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**SOURCES ON THE HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE GALICIAN NOBILITY
(the end of the 18th – the first half of the 19th century)**

Abstract. *The purpose of the research is to conduct a review and analysis of documents related to the history and genealogy of the Galician nobility at the end of the 18th – the first half of the 19th century; to do the research on their source science potential, preservation state. The methodology of the research is based on the principles of historicism, scientific research, verification, as well as the use of general scientific (analysis, synthesis, generalization) and special historical (prosopographic, historical typological, historical systemic) methods. The scientific novelty consists in the fact that a comprehensive analysis on the sources of history and genealogy of the Galician nobility of the Austrian era has been carried out. It has been sufficiently clarified which archinmical collections and gatherings have informative and original documentary material about the nobility of Galicia. There have been revealed numerous aspects of the potential use of these documents in scientific studies. The Conclusions.* Documents on the history and genealogy of the Galician nobility of the end of the 18th – the first half of the 19th century consist of several complexes. The first complex includes documents, which were created in the process of ennobling the nobility. These are the legitimations, the

Nobility Certificates that are in the form of copies, recorded in the so-called nobility metrics. These are the documents of the Department of States, consisting of several thousand cases, grouped by individual families and individuals, which included preparatory documentation that preceded the issuance of identification cards and the Nobility Certificates. The second complex comprises the documents of Lviv Noble Court, represented by almost 50,000 cases. These are the documents of a judicial and property nature, which revealed the material aspects of life of the nobility and cover a significant part of it. Another set of documents – the Krajeva (Regional) Tabula Acts, which reflected the history of land circulation in Galicia, generally of the Dominican Nobility, but partly also of free nobility. One more documentary complex was formed by the metrical books of the Greek-Catholic and the Roman-Catholic churches, which allowed us to reconstruct genealogy of the nobility and certain aspects of its social evolution on the example of individual families and individuals.

Key words: Galician nobility, sources on the history of the Galician nobility, Ennoblement, Lviv Nobility Court, Krajeva (Regional) tabula, church metrics.

ДЖЕРЕЛА ДО ІСТОРІЇ ТА ГЕНЕАЛОГІЇ ШЛЯХТИ ГАЛИЧИННИ КІНЦЯ XVIII – ПЕРШОЇ ПОЛОВИНИ XIX ст.

Анотація. Мета дослідження – здійснити огляд і аналіз документів до історії та генеалогії шляхти Галичини кінця XVIII – першої половини XIX ст. Оцінити їхній джерелознавчий потенціал, стан збереженості. **Методологія дослідження** базується на принципах історизму, науковості, верифікації, а також на використанні загальнонаукових (аналіз, синтез, узагальнення) та спеціально-історичних (просопографічний, історико-типологічний, історико-системний) методів. **Наукова новизна:** здійснений комплексний аналіз джерел до історії та генеалогії шляхти Галичини австрійської доби. З'ясовано, які саме архівні колекції та зібрання містять достатньо інформативний і оригінальний документальний матеріал про nobilitatem Галичини. Розкрито різні аспекти потенційного використання цих документів у наукових студіях. **Висновки.** Документи до історії і генеалогії шляхти Галичини кінця XVIII – першої половини XIX ст. складаються із кількох комплексів. Перший – документи, створені у процесі nobilitації шляхти. Це легітимації, сертифікати шляхетства, які дійшли до нас у вигляді копій, записані до так званих шляхетських метрик. Також це документи Відділу станів, що складаються з кількох тисяч справ, згрупованих по окремих родинах та особах, які містять підготовчу документацію, що передувала виданню легітимацій і сертифікатів шляхетства. Другий комплекс – документи Львівського шляхетського суду, представлені майже 50-ма тисячами справ. Це документи судового і майнового характеру, які розкривають матеріальні аспекти життєдіяльності шляхти і охоплюють значну її частину. Ще один комплекс документів – акти Красвої табулі, які віддзеркалюють історію земельного обігу Галичини, загалом домінальної шляхти, але почасти й вільної шляхти. Ще один документальний комплекс формують метричні книги греко-католицької і римо-католицької церков, які дають змогу реконструювати генеалогію шляхти окремі аспекти її соціальної еволюції на прикладі окремо взятих родин та осіб.

Ключові слова: шляхта Галичини, джерела до історії шляхти Галичини, Nobilitація, львівський шляхетський суд, краєва табуля, церковні метрики.

The Problem Statement. Studies on the history and genealogy of the Galician nobility of the end of the 18th – the first half of the 19th century require a preliminary detailed study of the source base. The source base is quite voluminous and diverse, because this period includes the growth and complication of the government institutions document flow in Galicia, the formation of a new management system in the centre and localities, the growth of bureaucracy and administrative contour development. If during the previous historical era a researcher has to deal with the documents of the Grodskyi and Zemskyi Courts and two or three secondary institutions, then during the Austrian era, a qualitative and quantitative composition of the documentation changed significantly. Some documents, such as metric books, were known to the researchers in general. There are significant arrays of archival

material of other institutions, which weren't used in academic studies systematically and fully. Hence, it is quite natural to try to analyze the source scientific potential of these documents and find out what aspects of the nobility's life they allow to reveal and highlight.

The Review of Recent Research and Publications. The above-mentioned issues were covered in the studies by the historians who did the researches on the nobility issues of the Austrian era. Krzysztof Ślusarek, the Polish historian wrote a monograph on the small nobility of Galicia of the end of the 18th – the first half of the 19th century. In the introductory part he made an overview of the sources that he managed to use in the study on this issue. It is rather laconic, but meaningful (Ślusarek, 1994, pp. 8–10). Liubov Slyvka, the Ukrainian researcher, who also covered the small nobility issues of Prykarpattia during the Austrian era, also made a review of the sources she used in the introductory part. However, her research is of a distinctly ethnological nature. Hence, there dominated oral and material monuments among the sources which the researcher used (Slyvka, 2009, pp. 3–5). Ihor Smutok, Lesia Smutok, and Yaroslav Lyseyko did the studies on the above-mentioned issues, in particular, researching the history of the nobilitation process and the history of certain administrative and judicial institutions (Smutok, Lyseyko & Smutok, 2020; Smutok & Lyseyko, 2019; Smutok & Smutok, 2016). In general, there is no complete comprehensive review and analysis of sources for the history and genealogy of the Galician nobility at the end of the 18th – the first half of the 19th century.

The purpose of the research is to conduct a review and analysis of documents related to the history and genealogy of the Galician nobility at the end of the 18th – the first half of the 19th century; to do research on their source science potential, preservation state.

The Results of the Research. There were represented numerous sources on the history and genealogy of the Galician nobility by several archival complexes, which were formed as a result of various government and church institutions activities that operated on the territory of Galicia during the Austrian era. One of the source is the material of confirming the nobility.

There was an urgent issue regarding incorporating the former nobility of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth into the Austrian nobility after Galicia's accession to the Austrian Empire. A successful resolution of this issue required appropriate regulatory and legal regulation. The process took place in several stages. At first, the so-called Commission of Magnates was established, which was supposed to consider all cases and issues appropriate confirmations. However, it soon became clear that the Commission was unable to cope with the issue. During the period of its activity (1776 – 1783), the Commission considered only a few dozen cases and issued less than a hundred relevant confirmations. Hence, the Zemskyi and Grodskyi Courts received the right to confirm nobility in 1782, which had operated on the territory of Galicia since the time of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The task given to the Zemskyi and Grodskyi Courts was fulfilled in 1782 (Smutok & Smutok, 2016, pp. 5–12; Smutok & Lyseyko, 2019, pp. 65–68).

In 1786, the right to confirm nobility was granted to the State Committee, or the States Department, which began operating in 1782. Since 1789, the States Department had taken over the cases of confirming nobility status completely. The process of issuing legitimations carried on until 1817. The process of confirming nobility with the help of the State Department ceased on March 5, 1817. Only the Emperor granted the corresponding status by a special patent since that time. The corresponding documents were prepared in the Court Chancellery in Vienna. This procedure was preserved until the end of the Austrian Empire existence (Smutok & Lyseyko, 2019, pp. 68–70).

However, the States Department retained the right to consider cases related to the confirmation of nobility to the descendants of the legitimized nobility. The States Department issued the so-called Nobility Certificate in case of a successful procedure (Smutok & Smutok, 2020, pp. 4–10).

The result of the activities of these institutions was the creation of a documentary complex, the major part of which was formed in the States Department. The documentary complex ended up in the Krayevyi (Regional) Committee after certain administrative perturbations. Nowadays it is stored in the Central State Historical Archive in Lviv in Fund 65, Description 3 and Description 6a. These are, first of all, the so-called nobility metrics or, in other words, the mayestatic books. These are 28 books, in which the legitimations and the Nobility Certificates were recorded. The legitimations are recorded in the first two dozen books, and the Nobility Certificates – in the last five books. It is due to the fact that they were recorded in a chronological order, respectively, the last 5 books cover the period when the legitimations were no longer issued, and instead the Nobility Certificates were issued (since 1817) (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 6a, c. 19–46).

The legitimation, i.e. a document confirming the nobility status, was issued either to a single person or a family represented by brothers, uncles, nephews, etc. In rare cases, these could be female representatives, who were mentioned alongside brothers or fathers. The legitimation could also be issued to the representatives of the same dynasty, who were in rather distant relations with each other, but lived in the same village, usually a noble family settlement. For example, one legitimation was received by the Vysochanski Minkovycki, the Vysochanski Petrushevychi, the Vysochanski Dmytrykovychi. They all lived in Vysotske Verkhnie (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 6a, c. 31, pp. 191–194). The same may be said about the Matkivski Budzevychi, the Matkivski Konturovychi, the Matkivski Bardzeyovychi, the Matkivski Chuchepkovychi, and the Matkivski Kapreyovychi, they received one document for all (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 6a, c. 24, pp. 249–254). They all lived in the village of Mokhnate. There are cases when the legitimation was issued to different families living in one nobility settlement. As a rule, this concerned the petty nobility of the Carpathian region. Hence, there are legitimations in which the surnames the Ilnytski Telepianovychi, the Ilnytski Cherchovychi, the Komarnytski Tatarynovychi, the Matkivski Shypovychi, the Matkivski Kobilnevychi are written next to each other. They all lived in the villages of Matkiv and Ivashkivtsi (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 6a, c. 33, pp. 187–191). A similar situation concerns the following families: the Vinnytski and the Krynytsia from the village of Krynytsia; the Krynytski Iliashevychi, the Rozhniativski from the village of Kavske (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 6a, c. 20, pp. 304–305).

There was a certain form according to which the legitimation was drawn up. Its content was quite typical and contained the following components: a proper name and surname of a person receiving legitimation; if there was a nickname, it was also indicated; information about positions, ranks, titles was added as well; if a person was of a clerical status, this was outlined by an appropriate predicate, which was written before a name and surname; information about the place of residence or family nest could be included; land ownership was also included into legitimation. The family coat of arms could also be indicated, however, it is found only in 40% of legitimations. The majority of legitimations contain pedigrees of people to whom the document was issued. Its detail and generational list were not determined by any special norms. Usually it was a pedigree along the male line, which covered three to four generations, in particular, parents, grandfathers, great-grandfathers and

their wives. However, there were deviations, for example, there was provided only data on the male ancestors, nothing was reported about their wives in documents issued by Auschwitz Grodskyi Court. Several dozen legitimations contain pedigrees along both male and female lines. In noble metrics, there are several dozens of legitimations made in the form of an ascending genealogical table-scheme. It is worth mentioning the legitimations issued by Lviv Grodskyi Court, in the majority of which there are no pedigrees (Górzyński, 2009, pp. 21–22; Smutok & Smutok, 2016, pp. 7–11).

The reliability of genealogical data provided in legitimations is generally questionable when it comes to the first two or three generations. Due to the verification of this information, it was possible to detect occasional minor errors in spelling of surnames, nicknames, and names of mothers or grandmothers. For example, in the legitimation of Ioan Pavel Verzhkhovski of the Slipovron Coat of Arms, the grandmother is called Marianna, while in the legitimation of his brother Ignatyi she is called Agneta (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 6a, c. 33, pp. 131 132; c. 21, pp. 204–205). It should be noted that such errors are not typical when of writing male ancestors. Each individual case, in particular, in depth information about great-grandfathers and subsequent generations requires additional verification, as there are quite significant inconsistencies there (Smutok, 2007, pp. 87–93).

There are legitimations containing a list of documents that the nobility submitted to confirm their nobility, however, they are extremely few. This is usually typical of documents issued by Belz Zemskyi Court and sometimes for legitimations issued by Przemyśl Zemskyi and Grodskyi Courts. Their number was different and included from several to two dozen acts dated from the 16th to 18th centuries. After all, it could simply be a metric record of a person's birth. Sometimes legitimations contain general expressions about the presence of documents from the Grodskyi and Zemskyi Courts, the Crown Metrica, etc. (Smutok & Smutok, 2016, p. 10)

The Nobility Certificate in terms of content does not differ much from the legitimation. Its form consisted of two parts: the first provided information about a person or people, who confirmed their noble origin and received legitimation. Pedigree taken from the legitimation itself was usually presented. The second part contained information about a person, who received the certificate, as well as inference of his or her pedigree from a legitimation person. The source scientific potential of certificates regarding the nobility is due to the fact that they inform about subsequent generations of the legitimation nobility. Unfortunately, they do not cover all families, but only some of those, who needed such confirmations of the nobility. If there are about 6 thousand legitimations, then there are about 2,5 thousand certificates. The Nobility Certificates allow us to trace the history of noble families within the 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries. It could be three to four generations on average. Information about people to whom the certificates were issued is usually more detailed than in legitimations. The certificates contain data on the year and place of birth of a person, scope of his or her activity, geography of land ownership, and residence place. Some of them contain information on coat of arms of the nobility. As there could be the information on the nobility's family coats of arms, which was not provided in legitimations hence, it is considered to be the supplement to the legitimations. In some cases, the Nobility Certificates clarify and correct the pedigrees provided in the legitimations (Smutok & Smutok, 2020, pp. 3–7). Taken into consideration the legitimations and Nobility Certificates, we could state that the above-mentioned represent the nobility's family composition of Galicia and are a good basis for studying their genealogy.

The materials of the States Department form another type of ennoblement documentation. This is a large archival complex, which includes almost 5369 files stored in Fund 165, Description 3. They are grouped by individuals and families. They vary in volume and number, i.e. several hundred pages. These are documents that reflect the work that preceded the issuance of the legitimations and the Nobility Certificates. That is, this is correspondence between interested people and government institutions; copies and originals of documents that formed the evidentiary base of a noble origin of a particular person; copies and drafts of the legitimations and the Nobility Certificates. This documentation is a good illustration of how the process of ennoblement was carried out. There are many documents from the 16th – 18th centuries among these materials. The absolute majority of them are extracts from Grodskyi and Zemskyi acts, from the Crown Metrica, the Crown Tribunal, royal privileges, letters, etc. A valuable type of documentation is the protocols of witness interviews, which provide interesting information about the circumstances of life and the history of families, which government documents usually do not record (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 3, c. 189, 2027, 3038, 3102, 4342, 4597, 4602, 4696 etc.).

Interesting information on the history and genealogy of the Galician nobility could be found in the materials of Lviv Nobility Court, which operated from 1784 to 1855 (Louis-Wawel, 1899; Godsey, 1999; Mark Rudolf, 1994; Mark Rudolf, 2019). It is a large volume of documentary material, numbering about 50 thousand cases. They are grouped thematically into 6 groups. These are the so-called inheritance cases, which number about 10 thousand. Today they form a separate Description of 2 Fund 149. The materials on the case of child custody are separated into Description of Fund 3,149 and number 6570 cases. The documents on property and financial disputes, which are included in Descriptions 4 and 5 of Fund 149, and in total number almost 30 thousand cases. Documents 2 and 3 of the descriptions overlap with each other, and are practically identical in terms of the type of documentation. Each case concerns, as a rule, one person and contains the so-called inspection acts, inventories of movable and immovable property, wills, witness interrogation protocols, property agreements, extracts from documents of government institutions in the fields and in Lviv. The most interesting is the so-called inspection act, the form of which consisted of 15 points formulated in the form of questions. The answers to them were aimed at a comprehensive study of the situation surrounding the deceased and his probable heirs. This includes information about the circumstances of death, family ties, general data on the property status. The materials of Descriptions 4 and 5, where court cases are concentrated, consist of documents with the following content: complaints, acts of interrogation of witnesses, copies of property agreements, extracts from the documentation of other government institutions, extracts from cadastral maps, etc. Apparently, they are not so informative and are inferior to the documents of Descriptions 2 and 3 from the point of view of genealogy, but on the other hand, they contain much more information about the property status of the nobility (Smutok, Lyseyko & Smutok, 2020; Kaminski, 1972).

Another documentary mass was formed as a result of the existence and activity of the so-called Krajeva (Regional) Tabula, which contains a lot of information on the history and genealogy of the Galician nobility. It was created in 1780 and existed until 1871. It was created to keep records of real estate, city and the nobility land ownership. Formally, the access to the Krajeva (Regional) Tabula was granted to the Dominical nobility, that is, the nobility that owned subjects, in other words, the Krajeva (Regional) Tabula kept records of the noble Dominical lands (Glassl, 1975, pp. 111–115; Mark Rudolf, 1994, p. 67; Godsey, 1999, pp. 78–79; Godsey,

2013, p. 702; Eder, 2019, p. 101). However, as evidenced by the material of Lviv Nobility Court, to which the Krajeva (Regional) Tabula was subordinate, free nobility, i.e. those who did not have their own subjects, also submitted and entered property transactions into the tabular books. The documents of the Krajeva (Regional) Tabula allow us to track the land turnover of large nobility landownership, trace the change of owners and find out under what circumstances the lands passed from one hand to another (Ślusarek, 1994, p. 134). Similarly, the Krajeva (Regional) Tabula, which is kept in the Central State Historical Archive in Lviv, includes land registers that were kept locally, in each settlement. Here we come across books that came from individual nobility settlements, in particular, Kulchytsi, Chaikovychi (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 3, c. 1742, 2258). They contain full-text property agreements, wills, and gifts (Chaykovychi), or a separate register in the form of registries (Kulchytsi).

The materials of the Krajeva (Regional) Tabula are grouped in the form of books covering the entire territory of Galicia and are divided into various subgroups thematically, for example, books of owners, books of wills, books of contracts, books of agreements, books of gift records, books of agreements. They were kept in a chronological order. They are supplemented by indexes compiled by the Austrian officials, which are intended to facilitate the search for information. Some books were kept by the so-called districts, in other words, circulars. During the almost century-long existence of the Krajeva (Regional) Tabula, its officials regularly conducted search work, made various extracts, so these extracts, grouped by individual estates and individual families, constitute an additional considerable archival mass, which today is also included in Fund 166 of the Central Institute of Historical and Cultural Heritage in Lviv (Louis-Wawel, 1899, p. 410; Glassl, 1975, pp. 111–112).

The materials on the history and genealogy of the nobility of Galicia could also be found in the metric books of the Greek Catholic and the Roman Catholic churches. Since 1784, after the reform, the metric books were equated with government documents, their form was developed and unified. From that time until the end of the Austrian Empire, they were represented not by single copies of individual parishes, but by a large complex of documentary material on the natural movement of the population from the entire territory of Galicia. The books were kept by priests on site in each parish, the originals were kept in the parish archive, the priests bore personal responsibility for the proper registration and preservation of the metric books (Lobko, 2010; Lobko, 2012; Ediev & Gisser, 2007, p. 331; Dalla-Zuanna & Rossi, 2010, pp. 819–820). Since 1788, the parish clergy had been obliged to make copies of the register books every year and send them to the consistory in Przemyśl and Lviv. Nowadays, the register books are in the Central Archives of the State Archives of the City of Przemyśl in Lviv, in the regional archives of Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil, in the State Archives of the City of Przemyśl and in the Main Archive of Ancient Acts in Warsaw. Some copies and groups of books could be found in museum collections, in private collections and in local churches (Zvorskyi, 2009, p. 11). The degree of their preservation varies. And this, in turn, affects the possibilities of studying the genealogy of noble families. It is well illustrated by the situation with the metric books from the Carpathian region, where there were separate noble settlements. For example, the metric books were not preserved from the Bachynski family nest, from Komarnyky, where the Komarnytski originate, there are no metric records from 1816 to 1844, and from 1844 to 1902. The metric books were preserved from the village of Krushelnytsia only starting from 1835. There are metric records from the village of Matkova, where the Matkivski came from for 1810 – 1851, and for 1895 – 1897. This is if we are talking about the Greek Catholic parishes (Smutok & Lyseyko, 2023, p. 17).

The situation with the metric books in the Roman Catholic parishes is much worse. The absolute majority of the metric books from local churches during the interwar period were seized and taken to Przemyśl. In 1944, the metric books were lost when they were transferred of the archives of the Roman Catholic diocese in Przemyśl (Budzynski, 1993, pp. 223–235). As a result, the gaps there are much bigger, for example, from the parish, which was located in the town of Turka and covered several dozen villages in the mountainous part of the present day Sambir district, only birth records were preserved, starting from 1789 (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 3, c. 7589). There are no Roman Catholic registers for the 19th century at all from the village of Chaikovychi, where the Chaikivski came from. However, we have a certain set of birth, marriage and death registers from 1784 till World War I from the village of Hordynia (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 3, c. 3620, 3823).

In Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk regions the situation with the metric books is as follows: the originals of metric records from the end of the 18th – mid-19th centuries did not preserve. We only have copies sent to the consistory at the time. As a rule, they cover the period from 1835 to 1865. The originals that preserved to our time date mainly from the 1870s and are stored in regional archives. If we are talking about the Roman Catholic books from the same territories, then, as a rule, these are books preserved from the 1810s to the 1850s. The metric records of the Roman Catholic churches from the territories of Galicia from the second half of the 19th century, should be found in the Main Archive of Ancient Acts in Warsaw (Smutok & Lyseyko, 2023, p. 19).

The information capabilities of the birth records are determined not only by the degree of preservation, but also by the completeness of the records. The priest could indicate the surname and first name of parents, could indicate who they were as daughters and sons in turn at the birth of a child. It was not regulated by the government regulations and was carried out at the discretion of a parish priest. The birth records were usually laconic until the 1830s and 1740s. Starting from the 1860s, the priests tried to write the most complete information about people, who got married or about the parents, whose births he registered. In birth records, the priests usually indicated the social status or class affiliation of people, but they determined this mainly at their own discretion. In settlements where the nobility prevailed and where a noble identity was preserved for a long time, a priest outlined the status of his parishioners, as a rule, with the designation “noble”, “born”. However, there were parishes where their status was described as peasant, meaning the priest did not emphasize this (Slyvka, 2009, p. 57; Slyvka, 2014, p. 155).

The metric records, in the absence of other genealogical information, are almost the only source for the genealogy of noble families, which allows for the reconstruction of the pedigree until the end of the 18th century, if the family invariably lived in a certain settlement. The situation becomes more difficult significantly if the nobleman or subsequent generations of the family permanently migrated. It was typical of the absolute majority of government officials and representatives of the clergy. At the same time, the geography of movement was not limited to Galicia. Being a military man, a priest, a teacher or a government official, a nobleman could end up in Bohemia or Italy. Of course, under such circumstances, working with the metric books is complicated significantly.

The Conclusions. Documents on the history and genealogy of the nobility of Galicia at the end of the 18th – first half of the 19th century consist of several complexes. The first is the documents created in the process of ennobling the nobility. These are the legitimations, the Nobility Certificates which have come down to us in the form of copies, recorded in the

so-called the nobility metrics. There are also documents of the States Department, consisting of several thousand cases, grouped by individual families and individuals, which contain preparatory documentation that preceded the issuance of the legitimations and the Nobility Certificates. The second complex is documents of Lviv Nobility Court, represented by almost 50 thousand cases. These are documents of a judicial and property nature, which reveal the material aspects of the life of the nobility and cover a significant part of it. Another complex of documents is the Krajeva (Regional) Tabula Acts, which reflect the history of land circulation in Galicia, in general of the Dominican nobility, but partly also of free nobility. Another documentary complex is formed by the metric books of the Greek Catholic and the Roman Catholic churches, which allow us to reconstruct the genealogy of the nobility and certain aspects of its social evolution using the example of individual families and individuals.

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