

**TWIN LODGES, ADEN COUNTRY PARK,
ABERDEENSHIRE, AB42 5FQ**



**Alison Cameron
Cameron Archaeology
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SUMMARY

Following excavation work in early 2017 this additional work is to record and investigate the woods to the E and SE of Twin Lodges which is a steeply wooded area with lines of large stones. Other areas of the Park will also be walked record any as yet unreported upstanding archaeological remains. The project is fully funded following a successful Aberdeenshire Council, Aden Country Park Restoration & Redevelopment application to the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) Parks for People programme.

Structures 1-5 are constructed of large boulders and where trenching has taken place there are underlying structures or foundations. Structure 1 appears to have a small stone foundation whereas Structure 5 has a basic walling. These structures are most likely to be associated with the estate management or military use of the land. Uses such as grouse butts or hides have been considered for Structure 1 for example but it appears to face the Twin Lodges and open fields to the N and W which would be unsuitable for grouse shooting. There also appear to be three structures in a line on a slope with Structure 1 being set slightly higher than Structure 2 which is above Structure 3. If these are military structures then firing would have been to the N only. Structures 4 and 5 may have a farming use such as sheep folds but this land has been within a wooded area since at least the First Edition OS map and so it is unlikely that they therefore were for this use.

A slight possibility that these are much earlier in date, possibly prehistoric, remains or that they date to several periods. Two flints were recovered from the excavated soil but that might be expected in an area known to contain prehistoric sites. 19th-century pottery was recovered from the topsoil within Trench 5 (Structure 2) but this maybe a later use of the site for Victorian or early 20th-century picnicking for example.

These features should therefore be protected from future damage from tree planting and felling as well as from use for recreational use such as bike ramps; further archaeological investigation may reveal the origins of these enigmatic features.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The sites are located within Aden Country Park (Illus 1). The site at Twin Lodges is centred on NJ 98022 47265 in the parish of Old Deer and at 40-60m OD.
- 1.2 The survey and excavation will take place on 6-8 December 2017 with a group of archaeologists, students, volunteers and a group of pupils from Mintlaw Academy. The walkovers will continue in later December (dates to be confirmed).



Illus 1 Site location showing Twin Lodges site (circled) (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 There is one Scheduled Monument within 1km of the proposed development. Old Deer Old Parish Church is 950m from the proposed development. The ruin comprises the remains of the old parish church which lie immediately E of the present parish church in the centre of Old Deer, incorporated into two contiguous walled roofless burial enclosures, separated by the medieval chancel arch. The only surviving parts of the medieval church appear to be the chancel arch itself, the truncated E end of the nave, and some parts of the N and S walls of the chancel. The nave was 6.2m wide internally and of uncertain length, the W part having been destroyed completely when the parish church was built in 1788-9. Its overall width was probably 8.05m, the same as the present burial enclosure, though it is hard to detect any medieval masonry in the external walls as the facing has been greatly altered by repairs and the insertion into it of various memorials.

The W burial enclosure, of which it now forms part, extends 6.62m E-W, with a W wall 0.6m thick containing the entrance. This enclosure was probably formed in 1892, which is the date at which William Ferguson of Kinmundy erected a memorial against the S wall in memory of his ancestors, the earliest mentioned being James Ferguson of Kinmundy, who died in 1777. Medieval features of the nave that survive in situ include a splayed rounded-arched window in the N wall, and another facing it on the S. Just to the left of the latter is a scalloped piscina, set in a recess enclosed by a trefoil arch; this was probably intended to serve a nave altar placed to the right of the chancel arch. Immediately to the left of the chancel arch is another similar piscina, though less well preserved, indicating the former existence of another nave altar in that position also. To the left of the N window is an aumbry with a segmental-arched head surmounted by a pointed arch containing a cross in circle. The chancel arch is 2.24m wide and roughly semi-circular, with a broad chamfer on both arrises. On the E face of the wall between the nave and the chancel, to the left of the arch and at a level just above its springing (perhaps some 2m above the original floor level) is a blocked door, that would possibly have given access to a rood loft above the nave altars. The chancel was 4.3m wide, though the medieval walls survive only as footings at the W end and in the central part of the S wall where the wall of the E burial enclosure appears to retain the original wall-thickness. If one assumes that the form of the chancel is perpetuated more or less in that of the E burial enclosure, it would have been some 10.75m long internally. The burial enclosure itself appears to date from 1731, when James Ferguson of Pitfour erected a fine marble memorial to his wife, Anne Stuart, in the centre of its S wall. A heraldic stone is built into the E wall. A number of heraldic stones and memorials are built into the external S wall of the W burial enclosure and appear to have been brought here from elsewhere. The Old Parish Church is traditionally supposed to have been dedicated to St Drostan, though there appears to be no certain evidence of this. Nor is there any certain evidence that it occupies the site of a monastery established by St Columba and St Drostan in AD 580. The Old Parish Church and Churchyard are listed as Historic Buildings (Category B).

- 2.2 The site is within the Aden Estate (HER NJ94NE0077). It is the remains of a 17th-19th century designed landscape. The estate was purchased in 1758 by Alexander Russell who implemented contemporary ideas of farming 'Improvement' reorganised his tenant farms, planted woods for shelter and built a house overlooking the South Ugie Water ([NJ94NE0034](#)). Succeeding generations of the Russell family completed the transformation by enlarging the house and building the unique steading (c. 1800 [NJ94NE0035](#)). By the 1920s house and gardens were in decline, and Russell

sold the estate in 1937. After a succession of owners it was purchased by Aberdeen County Council in 1974, part of which has since been developed as a country park. It contains several category C-Listed features. These include the former laundry ([NJ94NE0092](#)) situated between the mansion and stables, which may be late 18th century in date, and which has now been converted to North East Folklore Archive. The walled garden ([NJ94NE0093](#)) is dated 1766 but was probably rebuilt in the earlier to mid 19th century. It incorporates a bothy, potting shed and gardener's cottage.

- 2.3 Excavation of two stone structures in Aden Country Park was carried out from 6-19th June 2016 by a team of 36 archaeologists, Book of Deer members, students and volunteers as well as staff and nearly 300 pupils from local primary schools and Mintlaw Academy. Structure 1 is a T-shaped building, probably built on the medieval period, possibly as a tower house and possibly later used as an Episcopalian Meeting House. Nearly 20 coins of the late 18th century, copper alloy heart-shaped brooch and copper alloy book fittings are included in the finds from the later use of the building. Burnt timbers and stone were excavated from the demolition of the building which had been burnt prior to demolition. Structure 2 may have an agricultural or mixed domestic and agricultural use. There is a hearth inside the S wall surrounded by a well-laid cobbled floor and a stone-lined pit in the NE corner of the N room which may have been an exterior courtyard (Cameron 2016).
- 2.4 As part of a Book of Deer funded project, an evaluation was carried out by Murray Archaeological Services of a group of 27 circular enclosures or possible huts lie in a plantation 40m N of the former stables of Aden House between NJ 9805 4798 and NJ 9811 4819 (NJ94NE 88) (Murray and Murray 2011).
- 2.5 A trench was also dug in the park by Guard Archaeology with no significant archaeological results (Lelong 2009).
- 2.6 There are circular and linear upstanding earthworks in the wood immediately to the west of the proposed development which may date to the prehistoric period. They are going to be investigated in March and April 2017 as part of a heritage Lottery application within the park. Other possible sites to be investigated are a possible stone circle site, possible World war 1 practice trenches and the ruined Aden Mansion house (Cameron forthcoming).
- 2.7 The proposed development is adjacent to the grounds of the former Pitfour House (RCAHMS no NJ94NE 67), site of manor/ mansion house; possible site of Manor Place of Pitfour. The estate came in to the possession of the Ferguson family in the early 18thC. The original estate was enlarged by the acquisition of land at Inverugie, formerly owned by the Earl Marischal. The 'improving' Fergusons subsequently built one of the most magnificent mansions in the north-east designed by John Smith, with landscaped surrounding policies. The finished product was one of the show-pieces of Buchan. The earlier mansion house may have been an addition to the former manor or built on the site of the manor. The conservatory gallery was carried on Ionic columns with a protruding studio on Corinthian columns, which was added along the entire front of the house. When the house was demolished, the studio and gallery were removed to Kinloch House, near St Fergus. Although the house was demolished in 1927-30 and the grounds have suffered much from timber felling, the lake and its surrounding buildings still have great landscape and architectural value. All buildings associated with the house are listed B because of this. To the north of the house lay gasometers, the laundry (with ice-house to the rear), stables and a riding school. To the west were the kennels and pheasantry. There were also sawmills at NJ9627 4930 with a lade

leading from the west to it. To the west of the stable block, itself a U-shaped building with central tower, is the remains of a circular game larder (Aberdeenshire HER).

Several of the buildings within the estate are listed. The Stables (NJ94NE 67.5) are listed B: John Smith, shortly after 1820. 2-storey (low 1st) U-plan, pinned rubble (formerly harled) with granite dressings, centrepiece segmental arch with 3 recessed panels over enclosed in antis and pediment with wooden Doric cupola over. Low-pitched roof (now asbestos) behind blocking course. The Game Larder (NJ94NE 67.15) Circa 1820. Single-storey octagon, harled with granite margins, apex of broad-eaved roof platformed with louvre. Dilapidated. The Laundry (NJ94NE 67.4) is listed C Circa 1820. 2-storey 5-window pinned rubble with granite dressings, centre bay projects; broad-eaved piend roof. The Chapel (NJ94NE 67.7) is listed C 1850-1 (as English Episcopal Chapel continuing); Crude gothic, roughly built of rubble, rectangular plan with 60' battlemented W. tower, wood tracery. The NE (NJ94NE 67.1) and SE (NJ94NE 67.2) and NW (NJ94NE 67.3) bridges date to before 1820. 3 low segmental arches with cutwaters granite ashlar built with square recessed panels at the spandrels. Fluted cast-iron post and chain parapets. The Temple of Theseus Circa 1835 (?). Small Greek Doric Hexastyle temple with 34 granite- column peristyle; wood entablature; very finely detailed. The Boathouse (NJ94NE 67.8) is now listed C. Probably dates to before 1820. Single-storey artificial rubble-built ruin with gothic arches; granite dressings; landing area for boats. The Kennels (NJ94NE 67.14) are listed B Before 1820(?). Single-storey 2-window and centre distyle Doric Portico in antis. Rubble built with granite dressings (Historic Scotland online).

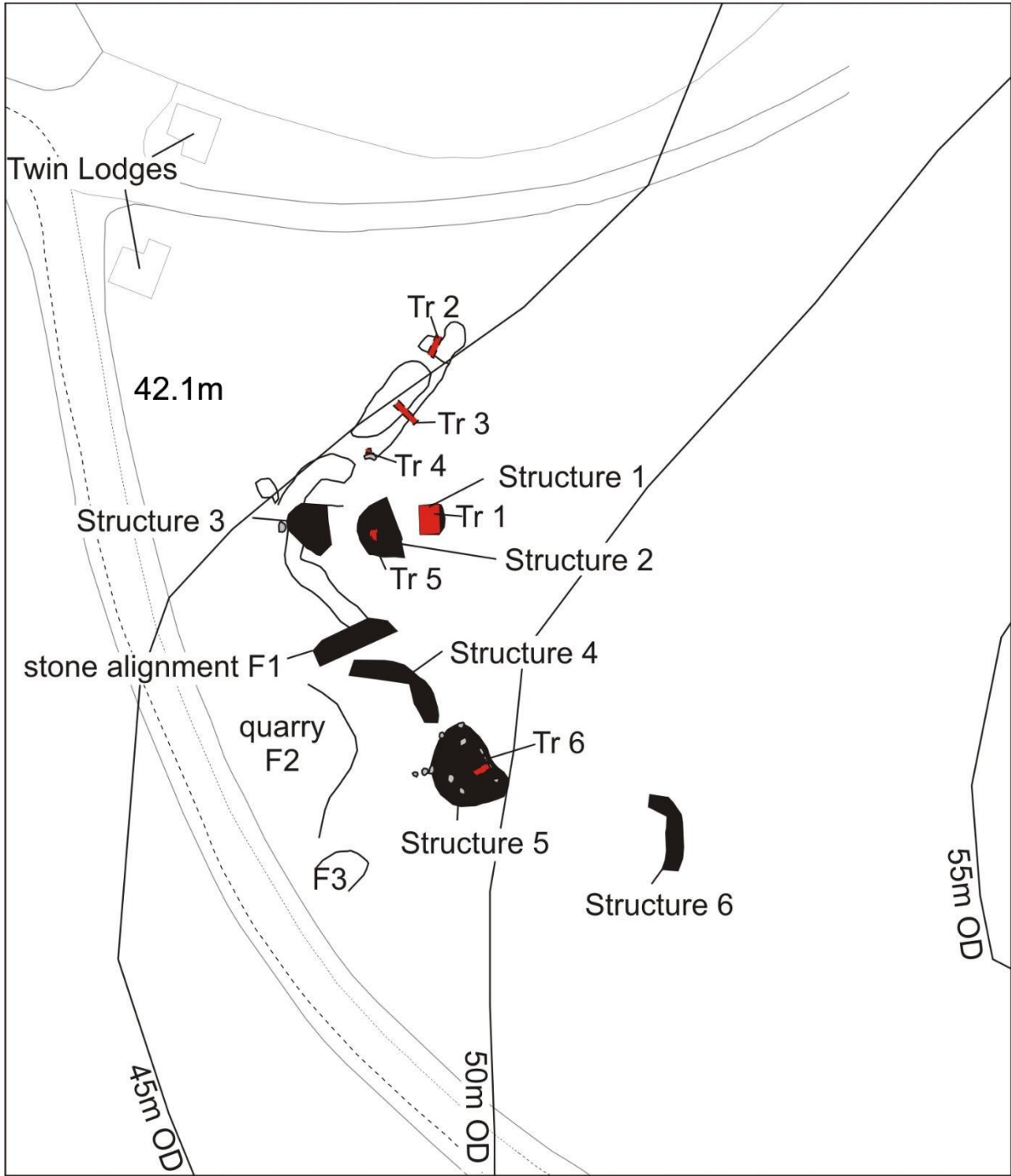
- 2.8 On the N side of the estate is Pitfour 'homestead moat' (NJ94NE 41). Air photography (CUCAP BVI 25, flown 29 July 1975 and AAS/77/10/SL/28, flown 8 August 1977) has recorded the cropmark of a rectilinear or rectangular enclosure among indeterminate cropmarks on a gentle slope at an altitude of 75m OD (Bogdan and Bryce 1991, 26). On the E of the estate at Mains of Pitfour is a rectilinear enclosure (NJ94NE 82). Air photography (AAS/82/12/S14/13-17, flown 20 July 1982) has recorded the cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure on a gentle slope at an altitude of 65m OD.
- 2.9 In March-May 2017 a military training site was uncovered and excavated in the woods on the N side of Aden Camping and Caravan site and a late Bronze Age structure uncovered in a field on the W side of Hareshowe.
- 2.10 The woodland at Twin Lodges is being damaged by the creation of bike ramps and burning of trees (Illus 2).



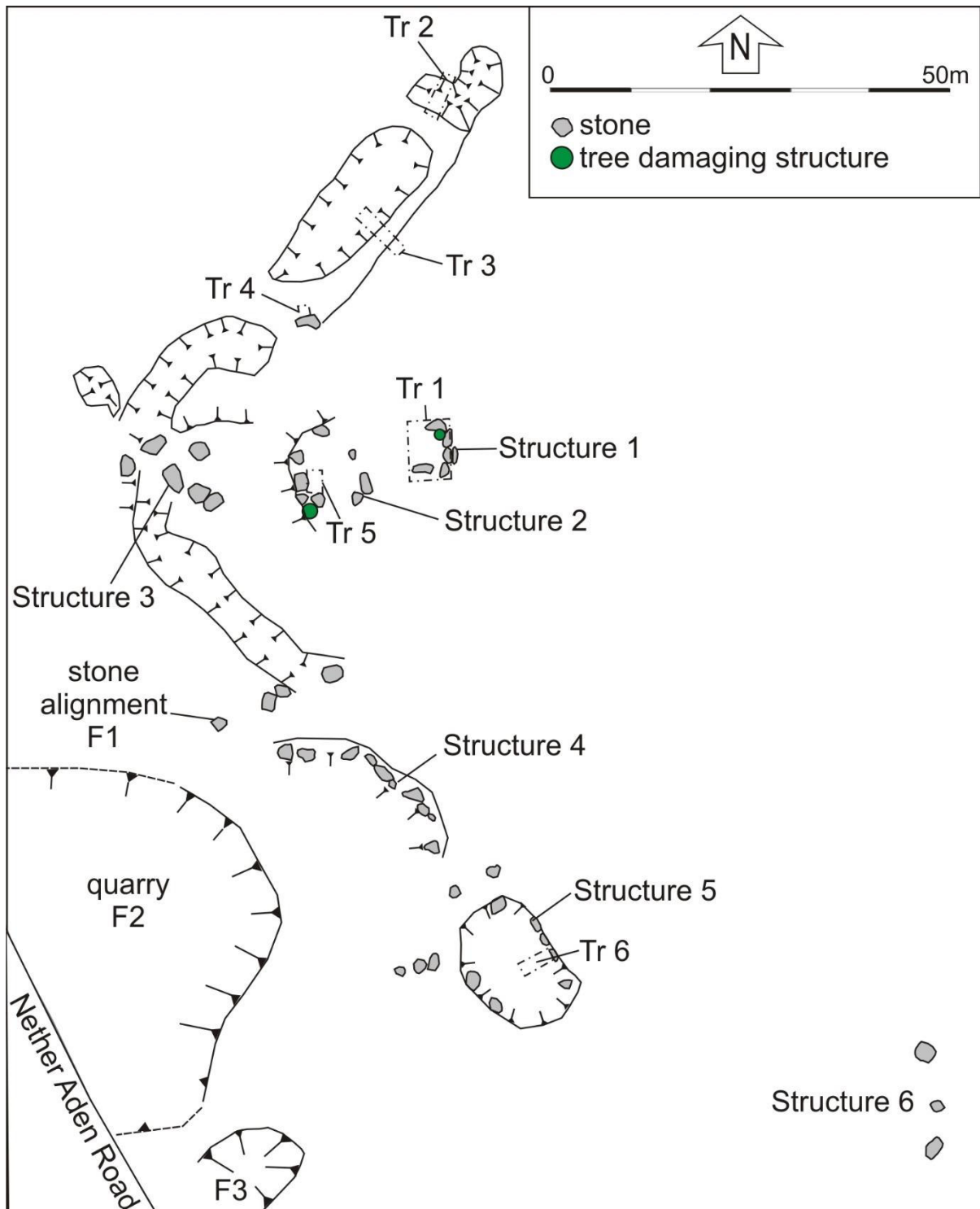
Illus 2 Soil and wood ramps being crested around the Twin lodges structures; facing NW

2 THE EXCAVATION

Following identification of possible features by Heather and Derek Jennings and visits to the area of woods to the E and SE of the Twin Lodges, a small team carried out an archaeological evaluation from 6-12 December 2017. The weather was cold with snow and this did not allow associated walkovers to take place at that time. Ten volunteers were involved in the work over 4 days and a group of 3 pupils and 2 teachers came to help with the excavation from Mintlaw Academy.



Illus 3 Location and contour plan

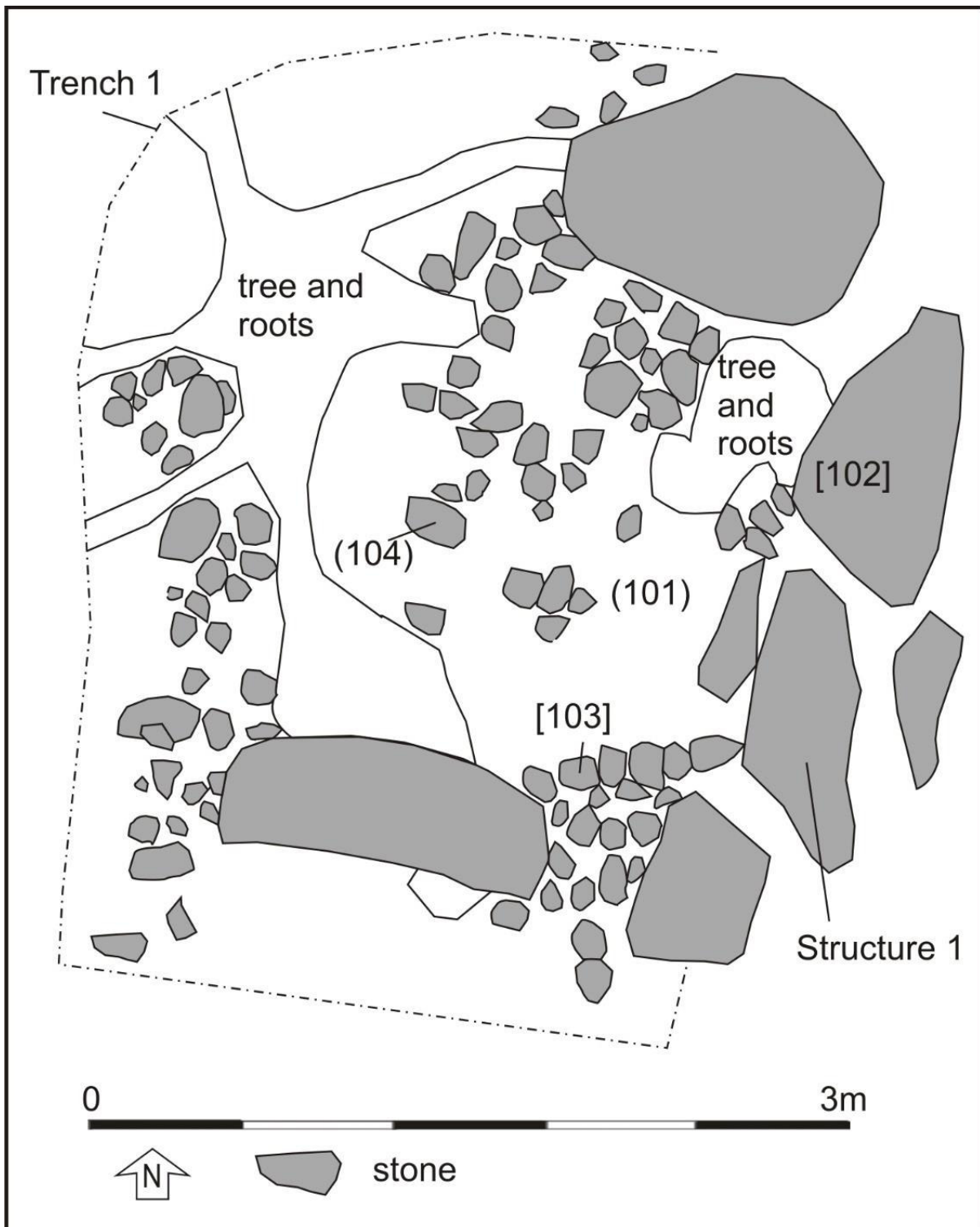


Illus 4 Plan of trenches and main structures identified

3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated within Structure 1 which consists of large boulders on the N, E and S sides which appear to have been large natural boulders rolled into place to form basic walls (Illus 5, 6). There is a lone of small stones in clay loam (103; Illus 5) forming a basic platform or foundation (Illus 7) and there is a lot of smaller stone within the structure possibly forming a basic floor. Trees have disturbed the interior and the W side of the structure and it is not certain if there was ever a large stone forming the W 'wall'. One flint was recovered

from 101 as well as quartz and a modern mammal pelvis bone. No charcoal or other dating evidence was recovered.



Illus 5 Plan of Trench 1



Illus 6 Structure 1 showing large boulders [102] with small stones in centre (104); facing E



Illus 7 Trench 1 S end showing large stones [102] (bottom) and small stone 'foundation' [103] (centre); facing W

3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was 4 x 0.8m in size and dug through a bank and ditch (Illus 8). These features were not archaeological and the bank thought to be part of the woodland management and the ditch a result of water running down the slope.



Illus 8 Trench 2 facing SE

3.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 3.5 x 0.8m in size and dug through a shallow ditch (Illus 9). Stone in grey sandy loam was excavated and a large number of earthfast boulders uncovered but nothing archaeological was detected. This may be a weathered channel down the slope with the effect of earthfast boulders at the SE end and extensive burrowing at the NW end.

One flint was recovered from disturbed sandy loam in the centre of the trench but no other finds were recovered.



Illus 9 Trench 3 showing burrowing at NW end (foreground) and boulders at the SE end (top); facing SE

3.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was a 1 x 1m trench excavated next to a large earthfast boulder (Illus 10). Leaf litter and grey sandy loam were 0.25m deep and nothing archaeological was detected.



Illus 10 Trench 4; facing E

3.5 Trench 5 (Structure 2)

Structure 2 is a sub-oval area of large stones (Illus 11, 12) set on a plateau of soil. There are trees growing within the structure. A 1 x 2m trench was dug in the SW corner of the structure. The fill was grey sandy loam and it contained several large sherds of 19th-century pottery but no other finds were recovered. The natural subsoil was 0.2m below the surface.



Illus 11 Structure 2; facing W



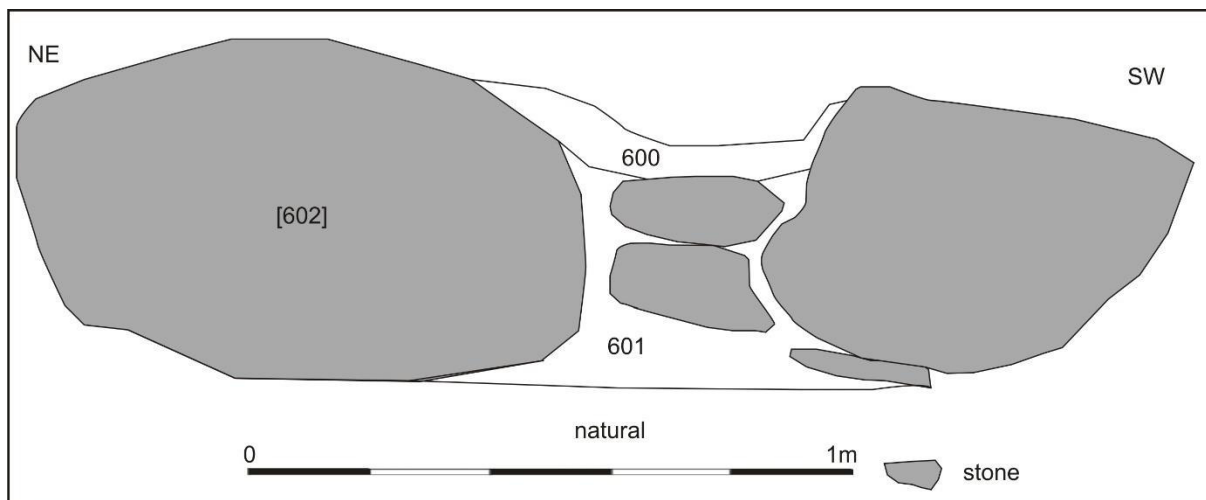
Illus 12 W edge of Structure 2 showing trees growing between stones and volunteers working on Structure 1 in background; facing E

3.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was 1m wide and 2m long and excavated to reveal the large stones of structure 6. Large boulders (602) had been placed in a sub-oval shape and smaller stones packed in between to create a basic walling (Illus 13, 14). The fill of the trench was 0.2m of sandy loam on top of sand natural subsoil; no finds or internal features were recorded. This type of structure might be for agricultural use such as a sheep fold or may be a basic enclosure of earlier, possibly prehistoric date. Further excavation to try to recover dating evidence would be required.



Illus 13 Trench 6 Structure 5 stonework; facing NE



Illus 14 Trench 6 Structure 5

3.7 Stone alignment F1

A line of four large stones (Illus 4) may be part of a structure but was not investigated during this work. It may also have been the result of clearing for tree planting or paths.

3.8 Quarry F2

'Gravel pit' F2 (Illus 15) was identified from 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps (Illus 18-19); it was accessed from the Nether Aden Road (Illus 3).



Illus 15 Quarry F2; facing E

3.9 Depression F3

The depression 10m wide which may be associated with the quarry F2 was not investigated during this work.

3.10 Discussion

Structures 1-5 are constructed of large boulders and where trenching has taken place there are underlying structures or foundations. Structure 1 appears to have a small stone foundation whereas Structure 5 has a basic walling. These structures are most likely to be associated with the estate management or military use of the land. Uses such as grouse butts have been considered for Structure 1 for example but it appears to face the Twin Lodges and open fields to the N and W which would be unsuitable for grouse shooting. There also appear to be three structures in a line on a slope with Structure 1 being set slightly higher than Structure 2 which is above Structure 3. If these are military structures then firing would have been to the N only. Structures 4 and 5 may have a farming use such as sheep folds but this land has been within a wooded area since at least the First Edition OS map and so it is unlikely that they therefore were for this use.

A slight possibility that these are much earlier in date, possibly prehistoric, remains or that they date to several periods. Two flints were recovered from the excavated soil but that might be expected in an area known to contain prehistoric sites. 19th-century pottery was recovered from the topsoil within Trench 5 (Structure 2) but this maybe a later use of the site for Victorian or early 20th-century picnicking for example.

These features should therefore be protected from future damage from tree planting and felling as well as from use for recreational use such as bike ramps; further archaeological investigation may reveal the origins of these enigmatic features.

4 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Neil Shirran, Aden Country Park and Gillian Smith, Ironside Farrar for initiating this project; and Bruce Mann, Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service for his advice during the work. Also thanks especially to Heather and Derek Jennings and Jan Dunbar and to all the volunteers who braved the weather to carry out this fieldwork.

Cameron Archaeology
45 View Terrace
Aberdeen
AB25 2RS
01224 643020
07581 181057
cameronarch@btinternet.com
www.cameronarchaeology.com
Company registration no 372223 (Scotland)
VAT registration no 990 4373 00

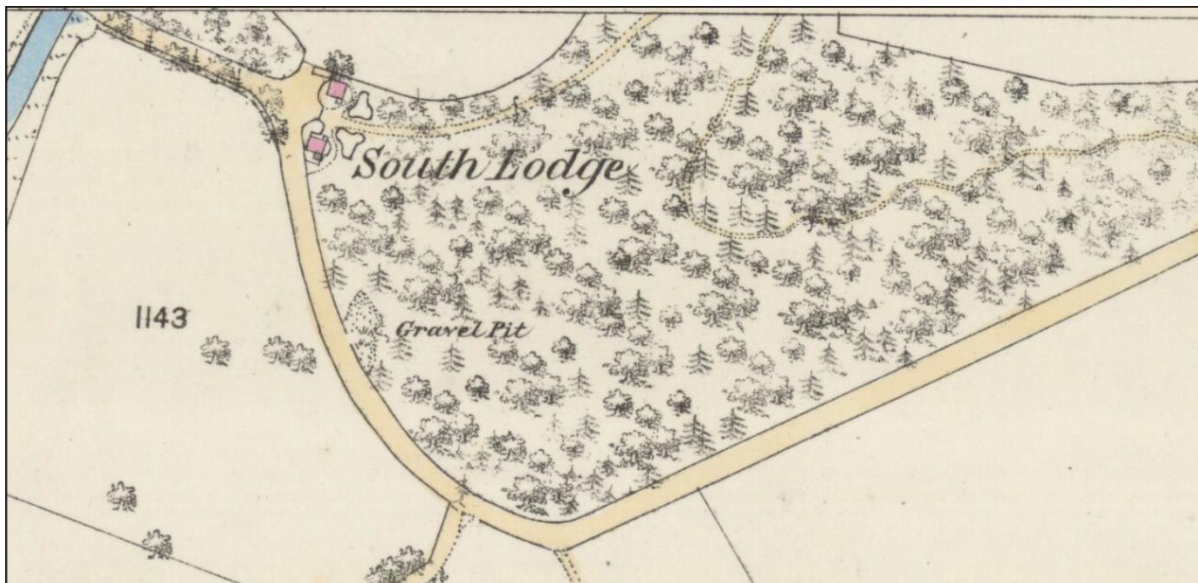
APPENDIX 1 MAPS



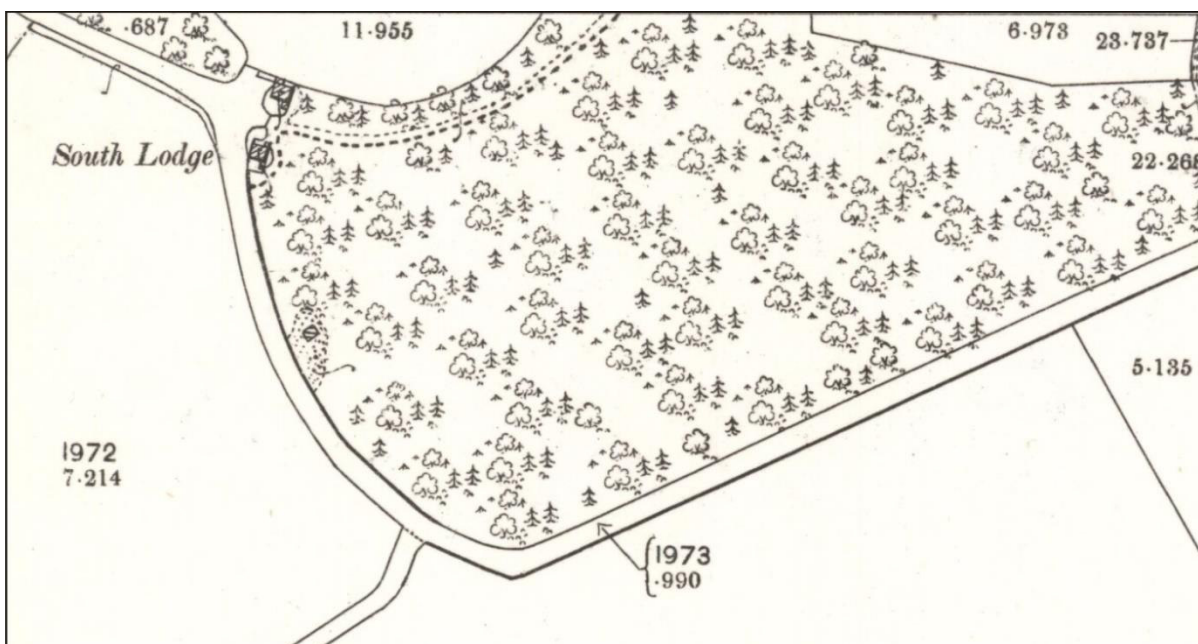
Illus 16 Pont 1583-96 with 'Aden' and 'Aden Mil' (copyright National Library of Scotland)



Illus 17 Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55 showing Mill of Aden and area of Aden Country Park circled in red (copyright National Library of Scotland)



Illus 18 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map showing Twin Lodges wooded area with 'gravel pit'. Aberdeen Sheet XXII.1 (Combined) Survey date: 1870 Publication date: 1872 Aberdeen Sheet XXI.4 (copyright National Library of Scotland).



Illus 19 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map showing Twin Lodges wooded area. Aberdeenshire 021.04/01 (includes: Old Deer) Publication date: 1902 Revised: ca. 1899 (copyright National Library of Scotland).

APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo no	Description	Facing
DSC_4044	Bike ramps constructed from logs and soil removed from archaeological site at S end Structure 5	ENE

DSC_4045	Bike ramps constructed from logs and soil removed from archaeological site at S end Structure 5	NNW
DSC_4046	Structure 1	E
DSC_4047-8	Structure 1	ENE
DSC_4049-50	Trench 4 with earthfast boulder (right) and sandy natural subsoil	
DSC_4051-3	Moyra and Bethan setting out plan table grid	
DSC_4054-5	Trench 4 with earthfast boulder (top) and sandy natural subsoil	
DSC_4056-7	Structure 5	W
DSC_4058-9	Structure 1 N half showing tree damage	E
DSC_4060	Structure 1 N half showing tree damage	E
DSC_4061	Structure 1 S half showing tree damage	E
DSC_4062	Structure 1 S end interior with stones 102 (centre top)	SE
DSC_4063	Structure 1 N end	N
DSC_4064-6	Structure 1 foundation 103	E
DSC_4067	Structure 1 from S	N
DSC_4068	Trench 2	SSW
DSC_4069-70	Trench 2	NNE
DSC_4071	Trench 2 showing bank and potential ditches at each side	SW
DSC_4072-3	Trench 2 stones 202 under bank	WNW
DSC_4074-5	Structure 5 with volunteers working on Structure 1 in background	E
DSC_4076	Structure 5	S
DSC_4077	Structure 5	S
DSC_4078-9	Structure 5	W
DSC_4081	volunteers working on Structure 1	E
DSC_4082	Structure 1/Tr 1	E
DSC_4083	Structure 1/Tr 1	N
DSC_4084-7	Structure 1 stone 'foundation' 103 in centre	W
DSC_4088-90	volunteers working on Structure 1	
DSC_4091	Structure 1/Tr 1	S
DSC_4092-3	Structure 1/Tr 1	E
DSC_4094-5	Tr 3 stones in upper fill 301	SE
DSC_4096-7	Tr 3 stones in upper fill 301	NW
DSC_4098	Bethan and Joanna working on Tr 3	
DSC_4186	Quarry F2 from Nether Aden Road	NE
DSC_4187	Quarry F2	NE
DSC_4188	Quarry F2	E
DSC_4189	Quarry F2	SE
DSC_4190-92	Quarry F2	S
DSC_4193	Structure 1/Tr 1	
DSC_4194	Structure 1/Tr 1	
DSC_4195-6	Structure 1/Tr 1	
DSC_4197-8	Structure 1/Tr 1	
DSC_4199-202	Structure 1/Tr 1	
DSC_4203	Tr 3 stones in upper fill 301 (foreground) large boulders in natural (background)	SE

DSC_4204-5	Tr 3 stones in upper fill 301	NE
DSC_4206	Tr 3 centre loose sandy fill on compact natural sand	NE
DSC_4207	Tr 3 stones in natural subsoil	NE
DSC_4208-11	Tr 3	NW
DSC_4212-13	Tr 2	NE
DSC_4214-6	Tr2	SE
DSC_4217-9	Tr2	SW
DSC_4222-34	Structure 1 Tr1	E
DSC_4235-38	Structure 1 Tr1	W
DSC_4239	Structure 1 Tr1	SW
DSC_4240	Structure 1 Tr1	NW
DSC_4241-3	Tr5	S
DSC_4244-45	Tr5	SE
DSC_4246	Tr5	N
DSC_4247	Tr5	S
DSC_4248	Tr5	N
DSC_4249-50	Tr5	NW
DSC_4251	Tr6	NE
DSC_4252-3	Tr6 'wall' 602	NE
DSC_4254-6	Tr6 'wall' 602	NE
DSC_4257	Tr6 'wall' 602	NE
DSC_4258	Tr6 'wall' 602	E



DSC_4044.JPG



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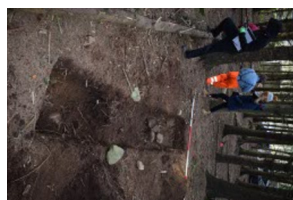
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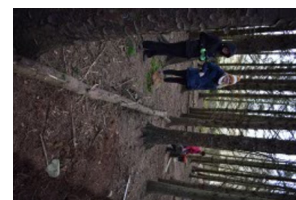
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DSC_4096.JPG



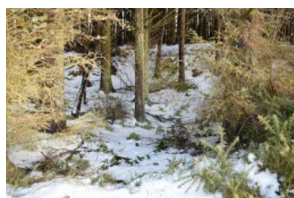
DSC_4097.JPG



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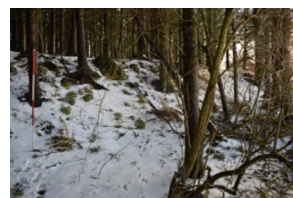
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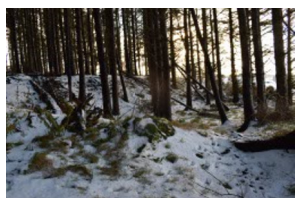
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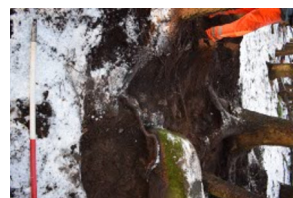
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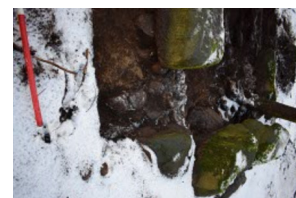
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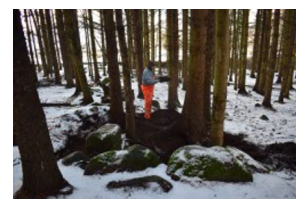
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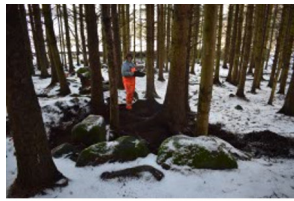
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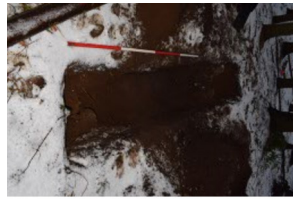
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DSC_4209.JPG



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DSC_4211.JPG



DSC_4212.JPG



DSC_4213.JPG



DSC_4214.JPG



DSC_4215.JPG



DSC_4216.JPG



DSC_4217.JPG



DSC_4218.JPG



DSC_4219.JPG



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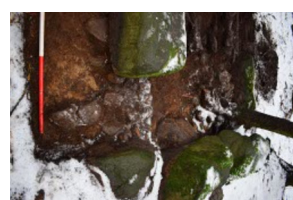
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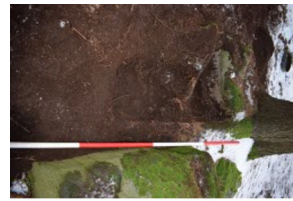
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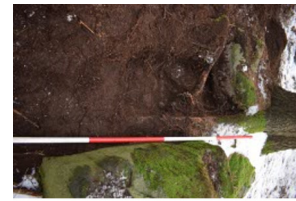
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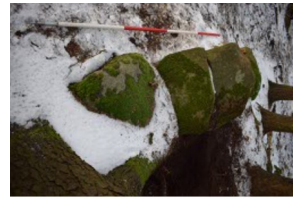
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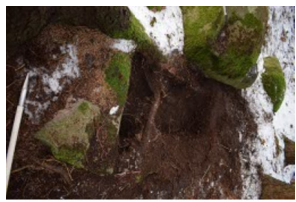
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DSC_4251.JPG



DSC_4252.JPG



DSC_4253.JPG



DSC_4254.JPG



DSC_4255.JPG



DSC_4256.JPG



DSC_4257.JPG



DSC_4258.JPG