug. 23, 1693, Edward Paul, son of William and Mary (Richmond) Paul; died Nov. 15, 1751.

8. Ruth Bobet, b. Aug. 7, 1671; md. Samuel Caswell, son of Thomas and Mary (Sanderson) Caswell.
9. Deliverance Bobet, b. Dec. 15, 1673; md. Nathaniel Holloway, son of Samuel and Jane (Brayman) Holloway. She died before Jan. 1747.⁹

In referring to Edward's death which occurred when his youngest child, Deliverance, was two years of age, Mr. Emery writes:

"The tradition is that Mr. Bobbett had removed his family to the Fort at Taunton Green, and returning to his home was attacked by an Indian who left him dead. He was buried near the spot where he fell. I have seen the stone marker by the side of the rock fence a little way from the road on the Berkley side of the river, near the bridge. The rude inscription is hardly visible: "Edward Bobbett
Kld June, 1675"¹⁰

Mr. Emery's writings were printed in 1893 before the stone marker had been removed from its place in the rock wall and housed in its present location at the Taunton Museum.



To fully understand the concern of the Indians, one needs to be aware of the events which gave rise to the King Philip War:

"Massasoit, chief sachem of the Wamanoag Indians and steadfast ally of the Plymouth Colony, died in 1660, leaving two sons, Wamsutta and Metacom, who were nicknamed by the English 'Alexander' and Philip.' Alexander (Wamsutta) succeeded his father as chieftain, and shortly afterwards, while at Plymouth, died of a "violent fever." Philip (Metacom) soon stepped into his brother's place, firmly convinced that Alexander had been poisoned, and plotted revenge. Philip became an embittered and fearless warrior. The war associated with Philip's name was the outcome. This was probably the most ruthless conflict with the Indians in colonial American history."¹¹

From the time of Chief Wamsutta's death to 1675-6, Indian atrocities became so prevalent in all of New England that colonization was gravely threatened. The area of the east, including inland settlements as far as Taunton were not spared from surprise attacks that put fear into the hearts of all the settlers. The coastal areas along the Long Island Sound and the valleys of the Connecticut and Quinnipiac Rivers were especially vulnerable. King Philip, as the Indian chief Metacom was called, had united many tribes by 1675 in an all-out effort to exterminate the white intruders. As the immigrants kept coming and settlements extended to new areas and increased in numbers it is understandable that the Indians became much alarmed and leaders of the different tribes realized it was "do or die." It was not a difficult task for King Philip to rouse his fellow Indians into action. The English settlers realized the seriousness of the situation and soon strengthened their garrisons and mobilized the settlers. Volunteer troops entered an alliance and during the years 1675-6, were successful in conquering the Indians, killing so many that those who remained were completely subdued. The King Philip War, though seldom mentioned in history books, should be ranked among America's great victories. Perhaps the sadness of war with its killings, is a humbling thing for any people. Therefore, we do not boast because, with the conquering of the Indians, there are feelings of shame.

It was at this time that Edward Bobet's tragedy occurred. Browne gives a full account of the incident in his writing:

". . . It can easily be imagined how many anxious hours were passed by Edward and Sarah Bobet, so far removed from the garrison stockade, with their large family of children. . . Finally their position became too dangerous to admit of further delay and being warned of the commencement of armed hostilities, on June 25, 1675, they took refuge in the garrison at Taunton, leaving behind the home which had been the fruit of so much labor in the wilderness. We must depend upon tradition for the account of Edward Bobet's last hours. This tradition has been so faithfully handed down from generation to generation and seems so fully confirmed by his place of burial that there is no reason to disbelieve it. According to this tradition Bobet returned to his house, in the area referred to by the residents of Taunton as "The Farms," to secure some necessary article - perhaps the cheese hoop, as the story says. He was accompanied by his dog in the thought that perhaps warning of prowling savages would be given by it. He secured the needed article and was on his way back to the fort when he became aware of his pursuit by Indians; he climbed a tree and was effectually hidden, but his faithful dog disclosed his presence and his life was the forfeit of his hazardous adventure. His grave is in a private yard, near Berkley Bridge, and is thought to be the spot where he was killed. The spot was marked by a bronze Memorial Tablet in 1911 - its cost being defrayed by small contributions from his descendants, from all over the United States and Canada.

"When he failed to return to the fort the searching party probably buried his mutilated body where it was found and later the old headstone was placed there, which is now in Historical Hall, it having been taken away from the grave in after years and placed on a stone wall near by . . .

"The place of his burial is well remembered by old residents of Berkley and could be located for the marker placement within a few feet of where the tree that he climbed had once stood.



The Bronze Memorial Marker
at the sight of
EDWARD BOBBETT'S GRAVE

"Bodges 'King Philips War' gives the date of Bobet's death as May 1676 (the death, however, as recorded in memorium is given as June 25, 1675. The marker inscription on the bronze memorial reads:

In memory of
Edward Bobbett
slain here by
Indians
June 25, 1675
and buried near
this spot" ¹²

Such Indian attacks as the one experienced by Edward were frequent occurrences in all the early settlements, especially during times when Indian tribes would mobilize in all out efforts to be rid of the white intruders.

It is in solemn reflection that the compiler recalls the visit made to the area of Taunton, Berkley and Dighton in 1975, three hundred years after the death of Edward of mention. My husband, Charles, and I talked with an old time resident of Berkley who lived only a few blocks away from the monument. His home was near the river and situated just off the old Babbitt road that extends along the bank of the river and where mailboxes gave evidence that Babbitt families still reside on or near Edward's early properties.



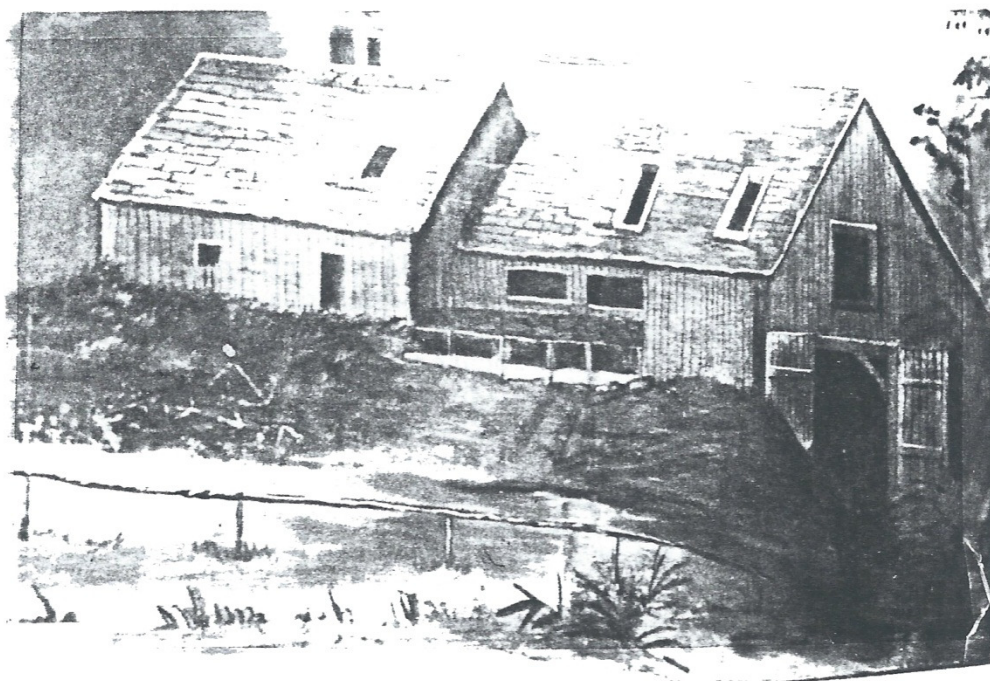
The home of the old time resident
on the Babbitt Road

The elderly man remembered when the old legendary tree was but a stump; the tree which Edward had climbed - and which had long since disappeared. He directed us to the stone wall where the old original marker had been placed and to the river bridge from where we located the newer bronze monument in the front yard of a local residence near-by. We remained, leisurely, at the monument to meditate our sacred pledge of loyal kinship and respect for one whose life had been sacrificed in a sanquinary act of cruelty through misplaced perceptions on the part of hostile adversaries.

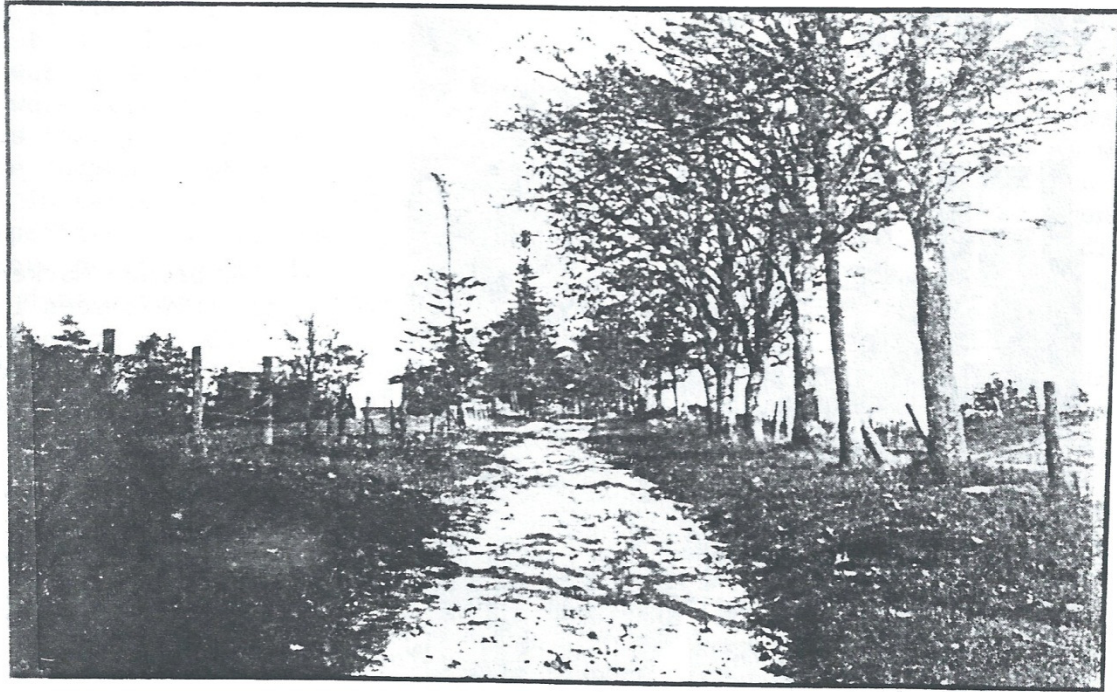
We traveled through the rural areas of the countryside that lay so pleasingly quaint in the peaceful atmosphere that surrounded the homes. The earth produced an abundance of foliage as the Taunton River and its tributaries moved slowly along toward the Narragonset Bay. People seemed unhurried and we sensed a tranquility with a hesitancy to leave. We visited Historical Hall in Taunton to see the original marker of Edward's grave. On the museum wall above hung an artist's painting of the 'Old Taunton Iron Works' as it appeared in its ancient setting.



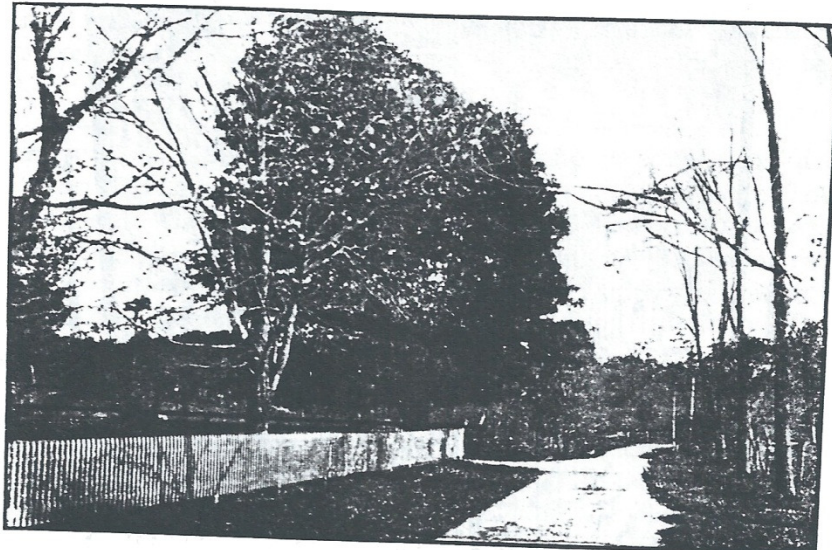
The Historical Hall in Taunton, Massachusetts



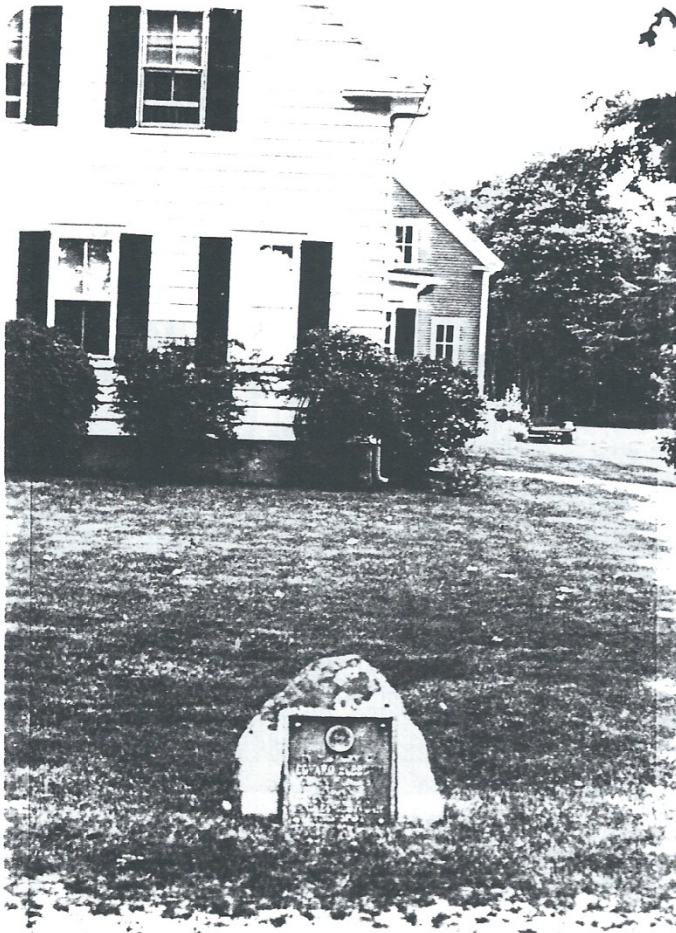
The artist's painting of
The Babbitt Iron Works



SITE OF EDWARD BOBIT'S HOME.
BERKLEY, MASS.



SPOT WHERE EDWARD BOBIT WAS SLAIN.
BERKLEY, MASS.



The Bronze Marker as it was seen in 1975, as it rests in the front yard of a local Berkley residence.

Below is a close up view.



William Bradford Browne, the author, speaks of Edward, the oldest son of Edward, receiving a double share of his father's estate and remaining possessions of the homestead farm where he also spent his days. He relates, further, that following the death of his father, Edward, then about 20 years of age, was at a particular training drill in Taunton. All males able to bear arms were required to take their turn at guard duty and attend preparedness drills that were carried out regularly in military fashion. Indians as well as the community of white settlers often gathered to watch the guardsmen march in parade as they drilled. On one such a day, "there appeared among the spectators one of the Indians who had killed Edward Bobet. This Indian was perhaps intoxicated, boasted of this fact to Edward Bobet, Jr., who at a later date avenged his father's death." 13

Sarah and her family of eight children (Dorcas had died, aged 7 years) carried on after the death of the husband and father, staying together as a family. Edward Jr. with the help of his ten year old brother, Elkanah, entered into a man's world of work, helping their mother maintain the land left in their care. Edward, the oldest, did not marry until eight years after his father's death so he, no doubt, became well experienced in responsibilities as a provider. Sarah and her six daughters could well have been a busy lot, to be sure. Domestic tasks in those days, though interesting, did not leave much time for leisure. It is known that the children became self sustaining and respected people in the community.

To complete our story, Harriet M. Stryker Rodda tells us:

"Sarah Bobbett, widow of Edward, was granted letters of administration on his estate by the Court at Plymouth on March 6, 1676 with several stipulations: the eldest son to have double portions of the whole estate and to take it in land unimproved; the widow to have, during her lifetime, all the improved lands, one-third of the meadow lands as a help in bringing up the minor children and one-third of the goods and chattels; the remainder of the estate to be equally divided among the children. In 1684 Sarah requested that Edward Bobet Jr. be appointed to administer the estate which was quite large, and that he be made guardian of the minor children, in case of the mother's decease, until they became of age or married." 14

Sarah's ten year old son, Elkanah, became the ancestor of a numerous Babbitt posterity from which comes a line of Babbitts that is followed in this treatise to Elizabeth Almira Babbitt who married Leonard Gurley Rice (1-7). The fact that Babbitt Iron was called by the name of our immigrant ancestor and his sons, who carried on the iron works near Taunton, Massachusetts, is little realized by descendants. My father used Babbitt iron often in the bearings of his farm implements, as did all farmers up into the 20th century. Babbitt iron was used in the lining of the pitman rod, or connecting rod, that controlled the fast movement of the cycles of a mowing machine. It was even used early in the moving parts of model T Ford cars. I'm sure that my father was not aware that his 6th great grandfather was a first in America to manufacture an iron alloy that was given the name of Babbitt Iron in his honor. (See pp. 419, 586)

1. #133 pp. 25, 26
2. ibid p.27
3. #38 p.10
4. #71 p.19
5. #38 pp.10-14
6. #41 pp.3,4
7. #133 pp.84-86, 93
8. #38 p.11
9. #170 p.(7-1)
10. #133 p. 86
11. #44 preface p. xiii
12. #38 pp.9, 10 also #41 pp.4, 5
13. ibid p.27
14. #41 p.5