

SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK HISTORY

SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK HISTORY: EXPLORING THE LEGACY OF THE BLUE RIDGE

SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK HISTORY IS A FASCINATING JOURNEY INTO THE HEART OF ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST BELOVED NATURAL TREASURES. NESTLED ALONG THE BORDER OF TENNESSEE AND NORTH CAROLINA, THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS HAVE LONG CAPTIVATED VISITORS WITH THEIR MIST-COVERED PEAKS, DIVERSE ECOSYSTEMS, AND RICH CULTURAL HERITAGE. BUT BEYOND THE BREATHTAKING VISTAS AND OUTDOOR ADVENTURES LIES A DEEP AND COMPLEX HISTORY THAT SHAPED THE PARK INTO WHAT IT IS TODAY. FROM THE EARLY NATIVE AMERICAN INHABITANTS TO THE EFFORTS OF CONSERVATIONISTS IN THE 20TH CENTURY, THE STORY OF THE SMOKIES IS AS LAYERED AND INTRIGUING AS THE MOUNTAINS THEMSELVES.

THE EARLY INHABITANTS: NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE SMOKIES

LONG BEFORE THE LAND BECAME A NATIONAL PARK, THE SMOKY MOUNTAINS WERE HOME TO NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES, MOST NOTABLY THE CHEROKEE NATION. THE CHEROKEE PEOPLE HAD A PROFOUND CONNECTION TO THESE MOUNTAINS, CONSIDERING THEM SACRED AND INTEGRAL TO THEIR WAY OF LIFE. FOR CENTURIES, THEY HUNTED, FISHED, AND FARMED IN THE VALLEYS AND RIDGES, DEVELOPING A RICH CULTURE INTERTWINED WITH THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

ARTIFACTS AND ANCIENT TRAILS, SUCH AS THE FAMED "CHEROKEE TRAIL OF TEARS," PROVIDE TANGIBLE LINKS TO THE PAST. THE TRAIL OF TEARS MARKS A TRAGIC CHAPTER WHEN THE CHEROKEE WERE FORCIBLY REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMELANDS IN THE 1830S. YET, THEIR LEGACY ENDURES IN PLACE NAMES, ORAL HISTORIES, AND PRESERVED SITES WITHIN THE PARK. UNDERSTANDING THE NATIVE AMERICAN PRESENCE IS ESSENTIAL TO APPRECIATING THE FULL SCOPE OF SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK HISTORY.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT AND EARLY EXPLOITATION

BY THE LATE 18TH AND EARLY 19TH CENTURIES, EUROPEAN SETTLERS BEGAN TO MOVE INTO THE REGION, ATTRACTED BY THE ABUNDANT RESOURCES AND FERTILE LAND. THESE PIONEERS ESTABLISHED SMALL FARMING COMMUNITIES, LOGGING CAMPS, AND MINING OPERATIONS. THE MOUNTAINS WERE RICH IN TIMBER, MINERALS, AND GAME, WHICH SETTLERS HARVESTED EXTENSIVELY.

LOGGING, IN PARTICULAR, HAD A PROFOUND IMPACT ON THE SMOKIES. LARGE-SCALE TIMBER COMPANIES DESCENDED ON THE AREA IN THE LATE 1800S, CLEAR-CUTTING VAST SWATHS OF OLD-GROWTH FOREST. THE ONCE-DENSE, ANCIENT TREES THAT HAD STOOD FOR CENTURIES WERE RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. MINING FOR COAL AND OTHER MINERALS ALSO DISTURBED THE DELICATE MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS. THESE ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTED TO SOIL EROSION AND HABITAT LOSS, THREATENING THE NATURAL BEAUTY THAT WOULD LATER INSPIRE PRESERVATION EFFORTS.

LIFE IN THE MOUNTAIN COMMUNITIES

DESPITE THE HARDSHIPS OF MOUNTAIN LIFE, COMMUNITIES THRIVED WITH A STRONG SENSE OF INDEPENDENCE AND TRADITION. APPALACHIAN FOLK CULTURE, MUSIC, AND CRAFTS FLOURISHED IN THESE REMOTE AREAS. MANY OF THE BUILDINGS, BARNs, AND HOMESTEADS FROM THIS ERA HAVE BEEN PRESERVED OR RELOCATED WITHIN THE PARK, OFFERING VISITORS A GLIMPSE INTO THE DAILY LIVES OF EARLY SETTLERS.

THE BIRTH OF THE NATIONAL PARK: CONSERVATION EFFORTS AND CHALLENGES

THE IDEA OF PROTECTING THE SMOKY MOUNTAINS AS A NATIONAL PARK BEGAN GAINING TRACTION IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY. CONSERVATIONISTS, NATURALISTS, AND LOCAL CITIZENS RECOGNIZED THE NEED TO PRESERVE THE REGION'S UNIQUE

BIODIVERSITY AND SCENIC GRANDEUR FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. HOWEVER, THE PATH TO ESTABLISHING THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK WAS NEITHER SIMPLE NOR SWIFT.

ONE OF THE MAJOR HURDLES WAS LAND ACQUISITION. THE MOUNTAINS WERE PRIVATELY OWNED, OFTEN IN FRAGMENTED PARCELS, MAKING IT DIFFICULT TO ASSEMBLE THE VAST AREA REQUIRED FOR A NATIONAL PARK. ADDITIONALLY, THERE WAS RESISTANCE FROM SOME LOCAL RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSES WHO FEARED LOSING THEIR LAND OR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES. NEGOTIATIONS AND COMPROMISES WERE NECESSARY TO RESPECT THE LIVELIHOODS OF MOUNTAIN FAMILIES WHILE ADVANCING CONSERVATION GOALS.

KEY FIGURES IN SMOKY MOUNTAIN PRESERVATION

SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS PLAYED PIVOTAL ROLES IN THE PARK'S CREATION. HORACE KEPHART, A WRITER AND OUTDOORSMAN, HELPED RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE REGION'S NATURAL WONDERS. HIS BOOKS AND ADVOCACY INSPIRED MANY TO SUPPORT PRESERVATION. ANOTHER CRUCIAL FIGURE WAS COLONEL DAVID CHAPMAN, WHO TIRELESSLY LED FUNDRAISING EFFORTS AND LOBBIED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO SECURE FUNDING AND LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OFFICIALLY ESTABLISHED GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK IN 1934, AND THE PARK OPENED TO THE PUBLIC IN 1934 AND 1940 AFTER EXTENSIVE LAND PURCHASES AND DEVELOPMENT OF VISITOR INFRASTRUCTURE.

ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND MODERN CONSERVATION

THE PARK IS RENOWNED FOR ITS REMARKABLE BIODIVERSITY. IT IS HOME TO OVER 19,000 DOCUMENTED SPECIES, WITH ESTIMATES SUGGESTING TENS OF THOUSANDS MORE YET UNDISCOVERED. THIS DIVERSITY INCLUDES ANCIENT FORESTS, WILDFLOWERS, SALAMANDERS, BLACK BEARS, AND A MULTITUDE OF BIRD SPECIES. THE MIST THAT GIVES THE SMOKIES THEIR NAME RESULTS FROM NATURAL ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO A UNIQUE ECOSYSTEM.

MODERN CONSERVATION EFFORTS FOCUS ON PROTECTING ENDANGERED SPECIES, RESTORING NATIVE HABITATS, AND MANAGING HUMAN IMPACT FROM MILLIONS OF ANNUAL VISITORS. PROGRAMS AIMED AT CONTROLLING INVASIVE SPECIES, REDUCING POLLUTION, AND PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM HELP MAINTAIN THE PARK'S HEALTH.

VISITING THE SMOKIES TODAY

EXPLORING THE PARK OFFERS A CHANCE TO CONNECT WITH ITS LAYERED HISTORY AND NATURAL WONDERS. HIKING TRAILS LIKE THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL PASS THROUGH THE SMOKIES, ALLOWING VISITORS TO EXPERIENCE THE RUGGED BEAUTY FIRSTHAND. HISTORIC STRUCTURES SUCH AS OLD CHURCHES, MILLS, AND LOG CABINS PROVIDE CONTEXT TO THE HUMAN STORIES WOVEN INTO THE LANDSCAPE.

FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK HISTORY, THE PARK'S VISITOR CENTERS AND MUSEUMS OFFER EXHIBITS DETAILING EVERYTHING FROM NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE TO THE PARK'S ESTABLISHMENT AND ONGOING CONSERVATION WORK.

LEGACY AND CONTINUING STORY

THE STORY OF GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK IS ONGOING. IT EXEMPLIFIES THE BALANCE BETWEEN PRESERVING NATURAL LANDSCAPES AND HONORING CULTURAL HERITAGE. THE PARK STANDS AS A TESTAMENT TO THE VISION AND PERSISTENCE OF THOSE WHO RECOGNIZED THE VALUE OF PROTECTING THIS UNIQUE CORNER OF THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS.

AS YOU WANDER THROUGH THE MISTY RIDGES OR SIT QUIETLY BESIDE A MOUNTAIN STREAM, YOU BECOME PART OF A LIVING HISTORY—A HISTORY THAT CONTINUES TO EVOLVE WITH EACH NEW GENERATION OF VISITORS AND CARETAKERS. THE SMOKY

MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK HISTORY IS NOT JUST A CHRONICLE OF THE PAST; IT'S A VIBRANT, UNFOLDING NARRATIVE THAT INVITES EVERYONE TO APPRECIATE AND PROTECT ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST CHERISHED NATURAL TREASURES.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHEN WAS THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK ESTABLISHED?

THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK WAS OFFICIALLY ESTABLISHED IN 1934 AND OPENED TO THE PUBLIC IN 1940.

WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR CREATING THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK?

THE PARK WAS CREATED TO PRESERVE THE DIVERSE PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE AND TO PROTECT THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE REGION FROM LOGGING AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT.

WHO WERE THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS AREA?

THE AREA WAS ORIGINALLY INHABITED BY NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES, PRIMARILY THE CHEROKEE PEOPLE.

HOW DID LOGGING IMPACT THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS BEFORE IT BECAME A NATIONAL PARK?

BEFORE THE PARK'S CREATION, EXTENSIVE LOGGING HAD SEVERELY DAMAGED THE FORESTS, LEADING TO EFFORTS TO PROTECT AND RESTORE THE ECOSYSTEM.

WHAT ROLE DID THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC) PLAY IN THE PARK'S DEVELOPMENT?

THE CCC HELPED BUILD MANY OF THE PARK'S ROADS, TRAILS, AND FACILITIES DURING THE 1930S, AIDING IN ITS DEVELOPMENT AND ACCESSIBILITY.

WHY IS THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK CONSIDERED A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE?

IT WAS DESIGNATED A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN 1983 DUE TO ITS EXCEPTIONAL BIODIVERSITY AND WELL-PRESERVED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

WHAT HISTORICAL STRUCTURES CAN VISITORS SEE IN THE PARK TODAY?

VISITORS CAN SEE PRESERVED LOG CABINS, CHURCHES, MILLS, AND OTHER BUILDINGS THAT REFLECT THE LIFE OF EARLY SETTLERS IN THE REGION.

HOW HAS THE HISTORY OF THE CHEROKEE PEOPLE BEEN PRESERVED IN THE PARK?

THE PARK INCLUDES EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS, PRESERVED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS THAT HONOR AND INTERPRET CHEROKEE HISTORY AND HERITAGE.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK HISTORY: AN IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION

SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK HISTORY REVEALS A RICH TAPESTRY OF NATURAL BEAUTY, CULTURAL HERITAGE, AND CONSERVATION EFFORTS THAT HAVE SHAPED ONE OF THE MOST VISITED NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES. NESTLED ALONG THE BORDER OF TENNESSEE AND NORTH CAROLINA, THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS HAVE LONG CAPTIVATED VISITORS WITH THEIR MIST-COVERED PEAKS, DIVERSE ECOSYSTEMS, AND STORIED PAST. UNDERSTANDING THE PARK'S HISTORY NOT ONLY ENHANCES APPRECIATION OF ITS SCENIC LANDSCAPES BUT ALSO SHEDS LIGHT ON THE COMPLEX INTERPLAY BETWEEN HUMAN ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION.

ORIGINS AND EARLY INHABITANTS

THE HISTORY OF THE SMOKY MOUNTAINS BEGINS LONG BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, PRIMARILY THE CHEROKEE NATION, INHABITED THE REGION FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS. THE CHEROKEE CALLED THE MOUNTAINS "SHA CONAGI," MEANING "PLACE OF BLUE SMOKE," INSPIRED BY THE NATURAL FOG AND MIST THAT OFTEN BLANKETS THE RIDGES. THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LAND WAS DEEPLY SPIRITUAL AND SUSTAINABLE, RELYING ON HUNTING, GATHERING, AND FARMING PRACTICES THAT MAINTAINED ECOLOGICAL BALANCE.

BY THE 18TH CENTURY, EUROPEAN SETTLERS BEGAN ENCROACHING ON CHEROKEE LANDS, LEADING TO DISPLACEMENT AND CONFLICT. THE FORCED REMOVAL OF THE CHEROKEE DURING THE TRAIL OF TEARS IN THE 1830S MARKED A TRAGIC CHAPTER IN THE REGION'S HISTORY. DESPITE THIS, REMNANTS OF CHEROKEE CULTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES REMAIN EMBEDDED WITHIN THE PARK'S BOUNDARIES, PROVIDING VITAL LINKS TO THE AREA'S PRE-COLONIAL PAST.

SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 19TH CENTURY

THE 19TH CENTURY SAW INCREASED SETTLEMENT BY EUROPEAN AMERICANS, PREDOMINANTLY FARMERS, HUNTERS, AND LOGGERS. SMALL MOUNTAIN COMMUNITIES EMERGED, CHARACTERIZED BY SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE, MOONSHINING, AND TIMBER HARVESTING. THE ABUNDANCE OF OLD-GROWTH FORESTS, INCLUDING TOWERING HARDWOODS AND ANCIENT CONIFERS, MADE THE SMOKIES A TARGET FOR THE BURGEONING LOGGING INDUSTRY.

LOGGING RAILROADS AND SAWMILLS TRANSFORMED LARGE SWATHS OF THE LANDSCAPE, LEADING TO DEFORESTATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION BY THE EARLY 1900S. HOWEVER, THE RUGGED TERRAIN LIMITED EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, ALLOWING PATCHES OF WILDERNESS TO PERSIST. THESE EARLY INHABITANTS LEFT BEHIND LOG CABINS, BARNs, AND CEMETERIES THAT NOW SERVE AS CULTURAL ARTIFACTS WITHIN THE PARK, OFFERING VISITORS A GLIMPSE INTO APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN LIFE.

CHALLENGES OF CONSERVATION AND THE BIRTH OF THE PARK

THE DETRIMENTAL IMPACT OF LOGGING AND UNREGULATED LAND USE SPURRED CONSERVATION EFFORTS IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY. VISIONARIES LIKE HORACE KEPHART AND WILLIAM G. STEEL CHAMPIONED THE IDEA OF PRESERVING THE SMOKIES AS A NATIONAL PARK. THEIR ADVOCACY HIGHLIGHTED THE NEED TO PROTECT THE REGION'S UNIQUE BIODIVERSITY AND TO PROVIDE A NATURAL SANCTUARY FOR PUBLIC ENJOYMENT.

THE CREATION OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK WAS NOT WITHOUT CONTROVERSY. THE PROCESS INVOLVED COMPLEX NEGOTIATIONS AMONG PRIVATE LANDOWNERS, STATE GOVERNMENTS, AND FEDERAL AGENCIES. MANY LOCAL RESIDENTS RESISTED THE PARK'S FORMATION DUE TO CONCERNS ABOUT DISPLACEMENT AND RESTRICTIONS ON RESOURCE USE. NEVERTHELESS, THROUGH A COMBINATION OF LAND PURCHASES, DONATIONS, AND EMINENT DOMAIN, THE PARK WAS OFFICIALLY ESTABLISHED IN 1934.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION IN THE 20TH CENTURY

FOLLOWING ITS ESTABLISHMENT, THE PARK UNDERWENT SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT TO ACCOMMODATE VISITORS. INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS ROADS, TRAILS, AND CAMPGROUNDS WAS CONSTRUCTED, BALANCING ACCESSIBILITY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS. THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC), A NEW DEAL PROGRAM DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION, PLAYED A PIVOTAL ROLE BY BUILDING MANY OF THE PARK'S ICONIC STRUCTURES AND TRAIL SYSTEMS.

OVER TIME, THE PARK EXPANDED TO ENCOMPASS OVER 522,000 ACRES, PRESERVING SOME OF THE LARGEST TRACTS OF OLD-GROWTH FOREST IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES. THE PARK'S DIVERSE HABITATS SUPPORT A WIDE ARRAY OF WILDLIFE, INCLUDING BLACK BEARS, ELK, AND DIVERSE BIRD SPECIES, MAKING IT A PRIME LOCATION FOR ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.

ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND PRESERVATION EFFORTS

THE SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK HISTORY IS DEEPLY INTERTWINED WITH ITS ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE. THE PARK LIES WITHIN THE APPALACHIAN MIXED MESOPHYTIC FORESTS ECOREGION, KNOWN FOR ITS RICH PLANT DIVERSITY. IT CONTAINS OVER 19,000 DOCUMENTED SPECIES, WITH ESTIMATES SUGGESTING TENS OF THOUSANDS MORE UNDOCUMENTED, MAKING IT ONE OF THE MOST BIOLOGICALLY DIVERSE AREAS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THREATS SUCH AS INVASIVE SPECIES, ACID RAIN, AND CLIMATE CHANGE POSE ONGOING CHALLENGES TO THE PARK'S ECOSYSTEMS. MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES PRIORITIZE MAINTAINING NATURAL PROCESSES WHILE MITIGATING HUMAN IMPACTS. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONTRIBUTE TO ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION PRACTICES AIMED AT PRESERVING THE PARK'S INTEGRITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE AND CULTURAL LEGACY

TODAY, THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK ATTRACTS OVER 14 MILLION VISITORS ANNUALLY, MAKING IT THE MOST VISITED NATIONAL PARK IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS HISTORICAL ELEMENTS, COMBINED WITH NATURAL ATTRACTIONS LIKE CLINGMANS DOME, CADES COVE, AND ROARING FORK MOTOR NATURE TRAIL, CREATE A MULTIFACETED VISITOR EXPERIENCE.

HIKING TRAILS TRAVERSE FORMER HOMESTEADS AND OLD LOGGING ROADS, ALLOWING GUESTS TO ENGAGE DIRECTLY WITH THE PARK'S HUMAN HISTORY ALONGSIDE ITS NATURAL WONDERS. CULTURAL EVENTS AND INTERPRETIVE CENTERS PROVIDE INSIGHT INTO APPALACHIAN TRADITIONS, FOLK MUSIC, AND CRAFTS, PRESERVING THE INTANGIBLE HERITAGE THAT DEFINES THE REGION.

- HISTORIC STRUCTURES: OVER 90 HISTORIC BUILDINGS REMAIN, INCLUDING CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND MILLS.
- INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS: RANGER-LED TOURS AND EXHIBITS EXPLORE BOTH NATURAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY.
- RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES: FROM BACKCOUNTRY CAMPING TO SCENIC DRIVES, THE PARK CATERS TO DIVERSE INTERESTS.

BALANCING CONSERVATION AND TOURISM

THE POPULARITY OF THE SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK BRINGS BOTH BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES. ECONOMIC GAINS FOR SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES ARE SIGNIFICANT, YET INCREASED VISITATION STRAINS NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE. PARK MANAGEMENT CONTINUOUSLY SEEKS TO BALANCE PRESERVATION EFFORTS WITH VISITOR ACCESS, EMPLOYING MEASURES SUCH AS SHUTTLE SERVICES, VISITOR EDUCATION, AND HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECTS.

UNDERSTANDING THE PARK'S HISTORY AIDS IN APPRECIATING THE DELICATE EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN HUMAN USE AND

CONSERVATION. THE LEGACY OF EARLY SETTLERS, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, AND CONSERVATIONISTS UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF STEWARDSHIP IN MAINTAINING THIS TREASURED LANDSCAPE.

THE STORY OF THE SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK IS AN ONGOING NARRATIVE OF RESILIENCE, ADAPTATION, AND RESPECT FOR NATURE'S GRANDEUR. BY DELVING INTO ITS HISTORY, VISITORS AND SCHOLARS ALIKE CAN FOSTER A DEEPER CONNECTION TO THIS REMARKABLE NATIONAL TREASURE, ENSURING ITS PRESERVATION FOR GENERATIONS TO COME.

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