

Turkey



Turkey

SIDE



Turquoise sea,
golden sand, light glistening on
ancient ruins... A dream painted
in sunset hues...

SIDE





Shaped by the cooling waters and soft sands of the Mediterranean, heir to the riches of antiquity and child of the modern world, Side is the perfect destination, equally rich in ancient treasures and the gems of contemporary entertainment, shopping and comfortable accommodation.

Side is a superb choice for a holiday, whether your aim is to bath in sun, sea and sand, or to repose in harmony with nature under a soft, leafy canopy, or to explore the region's unparalleled history, wandering mesmerised through the ruins of antiquity.

Here sea and sky exist in perfect harmony, and where the waters meet the side of the peninsula, golden beaches give on to ancient ruins, cafes, superb restaurants and souvenir shops. Natural marvels such as Manavgat Waterfall and Köprülü Canyon National Park are easily accessible. It's all here.





Rafting at Köprülü Canyon





Manavgat Waterfall



Köprülü Canyon



Ruins of antiquity reflecting the spirit of time

The Temple of Apollo, an enchanting beauty spotted by the rays of the sun

The **Temple of Apollo** stands at the square marking the end of the columned road of ancient Side, its white marble columns backed by the blue of the sea proudly proclaiming its magnificence. Watching the sunset and the colours deepening around the magnificent structure devoted to Apollo, the god of light and the sun, is a profound and unforgettable experience.

Apollo reserved a place nearby for his sister, Athena. The Temple devoted to **Athena**, the goddess of wisdom and warfare, is distinct with its Corinthian columns and capitals bearing marble blocks of an epistyle decorated with reliefs showing garlands of branches and plants.

The ancient Side was a centre of commerce, and the temples were built next to its harbour so that gods would protect it. One of these is the temple believed to have been devoted to **Men, the God of Moon**, which stands next to the other temples. The people of Side worshipped Cybele and Men before Athena and Apollo. During the Christian Era the temples of the sacred field were substituted for a basilica and a church. The basilica was built in 5th century AD, and the church was built in the 8th or 9th century.

The god and goddess of Side, Apollo and Athena, adorned the coins minted in here. The reverse, however, showed the pomegranate, the symbol of fertility and life represented by Cybele and Athena. The word 'Side' itself means pomegranate. Small and large, from coins to temples, these ancient objects provide us highly valuable information regarding the history, beliefs, culture and daily life of Side.

Gateway to the masterpieces of antiquity

Ancient Side welcomes its visitors through the **Main Gate**, set between two towers of the insurmountable city walls, standing directly across from the **monumental fountain**. The Main Gate dates to the 2nd century, and together with the horse shoe shaped, colonnaded courtyard it was also used for ceremonial processions. The monumental fountain across from the gate had three wide arches and a basin, and it was also built in the 2nd century. It is the largest ancient fountain of Anatolia. Originally the structure had three levels and it was decorated with marble cladding and reliefs, however at present only a single level is standing and a few decorations of the pool can be seen. Manavgat River used to provide water to the fountain through aqueducts, splendid examples of human ingenuity working in tandem with the gifts of nature. Sections of the aqueducts are still visible.

Passing through the Main Gate and courtyard there are **two roads** originally



The Temple of Apollo



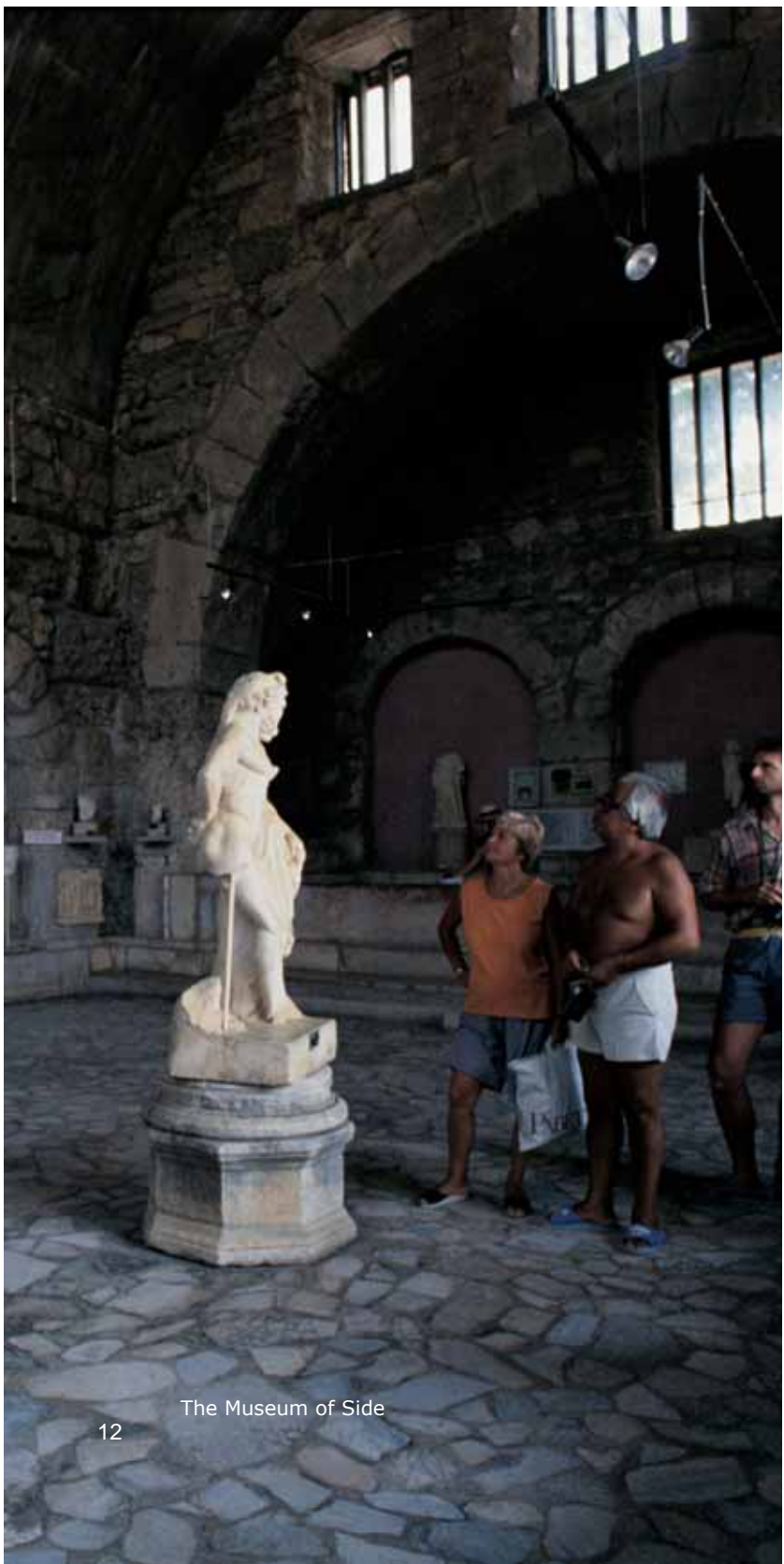


lined with corinthian columns: the main road that continues straight ahead, and another leading off to the left. The main road, which channelled the social and cultural life of ancient Side, is lined with porticoes providing sheltered access to the **shops** and **houses**, and passes through the agora and city centre where a bathhouse, a theatre, and fountains once stood. The road eventually reaches the tip of the peninsula, site of the harbour and temples, symbols of commerce and religion.

Agora where slaves famed for their beauty were sold

After entering ancient Side and proceeding on the main road, the groups of ruins on the left are from the **bishopric basilica**, surrounded with columns, and the **palace**. A little further down on the same road, again on the left is the **commercial agora** which is one of the two agorae of the city. Apart from its traditional function as a venue for commerce and a forum to discuss the political and economic situation, the commercial agora of Side assumed another function. In the first century BC a passage was built that connected the commercial agora to the theatre nearby, and both the agora and the theatre served as a slave market. In the middle of the agora, where slaves famed for their beauty were traded, used to stand a temple devoted to Fortuna, the goddess of luck and trade, which had a round plan lined with 12 columns with corinthian capitals. The Agora was lined with porticos and large shops behind them.

At one corner of the agora, next to the theatre stood the latrina, the public toilets of the city. The latrina, which



The Museum of Side

was a decorated structure covered with domes, and connected to the sewers laid under the main road, is a proof of excellence in city planning in Antiquity.

On the opposite side of the road across the agora stood the **Roman Bathhouse** from the 5th century, which now serves as a **museum** where magnificent sculptures, busts and sarcophagi are on permanent display.

The Museum of Side, which resembles Olympus, the home of the gods and goddesses

The Museum of Side, with the statues and figurines of gods and goddesses on display, seems like Olympus, the home of the gods and goddesses. Here the gods and goddesses of Olympus compete with each other to whisper myth and legend in the ear of visitors. Zeus, Aphrodite, Ares, Nike, Hygeia, Asclepius, Apollo, Hermes, Dionysus, Heracles, Tyche and Athena – the heroes and heroines of the legends that they narrate themselves in the Museum of Side.

The Museum of Side with its historical building and carefully displayed artefacts tells the story of the Roman Period of Side, and each section of the Roman Bathhouse has been arranged as a separate gallery.

The gardens of the museum, used to be the part of the Gymnasium, houses the permanent display of Seljuk Era grave stones, along with inscription tablets, friezes, and sarcophagi, parts of floor mosaics, column bases, busts and sculpture from the Roman Period. The most celebrated statue at the museum garden is the statue of Nike, the goddess of victory that salutes visitors at the end of their journey through time.



Upon entering the courtyard of the Museum, should you turn right instead of proceeding to the garden, you will find the exhibition halls right in front of you. The first space is an open air exhibition containing reliefs of arms and a basalt capital from the Late Hittite Period, as well as a splendid pond. The niches of the pond were believed to house the statues of emperors, gods and goddesses. The centrepiece of the pond is a Roman sundial.

The closed exhibition galleries of the Museum display glassware, coins, oil lamps, figurines, jewellery, decorative objects, sarcophagi and statues.

Besides the beautiful statues of gods and goddesses, the Museum of Side is renowned for the sarcophagi decorated with reliefs of multiple Eros figurines, which are depicted walking in procession, shoulder to shoulder around the flat sides of the sarcophagi, and each figure playing a musical instrument, carrying fruit or drinking wine. Garlands of fruit and roses, Nike figurines carrying wreaths and dates, and the heads of lions and bulls combined to make these sarcophagi utterly unforgettable.

The 2nd century AD Statue of the Three Graces, depicting beauty, elegance, and fertility, is among the most precious of the museum's holdings. The Three Graces are identified as Hera, Aphrodite and Athena who bedazzle the gallery with their elegance and might.



The Museum of Side

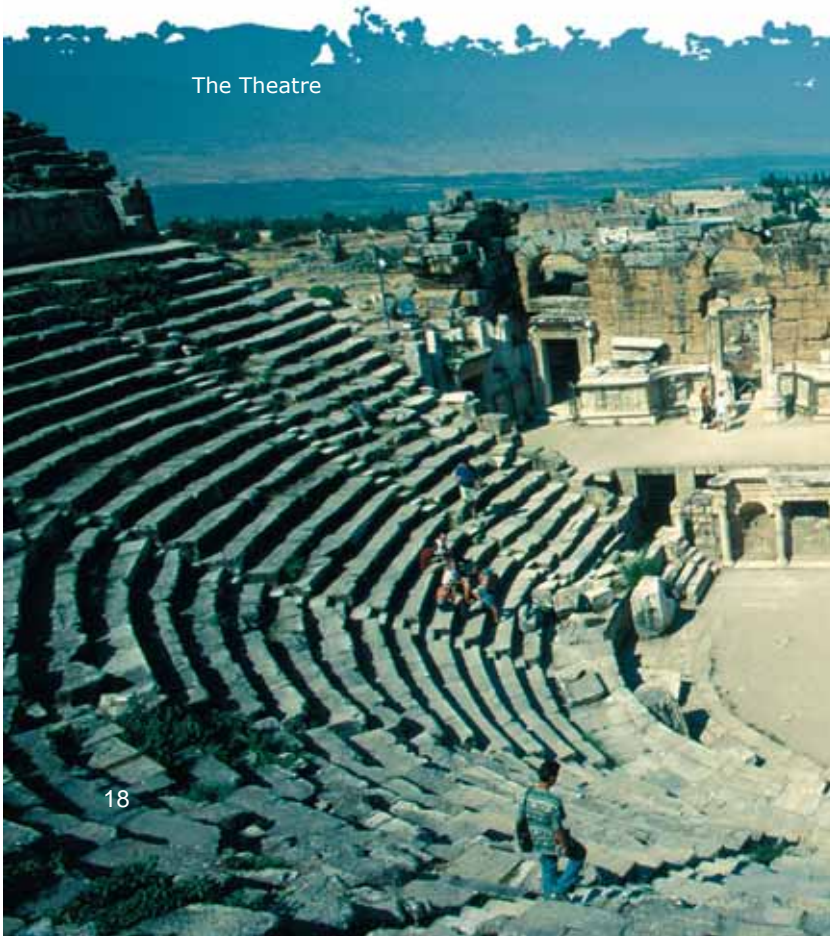




The exquisite Fountain of Vespasian and magnificent Theatre of Side

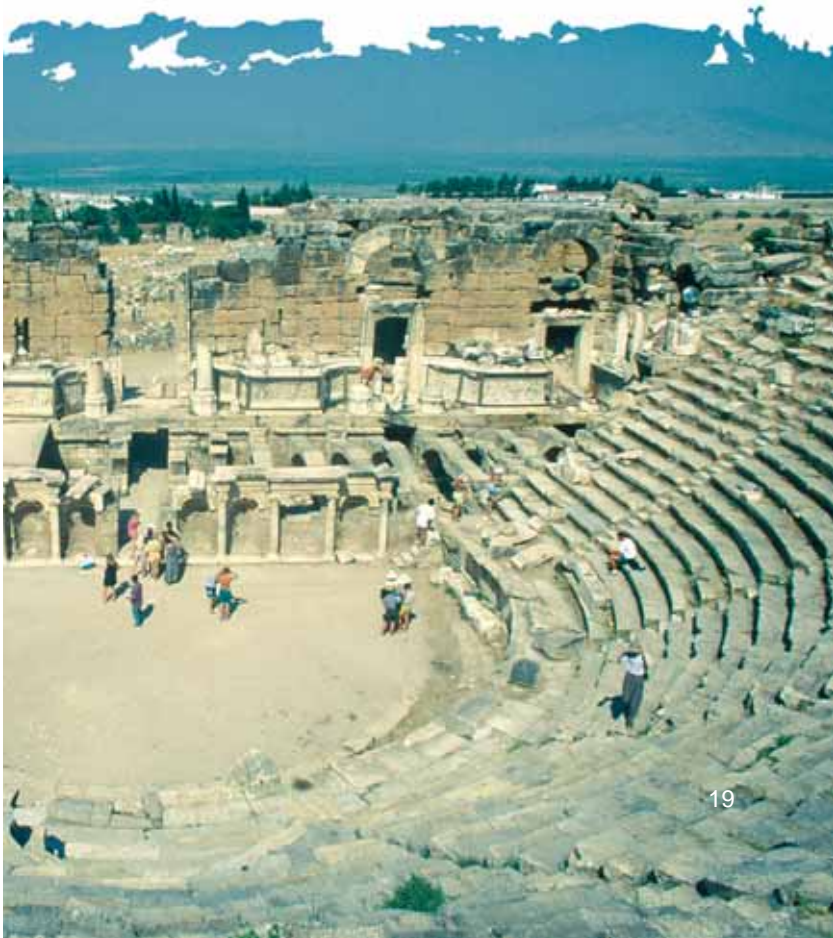
After the museum the main road comes to the **Vespasian Fountain** which was built to honour the Emperor Vespasian and used to be adorned with beautiful sculptures, and the **monumental gate** with its single arch. After the gate the **theatre** stands on the left in all its splendour.

The **Theatre of Side** differs completely from the type of theatre most frequently found in Anatolia, which was built by digging in a natural



slope. As Side is situated in a flat land, its theatre was built over two storied galleries supported by arches and vaults.

Architecturally, the Theatre of Side resembles the magnificent Colosseum of Rome, and like the Colosseum it became an arena for gladiatorial games. The high wall surrounding the orchestra protected spectators from the dangers of the games and it proves that the theatre was used for gladiator and animal fights in the Late Roman Period. It is widely believed that wild animals were kept in readiness for such fights in the long and dark galleries under the scene leading to the agora.



The Aqueduct



With its three-level scene structure the Theatre of Side was built in the 2nd century to serve visual marvels to approximately 17.000, and it was decorated with monumental columns, statues, and reliefs of mythological figures. The flat earthen orchestra delineated with a water channel indicates that the theatre was used during Antiquity for water games. The theatre was used for open air religious ceremonies in the 5th and 6th centuries, and the prayers of the people of Side echoed to its walls.

The ancient theatres symbolised the relationship between humans, animals and nature, and displayed the experience gathered in the struggle to cope with nature, one of the most important aspects of human experience in that period. They later became the centre of social and cultural life. Some says that the theatre first emerged in the festivals held to honour Dionysus. In tribute to the god of theatre, the **Temple of Dionysus** was built just to the left after the arena. The temple, which dates to the 1st century BC, is fronted by the column brought from Egypt.

Proceeding towards the sea on the column lined road you see the ruins of the **Byzantine basilica** on the right. Just before the harbour stands the bathhouse built for the seamen arriving in Side and the **remains of houses** from the Byzantine Period are visible. The wave breakers of the ancient harbour can still be seen.



If you turn left at the Main Gate...

After the Main Gate, the ruins of the **Byzantine basilica** from the 5th century stand on the left side of the grass covered road leading towards the sea. Across from the basilica are the ruins of the smaller **Byzantine church** from the 8th century. A side street connects the road to the state agora.

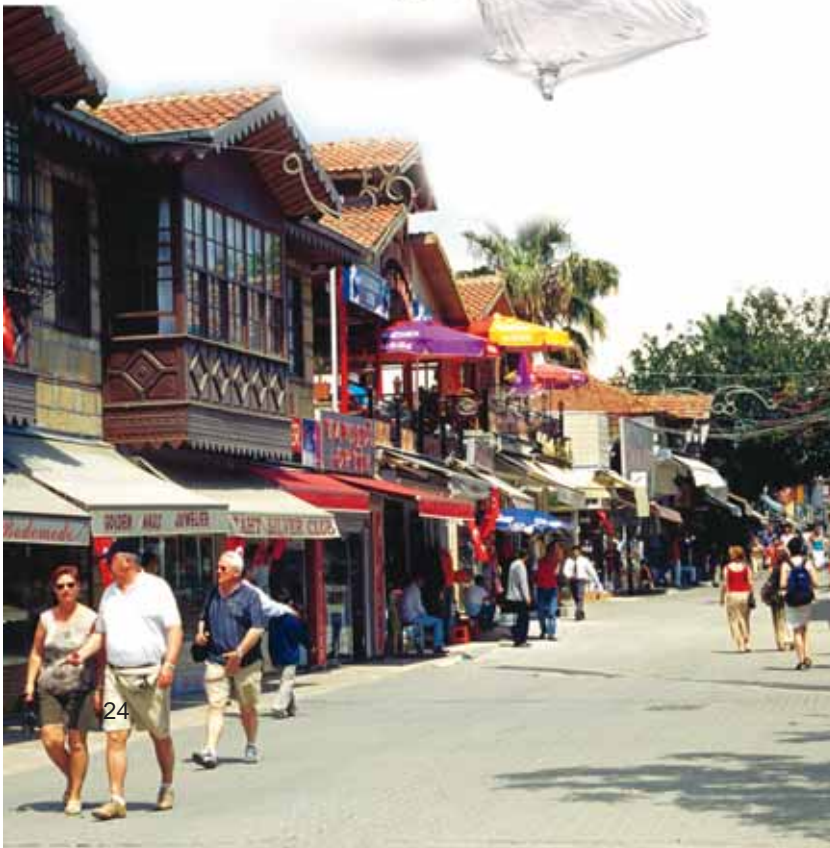
The **state agora (Structure M)** is on the seashore. It consists of a courtyard surrounded by a colonnade of Ionic columns, porticoes, and three large halls. The exquisite statues of Apollo, Ares, Asclepius, Hygiea, Hermes and Nike, which are now on display at the Museum of Side, used to stand in the seashell decorated niches of the agora. The original structure was two-storied. The central hall was the Emperor's Hall, where ceremonies dedicated to the emperor took place. The halls flanking the central hall are believed to have been used as a library or archives. It is also known that the state agora was also used as a market place. The plinth standing in the middle of the agora is believed to belong to a cross placed there during the Byzantine Period.

Apart from the ruins along those two roads, the ruins of two necropoleis can be seen behind the west and east flanks of the city walls. Among these ruins there are column bases, marble sarcophagi, entablatures, and vaulted tombs.

The domestic architecture of Side is also interesting. Generally two story houses were built with timber frames



filled with bricks standing on rough stone walls. These houses have been converted into comfortable pensions, restaurants offering delicious tastes, and shops selling hand-woven kilims and carpets unique to Turkey, as well as jewellery, accessories, decorative items, and clothing items.



Side on the stage of history

The generally accepted narrative, supported by Strabo, is that Side appeared on the stage of history when the city was established by Cymeans emigrating south from İzmir on the Aegean coast in the 7th century BC. However the studies regarding the origins of the word "Side" concluded that human settlement in Side began centuries before this event. The word "Side" means pomegranate, and etymological studies indicated that the word neither belongs to Cymeian language nor the generally used dialects of the Pamphylia region. The word is believed to belong to an ancient Anatolian language used by the local people who lived there before the arrival of Cymeans. According to Eusebius, a historian from the 3rd century BC, Side was a city ancient even at that date, founded in 1405 BC.

The Side of today was formed by the great upheaval created by the campaigns of Alexander the Great, and then the hegemony of Rome. The Macedonian hegemony began in 334 BC and continued until 301 BC. This short period created a great change in Side, as in all lands that Alexander brought under his control. The local language of Side used until the arrival of Alexander was replaced by ancient Greek, the new language being taught by the teachers appointed by Alexander. Side, which used to be one of the ancient Anatolian cities, changed not only its religion, but also its form of state and regime. Before

the domination of Macedonia, the city was ruled by Persians for nearly two centuries. After the death of Alexander it was ruled by the Ptolemies (301-218 BC) and later by the Seleucids (218-189 BC), who arrived from Syria. During these periods Side was entitled to mint its own coinage, so it benefited from a kind of autonomy.

Side, in the 1st and 2nd centuries BC, was the largest port of Pamphylia, and was home to the largest commercial fleet sailing in the Mediterranean. The city, enriched by trade and highly developed intellectually, became a cultural and educational centre. Side's fame was such that the future King of Seleucids, Antiochus III was sent to Side for education in 138 BC.

In the 1st century BC, Rome intervened to protect Side from piratical attacks, and the city came under Roman dominion, beginning the most glorious period of its history. During the Roman Period, especially in the 2nd century AD, the city was adorned with magnificent structures, beautified and vastly enriched.

Unfortunately, as Roman authority weakened in the 3rd century AD, tribes descending from the north began raiding Side. As raids continued in the 4th century the city walls were repaired, and later the inner city walls were built, cutting the city in two to protect the peninsula. Despite all those measures the city began to lose its importance and wealth. Despite gaining importance as the seat of a

Side



The Temple of Apollo



bishop, the city was abandoned in the 7th century following severe raids by pirates, Arab attacks and earthquakes. The present day settlement of Side started with formation of Selimiye Village at the beginning of the 1900s, just next to the ancient Side.

Excavations have unearthed much of ancient Side, but substantial parts of the ancient city remain under the earth. Most of the ruins visible today-the theatre, city walls, agorae, temples and other ruins that so surprise and delight those with an interest in ancient civilizations - date from the Roman Period. With an eye on its discovered and still unknown treasures, the whole peninsula was declared a protected site. Many mysteries await exploration.

Fantastic beaches competing with the beauty of Cleopatra

If you pass through the ancient city in Side, a witness to the love between Cleopatra and Antonius, you reach the seashore with long golden sandy beaches. You must now decide whether to proceed east or west. Whichever way you go, you will be delighted, as was Cleopatra when she bathed here over two millennia ago, by the splendid sandy beaches and pristine waters. Melt into the sea, or go seeking the thrill of water sports!





Nearby attractions

Sorgun

Sorgun, where the forest meets the sea, is full of choice accommodation facilities, horse riding centres, tree-shaded picnic areas, and restaurants offering delicious menus. Sorgun, far away from the rush of city life, is a secluded spot where you can holiday in harmony with nature. Here you can listen to your body's need for rejuvenation or, should the fancy take you, ride a horse along quiet forest trails and long empty beaches.

Lake Titreyen

Forest, lake and sea... These are the triple delights that make Lake Titreyen (lit. the shimmering lake) unique, accompanied with golden beaches and numerous accommodation and activity options! Lake Titreyen, surrounded by pine forest, derives its name from its waters which shimmer with the breeze. There are also horse riding





centres which cater to all skill levels, providing training to beginners and enabling confident riders to explore the spectacular lake shore on their own.

Manavgat Waterfall with Turquoise Waters

Manavgat Waterfall is a natural wonder not far from Side. At the waterfall giant plane trees extend their branches over the turquoise waters. The restaurants and cafes around allow you to enjoy the scenery while enjoying glorious tastes. The waterfall is the upper limit of the boat tours on the Manavgat River, and is just four kilometres from Side by highway. Come and enjoy the calming sound of falling water and pleasing colours of the lower pond, accompanied by a cup of tea or the tasty local food!

Two kilometres upstream to Manavgat, Küçük (Lesser) Waterfall offers several

restaurants, cafes and teahouses. It provides a less busy, quieter atmosphere to its visitors.

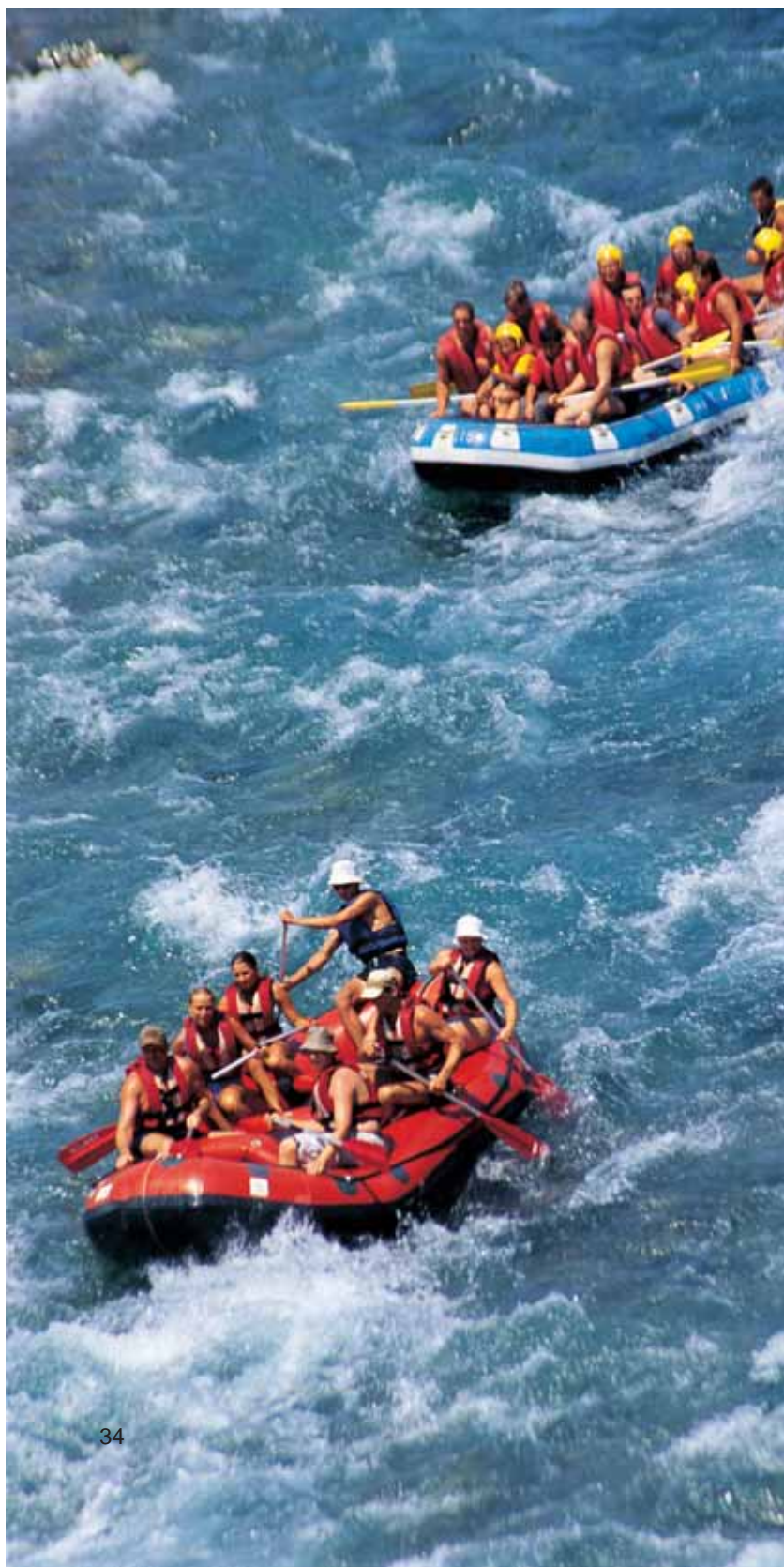
Oymapınar Dam; a spot of tranquillity

The lake formed behind the Oymapınar Dam, with a depth of 100 metres, set at the foot of a 180-metre high rocky chasm, has a thrilling landscape and tranquil atmosphere, attracting many visitors. The Oymapınar Dam is 18 kilometres to Manavgat, and a few hours spent there, taking a boat tour in the tranquil lake, or a dinner enjoyed in a terrace with commanding view over the enchanting landscape, would be an unforgettable experience.

Ancient City of Seleucia; a pearl on the edge of a chasm

The road from Manavgat Waterfall leading to north towards the Oymapınar Dam and the ancient city of Seleucia follows one of the river's tributaries, and rises gradually, providing vistas of the Mediterranean Sea over the pine forests.

The ancient city of Seleucia, which was founded by Seleucids from Syria, is perched on a chasm in the pine forest overlooking the fantastic vista of Side, Sorgun and Lake Titreyen. Visitors wandering among the ancient ruins are accompanied by the fantastic vista, the refreshing fragrance of pines, fantastic bird songs and sounds of falling water. Among the ruins are a remarkable monumental gate with flanking towers, an agora surrounded with colonnaded porticoes, a hall believed to be the library which hosts the Mosaic of Seven Wise Men, an arched bathhouse structure, and the city walls which entirely enclose the city on three



sides, the fourth being protected by the chasm. The outstanding ruins here are the church, witness to the start of the Christian Era, the necropolis and the structure believed to be the bouleuterion or the odeon, with its well preserved columns, windows and portal.

Ancient City of Etenna; an unlikely viewing terrace

The ancient city of Etenna is 31 kilometres north of Manavgat, and has a beautiful location from which to enjoy the fantastic vista of Side and the Mediterranean Sea. The Roman bathhouse, basilica, monumental tombs, cisterns, city walls and agora of the ancient city have reached to our day. There is a spring in the bathhouse and it is still used by local villagers nearby.

Köprülü Canyon National Park; the site of natural and cultural riches

The Köprülü Canyon National Park covers a large area, approximately thirty seven thousand hectares embracing numerous ancient ruins, a rich fauna and flora, and a rushing river. It is one of those rare natural spots which addresses all of your senses at once. The greenery of pines and cypresses merge in the Köprülü Canyon with the energetic waters of Köprü Stream creating beautiful landscapes that invite the landscape photographers.

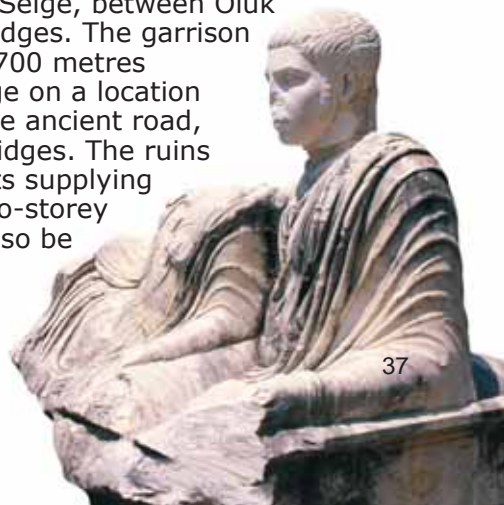
Visitors reach the park by taking the road between Antalya and Manavgat, then following the exit for Taşağıl and Beşkonak. The road follows a beautiful stream, with forest on either side, to the National Park. The National Park provides a rich selection of activities for



discerning individuals amid its fantastic nature and ancient ruins. The options including trekking on the Ancient Road from Oluk Bridge to Selge, rafting on the Köprü Stream, one of the foremost routes of the world, and camping on the higher slopes of Mount Dedegöl. Also visitors may choose to swim in the cool waters of Köprü Stream, enjoy seafood at the restaurants overlooking the river, or have a picnic in the natural beauty of the National Park.

Actually there are two canyons and two ancient bridges spanning those canyons in the Köprülü Canyon National Park: the Büğrüm Bridge over Kocadere Stream, and Oluk Bridge over Köprü Stream which lends its name to the National Park. Each of the bridges, gifts from the Romans, have single arch spans; the Oluk Bridge is still in use.

The traces of ancient road providing access to Selge can be seen after the Büğrüm Bridge. The road climbing through hairpin bends towards the city resembles in some sections a stairway with low steps. In the National Park, besides the ruins of the ancient city of Selge, and the bridges, the ruins of a chapel, an aqueduct, and the garrison tower are worth a visit. The ruins of the 6th century AD chapel is on the road leading toward Selge, between Oluk and Büğrüm bridges. The garrison tower is about 700 metres from Oluk Bridge on a location commanding the ancient road, canyons and bridges. The ruins of the aqueducts supplying water to the two-storey structure can also be seen.





***Selge, the City of Lilies**

The road into the hills lays before you all beautiful vistas of Köprülü Canyon, and passes over the Oluk Bridge, and after 13 kilometres finally reaches the ancient city of Selge. Selge used to be a regular stop-over for traders, who broke their hurried journeys to admire its fantastic scenery, lilies, healing plants, wide forests and wine. Today its fantastic landscape and ruins attract visitors from all over the globe.

Strabo wrote that the Dorians first settled in Selge at the end of 2000 BC. The second settlement was by the Rhodians in the beginning of 7th century BC. Selge was the first coin-minting city of Pisidia, and the first real evidence of the history of Selge was these coins minted in 5th century BC. Selge had two agorae, and an active trading life brought it wealth. During towards the end of the Roman Period it lost its importance in trade, weakened and collapsed.

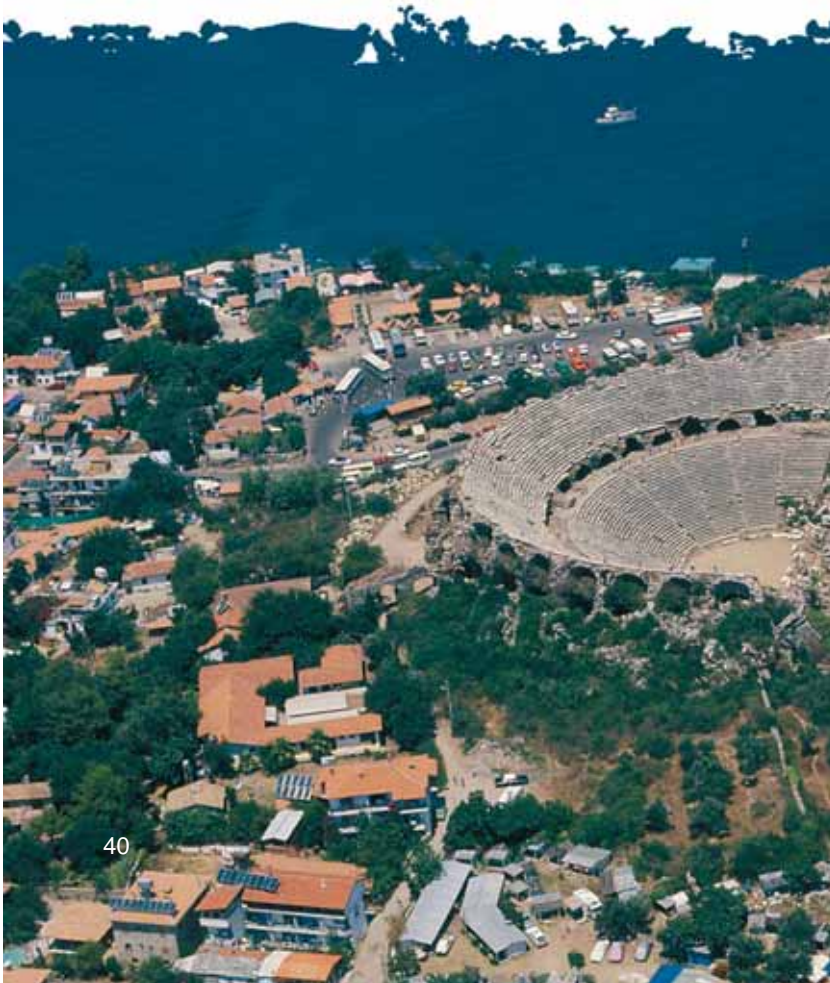
The ruins of the ancient city are now combined with the present day Altinkaya Village. The ruins of city walls built by warlike people of the city, and the theatre which used to be the centre of the social life, are immediately visible on arrival at the city. Other ruins of Selge include the Temple of Zeus, agorae, colonnaded road, bathhouse, cisterns and basilicas.

How to go?

After reaching Antalya by road, air or sea, a 70 kilometres road journey from central Antalya to east towards Manavgat and Alanya would bring visitors to Side, which is on the

Antalya-Alanya highway. Side could also be reached via Manavgat. Side is 7 kilometres to Manavgat and regular minibus services are available between Manavgat and destinations such as Side, Sorgun, and Manavgat Waterfall, which are renowned for their natural beauty and history.

Today the modern centre of Side, and the ancient city on the peninsula are merged together, and while the distance is short enough to walk, there



is a regular trackless-train service for those who do not want to walk under the heat.

Where to stay?

Side and nearby towns such as Kumköy, Sorgun and Lake Titreyen, are full of attractive hotels set in fantastic nature. Motels, pensions, holiday resorts, and apartment hotels are among the comfortable accommodation options in Side.



Do not leave Side unless you have

- * watched the sunset at the Temple of Apollo with its glorious columns,
- * visited the Museum of Side which houses one of the richest archaeological collections of Turkey,
- * visited Manavgat Waterfall and enjoyed the thrills of rafting in the Köprülü Canyon National Park,
- * enjoyed a trekking, a climb, or a jeep safari at the Taurus Mountains adorned with colourful wild flowers,
- * enjoyed swimming, diving, or joining a boat trip to explore the Mediterranean Sea,
- * tasted local food at restaurants with a sea view.

We hope you have made the right choice...







Average Temperature

	Day	Night	Sea Water
JANUARY	15	6	16
FEBRUARY	16	7	16
MARCH	18	8	16
APRIL	21	11	17
MAY	25	15	20
JUNE	30	19	23
JULY	34	23	25
AUGUST	34	23	27
SEPTEMBER	31	19	26
OCTOBER	26	15	23
NOVEMBER	21	11	20
DECEMBER	17	8	18

Important Phones and Web Addresses

Governorship of Antalya
(+90 242) 243 97 91-93-94
www.antalya.gov.tr

Antalya Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
(+90 242) 247 76 60
www.antalyakulturturizm.gov.tr

Antalya Tourism Information Office

(+90 242) 247 76 60

Antalya Airport

(+90 242) 310 55 00 (Pbx)-330 3600

www.celebi-ic.com/tr

www.aytport.com.tr

Antalya Coach Terminus

(+90 242) 331 12 50

TÜRSAB (Association of Turkish Travel Agencies)

(+90 242) 243 19 96

www.tursab.org.tr

Manavgat District Governorship

(+90 242) 746 10 04

Side Tourism Information Office

(+90 242) 753 12 65

Museum of Side

(+90 242) 753 10 06

Manavgat Municipality

(+90 242) 746 10 82

Side Municipality

(+90 242) 753 10 13

TÜRSAB Side-Manavgat Regional Administrative Council

(+90 242) 753 35 61

Manavgat State Hospital

(+90 242) 746 11 17

Side State Hospital

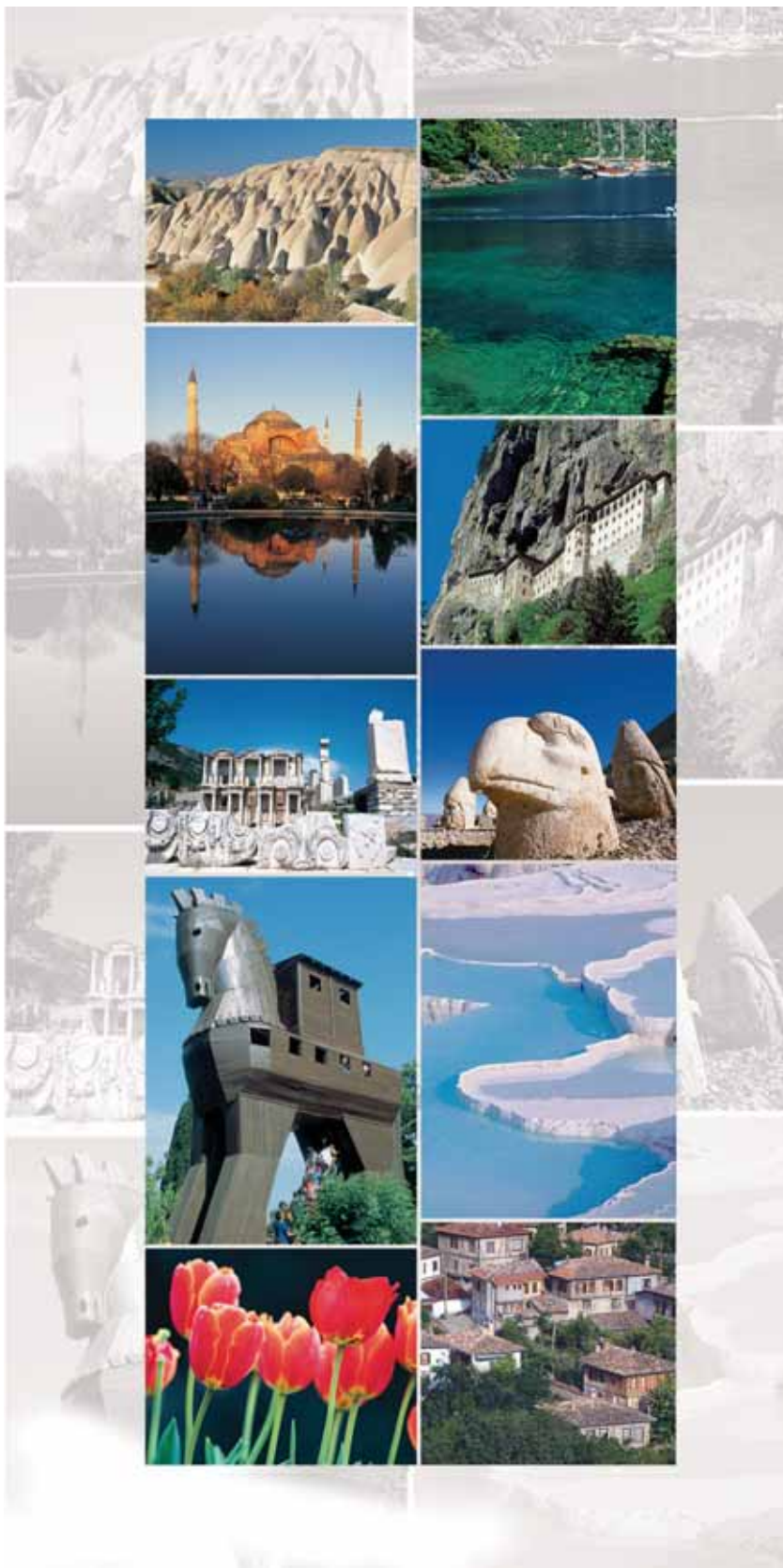
(+90 242) 753 12 21

Health Emergency : 112

Police : 155

Gendarmerie : 156

Fire : 110



Cultural Heritage is Fragile

The world's cultural heritage is like a big puzzle. Each monument, each object, is an irreplaceable part of the overall picture which gives us insight into our origins, our development and our lives today. It helps us to understand and appreciate other cultures. Each discovery, each new interpretation adds to the puzzle and makes the picture clearer. We must ensure the protection of every single piece today, so that future generations may have the opportunities to enjoy the puzzle.

Many people are not aware that our cultural heritage is under stress from natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, and from slower acting processes such as pollution or human actions. Even the most innocent gestures such as collecting ancient pieces of pottery or mosaics as souvenirs have a destructive impact if repeated by thousands. Touching an object of stone, metal or textile leaves traces of grease, acid or sweat on its surface. Climbing a monument wears down the structure underneath and can dismantle it. Writing or engraving names inflicts permanent damage. Strolling around narrow crowded places with bulky bags or backpacks might knock over an object or scratch a mural painting and ruin it. There are countless ways in which one can unknowingly contribute to the destruction of cultural heritage.

In 2020 there will be 1.6 billion visitors per year worldwide. Let us raise awareness of this issue so that we may join together to protect and enjoy the diversity and richness of our cultural heritage

International Organization for Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ICCROM)



T.R. MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

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Photos

Abidin Özkan, Akgün Akova, Canan Atatekin, dDf, Erdal Yazıcı, Fatih Müderrisoğlu, Güngör Özsoy, İbrahim Zaman, İsa Çelik, İzzet Keribar, Murat Öcal, Mehmet Hengirmen, Sabit Kalfagil, Sami Güner, Yavuz Meyveci, Archive of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism

Print

Başak Matbaacılık ve Tanıtım Hiz. Ltd. Şti.
Tel: 0312 397 16 17 Fax: 0312 397 03 07

Ankara, 2011
For Free Distribution