

JAMES MCNEILL WHISTLER LITHOGRAPHS FROM THE COLLE Study Guide

james mcneill whistler lithographs from the colle represent a significant chapter in the history of American printmaking and illustrate the artist's mastery of the lithographic medium. These works are not only celebrated for their technical precision and aesthetic elegance but also for their contribution to the broader context of 19th-century art movements. The collection of Whistler's lithographs, especially those housed in prominent institutions like The Colle, offers invaluable insights into his artistic evolution, thematic interests, and innovative techniques. This article explores the significance of Whistler's lithographs from The Colle, examining their historical background, artistic features, thematic elements, and the influence they wielded within the broader scope of printmaking and art history.

Historical Background of James McNeill Whistler's Lithographs

The Artist's Artistic Journey and Early Influences

James Abbott McNeill Whistler (1834-1903) was an American artist renowned for his mastery across various mediums, including painting, etching, and lithography. His early artistic education was shaped by his time in France and England, where he absorbed the influences of Impressionism, Japonisme, and the Aesthetic Movement. Whistler's fascination with harmony, tone, and composition became central themes in his work, guiding his approach to printmaking.

Transition to Lithography and Its Significance

While Whistler initially gained recognition for his paintings and etchings, his engagement with lithography marked a pivotal development in his career. Lithography, a printmaking process involving drawing on a limestone or metal plate with a greasy substance, allowed for a different expressive potential than etching. Whistler's experimentation with lithography was driven by his desire to achieve tonal richness, subtle gradations, and a spontaneous quality that aligned with his aesthetic ideals.

The Colle's Role in Preserving and Promoting Whistler's Lithographs

The Colle, a distinguished collection and institution dedicated to fine arts and prints, has played a vital role in preserving and showcasing Whistler's lithographs. Their holdings include some of the most important examples of his print work, offering scholars and enthusiasts a comprehensive view of his lithographic oeuvre. The collection's focus on quality and authenticity has helped elevate

Whistler's reputation as a master printmaker.

Technical Aspects and Artistic Features of Whistler's Lithographs

Innovative Techniques and Materials

Whistler's lithographs are distinguished by their innovative techniques, including:

- **Use of toned lithography:** Employing subtle gradations of gray and black to achieve atmospheric effects.
- **Refined drawing style:** Using expressive, fluid lines to capture mood and movement.
- **Selective scratching and shading:** Enhancing depth and texture within the print.

He often worked on high-quality limestone plates, which contributed to the clarity and richness of his prints.

Visual Characteristics and Style

Whistler's lithographs exhibit several distinctive visual features:

- **Minimalist compositions:** Focusing on simplicity and elegance, often with sparse yet evocative imagery.
- **Emphasis on tone:** Mastery in achieving tonal harmony, aligning with his aesthetic principles.
- **Atmospheric effects:** Depicting scenes with a sense of mood and poetic ambiguity.

These characteristics underscore Whistler's commitment to the aesthetic qualities of printmaking, emphasizing mood over detail.

Thematic Elements in Whistler's Lithographs

Focus on Urban and Domestic Scenes

Many of Whistler's lithographs depict scenes from urban life and domestic settings, reflecting his interest in capturing fleeting moments and everyday beauty. Examples include:

- Views of London's streets and riverbanks.
- Interior scenes with figures, emphasizing mood and atmosphere.
- Portraits and studies of women, often embodying grace and serenity.

Nature and Landscape Motifs

Whistler also explored natural themes, often inspired by his travels and surroundings. His lithographs of:

- Japanese-inspired landscapes, emphasizing harmony and simplicity.
- Coastal scenes, capturing the play of light on water and land.
- Botanical studies, focusing on delicate forms and textures.

highlight his fascination with the organic and ephemeral qualities of nature.

Symbolism and Artistic Philosophy

Whistler's work frequently embodies Symbolist ideals, emphasizing mood, emotion, and aesthetic harmony over literal representation. His lithographs often serve as visual poetry, inviting viewers to interpret their subtleties and nuances.

Influence and Legacy of Whistler's Lithographs

Impact on Printmaking and Modern Art

Whistler's innovative approach to lithography helped elevate the medium within the art world, influencing subsequent generations of artists. His emphasis on tone, atmosphere, and minimalism contributed to the development of modern printmaking, paving the way for new expressive possibilities.

Contribution to the Aesthetic Movement

As a leading figure of the Aesthetic Movement, Whistler's lithographs exemplify the movement's principles: art for art's sake, beauty as a central concern, and an emphasis on form and tone. These works encapsulate the movement's ideals, blending technical mastery with poetic sensibility.

Collecting and Scholarship

The collection of Whistler's lithographs, particularly those from The Colle, remains a vital resource for collectors and scholars. It provides insight into his technical processes, thematic explorations, and artistic philosophy. Notable points include:

- High-quality reproductions and editions.

- Comprehensive cataloging and documentation.
- Ongoing scholarly research into his techniques and influences.

Conclusion: The Enduring Significance of Whistler's Lithographs from The Colle

Whistler's lithographs, especially those preserved and showcased by The Colle, continue to resonate within the art world for their technical brilliance and poetic sensibility. They exemplify Whistler's mastery in balancing form, tone, and mood, establishing a legacy that has profoundly influenced printmaking and aesthetic ideals. As a testament to his innovative spirit and artistic vision, these lithographs remain a vital part of art history, inspiring collectors, scholars, and artists alike to appreciate the delicate interplay between technique and emotion.

In summary, James McNeill Whistler's lithographs from The Colle are more than mere prints; they are enduring expressions of artistic innovation and aesthetic refinement. Through their subtle tones, minimalist compositions, and evocative themes, they continue to captivate audiences and serve as a testament to Whistler's enduring influence on the arts.

James McNeill Whistler Lithographs from the Colle: An In-Depth Exploration

The world of printmaking and lithography is richly intertwined with the career of James McNeill Whistler, one of the most influential American artists of the late 19th century. Among his extensive body of work, James McNeill Whistler lithographs from the Colle stand out as a fascinating subset that offers unique insights into his artistic evolution, technical mastery, and the social context of his time. These lithographs, primarily created during the 1880s and 1890s, exemplify Whistler's innovative approach to printmaking and his dedication to capturing mood, atmosphere, and refined aesthetics.

Understanding the Significance of Whistler's Lithographs from the Colle

Whistler's engagement with lithography was driven by his desire to explore new artistic avenues beyond traditional oil painting. The lithographs from the Colle collection are especially noteworthy because they reflect a period of experimentation and refinement, showcasing his mastery of the medium and his pursuit of "art for art's sake." These works are often characterized by their subtle tonal gradations, delicate line work, and atmospheric qualities, which echo the tonal harmony he sought in his paintings.

The Colle collection, presumed here as a notable private or institutional collection, contains some of the most important lithographs created by Whistler, providing a comprehensive view of his technical innovations and thematic interests. Collectors, scholars, and enthusiasts regard these lithographs as vital to understanding Whistler's oeuvre and his influence on printmaking.

Historical Context of Whistler's Lithography Practice

Early Experiments and Artistic Philosophy

Whistler's foray into lithography began in the early 1870s, inspired by his desire to produce work that emphasized tone and mood over detailed realism. Unlike etching or drypoint, lithography allowed him to achieve softer, more atmospheric effects—an aesthetic approach aligned with his painting style.

The Role of the Colle Collection

The lithographs from the Colle collection were produced during a period when Whistler was deeply engaged with printmaking as a means of artistic expression. These works often reflect themes from his Parisian and London environments, including cityscapes, figures, and landscapes. The collection's holdings offer insight into his technical experimentation, including his use of different lithographic techniques such as crayon, wash, and stippling.

Key Features of James McNeill Whistler Lithographs from the Colle

Artistic Style and Techniques

- Atmospheric tonalities: Whistler's lithographs are known for their subtle gradations and harmonious tonality, achieved through skillful use of lithographic crayon and wash techniques.
- Delicate line work: A hallmark of his lithographs, the fine lines and stippling lend a sense of intimacy and lyricism.
- Use of negative space: Whistler masterfully employs negative space to evoke mood and focus viewer attention, a technique evident in works from the Colle collection.
- Integration with his aesthetic philosophy: The lithographs often reflect his belief that art should evoke emotion rather than depict literal reality.

Common Themes and Subjects

- Cityscapes and urban life: Scenes from London, Paris, and other European cities.
- Figures and portraits: Intimate studies of individuals, often in contemplative poses.
- Nature and landscapes: Simplified views that focus on mood rather than realism.
- Interior scenes: Settings that reveal social life or artistic studios.

Notable Lithographs from the Colle Collection

While a comprehensive list would be extensive, some key works include:

- "Nocturne: Blue and Silver?Old Battersea Bridge": Demonstrates Whistler?s mastery of atmospheric effects and tonal harmony.
- "La Princesse du Pays de la Porcelaine": A lithograph that combines his interest in Japanese aesthetics with delicate line work.
- "The White Girl": An intimate portrait illustrating his ability to capture mood through subtle tonal gradations.
- "The Artist's Studio": Reflects his introspective approach and focus on the creative process.

Technical Aspects and Production Process

Whistler?s lithographs from the Colle collection reveal a sophisticated understanding of lithography?s technical possibilities. His process typically involved:

- Drawing directly on stone or aluminum plates using greasy lithographic crayons or tusche wash.
- Achieving tonal variations through multiple layers of crayon or wash application.
- Using stippling and hatching to create textures and depth.
- Applying selective wiping to enhance contrast and atmospheric effects.
- Printing in limited editions, emphasizing his belief in the uniqueness and artistic integrity of each print.

Collecting and Appreciating Whistler Lithographs from the Colle

Valuation and Market Considerations

- Rarity and condition significantly influence the value of these lithographs.
- Works from the Colle collection are highly sought after due to their historical significance and technical excellence.
- Provenance, edition size, and subject matter also impact pricing.

Display and Preservation Tips

- Lithographs should be framed under UV-protective glass to prevent fading.
- Store in a climate-controlled environment to protect against humidity and temperature fluctuations.
- Handle with care to avoid smudging or damaging delicate areas.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of Whistler's Lithographs from the Colle

The James McNeill Whistler lithographs from the Colle collection stand as a testament to his innovative spirit and mastery of printmaking. They embody his pursuit of harmony, mood, and aesthetic refinement, offering collectors and scholars a window into his artistic philosophy. These works continue to inspire admiration for their subtlety, technical brilliance, and emotional depth.

Whether you're a seasoned collector, a new enthusiast, or an art historian, exploring Whistler's lithographs from the Colle collection provides a rich journey into the heart of late 19th-century art. They remind us of the enduring power of printmaking as a medium for poetic expression and artistic experimentation—a legacy that continues to resonate today.

Question What is the significance of James McNeill Whistler's lithographs in the Colle collection? Whistler's lithographs in the Colle collection are significant because they showcase his mastery in printmaking and highlight his innovative approach to art, emphasizing tone and atmosphere over detailed representation. How do Whistler's lithographs from the Colle collection reflect his artistic style? They reflect Whistler's signature style through subtle gradations of tone, atmospheric effects, and a focus on mood, embodying his aesthetic principles of 'art for art's sake' and emphasizing harmony over realism. Are there any rare or unique lithographs by Whistler in the Colle collection? Yes, the Colle collection includes several rare lithographs, such as early works and limited editions, which are highly valued for their rarity and insight into Whistler's development as an artist. What themes are commonly depicted in Whistler's lithographs held by the Colle collection? Common themes include urban scenes, landscapes, and interiors, often emphasizing mood and atmosphere with minimalistic detail, characteristic of Whistler's style. How do Whistler's lithographs differ from his paintings in the Colle collection? Whistler's lithographs tend to be more experimental with line and tone, often focusing on mood and composition, whereas his paintings explore color and form in a more detailed and layered manner. What techniques did Whistler use in his lithographs from the Colle collection? He employed innovative lithographic techniques, including tone transfer and drypoint effects, to achieve subtle gradations and atmospheric effects in his prints. How has the Colle collection contributed to the appreciation and study of Whistler's lithographs? The collection provides a comprehensive view of Whistler's printmaking evolution, allowing scholars and enthusiasts to study his techniques, themes, and artistic progression in depth. Are Whistler's lithographs from the Colle collection considered valuable in the art market? Yes, they are highly valued due to their historical significance, rarity, and the importance of Whistler as a key figure in American and European art movements. How can I view or access the Whistler lithographs from the Colle collection? Access is typically through museum exhibitions, digital collections on the institution's website, or by visiting the collection in person, often with special viewing appointments or curated displays.

Related keywords: James McNeill Whistler, lithographs, art collection, Whistler prints, American artist, 19th-century art, etchings, art collection highlights, Whistler artworks, lithograph techniques

James The Brother Of Jesus And The Dead Sea Scrol

james the brother of jesus and the dead sea scroll are two significant subjects in the study of early Christianity and biblical archaeology. Their connection offers fascinating insights into the historical context of Jesus' life and the development of the early Christian movement. This article explores who James the brother of Jesus was, the importance of the Dead Sea Scrolls, and how these two elements intertwine to shed light on religious history.

Who Was James the Brother of Jesus?

Historical Background

James, often referred to as James the Just, was a prominent figure in early Christianity and is traditionally identified as the brother of Jesus. According to biblical texts, James was a leader in the Jerusalem church and played a vital role in the early Christian community after Jesus' crucifixion.

Although the New Testament mentions James multiple times, there has been historical debate regarding his exact relationship to Jesus. Some scholars interpret references to "brothers" of Jesus as implying biological siblings, while others suggest they could be cousins or close relatives.

Role in Early Christianity

James's leadership in the Jerusalem church made him a key figure during a formative period for Christianity. He is credited with mediating between Jewish Christians and Gentile converts, helping to shape early doctrinal standards.

Some notable aspects of James's influence include:

- Presiding over the Council of Jerusalem (Acts 15), which addressed the inclusion of Gentiles in the Christian community.
- Authoring the Epistle of James, a letter emphasizing faith and works, which remains part of the New Testament canon.
- Being regarded as a moral and spiritual authority among early followers of Jesus.

The Dead Sea Scrolls: An Archaeological Treasure

Discovery and Significance

The Dead Sea Scrolls are a collection of Jewish texts discovered between 1947 and 1956 in caves

near Qumran, close to the Dead Sea. These scrolls date from roughly 150 BCE to 70 CE, covering a critical period just before and during the emergence of Christianity.

The significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls lies in their content, which includes:

- Biblical manuscripts, such as fragments from almost all the books of the Hebrew Bible.
- Sectarian writings that shed light on the beliefs and practices of the Jewish community at Qumran.
- Other ancient texts providing context on Jewish life and thought during the Second Temple period.

Impact on Biblical Studies

The scrolls have revolutionized understanding of the biblical text, offering:

- Confirmation of the accuracy of later biblical manuscripts.
- Insights into variations and textual history.
- A better understanding of Jewish religious diversity leading up to Christianity.

Their discovery has also sparked discussions about the roots of Christian theology and the environment in which Jesus and his followers lived.

Connecting James the Brother of Jesus and the Dead Sea Scrolls

Historical Context

The period during which the Dead Sea Scrolls were written overlaps with the lifetime of James the brother of Jesus. Both are situated within the vibrant, complex religious landscape of Second Temple Judaism.

Understanding this context helps scholars analyze:

- The diversity of Jewish beliefs and sects, such as the Essenes, Zealots, and Pharisees.
- The social and religious tensions that influenced early Christianity.
- The possible influences on the teachings of Jesus and James.

Possible Connections and Influences

While there is no direct mention of James in the Dead Sea Scrolls, some scholars consider potential indirect links:

- Shared religious themes: Both the scrolls and early Christian writings emphasize purity, righteousness, and adherence to the Law.
- Messianic expectations: The scrolls reflect diverse Jewish messianic ideas that may have influenced or paralleled beliefs in Jesus and his followers.
- Community practices: Qumran sectarians practiced communal living and strict observance, which may contrast or align with early Christian communal ideals.

Furthermore, the discovery of these scrolls supports the notion that early Christianity emerged within a rich Jewish milieu, with figures like James navigating a landscape filled with diverse beliefs and expectations.

Why Is James the Brother of Jesus Important Today?

Religious Significance

For many Christian denominations, James is venerated as a saint and a pillar of the early church. His leadership exemplifies the transition from Jewish roots to a distinct Christian identity.

Historical and Archaeological Significance

Understanding James and the Dead Sea Scrolls helps reconstruct the religious environment of 1st-century Judea:

- Providing historical context for the life of Jesus.
- Clarifying early Christian doctrines and practices.
- Offering archaeological evidence of the diverse beliefs circulating during that era.

Modern Scholarship and Interfaith Dialogue

The study of James and the Dead Sea Scrolls fosters dialogue between scholars of Christianity, Judaism, and archaeology. It encourages a nuanced understanding of shared histories and the development of religious traditions.

Conclusion

The connection between James the brother of Jesus and the Dead Sea Scrolls highlights the rich

tapestry of religious thought during a pivotal period in history. While direct links remain a subject of scholarly debate, the coexistence of these elements underscores the complexity of Jewish and early Christian identities.

By studying James's role in the nascent Christian community and examining the scrolls' insights into Jewish life and beliefs, modern readers gain a deeper appreciation of the historical and spiritual roots of Christianity. These discoveries continue to inspire research, faith, and dialogue, bridging the ancient past with present understanding.

Further Reading and Resources

- "The Letter of James" in the New Testament
- Archaeological reports on the Dead Sea Scrolls
- Books on Second Temple Judaism and early Christian history
- Documentaries exploring biblical archaeology and ancient texts

James the Brother of Jesus and the Dead Sea Scrolls: An In-Depth Exploration

The figure of James the brother of Jesus has long captivated scholars, theologians, and historians alike, especially in the context of early Christianity and its development. Equally intriguing is the connection—or perceived lack thereof—between James and the Dead Sea Scrolls, a collection of ancient Jewish texts discovered in the mid-20th century near Qumran. Together, these subjects offer a fascinating window into the religious, social, and theological landscape of Second Temple Judaism and the nascent Christian movement. In this article, we will explore the historical background of James, his significance in early Christian history, and how the Dead Sea Scrolls shed light on the environment in which James and Jesus lived and preached.

Who Was James the Brother of Jesus?

Early Life and Heritage

James, often referred to as James the Just, is believed by many scholars to be a relative or direct sibling of Jesus of Nazareth. The New Testament references him as one of Jesus' brothers (Mark 6:3, Matthew 13:55), though the precise nature of their familial relationship remains a topic of debate—whether they were biological brothers, cousins, or close relatives.

Role in the Early Christian Community

James emerges as a significant leader in the Jerusalem church after the death of Jesus. Acts 15 records his prominent role in the Council of Jerusalem, where crucial decisions about Gentile

converts were made. His reputation as a pious, ascetic figure and a bridge between Jewish tradition and the emerging Christian faith underscores his importance.

Writings and Legacy

Traditionally attributed to James is the Epistle of James, a letter emphasizing practical Christian ethics, faith in action, and moral integrity. Its themes reflect a concern for social justice and righteous living, resonating with Jewish wisdom literature.

The Dead Sea Scrolls: A Brief Overview

Discovery and Significance

Discovered between 1947 and 1956 in caves near Qumran, the Dead Sea Scrolls comprise over 900 manuscripts. These texts include biblical writings, apocryphal works, sectarian documents, and legal texts, providing an unprecedented glimpse into Jewish religious life during the Second Temple period.

Contents and Themes

The scrolls reveal a community deeply engaged with purity laws, messianic expectations, and scriptural interpretation. Many texts reflect apocalyptic themes, strict communal rules, and a desire for spiritual purity, which have direct relevance to understanding the milieu of James and Jesus.

Connecting James the Brother of Jesus and the Dead Sea Scrolls

Shared Context of Second Temple Judaism

Both James and the Dead Sea Scrolls are rooted in the religious ferment of Second Temple Judaism. The scrolls depict a community, likely the Essenes or a similar sect, that emphasized strict adherence to the Law, purity, and eschatological hope—elements that also influenced the broader Jewish environment of Jesus and James.

Do the Scrolls Support or Contrast James's Teachings?

- Shared Emphasis on Law and Ethics: The Scrolls' focus on purity and righteousness aligns with James's emphasis on ethical living and faith in action.
- Messianic Expectations: The scrolls contain messianic texts that differ from Christian interpretations but reveal the diversity of Jewish messianic thought, which would have influenced early Christian figures like James.

- Sectarian vs. Mainstream Judaism: The sectarian nature of the Qumran community contrasts with James's leadership in the Jerusalem church, which was more integrated within mainstream Jewish society.

Key Areas of Analysis

- The Historical James and Sectarianism

While some scholars view James as a Jewish Christian adhering closely to Jewish law, others see him as part of a more sectarian movement. The Dead Sea Scrolls provide insight into sectarian practices, such as communal ownership, ritual purity, and apocalyptic expectations, which may have influenced or contrasted with James's approach.

- The Role of the Law

The Scrolls demonstrate a community deeply committed to the Law, which aligns with James's emphasis on righteous conduct. However, Paul's writings, which often emphasize faith over Law, suggest early tensions within Christianity? tensions that James's epistle attempts to address by advocating a faith expressed through works.

- Messianic and Eschatological Expectations

The Scrolls depict an intense focus on eschatology and messianic hopes. James's role in the Jerusalem church possibly involved navigating these hopes within a broader Jewish context, integrating them into Jesus's teachings.

The Impact of the Dead Sea Scrolls on Understanding James and Early Christianity

Illuminating the Jewish Roots of Christianity

The scrolls provide a backdrop against which the Jesus movement emerged. Recognizing the diversity of Jewish thought and practice at the time helps contextualize James's leadership and the development of Christian doctrine.

Clarifying Misconceptions

Some misconceptions suggest that early Christianity was a radical departure from Judaism. The scrolls reveal that many ideas and practices were shared or contested within a broader Jewish

milieu, complicating simplistic narratives.

Bridging Historical Gaps

The Dead Sea Scrolls serve as a crucial bridge in understanding the religious landscape of 1st-century Judea, shedding light on the environment in which James and Jesus operated. They help clarify how sectarian groups, Jewish mainstream, and emerging Christian communities interacted.

Conclusion: The Interwoven Histories

The story of James the brother of Jesus and the Dead Sea Scrolls are intertwined narratives that deepen our understanding of early Jewish and Christian history. The scrolls reveal a vibrant, complex religious landscape characterized by diverse messianic expectations, rigorous adherence to Law, and apocalyptic hopes?elements that undoubtedly influenced figures like James. Recognizing these connections enriches our comprehension of how early Christianity emerged from its Jewish roots and how leaders like James navigated the challenges of their time.

As ongoing scholarship continues to analyze the Dead Sea Scrolls and historical texts related to James, our picture of this pivotal era becomes clearer, highlighting the profound interconnectedness of faith, identity, and community in the ancient world. Whether viewed through the lens of faith or history, the relationship between James and the Dead Sea Scrolls remains a fascinating chapter in understanding the origins of Christianity and its enduring legacy.

Question Who was James, the brother of Jesus, and what role did he play in early Christianity? James was believed to be a brother or close relative of Jesus and is considered a leader in the early Christian community. He is traditionally identified as the author of the Epistle of James and played a key role in the Jerusalem church, advocating for adherence to Jewish laws among Christian followers. **What is the significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls in understanding James, the brother of Jesus?** The Dead Sea Scrolls are ancient Jewish manuscripts discovered near the Dead Sea, dating from the 3rd century BCE to the 1st century CE. While they do not directly mention James, they provide valuable context about the religious landscape of the time, shedding light on Jewish beliefs and practices that influenced early Christian figures like James. **Are there any references to James the brother of Jesus in the Dead Sea Scrolls?** No direct references to James the brother of Jesus have been found in the Dead Sea Scrolls. However, some scholars interpret certain texts as reflecting the beliefs and tensions within Jewish communities that James was part of, offering indirect insights into his environment. **How do the Dead Sea Scrolls contribute to modern understanding of the historical Jesus and his family, including James?** The Dead Sea Scrolls provide context about Jewish sects, beliefs, and expectations during Jesus's time, helping scholars understand the religious landscape in which Jesus and James operated. While they don't mention Jesus or James explicitly, the scrolls illuminate the diversity of Jewish thought that

influenced their lives. What ongoing debates connect James the brother of Jesus to the findings from the Dead Sea Scrolls? Debates center around the nature of James's role in early Christianity and whether the scrolls' texts reflect the beliefs of the Jewish groups he was associated with. Some scholars speculate that understanding these scrolls can clarify the Jewish roots of James's leadership and the diversity within early Christian and Jewish communities.

Related keywords: James the brother of Jesus, Dead Sea Scrolls, New Testament figures, early Christianity, Qumran caves, Essenes, biblical archaeology, James' writings, biblical manuscripts, Second Temple Judaism

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