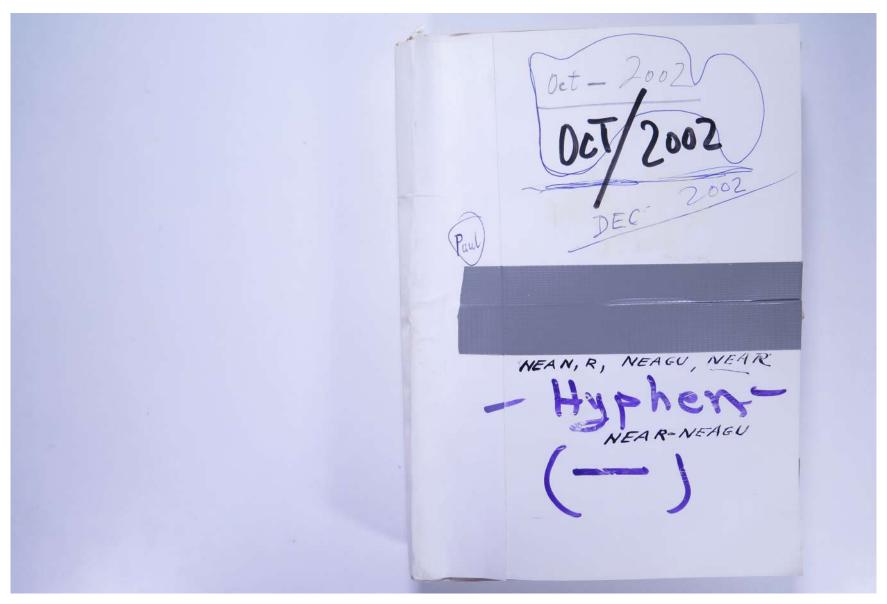
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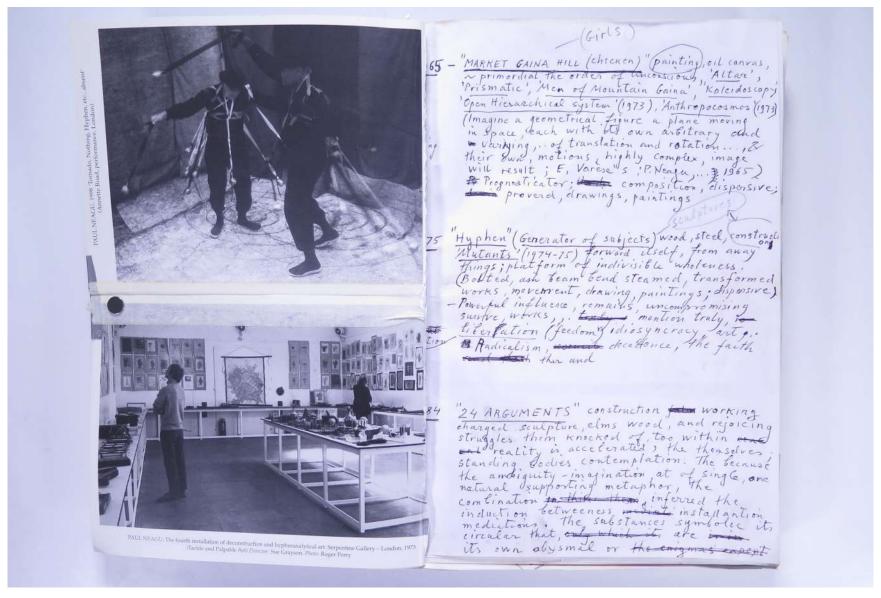
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PNE 131.002



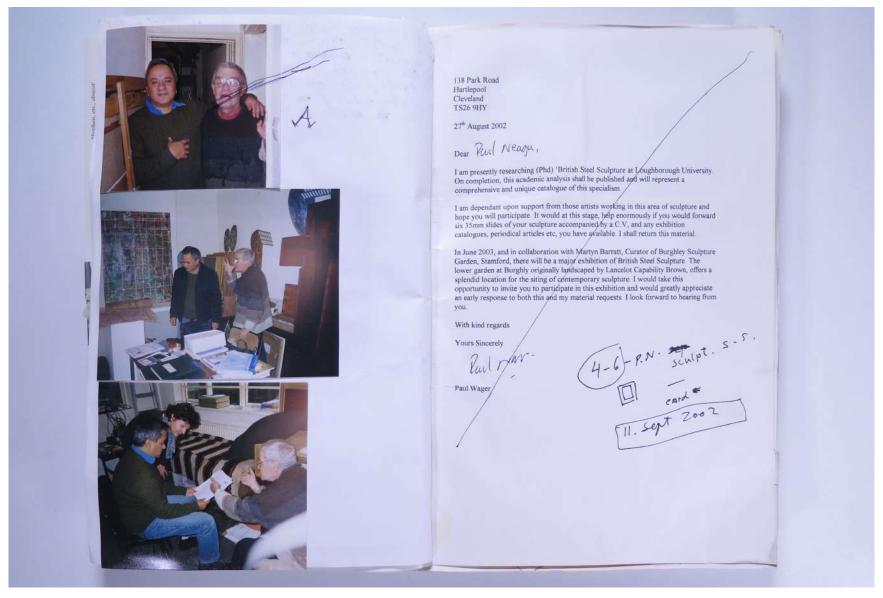
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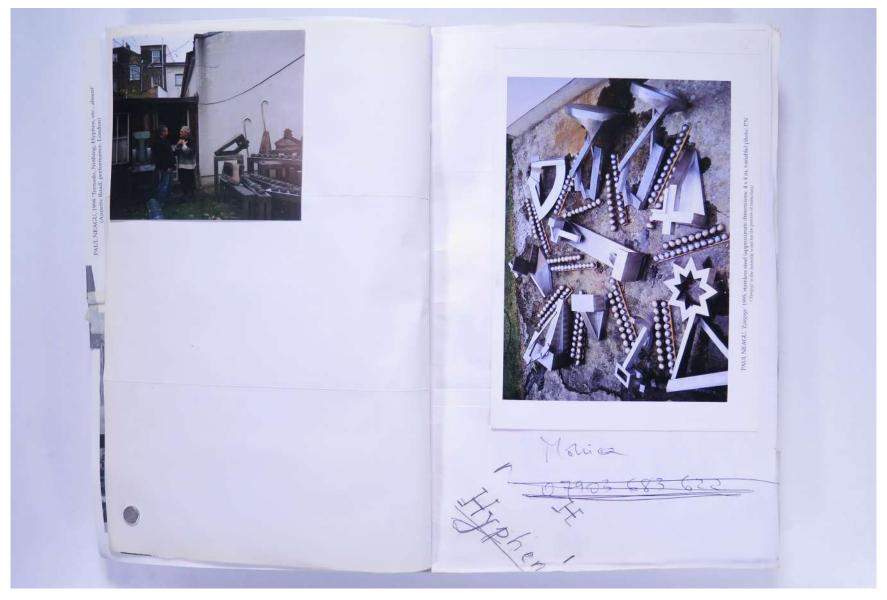
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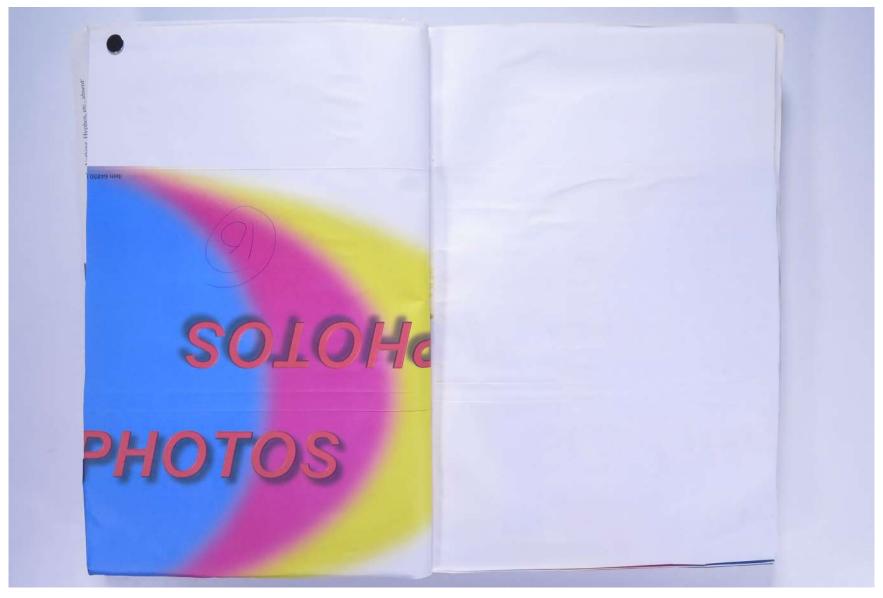
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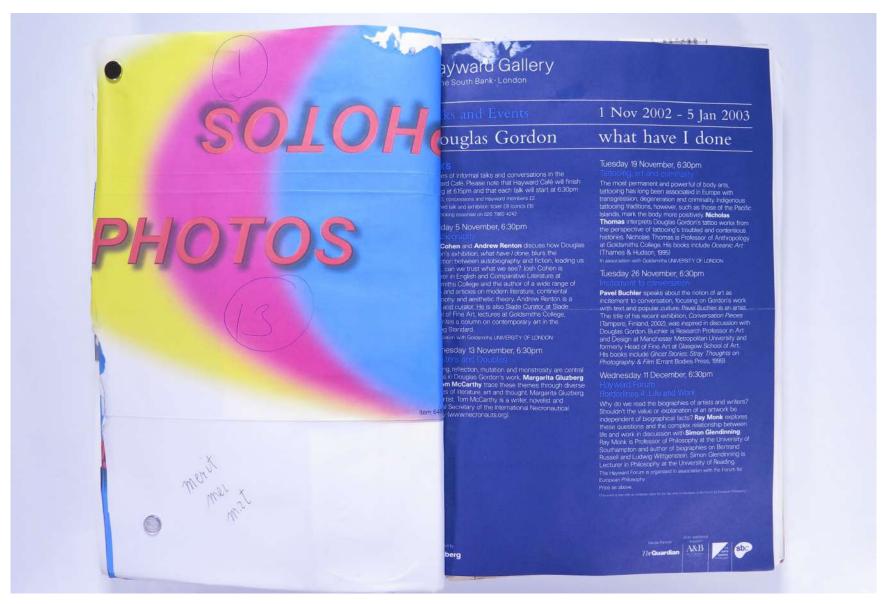
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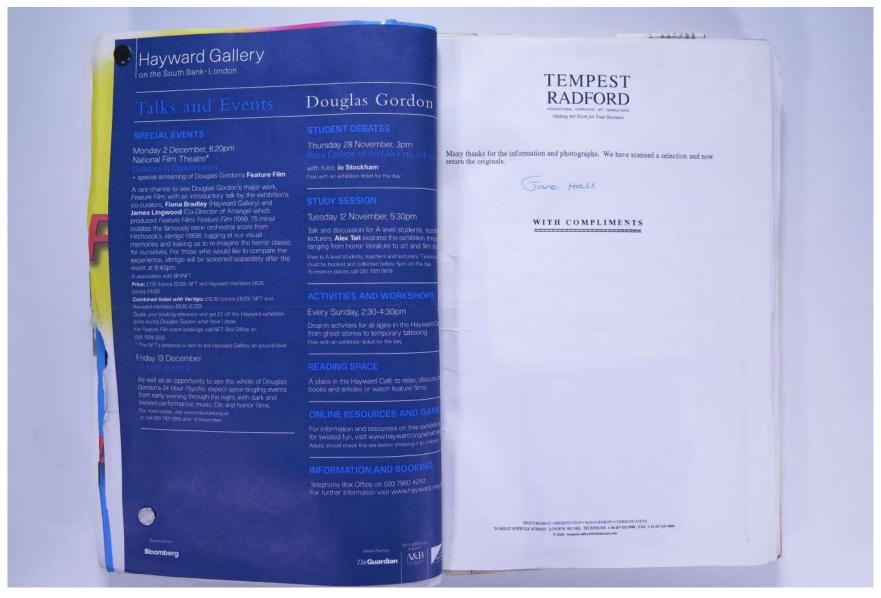
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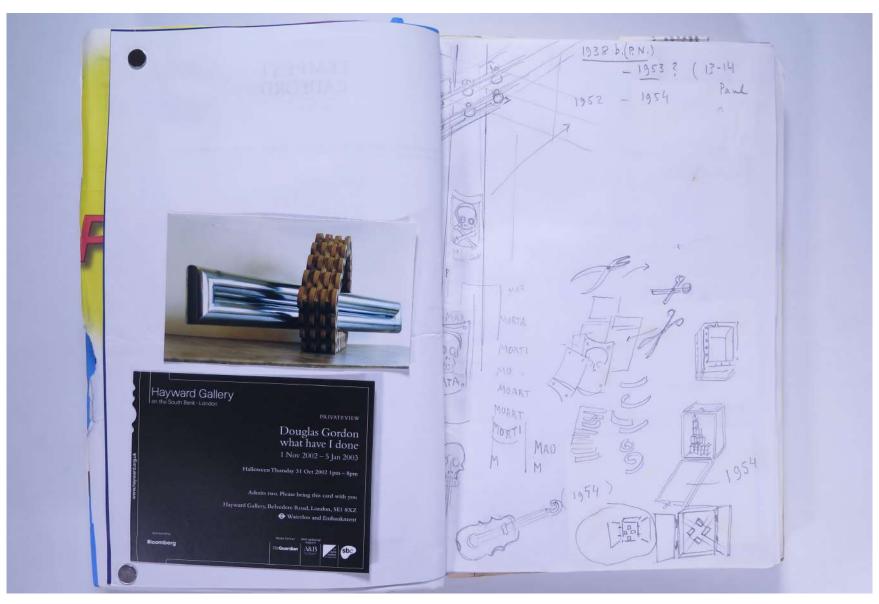
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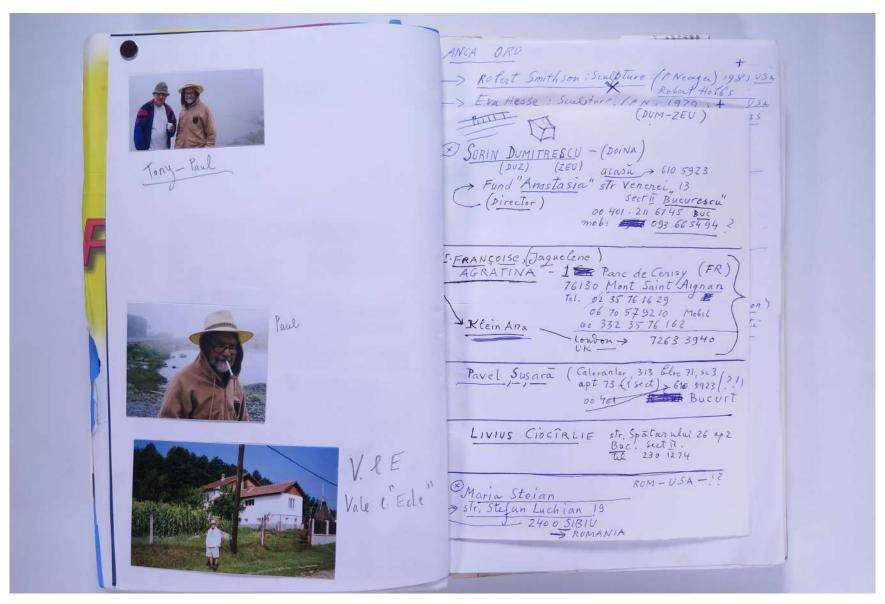
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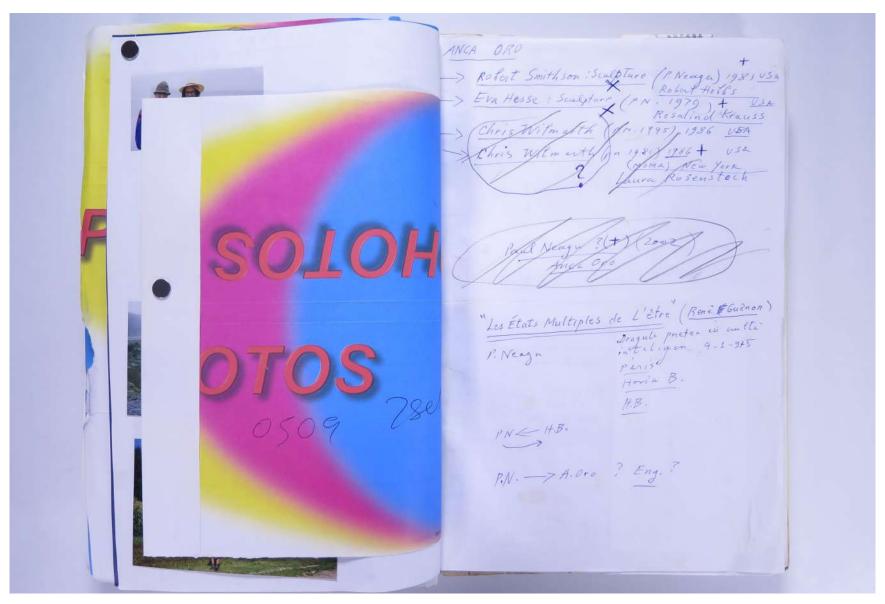
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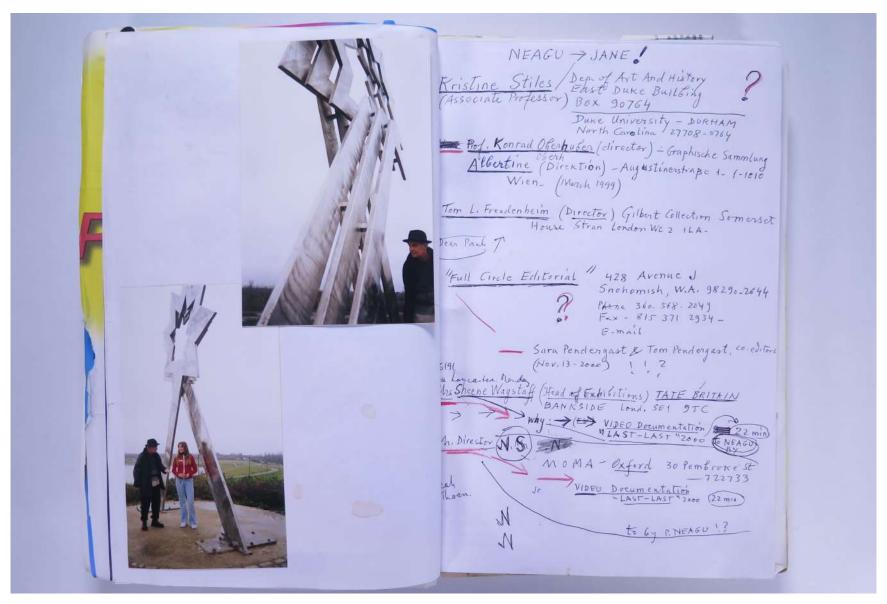
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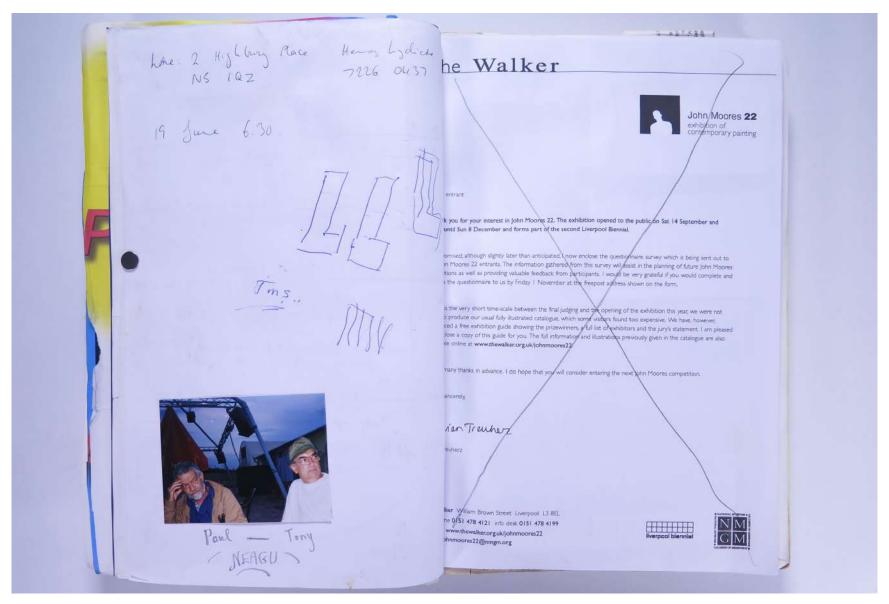
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Reference No. PNE 131.015



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Reference No. PNE 131.016



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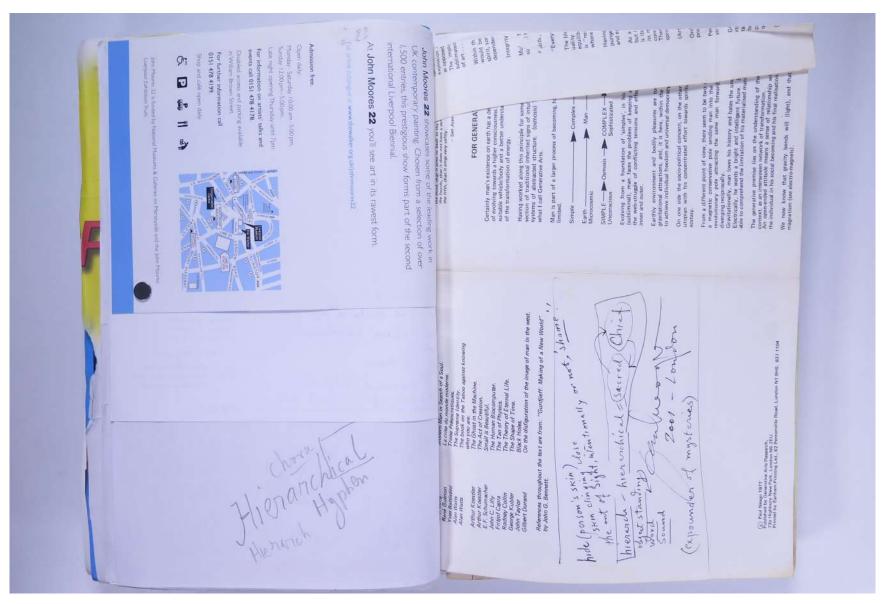
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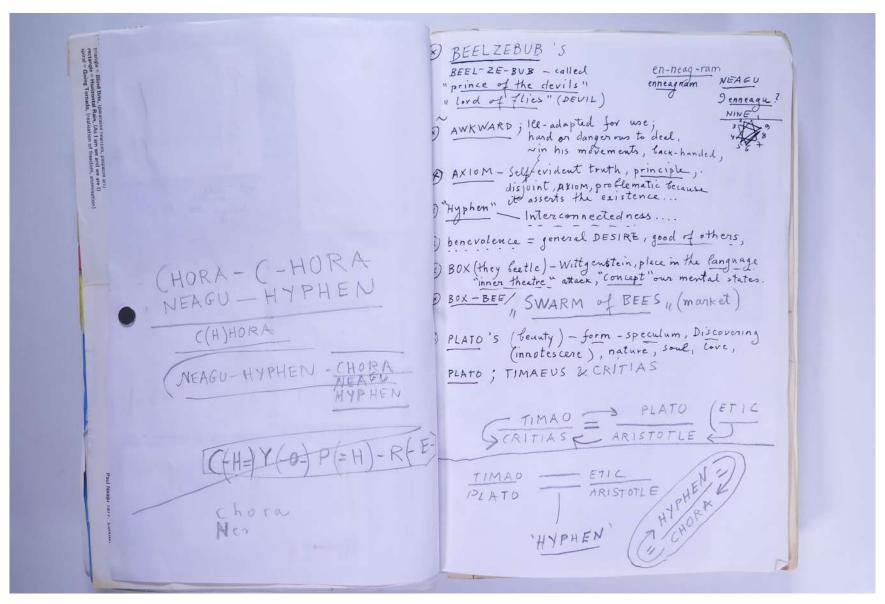
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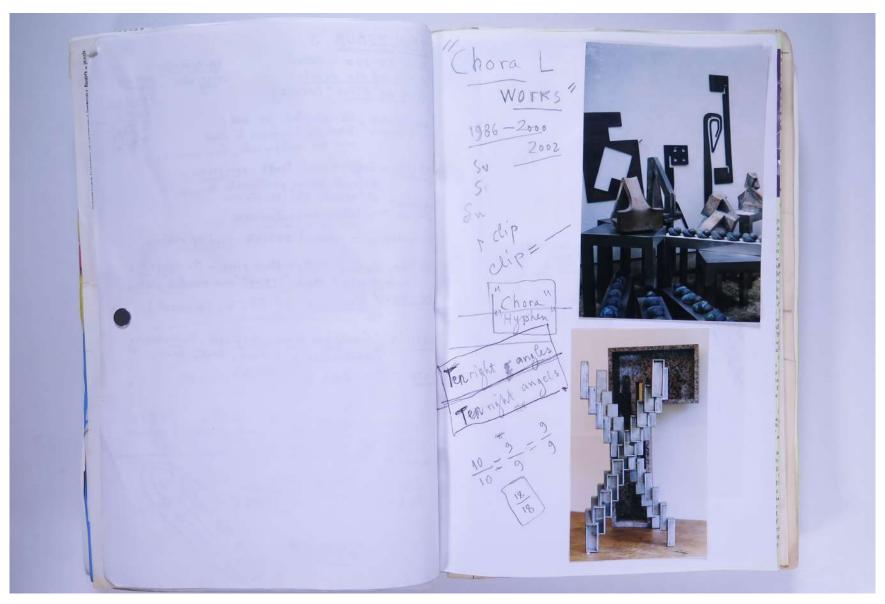
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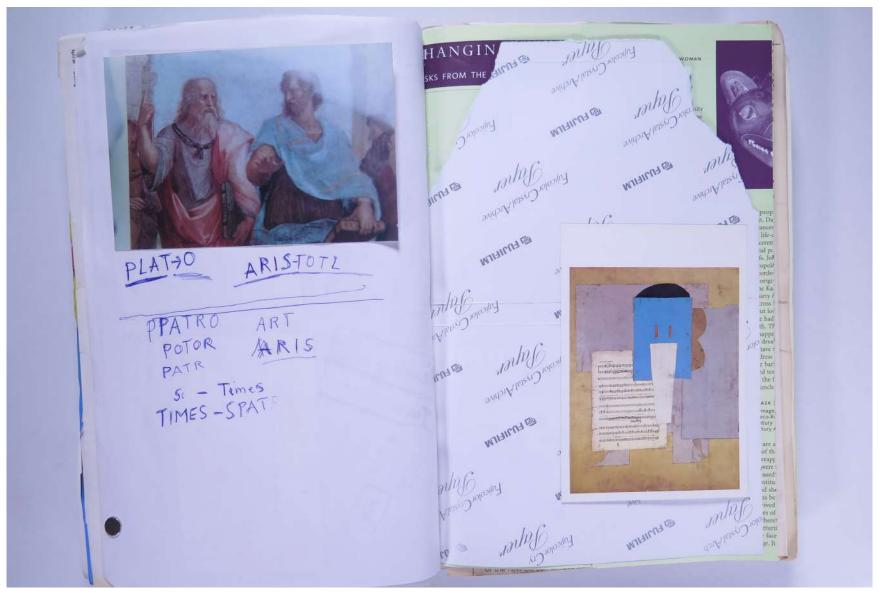
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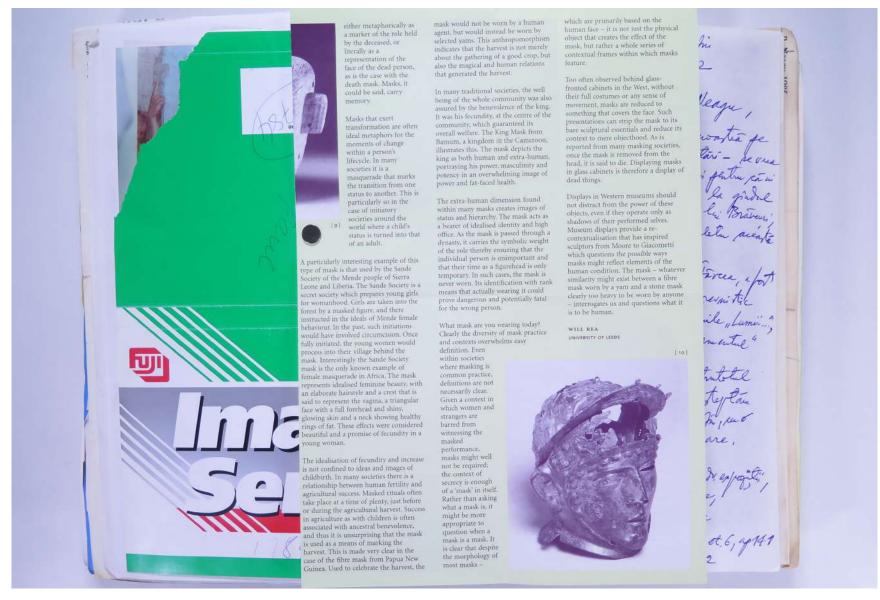
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Reference No. PNE 131.027



VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

Reference No. PNE 131.028





Northwest Coast. Dance regalia is worn during performances and ceremonies which celebrate life-cycle events such as births, naming ceremonies, marriages and the memorial potlatches of prominent chiefs. John Swanton, the American anthropologist working a century ago, recorded an Aesop-like fable about the origin of the Wolf crest. A member of the Kaagwaantaan clan. of the Eagle moiety or section of the Tlingit, came across a wolf. He seemed to be smiling, but looking closer the man saw that he had something stuck between his teeth. This he removed, and the wolf disappeared, but then reappeared in a dream. Since then the Kaagwaantaan have used the wolf as a crest. The headdress would have been worn with cedar bark and mountain goat wool twined textiles; such regalia is passed down in the female line, that is from maternal uncle to nephew.

3 MUMMY MASK [ILLUSTRATED] Egyptian (Greco-Roman Period) clate 1st century 8Cearly 1st century AD EA 209472

Mummy masks are a depiction of the head and chest of the dead and were worn over the wrapped head of the mummy. They were principally used to protect the deceased's face but could also act as a substitute for the mummified head should it be damaged or lost. Egyptians believed that the spirit or ba survived death and could leave the confines of a tomb. The mummy mask therefore provided the means for the returning ba to recognise its host - whose face was hidden by layers of bandage It is therefore odd

that mummy masks were rarely particularised portraits and accordingly, use of gold was connected to the belief that the sun god, with whom the mummy hoped to be united, had flesh of pure gold. The mask was created from layers of wet linen gummed together, usually shaped over a mould and then given a thin outer coating of plaster. Once it had hardened, it could then be gilded or painted. The broad collar with its strings of beads and inscribed headband was applied in slightly raised relief. The latter is inscribed with a funerary text and the top of the mask is decorated with a winged scarab beetle to associate it with fall. Cromwell's death mask was taken the sun god. The back of the wig is decorated in polychrome with a row of wings and seven short columns of near — a beardlet and moustache, but unintelligible hieroglyphs.

4 DEATH MASK OF OLIVER CROMWELL (1599-1658) English, between 1658 and 1753 AD MME Sloane 2010

This death mask was originally owned

this example has idealised features. The of The British Museum in 1753. When collection contributed to the founding event which may have lead to an_ a famous person died, a death mask was often taken as a permanent and precise record of the way they looked. An initial cast provided a mould from which subsequent plaster or wax death masks could be taken. Death masks were widely distributed through private and public collections and were also used as models for posthumous It was important that a death mask was patient of the cause of the ailme made as soon as possible after death so that the character of the deceased was captured before the features started to after the embalmment of his body and it shows the cloth bound around his deities, a ba, a falcon with outstretched head to cover the cincture. The face has Cromwell's famous wart has either been pared off or has disappeared due to the action of the embalming fluid. Several versions of Cromwell's death mask exist Although the identification of this example has been questioned, it certainly entered the Museum as a representation of Cromwell. Cromwell

was initially buried in Westminster Abbey but his body was exhumed after the Restoration and hung on Tyburn gallows and his head was displayed on a was later sold many times until it came into the possession of the Wilkinson family in the 19th century. It was finally buried in a Cambridge college in the

5 MASK OF A DEMON Painted wood early 20th century AD As 1972, Q. 1199

This mask represents one of the eighteen disease often associated with healing rituals in Sri Lanka. particularly in the south of he island. An individual faced with a physical or a number of healing specialists, including exorcists, for diagnosis and

by Sir Hans Sloane (1660-1753) whose identify in a patient's life the sign by demons and identify the part demon responsible. One of the I powerful cures he may prescribe masked performance in which th demon associated with the ailm others who may also have player in causing it, are made to appear performance includes both dran moments and comedy and the d are eventually sent on their way. successful, the performance will other cures, such as herbal preparations, may also be preser help alleviate the physical sympt Indeed, these may be prescribed exorcist himself or he may be coalongside Avurvedic doctors or specialists trained in Western me

> 6 WOODEN FACE MASK [ILLUSTRATED] Early 20th century AD 1943. Af46. 1

This mask has the familiar dist Small holes around the extremit mask suggest that it was once co with sacking to which polychron beads would have been sewn. The accounts for the lack of finish ar This is not an area where it is be to pass directly from the form of mask to its function but this picprobably associated with one of palace societies of the Fumban

7 WOODEN HELMET MASK [ILLUSTRATED] Mende people, Sierra Leone Early 20th century AD Presented by Mrs Webster Place 1956, Af27, 18

Masks such as this are often kno bundu masks, named after the enclosure where girls are kept di initiation into the Sande society regulates female behaviour and interests. This is one of the few t traditions in Africa where wome actually wear masks, an activity otherwise limited to males. Even The iconography of such works

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r Hans Sloune (1660-1753) whose tion contributed to the founding ir British Museum in 1753. When mus person died, a death mask then taken as a permanent and st record of the way they looked. itial cast provided a mould from subsequent plaster or wax death could be taken. Death masks widdy distributed through private sublic collections and were also as models for posthumous ets, whether painted or sculpted. s important that a death mask was as soon as possible after death so he character of the deceased was and before the features started to mmwell's death mask was taken the embalmment of his body and ms the cloth bound around his to cover the cincture. The face has allet and moustache, but well's famous wart has either been loff or has disappeared due to the n of the embalming fluid. Several ms of Cromwell's death mask Although the identification of this ple has been questioned, it nly entered the Museum as a was initially buried in Vestminster Abbey but his body was exhumed after the Tyburn gallows and his

pole. Apparently, his head was later sold many times until it came into the possession of the Wilkinson family in the 19th century. It was finally buried in a Cambridge college in the pool.

5 MASK OF A DEMON Painted wood Sri Lanka, late 19thearly 20th century AD As 1972, Q. 1199

As 1972. Q. 1199
This mask represents one of the eighteen disease demons, and probably Demala Sanniya who is often associated with delirious fever. Demon masks are still used in healing rituals in Sri Lanka, particularly in the south of the island. An individual faced with a physical or mental ailment may consult a number of healing specialists, including specialists, including secorcists, for diagnosis and cure. An exorcist will

identify in a patient's life the significant event which may have lead to an attack by demons and identify the particular demon responsible. One of the most powerful cures he may prescribe is a masked performance in which the demon associated with the ailment, and others who may also have played a role in causing it, are made to appear. The performance includes both dramatic moments and comedy and the demons are eventually sent on their way. If successful, the performance will rid the patient of the cause of the ailment, but other cures, such as herbal preparations, may also be prescribed to help alleviate the physical symptoms. Indeed, these may be prescribed by the exorcist himself or he may be consulted alongside Ayurvedic doctors or specialists trained in Western medical

6 WOODEN FACE MASK [ILLUSTRATED] Grasslands area. Cameroon Early 20th century AD 1943. Afa6. 1

This mask has the familiar distended cheeks associated with the city of Femban, where it is interpreted as the ruler blowing blessings onto his people. Small holes around the extremitive of the mask suggest that it was once covered with sacking to which polychrome beads would have been seem. This accounts for the lack of finish and pattina on the outer planes of the mask. This is not an area where it is possible to pass directly from the form of a mask to its function but this piece was probably associated with one of the palace societies of the Fumban kingship.

7 WOODEN HELMET MASK [ILLUSTRATED] Mende people, Sierra Leone Early 20th century AD Presented by Mrs Webster Plass 1956, 4f27, 18

Masks such as this are often known as bundu masks, named after the enclosure where girls are kept during initiation into the Sande society that regulates female behaviour and interests. This is one of the few masking traditions in Africa where women actually wear masks, an activity otherwise limited to males. Even here, masks are still made by male smiths. The iconography of such works usually includes a number of elements representing an ideal of female beauty, with glossy skin, small facial features, decorative hairstyle and folds of fat at the neck.



8 MASK OF VEGETABLE FIBRE, HAIR AND RED ABRUS SEEDS Angas people, Northern Nigeria Mid-2oth century AD 1981 ATR 1

A preoccupation with the sculptural forms of African masks has led to great interest in carved wooden pieces and the relative neglect of works such as this. In Africa, 'masks' can be made of almost anything – plastic, paper, leaves, basketry or cloth – and the masquerade is a performance genre that appeals to all the senses since it includes music, dance and elaborate costumes that cover the entire body. Often masks are made to be seen in motion or merely glimpsed at night. This particular mask is probably from an Angas dance society and is made of poisonous abrus seeds.

9 STONE FUNERARY MASK [ILLUSTRATED OVERLEAF] Teotihuacan, Mexico 150 BC-750 AD

The impassive features of this large stone funerary mask were scripted in a greenish stone that was carefully selected for its visual qualities and symbolic value. Masks range in size from small portable objects to massive examples like this one. Clearly such heavy masks were not intended to be worn, but are likely to have been mounted on a wooden armature and then dressed with elaborate costumes to embody defined ancestors and gods. Teotibuacan stone masks inherit subtle-

but nonetheless significant elements from much earlier Mesoamerican sculptural traditions. The shallow cleft in the top of the head recalls those found on Olmec (1200-400 BC) sculpture that mimic the indentation found on the skulls of jaguars and has also been compared to the human fontanelle. In Olmec iconography, vegetal motifs spring from similar clefts and orifices, alluding to the ethonic (underground), ancestral sources of fertility and life. The formal symmetry and planar surfaces of the mask echo the rigid architectural canons that impart a distinctive 'corporate' style to public architecture at the great ceremonial centre of Teotihuacan. The eyes and mouth were probably once inlaid with marine shell, turquoise or polished iron pyrites.

10 CAVALRY SPORTS HELMET

[ILLUSTRATED OVERLEAF]
Brass
Ribchester, Lancashire
Roman Britain, late 1st—
early and century AD
P&EE 1844, 7-5, 1

This helmet was found at Ribchester, Lancashire in 1796. It was part of a hoard of military equipment that seems to have been placed beneath a barrack floor in the Roman fort of Bremetennacum early in the 2nd century AD. The helmet would have been worn by one of the cavalrymen stationed at the fort on the occasion of the colourful 'cavalry sports' events. These flamboyant displays of military prowess, involving complex manoeuvres on horseback and mock battles, were particularly resplendent because of the richly-decorated equipment worn by horse and rider alike. The helmet is of beaten brass which would have shone a bright golden yellow but has been turned dark green by corrosion. It consists of two parts, a skull-piece and a protective face-mask. The skullpiece, which covered the top and back of the head, is embossed with a lively battle scene showing both cavalry and infantry. The face-mask depicts a youthful, idealised face with thick curly hair and a representation of the corona muralis, one of the most prestigious of Roman military awards. The Ribchester helmet is a magnificent example of

effect of the stand in the contempt 11 YAM MASK OF E Carle (Wap) pama pigments Sarikim village Wi Maprik District East Sepik Province 1980, made by G 1980, Oc. 11 200 The Wosera Abelan a forested plains in turn Guinea. They link spe and material survey Rome which focuses in pany vegetable crop: yama 8 decorate large vanue Discorea alata (whice ce between two to three decorated varms are diand are exchanged by decorated, the varua spirits called agona you fore The decorations use Two Ineala this include masks in and to enable it to

La amirtire mai vechilor de Cu preteine si assuratie, Vasiesm Jaine Wasiesm Jaine Masiesm Jaine Star 3, Romania - tel 3242122

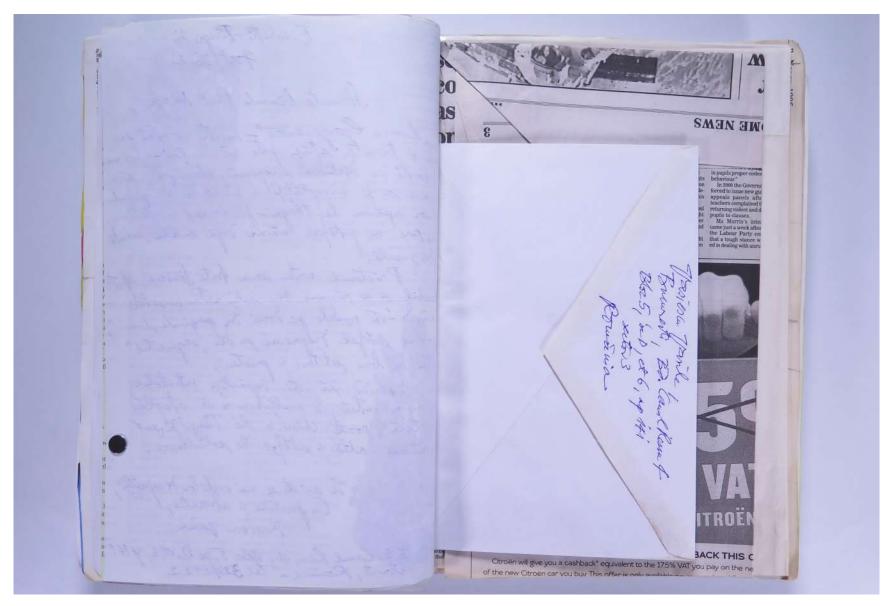
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metalworking, but it is in a but ponetheless significant effect of the staring, incomelements from much earlier in the contemplation of Mesoamerican sculptural once wore it that the hel traditions. The shallow cleft in the top of the head recalls those found on Olmec (1200-400 BC) 11 YAM MASK OR BAPANI sculpture that mimic the indentation found on the skulls Cane (Wapi) painted with pigments
Sarikim village, Woserava
Maprik District,
East Sepik Province, Papul
1980, made by Gwaikea of jaguars and has also been a role compared to the human The fontanelle. In Olmec iconography, vegetal motifs spring from similar clefts and 1980, Oc. 11, 209 The Wosera Abelam people orifices, alluding to the ethonic rid the forested plains in northern underground), ancestral sources of fertility and life. The formal and material survival in or symmetry and planar surfaces of ibed to the mask echo the rigid architectural canons that impart by the a distinctive 'corporate' style to Discorea alata (which can p. Ce public architecture at the great ceremonial centre of dical Teotihuacan. The eyes and mouth were probably once inlaid and are exchanged betwee with marine shell, turquoise or decorated, the yams repre spirits called nggwal. Nggw polished iron pyrites. with offerings, chants and a 10 CAVALRY SPORTS HELMET 8 MASK OF VEGETABLE FIRRE, [ILLUSTRATED OVERLEAF] HAIR AND RED ABRUS SEEDS this include masks, shell u Angas people, Northern Nigeria Mid-20th century AD feathers and paint. Thisma Roman Britain, late 1st-early 2nd century AD P&EE 1814-7-5-1 therefore made to decorn 1981. Af8. 1 and to enable it to embo A preoccupation with the sculptural forms of African masks has led to great This helmet was found at Ribchester, interest in carved wooden pieces and Lancashire in 1796. It was part of a the relative neglect of works such as hoard of military equipment that seems this. In Africa, 'masks' can be made of to have been placed beneath a barrack almost anything - plastic, paper, leaves, floor in the Roman fort of basketry or cloth - and the masquerade Bremetennacum early in the 2nd is a performance genre that appeals to century AD. The helmet would have all the senses since it includes music, been worn by one of the cavalrymen dance and elaborate costumes that stationed at the fort on the occasion of cover the entire body. Often masks are the colourful 'cavalry sports' events. made to be seen in motion or merely These flamboyant displays of military glimpsed at night. This particular mask s probably from an Angas dance manoeuvres on horseback and mock ociety and is made of poisonous abrus battles, were particularly resplendent because of the richly-decorated equipment worn by horse and rider 9 STONE FUNERARY MASK alike. The helmet is of beaten brass [ILLUSTRATED OVERLEAF] which would have shone a bright Teotihuacan, Mexico 150 BC-750 AD golden yellow but has been turned dark green by corrosion. It consists of two parts, a skull-piece and a The impassive features of this large protective face-mask. The skullstone funerary mask were scuipted in a masking greenish stone that was carefully selected for its visual qualities and symbolic value. Masks range in size with a lively battle scene showing examples like this one. Clearly such face-mask depicts a youthful, beavy masks were not intended to be hair and a representation of the worn, but are likely to have been mounted on a wooden armature and then dressed with elaborate costumes to prestigious of Roman military Teotihuacan stone masks inherit subtle is a magnificent example of

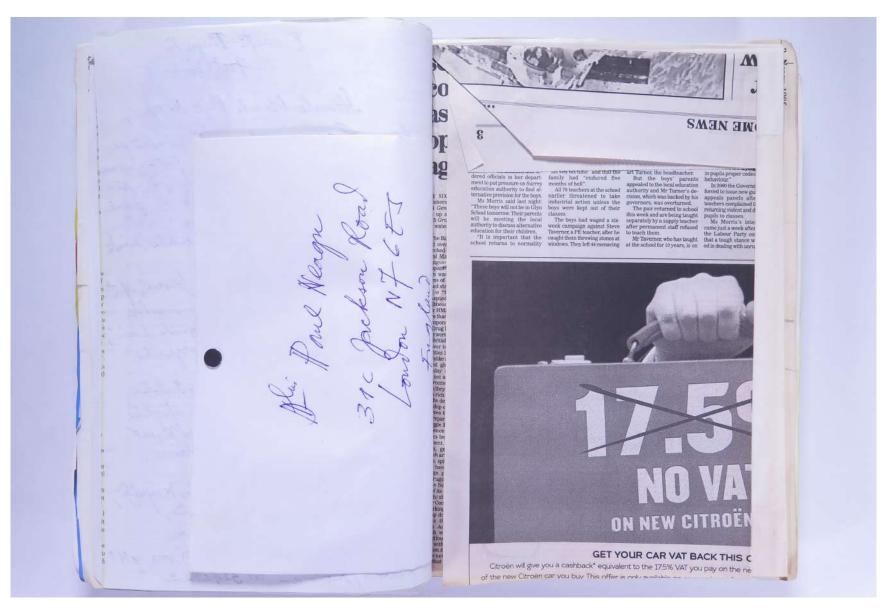
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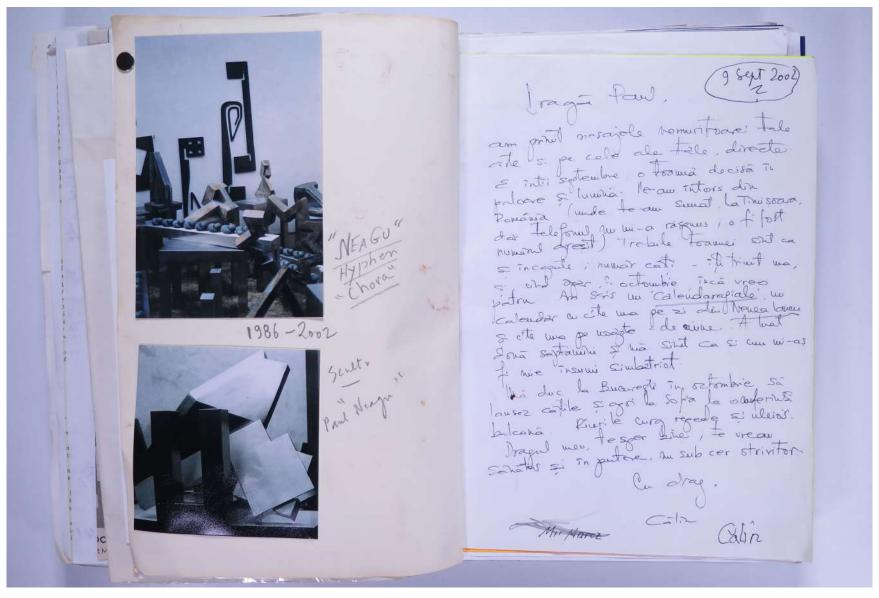
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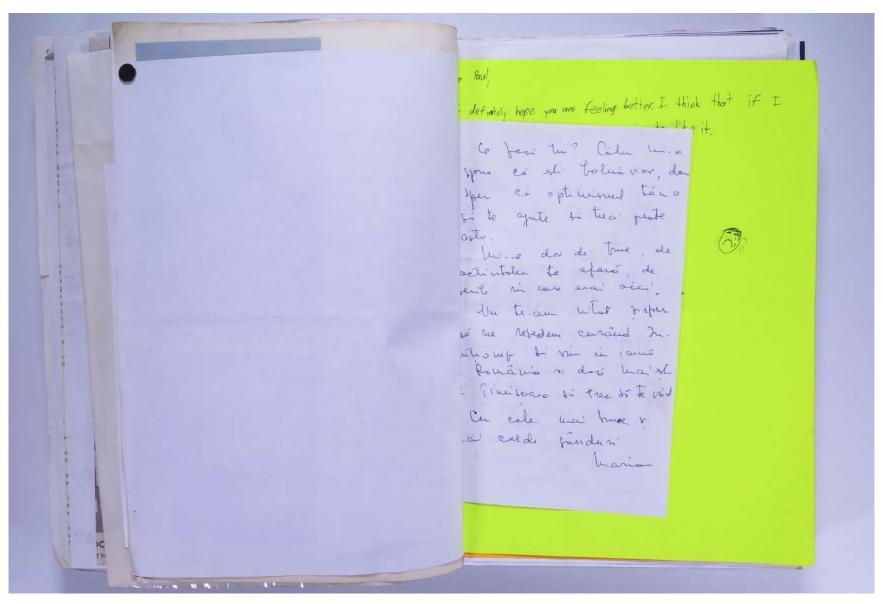
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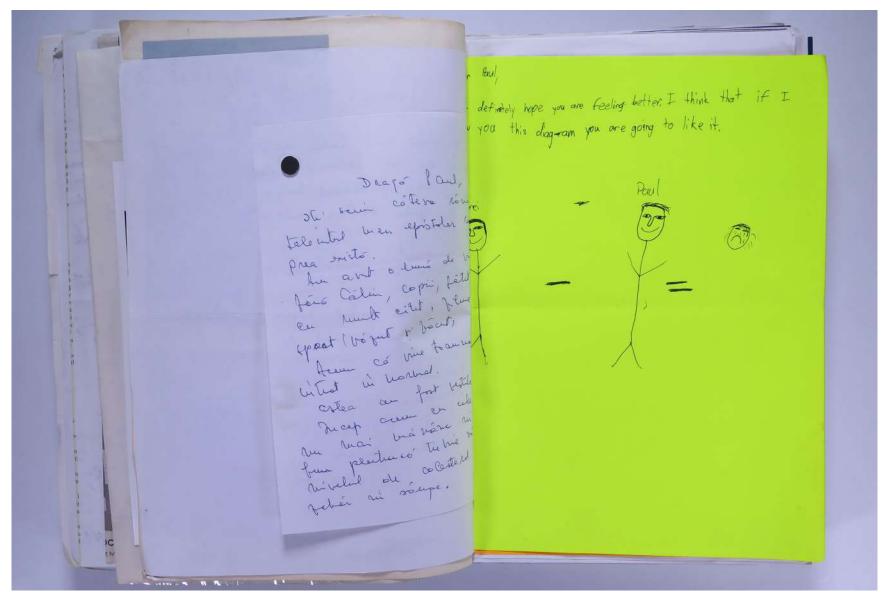


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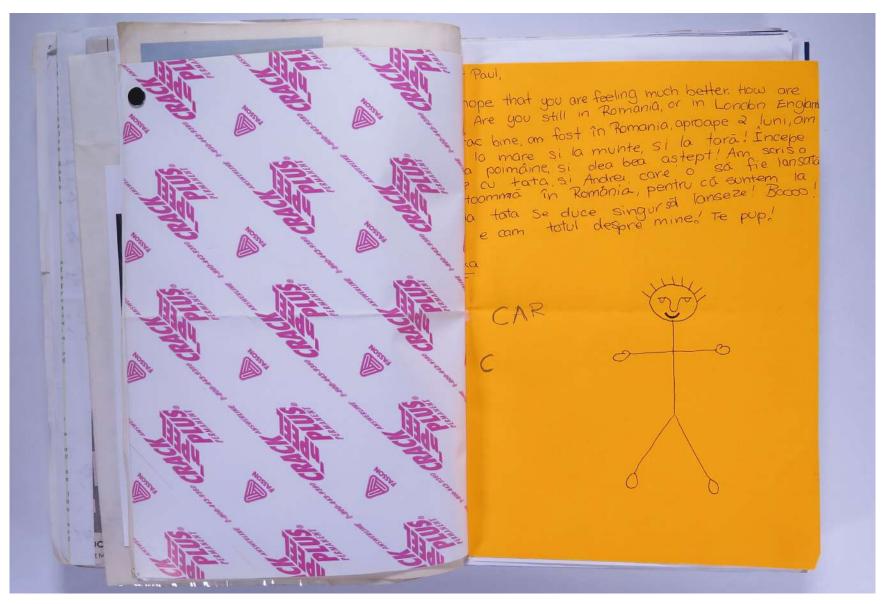
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Reference No. **PNE 131.040**



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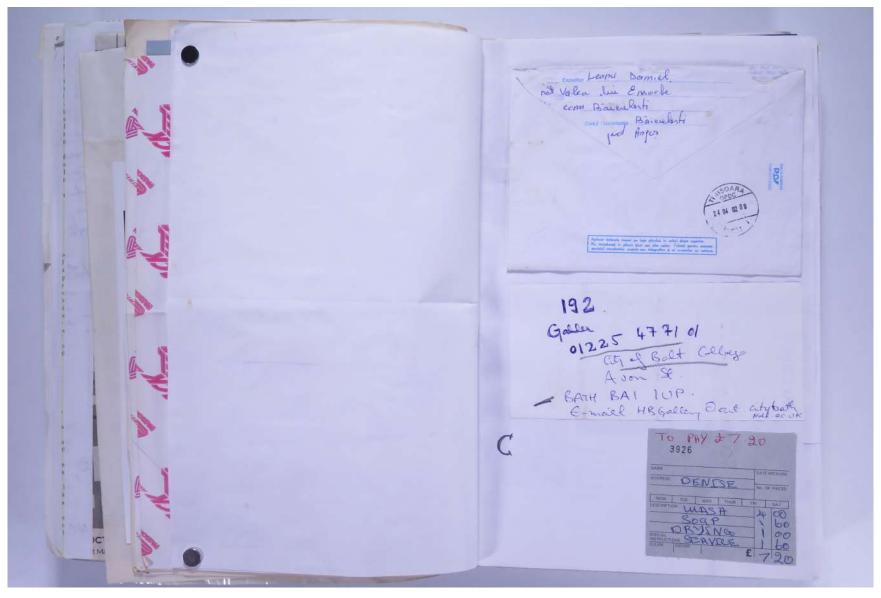
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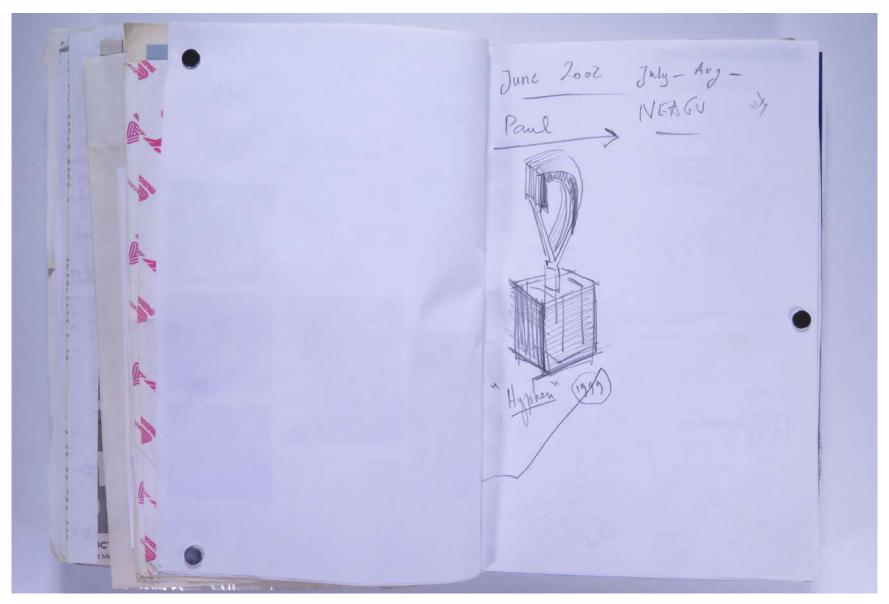
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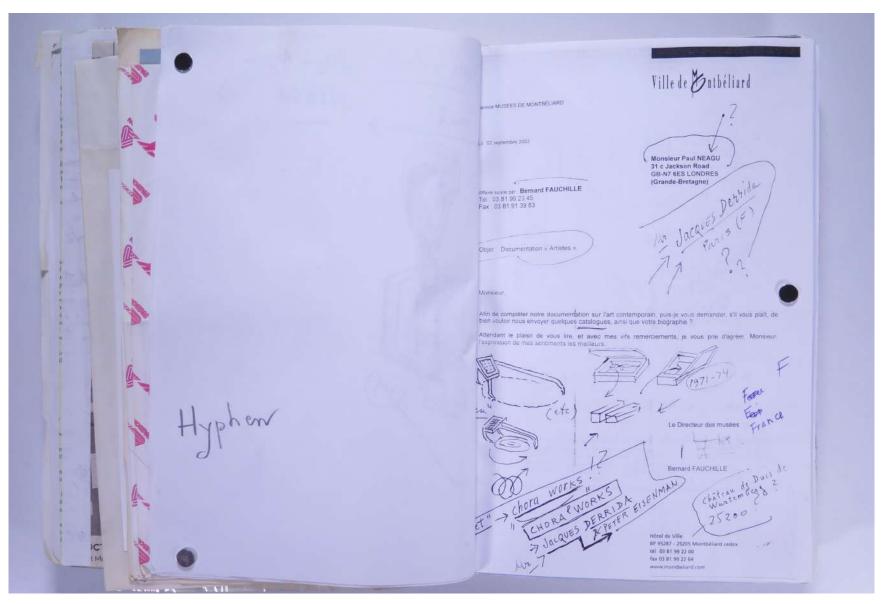
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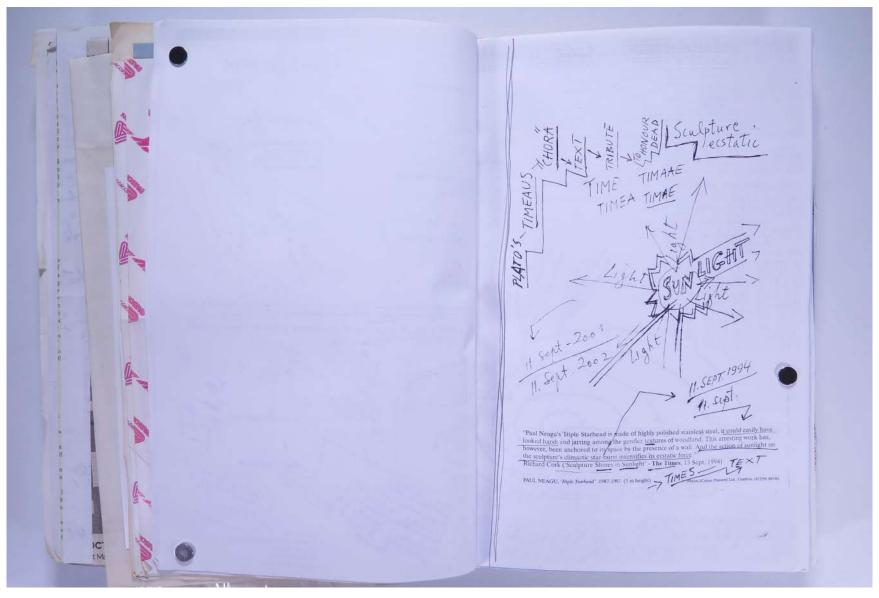
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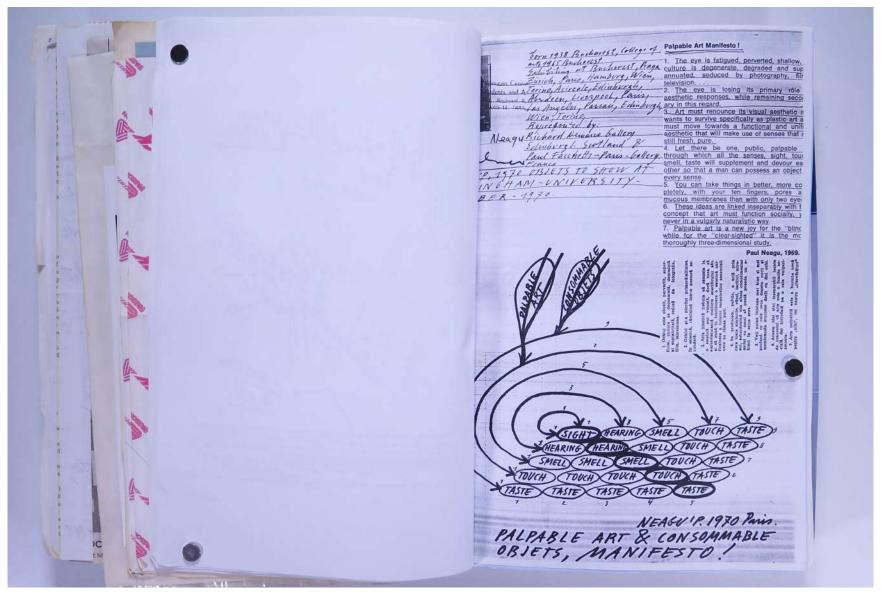
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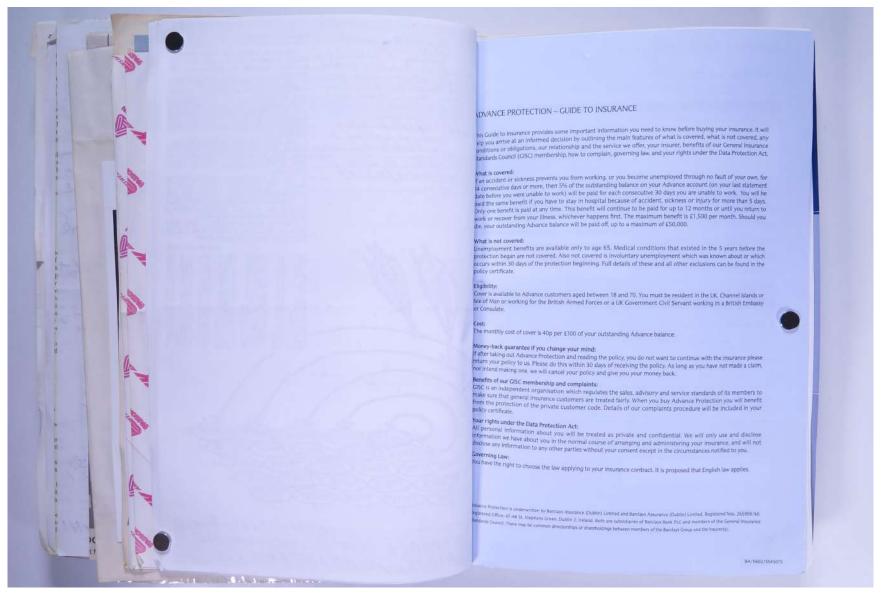
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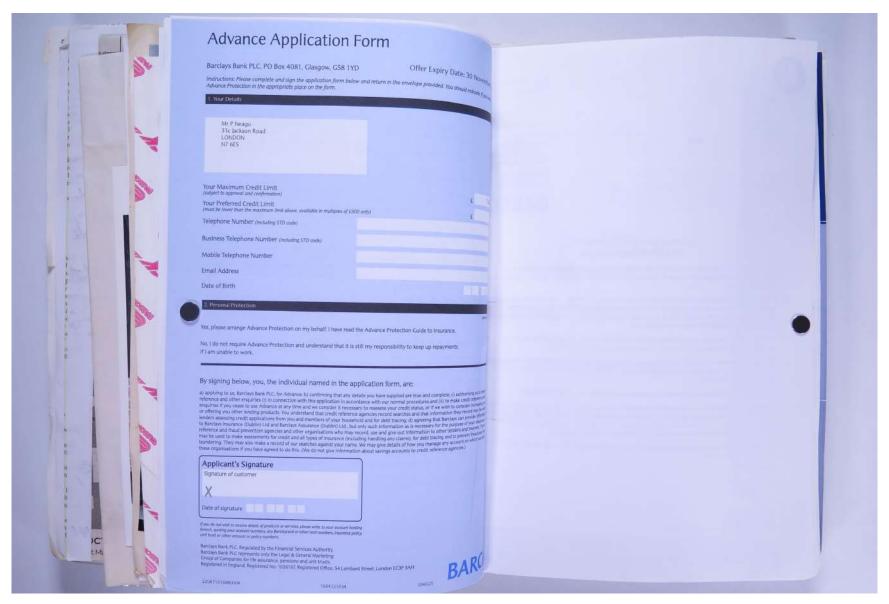
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Reference No. **PNE 131.051**



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Reference No. **PNE 131.052**



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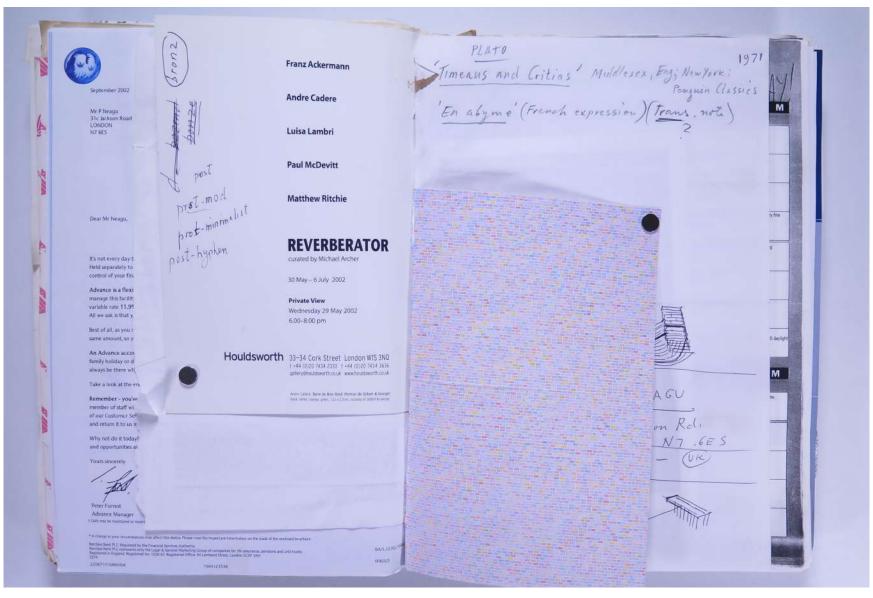
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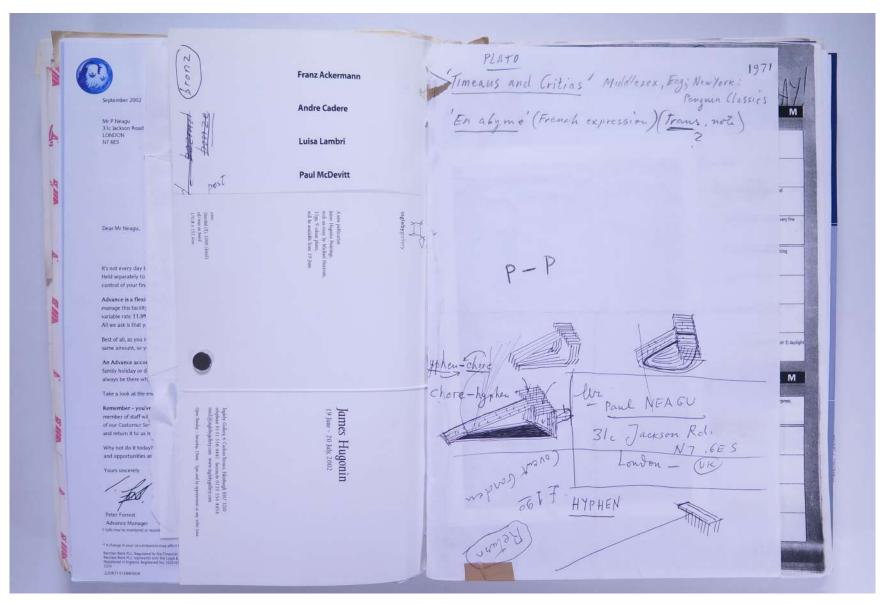
VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

PNE 131.054



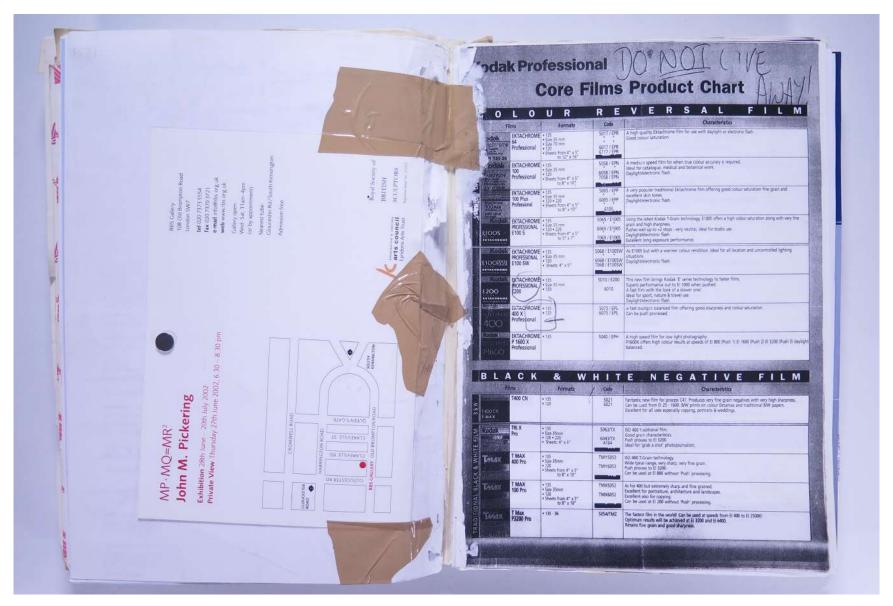
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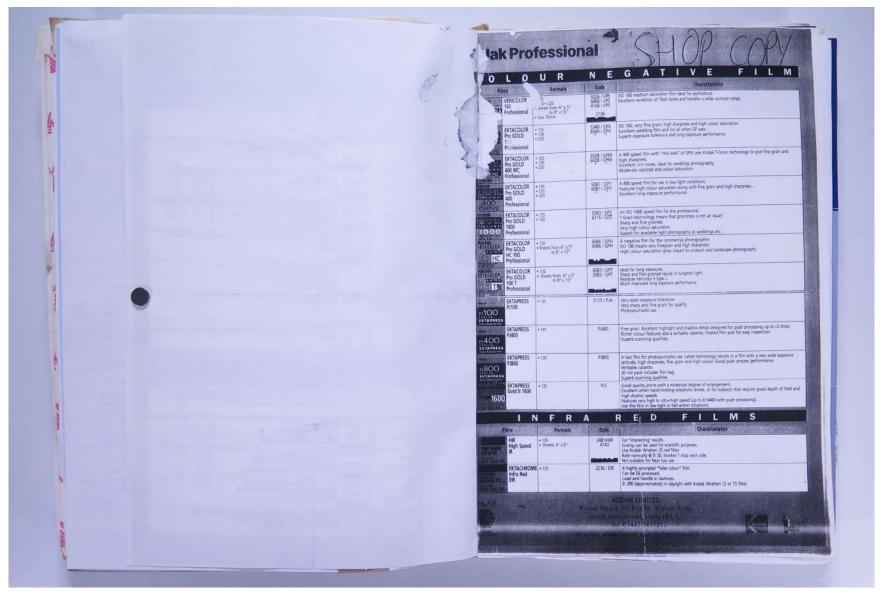
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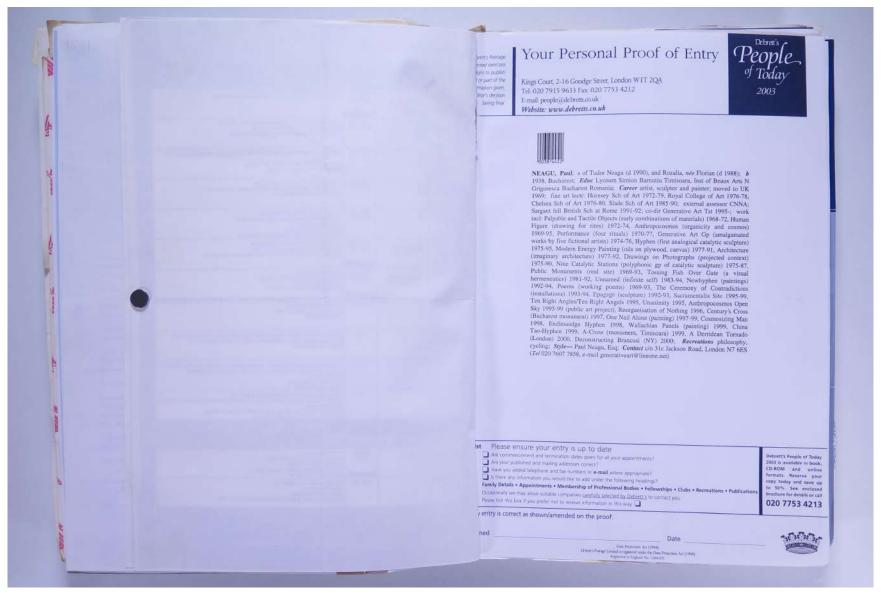
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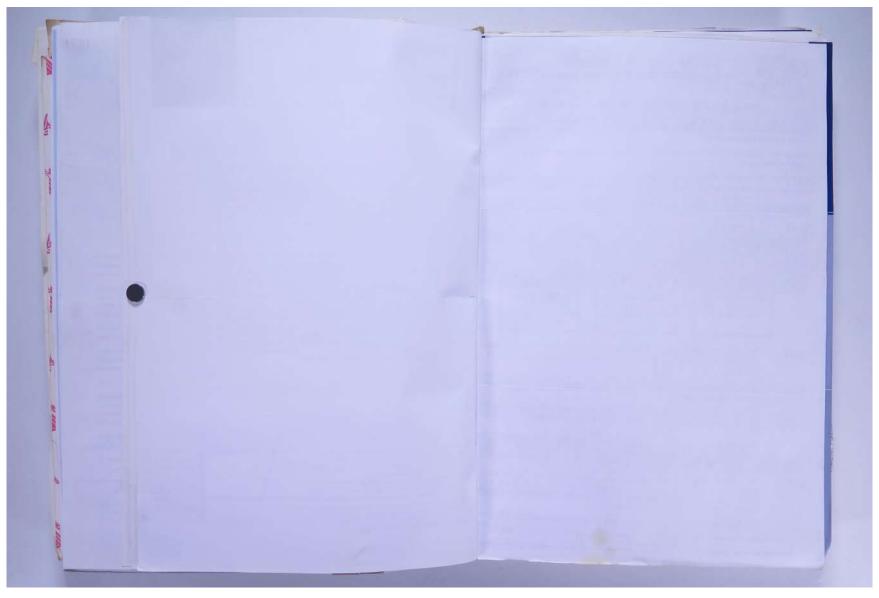
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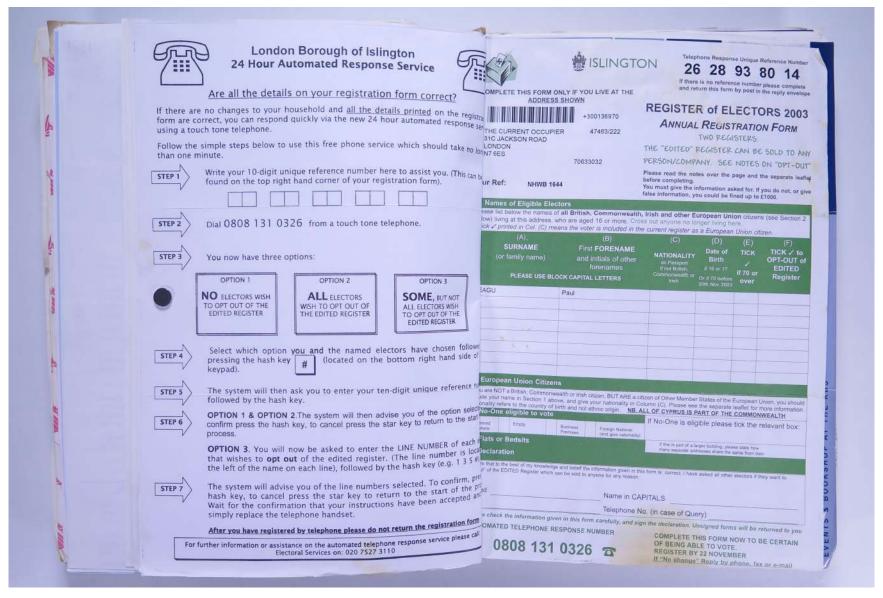
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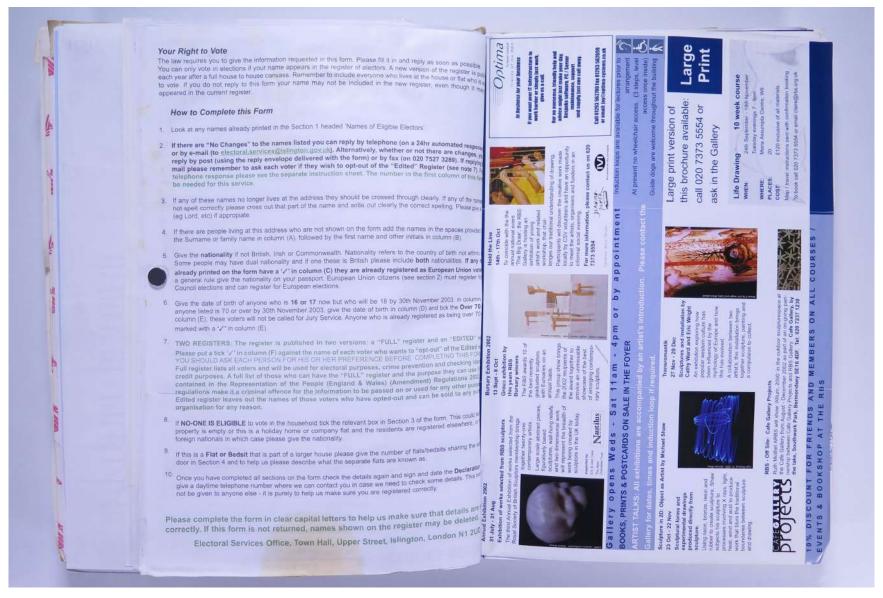
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VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

Reference No. **PNE 131.061**



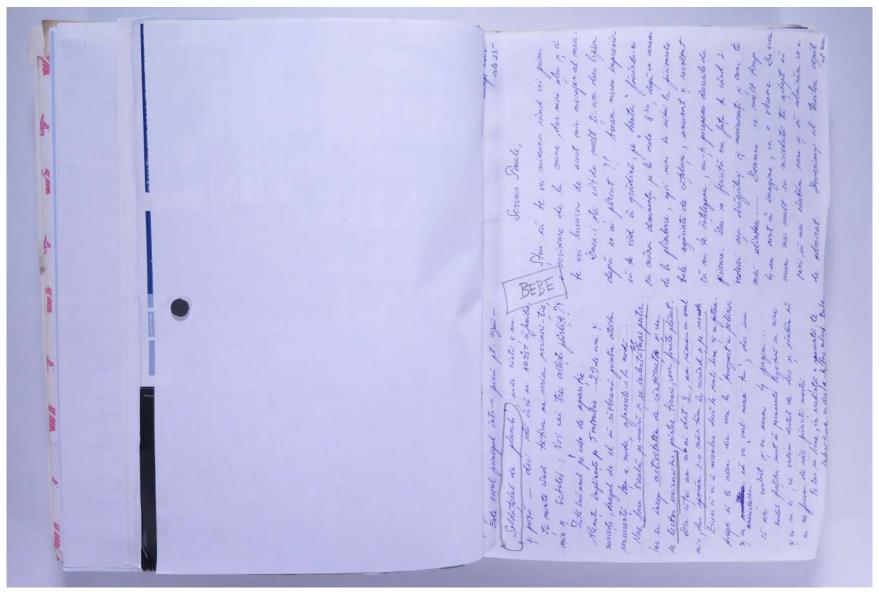
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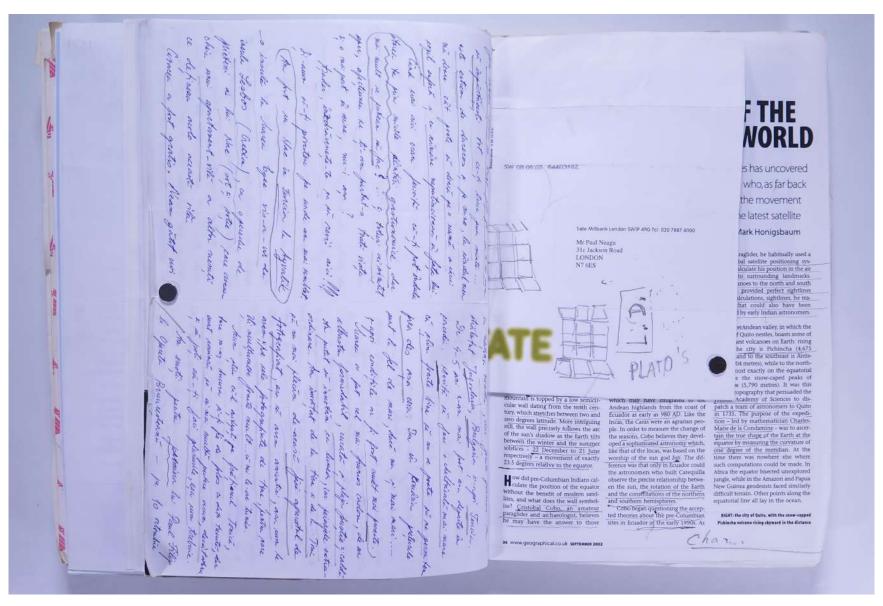
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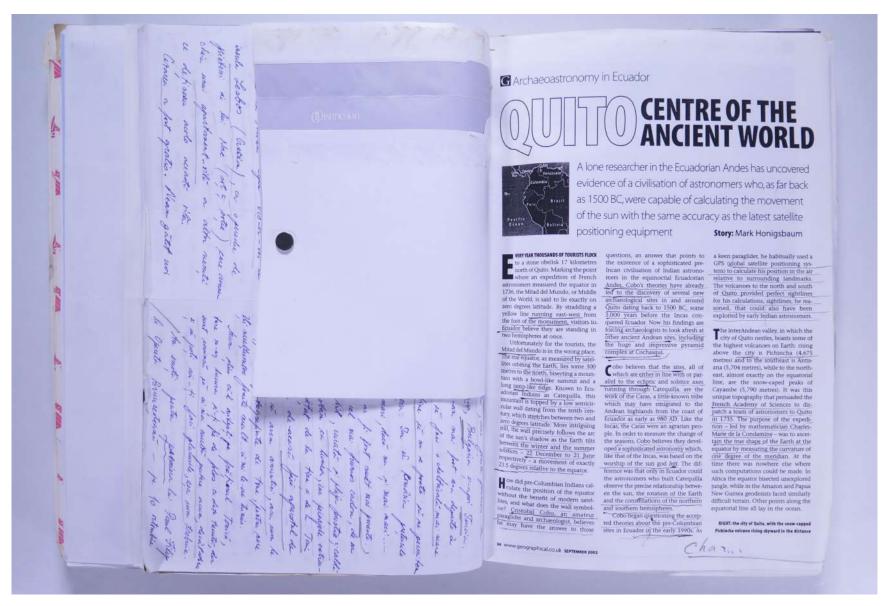
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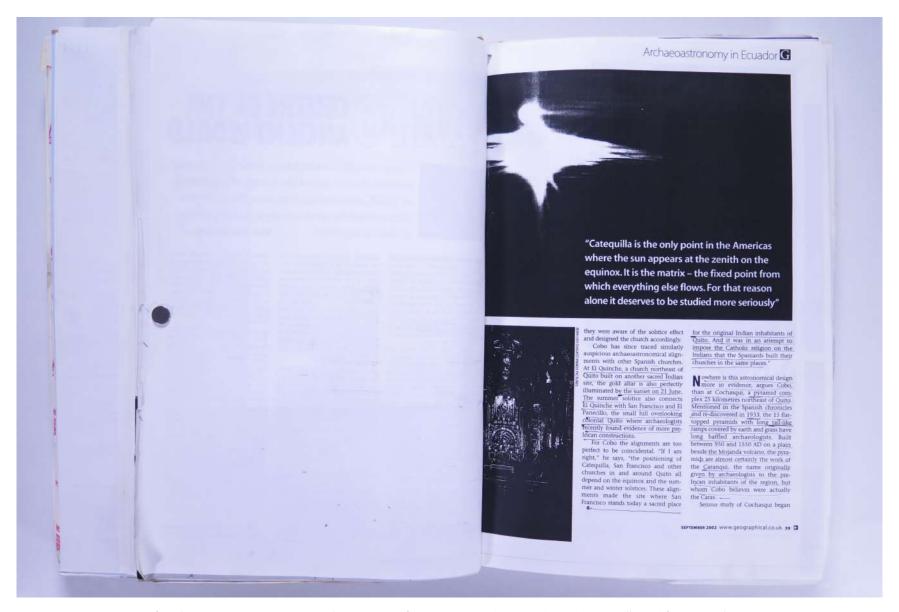
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Reference No. PNE 131.065



VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

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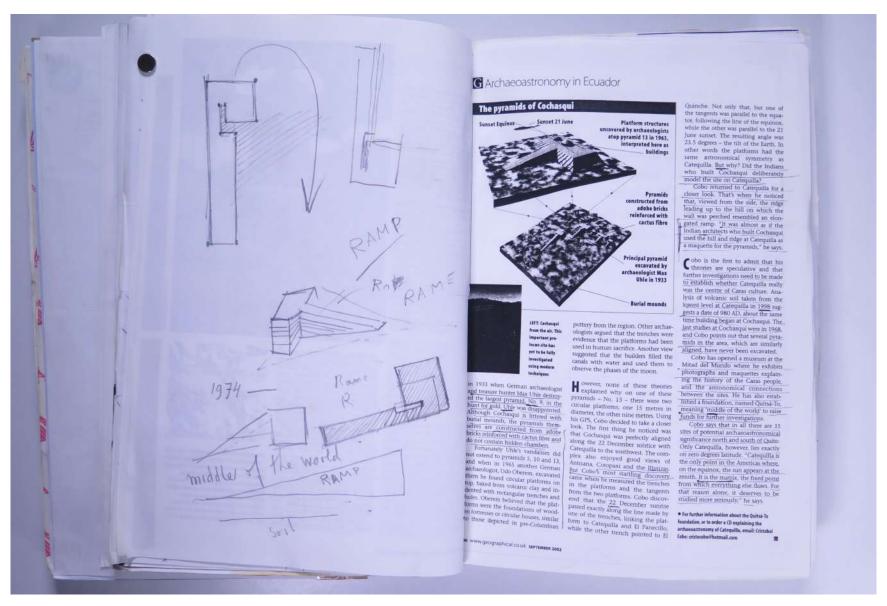
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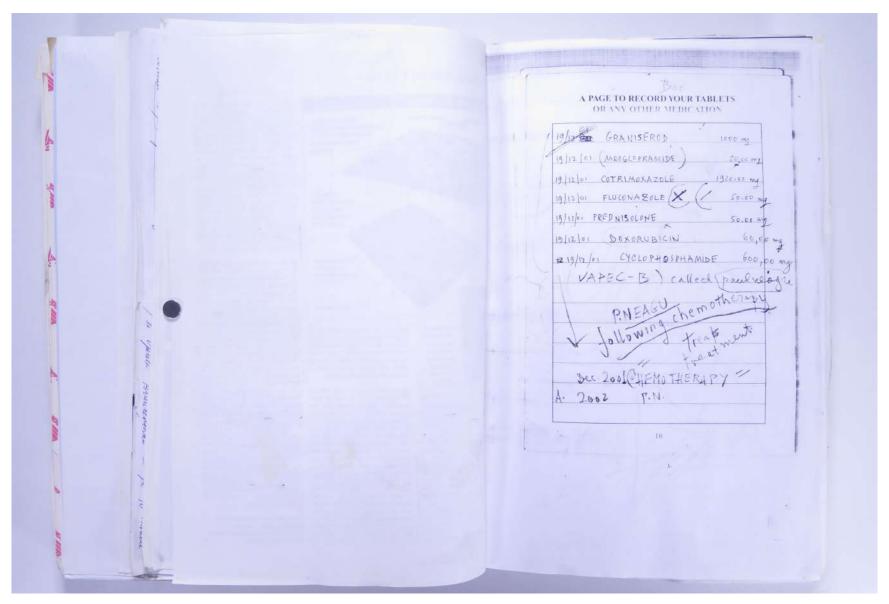
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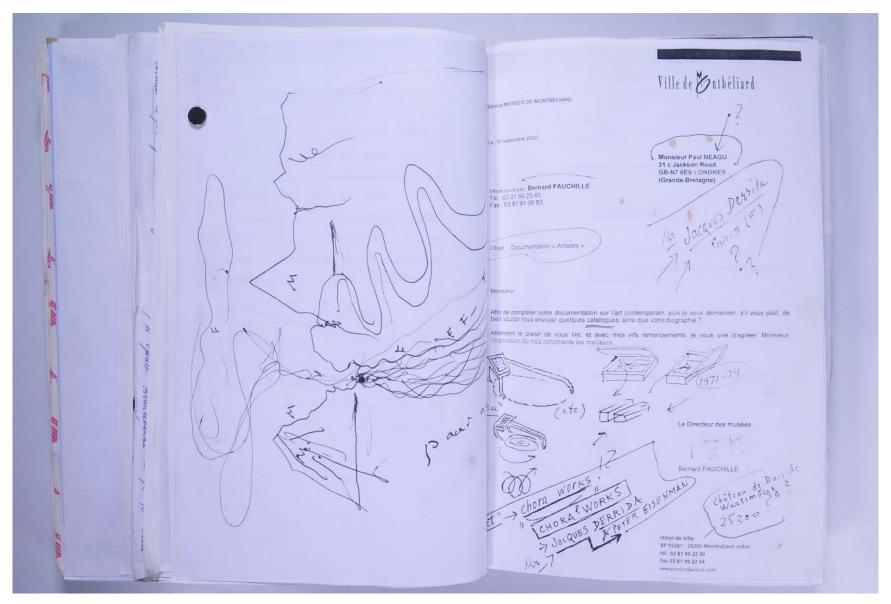
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Reference No. **PNE 131.069**



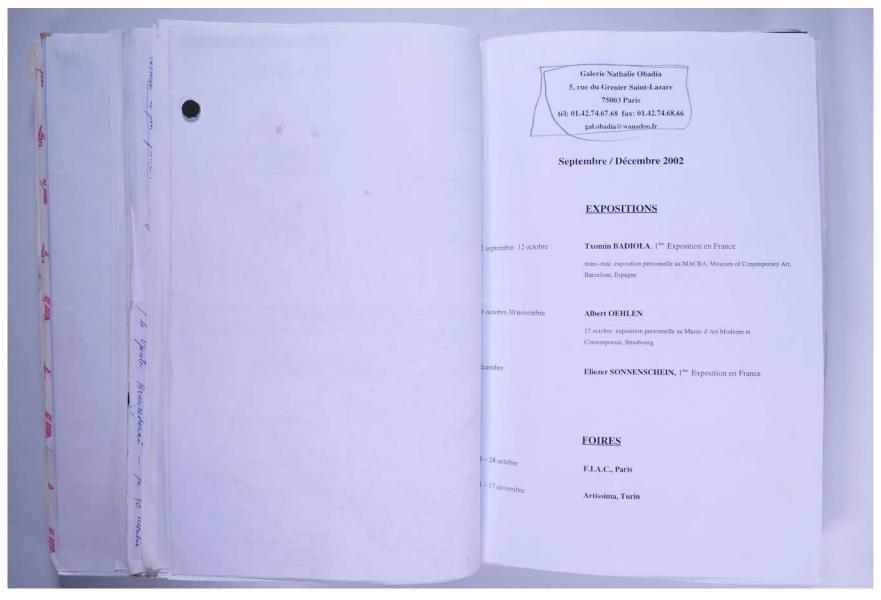
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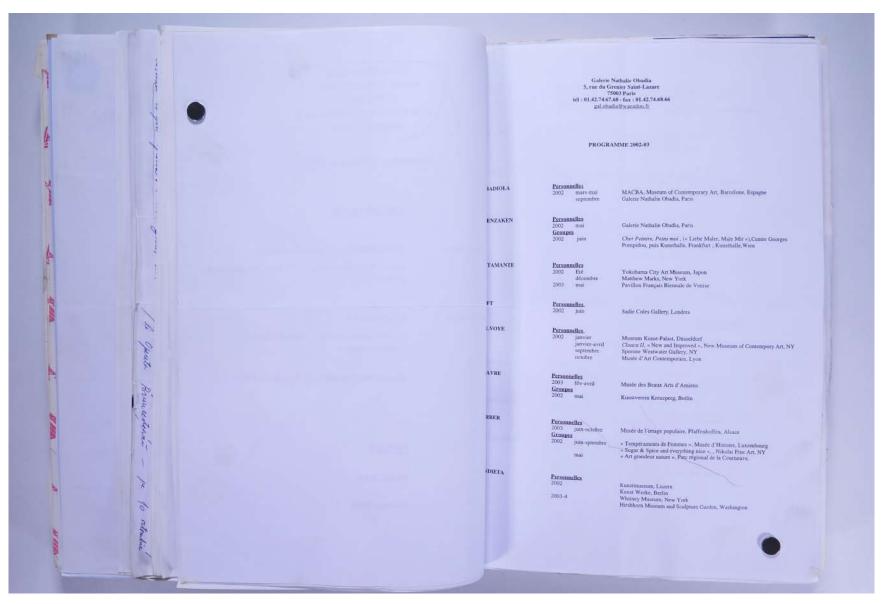
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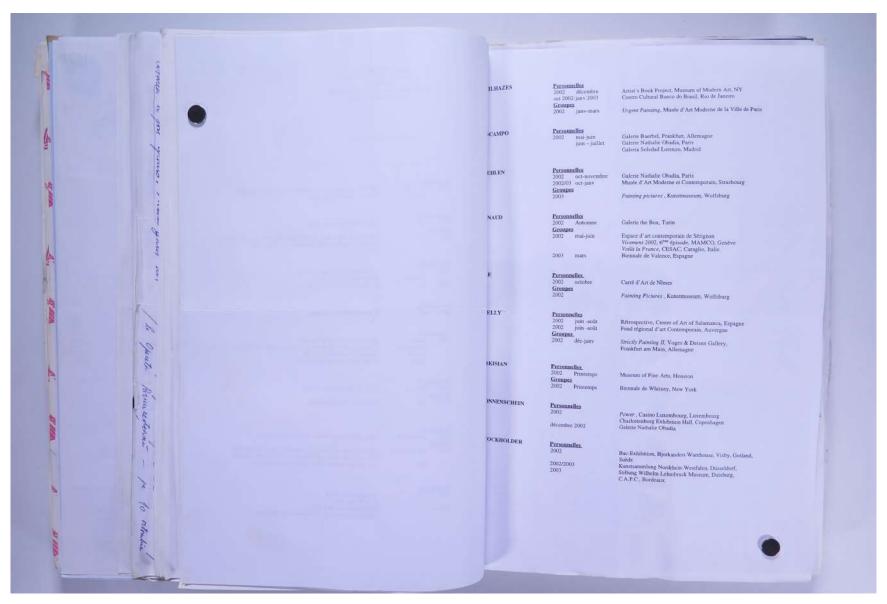
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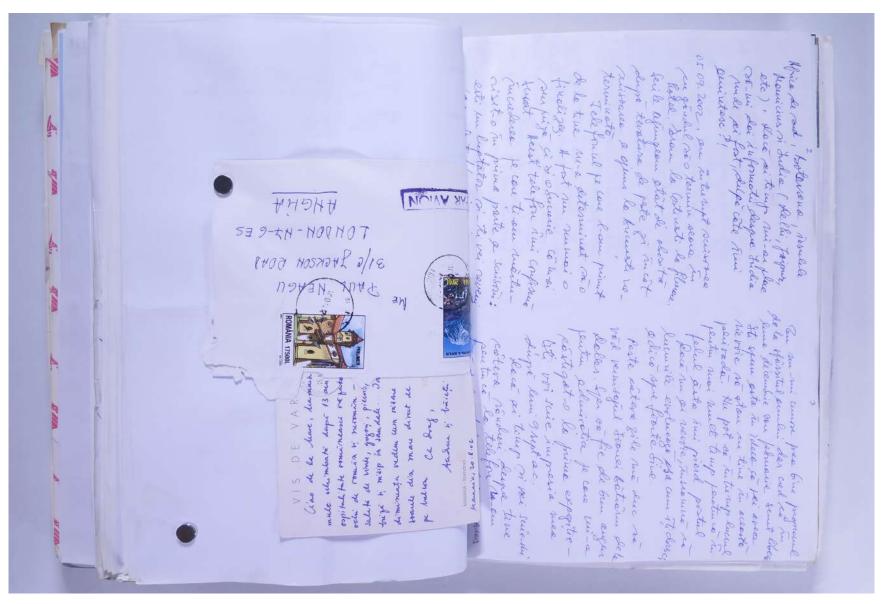
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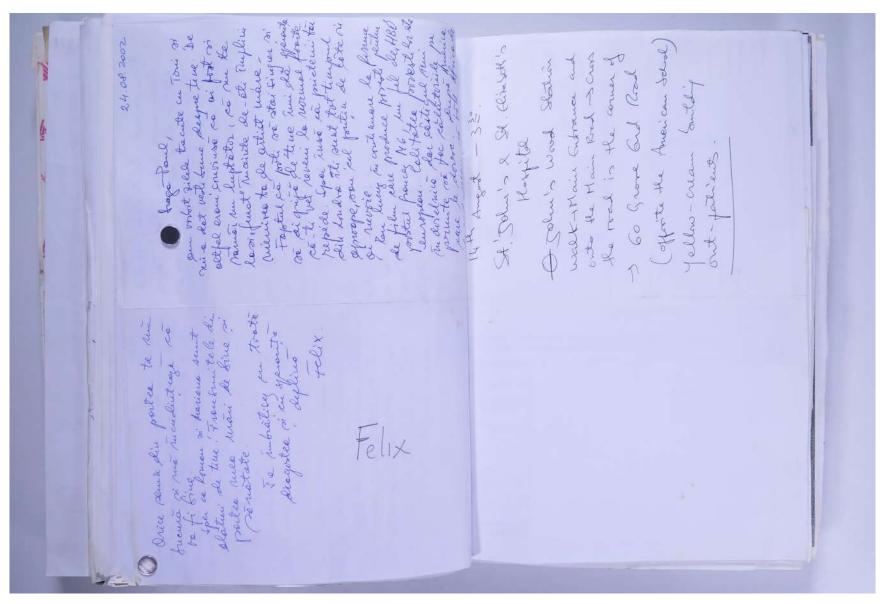
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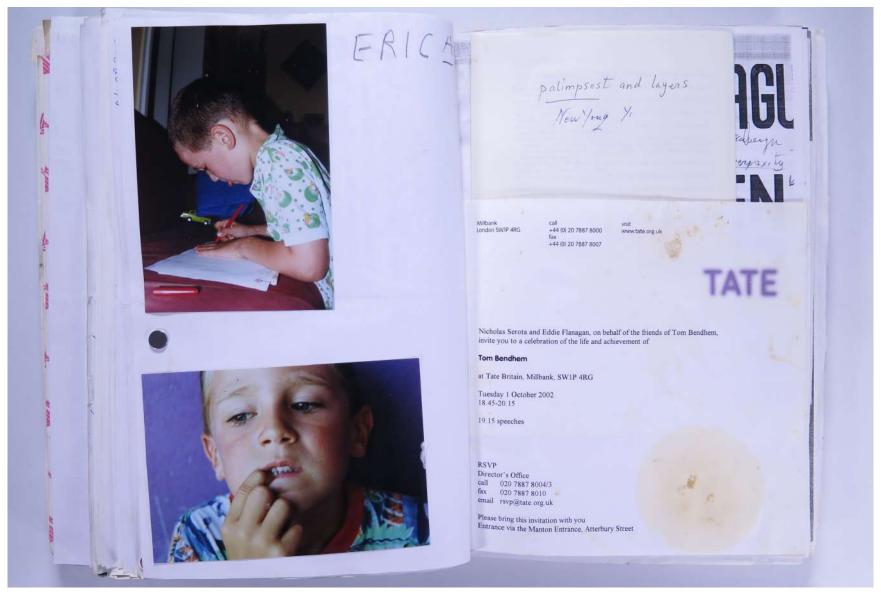
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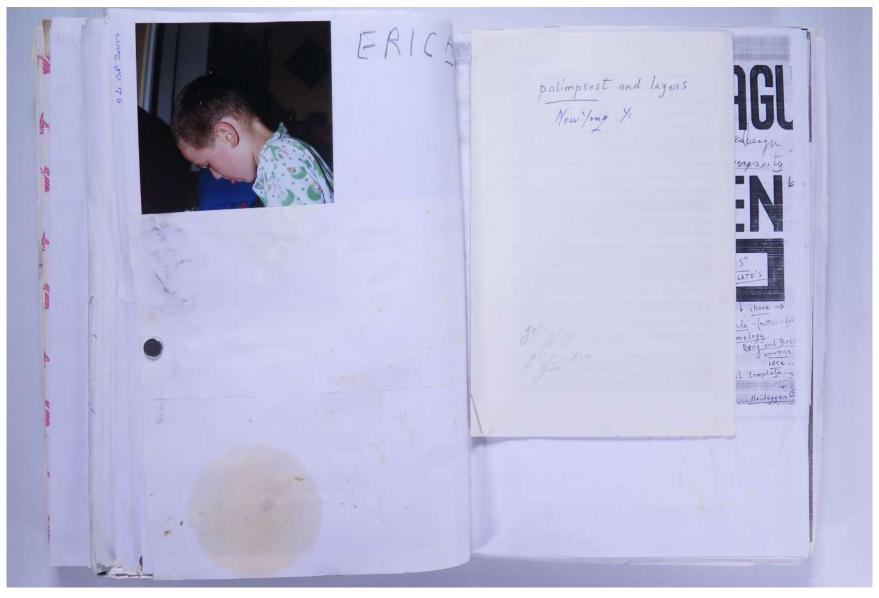
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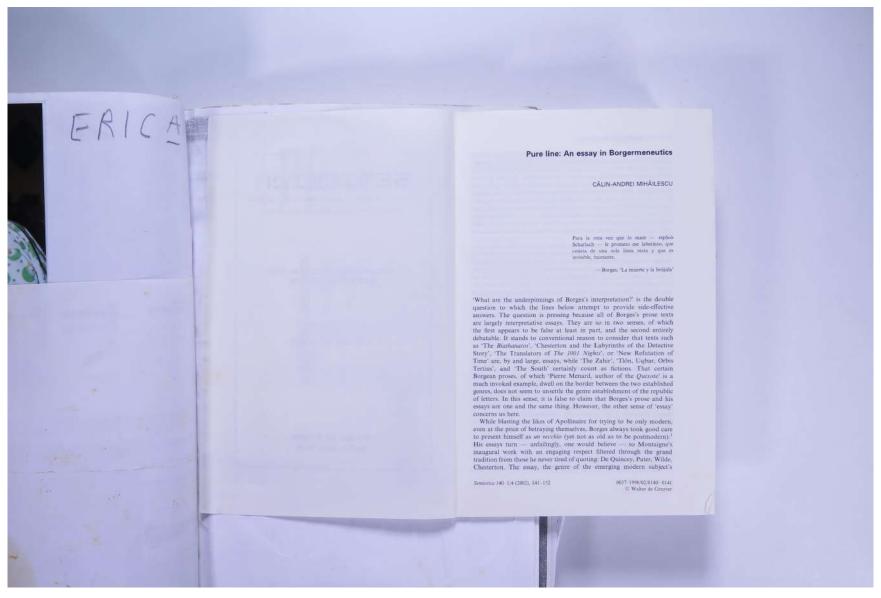
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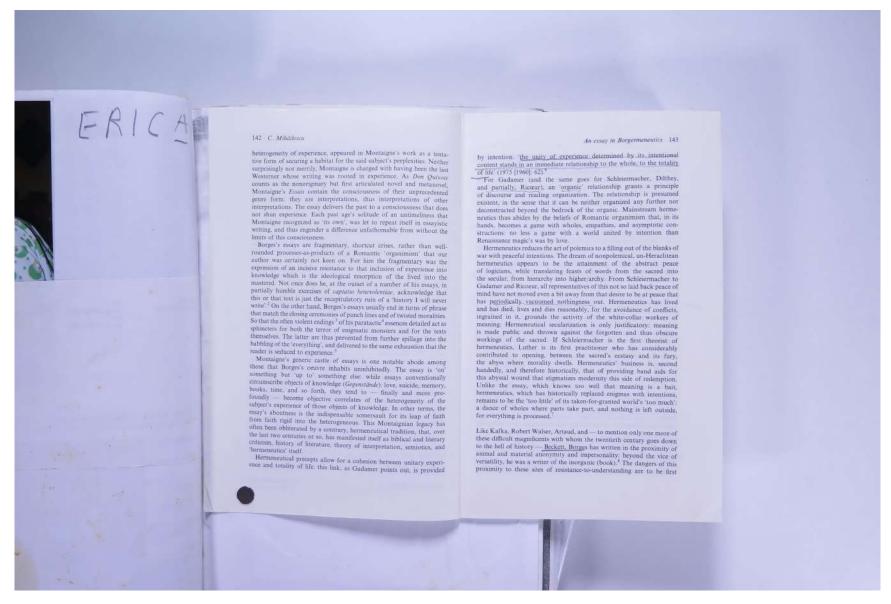
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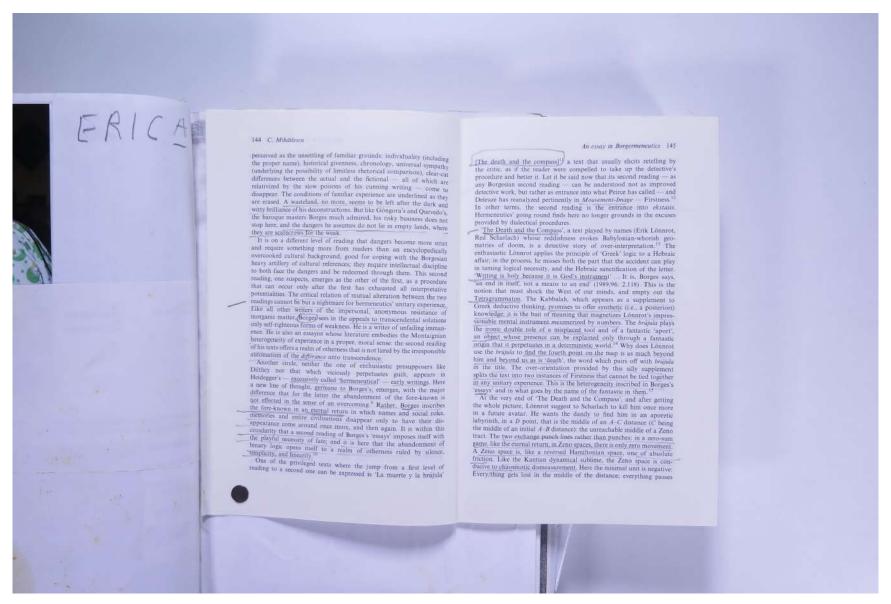
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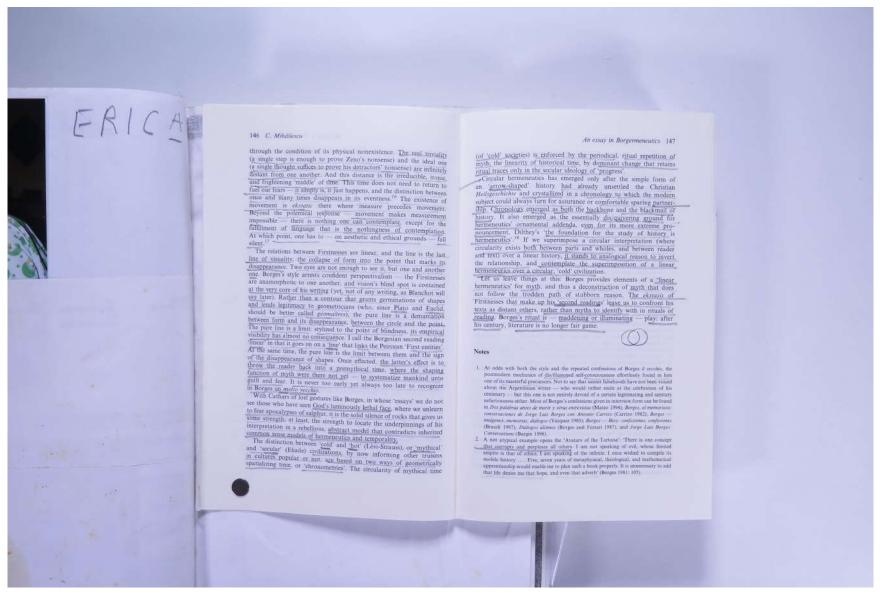
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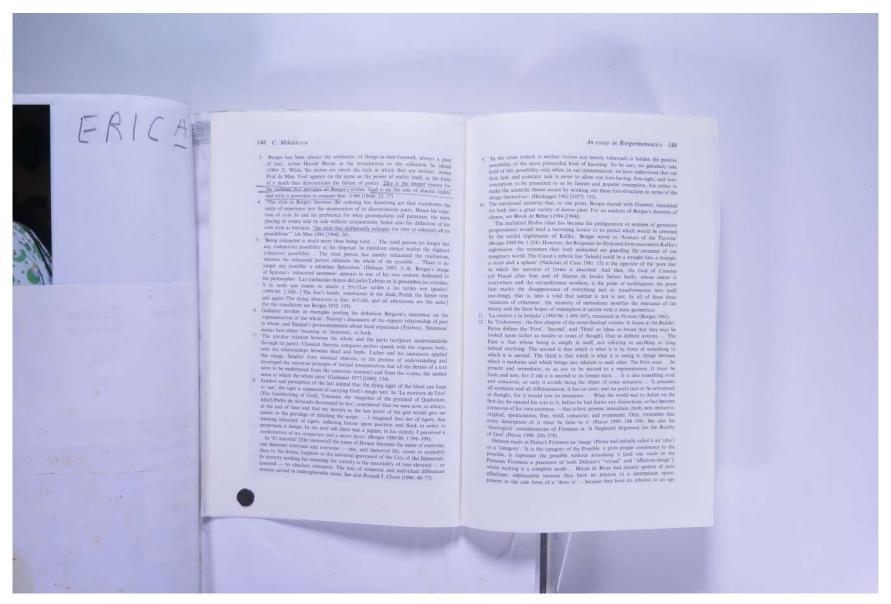
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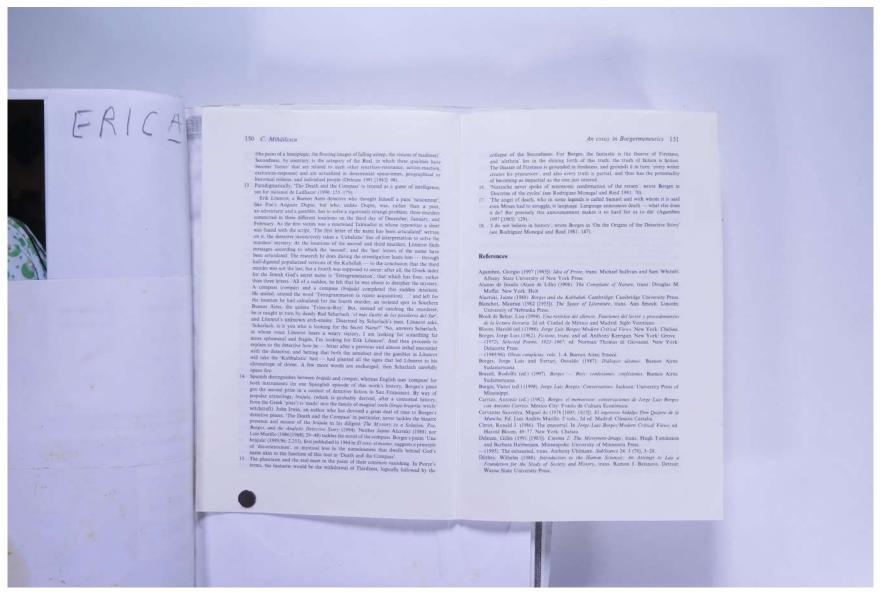
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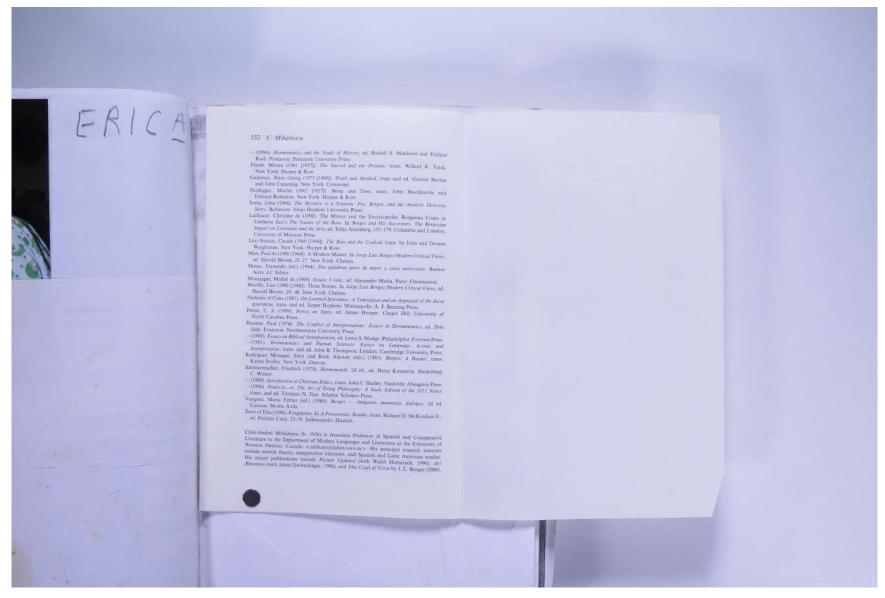
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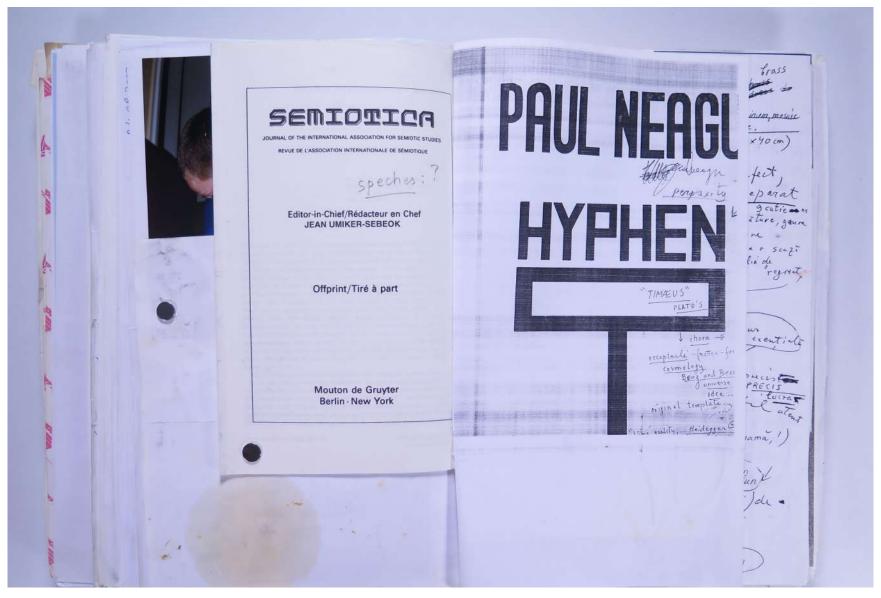
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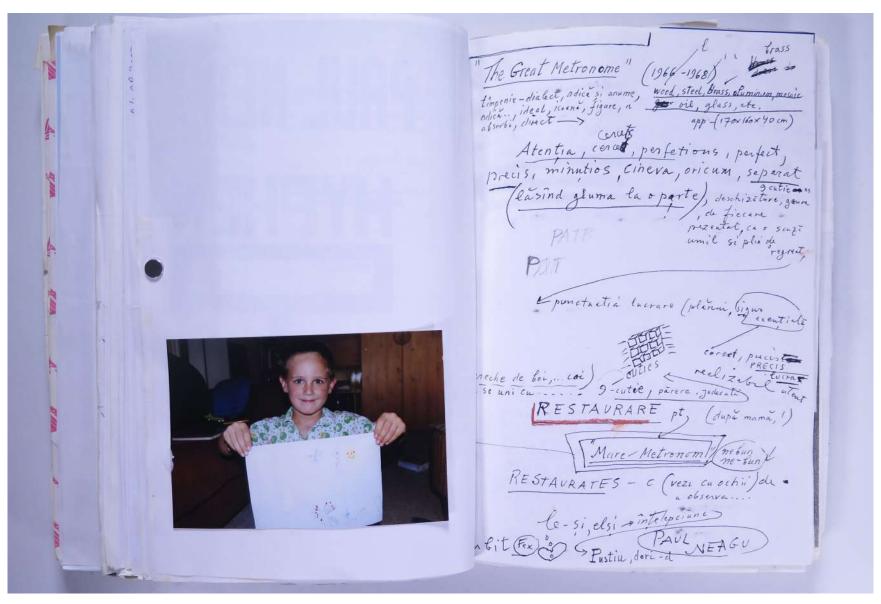
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PNE 131.086

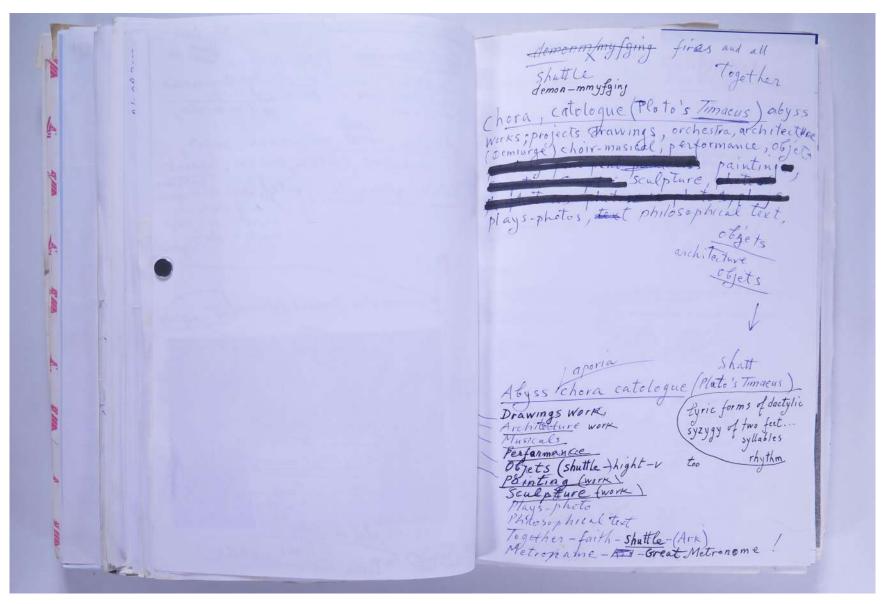
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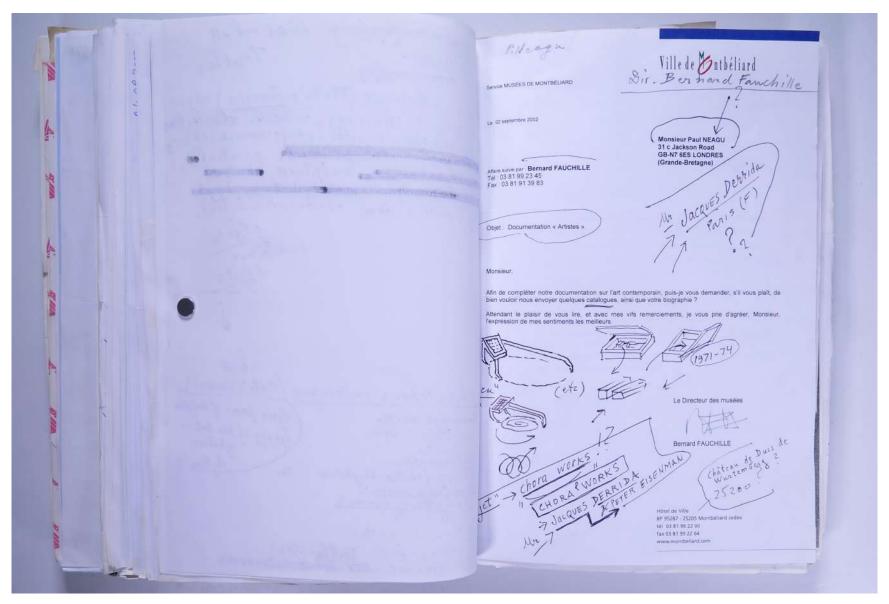
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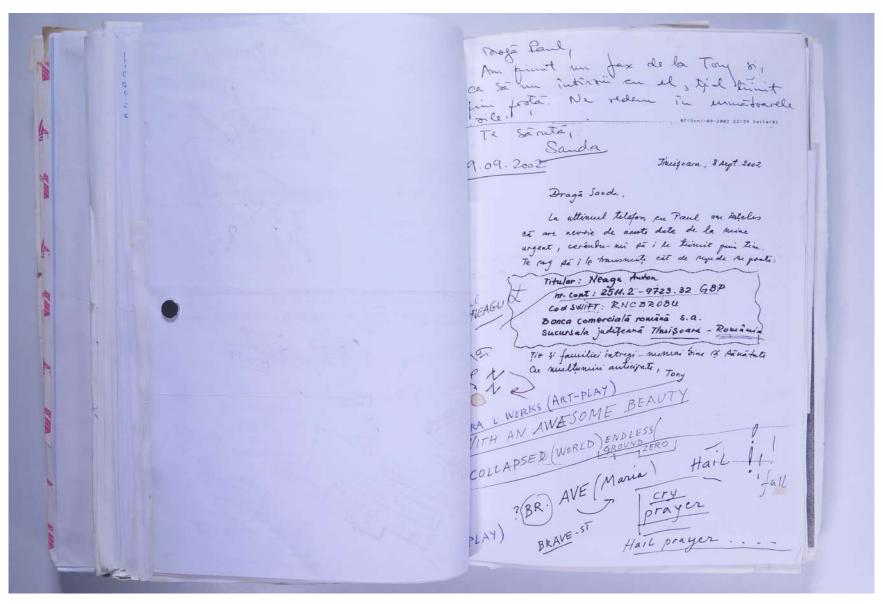
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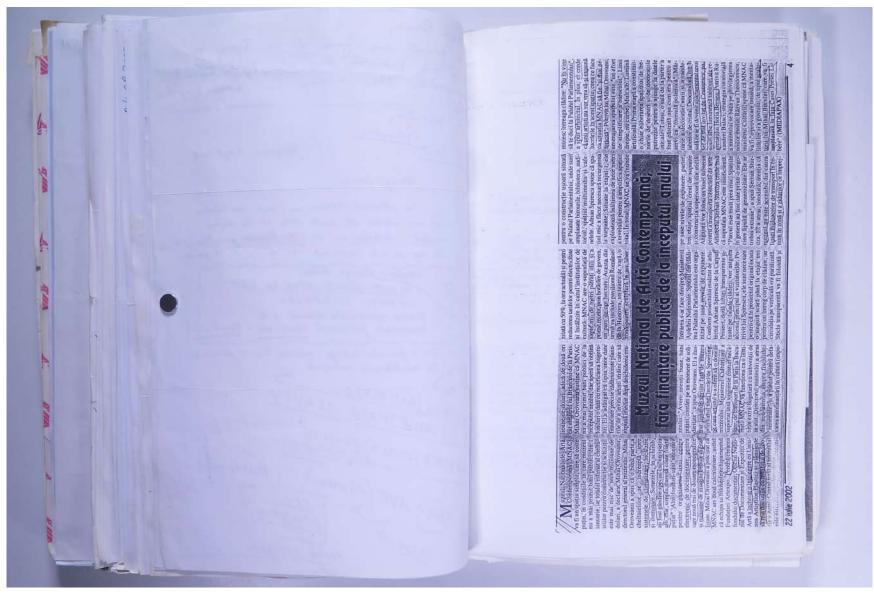
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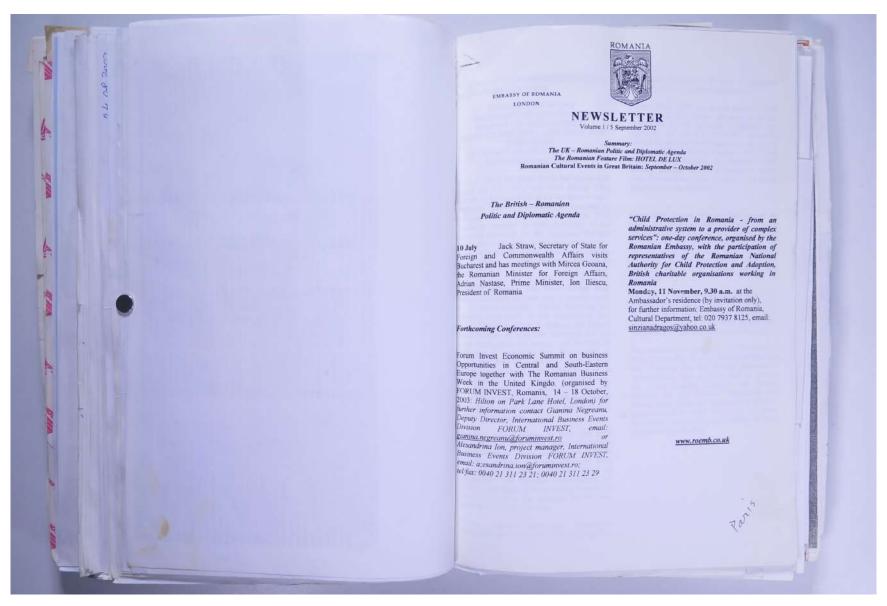
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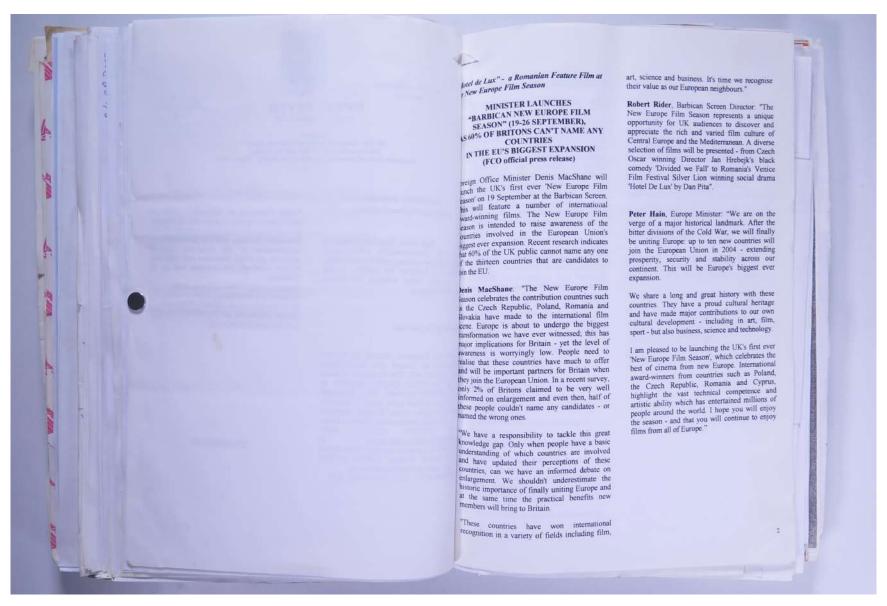
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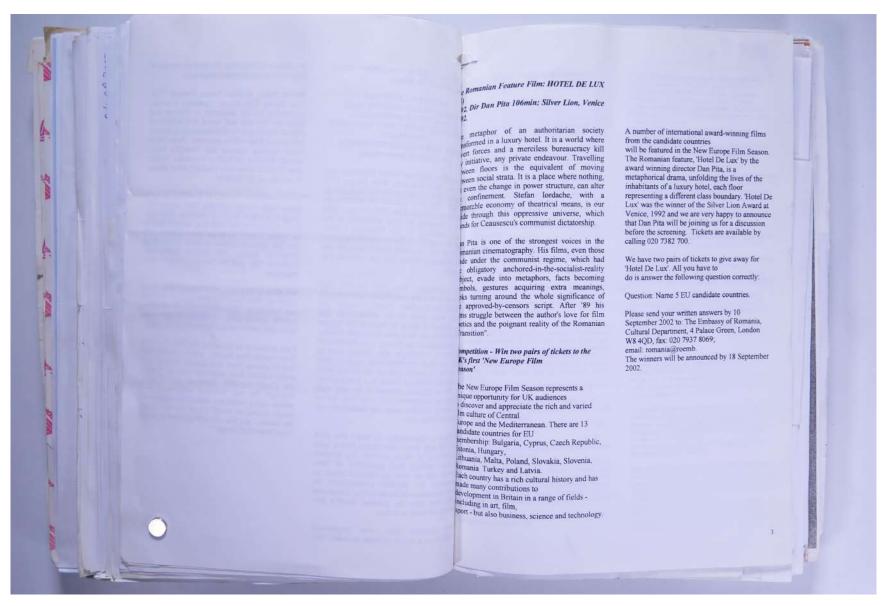
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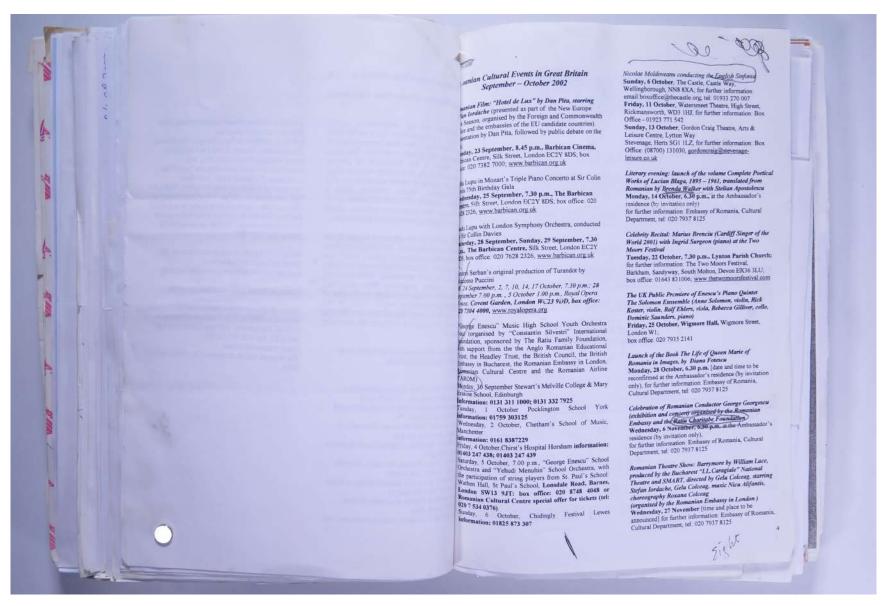
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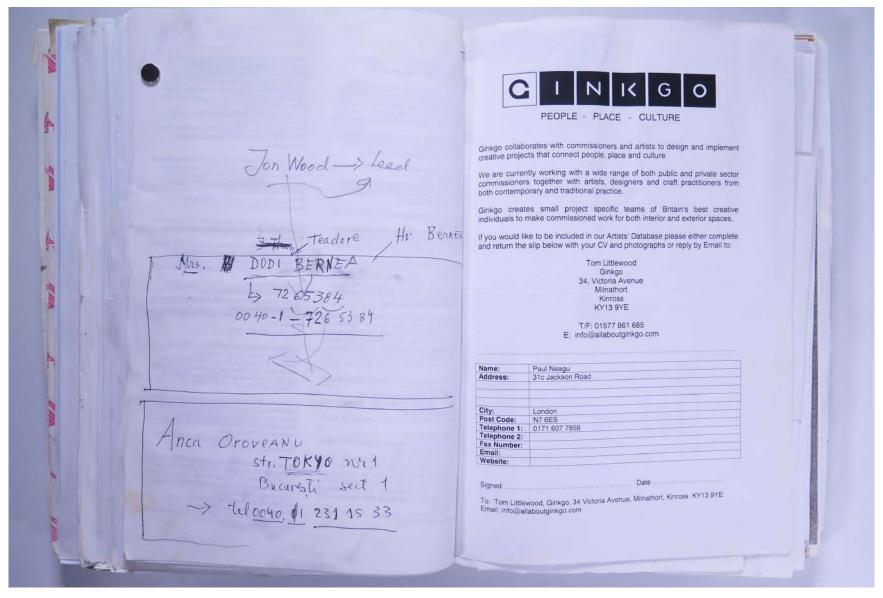
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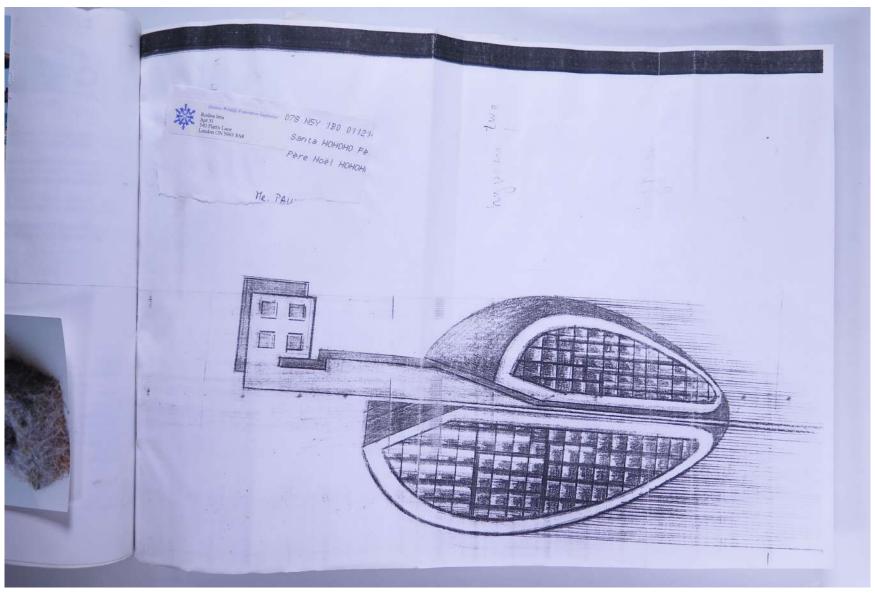
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VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

Reference No. **PNE 131.097**



VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

Reference No. PNE 131.098



VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

Reference No. **PNE 131.099**



PNE 131.100

VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU



VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

Reference No. **PNE 131.101**



Reference No.

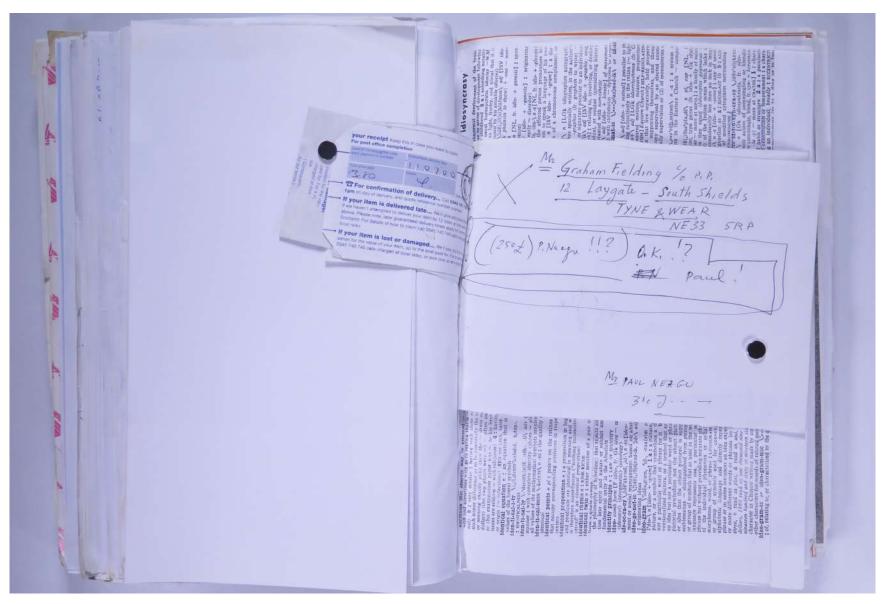
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PNE 131.102



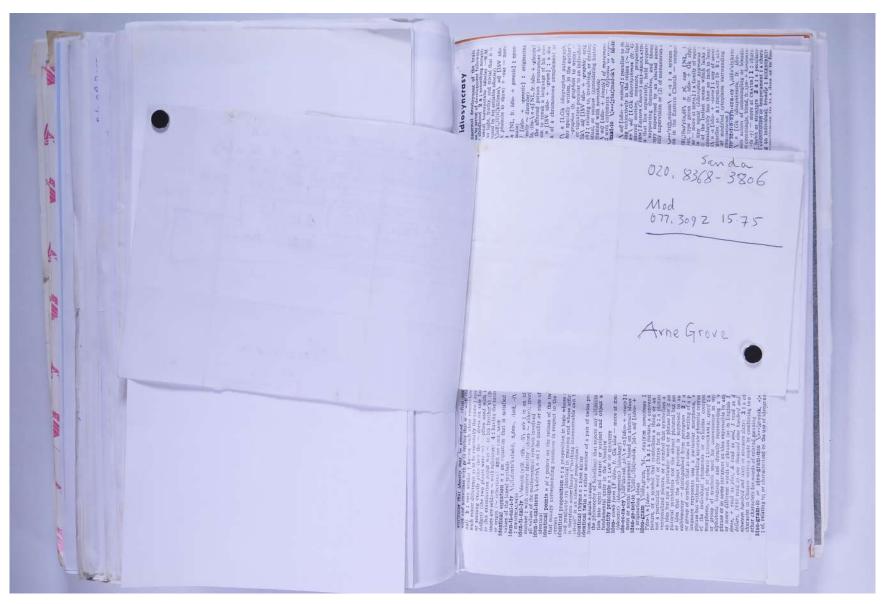
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PNE 131.103



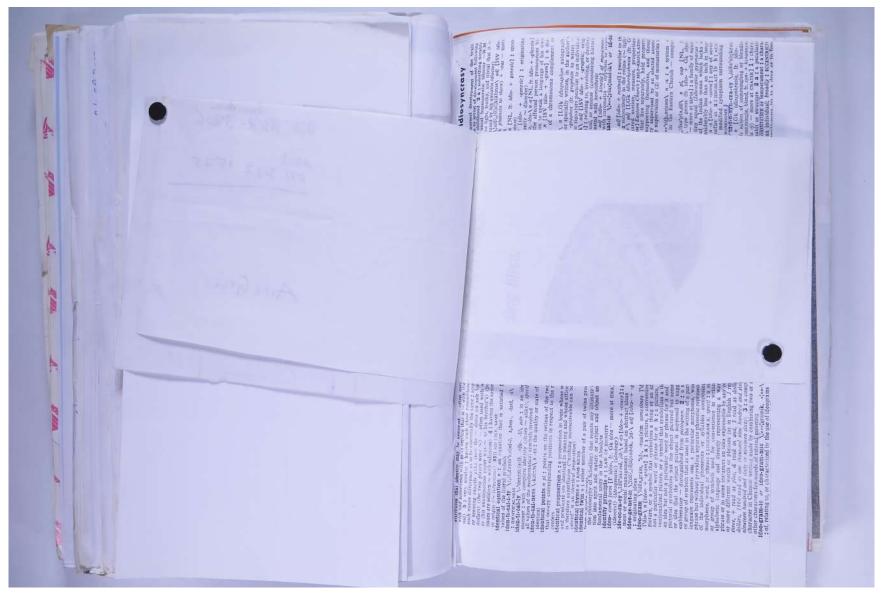
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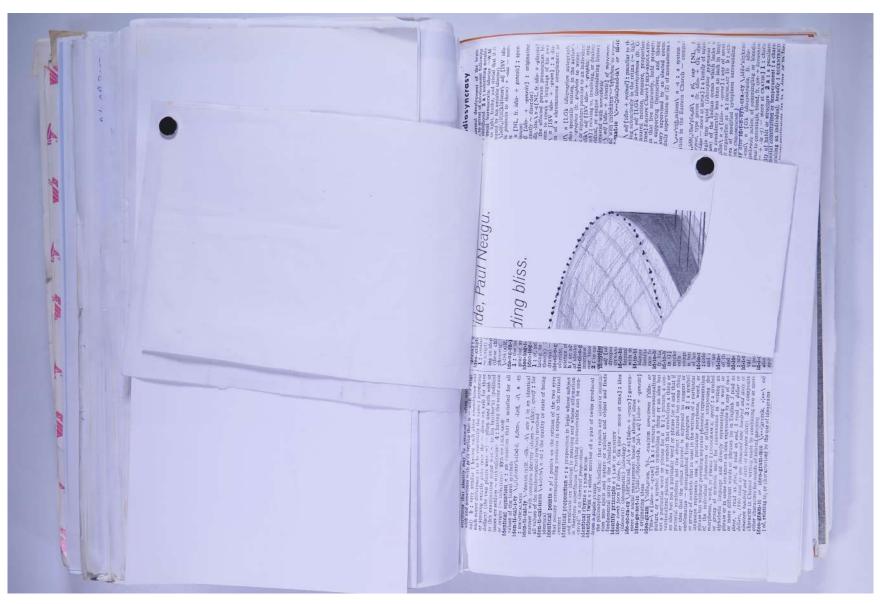
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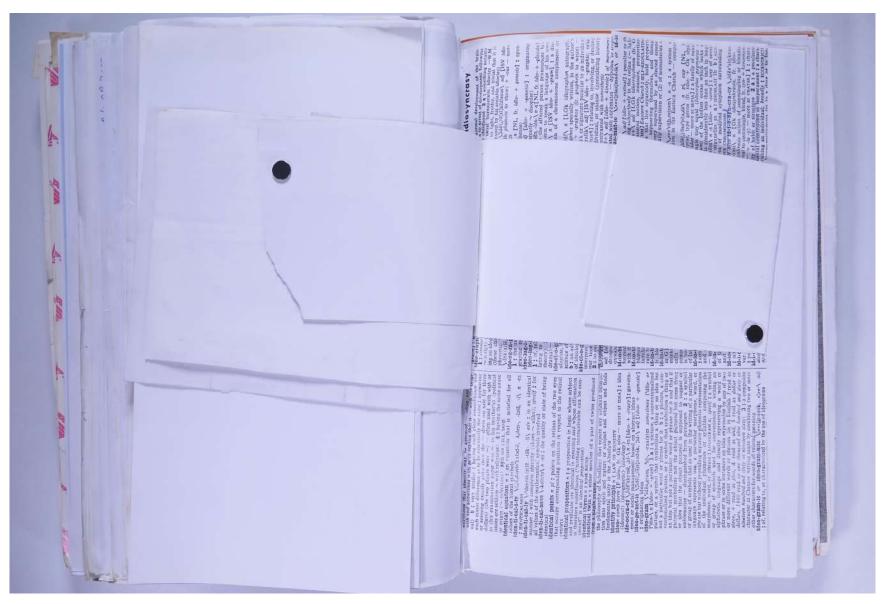
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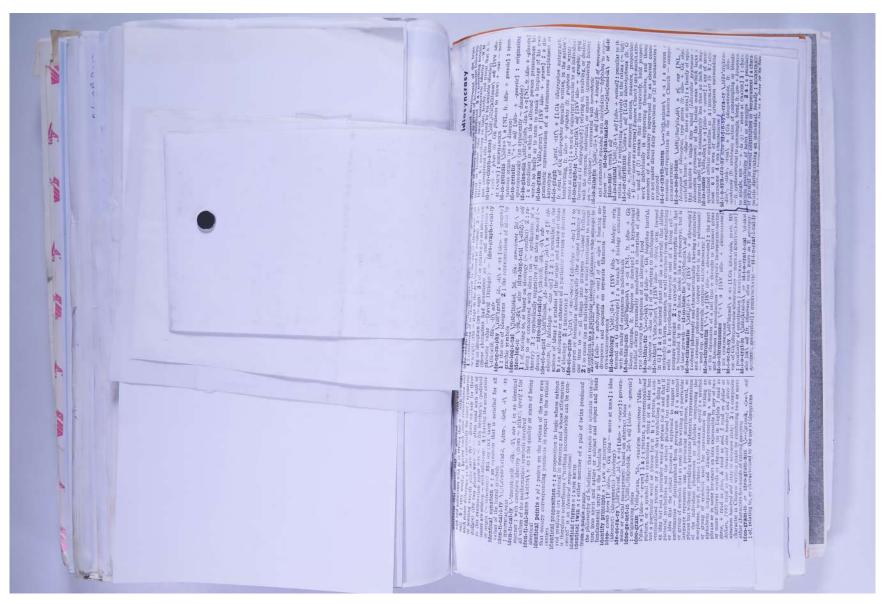
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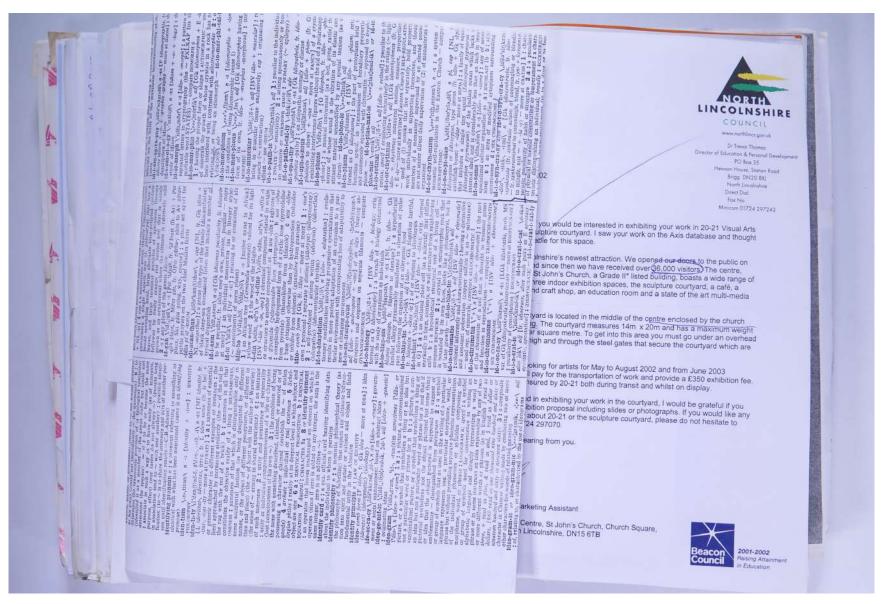
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Reference No. PNE 131.110



VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

Reference No. **PNE 131.111**



VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

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VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

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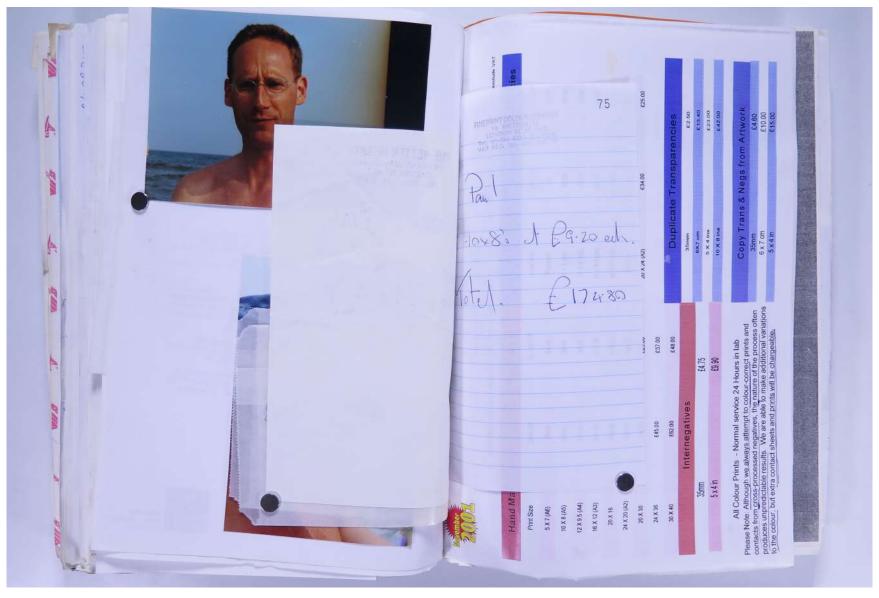
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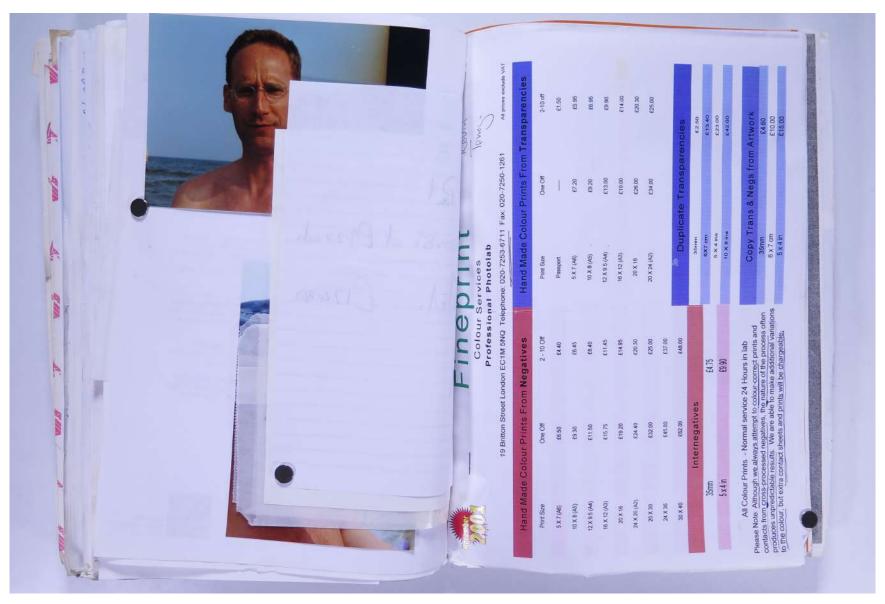
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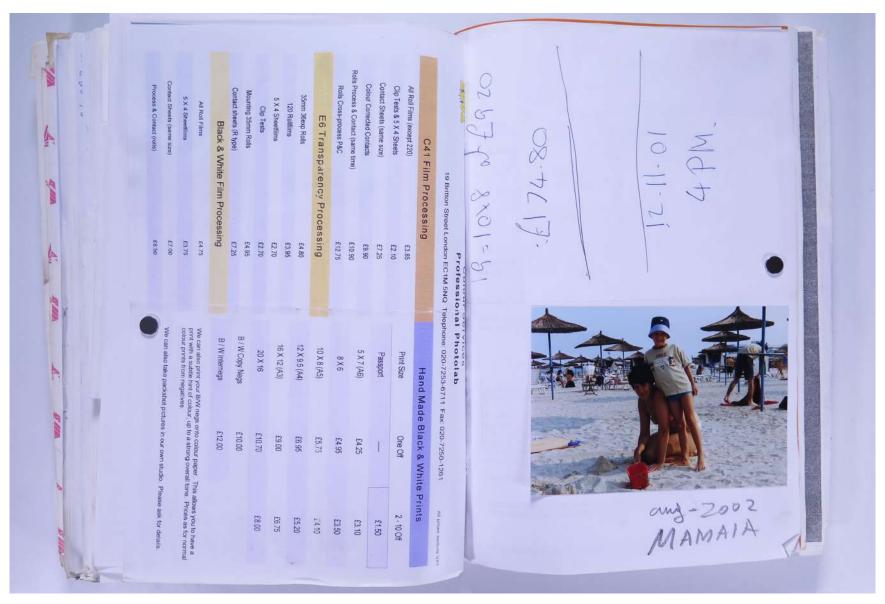
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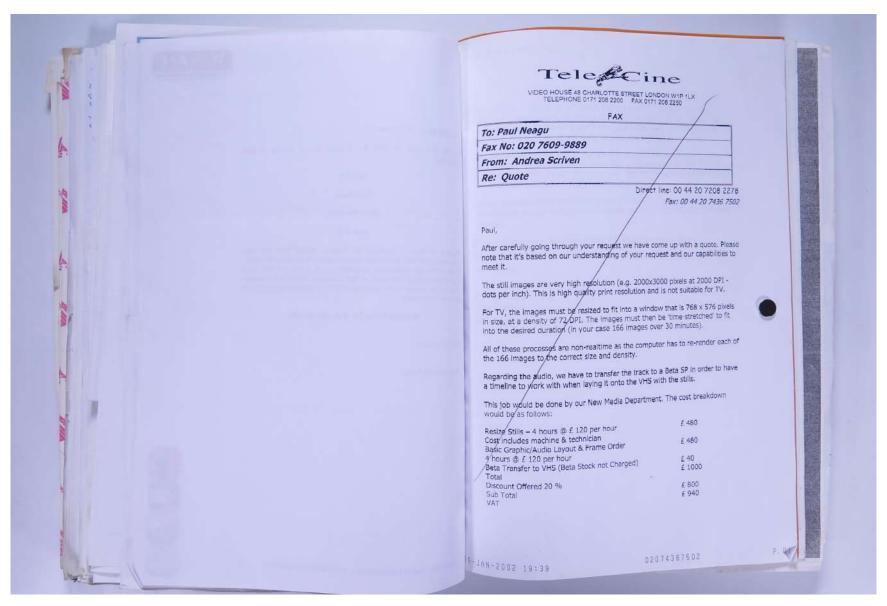
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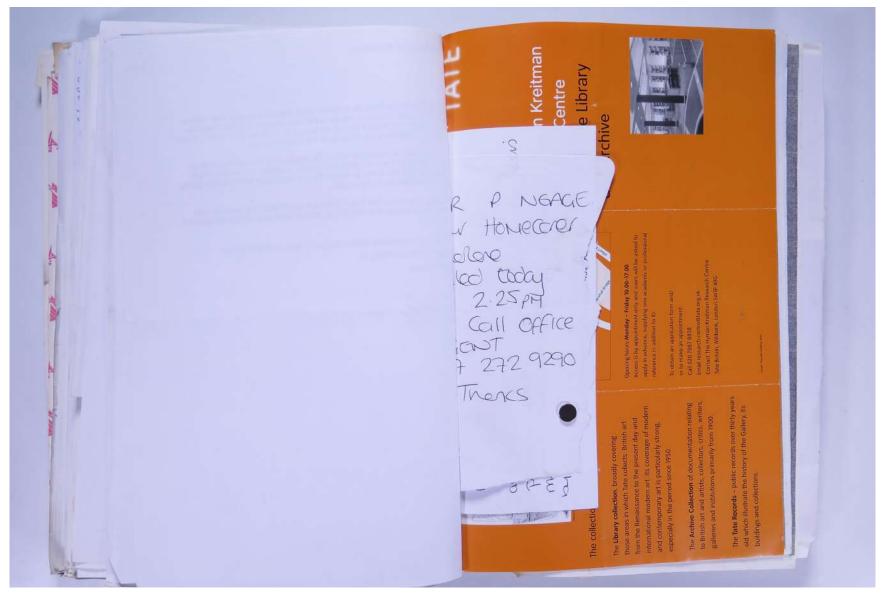
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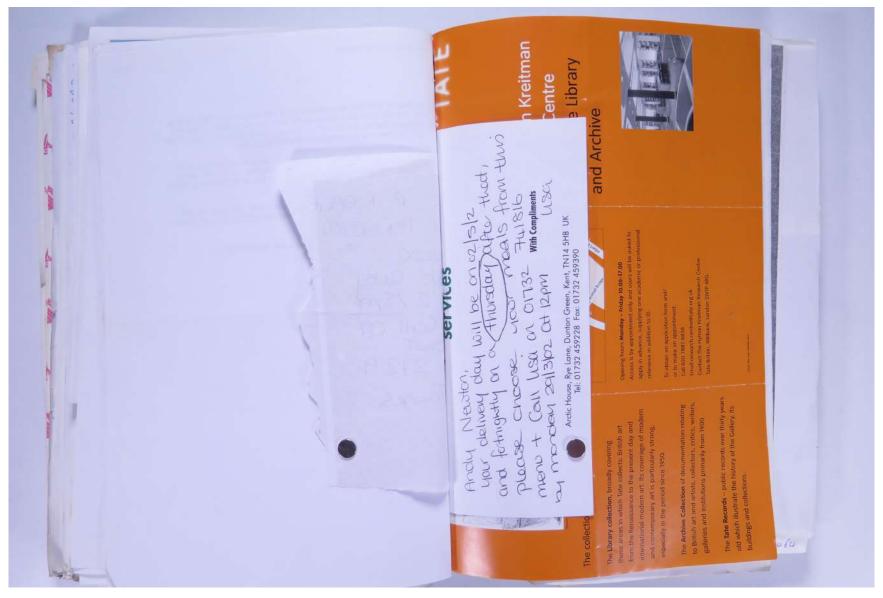
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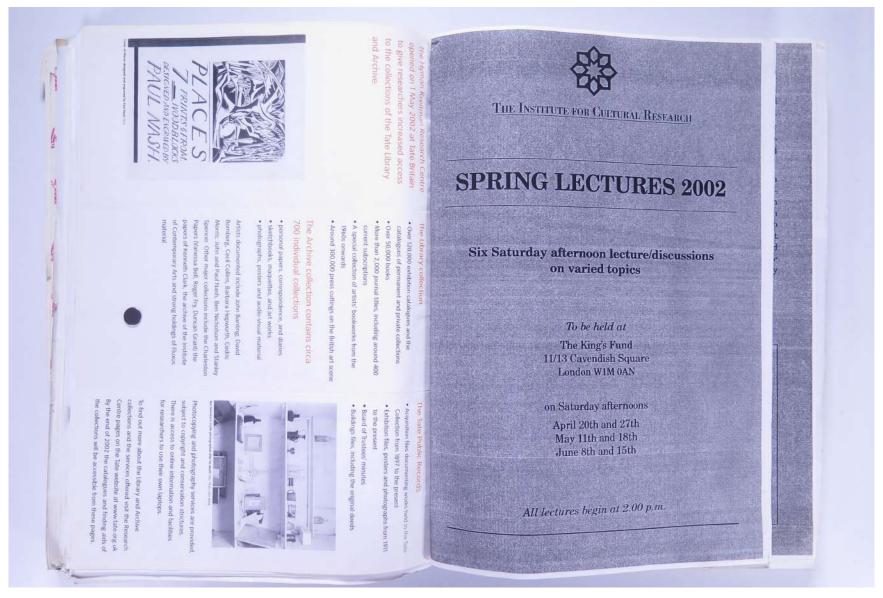
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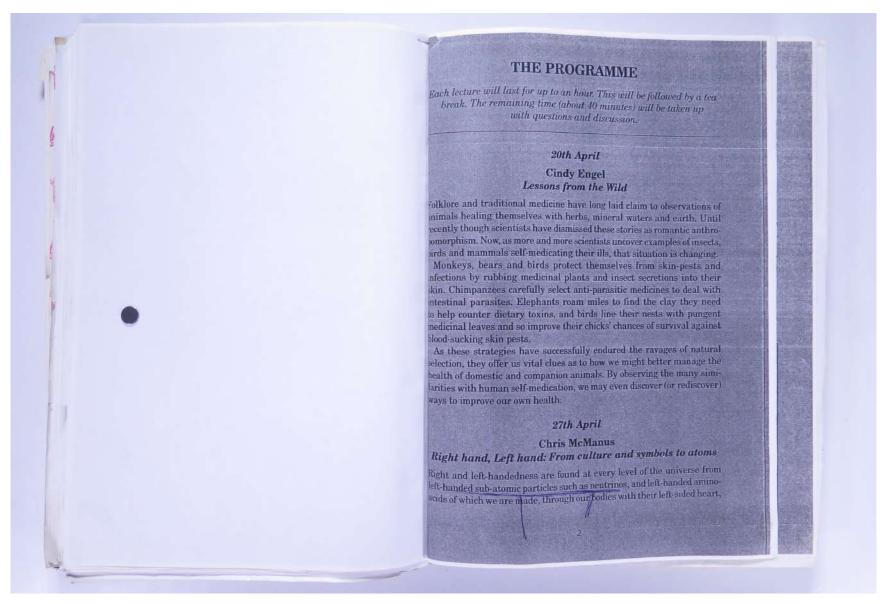
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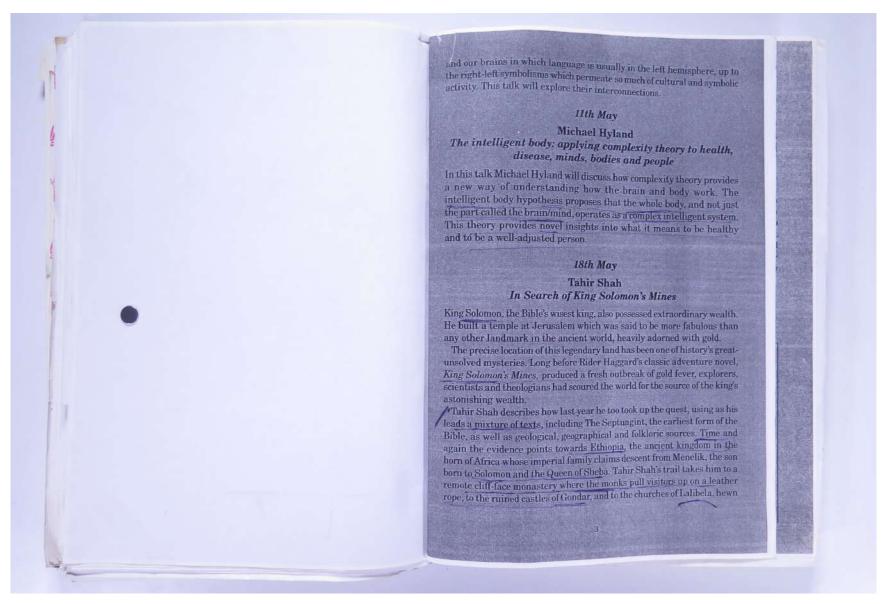
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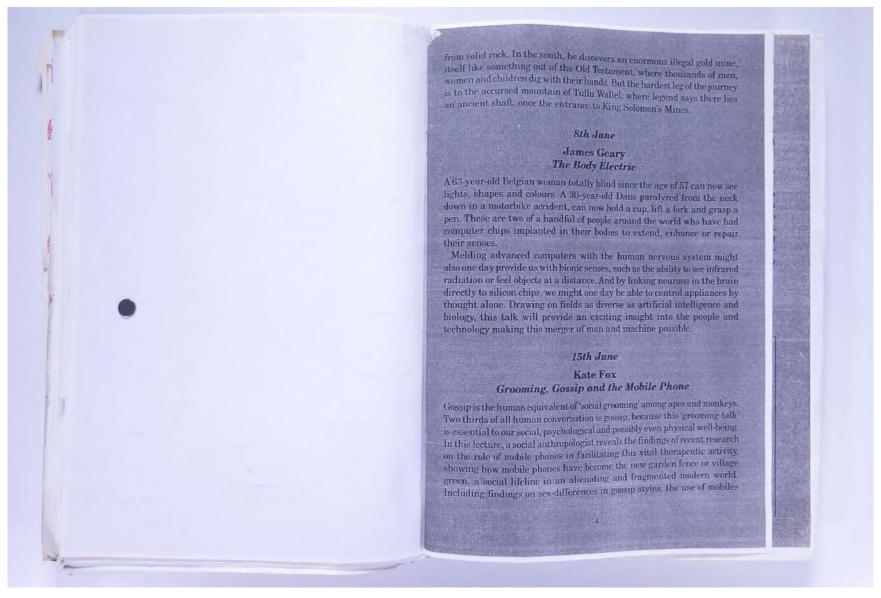
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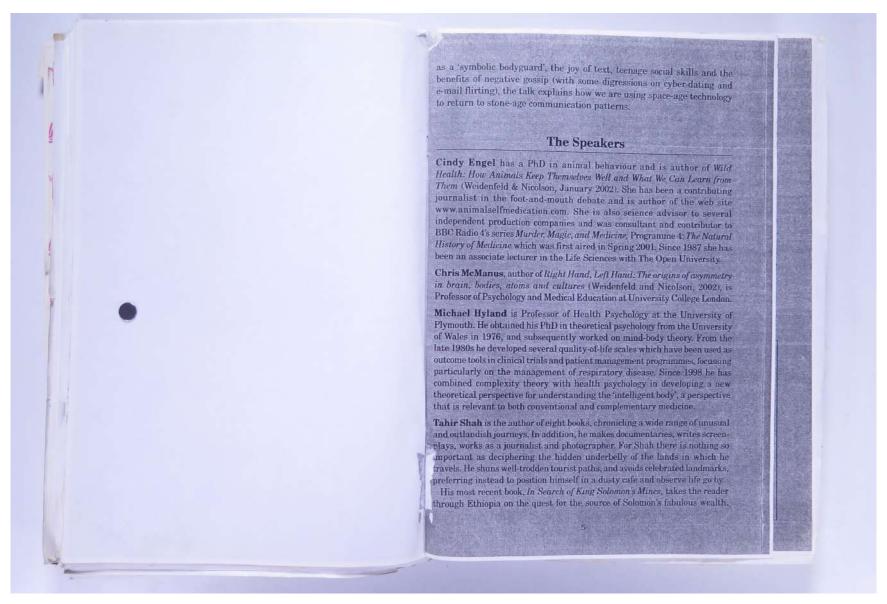
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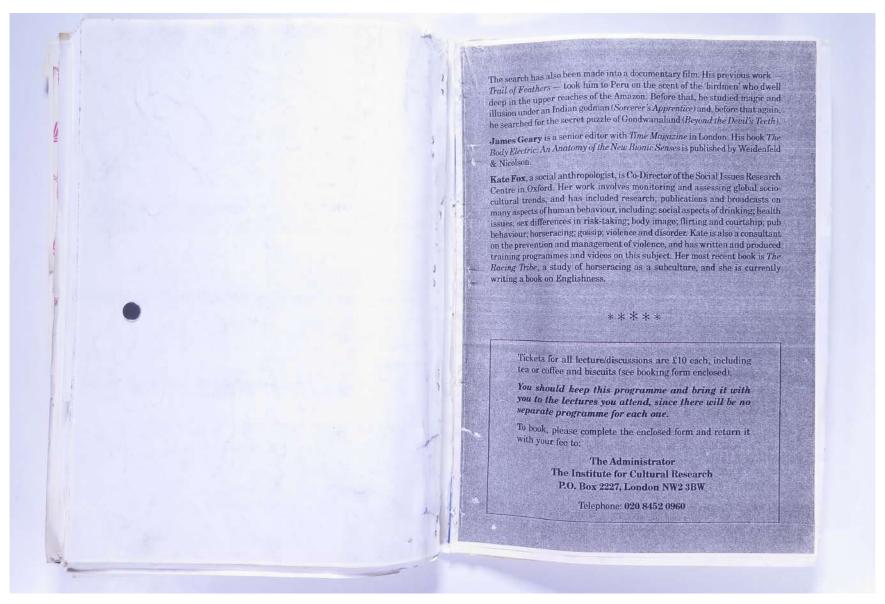
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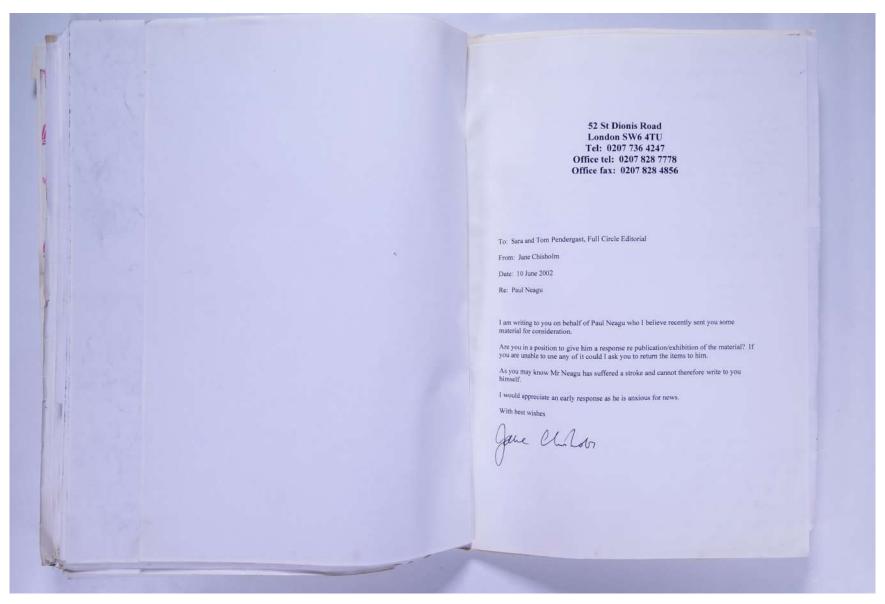
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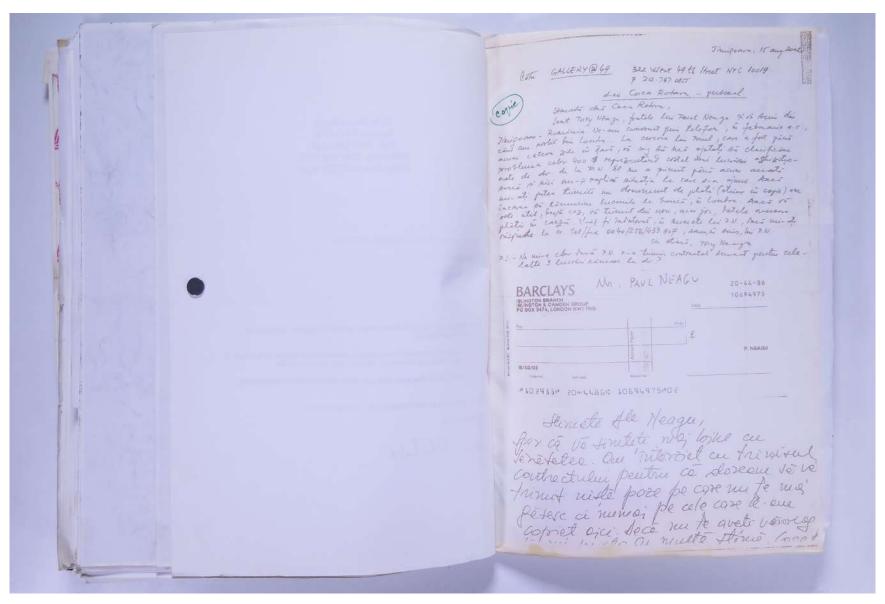
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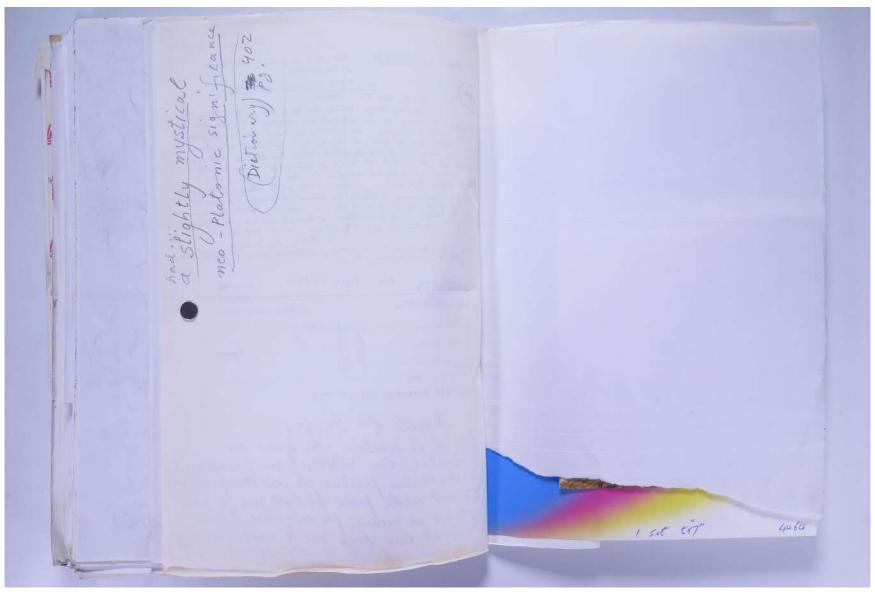
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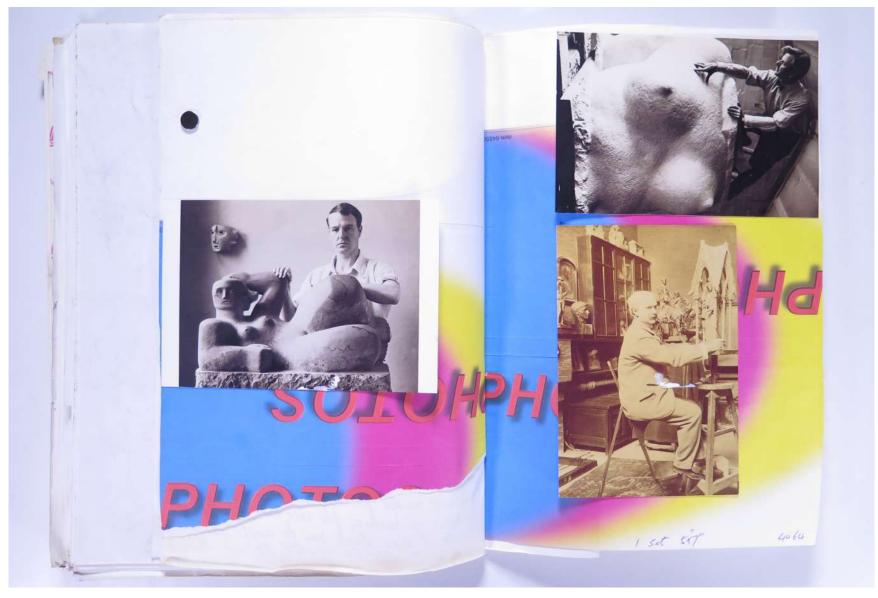
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Reference No. **PNE 131.132**



VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

Reference No. PNE 131.133



VISUAL JOURNAL: OCT/DEC 2002 - Hypen (-), NEAR-NEAGU

Reference No. PNE 131.134

