

breadfruit (*Eucephalartos caffer*), used as food by the natives; also, the tree itself. — **Kafir**, or **Kafir**, chestnut, a South African proteaceous tree (*Brabejum stellatifolium*); also, its esculent seed, used in place of coffee. — **K. circa**, the brokers, or place used for, operating in Kafir. — **Exchange Slung**. — **K. coral**. — **KAFIR BOOM**. — **K. corn**, a variety of durra, or Indian millet, cultivated for food throughout South Africa. — **K. cotton**, the fiber of a South African convolvulaceous plant (*Iponoxia digitata*), the plant itself. — **K. crane**, a slaty-gray South African crane (*Balea chrysolopha*) with a crown of velvety black plumes. — **K. date**, the Kafir plum. — **K. lily**, the crimson flag. — **K. piano**, a rude musical instrument made of pieces of iron of unequal length fastened in a frame. — **K. plum**, an African anacardiaceous tree (*Harpophyllum caffrum*) or its edible fruit. — **K. tea**, a South African everlasting (*Helichrysum nudifolium*). — **K. or Kafir's**, or **Kafir's**, tree. — **KAFIR BOOM**. **ka'gu** (kã'gũ), n. [Native name.] A singular crested gruiiform bird (*Rhinoceros jubatus*), confined to New Caledonia. It is slaty gray, with orange-red bill and feet, and concealed bars of black, white, and rufous on the wings. It shows similarities to the herons, rails, and swan bitterns. **ka'hi-ka-te'a** (kã'hî-kã-tã), n. [Maori.] A New Zealand taxaceous tree (*Podocarpus dactyloides*), valued for its tough wood. The natives eat its sweet, drupelike fruit.

ka'ka-wa'ka (kã'kã-wã'kã), n. [Maori.] Either of two New Zealand pinaceous trees of the genus *Libocedrus*: a the kawaka (*L. doniana*). b Mountain pine (*L. bidwillii*). **ka'ka-mam** (kã'kã-mãm), n. [Turk. qãmãqãm.] A lieutenant or deputy; a lieutenant colonel; a lieutenant governor who administers a district; a viceroxy. **kain** (kãin), n. [Ir. & Gael. *cain* tribute, rent.] *Scots Law*. Orig., animals or produce of the land paid as a rent in kind; later, only poultry, eggs, and other small articles. **kainite** (kã'ni't), n. Also **kainit** (-ni't) (following the German spelling). [Gr. *καλις* recent.] *Min.* A natural salt containing when pure 35.1% of potassium sulphate, 24.2% of magnesium sulphate, 18.9% of magnesium chloride, and 21.8% of water of hydration. It occurs impure in irregular granular masses, esp. in the Staffusfeld deposits of Germany, the color as determined by purity being white, gray, pink, violet, or black. The natural salt, averaging to contain 12.4% of potash (K₂O), is used as a fertilizer and as a source of potash and magnesium compounds. **ka'rine** (kã'ri:n; kã'ri:n; 184), n. Also **rin**. [Gr. *καρος* the right time, opportunity.] An artificial alkaloid, C₁₀H₁₃N, got from quinine. It has febrifuge properties.

ka'ro-lin (kã'rõ-lîn; 18n; 184), n. Also **lin**. An artificial alkaloid, C₁₀H₁₃ON, closely related chemically to kairine. **ka'ser** (kã'sër), n. [G. fr. *L. Caesar*; cf. ME. *caisere*, *keiser*, emperor, Icel. *keisari*, D. *keizer*, AS. *cæsere*, Goth. *caisair*, Gr. *καίσαρ*; all from L. *CAESAR*.] Emperor; — a title of: a Aeneid Roman, or ancient German, Empire. **Obs.** or **Hist.** c Emperors of Austria (1804-1918). d Esp. [*cop.*], the German emperors (1871-1918).

ka'ka (kã'kã), n. [Maori] *kaka* a parrot; — so named from its note. — A New Zealand parrot (*Nestor meridionalis*).



Kaka (*Nestor meridionalis*).

Zealand parrot (*Nestor meridionalis*). It is olive-brown marked with gray on the crown, and red on the face, neck, abdomen, rump, and under wing coverts. It talks and mimics well in captivity. See **NESTOR**.



Kakapo, or Owl Parrot.

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ka-lei'do-scope (kã-lë'dõ-skõp'), n. [Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *εἶδος* form + *-scope*.] An instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, which contains loose fragments of colored glass, etc., and reflecting surfaces so arranged that changes of position exhibit its contents in an endless variety of symmetrical varicolored forms. Its figures have been much employed in arts of design.

ka-lei'do-scop'ic (-skõp'ik), *Adj.* Of, pert. to, or formed by, a kaleidoscope; hence, varying; variegated. — **ka-lei'do-scop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

ka'le-val-ia (kã'lë-vã'lã), n. [*Finnish*; from the country (Finland) of the giant hero *Kaleva*.] An epic poem, the chief monument of Finnish literature, consisting of about 23,000 lines of unrimed alliterative eight-syllabled trochaic verse, dealing with the popular mythology or folklore of the country. It owes its name, and for the most part its literary existence, to Elias Lönnrot, who, after spending years in going about among the peasants and taking down from their lips all they knew of the popular songs, published his final edition of it in 1849.

ka-lig'e-nous (kã-lig'ë-nã), *n.* [*Kali* alkali + *-genous*. See **ALKALI**.] Forming alkalies; — said of the alkali metals.

ka'l'i-nite (kã'l'i-nit; kã'l'i-n'), *n.* [*Gr. KALIMM*.] *Min.* Common, or potash, alum found in nature.

ka'lege (kã'lë'g'), *n.* or **kallego pheasant**. [*Hind. kali*.] Any of several species of crested Indian pheasants (genus *Gemnaeus*, syn. *Euplocamus*), allied to the silver pheasant.

ka'l'm-a (kã'l'm-ã), *n.* [*NL*, after Peter *Kalm*, Swedish botanist.] A *Bot.* A small genus of North American ericaceous shrubs with evergreen leaves and handsome corymbose flowers, the saucer-shaped corollas having ten pouches, or depressions, into which the anthers fit until liberated by the elastic filaments. The foliage contains androtoxin. *A. latifolia* is mountain laurel. *A. angustifolia* sheep laurel. [*l. c.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

Kal'muck, **Kal'muk** (kã'l'mük), *n.* [*l. c.*] A member of a confederacy of Buddhist Mongol tribes orig. of Sungaria, whither most of them returned early in the 13th century after about two centuries' sojourn on the lower Volga. See **MONGOL**. Their language (see **URAL-ALTAIC**). Its alphabet is a Mongol-Galik, brought by them to the lower Volga about 1600.

3. [*l. c.*] A kind of shaggy cloth, resembling bearskin.

Kã'mã (kã'mã), *n.* [*Sk. kãma* love, the god of love.]

1. The Hindu god of love, similar to Cupid. He is represented as a beautiful youth riding a parrot and attended by nymphs. He carries a bow of sugar cane with a bowstring of bees, and each arrow tipped with a distinct flower.

2. *Theos.* Desire; animal passion; — supposed to create the *ka'mã ru'pa* (rõ'pã) [*Sk. rãpa* shape, image], a kind of simulacrum or astral likeness of a man which exists after his death in an invisible plane of being called *ka'mã loka* (lõ'kã) [*Sk. loka* space, world], until the impulses which created it are exhausted and it finally fades away.

kam'fa-cite (kã'm'fã-sit), *n.* [*Gr. κάμας*, a vine pole.] *Min.* A nickel-iron alloy forming with taenite (a similar alloy richer in nickel) the mass of most meteoric iron. See **METEORITE**.

kale'wife, *n.* A woman who sells kale or vegetables. *Scot.* **kale wort**. The larva of a cabbage butterfly. **kale yard**, *n.* A kale garden. **ka'l'i** (kã'l'i; kã'l'i'), *n.* [*Ar. qalã*.] See **ALKALI**. 1. = **GLASS** WORT. 2. [*Ar.*] potash. *Obs.* **ka'l'i** (kã'l'i; kã'l'i'), *n.* [*Sk. kali*.] *Hindu Cosmog.* The last and worst of the four ages of the world; — considered to have begun c. 3102, and to last 432,000 years. See **YUGA**. **ka'li** (kã'lë'), *n.* Called also **ka'li-ka** (kã'lë-kã), [*Sk. Kãli*.] *Hindu Myth.* See **DEVI**. **ka'l'ian** (kã'l'ãn'), *n.* [*Per.*] A Persian form of the bookish.

ka'l'i-bo'rite (kã'l'i-bõ'rit; 20), *n.* [*Kalium boron + -ite*.] *Min.* A hydrous borate. **ka'l'i-da'ya'** (kã'l'i-dã'yã'), *n.* [*NL*, fr. Gr. *καλιδάμνη*, dim. of *καλδα*]. *Bot.* A syncarp. **ka'l'i'fat** Var. of **CALIPHATE**. **ka'l'i'form** (kã'l'i-fõrm), *n.* [*Ar. kalã + formã*.] *Zool.* Formed like *calium* or glasswort. **ka'ly** (kã'lë'; kã'l'i'j'), *n.* Var. of **KALLEGE**.

ka'lin'ga (kã'lën'gã), *n.* An Igeorote tribe. See **IGOROTE**. **ka'l'i-on** (kã'l'i-õn), *n.* Chem. Ionic potassium, K.

ka'l'i-oph'i-lite (kã'l'i-õf'i-lit; kã'l'i-õ), *n.* [*See* **KALI** + *-PHILOUS*.] *Min.* A colorless mineral of volcanic origin, occurring in acicular crystals or fine threads. It is a silicate of potassium and aluminum, KAlSiO₆. [*See* **KALIUM**, II., 6. Sp. gr. 2.5-2.6. [*KALIAN*.] **ka'l'i-oum** (kã'l'i-õm'), *n.* Var. of **KALIUM**. **ka'l'i'apel** (kã'l'i-ãpël'), *n.* One of a Salishian tribe of Indians gathered on reservations in Washington and Montana.

ka'l'i-um (kã'l'i-õm'), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *Chalcid*.] *Entom.* **ka'l'i'yu'ga** See **YUGA**. **kalketrappe** + **CALTRAP**. **ka'l'ki** (kã'l'kë'), *n.* [*Sk. Kali*.] *Hindu Myth.* The name of Vishnu in his tenth and last incarnation. **ka'll** + **CALL**, **CALC**. **ka'l'lan** (kã'l'ãn'), *n.* [*Tamil kalãn*.] One of the Collyer.

ka'long (kã'lõng'), *n.* [*Malay kã'long*.] A fruit bat or flying fox. **ka'l'o-type** Var. of **CALOTYPE**. **ka'loy'er** Var. of **CALOYER**. **ka'l'pa** (kã'l'pã), *n.* [*Sk. kã'lyã*.] *Hindu Myth.* One of the Brahmamons. See **YUGA**. **ka'pak** Var. of **CALPAC**. **ka'l'pis** (kã'l'pïs), *n.* [*Gr. κάπσις*.] A later form of the hydria. See **HYDRIA** (*of CALCIMINE*). **ka'l'so-mine** (kã'l'sõ-mîn'), *n.* One of a Hindu trading caste chiefly of Bengal, the United Provinces, Central India, and Hyderabad.

ka'ly-mo-cyle (kã'l'mõ'çõl'), *n.* [*Gr. κάλυμα hood, covering, + κύλις*.] *Zool.* In certain tunicates (the genus *Salpa*), one of the cells derived from the follicular epithelium surrounding the egg, which appears to perform important functions in the development of the embryo. **ka'lyp'tra** (kã'l'p'trã'), *n.* [*Gr. κάλυπτρα*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A veil.

kam Var. of **CAM**, crooked. **kam** + **CAMS**, pret. of **COST**; **CHAM**; **KHAM**, pret. of **KAMCHIK**; also, its handsome or community.

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A genus of West Indian bromeliaceous plants differing from Bromelia in having the flowers in dense terminal heads. K. karatas yields the fiber known as silk grass. b [L. c.] Any plant of this genus, esp. of the species K. karatas.

Kar'bi (kär'bi), n. [Native name among inland tribes in Queensland.] A small stingless wild bee of the genus Trigona, that makes a spiral mass of honeycomb. Australia.

Ka-ron' (kä-rän'), n. One of a people of Burma living in small secluded villages in the mountainous districts; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.

Karen is a group of dialects, not languages, for it includes only one language - Karen - spoken by the members of that tribe scattered over South Burma and the neighboring portion of Siam. The generally accepted theory regarding the language is that it is connected with Chinese, but not descended from it, and that the people are pre-Chinese.

Ka-ron' (kä-rän'yi-nä), properly Ka-ron'in (kä-rän'yi-nä), n. The fascinating and gifted heroine of Tolstoy's novel of this name, a woman whose high ideals have been stunted by an early loveless marriage with an elderly unsympathetic man. She deserts her husband and child for a young soldier; but her life soon becomes wretched, and she and her lover drift apart, and she commits suicide.

Karls'bad (kärlz'bäd; G. kärlz'bäd), n. A city in Bohemia. - Karlsbad Congress, the reactionary measures passed by a congress of German states at Karlsbad in 1819, and confirmed by the Diet in the same year. They were investigated by Metternich. They placed the press under a censorship and the universities under police surveillance, and made the Burschenschaften unlawful. - K. salt, a mixture of mineral salts, obtained from the water of several springs in Karlsbad, Bohemia. It is extensively used as a mild aperient. - K. twin, Cryst., a twin crystal of orthoclase, having the vertical axis as the twinning axis; - from the common name of the town in the Karlsbad trachyte. Hence, K. twinning.

kar'ma (kär'mä; Skr. kūr'mā), n. [Skr.] Act or work; esp., an act of piety or religion, a rite or a duty; specif.: a Buddhism. The whole ethical consequence of one's acts considered as fixing one's lot in the future existence; the continuous working of every thought, word, or deed throughout eternity, in a kind of moral causal sequence. b Theos. The doctrine of fate as the inflexible result of cause and effect; the law of retribution.

Kar-ma'thi-an (kä-mä'thi-an), a. Of or pertaining to a Mohammedan sect, a branch of Ismaelians, founded about 890 A. D. by Al-Kamat, and in the 10th century ravaging Iraq, Syria, and Arabia. - Kar-ma'thi-an, n.

kar'mio (kär'miö; kūr'miö), n. Of or pertaining to karma; determined by, or resulting from, karma.

ka-roo' (kä-rōō'), n.; pl. roos' (-rōōz'). [Hottentot karó dū, and.] One of the dry table-lands of South Africa, which often rise terracelle to considerable elevations; esp. [Comp.] the Great Karoo, in Cape Colony. See Gaz.

Ka-roo', a. Geol. Designating, or belonging to, a great series (the Karoo system) of shales, sandstones, and conglomerates in South Africa, which includes the Permian and Triassic systems of that region. The Permian glacial formations (Karoo formations) of the region are a part of the system, which is rich in vertebrate remains.

Karoo ground, soil of a yellowish color due to iron, like that of the Great Karoo. S. Africa. - karoo plant or thorn, a thorny acacia (Acacia horrida), characteristic of the karoo. It yields the Cape gum.

ka-ross' (kä-rōs'), n. [Native name.] A square garment or rug of skins worn by the native blacks. South Africa.

Karst topography (kärst). Phys. Geog. Topography of the type found in the Karst, a limestone plateau on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. It is marked by sink holes, interspersed with abrupt ridges and irregular protuberant rocks, and by caverns and underground streams.

kar'at tree (kär'ät). An African fabaceous tree (Erythrina abyssinica), the seeds of which were supposed to have been used as carat weights.

Ka-ra'ya (kä-rä'yä), n. An Indian of a division of the Ges tribes of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

kar'boy, Var. of CARBOY.

carcasse, a. CARCASS.

kar'ciat (kär'siät), n. Necromancy. The operator who addresses the spirit evoked. [Bib.]

ka-re'ah (kä-rä'ä; kär'ä), n. [Lith.] A New Zealand simlacaceous creeping plant (Rhipogonum scandens), often a source of annoyance to travelers.

ka-re-ou' (kä-rä'ou'), n. [Maori.] A New Zealand simlacaceous creeping plant (Rhipogonum scandens), often a source of annoyance to travelers.

kar'ri (kär'ri), n. [Native name.] The giant gum tree of Western Australia (Eucalyptus diversicolor); also, its hard red wood, often used for street pavements.

kar-roo', Var. of KAROO.

kar-ro-sel' (kä-rō-säl'), n. [CF. CARROUSEL.] Horol. A form of tourbillon with a slow-moving rotary escapement carriage.

kar'sie, a. KERSEY.

kar'sten-ite (kä-rät'stän-it), n. [After Dr. D. L. G. Karsten, German mineralogist.] ANHYDRITE.

Kart-vel't'an (kärt-väl't'an), n. A member of any of a group of related peoples of the Caucasus including the Georgians, Iberians, Mingrelians, Lazes, Svanetians, etc. Cf. IBERIAN, n., 3.

Kar-win'ski-a (kä-rwin'ski-ä), n. [NL., after Wilhelm Karwin'sky von Karwin, German traveler.] Bot. A small genus of Mexican rhamnceous shrubs or small trees having flowers with small, hooded, short-clawed petals, and fleshy drupes. K. humboldtiana is the cotillon.

Kar'y-o- (kä-r'yo-), Kar'y- (kä-r'yo-). Also Caryo-, cary-. A combining form from Greek karyon, nut, used specif. in biology to denote nucleus of a cell; as in karyokinesis, etc.

Kar'y-om'i-tone (-öm'i-tōn), n. [karyo- + mitome.] Biol. The network of fibers of which the nucleus of a cell is in part composed.

Kar'y-o-plasm (kä-r'yo-pläz'm), n. [karyo- + -plasm.] Biol. The protoplasm of the nucleus; nucleoplasm; - opposed to cytoplasm. - Kar'y-o-plas'mic (-pläz'mik), a.

Kar'y-o-some' (-sōm'), n. [karyo- + -sōm-] Biol. A nucleoluslike body in the chromatin network of the cell nucleus, as opposed to the true nucleolus, or plasmosome. b A chromosome. c The nucleus of a cell.

Kash-mi'r'i (käsh-mēr'i), n. The language of the Aryan Kashmirians, a Sanskrit tongue with many Arabic and Persian words, and a considerable literature. It is written in both a modified Persian and the Sarada alphabets. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Kash-mi'r'i-an (käsh-mēr'i-an), a. Of or pert. to Kashmir or its people. - n. A native of Kashmir, northwestern India. The Kashmirians are perhaps the purest Aryans of India, noted for their light complexion, fine features, and the beauty of their women. They are acute and clever, but inclined to dishonesty and dissoluteness. They are mostly Mohammedans.

Ka-s'u-b'i-an (kä-sōō'b'i-an), Ka-shu'bi-an (kä-shōō'b'i-an), n. A Slavonic language spoken in Danzig, Prussia, and closely akin to Polish. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

kat (kät), n. [Ar. qā.] An Arabian caelestaceous shrub (Catha edulis), cultivated by the Arabs for its leaves, which are used in preparing a stimulating beverage like tea.

ka-ta'b'a-sis (kä-täb'ä-sis), n.; pl. -ses (-sēs). [Gr. kataβασις, fr. katabaivew to go down.] Lit., a going down; the return march to the sea of the Greek auxiliaries of the Anabasis. Hence, any similar retreat.

ka'ta-bol'ic (kä-täb'ōl'ik), a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, katabolism. - ka'ta-bol'ic-al-ly (-i-kä-l'i), a. ka'ta-bol'ism (kä-täb'ōl'i-z'm), n. [Gr. arā down + βαλλειν to throw.] Biol. & Physiol. Destructive metabolism; the opposite of anabolism. Purely katabolic activities involve release of energy and result in true excretion products, but certain new substances are sometimes formed in metabolic processes which are mainly katabolic. Production of such substances is often called by botanists constructive katabolism. In plants most of the useful secretions, as nectar, are thus produced. See METABOLISM.

ka'ta-plex'y (kä-tä-pläk'si), n. [Gr. καταπλεξω; stupor; karā down + πλεξω to strike.] Zool. The motionless and supposedly stupefied condition of an animal feigning death. - ka'ta-plex'ic (-pläk'ik), a.

ka-tas'tate (kä-täs'tät), n. [Gr. karā down + istānai to cause to stand.] Biol. Any substance formed in the cell through the katabolic activity of the protoplasm; - opposed to anastate. - ka'ta-sta'tic (kä-tä-stät'ik), a.

ka'ta-to-ni-a (kä-tä-tō-ni-ä), n. [NL.; Gr. karā down + τόνος tone.] Med. Progressive melancholia leading to mania and dementia.

Ka'ter's pen'du-lum (kä'tēr-z), [After Henry Kater, English army officer.] Physic. A compound pendulum with adjustable knife edges, one at the center of suspension and the other at the center of oscillation.

Kath-a-rine (käth'ä-rin), or Kath-a-r'i-na (-ri-nä), n. The sweat bath) is a regular institution among the Kitagmut."

Kash'mi'r-i (käsh-mēr'i), n. [Hind. Kāshmir, or Kashmīr, a member of an agricultural people of Prussia, whose language is Kasubian.

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heroine of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew." She is rich, young, and beautiful, but so ill-tempered that no one will marry her. Petruchio, however, does so and, assuming great severity, subdues her by rough treatment.

ka-thar'asis (kä-thär'ä-sis), n. [Gr. katharōsis, fr. katharō to cleanse.] A word used by Aristotle in his famous definition of tragedy to describe the effects produced on the spectator: "Through pity and fear working a purification of these emotions." In 1837 Jacob Bernays published an essay on it which drew out seventy or more treatises from distinguished scholars on the meaning of the word katharsis in this place. The poet shows us tragic deeds followed by their necessary consequences, and thus produces pity for the well-intentioned tragic character and terror if his mistakes are such as we should commit under like circumstances. The world wisdom of a people is largely derived from its national poets, not as a moral philosophy, but as a vicarious experience. Aristotle held that tragedy purifies the spectator by showing him how his feelings and convictions will result when carried out. (See what he says of the tragic plot - "the soul of tragedy.") Without making the experience himself, he profits by participating in the world experience depicted for him by the poet. It is more or less in human nature to recoil against direct advice, especially moral advice. We do not like to have its application made personal; but in the wondrous art we see the moral energies of society acting upon ideal personages, and the lesson to the spectator is more impressive and more wholesome, because it is accepted by him in his freedom, and not imposed upon him by external authority.

kath'e-tal (käth'ē-täl), a. [See CATHETUS.] Math. Relating to a cathetus; perpendicular.

ka'ti-po (kä'tē-pō; collog. kä'tē-pō), n. [Maori.] A very venomous small spider (Latrodectus hasselti) of the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc. It is commonly black with a red abdominal band. New Zealand.

Ka'ti-pu-nan' (kä'tē-pō-nän'), n. [Tag., union, association.] A revolutionary secret society, now obsolete, founded for political purposes in the Tagalog provinces around Manila about 1890, and an outgrowth of the native Freemasonry lodges. It attained great power, and was a potent factor in the Cavite insurrection of 1896-97. Its aim was to "redeem the Philippines from its tyrants, the friars, and to found a communistic republic." The full Tagalog title of the society signifies literally "The sovereign or worshipping of the society of the society of the country."

ka'ty-did' (kä'tē-did'), n. 1. Any of several large, green, arboreal, American orthopteran insects of the family Locustidae. In the Southern and Western States *Mimodesmetis retinervis*, and in the East *Platyphylum concavum*, are perhaps the best-known species. The males have stridulating organs at the bases of the front wings, with which, during the summer and fall, they make a peculiar, loud, shrill sound resembling the combination katydid-katydid.

2. Logging. A pair of logging wheels.

ka'u'ri (kou'ri), n. Also kaori, kauri, kauri, kourie, cordi, couvie, couvie, etc. [Native name.] A pine-cone timber tree of New Zealand (*Dammara australis*), attaining a great height and furnishing logs of large dimensions. The fine white straight-grained wood is used for all forms of construction. b The wood of this tree. c Kauri resin. d By extension, any other species of *Dammara*; as, the red kauri (*D. lanceolata*).

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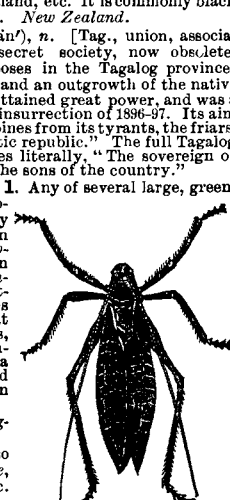
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Katydid. (3)

kauri resin, gum, or copal. A resinous product of the kauri, found in the form of yellow or brown lumps in the ground where the trees have grown. It is used for making varnish, and as a substitute for amber. See COPAL.

ka'va (ka'vá), n. Also kava, cava, and ava. [Polynesian.] A shrubby species of pepper (Piper methysticum), from the root of which an intoxicating beverage is made by the Polynesians, the root being crushed, formerly by chewing; also, the beverage itself.

Kava is wholly nonalcoholic, and owes the particular effects of its use to an alkaloid. Atlantic Monthly. ka-vass' (ka'vá's), n. [Turk. qavás.] An armed constable; a government servant or courier. Turkey.

ka'vi, ka'wi (ka'vî), n. The ancient language of Java (about 800-1400 A. D.), parent of Javanese. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. It employs an old Pali alphabet, introduced into Java by Buddhist missionaries.

Kaw (kô), n. One of a tribe of Siouan Indians, allied to the Osages, formerly on the Kansas River, in Kansas, but now in Oklahoma.

ka-wa'ka (ka-wá'ká), n. [Maori.] A New Zealand pinecone timber tree (Libocedrus doniana); also, its hard, fine-grained reddish wood. The tree is often locally known as arborvitae, from the general resemblance of its leaves to those of Thuja.

Kay, Sir (kâ), A rude, boastful, and malicious knight of the Round Table, foster brother and seneschal of King Arthur.



Kayak and Paddle.

ka-yak (kâ'yák), n. [Eskimo.] An Eskimo canoe, usually of sealskin and completely decked, the covering being laced about the paddler, who sits in an opening amidships. Kayaks are about 16 feet long and of about 16 inches beam amidships, and seat one or, rarely, two.

ka-yasth (kâ'yást), ka'yas-tha (kâ'yás'thá), n. [Sik. kâ'yastha.] A member of a high Hindu caste especially numerous in Bengal and the United Provinces. Their caste occupation is that of clerks, writers, accountants, etc., but they include also landed proprietors.

ka-yles (kâ'yls), n. pl.; sing. KAYLE. [Prob. fr. D. kegel, akin to G. kegel, OHG. kegil, whence F. quille.] The set of bone or wooden pins used in playing a kind of ninepins or skittles; also, the game itself; rarely sing., any of the pins composing the set of kayles. Dial. Eng. & Ir.

ka'zi (kâ'zî), n. [Ar. qâzi.] A Mohammedan judge of civil and criminal jurisdiction. Under British rule in India the kazis have lost their judicial functions, but act as assessors to the courts, and as superintendents of legal ceremonies. Cf. CADÍ.

ka-zoo' (kâ-zôô'), n. [Orig. uncert.] A toy or rude musical instrument consisting of a tube inside of which is stretched catgut made to vibrate by singing or humming into it.

ke'a (kâ'á; colloq. kâ'á), n. [Maori.] A large parrot (Nestor notabilis), chiefly dull green in color, of the mountains of the South Island of New Zealand. It has acquired the habit of killing sheep when pressed by



Kea (Nestor notabilis).

hunger, for the sake of the fat about the kidneys, alighting on the back of the animal and digging its beak through the skin and fat to eat. In some districts it has done considerable damage, so that bounties are offered for its destruction.

keck (kêk), v. i.; KECKED (kêkt); KECK'ING. [Prob. imitative; cf. G. dial. kôken.] 1. To heave or to retch, as in an effort to vomit; to feel or show disgust. 2. To make a sound like keck; — said of a bird.

keck'le (kêk'li), v. i. -LED (-lîd) -LING (-lîng). Naut. To wind with rope, chain, or the like, to prevent chafing. keck'ling (kêk'lîng), n. Naut. That which is wound around something, as a cable, to prevent chafing.

kauri pine. = KAURI A. KAUS-TRA'lis (kâs-ô's-trâ'lis; kaus). [Ar. qaus bow + L. australis southern.] See STAR. KAUS BO'RE-ALIS (bô'rê-â'lîs). [Ar. qaus bow + L. borealis northern.] See STAR.

ka'u-si-a (kâ'û-sî-â; kou'sî-â), n. [Gr. kavusia.] Antiq. A felt hat with low crown and broad brim worn in and near ancient Macedonia.

KAUS ME-RI-D-I-O-NA'lis or Me'D-I-A. See STAR. KAVE. Obs. or dial. var. of CAVE. KAV'IL. Var. of CAVEL, lot. Obs. or R. Scot.

KA'VI-RON' (kâ'vî-rôn'âs), n. A Bantu of a group of tribes dwelling to the northeast of Victoria Nyanza, Africa. KAVIS. Obs. pl. of CALF. KAW-Û CAW. KA. [Dial. Eng.] KAW. Var. of KAZ. SCOT. & KA'VA (kâ'vá). Var. of KAVA. KA'WI. Var. of KAVI.

KA'WI-A (kâ-wî-â), n. One of a tribe of Shoshonean Indians in the neighborhood of Cahulla Creek, southeastern California. KAWN. Var. of KHAN. [KAURI.] KAW'rie, kaw'ry. Vars. of kay + ka. [Var. of KEY.] KAY (kâ). Obs. or dial. Eng. KAY. Obs. or Scot. var. of KAK. KAY' (kâ). [Cf. Dan. dial. kâ.] Left. Dial. Eng. [Scot.] KAY. n. [See KAE.] Jackdaw. KAY'YA (kâ'yâ), n. A Chinese taxaceous timber tree (Taxodium grandis).

KA'YAK-ET, n. One who uses a kayak. KAY'AN (kâ'yân), n. A member of the most important of the Dyak tribes. See DYAK. KAY'PO (kâ'yô'pô), n.; pl. KAY'POS (kâ'yô'pôs). One of an important division of the Ges Indians

ked'dah (kêd'â), n. [Hind. khêdâ.] An inclosure constructed to entrap wild elephants. India. KEDGE (kêj), v. t. & i.; KEGGED (kêjd); KEDGE'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. edge to carry.] Naut. To move (a vessel, raft, etc.) by carrying out a kedge in a boat, dropping it overboard, and hauling the vessel up to it.

kedge, n., or kedge anchor. Naut. A small anchor, used in light work, as kedgeing. See ANCHOR, n., 1. KE-DOSH'SHAH (kê-dôsh'shâ), n.; pl. -SHOT (-shôt). [Heb., holiness.] Jewish Ritual. The third benediction of the Amidah; also, the same including the responses in praise of God's holiness.

keel (kêl), n. [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. kjôlr keel, akin to Sw. köl, Dan. kjøl.] 1. Shipbuilding. A longitudinal timber, or series of timbers caulked together, extending from stem to stern along the center of the bottom of a vessel. It often projects more or less below the bottom, esp. in wooden ships. It is the principal timber of the vessel, and, by means of the ribs attached on each side, supports the frame. In an iron vessel a combination of plates takes the place of the keel of a wooden ship. See SHIP, Illustr. 2. [Cap.] Astron. = CARINA, 3. 3. A ship. Poetic or Rhetorical.

4. Something resembling a ship's keel in form, position, or function, as the bottom; specif.: a Bot. & Zool. Any ridge-like process; a carina, as the median ridge on the breastbone of most birds. b Arch. A keel molding, or the ridge of one.

on even keel, Naut., in a horizontal position fore and aft, so that the keel is level or in its normal position. keel, v. t. & i.; KEELED (kêld); KEEL'ING. 1. To traverse with a keel; to navigate. Rare. Poetic. 2. To turn up the keel or bottom of; to turn over. 3. To provide with a keel.

to keel over, to upset; to capsize; to fall suddenly, as in a swoon. Colloq. keel, n. [Cf. OD. kiel ship, boat, akin to OHG. kiol, Icel. kjöll, AS. eol.] 1. A flat-bottomed ship, esp. a kind of barge or lighter used on the Tyne for carrying coal from Newcastle; also, a barge load of coal. Hence, a British weight for coal, now 8 Newcastle chaldrons (21½ tons avoirdupois or 19,234 metric tons). 2. A long ship of the early Northmen. Hist.

keel (kêl), n. [Ir. & Gael. kil ruddle.] A red ochre used for marking lumber, sheep, etc.; ruddle; also, a mark made with this material, as at either end of a warp of yarn, to show whether the weaver has used the full length. keel (kêl), v. t. & i. [AS. cûlan to cool, fr. cûl cool. See COOL.] 1. To cool; to become cool; to skim or stir, as to prevent boiling over. Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir. 2. To make or become less ardent. Obs.

keel'age (kêl'âj), n. [Cf. F. quillage, fr. quille keel; prob. of Scand. origin. See 1st KEEL.] A duty or toll for a ship entering and anchoring or mooring in a port. Such a duty is imposed in certain ports of Great Britain. keel boat. A shallow covered freight boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on Western rivers. U. S. b A yacht or other sailing vessel having a keel, in distinction from one having a centerboard.

keeled (kêld), a. Bot. & Zool. Having a keel-like ridge. keeled snake, a venomous Australian elapine snake of the genus Tropidochis, so called because of its keeled scales. keel'er (kêl'êr), n. [See KEEL to cool.] 1. A small or shallow tub; esp., one used for holding materials for calking ships, or one used for washing dishes, etc. 2. A wooden box for the salt used in salting mackerel.

keel'fat (kêl'fât), n. [See KEEL to cool + fat a large tub, a vat.] Brewing. A cooler; a vat for cooling wort, etc. keel'haul' (-hâul'), v. t.; KEEL'HAULED' (-hâuld'); KEEL'HAUL'ING. Also keel'haul. [1st keel + haul; cf. LG. & D. kielhalen, G. kielholen.] 1. Naut. To haul under the keel of a ship, by ropes attached to the yardarms on each side. It was formerly a punishment in the Dutch and English navies and a method of torture used by pirates. 2. Fig. To rebuke with great severity.

keel'son, keel'son (kêl'sôn; 277), n. [Perh. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. kölsvin, Dan. kjölsvin, G. kielschwein; apparently compounded of the words keel and swine; but cf. Norw. kjölsvill, where vill is akin to E. sill, n.] Shipbuilding. A longitudinal structure incorporated with the framing of a ship to contribute stiffness, prevent local de-

formations, and distribute over a considerable length the effect of concentrated loads. Cf. LONGITUDINAL, n. Specif.: a In a wooden ship, a structure of timbers parallel with and above the keel and fastened to it by long bolts passing through the floor timbers. b In iron or steel vessels, a deep, continuous structure of plates and bars, usually in the form of a strong I girder, secured at its ends to the stem and the stern post and connected at its upper and lower edges to the reverse frames and keel plates, respectively; — also called middle-line keelson, or vertical keel. See also BILGE KEELSON, SIDE KEELSON, and SHIP, Illustr.

keen (kên), a.; KEEN'ER (-êr); KEEN'EST. [ME. kene sharp, bold, AS. cêne bold, wise; akin to D. keen, OHG. kuoni, G. kühn, OSw. kyn, Icel. kënn, fr. keen, wise; perh. akin to E. ken, can to be able.] 1. Clever; daring; bold; mighty; fierce. Obs. 2. Sharp; having a fine edge or point; as, a keen razor, or a razor with a keen edge.

A bow he bare and arwes [arrows] bright and keene. Chaucer. 3. Affecting the sensibilities with pain like that from a cut; bitter; piercing; acrimonious; cutting; stinging; severe; as, keen satire or sarcasm. "Keen curses." Shak. 4. Affecting the sense as the cut of something sharp; specif.: a Piercing; penetrating; cutting; sharp; as, a keen wind; the cold is very keen. b Pungent or stinging to the touch or taste. c Vivid, shrill, or strong; as, a keen light, sound, or scent.

5. Actuated by sharpened feeling or desire; eager; vehement. "So keen and greedy to confound a man." Shak. 6. Having the sense penetrating as the edge of something sharp; acute; sensitive; — said of sight, hearing, smell, etc., and of the creatures possessing them. Although his sense of the guilt is keen, it is less intense than his sense of the tyranny of sin. G. P. Fisher.

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Oldwomen were keening the dead. W. B. Yeats. keen, n. [Ir. caoine.] A lamentation or dirge for the dead, uttered in a loud wailing voice; sometimes, a wordless cry or wail; sometimes, a rhythmic recounting of the life and character of the dead or an exhortation to vengeance. Cf. CORONACH. Ireland. kee'na (kê'nâ), n. [Singhalese këna.] The Keen. ADB tooth; the Keen. ADB poon tree (Calophyllum tomentosum); its seeds, called këna nuts, yield këna oil (see OIL, Table T). See POON TREE, CALOPHYLLUM. AC Perpendicular to who waits the keel at a funeral. Ireland. EAF, D K kee; CAB kee.

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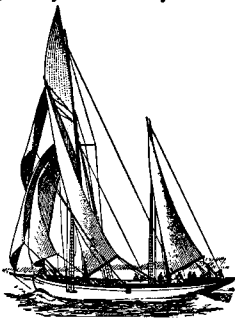
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forward of the rudder post, usually with several jibs. Formerly the ketch often had square sails on one or both masts and had the mainmast stepped almost in the middle, leaving a long free forward deck. In this shape it was much used as a bomb vessel.



Ketch.

The difference between the ketch and the yawl is this: in the yawl the mizzenmast is stepped about the rudder post, and in the ketch forward of it. *T. F. Day.*

ketch'up (ketch'up), *n.* [*Malay ketchap*; perh. of Chin. origin.] Catchup.

ketone (kē'tōn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A colorless gas, H₂C=CO, of penetrating odor, prepared by decomposition of acetone, ethyl acetate, or acetic anhydride by high heat, as in the electric arc.

ke-thib' (kē-thēv'), *p. p.* Also *kethibh*, *ketib*, and *k'thibh*. [*Heb. kethib*.] *Bib. Lit.*, written; — used to note that a reading of the Hebrew Bible is that of the text. — *n.* The reading itself so noted. See **KEX**.

ket'ine (kē'tīn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **tin**. [*See KETONE.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of bases got by reducing certain isonitroso compounds of the ketones, esp. C₂H₅(CH₃)₂N₂, got by reducing isonitroso-acetone. In general they are unstable oily substances of a pungent aromatic odor.

ket'one (kē-tōn), *n.* [*ketone + adic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, CO₂H·CH₂·CO·CO·CH₂·CO₂H, obtained in the form of an ester by the action of sodium on a mixture of oxalic ester and acetic ester. The free acid is a white amorphous powder.

ket'o- (kē-tō-), *Org. Chem.* A combining form denoting the presence of the ketone group; as, *ketohexose*.

ket'ol (kē'tōl; -tōl), *n.* [*ketone + indol.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound which is both a ketone and an alcohol; as, methyl ketol, CH₃COCH₂OH. **B. = INDOL.**

ket'one (-tōn), [*G. keton* (*Of. E. D.*) Cf. **ACETONE.**] *Org. Chem.* A compound containing the carbonyl group (CO) united with two hydrocarbon radicals (or with a single bivalent radical). If these radicals are alike, the ketone is called *simple*; if unlike, it is called a *mixed* ketone. The ketones are in general colorless volatile liquids having a pungent ethereal odor, or (if of high molecular weight) crystalline solids. They are closely related to the aldehydes, and are obtained by the distillation of certain salts of organic acids, by the oxidation of secondary alcohols, and in other ways. Acetone is the best-known ketone. The simple ketones are named by adding *-one* to the stems of the organic acids from which they are derived; thus, acetic acid gives *acetone*, butyric acid, *butyrene*, etc.

ketone group. *Org. Chem.* The characteristic group of ketones; carbonyl, —CO—, united as in a ketone.

ket'on'ic (kē-tōn'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, a ketone. — *ketonic* acid, a compound which is both a ketone and an acid, as pyruvic acid, CH₃·CO·CO₂H.

ket'ose (kē'tōs), *n.* [*ketone + -ose.*] *Chem.* A ketonic sugar. See **MONOSACCHARIDE**.

ket'ox'ime (kē-tōk'sim; -sem), *n.* *Chem.* A ketonic oxime; — distinguished from *aldoxime*.

ket'tle (kē'tl), *n.* [*ME. ketel*; cf. *AS. cetel*, *celt*, *cytel*; akin to *D. ketel*, *G. kessel*, *OHG. cezzeli*, *Ital. kettil*, *Sw. kettel*, *Dan. kjedel*, *Goth. kattils*; all perh. fr. *L. cantillus*, dim. of *calvus* a deep vessel, bowl.] **1.** A metallic vessel for boiling liquids; a pot or cauldron; now, esp., a teakettle. **2.** The contents of a kettle; a quantity or mess cooked or treated in a kettle at one time. **3.** A shallow metal pail; as, a *kettle* of beer; a dinner *kettle*. *Local, U. S.* **4.** A The box of a compass. *B. Mining.* A shallow kibble to raise or lower miners or material in the shaft. *Scot. C. Geol.* (1) A pothole. (2) = **KETTLE HOLE**.

5. Short for **KETTLEDRUM**.

kettle of fish. *a.* *Orig., Scot.*, a kettle of fish cooked on a boating picnic; hence, a picnic. *b.* Hence, a muddle; mess; a confused or awkward state of affairs; — usually in the phrase *a kettle of fish*, etc., *kettle of fish* — *k.* of hats, the hats dyed in a kettle at the same time. *Trade Term.*

ket'tle-drum' (-drūm'), *n.* **1.** A drum made of a hollow hemisphere of thin copper or brass with parchment stretched over the mouth, which can be tuned, usually by means of screws, to a definite pitch. *Kettledrums*, in pairs, were formerly used in military music for cavalry, but are now chiefly confined to orchestras, where two or more, differently tuned, as to the tonic and dominant of the piece performed, are technically called *tympani*. **2.** A kettledrummer. *Obs.* **3.** An informal party at which a light collation is served, held in the afternoon or early evening. Cf. **DRUM**, n., 6. *Colloq.*



Kettledrum.

name in Kamchatka. The dog salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*). **ketch**. *Obs.* or dial. var. of **CATCH**. **Ketch Jack**. See **JACK KETCH**. **ketch'craft**, *n.* The craft of Jack Ketch; hangman's craft. **ketch'pillar**, *n.* [*Cf. O.D. caetspel*, *D. kauspel*.] *D. kaetspel* place where the ball falls (cf. *CATCH*, *CHASE*) — *spel* play, game.] A tennis player. *Obs. Scot.* **ketch'y** (ketch'y), *a.* Changeable; — of the weather. *Dial. U. S.* **ketch'crow**, *n.* A carrier crow. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **kete**, *n.* GET, KITE. **kete**, *a.* [*Perh. fr. (assumed) Scand. kētr*, akin to *Ice. kētr* merry.] Bold; strong; brave; — used also adverbially. *Obs.* **ket'** + **KETTLE**. **ket'er-ing**, **ket'h'a-rin** + **CATERAN**. [*Obs. Scot.*] **ket'hat**, *n.* A cassock; a robe. **ket'h'** + **KITH**. **ket'h'er** (kē'tēr). *Corrupt.* of **QUOTHA Dial.**

ket'hho. + **KITH**. **kethubah**. *Var.* of **KETUBA**. **Kethubim**. *Var.* of **KETUBIM**. **ke-tib'** (kē-tēv'). *Var.* of **KETHIB**. **ket'ling**. *Kettle. Ref. Sp.* **ket'ling**. + **KITLING**. **ket'lock**. *Var.* of **KEDLOCK Dial.** **ket'ly**, *adv.* of **KETE**. *Obs.* **ket'mi-a** (kē'tmī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] *a. Bot.* A genus of malvaceous plants commonly merged in *Hibiscus*. *b. [L. C.] = KETMIE*. **ket'mie** (kē'tmī), *n.* [*Ar. khatmī*, *khitmī*.] Any of certain African species of *Hibiscus*. **ke-to-hex'ose** (kē'tō-hēk'sōs), *n.* *Org. Chem.* See **HEXOSE**. **ketone alcohol**. See **OXYKETONE**. **ket'on'im'ide** (kē'tōnīm'īd; -īd), *n.* Also **mid**. [*ketone + imide*] *Org. Chem.* A compound, as auramine, in which the oxygen of the ketone group is replaced by imidogen. **ket'one** + **KITTON**. **ket' + CUT**. **ket'te** (kē'tē), *n.*; *pl.* **KETTEN** (*-ēn*). [*G. chain*.] See **MEASURE**.

kettle hole. *Geol.* A steep-sided hollow, without surface drainage, esp. in a deposit of glacial drift.

kettle moraine. *Geol.* A terminal moraine the surface of which is marked by many kettle holes.

kettle stitch. [*G. kettelstich*; cf. *kettle chain*.] *Bookbinding.* The chain stitch made at the head and tail of a book in fastening the threads of contiguous sheets.

ket'u-bā (kēt'ōō-bā), *n.* [*Heb. kethubbā document*.] A Jewish marriage contract. It provides for a money settlement payable to the wife at divorce or at the husband's death. It was instituted by the rabbis to check divorce.

Kou'per (koi'pēr), *n.* [*G.*] *Geol.* The upper division of the German Trias. See **GEOL. CHART**. — **Kou'per**, *a.*

kevel (kēv'el), *n.* Also *cavel*, *cavil*. [*Orig. uncert.*; cf. *GAVEL* a mallet.] A kind of hammer or ax hammer for roughly shaping stone. — *v. l.* To break (stone) with a kevel. **kevel** (kēv'el), *n.* [*Prob. fr. OF. keville*, dial. form of *cheville* peg; but cf. also *Ice. kefti* a stick.] *Naut.* A strong cleat or bollard to which sheets, etc., are belayed.

Ke'vee-naw'an (kē'vē-nāw'ān), *a.* [*From Keweenaw Point, Michigan.*] *Geol.* Designating a major division of the Proterozoic or Algonkian in the Lake Superior region. See **GEOL. CHART**. The system includes a body of igneous rock of prodigious thickness, conglomerates, and sandstones. The copper-bearing rocks of the Lake Superior region are a part of the system. — **Ke'vee-naw'an**, *n.*

kex (kēks), *n.* [*Cf. W. ceccys*, *pl.*, hollow stalks, *cegid* hemlock, *Corn. ceas*, *L. cicuta*.] **1.** The dry stalk of various hollow-stemmed plants, esp. certain tall umbellifers, as cow parsnip, wild chervil, etc. *Chieftly Dial. Eng.*

2. Hemlock. *Now Chieftly Dial. Eng.*

3. The covering or integument of a chrysalis. *Obs.*

key (kē), *n.* [*Sp. cayo*, of Celtic origin; cf. *W. caw* hedge, *inclosure*, *Breton kae* hedge, wall, *embankment*, *quay*. Cf. **QUAY**.] A low island or reef, as one of the coral islets on the southern coast of Florida.

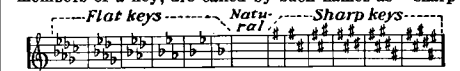
key (kē), [*ME. keye*, *key*, *key*, *AS. cæg*.] **1.** An instrument by means of which the bolt of a lock is shot or drawn; usually, a removable metal instrument with wards shaped to fit to the mechanism of a particular lock and operated by turning or pushing. The possession of the keys of a town, a building, or the like, has been often made the symbol of authority, possession, official position, etc. **2.** That which affords or prevents entrance, control, or possession, etc.; as, the *key* of a line of defense; the *key* of a country; the *key* of a political situation. Hence, that which serves to unlock, open, discover, or solve something unknown or difficult; as, the *key* to a riddle. Cf. **POWER OF THE KEYS**.

3. A simplified version or analysis which accompanies something as a clue to its explanation, as an outline map, a word-for-word translation, a book or table containing the solutions to problems, ciphers, allegories, or the like, or a table or synopsis of conspicuous distinguishing characters of members of a taxonomic group. **4.** The mainstay; a leading person or principle; specif., in a pack, one of the best hounds. *Obs.* **5.** A tool or other device resembling a key in form or function, as an instrument which is turned like a key in fastening or adjusting anything, as a watch *key*, a compass *key*, a tuning hammer, a spanner or wrench, or the like. *Specif.:* **a.** A dentist's rotary extracting instrument. **b.** *Ordnance.* A bolt for securing the cap square to the cheek in a gun carriage. **c.** *Bookbinding.* Any of the metal U-shaped devices used to secure the bands in position in the sewing press. **6.** *Mach.* A comparatively small, slightly tapered piece with parallel sides, used for wedging pulleys, cranks, etc., on shafts. The three distinct types are: *saddle key*, concaved to fit a turned shaft; *key on flat*, which fits on a flattened seat on the shaft; *sunk key*, which fits into a keyway in the shaft. See **CONE KEY**, **FEATHER KEY**. **b.** See **GIB AND COTTER**. **c.** A cotter, split pin, or the like. **7.** *Carp.* A slightly tapered piece of wood driven in a mortise between the parts of a scarfed joint to bring them together. **b.** A strip of wood inserted in a piece of timber across the grain to prevent casting. **c.** The last board laid in a floor. **d.** The rough surface on the "wrong" side of a veneer to hold the glue. **8.** *Building.* A The plastering forced between the laths to hold the rest in place; the hold which plaster has on a wall, or the roughness of the wall affording this hold. **b.** A hollow in a tile or the like to hold mortar or cement. **c.** A keystone or similarly placed stone or voussoir in an arch. **9.** A wedge to split a tenon in a mortise, or the end of a shaft in a hammer head, or the like, to tighten its hold. **10.** *Masonry.* A A wedge of metal or the like used to make a dovetail joint in a stone. **b.** A wedge driven between two feathers to break a stone. See **PLUG** and **FEATHER**.

11. **a.** In keyboard musical instruments, one of the levers, or esp. the exposed front end of it, by depressing which the player actuates the mechanism that produces the tones. It may be a finger lever or *digital*, or, when played by the foot, a *pedal*. See **KEYBOARD**, and **ORGAN**, *Illust. of Action*. **b.** A valve lever by which the player's finger opens or stops a vent in the side of a flute, clarinet, or similar instrument; also, in a valve instrument, as the cornet, the projecting tip of a piston with a disklike cap for the finger to press on, or a similar valve disk or button on the accordion, etc.

12. *Music.* **a.** The lowest note, or keynote, of a scale. *Obs.* **b.** A system or family of tones based on their relation to a keynote, from which it is named; the tonality of a certain scale; as, the *key* of C major. Its diatonic tones in their ascending order in either major or minor mode are called: **1.** (and **8**), *keynote*, or *tonic*; **2.** *supertonic*; **3.** *mediant*; **4.** *subdominant*; **5.** *dominant*; **6.** *submediant*; **7.** *subtonic*, or *leading tone*. Chromatic tones, as temporary members of a *key*, are called by such names as "sharp

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Major: G^b D^b A^b E^b B^b F^b C G D A E B F[#]
Minor: e^b d^b f^b c^b g^b a^b b^b c^b g^b f^b

Signatures and Letter Names of the Keys.

four." "flat seven," etc. In the modern system of tempered scales, the keys of C major and a minor are called *natural*, because their scales are played on the "naturals," or white keys, of a keyboard. The other keys are *sharp* keys or *flat* keys according as their scales use one or more sharps or flats. A major and a minor key using the same signature are *relative keys*, as to each other. The triads on the dominant and subdominant, which bear the closest harmonic relation to the tonic, are, with the tonic triad, the principal chords of a key, comprising together its diatonic tones. Related keys are such as have keynotes in close relation, as of tonic, dominant, and subdominant. Keys in which this relation is distant or lacking are *remote keys*, as to each other. **c.** The total harmonic and melodic relations of such a family of tones; tonality; as, a delicate sense of *key*.

13. General pitch or tone of the voice; also, a certain tone of voice; as, a plaintive *key*.

The *key* in which speakers pitch their utterances depends partly on their vocal organs, men naturally using a lower *key* than women and children.

14. Hence: Characteristic style, tone, or intensity of thought, feeling, or action, etc.; as, his writings are all in the same *key*.

You fall at once into a lower *key*. *Cowper.*

15. **a.** In such instruments as the typewriter, linotype, etc., any of a set of levers analogous to the keys of a pianoforte. **b.** *Elec.* Any device for closing or opening an electric circuit; specif., *Teleg.*, a metallic lever for rapidly and easily opening and closing the circuit of the sending or transmitting part of a station equipment.

16. *Bot.* = **KEY FRUIT**.

17. = **KEY MONEY. Eng.**

18. *Advertising.* The matter used to key an advertisement. See **KEY**, *v. l.*

key and Bible, a form of divination to discover a thief (or, in modern play, the name of a sweetheart, husband or wife to be, etc.), in which a Bible is suspended by a key placed at Ps. 1. 18: "when thou sawest a thief." Names are read, and the turning or falling of the book designates the person. *k.* of *the Alchemys* = **ALEMROTH**. *k.* of *life*, the *ankh*. — *k.* of *the North*, the ancient castle of Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, *Eng.*, dismantled at the close of the Civil War. — *k.* on *flat*. See **6. a.** above. — *to have the k. of the street*, to be locked out; to have no house to go to. *Humorous.* — *under k.*, under lock and key. *Obs.*

key (kē), *v. l.*; **KEYED** (kēd); **KEY'ING**. **1.** To lock or fasten with a key; to fasten firmly; to fix, adjust, or determine, the key or keys of. See **KEY**, *n.*

2. *Specif.:* *Mech.* **a.** To secure by means of a key, as a hammer head to a haft, a pulley on a shaft, or plaster to lathing. **b.** To finish off (an arch) by inserting the keystone; — sometimes with *in* or *up*.

3. *Music.* To regulate the pitch of; as, to *key* the strings; — usually with *up*.

4. *Advertising.* To insert in (an advertisement) some direction or other matter intended to identify answers to it. *to key up*, to produce or cause a nervous tension in; as, *keyed up* to company manners.

key block. *Quarrying.* A block blasted out to permit removal without injury of an adjacent block or blocks.

key'board (kē'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** The bank or row of keys of an organ, clavichord, harpsichord, pianoforte, etc., on which the performer plays. With the modern system of tempered scales, the keyboard consists of a double row

2. A eudgel or rounded piece of wood. *Orf. E. D.* **key'el**, *v. l.* [*Cf. dial. carie* to toss the head, walk affectedly, *carie* to toss the head, rear, dance about, stagger.] To move clumsily; to kick; sprawl; gambol. — **key'el**, *n.* *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Fr.* **keyel head**. *Naut.* A projecting end of a timber, esp. one above the gunwale, used as a kevel.

key'balls, *n.* *Cave* lot. **key'en-hul'ler**, *a.* [*Perh. after L. A. von Khevenhüller* (1688-1744), Austrian general.] Designating a high coat given in broad-brimmed hats about 1745-65, or a hat cocked so. *Obs.* **key'er**, *etc.* + **COVER**, *etc.*

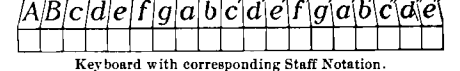
key'el, *Var.* of **KEVEL. Naut.** **key'il**, *v. l.* [*Cf. KEVELA. Eng.*] To bridle. *Obs.* **key'in**, *Var.* of **KEVEL**, gazelle. **key' + CUT**. **key'wad** (kē'wād), *n.* [*Hint d. Kewat*, *fr. Skr. kavatā* fisherman.] One of an inferior India caste of northeastern Suda, many of whom are fishermen.

key'ward, *n.* **key-law**, *kwom, adv.* Upside down: *swry. Obs.* **key'owl** (kē'ōl), *Var.* of **CUE OWL**, *key tree*. The ginkgo.

key'y (kē'y), *a.* Keylike; dry; hollow. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **key** (kē), *Dial. Eng.* *pl.* of *cow* (kē). *Rare* var. of *ref.* *sp.* of **QUAY**.

key, *n.* [*Prob. fr. confusion of L. clavus* rudder with *clavis* key.] A rudder. *Obs.* **key'age** (kē'āj), *n.* [*OF. caiaje*, *Fr. quaiage*. See **QUAY**.] = **QUAYAGE**. [*EXAM.*]

key'ki (kē-yē'ki), *Var.* of **key bed**. = **KEYSAT**. **key bit**. = **LET BIT**, **S. B.**



Keyboard with corresponding Staff Notation.

stone found with lead ore. *Dial. Eng.* **key'el**, *n.* [*Cf. F. kevel*; prob. fr. native name.] The dorcas gazelle. *Obs.* **key'el**, *n.* [*Cf. Ice. kefl* a piece of wood, a gag, *Dan. kvele* roller.] *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** A gag (*Obs.*); also, a horse's bit. **2.** A eudgel or rounded piece of wood. *Orf. E. D.* **key'el**, *v. l.* [*Cf. dial. carie* to toss the head, walk affectedly, *carie* to toss the head, rear, dance about, stagger.] To move clumsily; to kick; sprawl; gambol. — **key'el**, *n.* *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Fr.* **keyel head**. *Naut.* A projecting end of a timber, esp. one above the gunwale, used as a kevel. **key'balls**, *n.* *Cave* lot. **key'en-hul'ler**, *a.* [*Perh. after L. A. von Khevenhüller* (1688-1744), Austrian general.] Designating a high coat given in broad-brimmed hats about 1745-65, or a hat cocked so. *Obs.* **key'er**, *etc.* + **COVER**, *etc.*

of keys, of which the lower are broad white keys, seven to the octave, and giving the "natural" scales of C major or a minor, while the upper row are shorter, narrow, black keys, five to the octave, giving the chromatic semitones of those scales. Certain instruments, as the harpsichord or organ, sometimes have two or more keyboards for special effects, the pipe organ often having separate manuals for the great, swell, choir, and solo organs, besides a pedal keyboard.

2. The whole arrangement, or one range, of the keys of an organ, typewriter, linotype, etc.

key bolt. A bolt secured by a key or cotter instead of a nut.

key bugle. A kind of bugle having six keys fitted at intervals upon its curved tube, by which a compass of about two octaves can be played chromatically.

keyed (kēd), a. 1. Furnished with keys, as a musical instrument. 2. Fastened or reinforced by a key or keystone. c. Set to a key, as a time. = KEY BUGLE.

key fruit. A samara or winged fruit, as that of the maple.

key-hole' (kē'hōl'), n. 1. A hole or aperture, in a door or lock, for receiving a key. 2. A carp. A hole or groove, in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them. b. Mach. A seating for a key or cotter.

keyhole saw. A narrow saw used in cutting keyholes, etc.; a kind of compass saw or fret saw. Cf. COMPASS SAW, *Illustr.*

key-note' (kē'nōt'), n. 1. Music. The tonic, or fundamental tone, of a key or tonality; — called also key tone. 2. The prevailing or fundamental fact or idea; that which gives the key; as, the keynote of a policy or a sermon.

key ring. A finger ring having a small key combined with it. Cf. E. D. D. A ring to hold keys.

keys (kēz), n. pl. The officials constituting the House of Keys. See under HOUSE. *Isle of Man.*

key seat. A bed or groove to receive a key.

key-seat' (kē'sēt'), n. Mech. To supply with a key seat; to make a key seat in.

key signature. Music. The sign, composed of one or more sharps or flats, placed after the clef at the beginning of a staff to designate the key. Each major key and its relative minor have the same signature. See KEY SIGNATURE.

key-stone' (kē'stōn'), n. 1. Arch. The voussoir at the center of the crown of an arch, which, being the last set in place, is regarded as binding the whole together. See ARCH. 2. A thing having an analogous place or function; a part or force on which associated things depend for support.

3. In technical senses: a. Masonry. A bond stone. b. Metal. A filling-in block of cast iron used in some lead-smelting furnaces. c. Color Lithography. An outline design serving as a guide in getting the colors in place.

key tail. The part of a manual key, on an organ or pianoforte, which is behind the key pin.

key-way' (kē'wā'), n. 1. Mach. A groove or channel for a key, as in a shaft or in the hub of a pulley; a key seat. 2. The aperture for the key in locks having flat steel keys, as distinguished from the keyhole of an ordinary lock.

khaki (kākē), a. [Hind. *khākī*, lit., dusty, dust-colored, fr. Per. *khāk* dust.] Of a dull brownish yellow, or drab color; — applied to cloth, originally to a stout brownish cotton cloth used in making uniforms in the Anglo-Indian army. In the United States service the summer uniform of cotton is officially designated *khaki*; the winter uniform of wool, *olive drab*.

khaki, n. Any kind of khaki cloth; hence, a uniform of khaki or, rarely, a soldier clad in khaki. In the United States and British armies khaki or cloth of a very similar color is almost exclusively used for service in the field.

khāl'sā (kāl'sā), n. Also *khāl'sah*. [Hind., fr. Per. *khāl'sā*, Ar. *khāl'sāh*, fem. of *khāl's* pure, genuine.] 1. In Indian states, the state exchequer, or revenue department. *India*.

2. The community and sect of the Sikhs.

khām'sin (kām'sin; kām-sen'), n. Also *khām-seen'*. [Ar. *khamṣin*, fr. *khamṣan*, oblique case *khamṣin*, fifty; pieces of metal. *Obs. or Hist.* key-stoned' (kē'stōnd'), a. Surmounted by a keystone. *Key-stone State*, Pennsylvania; — a nickname alluding to its having been the central one of the 13 original United States.

key-stop', n. Music. A key or digital fastened to a violin to govern the stopping of its strings.

key-stringed', a. Music. Having strings sounded by keys.

key-trumpet. Music. A trumpet fitted with keys which control its pitch by opening and stopping holes in the side of its tube.

keyway drill. Mach. = TRAVELER'S DRILL.

keyhole limpet. A marine gastropod of the genus *Pisivella* (which see) or an allied genus.

keyhole nebula. A nebula, in the star 7 (Eta) Argus, near the center of which is a dark region resembling a keyhole.

keyhole urchin. Any of numerous clypeastroid sea urchins, of the genera *Hellita*, *Rotula*, *Encopos*, etc. They have one or more slitlike perforations.

keyhole whistler. = SKIPPET BIRD. *Slang*.

key/less, a. See LESS.

key/let, n. See LET.

key money. A payment required of a tenant on taking possession of the key. *Eng.*

key move. Chess. The move which is the key to the solution of a problem or combination.

key/nard, a. CAYNARD.

key pattern. Arch. A fret in a lock for the shank of the key.

key plate. Keyhole escutcheon.

key-seat'er, n. A machine tool for cutting keyways.

key-seat' rule. Mec. A rule of l. section used esp. for marking out key seats on shafts.

key-ser/lock (kē'sēr-lōk), n. [From an old spelling of *G. Kaiserlich* imperial, perh. through *D. Kaiserlich*, perh. *His.* A soldier in the imperial army of the Holy Roman Empire.

key shot. Shot consisting of

— it blows for about fifty days, from March till May.] A hot southwesterly wind in Egypt, coming from the Sahara.

khān (kān; kân; 277), n. [Ar. & Per. *khān*.] In the Orient, a caravansary or resthouse; an unfurnished building for the accommodation of traders and their trains.

khān (kān; kân; 277), n. [Per. & *Tatar khān*.] Lit., lord; prince; — a *Tatar* title of sovereignty applied to the successors of Genghis Khan, the rulers of Mongol, Tatar, and Turkish tribes and of countries which they subjugated. It is now commonly applied to dignitaries of various rank in Persia, Afghanistan, etc.

khān'at' (-āt), n. Dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

khān'sa-māh (kān'sā-mā; kân'sā-mān), n. [Hind. *khānsāmān*, fr. Per. *khānsāmān*; *khān* lord + *sāmān* stores.] A house steward or butler. *India*.

khās (kāis), n. pl. 1. The dominant tribe of Nepal, of mixed Mongoloid and Indo-Aryan blood, an energetic military people of *Kāshī* rank, who speak a *Palari* dialect. 2. Aborigines of the Laos states of Indo-China, possibly of Caucasoid origin, who raise rice, the poppy, and maize, and are progressing from utter savagery toward civilization.

Khā'sī (kū'sē), n. A member of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the *Khāsi* Hills, Assam. They are known for polyandry, survivals of matriarchal institutions, and megalithic monuments similar to those of western Europe. Their dialects show *Mon-Khmer* affinities. See *INDO-CHINESE*.

Khā'yā (kā'yā), n. [NL., fr. the native name, *Wolof khaye*.] Bot. A genus of African meliaceae timber trees containing two species. *X. senegalensis* is the juribali, or African mahogany. Also [*c.*], a tree of this genus.

khā-zār' (kā-zār'), n.; pl. KHAZARS (-zār') or KHAZARES (-zār'). Also *Chaz-zār'*. One of a nation powerful from 600 to 950 A. D. north of the Black Sea, where they had been successively allies of the Persians, Romans, and Byzantines. In the 7th century many of them embraced the Jewish religion. They were finally overcome by the Russians, the last free remnants being driven to the Caucasus, where they joined the Georgians, prob. ethnical kindred.

— *Khā-zār'i-an*, *Chā-zār'i-an* (kā-zār'i-an), a.

khē-dī've' (kē-dēv'), n. [*Fr. khédive*, Per. *khédīva* a prince.] The title granted in 1867 by the sultan of Turkey to the viceroy or governor of Egypt. — *khē-dī-vi-āl* (kē-dēv'i-āl), a.

khē-dī-vi-āl' (-dēv'i-āl), n. [*Ar. khedivī-āl*, fr. Turk. *khediv* khedive. See *KHEDIVE*.] The khedive's wife.

khē-dī-vi-āt' (kē-dēv'i-āt), n. The government of the khedive; position, power, or jurisdiction of a khedive.

Khmer (k'mēr), n. One of the native race of Cambodia, a people taller than the neighboring Annamese, with hair often wavy and eyes straight, though brachycephalic, as the other Indo-Chinese. They are variously described by ethnologists as a primitive Caucasoid race, as having Dravidian affinities, as a Mongoloid race with much Malay or Hindu blood. To them are generally ascribed the stupendous ruins of Angkor-Wat, etc., testifying to the great Hindu and Buddhist civilization of the Middle Ages. The Khmers of to-day are a weak, lascivious race, of little more than savage culture. They are the chief of their language, a principal member of the *Mon-Khmer* (which see) subfamily.

Khond (k'hōnd), n. A Dravidian of a group of tribes of Orissa, India, a section of whom were formerly noted for their cruel human sacrifices to the earth goddess, murder of female infants, and marriage by capture.

khut'bah (kōt'bah), n. [Ar.] An address or sermon read by the khatib, usually on Fridays at meridian prayer, from the second step of the minbar in Mohammedan mosques.

khāng' (k'āng'), n. [Tibetan *kyang* wild ass.] A Tibetan wild ass (*Equus kiang*), similar to the onager, but darker.

khū'ble (kū'blē), n. Mining. A hoisting bucket.

khū'b'lings (-līngz), n. pl. Portions of small fish used for bait on the banks of Newfoundland.

khū'be (kū'bē), n. [Cf. *W. cibwt* chillblains.] 1. A chap or crack in the flesh caused by cold; an ulcerated chilblain. *Shak.*

See WEIGHT.

khās. Var. of KHASS.

khā'sā (kū'sā), n. KHAS, I. Var. of RUDHMATGAR. KHASII (-yā). Var. of KHASI.

khā'sā (-yā). Var. of KHASI. KHASADAR. = HAZNADAR.

khās (kā), a. [*Ar. khāc* special.] *Moham. Law*, a Lit. sp. of *khā'sā*, also, noble. b. Designating an estate managed directly by the state, or land held and cultivated by landlords for themselves.

khā's'āl. Var. of KHASI. KHAT (kāt), n. [Ar. *khāṭ*.] See MEASURE.

khā't'ib' (kā-tēb'), n. [Ar. *khā'tib*.] A Mohammedan priest or preacher who sometimes occupies the place of an imam, as to read the *khutbah*.

khā't'ir' (kū'tēr'), n. [Hind. *khā'tir*, *khā'tir*.] A member of a Hindu caste much employed in trade and in occupations demanding dexterity and intelligence. They claim *Kāshī* origin.

K. H. O. *Abbr.* Honorary King's Chaplain. [DAH.]

khō'ah (kū'āh'), a. Var. of KHEDIV-STATE (kē-dēv'vā), n. = KHEDIV-STATE (kē-dēv'vā), n. = KHEDIV-STATE (kē-dēv'vā), n. = KHEDIV-STATE (kē-dēv'vā), n.

khō-lau' (kū-lōt'), n. *khel'ut* (kē'lūt'), n. Var. of KHILAT.

khōn'ā (kēn'ā'), n. Var. of HENNA.

khō'n'ān' (kēn'ān'), = CHENUS. *Khēp'er*. Var. of CHEPRA.

khēt, n. See MEASURE.

khēz-ur' (kēz-ūr'), n. One of a small Caucasian tribe related to the Georgians.

khid'mat-gar. *khid'mut-gar* (kīd'mūt-gār), n. [Hind. & Per. *khidmatgar*, fr. Ar. *khidmat* service + *gar*, suffix of possession.] A male waiter. *India*.

khil'at' (kū'līt'), n. *khīl'āt*, n. [Hind. & Per. *khīl'āt*, fr. Ar. *khīl'āt* a robe.] A robe presented by a dignitary as a mark of distinction; hence, any ceremonial present. *India*.

khīr (kēr), n. [Hind., fr. Skr. *khīra*.] A portidge of millet or rice boiled in milk. *India*.

khīr-jār'. Var. of KHARAJ. khīr'kār' (kēr'kār'), n. [Ar. *khīraq*.] A dervish's robe.

2. A sore on the hoof of a horse or sheep. to gall, tread on, etc., one's knees, fig., to irritate one by too great insistence or pressure.

ki-bit'ka (kī-bit'kā), n.; pl. KIBITKAS (-kaz). [Russ.] 1. A Kirgiz circular tent of laticework and felt.

2. A rude Russian vehicle, on wheels or runners, with a round cover of cloth or leather.

kīb'lah (kīb'lā), n. [Ar. *qiblah*, prop., anything opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer. See CAABA.

kī'tōsh (kī'bōsh; kī-bōsh'), n. 1. Nonsense; stuff; also, fashion; style. *Slang*.

2. Portland cement when thrown or blown into the recesses of carved stonework to intensify the shadows.

to put the kibosh on, to do for; to dispose of. *Slang*.

kī'bōsh, n. To throw or blow kibosh on.

kick (kīk), v. i.; KICKED (kīkt); KICK'ING. [ME. *kiken*, of unknown origin.] 1. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to strike out with the foot or feet, as in defense or in bad temper, or at a ball in games; of a horse, ass, etc., to have a habit of kicking.

2. To show opposition, hostility, or ill temper; to object strenuously or in a grumbling manner; as, to kick against majority rule; to kick at a decision.

3. Of a firearm, to recoil when fired.

4. Cricket. a. To cause the ball to rebound erratically in bowling, esp. so as to be dangerous to the batsman; — said of the pitch. b. To rebound in this manner; — said of the ball. With *up*.

5. To die. *Slang*.

to kick against the pricks, to kick against something sharp or biting; to oppose something to one's own harm. — to k. back. *Arch.* To start backwards; — said of an internal-combustion engine in starting with the crank when the spark is advanced and a too early ignition is effected. — to k. off. *Football*, to kick the ball down the field from a mark in the exact center of the ground, the opposing teams being lined up in their respective halves. This is done at the commencement of each half or after a goal or a kick at goal from a touch-down. — to k. out. a. *Rugby Football*. To take a free kick from the 25-yard line toward the farther goal from the defending side has touched down or after an unsuccessful kick at goal from a try by their opponents. b. *Association Football*. To deliberately kick the ball over a side line, as when hard pressed or in order to waste time near the close of play to preserve a winning advantage. c. *American Football*. To take a free kick from behind one's 25-yard line after a touchback or safety. — to k. over the traces, to kick so that the leg goes over the traces, as of a horse; hence, to cast off restraint; to become insubordinate. — to k. up. A. To die. *Obs. Dial.* B. Cricket. See def. 4 b. above.

kick, v. t. 1. To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot. 2. To work with the foot. *Cont.*

3. To strike violently as if with the foot, or as a gun does in recoiling; to impel or drive as by kicking.

4. To dismiss or reject; to jilt. *Slang, U. S.*

5. *Football*. To score (a goal) by kicking.

6. Of a wasp, to sting. *Dial. Eng.*

to kick downstairs, to eject; to turn out. — to k. one's heels, to wait idly. — to k. the beam, to fly up and strike the beam. — said of the lighter arm of a loaded balance; hence, to be found wanting in weight. — to k. the bucket, to die. *Slang* — to k. the clouds or wind, to be hanged. *Slang*. — to k. up a dust, row, shindy, etc., to make or raise a disturbance. — to k. up a beam, to make a head, to get up. — to k. upstair, to remove by an ostensible promotion. *Humorous.*

kick, n. [From *kick, v.*; in senses 6, 7, & 8 perh. a different word.] 1. A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust with the foot; power or aptness to kick.

2. Any movement resembling a kick with the foot; a jerk or jolt; specif.: a. The recoil of a musket or other firearm when discharged. b. *Naut.* A sluing of the stern of a ship

or mantle, made of shreds and patches

khāt'ry (kū'trī), n. Var. of KHATRI.

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āle, senāte, cāre, kum, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū;

Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

killed (kild), p. p. of KILL.—killed spirits, a solution of zinc chloride prepared by dissolving zinc in hydrochloric acid, used in soldering, etc.

kill'er (kyl'ér), n. 1. One that kills; specif.: a Fishing. An effective bait; also, a club to kill fish with. b An agent that neutralizes something, as a color, that removes or prevents stains, etc. c An animal to be killed.

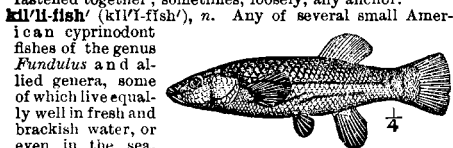
2. Any of several rapacious gregarious cetaceans of the dolphin family found mostly in northern seas; esp., those of the genus Orca. The common Atlantic species (Orca gladiator), found also in the Southern Pacific Ocean, is from 20 to 30 feet long with a high dorsal fin, powerful tail, and sharp strong teeth. It is black with yellowish white areas on the sides and under parts. It preys upon large fish, seals, etc., and even succeeds by combined attack in killing whales much larger than itself.



Killer, 2 (Orca gladiator).

kill'flick (kyl'fík), n. A small anchor-like, a kind of anchor formed by a stone, usually inclosed by pieces of wood fastened together; sometimes, loosely, any anchor.

kill'fish' (kyl'físh'), n. Any of several small American cyprinodont fishes of the genus Fundulus and allied genera, some of which live equally well in fresh and brackish water, or even in the sea. Killifish (Fundulus majalis). Female striped or barred with black, and are much used as bait.



kill'ing, n. Act of one who kills; esp., homicide; murder; as, this trouble will lead to a killing yet.

kill'ing, p. a. That kills or pertains to killing; also, Colloq., captivating; overpowering; irresistible.—kill'ing-ly, adv.—kill'ing-ness, n.

Those eyes are made so killing. Pope. Nothing could be more killingly upon Milton. killing time, n. A time appointed for killing, as, in the southern United States, the early winter, when swine are killed; specif., Scot. Hist., the period of persecution of the Covenanters (1679-88), esp. in 1685.

kill'-joy', n. One who causes gloom; a dispiriting person. Kill-mar'nock (kyl-má'nók), n. A burgh in Ayrshire, Scotland.—Killmar'nock bonnet, a kind of broad-topped woolen cap.—K. cow, a kind of nightcap, originally made there.

killn (kíl); kyl'n; 277), n. [ME. kilne, kulne, AS. cyn, cylen, L. culina kitchen. Cf. CULINARY.] A large stove or oven; a furnace of brick or stone, or a heated chamber, for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything; as, a killn for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a killn for drying grain, meal, lumber, etc.; often, specif., a brickkiln or a limekiln.

killn, v. t.; KILNED (kíld; kíld); KILN'ING. To burn or bake in a kiln; as, to kiln brick or lime.

killn'-dry', v. t. To dry in a kiln.

killn'hole' (-hól), n. Mouth or opening of an oven or kiln.

kil'o (kyl'ó), n.; pl. KILOS (-ó). [F.] A kilogram;—shortened form.

kil'o (kyl'ó). [F. kilo.—See KILOGRAM.] A prefix meaning thousand, used in forming the names of units of measurement; as, in kilogram, kilometer, kilowatt, etc.

kil'o-cal'o-rie (-ká'l'ó-rí), n. [kilo- + caloríe.] Physics. A great calorie. See CALORIE.

kil'o-dyne (kyl'ó-dín), n. [kilo- + dyne.] Physics. A unit of force equal to one thousand dynes.

kil'o-gram, kil'o-gramme (-grám), n. [F. kilogramme; kilo- (fr. Gr. χίλιοι a thousand) + gramme. See 2d GRAM.] A measure of weight, being 1,000 grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois (15,432.34 grains). See METRIC SYSTEM.

kil'o-gram-me'ter, or -me'tre (kyl'ó-grám-mé'tér), n. Mech. A unit of energy or work, being the amount expended in raising one kilogram through the height of one meter, in the latitude of Paris. It is nearly equal to 74 foot pounds.

kil'o-joule' (kyl'ó-jóul'; -jóul'; see JOULE), n. [kilo- + joule.] Physics. A unit equal to 1,000 joules. See JOULE.

kil'o-li'ter, kil'o-li'tre (-lítér), n. [F. kilolitre. See KILOGRAM; LITER.] A thousand liters, or a cubic meter. See MEASURE.

kil'o-me'ter, kil'o-me'tre (-mé'tér), n. [F. kilomètre. See KILOGRAM; METRE.] Metric System. A measure of length; one thousand meters (3,280.8 feet, or nearly five eighths of a mile). See MEASURE.—kil'o-me'tric (-métr'ík), -met'ri-cal (-rí-kál), a.

kil'o-volt' (-vólt'), n. [kilo- + volt.] Elec. A unit of electromotive force equal to one thousand volts.

kil'o-watt' (-wát'), n. [See KILOGRAM; WATT.] Elec. A unit of power, equal to one thousand watts. Abbr. kw.

kilowatt' hour. Elec. A unit of work or energy equal to that done by one kilowatt acting for one hour;—approx. = 1.34 horse-power hour.

kill-lee' kil-lee' (kyl'íe' kyl'íe'), n. [Initiative.] Sparrow hawk. Local West Indies. [Eh, a tub.]

kill'er. Dial. Eng. var. of KILLER.

kill'esse' (kyl'íe'sé), n. [Cf. COULINSE.] A gutter; groove; channel; a hipped roof. Dial. Eng.—kill'esse' (kyl'íe'sé), n.

kill'hag', n. A hunter's wooden trap. Dial. Amer. [KINICK.]

kill'ick-in-ic' Var. of KINICK.

kill'ie. Var. of KILLIFISH.

kill'leap' (kyl'íe'lep'), n. The common sandpiper. Scot. [KINICK.]

kill'ly-grew' (kyl'íe'grú), n. A chough. Local, Eng. & Scot.

kill'ly-nick' (-kyl'ín'ík'), n. Var. of KINICK.

kill'ing, n. Var. of KILLING.

kill'ing, adv. = KILLINGLY.

kill'lin-lee (kyl'ín'íe), n. [From Killiney Bay, Ireland. Min. A variety of granite. See MINERALOGY.]

kill'loch-doe' (kyl'ík'ók'ók'), n. The blackcock. Scot.

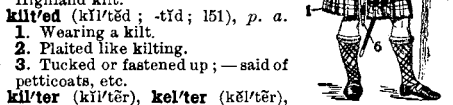
kill'lock. Var. of KILLICK.

kill'lo'gie (kyl'íe'gí), n. [kyl'ín'íe' dial. Eng. or Scot. The space before a kiln fire.] The

kilt (kílt), n. [See KILT, v.] A kind of short plaited petticoat, usually of tartan, reaching from the waist to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland by men, and in the Lowlands by young boys; hence, any similar garment.

kilt, v. t.; KILT'ED; KILT'ING. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Dan. kille op to truss, tuck up; L. To tuck up; truss up, as the clothes. Chiefly Scot. 2. To tie up; to fasten; hang. 3. To lay in plaits like those of a Highland kilt.

kilt'ed (kílt'éd); -tíd; l51), p. a. 1. Wearing a kilt. 2. Plaited like kilting. 3. Tucked or fastened up;—said of petticoats, etc.



1 Kilt; 2 Plaid; 3 Brooch; 4 Sporrans; 5 Gilegarry Bonnet; 6 Dirk

kill'ter (kílt'ér), kel'ter (kél'tér), n. [Orig. untraced.] Order; proper condition;—chiefly in phrases, as out of, or in, kill'ter. Colloq., U. S., & Dial. Brit.

If the organs of prayer be out of kelter or out of tune, how can we pray?

kill'ting, n. Dressmaking. A series of perpendicular flat plaits, each plait being folded so as to cover about half of the preceding one.

kim'ber-lite (kím'bér'lít), n. Petrog. A greenish blue diamond-bearing claylike substance, consisting of altered peridotite. It occurs at Kimberley and elsewhere in South Africa. Called by miners blue earth, or blue ground.

kim'nel (kím'nél), n. [ME. kymelle, prob. dim. fr. AS. cumb a liquid measure. Cf. COOMB a vat.] A large tub used for various household purposes, as brewing, kneading, and salting meat. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

ki-mo'no (kí-mó'nó; Jap. kí-mó'nó), n.; pl. -nos (-nóz). [Jap.] 1. A kind of loose robe or gown tied with a sash, worn as an outer garment by Japanese men and women. 2. A similar gown worn as a dressing gown by women of Western nations.

kin (kín), n. Music. An ancient Chinese instrument of the cittern kind, with from five to twenty-five silk strings.

kin (kín), n. Also kine (kín). [Gr. κίνησις to move.] Physics. The unit velocity in the C. G. S. system—a velocity of one centimeter per second.

kin (kín), n. [ME. kin, cur, AS. cynn kin, kind, race, people; akin to cennan to beget, D. kunne sex, OS. & OHG. kunn, kin, race, Icel. kyn, Goth. kuni, G. & D. kind a child, L. genus kind, race, L. gignere to beget, Gr. γίγνηται to be born, Skr. jan to beget. Cf. KIND, KING, GENDER KING, NATION.] 1. A group of persons of the same stock, race, or family; a group of kindstok or kindred; a sept, clan, or tribe; in a more general sense, as applied to primitive peoples, a nation or people; as, the Gothic kin. Archaic.

2. Hence: a One's relatives collectively; kindred; kinsfolk; also, kinsman or relative. See CONSANGUINITY. The father, mother, and the kin beside. Dryden.

b Progeny; offspring; also, a generation of offspring. Obs. c Family; descent; ancestry. Archaic.

kin' (kín), n. Lay my lady on the upper hand, For she came of the better kin. Old Ballad.

3. Relationship, consanguinity, or affinity; connection by birth or marriage; kindred; near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent. See NEXT OF KIN. You are of kin, and so a friend to their persons. Bacon.

4. A natural group or kind; a class, race, species, or the like; as, the ant kin; hence, sort; description. Obs.

5. Sex. Obs. of kin. a Of the same kin or family; akin. b By birth; as, a gentleman of kin. Obs.

kin, a. Of the same nature or kind; kindred; related; akin. "Kin to the king." Shak.

kin' (kín). [Of Low German origin; cf. G. -chen, LG. -ken.] A diminutive suffix; as, manikín; lambkín.

kin'as-the'sis, kin'es-the'sis (kín'és-thé'sís; kí'nés-), n. [NL.; Gr. κίνησις to move + αίσθησις perception.] The sense of muscular effort; kinesthetic sensations considered as a form of perception.

kin'as-the'tic (-thét'ík), kin'es-the'tic. a. Of pertaining to, or involving, kinesthesia.—kinesthetic, or kinesthetic, equivalent, Psychol., any mental representation of a movement sufficient to induce its voluntary performance. The acquisition of voluntary control over the muscles is due to such kinesthetic images.—k. memory, Psychol., the sum of the images representing movements to the mind; also, the memory image of any particular movement.—k. sensation, Psychol., sensation which accompanies, or informs us of, bodily movements. Such sensations may be groups or complexes of muscular, tactual, joint, and allied sensations arising from the moving member, or they may also include sensations of sight and hearing in which the movement is represented to the mind as seen, heard, etc.

kin'lo (kí'ló), n. [See KILE.] See MEASURE. [and amperes.]

kin'lo-am-per'e. n. Elec. A thousand kilowatts. Abbr. Kilometer.

kin'lo-ster'e (kyl'íe'stér'; -stár'), n. [F. kilostère. See KILOGRAM, STÈRE.] See MEASURE.

kilovolt' amper'es, or amper'es. Elec. The product of the kilovolts and amperes of a current;—used as a measure of the apparent power of an alternating current. See VOLT AMPERE.

kilp. Dial. Eng. var. of KILP. kilp (kílp), n. [Cf. Icel. kilp handle.] The detachable handle or support of a spool, kittle, or caitron; a hook. Dial. Eng.

kilt (kílt), p. p. of KILL. Now Dial. or Humorous.

kilt, v. t. To move nimbly or expeditiously. Chiefly Scot.

kilture. + KILTTER. kilture. + KEMB. kim'bo, a. [Cf. KIMBOB.] Set akimbo. Obs.—kim'bo, n. f. Obs. kime + cove. [See OBS.] kime, n. A silly or stupid person. + KEMELIN.

Kim'er-ldg'-lan. Var. of KIMMERIDIAN.

kin'-kam' (dial. kím'kám'), a. [Cf. CAM crooked.] Crooked; perverse.—adv. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

kin'mer (kím'mér). [CUMMER, Scot. See MEASURE.]

kin'mer-ri-an (kím'mér'íe'n). Var. of CIMMERIAN.

kin'mer-ldg'-lan (kím'mér'íe'n-lán). [From Kimmeridge, in Dorsetshire, England.] Geol. Designating a subdivision of the Upper Oolite (English Jurassic). See GEOLOGY, Chart.—Kin'mer-ldg'-lan, n. [CYMRIC.]

kin'ric (kím'rík). Var. of KIMRY (-rí). Var. of CYMRIC. kin'ry (-rí). Var. of CYMRIC. kin'ry (-rí). Var. of CYMRIC.

kin, n. [Cf. CHINESE ASSURE.] A crack or slit; a chasm or crevice; a chaf in the skin. Dial. Eng. kin's-eod' (kím'sé'ók'; kím'nté'). Var. of KINSEOD. kin's-the'sis, kin'es-the'sis

kin'nah (kém'ná), n.; pl. KINOT (-nót). [Heb.; cf. Ar. qana to form artistically.] A Semitic elegy, as in the Lamentations of Jeremiah, or a dirge, as sung by professional mourning women. Jewish ritualistic kinot are recited esp. on the 9th of Ab, commemorating the misfortunes of the race.

kin'ase (kín'ás; kón'ás), n. [kinetic + -ase.] Chem. A substance that converts a zymogen into an enzyme.

kin'cob (kín'kób), n. [Hind. kamkháb, kímkháb, Per. kímkháb.] A brocade of gold or silver or both. India.

kind (kínd), n. [ME. kinde, cunde, AS. cynn, gecynd, gecynd, fr. the root of KIN. See KIN, KINDRED.] 1. Nature; specif.: a Natural quality, character, state, or form of anything; also, a natural characteristic or property. Obs. b Nature regarded as a universal order or disposition; as, the law of kind. Archaic. c Nature as displayed in manner or style; character; style; mode of action. Archaic.

So manifold, all pleasing in their kind, All healthful, all the employs of rural life. Cowper.

2. Of a person or animal, that with which one is born or which belongs to one by birth;—in various uses: natural instinct or disposition; origin or descent; birthright or inheritance; sex or gender. Obs.

He knew by kind and by no other lore. Chaucer.

3. A natural group, class, or division race; genus; species; as, the bird kind (cf. MANKIND, HUMANKIND). She follows the law of her kind. Wordsworth. Here to sow the seed of bread, That man and all the kinds be fed. Emerson.

4. Family; kindred; progeny; generation;—=KIN, I. 2. Obs.

5. A class, whether natural or established by convention; sort; variety; description; as, several kinds of eloquence; many kinds of government; various kinds of soil, etc.

Diogenes was asked in a kind of scorn: What, etc.? Bacon.

6. Logic. a A class. b A natural or real class. In a former place, it has been explained in some detail that some times carries a slight implication of disagreement or contempt; as, "lewd fellows of the baser sort" (Acts vii. 5); one does not enjoy that sort of people.

In kind, in the produce or designated commodity itself, as distinguished from its value in money. Tax on tillage was often levied in kind upon corn. Arbuthnot.

—k. of. a Something belonging to the class of; something like to;—said loosely or slightly. b In a way; as it were; quasi. Colloq.

From its adjectival force, kind of before nouns in the plural came to take incorrectly a construction with verbs, pronouns, demonstratives, etc., in the plural; as, the kind of knives. Still Colloq.

—to do one's k., to perform the sexual function. Obs.

kind (kínd), a.; kind'er (kím'dér); kind'EST. [AS. cynde, gecynde, natural, innate. See KIND, n.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or displayed by kind, or nature; natural; native; hence, appropriate; rightful; kindred. Cf. KINDLY, a. Obs.

2. Of good kind; of good nature; of good birth or breeding. Obs. or Dial.

3. Having feelings befitting our common nature; disposed to do good and confer happiness; benevolent; well-disposed; sympathetic; also, showing kindness or tenderness; benignant; gracious.

He is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil. Luke vi. 35.

4. Proceeding from, or characterized by, goodness, gentleness, or benevolence; as, a kind act. "Manners so kind, yet stately." Tennyson.

5. A Pleasant; acceptable; also, grateful. Obs. or Dial. b Loving; affectionate. Rare in literary use. Tennyson.

c Soft and yielding to the touch; as, kind wool.

6. Gentle; tractable; easily governed; as, a horse sound and in harness.

Syn.—Benevolent, benign, beneficent, bounteous, gracious, propitious, generous, forbearing, indulgent, tender, humane, compassionate, good, lenient, clement, mild, gentle, bland, obliging, friendly, amicable.

Kind'-Chaudron' pro'cess (kín'shó'drón'p'ró'sés). Engin. & Mining. A process for sinking shafts in which a small pit is bored in advance and subsequently enlarged to the full size of the shaft, when the tubbing or watertight lining with its moss box at the bottom is lowered or pressed down into position, and the tubbing backed up with an outside lining of concrete. Cf. TRIGGER PROCESS.

kin'der-gar'ten (kín'dér-gár'tén), n. [G., lit., children's garden; kinder (pl. of kind child, akin to E. kin kindred) + garden garden.] A school for young children conducted on the theory that education should be begun by gratifying and cultivating the normal aptitude for exercise, play, observation, imitation, and construction;—a name given by Friedrich Froebel, a German educator, who introduced this method. The means employed are chiefly object lessons, games, songs, exercises with toys, etc.

kin'der-gar't'ner (-gár't'nér), n. [Cf. G. gärtner a gardener.] A kindergarten teacher.

kind'-heart'ed (-hárt'éd; -tíd; 87, 151), a. Having kind-

(kím'es-thé'sis -á -zhí-á; kíl'íe'sé), n. [NL. = KINÆSTHESIS.]

kin'nah (kím'ná), n. [Heb.; cf. Ar. qana to form artistically.] A Semitic elegy, as in the Lamentations of Jeremiah, or a dirge, as sung by professional mourning women. Jewish ritualistic kinot are recited esp. on the 9th of Ab, commemorating the misfortunes of the race.

kin'ase (kín'ás; kón'ás), n. [kinetic + -ase.] Chem. A substance that converts a zymogen into an enzyme.

kin'cob (kín'kób), n. [Hind. kamkháb, kímkháb, Per. kímkháb.] A brocade of gold or silver or both. India.

kind (kínd), n. [ME. kinde, cunde, AS. cynn, gecynd, gecynd, fr. the root of KIN. See KIN, KINDRED.] 1. Nature; specif.: a Natural quality, character, state, or form of anything; also, a natural characteristic or property. Obs. b Nature regarded as a universal order or disposition; as, the law of kind. Archaic. c Nature as displayed in manner or style; character; style; mode of action. Archaic.

So manifold, all pleasing in their kind, All healthful, all the employs of rural life. Cowper.

2. Of a person or animal, that with which one is born or which belongs to one by birth;—in various uses: natural instinct or disposition; origin or descent; birthright or inheritance; sex or gender. Obs.

He knew by kind and by no other lore. Chaucer.

3. A natural group, class, or division race; genus; species; as, the bird kind (cf. MANKIND, HUMANKIND). She follows the law of her kind. Wordsworth. Here to sow the seed of bread, That man and all the kinds be fed. Emerson.

4. Family; kindred; progeny; generation;—=KIN, I. 2. Obs.

5. A class, whether natural or established by convention; sort; variety; description; as, several kinds of eloquence; many kinds of government; various kinds of soil, etc.

Diogenes was asked in a kind of scorn: What, etc.? Bacon.

6. Logic. a A class. b A natural or real class. In a former place, it has been explained in some detail that some times carries a slight implication of disagreement or contempt; as, "lewd fellows of the baser sort" (Acts vii. 5); one does not enjoy that sort of people.

In kind, in the produce or designated commodity itself, as distinguished from its value in money. Tax on tillage was often levied in kind upon corn. Arbuthnot.

—k. of. a Something belonging to the class of; something like to;—said loosely or slightly. b In a way; as it were; quasi. Colloq.

From its adjectival force, kind of before nouns in the plural came to take incorrectly a construction with verbs, pronouns, demonstratives, etc., in the plural; as, the kind of knives. Still Colloq.

—to do one's k., to perform the sexual function. Obs.

ále, senáte, cáre, kím, áccount, árrm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent, énd, récent, makér; íce, íll; éld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcúls, kí; ñ

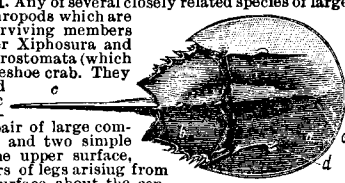
Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

King Cam-by'ses (kám-bí'séz). The leading character of "A Lamentable Tragedy..."

King cobra. A large and very venomous snake (Ophiophagus elaps) closely allied to the true cobra...

King Cotton. A popular personification of the great staple production of the southern United States...

King crab. Any of several closely related species of large marine arthropods which are the only surviving members...



King Crab (Xiphosurus sowerbyi). a Cephalothorax; b Abdomen; c Pygidium; d Tail; e Compound Eye; f Simple Eye.

King Horn. The hero and title of various old metrical romances in both English and French...

Kinglet. A small bird of the genus Regulus. They resemble the warblers...

Kingling. A small bird of the genus Regulus. They resemble the warblers...

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Belted Kingfisher (Ceryle alcyon).

The water kingfishers (Alcedinidae), which are largely piscivorous, and the wood kingfishers (Halcyoninae, syn. Daceloninae), which feed chiefly on insects, small reptiles, etc.

The belted kingfisher. Belted Kingfisher (Ceryle alcyon).

Golden-crowned Kinglet (Regulus satrapa).



Golden-crowned Kinglet (Regulus satrapa).

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ter: Clarence King of Arms, and Norroy (lit. north roy or north king) King of Arms, who have jurisdiction respectively south and north of the Trent.

king penguin. A very large penguin (Aptenodytes patagonica) of the Falkland Islands, Kerguelen Land, etc.

king-pin', n. 1. In various bowling games: a tall pin in the center of the frame.

king-post', n. Carp. A vertical member connecting the apex of a triangular truss with the base.



king rail. A rather large, long-billed North American rail (Rallus elegans) having plumage streaked above with black and tawny olive.



king roller. Mach. The middle and most prominent roller of the three rollers of a sugar mill.

king row. Checkers. The row of four squares at either end of the board.

King's or Queen's Bench. Eng. Law. A former court of record and the highest court of common law in England.

King's Council. Eng. Hist. The permanent council composed of those members of the great council who were state officers and chief officials of the court.

king's or queen's counsel. Eng. Law. Barristers selected to be the king's or queen's counsel.

king's or queen's evidence. Eng. Law. Evidence for the king or queen that is the crown or state.

king's peace. Eng. Law. Orig. the special protection (called also the king's writ or mund) secured to the members of the king's household and others to whom it was accorded by him.

king's man, or king'sman (king'mán), n. 1. Hist. An adherent of the king; as a King's man.

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made artificially. Owing to its poisonous properties and lack of durability, its use is decreasing.

king todie. A small fly-catching bird (Onychorhynchus regius) of tropical America, not a true tody. The head is adorned with a large fan-shaped crest, which is bright red, edged with black.



King Tody.

king wood' (king'wud'), n. A handsome Brazilian wood, called also violet wood from the color of its markings, used in fine cabinetwork; also, the fabaceous tree (Amertimon sp.) from which this wood is probably derived.

kin'it (kin'it), n. (Gr. kinēto to move.) Physics. A unit of force equal to the force which, acting for one second, will give a pound a velocity of one foot per second; — proposed by J. D. Everett, an English physicist.

kink (kɪŋk), n. [D. kink a bend or turn, or Sw. kink.] 1. A twist, loop, or doubling in a rope, thread, etc., caused by a doubling or winding upon itself; a close loop. 2. A cramp or stiffness in some part of the body; a crick, as in the neck.

3. An odd or unreasonable notion; a crotchet; a whim; a caprice; also, an odd and clever method of doing something, as "a wrinkle." Cozzens.

kink, v. i.; KINKED (kɪŋkt); KINK'ING. To wind into a kink; to form a kink, as a rope or thread.

kink, v. t. To cause to kink; to make a kink in.

kin'ka-jou' (kɪŋ'kə-dʒoʊ), n. [F. kinkajou, quincajou, from the native American name.] A nocturnal arboreal carnivorous mammal (Potos, syn. Cercopithecus caudivolutus) of the family Procyonidae, inhabiting Mexico and Central and South America. It is about three feet long, and has a slender body, long prehensile tail, large lustrous eyes, and soft woolly yellowish brown fur. It may easily be tamed and kept as a pet.



Kinkajou.

kin'kle (kɪŋ'kl), n. [From KINK.] A little kink; also, a kink, or "wrinkle."

kin'kled (-kl'd), a. Having kinks; kinky, as hair.

kink'y (kɪŋ'ki), a.; KINK'Y (-i); KINK'Y-RST. 1. Full of, or having, kinks; closely twisted; as, kink'y hair. 2. Queer; eccentric; crotchety. Colloq. U. S.

kin'mont Willie (kɪŋ'mɒnt wɪli). William Armstrong, a notorious Scotch freebooter of the 18th century, the hero of a spirited ballad, in which his rescue in 1786 from prison in the English town of Carlisle is described. He was so called after his castle of Kinnmont, in Dumfriesshire.

kin'ners-ley's ther-mom'e-ter (kɪŋ'nɜːz-ɪz). Elec. An apparatus used to illustrate the sudden expansion of a gas produced by the electric discharge. It may also be used to show the heating effect of a brush discharge.

kin'ni-kin-nick', kin'ni-ki-nic' (kɪŋ'ni-kɪ-nɪk'), n. [Indian, lit., a mixture.] 1. A mixture consisting of the dried leaves and bark of certain plants (commonly sumac leaves and the inner bark of a species of dogwood), used by the American Indians for smoking either with or without the addition of tobacco. 2. Any of the various plants so used; specif.: a The red bearberry. b The silky cornel (Cornus amomum); sometimes also, the red-osier dogwood (C. stolonifera).

ki'no (kə'nɔ; kɪ'no; 277), n. [From some native name: cf. F. kino.] A dark red or blackish tanniferous product similar to catechu, obtained from various tropical trees. It is commonly used in medicine as an astringent, but less

often than catechu in tanning and dyeing. The principal varieties and sources of kino, arranged in the general order of their importance, are: East India, Malabar, or Amboyna kino, from Lingoum marsipium; Botany Bay or Australian kino, from any of numerous eucalypts, as E. resinifera, E. corymbosa, E. stellulata, etc., also from several species of Angophora; Bengal kino, or butea gum or kino, from Butea frondosa; African or Gambia kino, from Lingoum erinaceum; Jamaica or West Indian kino, from Coccobolus wiffera; South American or Caracas kino, probably also from Coccobolus.

ki'no-plasm (kɪ'no-plæz'm; kɪ'nɔ-plæz'm), n. [Gr. kinēto to move + -plasm.] Biol. The more active elements of protoplasm as opposed to the trophoplasm, or nutritive plasma; — nearly equiva. to archoplasm; used more commonly of plant cells. — ki'no-plas'min; ki'no-plas'min.

ki'no red. Chem. A red coloring matter found in kino in company with kinoth, of which it is an anhydride.

kins'folk' (kɪnz'fɒk'), n. pl. Formerly also -folks' (-fɒks'). Relatives; kindred; kin; persons closely related.

kin'ship (kɪnz'shɪp), n. Quality or state of being kin; relationship; blood-relationship; consanguinity; relationship in qualities or character; affinity.

kins'man (kɪnz'mæn), n.; pl. -MEN (-mɛn). A man of the same race or family; one related by blood or (loosely) by marriage; a relation or relative.

kins'wom'an (-wɒm'æn), n.; pl. -WOMEN (-wɪm'ɛn; -ɪn). A female relative.

ki'osk' (kə'ɒsk'), n. [Turk. kiosk, kiosk, Per. kiosk: cf. F. kiosque.] 1. A Turkish open summerhouse or pavilion, often supported by pillars. 2. A similar light ornamental structure used as a news stand, band stand, etc.

Ki'o-wa (ki'ɔ-wə, -wə), n. [From Kiowan Gá-gwé or Ká-tá-gwé, principal people.] One of a warlike plains tribe of Indians apparently forming a distinct linguistic stock. According to their traditions, the Kiowas moved from the Rocky Mountains to the upper Platte, where they were allied with the Crow, and later south to Arkansas, where they formed an enduring alliance with the Comanches. They are now mostly citizens of Oklahoma. — Ki'o-wan (-wɒn), a.

kip (kɪp), n. 1. The hide of a young or small beast, as a calf, or leather made from it; kipskin. 2. A set of such hides, the number varying with the beast.

kip (kɪp), n. [Cf. G. Kippe.] 1. A sharp-pointed hill; a projecting point, as on a hill. Scot. 2. Gymnastics. A method or feat of raising the body when hanging or swinging by the arms, as for the purpose of mounting upon the horizontal bar. The legs are swung forward and upward by being held in the air, and then suddenly down again, which gives the upward impulse to the body.

kip, v. i. Gymnastics. To perform the kip.

Kip-chák' (kɪp'çák'), n. 1. One of the Mongolo-Tatars of the Golden Horde which conquered the greater part of Russia in the 13th century and established the Kipchak khaganate, the capital of which was Sarai on the lower Volga; also, a Kirghiz tribe or clan of Central Asia. 2. The language of the Kipchaks, represented by the speech of the Kazan Tatars. See URAL-ALTAIC.

kip'per (kɪp'pɜ), n. [Prob. fr. AS. cypera.] a A male salmon or sea trout during or after spawning. b A landlocked salmon. c A kippered salmon or herring.

kip'per, v. t.; KIP'PERED (-ɜd); KIP'PER-ING. To cure, by cleaning, salting (and often treating with pepper, spice, etc.), and then drying or smoking. Originally so termed because kipper salmon were commonly thus cured. The kippered herring of commerce are smoked for a much shorter time than the ordinary red herring.

kip'skin' (kɪp'skɪn'), n. [kip + skin.] A kip, or hide, or leather made from it.

Kirch'off's law (kɜrç'ɒfs). [After G. R. Kirchhoff, German physicist.] a Elec. The law that: (1) In any branching network of wires the algebraic sum of the currents in all the wires that meet in any point is zero. (2) The total electromotive force around a circuit in which one or more electromotive forces are acting is equal to the sum of the resistances of its separate parts multiplied each by the strength of the current that flows through it. b Optics. The principle that a gas absorbs light of the same wave lengths as that which it is able to emit. See SPECTRUM.

Kir-gé'z' (kɪr'gɛz'), n.; pl. KIROGIZ or KIROGIZES (-ɛz). A

member of a widespread race of Turkic speech and Mongolian race, probably with some Caucasian intermixture, dwelling chiefly in the steppe regions of Central Asia, though a few are to be found in European Russia. The Kara, or Black, Kirghiz, who are nearest to the Mongol type, dwell chiefly in the Pamir Shan highlands and the Great Pamir. The much more numerous Kazak, or Kasak, Kirghiz are steppe dwellers. Nearly all are nomadic herdsmen divided into small independent tribes and hordes. Many are Mohammedans, with shamanistic survivals, and poetic folklore. See URAL-ALTAIC.

ki'ri-mon (kɛ'ri-mɒn), n. [Jap. kiru, the tree Paulownia tomentosa + -mon crest.] One of the two imperial badges or crests of Japan. It consists of three leaves of the paulownia surmounted by three budding stems. See KIRUMON.



Kirimon.

kirk (kɜrk), n. [Scot.; cf. Icel. kirkiya. See CHURCH.] 1. = CHURCH. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. [Usually cop., and with the.] Esp., in English (as opposed to Scottish) usage, the Church (before the Westminster Assembly, officially Kirk) of Scotland as distinguished from the Church of England or from the Scottish Episcopal Church.

kir'ker (kɜr'kɜ), n. A member or adherent of the kirk, esp. of the Church of Scotland. Obs. or Colloq., with qualifiers; as, Auld Kirker, an adherent of the Church of Scotland, or Free Kirker, of the Free Church of Scotland.

kir'k'man (kɜr'k'mæn), n.; pl. -MEN (-mɛn). 1. An ecclesiastic; a churchman. Chiefly Scot. 2. A member or adherent of the Church of Scotland.

kirk session. Scots Eccl. Law. The lowest church court in the Church of Scotland and in other Presbyterian churches, consisting of the minister, as moderator, and a number of laymen called ruling elders. The corresponding court in the Free Church is the deacons' court.

kir'k'town (kɜr'k'taʊn; -tɒn), n. Also kir'k'ton. Scot. A town where the parish church is. b A glebe.

kir'n (kɜrn; Scot. also kɪrn), n. [E. dial. kirn churr (see CHURN), harvest home (in this sense perh. a different word of uncertain origin).] Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. A churn. 2. The last handful or sheaf reaped at the harvest. 3. A merry-making at the end of the harvest, as a harvest home (which see). "At kirns and weddings." Burns.

ki-rom'bo (ki-rɒm'bɔ), n. [Native name in northwestern Madagascar.] A crested conspicuously colored picarion bird (Leptosoma discolor) of Madagascar, allied to the rollers. It flutters in the air and, while uttering a loud note, puffs out its throat and beats its wings against the body.

kir'sch (kɜrsʃ), kir'sch/wasser (-väs'ɜ), n. [G. kirsch cherry + wasser water.] An alcoholic liquor made (chiefly in southern Germany and Switzerland) by distilling the fermented juice of the small black cherry. It has a bitter-almond flavor derived from the crushed stones.

kir'te (kɜ'tɛ), n. [ME. kirtel, curtel, AS. cyrtel; akin to Icel. kyrtill, Sw. kjortel, Dan. kjortel.] 1. A man's tunic or coat; a man's garment varying in form and use at different times. Archaic. 2. A woman's gown or dress; a woman's outer petticoat or short skirt. Archaic or Dial.

ki'sel (kɛ'sɛl), n. [Russ. kisel, fr. kishy sour.] A jelly of flour, water, and fruit juice, used in Slavic countries.

kish (kɪʃ), n. [Cf. G. kies gravel, pyrites.] Metal. A graphitic powder that separates on slow cooling of molten iron rich in carbon. — kish'y (-i), a.

kis'met (kɪs'mɛt), n. Also kis'mat (-mæt). [Per. & Ar. qismat.] Destiny; fate. Oriental.

kis'ra (kɪs'rə), n. [Ar. kishrah slice of bread.] A kind of leavened bread made among some African tribes.

kiss (kɪs), v. t.; KISSED (kɪst) or, Port. or R., KIST; KISS'ING. [ME. kissen, cussen, AS. cysan, fr. coss a kiss; orig. uncert.; akin to D. kus, G. kuss, Icel. koss.] 1. To touch or press with the lips (which are compressed on contact and then separated), as a mark of affection, greeting, reverence, forgiveness, etc.; to salute or caress with the lips. 2. To give (a kiss) or express, as good-by, by kissing. 3. To cause (a person or thing) to be in a specified condi-

kin'gu (kɪŋ'gɔ), n. Babylonian myth. Consort of Tiamat, personifying primeval chaos.

kin'had, n. Kinship. Obs.

kin'had, n. See KIN + HOOD.

kin'dred, Obs. [of QUINCE.]

kin'ic (kɪŋ'ɪk; kɪ'nɪk), Var. of KINK.

kin'k, n. [Cf. CHINCOUGH, KINK-HAUNT.] A fit of paroxysms, as of coughing. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

kin'k, v. t. To be taken with a kink; to gasp, as in laughing or coughing. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

kin'k-a-ble, a. See ABLE.

kin'k'ough', n. [kin'ka cough + ough.] Whooping cough. Dial. Eng.

kin'khab (kɪŋ'kæb; kɪŋ'kæb), Var. of KINCOB.

kin'k'host' (kɪŋ'k'hɒst'), or kin'k'haust' (kɪŋ'k'hɒst'), n. [E. dial. kink to gasp (cf. CHINCOUGH) + haust a cough (akin to E. wheeze).] Whooping cough. Obs. or Scot.

kin'kin (Scot. kɪŋ'kɪn), n. [O.D. kinkken, kinkken, kinkken. Cf. KILDERKIN.] A small barrel; a keg. Obs. or Scot.

kin'kind' (kɪŋ'kɪnd'), n. Kind; sort. Dial. Eng. & Scot.

kin'k'oo', Var. of KINCOB.

kin'ko-zan ware (kɪŋ'kɔ-zæn). A Japanese pottery made at Awata and bearing the signature of the family Kinokozo.

The ware is noted for its rich brown overglaze on small bowls and plates. There is also a profusely decorated Awata ware signed "Kinokozo" in red.

kin'less, a. See LESS.

kin'ne + KIN.

kin'nerde + KINDRED. [Obs.]

kin'ning, Var. of KENNING.

kin'nor (kɪŋ'nɔ), n. [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew stringed instrument, probably a kind of lyre.

kin'odrome (kɪŋ'ɒdrɒm; kɪ'nɔ), n. [Gr. kinō to move + -drome.] A cinematograph; — a local name.

ki'not'u-ous (kɪ'nɔt'ʊ-əs), a. [kino + L. fluere to flow.] Yielding kino.

ki'no-in (kɛ'nɔ-in; kɪ'no), n. Obs. A colorless crystalline substance found in kino.

ki'no-og'y (kɪ'nɔ-ɒg'i; kɪ'no), n. [Gr. kinēto to move + -logy.] Physics of motion. Rare.

kin'one (kɪŋ'ɒn; kɪ'nɒn), Var. of QUINONE.

kin'or-rhyn'cha (kɪŋ'ɔ-rɪn'çə; kɪ'nɔ-rɪn'), n. [NL; Gr. kinēto to move + rhynchos snout, proboscis.] Zool. See ECHINORHYNCHUS.

kin'ospor' (kɪŋ'ɔ-spɔ; kɪ'nɔ), n. [Gr. kinēto to move + -spore.] Bot. Any form of spore which originates by comparatively simple processes of cell division and serves for rapid propagation. Zoospores, conidia, stylospores, etc., are examples. Cf. CARPOSPORE, TAILOSPORE. — Kites.

kin'oster'non (-stɜ'nɒn), n. [NL; Gr. kinēto to move + -stereon the breast.] Zool. A genus of small American freshwater turtles having both the anterior and posterior lobes of the plastron freely movable and capable of closing the shell. It is the type of a family, Kinosternidae (-nɪ-dɛ).

kin'otan'nic (-tæn'ɪk), a. Chem. Designating a tannic acid forming one of the chief constituents of kino.

ki'no'vic (kɪ'nɔ'vɪk), ki'no'vin (-vɪn), ki'no-yil (kɪ'nɔ-yɪl), Vars. of QUINOVIC, etc.

kin'rede, kin'rent + KINDRED.

kin'rick, n. [AS. cyricer.] Kingdom. Obs.

kin'sch, kin'sh (kɪn'sh). Vars. of KINCH. Scot. [Obs.]

kin'sing, n. Prob. twisting.

kin'ost' (kɪŋ'ɒst), n. Betting, or characteristic of, a kinaman.

kin's-man-ship, n. See SHIP.

kin's'people (kɪnz'pɛpl), n.

ki'nal, Kinistuk. U. S. kin'tal. Var. of QUIN-TAL.

kin'tar' (kɪn'tɑ; kɪ'n), [See KANTAR.] See WEIGHT.

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seize: catch. Obs. [cf. Eng. kip. The common term. L. kip. n. Prob., short for KYRIE ELISON. Obs.]

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tion by kissing; to put or effect by kissing; as, to kiss away a person's tears; to kiss a person awake.
 2. To touch gently, as if fondly or caressingly; to touch or hit lightly or cause to do so; to just touch, as in tangency. When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees. *Shak.*
 5. *Specif.*: a. *Eng. Billiards*. To touch; as, the cue ball is kissing the red ball. *b. Billiards, Pool, etc.* To collide very lightly with, as one ball with another.
 6. To kiss the book, to touch with the lips the Bible, New Testament, or Gospels in taking an oath. — to k. the cup, to sip or drink. — to k. the dust, to suffer overthrow, humiliation, ruin, or death; to yield or submit abjectly. — to k. the ground. a. To prostrate one's self as a sign of homage. b. To be overthrown or humiliated. — to k. the hand or hands, to touch the hand or hands of a sovereign or superior with the lips as a ceremonial sign of homage or submission on meeting or parting, etc. — formerly used also ("I kiss your hand") as a phrase of polite or respectful salutation or farewell in speech or writing. — to k. the post, to be shut out because of late arrival. — to k. the rod, to accept punishment or correction submissively.

Kiss (kiss), *v. i.* 1. To make or give salutation with the lips in token of love, respect, etc.; to salute or caress one another with the lips; as, kiss and be friends.
 2. To come in contact or touch gently.

Like fire and powder, Which as they kiss consume. *Shak.*
 3. a. *Eng. Billiards*. To be in contact; — said of two balls, esp. the cue ball and another. *b. Billiards, Pool, etc.* To collide very lightly; — said of two balls. *c. Nav.* To touch in tangency, as the limb of the sun to the horizon line, in making a sextant observation.

Kiss, *n.* [*ME. kiss*, fr. the *v.*; cf. *AS. coss*. See *kiss*, *v.*] 1. Act of kissing; a touch or pressure with the lips, as a token of affection, greeting, respect, etc.; a salute or caress with the lips; as, a parting kiss; a kiss of pardon.
 2. A gentle touch or contact; a tickling; also, *Billiards, etc.*, a contact of balls in kissing (see *kiss*, *v. i.*, 5).
 3. A sweetmeat made of beaten egg whites and sugar, baked lightly; a small piece of confectionery; a sugarplum.
 4. A drop of sealing wax beside the seal on a letter; — a fanciful name.

5. *pl.* The heartsease. *Dial. Eng.*
Kiss of peace, *Ecol.*, originally, a kiss given among the worshippers in the early church, at first promiscuously, but later sex by sex. The custom is preserved among the clergy of the Oriental and Roman Catholic Churches.

Kiss'ing (kiss'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *kiss*. **Kiss'ing-ly**, *adv.* — kissing bag, any of several species of blood-sucking, venomous Hemiptera that sometimes bite the lip or other parts of the human body, causing painful sores, as the cone-nose (*Conorhinus sanguisuga*) and *Melanolestes picipes*. — *k. comat*, a perfumed comfit to sweeten the breath. *Obs.* — *k. crust*, the portion of the upper crust of a loaf which has touched another loaf in baking. *Colloq.* — *k. dance* = *CUSHION DANCE*. — *k. gate*, a small swinging gate, allowing only one person to pass at a time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *k. kind*, friendly enough to kiss. — *k. strings*, cap or bonnet strings made long to tie under the chin.

Kiss-me', *n.* a The wild pansy or heartsease. b Any of several other plants, as London pride, herb Robert, etc.
Kiss-me-quick', *n.* 1. A kind of small bonnet set well back on the head, formerly worn.
 2. A ringlet of hair in front of the ear.
 3. = *KISS ME A*.

Kit (kit), *n.* a kitten.
Kit, *n.* a small violin. "A dancing master's kit." *Grew.*
Kit, *n.* *Photog.* A frame inserted in a plate holder to adapt it to a smaller size of plate.

Kit, *n.* [*cf. D. kit* a drinking vessel, *OD. kittle*.] 1. A wooden tub, pail, or circular vessel made of staves bound with hoops, and of various sizes, kinds, and uses; as, a kit for butter, milk, water, or mackerel; by extension, a square box similarly used. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
 2. A basket for fish; also, any kind of basket. *Dial. Eng.*
 3. A set or collection of implements used in an occupation, or of necessities or personal effects forming part of one's equipment, usually kept or carried, as when traveling, in a box, knapsack, bag, or the like; an outfit; also, the box, bag, etc., in which such a set of implements or articles is carried, or the box, bag, etc., with the contents; as, a soldier's, traveler's, or plumber's kit.
 4. A group of separate parts, things, or individuals; a set or collection; — used with *whole*, and generally contemptuously; as, the whole kit of them. *Colloq.*

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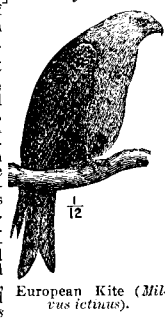
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try. *b pl.* The lightest and, usually, the loftiest sails, supposed to be carried only in light breezes, such as skysails, flying-jib topsails, etc.

7. The brill. *Local, Eng.*

8. A variety of the almond tumbler pigeon of a bronzed black color.

kite (kit), *v. t.*; *KIT'ED* (kit'ed; -Id; 151); *KIT'ING* (kit'ing) 1. To fly, soar, move, or glide like a kite. *Colloq.*
 2. To fly over the haunts of partridges or grouse a hawk-shaped paper kite to frighten the birds into lying close.
 3. To get money or credit by "kites;" as, *kiting* transactions. See *KITE*, *n.* 4. *Cont.*

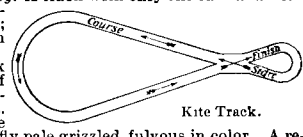
kite, *v. i.* 1. To cause to soar like a kite.
 2. To use, as a check, as a kite for the purpose of raising money or extending credit. *Cont.*

kite balloon. A device consisting of a captive balloon with a kite attached to aid in supporting it in a wind.

kite-bar', *n.* A bar of an undesirable color on the wing of a fancy pigeon.

kite-fly'ing (kit'flī'ing), *n.* The use of kites (specif., see *KITE*, *n.*, 4); act or process of kiting. — *kite'flī'er* (-flī'er), *n.*

kite track. *Racing*. A track with only one turn and with the stretches converging to a point; — so called from its shape.



kit fox. A small fox (*Vulpes velox*) of the plains of western North America. It is about three feet long and chiefly pale grizzled fulvous in color. A related species (*V. macrotis*), with larger ears, inhabits the southwestern United States.

kit (kith), [*ME. kith, cūððe, AS. cūððe, cūðð*, native land, fr. *cūð* known. See *UNCOUTH*, *CAN* to be able.] 1. Knowledge; specif., knowledge of etiquette. *Obs.*
 2. Familiar place; fatherland; country; region. *Obs.*
 3. Familiar friends, neighbors, fellow countrymen, or acquaintances, collectively; acquaintance; by confusion, kindred or kin. *Archaic*, except in *kith and kin*.

kith and kin, *kith or kin*, orig., country and (or) kindred; later, acquaintances or friends and (or) kindred; now, often, kindred; relations; family connections.

kithe, *kythe* (kith), *v. t.*; *pret. KYNDE, KIDDE* (kith'ed); *n. KYTHED* (kith'ed), *KID*; *p. pr. & vb. n. KYTH'ING* (kith'ing). [*ME. kythen, kithen, cūðen*, to make known; *AS. cūðan*, fr. *cūð*. See *UNCOUTH*, *KITH*.] 1. To make known; manifest; show; declare. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
 2. To acknowledge, confess, or recognize. *Obs.*

kithe, *kythe*, *v. i.* To show or manifest one's self or itself; to become known; to appear. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kit'ing (kit'ing), *n.* [*cf. Icel. kitting*. See *CAT*.] 1. One of the young of an animal; a whelp. *Obs.*
 2. A young cat; a kitten. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
 3. A child or kittenish person. *Obs.*

kit'ing, *a.* Like, or like that of, a kitten; kittenish; petty; inexperienced.

kit'tel (kit'tel), *n.* [*G. kitel* blouse.] The white cotton gown in which orthodox Jews are buried.

kit'ten (kit'ten), [*ME. kiton*, prob. fr. an *OF* dial. form of *F. chaton*, fr. *chat* cat, *LL. cattus*. See *CAT*.] A young cat; sometimes, a young rabbit or other animal.

kit'ten, *v. t. & i.*; *KIT'TENED* (-'nd); *KIT'TEN-ING*. To give birth to (a kitten or kittens).

kit'ten-ish, *a.* Resembling, or like that of, a kitten; playful; as, a *kittenish* disposition. — *kit'ten-ish-ly*, *adv.*

kit'ti-wake (kit'ti-wak), *n.* [*In* imitation of its cry.] Any of several gulls of the genus *Rissa*, having the hind toe short or rudimentary; esp., *R. tridactyla* of both coasts of the North Atlantic, represented in the North Pacific by an allied variety. It is pure white with black feet, a pearl-gray mantle, and broadly black-tipped wings. The red-legged kittiwake (*R. brevirostris*) of the North Pacific has the legs and bill red.



Kittiwake. (*Rissa tridactyla*).

kit'tle (kit'tle), *v. t.* [*cf. a doubtful AS. cytelian, D. kätelen*.]

kit fish. Either of two European gurnards (*Trigla lucerna* and *T. obscura*) so called from their large pectoral fins.

kit'ing = *KITLING*.

kit'ly, *adv.* Jealously. A jealous merchant in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Every Man in his Humor."

kitte photograph. A photograph taken with a camera borne by a kite or kite balloon.

kitte-tailed widgeon. The pintail duck. *Florida*.

kith. *Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.* Var. of *KITH*.

kit'ly, *adv.* [*See KITH*.] To cause to be familiar, acquainted, or friendly; — chiefly reflexively. *Obs.*

kit haddock. The smear dab (*Clupea harengus*). *Var. of CITHARA*.

kithe, *kythe*, *v. t.* To show or manifest one's self or itself; to become known; to appear. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kithe, *kythe*, *v. i.* To show or manifest one's self or itself; to become known; to appear. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kit'less, *a.* See *LESS*.

kit'lish (kit'lish), *adj.* Familiarly; manifestly. *Obs.*

kit'ish (kit'ish), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a kite; greedy.

kit'kat', *Var. of KIT-CAT*.

kit'ly, *adv.* Familiarly; manifestly. *Obs.*

kit'ing (kit'ing), *n.* [*cf. Icel. kitting*. See *CAT*.] 1. One of the young of an animal; a whelp. *Obs.*
 2. A young cat; a kitten. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
 3. A child or kittenish person. *Obs.*

kiss-a-ble (a-blē), *a.* See *ABLE*.
kiss-a-bil-i-ty (-hī'l-i-tē), *n.* [*cf. ABILITY*.] The quality of being kissable.
kiss-a-ble-ness, *n.* — *kiss-a-bly*, *adv.* [*cf. ABILITY*.]

kiss'age (kiss'āj), *n.* Act of kissing.
kiss'ar (kiss'ar), *n.* [*cf. AR*.] A kind of five-stringed lyre used in northern Africa and Abyssinia.
kiss-e', *n.* One who receives a kiss. *Jocose.*
kiss'er (kiss'er), *n.* One who kisses.
kiss process (kiss'p'ros). [*After* the inventor, named *KISS*.] *Metal.* A process for extracting silver, in which calcium thiosulfate is used instead of the sodium salt.
kist (kist), *pret. & p. p.* of *KISS*.
kist, *n.* [*cf. AR*.] An installment, esp. of land revenue, or of the time for paying it. *India.*
kist (kist), *n.* [*cf. Icel. kista*, *Dan. kiste*. See *CHEST*.] 1. A chest; trunk; basket; treasury; coffin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
 2. *Archaeol.* = *CIST*.
kist, *v. t.* To put into a kist or coffin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
kiste = *KIST*, *chest*.
kiste, *Obs.* *pret. of CAST, KISS*.
kist'ful, *n.* See *PUL. SCOT.*
kist'trell, *n.* See *KESTREL*.
kist'van (kist'vān), *Var. of CISTVAN*.
kitch'at (kitch'at), *n.* [*Native name in Kamchatka and Alas-*

ka.] The silver salmon.
ki'a wah (ki'a'wā), *n.* [*Ar. kiswah* robe.] The cloth covering of the Caaba.
ki'wa-hi'f (ki'wā-hē'f), *n.* [*Swahili*, fr. prefix *ki* + *Ar. shah*, *pl. suahili*, Swahili coast.] The language of the Swahili Bantus, the lingua franca of East Africa from Cape Delgado to Port Durford.
kit, *cf. CUT*.
kit, *n.* [*Maori* *kitete*.] A basket, as of green plaited flax. *N. Z.*
kit, *n.* [*cf. G. kiste, kette*.] A box of pigeons.
kit, *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (kittens, etc.); to kitten. *Rare.*
Kit, *n.* 1. Shortened form of *CATHERINE* or *KATE*.
 2. A girl or woman, esp. one of loose character. *Obs.*
Kit, *n.* Short for *CHRISTOPHER* — *Kit with the canstick* or *candlestick*, *Jack-o'-lantern*.
ki-tāb' (ki-tāb'), *n.* [*Ar. kitāb* book.] *Mohammedan Law*. A book of revealed religion; i. e., usually, either the Old or New Testament or the Koran. Marriages with persons called *ki-tāb* (ki-tāb'ā) believing in such a book is lawful.

2. In animals: a The joint in the hind limbs of vertebrates homologous with the knee of man, formed by the femur above and the tibia, or tibia and fibula, below. In digitigrade animals this joint is much higher up on the limb than in man, hence in such animals, in popular usage, *knee* usually designates: b In the fore limb of hoofed quadrupeds, the carpal joint (corresponding to the wrist in man). c In birds, the tarsal joint (corresponding to the ankle, but nearly in the position of the heel, of man).

3. Zool. In insects, the joint between the femur and tibia.

4. A bending of the knee, as in respect or courtesy. Give them title, *knee*, and approbation. *Shak.*

5. That part of a garment which covers the knee.

6. Something resembling, or suggestive of, the human knee, esp. when bent, as a crook in a tree branch.

7. Specif.: a A piece of timber formed with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent; also, a metallic brace or stiffener having the same general form; in stair building, a vertical curve in a handrail convex on top. Cf. *RAMP*. b The point in a carding tooth where the inclination changes direction. See *2D KNEES, Illust.* c *Railroads.* The throat of a frog (which see). d *Furniture.* In a cabriole, the part which curves out at the top.

8. Bot. a A joint or articulation, as in certain grasses. *Obs.* b A rounded or spurlike process rising from the roots of certain swamp-growing trees, notably the bald cypress (*Taxodium*) and the sour gum (*Nyssa*). They serve to aerate the roots proper, and are found most highly developed in trees growing in water. Cf. *BUTTRISS ROOT*.

on the knees of the gods, at the disposal of the gods; beyond human control or knowledge; unknown. *A Grecism.* "The future of Japanese art is still 'on the knees of the gods.'" *Encyc. Brit.* — **to give or offer a knee (to),** *Pagilism.* to give the support of the knee to, as a second customary does to his principal between rounds; hence, to act as second to. *Cant.*

KNELLED (nēl), v. t.; **KNELLED (nēd);** **KNELLING.** 1. To go down on the knees; to bend the knee; to kneel; to bow.

2. To bend like a knee.

knee, v. t. 1. To go over or traverse on the knees. Fall down, and *knee* the way into his mercy. *Shak.*

2. To supplicate by kneeling; to bend the knee to in supplication or deference. *Archaic.*

3. To strike or touch with the knee.

4. Carp. To secure by a knee or knees.

5. To bend into the form of the bent knee. *Scot.*

6. To cut the knee of so as to disable; as, to *knee* a steer.

knee/brush' (nē'brūsh'), n. Usually *pl.* **Zool.** a A tuft or brush of hair on the knees of some antelopes and other animals. b A thick mass of hairs on the legs of bees, by which they carry the collected pollen to the hive or nest.

knee'cap' (nē'kăp'), n. 1. The patella.

2. A cap or cover for the knee.

kneel (nēl), a. 1. Having a knee or knees; — used chiefly in composition; as, *in-kneel'd*; *out-kneel'd*.

2. Bent like the bent knee; genuflect.

3. Bulged at the knee; — said of trousers.

knee'-deep', a. 1. Rising to the knees; knee-high.

2. Sunken to the knees; as, men *knee-deep* in water.

knee'-high', a. Raising or reaching upward to the knees.

knee jerk. Physiol. A jerk or kick produced by a blow or sudden strain upon the patellar tendon of the knee, which causes a sudden contraction of the quadriceps muscle.

knee joint. 1. The joint of the knee.

2. Mach. A toggle or toggle joint.

knee'-joint'ed, a. Genuflecting; kneed.

kneel (nēl), v. t.; **pret. & p. p. KNELT (nēlt) of KNELLED (nēld); p. pr. & vb. n. KNELLING.** [ME. *knellen, encolien*, AS. *cnēowlan*; akin to D. *knieten*, Dan. *knæle*. See *KNEE*.] To bend the knee; to fall or rest on the knees; — sometimes with *down*; as, he *kneel'd* down and asked pardon. *Kneel* and say the Lord's Prayer. *Jer. Taylor.*

knēel'or (-ōr), n. 1. One who kneels, as in worship.

2. Ecol. Hist. a. In the early Eastern Church, one of the third class of penitents, who during the service knelt between the ambo and the church door. b In the early church, one of the second class of catechumens, who were allowed to attend, kneeling, the prayer offered for them.

3. A cushion, stool, or board to kneel on.

4. Arch. a A stone cut so as to take the slope of a gable or follows the merlon of a battlement vertically, or for a wall course carried round the extrados of an arch. b A stone so cut as to support and retain the coping of the slope of a gable.

5. Mining. The quadrant or triangular lever which converts the horizontal movement of a piston rod into the up-and-down movement of pump rods.

kneel'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of 1 Springing Line of Arch; **KNELLER.** *Specif.:* *vb. n.* 2 **Kneeler.** 4 a.

knee'pan' (nē'pān'), n. 1. The patella.

2. In insects, a concavity at the distal end of the femur which receives the base of the tibia.

knee'piece' (nē'pēs'), n. a A piece of iron or wood shaped like a knee; a knee, as in a ship. b *Arch.* A knee rafter. c A genouillère.

knee plate. 1. Armor. A broad steel plate covering the thigh and projecting on each side. It was used from the 15th to the 17th century in tilting, but perhaps only there, as being too bulky for war dress.

2. Shipbuilding. A plate to connect a beam or girder to the side of a ship.

knee bone. The patella.

knee breeches. Breeches coming to the knee; smallclothes.

knee'-breech'd' (-brēcht'), (-bricht'), a. **knee'-crook'ing, a.** Obsequious; fawning; cringing.

kneel grass (nēd), or knee'-grass', n. Foxtail grass.

knee drill. In the Salvation Army, a short species of service of prayer, in which the participants kneel at a command.

knee halter. A form of halter fastened to the head and a knee of a horse or other animal.

knee'-halter, v. **knee holm.** *See* holm.

knee rafter. Arch. A diagonal brace between a principal rafter and the tiebeam or collar beam.

knee'-sprung', a. Far. Having such a weakness or conformation of the knees that they are bent when they should normally be straight, as from straining, disease, etc.

knee'-told', a. Veler. Having a poor conformation in the front legs, such that the anteroposterior diameter of the leg just below the knee is too narrow; — said of a horse.

knee timber. Timber with natural knees or angles in it; a piece of timber with a knee or angle in it.

Knell'ia (nēl'ī-ā), n. [NL., after Gottfried Knell, Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of North American omograceous plants, often included in *Oenothera*, but distinguished by the diurnal flowers, stamens of unequal length, and a club-shaped four-angled ovary. Most species are called *sanddrops*.

Knell'p'ism (k'nēlp'iz'm), n. Also **Knell'p's**, or **Knell'p' cure** (k'nēps). Treatment of disease by forms of hydrotherapy, as walking barefoot in the morning dew, baths, wet compresses, cold affusions, etc.; — so called from its originator, Sebastian Knellp (1821-97), a German priest.

knell (nēl), v. t.; **KNELLED (nēld);** **KNELLING.** [ME. *knellen, knullen, knullen, AS. cnellan*; cf. D. & G. *knallen* to clap, crack, MHG. *erknellen* to resound.] 1. To ring, esp. to toll (a bell). *Obs.*

2. To summon by or as by a knell. Each matin bell, the baron saith, *Knells* us back to a world of death. *Coleridge*

3. To announce or proclaim by or as by a knell.

knell, v. t. 1. To ring; esp., to toll at a death or funeral; to sound a knell; to give forth a sound like a knell; hence, to sound as a warning or evil omen. Yet all that poets sing, and grief hath known, Of hopes laid waste, *knells* in that word, "alone." *Ld. Lytton.*

knell, n. [ME. *knell, cruil*, AS. *cnyll*, fr. *cnellan*. See *KNELL, v.*, cf. *KNOLL, knell*.] The stroke or sound of a bell, esp. when tolled at a funeral or at the death of a person; a death signal; a passing bell; hence, fig., a warning of, or a sound indicating, the passing away of anything. The curfew tolls the knell of parting day *T. Gray*

knicker' (nik'ēr), n. [D. *knikker*.] 1. A small ball of clay, baked hard and oiled, used as a marble. *U. S.*

2. a A game similar to duck on the rock, played in Suffolk, Eng.; also, the stone thrown by a player. b A button, or disk, as of lead, used in a game like chuck farthing.

Knicker'bocker' (nik'ēr-bōk'ēr), n. [From *Diedrich Knickerbocker*, the pretended author of Irving's "History of New York," taken as typical of Dutchmen.] 1. A descendant of the old Dutch settlers of New York; more widely, any New Yorker.

2. [l. c.] pl., rarely in sing. A style of short breeches, fitting loosely and gathered at the knee; also, by extension, the whole costume of which these are a part.

3. [l. c.] A liney-wooley fabric having a rough knotted surface on the right side, used for women's dresses.

Knicker'bocker, Die'drich (dē'drīk), n. The imaginary author of a humorous fictitious "History of New York," written by Washington Irving.

knick'knack' (nik'năk'), n. [See *KNACK*.] 1. A petty trick or artifice. *Obs.*

2. A trifle or toy; a small or trivial article, as of furniture, dress, etc., intended rather for ornament than for use; a gimcrack; a bauble; a gewgaw.

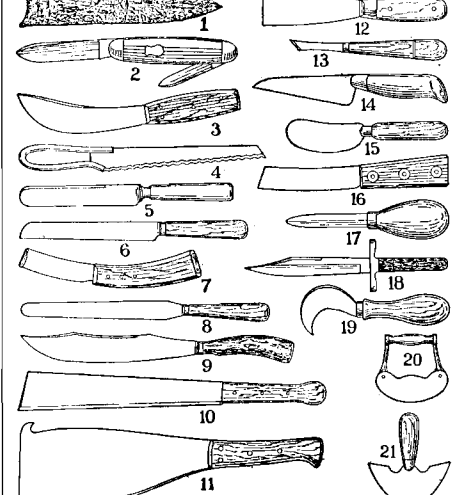
3. A sound made up of alternate knicks and knacks; also, that which produces such a sound; — usually in *pl.*

knife (nif), v. t.; **pl. KNIVES (nivz).** [ME. *knif, AS. cnif*; akin to D. *knif, Icel. knifr, Sw. knif, Dan. kniv*.] 1. An

instrument consisting (in its modern form) of a thin blade, usually of steel and having a sharp edge for cutting, fastened to a handle; and a longitudinally edged instrument operated by pressure. Knives are of many different forms for different uses; as, table *knife*, drawing *knife*, putty *knife*, pen*knife*, clasp *knife*, etc.

2. A weapon consisting of or resembling a knife; hence, a sword or dagger. *Chiefly Rhetorical or Poetic. Shak.*

3. Mach. A sharp cutting blade or tool in a machine, as in a hay cutter or a wood-planing machine.



Knife. 1. 1 Knife Blade of flaked Jasper, California Indians; 2 Modern Pocket Knife; 3 Skinning Knife; 4 Bread Knife; 5 Table Knife; 6 Goldbeater's Knife; 7 Farrier's Knife; 8 Palate Knife; 9 Carving Knife; 10 Corn Knife; 11 Cane Knife; 12 Putty Knife; 13 Wood Carver's Knife; 14 Felt Knife; 15 Paper Hanger's Knife; 16 Hacking Knife; 17 Oyster Knife; 18 Hunting Knife; 19 Oilcloth Knife; 20, 21 Chopping Knives.

knive, v. t. [Cf. *KNACK* to strike.] To knock; to crush; to destroy. *Obs.*

knive'ble, v. t. **KNITTLER.** *Obs.* *pret. of* *KNOW*.

knivel' (nēv), pret. & p. p. of *KNOW*.

kniv'el' (k'nēv'el), Scot. var. of *KNOW* (nō), *pret. of* *KNOW*.

kniz' (k'nīz), kniz', or better, knyaz', n. [Russ. *князь*.] Prince or duke; — a Slavonic title.

knib, v. t. **KNIB.** *Obs.* *pret. of* *KNIB*.

knicht, v. t. **KNIGHT.** *Obs.* *pret. of* *KNIGHT*.

knick, v. t. **KNICK.** *Obs.* *pret. of* *KNICK*.

knick' (nik), v. t. & t. To snap or crack lightly. *Scot.*

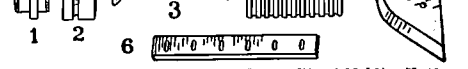
Knicker. Abb. Knickerbocker.

knicker' (nik'ēr), Short for

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2. A weapon consisting of or resembling a knife; hence, a sword or dagger. *Chiefly Rhetorical or Poetic. Shak.*

3. Mach. A sharp cutting blade or tool in a machine, as in a hay cutter or a wood-planing machine.



Machine Knives. 1, 2 Tongue and Groove Bits; 3 Molding Knife; 4 Excelsior Knife; 5 Miter Knife; 6 Loop-slot Planer Knife.

knife and fork. 1 The knife and fork used at table; hence used as a phrase or in phrases with reference to eating; as, *to play a good knife and fork*, to eat heartily; *a poor knife and fork*, a poor eater; *a knife and fork*, a meal. b The herb Robert; also, the common club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). *Dial. Eng.* — **to be, or go, under the k.**, to be undergoing, or to submit to, a surgical operation. *Collog.*

knife (nif), v. t.; **KNIFED (nift);** **KNIFING (nif'ing).** 1. To use a knife on; to cut or stab with a knife; to prune with a knife.

2. Mech. To cut or mark with a knife or knife tool; to shape or cut out with a knife, as leather for shoe uppers; to trim with a knife, as shoe soles; specif., to face-arbor.

3. Fig.: To stab in the back; to try to defeat by underhand means, esp. in politics; to vote or work secretly against (a candidate of one's own party). *Slang, U. S.*

4. To spread on with a knife, as paint or pigments.

knife'-bay-o-net, n. Mil. A bayonet with considerable breadth of blade and a handle that enables it to be used as a knife, dagger, intrenching tool, etc. See *RAYONER, Illust.*

knife'board' (nif'bōrd'; -bōl), n. 1. A board on which knives are cleaned or polished.

2. A seat on an omnibus roof, consisting of or resembling two double benches placed longitudinally back to back. *Eng.*

knife'-edge', n. 1. Edge of a knife, or one similarly sharp.

2. Mech. A sharp hardened steel wedge used as a fulcrum or axis of motion for a lever arm or beam in certain machines or instruments of precision, as scales, testing machines, pendulums, etc., to minimize friction.

3. Gem Cutting. The girdle of a brilliant.

knife grass. A tropical American sedge (*Scleria latifolia*), having leaves with a sharp knifelike edge.

knife grinder. 1. One that grinds knives or cutting tools; hence, a grindstone, emery wheel, etc., used for grinding knives, etc.

2. a The European goatsucker. b A cicada of Ceylon; — so called from its note.

knife money. Bronze money in the form of knives, anciently current in China.

knife plait or pleat. A narrow overlapping plait. — **knife'-plait'ed** or **-pleat'ed, a.** — **knife plaiting** or **pleating.**

knif'er (nif'ēr), n. One who knifes; esp., *Shoemaking*, one who trims soles and heels with a knife; an inferior master who cuts out shoes for workmen to make up.

knife'smith' (-smith'), n. One who makes knives; a cutler.

knife switch. Elec. A switch consisting of one or more knifelike pieces hinged at one end and making contact near the other with flat gripping springs.

knife tool. A tool suggestive of a knife; as: a A knife-shaped graver. b A small wheel used in seal engraving for cutting fine lines. c A narrow, deep, flat-pointed lathe tool for cutting off work or finishing out sharp corners.

Knif'fin system (nif'fin). *Horl.* A system or method of training grapevines in which the trunk is carried to the uppermost wire or crosspiece of the trellis, along which the fruiting canes, which are annually renewed from the trunk, are tied, thus allowing the bearing branches to hang down. It is adopted in most American vineyards.

knight (nit), n. [ME. *knicht, eniht*, knight, soldier. AS. *cnicht, oneoh*, boy, youth, attendant, military follower; akin to D. & G. *knacht* servant, and perh. to E. *kin*.] 1. A young servant or attendant; any male servant or attendant. *Obs.*

2. A military attendant, servant, or follower; hence, one who devotes himself to the service of a lady as her attendant or champion.

In all your quarrels will I be your knight. *Tennyson.*

3. A In feudal times, a mounted man-at-arms serving a king or other superior, commonly in return for a tenure of land; esp., in the developed system of chivalry, one, generally of noble birth, who, after serving regularly as page and squire, was admitted to a special military rank. A man was dubbed "knight by the king or other feudal superior with various ceremonies. (See *KNIGHTHOOD*.) As a knight he was solemnly bound to chivalrous conduct — bravery, courtesy, and the defense of the distressed, esp. women. See also *BACHELOR, I, BANNERET, I*.

b In modern times, a man upon whom a corresponding

knick'knack'ish, a. See *ISH*.

knick'knack'y' (-năk'y'), a. Of, pertaining to, or devoted to, knickknacks; trifling.

knife bar. The bar to which the knives in a cutting machine are fastened; a cutter bar.

knife'-edged' (-ējd'), a. Having an edge like that of a knife.

knife file. See *FILE, n., tool*.

knife'ful, n. See *FUL*.

knife'-hand'le, n. The razor clamp. *Local, U. S.*

knife hook. A sickle. *Obs.*

knife key. A compass key having a knife at one end.

knife stone. A hone. [*tool*]

knif'ing tool (nif'ing). A knife

FRATERNAL EMBLEMS



FREE AND ACCEPTED MASON'S



32ND DEGREE MASON'S



KNIGHTS TEMPLARS



NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE



IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN



ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR



FORESTERS OF AMERICA



ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS



INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS



INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHARITES



INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS



JUNIOR ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS



INDEPENDENT ORDER OF BRITH ABRAHAM



KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS



ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN



BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS



ROYAL ARCANUM



INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS



KNIGHTS OF THE MODERN MACCABEES



KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS



MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA



KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD



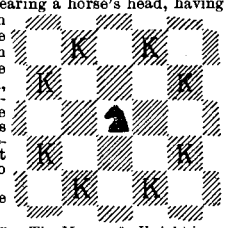
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD



BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN

knighthood has been conferred by a sovereign in recognition of personal merit of some kind or other. In Great Britain the feudal knight ranked next below a baron; the modern knight ranks next below a baronet. He has the title *Sir* prefixed to his name; as, *Sir Walter Raleigh*. The dignity is not hereditary. In both medieval and modern knighthood, the knight may hold his rank either as an individual or as member of an organized order of knighthood, which may be either a fraternity holding property and special rights as a body, or simply an honorary society. See **ORDER**, n. c. A person of ancient history or mythology regarded as of a rank equivalent to that of knight;—often translating *L. miles*. Obs., except specif.: (1) One of the Roman equites. (2) A Greek *επιπλοος* (horseman), in Solon's constitution of Athens a citizen of the second class, having an income of 300 medimni.

4. Short for KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE. Eng. **5. a** The title of a male member of the Primrose League. Eng. **b** A member of an order or society, or the holder of a degree or rank in such an order or society, the official title of whom is "knight"; as, a *Knighth Templar* (*Freemasonry*); the *Knights of Pythias*; the *Knights of Labor*. **6. Chess.** A piece, usually bearing a horse's head, having a move of two squares such that it must alight on a square of different color from that on which it is stationed. In the center of an unoccupied board, a knight has thus eight possible moves. See *Illustr.* The presence of pawns or pieces on any of the squares immediately adjacent to the knight does not affect its liberty to move. See **1st CHESS**.



7. Playing Cards. The knave or jack. Obs. **8. Naut.** A piece of timber pierced with sheaves through which the halyards ran on old ships. Obs. **9.** In various jocular or slang phrases, one belonging to a certain trade, business, or profession, or having a certain character, etc., as: *knight of the pestle*, an apothecary; *knight of the road*, a highwayman or a tramp; *knight of the whip*, a coachman; etc.

knighthood of the shire. Obs.—*k.* of industry, a chivalrous d'industrie. Obs.—*E.* of La Mancha. Don Quixote (which see).—*K.* of Malta. See **HOSPITALER**.—*k.* of Parliament. = **KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE**. Obs.—*K.* of Rhodes. See **HOSPITALER**.—*K.* of St. John of Jerusalem. See **HOSPITALER**.—*k.* of the carpet, a knight who is made such kneeling on a carpet before the sovereign; one who receives knighthood because of service or distinction other than military.—*k.* of the chamber, a knight of the carpet. Obs.—*k.* of the community, a knight of the shire. Obs.—*k.* of the post, one who gained his living by giving false evidence on trials, or false bail. "A knight of the post, a quoth he, for so I am termed; a fellow that will swear you anything for twelvenpence." *Nash*.—*K.* of the Ruseful Countenance, Don Quixote;—so called by Sancho Panza.—*k.* of the shire, in England, one of the representatives of a shire or county in Parliament, in distinction from the representatives of cities and boroughs. Most of the distinctive features of counties have now been abolished and the distinctions between knights of the shire and burgesses have disappeared, but the term is used technically to designate the members for counties or divisions of counties.—*Knights of Labor*, a secret organization formed in 1869 to secure and maintain the rights of workmen as respects their relations to their employers. *U. S.*—*Knights of Pythias*, a secret order, founded at Washington, D. C., in 1864, for social and charitable purposes.—*Knights of the Golden Circle*, a secret organization formed in 1855 to promote the interests of the South and the slavery cause. During the Civil War it had many members in the Northern States, and gave much "aid and comfort" to the South.—*Knights of the Holy Sepulcher* or *Sepulchre*. See **ORDER**, I.—*Knights of the Round Table*, knights belonging to the legendary order instituted by King Arthur, and taking its name from the *Round Table* (which see) at which they sat. Various legends in French, English, and German verse and prose have come down, dealing with Gawain, Lancelot, Percival, Galahad, Tristram (see these names), and other members of the order.—*Knights without Fear and without Reproach*. See **CHEVALIER SANS PEUR ET SANS REPROCHE**.

knighthood (nit), v. t.; **KNIGHTED**; **KNIGHT'ING**. To dub or create (one) a knight,—done in England by the sovereign only, who taps the kneeling candidate with a sword, saying: "Rise, Sir —."

knighthood (nit), n. 1. The body of knights, taken collectively; a body of knights.

2. A register and account of knights.

knighthood bachelor; *pl.* **KNIGHTS BACHELORS**. A knight of the most ancient, but the lowest, order of English knights, and not a member of any order of chivalry. See **BACHELOR**, I.

knighthood companion; *pl.* **KNIGHTS COMPANIONS**. In certain honorary orders a member of the lowest grade, as in the Order of the Bath, where knights companions are distinguished from knights commanders, who rank next above, and knights grand cross, those of the first class. See **ORDER**, I.

knighthood-errant, n.; *pl.* **KNIGHTS-ERRANT**. 1. A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures in which to exhibit military skill, prowess, and generosity.

2. One likened to or resembling a knight-errant.

knighthood-errant-ry, n.; *pl.* **KNIGHT-ERRANTRIES** (-rîz). 1. The character or actions of knights-errant; practice of wandering in quest of adventures; quixotic conduct; a quixotic or romantic adventure or scheme.

2. Knights-errant as a body. *Rare*.

knighthood/head (nit/héd), n. *Naut.* A one of two bollard

knighthood adventurer. A knight-errant. [*SERET*, I.]

knighthood banneret. See **2d BAN-**

knighthood baronet. = **BARONET**.

knighthood commander. See **KNIGHT COMPANION**.

knighthood-cross = **KNIGHT**.

knighthood-em-foll (nit/en-), n. = **KNIGHT'S-MILFOIL**.

knighthood-em-yar-row, n. = **KNIGHT'S-MILFOIL**. [*SHIP*, I.]

knighthood-errant-ship, n. See **KNIGHT-ERRANT**.

knighthood-ess, n. *Rare*. A female knight; a woman who fights like a knight. *b* A woman who is a member of an order of knights. *c* A knight's wife.

knighthood-ish, n. A pine-cone fish, esp. the Australian species *Monocentrus glaucus*.

knighthood grand cross. See

timbers rising in the bows just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, which they support. *b* On some vessels, a triangular bulkhead just abaft the cutwater with a hole through which the bowsprit passes.

knighthood (nit/hóod), n. [*KNIGHT* + *hood*: cf. *AS. eniht-had* youth.] 1. The rank, dignity, condition, profession, or vocation of a knight, or of knights as a class.

2. The character of a knight; qualities befitting a knight or knights as a class; knightliness; chivalry.

3. The whole body of knights; a body of knights.

4. Soldierly; host; also, military service. Obs.

knighthood/ly, a. [*CF.* *AS. enihtlic* boyish.] 1. Of or pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; chivalrous; as, a *knighthoodly* combat; a *knighthoodly* spirit.

2. Consisting, or made up, of knights; as, a *knighthoodly* order.

knighthood/ly, adv. In a manner becoming a knight.

knighthood marshal; *pl.* **KNIGHTS MARSHALS**. 1. A former military officer analogous to the modern quartermaster.

2. *Eng. Law.* An officer of the royal household who had judicial cognizance of transgressions committed in the royal household or verge. The office was abolished in 1846.

knighthood service. Also **knighthood's service** (nits). 1. *Feud. Law.* The military service by rendering which a knight held his lands; also, the tenure of lands held on condition of performing military service.

By far the greater part of England [in the 13th century] is held of the king by knight's service. In order to understand this tenure we must form the conception of a unit of military service. That unit seems to be the service of one knight or fully armed horseman (*servitium unius militis*) to be done to the king in his army for forty days in the year, if he be called for. . . . The unit of forty days seems to have existed rather in theory than practice. *Pollock & Maitl.*

2. Service such as a knight can or should render; hence, good or valuable service.

knighthood fee. *Feud. Law.* The fee of a knight; specif., the amount of land the holding of which imposed the obligation of knight service, being sometimes a hide or less, sometimes six or more hides.

knighthood tour; *Obs.* A series of moves of the knight, by which it occupies successively each of the sixty-four squares of the chessboard.

Knighth Templar; *pl.* **KNIGHTS TEMPLARS** (nits/ tén- plérs). 1. See **TEMPLAR**, I.

2. A member of a certain order of Freemasonry. In the United States it is organized in local commanderies, grand commanderies (State organizations), and a grand encampment (national organization). The form of organization elsewhere is somewhat different, esp. in Scotland. Three degrees in the York rite are conferred in a commandery. The order is claimed to be a lineal descendant of the ancient order of Templars.

Knip-hoffia (nip-hóff-á; ní-hóff-á), n. [*NL.*, after Johann H. *Kniphof*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of showy African liliaceous plants, the torch lilies, or flame-flowers, having spikes of reflexed scarlet or yellow flowers borne on tall scapes. The perianth is narrow and tubular, with short lobes, and the stamens are hypogynous. Several species are cultivated, usually under the name *Tritomania*.

knit (nit), n. *v. t.*; *pr. & p. KNIT* or **KNITTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n. **KNITTING**. [*ME. knitten, knuten, AS. cnyttan, fr. cnyttan* knot; akin to *Ice. knítt, Sw. knyta, Dan. knytte*. See **KNOT**.] 1. To form into a knot, or into knots; to tie together, as cord; to fasten, join, etc., by or as by tying knots. *Archaic or Dial.**

A great sheet knit at the four corners. *Acts* x. 11.

2. To form, as a textile fabric, by the interlacing of yarn or thread in a series of connected loops, by means of needles, either by hand or by machinery; as, to knit stockings.

3. To bring or bind together as by knitting or knotting; to unite firmly or closely; to interlock, intertwine, interweave, or the like; as, to knit the hands; to conjoin, cement, consolidate; as, to knit the timbers of a vessel; to cause to grow together; as, to knit the parts of a fractured bone; often, to develop in strength or sturdiness; as, a well-knit man.

4. To draw together; to contract into wrinkles.

5. To bind by a social, legal, or similar tie; as, to knit persons together by marriage; or by common interests; also, to form (such tie); as, to knit a peace between nations.

Thy merit hath my duty strongly knit. *Shak.*

to knit up. *a* To tie, secure, or string up; to unite, make, or repair by knitting. *b* To make an end of; to wind up; to conclude; to end.

The tragedy was being knit up in the deaths of the last actors in it. *Frouté.*

knit, n. *v. i.* 1. To form a fabric by interlacing yarn or thread; to weave by making knots or loops.

2. To become drawn together or contracted into wrinkles; also, to become compact; to consolidate.

3. To become united closely; to grow together; as, broken bones will in time knit and become sound.

4. To form fruit; to begin to grow or form; to set;—said of fruit, trees, blossoms, grain, or vegetables. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. To cluster;—said of bees. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. [*Perh. a different word.*] To effervesce; foam. *Rare*.

to knit up, to wind up; to conclude; to come to a close. *Obs.* "It remaineth to knit up briefly with the nature and compass of the seas."

Holland.

knit/ing (nit/ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **KNIT**. *Specific: vb. n.* *a* The action of one who knits. *b* The work or product made by one who knits;

yarrow (*Achillea*) with yellow flowers of the 16th century; an Anabaptist; hence, a fanatic.

knit, n. 1. Knitting or style of knitting; knitwork; texture. *Obs. or Dial.* [*of the brow.*]

2. Contraction or wrinkling, as *knit* (nit), [*Perh. same word as knit a louse's egg.*] A small particle, as of ore. [*Obs.*]

knit/back, n. The comfrey.

knit/ch'el (-sh), **knit**/et (-st; -t), n. A small knit; a handful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knit, **knit**, + **KNIGHT**.

knit/ster, n. A knight. *Obs.*

knit/tle (nit/tl), n. [*From KNIT*.] 1. *Naut.* = **BUTTLE** & **b**.

2. A string for tying or drawing a purse, bag, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

knit/work (nit/wúrk), n. Knitted work; knitting.

knit/ed (nit/éd), *n.* Furnished or armed with knives.

knives (nivz), *pl.* of **KNIFE**.

knive (niv), *var.* of **KNIFE**.

knoc + **KNOW**.

knoc/ber (nób/ér), n. A stag in its second year. *Eng.*

knoc/bi-ness, n. See **NESS**.

knoc/ble (nób/ly), n. [*Dim. of knob*.] A little knob.

knoc/bler (-ér), n. = **KNOBBER**.

knoc/bling fire (nób/ing), n. A bloomy fire. See **BLOOMERY**.

knoc/by (-ly), a. *Knobby*.

knoc grass. = **KNOWBEE** & **b**.

knoc latch. A latch operated by turning a knob without using a key.

knoc/ling (nób/ing), *var.* of **knob**.

knoc lock. A door lock with a knob which operates a spring bolt, in addition to the usual dead bolt operated by the key.

knoc-root, n. = **KNOWBEE** & **b**.

knoc-weed, n. *var.* of **KNAP-WEED**. *b* The horse ball.

knoc/wood, n. The wild cardamom of South Africa (*Zanthoxylum capense*). *Local*.

knoc (nók nók), n. 1. [*CF. Gael. cnoc*.] Hill; hillock. *Scot. & Ir.*

2. [*cf. Dan. dial. knok* hillock.] A sandbank. *Dial. Eng.*

as: (1) A fastening; a knot. *Obs.* (2) The network or fabric formed by knitting.

knitting case. *a* A knitting sheath. *B* A case in which knitting needles are kept.—*k. cup*, a cup of wine passed round at a wedding feast. *Obs.*—*k. machine*, a contrivance for mechanically knitting stockings, jerseys, and the like.—*k. needle*, a long thin rod, usually of steel or wood and having one or both ends bluntly pointed, used in knitting stockings, etc., by hand.—*k. pin*, a knitting needle with a knob at one end.—*k. sheath*, a sheath to receive the end of a needle to support it in knitting.—*k. stick*, a lengthened form of knitting sheath.—*k. wire*, a wire knitting needle.

knob (nób), n. [*ME. knobbe*; cf. *LG. knobbe*, and *E. knob*, *nov*.] 1. A rounded protuberance or mass; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; lump; boss; stud; bump; hump; as, a knob in the flesh, or on a bone.

2. A knoblike ornament or handle; as, the knob of a lock, door, or drawer; specif., *Arch.*, = **KNOP**.

3. A rounded hill or mountain, esp. an isolated one;—chiefly in place names; as, *Pilot Knob*.

4. *a* An incipient antler. *b* One of the rugosities of the burr of an antler.

5. A small lump, as of sugar.

6. The head; the nob. *Slang*.

7. *Old Ordnance.* The rounded rear portion of a cascabel.

knob, v. *i.*; **KNOBBED** (nób/béd); **KNOB'ING**. To grow into knobs or bunches; to become knobbed; to bulge.

knob, v. *t.* 1. To form a knob or knobs upon.

2. To free from knobs, as by hammering; to roughdress (stone) by knocking off knobs.

3. To hit. *Slang*.

knobbed (nób/béd), *a.* Containing knobs; provided with a knob or knobs; ending in a knob.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and knobbed or tubercous at the bottom. *Green.*

knobbed goose, the domestic Chinese goose.

knob/ble (nób/ly), *v. t. & i.*; **KNOB'BLE** (-ld); **KNOB'BLING** (-ling). [*Freq. of knob*, v. t.] 1. To free from knobs.

2. To strike lightly; to break or snap. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *Metal.* To shingle.

knob/by (-ly), *a.* [*From KNOB*.] 1. Full of, or covered with, knobs, or protuberances like knobs; knotty.

2. Abounding in rounded hills or mountains; lilly. *U. S.*

knob/cone pine (-kón'), *n.* A pine (*Pinus attenuata*), native of the Pacific coast of the United States, so called from the prominent umbos on the scales of the cone.

knob/ker'rie (-kér'ri), n. [*Boer D. knopkerrie*, fr. *D. knop*-hout, knotty stick + *Hottentot kerrri* club.] A short club with a knobbed end used as a missile weapon by *Kafir* and other native tribes of South Africa.

knob/stick (nób/stik'), n. 1. A stick, cane, or club terminating in a knob; esp., such a stick or club used as a weapon or missile; a knobkerrie.

2. A workman who antagonizes a trade union in some way, as by refusing to join, or by withdrawing from, the union, by refusing to strike, by taking the place of a striker, etc.; a scab; also, an employer or master who employs men on terms not acceptable to a trade union. *Cont. Eng.*

knock (nók), *v. t.*; **KNOCKED** (nókt); **KNOCK'ING**. [*ME. knokken, knoken, AS. cnocian, cnucian*; prob. of imitative origin: cf. *Ice. knoka*, *CF. KNACK*.] 1. To strike a sharp or resounding blow or blows, as with something hard or heavy or with the fist; to rap; as, to knock with a club.

For harbor at a thousand doors they knocked. *Dryden.*

Knock, and it shall be opened unto you. *Matt.* vii. 7.

2. To drive or be driven against something; to strike against something; to collide; bump; clash; as, the waves knock against the rocks.

3. Of machinery, to rattle or make a knocking noise, as from loose parts knocking against each other, or, in an internal-combustion engine, from advancing the ignition too far, from one cylinder firing against another, or the like.

4. To go, travel, or bustle;—with an adverb or adverbial phrase. *CF.* **TO KNOCK ABOUT**.

5. To practice evil speaking or fault-finding; to criticize habitually or captiously. *Vulgar Slang, U. S.*

to knock about, to go or travel about, taking knocks or rough usage; to wander about; also, to lead an irregular life. *Colloq.* "Knocking about town." *Irving.*—*to k. in or into*, to knock on a college gate after it is closed, for the purpose of gaining entrance; to gain entrance thus. *Univ. Slang, Eng.*—*to k. off*, to cease, as from work; to desist; to stop working; *Slang*, to die.—*to k. on*, to drive on by or as by a blow or blows; specif., *Rugby Football*, to drive (the ball) on with hand or arm.—*to k. out*, *a* To knock on a college gate after it is closed, for the purpose of gaining exit; to gain exit thus. *Univ. Slang, Eng.* *b* *For Hunt*—*to k. out*, to lose the scent;—said of the hounds.—*to k. over*, to succumb; to die. *Colloq. or Slang, Orf. E. D.*—*to k. together*, to collide.—*to k. under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self conquered;—an expression shortened from *knock under board or table* (to fall under the table from intoxication; hence, to yield; succumb). "Colonel Esmond knocked under to his fate." *Thackeray.*—*to k. up*, *a* To be driven up, as to strike; with *against*, to collide with; to meet; to encounter. *b* To become wearied or worn out, as with labor; to give out; to break down. "The horses were beginning to knock up under the fatigue of such severe service." *De Quincey.*

knock (nók), *v. t.* 1. To strike sharply or resoundingly, as with something hard or heavy; to beat; to hammer; to pound; to move by striking; to drive (a thing) against something; as, to knock a ball with a bat; to knock the head against a post.

2. *Specific: a* To rap upon for admittance, as a door. *b* To rouse or summon (a person) by knocking. *Colloq.*

3. To impress strongly or forcibly; to astonish; to move to admiration or applause. *Slang, Eng.*

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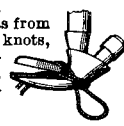
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2. Hence, fig.: a Something not easily solved; an intricacy; a difficulty; a perplexity; a problem.
Knobs worth of solution. Cowper.
b The main point of a problem, intricacy, or difficulty; the point of a story; the gist of the matter.
 I should to the knots condensed. Chaucer.
 And make of her walking soon an end. Chaucer.
c A bond of union or a binding condition or spell; an obligation; a connection; a tie; specif., the marriage knot. "With nuptial knot." Shak.
3. An ornament, article of dress, or badge consisting of ribbon, etc., tied in a knot; a bow, cockade, or epaulet; specif., one of various forms of intertwined cord adopted as badges by noble families in the Middle Ages, and now sometimes used as heraldic bearings.
4. A cluster of persons or things; collection; group; band; clique; as, a knot of scheming politicians. "Knots of talk." Tennyson.
 His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries. Shak.
 Palms in cluster, knots of Paradise. Tennyson.
5. A knob, lump, swelling, or protuberance.
 With lips serenely placid, felt the knot
 Climb in her throat. Tennyson.
6. Hence: a Any swelling or protuberance in the tissues of a plant, as the node of a grass; hence, any unusual excrescence, esp. the hard, irregular lump formed at the point of insertion of a branch in a tree trunk. **b** A bud. Obs. **c** Any fungous disease of trees characterized by the development of abnormal excrescences;—usually with attributive, as *black knot*.
7. A carved or hammered knob or boss; a stud; also, Arch., the carved foliage of a corbel, capital, or the like.
8. A knob-shaped hill; a moderately high rocky summit or peak. Dial. Eng.
9. A lump or concretion surrounded by different or softer material, as in glass, precious stones, rocks, etc.
10. A figure the lines of which are interlaced or interwoven, as in embroidery, etc. "Garden knots." Bacon.
11. A place or point where several or many lines, nerves, etc., meet or intersect and thus form a thickening; esp.: **a** The meeting place or intersection of several mountain chains; as, the *Knot of Pasco* in Peru. **b** Mech. = node.
12. Math. Any locking with itself of a closed *n* extent in a $(2n + 1)$ extent, as of a curve with itself in ordinary space (where *n* = 1). See LOCKED EXTENTS.
13. Naut. **a** A division of the log line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion. Each knot on the line bears the same proportion to a mile that twenty-eight seconds do to an hour. The number of knots which run off the reel in twenty-eight seconds, therefore, shows the number of miles the vessel is sailing in an hour. Hence: **b** A unit of speed, equivalent to one nautical mile, or 6,080.27 feet, an hour; as, when a ship goes eight nautical miles an hour, her speed is eight knots. **c** Loosely, a nautical mile;—only in such expressions as, a speed of nine knots an hour.
14. A quantity or measure of yarn, thread, etc., varying with the commodity and consisting of a definite number of coils;—so called from the knot tied when the required number of coils are reeled.
15. Short for PORTER'S KNOT.
 a knot in a rush or bulrush, a difficulty that does not exist; as, to look for or seek a knot in a rush. A Latinism. Obs.
knot (nɒt), v. t. **1.** KNOTTED; KNOTTING. **1.** To tie in with, or form into, a knot or knots; to form a knot on or in; to do up or fasten with a knot. "Knotted curls." Drayton.
 As light as I could knot the noose. Tennyson.
2. In fancy work, to form or make by knotting, or knitting knots.
3. To form knots or knobs in; to emboss; to knit (the brows).
4. To unite or bind closely or intricately; to entangle.
 The deed knots us together for time and eternity. Hawthorne.
5. a *Painting*. To cover the knots of (wood) with a preparation, as of shellac, preparatory to painting, to prevent their appearance in the finish. **b** To coat (a metal) with a protective preparation of red lead, boiled oil, and turpentine. **c** To remove knots from (cloth), as with a small pair of pliers. **d** Logging. To limb (a tree). Local, U. S.
knot, v. i. **1.** To form knots, as in a cord; to become entangled; as, a wet line knots easily.
2. To knit knots for fringe or trimming; to do knotting.
3. To form joints or nodes; to bud; to form a close head; to set;—said of plants. Obs.
 Cut hay when it begins to knot Mortimer.
4. To unite or gather in a knot or group; to assemble; to become compact. Obs. "A cistern for foul toads to knot and gender in." Shak.
knotgrass (nɒt'græs), n. **a** A common cosmopolitan polygonaceous weed (*Polygonum aviculare*) having jointed stems, linear leaves, and minute greenish flowers. An infusion of knotgrass was once supposed to have the effect of stopping the growth of an animal, and hence it was called, as by Shakespeare, "hindering knotgrass." **b** Any of several grasses with geniculate stems, as florin, oat grass, etc.; specif., the tropical American grass *Paspalum distichum*, supposed to possess medicinal properties.
knot stitch. A stitch which is used in embroidery to form lines ornamented at intervals with knots, and in drawn work to tie threads together in variously arranged patterns.
knotted (nɒt'ɪd; -ɪd; 151), p. a. **1.** Tied in or with, or fastened with, a knot or knots; having a knot or knots.
2. Fig.: Entangled; puzzling; knotty.
 They're caught in knotted lawlike nets Hudibras.
3. Ornamented or formed with knots, knobs, or bosses; shaped or interlaced as if tied in a knot; as, a knotted arch, pillar, or shaft.
4. Having intersecting lines or figures; laid out in knots. The west corner of thy curious knotted garden. Shak.
5. Full of, characterized by, or having, knots, knobs, or the like; knurled; gnarled; knitted; clotted; as, the knotted oak; knotted joints; knotted brows; knotted blood.
6. Formed into a knot, compact mass, or head; budded; headed, as clover. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

knotter (nɒt'ɪər), n. **1.** One that knots; a machine or device, as in a harvester, for tying knots.
2. A person employed to remove knots, as from yarn; a machine or device for removing knots, as, in paper making, a machine or contrivance consisting essentially of a sieve, by which the lumps, or knots, are removed from the pulp when it is strained.
knot-tiness (-ɪ-nēs), n. [From KNOTTY.]
1. Quality or state of being knotty. Knotter (1) of a "Knottiness of his style." Hare.
2. Math. The minimum number of nodes in the projection of a knot upon a plane.
knotting (nɒt'ɪŋ), p. pr. & vb. n. of KNOT. Specif.: v. b. **n.** **a** The tying of a knot or knots; a tying or tangling in a knot. **b** Lacelike fancywork made by twisting and knotting threads. **c** Any of the various preparations to knot wood or metal. See KNOT, v. t., 5.
knotty (-ɪ), a.; **knotty-er** (-ɪ-ər); **knotty-est**. **1.** Full of knots; tied in knots; knotted; having many knots; gnarled; as, knotty timber; a knotty rope.
2. Difficult; intricate; perplexing; puzzling.
 A knotty point! to which we now proceed. Pope.
3. Hard and rough; rugged; as, a knotty head.
knot-work (-wɜrk'), n. **1.** Decorative work consisting of or representing cords or the like interlaced and knotted together in designs.
2. A kind of fancywork made by knitting fine silk or thread over crocheted cotton or cord.
knout (naut; nɒt; 277), n. [Russ. *knut*; perh. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *knut* knot, *knut*, Icel. *knútr* knot; cf. F. *knout*. See KNOT.] A kind of whip for flogging criminals, formerly much used in Russia. The lash, consisting of a tapering bundle of leather things twisted with wire and hardened, badly mangles the flesh.
knout, v. t. To punish with the knout.
know (nɒ), v. t.; **pr. KNEW** (nū); **p. p. KNOWN** (nɒn); **p. pr. & vb. n. KNOWING**. [ME. *knowen*, *knawen*, AS. *cniāwan*; akin to OHG. *chnām* (in comp.), Icel. *knā* to be able, Russ. *znat'* to know, L. *gnoscere*, Gr. *γινώσκειν*, Skr. *ñā*; fr. the root of E. *can*, v. i., *ken*. See *KEN*, CAN to be able; cf. ACQUAINT, COGNITION, GNOTIC, IGNORE, NOBLE, NOTICE.] **1.** To perceive directly; to apprehend immediately by the senses or by the mind; esp., to perceive or apprehend as familiar or intelligible; to recognize; to discern the character of; hence, to recognize as distinct from something else; to distinguish; specif., Obs., to recognize as having authority; to acknowledge.
 Ye shall know them by their fruits. Matt. vii. 16.
 And their eyes were opened, and they knew him. Luke xxiv. 31.
2. To perceive or apprehend as true; to recognize as valid or as fact on the basis of information possessed or of one's understanding or intelligence; to have mental certitude in regard to, together with clear comprehension of; to perceive with understanding and conviction. *Know* is used not only for a particular consciousness of knowing; as, I know that this solution is correct; but also for a consciousness of knowing conceived as at any time possible; as, I know that two and two make four; I know my multiplication tables. Sometimes, as yet looser sense, we say: I know his name, but I cannot recall it.
 O, that a man might know
 The end of this day's business ere it come! Shak.
 There is a certainty in the proposition, and we know it. Dryden.
 Know how subtle a thing it is
 To suffer and be strong. Longfellow.
 A blind man may know all about the sky's blueness, and I may know all about your toothache, conceptually; tracing their causes from primeval chaos, and their consequences to the crack of doom. But so long as he has not felt the blueness, nor I the toothache, our knowledge, wide as it is, of these realities, will be hollow and inadequate. Wm. James.
3. To be convinced of the truth of; to be fully assured of; as, I know it, but I do not understand it; I know it, but I cannot explain it.
4. To be apprised of; to have or acquire information about; to have or gain cognizance of; as, to know the circumstances of a murder.
5. To have immediate experience of; to be acquainted with; to be no stranger to; to be more or less familiar with the person, character, etc., of; as, to know an author; to know the rules of an organization.
 He hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin. 2 Cor. v. 21.
 Not to know me argues yourselves unknown. Milton.
6. Specif.: **a** To have sexual commerce with.
 And Adam knew Eve his wife. Gen. iv. 1.
b To be conversant with; to have practical knowledge or information of; to have technical acquaintance with; to be skilled in; as, to know the printer's craft.
7. To confess; disclose; reveal. Obs.
8. Bib. To care for; guard; also, to have heed for; regard.
Know is often followed by an objective and an infinitive (with or without *to*) or a participle, a dependent sentence, etc.
 And I knew that thou hearest me always John xi. 42.
 The monk he instantly knew to be the prior. Scott.
 In other hands I have known money do good. Dickens.
not to know a B from a battledore or broomstick, to be stupidly ignorant.—to *k.* a hawk from a handaw (probably originally *heronshaw*, a heronshaw), to be able to discriminate or to perceive the obvious. Shak.—to *k.* a thing or two, to be mentally competent or informed; to have worldly knowledge and sagacity. Colloq.—to *k.* how, to understand the manner, way, or means; to have requisite information, intelligence, or sagacity. *How* is sometimes omitted. "If we fear to die, or know not to be patient." Jer. Taylor.—to *k.* on which side one's bread is buttered, to be keenly and capably alive to one's own interests or welfare.—to *k.* the ropes, to know the details of a business, the tricks of a trade, or the methods of an organization, etc., as well as a sailor understands the rigging of a vessel. Colloq.—to *k.* what o'clock it is, or the time of day, to be informed, ready for an emergency, or wide awake. Colloq.—to *k.* what's what, to be fully informed; to have up-to-date knowledge. Colloq.—to *k.* where the pinches, to know where the cause of trouble or difficulty is.
know (nɒ), v. i. **1.** To have knowledge; to have a clear



and certain perception; to possess wisdom, instruction, or information;—often with *of*.
 Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider. Is. i. 3.
 If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. John vii. 17.
 The peasant folklore of Europe still knows of willows that bleed and weep and speak when hewn.
2. To be certain; to feel confident.
3. To make confession. Obs.
4. To seek knowledge.
 Know of your youth, examine well your blood. Shak.
5. To be acquainted. Obs.
 You and I have known, sir. Shak.
6. To distinguish;—with *between*. Hare.
know (nɒ), n. Fact of knowing; knowledge. Chiefly Colloq., in the phrase *in the know*, having special knowledge or information. Slang.
know-a-ble (nɒ'ə-bl̩), a. That may be known; capable of being discovered, understood, ascertained, or recognized.
 Thus mind and matter, as known or knowable, are only two different series of phenomena or qualities. Sir W. Hamilton.
know-a-billy-fy (-bɪlɪ-fɪ), **know-a-ble-ness**, n.
knowing (nɒ'ɪŋ), n. **1.** Recognition; also, a sign by which something may be recognized. Obs.
2. Acquaintance; cognizance; knowledge; hence, experience. "In my knowing." Shak.
3. The act of attaining knowledge.
 A knowing which sees the pure spiritual truth directly. W. T. Harris.
knowing, p. a. **1.** Having, or giving, knowledge; conscious; cognitive; perceptive; as, *knowing* faculties.
2. Informed; intelligent; as, a *knowing* dog.
 The knowing and intelligent part of the world. South.
3. Displaying knowledge or skill. Obs.
4. Having or displaying discernment; artful; cunning; shrewd; wide-awake; often, having the air of being in, or indicating actual or pretended, possession of special information; as, a *knowing* rascal; a *knowing* look.
5. Displaying knowledge of what is proper or fashionable in dress, equipage, or the like; stylish; smart. Colloq.
 In the "little Mother Isle" . . . bus drivers have quite a coaching air, with hat and coat of *knowing* form. Eliot Gregory.
6. Cognizant (of); informed (in); familiar (with).
 Syn.—See SHREWD.
know/ledge (nɒl'ɛdʒ; -ɪdʒ), v. t. & i. [ME. *knowlegen*, *knowlechen*, *knawlechen*; prob. fr. ME. *craw* acknowledgment, confession (Oxf. E. D.). The origin of the last part of the word is uncert.] To acknowledge or make acknowledgment; to confess; to recognize; also, to diagnose. Obs.
know/ledge (nɒl'ɛdʒ; -ɪdʒ), n. [ME. *knowlege*, *knowlege*, *knawleche*, *knawleche*, perh. fr. the v. See KNOWLEDGE, v., *know*.] **1.** Acknowledgment, avowal, recognition, or confession; as, to make *knowledge* of a debt. Obs.
2. Act or fact of recognizing or noticing; recognition; cognizance;—esp. in the phrase *to take knowledge of*; specif., Obs., legal cognizance; judicial examination.
 And they took *knowledge* of them, that they had been with Jesus. Acts iv. 13.
 Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? Ruth ii. 10.
3. Familiarity gained by actual experience; practical skill; technical acquaintance; as, a *knowledge* of life.
4. Specif.: **a** Personal intimacy; acquaintanceship; friendship; also, persons with whom one is acquainted, collectively. Obs. **b** Sexual intercourse;—usually in the phrase *caral knowledge*.
5. Acquaintance with fact; the state of being aware of something or of possessing information; hence, scope of information; as, it has not come to my *knowledge*; also, Obs., an item of information; something made known; news; intelligence.
6. The act or state of knowing; clear perception of fact, truth, or duty; certain apprehension, whether by the senses or the understanding; familiar cognizance; cognition. Knowledge acquired by the senses or by feeling or intuition (or the internal sense) has been variously called *knowledge of acquaintance*, or *immediate knowledge*, *intuitive knowledge*, *sensative knowledge*, etc.; knowledge obtained by intellectual processes of abstraction or comparison has been variously called *knowledge about*, or *abstractive knowledge*, *intellectual knowledge*, *representative knowledge*, etc.
7. That which is gained and preserved by knowing; instruction; acquaintance; enlightenment; learning; scholarship; erudition; also, in a general sense, the sum of information conserved by civilization;—often personified.
 To give a name is for civilized thought the first step in *knowledge*. It at once depends upon, and in a sense creates, a recognizable arrangement of things, qualities, and relations. B. Bosanquet.
 But *knowledge* to their eyes her simple page
 Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll. T. Gray.
8. That which is or may be known; the subject to which an act of knowledge relates, whether a particular cognition or a branch of learning;—chiefly in the pl.
 There is a great difference in the delivery of the mathematics, which are the most abstracted of *knowledges*. Bacon.
 Kim's limitations were as curious and sudden as his *knowledges*. Kipling.
9. That by which something may be known; a mark or token; a cognizance. Obs.
 Syn.—KNOWLEDGE, WISDOM, SCIENCE, INFORMATION. KNOWLEDGE denotes acquaintance with, or clear perception of, facts; wisdom is the capacity of judging soundly and dealing broadly with facts, esp. in their practical relations to life and conduct; it often implies depth of insight or ripeness of experience; as, "*Knowledge* and intelligence . . . alone do not constitute *wisdom*," the word implies the application of . . . fittest means to the best . . . end" (T. Gray); "*Wisdom* consisteth not in knowing many things, nor even in knowing them thoroughly; but in choosing and in following what conduces the most certainly to our lasting happiness and true glory" (Laudor); "*Knowledge* dwells in heads replete with thoughts of other men, *wisdom* in minds attentive to their own" (Couper); "She [*knowledge*] is earthly of the mind, but *wisdom* heavenly of the soul" (Tennyson). SCIENCE, as here compared (see SCIENCE), in modern usage, is exact, organized, and classified knowledge, esp. in relation to

enlarged, fleshy, and turnip-shaped, and is eaten like cauliflower; also, any plant of the kohlrabi type, or its cooked stems as served.

Kohlrausch's law (kôl'rôush-iz). [After Rudolf H. A. Kohlrausch, German physicist.] Phys. Chem. The principle that the velocity of an ion in a solution is dependent on the nature of the solvent and on the potential gradient, but not on the other ions present.

Kôji (kô'ji), n. [Jap.] A kind of yeast cake prepared in Japan from rice inoculated with the spores of a mold (*Eurotium oryzae*), which is permitted to develop a mycelium among the grains. The product is used in making bread, and in breweries for the manufacture of sake.

Ko-koo'na (kô-kôo'nd), n. [NL., fr. Singalese name.] Bot. A genus of East Indian castraceous trees distinguished by the 3-celled ovary and 3-angled fruit, containing numerous exarilate seeds. The seeds of the Ceylonese *K. zeylanica* yield an illuminating oil; its bark affords a kind of snuff.

Ko'ko-pu (kô'kô-pôo; colloq. kô'kô-pôo), n. [Maori.] A fat, sluggish, fresh-water food fish of New Zealand (*Galaxias fasciatus*) having the general appearance of a trout. The name is extended to related species.

Kol (kôl), n. One of a native people of the wilder parts of Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, India; also, their language. They are of Dravidian or Mongolo-Dravidian race, and for the most part of little more than savage culture, their religion is mainly animism, their language of Munda affinities. Cf. KOLARIAN.

The Kol language has . . . two main dialects, Mundari and Ho, the former of which is spoken to the north, mainly in Ranchi and Palamou, and the latter to the south, in Singbhum and the neighborhood. *Census of India, 1901.*

Ko'la (kô'la), n. Pharm. The kola nut or an extract prepared from it.

kola nut. [See COLA.] The brown bitter nut of an African sterculiaceae tree (*Cola acuminata*), cultivated in the West Indies and Brazil. It is nearly the size of a chestnut, and contains a large proportion of caffeine and some theobromine. The nut is chewed as a condiment and stimulant, and the extract is used as a tonic drink. See COLA.

Ko-lar-i-an (kô-lâr-i'ân; H. S.), n. A member of the race whose native speech is of the Munda subfamily; also, the Munda languages. — a. Of or pert. to the Kolarians, or pert. to or designating Kolarian. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Of late years the Munda subfamily has been called the *Kolarian*, the name being used both for the languages and for the tribes which speak them. Mr. Risley has proved the nonexistence of any such distinct race of men, the so-called "Kolarians" being simply members of the great Dravidian family. . . . The name *Kolarian* itself is objectionable. It was suggested first in the year 1878, although another name was already in the field, under the impression that the Kois, one of the principal of these tribes, were somehow connected with Colar in Southern India, a thing which has yet to be proved. *Census of India, 1901.*

Ko'li (kô'li), n. A member of a low-caste tribe numerous in Hyderabad, the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, and the Punjab. They are engaged in agriculture, as fishermen, laborers, and in various occupations. Formerly many of them were engaged in gang robberies.

ko-lin'sky (kô-lin'ski), n. [Russ. *kolinskii* of Kola, a district in northeastern Russia where the finest minks and asp. . . *Putorius sibiricus*, the yellowish brown pelt of which

is valued, esp. for the tail, used for making artists' brushes. Trade names for the fur are *red sable* and *Tatar sable*.

Ko-lusch'an, Kolush'an (kô-lush'an), a. [From Russ. *kalyushka* piece of wood (worn in the nether lip).] Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising the Thinkit tribes of the Alexander Archipelago of southeastern Alaska and adjacent coast lands. Their language bears some affinity to Mexican tongues.

kom'nos (kôm'nôs), n. [Gr. *κομμός* a beating of the head and breast in lamentation, fr. *κόπτειν* to strike.] Gr. Drama. In tragedy, a lament sung in parts alternating between the chief actor or actors and the chorus. See STRASIMON. Cf. EPISODE, 1, *EXODUS*, 3.

kôni-ôl'o-gy (kô'ni-ôl'ô-jî), n. [Gr. *κόνη* dust + *-λογία*.] The scientific study of atmospheric dust and floating germs.

kôni'scope (kô'ni-skôp), n. [Gr. *κόνη* dust + *-σκόπεο*.] Meteor. An instrument for observing dust and other floating particles in the atmosphere.

koo'doo (koo'doo), n. [Hottentot *ku'du*.] A large, handsome African antelope (*Strepsiceros strepsiceros*, syn. *S. kudu*), standing about four and a half feet high and having graceful spiral horns. The color is grayish brown, with vertical white stripes on the sides and white markings on the head and neck, which is fringed on the under side with long hairs. The lesser koodoo of Somaliland (*S. imberbis*) is similar, but smaller, and lacks the fringe on the neck.

koo'l-man (koo'l-mân), n.; pl. -MANS (-mânz). [Native name.] A large vessel of wood or bark, used by Australian aborigines to hold water.

Koo'te-nay (koo'te-nâ), n. Also **Koo'te-nal, Koo'ta-nie**. [From the *Kootenay* River, British Columbia.] Geol. A formation of Late Jurassic or Early Cretaceous age, in the Province of Alberta (Canada) and its surroundings.

kop (kôp), n. [South Afr. D., fr. D. *kop* head, akin to G. *kopf* and prob. to E. *cop top*.] Hill; mountain. *South Africa.*

ko'pek (kô'pêk), n. Also **ko'pek, co'pek**, etc. [Russ. *копейка*.] A small Russian coin and money of account. See COIN. It was originally of silver.

ko'p'je (kô'p'ji), n. [South African D., dim. of *kop*. See *KOP*.] A hillock; a small kop. *South Africa.*

kor (kôr), n. [Heb. *כֹּר*.] An ancient Hebrew measure; — called, in dry measure, *homer*. See MEASURE.

Ko'rah-ite (kô'râ-î'te), n. One of the descendants of the Levite Korah (*Nom. xvi.*), prominent in the temple service. Twelve psalms are ascribed to them. 1 *Chron. ix. 19.*

Ko'rah-it'ic (-it'ik), a. [From *Ko'rah-ite*.] Pert. to or designating the Korahites.

Ko-rân (kô-rân; kô'rân; 277), n. [Ar. *قرآن*. Cf. AL-CORAN.] The scriptures of the Mohammedans, containing the professed revelations to Mohammed. By Mohammed the name *Koran* was given to a single revelation or to a collection of revelations, but after his death, when his various utterances had been collected in writing, this name was applied to the whole book. The *Koran* is in Arabic, is divided into 114 suras, or chapters, and is the basis for

the religious, social, civil, commercial, military, and legal regulation of the Mohammedan world.

Ko're (kô're), **Co'ra** (kô'râ), n. [L. *Corra*, fr. Gr. *κόρη*, lit., the maiden.] Gr. Relig. The daughter of Demeter, Persephone; — the name under which she was worshipped, esp. in the Eleusinian mysteries. See PERSÉPHONE.

Ko-re'an (kô-rê'an), a. Of or pertaining to Korea or the Koreans, or their language.

Ko-re'an, n. 1. A member of the native race of Korea, a mixed race of Mongoloid type and of an adeptly imitative rather than profound intelligence. Their civilization is borrowed from that of China.

The Koreans, who take an intermediate position between the continental and insular Mongoloid peoples, are somewhat taller and more robust, with much lighter complexion and far more regular features, than the average Mongol. A. H. Keane.

2. The language of the Koreans, an agglutinative tongue related to Japanese and possibly ultimately derived from the Ural-Altaic family. Its alphabet is probably a primitive form of the Indian derived from an ancient Pali or Tibetan type. It contains eleven vowels and fourteen consonants, collectively called *Omnan*, that is, "vulgar characters." The differences between the book form and the spoken form of the language are such that the latter cannot be exactly recorded. Korean literature has been mostly written in Chinese.

Ko-reish' (kô-rêish'), n. A powerful Arab tribe, of which Mohammed was a member, which from early in the 6th century formed a kind of religious hierarchy, having in charge the Caaba at Mecca, which was even in pre-Mohammedan times the chief Arab shrine. Members of the tribe hold highest rank among the Arab clans.

Ko'ri (kô'ri), n. [Sechuan.] The largest of African bustards (*Capototus kori*). It is about four feet long and often weighs over 30 pounds. It has a black, crested head, mottled ashy gray upper parts, white breast and belly, black wings, and a black half collar.

Ko-ro-mi-ko (kô'rô-mê'kô; colloq. kô'rô-b'), n. Also **Ko-romi-ka** (-kâ). [Maori.] A either of two scopulariaceae shrubs of New Zealand (*Veronica salicifolia* and *V. parviflora*), both of which have handsome white flowers. A drug prepared from these plants, used in diarrhea.

Kor-yak', Kor-lak' (kôr-jâk'), n. One of a Mongolian race of northeastern Siberia, fishermen and hunters or reindeer herdsman, linguistically related to the Kamchadales and Chukchis, and known for their gentleness with their women and children.

ko'sher (kô'shêr), a. [Heb. *כֹּשֶׁר* fit, proper.] Ceremonially clean, according to Jewish law; — applied to food, esp. to meat of animals slaughtered according to its requirements. Opposed to *tref*. Hence, designating a shop, store, house, etc., where such food is sold or used.

ko'sher, n. Kosher food; also, a kosher shop.

ko'sher, v. t.; **ko'SHERED** (-shêrd); **ko'SHER-ING**. To prepare in conformity with the Jewish law, as meat.

ko'sin (kô'sîn), n. Also **ko'suin, ko'suin**, etc. [See CUSSO.] Pharm. A substance, C₂₁H₃₂O₆, obtained from cusso as a white flocculent precipitate which dries to a yellowish, acrid, bitter, resinlike substance. It is used as an anthelmintic.

Kos-te-letz'ky-a (kô'stê-lêts'ki-â), n. [NL., after V. F. Kosteletzky (d. 1887), Bohemian botanist.] Bot. A small genus of malvaceous herbs differing from *Hibiscus* in having a single ovule in each cell of the ovary. The species are chiefly natives of the southern United States and Mexico. *K. virginica* is cultivated for its pink flowers.

Kô'ts (kô'ts), n. [Jap.] Music. A long Japanese harp of thirteen silk strings, stretched over a sounding box, each with a separate bridge, by shifting which it is tuned.

kopp'ite (kôp'î'te), n. [After Prof. Hermann Kopp (1817-92), German chemist.] Min. A cerium mineral closely allied to pyrochlore, occurring in minute brown crystals. [COPRA.]

ko'ra (kô'râ), n. [Heb. *כֹּרָא*.] A Hebrew who led a rebellion against Moses because of his preferring the Levites, and was destroyed.

ko'rah-ite (kô'râ-î'te), n. [Heb. *כֹּרָאִית*.] A Hebrew who led a rebellion against Moses because of his preferring the Levites, and was destroyed.

ko'rah-it'ic (-it'ik), a. [From *ko'rah-ite*.] Pert. to or designating the Korahites.

ko-rân (kô-rân; kô'rân; 277), n. [Ar. *قرآن*. Cf. AL-CORAN.] The scriptures of the Mohammedans, containing the professed revelations to Mohammed. By Mohammed the name *Koran* was given to a single revelation or to a collection of revelations, but after his death, when his various utterances had been collected in writing, this name was applied to the whole book. The *Koran* is in Arabic, is divided into 114 suras, or chapters, and is the basis for



Vienna Kohl-rabi.



Koodoo (*Strepsiceros strepsiceros*).

ko'hoi (kô'hôi), n. Var. of KOIL, cosmetic.

ko'hu-a (kô'hô-â), n. [Maori.] A native earth oven. See A large three-legged iron pot; — often called *go-shore* by colonists and sailors. *New Zealand.*

Ko-bal' (koi-bal'), n. A member of a Tatarized Samoyed tribe or horde of southern Yenisienka, Siberia; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.

ko'le, + COLE.

Ko-kôin, Var. of KHOI-KHOIN.

ko-lan-gyiph'ic (kô-lân-gîp'hik), n. [Gaelic.] A member of the CELTIC LANGUAGES.

ko-lon' (kô-lôn'), n. [Modern Gr. *κολλών* bushel.] See MEASURE.

ko-lô, + COLEANT.

ko-lô, + QUANTISE.

Ko-pa'to (kô-pâ'tô), n. [Indi.] A name of West Humboldt Range, Nevada. Geol. A subdivision of the Triassic system in western North America. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

ko'ra (kô'râ), n. [Heb. *כֹּרָא*.] A Hebrew who led a rebellion against Moses because of his preferring the Levites, and was destroyed.

ko'rah-ite (kô'râ-î'te), n. [Heb. *כֹּרָאִית*.] A Hebrew who led a rebellion against Moses because of his preferring the Levites, and was destroyed.

ko'rah-it'ic (-it'ik), a. [From *ko'rah-ite*.] Pert. to or designating the Korahites.

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whom it is a favorite pigment. **ko'ra** (kô'râ), n., or **ko'ra** wood, a coco wood a. = **ko'ra** (kô'râ), n. [Maori.] A native earth oven. See A large three-legged iron pot; — often called *go-shore* by colonists and sailors. *New Zealand.*

ko'la (kô'la), n. [Hind. *काला*.] A jackal. *India.* [Hib.] **ko-lô-y'ia** (kô-lô-y'î-â), n. [Yid.] **ko'ld**, + COLD.

ko'le, + COAL.

ko'le (kô'lê'), n. [Hawaii *ko-lê*.] A golden plover. *Hawaii.*

ko'li, + COLLIER.

ko'li, + COLL.

ko-lô-z'y-ia, Var. of COLLOZ-Y-IA.

ko-lo'a (kô-lô'â), n. [Hind. *काला*.] A jackal. *India.* [Hib.] **ko-lô-y'ia** (kô-lô-y'î-â), n. [Yid.] **ko'ld**, + COLD.

ko'le, + COAL.

ko'le (kô'lê'), n. [Hawaii *ko-lê*.] A golden plover. *Hawaii.*

ko'li, + COLLIER.

ko'li, + COLL.

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district of Asia Minor, settled in Macedonia.

Kondh, var. of KHOIND.

ko'no (kô'nô), n. [Maori.] A native earth oven. See A large three-legged iron pot; — often called *go-shore* by colonists and sailors. *New Zealand.*

ko'ku (kô'kû), n. [Jap.] See *ko'ku* Var. of COCUM.

ko'la (kô'la), n. [Hind. *काला*.] A jackal. *India.* [Hib.] **ko-lô-y'ia** (kô-lô-y'î-â), n. [Yid.] **ko'ld**, + COLD.

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[Native name on the Gabun River.] A West African anthropoid ape (*Symia ichégo*, fr. *Pygmy* *ko'lo'lo'lo'*), similar to the chimpanzee, but having the head nearly bald and the face and hands black.

Koo-loo'yo, Coo-loo'yo (kô-lô-lô-yô), n. An Algerine of negro descent. [COPRA.]

ko'ra (kô'râ), n. [Heb. *כֹּרָא*.] A Hebrew who led a rebellion against Moses because of his preferring the Levites, and was destroyed.

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ko'rah-it'ic (-it'ik), a. [From *ko'rah-ite*.] Pert. to or designating the Korahites.

ko-rân (kô-rân; kô'rân; 277), n. [Ar. *قرآن*. Cf. AL-CORAN.] The scriptures of the Mohammedans, containing the professed revelations to Mohammed. By Mohammed the name *Koran* was given to a single revelation or to a collection of revelations, but after his death, when his various utterances had been collected in writing, this name was applied to the whole book. The *Koran* is in Arabic, is divided into 114 suras, or chapters, and is the basis for

the religious, social, civil, commercial, military, and legal regulation of the Mohammedan world.

Ko're (kô're), **Co'ra** (kô'râ), n. [L. *Corra*, fr. Gr. *κόρη*, lit., the maiden.] Gr. Relig. The daughter of Demeter, Persephone; — the name under which she was worshipped, esp. in the Eleusinian mysteries. See PERSÉPHONE.

Ko-re'an (kô-rê'an), a. Of or pertaining to Korea or the Koreans, or their language.

Ko-re'an, n. 1. A member of the native race of Korea, a mixed race of Mongoloid type and of an adeptly imitative rather than profound intelligence. Their civilization is borrowed from that of China.

The Koreans, who take an intermediate position between the continental and insular Mongoloid peoples, are somewhat taller and more robust, with much lighter complexion and far more regular features, than the average Mongol. A. H. Keane.

2. The language of the Koreans, an agglutinative tongue related to Japanese and possibly ultimately derived from the Ural-Altaic family. Its alphabet is probably a primitive form of the Indian derived from an ancient Pali or Tibetan type. It contains eleven vowels and fourteen consonants, collectively called *Omnan*, that is, "vulgar characters." The differences between the book form and the spoken form of the language are such that the latter cannot be exactly recorded. Korean literature has been mostly written in Chinese.

Ko-reish' (kô-rêish'), n. A powerful Arab tribe, of which Mohammed was a member, which from early in the 6th century formed a kind of religious hierarchy, having in charge the Caaba at Mecca, which was even in pre-Mohammedan times the chief Arab shrine. Members of the tribe hold highest rank among the Arab clans.

Ko'ri (kô'ri), n. [Sechuan.] The largest of African bustards (*Capototus kori*). It is about four feet long and often weighs over 30 pounds. It has a black, crested head, mottled ashy gray upper parts, white breast and belly, black wings, and a black half collar.

Ko-ro-mi-ko (kô'rô-mê'kô; colloq. kô'rô-b'), n. Also **Ko-romi-ka** (-kâ). [Maori.] A either of two scopulariaceae shrubs of New Zealand (*Veronica salicifolia* and *V. parviflora*), both of which have handsome white flowers. A drug prepared from these plants, used in diarrhea.

Kor-yak', Kor-lak' (kôr-jâk'), n. One of a Mongolian race of northeastern Siberia, fishermen and hunters or reindeer herdsman, linguistically related to the Kamchadales and Chukchis, and known for their gentleness with their women and children.

ko'sher (kô'shêr), a. [Heb. *כֹּשֶׁר* fit, proper.] Ceremonially clean, according to Jewish law; — applied to food, esp. to meat of animals slaughtered according to its requirements. Opposed to *tref*. Hence, designating a shop, store, house, etc., where such food is sold or used.

ko'sher, n. Kosher food; also, a kosher shop.

ko'sher, v. t.; **ko'SHERED** (-shêrd); **ko'SHER-ING**. To prepare in conformity with the Jewish law, as meat.

ko'sin (kô'sîn), n. Also **ko'suin, ko'suin**, etc. [See CUSSO.] Pharm. A substance, C₂₁H₃₂O₆, obtained from cusso as a white flocculent precipitate which dries to a yellowish, acrid, bitter, resinlike substance. It is used as an anthelmintic.

Kos-te-letz'ky-a (kô'stê-lêts'ki-â), n. [NL., after V. F. Kosteletzky (d. 1887), Bohemian botanist.] Bot. A small genus of malvaceous herbs differing from *Hibiscus* in having a single ovule in each cell of the ovary. The species are chiefly natives of the southern United States and Mexico. *K. virginica* is cultivated for its pink flowers.

Kô'ts (kô'ts), n. [Jap.] Music. A long Japanese harp of thirteen silk strings, stretched over a sounding box, each with a separate bridge, by shifting which it is tuned.

[Native name on the Gabun River.] A West African anthropoid ape (*Symia ichégo*, fr. *Pygmy* *ko'lo'lo'lo'*), similar to the chimpanzee, but having the head nearly bald and the face and hands black.

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ko-tow' (kō-tōw'), *v. t.*; **ko-toww'** (-toud'); **ko-tow'ing**. [*Chin. kō t'ou'* knock head.] To kneel and knock the forehead on the ground by way of homage, worship, or deep respect. *Chinese.*

ko-tow', n. The prostration made by kneeling and knocking the forehead on the ground. In worship, and in the imperial presence, it is performed with three kneelings, and three knockings of the head to each kneeling. *Chinese.*

ko-wha-l' (kō'hwā-ē; kō'hwā), *n.* [*Maori.*] A New Zealand fabaceous shrub (*Sophora tetralopra*), with handsome yellow flowers resembling those of the laburnum. It has been acclimatized in England as a garden ornamental.

kraal (krāl; 277), *n.* [*D., a village, inclosure, park, fr. P. g. curral* a cattle pen; the same word as *Sp. curral*. See *CORRAL*.] 1. A village of South African natives, esp. Hottentots or Kafirs, typically consisting of an outer stockade, a row of huts, and an inner stockade inclosing a space for the retention of cattle; also, the social unit or organization which the kraal represents; the native village community. The wandering tribes of Hottentots are subdivided into villages, communities, or *krals*, of from two hundred to four hundred people each. These *krals* are endogamous. *P. H. Gudings.* 2. Hence: a loosely, a single hut or group of huts. *South Africa.* b An inclosure, or stockade or pen, for cattle or sheep. *South Africa.* c An inclosure into which are driven wild elephants which are to be tamed and educated. *Ceylon.* d *Sponge Fishing.* A pen built of watted stakes for holding gathered sponges.

kraal, v. t. To confine in a kraal.

Krag-Jör'gen-sen r'ifle (kräg'yür'gën-sën). [*After Capt. O. Krag and J. Jørgensen* of Norway, the inventors.] A breech-loading rifle having a magazine of the box type underneath the chamber, holding five cartridges, which it feeds up into the left side of the receiver. The cartridges are loaded into the magazine through a hinged gate, either singly or from a clip. There is a cut-off, allowing the magazine to be held in reserve. It is used by Denmark and Norway, and with modifications was the standard arm of the United States army from 1892 to 1898.

krait (krit), *n.* [*Hind. karait.*] A very venomous snake of India (*Bungarus caeruleus*), allied to the cobra. Its upper parts are bluish or brownish black, often with narrow white streaks; the belly is whitish. The krait often enters houses, and is believed to be the cause of more deaths than any other snake of India.

kra'kon (krä'kōn; krä'), *n.* [*Norw. dial. krake* (the final *i* is the article).] A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster, often represented as resembling an island, but sometimes as resembling an immense octopus.

kra'ma (krä'mä), *n.* [*From Gr. κρᾶμα, fr. κερᾶνναι* to mix.] *Ecol.* The wine mingled with water used in Oriental churches in celebrating the Eucharist.

Kra-me'r'i-a (krä-mēr'i-ä), *n.* [*NL., after the German botanist J. G. H. & W. H. Kramer.*] *Bot.* A genus of American shrubs sometimes referred to the Polygalaceae, but usually regarded as the type of a distinct family. They have flowers with five irregular petals and a 1-celled ovary becoming an indehiscent prickly fruit. *K. trumandra* is the rhatany. Some Mexican species are ornamental.

kran (krän), *n.* [*Per. grän.*] A silver coin of Persia, formerly equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents), now to about 8 cents. See *COIN*.

krau-ro'sis (krä-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. κρᾶρος* brittle, dry.] *Med.* Atrophy and shriveling of the skin and mucous membrane of a part.

krom'lin (kröm'lin), *n.* [*F., fr. Russ. kroml.*] The cit-

adel of a town or city; esp. [*cap.*], the citadel of Moscow, a large inclosure which contains imperial palaces, cathedrals, churches, an arsenal, etc. *Russia.*

Krom'nitz white (kröm'nits). [*From Kromnitz, Hungary.*] A pure white lead made by treating litharge and lead acetate with carbon dioxide, and formed into tablets. It is used in fine painting.

krong (kräng), *n.* [*D., a carcass.*] The carcass of a whale after the blubber, baleen, etc., have been removed.

krong'ing hook (kräng'ing). *Whaling.* A hook for holding the blubber while cutting it away.

krou'zer (kroit'sër), *n.* Also **kru'zer** (kroit'sër). [*G. Kreuzer.*] A small copper coin worth about half a cent, or one farthing, formerly used in South Germany; also, an Austrian copper coin of about the same value. See *COIN*.

krieg'spiel (kräg'spël), or **Krieg'spiel** (kräg'spël; *G. kräks'pîl*), *n.* [*G. Kriegsspiel; krieg war + spiel* play.] A game in which blocks representing contending forces, guns, etc., or miniature ships, are moved about on maps or a table according to elaborate rules representing conditions of actual warfare. It is designed to instruct in the principles, etc., of military or naval operations.

Kriem'hild (krîem'hîlt), *n.* [*MHG. Kriemhilt, Kriemhilt.*] In the Nibelungenid, the beautiful sister of King Gunther, who becomes the wife of Siegfried. After his death she is married to Etzel and participates in the treacherous slaughter of her kinsmen and the Burgundians, in revenge for Hagen's murder of Siegfried. Cf. *GUDRUN, GUNTER, LIDICO.* See *BRUNHILD*.

Krish'nä (krîsh'nä), *n.* [*Skr. Kṛishnā.*] *Hindu Myth.* The eighth avatar of Vishnu and one of the most widely worshipped of the Hindu deities. In the epic literature he is the hero of innumerable exploits; the Bhagavad-Gita is put into his mouth, as recited to Arjuna. He is reputed to have been brought up as a cowherd, and under this form is celebrated at the Holi festival to personate the fertility and reproductive aspect of nature. In a patch of clear moonlight stood revealed the young herd, the darling of the Gopis, the idol of dreaming maids and of mothers ere their children are born — Krishna the Well-beloved. *Arjuna.*

Kriss Kring'le (krîs krîng'le), [*G. Christkind, -del, Christ child, Christmas gift, a dim. of Christkind.*] St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus.

krō'ne (krō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* **KRONEN** (-nër). [*Dan.*] The Scandinavian gold monetary unit, or the corresponding silver coin; — so called in Denmark and Norway. Called also, by translation, *crown*. See *COIN*.

krō'ne (krō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* **KRONEN** (-nën). [*G.* See 1st *CROWN*.] A German gold coin; also, the monetary unit of Austria-Hungary or the corresponding coin; — called also, by translation, *crown*. See *COIN*.

Krop-at'schek r'ifle (krō-pät'shëk). [*After A. Kropat'schek, Austrian artilleryist.*] A breech-loading rifle having a tubular magazine under the barrel, now modified and known as the *Lebel r'ifle* (which see).

Kru'man (krō'män), *n.*; *pl.* **MEN** (-mën). One of an indigenous Liberian tribe of Negroes, noted for skill as boatmen. They are stalwart and industrious, and are much employed on vessels in West African waters. Their native Mandingian tongue is being replaced in part by English.



Krishna.

Krumm'holz (krööm'höits), *n.* [*G., fr. krumm* crooked + *holz* wood.] 1. The knee pine. 2. *Phytogog.* A type of forest characteristic of certain alpine regions of southern Europe in which the knee pine or the mountain pine is the predominating tree. In this sense sometimes translated *elfinwood*.

Krum'horn (krööm'hörw'), *n.* [*G. Krummhorn* cornet; *krum'hörn* = *krumm* crooked + *horn* horn.] *Music.* a A reed wind instrument with a curved tube. b A reed stop in the organ with clarinetlike tones; — sometimes called *eremona*.

Krupp gun (krööp). A breech-loading steel cannon manufactured at the Krupp works, founded by Friedrich Krupp, at Essen in Prussia. The cast-iron model was a solid casting, but experience proved the necessity of building up all guns with exception of the lighter field pieces. For a period, the central tube comprised the greater mass of the gun, received the ferreture, and was depended upon to supply all the strength requisite for the chase. Later, for the heavier calibers a jacket was used to receive the breechblock, and the chase was hooped to the muzzle. The breechblock consists of cast steel, and the system has a cylindrical ferreture which works in a transverse slot.

Krupp'ize (krööp'iz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-izd); **-IZING** (-iz-ing). *Metall.* To treat by, or subject to, the Krupp process.

Krupp process. [*After Alfred Krupp, German steel maker.*] *Metall.* A process for dephosphorizing pig iron differing from the Bell process in using manganese as well as iron oxide, and performed in a Pernot furnace; — called also the *Bell-Krupp process*. b A process for manufacturing armor plate. See *ARMOR, n. 5*.

Kry'o-fin (krî'ō-fîn), or **Kry'o-fine** (-fîn; -fën), *n.* *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, C₁₂H₁₅O₃N, a derivative of phenetidine, used as an antipyretic and antineuralgic.

Kry-ök-o-nite (krî-ök'ō-nî't), *n.* [*Gr. κρύος* frost + *κωκία* dust + *-ite*.] *Geol.* Dust of volcanic or cosmic origin, found on the ice and snow of polar regions.

kryp'sis (krîp'sîs), *n.* [*Gr. κρύψις* concealment.] *Theol.* The secret use, as maintained by certain theologians, by Christ while on earth of the divine attributes of omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence; also, the theory, maintained by some, that he made such use of them. Cf. *KENOSIS*. — **KRYPTIC** (-tik), *a.*

kryp'ton (krîp'tōn), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. κρυπτός*, neut. of *κρυπτός* hidden.] *Chem.* An inert gaseous element of the argon group, occurring in air (1 volume in 20 millions) and in gases from hot springs. It was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1898. Liquefying point, —152° C.; at wt., 82.92. Symbol, *Kr*. No compounds of it are known.

Kshat'ri-ya (kshät'rî-yä), *n.* Also **Kshat'ru-ya** (-rî-yä). [*Skr. kshatriya*.] One belonging to the military caste, the second of the four great Hindu castes. See *CASTE, 2*.

kudzu vine (koo'dzū-vî'n). [*Jap. kudzu*.] A fabaceous plant of China and Japan (*Pueraria thunbergiana*) widely cultivated for its ample foliage and spikes of fragrant purple flowers. The stems yield the fiber known as *ko-temp*.

Ku'fic (kū'fik), *a.* Also **Cu'fic**. Of or pertaining to Kufa, or Cufa (Arabic *al-Kūfah*), a town on the Euphrates; — applied esp. to an Arabic alphabet and its angular characters, early employed there in preparing costly copies of the Koran and later in architectural ornamentation.



Kufic Writing.

adding water to the Eucharistic wine; mixed chalice.

kras (kräs), *Var.* of **KAROSS**.

Kra'ter. *Var.* of **CRATER**.

Kra'tim (krät'im), *n.* [*See AL RAKIM.*] *Moham. Legend.* The watchdog of the Seven Sleepers. It was endowed with prophecy and was to be admitted to Paradise. Cf. *AL RAKIM*.

Kratometer, **-metric**, **-metry**. *Vars.* of **CRATOMETER**, etc.

Kraur'rite (kräur'rite), *n.* [*Gr. κρᾶρος* brittle.] *Min.* = *DEBYE*.

Kraus's cap-pus-cles (kräus'säp), *n.* [*After W. Krause* (b. 1833), German anatomist.] *Anat.* End bulbs of sensory nerves in the conjunctiva and other mucous membranes, the genitals, etc.

Kraus's membrane. *Anat.* See *INTERMEDIATE DISK*.

kraut (kraut), or **kraut'weed**, *n.* [*G.* kraut herb, cabbage.] *Charlock*; jointed charlock.

kray'er + **CRAYER**.

K. R. C. Abbr. *Freemasonry*, Knight of the Red Cross, or Rose Croix.

K. R. E. Abbr. Knight of the Red Eagle (Prussia).

kre-a-sote. *Var.* of **CREOSOTE**.

kre-at'ic, kre-a-tine, etc. *Vars.* of **CREATIC**, etc. [*Turc.* *ökre*.] *kre'ker*, *n.* A soldier adventurer. *Var.* of **CREESE**.

kreif-to-nite (krî'f-tō-nî't), *n.* [*Gr. κρείττω*], comp. of *κρᾶτος* strong.] A black variety of graphite [*of CREAM*].

Kreme. *Obs.* or *diag. Eng.* var. of **CREME**.

Kremer's (krêm'er's), *n.* [*After Dr. P. Kremer*, who described it.] *Min.* A volcanic product in red octahedrons. It is a hydrous chloride of potassium and iron, Fe₂Cl₃·H₂O.

Krems (krëms), *Krems lead*, or **Krems white**. = **KREM NITZ WHITE**.

Kremerite (krêm'er'ite), *n.* [*After J. A. Kremer*, Hungarian mineralogist.] *Min.* A telluride of gold and silver, (Au,Ag)₂Te, found in silver-white or pale brass-yellow orthorhombic crystals. *Sp. gr.*, 8.35.

kre'o-sop. *Var.* of **CREOSOTE**.

Kres-am'ine. *Var.* of **CRESAMINE**.

Kres'ad. *Var.* of **CRESEL**.

krévya + **CRAWFISH**.

(of bread.) A kind of croquette wrapped in sliced bacon or calf's trender, dipped in butter, and fried.

Kru'k'ap (kröm'sk'öp), *n.* [*See CHROMO-; SCOPE.*] A kind of chromosome. [*See COIN*].

Kron'a (krō'nä), = **IKRON**.

Kronch'ka (krōn'ch'k'a), *n.* [*From Krasnodar* a small glass or cup, fr. *G. Krug* a pitcher.] See *MEASURE*.

Kronos, *n.* = **CRONOS**.

Kruo, Kruo'man. *Vars.* of **KRUO**, **KRUOMAN**.

Kruo'kop (krō'kōp), *n.* [*See CHROMO-; SCOPE.*] A kind of chromosome. [*See COIN*].

Kru'no-dal, kru'node. *Vars.* of **CRONODAL, CRONODE**.

Krupp (krööp), *v. t.* To Krupp.

Krum'holtz (kröm'höits), *n.* See *OTI, Table 1*.

kru-no'dal, kru'node. *Vars.* of **CRONODAL, CRONODE**.

Krupp (krööp), *v. t.* To Krupp.

Kry'o-lite. *Var.* of **CRYOLITE**.

kry-om'e-ter. *Var.* of **CRYOMETER**.

kry-o-scop'ic, kry-ös'co-py. *Vars.* of **CRYOSCOPIC, etc.**

kryp'to. *Var.* of **CRYPTO-**.

kryp'tol (krîp'tōl; -tōl), *n.* [*Cf. CRYPTO-*]. A granular mass or powder consisting of graphite, carbonium, and clay, used to develop heat by its resistance to an electric current.

Kry'tic. *Var.* of **CRYSTIC**.

K. S. A. Abbr. Knight of St. Anne (Russia).

ksar + **CAZAR**.

K. S. E. Abbr. Knight of St. Esprit (France).

K. S. F. Abbr. Knight of San Fernando (Spain).

K. S. F. M. Abbr. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit (Naples).

K. S. G. Abbr. Knight of St. Gregory; Knight of St. George (India).

K. S. H. Abbr. Knight of St. Hubert (Bavaria).

Kshat'ri-ya hood, *n.* See *HOOD*.

K. S. T. Abbr. Knight of the Star of India.

K. S. M. and S. G. Abbr. Knight of St. Michael and St. George (Ionian Is.).

K. S. P. Abbr. Knight of St. Stanislaus; Knight of St. Patrick (Ireland).

K. S. S. Abbr. Knight of the Sword of Sweden; Knight of the Southern Star (Brazil).

Kt. Abbr. *Chess*. Knight.

Ku'-Klux', or Ku'klux' (kū'klūks'), n. U. S. Hist. A secret political organization in the Southern States, active for several years after the close of the Civil War, and having for its chief aim the repression of the political power of the freedmen; — called also Ku-Klux Klan. After this organization had come to be chiefly made up of the more restless and lawless elements and had committed numerous outrages, the government, in 1871, by the passage of the Enforcement Act (popularly known as the Ku-Klux Act or Force Bill) took steps to suppress it, and thereafter its activity gradually ceased. b Hence, a member of the Ku-Klux.

Kuk'ri (kōōk'rē), n. [Hind. कुकुरी.] A curved knife or short sword with a broad blade used by the Gurkhas. India.



Kukri.

Kul'tur/kampf' (kōōl-tōōr'kämpf'), n. [G., fr. kultur, culture, culture + kampf fight.] Ger. Hist. Lit., culture war; — a name, originating with Virchow (1821-1902), given to a struggle between the Roman Catholic Church and the German government, chiefly over the latter's efforts to control educational and ecclesiastical appointments in the interests of the political policy of centralization. The struggle began with the passage by the Prussian Diet in May, 1873, of the so-called May laws, or Falk laws, aiming at the regulation of the clergy. Opposition eventually compelled the government to change its policy, and from 1880 to 1887 laws virtually nullifying the May laws were enacted.

Ku'miss, kou'miss (kōō'mīs), n. [Russ. kumys; of Mongolian origin.] An intoxicating fermented (sometimes distilled) liquor originally made by the Tatars from mare's or camel's milk. It can be prepared from any kind of milk, and is now largely made from cow's milk in Europe and the United States with a very slight percentage content of alcohol, as a food drink or beverage.

Kumiss is mare's or cow's milk, with or without the addition of sugar (sucrose), which has undergone alcoholic fermentation.

Kūm'mel (kūm'mēl), n. [G. kummel cumin, caraway seed, L. cuminum. Cf. CUMIN.] A liquor flavored with caraway seed, anise, etc. It is made chiefly at Riga, a city in Russia. *Allasch*, or *doppel-kummel*, is a rich quality of kummel.

Kum'quat (kūm'kwōt), n. [Chin. kam-quat, Cantonese pron. of kin k'ui (Pekinese chin' ch'ui) gold orange.] A Chinese citrus fruit extensively cultivated in Japan, Florida and California, also in English glasshouses. It is of small size, round or oblong in shape, and has a sweet rind and acid pulp, and is chiefly used for making preserves and confectionery. b The tree (*Citrus japonica*) which bears this fruit.

Ku'myk (kōō'm'ik), n. A member of a Turkish tribe of the Caucasus; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.

Kun'dry (kōō'drī), n. [G.] In Wagner's 'Parsifal,' a mythical woman who, having laughed at Jesus while he was carrying his cross, is doomed to wander for ages in helpless remorse. She serves the Grail knights, but, falling under Klingsor's power, is forced against her will to beguile Amfortas, and to attempt the seduction of Parsifal, whose resistance enables him to lift the curse from her. See PARSIFAL, KLINGSOR.

kun'kur (kūn'kūr), n. [Hind. kankar.] A kind of limestone, found sometimes in thick strata, but usually occurring in the form of nodules distributed through the topsoil. It is used for making lime and as a material for building roads. India.

kunz'tite (kōōnts'īt), n. [After George F. Kunz, American gem expert.] *Min.* A variety of spodumene occurring in beautiful amethystine crystals. It phosphoresces strongly when subjected to the action of radium or the Röntgen rays.

kur'baah (kōōr'bāah; kōōr-bāsh'), n. [Turk. qurbāch.] A lash or whip of hide used as an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt, etc. — v. t. To lash with the kurbaah.

Kurd (kōōrd), n. A member of a race numbering over two millions and dwelling chiefly in Kurdistan, though Persia and Caucasia each contains a considerable Kurdish population. They are of moderate stature, very dark, and very dolichocephalic, hard-featured, and savage in aspect. Many of them are nomadic, and they are fierce and vindictive, esp. toward Armenians. Their language is Iranian.

kur-dal'tcha (kōōr-dāl'tchā), a. [Native name.] A kind of shoe, made of datt emu feathers, worn by Australian aborigines, the two ends being of the same shape, so that the direction of the wearer's course cannot be detected from his trail. The wearer is supposed to be intent on murder. As used by the blacks the word denotes the wearer, not the shoes.

Kurd'ish (kōōr'dīsh), a. Of or pertaining to the Kurds. — n. The language of the Kurds.

Kur-gan' (kōōr-gan'), n. [Russ., fr. Turki qurgān fortress.] *Archaeol.* A barrow or sepulchral tumulus of the Russian or Siberian steppes.

Ku-ril'an (kōō-rīl'an), a. Of or pertaining to the Kurile Islands, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending from the southern extremity of Kamchatka to Yezo. — n. A native or an inhabitant of the Kurile Islands.

kur'ra-jong' (kūr'ā-jōng'), n. Also koo'ra-jong', cur'ra-jong'. [Native name.] Any of several malvaceous and sterculiaceae trees or shrubs from whose bark or fiber the Australian aborigines make cordage, nets, or matting; esp., any of several species of *Sterculia*; as, the black kurrajong (*S. diversifolia* and *S. quadridata*); green kurrajong (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*), etc.

ku-rung' (kōō-rōōng'), n. [Hind. kurung.] An East Indian fabaceous tree (*Galedupa indica*), with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers in axillary racemes.

ku'si-man'sel (kōōsī-mān'sēl), ku'si-man'se (-sē), n. A dark brown burrowing animal (*Crossarchus obscurus*), native of West Africa, allied to and about the size of the mole.

ku-tee'ra gum (kū-tē'ē-rā). [Hind. kutira.] A kind of gum resembling tragacanth obtained from the East Indian shrub *Maximiliana gossypium*, also from several species of *Sterculia*, as *S. urens*, *S. tragacantha*, etc. It is closely allied to Bassora gum, and is probably only a variety of it.

Kut'ter's for'mu-la (kōōt'ēr-z). *Hydraulics.* A formula

ku'p. n. Var. of KEUP. See MEASURE.

kup'fer-nick'el (kōōp'fēr-nīk'ēl), n. [G. See COPPER; NICKEL.] *Min.* = NICCOLITE.

kup'fer-ite (kōōp'fēr-īt), n. [After Prof. A. N. Kupffer, Russian physicist.] *Min.* A deep green aluminous variety of amphibole.

kup'har (kōōp'hār), n. [Ar. Kuphar anything round, or Syr. Kuphar a small round boat of willow covered with skins, used on the Euphrates.

kup'per (kōōp'ēr), n. A small East Indian viper (*Echis carinata*).

Kur'ar. Var. of KORAN.

kurch'le. Var. of KERCHIEF. Obs. or Scot.

Kur'han's (kōōr'hāns'), n.; pl. -han's (-hōn's). [G., lit. cur house.] = KURSAL.

ku'rin, ku'rine (kōōr'īn) Vars. of KYRIN.

kurk. Var. of KIRK.

kurm-bar'ta (kūr'm-bār'tā), n. Var. of KURUMBAR.

Kur'm (kōōr'm'), n. [Hind.] One of an agricultural caste numerous in northeastern Hindustan.

kur'n (kōōr'n). Dial. Eng. var. of KURN.

kur'nel. + KERNEL.

Ku'ro-Si'wo (kōōr'ō-sī'wō), n. Also Ku'ro-si'wo. [Jap. Kuroshio ku'ro black + shi'wo tide.] The Japan Current. See under JAPAN, a.

Kur'saal' (kōōr'sāl'), n.; pl. -sāl' (-sāl'). [G., fr. kur cure + saal hall.] A public hall or room for visitors at watering places or health resorts.

kur'til. + KIRTLE.

Kur'u-ba (kōōr'ō-bā). = KURUMBA.

Kur'ukh (kōōr'ūkh), n. The language of the Oraons; Oraon. See DRAVIDO-MUNDRA.

Kur'um-ba (kōōr'ōm-bā), n. One of a numerous shepherd race or caste of southern India, known for an especial variety of blanket which they weave.

kur-um-bu'ra (kūr'ūm-būr'ā), n. Var. of KURUMBAR.

kur-rung' oil. See OIL, Table I.

kur-vey' or kūr-vā'ēr), n. [Boer D. karwee driver of a dray, fr. D. karwee hard work, fr. F. corvee. See CORVEE.] A traveling trader who carries goods about in a large ox wagon. So. Africa.

kus, kusse. + KISS.

Ku'san (kōō'sān), a. Designating a small linguistic stock of North American Indians, now gathered on the Siletz Reservation, Oregon.

Kush. Var. of CUSH.

Ku-sha'iah (kū-shā'yā; -shī'ā). *Bib.*

Kush'tie, Kush'tie. Vars. of CUSHITE, CUSHITIC.

ku's'kos (kū's'kōs), ku's'kus (kū's'kūs), n. [Per. & Hind. Khus-khus.] = VETIVER.

ku's'ler (kōōs'ēr), n. Also ku's'ir (kōōs'ēr). [Turk. khus kettledrum.] *Music.* A Turkish instrument with a body like a kettledrum, over which five strings are stretched.

ku's'o. Var. of CUSSO.

ku's'ūl (kōōs'ē), n. The sacred wooden cord worn as a girle by the Parsis.

ku's'ing (kū's'īng), n.; pl. KUSTINGEN (-ēn). [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A purchase-money mortgage on real property.

kustume. + CUSTOM.

kutch. Var. of CUTCH.

kutch'a (kūch'ā), kutch'a. a. [Hind. कुच्छी.] *Crude; raw; makeshift; Collage; Anglo-Ind.*

kutch'erry. Var. of CUTCHERY.

Ku'tchin' (kū'tchīn'), n. An Indian of a group of Athapascan hunting tribes of central Alaska and northwestern British America.

Ku'te'nā, Ku'te'nā (kōō'tē'nā), n. An Indian of a Kitunana tribe dwelling in British Columbia and Montana.

kuthe. + COULD, COUTH, KITH, KITHS.

ku'thur, kuttar. Vars. of KATAR. KITE. + CUT.

ku'twal. Var. of KOTWAL.

kuvels. + COWL.

kuvent. + CONVERT.

kuvertur. + COVERTURE.

kuy. Obs. pl. of COW.

Kuy. Var. of KUI, n. 1

kyute. + KITE.

Kuz'zash'-sh'. Var. of KIZIL-BASH.

kvass (kvās), n. Also kvass, quass. etc. [Russ. квас.] A thin, sour beer, much used in Russia, commonly made by pouring warm water on rye or barley and letting it ferment.

kwint (kvīnt), n. [Dan.] See WEIGHT.

kw-. For words beginning kw-, see corresponding forms beginning qu-; as, for kwene, see QUENE.

kw. KW. E. W. *Abbr.* Kilowatt; kilowatts.

K. W. *Abbr.* Knight of William (the Netherlands).

Kwan (kwān), n. [Jap. kwan.] See WEIGHT.

Kwan'-Yin' (kwān'yīn'), n. See KWANNON.

kwā'zō'ka (kwā'zō'kō), n. pl. kwā'zō'ka. The nobility of modern Japanese society, distinguishing from the shōkū, or samurai, and the heimin.

for estimating the flow of water in open rivers and canals, and sometimes modified for estimating the flow through long pipes of water with low velocity and entrance head. The formula was devised by E. Ganguillet and W. R. Kutter, Swiss engineers.

Kwa'ki-u'ti (kwā'kē-ōō'tī), n. *sing. & pl.* A group of Wakashan Indian tribes dwelling upon the Queen Charlotte Islands, Vancouver, and the adjacent mainland, among whom tribal authority is in the hands of a series of secret societies, the highest society being the *Hamatsa*, or cannibal society.

Kwan'non' (kwān'ōn'), n. [Jap. kwan-on.] In Japanese Buddhism, a feminine bodhist worshipped as the incarnation of compassion and often called the "goddess of mercy." She is the same as the *Kwan-Yin* of Chinese Buddhists and corresponds to a male bodhist of the Tibetan and other western Buddhists.

ky'an-ize (kī'an-īz), v. t.; KY'AN-IZED (-īz); KY'AN-IZ'ING (-īz'īng). [From J. H. Kyan, the inventor of the process.] To render (wood) proof against decay by saturating with a solution of corrosive sublimate in open tanks, or under pressure. — KY'AN-I-ZA'TION (kī'an-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'), n.

ky'mo-graph (kī'mō-grāf), n. [Gr. κύμα wave + -graph.] An automatic apparatus consisting of clockwork revolving a drum covered with smoked paper, on which curves of pressure, etc., may be traced, as in the recording of pulse waves, respiratory movements, etc. — KY'MO-GRAPH'IO (kī'mō-grāf'īō), a.

ky'nu-ren'ic (kī'nū-rēn'ik), a. [Gr. κύων, κύως, dog + οὐρον urine.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, C₂H₄(OH)CO₂H₂O, which is obtained from the urine of dogs. It is a derivative of quinine.

ky'nu'rīne (kī-nū'rīn; -rēn; 184), n. Also -rīn. *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous base, C₇H₁₀N₂O, which is a hydroxy derivative of quinine. It may be obtained artificially by heating kynurenic acid.

ky-pho'sis (kī-fō'sis), n. [NL, fr. Gr. κύφωσις, fr. κύφωσις humped.] *Med.* Angular curvature of the spine; the condition of one who is humped. — KY-PHOT'IC (-fōt'ik), a.

Kyr'le e-lei'son (kīr'yē-ē-lē'sōn; kē'r'yē-ē-lē'sōn). [Gr. κύριε ελεησον.] 1. *Ecccl.* Greek words, meaning "Lord, have mercy upon us," and forming: a) A short petition, used in various offices of the Eastern and Roman churches, as, in the latter, with the additional petition *Christe eleison*, *Christe ave mercy upon us*, in the Mass, the breviary offices, the litany of the saints, etc. b) *Chs. of the Anglican Communion.* (1) The response, *Lord, have mercy upon us*, etc., to the Ten Commandments. (2) The petitions, *Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us*, as in the Communion Service when the Decalogue has been omitted.

2. A musical setting of either of the foregoing.

Ky'rīne (kī'rīn; -rēn; 184), n. Also Ky'rīn. [From Gr. κύριος authority, validity, because considered a basic protein nucleus.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of basic substances resembling the protamines, obtained by hydrolysis of gelatin, casein, etc.

ky'wist'gōōt' (ky'wīst'gōōt'), n. [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A prodigal or spendthrift.

Kwi'tan-tle'. Var. of QUITANTIE.

ky' (kyā), n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. pl. of cow.

Ky. *Abbr.* Kentucky.

ky'a-bo'ca, ky'a-bu'ka. Vars. of KYABOCCA.

ky'ach, ky'ach, n. The summer herding, *Local, U. S.*

Kyah (kyā), n. [Bengali.] An Indian partridge (*Francolinus gularis*), similar in color to the English partridge, but having a strong spur.

ky'ak, ky'ach, n. The summer herding, *Local, U. S.*

Kyah (kyā), n. [Bengali.] An Indian partridge (*Francolinus gularis*), similar in color to the English partridge, but having a strong spur.

ky'ak-er. Vars. of KAYAK, KAYAKER.

ky'al'le'. Var. of KYALEE.

Kyang. Var. of KIANG.

Ky'a-nite (kī'yā-nīt). Var. of KYANITE.

ky'a-nol (-nōl-nōl), ky'a-nole, n. [See KYANITE.] Aniline. Obs.

ky'an-o-phyl' (kī'an'ō-fīl). Var. of KYANOPHYLL.

ky'a-nop'si-a (kī'yā-nōp'sī-ā), n. Var. of KYANOPHYSIA.

Kyar (kyā), n. Coconut fiber, or cordage made of it. See COIR.

kyat (kyāt'), n. [Burmese.] See WEIGHT.

Ky'a-tho' (kī'yā-thō). Var. of KYATHUS.

Ky'ing (kyōōng), n. [Burmese.] A Buddhist monastery. Burma. [CYBLEE.]

Kyb'e-le (kyb'ē-lē). Var. of KYBOSH.

Kye (kyē), n. [Burmese.] See WEIGHT.

Kyd, kyde, + KID.

Kyd, kyde, v. t. To know. Obs. & dial. Eng. pl. of cow.

Ky'es-te-in (kī'es-tē-in), n. [Gr. κύβητος pregnancy + -tein as in *protein*.] *Med.* A substance forming the whitish pellicle occasionally seen on urine kept for several days, — formerly supposed to be a sign of pregnancy.

Ky'le (kyāl, kīl). Obs. or dial. Eng. pl. of KECK.

Kyle (kīl), n. [*Scot. caol.*] A sound; a strain. *Scot.*

Kyle (dial. kīl), n. [From *Scand.*; cf. Icel. *kyl*.] A sore; ulcer; boil. — *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Kyle, n. [Cf. G. *keil*, Dan. *kile*.] A wedge. *Dial. Eng.*

Kyle (kīl), n. [*Ir. ceile* associate, servant.] *Ir. Trib. Law.* One who is the vassal, or man, of a cille, or chief.

Kylevine, kyelvine. Vars. of KELYVINE.

Ky'le (kī'l), n. A kind of boomerang. *West Australia.*

Ky'lu' (kē'len'). Var. of KILIN.

ky-lin' drite (kī-līn'drīt). Var. of KYLIN.

Ky'lin. Var. of KYLIN.

Ky'loe (kī'lō), n. [Orig. uncertain.] One of a breed of High-

land cattle of western Scotland and the Hebrides.

ky-mat'ion (kī-māt'ōn), n. = CYMATUM.

ky'ma-to'l'o-gy (kī'mā-tō'l'ō-gī), n. [Gr. κύμα, κύματος, wave + -logia.] The science of waves and wave motion.

ky'm-ba-lon (kī'm'bā-lōn), n. = CYMBAL.

Kym'nel. + KIMNEL.

Ky'mo-graph'ic (kī'mō-grāf'īk), n. [NL.] = KYMOGRAPH.

Ky'm'ry, Ky'm'ry (kī'm'rī), n. Vars. of KYRIN.

Ky'm'ric (kī'm'rīk), n. Var. of KYRIN.

Ky-nan'tro-py (kī-nān'thrōpī), n. Var. of KYANITROPY.

Ky'pse, v. t. To wince. *Obs.*

ky'na'ric (kī-nā'rik), a. *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, C₆H₄O₂(CO₂H)₂, formed by oxidation of kynurenic acid and in other ways.

Ky'rip (kī'rip), n. The cristly prolongation on a male salmon's lower jaw in the breeding season. *Eng. & Scot.*

Ky'pho-sco'li-o'sis (kī'fō-skō'l'ō'sīs), n. [NL.] *kyphosis + -osis*. *Med.* Backward and lateral curvature of the spine.

— ky'pho-sco'li-o't'ic (-ō't'ik), a.

Ky'phos'ia (kī'fōs'ī-ā), n. *Chem.* A family of basillike fishes containing numerous species of chiefly herbivorous habits, mostly of warm seas.

Ky'p'per (kīp'ēr), + KIPPER.

Kyr, v. t. [Cf. D. *keeren*, G. *kyrenen*.] To turn. *Obs.*

Kyr'le (kī'rē; kē'rē), n. Short for KYRIE ELEISON.

Ky'r'le'le' (-lē'), n. [*F. kyrieelle*.] 1. = KYRIE ELEISON. 1. *Obs.* 2. An old species of French ocellular verse, divided into little couplets ending in the same word.

Ky'r'lo-lex'y (kī'r'lo-lēks'y; kī'r'lo), ky'r'lo-o-gy (-ō-gī), n. [Gr. κύριος λέξις, κυρίαλογία. See KYRIOS.] The use of literal or simple expressions.

Ky'r'lo-log'ic (-ō-lō-gī), ky'r'lo-log'ic (-ō-lō-gī). Vars. of KYRIOLOGIC.

Ky're. + KYRE.

Ky're (kī'rē), n. [Cf. OD. *kyte*, *kyte*, calf of the leg. D. *kyt*, L.G. *kyt* entrails.] Stomach; belly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ky'rom'f'one (kī'rōm'f'ōn), n. *Biol. Var.* of CYTOMIOM.

Ky'ro-pi'am (kī'rō-pī-ā'm), n. Rare var. of CYTOMIOM.

Ky'rin (kī'rīn), n. One of a Lezhian tribe of the Caucasus Mountains.