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Witty clever retort

Form of humour This article is about the form of humor. For other uses, see Wit (disambiguation). 'The feast of reason, and the flow of soul,' - i.e. - the wits of the age, setting the table in a roar, by James Gillray (1797) Wit is a form of intelligent humour, the ability to say or write things that are clever and usually funny.[1] Someone witty is a person who is skilled at making clever and funny remarks.[1][2] Forms of wit include the quip, repartee, and wisecrack. Forms As in the wit of Dorothy Parker's set, the Algonquin Round Table, witty remarks may be intentionally cruel (as in many epigrams), and perhaps more ingenious than funny. A quip is an observation or saying that has some wit but perhaps descends into sarcasm, or otherwise is short of a point, and a witticism also suggests the diminutive. Repartee is the wit of the quick answer and capping comment: the snappy comeback and neat retort. (Wilde: "I wish I'd said that." Whistler: "You will, Oscar, you will".)[3] In poetry Wit in poetry is characteristic of metaphysical poetry as a style, and was prevalent in the time of English playwright Shakespeare, who admonished pretension with the phrase "Better a witty fool than a foolish wit".[4] It may combine word play with conceptual thinking, as a kind of verbal display requiring attention, without intending to be laugh-aloud funny; in fact wit can be a thin disguise for more poignant feelings that are being versified. English poet John Donne is the representative of this style of poetry.[5] Further meanings More generally, one's wits are one's intellectual powers of all types. Native wit — meaning the wits with which one is born — is closely synonymous with common sense. To live by one's wits is to be an opportunist, but not always of the scrupulous kind. To have one's wits about one is to be alert and capable of quick reasoning. To be at the end of one's wits ("I'm at my wits' end") is to be immensely frustrated. See also Comedy portal Hartford Wits New Oxford Wits Wit (play) Wit (film) References ^ a b "Wit". Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 2012-05-27. ^ "wit". Oxford Dictionaries. Retrieved 29 May 2015. ^ Monty Python: Oscar Wilde sketch ^ Salingar, Leo (1976). Shakespeare and the Traditions of Comedy. Cambridge University Press. pp. 245-6. ISBN 978-0-521-29113-2. ^ Daley, Koos (1990). The Triple Fool: A Critical Evaluation of Constantijn Huygens' Translations of John Donne. De Graaf. p. 58 ISBN 978-90-6004-405-6. Retrieved 6 October 2010. Bibliography D. W. Jefferson, "Tristram Shandy and the Tradition of Learned Wit" in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary, the free dictionary, the free dictionary, the free dictionary, the free dictionary, the free dictionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary, the free dictionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary, the free dictionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary, the free dictionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary, the free dictionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary, the free dictionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary in Essays in Criticism, 1(1951), 225-49 Wikiquote has quotations related to: Wit Look up wit in Wiktionary in Essays in Criticism, 2(1951), 2(1951), 2(1951), 2(1951), 2(1951), 2(1951), 2(1951), 2(1951), 2(19 synonyms | 4.5M antonyms | 300K definitions Random word | Facebook | Twitter Find Definitions, Similar or Opposite words and terms in the best online thesaurus dictionary. © Thesaurus plus We've all been there, minding our own business when someone has made a cruel jibe about our hair or our new outfit or something equally arbitrary. People laughed and we slunk away unable to think of how to reply. Then, when we're all alone it comes to us; the perfect retort to put that person doesn't even remember what happened. The French have a word for everything: We say "Damn, I wish I'd thought of that retort earlier", they simply say 'esprit de l'escalier'. We say that's strangely familiar; they say deja vu. We say go to war; they say go to war; they say deja vu. We say go to war; they say deja vu. We say go to war; they say deja vu. We say go to war; they say deja vu. We say for when just walking away doesn't cut it. Please note: You are completely within your rights to substitute every suggested retort for a classic and always-effective reply involving the opponent's mother. 24. Whatever Dude The Situation: Someone rude dismisses every point you've just spent the last ten minutes making with a roll of their eyes and a 'meh...whatever'. The Comeback: ''Keep rolling your eyes, maybe you'll find your brain back there." 23. Mum Banter The Situation: Always be prepared for the inevitable and juvenile 'Mum' jokes that may come your way. Here's one of our favourites to add to your arsenal... The Comeback: "Your mum is so fat even Dora couldn't explore her." 22. The Proposal The Situation: One for the ladies; what to say when your fella gets down on one knee and utters those immortal words; 'Will you marry me?' The Comeback: "I will...if you'll still love me after we've had three kids, no sex life and I've plotted your death more than once." Alternative Comeback: "...Let me see the ring first." Next A Christmas present from my kids, this is not something I would probably have picked up on my own. But sitting down to read it, it turned out to be a pleasant enough way to pass a few hours. The retorts, rejoinders, put downs, come backs, and all other manner of off-the-cuff and premeditated bon mots, and the stories behind them, were for the most part well chosen. After a point, however, it becomes clear the the author is really impressed with his own scholarship, which puts a bit of a damper on A Christmas present from my kids, this is not something I would probably have picked up on my own. But sitting down to read it, it turned out to be a pleasant enough way to pass a few hours. The retorts, rejoinders, put downs, come backs, and all other manner of off-the-cuff and premeditated bon mots, and the stories behind them, were for the most part well chosen. After a point, however, it becomes clear the the author is really impressed with his own scholarship, which puts a bit of a damper on what would otherwise be a bit of light holiday amusement. ...more Publisher introduction Since the beginning of civilization, people have been regaling one another with tales of clever comebacks and witty replies. The stories—almost always told with a tone of admiration—pay homage to great wit, especially when that wit is exhibited under pressure. Two classic yarns feature Winston Churchill. The first involves Nancy Astor, an American socialite who married into an English branch of the wealthy Astor family (she holds the distinction of being the first woman elected to Parliament). At a 1912 dinner party in Blenheim Palace—the Churchill family estate—Lady Astor became annoyed at an inebriated Churchill, who was pontificating on some topic. Unable to take any more, she finally blurted out, Winston, if you were my husband, I'd put poison in your coffee. Without missing a beat, Churchill replied: Nancy, if you were my husband, I'd put poison in your coffee. Without missing a beat, Churchill replied: Nancy, if you were my husband, I'd put poison in your coffee. Without missing a beat, Churchill replied: Nancy, if you were my husband, I'd put poison in your coffee. Without missing a beat, Churchill replied: Nancy, if you were my husband, I'd put poison in your coffee. 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The Grand Old Man may have had one too many drinks, but he still had his wits about him, replying: You're right, Bessie. And you're ugly. But tomorrow morning, I'll be sober. Most people couldn't come up with better comebacks if they had a month to think about it. But Churchill was able to compose and deliver his words almost instantaneously. A truly great reply that defeats—or deflates—an opponent is called a retort, which the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) defines this way: A sharp or incisive reply, especially one by which the first speaker's statement or argument is in some way turned against himself. The word retortus, meaning to turn back. And this, of course, is exactly what a perfectly executed retort does: it turns back a personal attack, transforming a momentary threat into a personal triumph. Retorts do not occur in a vacuum, but in social interaction, and usually in response to some kind of critical remark. In a pressure-filled situation like this, some exceptional individuals are able to remain calm. But even more important, they're somehow able to use their wit and their verbal skills to formulate a reply that turns the tables on the aggressor. When most of us regular people are thrust into a similar situation, we don't perform nearly so well. Many of us crumble, or become tongue-tied. Or we just blurt out some expletive or other unsatisfying remark. Yes, we may eventually come up with a great reply, but it usually comes to our mind far too late, well after it was needed. The all-too-common phenomenon is captured by a wonderful French expression: l'esprit de l'escalier (the wit of the staircase). The concept of staircase wit, authored by the French writer Denis Diderot, refers to those devastatingly clever remarks that we're unable to produce when they're needed, but come to mind with perfect clarity moments later, as we're walking down the staircase and heading out the door. There is no similar expression in English, but the Germans have long had their own word for it: Treppenwitz (also staircase wit). The writer Heywood Broun certainly had this phenomenon in mind when he wrote: Repartee is what you wish you'd said. While most of history's great retorts are spread by admiring fans, some are told by the authors themselves, eager to share their moments of brilliance. Truman Capote was fond of regaling people with an anecdote about one of his finer moments. At the height of his popularity, he was drinking one evening with friends in a crowded Key West bar. Nearby sat a couple, both inebriated. The woman recognized Capote, walked over to his table, and gushingly asked him to autograph a paper napkin. The woman's husband, angry at his wife's display of interest in another man, staggered over to Capote's table and assumed an intimidating position directly in front of the diminutive writer. He then proceeded to unzip his trousers and, in Capote's own words, hauled out his equipment. As he did this, he bellowed in a drunken slur, Since you're autographing things, why don't you autograph this? It was a tense moment, and a hush fell over the room. The silence was a blessing, for it allowed all those within earshot to hear Capote's soft, high-pitched voice deliver the perfect emasculating reply: I don't know if I can autograph it, but perhaps I can initial it. A retort is a verbal counterpunch against someone who's taken the first shot. No matter how knee-buckling the first blow, an exceptional retort can turn a match around, and even knock out an opponent. Perhaps the classic example in the history of wit is the story of a famous exchange between two eighteenth-century political rivals, John Montagu, also known as the Fourth Earl of Sandwich, and the reformist politician, John Wilkes. During a heated argument, Montagu scowled at Wilkes and said derisively, Upon my soul, Wilkes, I don't know whether you'll die upon the gallows, or of syphilis (some versions of the story say a vile disease and others the pox). Unfazed, Wilkes came back with what many people regard as the greatest retort of all time: That will depend, my Lord, on whether I embrace your principles, or your mistress. It's almost impossible to think about the word retort without thinking of another word we've borrowed from the French: repartee. The OED defines it this way: A ready, witty, or smart reply; a quick and clever retort. Sharpness or wit in sudden reply; such replies collectively; the practice or faculty of uttering them. Repartee derives from a seventeenth-century French word repartie, meaning an answering blow or thrust. Originally a fencing term, repartie itself comes from another French word meaning to reply promptly. By the 1700s, when the word began to become popular in English speakers began to say reh-par-TAY (probably influenced by other French borrowings like fiancée and negligee). While both pronunciations are considered acceptable, I prefer the TAY version. The word repartee often conjures up an interaction marked by the quick exchange of sharp and witty remarks. And when it comes to repartee, nobody did it better than the members of that legendary collection of wits known as the Algonquin Round Table (more on them in a later chapter). For many decades, a delightful story has been told about one member of the group, playwright Marc Connelly was dining with friends when another member of the group snuck up from behind, placed his hands on top of Connelly's bald head, and said to the amusement of the other guests, Marc, your head feels as smooth as my wife's ass. Connelly instantly raised his hands to his head, began rubbing his own scalp, and with a wry smile, said: So it does, so it d stories have been around for centuries. In the first century A.D., the Greek writer Plutarch wrote Parallel Lives, a book recounting the heroic deeds and exemplary characters of major figures in Greek and Roman history. While most of the stories celebrated the exploits of ancient heroes, Plutarch also provided revealing little anecdotes about their private lives. One charming story involved a Greek nobleman named Antigonus. Informed by a messenger that his adult son Demetrius was ill, Antigonus decided to pay him a visit. Arriving at the front door of his son's house, the concerned father ran head-on into a beautiful young woman, who brushed quickly by as she was leaving. Slightly puzzled, Antigonus went straight to the bedroom and began ministering to his son. As he placed his hand on his son's forehead, he asked, How are you feeling? The son looked up weakly and said in a soft voice, The fever has just left me, I think. Antigonus replied knowingly: Yes, I know. I met it going out the door. As centuries passed, stories of great replies were passed on by many writers. In the sixteenth century, the French writer Michel Eyquem de Montaigne gave birth to a whole new literary form, the essay. In one of his famous pieces, he wrote admiringly: Diogenes was invited by friends to attend an orgy in Paris. Having never participated in such an event, but always open to new experiences, he eagerly accepted the invitation. The next day, as the group rehashed the previous night's activities, the intellectually curious philosopher reported that he had learned many new things and had greatly enjoyed the experience. Happy to learn that they might have converted the great philosopher to their hedonistic ways, the group invited him to join them again later that evening. Voltaire graciously declined by offering a bon mot that only served to enhance his reputation as a great wit and wordsmith: Ah no, my good friends, once a philosopher, twice a pervert. Bon mot (pronounced bohn-MOH, with the first syllable short and clipped) is yet another locution we have borrowed from the French. The OED defines it this way: A clever or witty saying; a witticism; repartee. Literally meaning good saying, the term has been used in English since the early 1700s to describe a clever reply or witty remark. The members of the Algonquin Round Table, who often used the expression to describe their witticisms, were largely responsible for popularizing the term in America. The plural is bon mots (bohn-MOHZ). It's almost impossible to have a conversation about retort and repartee without hearing anecdotes involving some of the most familiar names in the history of wit: Winston Churchill, W. C. Fields, Groucho Marx, Dorothy Parker, George Bernard Shaw, Mark Twain, Mae West, and, of course, Oscar Wilde. But it would be a mistake to assume that great wits are the only people who've authored truly great replies. Indeed, some of history's most clever rejoinders have come from people not normally associated with great wit. The thirtieth U.S. president, Calvin Coolidge, was well known as a man of few words, but he also cultivated a somewhat dour persona (he once said, I think the American public wants a solemn ass as a president and I think I'll go along with them). One evening during the Coolidge administration, a noted opera singer was invited to the White House for an after-dinner recital. These command performances can be daunting, and this particular evening things did not go well. The singer got a case of the nerves and gave a perfectly dreadful recital. The guests did their best to conceal their true reactions, giving the diva a polite round of applause at the end. During the performance, however, one of the guests leaned over and whispered in President Coolidge's ear, What do you think of the singer's execution? He whispered back: I'm all for it. Another figure rarely associated with witticisms is Mohandas Gandhi. In the decades prior to World War II, the Mahatma led a massive campaign of civil disobedience designed to help colonial India win its independence from the British Empire. In 1931, shortly after being named Time magazine's Man of the Year, Gandhi traveled to London to meet with British authorities. The entire nation was curious to learn more about this little brown man, as many called him. Constantly swarmed by press and photographers, Gandhi was peppered with questions wherever he went. One day a reporter yelled out, What do you think of Western civilization? It was a defining moment, and Gandhi's reply instantly transformed him from an object of curiosity into a celebrity. In his heavy Indian accent, he answered: I think it would be a good idea. Happily, clever and creative replies aren't a thing of the past, and great new ones are constantly being added to this wonderful oral tradition. One of my favorites was authored by the talented Dolly Parton, whose many assets include a marvelous sense of humor and a very quick mind. A few years ago, her answer to an interviewer's question was so widely circulated it became a part of pop culture. When asked, How long does it take to have your hair done? she replied: I don't know. I'm not there when my hair is done. Parton and her associates were so pleased with the remark that it eventually found its way into one of the talking exhibits in her Dollywood theme park. Another example comes from the singer and actress Jennifer Lopez, another entertainer with a sharp mind and a quick wit. Several years ago, when asked what she got on her SATs, she cleverly dodged the question by answering: Nail polish. One further recent example occurred in 1997, a couple of years after Christopher Reeve's devastating equestrian accident in 1995. Appearing before an adoring audience on Bravo TV's Inside the Actors Studio, Reeve was asked by host James Lipton what it was like to have acted with Katharine Hepburn. The truth is I acted near Katharine Hepburn. While repartee is often viewed as a method of putting people down, Reeve's reply proves that great replies can also honor people. Such examples of what I've been calling uplifting repartee combine cleverness with warm-heartedness and generosity of spirit—and we end up feeling a little better for having heard them. I can still remember the tingle I felt when I first heard Thomas Jefferson's famous remark after being named America's second ambassador to France. Benjamin Franklin was America's first ambassador to France. Even though he was in his seventies, he quickly learned the language and, with his colorful personality and engaging manner, took the country by storm (French women began to adopt a hairstyle imitating his beaver caps and the press often referred to him as l'ambassadeur électrique). Arriving in Paris in 1785, Jefferson formally presented his papers to the country's foreign minister. When the French official said, So you are to replace Dr. Franklin? Jefferson formally presented his papers to the country's foreign minister. When the French official said, So you are to replace Dr. Franklin? Jefferson formally presented his papers to the country's foreign minister. When the French official said, So you are to replace Dr. Franklin? Jefferson formally presented his papers to the country's foreign minister. deeply embedded in our collective consciousness. These days, at retirement ceremonies all around the globe, it's now commonplace for new replacements to cite Jefferson's remark when making comments about the people who are stepping down. Witty repartee is not the sole province of great wits, celebrities, or historical figures. Indeed, some of the most impressive contributions come from anonymous sources. An exceptional example occurred on an Eastern Airlines flight Muhammad Ali was taking back in the 1970s. As the flight attendant made her final check of the passengers, she noticed that Ali's seat belt was not fastened. When the Champ was asked to buckle up, the ever-playful boxing legend brought a smile to the faces of his fellow travelers by boasting, Superman don't need no seat belt. The day was won by the quick-thinking flight attendant, however, who got a hearty round of applause when she short and pithy. Indeed as you shall see in Chapter Three, Laconic Repartee, some of the very best contain only one or two words. Every now and then, though, a great long-winded reply comes along. And one of the all-time greats comes from another member of the Algonquin Round Table: the writer and wit George S. Kaufman. In the early 1950s, Kaufman was a guest panelist on the CBS television show This Is Show Business. The format of the show called for host Clifton Fadiman to introduce and briefly interview a celebrity guest. As the show progressed, the guest would reveal a problem and seek advice from a celebrity panel. One evening, the guest was Eddie Fisher, a handsome young bobby sox idol who was exploding on the music scene (in a few years he would go on to marry Debbie Reynolds, become a major film star, have a daughter named Carrie Fisher, and leave Reynolds for Elizabeth Taylor). Fisher's problem that evening was that a beautiful chorus girl was rebuffing his advances on the grounds that he was too young for her. When it came time for the panelists to offer advice, Kaufman said, Mr. Fisher, on Mount Wilson there is a telescope that can magnify the most distant stars up to twenty-four times the magnification of any previous telescope. This remarkable instrument was unsurpassed in the world of astronomy until the development and construction of the Mount Palomar telescope. an even more remarkable instrument of magnification. Owing to advances and improvements in optical technology, it is capable of magnifying the stars to four times the magnification and resolution of the Mount Wilson telescope. At this point, Kaufman paused and the camera panned to the puzzled faces of the guest and the other panelists. Looks of puzzlement turned to gales of laughter when Kaufman concluded: Mr. Fisher, if you could somehow put the Mount Wilson telescope inside the Mount Wilson telescope inside the Mount Palomar telescope, you still wouldn't be able to detect my interest in your problem. Even though I've been fascinated by clever comebacks and witty replies for many decades, I was surprised to discover that a comprehensive collection of these verbal gems has never been published. While there have been dozens of books on put-downs, insults, barbs, and zingers, these books along the theme of I Wish I'd Said That, no major publisher has ever brought forth a book that does justice to this extremely interesting subject. Viva la Repartee is my attempt to fill that void. Viva is a venerable Italian and Spanish expression of acclaim, generally translated as long live (the related French word is vive). Both viva and vive have been successfully adopted into our language, but English speakers generally find that viva rolls off the tongue a bit easier than the French equivalent. So, by performing a cross-cultural marriage of viva with the lovely French word repartee, this book is my attempt to celebrate the most impressive retorts, ripostes, rejoinders, comebacks, quips, ad-libs, off-the-cuff comments, wisecracks, bon mots, and other clever remarks to come out of the mouths—and the brains—of people throughout history. In this Introduction, I've tried to introduce the concept and whet your interest. The rest of the book will be organized into chapters like Literary Repartee, Political Repartee, and, for you readers interested in the saucier side of things, a final chapter on Risqué Repartee. In each chapter, I'll write a few introductory words and then present several dozen anecdotes that fit within the theme of that chapter. The entries in each chapter are presented alphabetically by author. You will also find an index of names at the end of the book, which will identify the authors and the recipients of the replies to be found in these pages. In the remainder of the book, you'll undoubtedly find some of your favorite quips and comebacks, but you can also expect to discover many new ones—some of which appear in print here for the first time. While every bon mot may be considered a quotation, this is not a book of quotations. This is an anthology of anecdotes, each one chronicling a memorable reply. With quotations, great care is generally taken to ensure the accuracy of the quote. With anecdotes, however, this can often be difficult. Anecdotes, after all, are stories about it. Another thing we know about anecdotes is that many are clearly fabricated. The inventors of these stories have usually dreamed up a great reply on their own and then concocted a story—often one involving a famous figure—to give their creation an air of verisimilitude (meaning an appearance of being true). An example is a story involving the famous American lexicographer, Noah Webster. According to the tale, Webster was once engaged in some hanky-panky with the chambermaid when his wife opened the door to his study and found the couple in a compromising position. Noah! I'm surprised! she exclaimed. Webster, a stickler for the proper use of words, was said to have replied: No, my dear I am surprised. You are astonished. The humorous point of the story, of course, is that Webster chose a rather inappropriate moment to quibble about usage and the precise definitions of the words surprise and astonish. Over the centuries, people have invented thousands of similar stories, and then attributed them to the famous people of their era (a version of the Webster story was being told about Dr. Samuel Johnson a century earlier). The term for stories like this is apocryphal (uh-POCK-ruh-fuhl), a word that derives from the world of biblical scholarship. Specifically, the Apocrypha refers to a number of documents written around the same time as many other Old Testament books, but which are not generally accepted as divinely inspired. In popular usage, apocryphal means of dubious or questionable authenticity; invented. Many of the anecdotes found in these pages could be described in this way. As you delve into the book, you will find that almost every entry consists of a setup portion, in which the author of the reply is identified and some other background or contextual information is provided. Advance readers have said that their reading experience was greatly enhanced when they kept the replies hidden from view and tried to imagine what they might have said in a similar situation. Go ahead and give it a try with the entry below: John F. Kennedy was far more likely to be the author than the recipient of a clever comeback, but he was once bested by a White House visitor. In 1961, JFK wrote an open letter to the CEOs of twelve major American steel companies, warning them of inflationary trends in the economy and pleading with them to postpone price increases. In early 1962, however, many of the companies announced plans to increase prices. An angry JFK responded, "My father always what is a witty retort. how to be clever and witty. witty retort examples, how to be more clever and witty

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