

F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Five property types are listed for this MPDF: habitation sites; resource procurement and processing sites; special-use sites; and mortuary sites, subdivided into mound and nonmound mortuary sites. It is assumed that the initial or Phase II field investigations at the site have been sufficient to describe it in terms of size, types of artifacts and ecofacts, artifact density, presence of single or multiple components, presence or absence of features or the potential for features or ecofacts, or other site characteristics. These property types address inferred site function, and the assignment of a site to one of these site types should serve to focus research questions, not to preclude further analysis into the range of activities that might have taken place at the site. In addition, one site might reflect aspects of multiple property types (for example a nonmound burial within a habitation site).

In general, Woodland properties in Minnesota will be evaluated under National Register Criterion D, sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory, and to address research questions such as those identified above in the statewide themes or for each complex. Specific information for Criterion D is discussed below. In some instances, Criteria A or C might also be relevant. Criterion A (sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) might be relevant for a site that was important in the history of Minnesota archaeology, such as the type site for a complex or phase, or a site where critical information has been acquired (such as Gull Lake Dam 21CA27, or Petaga Point 21ML11). Criterion C (sites that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction) might be applicable to a complex site, such as a large mound group with a distinctive arrangement of mounds, or a rock art site. In this case, integrity of Setting and Feeling might be important.

Although not all property types have been identified for each of the Woodland complexes, all could be expected with any of the complexes, with the possible exception of mounds, as indicated above with specific complexes.

I. Name of property type: Habitation

II. Description: Habitation sites are the most common Woodland property type in Minnesota, encompassing the great majority of the nonmortuary sites, and are found in all geographic regions and landscape settings. They are identified on the basis of the types and variety of artifacts and features that reflect a broad range of activities undertaken by the group occupying a site, such as food preparation; manufacture, use, and repair of tools and ceramics; and other aspects of domestic life. Although both smaller campsites and larger village sites exist for Woodland complexes, there is insufficient information at this time to distinguish formal subtypes of habitation sites. Habitation sites will tend to have a denser, more extensive, and more diverse artifact assemblage than would characterize a resource procurement and processing site, and the assemblage would suggest multiple activities rather than a single activity. Habitation sites might have evidence of features such as structures, refuse pits, storage pits, hearths, or middens. Occupation might have been by part of a community or the whole community, or by smaller or larger numbers of people, and might reflect short-term, seasonal, annual, or long-term occupation. Habitation sites might be associated with either mound or nonmound mortuary sites, though sometimes the actual connection between adjacent mounds and habitation sites is unclear.

III. Significance: Habitation sites are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register under **Criterion D** if they can answer important research questions as identified above in the statewide research themes and for each complex. Larger sites and multicomponent sites with separable components will be better able to address questions of chronology and changes through time. Single-component sites and sites in diverse landscape settings and geographic locations can provide information on the full range of activities and material culture, and contribute to an understanding of settlement patterns. Table 2 indicates how the research themes presented for the state and for each complex can be addressed by specific information categories at habitation sites.

IV. Registration requirements: To be considered as an eligible habitation site under this Woodland tradition MPDF and under **Criterion D**, a site must have information sufficient to associate it with a particular Woodland complex, and must have the potential to answer important research questions as described in the statewide research questions or with the individual complexes. All habitation sites should have integrity of Materials and Association, specifically:

- 1) Diagnostic artifacts or other attributes associating the site with a particular cultural complex or context within the Woodland tradition.
- 2) A single component attributed to the Woodland complex, or a distinguishable Woodland component at a multicomponent site. Separation of components might be either horizontal or vertical. Although there might be some mixing of components at multicomponent sites, a substantial part of at least one component should be separable.

Depending on the particular complex, the priority of additional site attributes will vary, but in general, at least one of the following categories of information should also be present, or have strong potential to be present. The categories are ranked based on current research priorities for most of the Woodland complexes:

- 3) Datable material that is tightly associated with diagnostic artifacts or significant features such as structures. Datable materials might include plant or animal remains, residues on ceramics, or ceramics associated with a complex that can be dated with thermoluminescence.
- 4) A diverse, abundant, unique, or focused material culture assemblage that can be clearly associated with a specific complex.
- 5) Features of any kind, including but not limited to hearths, storage pits, refuse pits, middens, or structures (postholes, depressions, wall trenches, compact surfaces). These might be identified either through excavation or by various remote sensing techniques such as ground-penetrating radar, resistivity, or magnetometer survey.
- 6) Ecofacts from contexts that can be associated with a particular complex, including plant and animal remains, pollen, phytoliths, and gastropods, in sufficient quantity and quality to determine the nature of the exploitation of these resources.

- 7) Internal site patterning from the distribution of cultural materials, including recognizable activity areas or other evidence of community plan.
- 8) An unusual site location, either with a substantial component located well outside of the main region of distribution for that complex, or in a unique or unusual landscape setting (e.g., by an important portage route).
- 9) Materials unusual for the area or the complex, including but not limited to exotic or non-locally derived raw materials, manufactured items such as exotic ceramics, or special material culture expressions such as rock art. Exotic materials should be present in at least moderate quantities to establish a pattern; isolated artifacts would not be sufficient.
- 10) Evidence of particularly dense occupation, exceptional size, or other unique attributes compared to other known sites associated with the complex.

I. Name of property type: Resource procurement and processing sites

II. Description: Resource procurement and processing sites will appear to have as their primary focus the exploitation of a limited range of specific resources at one location. Activities would include procurement of material and could also include workshop materials representative of initial stages of processing that material. These sites will tend to be smaller and activity or function specific and will lack many of the indicators of a habitation site (dense, extensive, and diverse artifact assemblage), although lithic workshops and quarries could be large and have a dense artifact assemblage. Although there might be some evidence of short-term occupation at the site, the presumed focus of activities should be the specialized acquisition or processing of some specific material. By contrast, a habitation site would have a more diverse set of inferred activities.

Although information is insufficient to propose comprehensive formal subtypes, there are two major classes of resource procurement and processing sites: sites that focus on the acquisition of food (e.g., wild ricing, bison hunting, or sturgeon fishing sites); and sites that focus on acquisition of raw materials (e.g., quarrying stone, copper mining, acquiring clay). For example, lithic quarry and workshop sites will often be located at a particular source of a lithic raw material, either a bedrock outcropping or a lag deposit, and will show predominantly initial stages of lithic reduction, rather than final manufacture and tool use. Lithic workshop sites could also occur near more diffuse and scattered sources such as stream transported cobbles.

III. Significance: Resource procurement and processing sites are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register under **Criterion D** if they can address important research themes, including technology and material culture, subsistence, regional interaction, geographic distribution, resource extraction, environmental change, economic and trade networks, demography, and settlement patterns. These specialized sites are likely to gain at least some of their significance from their roles in the regional settlement system, including their relationships to habitation sites. Because of the nature of resource-procurement sites, research questions would focus on understanding the particular function of each site within the overall settlement and subsistence system, as well as understanding the activities at the site itself. For example, a fishing camp or bison-hunting camp could provide information sufficient to understand resource procurement, processing, and consumption, including information on season of occupation and place within the subsistence-settlement system. A quarry or workshop site might possess information relevant to understanding lithic reduction technologies, patterns of trade, or population movements such as would be expected when lithic resources are directly exploited by distant peoples.

IV. Registration requirements: To be considered as an eligible resource procurement and processing site under **Criterion D**, a site should possess attributes sufficient to identify the site's function as the procurement or processing of a specific resource, and should possess deposits with sufficient integrity to provide important information. Sites will generally possess integrity of Location, Materials and Association, specifically:

- 1) Cultural materials (either artifacts or features or both) or a site location or natural feature (such as a bedrock outcrop) that is distinctive to the procurement and processing of a specific resource.
- 2) Diagnostic artifacts or other attributes associating the site with a particular cultural complex or context within the Woodland tradition. However, some unique or complex sites might be attributable only to the Woodland tradition, or indirectly linked to the resource by the presence of materials at other sites assigned to a specific complex (e.g., lithic raw materials found in habitation sites).

In some cases, repeatedly revisited resource procurement and processing sites might show a long period of use, without individual components being separable. The nature of the activities might still be identifiable, even if specific features cannot be attributed to particular Woodland complexes. For example, a copper-mining site or chipped-stone quarry might show evidence of multiple complexes that cannot be isolated, but the nature of exploitation and processing itself could still be examined to provide important information for the Woodland tradition as a whole. Thus, a site should also possess:

- 3) A single component, or a distinguishable component at a multicomponent site. Separation of components might be either horizontal or vertical.

Or:

- 4) Evidence of repeated use of unique or important resources during the Woodland period, even if individual components or complexes cannot be readily isolated (e.g., a copper-mining site, or a chipped-stone or pipestone quarry site).

Additional relevant attributes could include:

- 5) Datable material that is tightly associated with diagnostic artifacts or significant features such as wild ricing pits or quarry pits. Datable materials might include plant or animal remains, residues on ceramics, or ceramics associated with a complex that can be dated with thermoluminescence.
- 6) A diverse, abundant, unique, or focused material culture assemblage that can be clearly associated with a specific activity and complex.
- 7) Features of any kind, such as quarry pits, wild rice threshing pits, fish weirs and stone alignments for directing movements of animals such as bison, particularly those that are directly connected with the resource procurement or processing activities that characterize the site.
- 8) Ecofacts from contexts that can be associated with a specific activity and complex, including plant and animal remains, pollen, or phytoliths, in sufficient quantity and quality to determine the nature of the exploitation of the particular resource.
- 9) Internal site patterning reflected in the distribution of cultural materials, particularly recognizable activity areas that can be clearly associated with a specific activity and complex.
- 10) An unusual location, either with a substantial component located well outside of the main region of distribution for that complex or beyond the area expected for exploitation of a particular resource, or in a unique or unusual landscape setting (e.g., a bison-kill site within the prairie/deciduous forest ecotone).
- 11) Materials unusual for the area, type of site, or complex, including but not limited to exotic or non-locally derived lithic raw materials or manufactured items. Exotic materials should be present in at least moderate quantities to establish a pattern; isolated artifacts would not be sufficient.
- 12) Evidence of particularly dense occupation, exceptional size, or other unique attributes compared to other known sites associated with the complex or property type.

I. Name of property type: Special-use sites

II. Description: A special-use site would be one generally recognized as comparatively rare or unique within the Woodland tradition, with the presence or concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or features in a context suggesting use for a special purpose other than general habitation or resource procurement and processing. Some possible kinds of sites that could be included here are dated rock art sites, caches, or boulder effigies. Special-use sites are likely to be rare and unusual and reflect activities other than subsistence or resource extraction.

III. Significance: Special-use sites are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register under **Criterion D** when their unique attributes or material assemblage could provide important or unique information, with the specific relevant themes dependent on the nature of the site. For example, rock art sites (e.g., Steinbring 1990) could provide insights into ideology and artistic expression. Caches of exotic materials would be important for understanding patterns of technology, trade, interaction, or population movements (e.g., seasonal rounds).

IV. Registration requirements: Special-use sites would be considered eligible for listing on the National Register under **Criterion D** if they can provide information relevant to research questions as discussed in the statewide or complex-specific research themes and questions. They would generally possess integrity of Materials and Association, specifically:

- 1) Cultural materials (either artifacts or features or both) or a site location or natural feature that is distinctive or unique and suggest use for a special purpose other than habitation, resource procurement and processing, or mortuary activities.
- 2) Diagnostic artifacts or other attributes associating the site with a particular cultural complex or context within the Woodland tradition. However, some unique or complex sites might be attributable only to the Woodland tradition (e.g., rock art sites).

Additional registration requirements would depend on the specific nature of the site, but might include the requirement that there be a single component or a distinguishable component at a multicomponent site, with either horizontal or vertical separation.

I. Name of property type: Mortuary–mound

II. Description: Earthen mounds constructed for burial and other purposes are a distinctive attribute of the Woodland tradition in Minnesota, though they are not found with all complexes. Research into the results of mound excavations in Minnesota (Arzigian and Stevenson 2003) indicates that at least 75% of all of the mounds contained burials, including all excavated mounds more than 3 feet high. Thus, mounds are included here as a subcategory within the broader property type of mortuary sites. Excavation of and damage to burial sites is strictly governed by both state (MS 207.0-8) and federal law (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act), although such sites must still be evaluated for their archaeological research potential and other National Register significance criteria under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act if they may be affected by federally funded projects.

Other types of earthworks, such as enclosures and ditchworks, are often undated or only rarely associated with the Woodland tradition and are not covered by this MPDF. However, another MPDF, Precontact American Indian Earthworks (Dobbs 1996), includes both burial mounds and these other earthworks. The following discussion of the National Register eligibility of mounds is adapted from that document. Two relevant property types are grouped together for discussion here: lone mounds, and groups of earthworks and mounds. In Minnesota, the dominant form of mound is conical, although there are also linear, effigy, and flat-topped mounds. The mounds vary in height from less than a foot to 45 feet. Groups of mounds range from 2 to 225 mounds per group; a few sites with large numbers of mounds account for a significant proportion of the mounds. Mounds are typically located in prominent settings overlooking rivers, streams, or lakes, although there are exceptions.

III. Significance: Mortuary mound sites could be considered eligible under National Register **Criteria A, C, or D.**

Criterion A. Under Criterion A, mortuary mound sites are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register if their setting and size are consistent with an ethnographic and historically identified pattern suggesting association of distinctive mounds in prominent settings with individuals who were important in their community. In addition, mounds and their study played a significant role in the early Euro-American settlement of Minnesota, the development of American archaeology, and the evolution of attitudes and relationships between Native and Euro-American peoples. Thus, a mound group might be considered eligible under Criterion A if it can be associated with a specific Woodland complex, is the type site for a specific Woodland complex, or is associated with a key event in the history of archaeology in Minnesota or the development of archaeological method and theory.

Criterion C. Under Criterion C, mounds or mound groups might be considered eligible if they have a rare or distinctive form.

Criterion D. Under Criterion D, mounds, and any people interred within them, might be considered eligible if they can contribute information on a variety of research themes, including demography, mortality, nutrition, health and disease status of the population, mortuary practices, ceremonial behavior and ideology, cultural relationships between complexes, settlement patterns, geographic distributions, and connections with historic groups. Associated artifact assemblages often have exotic artifacts or raw materials not found in habitation sites, providing unique insights into ritual behavior, regional trade and interaction, chronology, and social and political organization. Methods of study might include a range of noninvasive techniques (e.g., landscape and viewshed analysis, analysis of geographic distribution, environmental and locational parameters, consideration of size, form, and location of mounds), as well as excavation.

IV. Registration requirements: The Precontact American Indian Earthworks MPDF (Dobbs 1996:section F8-9) presents integrity requirements for lone mounds and mound groups that are also relevant under this MPDF:

Criterion A. To be considered under Criterion A, a mound site:

1. Should have integrity of Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, and Association, including association with a specific Woodland complex.

2. It might also be the type site for a particular complex, or be associated with a key event in the history and development of archaeological research and interpretation.

Criterion C. To be considered under Criterion C, a mound site should have:

1. An unusual form, or typify a particular cultural expression (e.g. Hopewell, Effigy Mound).
2. A significant number of the earthworks within a group still visible, or where some earthworks within a group are no longer present, elements of Design, Setting, Workmanship, and Association must counterbalance the loss of some of the earthworks.

Criterion D. To be considered under Criterion D, mound sites should generally have integrity of Materials and Association, specifically:

1. Diagnostic artifacts or other attributes associating the mound site with a particular complex within the Woodland tradition.
2. Potential to contain significant information collected through excavation, geophysical examination, or other surveying techniques.

Mounds that retain integrity and that can reliably be attributed to a specific Woodland complex through setting, context, burial goods, or radiometric or other dating, are potentially eligible under both the Earthworks MPDF and this Woodland MPDF. However, some mounds or mound remnants that might not be eligible under the Earthworks MPDF might still be eligible under this Woodland MPDF, including mortuary features or remnants such as submound burials that have survived even if the mound itself has been destroyed.

I. Name of property type: Mortuary–nonmound

II. Description: Nonmound mortuary sites will consist of human remains in intentional inhumations in nonmound contexts. These can include single burials (including both isolated burials and burials within a habitation site) and multiple burials (such as ossuaries or cemeteries). The burials can be primary or secondary interments or cremations, but would not include isolated human remains in nonmortuary contexts, such as isolated teeth or fragmentary human remains in habitation middens. Nonmound mortuary sites will usually be attributed to a particular Woodland complex based on context (such as a burial within a dated habitation site), diagnostic burial goods, or radiometric dating of organics found with the burial.

Excavation of and damage to burial sites is strictly governed by both state (MS 207.0-8) and federal law (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act), although such sites must still be evaluated for their archaeological research potential and other National Register significance criteria under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act if they may be impacted by federal projects.

III. Significance: Nonmound mortuary sites are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register under **Criterion D** if they have the potential to address important research questions on a number of themes including demography, mortality, nutrition, health and disease status of the population, mortuary practices, ceremonial behavior and ideology, cultural relationships between complexes, settlement patterns, geographic distributions, and connections with historic groups. Associated artifact assemblages often have exotic artifacts or raw materials not found in habitation sites, providing unique insights into ritual behavior, regional trade and interaction, chronology, and social and political organization. Comparisons between nonmound burials or between mound and nonmound burials can provide indications of social stratification or status differentiation within communities and over time.

IV. Registration requirements: To be considered as an eligible nonmound mortuary site under **Criterion D**, a site should possess sufficient integrity to allow recovery of important information, generally including attribution to a particular Woodland complex, as well as materials that can be used to address statewide research themes or complex-specific research questions.

G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The State of Minnesota

H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

Preparation of this MPDF was initiated by the Minnesota Department of Transportation in 2006, with the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center contracted to prepare it. A Steering Committee was formed that included Mn/DOT personnel, Scott Anfinson of the Office of the State Archaeologist, David Mather, the SHPO National Register Archaeologist, and Michael Michlovic of Minnesota State University Moorhead. In preparing the MPDF, work began with discussions with the Steering Committee to establish project parameters and agree on a set of complexes. This was followed by a review of existing SHPO contexts (Anfinson 1994a, 1994b; Dobbs and Anfinson 1990) and other syntheses (such as Anfinson 1979c) to identify the broad outlines of each complex, the major sites, and some key references. Primary sources were emphasized, including reports on major Phase III and some Phase II investigations and larger-scale research projects. Most of these are unpublished reports available at SHPO, OSA, and Mn/DOT. Others have been published in *The Minnesota Archaeologist*, *American Antiquity*, *Minnesota History*, other journals, and publications by the Minnesota Historical Society and Minnesota Archaeological Society. Published syntheses were consulted to understand current thinking on topics, but an effort was made to identify the nature and extent of the supporting archaeological data. Specific information was sought, such as the quality of subsistence data or the integrity of features, to identify conclusions and topics that were well supported by archaeological data and those that were largely speculative. This review was used to suggest major research themes that remain unanswered and methodological approaches that would facilitate their study.

Several databases were used for information. Mn/DOT and SHPO provided GIS environmental layers and archaeological site location data to generate distribution maps. Data on Woodland archaeological site distributions was obtained from Elizabeth Hobbs (Mn/DOT) as a series of shapefiles for use in ARCVIEW, including the files WoodlandSites.shp, Archlines.shp, Archpolys.shp, and Archman.doc with metadata. SHPO provided the current archaeological site database, which included information on available reports. The SHPO site database and Mn/Model database and environmental datasets were used to generate the maps of geographic distributions. Some additional coding was done to create a more accurate dataset, but the recoding was neither comprehensive nor extensive. Anfinson (OSA) provided a database of radiocarbon dates that was used to generate the radiocarbon charts. The dates were calibrated with CALIB 5.1 (available online at <http://calib.qub.ac.uk/calib/>).

The Steering Committee agreed upon a framework of Woodland complexes that were adapted by Anfinson (2006) from the current SHPO Woodland contexts. This framework reflects a heavy reliance on diagnostic ceramics to define complexes, though with better information the complexes could be more fully developed into meaningful phases with cultural, geographic, and spatial dimensions. Some adaptations were necessary due to the limitations of the data. Two separate complexes, Blackduck-Kathio and Rainy River Late Woodland, both include Blackduck ceramics, though of different types. Unfortunately, the existing archaeological records do not consistently distinguish the different types of early or late Blackduck ceramics, making separation of the complexes difficult at this point from the published literature, so the two were combined for discussion, though future work should be able to identify a particular complex.

The complexes discussed here are not the only ones possible, and others should be defined for areas that are currently inadequately represented. In particular, west-central Minnesota (around Meeker and Kandiyohi Counties) has a series of untyped ceramics that might be unique and are likely to warrant a separate complex, though none has yet been defined in the literature. Thus, sites in these poorly documented areas take on greater significance because our current knowledge is so limited. Some complexes correspond to those defined for other states, particularly in southeastern Minnesota and on the Plains border.

Although it would be helpful to have a uniform terminology for Minnesota precontact sites, the major differences in cultural sequences in different parts of the state preclude this. Terms such as “Early Woodland” have specific connotations for archaeologists that are not appropriate in all areas of the state and would imply cultural attributes that

do not exist, or imply more uniformity than appears to be present. The terms used by the archaeologists in each region are retained here. Thus, in southeastern, east-central, and Headwaters Lakes areas of Minnesota, the Woodland tradition is divided into Early, Middle, and Late Woodland. In northern Minnesota, researchers also use the terms Initial and Terminal Woodland to describe cultural sequences because for years the area was thought to lack a true Early Woodland occupation, with the first pottery appearing at a time that matched the appearance of Middle Woodland elsewhere in the state. Thus, the terms Initial and Terminal were adopted, with Laurel included as Initial Woodland, and Blackduck, Rainy River Late Woodland, and Psinomani identified as Terminal Woodland. With new dates for Brainerd pushing back the first appearance of pottery, these terms may need to be redefined.

The precontact era in the Prairie Lake region has been divided into three periods marked by major changes in adaptive strategies (Anfinson 1997:5): the Early Prehistoric, Middle Prehistoric, and Late Prehistoric periods. The Early Prehistoric spans the period from the end of the glacial era to the establishment of the modern environment about 3000 B.C. The Middle Prehistoric period includes three phases, Mountain Lake, Fox Lake, and Lake Benton, with ceramics first appearing with Fox Lake, but otherwise the period reflects long-term cultural stability. The Late Prehistoric period includes horticultural village complexes and extends up to the contact era.

There are a number of limitations to the MPDF study. No attempt was made to reexamine specific artifacts or reformulate ceramic or projectile point typological attributions beyond what was in the archaeological literature. Except for some complexes that substantially overlap into other states or territories, the focus was on Minnesota. In addition, coding in the archaeological site database is not complete. Particularly for older sites, there is no information on the kinds of ceramics found or the complexes present at a site; many of these sites were reported prior to definition of the complexes. Further, for more recently recorded sites, the database often lists each kind of pottery found, whether it is present as a substantial component or just an isolated sherd, so that identification of substantial components for a complex is not feasible just from the database. Thus the distribution maps generated from this database have significant limitations. Finally, a large proportion of the sites in northern Minnesota are on federally owned property, and many of them are on National Forest land. For example, of the 1752 sites in the SHPO database from Saint Louis county, 533 (30%) are from the Superior National Forest. Information on the National Forest sites has not been fully integrated into the SHPO/OSA database and site files.

The defined property types are functional categories because it was felt that descriptive types led to too many subcategories. In theory, a Phase I and II survey should provide adequate information to describe the site sufficiently to make a determination about the site's National Register eligibility. Further research should allow refinement of the property type categories. The sites listed with each complex are those identified in the SHPO contexts or other syntheses as being significant sites, or that have had major excavations in recent years. The multiple components identified for each site are generally those listed in the SHPO/OSA database and might not be complete.

Finally, time limitations precluded review of all of the vast gray literature or the published literature on the Woodland tradition in Minnesota that did not deal with specific complexes or major excavations. This is not, nor is it intended to be, a comprehensive record of all Woodland archaeology in Minnesota. Rather it is an overview of what is known about specific complexes in Minnesota at this time, and some directions for future work that would be important in the nomination of sites for the National Register.

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