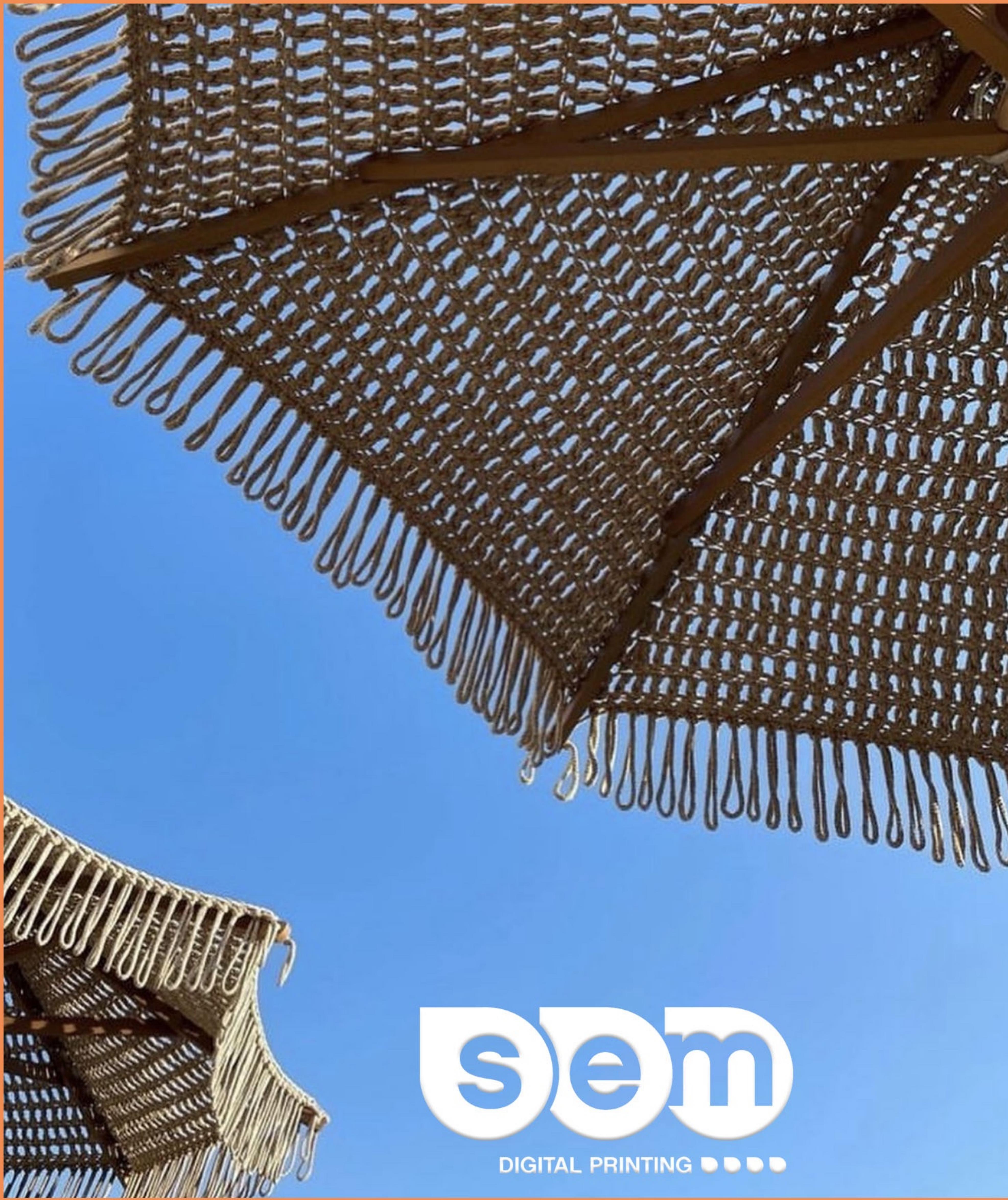
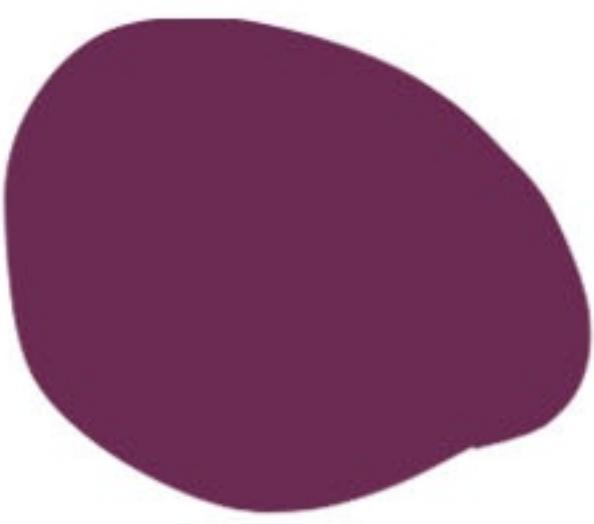


# Trend book summer 2024

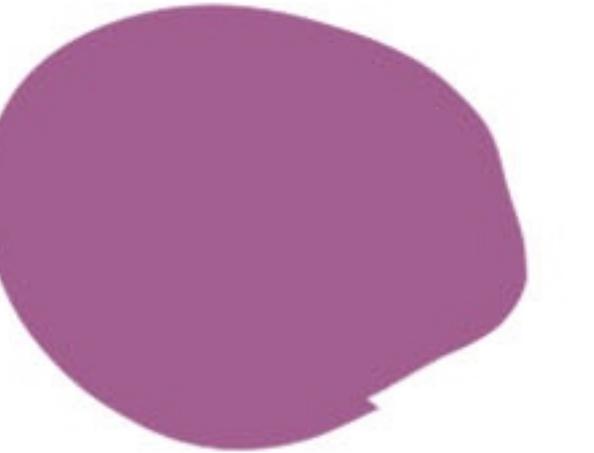
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DIGITAL PRINTING



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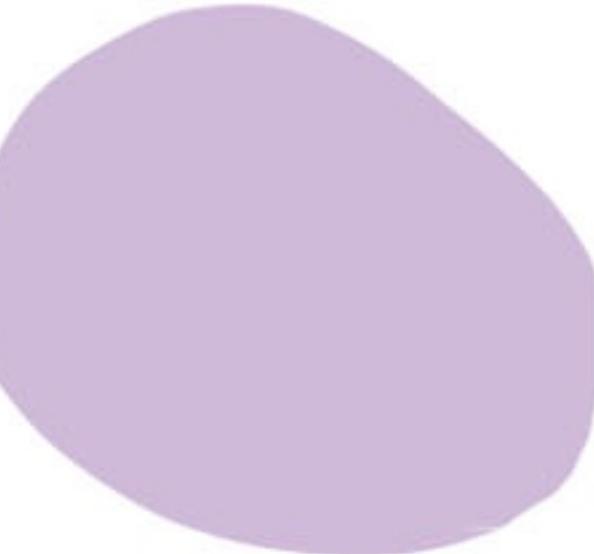
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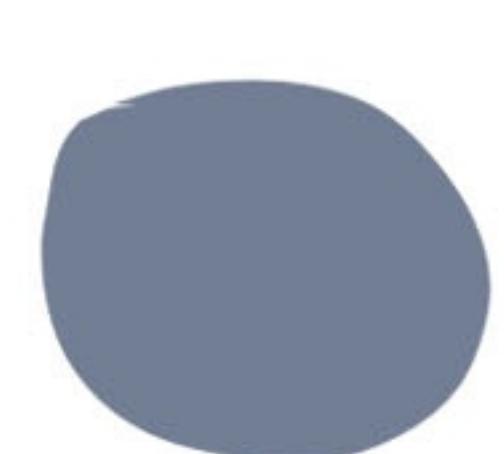
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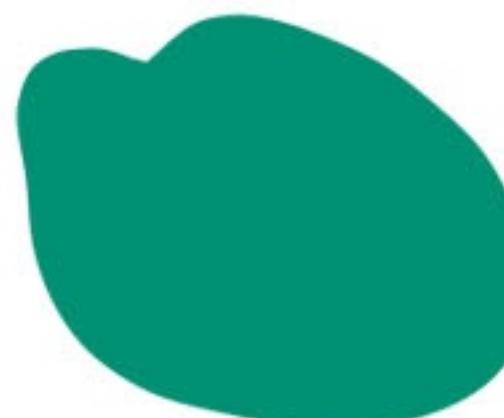
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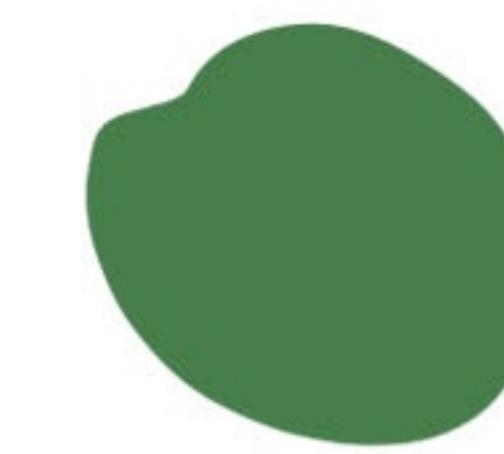
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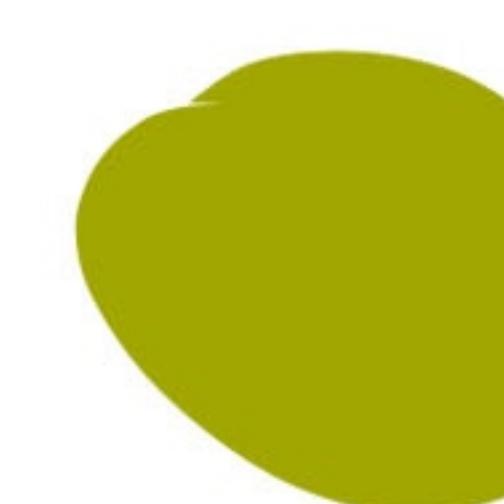
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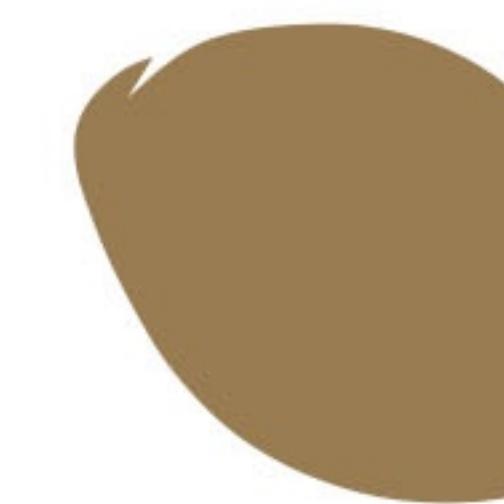
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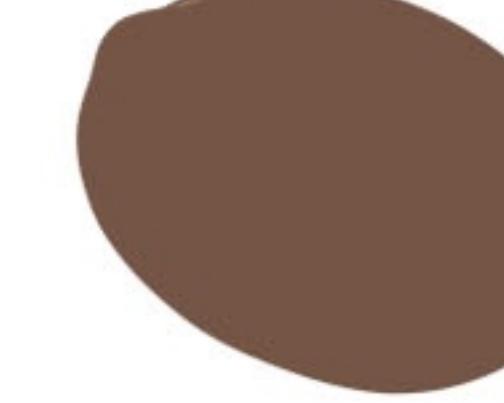
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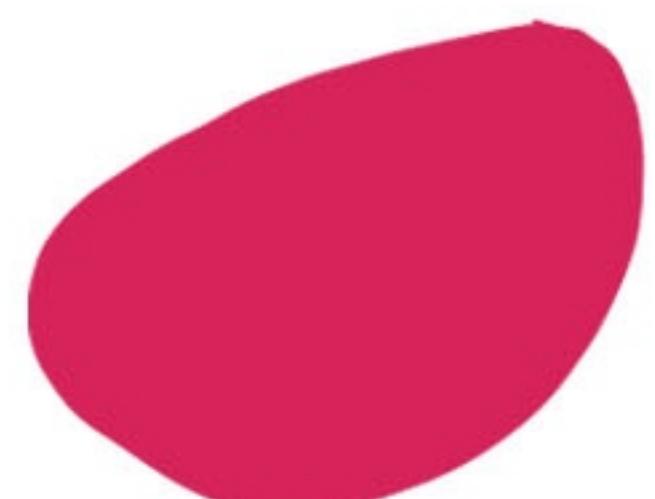


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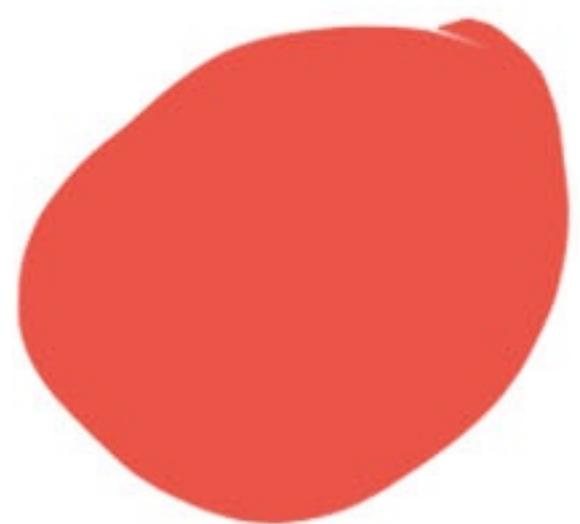


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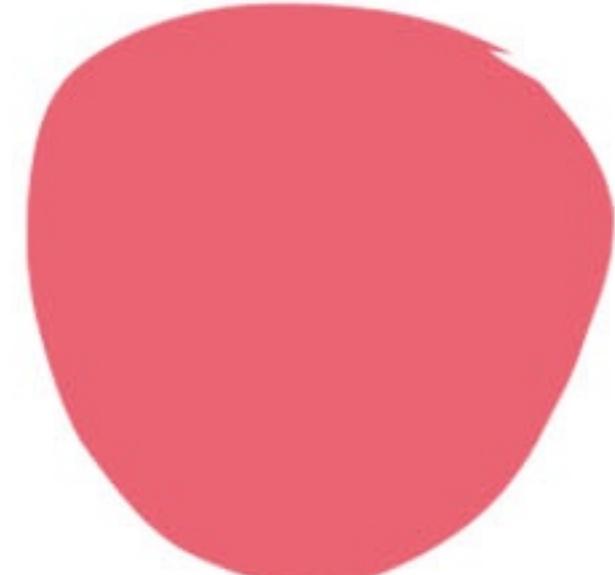
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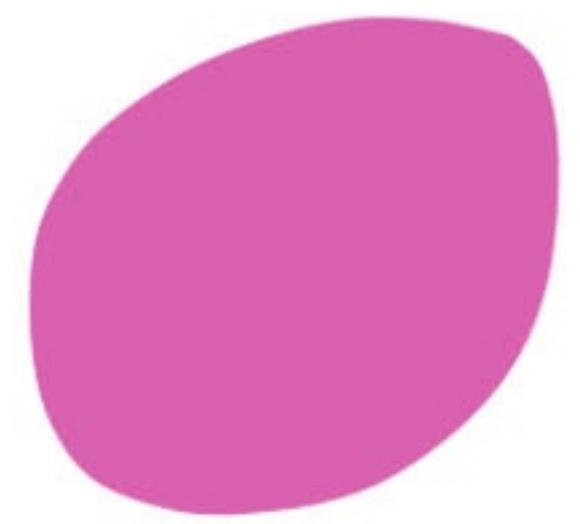
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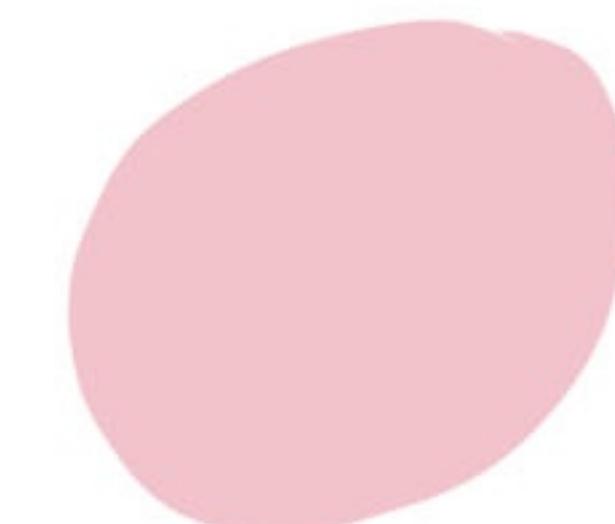
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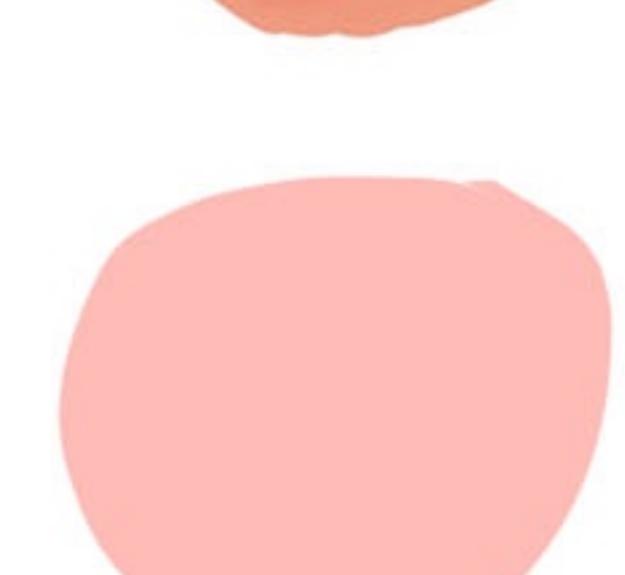
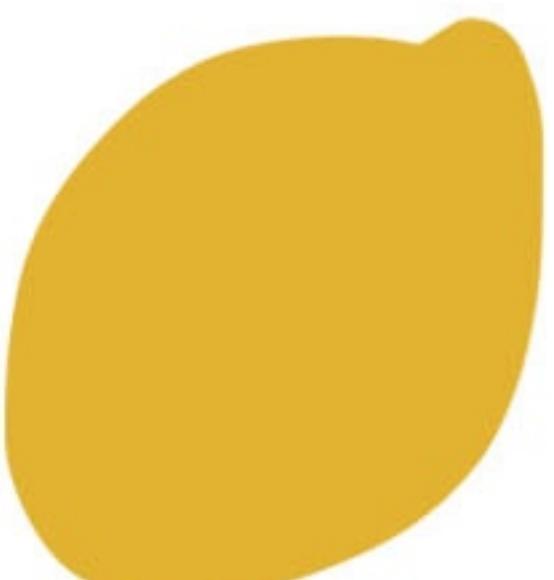
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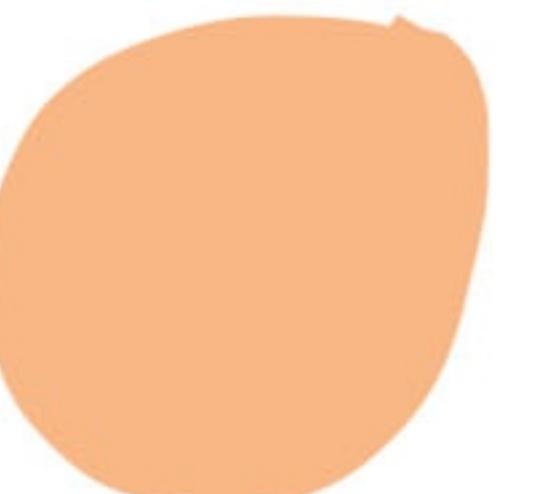
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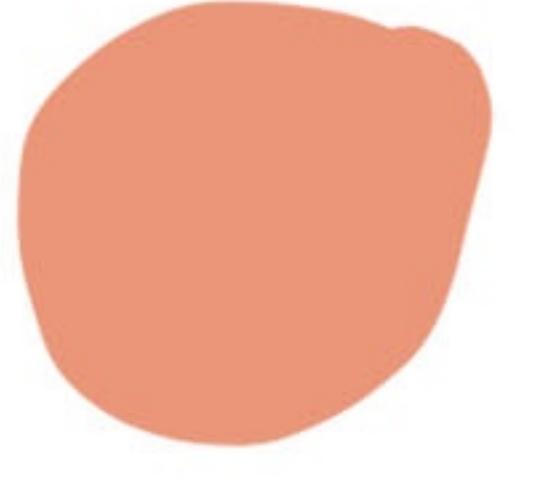
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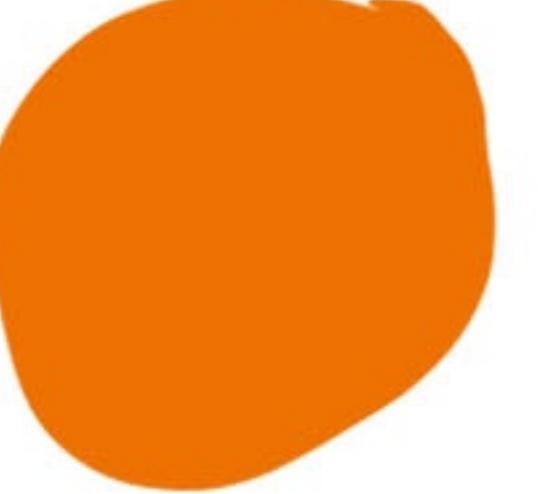
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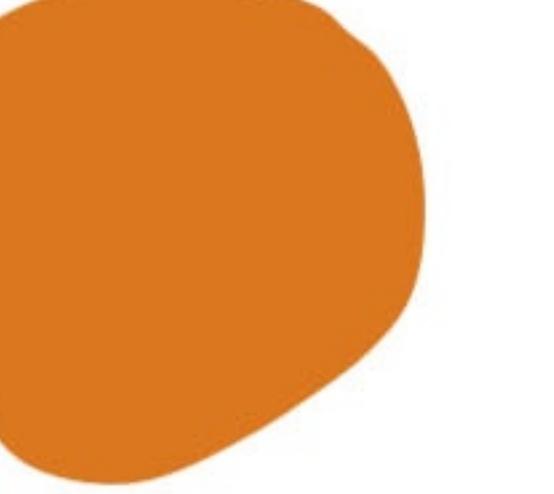
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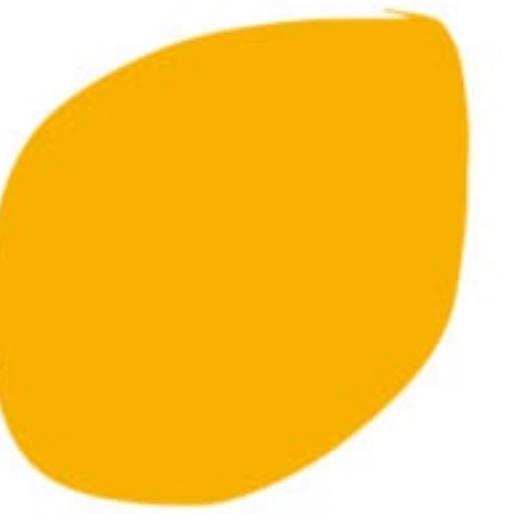
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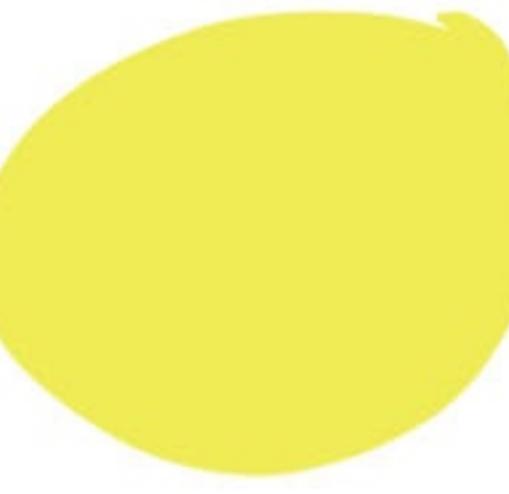
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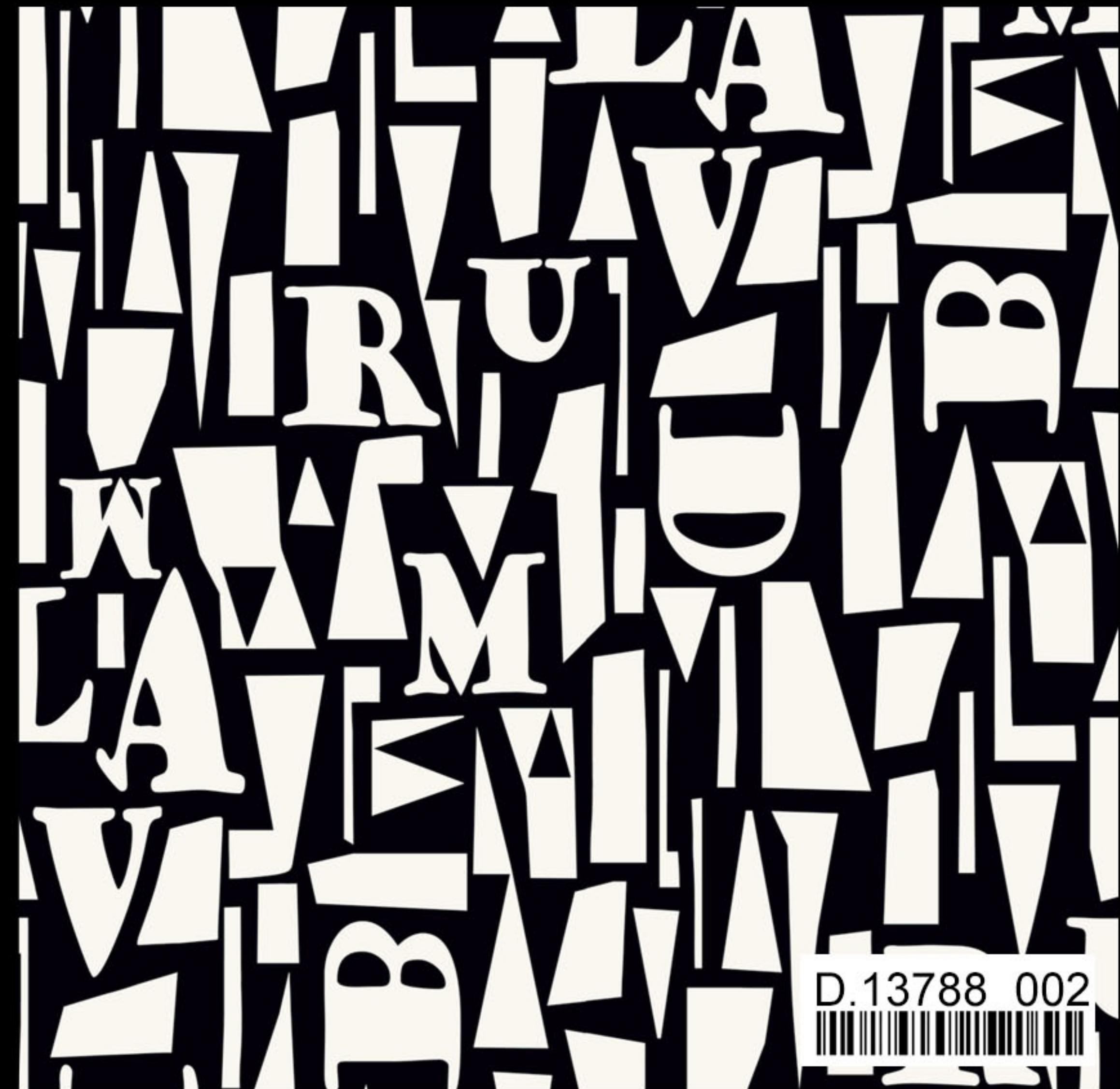




silex movie



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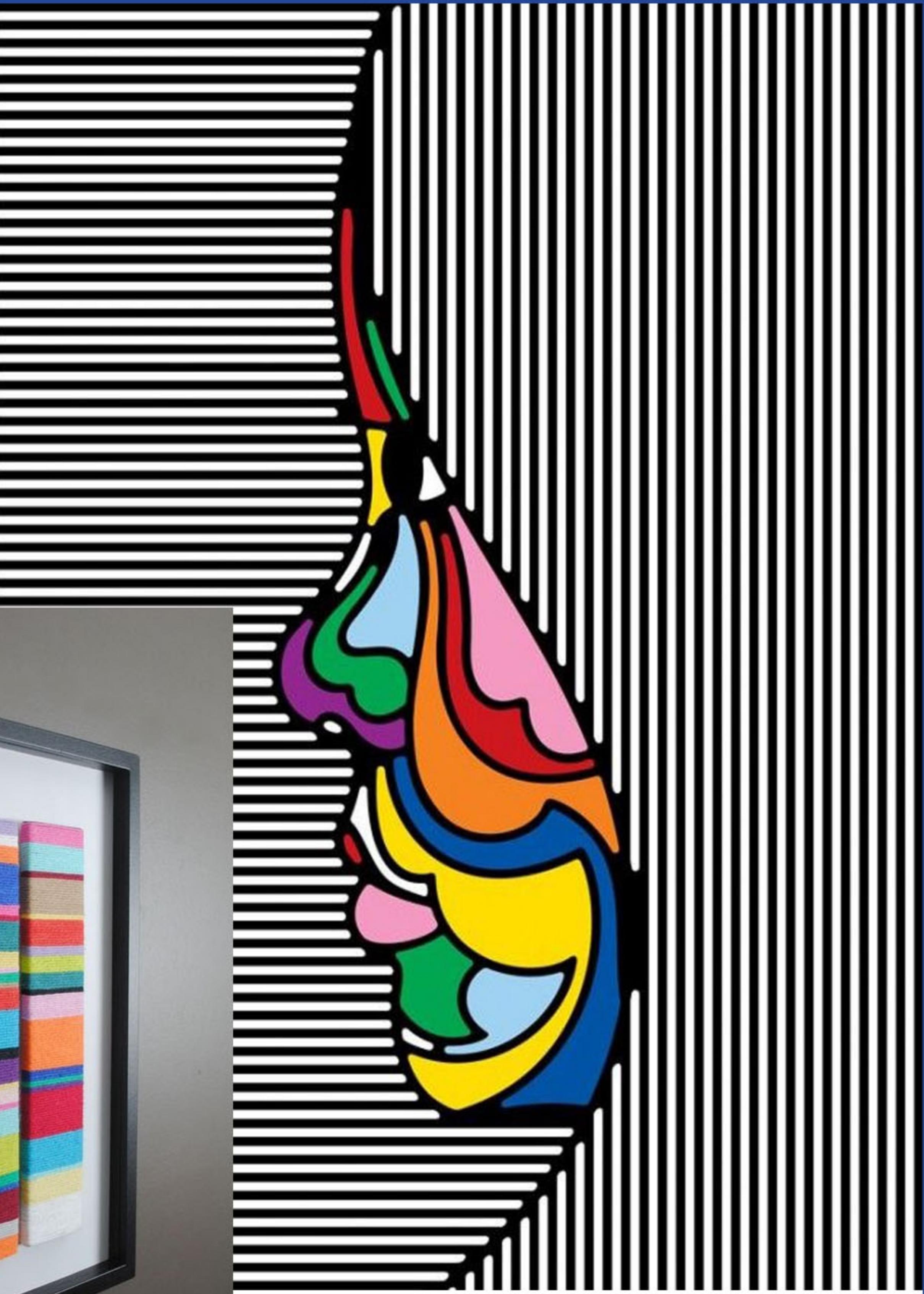
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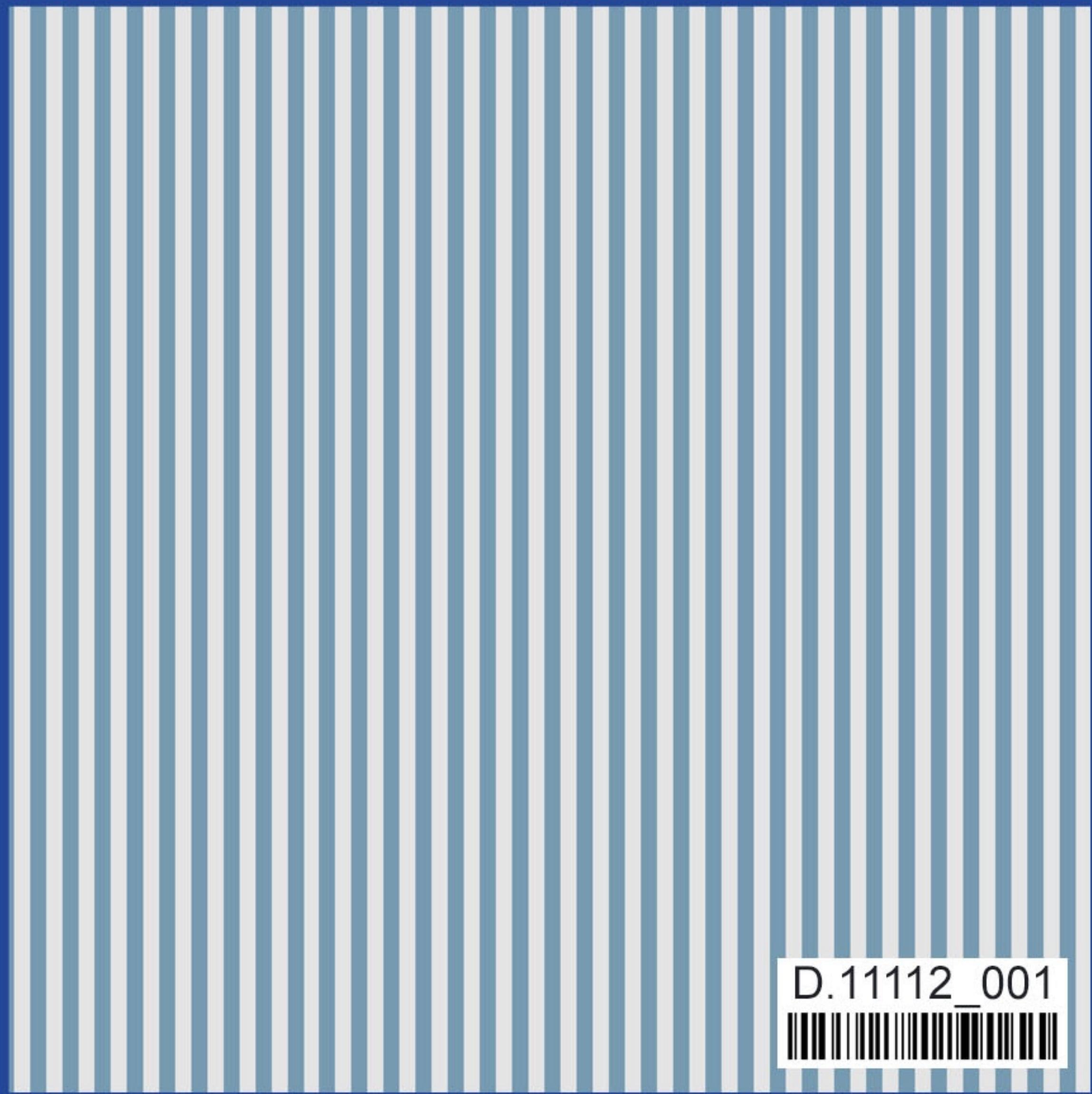
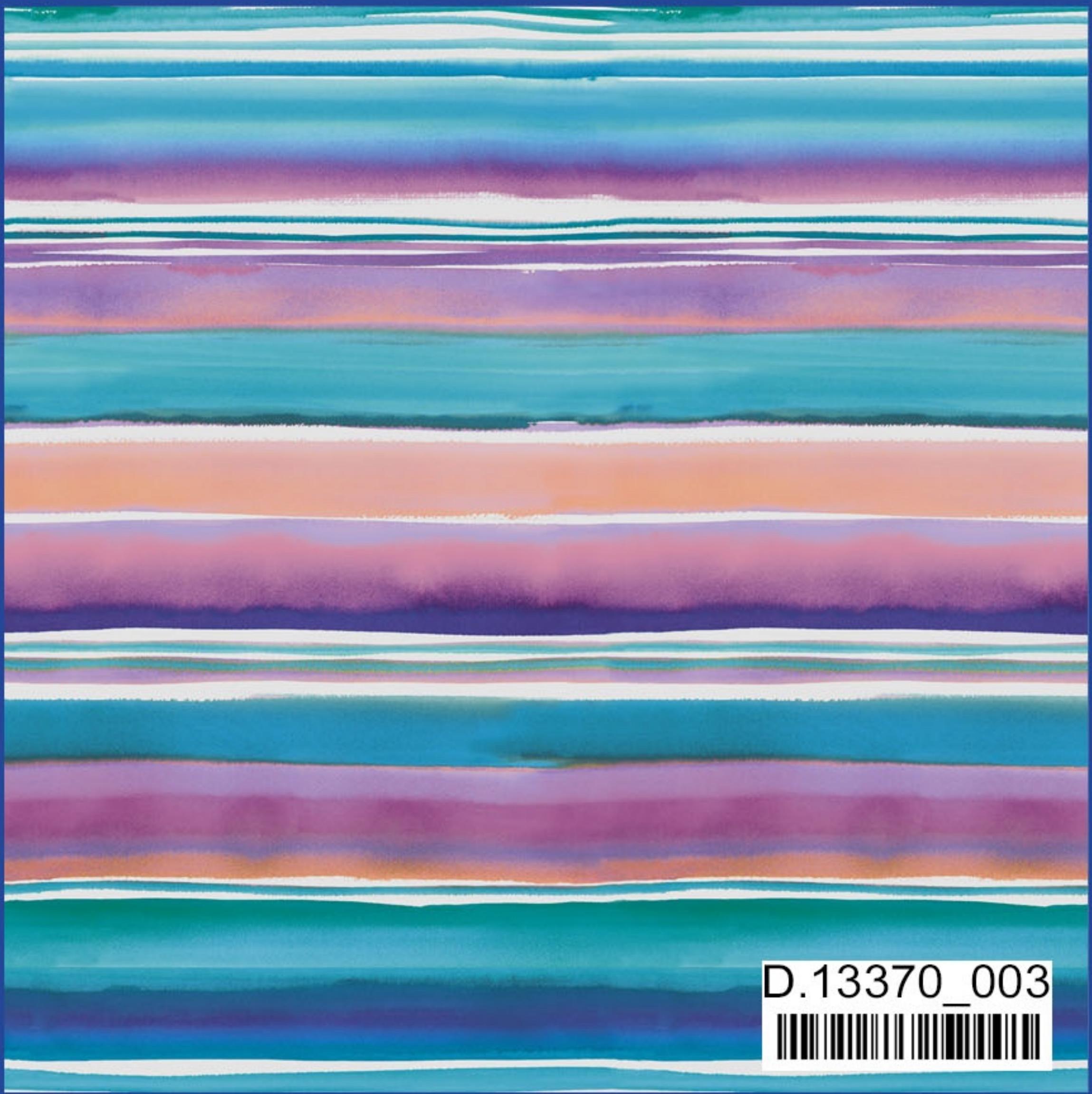
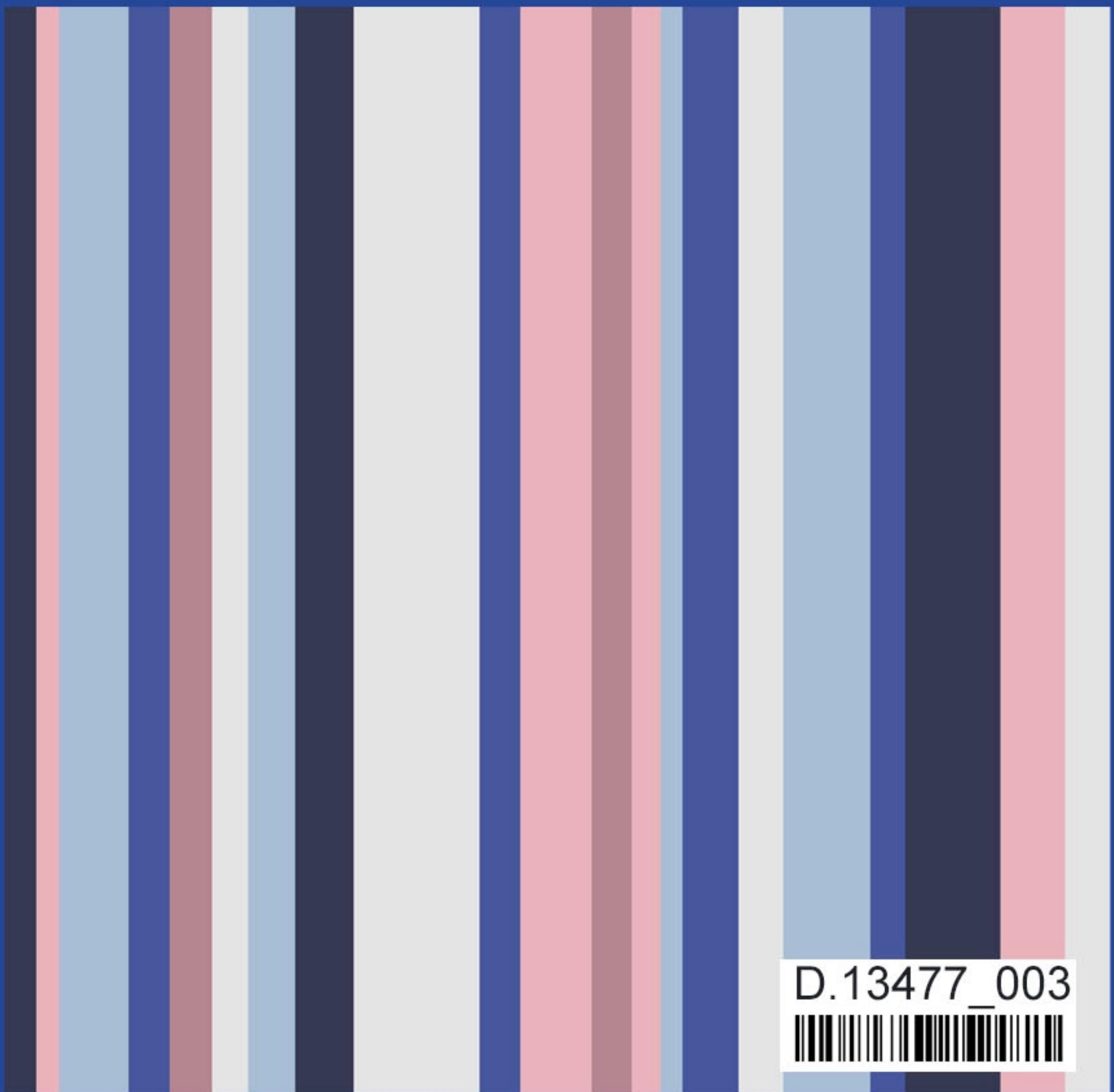
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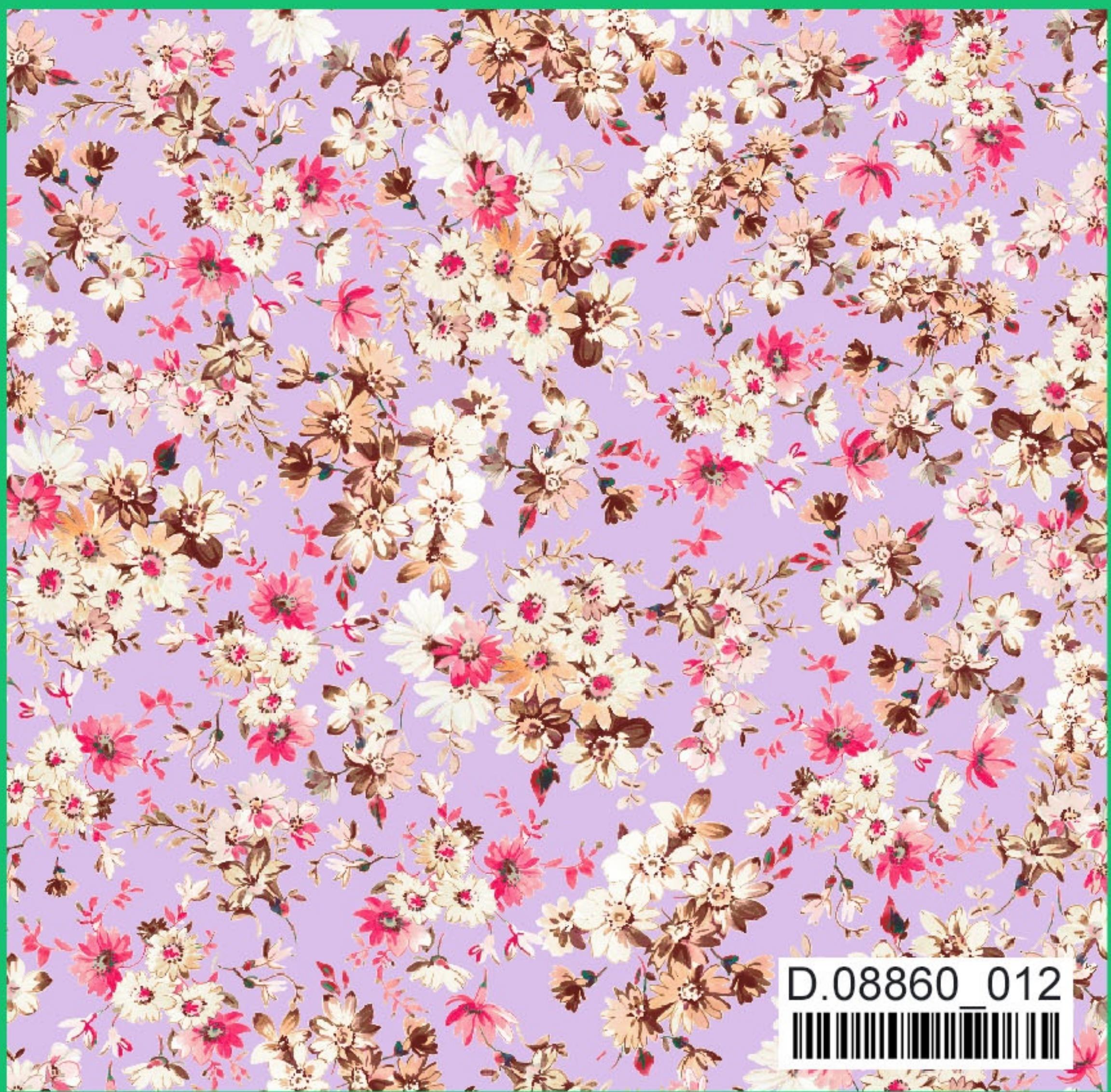


# Universe of Stripes

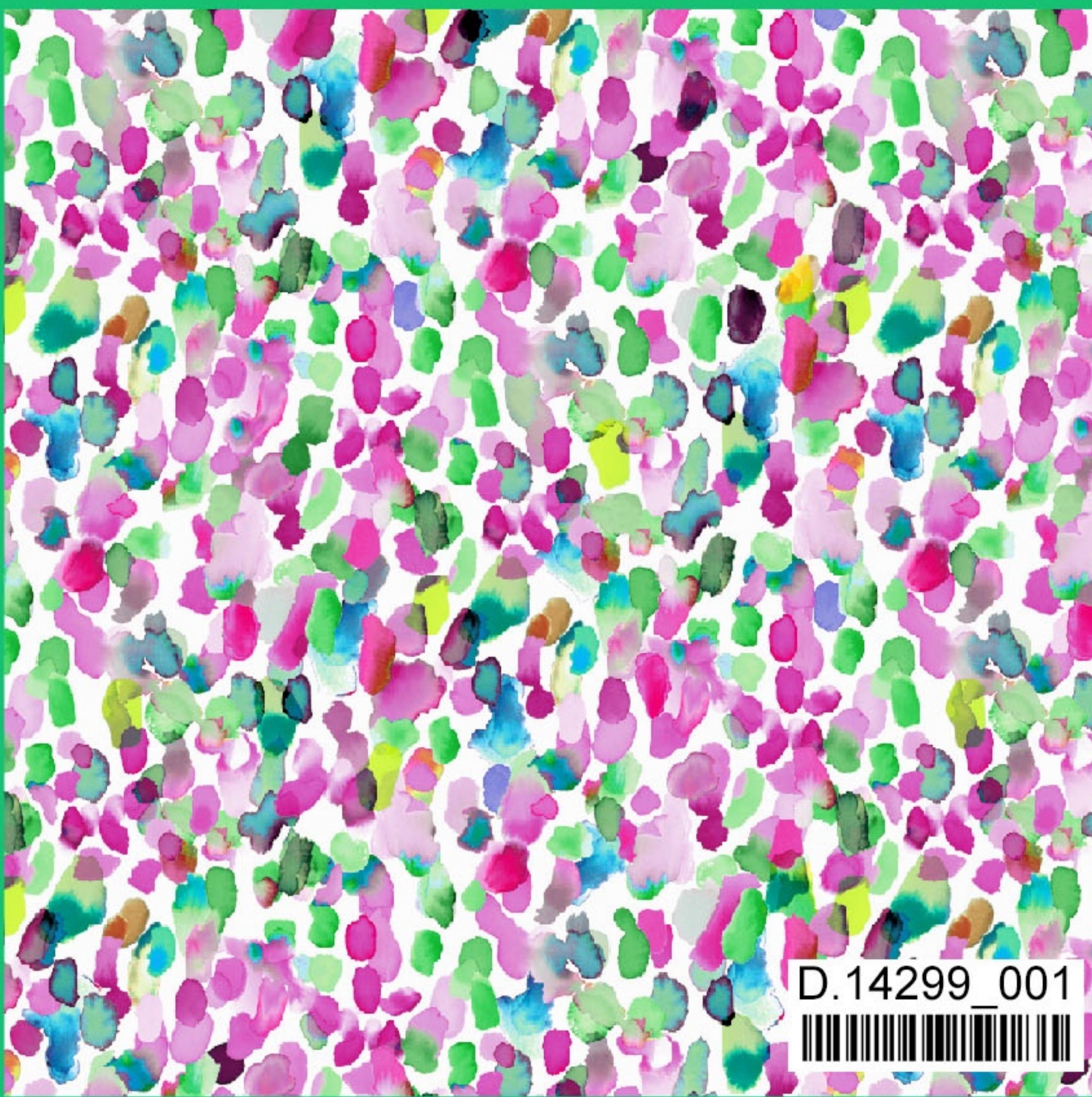




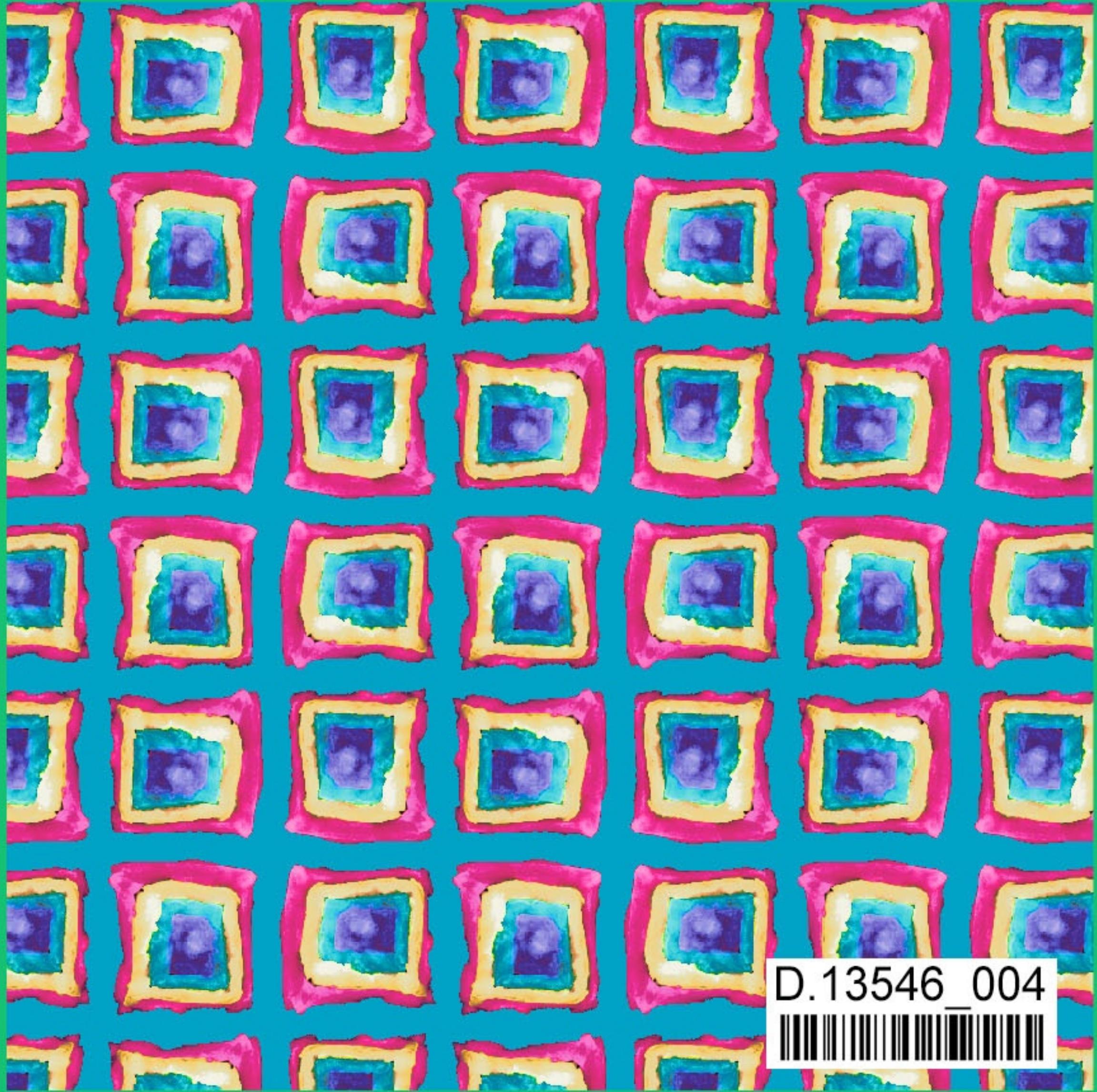
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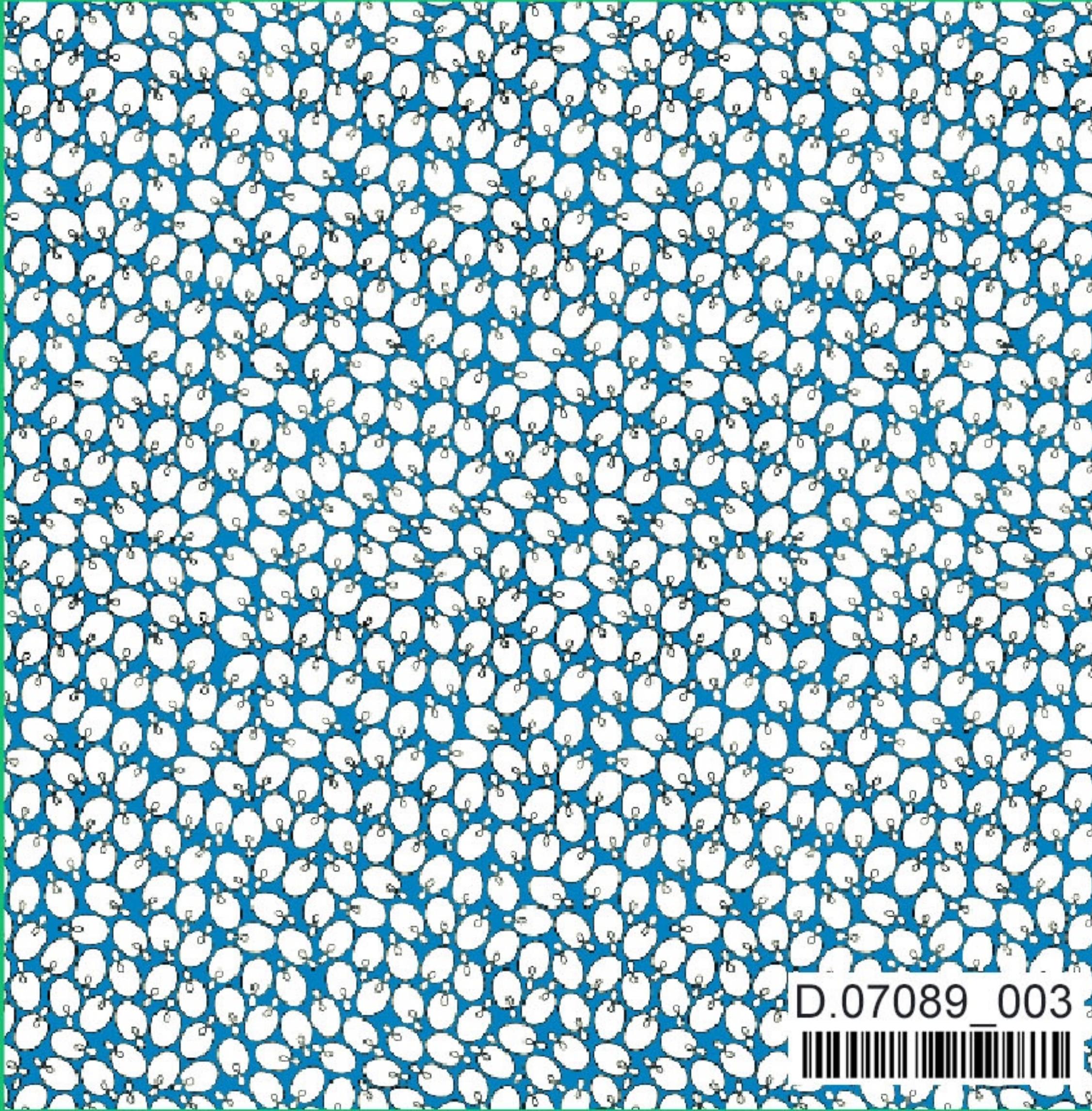
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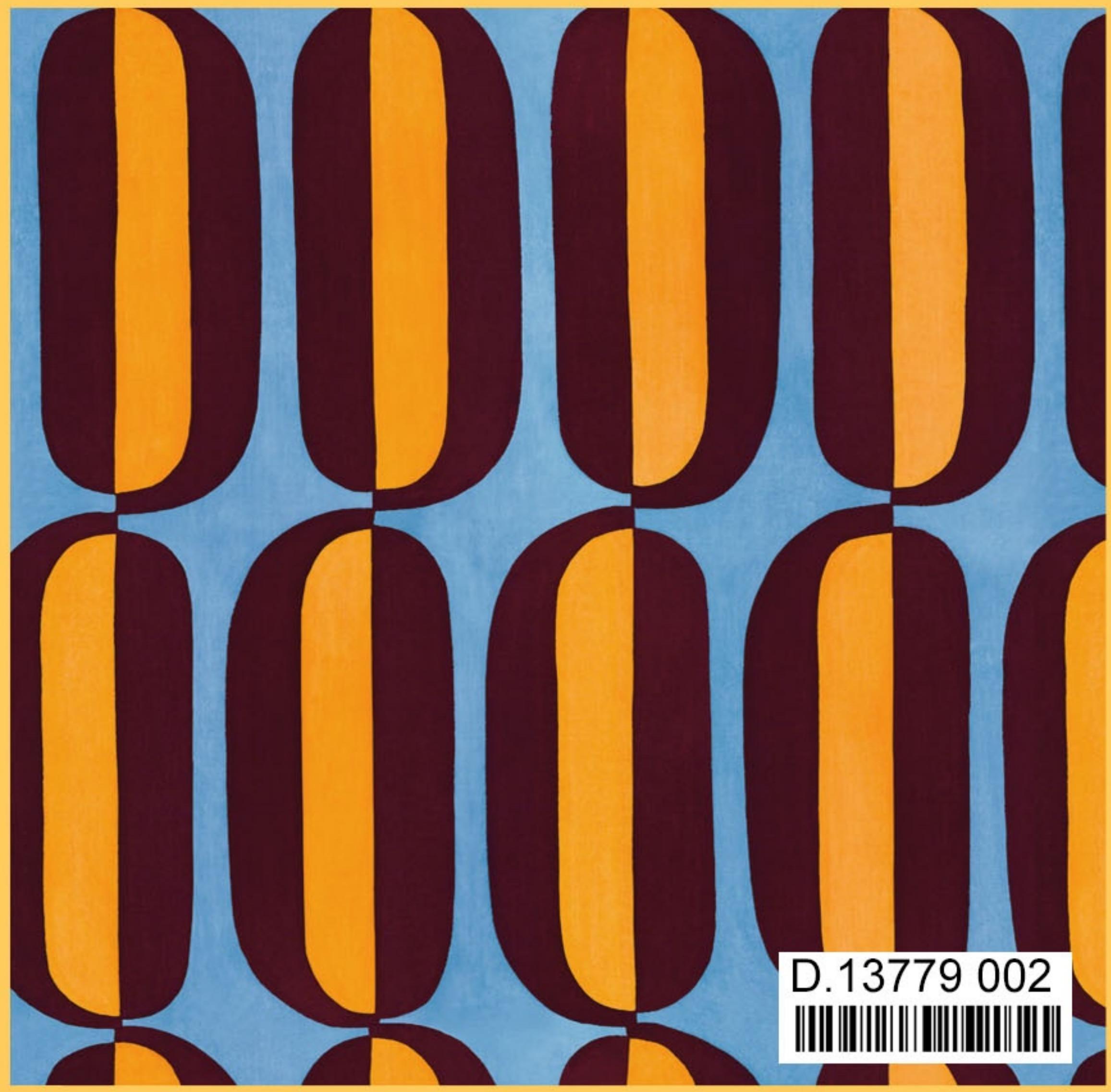


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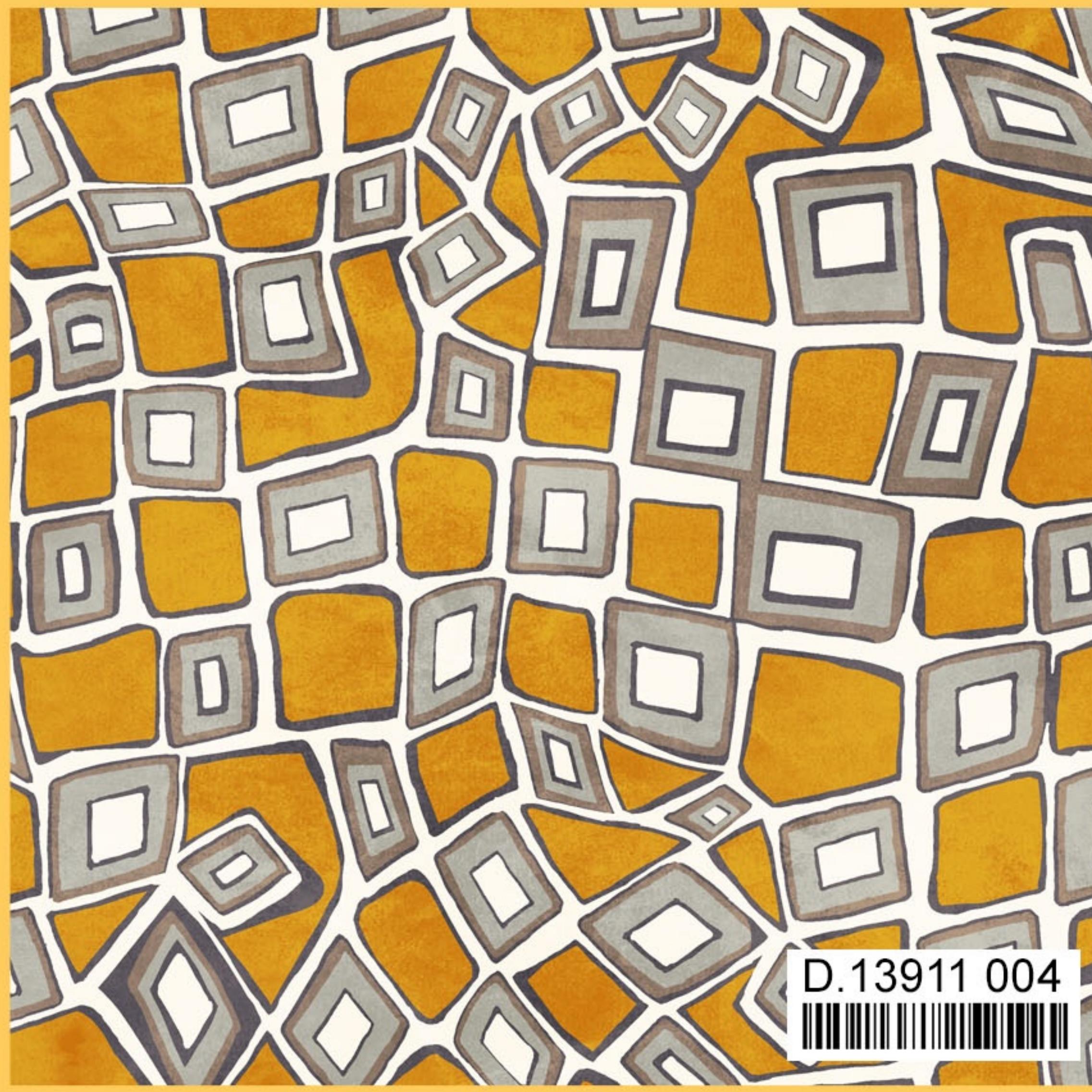




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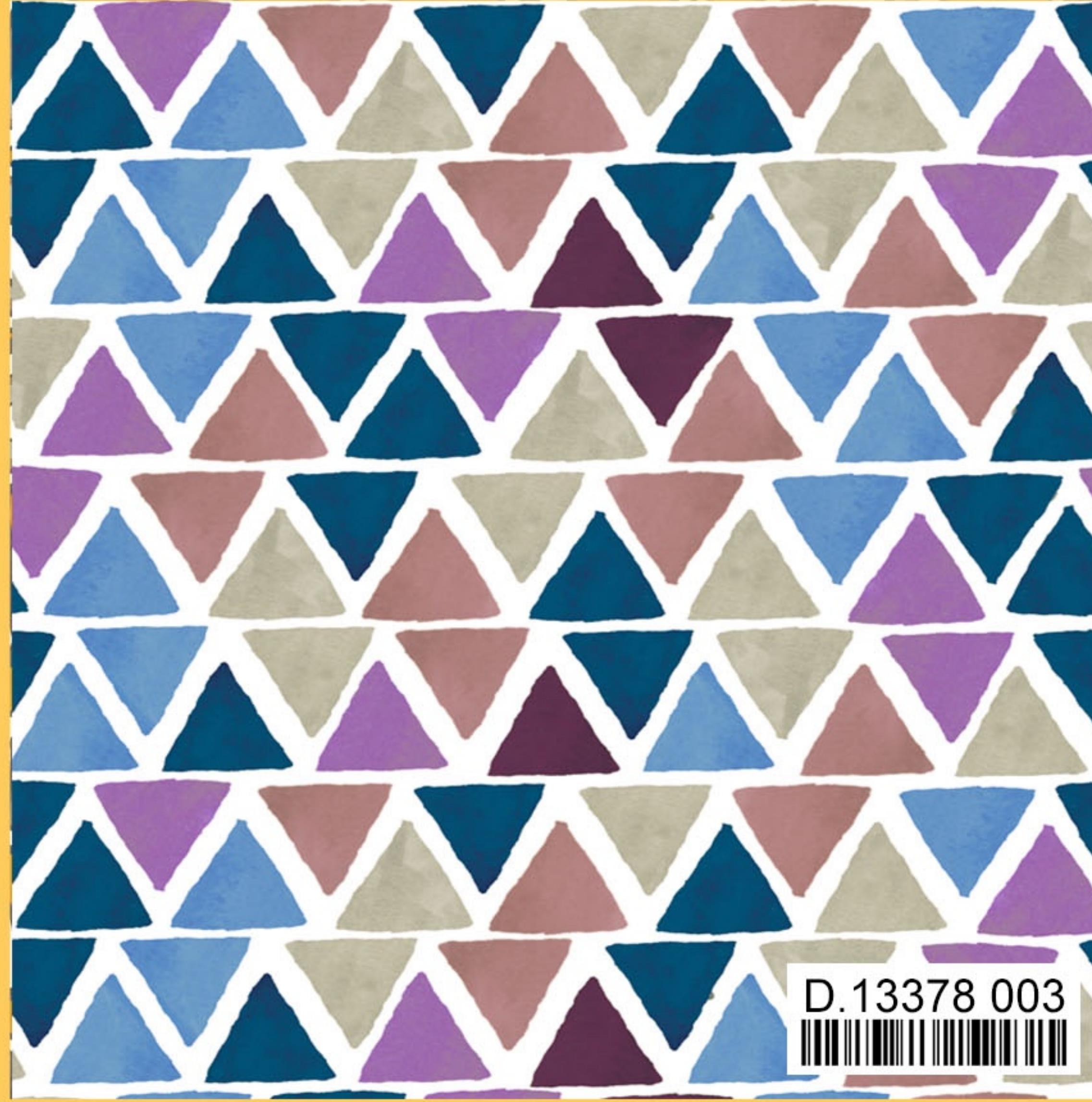
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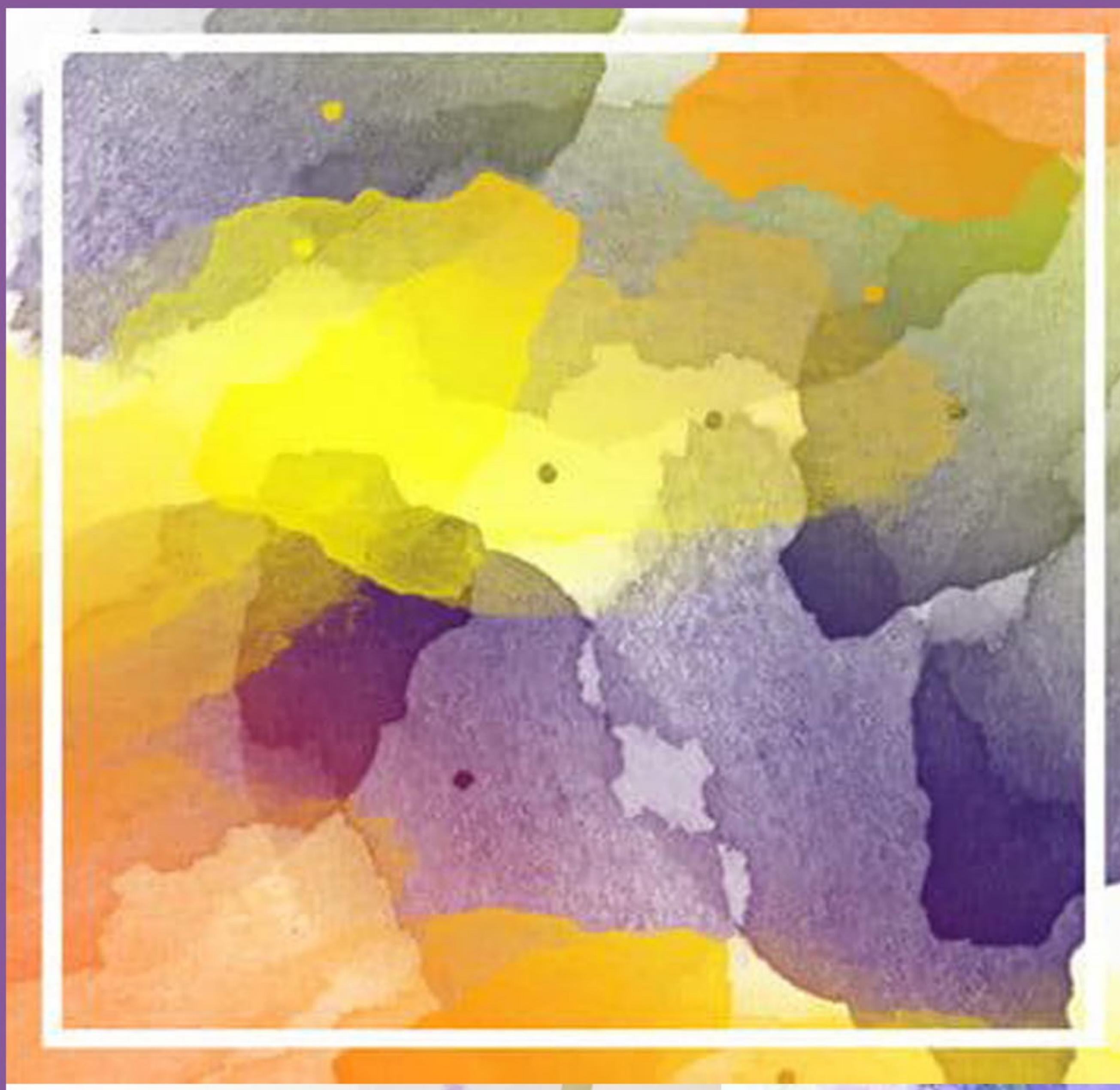


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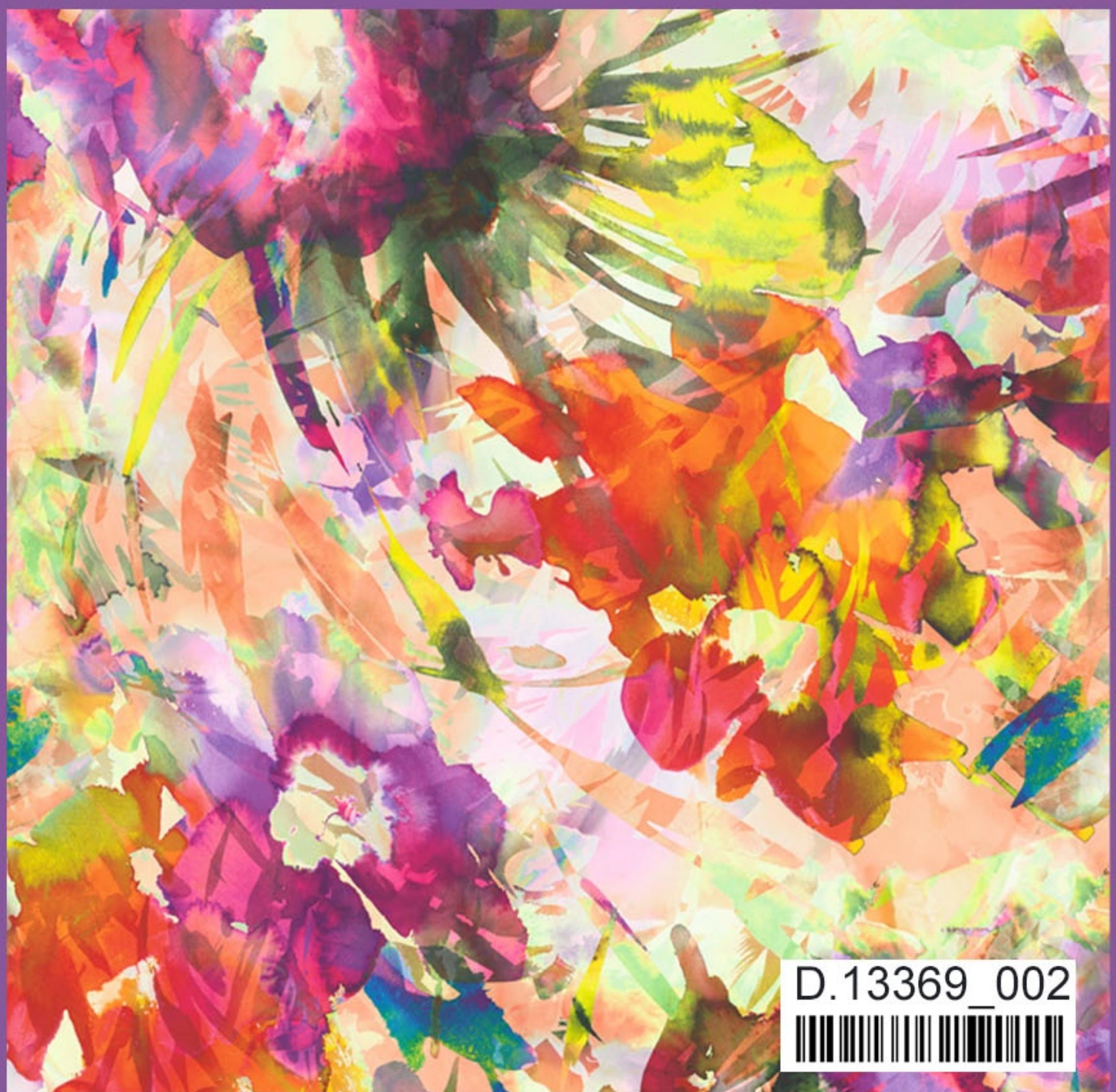


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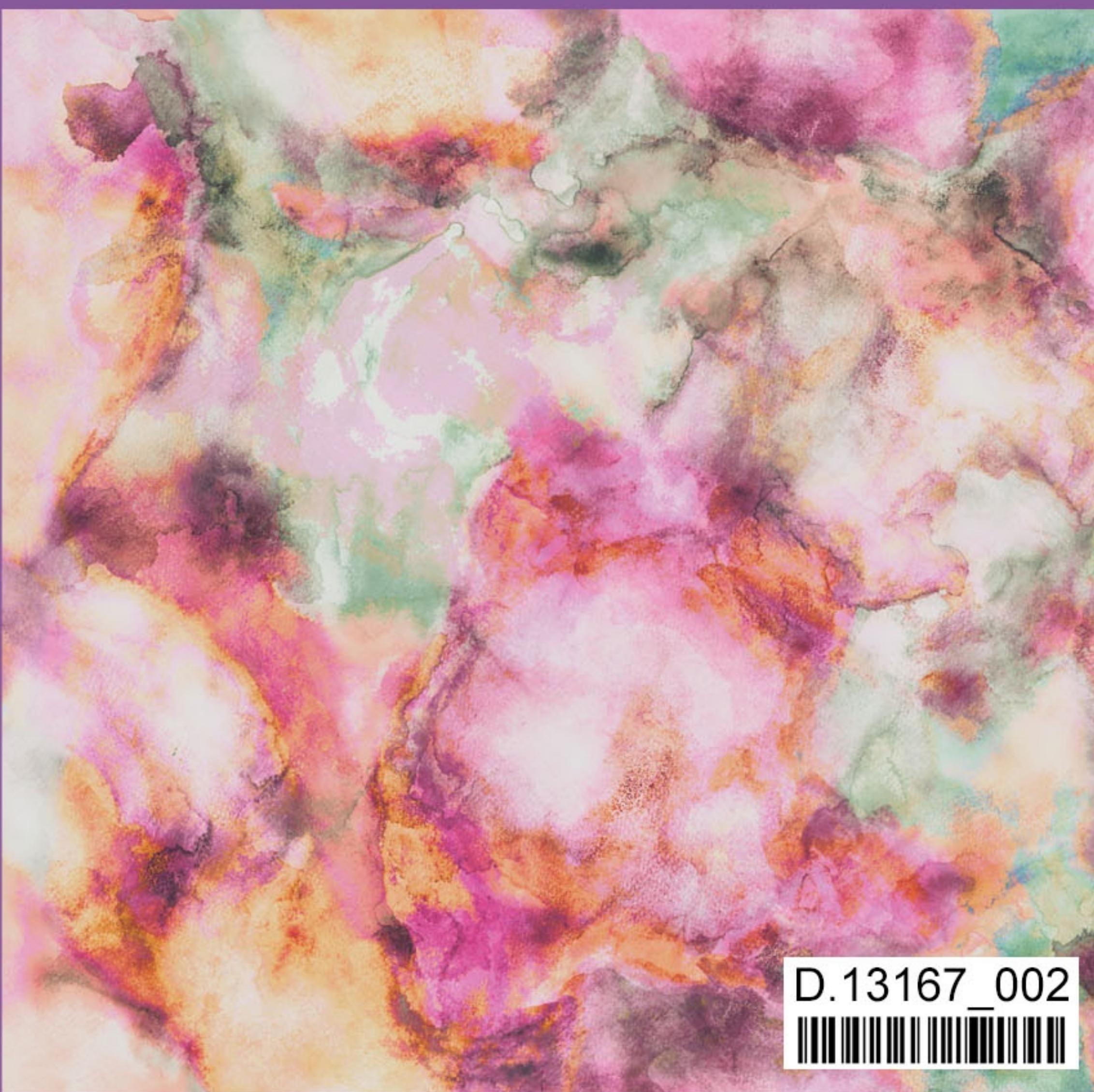




Watercolors



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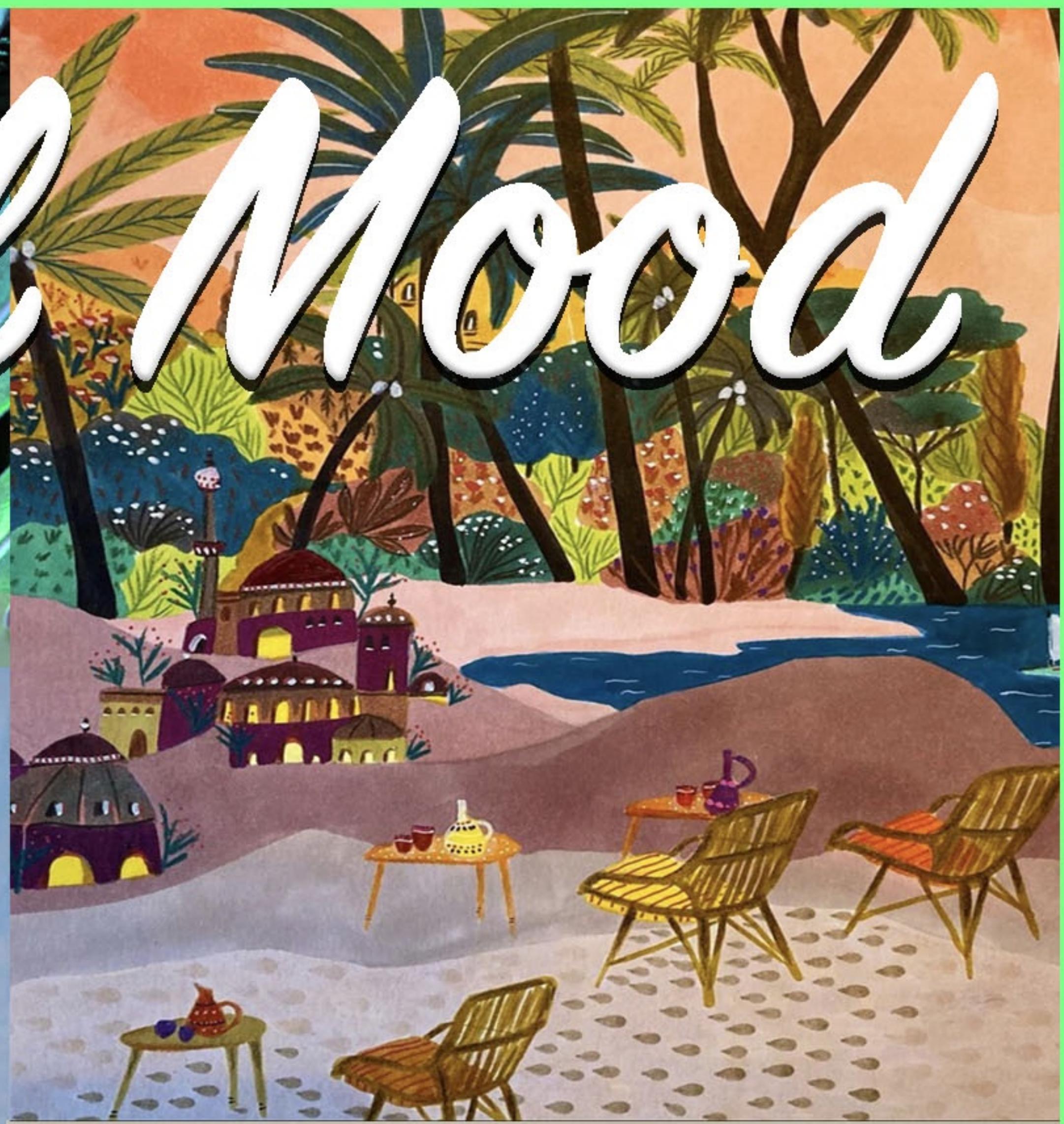


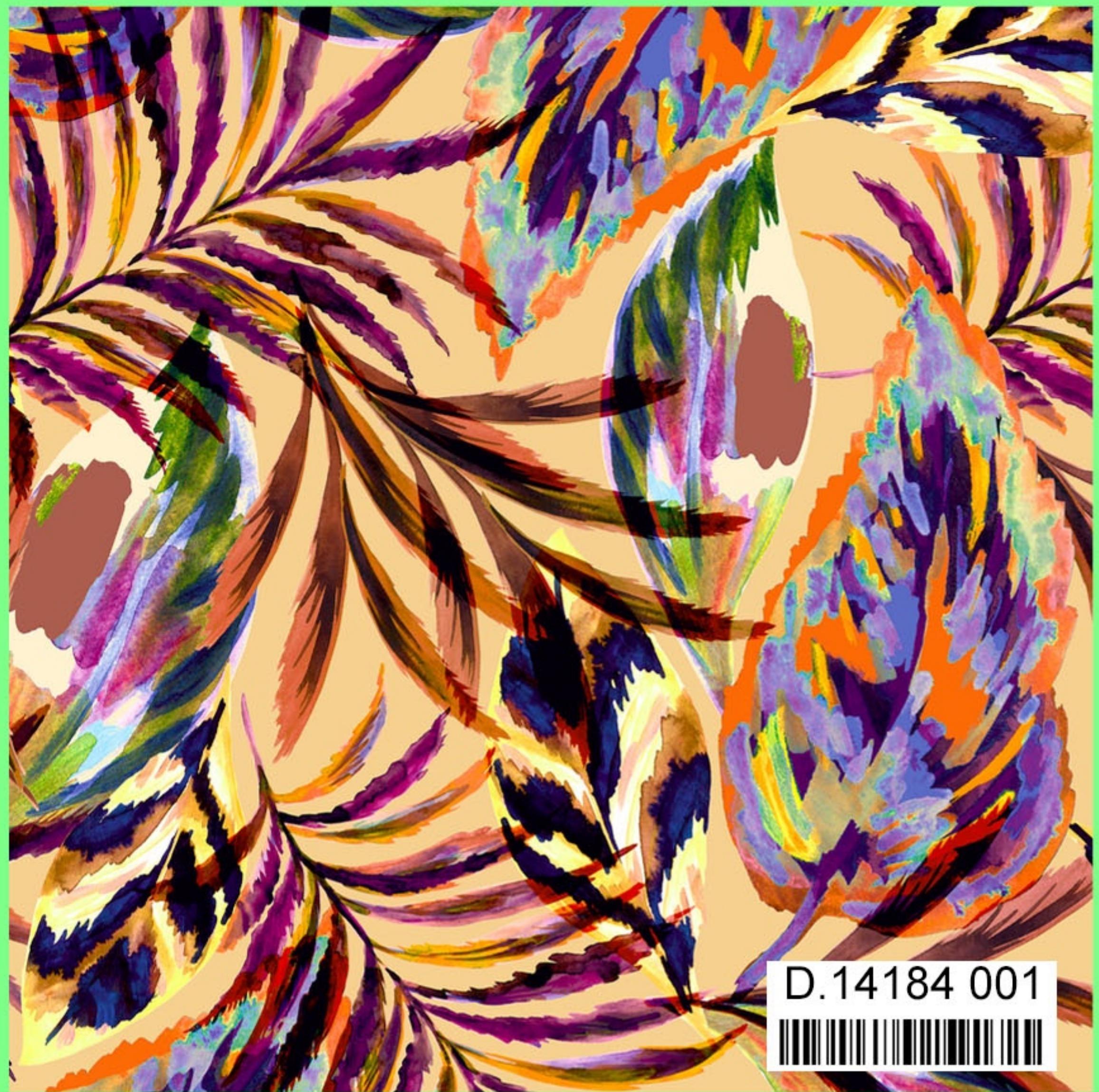
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**Abercrombie, John** (1780-1844), Scottish physician, was born at Aberdeen, a parish minister's son. He studied and practised medicine in Edinburgh; and after the death (in 1821) of the celebrated Dr Gregory, was recognised as the first consulting physician in Scotland. He wrote on the pathology of the brain and on diseases of the stomach. But he is best known by his *Intellectual Powers* (1830) and *Moral Feelings* (1833).

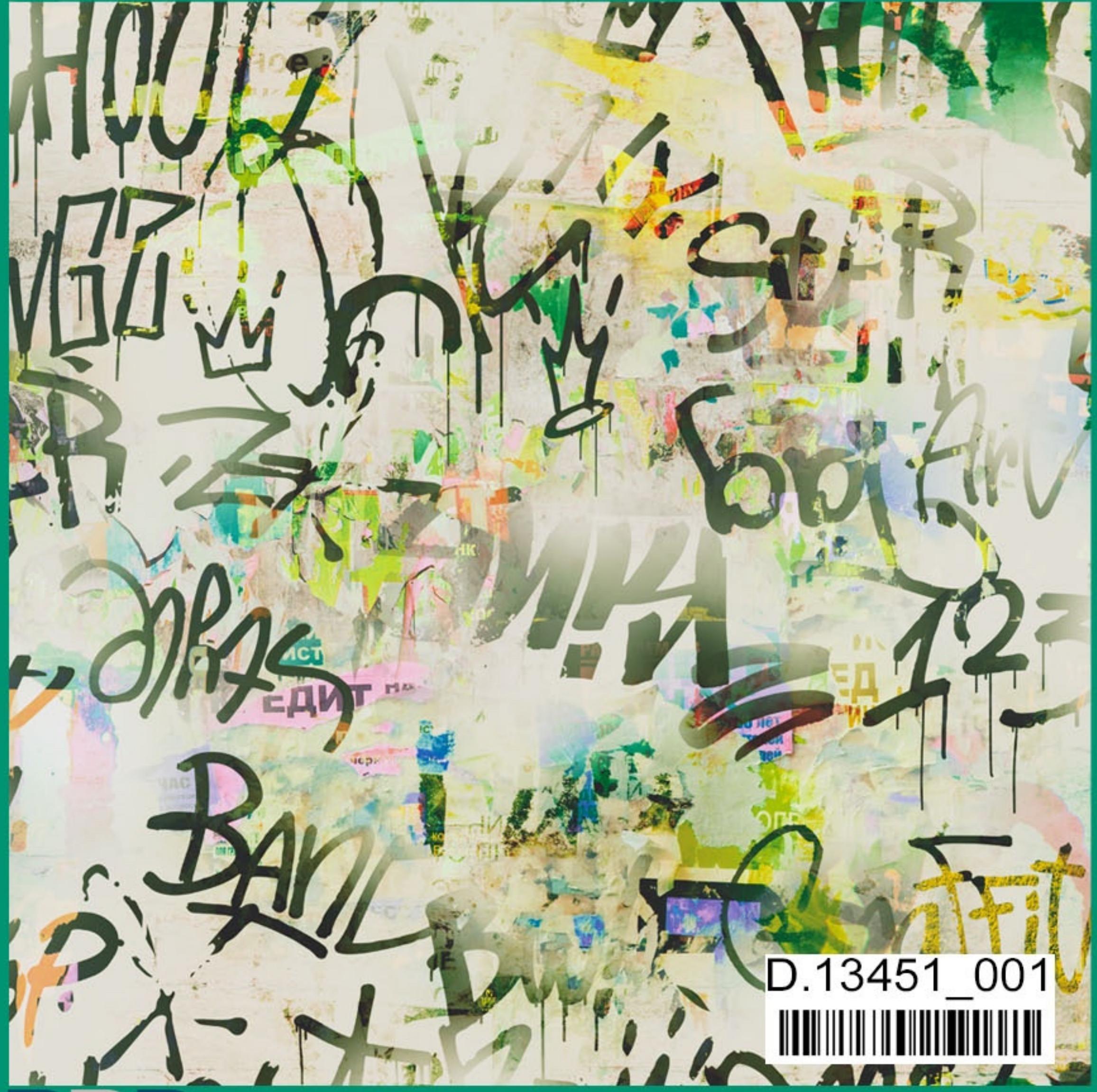
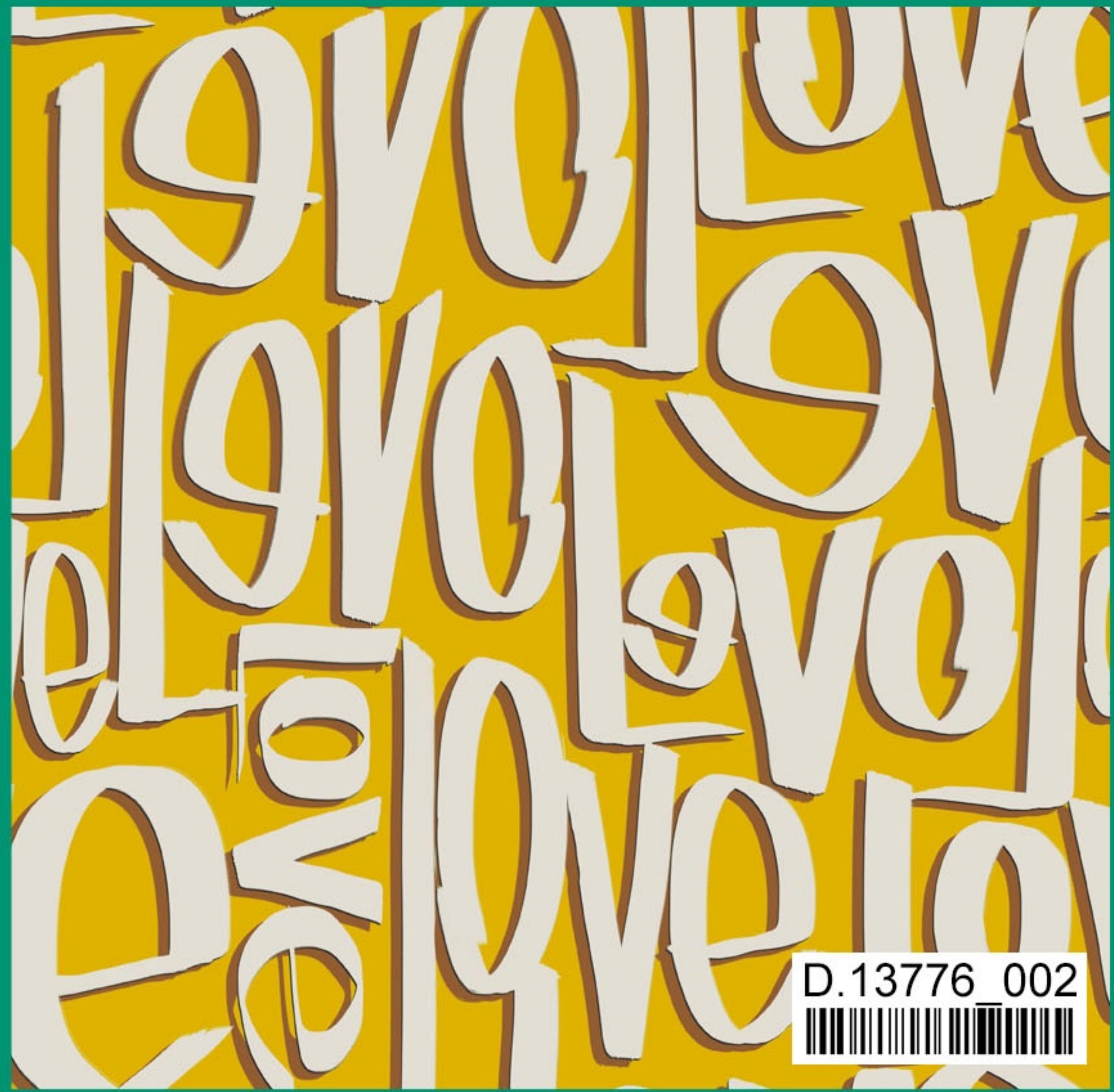
**Abercrombie, Lascelles**, born 9th January 1881, was educated at Malvern and Manchester University, became lecturer in poetry in Liverpool University in 1919, professor of English at Leeds in 1922. Besides studies of Thomas Hardy, the epic, *Theory of Art* (1922), *The Theory of Poetry* (1924), and *The Idea of Great Poetry* (1925), he published *Interludes and Poems* (1908), *Mary and the Bramble* (1910), *Deborah* (blank-verse drama, 1913), and *Short Plays* (1922), which quickly established his name as a poet with metaphysical leanings.

**Abercromby, Sir Ralph**, was born at Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, 7th October 1734. Destined for the Scottish bar, he was educated at Rugby, and then from 1752 to 1755 studied law at Edinburgh and Leipzig. But having in 1756 obtained a cornetcy in the 3d Dragoon Guards, he two years later saw some active service in the Seven Years' War. From 1774 to 1780 he represented Clackmannanshire in parliament; and in 1780 raised a regiment in Ireland, the 103d, or King's Irish. In 1793 he accompanied the Duke of York to Holland. His conduct throughout that unfortunate campaign, especially during the disastrous retreat in the winter of 1794-5, won him the love and admiration of the whole army. On his return to England, he was made a Knight of the Bath, and was appointed to the chief command of the West Indies Expedition, which he conducted with distinguished success. In 1797 he was sent to command forces in Ireland, where his efforts and many remonstrances against the policy of government towards the United States, and his removal to a similar command in Scotland. In 1799 he was sent to the Cape, to the Duke of York in the other a happy expedition to Holland. On his return, he received the command of the expedition to the Mediterranean. The fleet arrived off mid-day of 8th June, 1801, and before the British force had time to assess its strength, a battle was joined in the face of a storm of fire. On the morning of the 9th, Major-General Alexander, attempted to scale the British camp. He found them ready, under arms. In the glorious action that ensued, Abercromby was struck by a musket-ball in the thigh, and not till the battle was won did he know the source of pain. The ball could not be extracted, mortification ensued; and on the 28th he died on board his flag-ship. He was buried at Malta, and a monument was erected to him in St Paul's Cathedral. A pension was conferred on his widow, and afterwards enjoyed by his eldest son, with the title of Baron Abercromby. —His third son, JAMES (1775-1858), entered parliament in 1807, held the office of Secretary of State (1812-13), and was then created Baron Dufferin. He was author of a Memoir of the last eight years of his father's life (1861).

**Aberdare**, a town in Glamorganshire, part of Merthyr-Tydfil parliamentary borough, exports coal; pop. 55,000.

**Aberdare, Henry Austin Bruce, Lord** (1815-95), born at Duffryn, Glamorganshire, was Home Secretary (1868) and President of the Council (1873-74), with a peerage (1873). After him as President of the Royal Geographical Society the Aberdare Range in Africa was named.

**Aberdeen**, the chief city and seaport in the north of Scotland, is 98 miles NNE. of Edinburgh as the crow flies, and 528 NW. of London. (The distances by rail are rather longer.) The burgh, which lies at the mouth of the Dee—the Don being 2 miles north of it—was founded somewhere about the 7th or 8th century. It was raided by Eystein, king of Norway, about 1150, and from that period it emerges into definite recorded history. It has been a royal burgh, with the right of foreign trade, since the time of David I. (1083-1153). The patron saint was St Nicholas (Santa Claus), to whom the mother-church of the city was dedicated, and it still bears his name. The figure of the patron saint was on the burgh seal, or coat of arms, up to 1430. Old Aberdeen (the name is a misnomer) is within the same parliamentary and municipal boundary. It had no history till Bishop Elphinstone had the precincts of the cathedral and the newly established King's College erected into a burgh of barony, with the bishop as baron, in 1498. Aberdeen is notable for its historical associations, for its educational record, its commercial enterprise, and its aspect as a city. The castle of Aberdeen, that stood on what is known still as the Castlehill, and was held by an English garrison for Edward I., was stormed by the forces of Robert the Bruce in 1308, and was then demolished. The hexagonal arched Market Cross (successor of an earlier one) was erected in 1686, on the model of the Market Cross of Edinburgh—the removal of which Sir Walter Scott so lamented in *Marmion*. It is now the finest historical market cross in Scotland, distinguished in particular by its general design, its central sculptured shaft and unicorn, and the medallion portraits of Stuart sovereigns that ornament the frieze. The cathedral, dedicated to St Machar, is the only granite cathedral in the British Isles. The Bridge of Balgownie, near the cathedral, a Gothic structure from the 13th century, is the oldest historical bridge of Scotland still in use; the bridge of Dee, built by Bishop Gavin Bar, 1520-27, is unique among the bridges of Britain for its (28) inscriptions and coats of arms. Education has been a leading interest of the city for centuries. In 1494 Bishop Elphinstone founded King's College and University, and in 1593 Marischal College and University was founded by the Earl Marischal. In 1860 these colleges were formed into one university, now fully equipped for arts, medicine, science, and divinity. Latterly great extensions have taken place in buildings and in provision for higher legal, technical, and commercial education. The city has over thirty splendid primary and secondary schools, all fully and keenly in use. The trade of Aberdeen has been of consequence since the 16th century. As a port of the empire of Edward I. it now holds a position of English importance, that is due to the export of dried fish to Aberdeen. The trade of the city now includes a large foreign-borne commerce. Next to Grimsby, it is the largest fish-supply centre in the British Isles. Its granite-trade has been remarkable since the later years of the 18th century, and its other industries include comb-making, paper-making, shipbuilding, cattle-breeding, grain-milling, cotton, woollen, wincey, tweed, hosiery, and worsted glove manufactures; soap and candle-making, tanning, leather and motor-car building, engineering of all kinds, timber-working, &c. The main streets of the city are well laid out, and have a singular air of spaciousness that gives distinction to the appearance of the city. Since about 1820 the light-grey granite of the district, finely dressed, has been used in the buildings of Aberdeen, which, from this cause, has become known as the 'Granite City.' The city has six public parks, besides the



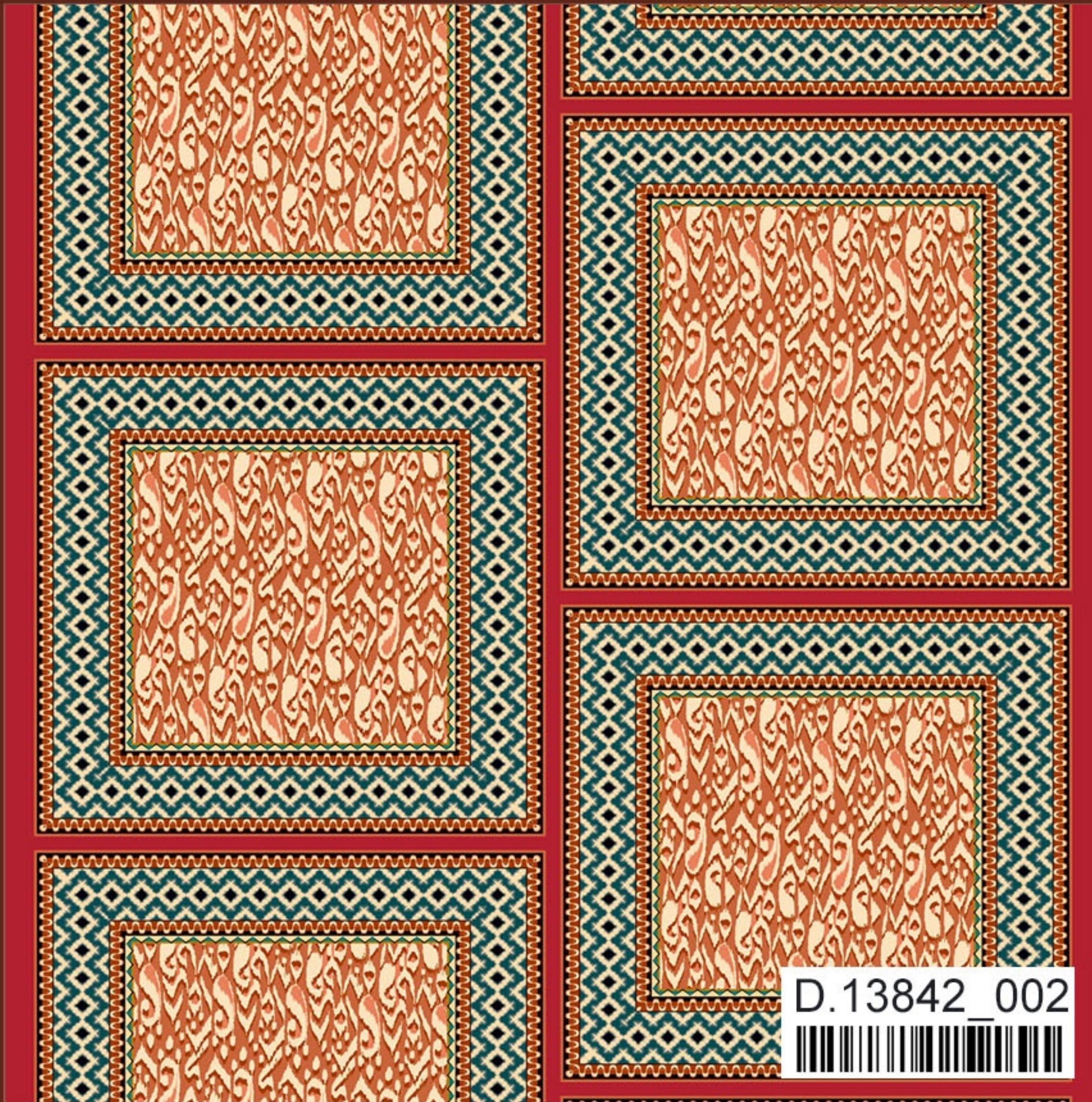
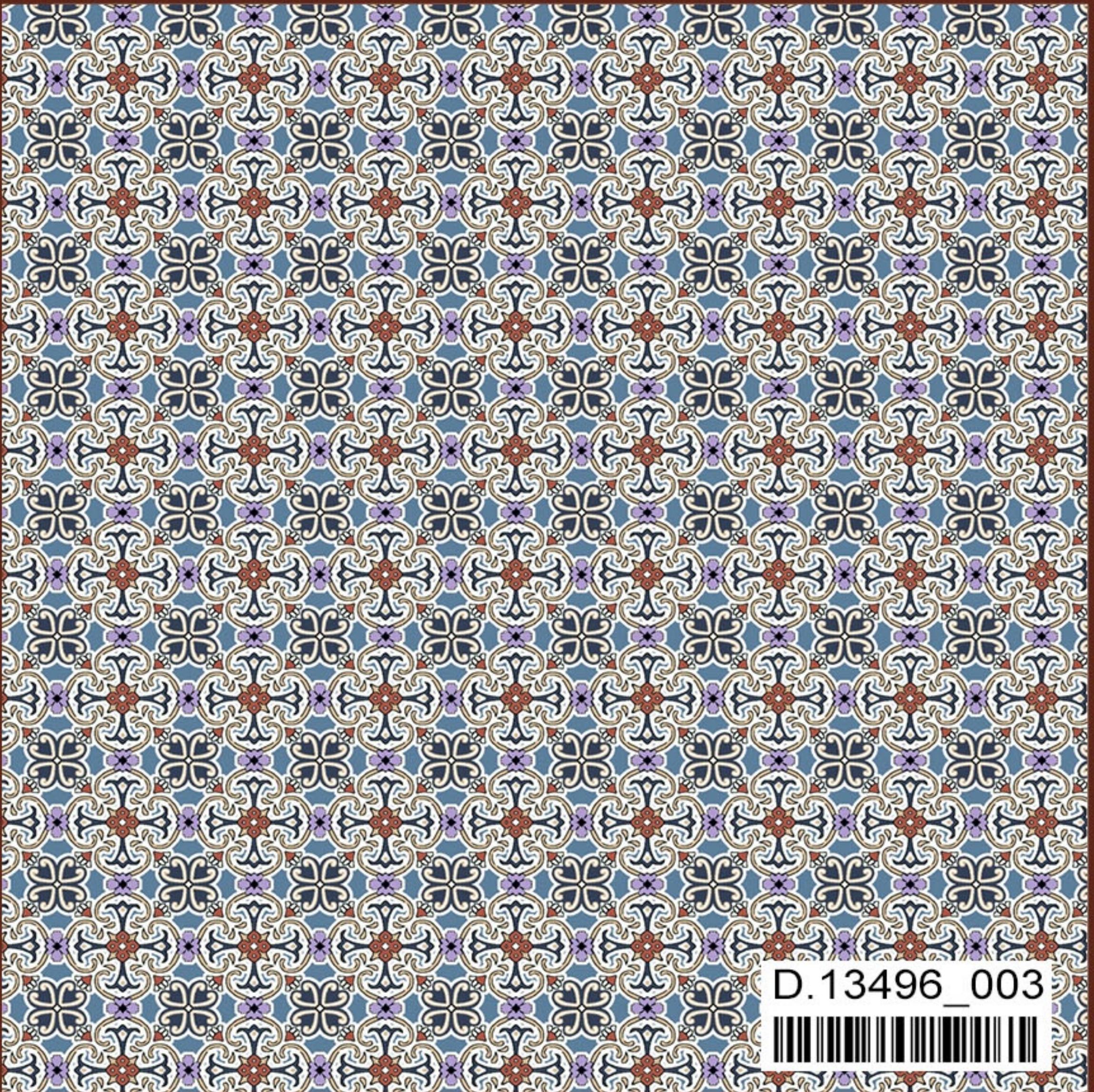


# I KAT





Ethnic love





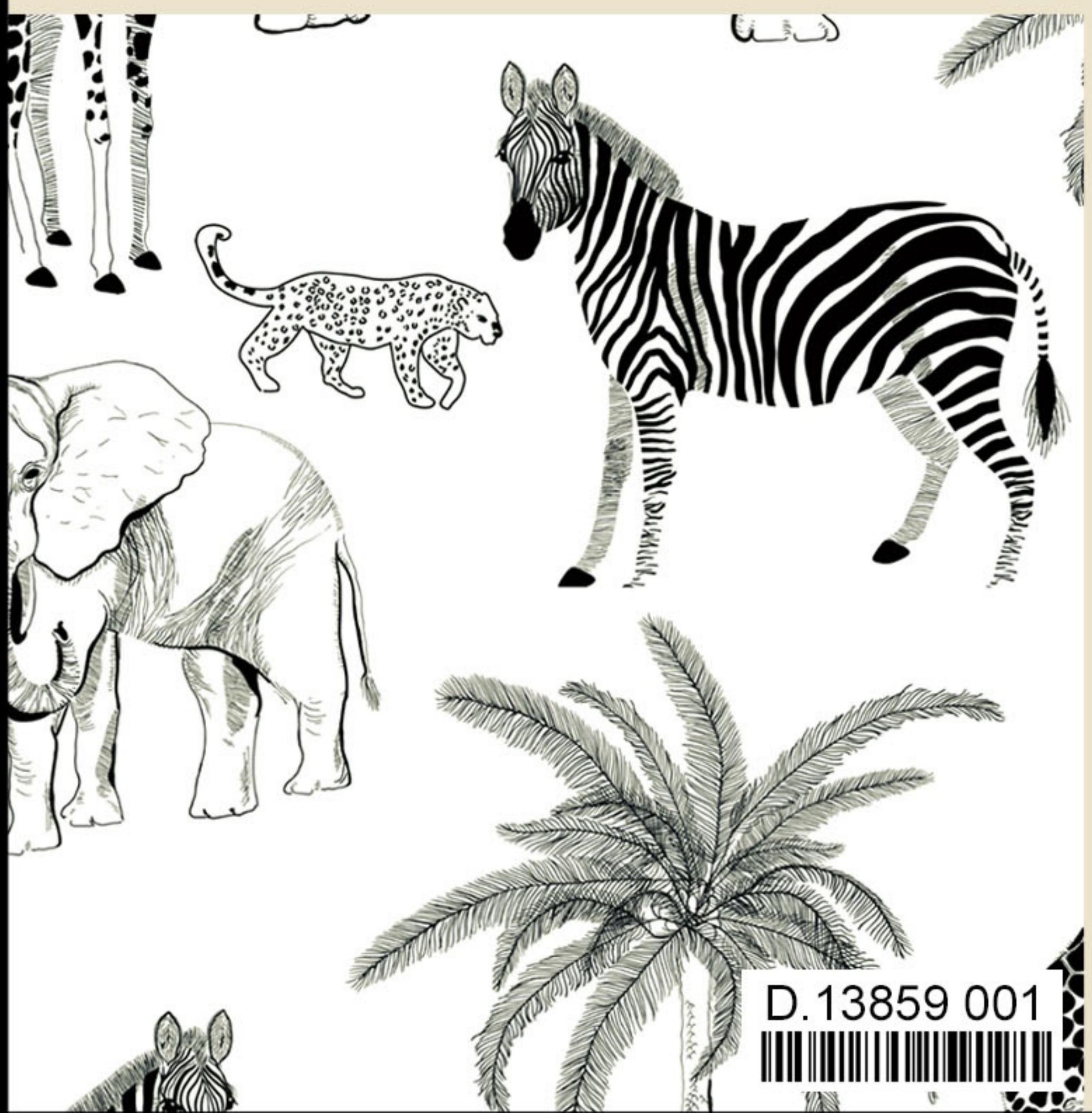
**SEM PLUS**



SUMMER 2024



clean nature



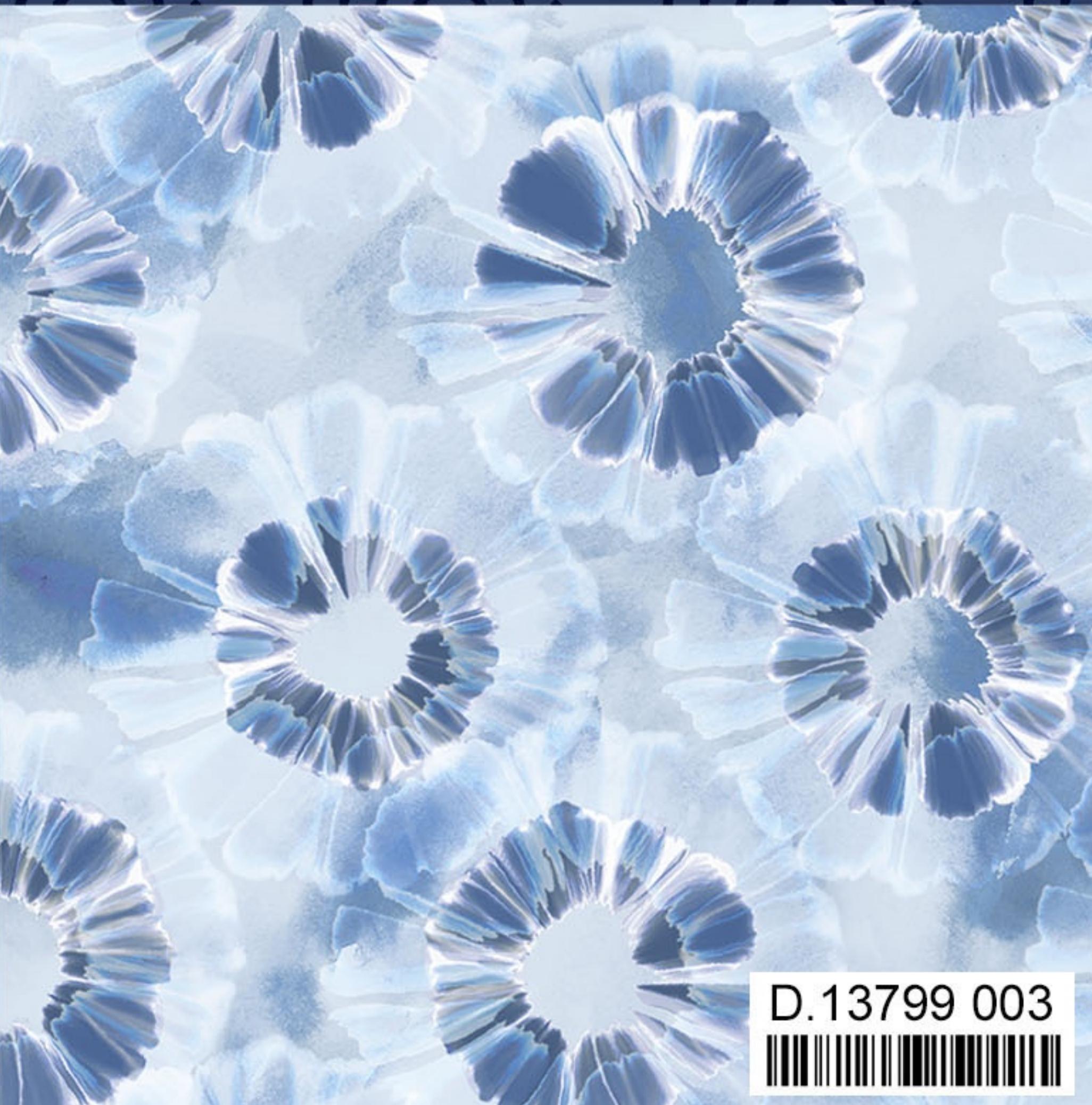


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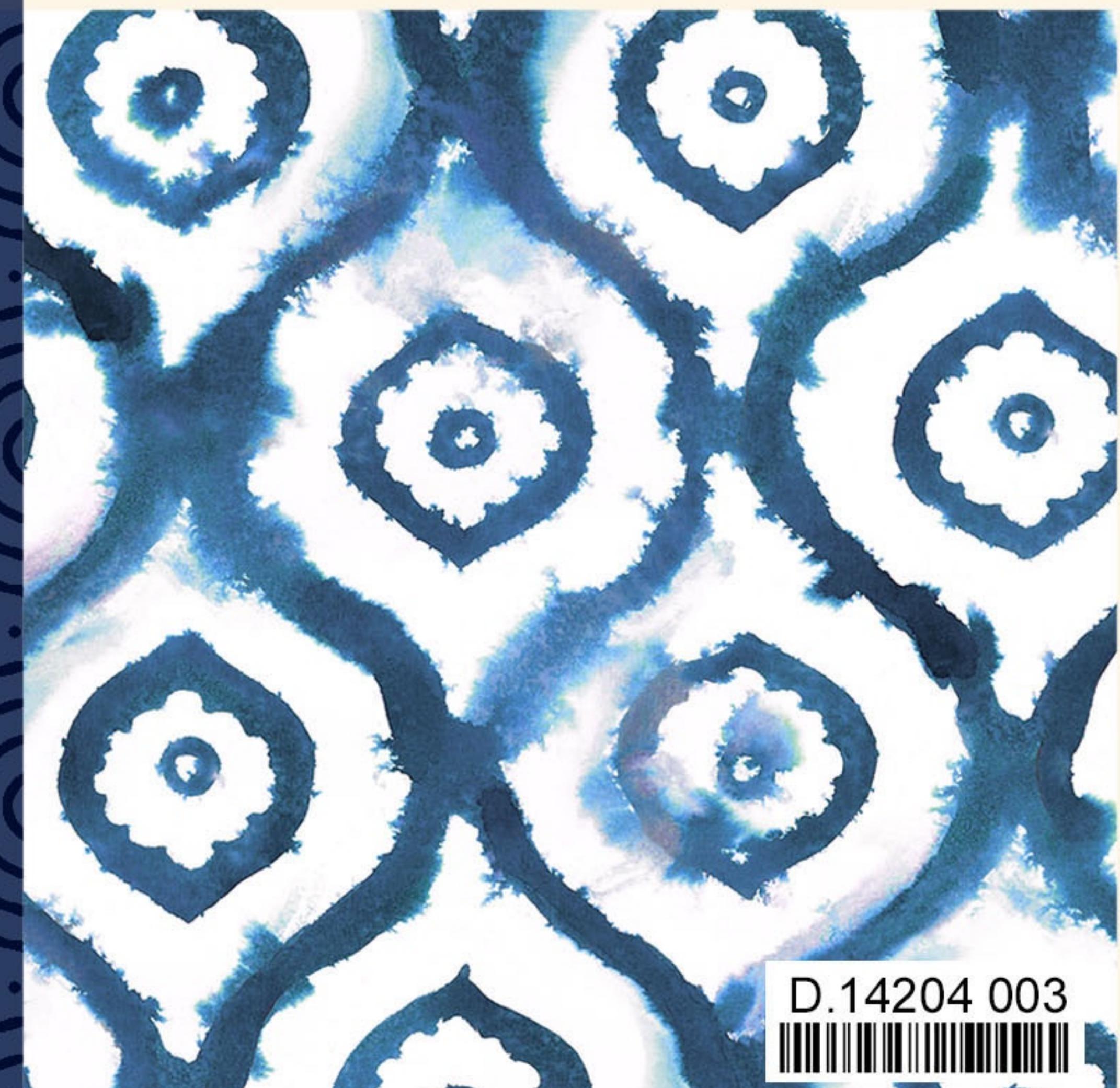




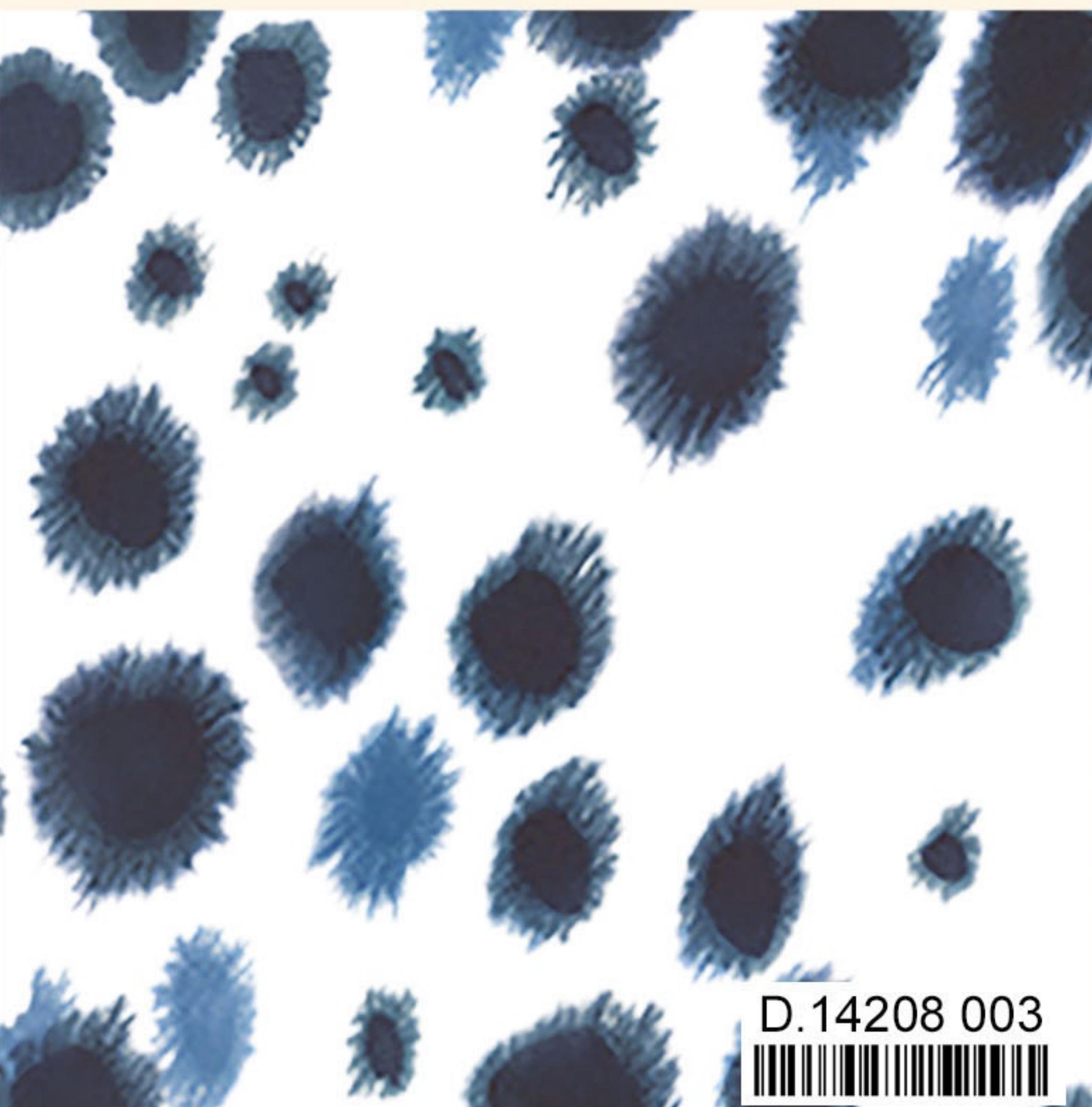
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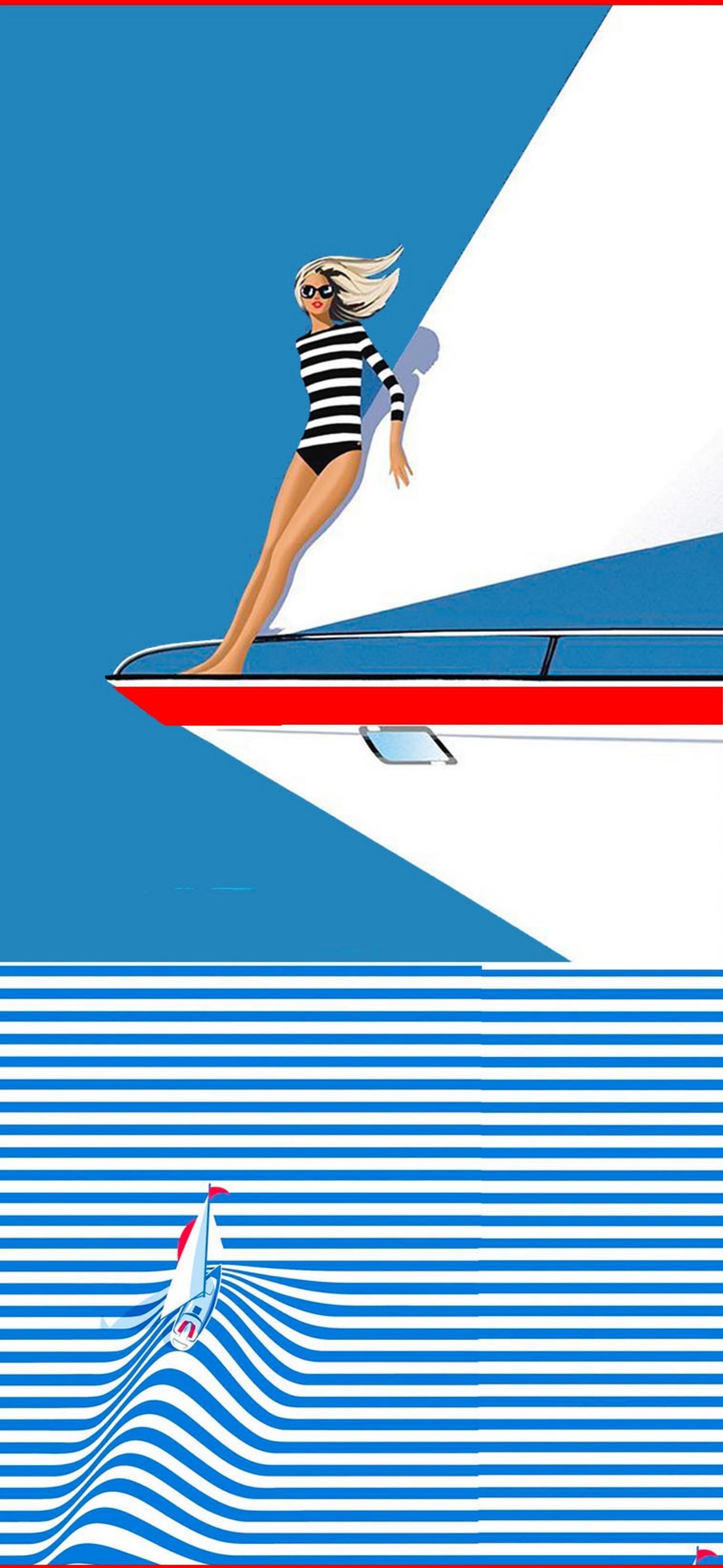


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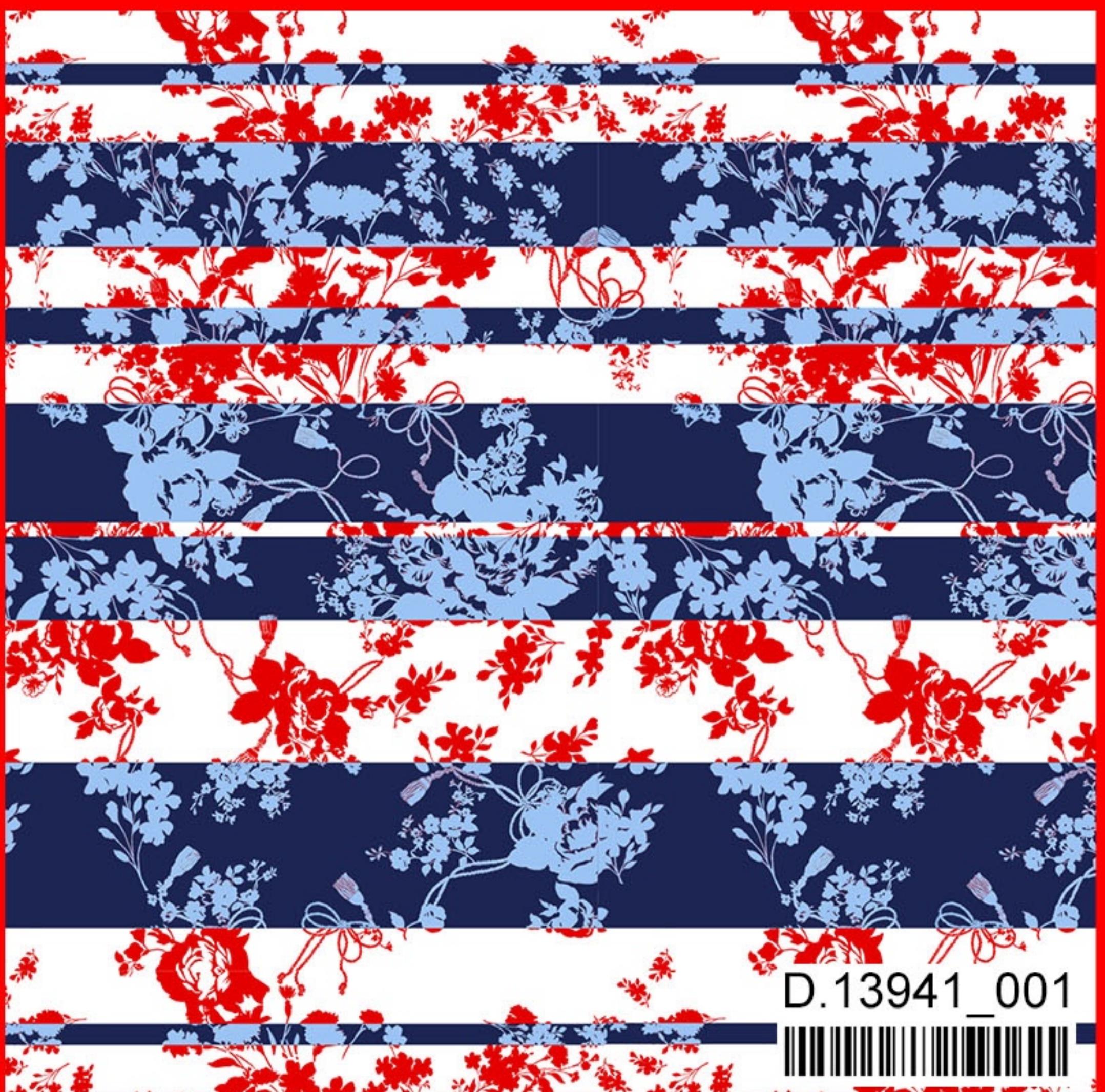
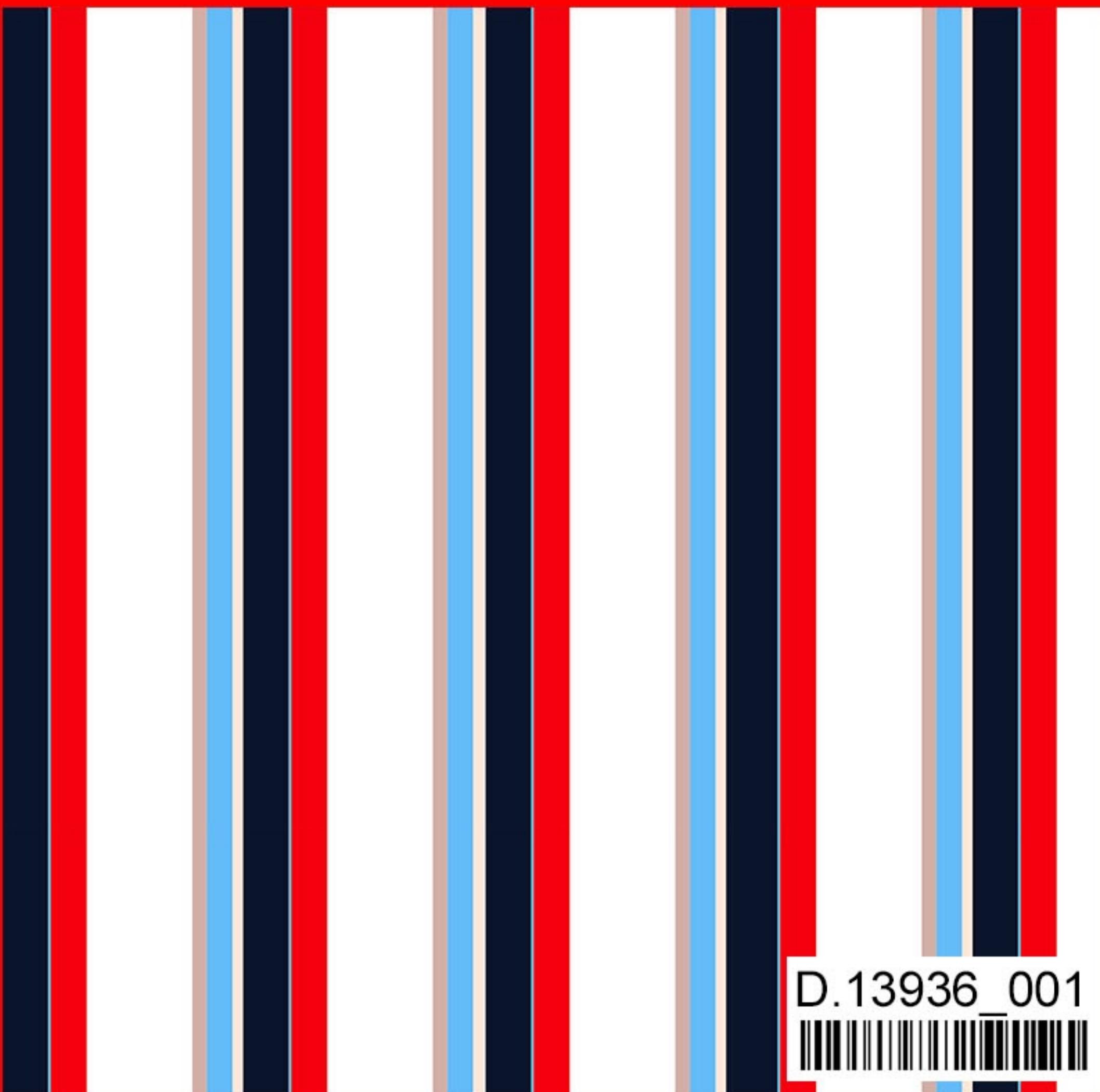


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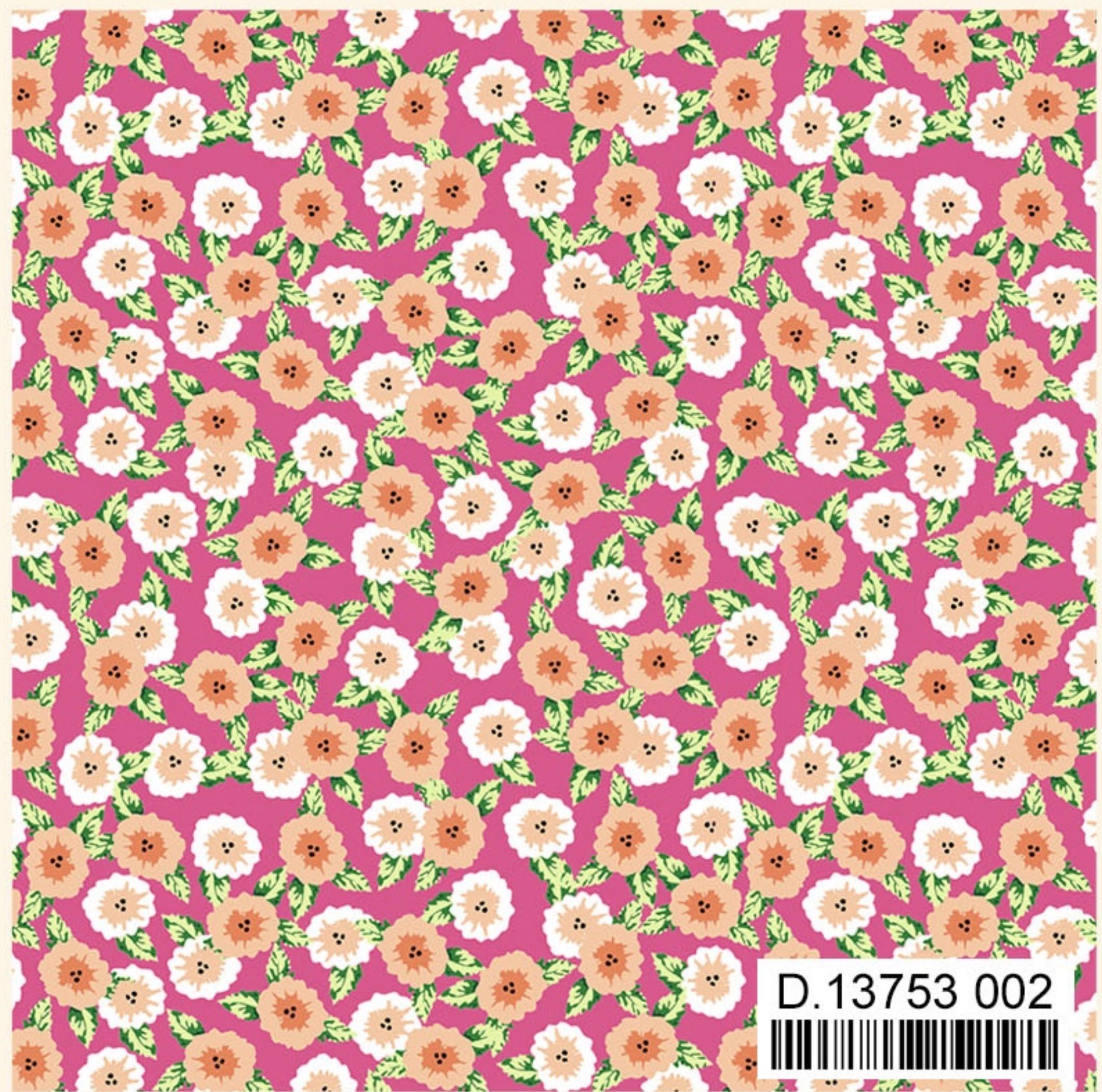


French riviera



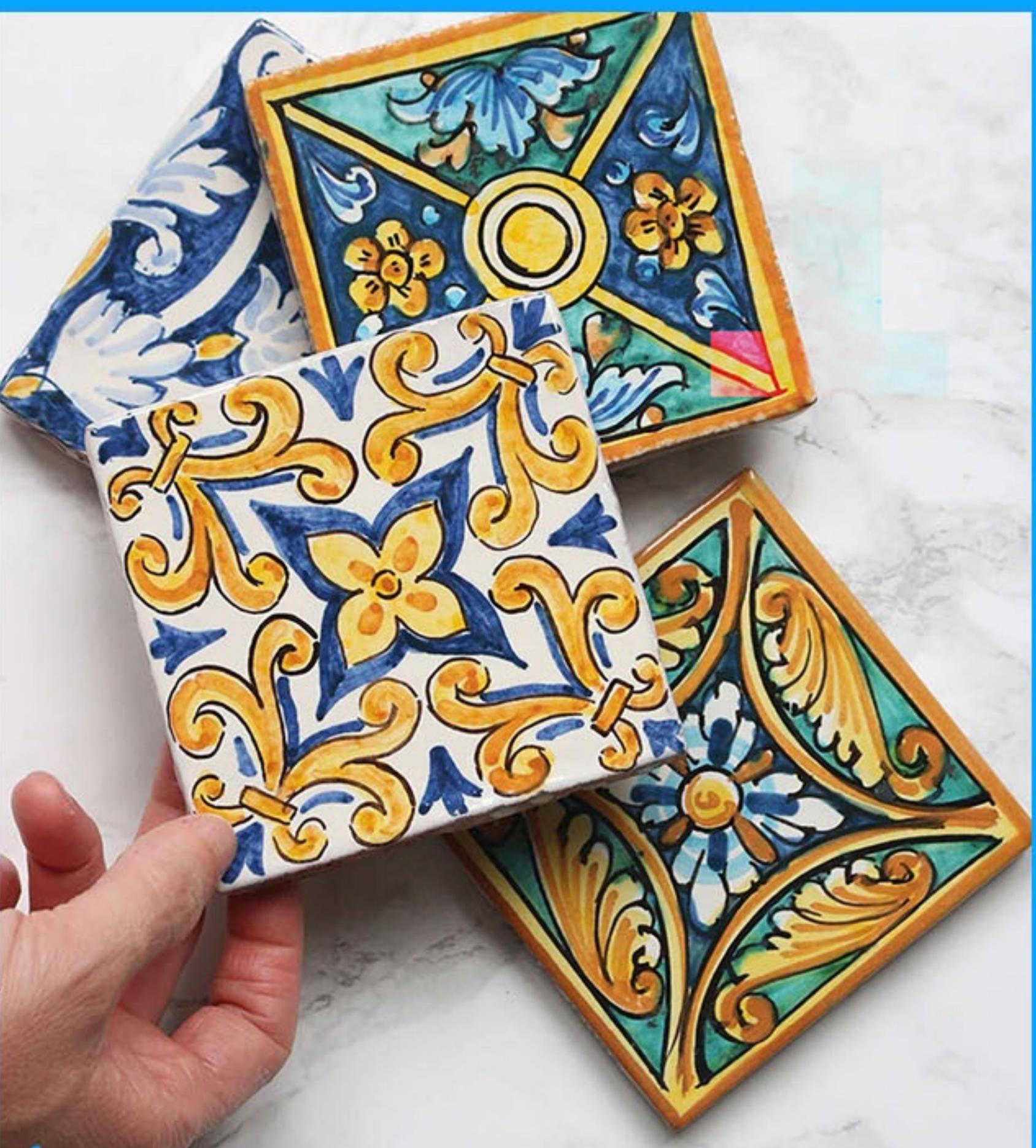


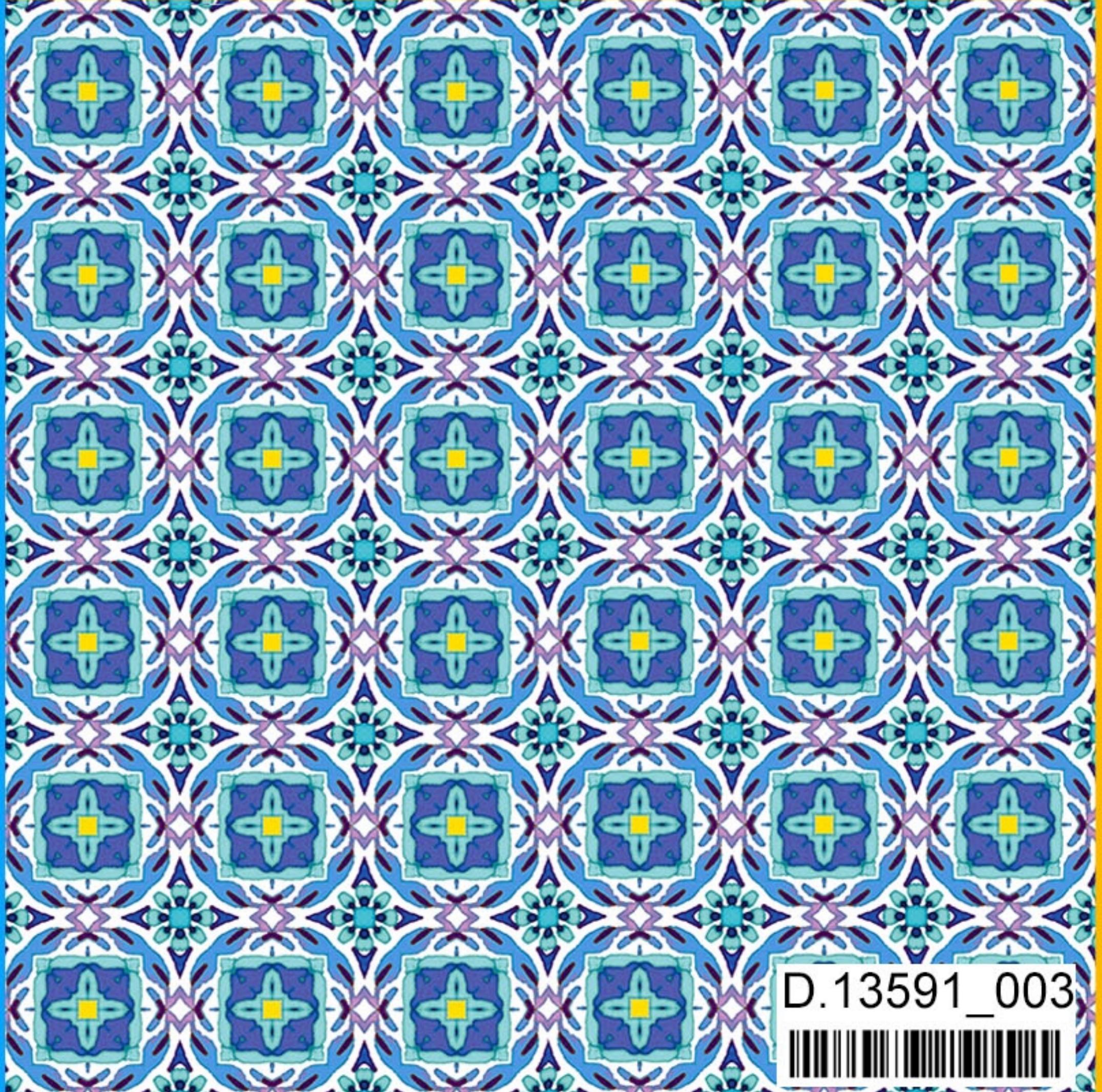
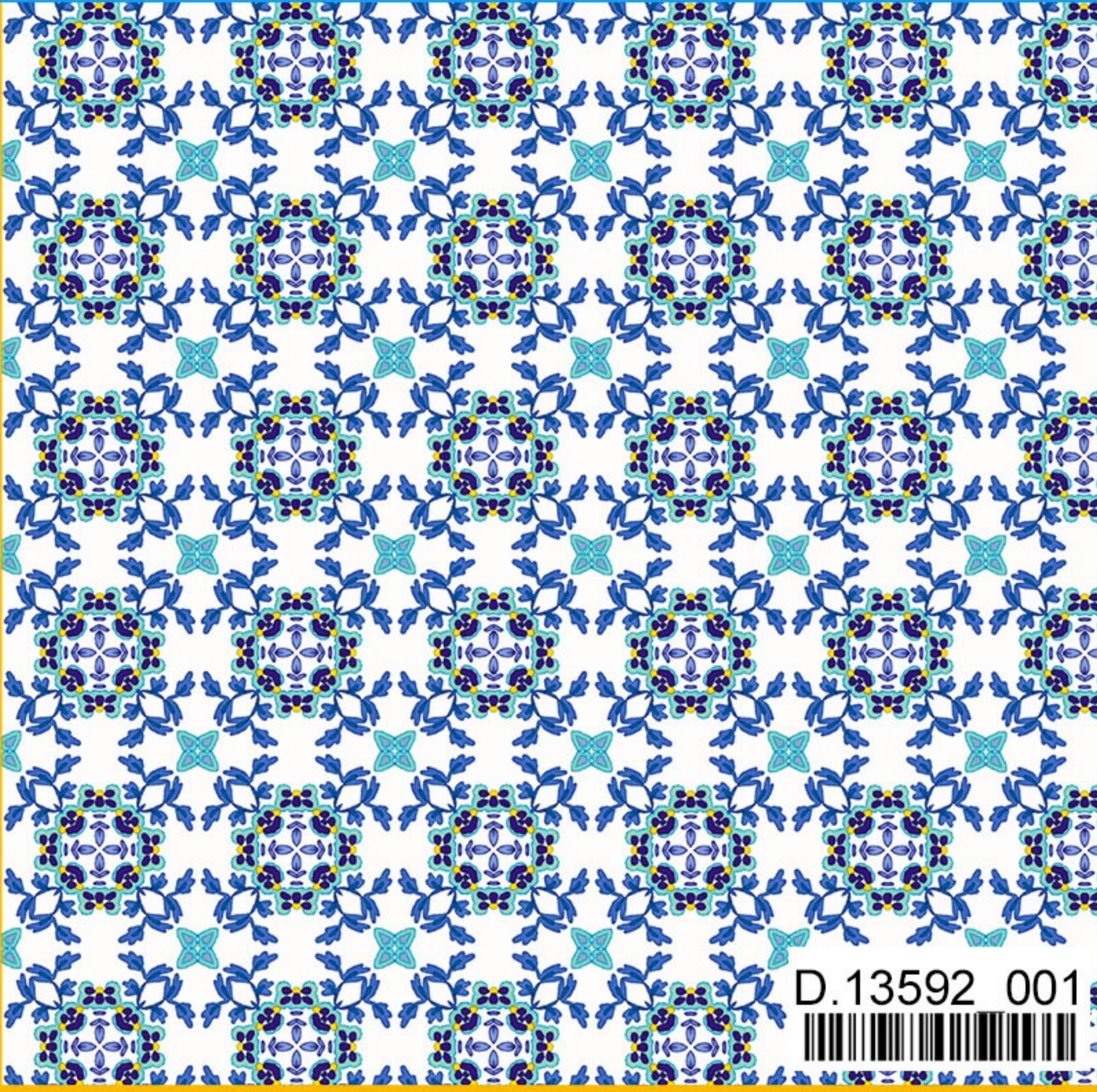
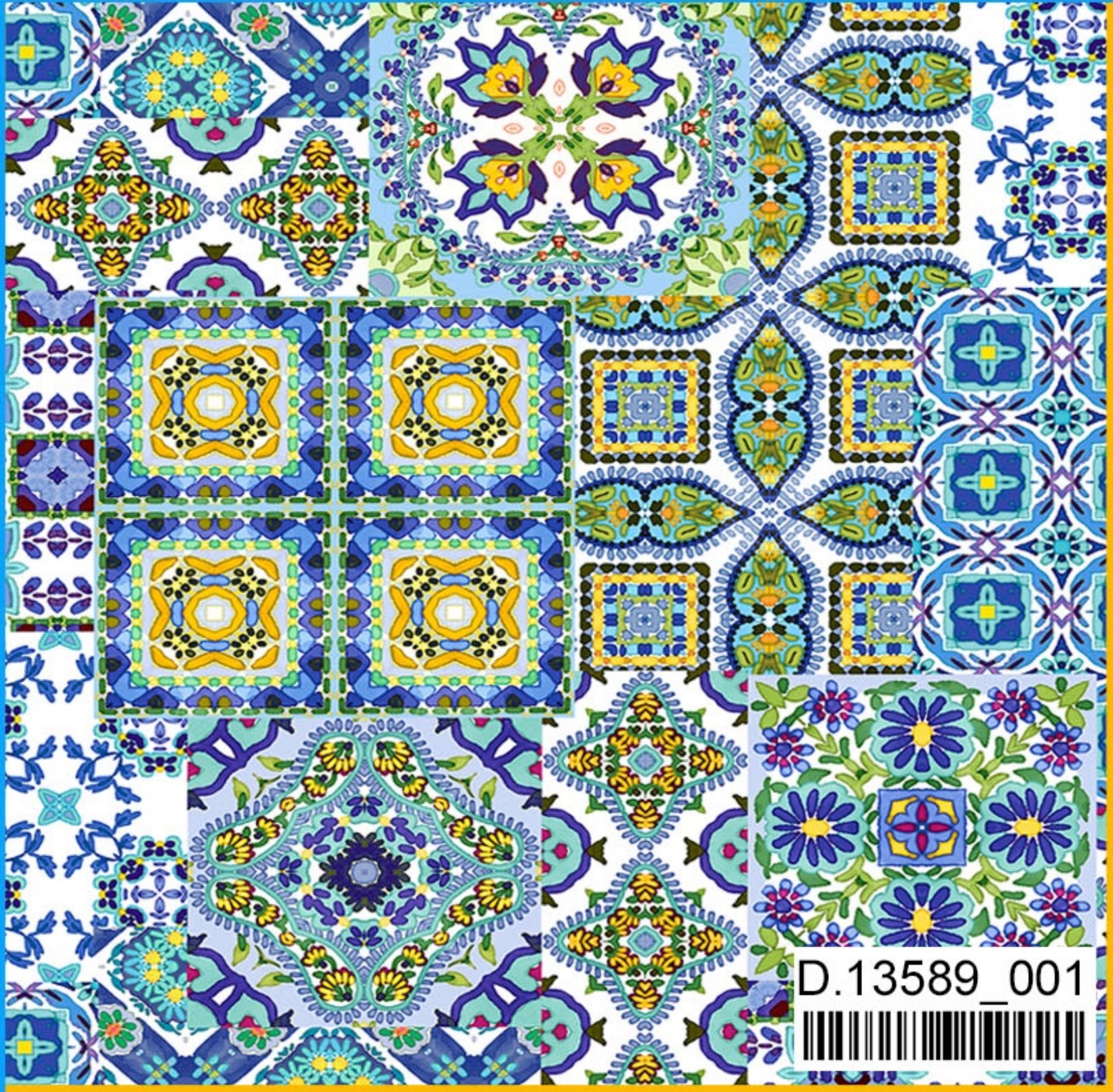
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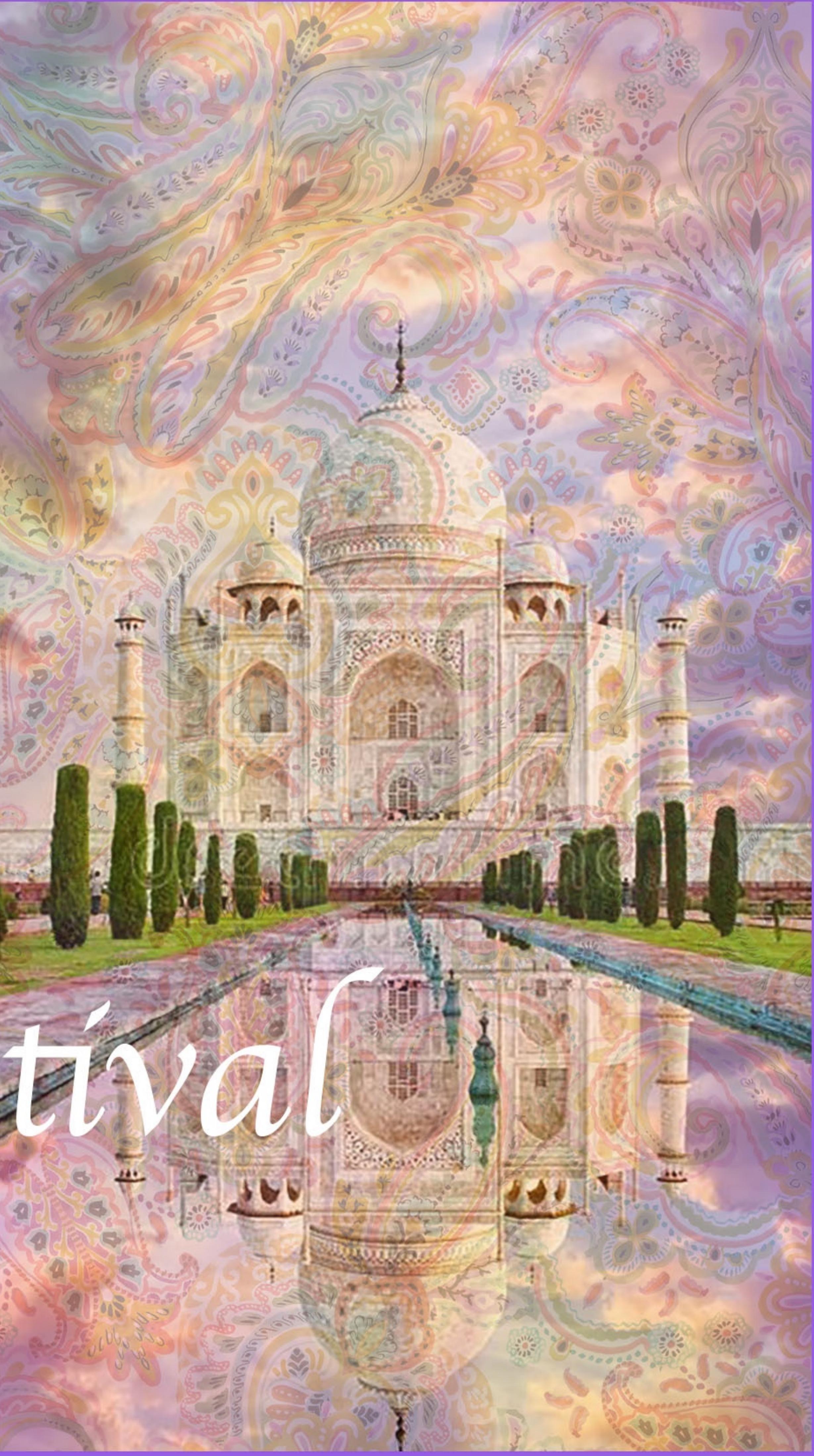




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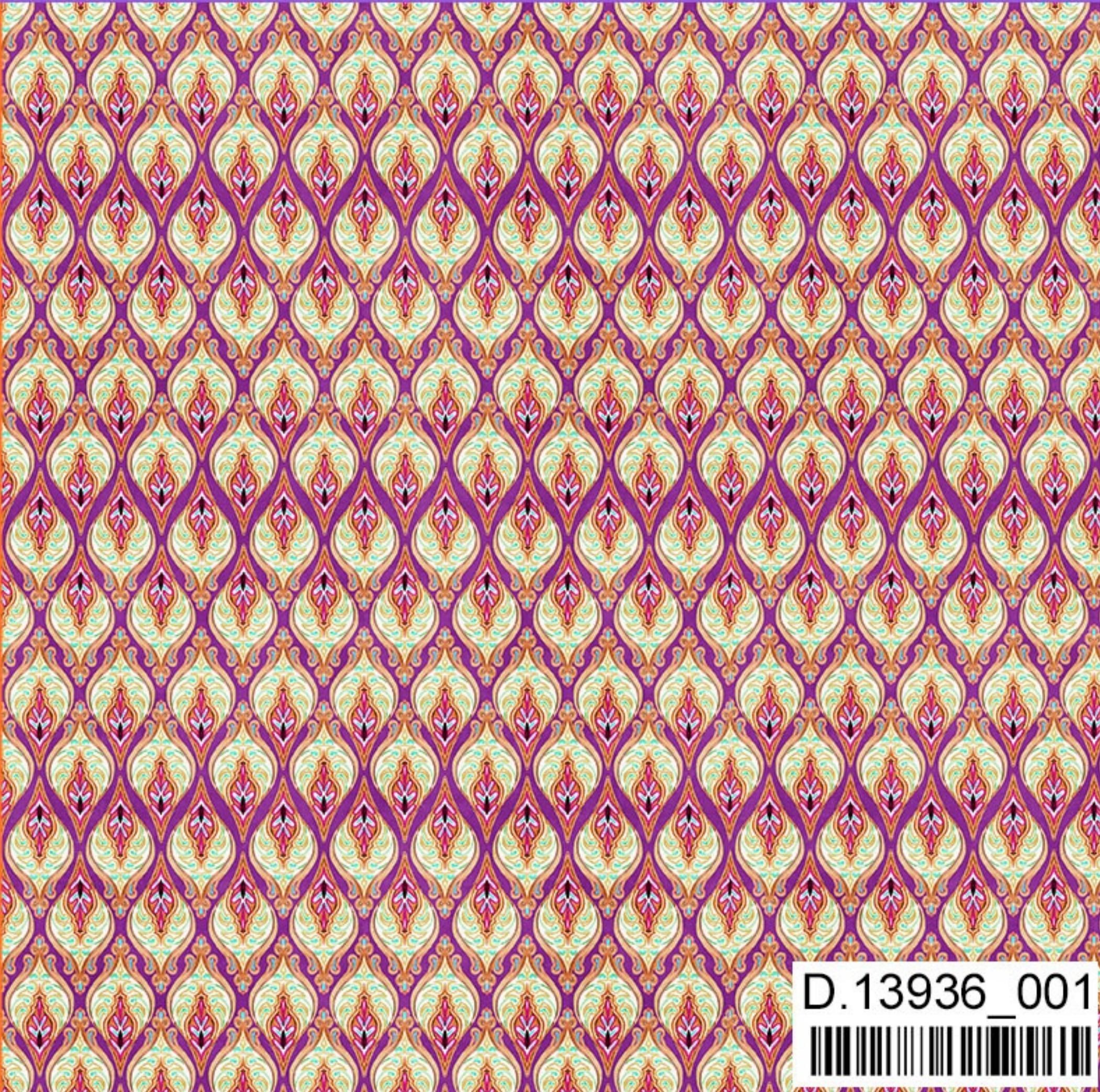




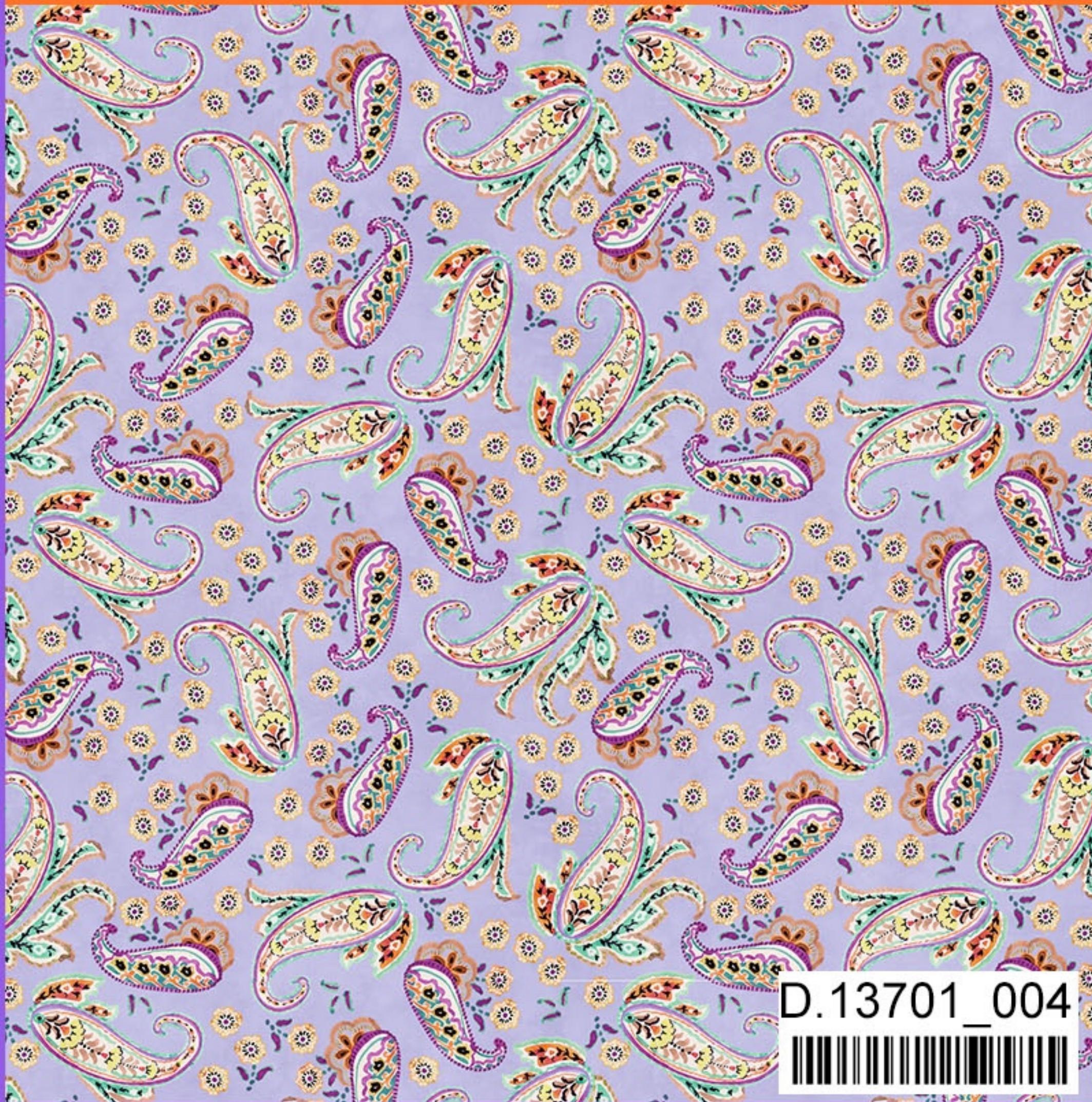
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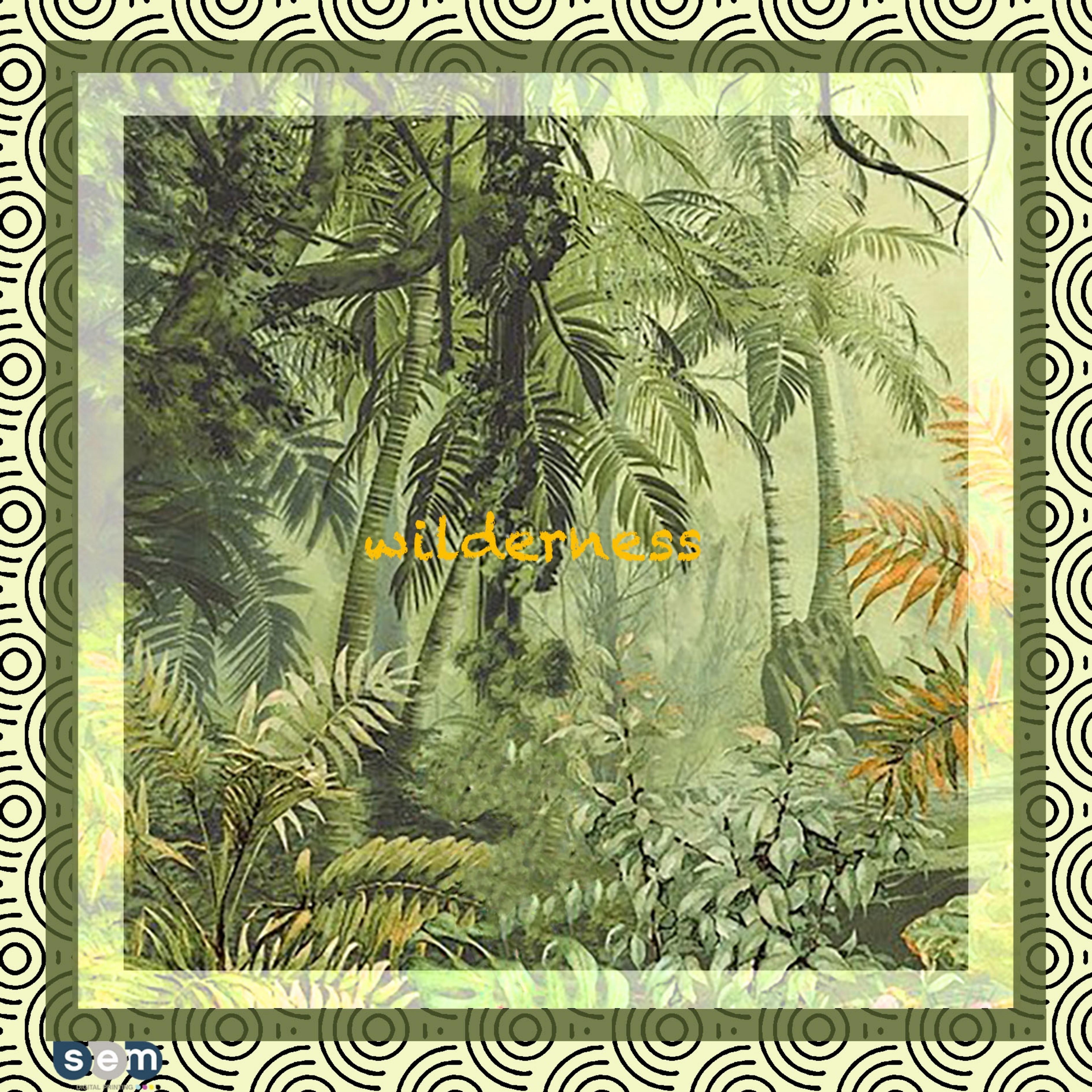


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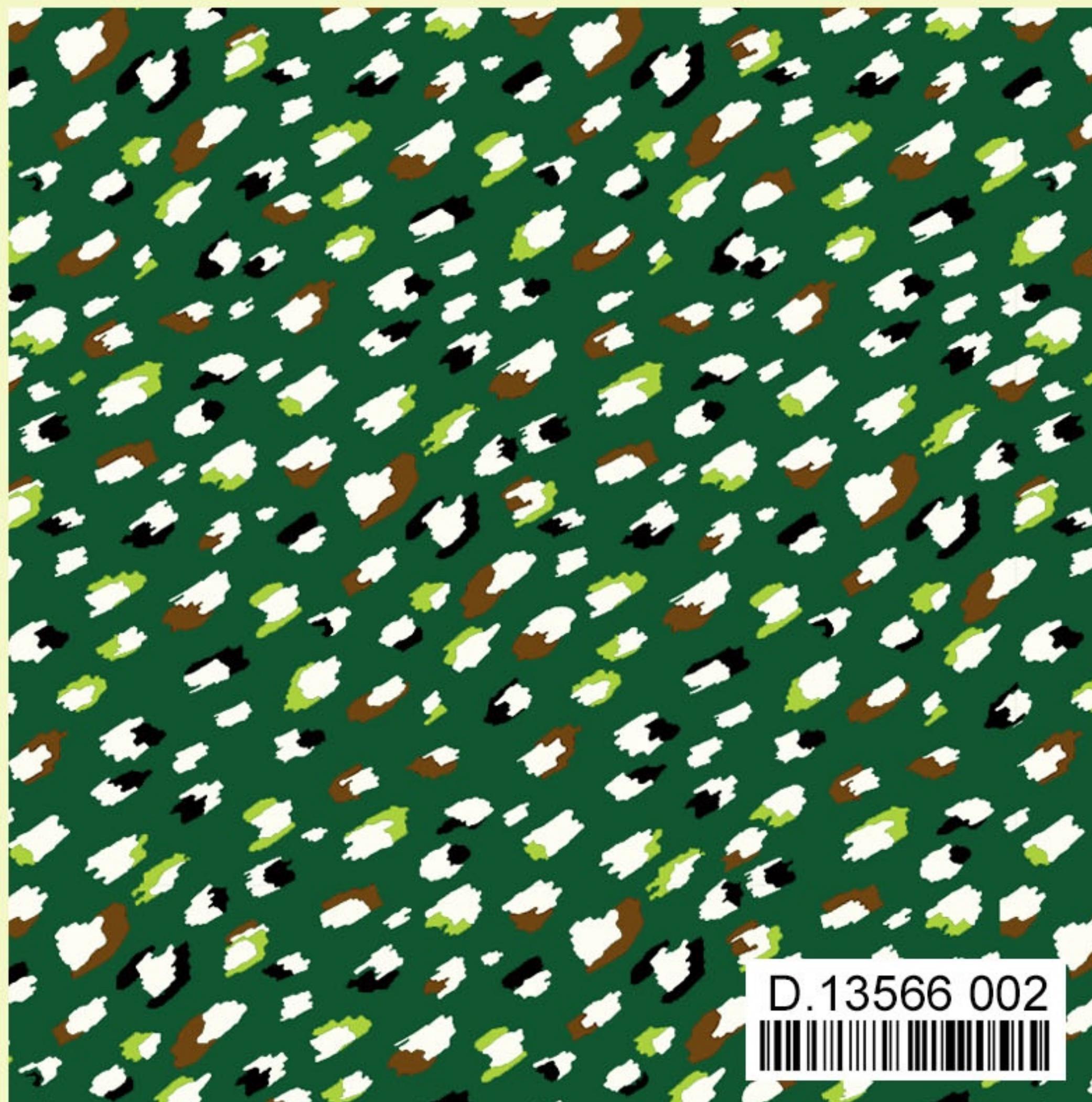


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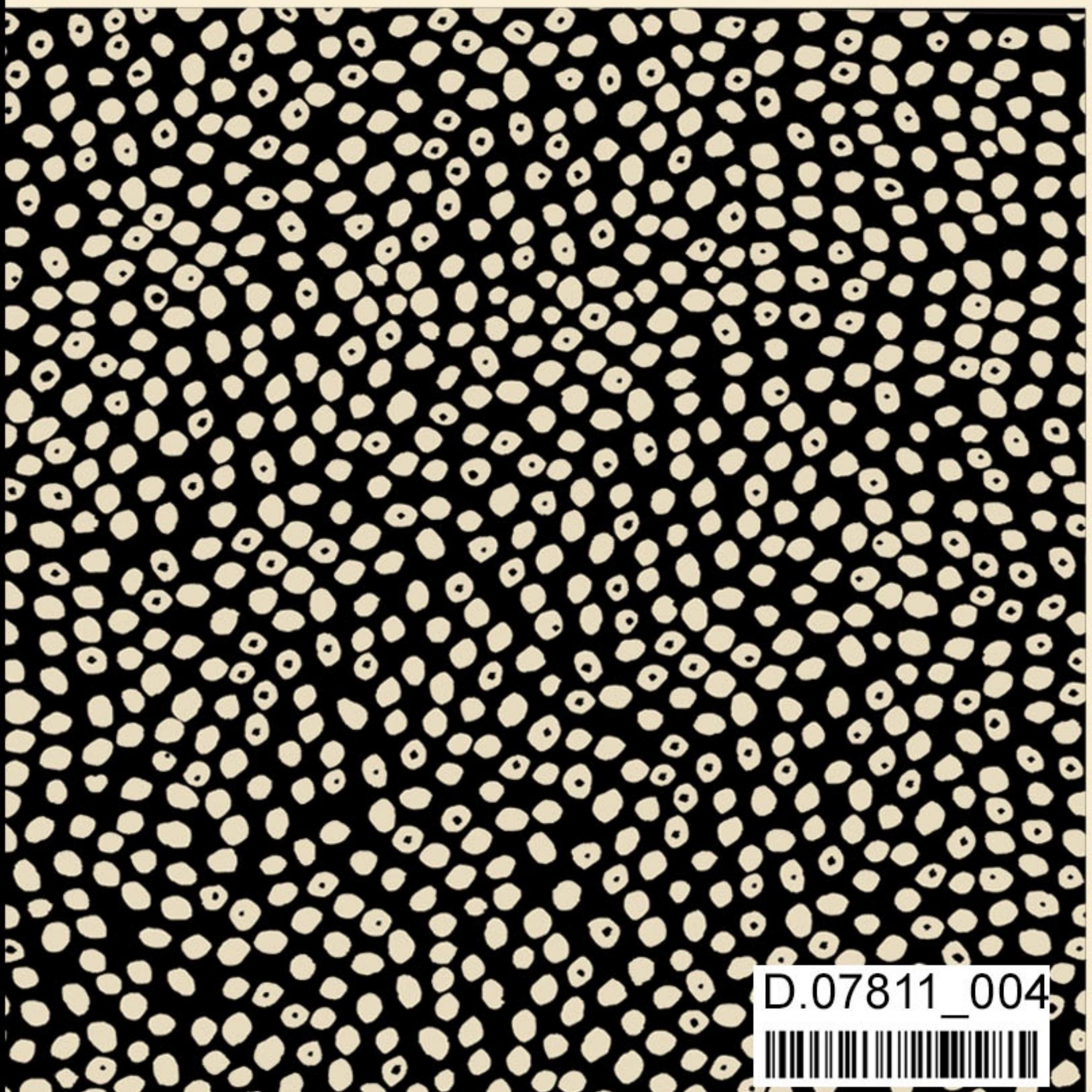


wilderness



# African vibes







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