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| 1 | willed |  |
| 2 | heed | To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe. With pleasure Argus the musician heeds. Dryden. Syn. -- To notice; regard; mind. See Attend, v. t.  To mind; to consider.  1. Attention; notice; observation; regard; -- often with give or take. With wanton heed and giddy cunning. Milton. Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand. 2 Sam. xx. 10. Birds give more heed and mark words more than beasts. Bacon. 2. Careful consideration; obedient regard. Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard. Heb. ii. 1. 3. A look or expression of heading. [R.] He did it with a serious mind; a heed Was in his countenance. Shak. |
| 3 | impertinence | 1. The condition or quality of being impertnent; absence of pertinence, or of adaptedness; irrelevance; unfitness. 2. Conduct or language unbecoming the person, the society, or the circumstances; rudeness; incivility. We should avoid the vexation and impertinence of pedants who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. Swift. 3. That which is impertinent; a thing out of place, or of no value. There are many subtile impertinences learned in schools. Watts. |
| 4 | insistence | The quality of insisting, or being urgent or pressing; the act of dwelling upon as of special importance; persistence; urgency. |
| 5 | untrodden |  |
| 6 | conformity | 1. Correspondence in form, manner, or character; resemblance; agreement; congruity; -- followed by to, with, or between. By our conformity to God. Tillotson. The end of all religion is but to draw us to a conformity with God. Dr. H.More. A conformity between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. Addison. 2. (Eng. Eccl. Hist.) Compliance with the usages of the Established Church. The king [James I.] soon afterward put forth a proclamation requiring all ecclesiastical and civil officers to do their duty by enforcing conformity. Hallam. |
| 7 | preconception | The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed. |
| 8 | gander | The male of any species of goose. |
| 9 | bemusement |  |
| 10 | teetered |  |
| 11 | formidable | Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking; alarming. They seemed to fear the formodable sight. Dryden. I swell my preface into a volume, and make it formidable, when you see so many pages behind. Drydn. Syn. -- Dreadful; fearful; terrible; frightful; shocking; horrible; terrific; tremendous. |
| 12 | commotion | 1. Disturbed or violent motion; agitation. [What] commotion in the winds! Shak. 2. A popular tumult; public disturbance; riot. When ye shall hear of wars and commotions. Luke xxi. 9. 3. Agitation, perturbation, or disorder, of mind; heat; excitement. "He could not debate anything without some commotion." Clarendon. Syn. -- Excitement; agitation; perturbation; disturbance; tumult; disorder; violence. |
| 13 | knitted |  |
| 14 | languorous | Producing, or tending to produce, languor; characterized by languor. [Obs. or Poetic] Whom late I left in languorous constraint. Spenser. To wile the length from languorous hours, and draw The sting from pain. Tennyson. |
| 15 | ignominy | 1. Public disgrace or dishonor; reproach; infamy. Their generals have been received with honor after their defeat; yours with ignominy after conquest. Addison. Vice begins in mistake, and ends in ignominy. Rambler. Ignominy is the infliction of such evil as is made dishonorable, or the deprivation of such good as is made honorable by the Common wealth. Hobbes. 2. An act deserving disgrace; an infamous act. Syn. -- Opprobrium; reproach; dishonor. |
| 16 | elusive | Tending to elude; using arts or deception to escape; adroitly escaping or evading; eluding the grasp; fallacious. Elusive of the bridal day, she gives Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. Pope. -- E\*lu"sive\*ly, adv. -- E\*lu"sive\*ness, n. |
| 17 | bemused |  |
| 18 | May 21, 20 |  |
| 19 | May 23, 20 |  |
| 20 | levity | 1. The quality of weighing less than something else of equal bulk; relative lightness, especially as shown by rising through, or floating upon, a contiguous substance; buoyancy; -- opposed to gravity. He gave the form of levity to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity. Sir. W. Raleigh. This bubble by reason of its comparative levity to the fluidity that incloses it, would ascend to the top. Bentley. 2. Lack of gravity and earnestness in deportment or character; trifling gayety; frivolity; sportiveness; vanity. " A spirit of levity and libertinism." Atterbury. He never employed his omnipotence out of levity. Calamy. 3. Lack of steadiness or constancy; disposition to change; fickleness; volatility. The levity that is fatigued and disgusted with everything of which it is in possession. Burke. Syn. -- Inconstancy; thoughtlessness; unsteadiness; inconsideration; volatility; flightiness. -- Levity, Volatility, Flightiness. All these words relate to outward conduct. Levity springs from a lightness of mind which produces a disregard of the proprieties of time and place.Volatility is a degree of levity which causes the thoughts to fly from one object to another, without resting on any for a moment. Flightiness is volatility carried to an extreme which often betrays its subject into gross impropriety or weakness. Levity of deportment, of conduct, of remark; volatility of temper, of spirits; flightiness of mind or disposition. |
| 21 | precursor | One who, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach; a forerunner; a harbinger. Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy precursors of all the storms and tempests of the soul. Buckminster. Syn. -- Predecessor; forerunner; harbinger; messenger; omen; sign. |
| 22 | frenzied | Affected with frenzy; frantic; maddened. -- Fren"zied-ly, adv. The people frenzied by centuries of oppression. Buckle. Up starting with a frenzied look. Sir W Scott. |
| 23 | inclusion | 1. The act of including, or the state of being included; limitation; restriction; as, the lines of inclusion of his policy. Sir W. Temple. 2. (Min.) A foreign substance, either liquid or solid, usually of minute size, inclosed in the mass of a mineral. |
| 24 | convened |  |
| 25 | fuming | Producing fumes, or vapors. Cadet's fuming liquid (Chem.), alkarsin. -- Fuming liquor of Libsvius (Old Chem.), stannic chloride; the chloride of tin, SnCl4, forming a colorless, mobile liquid which fumes in the air. Mixed with water it solidifies to the so-called butter of tin. -- Fuming sulphuric acid. (Chem.) Same as Disulphuric acid, uder Disulphuric. |
| 26 | emanated |  |
| 27 | June 7, 20 |  |
| 28 | indispensable | 1. Not dispensable; impossible to be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite. 2. (Eccl.) Not admitting dispensation; not subject to release or exemption. [R.] The law was moral and indispensable. Bp. Burnet. 3. Unavoidable; inevitable. [Obs.] Fuller. |
| 29 | chastised |  |
| 30 | gloated |  |
| 31 | hoisted |  |
| 32 | labored | Bearing marks of labor and effort; elaborately wrought; not easy or natural; as, labored poetry; a labored style. |
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