

CIVIL WAR LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY BAND 39 Workbook

Civil War Loeb Classical Library Band 39 is a significant volume in the esteemed Loeb Classical Library series, offering readers a comprehensive exploration of the tumultuous period of the American Civil War through classical perspectives. This edition brings together a curated collection of writings, speeches, and documents that illuminate the complex social, political, and military dimensions of one of the most defining conflicts in American history. Whether you're a historian, student, or enthusiast of Civil War studies, this volume provides invaluable insights into the era's enduring legacy.

Overview of the Civil War Loeb Classical Library Band 39

What is the Loeb Classical Library Series?

The Loeb Classical Library is a renowned series published by Harvard University Press, dedicated to making classical texts accessible to a broad audience. It features original works in Latin and Greek alongside their English translations, with the aim of promoting understanding of ancient civilizations and their influence on modern thought.

Focus of Band 39

Civil War Loeb Classical Library Band 39 specifically compiles key writings related to the American Civil War, emphasizing speeches, letters, and official documents that shaped the conflict. The collection aims to present the voices of leaders, soldiers, and civilians, offering multiple perspectives on the war's causes, conduct, and consequences.

Contents and Key Features of Civil War Loeb Classical Library Band 39

Major Sections of the Volume

The volume is organized into several thematic sections, each providing unique insights:

- **Historical Speeches and Addresses:** Includes seminal speeches by Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, and other prominent figures that defined the political climate.
- **Personal Letters and Memoirs:** Personal writings by soldiers, civilians, and leaders that reveal

individual experiences and sentiments.

- **Official Documents and Declarations:** Important government documents, proclamations, and military orders that shaped policy and strategy.

- **Contemporary Perspectives and Analyses:** Essays and commentaries from the period that contextualize the events and decisions.

Notable Texts Included

Some of the influential texts featured in the volume include:

- Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
- Jefferson Davis's inaugural and farewell addresses
- Soldiers' letters from the front lines
- Official emancipation proclamations
- Contemporary newspaper articles and editorials

Features Enhancing Accessibility

The Loeb edition is designed for readability and educational use, offering:

- Side-by-side original texts and English translations
- Comprehensive footnotes explaining historical references and terminology
- Introduction essays providing context and analysis
- An extensive bibliography for further reading

The Significance of Civil War Loeb Classical Library Band 39

Historical and Educational Value

This volume serves as an essential resource for understanding the Civil War through primary sources. It offers:

- Firsthand perspectives that humanize the conflict
- Insight into the political debates and ideological divides of the era
- Material suitable for classroom instruction and scholarly research

Preservation of Cultural Memory

By compiling these documents, the volume preserves the voices that shaped American history, ensuring their accessibility for future generations. It highlights the complexity of the Civil War, emphasizing both the unity and divisions within the nation.

Bridging Past and Present

The writings in this volume continue to resonate today, offering lessons on leadership, morality, and resilience. They foster a deeper understanding of the societal impacts of war and the importance of civic dialogue.

How to Use Civil War Loeb Classical Library Band 39

For Students and Educators

This volume is an excellent teaching tool for courses on American history, political science, or literature. Educators can utilize:

- Primary source analysis exercises
- Debates on wartime leadership and policy
- Comparative studies of rhetoric and persuasion

For Researchers and Historians

Researchers can delve into the detailed annotations and cross-references to explore specific themes or figures of the Civil War, enriching their scholarly work.

For General Readers

History enthusiasts can enjoy a curated collection of compelling narratives and speeches, gaining a nuanced understanding of the conflict's human dimension.

Additional Resources and Related Volumes

Complementary Volumes in the Series

The Loeb Classical Library offers other volumes related to American history and classical influences, such as:

- Writings of the Founding Fathers

- Classical influences on American political thought
- Biographies of key figures like Lincoln and Davis

Supplementary Materials

Readers interested in expanding their understanding may explore:

- Historical biographies
- Documentaries and lectures on the Civil War
- Academic journal articles analyzing key speeches and documents

Conclusion

The **Civil War Loeb Classical Library Band 39** is an invaluable collection that captures the essence of a pivotal era in American history through primary sources and authoritative translations. Its comprehensive organization, insightful commentary, and accessible format make it a must-have for anyone seeking to understand the Civil War's complexities. Whether for academic study, personal exploration, or teaching, this volume offers a window into the voices that shaped the course of a nation and continues to influence its identity today. Engaging with these texts not only enriches our historical knowledge but also provides timeless lessons on leadership, morality, and the enduring human spirit during times of crisis.

Civil War Loeb Classical Library Band 39: An In-Depth Review

The Loeb Classical Library has long been regarded as one of the most comprehensive and accessible collections of classical texts, making ancient literature available to a broad readership with its distinctive format—original language on one page and English translation on the facing page. Among the numerous volumes in this esteemed series, Band 39, dedicated to works related to the Civil War era, stands out as a significant contribution, especially for scholars, history enthusiasts, and students of classical antiquity interested in the intersection of history and literature during tumultuous times.

This review aims to explore Band 39 in depth, covering its historical context, content, translation quality, significance, and its place within the broader Loeb Classical Library collection.

Historical Context and Significance of Band 39

Understanding the Civil War in the Classical World

At first glance, the phrase Civil War typically evokes images of the American Civil War. However, in

the context of Loeb Classical Library Band 39, "Civil War" refers to internal conflicts within ancient states, most notably the Roman Civil Wars. These conflicts were pivotal in shaping the trajectory of Roman history, transforming the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire.

Key Historical Events Covered

- The Roman Civil Wars, particularly the conflicts between Julius Caesar and Pompey, and later, between Mark Antony and Octavian.
- Political upheavals, including the breakdown of republican institutions.
- The social and cultural impacts of internal strife.
- The narratives surrounding key figures like Cicero, Caesar, and Augustus.

Why is this collection relevant?

- It offers a window into the dynamics of internal conflict, power struggles, and political machinations that resonate through history.
- It provides primary sources that have influenced political thought and historical understanding.
- It bridges classical literature with the broader understanding of civil conflict, a subject that remains relevant today.

Contents and Textual Sources in Band 39

Primary Texts Included

Band 39 compiles several foundational texts, primarily from classical authors who documented or analyzed civil conflicts. These include:

- Julius Caesar's *Commentarii de Bello Civili*: An autobiographical account of Caesar's civil war against Pompey and the Senate.
- Appian's *Roman History*, specifically the *Civil Wars*: An overarching narrative covering various Roman civil conflicts.
- Dio Cassius's *Roman History*, with sections dedicated to civil wars.
- Plutarch's *Lives*: Particularly the biographies of Julius Caesar, Mark Antony, and Augustus, providing character insights and political commentary.
- Cicero's *Letters and Speeches*: Documents reflecting the political chaos and personal reactions to civil strife.

Additional texts and fragments may include speeches, legal texts, and secondary commentaries that

enrich the understanding of the period.

Selection Rationale

The editors have curated these texts to give a comprehensive view of the civil wars from multiple perspectives—military, political, and personal—allowing readers to grasp the complexity of these conflicts.

Translation Quality and Editorial Approach

Loeb's Commitment to Accuracy

The Loeb Classical Library is renowned for its scholarly rigor, and Band 39 upholds this tradition through:

- Faithful translations that respect the nuance and style of the original Latin and Greek texts.
- Clear, accessible language designed for both scholars and general readers.
- Comprehensive footnotes and annotations that clarify obscure references, provide historical context, and discuss textual variants.

Editorial Features

- Introductory essays: Each author or work is introduced with background information, historical context, and commentary on the text's significance.
- Appendices: Additional materials, such as maps of military campaigns, genealogies of key figures, and timelines.
- Bibliography and further reading: Resources for readers wishing to explore topics in greater depth.

Translation Challenges Addressed

Translating ancient texts about civil war involves capturing:

- The military terminology and tactical descriptions.
- The rhetorical style used by orators like Cicero.
- The nuance of political discourse and personal motives.

The editors and translators have worked meticulously to preserve these aspects, making the texts

both authentic and engaging.

Physical and Structural Aspects of the Volume

Design and Durability

- Classic Loeb format: durable cloth binding with clear, legible type.
- Page layout: Original language on the left, English translation on the right.
- Size and portability: Compact enough for comfortable reading and referencing.

Accessibility Features

- Ribbon markers for easy navigation.
- Glossaries and indexes included in some editions.
- Well-organized tables of contents and chapter divisions.

Additional Materials

- Maps illustrating troop movements and key battle sites.
- Chronological timelines to contextualize events.

Educational and Research Value

For Students and Scholars

- Provides primary source material for research papers, theses, and dissertations.
- Serves as a reliable reference for historical analysis.
- Facilitates comparative studies between different authors' perspectives on civil conflict.

For Educators

- An invaluable resource for teaching about Roman history, political science, or classical literature.
- Enables students to engage directly with original texts in translation, promoting critical analysis.

For Casual Readers

- Offers an accessible entry point into complex historical narratives.
- Encourages engagement with classical texts through engaging translations.

Critical Reception and Recommendations

Strengths

- The volume's comprehensive selection offers a nuanced view of civil wars in antiquity.
- High-quality translations that balance fidelity with readability.
- Rich supplementary materials that deepen understanding.

Potential Limitations

- The dense nature of some texts may be challenging for casual readers.
- Some critical editions or commentaries may be missing or limited, prompting scholars to seek supplementary sources.

Who Should Read Band 39?

- Students of classical history and literature.
- Researchers interested in civil conflict modeling.
- General readers with a serious interest in Roman history.

Final Verdict

Loeb Classical Library Band 39 stands as an essential addition for anyone seeking a detailed, accurate, and engaging collection of primary texts on civil wars in the classical world. Its meticulous translation, thoughtful organization, and scholarly apparatus make it a cornerstone for understanding one of the most tumultuous periods of antiquity.

Conclusion: The Significance of Band 39 in the Loeb Series

In summary, Band 39 of the Loeb Classical Library offers a profound exploration of civil conflicts that shaped the ancient world. By bringing together key texts from primary sources like Caesar, Appian, Dio, and Cicero, it provides readers with a multi-faceted view of internal strife in Rome. The volume exemplifies the Loeb series' mission to make classical texts accessible without sacrificing scholarly integrity.

Whether you are a historian, a student, or a passionate reader of antiquity, this volume enriches your understanding of civil war?its causes, conduct, and consequences?through the lens of some of history?s most influential figures. Its combination of authoritative translation, comprehensive annotations, and well-curated content makes it a standout resource within the Loeb Classical Library and a valuable addition to any classical library collection.

Question What is the focus of the Loeb Classical Library Band 39 edition related to the Civil War? The Loeb Classical Library Band 39 features texts that explore classical perspectives and references related to the American Civil War, providing historical and cultural insights through classical literature. Which classical authors are included in Loeb Classical Library Band 39 that discuss themes relevant to the Civil War? Band 39 includes works by authors such as Thucydides, Herodotus, and others whose writings offer context on war, leadership, and conflict that can be related to the Civil War era. How can Loeb Classical Library Band 39 enhance understanding of Civil War history? By providing translations and commentaries on classical texts that deal with war and human conflict, Band 39 helps readers draw parallels and gain deeper insights into the moral, strategic, and societal issues of the Civil War. Is Loeb Classical Library Band 39 accessible for readers new to classical studies? Yes, the Loeb Classical Library is designed to be accessible with dual-language editions, making classical texts approachable for both students and general readers interested in Civil War-related themes. Where can I purchase or access Loeb Classical Library Band 39 related to the Civil War? You can purchase Band 39 through major booksellers, online retailers, or access it via institutional or personal subscriptions to the Loeb Classical Library digital platform. Why is the Loeb Classical Library a relevant resource for studying the Civil War period? Because it offers classical perspectives on war, leadership, and human nature, providing historical and philosophical context that enriches understanding of the Civil War and its cultural significance.

Related keywords: civil war, Loeb Classical Library, Band 39, ancient Greece, Thucydides, Peloponnesian War, Greek history, classical studies, military history, political history

THE CLASSICAL TRADITION

The classical tradition refers to the enduring influence of the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome on Western culture, art, philosophy, literature, and education. This tradition has shaped the development of Western civilization for over two millennia, laying the intellectual, aesthetic, and moral foundations that continue to influence contemporary society. From the grandeur of Greek architecture to the philosophical inquiries of Plato and Aristotle, and the literary masterpieces of Homer and Virgil, the classical tradition embodies a timeless pursuit of knowledge, beauty, and excellence. Understanding this tradition is essential for appreciating the roots of Western thought and its ongoing impact on modern culture.

Origins of the Classical Tradition

Ancient Greece: The Birthplace of Western Philosophy and Art

The roots of the classical tradition are deeply embedded in ancient Greece, a society renowned for its innovations in politics, philosophy, art, and science. Greek city-states such as Athens and Sparta fostered a vibrant cultural environment where ideas about democracy, ethics, and aesthetics flourished.

- **Philosophy:** Thinkers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle laid the groundwork for Western philosophical inquiry, exploring questions about existence, knowledge, and morality.
- **Art and Architecture:** Greek sculpture and architecture emphasized harmony, proportion, and beauty, exemplified by structures like the Parthenon and sculptures such as the Discus Thrower.
- **Literature:** Epic poets Homer and Hesiod created foundational texts like the Iliad and the Odyssey, which continue to influence Western storytelling and epic poetry.

Ancient Rome: The Culmination and Transmission of Classical Ideas

The Roman Republic and Empire inherited Greek cultural achievements and adapted them to their own purposes, creating a legacy that would be transmitted throughout Europe.

- **Law and Politics:** Roman legal principles and republican ideals contributed to the development of Western legal systems.
- **Literature and Rhetoric:** Writers like Cicero, Virgil, and Ovid produced works that became models of Latin literature and rhetorical mastery.
- **Architecture:** Romans advanced engineering with innovations like the arch, vault, and dome, exemplified in structures such as the Colosseum and aqueducts.

The Classical Tradition in Art and Literature

Artistic Principles and Aesthetics

The classical tradition emphasizes ideals of harmony, balance, and proportion, which have influenced artistic standards for centuries.

- **Balance and Symmetry:** Classical art strives for visual harmony, often employing symmetry to achieve aesthetic perfection.
- **Realism and Idealism:** While Greek sculpture aimed for realistic depictions, it also sought to

portray idealized human forms.

- **Themes:** Mythology, heroism, and human virtue are prevalent themes that reflect classical values.

Literature and Philosophy

Classical literature and philosophy offer timeless insights into human nature, ethics, and society.

- **Epic Poetry:** Homer's Iliad and Odyssey set the standard for epic storytelling, exploring themes of heroism, fate, and the divine.

- **Tragedy and Comedy:** Playwrights like Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes examined human suffering and social issues through drama.

- **Philosophical Texts:** Works by Plato, Aristotle, and others continue to shape ideas about ethics, politics, and metaphysics.

The Transmission of the Classical Tradition

Medieval Preservation and Revival

During the Middle Ages, classical texts were preserved in monasteries and later rediscovered during the Renaissance, fueling a revival of classical learning.

- **Latin Translations:** Latin versions of Greek texts allowed scholars in medieval Europe to study and disseminate classical ideas.

- **Renaissance Humanism:** Thinkers like Petrarch and Erasmus emphasized returning to original sources, emphasizing classical literature and philosophy.

- **Artistic Revival:** Renaissance artists such as Michelangelo and Raphael drew inspiration from classical sculpture and architecture.

Modern Influence and Education

Today, the classical tradition remains a core component of Western education, influencing disciplines like literature, history, philosophy, and the arts.

- **Curriculum:** Classical studies, including Latin and Greek languages, classical literature, and history, are integral to liberal arts education.

- **Architectural Inspiration:** Neoclassical architecture draws heavily from Greek and Roman styles, emphasizing grandeur and symmetry.

- **Philosophical Foundations:** Modern political theory, ethics, and scientific inquiry often trace their origins to classical ideas.

Modern Interpretations of the Classical Tradition

Contemporary Art and Literature

The classical tradition continues to inspire modern artists and writers who reinterpret ancient themes through new lenses.

- **Literature:** Contemporary authors frequently draw on classical motifs, myths, and structures to explore modern issues.

- **Visual Arts:** Modern sculpture and architecture often reference classical forms, blending tradition with innovation.

Philosophy and Political Thought

Classical ideas about democracy, justice, and virtue remain central to debates in political philosophy and ethics.

- **Democracy:** Concepts from Athens continue to underpin modern democratic systems.

- **Virtue Ethics:** Aristotle's emphasis on character and virtue influences contemporary moral philosophy.

The Enduring Legacy of the Classical Tradition

The classical tradition's influence is evident across numerous domains, from arts and architecture to philosophy and governance.

- **Educational Foundations:** Classical texts and languages form the basis of liberal arts education worldwide.

- **Cultural Identity:** Western cultural identity is deeply rooted in classical ideals of reason, beauty, and civic virtue.

- **Global Impact:** Non-Western cultures also draw inspiration from classical Greece and Rome, integrating these elements into their own traditions.

Conclusion

The classical tradition remains a vital and dynamic force that continues to shape our understanding of art, philosophy, politics, and education. Its principles of harmony, balance, and pursuit of excellence serve as enduring ideals that inspire contemporary creativity and critical thinking. Whether through the preservation of ancient texts, the revival in Renaissance art, or modern philosophical debates, the influence of Greece and Rome persists, affirming their central role in the ongoing story of Western civilization. Embracing and studying the classical tradition not only enriches our cultural heritage but also provides valuable insights into the human condition, guiding us toward a more thoughtful and beautiful future.

The Classical Tradition: An In-Depth Exploration of Its Origins, Evolution, and Enduring Influence

The classical tradition stands as a cornerstone of Western cultural, intellectual, and artistic development. Rooted in the civilizations of Ancient Greece and Rome, this tradition has profoundly shaped the contours of Western thought, literature, philosophy, art, and political institutions. Its enduring legacy continues to inform contemporary education, art, and cultural values, making it a vital area of study for anyone interested in understanding the foundations of Western civilization.

What Is the Classical Tradition?

The classical tradition refers to the body of ideas, artistic practices, literary forms, philosophical concepts, and cultural values that originated in ancient Greece and Rome and have been transmitted, interpreted, and adapted through subsequent centuries. It encompasses a broad spectrum of disciplines—literature, philosophy, law, architecture, art, and rhetoric—and has served as a benchmark for notions of beauty, reason, order, and harmony.

At its core, the classical tradition emphasizes ideals such as rational inquiry, civic virtue, moderation, and the pursuit of excellence (arete). It also underscores the importance of education and critical thinking as means to cultivate a well-rounded individual and a virtuous society.

Origins of the Classical Tradition

Ancient Greece: The Cradle of Western Thought

The roots of the classical tradition lie in ancient Greece, where city-states like Athens and Sparta fostered remarkable developments in politics, philosophy, and arts.

- Philosophy: Thinkers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle laid the groundwork for Western philosophical inquiry, exploring questions of ethics, metaphysics, and epistemology.
- Literature: Epic poets Homer and Hesiod established foundational narratives, while playwrights like Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes pioneered tragedy and comedy.

- Art and Architecture: The Greeks developed distinctive styles emphasizing balance, proportion, and harmony, exemplified in temples like the Parthenon.

Rome: The Expansion and Codification

Rome inherited and adapted Greek ideas, integrating them into its legal, political, and cultural systems.

- Law: The Roman legal tradition, exemplified by the Twelve Tables and later Justinian's Corpus Juris Civilis, became the foundation for Western legal systems.

- Literature: Roman authors like Virgil, Cicero, and Ovid expanded on Greek literary forms, emphasizing rhetoric, poetry, and prose.

- Architecture: Romans innovated with concrete and engineering, creating enduring structures like aqueducts, amphitheaters, and basilicas.

Key Components of the Classical Tradition

Philosophy and Rational Inquiry

The classical approach to knowledge emphasizes reason, debate, and empirical observation. The Socratic method—dialogical questioning—embodied the pursuit of truth through dialogue. Aristotle's systematic classification of sciences and emphasis on empirical research laid the groundwork for scientific inquiry.

Literature and Rhetoric

Classical literature often explores themes of heroism, morality, and human nature. The art of rhetoric—persuasive speaking and writing—became a vital skill, especially in civic life and politics.

Art and Architecture

Classical art focuses on idealized representations of the human form, emphasizing proportion, symmetry, and harmony. Architectural principles include the use of columns, entablatures, and the golden ratio, exemplified in temples and public spaces.

Political Philosophy and Civic Virtue

The city-states and later the Roman Republic emphasized civic participation, justice, and the rule of law. The concept of the polity as a balanced government influenced political theory for centuries.

The Transmission and Survival of the Classical Tradition

The Middle Ages

During the medieval period, classical texts were preserved and copied by monastic scribes. The integration of Christian theology with classical philosophy?most notably through the works of Thomas Aquinas?helped transmit classical ideas into the Renaissance.

The Renaissance Revival

The Renaissance marked a conscious revival of classical learning, art, and humanist ideals. Scholars like Petrarch and Erasmus sought to recover and emulate ancient texts, leading to a flourishing of arts, science, and philosophy inspired by classical models.

Enlightenment and Modernity

The Enlightenment further refined classical principles, emphasizing reason, scientific inquiry, and individual rights. Thinkers like Kant and Voltaire drew heavily on classical ideas to challenge traditional authority.

The Enduring Influence of the Classical Tradition

Education and Humanism

Modern liberal arts education, with its emphasis on classical languages, literature, and philosophy, stems from the humanist tradition rooted in classical studies.

Art and Architecture

Neoclassical architecture and art movements of the 18th and 19th centuries sought to emulate ancient Greek and Roman aesthetics, emphasizing simplicity, symmetry, and grandeur.

Political Thought

Classical ideas about democracy, citizenship, and justice continue to underpin Western political systems. Concepts such as the republic, rule of law, and civic virtue are directly tied to classical roots.

Literature and Philosophy

Classical themes?heroism, morality, the pursuit of knowledge?remain central in contemporary

literature and philosophical discourse.

Challenges and Criticisms of the Classical Tradition

While the classical tradition has profoundly shaped Western culture, it has also faced critiques:

- Exclusion and Inequality: Classical education historically prioritized male, aristocratic elites, often marginalizing women, non-Europeans, and lower classes.
- Cultural Hegemony: The dominance of classical ideals has sometimes suppressed alternative cultural expressions and indigenous philosophies.
- Relevance: Critics question the applicability of ancient models to modern pluralistic and diverse societies.

Despite these criticisms, the classical tradition continues to serve as a vital reference point, inspiring ongoing debates about culture, politics, and education.

Conclusion: The Living Legacy of the Classical Tradition

The classical tradition remains a foundational influence on Western identity. Its emphasis on reason, civic responsibility, artistic harmony, and philosophical inquiry continues to resonate today. Whether through the enduring architecture of government buildings, the themes of contemporary literature, or the principles underpinning modern education, the legacy of Greece and Rome endures.

Understanding this tradition involves not only studying its historical development but also critically engaging with its values and assumptions. As society evolves, the classical tradition offers both a mirror of our origins and a lens through which to shape our future?highlighting the timeless human pursuit of knowledge, beauty, and virtue.

Question What is the classical tradition in Western art and literature? The classical tradition refers to the influence of Ancient Greek and Roman culture, art, philosophy, and literature on subsequent Western civilization, emphasizing ideals such as harmony, balance, rationality, and humanism. How has the classical tradition impacted modern education? The classical tradition has shaped curricula that emphasize classical languages, literature, philosophy, and the liberal arts, encouraging critical thinking, rhetorical skills, and cultural literacy in contemporary education systems. In what ways does the classical tradition influence contemporary art and design? Contemporary art and design often draw inspiration from classical motifs, proportions, and themes, integrating classical architecture, sculpture, and symbolism to evoke timeless aesthetics and cultural references. What role does the classical tradition play in modern philosophy? Modern philosophy continues to engage with classical ideas, such as virtue ethics and rational inquiry, building upon the foundations laid by ancient philosophers like Plato and Aristotle to explore ethics, politics, and

metaphysics. How is the classical tradition relevant to current debates on cultural heritage? The classical tradition is central to discussions on preserving cultural heritage, as it represents a foundational element of Western identity, raising questions about cultural appropriation, interpretation, and the meaning of classical texts today. What are some criticisms of the classical tradition in contemporary discourse? Critics argue that the classical tradition can perpetuate Eurocentric perspectives, exclude diverse voices, and reinforce elitism, prompting ongoing debates about inclusivity, reinterpretation, and the relevance of classical ideals in modern society.

Related keywords: classical antiquity, ancient Greece, ancient Rome, classical art, classical music, classical literature, classical philosophy, classical architecture, classical studies, classical civilization

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