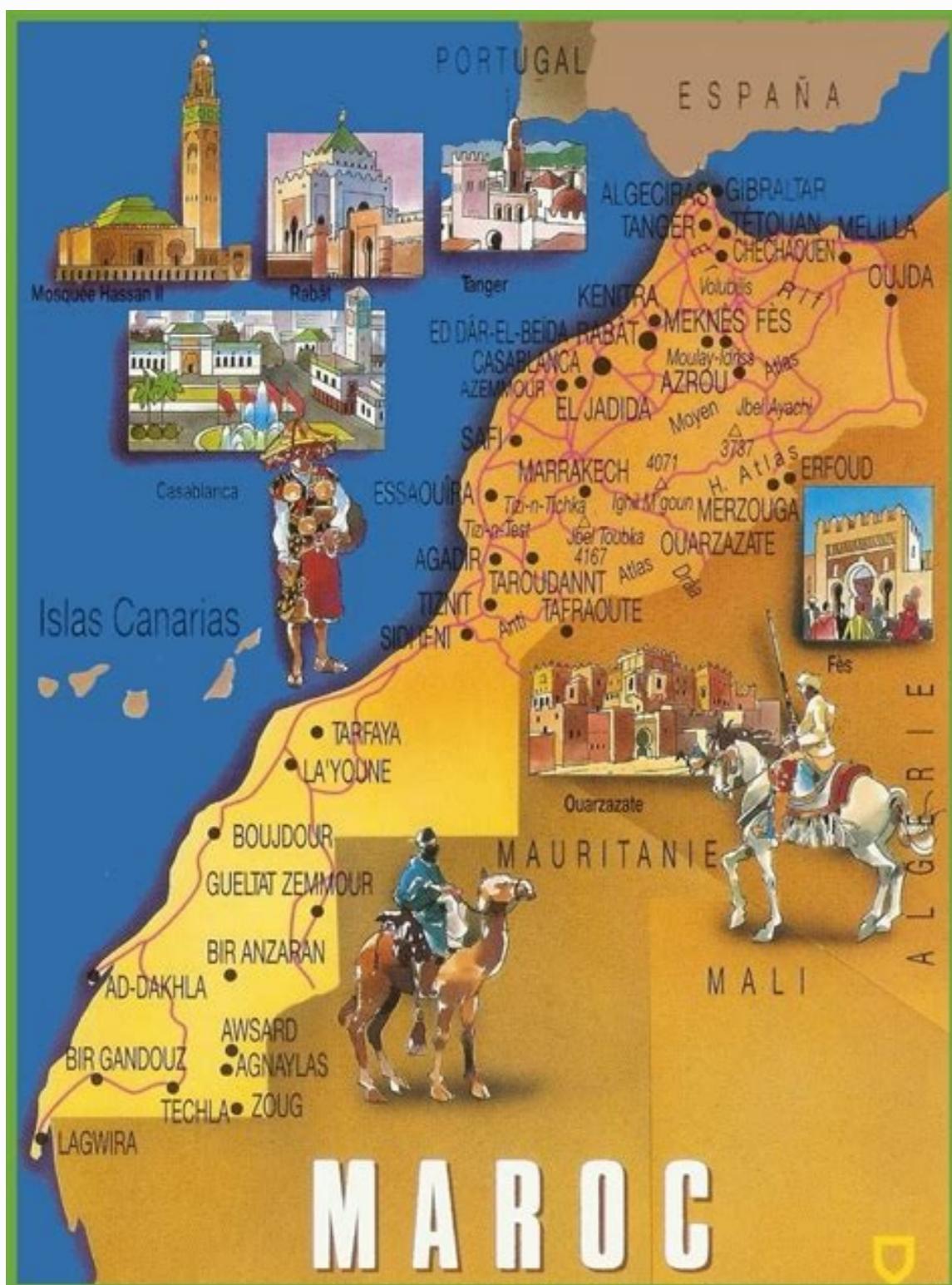
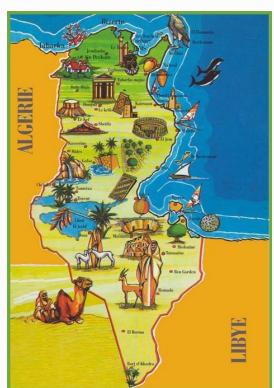


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The SNCF is still a major employer in the city, and new depots and workshops have been opened in 2009 and 2010. The departmental road 150, at the end of the east part, runs towards Niort by Saint-Hilaire-de-Villefranche et Saint-Jean-d'Angély. The city is based 60 km southeast of La Rochelle,[9] 33 kilometers northeast of Royan,[9] and about 100 km north of Bordeaux[9] (to which it is linked by the A10 autoroute). Its inhabitants are called Saintaises and Saintais.[3] Saintes is the second-largest city in Charente-Maritime, with 26,470 inhabitants in 2008. The neighbourhoods of les Boiffiers and Bellevue are separated from the rest of the city by the avenue de Saintonge; they consist mainly in low-rent housing (HLM) and suburban housing standing on a plateau bounded by the Charente. ^ "Gentilé Saintes" (in French). In Roman times, Saintes was known as Mediolanum Santonum. It was during the 19th century that the neighborhood began to develop. Population Historical populationYearPop.±% p.a.1793 8,388— 1800 10,050+2.62%1806 10,300+0.41%182110,274-0.02%183110,437+0.16%18369,559-1.74%18419,994+0.89%184611,363+2.60%185111,569+0.36%185611,927+0.61%186110,962-1.67%186611,570+1.09%187212,437+1.21%187613,725+2.49%188115,763+2.81%188617,327+1.91%189118,461+1.28%189620,285+1.90%YearPop.±% 190118,219-2.13%190619,025+0.87%191120,802+1.80%192119,152-0.82%192620,469+1.34%193120,592+0.12%193621,160+0.55%194523,441+1.14%195225,717+0.99%196826,507+0.51%197526,891+0.21%198225,471-0.77%199025,595-0.12%2007 26,401+0.39%2012 25,645-0.58%2017 25,470-0.14%Source: EHESS[17] and INSEE[18] Landmarks Cathédrale Saint Pierre The Roman amphitheater Museum The Arch of Germanicus, a triumphal arch, was built at the entrance to a bridge, where the main Roman road crossed the Charente. The city's immediate surroundings form the second-most populous metropolitan area in the department, with 56,598 inhabitants. Retrieved 29 September 2010. Later it was designated as the capital of the province of Saintonge under the Ancien Régime. Local TV channels France 3 Nouvelle-Aquitaine Saintes is served by France 3 Nouvelle-Aquitaine. Once outside-of-the-walls, the faubourg included some hosteries and inns for pilgrims.[13] The streets of the faubourg converge toward the place Saint-Louis, the place de l'Aubarrée and the place Blair, dominated by a column of Liberty (in France popularised as fictional Marianne at the time) erected during the Revolution.[14] The square Goulebené stands between the place Blair and the river. Twin towns - sister cities Saintes is twinned with:[19] Nivelles, Belgium Xanten, Germany Timbuktu, Mali Vladimir, Russia Salisbury, England, United Kingdom Cuevas del Almanzora, Spain See also Saintongeais language Communes of the Charente-Maritime department Notes ^ The prefecture of Charente-Maritime is La Rochelle and the subprefectures are alphabetically: Jonzac, Rochefort, Saint-Jean-d'Angély and Saintes. Adjacent communes Saintes and its neighboring communes (in orange : Communauté de communes du Pays santon). Train The Gare de Saintes (train station) is at the focal point of five railways that link the agglomeration to Nantes (by La Rochelle), Bordeaux, Angoulême, Niort and Royan ; the trains are mainly part of the regional rail network TER Nouvelle-Aquitaine and the network Intercités. During the Middle Ages, a funeral basilica, dedicated to the bishop Palladius, was established (and later replaced by the église Saint-Pallais, which gives its name to the neighborhood), then a Benedictine abbey of women amongst the largest in the region, the Abbaye aux Dames de Saintes. Archived from the original on 21 August 2010. Ecclesiastical The Abbaye-aux-Dames. Fragments of the 3rd century rampart (to the city walls) can be seen in the Place des Récollets. The bridge was demolished in 1843 but the Arch was saved by Prosper Mérimée and rebuilt at its present location on the bank of the river. (in French) ^ Population en historique depuis 1968, INSEE ^ "Villes jumelles". Retrieved 18 November 2019. Today, Saintes remains the economic heart of the center of the department, and it is an important transportation hub.[5] A few major industrial businesses operate (in electronics, rail repair, construction of hoists). The presence of this monumental heritage led to the integration of part of the neighborhood in a conservation area. Primarily built on the left bank of the Charente, Saintes became the first Roman capital of Aquitaine. City Hall on the left bank, district Saint-Pierre. (in French) Jean Combes, Gilles Bernard, Histoire du Poitou et des Pays Charentais, Éditions de Borée, 2001 ISBN 978-2-84494-084-1 (in French) Robert Favreau, Régis Rech et Yves-Jean Riou (directeurs) Bonnes villes du Poitou et des Pays Charentais (XIIth-XVIIIth siècles), Actes du colloque tenu à Saint-Jean-d'Angély les 24-25 septembre 1999, Société des antiquaires de l'Ouest in Mémoires de la Société des antiquaires de l'Ouest et des Musées de Poitiers, 5th série, tome VIII (2002), à Poitiers. Geology A chronostratigraphic stage of sedimentary rock (in stratigraphy) has been named after the former name for inhabitants, the Santones, the Santonian (approximately 84 Ma ago, after the Coniacian Age and before the Campanian Age in the Cretaceous Period). Districts Courthouse, district Saint-Vivien. List of schools : Public kindergartens and elementary schools École Le Cormier École Roger Pérat École Saint-Eutrope École Les Jacobins École Saint-Exupéry École Jean Jaurès École Jules Ferry École Pasteur École Eugène Pelletan École Paul Bert École Nicolas Lemercier École Léo Lagrange Private elementary schools École Marie-Eustelle École Jeanne d'Arc-Notre-Dame Public collèges Edgar Quinet Collège René Caillé Collège privé Collège Jeanne d'Arc-Notre-Dame Public lycées of general education Lycée Bernard Palissy Lycée polyvalent régional Bellevue Private lycée of general education Lycée Notre-Dame-de-Recouvrance Public professional lycées Établissement régional d'enseignement adapté Lycée agricole Georges Desclaude Lycée professionnel lycée technique Claire Champagne Military school École d'enseignement technique de l'armée de l'air (ETAA) Business School Centre de Formation d'Apprentis en commerce (CFA Chamber of Commerce) Higher education Institut de formation in soins infirmiers (IFSI) Institut de formation des aides-soignants (IFAS) Centre d'étude d'architecture et d'urbanisme (CEAU) Two U.S. universities conduct year round study abroad programs at the C.E.A.U., the University of Houston's Gerald D. Retrieved 9 January 2010. ISBN 2-9519441-0-1 (in French) Michel Garnier, Christian Gensbeit, À la découverte de Saintes, Patrimoines Médias, 2000, ISBN 2-910137-50-3 (in French) Daniel Massiou, Histoire politique, civile et religieuse de la Saintonge et de l'Aunis, A.Charrier, librairie-éditeur, Saintes, 1846. Archived from the original on 29 May 2010. Transportation Roads The autoroute A10 leaving Saintes towards Bordeaux Saintes is a transportation hub of some importance, connected by two motorways and several secondary roads, national and departmental, that converge towards the rocade (partly a 2x2) that bypasses the city on its western and southern sides. The town is divided into 14 administrative areas : Les Boiffiers, Les Tourneurs, L'Orneau de Pied, Recouvrance, La Fenêtre, Saint-Rémy, Saint-Vivien, Saint-Eutrope, Saint-Pierre, Saint-Pallais, Saint-Sébastien de Bouard, La Récluse, Le Maine-Saint-Sorlin and Bellevue.[11] Left bank (Rive gauche) The Post Office on the left bank. (in French) Alain Michaud (sous la direction de), Histoire de Saintes, Privat, 1989, ISBN 2-7089-8252-4 (in French) Pierre Rayssiguier (ouvrage collectif sous la direction de), Saintes, plus de 2,000 ans d'histoire illustrée, Société d'archéologie et d'histoire de la Charente-Maritime, Saintes, 2001 (in French) Henri Texier, Petite histoire de Saintes, Geste édition, 2003 ISBN 2-84561-092-0 (in French) Le patrimoine des communes de la Charente-Maritime, éditions Flohic, collection Le patrimoine des communes de France, 2002. Its notable tiers (cavea) are built against the hill and an embankment. External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Saintes. The uplifting of Alps and Pyrenees began during the Maastrichtian, 65 Ma ago, and continued for a part of the Paleogene. Some remnants of the thermae of Saint-Saloine (1st century) are also visible, in particular an aqueduct. Saintes History: Urban Development (in French) Town council site (in French) Tourism office site (in French) Pictures of the Abbaye aux Dames (in French) Pictures of Saint-Eutrope church: [4] and [5] Retrieved from " The north of the urban area, the Saint-Vivien neighborhood has an old faubourg (exurb) inhabited since antiquity where the thermes de Saint-Saloine, ancient Roman baths are found.[13] Right bank (Rive droite) Abbaye aux Dames on the right bank The neighborhood of Saint-Pallais was probably urbanized in antiquity. The town center of Saintes is bypassed by the avenue de Saintonge or departmental road 24, that crosses the Charente with the bridge de Saintonge, opened in 1969. Archived from the original on 23 October 2009. the Musée du Présidial, which has a mannerist architecture and a collection of regional ceramics and paintings of the 15th to 18th century. The rocade is formed in its western part by the national road 137, that meets two key roads, the departmental road 728 (that links Saintes to the Island of Oleron by Marennes) and the departmental road 150 that intersects near the locality of Diconche. The A10 autoroute (France), operated locally by Autoroutes du Sud de la France, passes through the commune in its western part, in a north-south axis. These partly separate the hill of the Capitole to the north. It can be accessed by the interchange 35. ^ (in French) Charente-Maritime, encyclopédie Bonneton, p. 47 m or 154 ft)1 French Land Register data, which excludes lakes, ponds, glaciers > 1 km2 (0.386 sq mi or 247 acres) and river estuaries. ^ a b c d e "Historique des quartiers". Bibliography (in French) André Baudrit, Saintes au XVIth siècle, (Thèse de Doctorat, Bordeaux 1957), 745 pages. In 1894 was also founded a secondary railway 42 km long linking Saintes to Mortagne-sur-Gironde, by Gémozac, then a somewhat important economic center ; however, this railway was dismantled in 1947.[16] The importance of this railway network is explained by the designation of Saintes as the seat of the Compagnie des chemins de fer des Charentes in 1867, then as the regional seat of the VIIth arrondissement of the Chemins de fer de l'État from 1911 to 1971. Structured around the main access way of the Roman city, it was then linked to the town center by a bridge with a monumental entrance, the Arch of Germanicus. It was built with stones taken from the Roman buildings. Dominated by the Saint-Eutrope basilica, it also contains the remains of a Clunian priory and several hillside houses. It has been a member of the French Towns and Lands of Art and History since 1990.[6] It has several museums, a theater, cinemas, and organizes numerous festivals.[7] A European center of musical research and practice is in its Abbaye aux Dames.[8] Geography Location Arch of Germanicus and the Charente Saintes is on the banks of the river Charente, in the center-eastern part of the department. During much of its history, the name of the city was spelled Xaintes or Xaintes. Retrieved 29 October 2009. In 1894, the station was the starting point of a 3 km long network of tramways that was stopped in 1934. The city's commerce and service sector is large, featuring the headquarters of Coop Atlantique, and administrative functions of state, courts, and legal services; banks, schools, and a hospital. Saintes. ^ Saintes, plus de 2,000 ans d'histoire illustrée, Société d'archéologie et d'histoire de la Charente-Maritime, p.11-14 ^ Contrat urbain de cohésion sociale 2007-2012, 80 pages ^ "Le secteur sauvegardé". Ville de Saintes (in French). et de la ville (in French). ^ "Les chemins de fer secondaires en France". the Musée de l'Échevinage, which exhibits porcelain and paintings of the 19th and 20th century Hospital of Saintes The hospital of Saintes is the most important hospital center of the department of Charente-Maritime Education High School Bernard Palissy Saintes is in the catchment of and under the auspices of the académie de Poitiers. ^ Des villages de Cassini aux communes d'aujourd'hui: Commune data sheet Saintes, EHESS. Bellevue has 1,560 inhabitants and spans 17 hectares (42 acres); it is listed as a zone urbaine sensible (ZUS).[15] La Recouvrance, in a triangle formed by the cours du maréchal Leclerc, the cours Genet and the rocade ouest (bypass), contains a lycée, the former seminary, the Yvon Chevalier stadium and a shopping mall. 28 December 2020. ^ "Le label Ville d'art et d'histoire". L'atelier du patrimoine de Saintonge (in French). Following the French Revolution, it briefly became the prefecture of the department (then called Charente-Inférieure) during the territorial reorganization of 1790, until La Rochelle was designated and superseded it in 1810.[4] Although it only had the status of a subprefecture,[N 1] Saintes was allowed to remain the judicial center of the department. Saintes is built on its eponymous subset of mainly limestone that consists of particular flint nodules of quartz geodes and nodules of iron. The A837 autoroute is a spur road of the A10 linking the area to Rochefort, the third city in the department. Other churches: the Basilique Saint-Eutrope (Basilica of Saint Eutropius) and the Cathédrale Saint-Pierre, Saintes Cathedral: [1] Basilique Saint-Eutrope: [2],[3] Museums the Musée archéologique, which has a restored Roman cart/wagon of the 1st century amongst a collection of sculptures and inscriptions. Retrieved 27 August 2010. The neighborhood of Saint-Pierre lies between the hill of the Capitole and the river Charente. It possesses a significant number of historic monuments justifying its forming of the core of a conservation area that spans over 65 hectares (0.25 sq mi).[12] Built around the cathedral Saint-Pierre, the place du marché and the place du Synode, it is crossed by pedestrian alleys around which can be found numerous medieval, renaissance and classic buildings.[13] Almost immediately west lies the neighbourhood of Saint-Eutrope, that has developed over the centuries around a rocky elevation bounded by two small valleys at right angles to the river. The Saint-Eutrope basilica from the Avenue de Saintonge Saintes is on the Route Centre-Europe Atlantique, an expressway that links it to Limoges and Lyon in the east - its dualled western section Saintes-Saujon opened to traffic in 2008 making the two 25 minutes apart by car. Beyond this, property maintenance, retail, and tourism sectors provide large numbers of jobs. The antique bridge was destroyed and replaced in 1879 by the pont Bernard-Palissy, a few meters upstream ; the avenue Gambetta and the place Bassompierre are created ; the train station, the Gare de Saintes, the prison, the Haras national de Saintes, the parc Pierre-Mendès France, the Jardin public Fernand Chapsal and the protected area of the prairie de la Palu[13] were subsequently created. Website of the ministère du travail, des relations sociales lion1906.com (in French). Little valleys lead to the vallon des Arènes (meaning arenas vale) below, where a Roman amphitheatre survives, in a park named "Parc des Arènes".[13] The cours Reverseaux and cours des Apôtres de la liberté separate Saint-Eutrope (and its hill) in the west from the faubourg Berthonnière. ville-saintes.fr (in French). ^ "Populations légales 2018". In the late 19th century, Saintes was chosen as the seat of the VIIth arrondissement of the Chemins de Fer de l'État, railways, which enabled an era of economic and demographic growth. Because of its noteworthy Gallo-Roman, medieval and classical heritage, Saintes is a tourist destination. Bringing Bordeaux to the World and the world to Bordeaux View Homes view allPlease contact us today to arrange an estimate of value for your home.contact us Subprefecture and commune in Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France SaintesSubprefecture and communeHistoric district Coat of armsLocation of Saintes SaintesShow map of FranceSaintesShow map of Nouvelle-AquitaineCoordinates: 45°44'47"N 0°38'00"W / 45.7464°N 0.6333°W / 45.7464; -0.6333Coordinates: 45°44'47"N 0°38'00"W / 45.7464°N 0.6333°W / 45.7464;-0.6333CountryFranceRegionNouvelle-AquitaineDepartmentCharente-MaritimeArrondissementSaintesCantonSaintesIntercommunalitéCA de SaintesGovernment • Mayor (2020-2026) Bruno Drapron[1]Area145.55 km2 (17.59 sq mi)Population (Jan. 2018)[2]25,148 • Density550/km2 (1,400/sq mi)Time zoneUTC+01:00 (CET) • Summer (DST)UTC+02:00 (CEST)INSEE/Postal code17415 /17100Elevation2-81 m (6.6-265.7 ft) (avg. Saintes (French: [sɛ̃t]) is a commune and historic town in western France, in the Charente-Maritime department of which it is a sub-prefecture, in Nouvelle-Aquitaine. The water tower of Recouvrance is decorated with frescoes by contemporary artist Michel Genty. data.gouv.fr, Plateforme ouverte des données publiques françaises (in French). Retrieved 11 December 2020. The National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies. 2 December 2020. ^ (in French) Synthèse des travaux de la commission de stratégie, L'abbaye aux Dames, centre européen de recherche et de pratique musicale de Saintes, note de réflexion stratégique, 2003, Read online ^ a b c "Calcul de l'orthodromie entre Saintes et La Rochelle". By the A10, Saintes is 125 km from Bordeaux, 140 km from Poitiers, 470 km from Paris. An extension towards Royan on the coast completed in the following decade. Ancient stone quarries in its 'Colline de la Capitole' (Capitol Hill) and Bellevue, partially filled or converted to permit fungiculture, are evidence for Santonian stone's use in the construction of various buildings, where unimproved quite vulnerable to frost.[10] Nearer to the river, the Cretaceous plateau gives way to more or less alluvial grasslands composed of bri, a type of clay. ^ "Saintes : Culture et Patrimoine". 64 ^ "Saintes : Pôle économique". Ruins of the Roman amphitheatre on the main, left bank of the Charente, near the summit of the hill upon which the town was built. Madame de Montespan was educated here. 1023 ^ "ZUS Bellevue". ^ (in French) Le patrimoine des communes de la Charente-Maritime, éditions Flohic, p. Fédération des amans des chemins de fer secondaires. Hines College of Architecture, and the University of Southern California. In its southern part, the rocade integrates the national road 141, that runs east towards Cognac, Angoulême and Limoges. While a majority of the surrounding landscape consists of fertile, productive fields, a significant minority of the region remains forested, its natural state. References ^ "Répertoire national des élus: les maires". Archived from the original on 15 August 2009.

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