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Worst confederate generals of the civil war

Best to Worst Civil War Generals Free Infographic Maker Part VII In this section . . . Each... For the book Dummies includes The Part of Tens - a group of chapters, each of which has ten or more important parts of the information. Because civil war still stirs strong emotions, chapters dealing with topics people always debate about when discussing civil war. Even in close families, discussions on these topics will lead to all sorts of hurting emotions and grudges. Get a Northerner and a southerner involved and you'll have a real shouting match in no time. Even scholars will engage in lively debates on these topics, if they tend to be so. The following issues have served as the point of discussion since the last shot of the civil war was fired. The questions were never solved and the answers were never satisfactory – but it was definitely fun to do anyway. Raise these points when you want to get a lively discussion going – just don't blame me when the fur starts flying. Chapter 29 In This Chapter: The Army's Most Vulnerable Leaders Strategists Forget and Plan The Poorest Combat Officers The Generals in Their Heads S Ome Officers appear born to lead men, while others – well, they succeed in completing nothing except the large casualty list. I'm not saying that poor generals are necessarily people with bad personalities or evil intentions. They are just unfortunate enough to be placed in places of great authority and responsibility and inability to do what needs to be done. The bad generals of good characters often know they are on their heads and are well-conscious to remove themselves from command. The really bad generals are people who have such great me that their careers are more important than anything else. They will persist in bumbling around and get men killed for nothing. They are still around, folks - to the eternal regret of good soldiers everywhere. Appearance is not an index of a good general - although most of the guys on this list more often than not like generals. On the other side, Grant and Sherman hardly like generals, but they have done far beyond what most people believe they can do. The choices here are based on constant bad leadership, a connoocuous display of ineptitude during the war, and the number of diseases they will inspire between the army and their subordinates. Braxton Bragg (1817-1876) Bragg's greatest failure as a commander was his personality. He was a very good planner and organizer, and a man of great personality. But his plans often had no purpose, and he had no concept of campaigning, especially in knowing the strategic purpose for which the battles were yours is leading. Usually Bragg loses his focus or just before immediately after a battle, leaving his subordinates to decide for themselves what they had to do. This problem has been complicated by bragg's inability to deal with others. As a result, he found that his orders were almost never made He had virtually no friends - no one except the most - President Jefferson Davis. When everyone else has lost patience with bragg controversy and carping, Davis always sided with his friend. Bragg, therefore, can continue his way. In combat, this often means direct attacks on strongly guarded positions and sticking the doctrine into a plan that has become useless by changing events. Nathaniel P. Banks (1816–1894) Banks fought the entire war without contributing much to the League's career. A member of Congress and former governor of Massachusetts, and president of the Illinois Central Railroad before the war. Banks was an important player on the Republican team. This translates into a general's committee and command. He was beaten in the Shenandoah Valley several times in 1862, becoming a negative example of what not to do as a general. He was called a Bank commission by the Confederate army because of the habit of his troops to leave behind their resyn of trains and warehouses when beaten. Jackson appears to have banks' No. At Cedar Mountain, Jackson again took him to task. This ended Bank's contribution to the Union career at the Eastern Theatre. After briefly defending Washington, Banks traveled south to Louisiana to clear Port Hudson in support of Grant's advance against Vicksburg. Banks made a mess of this manly that he was all but useless. In 1864, Banks was selected to fight General Kirby Smith's forces in Trans-Mississippi on the Red River. The operation was a failure from start to finish - he could not coordinate with the navy or other military commanders. At the end of the campaign, Congress conducted an investigation into the mess. After the war, Banks returned to Congress, where perhaps his skills were better served. Ambrose E. Burnside (1824-1881) Burnside, he of chic side hair and beard, stands 6 feet tall and is a majestic character in his uniform, sash, and sword. Alas, the handsome general is a better recruiting poster than he is a commander. Burnside had the luck to experience modest success when all the other coalition generals fell on their faces. In 1862, he captured some sand on the north Carolina coast. While the army stayed to fight sand fleas and mosquitoes, Burnside along with his friend General George McClellan with the Potomac Army. At Antietam (see Chapter 14), Burnside, with nearly a third of the troops available to him, was unable to solve the basic tactical problem of crossing a bridge under fire. He died almost all day, and when he was in the way he won, his attack collapsed when General A.P. Hill came to drive him away. After the Antietam mess, Lincoln chose Burnside as army commander. Burnside, to his credit, pleaded guilty President to choose someone else. He wasn't up to work, he told Lincoln. But he took it anyway, and he led the army to its greatest defeat in Fredricksburg in December 1862. About a month later, Burnside attempted to march around Lee's army so quickly bogged down in the winter rains that Burnside suspended the operation and brought them back to the winter zone. From there it was called the Mud March, and it marked the lowest point of all time in terms of the morale of the military. Burnside quickly disappeared into the bowels of Ohio, commanding a military department that could cause no harm. But Burnside found a way, harassing obnoxious anti-war politician Clement Valandingham and causing the Lincoln administration endless headaches. Burnside returned to the Potomac Army in 1864 and commanded a legion consisting of several U.S. colored army regiments. He wasted much of his army in the disaster at the crater in the summer of 1864. From then on, Grant carefully kept Burnside as far away from important action as possible. Burnside is a poor planner, an inept commander, and fantasy in the application of military art. However, he looks good in uniform, has a pleasant personality, and wears a winning smile. He translated all of this into a brilliant post-war political career, serving as governor and then as senator of Rhode Island State. John B. Hood (1831-1879) Hood really did not belong to this chapter entirely. Until 1864, Hood was one of the best division commanders of the Union. As a combat leader, he is amazing and his reputation as a fighter only grows as time went on. His Texas Brigade was one of Lee's elite fighting units, and Hood was always in the midst of his unit in the most brutal war in the early years of the war. He was an inspiring leader to the men who would chant his name as they entered the battle. Hood quickly became a division commander in General Longstreet's I Corps. As a divisional commander, he still showed the fire and aggression that made him a great fighting leader. His troops led the attack on Monday in Gettysburg (see Chapter 18). There he suffered an arm injury, losing the use of limbs, but that did not stop him. He quickly returned to action, and led Longstreet's attack at Chickamauga (see Chapter 19). Even this did not slow him down; promoted to lieutenant general, Hood took command of the Tennessee Army in 1864. Now the tide turns to Hood as one of the worst generals of the civil war. Hood was an outstanding officer at the brigade and division level, but he had no business commanding an army. Command responsibilities are different, and demand greater. Hood throughout the war depends on courage and violent attacks to overwhelm the enemy. While that tactic may work well at the brigade level, it is much less effective in divisions, legions, and The brigade level's success in this war depends on individual courage and direct attacks to capture small pieces of terrain. At the divisional, legion and military level, warfare is much more complex and requires attention to more sophisticated skills, such as deception, manning, the reasonable use of cavalry and artillery, and the design of an operation. Hood's range of vision is too narrow, and his combat management skills, on brigade level, are ter-rible. Hood can only use his army as a giant brigade. Hood never crossed his line. Hood was also involved in political backdoor agreements, influencing President Davis, who admired Hood's courage and battlefield leadership, to choose him as the new commander of the Tennessee Army. Hood's command in the Tennessee Army was an ineso relief. When the situation called for ingenuity and manouevness, Hood carried out costly direct attacks that wasted the strength of his army and sapped its spirit. He smashed himself into helplessness outside Atlanta and ignored the possibility of his enemies at the most important moment in the Union's life when the nation's fate lay in the hands of North Korean voters who would reject Lincoln and war and sue for peace. Instead, Sherman was able to take the city just in time to make a decisive turning point in Republican political fortunes. Hood then destroys his army in a series of bizarre and stupid face-to-face attacks on the conservative Coalition troops at Franklin and Nashville. His lack of tactical professionalism, one-way planning and dull response destroyed the Tennessee Army more firmly than Coalition bullets and ammunition. Hood's successful formula, the spiritual attack, was no longer used in 1864, but he never learned, ordering similar attacks over and over again. Hood resigned from the army and returned to Texas, a man who gave the Conies a lot - but also took away a lot. John B. Floyd (1806–1863) Floyd served as James Buchanan's war secretary, and became a General after joining the League. Accused of several stealth tactics such as secretary of war (such as fraud and weapons possession in the federal arsenal in the South shortly before secessing), Floyd has shown similar dud dealings in his one and only critical moment. Floyd played a key role in allowing McClellan to become the young Napoleon when Floyd mishandled the defense of western Virginia (now West Virginia). Transferred to Kentucky, he was later appointed commander of Fort Donelson in Tennessee. Floyd mishandled the garrison and its defenses to allow Grant to capture it without a fight. Floyd is not a general; in fact, he's a coward. Basically ordering each man for himself, he Escape from the fortress. Donelson's downfall was an important strategic blow to the Conies on the Western Front and put Grant on the path to military glory. Davis wisely relieved him from any commanding responsibilities and put him in a position in the where he will not harm. Floyd's death in 1863 was largely unsymed. Ben F. Butler (1818–1893) People like Butler, a Massachusetts Democrat who supported the war, were critical to Lincoln's war coalition. Butler was a prominent member of the state government and was appointed a volunteer general. His unit clashed with protesters, opened railway lines to the capital and earned a major general's appointment from the president. Butler continued to have a disproportionate influence on the war more than anyone intended. Butler was an ineffective army commander. When faced with anything more than opposition codes, he is always lost in battle. Butler's modest advance on the Virginia Peninsula from Fort Monroe in 1861 came back strong, but he gained some unworthy notable not to be a strategist to capture Hatteras Inlet in North Carolina. Butler is said to have given the contraband title to the runaway slaves who entered the Union line. Butler argued that because they still have assets under the Constitution, he could legally call them captured war documents, or contraband, applying legal terminology to such items. In May 1862, Butler served as military governor of New Orleans after being captured by the Coalition Navy. Butler ruled the city fluently, but at the same time, ensured that he, his political friends, and his family benefited handsomely. Southerners called him Spoons Butler for allegedly stealing silver from the house he had taken over as his headquarters. He was completely unpopular and was recalled in December 1862 (another great general, Nathaniel Banks, replaced him). In 1863, Butler became commander of the James Army and was included in Grant's overall strategy to conquer Virginia in 1864. Butler made it carefree to the fact that he manly manly sent his two legions into a land on the James River that allowed the alliance to re-enter and stitich him tightly like a hatband. Butler's army was useless to Grant for much of the campaign. Butler also mismanages attacks in Petersburg and Fort Fisher, but his political influence is such that Grant cannot get rid of him until Lincoln's re-election has been secured. Grant quickly sent him home to await orders. Butler became a member of Congress in 1866, serving for more than a decade. He later became governor of Massachusetts and unsuccessfully run for president in 1884. Leonidas (Bishop) Polk (1806-1864) Polk was one of Jefferson Davis' favorites and a man who achieved high rankings quickly without show of ability. As a pre-war bishop, Polk receded his position to become the first major general in 1861, then lieutenant general in 1862. Polk has the air of someone who always knows more than your commanding officer. By 1862, Polk was responsible for protecting a large part of the Western Theatre. He was a good organizer, but an incomp dodeveloped commander. He made fatal errors of violation neutral, leading directly to the coalition taking control of the upper Mississippi and western Tennessee. As a high-level general, Polk must be given important command. Usually the command is too big a responsibility for his abilities. Despite being a physically brave person (he led four attacks against the League's defences at Shiloh (see Chapter 9), Polk has exceeded his depth as a corps commander, and it shows in his often flawed combat performances in Perryville, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. (See Chapters 15, 16 and 19.) In each case, he explained his commands broadly as he saw fit, moved too slowly, or wasted opportunities. He also spent time helping Davis play commanding roulette games at the Western Theatre, offering advice on the best men fit to take over the Tennessee Army. When a shell killed Polk during Operation Atlanta in 1864 (one of the most unlikely shots of the war), Jefferson Davis called it the largest loss of the League since Stonewall Jackson; in fact, Polk has been more merciful for his qualities as a man than as a soldier. Joseph Hooker (1814–1879) No one thought of himself as a higher combat commander than Joe Hooker. And no one showed less ability. He seems to have reached his peak as a captain, earning a reputation for courage and personal leadership during the Mexican War. In 1862, Hooker emerged from civilian obscurity to reach a commission of the High General (West Point graduates were particularly valuable early in the war and placed in high rank to entice them back into service). He won political support in the Lincoln cabinet from Salmon P. Chase and became prominent in the highly edgy Potomac Army. But he had some serious negativity - he was known as a heavy drinker and a womanizer; he also had something of a mean streak when dealing with more senior officers. Hooker led a division and then a legion proficient in some of the Potomac Army's most horrific battles in 1862, and successfully used his modest success as a battlefield commander (the newspapers called him Fighting Joe Hooker) to lobby against Ambrose Burnside still in command after the defeat at Fredricksburg. For a chance to command the Army of the Potomac, he did with enjoy and aplomb. His headquarters are known to be a fairly open place where more than the military plan continues. His campaign plan against Richmond in the spring of 1863 was sound on paper, but what would make it work would be the skill of the commander in chief, with no proud product. The military's defeat at Chancellorsville cemented Lee and Jackson's reputation as great battle leaders; it was ruined by He was completely ineffective in command and lost his nerve. As Lee moved north, Hooker seemed confused and slow to react. Lincoln removed him from command before he could do more harm. He was transferred to the Western Theatre with the XI and XII Corps to support Grant. The girl who took it, of the two legions, now combined and renamed XX Corps. He and his troops performed fully at Chattanooga, and his commanders did well during Operation Atlanta, but he argued with Sherman about who would command the Tennessee Army after McPherson's death in 1864. Hooker is fully expected to be named commander because he is next in line in seniority. Sherman will not have seniority and choose a more capable subordinate. Hooker demanded his release and Sherman quickly accepted his request. Hooker spent the rest of the war in anonymity, retiring from the army in 1868. John Pope (1822-1892) Like many other officers in the Union Army in the Eastern Theater, John Pope had a chance to become a great General. Like some others, his flaws in combat leadership and inability to command at higher levels doomed him to failure when he counted on the most to succeed. The pope had the luck to start the civil war as a captain and a relative of President Lincoln's wife. He found himself a very quick lieutenant general and showed some capacity on the Western Front, capturing important Confederate camps on the Mississippi River in 1862. He was promoted to Major General and became part of Halleck's slow approach to Corinth after Shiloh (see Chapter 9). The pope had his chance when he was transferred to the Eastern Front to command a new army, the Virginia Army was formed to defend Washington in the wake of McClellan's disappointing Peninsula Campaign. Initially, the pope deceived himself into ing believing that he understood the strategic and tactical situation better than anyone else. He made blockbuster statements and grandiose statements about how he would change things in Virginia. These claims were so obnoxious that he won the contempt of enemies and friends. The pope earned extra ire by deciding to make war with the people of the South, a shocking concept at the time, but one that became central to Grant's great strategy from 1864 to 1865. As a battlefield commander, the pope made a serious mistake by ingesting that his concept of the situation was the only concept. Each commander must make certain assumptions about the enemy in order to plan his campaign. The best generals are always willing to change their assumptions based on the next information they receive. Regardless of any other information that diminished his original view, the pope only believed in what he wanted to believe. For the pope, facing Lee and Jackson, this was a fatal mistake. He is lucky that his army was not completely destroyed at Manassas Monday (see Chapter 13). The pope hastily moved to the Northwest, where he campaigned against American Indians for the rest of his life He was able to retire as a Major General in 1886. P. G. T. Beauregard (1818–1893) Pierre G. T. Beauregard was a general who knew well that every glory was fleeting. Graduating from West Point, he won honors during the Mexican War, where he was wounded twice in battle. Mr. one of the first officers to join the New Alliance, and he found himself commanding the South Carolina army at the port of Charleston. There, he won an easy win at Fort Sumter (see Chapter 3) and became the first hero of the new nation. He was also one of Jefferson Davis' first military personnel to run afoul. Nicknamed little Napoleon and The Little Creole, Beauregard seems premedo intended for great things. He took command of coalition forces at Manassas (see Chapter 8) and, after being strengthened by Joseph E. Johnston and his Shenandoah Army, won a victory in 1861 in the first major battle of the war. Beauregard showed limited ability as a battlefield commander, but shared the attention with Johnston, who commanded the overall action. Beauregard quickly got into trouble with Union President Jefferson Davis, who disliked louisianan pride and confidence. Davis sent him to the Western Theatre as a full general to serve as deputy commander of Albert Sidney Johnston. In Shiloh (see Chapter 9), Beauregard once again showed his limitations as an army commander when he took over Johnston and made some seriously flawed decisions that led directly to the Allied troops being driven from the battlefield on Monday. After the battle, he went on sick leave without Davis' permission. The president took advantage of this minor breach to relieve Beauregard's commander in a defying act that still makes little sense. Until 1864, Beauregard was commander of the Union forces protecting the coast from South Carolina to Florida. He overvised the defense of Charleston against attacks by the U.S. navy and infantry. He then took command of the coalition forces protecting Lee's vulnerable right flank and strategic resying routes for Richmond and the Northern Virginia Army. Beauregard has been what's best of General Ben Butler, trapping his army in the Bermuda Hundred (see Chapter 20) after beating him at Drewry's Bluff (a win, but no one can claim Ben Butler as a multiple opponent). With a very limited force, Beauregard attempted to thwart initial Coalition attacks on Petersburg until Lee was able to re-locate his army. It was a great effort and certainly Beauregard's best moment as a commander. After Lee arrived in Petersburg, Beauregard found himself without a job. He became commander of the Western Front, but after Hood's spectacular defeat, he basically did not have

the army to command. He then served as Joseph E. Johnston's second commander in North Carolina until the end of the war. After the war, he became known as the supervisor of the Louisiana Lottery. George B. McClellan (1826–1885): Honorable mention of George B. McClellan, undoubtedly, as the best organizer and manager of U.S. military service until World War II. But as a field commander, McClellan was completely ineffective. McClellan also takes his fate very seriously and regularly sees the field as something he had to do to fulfill a greater calling. After winning some minor but widely publicized clashes in West Virginia, he believed he was the one who saved the Republic, a concept he never let go of during the war. He was known as the young Napoleon, and showed a deep understanding of politics in Washington. McClellan almost one-handedly created the Potomac Army and then challenged anyone to force him to use it for anything other than marching and drilling. He was adored by many soldiers, who called him Little Mac. McClellan always had a good plan; he just didn't have the will or the ability to direct them. Basically, he hated seeing his soldiers killed or wounded. He couldn't stand to see his beautiful instrument dulled. He narrowed out of the battle and withdrew from the fields where his men were fighting. Partly because of his reluctance to fight, he tends to believe that reports that he has been overwhelmed. This creates an almost paralyzing sense of caution. Sure, when his plan went poorly, he blamed everyone - the War Department, Lincoln, and Stanton. During Operation Antietam (see Chapter 14), he had the opportunity to end the war on the Eastern Front, but was unable to overcome his reluctance to take troops to the battlefield. During the attack, McClellan lacked determination; In defence, McClellan only tried to escape. Lee has built his reputation on the inability of George McClellan to settle. The man of fate was dismissed from command after Antietam, and he returned to New Jersey, hoping for a call to return to command that never came. But a different kind of call came through the Democratic Party in 1864. He became its presidential candidate, but had difficulty reconciling his desire for victory with the party's plank calling for an end to the war. Even so, he could have won if not for the Confederate's crucial victory, especially as Atlanta gave the North hope that the war could be won. He continued his political activity, as governor of New Jersey from 1878 to 1881. 1881.

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