chosen literature for my life pursuit" (Southey); "He knew how to talk, and had in him something which justified talking" (Totolope); "If I know more . . . than that which maiden modesty doth warrant" (Shak.); "So bred, no wonder if I took the bent that seemed even warranted by thy consent" (Dryden); cf. unwarranted confidence, an unwarranted intrusion. See vindicate lawful reason for an act done. b To qualify as bail or surety by taking oath to the ownership of sufficient property.

2. Theol. To accept and receive those as just or righteous who believe in Christ, or to make them righteous by infusing grace into them.

3. Print. To form an even surface or true line with something sites, in some typesetting machines, an attachment for justifying tiles, in some typesetting machines, an attachment for justifying the lines. - I, velocity, as determined by the United States Weather Bureau, varies at different stations according to the temperature, whether freezing or not, and the direction of the wind. Usually it must exceed twenty-five miles per hour.

Justin's an (iss-tin'l-a'm)-a'n), a. Of or pertaining to Justinian (383-554 a. D.), the Byzantine emperor under whom much of the Western Empire was reconquered, Santa Sophia was built, and the laws codified in what is called the Justin's 1-a'm, an (jist-tin'l-a'm), or, rarely, Justinianian, Code. See Corpus Juras Civilis.

justi'y (jist'il'), and (jist-tin'l-a'm), or, rarely, Justinianian, Code. See Corpus Juras Civilis.

just'y (jist'il'), and (jist-tin'l-a'm), or, rarely, Justinianian, Code. See Corpus Juras Civilis.

just'y (jist'il'), and (jist-tin'l-a'm), or, rarely, Justinianian, Code. See Corpus Juras Civilis.

just'y (jist'il'), and (jist-tin'l-a'm), or, rarely, Justinianian, Code. See Corpus Juras Civilis.

just'y (jist'il'), and (jist'il

acteristic of, Juvenal (60?-140? A. D.), the Roman satiric poet, whose style is marked by verve and crude realism. Ju've-nes'cence (jōō'vē-nēs'ēns; 243), n. A growing or becoming young; youth.

ju've-nes'cent (-ēnt), a. [L. juvenescens, p. pr. of juvenescere to grow young again, fr. juvenis young.] Growing or becoming young.

| we-nes'cent (-\(\tilde{\tilde{E}}\)nt), a. [L. juvenescens, p. pr. of juvenescene to grow young again, fr. juvenis young.] Growing or becoming young.
| w've-nile (jōō'vē-nil; -nil; 277: the latter is usual in British usage; cf. -lie], a. [L. juvenilis, fr. juvens young; akin to E. young: cf. F. juvénile, juvénil. See YOUNG.]

1. Young; youthful; immature or undeveloped; as, a juvenile appearance; a juvenile stage.

2. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for, youth; as, juvenile sports; a juvenile book.

Syn. — Puerile, boyish, childish. See YOUTHFUL.
| u've-nile, n. 1. A young person or youth. C. Brontë.

2. Theater. An actor of youthful parts.

3. A book for children.
| u've-nil'+ty(-nil'+t), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. juvenilitas.]

1. Youthfulness or youthful manner or character.

2. Juveniles as a body; pl., juvenile traits, acts, etc.
| | jux'ta (jüks'tá). [L.] Near; near by; in close proximity; — often used as a combining form, juxta; as in jux'a-am-rine', by the side of the sea, etc.
| jux'ta pose' (jüks'tá-pōz'), v. t.; -posen' (-pōz'n) [juxta; near' pull-at-pose' (jüks'tá-pōz'), v. t.; -posen' (-pōz'n).
| [juxta + pose, v.] To place side by side, or in juxtaposition. See just, v. i.; rostrion.] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, or side by side; as, a juxtaposition of words. — jux'ta-posi'tion-al (-ăl), a.

K (kā; formerly also kē). 1. The eleventh letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiceless stopped, or mute, consonant, classed as a guttural although the position of the stop varies somewhat with the following or preceding sound. Its form and sound are from the Latin, which used the letter but little except in the early period of the language (cf. c). It came into the Latin from the Greek, which took it from the Phomician and general Semitic letter Kaph. See Alphaber, Illust. Etymologically K is most nearly related to c, g, h (which see). In many words of one syllable k is used after c, as in crack, check, deck, being necessary in the derivatives, as cracked, checked, decked, cracking, since c before the vowels e and t is usually sounded likes. Formerly, k was added to c in certain words of Latin origin, as in musick, publick, republick, where it is now omitted. See Guide to Prom., § 191.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The tenth or, when J is used for the tenth, the eleventh in a series; tenth (or eleventh) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral ten (or elevent); as, Company K; quire k. b [cap.] Astron. A prominent Fraunhofer spectral line caused (in part) by calcium. c [cap.] Chem. Potassium (Kalium). d Math.

(1) One of three mutually perpendicular unit vectors, the other two being i and j. (2) A frequent constant coefficient. e Cryst. See Miller symbols. I Physics. Centuple calorie (see Calorie). g Mech. Modulus of cubic compressibility.

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, K = 250; K, 25,000.

4. As an abbreviation: a In the form K.: Various proper names, as Katherine, Kenneth, etc., King; Kings; Knight. b In the form k. or K.: king (Chess). Othen used for various words beginning with c, the German equivalents of F. justificateur. [ng., pp.] just; — mase. prop. name. L.

which begin with k; as: capacity (*Elec.*); carat (*Assaying*, etc.); constant; the (solar) constant (*Astron.*); cumulus (*Meteor.*). \mathbf{K} , or \mathbf{K} ($\mathbf{k}\bar{\mathbf{a}}$), n, pl. \mathbf{K} 's or \mathbf{K} s ($\mathbf{k}\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ z). The letter \mathbf{K} , \mathbf{k} , or its sound; also, something of the general shape of the letter, usually of capital \mathbf{K} . \mathbf{K} , adj. Of the general shape of the letter \mathbf{K} ; as, a \mathbf{K} frame, or \mathbf{K} -frame

K. adj. Of the general snape of the letter R., as, a. R. Rammo, or K-frame.

Ka-byle' (ka-bil'), n. [Ar. qabilah tribe, pl. qabāil.] A Berber of Algeria or Tunis. The Kabyles are of two types, blond and brunet; the former may represent the blond Libyans depicted on ancient Egyptian monuments. They are an agricultural, communal people, now mainly Arabic speaking, and, though Mohammedan, have little of the Arab fanaticism. See Refere.

speaking, and, though Mohammedan, have little of the Arab fanaticism. See Errere. Kad'dish (kād'fsh), n. [Aramaic kaddīsh holy, because the prayer of the ritual begins with the words in Aramaic "extolled and holy be his great name."] Jew. Ritual. The doxology recited in the synagogue at the close of prayers, having five forms (for scholars, individuals, congregations, burials, and mourning), and composed of praise and invocation of blessings, esp. the establishment of God's kingdom. Kad-lak', or Kod-lak', bear (kūd-yāk'; kŏd-). A very large brown bear (Ursus middendorffi), found on Kodiak Island, Alaska. It is larger than the grizzly and has shorter, thicker claws. It feeds largely upon salmon. Closely related species or subspecies are found along the coast of Alaska from near Sitka to Bering Sea and in Kamchatka.

Kamchatka.

Kaf (kăf; kāf), n. [Ar. $q\ddot{a}f$.] In Oriental legend, a mountain, composed of a single emerald, surrounding the world.

Kaf-fra'ri-a (kā-frā'ri-a; 115), n. Also Caffraria. [See KAFIR.] Zōōgeog. The South African province or sub-region, including Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and adjacent provinces.—Kaf-fra'ri-an (-ān), a.
Kaf'ir (kā'fēr) | n. [Ar. kāfir infidel, pagan, fr. kafara to Kaf'fir (kā'fēr) | be skeptical in religious matters;—a name given to certain infidel races by the Mohammedans.]

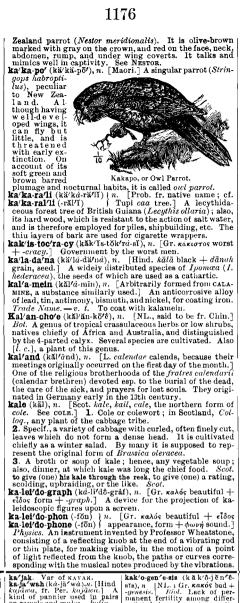
1. An "infidel," that is, a non-Mohammedan.
2. A native of Kafristan, which is inhabited by the Presungalis, a primitive peaceable race, remarkable for endurance and industry, probably the earliest immigrants, and speaking a language of which practically nothing is known; the Waiguis, of different language, but of whom little is known; and the Stah-Posh, the chief Kafir people, speaking an Indo-European language, mainly herdsmen, and brave warriors, who were only in 1895, after centuries of resistance, subdued by the Afghans and compelled to accept Islam in place of their former paganism.
3. A member of the most intelligent and powerful of the Bantu races of South Africa. The country of the Kafirs proper, including the Xosa, Tembu, and Mpondo tribes, is the region between Cape Colony and Natal, but the term is often understood to cover the Zulus of Natal, and various related tribes as well. The Kafirs are among the tallest peoples in the world, and are noted for their fine physique, warlike valor, and elaborate social organization. They are mostly agriculturists and herdsmen. See Bantu.
4. pl. Eng. Stock Exchange. South African stocks, esp. land or mining stocks.

Rafir, or Kafir, boom (boom), a South African fabaceous tree (Erythrina caffra), the soft wood of which is used locally for shingles.—K. bread, the farinaceous pith of the Hottentot

breadfruit (Encephalartos caffer), used as food by the natives; also, the tree itself.—Kafr, or Kaffr, chestnut, a South African proteaceous tree (Ender) in Medical folium); also, its esculent seed, used in place of coffee.—K. circus, the brokers, or place used for, operating in Kafirs. Eng. Stock-Exchange Slung.—K. coral. — K. Afir Boom.—K. cora, a variety of durra, or Indian millet, cultivated for food throughout South Africa.—K. cotton, the fiber of a South African convolvulaceous plant (Jponwa digitata); the plant itself.—K. crane, a slaty-gray South African crane (Balearica chrysopelar gys) with a crown of velvety black plumes.—K. date, the Kafir plum.—K. lily, the crimson flag.—K. plane, a rude musical instrument made of pieces of iron of unequal length fastened in a frame.—K. plum, an African anacardiaceous tree (Harpephyllum caffrum) or its edible fruit.—K. tea, a South African everlasting (Helichrysum nudifolium).—K. or Kafr'a, tree.—K. Kaffr Boom. Ma'gu (kä'gōō), n. [Native name.] A singular crested gruiform bird (Rhinochetos 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 sun bitteris. Kafh'kate'a' (ka'h'c'k'a't'a''a'', a New Zealand taxaceous tree (Podocarpus dacrydioides), valued for its tough wood. The natives eat its sweet, drupelike fruit.

Kaf ka-wa'ka (kä'c'k'a''wa''k'a'', n. [Maori.] Either of two New Zealand pinaceous trees of the genus Libocedrus: a The kawaka (L donama). b Mountain pine (L. bidwilli). Kal'ma kam' (ki'mā-kān'), n. [Turk. qāmaqām.] A lieutenant or deputy; a lieutenant colonel; a lieutenant governor who administers a district; a viceroy. Turkey. Kalin (kān'), 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. Kal'rine (ki'rō, lin., a Also Kal'nit (-ntl.) (following the German spelling). [Gr. κανός recent.] Min. A natural

ka'ka (kä'kå), n. [Maori kaka a parrot; — so named from its note.] A New



kalei'do-scope (kd-li'dō-skōp), n. [Gr. καλόs beautiful + elōos 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 (-skōp'Ik) (a. Of, pert. ka-lei'do-scop'ic-al. (-l-kūl)') to, or formed by, a kaleidoscope; hence, varying; variegated. — ka-lei'do-scop'i-cal. (-l-kūl)' to, or formed by, a kaleidoscope; hence, varying; variegated. — ka-lei'do-scop'i-cal. (-l-kūl)' to, or formed by, a kaleidoscope; hence, varying; variegated. — kalei'do-scop'i-cal. (-l-kūl)' to, or formed by, a kaleidoscope; hence, varying; variegated. — kalei'do-scop'i-cal. (-l-kūl)' to, or formed by, a kaleidoscope; hence, varying; variegated. — kalei'do-scop'i-cal. (-l-kūl)' to, or formed by, a kaleidoscope; hence, varying; variegated. — kalei'do-scop'i-cal. (-l-kūl)' to, or formed by, a kaleidoscope; hence, varying; variegated. — kalei'do-scop'i-cal. (-l-kūl)' to, or formed by, a kalei'do-scop'i-cal. (-l-kūl)' to, or form

Ka-fi'ri (kä-fe'rè), n. The lan-guagesof the Kafirsof Kafiristan. n. [Maori kar-ka to eat much.] See KAPIR. n. 2. [MASURE.] Feesting. Australassia. ka-fig'. Var of CAPIZ See kal-ka'ra (ki-ki'rà), n. [Ar. Kafah (kāfa), n. [Pr.] A kind. kar-ka', The demoiselle crane. of Persian slipper, having the ka'i-ko'ma-ko. Var. of Kaii-bool (olided depress). See KAFIR, D., 22. [MEANSTHE]

RafaZ. Var of CAFIZ. See
kafah (káfsh), n. [Per.] A kind
of Persian slipper, having the
neel tolded down. [shrub.
ka'fa (kāf'da), n. EAT the
ka'ftan Var of CAFIZ. See
kafah (káfsh), n. [Per.] A kind
of Persian slipper, having the
neel tolded down. [shrub.
ka'fa (kāf'da), n. EAT the
ka'ftan Var of CAFIZ. See
kafah (káf-ka), n. [Andro.
ka'go (kāf'da), n. [Mariz
na guan' (kā-ka'na), n. [Native name in New Caledonia.
ka'ha (kā-ha'na), n. [Native name in New Caledonia.
ka'ha (kā-ha'na), n. [Mariz
heno.), n. [Native name in Borneo: - from its ery] The proboseis monkey.
ka-ha'n (kā-hā'r), n. [Hind.
ka-har' (kā-hā'r), n. [Mail' yard' Var-of KALE WORM.
ka'ha, N. [Native name in Borneo: - from its ery] The proboseis monkey.
ka-ha'nka-hā'r), n. [Hind.
ka-har' (kā-hā'r), n. [Manotari (kā-hā'r), n. [Mano

Kaka (Nestor meridionalts)

of light reflected from the kino sponding with the musical note ka'fak. Var of kayak. Raja'wah (ka'jā'wa')... [Hind kujāwa, fr. Per. kujāwa.] A kind of pannier used in pairs on camels and mules. India. Kajāwa, fr. Per. kujāwa.] A kind of pannier used in pairs on camels and mules. India. Kaja'kap'ple (ka'jū'). [See casilew] Cashew nut. India. kasjir ap'ple (ka'jū'). [See casilew] Cashew nut. India. kasjir ap'ple (ka'jū'). [See casilew] Cashew nut. India. kasjir ap'ple (ka'jū'). [See casilew] Cashew nut. India. kasjir ap'ne kajūr ap'ne kajūr

of light reflected from the knob, the paths or curves corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations.

ka'jak. Var of kayak.
ka'jak.
ka'jak. Var of kayak.
ka'jak.
ka'jak

| Rale wife', n. A woman who seeks wife', n. A woman who sacks hale or vegetables Scot. Rale worm. The larva of a cabbase bismuth, nickel, and antimopy, being bismuth, nickel, and antimopy, large words. A kale worm. The larva of a cabbase bismuth, nickel, and antimopy, large with subjustiff the same words. A kale words. A

n | Kadrum + boron + -ite. | Min. = HEINIZITE .

kalid'i-um (kā. lī d'/-ū m), n. [NL., fr. gr. kalid'i-um (kā. lī d'/-ū m), n. [NL., fr. gr. kalid'i-um (kā. lī d'/-ū m), n. [NL., fr. gr. kalid'i-lāte Vār. of CALIPHATE. kal'i-fāte Vār. of CALIPHATE. kal'i-fāte Vār. of CALIPHATE. kal'i-fāte Vār. of CALIPHATE. kal'i-fāte (kāl'-fōrm.] Bol. Formed like kali, or glasswort. Rave. kal'y (kā-lē]'; kā'lī]). Vār. of KallEo (kāl'-fōr), n. Gr. kal'-fōr, kā-kā-lēn (kāl'-fōr), n. Chem. lonic potassum. K'. kal'-fōr, kā-lī hāte. hāte

En.ma'la (kā-mā'lā; kām'ā-lā), n. [Hind. kamēlā, kamīlā, and kamalā a species of orange; cf. Skr. kamala lotus, a medicine.] An orange-red powder from the capsules of an East Indian euphorbiaceous tree (Mallotus philippinensis). It is used for dyeing silks, and also as a vermifuge.

Ra-ma'ra-es (kā-mā'rā-ēz), a. Archæol. Designating, or pertaining to, a type of Minoan pottery which reached its greatest excellence about 2500 B. C. It is gayly colored (white, black, yellow, and two reds being employed) and in some specimens is almost of eggshell thinness. It is so called after the locality of its discovery in Orete.

Kam'cha-dale (kām'chā-dāl), n. Also Kam'cha-dal (-dāl). One of the principal native race of Kamchatka, of which it inhabits the southern part. They belong to a distinct linguistic family, and physically show traits slightly differing from the neighboring Mongols. They are hunters and fishermen, for the most part Christianized. Cf. Konyas.

Kame (kām), n. 1. Scot. & Northern Eng. var. of coms.

2. A short ridge, hill, or hillock of stratified drift. See ESER.

2. A short ridge, hill, or hillock of stratified drift. See ERRE.

Ra'mi (kä'mē), n. pl. [Jap.] In Shinto, the "superiorones," the gods. They are the spirits of the dead, who, according to Shinto, become the rulers of the world.

Ra'na (kä'nä), n. The Japanese system of syllabic writing, dating from the 8th or 9th century. The syllabary, of 47 purely phonetic characters (or with one for n final, 48) is written in either of two sets of symbols, the katakana or the hiragana, each character of the latter having several alternative forms. In ordinary writing of modern Japanese, kans characters of either set are used together with Chinese deographs (see Japanese, 2). The katakana characters are derived from fragments of Chinese deographs of the corresponding sounds, and are usually arranged in a systematic table of "nifty sounds." The hiragana symbols are extreme cursive forms of Chinese characters of the same sounds, and are arranged ordinarily in a verse of Buddhist poetry.

Ran'a-ka (kän'ā-kā; kā-nāk'ā), n. [Native name, prop., a man.] A member of the native race of Hawaii; hence, in extended use, a Pelynesian or Melanesian.

Ka'na-rese' (kā'nā-rēz'; -rēs'), a. Of or pertaining to Kanara, in Indis.—n. (sing. & pl.) One of a civilized Dravidian people occupying parts of Mysore, Bombay, Kanara, and adjoining regions in India; also, the language of this people. See Dravido-Munda.

Kan'chil (kăn'chil), n. [Malay kanchil.] Any of several East Indian chevrotains, esp. Tragulus kanchil. See cheverotain, Illust.

Kan-de-la (kān-dē'll-ā), n. [NL., fr. Malayalam kandel.]

East Indian chevrotains, esp. Tragulus kanchil.] Any of several East Indian chevrotains, esp. Tragulus kanchil. See chevenorain, Illust.

Kan-de'll-a (kän-de'll-a), n. [NL., fr. Malayalam kandel.]

Bot. A genus of East Indian rhizophoraceous trees differing from the common mangrove (Rhizophora) in the laciniate petals and 5-6-parted calyx. The bark of the only species, K. rheedii, furnishes a reddish dye, and is also used medicinally.

Kan'ga-rov (kän'ga'-röv), n.; pl -Roos (-rōv). [Said to be the native name.] I. Any of the herbivorous leaping marsupial mammals of the family Macropodidæ, of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands; esp., those of the genus Macropus. The largest and best-known species are the giant kangaroo (M. rulus), which are about five feet long, excluding the tail. They have a small head, large ears, very long and powerful hind legs, and a long thick tail, which is used as a support in standing or walking. Therelative-forming the animal's only means of defense. Kangaroos are often hunted with dogs, and their flesh was largely eaten by the aboriginal Australians. Related to the kangaroos of the genus Macropus are the wallabies, rock kangaroos fee these terms). See Massurialia. Cf. Mallaky, Rock wallaky, R

wind young cattle. Australian. Collog., Eng. 6 pl. Stock ka-ma'h (kā-mā'hē), n. [Ma-mā'hī] = rowai. New Zealand. ka-ma'o (kā-mā'o), n. [OI. Ha-waiian an-au.i.] A bird (Phæ-ornis myadestma) of the thrush stam's ranau. (kim'ar-bind, kam's-run'are' (kim'ē-rōon'-kam's-rowaina an-au.i.] A bird (Phæ-ornis myadestma) of the thrush stam's-run'are' (kām'ē-rōon'-kam's-run'are' (kām'ē-rōon'-kam's-run'are' (kām'ē-rōon'-kam's-run'are' (kām'ē-rōon'-kam's-run'are' (kām'ē-rōon'-kam's-run'are' (kām'ē-rōon'-kam's-run'are' (kām'ē-rōon'-kam's-run'are' (kām'ē-rōon'-kam's-run'are' (kām'ē-rōon'-kam's-run'are' (kām'ā-rbūn'), n. [Native name in Cape Colony.] Sam'as (kāmytā), n. [Gaiba kam'ass. Var. of cams. kam'ass. Var. of cams. kam'ass. Var. of cams. kam'ass. (kā-mās'), n. [Tamil an kam'ass. (kā-mās'). Var. of cams. kam'ass. (kā-mās'), n. [Tamil an kam'ass. (kā-mās'). Var. of cams. kam'ass. (kā-mās'). Native name in Cape Colony.] Sam'as (kā-mās'). Var. of cams. kam'ass. (kā-mās'). Native name in Cape Colony.] A kam'ass. (kā-mās'). Var. of cams. kam'ass. (kā-mās'). Native name in Cape Colony.] A kam'ass. (kā-mās'). Var. of cams. kam'ass. (kā-mās'). Native name in Cape Colony.] A kam'ass. (kā-mās'). Native name in Cape Colony.] A kam'ass. (kā-mās'). Native name in Kam'ass. (kā-mās'). Native name in Kam'ass. (kām'bō), n. [Tamil kammalan artificer.] A kam'ass. (kām'bō), n. [Tamil kammalan artificer.] A kam'ass. (kām'bō), n. [Canil kam'bōn (kām'bōn), n. [Tamil kammalan artificer.] A kam'ma'band (kām'ēr-būnd) kam'bou (kām'bōn), n. [Kām'ma'band (kām'ēr-būnd) kam'bou (kām'bōn), n. [Native name in Kurile islands.] An dible brown assawed (Lausin martishan). (kām'band) kam'bou (kām'bōn), n. [Native name in Kurile islands.] An dible brown assawed (Lausin martishan). (kām'band) kam'bou (kām'band) kam'band kam

ribution, used extensively for food in Japan and elsewhere.

Kam-chav kan (käm-chāt'kan), a. 4 n. Native of Kamchatka.

See KANCHADALE, KORYAK, KAMTON, kamesl' (Boer D. kä-mēl') n. [Said to be from Gr. ka'me-chā. Var. of ramreh.

ka'me-chā. Var. of ramreh.

ka'me-chā. Var. of ramreh.

lambes' (Boer D. giarfie, prop., camel.]

The giraffe. South Africa.

kame'sh. Var. of cAMFi.

Kam'sh. Var. of KAMSIN.

Kam'sh. Var. of KAMSIN.

Kam'sh. Var. of KAMSIN.



Ecchange. Western Australian mining shares; also, those who deal in them. Stang.

Low, egg-shaped, edith of the control of the

dale Vars. of KAMCHADALE.

Ka'ma' (ki'môo-ë). Var. of
kam. † CAN, KHAN.

Kam. Abor. KANS.

Kan. Abor. Kansh.

Kana Can.

Ka

dale Vars. of KAMCHADALE.

Ra'mul (ka'mōō-b.) Var. of

KAMI.

kan. † CAN, KHAN.

Kan. Abbr. KANSAS.

K. A. N. Abbr. Knight of St.

Alexander Nevskoi (in Russia).

kan (kān), n. [D.] A Dutch

liquid measure, now the same as

the liter.

Kanack'a. (kd-nāk'ā). Var. of

Kan'a-da. Var. of CANADA.

kana'e (kā-nā'ā; colloq. kā
nī'), n. [Maori.] A mullet, esp.

Mugil perusit, found in large

schools in the seas and tidal riv
cro of New Zealand.

Ka'nah (kā'nā). Bib.

kana'ri (kā-nā're), n. [Malay

kamari oil Sec oil, 7able;

kanari (kā-nā're), n. [Molay

kamari (kā-nā're), n. [Molay

kanari (kā-nā're), n. [Molay

kanari (kā-nā're), n. [Molay

kanari (kā-nā're), n. [Molay

kanari (kā-nā're), n. [Molay

Kanawa'ra (kā-nā're), n. See

lnoo-European Languages.

kanant'. Var. of kanar.

Kanawa'ra (kā-nā'wā-rē), n.

See Indo-Chinese Languages.

kand. Var. of cana.

Kana'da Vo'gul (kān'dā vo'
gol). See Finng-Ugric Lan
Guages.

kan'da Vo'gul (kān'dā vo'
gol). See Finng-Ugric Lan
Guages.

kan'da No'gul (kān'dā vo'
gol). See Finng-Ugric Lan
Guages.

kan'da No'gul (kān'dā vo'
gol). See Finng-Ugric Lan
Guages.

kan'de (Dan kān'ē), n. [Dan.

guol). See Finng-uua.
Guades.
kan'de (Dan kün'č), n. [Dan.
Cf. 3d can.] See Measure.
kandel. + candle.
Kandh (känd), n. A Khond;
also,the language of the Khonds.

Kandh (känd), n. A Khond also, the language of the Khonds. Side Mandal M

kangaroo jerbos. A bettong. kangaroo thorn. The kangaroo caca. kangaroo thorn. The kangaroo caca. Kangaroo vine. An Australian vitaceous climbing shrub (Cissus baudiniana). kangue. Var. of Cangue. kangue. Var. of Cangue. kangue. Var. of Cangue. Kunnung. Cangue. Kunnung. Var. of kan'ke-dort', n. Critical state or affair. Ohs kan'kie (kan'ki), n. Maize bread. West Africa. kan'ke. Kunna, G. kanne.] See kan'an (kan'a), kan'ne. (E), n. [Sw. kanna, G. kanne.] See kansung. Cannung.) = SACEED FISH. Kano (ka'n'a), kan' ne. (E), n. [Ar aganung. Designating a school of painting named after its founder, Kano Motonbu(1476;-1559? A. D.), in whose family the headship long continued

That it occurred at once to such thinkers as Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel, who took an inventory of the sum of human knowledge by experience, that its entire wealth consisted in forms imposed by us upon a chaotic series of sense impressions void and formless until mind gives them time and space, quantity, causal relations, and a divine purpose. The world that we know as the world of experience is the same world that was than analyzed in his Crituques, and it makes no different that we know as the world of experience is the same world that kan tanalyzed in his Crituques, and the makes no different that the world have a subjective and phenomenal or that the world of our experience is edjective and phenomenal or that the world of our experience is edjective and phenomenal or that the world of our experience is edjective and phenomenal or that the world of our experience is edjective and phenomenal or that the world of our experience is edjective and phenomenal or that the world of our experience is edjective and phenomenal or that the world of our experience is edjective. The second of the phenomenal or that the world of experience in world of experience. The agnosticism of Kant and the systems of philosophy founded on the later interpretations of his results, taken together, make a modern philosophy seed on psychology, while the ancient philosophy created and formulated by the Greek thinkers was ontological in method and results. But both systems agree (according to Hegel) in their ultimate views of man and nature. See Ficureaxism, Schellanoism, 18th both systems agree (according to Hegel) in their ultimate views of man and nature. See Ficureaxism, Schellanoism, 18th both systems agree (according to Hegel) in their ultimate views of man and nature. See Ficureaxism, Schellanoism, 18th both systems agree (according to Hegel) in their ultimate views of man and nature. See Ficureaxism, Schellanoism, 18th both systems agree for the teachings of Kant and Hegel.

Kann'to-He-ge'll-an (kăn'tō-ha-ga'll-an, 1-bega'll-an, a-

erals, esp. feldspar. The name is now applied to all porcelain clays which endure the fire without discoloration.

ka'o-lin'lo (-lin'fk), a. Min. Pertaining to, allied to, or resembling, kaolin.

ka'o-lin'le (kā'ō-līn-it; kā'-), n. Min. Pure kaolin, occurring in white crystalline scales.

ka'o-lin-lae (-iz), v. t. - 1-zzo (-izd); -1z/ine (-iz'ing). To convert, as feldspar, into kaolin. — ka'o-lin-i-za'tion (-līn-l-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), n.

|| Ka-pell'e (kā-pēl'ē), n. [G.] Music. In Germany, a chapel; hence, the choir or orchestra of a prince's chapel; now, a musical establishment, usually orchestral.

|| Ka-pell'meis'ter (kā-pēl'mis'tēr), n. sing. & pl. [G., fr. kapelle chapel, private band of a prince + meister a master.] Music. The leader or conductor of a Kapelle or other musical establishment; an orchestra conductor.

Kapellmeister music. Music such as is written by Kapellmeister;—applied depreciatively to compositions of uninspired correctness.

ka'pok (kā'pōk), n. [Javanese kapōk tree cotton.] The mass of silky fibers investing the seeds of the silk-cotton tree (Ceiba pentandra). Under the name of Java cotton, it is used commercially as a filling for mattresses. See Ceiba.

Kapp line (kāp). Also kapp. [After Gisbert Kapp (b. 1852), German electrician.] Elec. A unit of magnetic force equal to 6,000 C. G. S. lines. One Kapp line per square inch = 930 C. G. S. lines per square centimeter.

Kafra-fam (kā'rā'tz'm), n. [Heb. gārā to read.] The doctrine of a heretical Jewish sect which rejects rabbinism and Talmudism, basing its tenets on interpretation of the Scriptures. Karaism was founded in Bagdad about 78 A. D. by Anan ben David (see Awanism), was formerly widespread in the eastern Caliphate, the Byzantine empire, and western Russia. — Kafra-fak'i, the Byzantine empire, and western Russia. — Kafra-fak'i, the Byzantine empire, and western Russia. David (see Awanism), was formerly widespread in the eastern Caliphate, the Byzantine empire, and western Russia. — Kafra-fak'i, the Byzantine empire, and western Ru

RA-Ta'tas (kā-Tā'kās), n. [NL.; cf. Tupi carauta.] a Bot.

ka-noon' (kā-mōon'), n. [Ar.
qānūn.] Music. An Arabian
Kan'sa (kā n'sō), or Kaw
Kan'san (kā n'zā n), a. g. n.
[From Kansas See Gaz.] Geol.
See Glaclal Perion.
kan'tel. † Cantle.
kan'tele(kān'tēlt), n. [Finnish kantel. † Cantle.
kan'tele (kān'tēlt), n. [Janlapanese singlass.
kan'ten (kān'tēn), n. [Janlapanese singlass.
kan'tha-ros. Var. of cantle.
kan'tha-ros. Var. of cantle.
kan'tha-ros. Var. of cantle.
kan'tha-ros. Var. of cantle.
kan'taknew. Kan'tist, n.
Kan'taknim. — Kant'ist, n.
Kan'taknim. — Kanton'ist, n.
Kan'taknim. — Kan'tak

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.e.] Any plant of this genus, esp. of the species K. karatas. Rar'Di (kār'Di), 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. Karon (kārān'), n. One of a people of Burma living in small secluded villages in the mountainous districts; also, their language. See Indo-Chinese.

Karon is a group of dialects, not of languages, for it includes only one language. Accent 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.

Karon in the people are pre-Chinese.

Karon and the people are pre-Chinese.

Karon and the people are pre-Chinese.

Karon and the people are pre-Chinese.

Karland and the fascinating and gifted heroine of Tolstoy's movel 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, she and her lover drift apart, and she commits suicide.

Karlandad (kārlandad; G. kārls/bāt), n. A city in Bohemia. Karlandad ceres, 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 instigated by Metternich. They placed the press under a censorship and the universities under police surveillance, and made the Burschenschaften unlawful.—K. sait, a mixture of mineral salts, obtained from the water of several springs in Karlsbad, Bohemia. It is extensively used as a mild apperient.—K. twin, r. y.k., a twin crystal of orthoclase, having the vertical axis as the twinning axis;—from its common occurrence in the Karlsbad trachyte

RATIONAL TO ARRION.

ARRIONAL TO CARPLON.

ARRIONAL TO CARPLON.

ARRIONAL TO CARPLON.

ARRIONAL TO CARPLON.

RATIT (KÀT'TÉ'). VAIR OF KARRI.

RATIT (KÀT'TÉ'). VAIR OF KARRI.

RATING PÓTA (KÀT'N-gÖT tö).

TARTIONAL TO CARRION.

RATING PÓTA (KÀT'N-gÖT tö).

TARTIONAL TO CARRIONAL TO CARRIONAL

tree.

Ear't-yat' (kŭr't-yät'),n [Hind.
kar'ijāt.] An East Indian aeanthaceous plant (*Justicia panic-*ulata) sometimes cultivated.

Kar'ka (kär'ka), or Kar'ka-a
(-kā-ā). Bib.

(-kf.-d). Bib.
karke, t cark.
karkee, n. Corrupt of Khari.
karkes. t carcass.
kark net. t carcass.

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 (kār'at). An African fabaceous tree (Erythring abyssinica), the seeds of which were supposed to have been used for which were supposed to have been used from the seeds of which were supposed to have been used from the seeds of which were supposed to have been used from the seeds of which were supposed to have been used from the seed of which were supposed to have been used from the seed of which were supposed to have been used from the seeds of which were supposed to have been used from the seeds of which were supposed to have been used from the seeds of which were supposed to have been used from the seeds of which were supposed to the seeds tribe of the western which were supposed to the seeds tribe of the seeds tribe

in wigons as a bed. South Africa.

Kar'tk. (4-kb). Var. of Katik.

Kar the control of Katik.

Kart vel to calkindar.

Kartyel (kart'vel), n. = Kartyel (kart'vel), n. = Kartyel (kart'vel), n. = Carve.

karye. Obs. or dial var. of kar'vel. † Carve.

karye. (kir-wär'), n. [Cf. Per. kurur a crore.] See weight.

Kary-kurur a crore.] See weight.

Kary-kurur a crore.] See weight.

Kary-astor (kir-wär'), n. [Cf. Per. kurur a crore.] See weight.

Kary-astor (kir-wär'), n. [St. Ster.], n. [Kary-astor (kir-wär'), n. [Kary-astor (kir-wär'), n. [Kary-astor (kir-wär')].

Kart-vel'l-an (kärt-věl'T-čn), n. A member of any of a group of related peoples of the Caucasus including the Georgians, Imeritians, Mingrelians, Lazes, Svanetians, etc. Cf. IBERIAN, n., 3.

Kar-win'ski-a (kär-win'ski-a), n. [NL., after Wilhelm]

etc. Cf. IBERIAN, n., 3.

Rar-win'skl-a (kär-win'ski-a), n. [NL., after Wilhelm Karwinsky von Karwin, German traveler.] Bot. A small genus of Mexican rhamnaceous shrubs or small trees having flowers with small, hooded, short-clawed petals, and fleshy drupes. K. humboldtiana is the ocotillo.

Rar'y-o. (kār'i-ō-), Rar'y- (kār't-). Also caryo-, cary-. A combining form from Greek κόρυον, nut, used specif. in biology to denote nucleus of a cell; as in karyokinesis, etc. kar'y-o.m'i-tome (-δm'i-tōm), n. [karyo-+ milome.] Biol. The network of fibers of which the nucleus of a cell is in part composed.

Rar'y-o-plasm (kār'i-ō-plāz'm), n. [karyo-+-plasm.] Biol. The protoplasm of the nucleus; nucleoplasm; — opposed to cytoplasm.— kar'y-o-plas'mic (-plāz'mīk), a.

Rar'y-o-some' (-ō-sōm'), n. [karyo-+ 2d -some.] Biol. a A nucleoulslike body in the chromatin network of the cell nucleus, as opposed to the true nucleolus, or plasmosome. O The nucleus of a cell.

Kash-mi'rī (kāsh-mē'rī), n. The language of the Aryan Kashnıirians, a Sanskritic 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'rī-an (kāsh-mē'rī-ān), a. Of or pert to Kashmir ait to a setimed Kashir network as the setimed Kash-mi'rī-an (kāsh-mē'rī-ān), a.

Persian words, and a considerable literature. It is written in both a modified Persian and the Sarada alphabets. See Indo-European.

K.sh-mit'l-an (käsh-mēr'l-ān), 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 heauty of their women. They are acute and clever, but inclined to dishonesty and dissoluteness. They are mostly Mohammedans.

Ka-su'bl-an (kά-sōō'bl-ān), Ka-shu'bl-an (kά-shōō'-), n. A Slavonic language spoken in Danzig, Prussia, and closely akin to Polish. See Indo-European.

kat (kāt), n. [Ar. qād.] An Arabian celastraceous shrub (Catha edulis), cultivated by the Arabs for its leaves, which are used in preparing a stimulating beverage like tea. Ka-tab'a-sis (kâ-tāb'ā-sis), n. pl. -sss (-sēz). [Gr. κατάβασε, fr. καταβαίνευ to go down.] Lit., a going down; the return march to the sea of the Greek auxiliaries of the Anabasis. Hence, any similar retreat.

kat'a-bol'ic (κāt'ā-bōl'k), a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, katabolism.— kat'a-bol'i-cal-ly (-1-kāl-l'), a.

ka-tab'o-lism (kā-tāb'ō-ll'm), n. [Gr. ατά down + βάλλευ to throw.] Biol. & Physiol. Destructive metabolism; the opposite of anabolism. Purely katabolic activities in volve 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.

kat'a-placy (kāt'ā-plēk'sl), n. [Gr. κατά down + τότο κατά down + πλήτσευ to strike.] Zoöl. The motionless and supposedly stupefied condition of an animal feigning death.— kat'a-plec'tio (-plēk'tīk), a.

ka-tas'tate (kā-tās'tāt), n. [Gr. κατά down + τοτο ton.] Mcd. Progressive melancholia leading to mana and dementia.

ka'ter's pen'du-lum (κā'těrz). [After Henry Κάter, Eng lish army officer.] Physics

ma and dementia. **Ka'ter's pen'du-lum** (kā'tērz). [After Henry Kater, English army officer.] Physics. A compound pendulum with adjustable knife edges, one at the center of suspension and the other near the center of oscillation. and the other near the center of oscillation. **Kath'a-rine** (kath'a-rin), or **Kath'a-ri'na** (-ri'na), n. The

The ground substance of a cell nucleus.

kar'y-o'I'y-sis (-\oldon'1-sis), n.

NL: kar'yo + I'ysis] Biol.

The supposed dissolution of the nucleus in cell division. Obs.

kar'y-o-lyt'ic (-\oldon'1-lon'), n. [kar'yo-m'rerosome.]

Biol. = NICHEMHEROSOME.

kar'y-om'i-ton (-\oldon'1-lon), n.

[NL.] Biol. = KARYOMITOME.

kar'y-o-mi-to' sis(-m'r-to')si), n.

[Nl.] Biol. = KARYO-mi-to' (-\oldon'1-lon'), n.

(-\oldon'1-lon'), n.

[Gr. Kar'y-on (\oldon'1-lon), n.

[Gr. Kapuov. See KARYO-] Biol.

Rath'a-rine (kāth'ā-rin), or Kath'a-ri'na (-ri'nā), n. The

n. [NL. See Karyo-; knet-sweat bath) is a regular institukaryne. + Carene sis (-6-ki-ne'sis; -6-ki-ne'sis; -ki-ne'sis; -ki-ne'sis; -ki-ne'sis; -ki-ne'sis; -ki-ne'sis), n. [NL.; karyo- + deer (Cereus cashmirianus) of Gr. Kuevit to move.] Biol.—

MITOSIS.

kar'y-o-ki-net'io (-net'tk), a.

Biol = MITOTIC.

kar'y-o-ki-net'io (-net'tk), a.

Biol = MITOTIC.

kar'y-o-ki-net'io (-net'tk), a.

Rashoul' kas (-ska kashul'-neultral people of Prussia, via kar'y-o-lymph' (kar'f-n-lymf', n. karyo-k-lymph' (kar'f-n-lymf', n. karyo-y-k-lymph' (kar'f-n-lymf', n. k

[NL.; karyo-+ -lysis] Brol.
The supposed dissolution of the nucleus in cell division. Obs. – kar'y-o-mi'cro-some' (-m'\krō-som'). Lawyo-+microsome! (-m'\krō-som'). Lawyo-+microsome! Biol. = NUCLEOMICROSOME. Rar'y-o-mi'ton' (-m'\ti-ton). An Indian of an Algonquian tible formerly powerful in Illinois. The few survivors are in Indian Territory.

Rar'y-o-mi-to' sis(-m'\ti-tos). An Indian of an Algonquian tible formerly powerful in Illinois. The few survivors are in Indian Territory.

Rar'y-o-mi-to' sis(-m'\ti-tos). An Indian Territory.

Rar'y-o-mi-to' sis(-m'\ti-tos). Biol.

Rar'y-o-mi-to' sis(-m'\ti-tos). Rar'y-o-mi-to' sis(-m'\ti-tos).

heroine of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew." She is rich, young, and beautiful, but so ill-tempered that no one will manry her. Petruchio, however, does so and, assuming great severity, subdues her by rough treatment. **Ra-that'sis* (kā-thār'sis), n. [Gr. κοθαρσις, fr. κοθαίρευ to cleanse.] A word used by Aristotle in his famous definition of tragedy to describe the effects produced on the apectator: "Through pity and fear working a purification of these emotions." In 185 Jacob Bernays published an essay on it which drew out seventy or more treatises from distinguished scholars on the meaning of the word kathasis 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 vicerious 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 polit—"the soul of tragedy.") Without making the experience himself, he profits by participating in the world experience depicted for his by the poet. It is more results and vice. We do not like to have its application made personal; but in the work of 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. **R.T.**Harris.**

in his freedom, and not imposed upon him by external authority.

kath'e-tal (käth't-tăl), a. [See CATHETUS.] Math. Relating to a cathetus; perpendicular.

ka'tl-po (kä't-pō; coiloq. kät'l-pō), n. [Maori.] A very venomous small spider (Latrodectus hasseiti) of the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc. It is commonly black with a red abdominal band. New Zealand.

Ka'tl-pu-nan' (kä't-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 worshipful association of the sons of the country." Ka'ty-did' (kät't-did'), n. 1. Any of several large, green,

worshipful association of the ska'ty-did' (ka'tl-did'), n. 1. arboreal, American orthopterous insects of the family >> Locustidas. In the Southern and Western States Microcentrum retinervis, and in the East Platyphyllum 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 log-1. Any of several large, green,

2. Logging. A pair of log-

C Kauri resin. d By extensis mara; as, the red kauri (D. dn), n An ancient South Arabic language spoken by a cultured tribe dwelling north of Aden. See SEMITIC. kata-bil'da, n. The hen harrier. Local, Eng. kata-bot'hron (-both'fon), n.; nl. -ra. (-rά). [LGr. καταβο-θρον: Gr. κατα down + βεθρος hole] Achasm or channel undar'a-crot'ha kata-tro-tism. Virs. of CATACHOTIC.-POTISM. kata-ken'e-sis. (kā'tā-kā'rā-līg.). Virs. of CATACHOTIC.-POTISM. kata-ken'e-sis. (kā'tā-kā'rā-līg.). Virs. of CATACHOTIC.-POTISM. kata-ka'na (kā'tā-kā'rā-līg.). Virs. of CATACHOTIC.-POTISM. kata-ka'na (kā'tā-kā'rā-līg.). Virs. of CATACHOTIC.-POTISM. kata-ka'na (kā'tā-kā'rā-līg.). Jap.] See xana. ka'ta-ki'ri-bo'ri (kā'tā-kā'rā-līg.). Jap.] Alapanese method of incised chiseling, in which the lines vary as in the brushwork of painting. ka-ta-l'y-sis. ka'ta-līt'c. etc. Vars. of CATALPISS, L'YTIC, etc. kat'a-mor'phism (kā'tā-hā), n. [Jap.] A Japanese single-ediged sword. esp. the variety with a blade of 23 to 23 fets. Var. of CATA-HORIC. ka-tā-l', n. [Hind. Kat'a-pha'si-a. Var. of CATA-HORIC. ka-tā-l', n. [Hind. Kat'a-līg.] kat'a-type. kat'a-typy, etc. Vars. of CATA-HORIC. ka-tā-līg. h. h. kat'a-līg. kat'a-līg. kat'a-type. kat'a-typy, etc. Vars. of CATA-līg. (kā-tā'yō-thrōn). Var. of KATABOTHRON. katch'na, general name of Arachis and other leguminous plants.] a The peannting. Kate, n. a The brainbling.

plants.] a The peanut. b Peanut oil.
katef'na. Vsr. of KaCHINA.
kate, n. a The brambling.
b The hawfinch. Local, Eng.
Kate. Contr. of CATHARINE, in
its earlier pronunciation (th as
t).— fem. prop. name.
katel. † CATTLE.
kate'electrot'onus. Var. of
CATELECTROTONUS.
katereme. † QUATRIEME.
katereyn † QUATRIN.
kate'ochen † CATEXOCHEN.
Kath. Abbr. Katherine.

2. Logging. A pair of logging wheels.

kau'ri (kou'ri), n. Also
kaori, kawry, kaury, kowrie,
cou'di, cou'die, cowrie, etc.
[Native name.] a A pinaceous 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. lanceolala).

| Kath'a-rine, Kath'er-ine. Vars| Of CATHERINE. |
| Kathar'kic, α. | See CATHAR| TIC.| Of, pert. to, or designating,
| ceremonial purification |
| ka-then'o-the-ism (kα-then'o-the-ism (kα-then'o-the-ism (Kα-then'o-the-ism), π. | [Gr. καθ ένα one by one + theism. Cf. CATA-;
| HENOTHEISM. | That form of polytheism in which one god is worshiped as supreme. Cf. HENOTHEISM. | Max Miller. |
| kath'e-tom'e-ter. Var. of CATHETOMETER. |
| CATHALTOMETER. | CATHALTOMETER. |
| CATHALTOMETER kath'i-on (kāth'I-on). Ve Kath'leen, n. A form on name Catherine. Chiefly kath'o-dal, kath'ode, ka-thod'-ic, etc. Vars. of CATHODAL, etc. kat'i. Var. of CATTY.
Ka-tik' (kä-tēk'), n. See HINDU

Ka-thk' (kä-tēk'), n. See Hindu Calendar kab'1-on. Var. of Cation. || Ka'ti-pu-ne'ro (kā'tē-pō-nā'-rō), n.; pl.-Ros (kp.-rōs), [Sp.] A member of the Katipunan. Phil. I.

Phil. I.

Ka'tir (kä'tĕr), n. A member
of the principal tribe of the
Siah-Posh Kafrs.

kat'le-ple'ring (kät'yĕ-pē'ring; kä'tı-).n. [Boer D.] The
Cane inemine

kat/e-pie'ring (kāt'y-p-pe'ring; kāt'(t-), n. [Boer D.] The Cape jasmine. kat'og'le (kit'o'g'l), n. [Cf. Dan. katuyle the tawny owl.] The engle owl. Loral, Eng. kat-op'tric, etc. Vars of Cattoff (kat'sup. Var. of Catthur. kat'sup. Var. of Catthur. kat'sup. Var. of Catthur. kat'tath (kāt'ath). Bib. kat'ted, a. [E. dial. ara piece of soft clay mixed with straw.) Cemented with cats, or hits of clay mixed with straw. Obs. kat'td-ma'doo (kāt'i-mūn'doo). Var. of catthur. kat'twa (kat'kat'n. a. doo'n one wiper' ke finake. (Danion of the parts of southeastern Asia. It is brown, with three rows of white-margined spots. Ka'ty (kāt'tr), n. Dim. of Catherine. [Ka'ty, fa'tr), n. [Sod.] kauch. † Caur. Kauc'n-was (kou'rd-waz), n. pl. [Skr. Kaurava, sins.] See Mahamarata.

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 coral.

Ka'va (ki'va), n. Also kawa, 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 akaloid.

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Polynesians, the root being crushed, formerly by chewing; also, the beverage itself.

**Kara is wholly nonalcoholic, and owes the particular effects of its use to an skaloid.

**Kava is (kā-vās), n. [Turk. qavvās.] An armed constable; also, a government servant or courier. **Turkey.

*Kavi, Kā,wi (kā'vā, 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 (kā), n. One of a tribe of Siouan Indiana, allied to the Osages, formerly on the Kansas River, in Kansas, but now in Oklahoma.

**Kawa'(kā, kā, kā, kā) ** [Moori] A New Zeeland pine.

now in Oklahoma. $\mathbf{ka.wa'ka}$ ($\mathbf{ka.wa'ka'}$), n. [Maori.] A New Zealand pina-ceous timber tree ($Libocedrus\ doniana$); also, its hard, fine grained reddish wood. The tree is often locally known as arborvitæ, from the general resemblance of its leaves to those of Thuja. \mathbf{Kay} , \mathbf{Sir} (\mathbf{ki}). A rude, boasful, and malicious knight of the Round Table, foster brother and seneschal of King Arthur.



those of Thija.

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

Lay'ak (ki'ak), n.
[Eskimo.] An Eskimo canoe, usually of sealskin aud 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 (ki'y'ast), Kayaks are about 16 feet long and of about 16 inches beam amidships, and seat one or, rarely, two.

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Ka'yasth (ki'y'ast), N. [Ar'yas-tha (ki'y'as-ta), n. [Skr. kayastha (ki'y'ast), n. [h. rier, accountants, etc., but they include also landed proprietors.

Kayles (kilz), n. pl., sing. Kayles. [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 (kä'zž), n. [Ar. qādī.] 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. cani.

Ka-200'(kā-200'), 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.

ko'a (kā'ä; colloq. kē'ā), n. [Maori.] A large parrot

into it. **ke'a** (kā'ā; colloq. kē'ā), 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 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 flesh. In some districts it has done considerable damage, so that bounties are offered for its destruction.

Reck (kčk), v. i.; kecked (kčkt); keck'ing. [Prob. imitative; cf. G. dial. köken.] 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.

**Reck'lo (kčk''l), v. i.; - LED (-l'd); - Ling (-l'ing). Naul.

To wind with rope, chain, or the like, to prevent chafing.

**Reck'lo (kčk''l), v. i.; - LED (-l'd); - Ling (-l'ing). Naul.

To wind something, as a cable, to prevent chafing.

Rauri pine. = KAURI **. [dwelling between the Araguaya**

kauri pine. = KAURI A.

Kaus Aus-tra'lis (kôs ôs-trā'Irs: kous) | Ar. qaas bow +
| L.anstralis southern. | See STAR.

KAUS BO're-A'lis (b'ō'r-tā'l' ts).
| [Ar. quas bow + L. borealis
northern.] See STAR.

kau'sl-a (kô'sl-ā'; kou'sl-ā'), n.

[Gr. καυσία.] Antiq. A felt hat with low crown and broad brim worn in and near ancient

donia.
Me-rid/i-o-na/lis or Me/-

Kaus Me-rid'i-o-na'lis or Me'dia. See Star.
kaye. Obs. or dial. var. of cave.
kay'll. Var. of cavel., lot.
(bb. or R. Scot.
Kay'l-rod'do, kir'va-rod'do), n.
A Bantu of a group of tribes
dilling to the northeast of
Victoria Nyanza, Africa.
kawi. Obs. pl. of calf.
kawi. Caw, ka. [Dial Eng.]
kaw. Var. of kaya.
Ka'wi. Var. of Kaya.
Ka'wi. Var. of Kaya.
Ka'wi. Var. of Kaya.
Ka'wi. Var. of Kaya.

Ka'wi. Var. of KAVI.

Ka.wi'a (kä.wē'à), n. One of a tribe of Shoshonean Indians in the neighborhood of Cahulla Creek, southeastern California.

Kawn. Var. of Rhan. [KAUNI.]

Kaw'rie, Kaw'ry. Vars. of lay. + ka. [var. of kRy.]

Kay (kR), Obs. or Scot. var. of KAE.

kay, a. [Cf. Dan. dial. ket.] Left Dial. Eng. [Scot.] kay, a. [Cf. Dan. dial. ket.] Left. Diutl. Eng. [Scot.] kay, n. [Sec κλε.] Jackdaw.] kaya (κάγά), n. A Chinese taxaceous timber tree (Tumion grande). (kayak. kay fak-er, n. One who uses a Kay'an (κί'dn), n. A member of the most important of the Dyak tribes. See Dyak. Kaya'pō), n.; pl.-too (-pōz). One of an important division of the Ges Indians

dwelling between the Araguayá and Xingu rivers, Brazil. kay nard. † CAYNARD. kazā (kd-zā'), n. [Turk. kazā, Ar. qadā. Cf. ALCALBR.] A minor administrative district, a division of a sanjak. Turkey. Kazāk' (kd-zāk'), n. See KIR-GHIZ.

Kazak' (kd.zāk'), n. See Kir-GHZ.
Kazan' Ta'tar (kd.zān'). One
of a group of Tatars descended
from Kipchak immigrants into
the Volga region in the 18th cen-tury, still keeping their native
language. See URAI-ALTAIC.
Ka'zy. Var. of Kazi.
K. B. Abr. King's Bench;
Knight Bachelor; Knight of the
Bath.

Bath.
K. B. E. Abbr. Knight of the Black Eagle (in Russia).
K. C. Abbr. King's College; King's Council: Knight Commander; Knight of the Crescent

mander; Knight of the Crescent (in Turkey). br. Knight Com-mander of the Bath. [London.] K. C. L. Abbr. Knight College, K. C. M. G. Abbr. Knight Com-mander of St. Michael and St. George (British Colonial Serv-ice)

ice).

K. C. S. I. Abbr. Knight Commander of the Star of India.

K. C. V. O. Abbr. Knight Communder of the Royal Victorian

The control of the koyal vitrorian decomposition of the hoyal vitrorian decomposition of the horizontal and the control of the

in light work, as kedging. See ANGROR, n., 1.

Ke-dush'shak (Rê-dosoh'shā), n.; pl. shor (-shōt). [Heb., holiness.] Jewish Kliud. The third benediction of the Amidah; also, the same including the responses in praise of God's holiness.

Keel (kēl), n. [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. kjöl'r keel, akin to Sw. köl, Dan. kjöl.] 1. Shipbuilding. A longituding from stem to stem 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, Illust.

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. & Zoöl. Any ridgelike process; a carina, as the median ridge on the breastone of most birds. b Arch. A keel molding, or the ridge of one.

on even keel, Naul., in a horizontal position fore and aft, so that the keel is level or in its normal position.

Keel, v. d. d.; Keelen (kēld); Keel'ino. 1. To traverse with a keel; to navigate. Rave. 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 iall suddenly, as in a swoon. Collog.

keel, n. [Gr. OD. kiel ship, boat, akin to OHG. kiel, Icel. kjöll, AS. céel.] 1. A flat-bottomed ship, esp. a kind of barge or lighter used on the Tyne for carrying coal from Newcastic; also, a barge load of coal. Hence, a British weight for coal, now 8 Newcastle chaldrons (21½ tons avoirdupois or 19.23 metric tons).

2. A long ship of the early Northmen. Hist.

Keel (kell), v. i. & Gale. cir fundle.] A red ocher 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 (kell), v. i. & Gale. cir fundle.] A red ocher used for marking lu

building. A longitudinal str framing of a ship to contribu

Cackle. Obs.
keal. Var. of Kale, Keel.
keame. + Kemb.
keb. (keh), n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
1. A ewe that has lost her lamb or has cast one stillborn.
2. A sheep tick.
building. - Dial. Eng.
1. A ewe that has lost her lamb.
1. A sheep tick.
building. - Dial. Eng.
1. A ewe that has lost her lamb.
1. Eng.
1. A ewe that has lost her lamb.
1. Bab.
1. Billing. - Dial. Eng.
1. Building. - Dial. Eng.
1. Building.

keck'ish. a. Kecklish. Obs.
keck'ie (k'k''), v. i. y n. =
keck'ie (k'k''), v. i. y n. =
keck'ie (k'k''), v. i. y n. =
keck. Dial. Eng.
keck 'le. v. i. To cackle: to
chickle. Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.
keck'ish. a. [From KECK.
KECKIE.] Inclined to vomit;
squeanish. Obs.
keck'ay (k'k's'), n.; pl. -SIES
(stl.) = Keck 'le. A. Resembling a
keck' y (k'k, a. Resembling a
keck' y (k'k, a. Resembling a
keck' y (k'k, a. Resembling a
keck' keck 'k', n. Resembling a
kedd. n. A. bleep tick. Local
bing. k Scot beep tick. Local
bing. k Scot ked' d-bčk &z'),
n. See PETROGRAPHY.
Re'dar (kë'dâr), n. Bib. A
tribe of tent dwellers of northern
Arabis: later, a tribal confederacy ruled over by kings, destroyed by the Assyrians under
Assurbanipal. — Ke'dar-ite. a.
kedde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of
KITHE.
[DOCK.
ked' de dock. Var. of Kadde.
Ked' ed. + KID. n. [mā). Bib.
Ked' em kok'd'em ke'de'-

formations, and distribute over a considerable length the effect of concentrated loads. Cf. Longitudinal, n. Specif.: 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;—called also middle-line keelson, or vertical keel.
See also bilde Keelson, side Keelson, and ship, Illust.
keen (kën), a.; Keen'er (-ër); Kren'er.
[ME. kene sharp,
bold, AS. cëne bold, wise; akin to D. koen, OHG. kuoni,
G. külhn, OSw. kyn., kön., Icel. kænn, for kænn wise; perh.
akin to E. ken., can to be able.] 1. Clever; daring; bold;
mighty; fierce. Obs.

bold, AS. cêne bold, wise; akin to D. koen, OHG. kuoni, G. kühn, OSw. kyn, kön, Icel. kænn, for kænn wise; perhakin 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 kene. 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.

7. Acute of mind; slarp; penetrating; having or expressing mental acuteness; as, keen features; keen wits.

Before the keen inquiry of her thought. Cowper.

Syn.—Eager, ardent; acute, penetrating, piercing, shrewd; biting, cutting, sarcastic, satirical. See Share.

Keen, n: The angle by which the point of a carding tooth is in advance of its base. It is usually about 30.—keened (kēnd), a.

keen (kēn), v. t. & t.; keened (kēnd), keen/.

keen (kēn). See Foon tree, Calophyllum.

Clf. Ir. caoine.] A lamentation or dirge for the dead, uttered in a loud wailing voice; sometimes, a rhythmic recounting of the life and character of the dead or an exhortation to vengeance. Cf. coronach. Ireland.

keen (kēn\u00e7), n. A professional mourner die uilar to who wails the keen at a funeral. Ireland.

EF; D'Knee.

Keen's cement (kēnz). Arch. A cement or CAB keen.

Heen's cement (kēnz). Arch. A cement or CAB keen.

Plaster

water, used esp. for finishing, requiring a hard, polished surface.

keep (kep), v. t.; pret. & p. p. kept (kept); p. pr. & vb. n. keep (kep), w. t.; pret. & p. p. kept to keep, regard, desire, await, take, betake, of uncertain origin.] 1. To seize; take in; watch; await; intercept; encounter. Obs.

2. To care; to desire. Obs.

1 kepe not of armes for to yelp [hoast]. Chaucer.

3. To observe (anything prescribed or obligatory); to adhere to; to fulfill; not to swerve from or violate; to practice or perform, as duty; not to neglect; to be faithful to.

1 have kept the faith.

2 Tim. iv. 7.

Him whom to love is to obey, and keep

Miton.

4. Specif.: a To observe duly (a rite, festival, or the like); to celebrate; to solemnize; as, to keep a fast.

A multitude that kept holyday. Ps. xlii. 4.

b To conform one's habits or conduct to (anything prescribed); to attend, as church or chapel.

5. To preserve or maintain; — in various senses, as: a To preserve from danger, harm, or loss; to guard; to defend.

Behold, I am with thee, and wilk keep the. Gen. xxviii. 15.

G. köddik, küdik, kettich, keek, also, a street loafer or urchin;

peepers," or eyes. Scot. & Dial. Eng. Scot. & Dial. Eng. Leek 'ing-glass', n. A looking-glass. Scot. & Dial. Eng. Leel (kel). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KALE, KILN. [U. S.] keel, n. The guines fow!. Local, keel, n. t. To carry in keels, or barges. Obs. keel, n. t. To mark with keel, or red ocher. Scot keel, n. [Orig. uncert] A brewer's cooling vat: a keelfat. Obs. keel'a-vine. Var. of KEELI-VINE.

preserve from danger, harm, or loss; to guard; to defend.
Behold, I am with thee, and wilk keep thee. Gen. xxviii. Is.

G. kiddiik, küdiik, kettich, keek,
Dan. kidike, E. charlock, and a gent and still a gent a g | ETHER | DOCK | Red / Execution | Dock | Red / Execution | Red /

b To attend upon; to have the care of; to tend; to maintain in order.

Dro attend upon; to have the care of; to tend; to maintain in order.

And the Lord Got took the main, and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it.

Cro continue to dress it and to keep the on the most Gen. ii. I. So continue to maintain; as, to keep silence; to keep watch. d To cause to remain as, to keep silence; to keep watch. d To cause to remain as, to keep silence; to keep and any stade or to maintain; the cown of stephanus, the sileng of Hungary, was knowledged.

His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal.

Kept in the castle of Viergrade.

His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal.

Milton.

Addison.

By In this sense keep is often used with prepositions and and the sense keep is often used with prepositions and the sense keep is often used with prepositions and control of the sense keep is often used with prepositions to keep in, out, or off, etc. "To keep off impertinence and solicitation from his superior."

Addison.

By To have in one's service; to have and maintain, as an assistant, a servant, a mistress, a horse, etc. Also, to lodge or feed for pay; as, to keep boarders. In To maintain a record of transactions, accounts, or events in; as, to keep books, a journal, etc.; also, to enter (as accounts, records, etc.) in a book. I To have habitually in stock for sale.

By To retain in one's power or possession; to hold; retain; detain; as, to keep details in one's mintain a record of transactions, accounts, when the five lose the field.

We cannot kept the town of the weather the product of the control of the product of the product of the product of the results of the product of the product

ing cause.— to k. one's head above water, to keep afloat; fig., to avoid failure or sinking in the struggles of life. Colloq.

keep's-ble, a. See-able.
keep'er-ess, n., pon. of keep feb. keep'er-ess, n., pon. of keep'er-ess, n

1180

-to keep one's weather eye open, to be on the lookout; to be alert or on one's guard—to k. open doors, house, or table, to provide hospitality or entertainment for visitors generally—to k. open the provide hospitality or entertainment for visitors generally—to keep to hear to keep on with, as a a race, without falling behind—to keep on with, as a race, to keep to be terms.—to k. step to march or to mark to keep on the provide to keep to keep to be the step to keep to hear of the followed by with.—to k attracts a three surverses in unison.

The one was the silver for the followed by with.—to k step count (01).—to k term a Eng. Universities. To reside during a term. b To eat a sufficient number of dinners in hall to make the term count for the purpose of being called to the bar. See knws or CCUET. Eng.—to k the ball rolling, to keep conversation or action from flagging.—to k, the peace, La., to avoid or to prevent a breach of the peace.—to k the peace to continue a campaign. b To maintain one's ground against an enemy.—to k. the land shoard, Naut., to keep close to or alongside (the land).—to k the peace. La., to avoid or to prevent a breach of the peace.—to k the pot boiling, to keep going on actively, as in certain games. Colloug.—to k the stage, to continue to be represented on the stage.—to k then wolf from the door, to keep away hunger or want.—to k time. a To run out time. b To execute rhythmical movements in unison.—to k (her) to, Naut., to make (a boat) sail close to the wind. Rare.—to k touch. a To be true or punctual to a promise or engagement (Obs.); hence, to fulfill duly a function.

My mind and senses keep touch and time. Scott. B To keep in contact; to maintain connection or sympathy;—with with or of.—to k track of, to keep one's self informed of.—to k under, to hold in subjection; hence, to oppress.—to k up. a To keep in confinement. Obs. or R. b To keep server to reserve Obs. To maintain; to prevent from falling, diminishing, or deteriorating; as, to keep up the price of goods; to keep up t

guard; care; heed; charge. Archaic.

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender lambkins takest keep. Spenser.

2. State of being kept; hence, the resulting condition; as, to be in good keep. Now Rare.

3. That which is kept in charge; a charge. Obs.
Often he used of his keep
A sacrifice to bring.

5. Penser

4. That which keeps or protects; a stronghold; a fortress; a castle; specif., the strongest and securest part of a medieval castle, often used as a place of residence, esp. during siege; the donjon. See CASTLE, Illust.

I think . . . the keep . . . was so called because the lord and his domestic circle kept, abode or lived there. M. A. Lower.

5. The means or provisions by which one is kept; maintenance; support; as, the keep of a horse.

6. A thing that serves to retain or contain; specif.: a A clasp. Obs. b A safe for meat. Obs. C A water reservoir; a fish pound. Rare. d A large basket. Dial. Eng.

6. Min ng. A kep. Eng. 1 Mach. A cap or other device for retaining anything in place; specif., a light iron easting, resting on the hanger, at the bottom of a locomotive axle box to keep the lubricating pad in position.

for keeps, for the recipient or winner to retain; hence, to stay permanently; for good. Collea, U. S. — out at keep, grazing on hired pasture. Dial. Eng.

1. Keep'er (kēp'ēr), n. 1. A person who keeps; one who watches, guards, maintains, et keepers.

The Lord is ny keeper.

Discreei; claste; keepers at home. Tibus ii. 5.

2. Specif.: a One having custody; one who has care of a prison or charge of prisoners. b An officer charged with the control and protection of grounds or real estate; esp., in England, a gamekeeper. C One who keeps a mistress. Obs.

3. Any of various devices to keep something in position; as: a A lock nut. b The box on a door jamb into which antimony. Cf. koni.] A breed kune of __iFrom native name.]

the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. C A guard ring for the finger. d The gripper for holding the flint in a finithcok. e A loop to receive the end of a strap passed through the buckle. f The mousing of a hook. g The keep in a locomotive axle box (see Keep, n., 6f).

4. Magnetism. See Armattue, 2.

5. A fruit that keeps well.
Keeper of the Briefs. See CUSTOS BREVIUM. — K. of the Great (formerly Broad) Seal, a high officer of state in England and Scotland, who has custody of the Great Seal. The office is now held by the Lord High Chancellor. — K. of the King's Conscience. — Lord CHANCELLOR, I. — K. of the Privy Seal. a — Lord Privy Seal. & Hond Chancellor. — K. of the Rolls. — COSTOS ROTULORUM. — K. of the Seal. — K. Nof the Rolls. — CUSTOS ROTULORUM. — K. of the Seal. — K. KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL.
KEEP'ING (KEP'ING), n. 1. Act of one who keeps; observance; custody; guard; caretaking; maintenance; also, the state of being so kept; retention; reservation; preservation.

11 In happiness is in his som keeping. South.

2. Means of maintenance; keep; support; provision; feed; as, the cattle have good keeping.

The work of many hands, which earns my keeping. Milton.

3. Paint. Harmony or correspondence between the different parts of a work of art; as, there is keeping in all these pictures.

4. Conformity; congruity; harmony; consistency.

Conformity; congruity; harmony; consistency.

pictures.
4. Conformity; congruity; harmony; consistency.

But faces change so much, from hour to hour, that the same set of features has often no keeping with itself. Hawthorne.

Syn.—Care, guardianship, custody, possession.

keep/sake/ (kēp/sāk/), n. 1. Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

2. Specif., one of the gift books, usually of verse and illustrated, in vogue early in the 19th century;—often used attributively in the sense of pretty-pretty, namby-pamby. Hence, keep/sak/y (-sāk/i), a.

keeve (kēv), n. [AS. cyj.]

A vat or tub, as a brewer's mash tub, a bleaching kier, or a washing or dolly tub, used in mining, in which finely divided ore is stirred in water and allowed to settle. Keeve, v.t., keeve (kēvd); keev/tnc. To set in a keeve for fermentation.

ket (kēf), n. [Ar. kaif, vultigarly kef.] 1. Languor; sit the ore and water; C Hamdreany tranquillity, as me worked by Cams. D. to shake from drugs; dolce far Keeve, by tapping; E Miter Gears Fishaft; G Counterbalance.

2. The smoking material used to produce this state, esp.

dreamy tranquillity, as mer worked by Cams. D. to shake from drugs; dolce far Keve by tapping; E Miter Gears niente.

2. The smoking material used to produce this state, esp. Indian hemp; — in this sense usually spelt kief, keef. Refir (kĕf'ĕr), n. An effervescent liquor like kumisa, made from fermented milk, used as a food and as a medicine in the northern Caucasus. — ke-fir'Ic (kĕ-fir'Kk), a. kefir grains. Small hard yellowish aggregations found in the Caucasus region, and containing various yeasts and bacteria. They are used as a ferment in preparing kefir. keg (kĕg), n. [Earlier cag, of Seand. origin; cf. Icel. kaggi, Sw. kagge.] A small cask, usually of ten gallons or less. Kel apple (ki). Also Kai apple. (Kei, name of a river formerly separating Cape Colony from Kaffraria. Orf. E. D.] The edible fruit of a South African flacourtiaceous shrub (Doryadis caffra) resembling a small apple in shape, and used both for pickles and preserves: also, the shrub itself. keil/hau-ite (kil/hou-it), n. [After B. M. Keilhau (1797-1858), Norwegian geologist.] Min. A brownish black mineral related to titanite in form. It is a titano-silicate of calcium, alminium, iron, and the yttrium metals. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.52-3.77.

keit/lo-a (kil/iō-a; kāt'-), n. [Native name.] The two-horned rhimoceros of Bechuanaland, supposed by some to be a distinct variety or species (Rhinoceros keilloa).

kelb'-el-bahr' (kĕlb'ĕl-bā/h'r), n.
[Ar. kulb-al-bahr dog of the river.] Any of several species of large, formidable charachid fishes, constituting the genus Hydrocyon of the Nile and rivers and lakes of tropical Africa. They reach a length of alout three feet, have strong sharklike teeth and strong jaws, and in form resemble a salmon.

Rel'18 (kĕl'is), n. [NL., prob. fr. Gr. κηλίς stain, spot.] Med. A keloid tumor.

and in form resemble a salmon.

ke'lis (kë'lis), n. [NL., prob. fr. Gr. κηλίς stain, spot.]

Med. A keloid tumor.

kell (kël), n. [Cf. caul..] 1. The caul; that which covers

or envelops as a caul; a net; a film; a shroud. Obs. or

Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. The cocoon or chrysalis of an insect. Obs.

ke'loid (kē'loid), a. [Gr. χλή crab's claw + -oid: cf. F.

kéloïde, chéloïde.] Med. Applied to a variety of tumor

forming hard, flat, irregular excrescences upon the skin.

-n. A keloid tumor. forming hard, flat, irre-n. A keloid tumor.

— n. A keloid tumor.

kel'eh (kkl',),n. [Ar. kailah.]

ken Meanyre.

kel'ek (kél'ék), n. [Ar. kalah.]

A float of reeda, inflated sheepskins, or the like, used on rivers

in Asiatic Turkey.

kel'ep (kél'ép), n. A Central

American stinging ant (Ectatomma tuberculatum) which lives in small colonies in the

ground, preferably near clearings. It has been introduced into the United States for destroy
ing the cotton-boll weevil, on which it largely feeds.

kelf. † c.N. of kreiling.

kelf. † c.N. of kreiling.

kelt. Oks. Pret. of Kill.

kelt. La (kel'-l'la; kc-l'l'la).

Expl.] Chon. A bitter crystalline glineoside occurring in the cocurring in



KELP

**Reily (Edly) n. [Formerly kips, MK. culp or culps (Oxf. E. D.); of unknown origin.] 1. The sales of seawest asset of the control of t

2. Mil. In the British service, unserviceable cast-iron

2. Mil. In the British service, unserviceable cast-iron articles, such as condemned shot and shell, etc.

Ken-tuck'l-an (kh-tūk'l-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Kentucky.—n. A native or citizen of Kentucky.

Ken-tuck'y (kh-tūk'l), n. One of the United States.

Kentucky blue grass, a valuable pasture and meadow grass (Poa pratensis), found in both Europe and America, but reaching its finest development in the central United States, esp. in Kentucky. It is of tall habit with slender bright green leaves, and is one of the chief constituents in mixtures of seed for lawns. In Great Britain it is more generally known as June grass or smooth meadow grass.—K. coffee bean, the seed of the Kentucky offee tree; sometimes, also, the tree itself.—K. coffee tree, a tall North American cæssalpiniaceous tree (Gymnochadus dioica) with biplimate leaves, showy white flowers in kerninal racemes, and large we wood y by how poods, the seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee. The hard, durable wood is employed to some extent in cabinetwork.—K. hemp, the wood inettle. Miller.—K. mahogany, the Kentucky coffee tree or its wood.

—K. moss the portulaca.—K. Realoutions, G.S. His., nine resolution was passed the next year, affirming more strongly State sovereignty, and denied the power of congress to pass the Alien and Sedition Laws. A tenth resolution was passed the next year, affirming more strongly State sovereignty and declaring nullification of all unauthorized acts done under the Constitution of all

the head and face marked with black.—K. yet the head and face marked with black.—K. yet kepi', of G. 1 origin.] A military cap having a close-fitting band, a round flat top sloping toward the front, and a visor. As originally worn by the French in Algeria about 1830 it was tall and stiff with a straight visor. It is now lower, has curved visor, and is frequently soft.

Keple'ri-an (keple'ri-an), a. Of or pert. te the astronomer John Kepler (1571-1630); as, Keplerian telescope.

Kepler (1571-1630); as, Keplerian telescope. **Kep'ler's laws** (kép'lêrz). Astron.

Three important laws or expressions of the order of the planetary of 10 1830; 2 0 f 1830; 3, motions, discovered by John Kepler. They are: (1) The orbit of a planet with respect to the sun is an ellipse, the sun being in one of the foci. (2) The areas swept over by a vector drawn from the sun to a planet are proportioned to the times of describing them. (3) The squares of the times of revolution of two planets are in the ratio of the cubes of their mean distances.

of revolution of two planets are in the ratio of the cubes of their mean distances. **Kep'ler**, or **Kep'ler-Poin'sot'**, sol'id (kép'lêr-pwän'sō'). A regular solid that envelops its center more than once. There are four, three noted by Kepler. See RRGULAR. **Kep'ler's prob'lem** (kēp'lēr2). Math. The problem of dividing a semicircular area in a given ratio by a line through a given point of the diameter, equivalent to solving the equation $a = x - b \sin x$; — proposed in 1609 by Kepler. **ker**-(kēr-). Also **ke**-(kē-). A prefix used in onomatopœic or echoic forms which initiate the noise or effect produced by the falling of some heavy object; as, ker plunk', ker-alonh', ker-chunk', ker-alam', etc. Collog., U. S. **Ker** (kîr), n.; pl. Kerses (kē'rēz). [Gr. Kip, pl. b'pes.] Gr. Retig. A ghost or disembodied soul, often represented as a winged manikin; frequently, an avenging spirit, a noisome or baleful spreader of disease and pollution; also, a man's fate or doom con-Ker (from a ceived as a sprite or personified as a goddess. Greek Vase). **Ken'ni-cott sys'tem**. A system [Prob. fr. Kentallen, town in Ar-



noisone or observed as a sprite or personified as a goddess. Greek Vase).

Ken'ni-cott sya'tem. A system of softening water for steam boilers, by addition of soda and rine softening water for steam boilers, by addition of soda and rine softening water for steam boilers, by addition of soda and rine softening water for steam boilers, by addition of soda and rine softening water for steam boilers, by addition of soda and rine softening water for steam boilers, by addition of soda and rine some softening water for steam boilers, by addition of soda and rine some softening water for steam boilers, by addition of soda and rine; and the system of the system of sys

horny tumor on a horse's hoof.

Rer'a-phyl'lo-cele (-fi l'δ-sēl), n. [kera-+ phyllo-+cele.] Veler. A rare horn tumor on the inner surface of the wall of the horse's hoof, usually occurring at the toe. It results from chronic inflammation of the fleshy leaves, and in some cases causes lameness. On the plantar surface it appears as a crescent-shaped thickening of the white line with the convexity inward.

Rer'a-phyllous (-fil'ūs), a. [kera-+ phyllous.] Far. Designating the inner layer of the horny part of the walls of the hoof of an animal. It forms a series of small plates projecting between the sensitive laminæ of the pododerm.

ker'a-tin (kĕr'ā-tīn), n. [Gr. κέρας, -ατος, horn.] Physiol. Chem. A nitrogenous substance forming the chemical basis of epidermal tissues, such as horn, hair, nails, feathers, and the like, and existing apparently in several varieties. Keratin is an insoluble substance, and, unlike elastin, is not dissolved even by gastric or pancreatic juice. Its sulphur can be partly removed by alkalies. It is related to the proteids, and by decomposition yields cystine, leucine, arginine, and other cleavage products.

Kerat'l-nous (kë-rāt'l-nūs), a. Containing, or of the nature of, keratin; horny.

ture of, keratin; horny.
ker'a-ti'tis (kër'a-ti'tis), n. [NL; kerato-+-itis.] Med.

ker'a-ti/tis (kër'a-ti/tis), n. [NL; kerato-+-uts.] rueu. Inflammation of the cornea. ker'a-to-(kër'a-tō-), kerat-. Combining form from Greek κέρας, κέρατος, horn; — used specif., in Anat. & Med., to signify cornea. Also written cerato-; cf. kera-. ker'a-to-der'mi-a (-dir'mi-a), n. [NL. See Kerato-; -DERM.] Med. A hornlike condition of the skin. ker'a-tog'e-nous (kĕr'a-tōj'ē-nūs), a. [kerato-+-genous.] Producing horn.

ker'a-toid (ker'a-toid), a. [kerato- + -oid.] Resembling

horny tissue. The horny tissue. Rer'a-tome (.tom), n. [See Kerato-; -tome.] Surg. An instrument for dividing the cornea in operating on cataract. **ker'a-tom'e-ter** (.tom'e-ter), n. [kerato-+-meter.] An instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea.—

ker'a-tom'e-ter (-tōm'c-tēr), n. [kerato-+-meter.] An instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea.— ker'a-tom'e-try (-tri), n. [NL.; kerato-+ Gr. ker'a-to-nyx']s (-tō-nīk'ā\s), n. [NL.; kerato-+ Gr. νν'ξις puncture.] Surg. The operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the cornea of the eye, and breaking up the opaque mass. ker'a-to-phyre' (kēr'ā-tō-fir), n. [kerato-+-phyre.] Petrog. A compact porphyritic rock having anorthoclase as its prevailing feldspar; orig., any of certain rocks resembling hornfels, whence the name.

ker'a-to-scope' (-skō]ν'), n. [kerato-+-scope.] An instrument for examining the cornea.— ker'a-tos'co-py (kēr'ā-tōs'kō-jī), n.

ker'a-tose (kēr'ā-tōs), a. Zoöl. a Containing hornlike fibers; as, a keratose sponge. b Belonging to the Ceratosa. ker'a-tō'sis (-tō'sīs), n. [NL.; kerato-+-osis.] Med. An affection of the skin marked by horny excrescences. ke-rau'lo-phon (kē-rō'lō-tōn), n. [kera-+ Gr. αὐλός fluts + φωνή sound, voice.] Music. A reedy-toned metal stop of small scale in some organs.

ke-rau'no-graph (-nō-grāf), n. [Gr. κεραννός thunderbolt +-graph.] I. A figure or picture impressed by lightning upon the human body or elsewhere.

2. Meteor. An apparatus, consisting essentially of an antenna such as is used in wireless telegraphy, connected to a galvanometer or electroscope, for autographically recording the existence of a distant thunderstorm.—ke-rau'no-graph'ic (-grāf'Ik), a.— ker'au-nog'ra-tphy (kēr'ō-nōg'ra-fī), n. [Gr. κεραννός thun-ke-rau'no-phone (kē-rō'nō-tōn), n. [Gr. κεραννός thun-ke-rau'no-phone (kē-rō'nō-tōn), n. [Gr. κεραννός thun-

mg the existence of a custant continuents of the continuent of th

ke-rar' gy-rite (k e-rar' j 1-r1t). Var. of ceraroyrite. ker'a-sin(k-r'a-syn), n. Physiol. Chem. Homocerebrin. ker'a-sine (ker'a-syn), a. [Gr. κέρας horn.] Horny; corneous. kerat. See kerato. ke-rat' (ke-rät'), n. [Ar. q̄rāt. See carat.] See weight. ker'a-tec-ta'si-a (ker'a-tek-ta'-zhi-a; -zy-a), n. [NL.; kerato-+ ectasia.] Med. Protrusion of the corneal Rer'a-tec'to-my (-t&k'tō-my), n. [kerato-+-ectomy.] Excision of a part, or all, of the cornea. Rer'a-ter'pe-ton (ker'a-tur'pe-ton), n. [NL.; kerato-+ Gr. Ker 1-10r De-ton (Ker α-tn per ton), n. [NL: kerato + Gr. έρπετόν a creeping thing, a snake.] Paleon. A genus of large, broad-headed, sulamanderlike amphibians of the Carboniferous of Ohio and Ireland.

boniferous of Ohio and Ireland.
ker'a-tin-fze (kêr'd-tin-fz). r. i. § r. To become, or to render,
keratinous. ker'a-tin-fza'don
(1-za'shin: 1-za'-), n.
ker'a-tin-ose (-os'), n. keratin
ker'a-tin-ose (-os'), n. keratin
former of too render of the cose
ker'a-to-anglo'ma. (*\doldon'\doldo

ker'a-lite (kër'à-lit), n. [kera-the-lite.] Min. Hornstone.
ke-ram'ic (k'è-ră m'i'k), ke
ram'ics ker'a-mog'ra-phy, etc
Vars. of CERIAMIC, etc.
ke-ra'na (kë-rii'nd), n. [Per-karranāy.] Music. A kind of
long Persian trumpet.
ke-ra'rgy-rite (k'è-rär'j\r-1t).
Var. of CERAROURIER.

ker'a-tode (ker'a-toa), n. = kera-to-glo'bus, n. [NL: kera-to-glo'bus, n. [NL: kera-to-tl.: ylohus globe.] Globular protrusion of the cornea. Ker'a-to'd-to-d', n. pl. [NL.] Zool. The Ceratosa. ker'a-to-1-rl'tis, -1-rl'tis, lnflammation of the cornea and iris. ker'a-tol (ker'a-tol; -tol), n. [Cr. kéaa. Kéaaro., horn.] A Gr. κέρας, κέρατος, horn.] A kind of artificial leather having a hard surface. Trade Name.

a hard surface. Trade Name. ker*atol'y-sig (ktr'a-tol'y-sig).

N. M. i kerato-+-lysis, Med. Loosening or peeling off of the horny layer of the skin. ker*ato-ma(-tol'md). n. L. pl. -10MATA (-tol'md-td). [N].; kerato-+omn, 1. Med. a Hypertrophy of the horny layers of the skin. sep. on the soles and palms. b A growth of horny tissue.

tissue.

2 = KRRAPHYLLOCELE.
ker'a-to-ma-la'ci-a (-tō-mà-lā'-shì-à; -sr-à), ... [NL.; kerato-th-matacia.] Med. Morbid soft-ening of the cornea, occurring chiefly in ill-nourshed infants. chiefly in ill-nourished intants. ker'a-to-my-co'sis. n. [NL.; kerato- + mycosis.] Med. Disease of the cornes due to fungi. ker'a-to-phyllous. (ker'a-to-fli'sis), a. [kerato- + phyllous.] Kerabyllous.

kerato- + Keraphyllous.

cele.) Med. Hernia of Desce- Keratophy-ta (kera-tof')-

ke-re', ke-ri' (kë-rë'), imperative singular. Also k'ri, queri, q'ri. [Imperative of Heb. qārā to read.] Bib. Lit., read; — used in the margin of the Hebrew Bible to indicate that the reading given with it is to be substituted for that in the text. — n. The reading to be substituted. See kerhib. Ker'e-san (kë-rës'ān), a. Of or pertaining to, or designating, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying Acoma, Laguna, San Felipe, and Santo Domingo, and other pueblos in New Mexico. See PUBELO, 2. kerf (kūrf), n. [AS. cyr/a cutting off, fr. ccorfan to cut, carve. See carve.] 1. Act of cutting; a cut or stroke. 2. The slit or notch made in cutting; as the gap made by an ax in felling a tree or the track of a saw in sawing. 3. A cut place of a branch or tree.
4. Something cut off; a cutting, as of wool in shearing. kerf, v. t. Kerfer (kûrft); kerfing. 1. To make a kerf in, esp. by sawing.

kerf., v. l.; kerfed (kûrft); kerf'ng.
1. To make a kerf in, esp. by sawing.
2. Carp. To cut, as a beam, transversely along the undor side in several places in order to bend it.
kerite (kê'rit), n. [Gr. knpôs wax.] A compound of tar or asphaltum, animal or vegetable oils, and sulphur;—used as an insulating material in place of rubber.
ker'mes (kûr'mēz), n. [F. kermès, fr. Ar. & Per. girmiz.
See crimson; cf. Alekemes.]
1. a The dried bodies of the females of certain scale in.

need as an insulating material in place of rubber.

ker'mes (kûr'mēz), n. [F. kermēs, fr. Ar. & Per. qirmiz.

See Caimson; cf. Alkermes.]

1. a The dried bodies of the sects, allied to the cochineal insect, which are found on several species of oak (esp. Quercus coccifera) of the Mediterranean region. They are round, about the size of a pea, contain coloring matter analogous to carmine, and are used in dyeing. They were long thought to be vegetable(being often called kermes berries), and were used in medicine.

b [cap.] Zoöl. The genus containing the above insects.

2. A dwarf European evergreen oak (Quercus coccifera) on which kermes insects feed. Its bark is rich in tannin.

3. = Kermes mineral.

ker'mes-fite (-mē-zit), n.

(Sb2S₂O), occurring usually as tufts of cherry-red capillary crystals, and resulting from the alteration of stibnite.

ker'mes mineral. A soft reddish brown powder consisting essentially of antimony trisulphide, but usually containing also oxide and alkali, probably in the form of a pyroantimonate. It is prepared in various ways, and was formerly much used as an alterative, diaphoretic, and emetic. Kermesite is a mative form.

ker'mis (kûr'mīs), ker'mess (-mēs), n. [D. kermis; cf. G. kirmes; prop., church mass. See church; Mass a religious service.] a In and near the Low Countries, a local outdoor festival and fair, orig. held annually on the feast day of the local patron saint or of the chief church.

b In the United States, an indoor entertainment and fair kerne, kerne (kūrn), n. [r. ceatharnach a foot soldier, ceatharn a band of soldiers. Cf. cateran.] I. a A light-armed foot soldier of the Celtic populations of Ireland or (by extension) Scotland;—used chiefly of medieval times; also, a body of kerns collectively. Cf. Galloglas. b A rude peasant of the wilder parts of Ireland, such as those from whom the military kerns were largely recruited.

A bare-legged Irish kerne, whose only clothing is his ragged yellow manile, and the unkempt "gib" of hair. C. Kungeley.

2. Any boor or rustic

an apple or grape. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

2. A whole grain or seed of a cereal, as of wheat or corn.

10), ker'a-to-phyte'. V.rs. of Ceratophyta, cerat

3. The inner portion of a seed within the integuments, consisting of the embryo and endosperm or perisperm; — used generally of edible seeds, and hence of the endocarp in nuts, drupes, or other seedlike fruits; as, the kernel of a walnut; the kernel of a peach stone.

4. A gland or glandlike body; a tonsil. Obs. or Dial.

5. The central, substantial, or essential part of anything; the gist; the core; as, the kernel of an argument.

Kernel of Deuteronomy, Old Test. Criticism, the contents of the earliest form of Deuteronomy, probably comprising chapters v.-xvi, and xxviii. (according to some, xii.xvvi), with which various critics include other passages.

kernel (kūr'nēl), v. i.; -Neled (-nēld) or -Nellen; -Nellung or -Nellenne. To harden or ripen into kernels; to produce kernels.

ker'nel, v. i. To inclose as a kernel.

ker'neled, ker'nelled (kūr'nēld), a. Having a kernel.

ker'nel (kûr'nēl), v. i.; -seleco (-nēld) or -nelleb; -nelle -nelle (kûr'nēl), v. i.; -neleco (-nēld) or -nelleb; -nelleg (kûr'nēld), v. i. To inclose as a kernel.
ker'nelled, ker'nelled (kûr'nēld), a. Having a kernel.
ker'nelled, ker'nelled (kûr'nēld), a. Having a kernel.
ker'nelled, ker'nelled (kûr'nēld), a. Having a kernel.
ker'nelly (-nēl-1), a. Full of kernels; resembling kernels; of the nature of kernels.
ker'nos (kûr'nēs), n. [Gr. κέρνος.] Class. Archæol. A vessel comprising several small cups or vases joined together. It appears to have been used at the Eleusinian mysteries for carrying first fruits.
ker'o-sene' (kêr'ō-sēu'), n. [Gr. κηρός wax.] An oil used for illuminating purposes, formerly obtained from the distillation of mineral wax, bituminous shale, etc., and hence called also coal oil. It is now produced in immense quantities by the distillation and purification of petroleum. See perracleum. Chemically, kerosene is a mixture of several hydrocarbons, chiefly of the methate series. The cilled known in the trade as water-white, superfine white, prime white, standard white, or good merchantable, according as it is colorless or of increasing yellowish tint. The flashing point (which see), however, is of much more importance.
Ker'ti-a (kêr'ī-ā), n. [NL., after William Kerr, English gardener.] Bol. A genus of Japanese rosaccous shrubs related to Spirzea, consisting of a single species (K. japonica), which has slender branches and solitary bright yellow flowers. It is sometimes called the Japanese rosa.
Ker'ty (kêr'ī), n.; pl. -mes (-iz). [From Kerry, county in Ireland.] One of an Irish breed of small, entirely black cattle, noted for the quality of their milk.
Kerry Hill. A mountain breed of English sheep having short wool and black and white speckled faces. They resemble the Downs.
Ker'sey (kûr'zī), n.; pl. -sexs (-iz). [Prob. from town of Kersey in Suffolk, Eng.] 1. A kind of woolen cloth, usually coarse and ribbed, woven from wool of long staple. Kersey in Suffolk, Eng.] 1. A kind of woolen cloth,

sea snake (Distira cyanocineta or D. jerdoni) of the Asiatic coast from the Persian Gulf to

coast from the remain Japan.

Japan.

Kerr'ite (kûr'ît; kĕr'ît), n.

[After W. C. Kerr (1827-85),
American geologist.] Min. A
kind of vermiculite. See VERMICULITE.

— **NOBKERRIE.**

MICULITE.

ker'ry, n. = knobkerrie.

ker'ry-mer'ry-buff', n. A kind

of buffet. Obs.



This word is often used in contempt, as of a mean kind of hawk. "Kites and kestrels have a resemblance with hawks."

ke'tate (kē'tāt), n. [ketone + -ate.] Chem. An ether from a ketone, of the general formula $\stackrel{X}{Y} > C \stackrel{CR}{\underset{OR}{C}}$.

ke'ta-zine($k\bar{e}'t\bar{a}$ -zĭn; -zēn; 184), n. Also -zin. Org. Chem. A compound of the general formula ${\bf r}_{\bf y}^{\bf y}$ C = N·N = C <R/ $_{\bf R'}^{\bf R}$

got by treating a ketone with hydrazine. **ketch** (kěch), n. [See Jack Ketch.] A hangman. - v. t.

To hang. **ketch** (kěch), n. [Prob. fr. catch, n. or v.] Naut. A foreand-aft rigged vessel with mainmast and small mizzen set

and albe to petty princes in Ireland crakes.

for the maintenance of the prince's manison house, kern'sih, a. [From Kern a ker'sen kür's'n). Dial. var. of prince's manison house, kern'sih, a. [From Kern a ker'sen kür's'n). Dial. var. of ker'sen, a. Made of kersey; Ober, chunespun.

Kern River trout (kürin). Avs. Rer'sen, netter, Corrupt. of charles gilberti) occurring only kern surface (kërn). See Hessian Surface (kërn). See Hessian Surface. soor.] Clownish; boorish. Obs.

ker'agy.nette'. Corrupt. of Carry interpretable gibbert occurring only merer surface (kern). See Hessian Sueface. ker'o-lite (ker'd-lit). Var. of ERGLITE. ker'o-ker'o-lite (ker'd-lit). Var. of ERGLITE. ker's-losh'. Carry. interpretable gibbert of Carry. interpretable gibbert of the serven. it. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. interpretable gibbert of the serven. it. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. interpretable gibbert of the serven. it. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. interpretable gibbert of the serven. it. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. See Electinian; in a serve of the serven. it. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serve gibbert of the serven. it. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. it. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. in a serven. in a serven. it. or dial. Eng. var. of Carry. in a serven. in a serve CEROLITE (Tos). Bth. Ke'ros (Ke'ros). Bth. Keros (Ke'rose). To saturate with kerosene. Ker'o-so-len'), n. [From kerosene, with -ol-inserted.] Rhigolene. See PETROLEUM, Table.

-MATA (-mā-tā). [Gr. κήτυγμα proclamation, fr. κηρύσσειν to proclaim.] Preaching; the proclamation of the gospel. ke'ry-kei'on (kē'rī-kī'ŏn), n. serted.] Rhigolene. See Petro-Leim, Table. ker'o-wa'ter (-wô'têr), n. A mixture of kerosene and water used in spraying plants, the mix-ing being done by the pump. ker-plunk'. See KER-ker', the Carri, n. = KNOBKER-ker', the Carri, (kêr', kêr'), n. ker', the Carri, (kêr', kêr'), n. ker', (kêr', n. [Bengali]. A sea snake (Distira quanocincia or D. jerdani) of the Asiatic coast from the Persian Gulf to Gr. κητι κειον.] = CADUCEU. p-rys'tic (kt-ris'tik) α. [From

ke-rya'tic (ke-r's'tik) a. [From Gr. **Ryo'dove't to presch.]. Homiletic. [leties.] ke-rya'tics. n. Theol. Homilekes. † KISS. ke'agr. † KAISER. ke'sh. Dial. var. of CHESELIP. [CAST.] kest. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of kest. et al. Nos. or dial. Eng. var. of kest. Var. of KISS. ket. Var. of KISS. ket. Var. of KAT. Seeweight.

ket, n. [Of Scand. origin: cf. lcel. kjöt flesh, Sw. kött, Dan. kjöd.] Carrion; any filth. Dial. Eng. 4 Scot. of buffet. Obs.

kers, kerse (dial. kûrs; kürs).

Obs. or Sect. & dial. Eng. var. of ke'ta (kê'ta), n. [Russ. kita, fr.



mainmast stepped almost in the middle, leaving a long free forward deck. In this shape it was much used as a bomb vessel.

The difference between the ketch and the yawl is this: in the yawl the mizzenmast is stepped abait the rudder post, and in the ketch forward of it.

T. F. Day.

Retch'up (kebt'äp), n.

[Malay kēchap; perh. of Chim. origin.] Catchup.

Re'tene (kēt'ān), n. Org.

Chem. A colorless gas, H.C:OO, of penetrating odor, prepared by decomposition of acetone, ethyl acetate, or acetic anhydride by high heat, as in the electric arc.

Re-thib' (kē-thēv'), p. p. Also kethibh, ketih, and k'thibh. [Heb. kkhb.] 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 KERE.

Re'tine (kē'tin; -tēn; 184), n. Also -tin. [See KETONE.]

Chem. Any of a series of bases got by reducing certain isonitroso compounds of the ketones, esp. C.Hz.(CH3),Nz., got by reducing isonitroso-acetone. In general they are unstable oily substances of a pungent aromatic odor.

Re-tip'ic (kē-tip'īk), a. [ketone + adipic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, CO.2H-CH2.CO-CO-CH2-CO.2H, 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.

Re'to! (kē'tō). Org. Chem. A combining form denoting the presence of the ketone group; as, ketchexose.

Re'tol (kē'tō), fill, n. [ketone + indol.] Org. Chem. a A compound which is both a ketone and an alcohol; as, methyl ketol, CH3COCH2OH. b = nnot.

Re'tone (-tōn), n. [G. keton (Oxf. E. D.) Cl. Acerone.] 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 mized 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 b

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.

Geol. (1) A pothole. (2) = RETTLE HOLE.

S. Short for KETLERRUM.

kettle of fish. a Orig., S.col., 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 fine, nice, pretty, 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 martial 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 kettledrumner. Obs.

3. An informal party at which a light collation is served, held in the atternoon or early evening. Cf. Dkum, n., 6. Collog.

name in Kamchatka.] The dog keththe. + KITH.

name in Kamchatka.] The dog salmon (Oncorhynchus keta). ketch. Obs. or dial. var. of

ketch. Ods. or unn. vm. o. CATCH.
Ketch. Jack. See Jack Ketch.
Ketch. Jack. See Jack Ketch.
Ketch. hangman's craft.
ketchepillar. n. [Cf. OD. caets.
spel. D. kaatsspel: D. kaats
place where the ball falls (cf.
CATCH, CHASE) + spel play,
game.] A tennis player. Obs.
Scot.

Same.] A tennis player. Oos. Scot.

ketch'y(këch'y),a. Changeable;

of the weather. Dial. U. S.

ket crow. A carrion crow. Dial.

Eng. § Scot.

kete. † GET, KITE.

kete. d. [Perh. fr. (assumed)

Scand. kætr, akin to Icel. kætr

merry.] Bold; strong; brave;

used also adverbially. Obs.

ketel. † KETTLE.

— used also active rolling. Oos. keted. † KETTLE. ket's-ring, keth's-rin. † CATERAN. [Obs. Scot.] kethat, n. A cassock; a robe. kethe. † KITHE. keth'er). Corrupt. of QUOTHA. Dial.



keththe. † KITH. kethubah. Var. of KETUBIA. Kethubim. Var. of KETUBIM. ketib' (kč-tēv'). Var. of KE-

Ketablim. Var. of Keturim. Ketib' (kč-tev'). Var. of Ketilin. ketile. Ref. Sp. ket'ling. + KITLING. ket'ling. + KITLING. ket'ling. + KITLING. Ket'ling. (ket'ning. + KITLING. Ket'mit. (ket'mit.), n. [NL.] a Bot. A genus of malvaceous plants commonly merged in Hibiscus. b [L.c.] = KETMIE. ket'mit. (ket'mit). Air. khot. ket'mit. (ket'mit). Air. khot. ket'mit. Air. khot. ket'mit. Air. khot. ket'mit. Air. khot. ket'mit. (ket'mit.), n. Set HYKOSE. Sp. to thex' set. (ket'ning. ketone alcohol. See KYKOSE. keton-im'da (k. ketone + min'de.] Org. Chem. A compound. sa suramine, in which the oxygen of the ketone group is replaced by imidogen. ketoun. + KITEN. kett. + CUT. Ket'ta (ket'e), n. jpl. KETTEN (-en). [G., chain.] See Measure.

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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. kettlestich; 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-ba (ket'05-bä), n. [Heb. kethubāh 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.

Keu'per (koi'pēr), n. [G.] Geol. The upper division of the German Trias. See GroLogy, Chart.—Keu'per, a.

kev'el (kēv'l), n. Also cavel, cavil. [Orig. uncert.; cf. davel. a mallet.] A kind of hammer or ax hammer for roughly shaping stone.—v. t. To break (stone) with a kevel.

kev'el (kēv'l), n. [Prob. fr. OF. keville, dial. form of cheville peg; but cf. also Icel. keft a stick.] Naul. A strong cleat or bollard to which sheets, etc., are belayed.

Ke'we-naw'an (kē'wē-nô'tān), a. [From Keueenaw
Point, Michigan.] Geol. Designating a major division of the Proterozoic or Algonkian in the Lake Superior region. See GroLogy, 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'we-naw'an, n.

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

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

key (kē), n. [Sp. cayo, of Celtic origin; cf. W. cae 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), n. [Me. keye, key, kny, AS. cæg.] 1. An instrument hy means of which the bolt of a lock is shot or drawn; usually, a removable metal i

thing unknown or difficult; as, the key to a riddle. Cf. rower 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 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 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 fat, 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 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 vener 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 hea

of a piston with a disklike cap for the ingerto press on, or a similar valve disk or button on the accordion, etc.

Ket'ter (kët'Fr). Corrupt of cathanist.

Ket'Ananist.

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 fonic; 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 members of a key, are called by such names as "sharp keys".

Sharp keys "Sharp keys".

Natu: "Sharp keys".

Major Gb Db Ab Eb Bb F C G D A E B F\$
Minor: eb bb f c g d a e b f\$ c\$ g\$ d\$
Signatures and Letter Names of the Keys.

Minor: eb b f c g d a e b f s c g a a*

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 aharp 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.

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. Bol. = KEY REUT.

17. = KEY MONEY. Eng.

18. Advertising. The matter used to key an advertisement. See KEY, v. l., 4.

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 art. Alchemy. = Alembrori.—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 Wan.—k. on flat. See def. 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 (Ke), v. l.; KEYED (kEd); KEYING. I. To lock or fasten with a key; to fasten firmly; to fix, adjust, or determine, the key or keys of. See KEY, n.

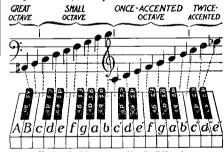
2. Specif.: Mech. a To secure by means of a key, as a hammer head to a haft, a pulley on a shaft, or plaster to lathing. b To finish off (an arch) by inserting the keystone:—sometimes with in or up.

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

Key'board' (ke'b



Key board with corresponding Staff Notation

refound with lead ore Dial. key'il. Ver. of REVEL, Naut. key'll, n. t. [Cf. KEVEL a gag.] native name.] The dorcas key'in. Var. of KEVEL, gazelle. stone found with lead one Dial. Eng. 1. Care Stevel, n. [Cf. F. kevel; prob. Ir. native name.] The doreas gazelle. Note of the stevel of wood, a gag, Dan Anevie a vood, a voo

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 our rouge of the keys of

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 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. a Furnished with keys, as a musical instrument. b Fastened or reënforced by a key or keystone.

*c Set to a key, as a tune. — keyed bugle. — KEY BUGLE.

key/fole (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.

key/lole (kē/hōl*), 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.

2. The prevailing or fundamental fact or idea; that which gives the key; as, the keynote of a policy or a sermon.

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

*Key seat. Mach. A bed or groove to receive a key.

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 ket, signature.

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 ket, signature, for 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 fron used in some lead. Filling-in block of cast ir

partment. India.
2. The community and sect of the Sikhs.
kham'sin (kām'sīn; kām-sēn'), n. Also kham-seen'
[Ar. khamsīn, fr. khamsūn, oblique case khamsīn, fifty Also kham-seen'.

chord. Music. The tonic triad.
key'-cold', a. Cold as a metal
key; lifeless; apathetic. Rare.
key' cold', n. A heavy cold. Obs.
key color or colour. Panning.
The color which determines the

pieces of metal. Obs. or Hist. key'stoned' (kë'stoned'), a. Surmounted by a keystone. Keystone 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 itsstrings. key'-stringed', a. Music. Having strings sounded by keys. keyth. † RITHE. key trumpet. Music. A trumpet fitted with keys which control its pitch by opening and stopping holes in the side of its tune. key'-turn'er, n. A turnkey. Obs. keyway affil. Mach. = TRAYERSE DRILL.

The color which determines the key of a picture.

key desk. = CONSOLE, 3.

key drift. See Drift, n., 13 c.

key file. See File, n., tool.

key groove. = KEY SEAT.

key holder. An electric-lamp

holder or socket containing a

key holder. An electric-lamp holder or socket containing a switch. Rey hole, v. t. 5; 1. To hit side-wise so as to form a hole like a keyhole; -- said of a bullet. Reyhole escutcheon. A metal plate, shaped like an cesutcheon, eurrounding a keyhole. Reyhole limpet. A marine gastropod of the genus Fissurella (which see) or an allied genus. Reyhole nebmlost for a marine gastropod of the genus Fissurella (which see) or an allied genus. Reyhole nebmlost for a marine gastropod of the genus Fissurella (which see) or an allied genus. Reyhole which is a dar region resembling a keyhole. Reyhole urchin. Any of numerous clypeastroid sea urchins, of the genera Mellita, Rotula, Encope, etc. They have one or more slitlike perforations. Reyhole whistler. = skipper Reyless, a. See -LESS, Reylet, n. See -LESS, Reylet, n. See -LESS, Reylet, n. See -LESS, Reylet, n. See -LES, Reymondy on payment required of the key. Eng. Rey move. Chess. The move which is the key to the solution of a problem or combination. Rey nard. † CAYNARD. Rey patern. Arch. A feet. Rey plate. Keyhole coeutcheon. Rey'seast'rule. Mech. A rule of L section, used esp. for making out key seats on shafts.

key"-seat' rule. Mech. A rule of L. section, used esp. for marking out key seats on shafts key'ser-lick (kY'z r-l'Yk), n. [From an old spelling of G. kei-serlich imperial, perh. through D. keizerlijk. See Katser,] Hist. A soldier in the imperial army of the Holy Roman Empire. key shot. Shot consisting of

key'-turn'er, n. Aturnkey. Obs.
keyway drill. Mach. = TRAVRESE DRILL.
key wrench. Mach. An adjustable wrench in which the movable jaw is made fast by a key.
Kezi'a, Kezi'ah (kezi'a), n.
Heb. Qezi'ah, Dit., cassia; Heb. Zezi'ah, Might of the Garter (in Great Britain); Knight of the Golden Elagle (in Germany).
K. G. C. B. Abbr., Knight of the
Golden Elagle (in Germany).
K. G. H. Abbr., Knight of the
Colden Elagle (in Germany).
K. G. H. Abbr., Knight of the
Lipton Abbr., Knight of Cuetanus Vasa (in Sweden).
K. H. Abbr., Knight of Guetanus Vasa (in Sweden).
K. H. Abbr., Knight of Hanover.
Khal'And (Kl'län). Var. of KeHEILAN.
khair (ktr), n. [Hind. khair.]

Khal'lan (ki'län). Var. of Ke-Heilian. [Hind. khair.] The East Indian catechu tree. kha-kan' (kä-kän'), n. [Tatar khācān king.] = Khan. kha-kan'ship. n. See-SHIP. kha'kee. Var. of Khani. kha'kied (kä'kid), a. Wearing khai. khal-ki' (kd-lät'). Var. of khi-kha'lish. khalifi. khaleefcte. khalifah. khalifi. khaleefcte. khalifah. khalifi. khaleefcte.

—it blows for about fifty days, from March till May.] A hot southwesterly wind in Egypt, coming from the Sahara. khan (kän; kän; 277), n. [Ar. & Per. khān.] In the Orient, a caravansary or resthouse; an unfurnished building for the accommodation of traders and their trains. khan (kän; kän; 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 tilbas and of countries which they sublivested

cessors 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.

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

khan'sa.m ah (kän'sā-nā; kiān-sik'), khan'sa.man (-mān),

n. [Hind. khānsāmān, fr. Per. khānsāmān; khān lord -|
sāmān stores.] A house steward or butler. India.

Khag (kiās), n. pl. 1. The dominant tribe of Nepal, of mixed Mongoloid and Indo-Aryan blood, an energetic military people of Kshatriya rank, who speak a Pahari dialect.

2. Aborgines 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.

Kha'si (kii'sē), n. A member of a group of Mongoloid

2. Aborgines 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.

Kha'si (kä'sō), n. A member of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Khasi 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 Isdo-Chinkse.

Kha'ya (kā'yā), n. [NL., fr. the native name, Wolof khaye.] Bot. A genus of African meliaceous timber trees containing two species. K. senegalensis is the juribali, or African mahogany. Also [L. C.] a tree of this genus.

Kha-zar' (kā-zar'), n.; pl. Khalans (-zārz') or Khalares (-zā'rēz). Also Cha-zar'. 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.—Kha-zar'i-an, Oha-za'ri-an (kā-zā'ri-an), a.

khe-dive' (kē-dēv'). n. [F. khédive, Per. khedūw a prince.] The title granted in 1867 by the sultan of Turkey to the viceroy or governor of Egypt.—khe-divi-al (kē-dē'vi-al), a.

khe-div'l-ah (-dē'vi-a'), n. [Ar. khedīviah, fr. Turk-khedīv khedive. Kedē'vi-a'), n. [Ar. khedīviah, fr. Turk-khedīv khedive. Kedē'vi-a'), n. [Ar. khedīviah, fr. Turk-khedīv khedive. See Khedure.] The kheduviah (r. Turk-ya) as the other Indo-Chincee. They are variously described by ethnologists as a primitive Caucasoid race, as having Dravitian of the Middle Ages. The Khedīviah (r. Turk-hedīviah), n. [Ar. khedīviah (kōdō'vi-ah), n. [A

kha-mai, Vai. Vars. of HAMAI. kha-mai, Vars. of HAMAI. kha-mail. Vars. of HAMAI. kkm're), n. See INDO-CHIVESE LANGUACES. Kham'di (kkm're), n. A Shan of a tribe of Upper Burma and Assam. See INDO-CHIVESE. Khand (kkm'd). Var. of KHOND. khan-dair' (kkm'dt'), n. A member of a military (high) caste, descendants of the soluters of the former rajas of Orissa. khan'dgea (kkm'gae). Var. of CANGIA. [Vars. of HANDIAR.] khan'jae (kkm'jép), n. [Turk. khān'jie) (kkm'jép). The keeper of a khan, or Eastern inn.

khar/jee (kän/je) n. Turk.
khān/ji. The keeper of a khan,
or Eastern inn.
khan/kah (kin/kä), n. [Hind.
khān/kah, fr. Per. khāna house
+ gāh place.] A Mohammedan
monastery; also, a resthouse.
kha'num (ka'nōom), n. [Turk.
khānmm, fr. Ar. khān lord.] An
Oriental lady of a harem:— a title
corresponding to KHAN. See colv.
kha-raf' (kā-rāf'), n. [Ar. khā-rāf' (kā-rāf'), n. [Ar. khā-rāf' (kā-rāf'), n. [Ar. khā-rāf' (kā-rāf'), n. Apravidjan of an animistic trihe of
western Bengal, semcivilized
agriculturists, some of whom
speak Bengali. See DravidoMunda.
Khar'l. (kā-rāf'), n. [Ar. khākhā-rāf' (kā-rāf'), n. [Ar. khā-

RMS-TNJ (Kn-Tnj', n. (Ar. Arac. Triji tax.) Moham. Loru. A capitation tax on umbelevers; now the state. Khar'i-a (khr'n-a), n. A Dravid-tation tax on umbelevers; now the state. Khar'i-a (khr'n-a), n. A Dravid-tation of an animistic tribe of western Bengal, semicivilized agriculturists, some of whom speak Bengali. See Dravid-the Munda. Khar'if (kā-rēf'), n. [Ar. khar. Khar'if' (kā-rēf'), n. [Ar. khar'if' (kā-rēf'), n. [Hind. k Per. khil'at, [Ar. khar'in' (kā-rēf'), n. [Hind. k Per. khil'at, [Ar.

in the flesh caused by cold; an ulcerated chilblain. Shak.

Khal'kha (käl'kà), n. A Mongol of the hordes occupying foothern Mongolia. While subtated that the hordes occupying fine the China, they yet retain much of their native organization. See MONGOL.

kha'ma. Var. of Khala.

kha'sa (kä'sa'a), Ehas (kä'sa'a), Kha'si-ya

(yà). Vars. of Khals.

khasandar. Haznadar.

khasandar. Haznadar.

khasandar. Haznadar.

khasandar. Jan. Law. & Lit. special; private; also, noble. besignating an estate managed directly by the state, or land directly by the state, or land directly by the state, or land directly haznadar.

Khasand (känd). Vars. of Khasa.

Khasandar. Haznadar.

Khasandar. Arkaft. See

Khasandar. (kündti'). Na Lax. Akaft.

Khasandar. (kündti'). Na Lax. Akaft.

Khasandar. (kündti'). (kü

Khas'si. Var. of KHASI.
khat(kit), n. [Ar. khāt].] See
MEASURE.
khat(kit), n. [Ar. khāt].
JA Mohammedan priest or
preacher who sometimes occupies the place of an imam, as to
reacher who sometimes occupies the place of an imam, as to
reacher the place of the place of the place
the place of the place of the place of the place
the place of the place

A sore on the hoof of a horse or sheep.
 to gall, tread on, etc., one's kibes, fig., to irritate one by too great insistence or pressure.
 ki-bit'ka (ki-bit'ka), n.; pl. Kibitkas (-kaz). [Russ.]
 A Kirghiz circular tent of latticework and felt.
 A rude Russian vehicle, on wheels or runners, with a round cover of cloth or leather.
 kib'lah (kib'la), n. [Ar. qibbah, prop., anything opposite.]
 The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prever. See CARA

RID'Lan (Kid'la), n. [Ar. qbblan, prop., anything opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer. See Caara.

Ri'bosh (ki'bōsh; ki-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.

ki'bosh, v. t. To throw or blow kibosh on.

ki'bosh, v. t. To throw or blow kibosh on.

ki'kosh, v. t. Kicken (kikt); 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 inbowling, esp, so as to be dangerous to the batsman; — said of the pitch. b To rebound in this manner; — said of the pitch. b To rebound in this manner; — said of the gluth with up.

5. To die. Slang.

to kick against the pricks, to kick against something sharp or piercing to genese something to one's own harm. —

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 piercing; to oppose something to one's own harm. — to k. back, Mech., 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. Pootball, 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 touchdown. — to k. ort. a Rughy Football. To take a free kick from the 25-yard line toward the further goal after 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 a horse; hence, to cast off restraint; to become insubordinate. — to k. up. a To die. Us. Dial. D. Cricket. See def. 4 b. above.

kick. v. l. To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot.

7. To work with the foot. Cant.

8. 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.

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

7. to kick downstairs, to eject; to turn out. — to k. one's beds, 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 beam, to fly up and strike the beam.— said of the lighter arm of a loaded balance; hence, to k. up. a dust, row, shindy

2. Any movement resembling a kick with the foot; a jerk or jolt; specif.: 2 The recoil of a musket or other firearm when discharged. b Naul. A sluing of the stern of a ship or mantle, made of shreds and patches the patches of the stern of a ship or the stern of a stern of a ship or the stern of a

away from the direction in which she is turning. The angle of kick is the angle between the line of the keel and the tangent to the turning circle.

the tangent to the turning circle.

3. A distinct objection or protest.

4. One who kicks, esp. in football; as, a good kick. Eng.

5. Eng. Slang.

a A sixpence.

b pl. A pair of trousers.

c A pocket.

6. The indentation at the bottom of a molded glass bottle

4. One who kicks, esp. in football; as, a good kick. Eng. Stang. A sixpence. b pl. A pair of trousers. C. A pocket.
6. The indentation at the bottom of a molded glass bottle to lessen its holding capacity.
7. The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocket-knife, which prevents the edge of the blade from striking the spring. See Pocketkife, Illust.
8. Brickmaking. A projection on the stock board or mold to form a frog in the brick; also, the frog so formed. the kick. Eng. Slang. a The style; the fashion. b Dismissal; discharge.
kick'er (kik'êr), n. 1. One that kicks; specif. a An animal having the habit of kicking. b One who protests, rebels, or objects; esp., a chronic protester. c Crickel. A bowled ball that rebounds erratically from the pitch.
2. Lumber Trade. A device with pushing arms for throwing a log off a runway or skidway in a desired direction.
3. Poker. A third card retained with a pair at the draw.
4. [Perh. a different word.] a A mass of material left uncut, as in plowing. Dial. Eng. b Minding. A portion of the original rock, smaller than a pillar, left unbroken to support the side or roof of an opening.
kick'-out', n. Football. Act of kicking off, or an instance of this. b Fig., a commencement. Colloq.
kick'-out', n. Football. Act of kicking off, or an instance of this. b Fig., a commencement. Colloq.
kick'-out', n. Tootball. Act of kicking out.
kick'shaw' (-shô'), kick'shaws' (-shôz'), n. [F. quelque chose something, fr. L. qualis of what kind (akin to E. which) + suffix -quam + causa cause, in LL., a thing. See which: causa.] 1. Something fantastical; any trifling, trumpery thing; a toy.
2. A fancy dish; a tidbit; a delicacy.
A joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny kickshaws. Shak.
3. A fantastic person. Obs. or Dial.
kid, n. 1. A small wooden tub, esp. a sailors' mess tub.
2. On fishing vessels, a box or pen for fish.
kid (kid), n. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. kiö, Dan. & Sw. kid; akin to Old. Kiczi, G. kicz, kitzchen, kitzlen.] 1. a
A young goat. b A young antelope. c Formerly, a ro

LL. kidellus, G. keudel, keidel, kiedel, part of a net.] A kind of basketwork weir in a river, for catching fish; also, a similar arrangement of stakes and network on a beach. kid'dnsh (kid'ossh), n. [Heb.] An ancient Jewish ceremony to proclaim the holiness of the Sabbath or a festival, consisting of a benediction in prayer, pronounced before the evening meal, usually over a glass of wine.

kid'-glove', a. Wearing kid gloves; hence, characterized by the fastidiousness, dantiness, or delicacy looked for it those who wear kid gloves.—kid'-gloved' (glüvd'), a. kid'nap' (kid'nāp'; formerly kid'nāp'), v. t.; Kid'nāpEbl' (-nāpt') or kid'nāpPl'; Kid'nāp'), v. t.; Kid'nāpEbl' (-nāpt') or kid'nāpPley'; Kid'nāp'), v. t.; Kid'nāpEbl' (-nāpt') or kid'nāpPley'; Kid'nāp'), v. t.; Kid'nāpBl' (-nāpt') or kid'nāpPley'; kid'nāp'), v. t.; Kid'nāpBl' (-nāpt') or kid'nāpBl' (-nāpt') or kid'nāp'), v. t.; kid'nāp' (-nāpt') or kid'nāp' (-nāpt') or kid'nāp' (-nāpt') or kid'nāp' (-nāpt'), kid'nāp' (-nāpt'), kid'nāp' (-nāpt'), kid'nāp' (-nāpt'), kid'nāp' (-nāpt'), kid'nāp' (-nap'), kid'nāp' (-nap'), n. See [2, A stern-wheel steamboat.

kid'ney (kid'ni), n.; pl. -neys (-niz). [ME. also kidnere; of uncertain origin; the last part perh. ME. ey, pl. eyren, egg, AS. æg. Orf. E. D.] 1. In vertebrates, one of a pair of glandular organs, situated in the body cavity near the spinal column, which serve to excrete urea, uric acid, and various other harmful or superflnous substances; a urinary or renal organ. In invertebrates, the term is extended to organs of similar function variously situated (cf. Nephendium, organ) or Bojanus, ober four inches long, situated in the back of the abdomen, behind the peritoneum, and embedded in a mass of fat. They consist chiefly of a mass of epithelicum-lined tubules (the winipt-erous tubules) which collect and discharge the secretion, urine, into the main cavity, or pelvis, of the organ, whence it is led by a long tube (the ureter) to the bladder to be periodically discharged. Each tubule terminates in the cortical part of the kidney in a filtering apparatus (the Malpighian capsule) to which blood is brought by a small branch of the renal artery. A plexus of capillaries also surrounds other parts of the tubules, and as the fluid which has filtered through the Malpighian capsule by which control to the pronephros, fore kidney or head kidney; the mesonephros, mid kidney, or Wolfian body; and the metanephros, or hind kidney. The pronephros usually (or, as many believe, always) forms the functional kidney in adult fishes and amphibians (no metanephros being developed except perhaps in elasmobranchs), but in the reptiles, birds, and mammals the mesonephros, though functional in the embryo, atrophies and is superseded by the metanephros.

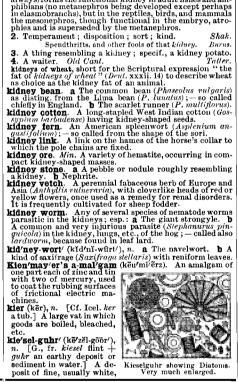
2. Temperament; disposition; sort; kind.

Shek. Spender if a disposition; sort; kind.

Shek. Spender if a disposition; sort; kind.

Shek. Spender if the principal propertion in the pronephros in the pronephros in the reptiles, birds, and mammals the mesonephros, though functional in the embryo, atrophies and is superseded by the metanephros.

etc.
kie'sel-guhr' (kë'zël-goor'),
n. [G., fr. kiesel flint +
guhr an earthy deposit or
sediment in water.] A deposit of fine, usually white,



Kieselguhr showing Diatoms. Very much enlarged.

siliceous powder, composed chiefly or wholly of the remains of diatons. It is used as an absorbent (esp. in dynamite), as uto the maining material, etc., It is also called dialomaceous eric and in fasorial earth, the latter name having been given before the true relationship of diatoms was known. It in the first of the toothbrush tree (Saluadora persica), used for food and somewhat in the arts. See oil., Table I. Ikikumon (kiko-mon), n. [Jap.; kiku chrysanthemum + mon crest.] A Japanese imperial crest, resembling an open chrysanthemum. See Kirimon.

It in the first of the continual properties of the continual crest, resembling an open chrysanthemum. See Kirimon.

It in the first of the continual crest, resembling an open chrysanthemum deken, kinneken, a samall barrel; perhorig a dim. of LL. quintale, quintallus (cf. quintal).] A cask one half, or even one quarter, the size of a common barrel; hence, an old English measure, usually equal to 18 (formerly beer, now imperial) gallons, or two fixins.

Itilerg' (kil'dirg'), n. [kilo-+erg.]

Work eqnal to one thousand ergs.

Itil ham-ite (kil'dim-ii), n. Eccl. A member of the Methodist New Connexion, an English body of Methodists, founded by Alexander Kilham (1762-98).

Itil ken'ny cats (kil-kën'i). Two cats off but their tails. Itil kill, v. t.; Killikum, [Mk. kill, kill, v. t.; Killikum, [Mk. kill, kill, v. t. t. Killikum, kill, kill, v. t. t. Killikum, kill kill, v. t. t. Killikum, kill kill, v. t. t. Killikum, kill kill, v. t. t. Killikum, killikum, and Irishtown, which impoverished both towns. It on detrive of vital or active quality; to destroy or ruin; to neutralize; to suppress, to put an end to the continual properties of the con

(Orycents, or Agadus, vocierus) found throughout temperate North America (still abundantly in some places) and south in migration to South America. It is about ten inches long grayish brown above and white below, with a rufous rump and two black bands on the breast and neck. Its muchrepasted cry is plaintive and penetrating.

Rill'-dev'il, n. 1. A reckless, terrible fellow. Obs.

2. West Indian rum. Obs.*

3. Angling. A bait, made to spin like a wounded fish.

West Indian rum. Obs.
 Angling. A bait, made to spin like a wounded fish.

mid 'ampier (-êr), kid'nap'per, n. One who kidnaps any one ; a manstealer.

kid's-ble (kik'd-b'l), a. See | 2. A stern-wheel steamboat | 2. Mest Indian run. Obs. | 2. Mest Indian run.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250), K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to \$ in Guide. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

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

**Filler* (křiře), n. 1. One that kills; specif.: a Fishing.

An effective bait; also, a club to kill fish with. b Anagent that neutralizes something, as a color, that removes on 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 a high dorsal fin, powerful tail, and sharp strong



lowish 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 kil'lick (kil'l'k), n. A small anchor; also, a kind of anchor formed by a stone, usually inclosed by pieces of wood fastened together; sometimes, loosely, any anchor.
kil'lifish' (kil'l'fish'), n. Any of several small American cyntinedoct.

kil/li-fish/ (kIl/I-fi ican cyprinodont fishes of the genus



Hill-fish' (kill-fish'), 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.

They are usually Killifish (Fundulus majates) Female striped or barred with black, and are much used as bait. Killifing, n. Acto fone who kills; esp., homicide; murder; as, this trouble will lead to a killing yet.

Killing, n. a. That kills or pertains to killing; also, Colloq., captivating; overpowering; irresistible. — kill'ing-ling. A. till kills or pertains to killing; also, Colloq., captivating; overpowering; irresistible. — kill'ing-ling. A. time appointed for killing. Milton. Nothing could be more killingly spoken

Killing time. A time appointed for killing, as, in the southern United States, the early winter, when swine are killed; specif., Scol. Hist., the period of persecution of the Covenanters (f678-88), esp. in 1685.

Kill'-joy', n. One who causes gloom; a dispiriting person.

Kill-mar/nock (kil-mār/nāk), n. A burgh in Ayrshire, Scotland. — Kilmannock bonnet, a kind of broad-topped woolen cap.—K. cowl, a kind of nightcap, originally made there.

kiln (kil; kiln; 277), n. [ME. kilne, kulne, AS. cyln., cylen, L. cullina kitchen. Ci. 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 kiln for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a kiln for drying grain, meal, lumber, etc.; often, specif., a brickkiln or a limekiln.

kiln, v. l.; kilnessel (kild; kilnd); kilnying. To burn or bake in a kiln; as, to kiln brick or line.

kiln'qry, v. t. To dry in a kiln.

kiln'hole' (-höl'), n. Month or opening of an oven or kiln.

kiln'hole' (-höl'), n. Month or opening of an oven or kiln.

kiln'olorie, (kilv-ol'), n. [kilo- + dayne.] Physics. A unit of force equal to none thousand dynes.

kilo-for-le (-kilv-in), n. [kilo- + dayne.] Physics. A unit of force equal to one thousand dynes.

kilo-for, kilv-didn), n. [kilo- + dayne.]

NEASURE.

kil'o-me'(er, kil'o-me'(re (-mē'(er), n. [F. kilomè(re. See Kilogram, meter.) Metric System. A measure of length; one thousand meters (3,280.8 feet, or nearly five eighths of a mile). See measure — kil'o-met'ric (-mēt'-rīk), -met'ri-cal (-rī-kāl), a.

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

kil'o-watt' (-wōt'), 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.

that done by one kilowatt acting for one hour; — approx.

Hilee'Killee' (kt-ik'kt-ik'), n.

Killee'S parrow hawk. Los.

Kill'est parrow.

Kill'int.

condition;—cheney in phrases, as Clengarry Bonnet; 6 & Dial. Brit.

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

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

Rim'ber-lite (kim'bêr-lit), 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 (Kim'n'1), n. [ME. kymnelle, prob. dim. fr. AS. cumb a liquid measure. Cf. cooms a vat.] A large tub used for various household purposes, as brewing, kneading, and salting meat. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

ki.mo'no (kf.mo'nō; Jap. kim'ō-nō), n.; pl. -Nos (-nōz).

[Jap.] I. A kind of loose robe or gown tied with a sush, worn as an outer garment by Japanese unen and women.

2. A similar gown worn as a dressing gown by women of Western nations.

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

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

kin (kin), n. [ME. kin, cun, AS. cynn kin, kind, race, people; akin to cennan to beget, Cr. vyveo lu to be born, Skr. jan to beget. Cf. Kind, kind, cace, people; akin to cennan to beget, Cr. vyveo lu to be born, Skr. jan to beget. Cf. Kind, kind, cace, people; akin to cennan to beget, Cr. vyveo lu to be born, Skr. jan to beget. Cf. Kind, kind, race, people; a nation or people; as a sapplied to primitive peoples, a nation or people; as a sapplied to primitive peoples, a nation or people; as a the Gothic kin. Archaic.

2. Henre: a One's relatives collectively; kindred; kinsfolk; also, kinsman or relative See consanguinity.

The father, mother, and the kin beside. Druden.

You are of kin, and so a generation of offspring. Obs. c Family; descent; ancestry. Archaic.

Lay my lady on the upper hand.

Lay my lady on the upper

sense of muscular effort; kinæsthetic sensations considered as a form of perception.

kin/æs-thet/to (-titét/tk), kin/es-thet/ic. a. Of, pertaining to, or involving, kinæsthesis.—kinæsthetic, or kinæsthetic, 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 kinæsthetic 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.

include sensations of sight and hearing in which the movement is represented to the mind as seen, heard, etc.

ki'lo (kë'lō), n. [See KILE.]

Kim'er-idg'l-an Var. of KimSee MEASURE. [sand amperes, heard, etc.

ki'lo-am-pere' n. Elec. Athoukilom. Abbr. Kilometer.

ki'lo-am-pere' n. Elec. Athoukilom. Abbr. Kilometer.

kim'. [Cam' (dial. kym'kām'), a.

(Cf. cam crooked.). Crooked.

Kim'. [Cumker. Scot.

kim'. [cam' (dial. kym'kām'), a.

(cf. cam crooked.). Crooked.

(cf. cam cro

| kilt (kilt), 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 Svotland by men, and in the Lowlands by young boys; hence, any similar garment.
| kilt, v. l.; kilt'Ep; kilt'ins. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Dan. kilte op to truss, tuck up.] 1. 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 (kil'köd; t'id; [bl), p. a. | 1. Wearing a kilt.
| 2. Plaited like kilting.
| 3. Tucked or fastened up; —said of petticoats, etc.
| kill'ter (kil'tör), kel'ter (kil'tör), n. [Orig. uncert.] Order; proper condition; —chiefly in phrases, as out of, or in, kilter. Colloq., U.S., Dirk.
| If the organs of prayer be out of kelter or out of tune, how can we pray?
| Kill'ing, n. Dressmaking. A series of perpendicular flat plaits, each plait being folded so as to cover about half of the preceding one. | kim'ber-lito (kim'ber-lit), n. Petrog. A greenish blue diamond-bearing clapities substance, consisting of altered peridotite. It occurs at Kimberley and elsewhere in South Africa. Called by miners blue earth, or blue ground. | kim'nel (kim'm'n), n. [ME. kymnelle, 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 Did. Eng. | Lang. | La

nite and unknown, number of distinctions.

Kind* is dominant or characteristic quality **E. Eoscamquet.

7. **Eccl.** Either of the elements, bread and wine, used in the Eucharist.

Syn. **Species, variety, genus, nature, class, style, character.**— Kind, soar are often used without distinction. But soar sometimes carries a slight implication of disparagement or contempt; as, "lewd fellows of the baser sort" (**Acts xvii.** 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 slightingly. b In a way; as it were; quasi. **Collog.** 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, these kind of knaves. **Still Collog.**—to do one's k., to perform the sexual function. **Obs.**

kind (kind), a.; kind'er (kin'de'r); kind'es. [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.* A fellow feeling makes one wendrous kind. **Garrick.**
4. Proceeding from, or characterized by, goodness, gentleness, or benevolence; as, a kind act. ***Manners so kind, yet stately.**
5. a Pleasant; acceptable; also, grateful. ***Os. or Dial.**
b Loving; affectionate. **Rare in literary use.

Stiles where we stayed to be kind. ***Tennyson.**

Stiles where we stayed to be kind. ***Tennyson.**

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

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

Stiles where we stayed to be kind. Tennyson.

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

G. Gentle; tractable; easily governed; as, a horse sound and kind 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—Chau'dron' pro yess (kint'shō'drōn'). 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. Tracke process.

kin'der-garten (kind'der-garten), n. [G., lit., children's garden; kinder (pl. of kind child, akin to E. kin kindred) + garten 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, mintation, 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-gart'en (-gārt'ner), n. [Cf. G. gārtner a gardener.] A kindergarten teacher.

kind'-heart'ed (-hār'tĕd; -tid; 87, 151), a. Having kind-ken'e's-la'; -zhh-a'; k'i'- | kin'der-beweijs' (kin'dēr-beweijs').

kind'-heart'ed (-här'těd; -ti
(kin'cs-thē's'-à; -zh-à; k'nës-), n. (N.) = kin-ks-thEsis
K'pah (ki'nė) - Bib.
ki'nak (ki'nė) - Bib.
ki'nak (ki'nė) - Bib.
ki'nak (ki'nė) - Bib.
ki'nak - Quinare
kin'bote', -bot', or -boot', n.
Old Lau. Bote piven by a homicide to the kin of his victim,
kinch (kinsh), n. [Cf. KinK.]
A noose or twist in a cord. Svot.
kinch, v. 1. To fasten a noose
on the tongue of (a horse). Svot
kinch, v. 1. To fasten a noose
on the tongue of (a horse). Svot
kinch, v. 1. To fasten a noose
on the tongue of (a horse). Svot
kinchin cove A child or under
sized man; sloo, a man who
kinchin cove A child or under
sized man; sloo, a man who
kinchin cove A child or under
sized man; sloo, a man who
kinchin lay.
The robbing of
children Thinres' Stang.
kin'chin-mort'. n. A girl or infant. Thieres' Stang.
kind, at. (See kin N. n.) 1. Prob.,
to treat as one's kind. Obs.
2. To beget. Obs.
kind'cough' (kind'kôf'). Corrupt. of kinkcough.

Ltd; 87, 151), a. Having kind
| kin'der be-weijs' (kin'der)havis') n. Aleo kin'der be-wys'.

| [D. kinder children + brens'.
| [D. kinder kinder + brens'.
| [D. kinder kinder hold kinder en certifying and securing the amounts due to minor children out of the deceased's estate. kin'der-hook (kin'der-hook), x. elfrom kinderhook, [Pike County, Illinois.] Geol. The lowest formation of the Mississippian, or Subearboniferous system, in the Mississippi RiverSistes also, the epoch of its formation. Substantion of the Mississippian, or Subearboniferous system, in the Mississippi RiverSistes also, the epoch of its formation. Substantion of the Mississippian, or Subearboniferous system, in the Mississippi RiverSistes also, the epoch of its formation. Substantion of the Mississippian, or Subearboniferous system, in the kinder's him. Van. of Kinder's him. Van. Van. of Kinder's him. Van. of Kinder's him.

ale, senate, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa : eve, event, end, recent, maker ; ice, ill ; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect ; use, unite, urn, up, circus, menu; | Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with.

ness of nature; sympathetic; characterized by a humane disposition; as, a kind-hearted landlord or employer.

kin'die (kin'd'l), v. t.; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dllng).

[Of Scand, origin; cf. Icel. kyndill candle, torch, kynda to kindle.] 1. To set on fire or set fire to; to cause to begin burning; to ignite; light; as, to kindle a fire, a match.

2. To inflame, as the passions; to rouse; provoke; excite; animate; incite; as, to kindle anger or wrath; to kindle the flame of love, or love into a flame.

Nothing remains but that! kindle the boy thither. Shak. Kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam. Milton.

3. To light up or inflame as if with flame.

Day had kindled the dewy woods.

Kindle a fiery boil upon the kin.

Syn.—Kindle a fiery boil upon the kin.

Cowper.

Kyn.—Kindle a fiery boil upon the kin.

Cowper.

Kindle a fiery boil upon the compared), now chiefly fig., is to kindle to excessive or violent heat or passion; as, to kindle a fier, to ignite gunpowder; "It is the property of goodness to kindle love" (J. H. Newman); "inflamed with lust" (Millon); "inflamed with rage" (id.). See move, excite.

Kin'dle, v. 1. To take fire; to begin to burn with flame; to start in burning, as a flame.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shelt not be burned.

"inflamed with lust" (Millon); "inflamed with rage" (id.). See Move, excite.

kin'dle, v. i. I. To take fire; to begin to burn with flame; to start in burning, as a flame.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; netter shall the flame kindle upon thee.

Is. xiiii 2.

To begin to be excited; to grow warm or animated; to be roused or exasperated.

On all occasions where forbearance might be called for, the Briton kindles, and the Christian gives way.

J. Taylor.

To become lighted up or inflamed as if with flame.

kin'dler (kin'dler), n.

1. One that kindles or sets on fire.

2. A thing that kindles (more or less) easily, as a piece of kindling wood or prepared fuel for starting combustion.

kind'less (kind'les), a. Destitute of kindness; also, Obs., unnatural.—kind'less-ly, adv.

kind'li-ness (-li-nès), n.

1. Quality or state of being kindly; benignity; benevolence; also, a kindly deed.

In kind a father, but not in kindlness. Sackville.

2. Propitious or favorable character, esp. as being mild, yielding, beneficent, etc.

yielding, beneficent, etc.

Temper of the air and kindliness of seasons. Whitlock.

The steel of the future will be very different in kindliness of W. Metcalf.

The steel of the future will be very different in knulliness of working.

Kin'dling (kIn'dling), n. 1. Act of causing to burn, or of exciting or inflaming the passions.

2. Material, easily lighted, for starting a fire; — chiefly pl. kind'ly (kind'l), a.; kind'ller (-l'Fer); kind'llerst.

[AS. cyndedic, gecyndefic. See Kind, n.] 1. Natural; of, pert. to, or derived by, nature or birth; consonant with its kind or nature; hence, native; hereditary; kindred. Obs.

The kindly fruits of the earth. Bk. of Com. Prawer.

Whatsoever as the Son of God he may do, it is kindly for Him as the Son of Man to save the sons of men.

I. Andrews.

Rightful or lawful, as by reason of birth; legitimate. Now Chiefly Hist.

3. Of a good kind, or good of its kind. Archaic or Dial.

4. Human; sympathetic; hence, disposed to do good;

Now Chiefly Hist.

3. Of a good kind, or good of its kind. Archaic or Dial.

4. Humane; sympathetic; hence, disposed to do good; benevolent; gracious; kind; as, kindly affections, acts, etc.

5. Favorable; mild; genial; agreeable; beneficent.

5. Hovarable or yielding favorably to treatment; not harsh or resistant.

7. Mining. Promising good mineral value. Kindly afneath, Scots Law, a rentaler. Kindly, adn. [AS. gecyndefice.] 1. Naturally; properly; fitly; readily; congenially; spontaneously; thoroughly. Now Rare in literary use.

Examine how kindly the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language.

Audison.

2. In a kind manner; affectionately; sympathetically; with good will; with a disposition to make others happy, or to oblige; agreeably; pleasantly.

kindlness (kindlnes), m. [From Kind, a.] I. State or quality of being kind; specif., manifestation of kind feeling or disposition; beneficence; rarely, kind feeling; affection; fondness; good will; friendship.

The milk of human kindness.

2. A kind act; an act of good will; as, to do a kindness. Syn.—Good will, benignity, grace, tenderness, goodness, generosity, beneficence, favor.

kindred (kindred), n. [ME. kinrede, kynrede, kunreden, fr. AS. cynn kin, race + the termination -ræden, as a distinct word, condition, stipulation, rule, reckoning; pr. b. akin to E. ready. Cf. HATRED.] 1. Relationship by birth or (improperly) by marriage; consanguinity; affinity; kinship.

Like her, of equal kindred to the throne.

A manner fraceas intervented by blend; a finity.

akin to E. ready. OI. HAIRED. A Component of (improperly) by marriage; consanguinity; affinity; kinship.

2. A group of persons interrelated by blood; a family, clan, race, or the like;— in this sense having a pl.

3. Family; progeny or posterity; a generation; descent; also, ancestral stock; ancestry. Obs.

4. The family, or the like, to which one belongs; relatives by blood or (improperly) by marriage; collectively, relations; persons related to each other.

But the queen's kindred.

5. A relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. Obs.

Syn.—Kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen; relationship, affinity.

kin'dred, a. Belonging to the same family or race; related; congenial; belonging to, existing between, or done by, kindred souls; kindred side; kindred propositions.

Syn.—See CONGENIAL.

as, kmarea souis; kmarea skies; kmarea propositions. Syn.—See Congenia, the line (kin), n. pl. [For older kyem, formed like oxen, fr. AS. cž, itself pl. of cž. cow. See cow.] Cows. Archaic or Poetic.—kine of Bashan. See bull of Bashan.

or Poetic. — kine of Bashan.

See BULL OF BASHAN.

kin'dlen, cundlen. See KIND.]

To bring forth young. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng., kin'dle-dial. Kin'dl', kin'dl., kin'dl', kin'dl, kin'dl', kin'dle, kin'dl', kin'dle, kin'dlile, kin'dlile, kin'dlile, kin'dlile, kin'dling (kin'dling), n. [From kinolic to bring forth young.]

A litter or brood; issue; office mat'ograph'(kin'd-mat'ograph'(kin'd-mat'ograph'), graph'i-da. Vars. of cinenega-tive (-neg'a-tiv). Var. of cinenega-tive (-neg'a-tiv). Var. of cinenega-tive (-neg'a-tiv). Var. of cinenega-tive.

| Kine'pox' (kin'pōks'), kine' | th'; ki'nē.), n. [kinesi-+-papox' (¬pōk'), n. = cowpox. kin'o-sal'gi-a(-sal'ji-a),n. [N. | kin'esi | kin'gi-ak'gi-a(-sal'ji-a),n. [N. | kin'esi | kin'gi-ak'gi-ak'si | kin'si | k

kin'e-mat'ic (k'n'ê-măt'lk; ki'nê-; 277) } α. Of or pert. kin'e-mat'i-cal (k'n'ê-măt'l-kâl; ki'nê-) to kinematica.—kin'e-mat'i-cal (k'n'ê-măt'l-kâl; k'nê-) to kinematica.—kin'e-mat'i-cal (k'n'ê-mat'i-cal (k'n'ê-s')-k'n'k) kin'ê-mat'i-cal (k'n'ê-s')-k'n'k) kin'ê-mat'i-cal (k'n'ê-s')-k'n'k) kin'ê-têr; kin'ê-la (k'n'ê-s')-k'n'ê-têr; kin'ê-la (k'n'ê-têr; k'n'ê-la (k'n'ê-têr; k'n'ê-têr; k'n'ê-la (k'n'ê-têr; k'n'ê-têr; k'n'ê-têr

civeness of the skin to heat and cold. **b** An instrument for measuring movements.

ki-ne's-0m'e-ter (ki-ne'si-ŏm'ē-tēr; ki-), n. [See Kinesimeter (in sense b).

ki-ne'si-o-neu-ro'sis (-ō-nū-rō'sis), n. [NL.; kinesi-+neuro'sis] Med. Nervous affection marked by disorder of movement.

movement. kin'e-sod'ic (kĭn'ē-sŏd'ĭk; kī'nē-), a. [kinesi- + Gr. òδós

movement.

kin'e-sod'ic (kĭn'ê-sŏd'ĭk; ki'nê-), a. [kinesi-+ Gr. òŏoś way.] Physiol. Conveying motion; as, kinesodie substance; — applied esp. to the spinal cord, because capable of conveying both voluntary and reflex motor impulses, without itself being affected by motor impulses applied to it directly.

ki-net'ic (ki-nēt'îk; ki-; 277), a. [Gr. κωνητικός, fr. κωείν to move.] Physics. Of, pert to, or due to, motion; — often contr. with potential; as, kinetic energy (see κΝΕΚΕΥ, n., 5). kinetic symmetry. Math. a A kind of symmetry which a rigid body has about its center of inertia when its moments of mertia about three principal axes through that point are equal. b A kind of symmetry which a rigid body has about an axis when this axis is one of the three principal axes through the center of inertia and the moments of inertia about ther two (and therefore about any line in their plane) are equal.—k. theory, Biol., a theory of evolution in which the innate tendency of organisms to variation (responding to external conditions) is regarded as sufficient in itself to account for evolution.—k. theory of gases, Physics, a theory that gases consist of minute particles which move in straight lines with high average velocity, constantly encountering one another, and hence continually changing their individual velocities and directions. Many phenomena of gases are consistently explained by it. ki-net'l-cal (-i-kāi), a. Of or pertaining to kinetics.

ki-net'c (ki-nēt's, ki-). A combining form from Greek

forces. See Dynamics.

ki-ne/to-(ki-ne/tō-; ki-). A combining form from Greek

namics which treats of the changes of motion produced by forces. See DynAmics.

ki-ne'to- (ki-ne'tō-; ki-). A combining form from Greek κινητός, movable.

ki-ne'to-cam'er-a (-kām'ēr-ā), n. [kineto- + camera.] A camera to take photographs of the movements of persons or objects, as for reproduction with the kinetoscope.

ki-ne'to-scope (ki-ne'tō-skōp; ki-), n. [kineto- + -scope.]

1. An instrument for producing curves by the combination of circular movements; — called also kinescope.

2. A machine for producing animated pictures (on the principle of the cinematograph) in which a film carrying successive instantaneous views of a changing scene travels across the field of a magnifying glass. The observer sees each picture, momentarily, through a slit in a revolving disk.

ki-ne'to-scop'lc (-skōp'fk), a. Of or pert. to a kinetoscope. king (king), n. An ancient Chinese musical instrument, consisting of resonant stones or metal plates, hung according to pitch in a wooden frame, and struck with a hammer.

king (king), n. [AS. cyng, cyning; akin to OS. kuning, D. koning, OHG. kuning, G. könig, Icel. konungr, Sw. konung, Dan. konge; formed with a patronymic ending, and fir. the root of E. kin; cf. Icel. konra man of noble birth, and AS. cyne-king (in comp.). See kin.] 1. A male sovereign; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, country, or tribe, usually for life and by hereditary succession; the monarch of a state distinctively called a kingdom, and usually independent, though sometimes subordinate to an empire. "Ay, every inch a king."

The king, according to the maxim ..., can do no [legal] wrong, no action can be brought against him, nor indeed against a foreign sovereign, as such, or his ambassador. The Holland.

EFF The title king is often applied to God or to Christ, esp. in various phrases, as King of heaven, King of flewish kings. Their titles, First and Second Book of the Kings, occur also for 1 and 2 Samuel, in which case the Books of the Kings are reckoned as four, the two first mentioned being

7. A fully developed male termite.

8. Freemasonry. The second officer in a Royal Archchapter.

9. Short for Kindenny, Rind-root, etc.
king bird of paradise. See Bird of Paradise.—K. Charles spaniel, one of a breed of English toy spaniels having a short nose, round head, large eyes, and glossy black coat over each eye.—K. George's War. that part of the War of the Austrian Succession which was fought in America. It lasted from 1744 to 1748, and was marked by the capture of Louisburg in 1745 by New England troops.—K. James Bibs. etc. 1845.—K. of Bath. See Bald Nash.—K. of Bath.—K. of Bath.—K. of Bath.—See Bald Nash.—K. of Bath.—K. of Bath.—K.

3. Minard. A boil supporting a cage in a shall.

kinefthe (k. In Fft. It, k.), n. (in either sense). b A biophoto[kinefthe + -it.] An explosive
containing guncotton, nitrobenacine, a chlorate or nitrate, and
sulphur.

ki-nefto-gen'e-sis. n. [N.:;
ki-neto-genesis.] Biol. Dynamical evolution; the theory
that evolution of animal structures has been produced by antime to yeno'no-graph. [kineto-phonograph.] = BIOPHOimal movements. Cope. kl. TOPHONE. zene, a chlorate or nitrate, and sulphur.

kineto-gene's-is, n. [Nl.; kineto-genesis.] Biol. Dynamical evolution; the theory that evolution of animal structures has been produced by entimal movements. Cone.—kineto-genet'ic.a.—kineto-genet'ic.a.—kineto-genet'ic.a.—kineto-genet'ic.a.—kineto-genet'ic.a.—kineto-genet'ic.a.—kineto-genet'ic.a.—kineto-graph. [kineto-to-graph.] A chronophotograph. kineto-photograph.]

kineto-gram. n. [kineto-to-graph.] A chronophotograph. kineto-gram. N. [kineto-to-gram.] A chronophotograph.

King Cam-by'ses (kăm-bi'sās). The leading character of "A Lamentable Tragedy. Containing the Life of Cambyses, King of Persia," by Thomas Preston (137-93). An allusion to the play in Falstaff's speech in Shakespeare's 1 Henry IV., II. iv. 425, has made "King Cambyses' ven" synonymous with rand, but the language of the play is not especially extravagant.

King Card In wise and very venomous snake (Ophiophagus et al. 2014). The control of the control of the control of the control of 12 feet, and is believed to feed entirely on snakes.

King Cole (köl). A legendary king of Britain who reigned, as the old chronicles inform us, in the 2d century. He is the subject of a familiar nursery rime.

King Gotton. A popular personification of the great staple production of the southern United States. The expressions of the southern United States. The expressions of the southern United States. The expressions of the order Xiphosura and such as Meroston at which are the only surviving members of the order Xiphosura and subclass Merostomata (which see); a biorseshou crab. They more surface, and six pairs of legs arising from the lower surface about the cephalothor. The common is articulated to the cephalothor and the common is articulated to the cephalothor and the common is articulated active of the common is articulated active of the common is articulated active of the common is articulated caudal spine. The best-known species is Xiphosuras soverbyi, syn. Limulus polyphroms, found on sandy and mudy bettoms on the coasts of es. It becomes nearly two feet long. Four other living species (either included in Xiphosuras, syn. Limulus, or placed in the related genera Tuchypieus and Carcinoscorpius) are known from eastern Asia, as well as a number of more or less closely allied fossil forms.

2. A large European spider crab (Maia squinado).

king Goralf (King'Krafty), n. The crat of kings; the art of governing as a sovereign; royal policy.

king Grow. A common and familiar drongo (Dicrurus aler) of India and southeastern Asi

esses at the base of the bill. See EIDER.

king'fish' (kIng'fish'), n. a Any American marine scizenoid food fish of the genus Menticirrhus, esp. M. sazatitis of
the Atlantic coast;—called also whiting, surf whiting, barb.
b The opah. c The
e In Sydney and New
riola lalandi). I In
Melbourne, the scizenoid fish
Scizena antare antaretica. g
(a)
In Tasmania,
the fish Thyrsites micropus, Kingfish (Menticirrhus saxatilis).

orn ists of three: Garter King-of-king closer. Building. A closer bigger than half a brick. king foody. n. = Kingcep. And several common buttercups, as Rammedum buttercups, a who regulates the arms of the peers and knights of the Garsseror of the Holy Grail and king's cattle (that is, chattels), seared lance; — so called from his celebrity as an angler. King Pelenore. See PELENORE. King Pétaud. See PETAID. King Pétaud. See PETAID. King Pétaud. See PETAID. King Pétaud. See PETAID. King pine. a The pineapple. Obs. b The large Himalayan fir (Abies webbicuta). king is chair. A king's celebration obs. king see chompton (Americahitus setaceus). king's chair. A king's celebration obs. king's chair. A king's convert. N. Leng. king's convert. N.

King's cushion. = LADY CHAIR. Scot. S. Dial. Eng. king's ease. Scots Law. A fith part deducted from the proved teind in favor of the proprietor, in certain valuations of teinds. king's'-ell'wand, n. 1. Orion's helt. Dial. Eng. 2. The common foxglove. Dial. Eng.

ter; Clarenceux King-of-Arms, and Norroy (lit. north roy or north king) King-of-Arms, who have jurisdiction respectively south and north of the Trent. Bath King-of-Arms, created about 1725 for the order of the Bath and later constituted Gloucester King-of-Arms, takes precedence of the two provincial kings-of-Arms. He has jurisdiction in Wales. In Scotland, Lyon King-of-Arms, ranking next to Garter King-of-Arms, holds office directly from the sovereign. He presides also over the order of the Thistle. He was prominent as early as about 1370. Unter King-of-Arms, ranking next and instituted by Edward VI., presides over Ireland and over the order of St. Patrick.

King penguin. A very large penguin (Antenadules codes

king penguin. A very large penguin (Aptenodytes pata-gonica) of the Falkland Islands, Kerguelen Land, etc. See

over the order of St. Fatrick.

king penguin. A very large penguin (Aptenedyles palagonica) of the Falkland Islands, Kerguelen Land, etc. See PENGUIN, Illust.

king'-pin', n. 1. In various bowling games: a A tall pin in the center of the frame. b The pin which stands at the front apex of the frame.

2. Hence, the principal or most important person in a group or an undertaking. Collog.

3. A kingbolt.

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

In a common form of king-post roof trusts there are struts, supporting the main rafters, and bearing upon the enlarged foot of the king-post. The king-post is usually strictly a tie intended to prevent the sagging of the tiebeam in the middle. king rail. A rather large, long billed North American rail (Kallus elegans) having plumage streaked above with black and tawny olive, and a rufous or cinnamon-red breast when in full plumage. It frequents fresh-water marshes.

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

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, on reaching which a man from the other side becomes a king; also, the row of men occupying these squares at the beginning of the game.

King's, or Queen's, Bench. Eng. Law. A former court of record and the highest court of common law in England; — so called because the king used to sit there in person. It consisted of a chief justice and four puisne, or junior, justices. Like the Court of Common Pleas, it had its origin in the Curia Regis. Its jurisdiction was transferred by the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875 to the King's, or Queen's, Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

King's Gouncil. Eng. Him. The permanent council composed of those members of the great council who were state officers and chief officials of the court, or the smaller privy council which grew out of it. king's, or queen's, counsel. Eng. Law. Barristers selected to be the king's or queen's counsel; also, any barrister so selected. They answer in some measure to the advocati fisci, or advocates of the treasury, of Roman law. They cannot be employed against the crown without special license. The two principal king's or queen's counsel use K. C. or Q. C. after their names as a sort of title.

king's, or queen's counsel use K. C. or Q. C. after their names as a sort of title.

king's, or queen's English. Correct or pure English. King's, or queen's, evidence. Eng. Law. Evidence for the king or queen that is, the crown or state; esp., the evidence voluntarily given by an accomplices. One who has so testified is usually treated with lenience and pardomed, though without legal title to such clemency. It is called state's evidence in the United States.

king's principal singdom.

king's man, or kings'man (kingz'mān), n. 1. Hist. An adhereut of the king; as a A royalist. b Fendulism. A adhereut of the king; as a A royalist. b Fendulism.

2

king's yellow. A bright yellow pigment, arsenic trisulphide, Ass3s. It occurs native as orpiment, and is also can liliaceous plant (Eucomisrepia) often cultivated for its large greenish involucrate flowers. king's mark. See HALL MARK. growth in the property of the greenish involucrate flowers. king's freeman. Scots Low. One having a royal privilege to trade as a freeman, though not a mencher of a guild. Obs. king's freeman. Eagl. His. Supporters of George III. in his attempts to increase the power of the crown. The same king's grith. See KING's Peace. king's land. one of the ruminant. Scot. king's land. one of the Lords a judge of the common law courts: in Scot. land. one of the Lords of Justiciary. King's keys. Scots Law. The crowbars and hammers used to force locks and doors in execution of the king's warrant: also, that part of the warrant authorizing the officer executing it to do this. Collog. king's 'Anoby. n. = KINGCUP. King's 'Collog. king's 'Collog. King's 'Collog. king's Lord. (L. Scot. Ring's Lord. (L. S





has a bright red crown patch in the male and is noted for its superior song. Golden-created King-king/like/ (-lik/), a. Kingly.—king-let (Regulus satra-like/, adv.).

king/like/ (-lik/), a. Kingly.—king-let (Regulus satra-like/, adv.).

king/ling (-ling), n. A little or petty king.

King Log and King Stork. Characters in a celebrated fable of £800, which relates that the frogs, grown weary of living without government, petitioned Jupiter for a king. Jupiter accordingly threw down a log among them, which made a satisfactory ruler till the frogs recovered from their fright and discovered his real nature. They therefore entreated Jupiter for another king, whereupon he sent them a stork, who devoured them.

king/ly (king/ly), a.; -i.i.er(-li-er), -i.i.er. Ebelonging to, suitable to, or becoming, a king; characteristic of, or resembling, a king; directed or administered by a king; monarchical; royal; sovereign; regal; kinglike; august; noble; grand. "Kingly monarchical, sovereign; majestic, august.— Kinglex kings are crowned with thorn. G. Massey.

The kingliest kings are crowned with thorn. G. Massey, Syn.—Imperial, monarchical, sovereign, majestic, august.— Kingly, Redat. Royal, Princelly. King/ly (the 8axon word) and regal (the Latin word) are often interchanged. But kinglike; regal relates rather to the office of a king, or to dispositions, feelings, or purposes, which are kinglike; regal relates rather to the office of a king, or to dispositions, feelings, or purposes, which are kinglike; regal family, the royal residence, the royal domains, the Royal Society (under the patronage of ordinal). Regal and Royal, are frequently interchanged; but royal countesy, king/ly condescension; regal state, cf. the regalia.

Regal and Royal are frequently interchanged: but royal commonly applies to that which is in any way associated with the crown, and may or may not imply magnifecence or display; as, the royal family, the royal residence, the royal feast, a royal spiles to that which is of superlative excellence, esp. of it

Personality of a king; majesty. d Territory or dominion of a king; kingdom.

king's man, or kings'man (kingz'măn), n. 1, Jiss. An adhereut of the king; as: a A royalist. b Fendalism. A man who has commended himself directly to the king.

2. An officer of the customhouse.

3. A neckerchief or necktie. London Slang.

king's peace. Eng. Lan. Orig., the special protection (called also the king's gith or mund secured to the members of the king's household and others to whom it was accorded by him; the peace secured by the law administered by authority of the king. Hence, the general peace imposed by the law of the lam. Hence, the general peace imposed by the law of the lam, differing only in degree from that which Germanic usage attached everywhere to the homestend of a free man; and, secondly, the special protection of the king's attendants and servants, and other persons whom he king's attendants and servants, and other persons whom he king's the stend of a free man; and, secondly, the special protection of the king's attendants and servants, and other persons whom he thought fit to place on the same footing. Pollock & Mankling's yellow. A bright yellow pigment, arsenic trisulphide, As₂S₃. It occurs native as orpiment, and is also can liliaceous plant (Eucomis re-1 king's mark, See HALL MARK.

Z. The common forgiove. Diat. Eng.,
king's farmer. O. Eng. Law.
A farmer of a royal revenue.
king's'-feath'er. n. The London pride. Diat. Eng.
king's'-fern'. n. = KING FERN.
king's'-fern'. A South Afri-

anade artificially. Owing to its poisonous properties and lack of durability, its use is decreasing. Ring tody. A small fly-catching bird (Onychorhynchus regius) of tropical America, not a true tody. The head is adorned with a large fan-shaped creat, which is bright red, edged with black. King truss. Carp. A truss framed with a king-post, as in roofs, bridges, etc. king vulture. A large vulture (Gypar-chus papa), ranging from Mexico to Paraguay;—so called because it drives away smaller vultures while feeding. The general color is creamy white. The wings, rump, and tail are black, and the carunculated head and the neck are brilliantly colored with scarlet, yellow, crange, and blue. It is exceeded in size by the condors. King'wood' (king'wōōd'), n. A handsome Brazilian wood called also violet wood from the color of its markings, used in fine cabinetwork; also, the fabaceous tree (Amerimnon sp.) from which this wood is probably derived. Kinf't (kin'tt), n. [Gr. κωτεῦ to mowe.] 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 (kink), 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.

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; a "wrinkle."

Kink, v. i.; Kinked (kīnkt); Kink'ino. To wind into a kink; to form a kink, as a rope or thread.

Kink, v. i. To cause to kink; to make a kink in.

Kin'ka-jou' (kīn'kā-jōu'), n. [F. kinkajou. qu'incujou, from the native American name.] A nocturnal arboreal carnivorous mammal (Potos, syn.

Cercoleptes, caudivolvulus) of the family Procy on idæ, 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.

Kin'Kle (kīn'k"), n. [From Kink.] A little kink; also, a kink, or "wrinkle."

Kin'Kle (kīn'k"), a.; Kink'i-Er ('--'e'); Kink'i-Ers. 1. Full of, or having, kinks; closely twisted; as, kinky hair.

2. Queer; eccentric; crotchety. Collog., U. S.

Kin'mont Wil'ie (kīn'mōnt). William Armstrong, a notorious Scotch freebooter of the 18th century, the hero of a spirited ballad, in which his rescue in 1396 from prison in the English town of Cariisle is described. He was so called from his castle of Kinmont, in Dumfries County.

Kin'ners-ley's ther-mom'e-ter (kīn'ers-līz). Elec. An apparatus used to illustrate the sudden expansion of agas produced by the electric discharge. It may also be used to show the heating effect of a brush discharge.

Kin'nikin-nick', kin'niki-nic' (kīn'r'k'-līx'), n. [Indian, lit., a mixture.] 1. A mixture consisting of the dried

used to show the heating effect of a brush discharge.

kin'ni-kin-nick', kin'ni-ki-nic' (kin''-ki-nik'), n. [Indian, lit., a mixture.] 1. A mixture consisting of the dried
leaves and bark of certain plants (commonly sumae leaves
and the inner bark of a species of dogwood), used by the
American Indians for smoking either with or without the
addition of the conse addition of tobacco.

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 (kē'nō; ki'nō; 277), m. [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 marsapjum; Botany Bay or Australian kino, from any of numerous eucalypts, as E. resinipera, E. corymbosa, E. stellulata, etc., also from several species of Angophora; Bengal kino, or butes gum or kino, from Butea frondosa; African or Gambia kino, from Lingoum erinaceum; Samaica or West Indian kino, from Coccolobis uvifera; South American or Caracas kino, probably also from Coccolobis. kin'o-plazm (klin'5-plaz'm; kinô-), n. [Gr. kveiv to move + -plasm.] Biol. The more active elements of protoplasm as opposed to the trophoplasm, or nutritive plasm; — nearly equiv. to archoplasm; used more commonly of plant cells. — kin'o plas'mic (-plaz'mik), a.

— nearly equiv. to archoptasm; used more commonly or plant cells.— kino-plas/mic (-plas/mik), a. kino red. Chem. A red coloring matter found in kino in company with kinoin, of which it is an anhydride. kins/folk/ (kins/fōk/), n. pl. Formerly also folks/(-fōks/), Relatives; kindred; kin: persons closely related. kin/snip (kIn/ship), n. Quality or state of being kin; relationship; blood-relationship; consanguinity; relationship in qualities or character; affinity.
kins/man (kins/mān), n.; pl.—men (-mēn). A man of the same race or family; one related by blood or (loosely) by marriage; a relation or relative.
kins/wom/an (-wōm/an (-n.; pl.-women (-win/fōn:-fn).

kins'wom'an (-woom'an), n.; pl. -women (-wYm' δ n; -Yn).

Rins'man (kinz'mān), n., pl. -men (-mēn). A man of the same race or family; one related by blood or (loosely) by marriage; a relation or relative.

kins'wom'an (-wōóm'ān), n., pl. -women (-wim'ðn; -In). A female relative.

ki-osk' (kē-ōsk'), n. [Turk. kiushk, kiöshk, Per. kūshk: cf. F. kūshk:]

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'ò-wā; -wā), n. [From Kiowan Gâ-i-gwū or Kā-i-gwū, 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 Crows, and later south to Arkansas, where they formed an enduring alliance with the Comanches. They are now mostly citizens of Okiahoma. — Ki'o-wan (-wān), a.

kip (k'p), 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 (k'p), n. [Cf. G. kippe.] 1. A sharp-pointed hill; a projecting point, as on a hill. Scol.

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 bending the hips, then suddenly down again, which gives the upward impulse to the body.

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

Kip-chak' (kip-chāk'), 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 khanate, the capital of which was Sarai on the lower Volva; also, a Kirghiz tribe or clan of Central Asia.

2. The language of the Kipchaks, represented by the speech of the Kazan Tatars. See Urat-Altac.

kip'per (kip'ēr), n. [Prob. fr. AS. cypera.] a A male salmon or sea trout during or after spawning. h A land-locked salmon. c A kippered salmon or herring.

kip'perin' (kip'e-kin'), n. [Frob. fr.

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, Kirghis, who are nearest to the Mongol type, the content of Scotland of Pree Kirler, of the Free Church of Scotland, or Pree Kirler, of the Free Church of Scotland, or Pree Kirler, of the Free Church of Scotland, or Pree Kirler, of the Free Church of Scotland, or Pree Kirler, of the Free Church of Scotland. Rirk 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 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 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 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 Church of the church of the court of t

kink'a-ble, a. See-ABLE.
kink'cough; n. kin'k a cough
ing+cough.] Whooping cough.
Dial. Fing.
kin'khab (kin'käb; kin-käb').
Var. of kin'on.
kink'hast' (kin'käb; kin-käb').
Var. of kin'on.
kink'hast' (hôst'). n. [E.
dial. kink to grap (cf. CHINCOUGH)+hanst a cough (akin
to E. wheeze).] Whooping
cough. O's. or Soot.
kin'kin (Soot. kin'k n. n.
[OD. kynteen, kinneken, kinnleken. Cf. kill. berrin.] A small
barrel: a keg. Obs. or Soot.
kin'kin'd (kin'kind'n, n. kind:
sort. Dial. kind' (kin'kind'n, n. kind:
sort. Dial. bry of kin'son.
Kin'kozan wore (kin'ko-äh).
A Japanese pottery made at
A sta and by Kinkozon.
Kin'kozan wore (kin'ko-äh).
A Japanese pottery made at
A sta and by Kinkozon.
Kin'kind' (kin'kin' n. kind:
ware is noted for its rich brown
overglaze on small bowis and
iars. There is also a profusely
decorated Awata ware signed
'Kinkozan' in red.
kin'los. A. See-LESS.
kinne. † KIN.
kinerseh. + KINDRED. [Obs.
kin'ning. Var. of KENNING.
kin'ning. (Fr. ku' iv to move+
drome.) A cinematograph; —
a loosi lume.

It is commonly used in medicine as an astringent, but less

Kin'gn (k'n'gōō), n. Bubylon.
Math. Conso t of Tiamat, personilying primeval chos.
Kin'hed, n. Kinship. Oss.
Kin'hed, n. Kin'hel, Var.
Kink. n. [Cf. chin'cought, kin'hel, n. [Cf. chin'cought, sin'hel, n. [Cf. chin'cought, sin'hel, n. [Cf. kin'hel, n.

Physics of motion. Rare.
kin'one (kin'ōn; ki'nōn). Var.
of QUINONE.
kin'on-kin'cha (kin'ō-rīn'/kā;
ki'nō-), n. [NL.; Gr. κινεῦν to
move + ρῦγχος smout, proboscia.] Zοῦλ. See ECHINODERES,
kin'o-spore (kin'ō-spōr; kir'.
nō-), n. [Gr. κινεῦν to move +
spore.] Βολ. Any form of spore
which originates by comparatively simple processes of cell
division and serves for rapid
propagation. Zoöspores, conidia, stylospores, etc., are examples. Cf. CARPOSPORE,
κινιον το πον ε+
στέρνον the breast.] Ζοῦλ. 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, Kin'oster'ni-da' (-1'-di).
kin'o-tan'nic (-1' n' n'),
kin'o

oquinovic, etc.

kir'rede, kin'rent. † KINDRED.

kir'rede, kin'rent. † KINDRED.

kingelm. Oha As. cynerice.]

kingelm. Oha As. cynerice.]

kingelm. Oha (Kinsh). Vara of

kingelm. Oha (Kinsh). Vara of

kine'ing. n. Prob., twisting.

kina'man-ly. a. Befitting. or

characteristic of, a kinaman.

kina'man-ahip. n. Sec. santr.

kina'ma-ahip. n. Sec. santr.

kina'peo'pla (kinz'pē'p'l), n.

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.

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. i.; kit'en (kit'èd; 'Id; 151); kit''ing (kit'.

Ing)

1. To fly, soar, move, or glide like a kite. Collog.

2. To fly over the haunts of partridges or grouse a hawkslaped paper kite to frighten the birds into lying close.

3. To get money or credit by "kites;" as, kiting transactions. See kite, n., 4. Cant.

kite, v. t.

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. Cant.

kite balloon. A device consisting of a captive balloon

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

kite'ly'ing (kiv'fii'ing), n. The use of kites (specif.,
see kite, n., 4); act or process of kiting. — kite'llk'er

(-fit'er), n.

kite take. Racing. A track with only one turn and with

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
(Vul p ex 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.
kith (kith), p. [ME, kith, cubde, AS, cubde, cub, native]

Racing. A track with only one turn and with

kite track. A

tion by kissing; to put or effect by kissing; as, to kiss away a person's tears; to kiss a person awake.

4. 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 eue ball is kissing the red ball. b Billiards, Pool, etc. To collide very lightly with, as one ball with another.

to kiss the book, to touch with the lips the Bible, New Testament, or Gospels in taking an oath.—to k, the eng. to sip or drink.—to k, the dust, to suffer overthrow, humiliation, ruin, or death; to yield or submit abjectly.—tok, the ground. a To prostrate one's self as a sign of homage. It had to overthrown or humiliated.—to k, the hand or hands, to touch the hand or humiliated.—to k, the hand or hands, to touch the hand or mindle of a sovereign or superiowith 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 politie 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 (kis), 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.

Which as they kiss consume.

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 sim to the horizon line, in making a sextant observation.

kiss, n. [M.E. 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 ticking; also, Billiards, etc., a con

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. kitte.] 1. A

wooden tub, pail, or circular vessel made of staves bound

with hoops, and of various sizes, kinds, and nese; 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 au occupation,

or of necessaries 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 contemp
tuously; as, the whole kit of them. Colloq.

kit, v. l. To put or pack in kits, as fish. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

kit'-cat', a. 1. Designating a club of Whig politicians

and men of letters in London to which Addison and Steele

belonged; — so called from Christopher Cat, keeper of

tavern in which the club met.

2. [Also l. c.] Designating a particular size or length of

portrait, or a portrait of this size, which is somewhat less

tavern in which the club mee. 2. [Also $l.\ c.$] Designating a particular size or length of portrait, or a portrait of this size, which is somewhat less than half-length; — said to have been so called because portrait, or a portrait of this size, which is somewhat less than half-length; — said to have been so called because that half-length; — said to have been so called because this factor of the said of the said of the said (the said (the said of the said (the sa

used by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the portraits of the members of the Kit-cat Club, the room in which the portraits were to be hung being too low for half-lengths.

Kit'-cat', n. The Kit-cat Club, or a member of it; also, a

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used by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the portraits of the members of the Kit-cat Club, the room in which the portraits were to be hung being too low for half-lengths.

Kit'-cat', n. The Kit-cat Club, or a member of it; also, a Kit-cat portrait.

kitch'en (Kich'ën; -In), n. [ME. kichen, kichene, kuchene, AS. cycene, L. coquina, fr. coquere to cook. See cook to prepare food; cf. cuisine.] 1. A cookroom; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

2 The cooking department; cookery; cuisine.

3. a A kind of oven for roasting meat, as before an open fire. U.S. b A tea urn Obs. Scot.

4. Food from the kitchen; hence, any food (orig. cooked food), as meat, fish, butter, cheese, etc., caten as a relish to other food. Scot., Ir., & Diod. Eng.

5. a Chem. Engin. Any of a series of compartments in which sublimed arsenic fumes obtained by calcining mispickel are condensed. Cornwall, Eng. b Metal. The laboratory of a reverberatory furnace.

Kitchen, v. t.; -shen (-ënd; -ind); -en-ing. 1. To furnish food to; to entertain with kitchen fare. Obs. & R.

2. To serve as "kitchen," or relish, to; to make palatable; to season; also, to use or serve sparingly as "kitchen;" hence, to husband carefully. Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.

kitch'en-er (kitch'en-ër), n. 1. A kitchen servant; a cook. 2. In a monastery, an officer in charge of the kitchen.

3. a A cooking range. Eng. b A kettle with a faucet or tap instead of a spout Bird.

kitchen midden. [Dan. kpiškenmöddings kitchen leavings; cf. Scot. middlen a duugbill.] Archaol. A refuse heap, mainly of the shells of edible mollusks, but usually containing fragments of bone, implements, etc., marking the site of a primitive human habitation. Kitchen middens were first studied in Denmark, but are found throughout the world and date from paleolithic to modern times.

kitchen refuse or waste, esp. fat collected from pota and pans; dripping; kitchen fee.

lectively. Obs. D Cookery. Obs.

2. Kitchen utensils.

Kitchen stuff. 1. Food for cooking; kitchen requisites, as vegetables.

2. Kitchen refuse or waste, esp. fat collected from pots and pans; dripping; kitchen fee.

3. Refuse; scum; dregs. Contemphious.

Kite (kit), n. [ME. kyte, AS. cyta.] 1. Any of certain birds of the hawk family, mostly of rather small or medium size, with long narrow wings. They are noted for their graceful and sustained flight. Their tail is often deeply forked, and the bill and feet are weak and adapted for taking small prey, such as insects, small reptiles, etc. They also feed on offal, and some species are well known as scavengers, as the common European kite (Milmus ictinus), a rather large species with the plumage chiefly redish brown, was formerly in the eities of England, and the pariah kite (M. porimid) is to-day in parts of India.

The Mississippi kite (tetinia missics syptensis), with ith with the back, wings, and the swallow-tailed kite (Elimoides kyntems), which is white, with the back, wings, and deeply forked tail black, occur in the warmer and some of the central parts of the United States.

2. One who is rapacious; a sharper, rogue, or rascal.

3. A contrivance consisting of a surface or surfaces, usually of paper or cloth, stretched over and secured to a light framework of wood or other material, sometimes provided with a balancing tail, and intended to be flown in the air at the end (or ends) of a string (or strings). See Box kire, Endr kirt, as a check which represents no deposit in bank, or a bill of exchange not sanctioned by sale of goods, or an accommodation check or bill. Cant.

5. Geom. a A quadrilateral one of whose diagonals is an axis of symmetry; a detail.

5. Hand, a A form of drag to be towed under water at any depth up to about forty fathoms, which is not sirking bottom is nipset and rises to the surface; — called also sen
kiter' (kit-tar'), n. [Cf. Ar. | küchemlatein.] Inferior Latin; plain years of the kite che bottom is necessary. In the sense of the



ful; as, a kittenish dispos kit'ti-wake (kit't'-wāk), r of several gulls of the genus Rissa, having the hind toe short or rudimentary; esp., R. triductyla of both coasts of the North Atlantic, represented in the North Pacific by an allied variety. It is pnre white with black feet, a pearlgray mantle, and broadly black-tipped wings. The red-legged kittiwake (R. brevirostris) of the North Pacific has the legs and bill red.

kit'tle (kit'i), v. t. [Cf. a doubtful AS. cytetian, D. kittelen,

cytelian, D. kittelen,

feet long and chiefly pale grizzled fulvous in color. A related species (V. macrotis), with larger ears, inhabits the southwestern United States.

kith (kith), n. [ME. kith, cuōōe, AS. cyōōe, cyō, native land, f. cūō known. See uncourn, 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.

The sage of his kith and the hamlet. Longfulow. kith and kin, kth or kin, orig., country and (or) kindred; now, often, kindred; relations; family connections.

kithe, kythe (kith), v. t.; pret. kydde, kidde; p. p. kytherd (kith), v. t.; pret. kydde, kidde; p. pr. & vb. n. kyth'ing (kith'ing). [ME. kythen, kthen, cuōen, to make known, AS. cyōān, fr. cūō. See uncouth, kith.] 1. To make known, ananifest; show; declare. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. To acknowledge, confess, or recognize. Obs.

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

2. To acknowledge, confess, or recognize. Obs.

kit'ling (kit'ling), n. [Cf. Icel. kellingr. 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'ling, a. Like, or like that of, a kitten; kittenish; petty; inexperienced.

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

kit'en, v. t. & t.; kit'rExed ('ind, Kit'ren, kg. a. Jung. a. Like, or like that of, a kitten; playful; as, a kittenish disposition.—kit'tenish-ly, adv.

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

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

Kittiwake. (1)

fathoms, which on striking bottom is npset 1.11 or Kirc 65 and rises to the surface;—called also sen—so that it rises ki-tar' (kI-tār'), n. [Cf. Ar. phinah.] A guitar or cithara kit'cat' n. 1. = TIPCAT.
2. A kitcat roll. Apric. A belled roller for rolling in furrows, kitchen foll. Apric. A belled roller for rolling in furrows plant. Each of the control of the cont

cytelian, D. kittelen,

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

kitelige, + KITLING.

Kite'ly(Kit'I), n. A jealous merchant in Ben Jonsou's comedy of "Every Man in his Humor."

kite photograph. A photograph taken with a camera borne by a kite or kite balloon. The lith. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KITHE.

kith. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KITHE.

kith. v. t. [See KITH. n.] To cause to be familiar, aquainted, or friendly;—chiefly reflexively. Obs.

kith haddock. The smear dab kith'a-ra (KYITh'a-ra). Var. of CITHARA.

kithe. + KITH.

kith'a-ra (KYth'à-rà). Var. of CITHARA.
kithe. † KITH.
kithe. † KITH.
kith'lish (KIth'lish). Bib.
kith'lish (Arth'lish). Bib.
kith'lish and Familiarly: manifestly Obs.
kith'sh, ch. Like, or pertaining to, a kite: greedy.
Kit'-kat'. Var. of Kit-Cat.
kit'lin Obs. or Sect var. of KITLIKO.
|| kit'md.gar. kit'mut-gar.
Vars of KIHDMUTGAR
kit-ool'. Var. of KITTUL.
kitoun. + KITTEN.
Kit'ron (KIT'FON). Bib.

kit'ser-y. † KEDGEREE Kit'son lamp (kit'son). A lamp for outside lighting, in-vented by Arthur Kitson, in which petroleum vapor, mixed with air;s burnt under a mantle. ktt. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of

with air, is burnt under a mantle, kitt. Soc. & dial. Eng. var. of RIT. kit'ta-sole. † RITTYSOL. Kit'ta-tin'ny (kit'd-tin'n). n. [From the kitatinny Mountains. New Jersey & Pennsylvania.] 1 Gor. A inestone formation of the control of the control

ale, senate, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa; eve, event, end, recent, maker; ice, ill; old, obey, orb, odd, soit, connect; use, unite, urn, up, circus, menti; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with.



KITTLE

G. kitzeln, Icel. kitla, Sw. kittla. Cf. Tickle.] Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. To tickle; enliven; please.

2. To puzzle; perplex.

kitle (kt/v!), a. Ticklish; troublesome; difficult; risky; delicate. Orig. Dial. Eng. & Scot. — kit/tile-ness, n. kit-tul/ (kt-tööl/). n. [Singhalese kitul, the name of the plant.] The coarse, tough fiber yielded by the leafstalks of the Asiatic jaggery palm (Caryota urens), used in the manufacture of ropes, baskets, etc.; also, the tree itself. kit'ty (kt/vi), n.; pl. - Tiss (-1z). [Etym. uncert.] 1. A jail, prison, or the like. Scot. & Dial. Eng. or Slang.

2. A supplementary pool for drinks, etc., made up by taking a certain amount from each pool, as in poker playing; hence, a pool for a sort of Dutch treat.

kit'ty, n. A kitten; also, a pet term or calling term for a cat. kit'ty, n. [Cf. 4th kit.] A wooden boul or drinking vessel. ki'va (kā'vā), n. [Hopi name, sacred chamber.] A large chamber built under, or in, the houses of a Pueblo village, used as an assembly room in religious rites or as a nem's dormi-tory. It is commonly lighted and entered from an opening in the roof. Cf. Estura.

Kiel'dahl meth'od (kēl'dāl). [After J. Kjeldahl of the Carlsberg laboratory, Denmark.] Anal. Chem. A method for determining the amount of nitrogen in a substance by (1) heating a sample in a long-necked flask (Kjeldahl flask; see Flask, Illus!.) with concentrated sulphuric acid and other reagents, thereby converting the nitrogen into the form of ammonium sulphate; (2) adding excess of alkali, distilling, and collecting the ammonia expelled; (3) determining the ammonia by titration.

Kla'math (kik'māt), n. One of a tribe of Lutuamian Indians formerly living along the Klamath River, in California and Oregon, but now restricted to a reservation at Klamath Lake, where they are mostly stock raisers.

Klaus, Peter (G. pā'tēr klous'). In German popular legend, a goatherd from Sittendorf, who found a party of silent knights playing skittles in a dell in the mountains, and drank a draft of win

group of linear substitutions of the form $\left(Z, \frac{\alpha z + \beta}{\gamma z + \delta}\right)$

group of linear substitutions of the form $(Z, \frac{m + p}{\gamma_s + \delta})$ in which a, β, γ , and δ are complex quantities and in which $a\delta - \beta \gamma = 1$. Cf. Fuchislan group. **Klein solution** (klim). [After D. Klein, French chemist who proposed it.] Mm. A solution of cadmium borotung state, having a maximum density of 3.6. It is used for separating minerals and for determining specific gravities. **Kleint**, (kleft), n. [LGr. $\kappa \lambda \phi' \gamma \eta_T$; order of the Greeks who, after the Turkish conquest of Greece in the 15th century, formed communities of brigands in the mountain strongholds of Thessaly. — **klepht'-io** (kleft'tik), n. — **klepht'ism** (-tlz'm), n. **klepht'-ma'ni-a** (kleft'tb-ma'ni-a), n. [Gr. $\kappa \lambda \epsilon \pi \gamma \eta_T$; thief + maraia.] An insane propensity to steal; insanity manifesting itself in an irresistible impulse to steal. In England and most of the United States it has been held that an irresistible impulse to steal.

also inability to distinguish between right and wrong; but there is a tendency to recognize it as a defense when the inability to control the actions is thoroughly established, and this is so recognized in some States.

klep/to-ma/ni-ac (klěp/tō-mā/ni-āk), n. A person having

and this is so recognized in some states.

klep'to-ma'ni-ac (klēp'tō-mā'nī-āk), n. A person having kleptomania.

Kling'sor (klīng'zōr), n. [G.] In Wagner's "Parsifal," a magician who, having been refused admission to the knighthood of the Grail, takes revenge by setting fair women to beguile the knights. By this means he takes the sacred spear from their chief, Amfortas; but he eventually loses it, and is destroyed with his magic castle and garden, upon his failure to enthrall Parsifal (which see).

klip (klīp), n. [D. See cliff:] A rock or stone; a cliff; a mountain. South Africa.

klip'spring'er (klīp'spring'ēr), n. [D., lit., cliff springer.]

A small antelope (Orectragus sultator) somewhat like the chamois in habits, found in elevated rocky regions from Cape Colony to Somaliland. It is about two and a half feet high, and the male has small spikelike horns.

knack (nāk), n. [Of. knack, v. t.] 1. A sharp sound, as that made by a fillip; a snap; a crack.

2. A sharp reply; repartee; a gibe. Obs. Scot.

knack, v. l.; knackeo (nākt); knack'ing. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. G. knacken to break, Dan. knage to crack, crash, and E. knock.] 1. To strike together so as to make a knack, or sharp sound. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

2. To cause to crack or break sharply, as a nut. Obs.

3. To break (musical notes); sing briskly or ornately. Obs.

4. To mock; to deride. Obs.

knack, v. l. 1. To deliver sharp blows or raps. Obs.

crack, crash, and E. Erock. J. I. O Strike together so as to make a knack, or sharp sound. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

2. To cause to crack or break sharply, as a nut. Obs.

3. To break (musical notes): sing briskly or ornately. Obs.

4. To mock; to deride. Obs.

knack, v. i. 1. To deliver sharp blows or raps. Obs.

2. To crack; to make a sharp, abrupt noise; to chink. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

3. To speak finely or affectedly. Dial. Eng.

knack, n. [Cf. knack, v. l.] 1. Something performed, or to be done, requiring aptness and dexterity; a trick; device; also, a clever way of doing something; an ingenious device or expedient: formerly often, a crafty device; a trick; artifice. "The knacks of japers." Chaucer.

2. A readiness in performance; aptness at doing something; skill; facility; dexterity; as, a knack at rime The fellow... has not the knack with his shears B Jonson.

3. An object of ingenious device; a clever contrivance; a toy; a trinket; a knickknack.

4. A dainty article of food; a junket; a delicacy. Obs.

5. An ingenious literary form or device; conceit. Obs.

Syn.—See Giff. n. [Cf. Icel. hnakkr a saddle.] 1. A harness or saddle maker. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

2. One who buys and slaughters worn-out or useless horses and sells their flesh for dog's meat, etc.

3. A buyer of old ships, houses, etc., for their materials.

4. An old worn-out horse. Dial. Eng.

2. One wooh beld loosely between the fingers and struck together by moving the hand; clapper; — usually in pl. knack'ef, n. Something used to make a knack, or sharp sound or noise, as a castanet; esp., one of two pieces of bone or wood held loosely between the fingers and struck together by moving the hand; clapper; — usually in pl. knack'g, nak'f), a. Having a knack ingenious; elever. knag (nag), n. [Cf. G. knagge a knot in wood, Sw. knagg, Dan. knag a hook to hang clothes on, a bracket.] 1. A short projection or spur, esp. from a tree trunk or branch; hence, a wooden peg for hanging things on. Obs. or R.

2. A prong of an anter; a snag. Obs.

3. A knot in wood.

As lying a gossip in that as ever knapped ginger. Shok steel-gray sulphide of copper and bismuth, 3Cu₂S-Bi₂S₃, in prismatic crystals. Sp. gr., 4.6. klath. † clorn. Risk t. B. Abbr. Knight of Leopold of Belgium. Risk t. Cark. Klath. † clorn. Risk t. B. Abbr. Knight of Leopold of Belgium. Risk t. B. Abbr. Knight of Leopold of Belgium. Risk t. B. Abbr. Knight of Leopold of Belgium. Risk t. B. Abbr. Knight of Leopold of Belgium. Risk t. B. Abbr. Knight of Leopold of Belgium. Risk t. B. Abbr. Knight of Leopold of Belgium. Risk t. B. Abbr. Knight of Leopold of Belgium. Risk t. B. Abbr. Knight of Leopold of Belgium. Risk t. B. Abbr. Knight of Leopold of Belgium. Risk t. B. Abbr. Knight of Merit Klark t. B. Abbr. Knight of Merit Klark t. B. Abbr. Knight of Merit Klark t. Abbr. Knight of Merit Klark t. B. Abbr. Abbr. Knight of Merit Klark t. B. Abbr. Abbr. Knight of Merit Klark t. B.

ing itself in an irresistible impulse to steal. In England and most of the United States it has been held that an irresistible impulse to steal is not a legal defense unless there is to kitten; hence, to generate; arise. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

It view, i. a., p. Skittles. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

It view, i. a., p. Skittles. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

It view, i. a., p. Skittles. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

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It view,

sailor or sailors. Nant. Slany.

Klös'se (klû'sē), n. pl. [G.]

Dunplings.

klowet. + CLOUT.

Km. Abbr. Kilometer; kingdom

K. M. Abbr. Freemusonry

Knight of Malta. [of Holsten.]

K. M. H. Abbr. Knight of Merit Knight of Maita. [of Holstein. R. M. H. J. John. Knight of Merit K. M. J. John. Knight of Merit M. M. J. John. Knight of Maximilian Joseph (in Bavaria). K. M. T. John. Knight of Maria Thereas (in Austria, E. N. John. Knight of Maria Thereas (in Austria, E. N. John. J. John. J. John. J. John. J. John. J. John. J. John. John

knap (năp), n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. A sharp or abrupt blow; a rap or knock.

2. A kind of cheating throw of dice. Obs.
knap'per (-ër), n. One that knaps; as: a One who breaks stones, or one who shapes flints for gunlocks. b An implement for use in such work; specif., a knapping hammer. knap'ping, p. pr. & vb. n. of knap, to break. — knapping hammer, a long-handled hammer used by road makers for breaking stone or for dressing cubes.
knap'sack' (năp'săk'), n. [D. knapzak; knappen to eat + zak bag. See knap, v. l.; sack.] A case of canvas or leather for carrying on the back a soldler's necessaries or a traveler's clothing, etc. In armies the knapsack is largely replaced by the blanket roll or a similar contrivance.
knap'weed' (năp'wēd'), n. [From knap a knob.] A plant of the genus Centaurea; esp., C. nigra, a common European plant having knoblike heads of purple flowers with dark-colored involucres.
knar (năr), n. [ME. knarre; cf. LG. knarre, knarren, and E. knur.] 1. A rough rock or stone. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
2. A knot or burr in wood.
3. A tough, thickset man. Obs.
knarred (nărd), knar'ry (năr'î), a. [See knar.] Knotty; gnarled. "Knarred and crooked cedar knees." Longfellow.
knave (nāv), n. [ME., boy, servant, knave, AS. cnafa boy, youth; cf. G. knabe boy, knappe esquire, Icel. knapi, Sw. knape esquire, knapiell knave, AS. cnapa boy, youth; cf. G. knabe boy, knappe boy, youth; cf. G. knabe boy, knappe boy, youth, C. knapa.] 1. A nan child; a boy. Obs.
2. A boy servant; hence, a male servant or menial; a man of humble birth or position. Archaic.
Gentle knave, good night.
3. A tricky, deceitful fellow; an unscrupulous person; a rogue; a rascal. "A pair of crafty knaves." Shak.
5. Aplaying card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier; a jack.
Syn. — Cheat, rascal, rogue, scoundrel, miscreant.
knav'er-y (nāv'ēr-i), n.; pl. -Eries (-iz).
2. Roguishness; mischievous sportiveness; pl., roguish or mischievous tricks. Obs.
3. Tricks of dress: quaint cornaments; trinketry. Obs.

ish action. "This is flat knavery." Shak.

2. Roguishness; mischievous sportiveness; pl., roguish or mischievous tricks. Obs.

ish action. "This is flat knavery."

2. Roguishness; mischievous sportiveness; pl., roguish or mischievous tricks. Obs.
3. Tricks of dress; quaint ornaments; trinketry. Obs.
4. The bog asphodel. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
knave'ship (nav'ship), n. 1. State or personality of a knave; ensed as a mock title.
2. Scots Law. A small customary due, in meal, paid to the miller's servant at a thirlage mill. Obs.
knav'sh (nav'sh), a. Like or characteristic of a knave: a Vulgar; obscene. Obs. b Given to knavery; trickish; fraudulent; dishonest; rascally; as, a knavish trick.

"Knavish politicians." Macaulay. c Mischievous or roguish. Obs. "Cupid is a knavish lad." Shak.—knav'shly, adv.—knav'ish-ness, n. l." Shak.—knav'shly, adv.—knav'ish-ness, n. l.

knaw'el (nô'el), n. [Gi. G. knauel, knäuel, prop., a ball of thread, coil. Cf. Clew.] A low, spreading silenaceous weed (Scleranthus annuus), with inconspicuous greenish flowers, common in sandy soil.

knead (nēd), v. l.; knrad'en; kneedn, G. knelen, Sw. knāda, Icel. knoda; cf. OSlav. gnesti.] 1. To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands; esp., to work, as by repeated pressure with the knuckles, into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, etc.; to make thus, as bread; as, to knead dough.

2. To treat or form as by kneading; to mix, incorporate, manipulate, or eperate on as if by kneading.

I will knead him: I'll make him supple. Shak.

knead, n. An act of kneading, as in massage. Rare.

Knead, n. An act of kneading, as in massage. Rare.

Knead, n. An act of kneading, as in massage. Rare.

Kneoth Rupert (k'nökt röö'pērt). [G. knecht manservant, bondman.] in German legend, a hobgoblin, who, in shagey clothing and carrying a switch and sack, appears to childen before Christmas, threatening the disobedient with blows, but throwing nuts to the well-behaved.

knee (nö), n. [ME. kne, cneo, AS. cnéo, cnéow; akin to OS. knio, kneo, OFries. knā, G. & D. knie, OHG. chniu, chneo, Icel. knē, S. w. knā, Dan. knæ, Goth. kniu. L. genu, Gr. yóvv, Skr. jānu. Cf. cenuflection.]

kneads.
kneading, p. pr. & vb. n. of
knead. — kneading-ly, adv.
kneaf, kneave Dial. Eng. vars.

Scot. Scot.

2. In animals: a The joint in the hind limbs of vertebrates homologous with the knee of man, formed by the femurabove 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 wrist in man). c In birds, the tarsal joint (corresponding to the ankle, but nearly in the position of the heel, of man). 3. Zööl. 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. 8. 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 KEEN, 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 (Tarodium) and the sour gum (Nyssa). They serve to aërate the roots proper, and are found most highly developed in trees growing in water. Cf. nutranss root. on the knees of the gods, at the disposal of the gods; beyond human control or knowledge; unknown. A Grecism. "The future of Japaneses art is still on the knees of the gods, beyond human control or knowledge; unknown. A Grecism. The support of the knee to, as a second customarily does to his principal between rounds; hence, to act as second to. Cant. Knee (nb., v. i.; KNEE (ned

principal obe, v. i.; kneen (ned); kneen (not at a second to. Cant. Ranee (ne), v. i.; kneen (ned); kneen (ned); to bow.

2. To be bend like a knee.

End down, and knee.

The way into his mercy.

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. Scat.

6. To cut the knee of so as to disable; as, to knee a steer. knee'Drush' (ne'brūsh'), n. Usually pl. Zoōi. 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' (ne'kāp'), n. 1. The patella.

2. A cap or cover for the knee.

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

2. Bent like the bent knee; geniculate.

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

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

2. Sank to the knees; as, men knee-deep in water. knee'-flagh', a. Rising 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. Geniculate; kneed.

kneel (nēl), v. i.; pret. & p. knelt (nēlt) or kneelen (nēld); p. pr. & vb. n. kneel'ins. [ME. knelen, cncolien, Ms. chewiliar; akin to D. knielen, Dan. knele. See knee.

To bend the knee; to fall or rest on the knees; — sometimes with down; as, he knellen, Dan. knele. See knee.

To bend the knee; to fall or rest on the knee; — sometimes with down; as, he knellen, Dan. knele. See knee.

To bend the knee; to fall or rest on the knee; — sometimes with down; as, he knellen, Dan. knele. See knee.

To bend the knee; to sall or rest on the knee; — sometimes with down; as, he knellen, Dan. knele. See knee.

To bend the knee; to sall or rest

vertically, or for a wall course carried round the extrados of

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. Minting. 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; tneel's Specif. vb. n. A place or space for kneeling.— kneeling rafter.

Kneel' specif. vb. n. A place or space for kneeling.— kneeling rafter.

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

knee'plece' (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 genouilière.

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

the side of a ship.

knee bone. The patella.
knee breeches. Breeches coming
to the knee; smallclothes.—
knee'-breeched' (-brie ht';
-bricht'), a. Obsequioused wras; (night), ar knee'reas; (night), ar knee'knee drill. In the Salvation
Army, a short special service of
prayer, in which the participants knee at a command.
knee halter. A form of halter
fastened to the head and a knee
of a horse or other animal.—
knee'-hal'ter. v. t.

sbone. The patella.
breeches. Breecher.coming he knee; smallclothes.

'breeched' (-brēcht'; breeched' (-brēcht') cerock'ng, a. Obseque fawning; cringing.
d grass (nēd), or knee' s', n. Foxtail grass.
d'fill. In the Salvation y, a short special service of er, in which the particles kneel at a command.
halter. A form of halter need to the head and a knee horse or other animal.
-'halt'er. v. t.
holly, knee holm. Butcher's.

b, senāte, câre. Em.

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/-tied/, a. Veter. 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.

Kneiff-la (niff-la), n. [NL., after Gotthard Kneiff, Ger. botanist.] Bot. A genus of North American onagraceous plants, often included in Enothera, but distinguished by the diurnal flowers, stamens of unequal length, and a clubshaped four-angled ovary. Most species are called sundrops. Kneippyism (k'nipf'a'm), n. Also Kneipp's, or Kneipp, cure (k'nips). 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 Kneipp (1821-07). a German priest. kneil (nil), v.t.; xnellen to 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.

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

knell, v.i. 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."

knell, n. [ME. knel, cnul, AS. cnyll, fr. cnyllan. See Knell, v.; cf. Knoll., knell.] The stroke or sound of a holl else, when laided at a funeal or strik death of a new knell hell else now when talled at a funeal or strik death of a new knell hell else now here laided at a funeal or strik death of a new knell else now here laided at a funeal or striked as hell en when talled at a funeal or striked as hell en when talled at a funeal or striked

Yet all that poets sing, and grief hath known.
Of hopes laid waste, knells in that word, "alone."

knell, n. [ME. knel, cnul, AS. cnyll, fr. cnyllan. See
KNELL, v.; cf. KNOLL, knell.] The stroke or sound of a
hell, 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
knick'er (nik'er), n. [D. knikker.] I. 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.
Knick'er-bock'er (nik'er-bök'er), n. [From Diedrich
Knicker-bock'er (nik'er-bök'er), n. [From Diedrich
Knicker-bock'er, 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 linsey-woolsey fabric having a rough knotted
surface on the right side, used for women's dresses.
Knick'er-bock'er. Dief'drich (def'drik). The imaginary
author of a humorous fictitious "History of New York,"
written by Washington Irving.
Knick'erhock'er, Dief'drich (16'drik). The imaginary
author of a humorous fictitious "History of New York,"
written by Washington Irving.
Knick'erhock'er, a small or trivial article, as of furniture,
dress, etc., intended rather for ornament than for use; a
gimcrack; a bawble; a gewgaw.
3. A sound made up of alternate knicks and knacks; also,
3. A sound made up of alternate knicks and knacks; also,

dress, etc., intended rather for ornament than for doc, a gimerack; a bawble; a gewgaw.

3. A sound made up of alternate knicks and knacks; also, that which produces such a sound;— usually in pl. kmife (nif), n.; pl. knives (niv2). [ME. knif, AS. cnif; akin to D. knijf, Icel. kniff, Sw. knif, Dan. kniv.]

1. An



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 Pal-ette Knife; 9 Carving Knife; 10 Corn Knife; 11 Cane Knife; 12 Putty Knife; 13 Wood Carver's Knife; 14 Felt Knife; 5 Paper Hanger's Knife; 16 Hacking Knife; 17 Oyster Knife; 18 Hunting Knife; 19 Oileloth Knife; 20, 21 Chopping Knives.

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



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. a 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 exterie and fork, a poor exterie and fork, a meal. b The herb Robert; also, the common club moss (Lycopodium cluvatum). Dial. Eng.—to be, or go, under the k., to be undergoing, or to submit to, a surgical operation. Collog. knife (nif), v. l.; KNIFED (nift); KNIFING (nif')ng). 1. To use a knife on: to cut or stab with a knife; to prupe with a a knife on; to cut or stab with a knife; to prune with a

citivalum). Didl. Eng.—to be, or go, under the k., we undergoing, or to submit to, a surgical operation. Colleg.

knife (niif), v. l., knife (niif); knife in (niif) 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-onet, n. Mil. A bayonet with considerable breadth of blade and a handle that enables it to be used as a knife, dayger, intrenching tool, etc. See bayoner, Illust.

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knife/-daydom'd (nifi/6rd'; 201), n. 1. A board on which knives are cleaned or polished.

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

knife/-dago', 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 or instruments of precision, as scales, testing machines, pendulums, etc., to minimize friction.

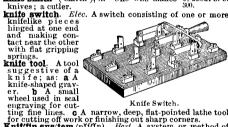
3. Gem Cutting. The girdle of a brilliant.

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

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

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

knife money. Bronze money in the



suggestive of 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.

Kniff in system (niff'n). Hort. 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. knight, cniht, knight, soldier. A8.

cniht, cneoht, boy, youth, attendant, military follower; akin to D. & G. knecht servant, and perh. to E. kin.] 1. A young servant or attendant; any male servant or attendant. Obs.

2. A military attendant; say male servant or attendant. Obs.

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, BANNERRT, I.

b In modern times, a man upon whom a corresponding KNICKERBOCKER;—chiefly pl. knick knack'(sn.h.k'l), a. Of,

b In modern times, a man upon whom a corresponding knickerbockers. — chiefly pl. on digetively. Colloq. knick'erbock'erad. (-bōk'erd), a. furnished with, or clad in, knick's chockers. A corporation of knickerbockers. The hart ow hich the knick'erad (nik'erd), a. Knick's chockers. The hart ow hich the knick'erad (nik'erd), a. Knick's chockers. (erbockered, knick'knack's-to-ry), nik's hak's chock's chock'ery. (erl'), n. A repository or collection of knickknacks. knick'knacked' (nik'nik't), a. Frovided with knickknacks. knick's knack'ery. (erl'), n. A knick's knack'ery. (erl'), n. Knick's knack's knack'ery. (erl'), n. Knick's knack's knack'ery. (erl'), n. Knick's knack'ery. (erl

FRATERNAL EMBLEMS



FREE AND ACCEPTED
MASONS



32ND DEGREE MASONS



KNIGHTS TEMPLARS



NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE



IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN





FORESTERS OF AMERICA





INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS



INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES



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



KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD



WOODMEN OF THE WORLD



BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN

dignity 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 knight hood, the knight may hold his rank either as an individual or as member of an organized order of knight-hood, which again may be either a fraternity holding property and special rights as a body, or simply an honorary society. See GNDER, 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 innew, (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, or the holder of a degree or rank in such an order or society, the official title of whom is "knight;" as, a Knight Templar (Freemasory); 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 centerof an unoccupied board,

of different color from that on which it is stationed. In the centerof an unoccupied board, a knight has thus eight possible moves. See Illust. 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. Nauk. A piece of timber

2/// **X**

does not affect its liberty to move. See 1st Chess.

7. Playing Cards. The knave or jack. Obs.

8. Nauk. A piece of timber The Moves of a Knight in pierced with sheaves through Chess.

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.

knight of commonty. = knight of the pestle, an apothecary; knight of commonty. = knight of the strength of dindustrie. Obs. - k. of industry, a chevalier d'industrie. Obs. - k. of La Mancha, Don Quixote (which see). - K. of Maita. See Hospitale. - k. of Parliament. = knight of the time. Obs. - k. of Rhodes. See Hospitale. - k. of St. John of Jerusalem. See Hospitale. - 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, . . . quoth he, for so I am termed; a fellow that will swear you anything for twelvepence." Nash. - K. of the Rhedl 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 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 1885 to secure and maintain the rights of workingmen as respects their relations to their employers. U. S. - . Knight, a secret organization formed in 1885 to promote the interests of the South and the slavery cause. During the Civil

without Reproach. See CHEVALIER SANS FEUR ET EANS REFROCHE.
knight (nit), v. l.; knightyer; knightyfng. 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——."
knightyage (*ā), n. 1. The body of knights, taken collectively; a body of knights.
2. A register and account of knights,
3. Anight of the most ancient, but the lowest, order of English knights,
and not a member of any order of chivalry. See Backelog, 1.
2. Anight 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, 1.

and amgass gram cross, cross of an answers.

Inight'-er'rant, n. ; pl. RNIGHTS-ERRAYT. 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.

Rnight'-er'rant-ry, n. ; pl. RNIGHT-ERRANTRIES (-r'z).

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.

2. Knights-errant as a body. Rare.

2. Knights-errant as a body. Rare.

Enight'head' (nīt'hēd'), n. Naut. a One of two bollard

might adventure. A knight- (NEET, 1. KNIGHT COMPANION & GRAND CROSS b. LINEST, 1. KNIGHT CROS Rnight Adventurer. A knightknight adventurer. A knightknight banneret. See 2d banknight banneret. See 2d banknight banneret. See 2d banknight commander. See
knight -cross', n. = knight'knight -cross', n. = knight'knight'-eross', n. See knight'-eross', n. See knight'-eross', n. The scarlet
plant physiologist. Bot. syn.
dight'-eross', n. See knight'-eross', n. See knight'-eross', n. See knight'-eross', n. The scarlet
plant knight'-eross', n. The
plant knight'-eross', n. The scarlet
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plant knight'-eross', n. The
plant knight'-eross', n. The
plant knight'-eross', n. The
plant pl

knitting (n'tt'ing), p. pr. & ting (a).

vb. n. of knit. Specif.: vb. n. a The action of one who knits.

b The work or product made by one who knits.

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

knitting case. A k 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. absath, 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 (nob), n. [ME. knobe; ci. LG. knobbe, and E. Knor, nos.]

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., = Knor.

knob (ndb). n. [Me. Knobbe col. [c. Knobbe, and E. KNOF, Nob.] 1. A rounded protuberance or mass; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; lump; boss; stud; lump; hump; as, a knob in the flesh, or on a bone.

2. A knob like ornamer or handle; as, the knob of a lock, door, or drawer; specifi, Arch., = KNOP.

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

4. a An incipient antier. b One of the rugosities of the black of the like of

knit*tle (ntit*')), m. [From knit.]
1. Naut. = Nettlea & b.
2. A string for tying or drawing a purse, bag, etc. Dial. Eng. knit* work* (n'it'w fi'k), n. knob rass. = Knobweed b. knob tach A latch operated by turning a knob without using knit* work* (n'it'w fi'k), n. knob range (n'it'w fi'k), n. knob range (n'it'w fi'k), n. knit* (n'iv'), 2n. of knife.
1. knit*ed (n'iv'd), a. Furnished or armed with knives.
1. knives (n'iv'), m. pl. of knife.
1. kn. Abbr. Knight of the knob range (n'it'), n. knob rang

actors in it. 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.

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."
Position of the Hands in Knitting (a).

Interesting (nit/fing), p. pr. &

4. To speak ill of or find fault with; to criticize severely; to decry; to run down. Vulgar Slang, U.S.

to knock about, to cause to move to and fro by repeated blows; to treat roughly and disrespectfully.— to k. down.

a To strike down; to prostrate by a blow or by blows; to fell; hence, to vanquish. B To drive down by blows, as a stake; to secure by hammering the end flat, as a rivet. Of the hammer (see Hammer); to knock, or strike, off. d To call upon; to name;— from a toastmaster, etc., doing this with a rap. Colloq., Eng. 6 To separate (a manufactured article) into parts for convenience of transportation or storage;—opposed to to set up. 1 To lower effectively; to tone down. Colloq. g To spend recklessly, esp. for drink; as, to knock down a bank note. Slang, Australia. It or appropriate or steal (railroad fares). Slang, U.S. 1 To introduce (a person or persons). Vulgar, U.S.—to k. in the head, or on the head, to stun or kill by a blow upon the head; loosely, to kill summarily; to dispatch; hence, to put an end to; to defeat, as a scheme or project; to frustrate; to quash.—to k. into a cocked hat, to overthrow or defeat completely; to demolish; to "use up." Slang,—to k. off. a To force off by a blow or by beating. b = To knock Down C. G cause to stop working; also, to leave off (work, etc.). d To do quickly or hastily; to accomplish; to perform quickly; to dispatch. Colloq. 6 To deduct; as, to knock off five dollars from the amount of a bill. I To do away with; to remove; to put a stop to .—to k. out. a To force out by a blow or by blows; as, to knock out the brains. b To sell at a second auction or sale goods just purchased at an auction or sale) for the purpose of dividing the profits from their sale at higher prices:—said of confederates who attend auctions or sales and make it possible for one of them to buy goods at a nominal price for this purpose. Eng. c Fig., to drive out of a contest; to defeat; to vanquish; to "do up;" to "use up;" specif. Cand: (1) Puvilism, more fully to knock out of the box, to

ment of parts, or, in a gas engine, to misfire or the like 2. A clock. Scot.

2. A clock. Scot.

knock'a-bout' (nök'about'), n. 1. Naut. A

small yacht, generally
from fifteen to twentyfive feet in length, having a mainsail and a jib.
All knockabouts have
ballast and either a
keel or centerboard.
The original type was
twenty-one feet in
length. The next
larger type is called a
race-about.

2. A knockabout performer or performance



2. A knockabout performer or performance Theat. Slang.
3. A man hired on a sheep station to do odd jobs. Colloq., Australia.

knock'a-bout', a.

2. Of noisy and violent character. Theat. Slang.
3. Characterized by, or suitable for, knocking about, or traveling or wandering hither and thither.
4. That does odd jobs; — said of a class of hands or laborers on a sheep station. Colloq., Australia.

knock'down' (nök'doun'), a. 1. Of such force as to fell or overthrow; overwhelming; as, a knockdown blow.
2. Designating a rivet end to be formed into a head by upsetting in fastening.
3. Of or pertaining to the act of knocking down at an auction; specif., designating the price below which an article will not be disposed of by the auctioneer.
4. Made or constructed so as to be capable of being knocked down or taken apart, as for transportation.

knock'down', n.

1. That which knocks one down; something that overpowers or overwhelms, as strong liquor; specif., a kind of ale or beer that is very strong. Slang.
2. A knocking down; a felling by a knock; a blow that overwhelms; also, a fist fight.
3. Something that knocks down, or takes apart, for packing or removal, as a piece of furniture; also, state of being knocked down, or taken apart.

knock'er (-ër), n.

1. One that knocks; specif.: a One who raps at adoor. D A spirit or goblin supposed to dwell in mines and to show by knocking where ore is. Dial.

knock'er (-ër), n.

1. Due that knocks; specif.: a One who wins admiration; a "stumer." Slang.

4. knockown blow. Rare.

6. A kind of hammer hinged thought of knocks of knock of knocking handsome, beautiful, or fine; one who wins admiration; a "stumer." Slang.

6. A knockown blow. Rare.

6. A kind of hammer hinged thought of knocks of knock of knocking handsome, beautiful, or fine; one who wins admiration; a "stumer." Slang.

6. A knock'own a "Corrupt. or knock'ene-down. Tuen's nos." That knock'ene-down.

knockdown blow. Rare. 6 A kind of hammer hinged knockda. † NAKHODA. [Corrupt. or doublet of ANAQUA.] = ANAQUA. knock's-medown', a. That knock mock one down; rough; prosecution to the hing and with ten pins. b Anaput of the hing man with ten pins. b Anaput of the hing man with ten pins. b Anaput of the hing man with ten pins. b Anaput of the hing man with ten pins. b Anaput of the hing man with ten pins. b Anaput of the hing man with ten pins. b Anaput of the hing man with ten pins. b Anaput of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press. characteristic man with the hing attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping attachm

esp. the large lumps which are picked out. Dial. Eng. knoke, knoke, + κΝΟCK. knoke, knokit. + κΝΟCK. knoke, knokit. + κΝΟCK.E.



needles.—a. That knocks off; of or pertaining to knocking off.

knock-off joint. Mech. A joint for the rods of deep-well pumps, in which the rod ends are notched and spliced together and confined by a clasp, the joint thus formed being made taper so as to tighten under tension.

knock-out', a. That knocks out; characterized by knocking out; as, a knock-out blow; a knock-out key for knocking out a drill from a collet; specif., Eng., of or pertaining to a sale or auction at which knocking out is practiced.

knock-out drops, drops of some drug put in one's drink to stupefy him for purposes of robbery, etc. Slang, U. S.

knock-out', n. Act of knocking out, or state of being knocked out; esp., Eng., a knock-out auction or sale or a similar transaction; a combination of bidders for knocking out.



knock-out drops, drops of some drug put in one's drink to stupefy him for purposes of robbery, etc. \$Rang, U. S. \$Rang U. \$Rang U. S. \$Rang U. \$Ran

however, are very loose in application. Many ties called knots in a general way have no characteristic of the knot 2 tic of the knot the proper, nor are they properly bends or hitches; as, a reef knot, bowline knot, etc. The same tie is called a sheet bend. 3 5 e 🏻 tie is called a sheet bend, weaver's knot, and weaver's 10 11 13 P 16 17 34 20 21 31 SE 533 58 man Bangar

Principal Knots used by Seamen, Mechanics, and the like. See Table below. Several knots are shown loose and tightened, as 53 a, b. 1n 50, the a, b, c, etc., wark the same strands in each cut I and B.

Ø a



Mg and Mg and

same strands in each cut A	and B.	
NAME OF KNOT	Used to Fasten, Characteristics, etc.	Fia.
anchor knotbecket bend	= FISHERMAN'S BEND	14
becket bend	= SHEET BEND. to hooks, temporary. more secure form.	34
Blackwall hitch, single	to hooks, temporary	16
bowknot, single, double bowline, bowline knot	essily untied	30, 3)
bowline, bowline knot	does not slip or jam	5
	strong running loop	7
on a bight	double loop	6
	does not slip or jam. strong running loop double loop. single bowline formed without a loose end	
builder's knot	= CLOVE HITCH	23 37, 39
cat's-paw	rone to tackle	15
clinch, inside, outside	for hawsers, etc	46, 45
clove hitch	rope to spar, spile, etc = RALF CROWN ornamental	22
cuckold's neck	= HALF CROWN	47
diamond knot	ornamental	58 a,b
Englishman's tie	two ropes, esp. of different sizes; strong	36
figure-of eight knot	nrevents unreeving	2
figure-of eight knot fisherman's bend	hawser to anchor, etc	14
flat knot French shroud knot	= REEF KNOT	28
	joining broken shrouds	59
German knot	= FIGURE-OF-EIGHT KNOT	29
half crown	slips, jams by seizing two parts together	47
half hitches, one, two	of corpus to parts together	19, 20
granny knot. half crown. half hitches, one, two. harness hitch	fastening men to towline	9
hawser bend	= SHEET BEND	34 43
hawser fastening	joining hawsers	23
inside clinch	i See CLINCH, above.	20
lanyard knot	prevents unreeving	58 a,b
loop knot	Baie, but mine	4
magnus hitch manrope knot	double well with double	24
-	double wall with double crown. See below	52
marlinespike hitch marling hitch	to draw seizing tant for marling, lashing ham-	39
marling hitch	for marling, lashing ham-	
Watthew Walker knot sin	mocks, etc	40
Matthew Walker knot, sin- gle, double	} for stoppers, etc	35 a,b 56 a,b
mesh knot	= SHEET BEND	34
midshipman's hitch	= SHEET BEND	41
netting knot	= SHEET BEND	34
open hand knotoutside clinch	= LOOP KNOT (with loop cut). See CLINCH.	
overhand knot		1
overhand knotprolonge knotreef knot		10
reef knot	tying reef points or two ropes,	00
resving line hand	toining hawsers ato	28 44
reeving line bend	fastening line to spar	21, 42
rope-yarn knot round seizing round turn and half hitch	esp. of same size joining hawsers, etc fastening line to spar joining rope yarns	48
round seizing		43 b
round turn and half hitch	hawser to anchorstrong running loop	22
running bowline	= SLIP KNOT.	13
sheepshank	shortening ropes	12
sheet bend	= SLIP KNOT shortening ropes joining two ropes, esp. of dif-	
		34
sheet bend, doubleshroud knotsingle knotsilde knot	joining broken shrouds	35 57
single knot	= OVERHAND KNOT	1
slide knot		ĨI.
BIID Knot		13
square knot	= REEF KNOT	28 3
stopper knot	to prevent unreeving	3 54
stevedore's knot stopper knot studding-sail halyard bend tack bend stunner hitch		25
" tack bend		18
	= DOUBLE BLACKWALL H	17 32, 35
	ligatures, etc	43a
throat seizingtimber hitch	fastening to a spar	26
" and a half hitch	fastening to a spar	27
wall knot single	to prevent raveling, serve as	49
" " crowned	stopper, etc	50
" " double, with sin-	gle crowndouble crown	51
wall knot double. with	double crown	52 34
weaver's hitch or knot	= SHEET BEND	03

2. Hence, 9g.; a Something not easily solved; an intricacy; a difficulty; a perplexity; a problem.

Capper 1. The main point of a problem, intricacy, or difficulty; he point of a story; the gist of a matter.

I should to the knott condessend, and. Chancer.

A bond of union or a binding condition or spell; an obligation; a connection; a tie; specif, the marriage knot. S. An orranement, article of dress, or badge consisting of ribbon, etc., tied in a knot; a bow, cockade, or spaulity in the period of a various forms of intertwined cord adopted sometimes used as heraldic bearings.

A cluster of persons or things; collection; group; handclique; as, a knot of scheming politicians. "Knots out." How the same the knot dead of persons and the same of the same through the same proportion to a mile that of a closed not extent in same through the same thro

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."

knot grass' (nöt/grás'), 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.

grawn work to tie threads together in variously arranged patterns.

Rnot'ted (not'ed; -Id; 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 catched 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; pnarled; knitted; clotted; as, the knotted doak; knotted joints; knotted brows; knotted blood.

6. Formed into a knot, compact mass, or head; budded; headed, as clover. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

Anot. Dial. Eng. var. of Not. hornless.

[Derry. hnot'berry, n. The cloud-knot hondess. Electron bindweed. = ELACK BIND-weed b. Morthest. Hort horn, or knot horn weed b. Morthest. Hort ful-ness, n. Geom. Lit., knot'ful-ness, n. Geom. Lit., knot'ful-ness, n. Geom. Lit., knot'slate of the number of knots of lower orders (whether interlinked or not) of which a with a porter's knot (which

see).—knot'-por'ter-ing, n.
knot'wort', n. a Chinese artichoke, b Horse baim. Local, U.S.
knot Grass. n. Math. Chariacter of possessing knots; the degree of implication with itself, as
of a vortex ring. [knotry.]
knot'tile, n. A little knot. Obs.
knot'weed, knot.
knot'wee

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.

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown. Milton.

And Adam knew Eve his wife. Gen. v. 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.

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 sturjelly ignorant.— to k. a hawk from a handsaw [probably originally hernshaw, a heronshaw, to be able to discriminate or to perceive the obvious. Shick.— 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 sailor understands the rigging of a vessel. Colloq.— to k. what's one of the product of

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.

6. To distinguish; — with between. Rare.

know (nō), n. Fact of knowing; knowledge. Chiefly Collog., in the phrase in the known, having special knowledge or information. Slang.

know/a.ble(nō/a-b'l), a. That may be known; capable of being discovered, understood, ascertained, or recognized.

Thus mind and matter, as known or knowledge, are may two different series of phenomena or qualities. Sir W. Hamilton.—

know/ing (nō/ing), n. 1. Recognition; also, a sign by which something may be recognized. Obs.

2. Acquaintance; cognizance; knowledge; hence, experience. "In my knowling; knowledge.

A knowing which sees the pure spiritual truth directly.

Knowling, p. a. 1. Having, or giving, knowledge; considerate compilies. Describing the perceptive; as, knowing faculities.

ence. "In my knowing."

3. The act of attaining knowledge.

A knowing which sees the pure spiritual truth directly.

W. T. Harris.

**Inow'ing, p. a. 1. Having, or giving, knowledge; conscious; cognitive; perceptive; as, knowing faculties.

2. Informed; intelligent; as, a 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 discerument; 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. Collog. 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 Shrewn.

**Rnowledge* (nol'éj; -!j), v. t. & i. [ME. knowleggen, knowlechen, knawlechen; prob. fr. ME. cnaw acknowledgment, confession (Ozf. 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.

***Rnowledge* (nol'éj; -!j); by some, csp. in British usage, no'l'ej, -!j), n. [ME. knowlage, knowledge, knowledge, knowledge of recognizing or noticing; recognition; cognizance; — esp. in the phrase to take knowledge of f; specif., Obs., legal cognizance; judicial examination.

And they took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jewy have I found grace in thme eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?

3. Familiarity gained by actual experience; practical skill; technical acquaintance; as, a knowledge of fie.

4. Specif.: a Personal intimacy; acquaintanceship; friendship; also, persons with whom one is acquainted, collectively. Obs. b Sexual intercourse; — usually in the phrase carnal knowledge.

5. Acquaintance with fact; the state of being aware of somethi

6. The act or state of knowing; clear perception of lact, 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, sensitive knowledge, set; knowledge obtained by intellectual processes of abstraction and comparison has been variously called knowledge about, or abstractive knowledge, intellective knowledge, erepresentative knowledge, etc.

edge, 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.

edge. It at once depends upon, and in a sense creates, a recognizable arrangement of things, qualities, and relations.

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page, Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll. T. Gray, Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll. T. Gray, and the 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.

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 "(Landor); "Knowledge dwells in leads replete with thoughts of other men, wisdom in minds attentive to their own "(Couper); "She [knowledge] is earthy 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 know year, a knowledge, esp. in relation to

know. Var. of Knowe, a knoll. know'er. n. One who knows. know'a-ble (nô'a-b'l), n. A know'ingly, adv. of knowing. know'ingly, adv. of knowing. know' ingly, all about something.—n. Chiefiy Collog. [gurnard. know, know (noul, n. The gray| knowe, know (noul, n. The

the physical world; as; "Innate faculty... must have the aid of organized knowledge. Only when Genius is married to Science can the highest results be produced" (H. Spencer); "Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all science" (Wordsworth). INFORMATION is knowledge communicated or acquired, esp. by reading or observation; as, "I look with sorrow on the habit... of making a considerable part of the education of the place to turn on the art of serving up gobbets of prepared information in essays... It is the business of a university to... impart solid knowledge, not to turn out nimble penmen" (F. Harrison); a bureau of information. See wisk, Learning, shrewp, discernment.

knowledge-a-ble (noll'éj-à-b'l), a. 1. That can be percived or recognized. Obs.

2. Having or exhibiting knowledge or intelligenc; intelligent; well-informed; knowing. Colloq.

You were always took for a knowledgeable man, doctor; but you 'et alking nonsense now. — knowl'edge-a-bly, adv.

usually denoted by the first letters of the alphabet, a, b, c, d, etc.

Rnow'-noth'ing, n. 1. A person who knows nothing; an ignoramus; also, an agnostic.

2. [aap.] U.S. Hist. A member of a secret political organization or party (called also the American party), the object of which was to render the foreign-born population politically powerless through very stringent naturalization laws and the exclusive choice of native Americans for office; -so called popularly because the members replied "I don't know" to any questions asked them in reference to the party. It showed its greatest strength from 1853 to 1856, but by 1800 had disappeared.

Rnow'-noth'ing, a. 1. Knowing nothing; extremely ignorant; also, agnostic.

We had read their know-nothing books, and we lean'd to the darker side.

2. [cap.] U.S. Hist. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the party of the Know-Nothings.

knub (nüb), n. [Cf. knoe, Nue, n.] 1. A lump or protuberance; a swelling, as a boil; a knob. Now Diul.

2. Waste sike formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon; —usually in the pl.

Purcella (nüit!) » [ME. knokel knokel AS caused (a

2. Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon; —usually in the pl.

**Runck*/le (nuit')). n. [ME. knokel, knokel, AS. cnucel (a doubtful word); akin to D. knokkel, kneukel, OFries. knokele, knoke, G. knöchel, Sw. knoge, Dan. knokkel, G. knochen bone, D. knok, knook.] 1. The rounded prominence formed by the ends of the two adjacent bones at a joint; also, the joint itself; —in modern usage restricted to those at the joints and bases of the fingers.

2. Cookery. The knee or hock joint of a quadruped, with the adjacent parts, used chiefly for soups, stews, etc.; as, a knuckle of veal or ham.

3. The shoulder joint of a whale.

4. Something shaped or projecting like a knuckle; specif.: a A joint of a plant; a node. Obs. Bacon. b Mech. Any of the joining parts of a hinge through which the pin or rivet passes; also, a knuckle joint. c Mach. The rotating piece used for the coupling device in various forms of automatic car couplings. It is usually provided with a hole by means of which it may be used with the ordinary coupling pin. 4 Shiphuilding. That portion of the surface of a vessel where an abrupt change of direction occurs.

5. pl. A knuckle-duster; as, brass knuckles.

a vessel where an abrupt change of direction occurs.

5. pl. A knuckle-duster; as, brass knuckles.

knuck'le, v. i.; knuck'led (-'id); knuck'ling (-ling).

1. To place the knuckles on the ground in shooting a marble; — usually with down; as, to knuckle or knuckle down at the taw.

2. To yield; to submit; — usually with down or under.

The captain soon knuckled under

Merenson.

3. To bend the fingers, as in clenching the flst; hence, to be resistant.

ing, or furnished with, knowl edge. Rare. knowl'edge-less, a. See -LESS, knowl'edge-ment, n. Cognizance, Archaic.
knowl'edge-ment, n. Cognizance, Archaic.
knowl'edging, n. Obs. a Acknowledging n. Obs. a Acknowledging n. Challe, the complete of the comple

The captain soon knicked under

3. To bend the fingers, as in clenching the fist; hence, to be resistant.

How he knickled tight and gave not back. Walt Whitman.

4. To project like a knuckle.

5. Far. To become affected with knuckling, or cocked ankles (which see).

to knuckle to. a To submit to in a contest; to yield to Collog. b To apply one's self earnestly to; —usually with down; as, to knuckle to, or down to, work. Collog.

knuck'le, v. l. 1. To apply the knuckles to; to beat, strike, rub, etc., with the knuckles.

2. To shoot (marbles, etc.) from between the knuckle of the thumb and the bent forefinger.

knuck'le-bone' (nük''l-bön'), n. 1. The bone of a knuckle joint; — in man, now only of a finger, formerly also of a knee or elbow; in an animal, a limb bone with a knob at the joint end, or the knob itself.

2. Specif: a Cockery. — kNUCKLE, 2. b A metacarpal or a metatarsal bone of a sheep or similar animal, — used esp. for tossing up and catching as a game; hence, usually pl., the game played with these.

In ordinary practice among the Greeks the highest throw of the knucklebones was named "Aphrodite." A. S. Marray.

knowl'edged (nöl': jd), a. Hay- system of blasting in which the

knowl'edged (nöl'c jd), a. Having, or furnished with, knowledge Rere.
knowl'edge-less, a. See LESS, knowl'edge-ment, n. Cognizance, rhchaic.
knowl'edge, ne. Obs. a Acknowledgement so metimes, (Lower Cretaceous). See GEOL-

1196

knuck'le-deep', adv. Up to the knuckles; to a very considerable extent; so as to be much involved; deeply. knuck'le-dust'er, n. A metal device to slip on the four fingers, having a projecting surface or bar, sometimes spiked, covering the knuckles, used by criminals and others as a weapon of offense.

others as a weapon of offense.

knuck'le-dust'er, v. t. To strike with a knuckle-duster.

knuck'le gear. Mach. A gear with knuckle teeth. See

knuckle foint. A joint forming
a knuckle; a knuckle. b Mach. A

hinge joint, in which a projection
with an eye, on one piece, enters a
jaw between two corresponding
projections with eyes, on another piece, and is retained by
a pin which passes through the eyes and forms the pivot.

knuck'le-doint', v. t. To commet by a knuckle joint.

a pin which passes through the eyes and forms the pinnuck'e-joint', v. t. To comnect by a knuckle joint.

knuckle thread. Mach. A strong form of screw th similar in section to that of a knuckle tooth, employed screws subject to rough usage.

knuckle tooth. Mach. A strong though imperfect form of wheel tooth the profile of which consists of semicircular arcs, used for cranes and slow-moving machinery.

Knuckleting (nikiliya) n. Kutan Tho

arcs, used for cranes and slow-moving machinery.

knuck'.ing (nük'līng), n. Veter. The condition of having cocked ankles.

knuck'ly (-lī), a. Having prominent or knuckle Teeth large knuckles.

knul'līng (nül'līng), n. [Cf. knurl, n. & v.] Arch.

A breaking up of a rounded and reel, but generally knullings. a Profile; b, c, d Various Styles of with more elaboration; also, molding so treated.

generally Knullings. a Profile; b, c, d Various Styles of with more face.
elaboration; also, molding so treated.
knur (núr), n. [ME. knorre; cf. D. knor, G. knorre, E. knur, knurl, and ME. knurred rough, knotty.] 1. A hard excrescence, concretion, swelling, or kernel, as in a tree trunk, stone, etc.; a knot; a gnarl; a knurl.

2. A ball of wood, etc., used in the game, played in the north of England, of knur and spell, in which the object is to drive the knur from a trap, in which it is placed, as far as possible, or to make the longest drive, in a given number of strokes; also, a similar ball used in hockey and other games. Eag.

A knur and spell match for £5... 15 tises....ench... the longest knock to decide the match. Sporting Chronicle.
3. A dwarfish man; a rough, hard fellow. Dial. Eng.
knurl (núrl), n. [Cf. knur, enamled.] 1. A small protuberance or excrescence; a contorted knot in wood; a knob; a nodule; a boss or projection; a small ridge or bead, esp. one of a series of ridges or beads made on a metal surface, as on the rim of a circular nut, for assisting the grasp or for decorative purposes.

metal surface, as on the rim of a circular nut, for assisting the grasp or for decorative purposes.

2. A knot or tangle, as of the hair. Obs. or Scot.

3. A dwarf; a short, thickset person. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

4. A tool for knurling, or milling.

knurl, v. l.; knurled (nûrld); knurling. To provide with knurls; to furnish with ridges or beading, as the edge of a knob, the handle of a tool, or a coin; to mill.

knurled (nûrld), a. [See knurl, v. & n.]

1. Full of knots; gnarled.

tive name; cf. kūlā, weloe, walla, outloe.] An Australian arbore al marsupial (Phascolarctos cinereus);—called also bear or native bear. It is about two feet long, with no obvious tive name: cf.



with no obvious Koala (Phascolarctos cinercus).

swords, a curved guard on the hilt for protecting the knuckles and fingers. See HILT, Illust.
Knuck'ied (nik''id), a. Having knuckle guard. See KNUCK, Elable (Knuck'id), a. Having knuckle guard. See KNUCK, Elable (Knuck'id), a. Having knuckle guard. See KNUCK, Elable (Knuck'id), a. Having knuckle in the defined of the general Francionestor. In the line defined by a knuckle.
Knuck'ier (nik'ièr), n. 1. A pickpocket. Thieres' Slang.
2. A marbie used in knuckling, knuck'et imber. Naul. A timber containing or forming a knuckle.
Knuck Hender. Naul. A timber containing or forming a knuckle.
Knuck Lenons; -ARD.] A clumsy person. Obs.
Knuck Hender. Naul. A timber (knur'in, a. Knur'in, a. K

Antenwer arrison of the California Comanchean or Shastan (Lower Cretaceous). See GEOLOGY, Chart.

knox villite, n. [See KNOX-VILLE,] Min. A hydrous basic sulphate of chromium, iron, and aluminium, crystallizing in greenish yellow rhombic plates.

K. N. S. Abbr. Knight of the North Star (Sweden).

knt. Abbr. Knight of the North Star (Sweden).

knt. Abbr. Knight of North Star (Sweden).

vellow flowers. The acria junce is a vesicatory.

Row"-noth'ing-ism (-Iz'm), n.

Sec-ism, for one ism (-Ness), for one ism by left, n.

Sec-ism, for one ism by left, n.

Know ferts (no perts, n. See know perts (no perts, n. See know of the first one ism by left, n. Abounding in the formation of the Appalachian region, esp. in Tennessee.

Knox system. Quarrying. A

tail, large hairy ears, thick ashy gray fur, and sharp claws. It is awkward and sluggish, and feeds upon eucalyptus leaves. The single youlig is early removed from the pouch and carried on the parent's back.

kob (köb; köb), ko'ba (kö'bá), n. [Native name; cf. Wolof koba, Fulah köba.] Any of numerous African antelopes of the genus Kobus, related to the water bucks, but smaller and usually more brightly colored.

ko'bang (kö'bäng), n. Also co'bang. [Jap. ko-ban.] A Japanese gold coin of oblong, rounded shape, in general circulation up to 1870. It varied in value from \$8.65 (first issue, 1609) to about \$3.50, the usual value in the 19th centruly being about \$3.50 or a little over 23s.

ko'bold (kô'bôld), n. [G., perh. orig., house god, house protector. See cobalt.] In German folklore: a A kind of domestic spirit who performs services for the immates of the house, but is often mischievous. Cf. brownie. b A kind of gnome or goblin haunting underground places, as mines or caves.

grotector. See cobalt.] In German folklore: a A kind of domestic spirit who performs services for the immates of the house, but is often mischievous. Cf. Brownie. b A kind of guome or goblin haunting underground places, as mines or caves.

Koch (k\(\) K\(\) Ch. Assam; also, their language. Many of the true Koches now speak Kachari. See Indo-Chinser. Koch has lost its original meaning, and now signifies a Hinduized Bodo Kochel. (\) K\(\) Ch. (\) A genus of chenopodiaceous herbs of wide distribution, distinguished by the turbinate perianth and broadly winged fruit. Several Australian species and the American \(K \) proximate average and the American \(K \) proximate average and the American \(K \) proximate are valuable fooder plants in arid regions. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. Koch's lymph (koks). After Robert Koch, German bacteriologist, who first prepared it.] \(Physiol. Chem. A fluid resulting from the growth of the tubercle bacilli on a suitable culture medium, and containing the chemical products of such growth, the germs being removed by filtration through porcelain. The fluid is rich in albumoses of a peculiar kind, and has a marked physiological action. Called also tuberculin.

Kodak (\(K\) O'dak (\), n. [An invented name.] 1. A kind of portable photographic camera, esp. adapted for snapshot work, in which a succession of negatives is made upon a continuous roll of sensitized film;—a trade-mark name of the Eastman Kodak Company, but now popularly applied to almost any hand camera. See Camera, Illuss.

2. A photograph taken with a kodak.

Ko'dak, v. l. d. i., ko'dake, n., [An invented name.] 1. A kind of portable photograph taken with a kodak.

Ko'drak, v. l. d. i., ko'daken of the sastman Kodak company, but now popularly applied to almost any hand camera. See Camera, Illuss.

2. A photograph taken with a kodak.

Ko'dak (\(k\) Chilling and the season of the fluid is regional proposed to the sastman colors of the genus between the season of the fluid is the fluid is fillustration. The flu

22. [cap.] The breed of horses known as the true Arabian.— **Kohl'an** (-ān), a. **kshl'-ra'bi** (kōl'rā'bī; kōl'rā'bī), n.; pl. -eirs (-bīz). [G., fr. It. cavoli rape. (pl.). Cf. cole; RAPE the plant.] A race of cabbage, in which the stem becomes greatly

A race of cabbage, in which the stem becomes greatly knots nownes. God's wounds (bbs. Corrept.)

kod. a (con. quotin. kod. + (con. quotin. tanous region of Coorg, southworstern Hindustan See Dravino-fi(NDA).

Ko dak et a.



ing numerous each continuation oil; its bark allorus a kind of snuff.

*ko'Ko-pu (kō'kā-pōō; collog, kōk'ō-pōō), 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 (kōl), n. One of a native people of the wilder parts of Bengal and Chutta Nagpur, India: also, their lauguage.

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. Kollandan, India and Palamau, while Ilo is spoken to the north, mainly in Ranchi and Palamau, while Ilo is spoken to the south in Singbhum and the neighborhood. *Census of India, 1901.

*kolla (kō'lā), n. *Pharm.* The kola nut or an extract pre-

chi and rajaman, which to is spoken to the south in Singonum and the neighborhood.

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

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

Ko-la'rl-an (kō-la'rl-ān; 115), 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' heing simply members of the great Dravidian family... The name Kolarian itself is objectionable. It was suggested first in the year 18%, 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 (kō'lō), n. A member of a low-caste tribe numerous in Haidarabad, the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, and the Punjab. They are engaged in gariculture, as fishermen, laborers, and in similar occupations. Formerly many of them were engaged in gariculture, as fishermen, laborers, and in similar occupations. Formerly many of them were engaged in gariculture, as fishermen, laborers, and in similar occupations. Formerly many of them were engaged in gariculture, as fishermen, laborers, and in similar occupations. Formerly many of them were engaged in gariculture, as fishermen laborers, and in similar occupations. Formerly many of them were engaged in gariculture, as fasher minks; esp., Putorins sibiricus, th

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

Ko-lusch'an, Ko-lush'an (kô-lūsh'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 Tlinkit tribes of the Alexander Archipelago of southeastern Alaska and adjacent coast lands. Their language bears some affinity to Mexican tongues. Kom'mos (kōm'ös), n. [Gr. κομμός a beating of the head and breast in lamentation, fr. κόπτευ to strike.] Gr. Drama. In tragedy, a lament sung in parts alternating between the chief actor or actors and the chorus. See stasmon. Cf. episode, t. exodus, 3. kon'i-0'0-gy (kōn'i-0'i-5'), n. [Gr. κόνε dust + -logy.] The scientific study of atmospheric dust and floating germs. kon'i-scope (kōm'i-8kōp), n. [Gr. κόνε dust + -kcope.] Meteor. An instrument for observing dust and other floating about four and a half feet high and having graceful spiral horus. The color is gray-ish 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 Somalliand (S. imberbis) is similar, but smaller, and lacks the fringe on the neck. koo'li-man (kōo'li-mān), n.; pl.-mans (mōrli-mān), n.; pl.-mans (

the fringe on the neck.

koo'li-man (kōo'li-mān), n.;

pl. -mans (-mānz). [Native
name.] A large vessel of
wood or bark, used by Australian aborigines to hold water.

Koo'te-nay (kōo'tē-nā), n. Also Koo'te-nai, 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 (kōp), n. [South Afr. D., fr. D. kop head, akin to
G. kopf and prob. to E cop top.] Hill; mountain. South
Africa.

Africa. ko'pek (kö'pek), n. Also ko'pek, co'peck, ctc. [Russ. kopeyka.] A small Russian coin and money of account. See coin. It was originally of silver. \parallel kop'je (köp'i), n. [South African D., dim. of kop. See

kopeyka.] A small Russian coin and money of account. See coin. It was originally of silver.

| Kop'je (köp'f), n. [South African D., dim. of kop. See Kop.] A hillock; a small kop. South Africa.

| The colloquial Dutch pronunciation as here given is the usual one in South Africa.

| Kor (kör), n. [Heb. kör.] An uncient Hebrew measure;—called also, in dry measure, homer. See Measure.
| Ko'rah-ite (kör'ā-it), n. One of the descendants of the Levite Korah (Num. xvi.), prominent in the temple service.
| Twelve poslms are ascribed to them. 1 Chron. ix. 19—Ko'rah-it'ic (-it'Ik), a.
| Ko-ran' (kö-rān'; kö'rān; 277), n. [Ar. qorān. Cf. Alcorn.] 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 district of Asia Minor, settled | n. [Native name on the Ga-

кото

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

Ko're (Kô'rē), Co'ra (kô'rā), n. [L. Cora, fr. Gr. Kópe, lit., the maiden.] Gr. Relig. The daughter of Demeter, Persephone; — the name under which she was worshiped, esp. in the Eleusinian mysteries. See Persephone.

Ko-re'an (kô-rê'ān), 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 Chim.

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

2. The language of the Koreans, an agglutinative tongue related to Japanese and possibly ultimately derived from the Ural-Altaic tamily. Its alphabet is probably a primitive form of the Indian derived from an ancient Pali or Tibetan type. It contains eleven wowels and fourteen consonants, collectively called Onum. 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-reigh' (kô-rish!), m. A powerful Arab tribe, of which Mohammed was a member, which from early in the 5th 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. [Sechuana.] The largest of African bustards (Eupodolis kori'). It is about four feet long and often weighs over 30 pounds. It has a black, crested head, motted ashy gray upper parts, white breast and belly, black wings, and a black half collar.

ko'ro mi'ka (-kâ). [Maori.] a Either of two scrophulariaceous shrubs of New Zealand (Feromica salicipioni and V. pa

K. virginica is cultivated for its pink flowers.

ko'to (kō'tō), 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.

Rollon's districtus, the yellowish brown pelt of which ko'hoi (ko'hāi). Var. of Roll, coenietic. Ko'hua (kō'hōō-ā), n. [Maori. a A native earth oven. b A large three-legged iron pot;—often called go-ashore by colonists and sailors. New Seating of the colony of the col

district of Asia Minor, settled in Macedonia.

Kondh. Var. of Khonn.

Kondh. Var. of Khonn.

Kon'g (kön'gō), n.: pl. -coa anthropeid ape (Simia telego, sp. land lower Kongo, between the kwango and the coat.

Kon'go-esa' (kön'gō-ēz'; -ēs'), n. The Bantu language of the Kongo.

n. The Bantu language of the Kongos.

Kongo-lese' (-lez': -les'), n. sing, spl. A native or natives of Belgian Kongo.

kongs'berg-the (köngz'her-th), n. [From Kongsberg, Norway.]

Min. A native annulgam of silver and mercury.

Min. A nauves mangam of siver and mercury. (kô ninck-ite kô ninck-ite kô ninck-ite ko ninck-ite kô ninck-ite

100 11)... An analysis of RUMISS. Room'sile (k \otimes m'sk), n. [Per. kumakî ally. supporter.] A trained female elephant used to decoy wild males. India koom'sh. Var. of kumah. koon'ti (k \otimes n'st). Var. of

koop ta (kooh and COONTIE. koop (köp), n. [D.] Sale. koop (köp), n. [D.] Sale. koop here't (köp' href'), n. [D.] Intel Law. A deed of sale. koo'ra-jong' (köö'ra-jöng'). Var. of kurrash. Var. of kurrash.

| Rolog (Relon'), n. [Moders Gr. goldo') bushel] See Mass | Rolog and help of the state of the property of the state of the property of the state o

ko-tow' (kō-tou'), v. i.; ko-towed' (-toud'); ko-tow'ino. [Chin. k'o' t'ou' knock head.] To kneel and knock the forehead on the ground by way of homage, worship, or deep respect. Chinese.

[Chin. *Fol Pour Knock nead.] 10 kneet and anon-motorenead 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-1(ko'hwä-ë; ko'hwi), n. [Maori.] A New Zealand fabaceous shrub (Sophora tetraptera), with handsome yellow flowers resembling those of the laburnum. It has been acclimatized in England as a garden ornamental.

kraal (kräl; 277), n. [D., a village, inclosure, park, fr. Pg. curral a cattle pen; the same word as Sp. corral. 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 kraals, of from two hundred to four hundred people each. These kraals are endogamous. F. H. Giddings.

2. Hence: a Loosely, a single hut or group of huts.

dred people each. These kraafs are endogamous. F. H. Giddings. 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. Ceplon. d Sponge Fishing. A pen built of wattled stakes for holding gathered sponges. Kraal, v. t. To confine in a kraal.

kraal, v. t.

kraal, v. t. To confine in a kraal.

Kraal, v. t. To confine in a kraal.

Krag'—Jūr'gen-sen 'file (kräg'yūr'gĕn-sĕn). [After Capt. O. Krag and E. Jōrgensen 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 and 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 cæruleus), 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/ken (krä/kēn; kāf-), n. [Norw. dial. krake (the final

hra'ken (kra'ken; krā'-), n. [Norw. dial. krake (the final n is the article).] A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster, often represented as resembling an island, but sometimes

often represented as resembling an island, but sometimes as resembling an immense octopus.

kra'ma (krā'ma'), n. [From Gr. κρâμα, fr. κεραννύναι to mix.] Eccl. The wine mingled with water used in Oriental churches in celebrating the Eucharist.

Kra-me'r1-a (kra-mē'r1-a'), n. [NL., after the German botanists J. G. H. & W. H. Kramer.] Bol. A genus of American shrubs sometimes referred to the Polygalaceæ, 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. triandra is the rhatany. Some Mexican species are ornamental. kran (krān), n. [Per. qrān.] A silver coin of Persia,

cous membrane of a part. **krem'lin** (krem'lin), n. [F., fr. Russ. kreml'.] The cit-

adel of a town or city; esp. [cap.], the citadel of Moscow, a large inclosure which contains imperial palaces, cathe-

a targe inclosure which contains imperial palaces, cathedrals, churches, an arsenal, etc. Russia.

Krem'nitz white (krem'nits). [From Kremnitz, 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.

kreng (kreng), n. [D., a carcass.] The carcass of a whale after the blubber, baleen, etc., have been removed. kreng'ing hook (kreng'ing). Whaling. A hook for holding the blubber while cutting it away. krent'zer (kroit'sen). n. Also browned (kroit'sen).

ing the blubber while cutting it away.

Kreut'zer (kroit'sër), A. Also Kreut'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 corn.

Krieg'spiel' (krēg'spēl'), or || Kriegs'spiel' (krēgz'spēl'; G. krēks'slpēl'), 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.

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 maval operations.

Kriem/hild (krēm/hīlt), n. [MHG. Chriem/hilt, Kriem-hilt]. In the Nibelungenlied, the beautiful sister of King Gunther, who becomes the wife of Siegfried. After his death she is married to Etzel and instigates the treacherous slaughter of her kinsmen, the Burgundians, in revenge for Hagen's murder of Siegfried. Cf. Gudnun, Gutune, Liddon, n. [Skr. Krshna.]

Krish'na (krish'nā), n. [Skr. Krshna.]

Hindu Myth. The eighth avatar of Vishnu and one of the most widely worshiped 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. He personates the fructifying and reproductive aspect of nature. In a patch of elear moonlight stood revealed the young herd, the darling of the Gopis, the idol of dreaming maids and of mothers ere their children are horn. Krishna the Well-beloved Kipling, Krish his high contents the fructifying and reproductive aspect of nature. In a patch of elear moonlight stood revealed the young herd, the darling of the Gopis, the idol of dreaming maids and of mothers ere their children are horn. Krishna the Well-beloved Kipling. Krishna field. Activities and the Well-beloved Kipling. Krishna field. Christkindl. 4ct. (Christkindl.) 4ct. (Christkindl.) 4ct. (Christkindl.) 4ct. (Christkindl.) 5t. Nicholas, or Santa Claux.

Kro'ne (kro'ne), n. pl. Kronen (-ne'n).

[Dan.] The Scandinavian gold monetary unit, or the corresponding silver coin; — so called in Demmark and Norway. Called also, by translation, crown. See coin.

Kro'ne (kro'ne'), n. ; pl. Kronen (-ne'n). [G. See 1st.

coin; — so called in Denmark and Norway. Called also, by translation, crown. See coin.

kro'ne (krō'ne), n.; pl. kronen (-nēn). [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.

by translation, event. See coin.

Kro-pat/schek r/Ifle (krō-pat/shèk). [After A. Kropat-schek, Austrian artillerist.] A breech-loading rifle having a tubular magazine under the barrel, now modified and known as the Lebel rifle (which see).

known as the Lebet rife (which see). Kru'man ($kr\bar{o}o'm\check{\alpha}n$), n.; pl.—Men ($-m\check{\epsilon}n$). 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 Mandingan tongue is being replaced in part by English.

wrappen in state calf's udder, dipped in butter, and fried. krom'skop (krom'skop), n. [See CHROMO: - SCOPE.] A kind of chromoscope.], n. = histrook. krom'sk (kronch ka (kronch ka), n. [Russ, kwehka a small glass or other kan), n. = CROMOS.

ronos, n. = Cronos. roo, Kroo'man. Vars. of Kru,

Kroo. Kroo'man. Vars. of Kru, Kruman. Kroman. Kroman. Kroman. Kroman. Kroman. Kroman. Kroman. Kruman. Kruman.

TER.

kry'o-scop'ic, kry-os'co-py.

Var. of CRYOSCOPIC, etc.

kryp'to. Var. of CRYPTO-(kryp'tol. (kryp'tol. +tol), n. [Cf. CRYPTO-]. A granular mass or powder consisting of graphite, carborundum, and clay, used to develop heat by its resistance to

an electric current.

krys'tic. Var. of CRYSTIC.

K. S. A. Abor. Knight of St.

Anne (Russia).

ksar. † CZAR.

K. S. E. Abbr. Knight of St.

Esprit (France).

K. S. F. Abbr. Knight of San

Fernando (Spain). F. Abbr. Knight of San ando (Spain).
F. M. Abbr. Knight of San inand and Merit (Naples).
G. Abbr. Knight of St. ory; Knight of St. George

(Russia).

K. S. H. Abbr. Knight of St.

Ilubert (Bavaria).

Kshat'ri-ya-hood, n. Sce-Hood.

K. S. I. Abbr. Knight of the

RSBBE FLYBERGER, M. R. S. L. Abbr. Knight of the Star of India.

K. S. M. Abbr. Knight of the Star of India.

K. S. M. Abbr. Knight of St. Knight of St. St. Abbr. Knight of St. St. Atlanta of Poland; Knight of St. Patrick (Ireland).

K. S. P. Abbr. Knight of the Sword of Sweden; Knight of the Southern Star (Brazil).

The Caract.

**The Cara

| Krumm'holz (kroom'holts), n. [G., fr. krumm crooked + holz wood.] 1. The knee pine.
2. Phytogeog. A type of forest characteristic of certain alpine regions of southern Europein which the knee pine or the mountain pine is the predominating tree. In this sense sometimes translated elfinwood.

sense sometimes transacter equations.

krumm'horn' (krößm'hörn'), n. [G.krummhorn cornet;
krum'horn' | 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

Rrupp gun (kröp). A breech-loading steel cannon manufactured at the Krupp works, founded by Friedrich Krupp, at Essen in Prussia. The early model was a solid casting, but experience proved the necessity of building upall guns with exception of the lighter field pieces. For a period, the central tube comprised the greater mass of the gun, received the fermeture, 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 metal is crucible cast steel, and the system has a cylinder-prismatic fermeture which works in a transverse slot.

Krupp'ize (kröpo'jc), v. t. - 'JERP (-ize)', ize, ise (-ize/Ing). called cremona.

breechblock, and the chase was alooged to the muzzle. The metal is crucible cast steel, and the system has a cylinder-prismatic fermeture which works in a transverse slot.

Krupp'ize (kröp'iz), v. l.; -izen (-izd); -iz-ing (-iz-Ing), Medal. To treat by, or subject to, the Krupp process.

Krupp process. [After Alfred Krupp, German steel maker.] Medal. A process for dephosphorizing pig iron differing from the Bell process in using manganese as well as iron oxide, and performed in a Periot furnace; — called also the Bell-Krupp process.

Kryo-fin (kri'ō-fin), or kryo-fine (-ifn; -iēn), n. Pharm. A white crystalline substance, C₁₁H₁₂O₂N, a derivative of phenetidine, used as an antipyretic and antineuralgic.

kryo-k'o-nite (kri-ök'ō-nit), n. [Gr. κρώος frost + κονία dust + -ite.] Geol. Dust of volcanic or cosmic origin, found on the ice and snow of polar regions.

kryp'sis (krip'sis), n. [Gr. κρώς concealment.] Theol. The secret use, as maintained by certain theologians, by Christ while on earth of the divine attributes of onnipotence, omniscience, and onnipresence; also, the theory, maintained by some, that he made such use of them. Cf. KENOSIS. — kryp'fio (-tik), α.

kryp'ton (krip'tŏn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κρωτών, neut. of κρωτώς hidden.] Chem. An inert gaseous clement of the argon group, occurring in air (1 volune in 20 millions) and in gases from hot springs. It was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1898. Liquefying point, —152° C.; at kt. x. 29.2. Symbol. Kr. No compounds of it are known.

Kshat'ri-ya (kshāt'rē-yā), n. Also Kshat'ru-ya (-rū-yā). [Skr. kshāttrīya.] One belonging to the military caste, the second of the four great Hindu castes. Sec cASTE, 2.

kuɗ'zu vine (köd'zōō). [Jap. kudzu.] A fabaceous plant of China and Japan (Puerarria thumbergiana) widely cultivated for its ample follage and spikes of fragrant purple flowers. The stems yield the fiber known as kohemp.

Kufic (kū'fik), a. Also of Kufic Writing. Kufah), a town on the Euphrates; — applied esp. to an architectural ornamentation.

(of bread).] A kind of croquette k. T. Abbr. Knight Templar; wrapped in sliced bacon or knight of the Thistle (Scotcal's udder, dipped in butter, and fried. krom/skop(krom/skop), n. [See kthibh (k'thēv). Var. of KETHIR.

K. T. S. Abbr. Knight of the Tower and Sword (Portugal).

ower and Sword (Portugal).

u. †Cow, CUE. [CALENDAR.]

uar (kwär), n. See HINDU

u'ba (koo'ba), n. See MEAS

kuar (kwar), n. See Historiku'da (kwār), n. See Meas-tere.

Ku-ba'chi (kwō-bä'ch't), n. A
Caucasian tribe of Dagestan; also, their langange, not known
the breiated to any other.

Ku-ba'ckieldiga, n. [Skr.
Ku-ba'ckieldiga, n. [Skr.
Ku-ba'ckieldiga, n. [Skr.
Ku-ba'ckieldiga, n. One of a
primitive Malayan forest tribe
of south central Sumatra.

ku-ba'ckieldiga, n. One of a
primitive Malayan forest tribe
of south central Sumatra.

ku-ba'ckieldiga, n. One of a
primitive Malayan forest tribe
of south central Sumatra.

ku-ba'ckieldiga, n. The Malayan
tapir.

ku'da (kwō'da'), n. The Malayan
tapir.

ku'da (kwō'da'), n. The Malayan
tapir.

ku'da (kwō'da'), n. The Jaise
ku'da (kwō'da'), n. (From
KUDOS.] To praise; to glorify.

ku'dos (ku'dōs), collog,

ku'dos, r. To praise; extol.

ku'da (kwō'dōs). Var. of kooDOO.

kue. + cur, half farthing.

Ru'du (kôō'dōō). Var. of kôō-boō.

kue. † CUE. half farthing.

kuead. etc. † QUED, etc.

kueme. † QUEME.

Lar. Infidelity.

ku'gel func'tions (kōō'gɛl). [G.

kugel shere.] See Shierical

HARMONIC ANALYSIS.

kugel. + CUDGEI.

kuhi (kōō). Var. of koht.

kuh'el-born (kü'l-born), n.

[G.] In De la Motte Fouquē's

'Undine.' a water spirit, the

souliess and malicious uncle of

Undine.'

soulless and malicious uncle of Undine
Kub.H'.(4æ (k‰H'/1d8), n. pl. [N], i. the genus name Kub.Haprob. after Heinrich Kub.(1797bel). German naturalist.) A family of marine and fresh-water fishes related to the fresh-water sunfishes, esp. abundant in Polynesia. Kub.H:a(köö'l-a), the only genus. includes several important lood fishes
Ku'(köö'e), n. 1. One of a primitive people of Cambodia and Siam related to the Khmer, known as skillful smiths; also, one of a people of the Shan States related to the Lolos.

kerm'in (krēm'in), n. [F., fr. Russ. kreml'.] The citkot-schn'be-its (köt-shō'bċ-it),
n. [After P. A. v. Kochubey.
Chester.] A rose-red chromiferous variety of clinochlore.
Kot'ta-Kot'a), Kott. Kot'te
(-ē), n. See Unal-Alextentering to the commentation of the co

YLE.

Ko'tys. Var. of Cotys.

Ko'tyse bulism (kŏt'sē-boō-Ya'm), n. Style or characteristic of or as of Kotzebuc, a German dramatist of the Sturm und

12 m), n. Style of characteristics of or as of Kotzebue, a German dramatist of the Sturm und Drang period.

ko'u (kô'ōō), n. A South African fig marigold (Mesembry-anthemum anatomicum) which after fermentation is used by the natives for chewing.

kou'dou (kô'ōōkô'ōō). Var. of kouthois. Obs. pl. of cownery.

ko'uko'u (kô'ōōkô'ōō), n. [Maori.] = Monepork kou'dou (kô'ōkô'ōō), n. [Maori.] = Monepork kou'dan (kōō'/lān), n. [Kirghiz kulan.] A wild ass of the Kirghiz Steppe usually considered identical with the onager.

kou'miss, kou'myss. Vars. of KUMISS.

kow'schot. † CUSHAT. kow-tow' (ko-fout). Var. of kortow. koy. † cov, quiet; quey. Koy. † ko

conjunctiva and other mucous membranes, the genitals, etc.

Krause's membrane. Anat. See INTERMEDIATE DISK.
kraut (krout), or kraut'weed', n. (G. kraut herb, cabbage.]

Charlock: jointed charlock.
kravers. + CEEVICE.
kraver. + CEEVICE.
kreat'ic, kre'a-tine, etc. Vars.
kreat'ic, etc. - [turer. Obs.]
kreek'er. - A. A soldier advenkreek'er. - A. for the company of the compan

[Gr. κρείττων, compar. of κρατύς strong.] A black variety of Tyo strong.] A black variety of gahnite kreme. One or dial. Eng. var. kreme one of cream. Leng. var. kreme of cataledrons. It is a hydrous chloride of potassium, ammonium, and ferrous iron. KCl-NH₂Cl-FeCl₂H₂O. krems (krems), krems lead, or krems white. — KREMNITZ WHITE. Here'n Cataledrons. It krem'n cataledrons. It krem'n cataledrons. It krem'n krem

Mandingan tongue is being replaced in part by English.

adding water to the Eucharistic wine; mixed chalice.
krass (krás). Var. of Kaross.
kra'ter. Var. of crakte, l.
Kratim' (krát'r_měr), nº Krat'tmer (krát'r_měr), nº Krat'tmer (krát'r_měr), nº Sea 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 cratometers, etc.
krau'rite (krôt'rīt), nº [Gr.
kpaipos brittle.] Min. = Dukprentie.
Krau'rite (krôt'rīt), nº [Gr.
krau'rite (krīt'nēr), nº [Gr.
krau'rite (krīt'rēt), nº [Gr.
krit'rate'n', nº [Krīt'rēt'n', nº] [Rot'ret'rēt'n', nº [Gr.
krit'rate'n', nº [Krīt'rēt'n', nº] [Rot'ret'rēt'n', nº [Gr.
krit'rate'n', nº [Krīt'rēt'n', nº [Gr.
krit'rate'n', nº [Krīt'ret'n', nº [Gr.
krit'rate'n', nº [Gr.
krit'rate'n',

RTISH 'na-185, Krish' na-16e, n.

Kris' u-vig-ite (kris' σŏ-vig-it).

[From Krisur'g, [celand.] Min.

= RROCHANTITE.

krit' arch y (krit' ār-kr), n. [Gr
κριτής judge + -archy.] The
rule of the judges over Israel.

Nonce Word.

rule of the Jugges of a Mone Word.

Krit'a Yu'ga (krit'a yōō'gā).

[Skr. kṛta the first age. See Yual.] Hindu Muth. See Yuoa.

Krit'ri-ma (-ri-mā), a. [Skr.

kṛtrima factitious.] Hindu Law. Lit., factitious; — used to designate a form of adoption without religious ceremonies in which the adopted child is openly brought up with a view to in-

herit.
kri-ya'-sak'ti (krê-yi-'sñk't');
-shūk't') or-shak'ti (-shūk't'),
n. [Skr. krijāgakti.] Theos. The
power of thought which produces results on the objective

duces results on the objective plane.

Kit'zik's core (krit'siks). Elec. A core for an electromagnet so proportioned that the pull is uniform as it is drawn into the coil.

krok'et, n. The oyster catcher. Local, Eng.

krohn'kite (krin'kit), n. [After B. Krönke, who analyzed it.] Min. A hydrous sulphate of copper and sodium, CuSO, Nas 804 2142O, occurring massive, in color azure-blue (California).

NasS04-2H₂O, occurring massive, in color azure-blue, kro-kid'o-lite (krō-kid'o-lit). Var, of crocutolite, kro'mar-o-graph' (krō'mār-ō-graph' (krō'mār-ō-graph'), n. [L. Kro-mār'o-b), n. [L. Kro-mār'o-b], n. [L. Kro-mār

| kro'mes-ki, kro'mes-ky (krō' | hes-ky (krō' | hes-ky (krō') | hes-ky (krō') | kt. Abbr. Carat. (-kyz). [Russ. krómochki slices | Kt. Abbr. Chess. Knight

Ku'-Klux', or Ku'klux' (kū'klŭks'), n. U. S. Hist. a 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.

kukri. (köök'rė), n. [Hind. kukri.] A curved knife or short sword with a broad blade used by the Gurkhas. India.

Kultur (kuntur (kuntur) (kuntur) (kuntur), n. [G., fr. kultur, cultur, cultur, cultur, cultur et ampf 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, 1875, 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.

Kumiss, kou'miss (köö'mis), n. [Russ. kumys; of Mongolian origim.] An intoxicating fermented (sometimes 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.

Küm'mel (küm'el), n. [G. kümmel cumin, caraway seed, anise, etc. It is made chiefly at Riga, a city in Russia. Allasch, or doppel-kümmel, is a rich quality of kümmel.

kum'quat (küm'kwŏt), n. [Chin. kam-kwat, Cantonese pron. of kin kü (Pekinese chin'a chiu') gold orange.] a A

kümmel. küm'kwöt), n. [Chin. kam-kwat, Cantonese pron. of kin kü (Pekinese chin¹ chü²) gold orange.] a A Chinese citrous 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 sweat rind and acid pulp, and is chiefly used for making preserves and confectionery. b The tree (Citrus japonica) which bears this fruit.

and confectionery. **b** The tree (Citrus japonica) which bears this fruit. **Ku'myk** (kōō'm'lk), n. A member of a Turkish tribe of the Caucasus; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC. **Kun'dry** (kōōn'dr'l), 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.

16.1. whose resistance enables him to lift the curse from her. See Parsipal, Klingson.

2. The Kandh language. See Draying of the Parsipal of the Curse Parsipal, Klingson.

2. The Kandh language. See Draying of the Parsipal of the Curse Parsipal of the P

kukstole. + CUCKSTOOL. ku'ku (kōō'kōō), n. [Maori.] A New Zealand fruit pigeon au au (x00° K00), n. [Maori.]
A New Zealand fruit pigeon (Hemiphaga nowsselandize), It is found on both islands, and is highly esteemed as a game bird.
ku'ku'(koō' kōō-b, n. [Hawaiian.] The candlenut tree.
ku'ku'ku-b-e'o (koō' kōō-bō-äā'ō),n. [Hawaiian.] A stilt (Himantopus kuulseni. Hawaii.
ku'kung (koō'kūng). Var. of
gukang.

'ku-pa (koo'koo-pa), n. The

in many provinces.
ku'mish (kôo'm'sh). Var. of
ku'mish (kôo'm'sh). Var. of
kum'mer-bund'. Var. of cum
MERBUND.
Kum'mer's sur'face (kôom'êrz). (After Ernst Kummer
(1810-83). Ger. mathematician,
who discovered it (1864).] Moth.
A quartie sur'face with sixteen
conical points and sixteen singular tangent planes.
Kum'rah (kôom'rih). (Prob.
Kum'rah (kôom'rih). (Marathi
kumurbund. + cummersund.
Kumurbund. + cummersund.
Kum'rah (kôom'rih). (Marathi
kum'rah (kôom'rih). (Marathi
kumathi (kôom'rih). (Marathi
kumathi (koom'rih). (Marathi
kum'rih (koo

ern India. kun'dah oil (koon'da). See OIL. Table I.

kuku hu'la (kōo'lā), n. See MEASURE. ku'la ike (kōo'lā-tt), n. [From Kula, town of Asia Minor.] Petrog. A rare variety of basalt, rich in alkalies and containing much hornblende. hu'lan (kōo'lān). Var. of kou-

ku'lan (kō'/dn). Var. of kou-LAN.
Ku-la'na-pan (kō-là'nā-phn),
a. Designating a North Amer-ican Indian linguistic stock formerly holding considerable territories upon the Pacific coast north of San Francisco. ku-lang' (kō-lòng'), n. [Hind. kulang' crane.] The common crane (trus griss). India. Ku'li (kō'o'rle), n. Koll. ku'lin-ism (kō'o'l'n-lz'm), n. The practice of Brahman fami-lies of Bengal of giving their daughters as plural wives to the Ku'li Brahmans. deemed of very pure descent, for the credit of the alliance. ku'l is seds (kōō'/l'). The seeds of an East Indian species of Croton (prob. C. oblonajiolius) used locally as a purgative.

Crofon (prop. C. omonge, o used locally as a purgative.

kun'kur (kŭŋ'kŭr), n. [Hind. kankar.] A kind of limestone, found sometimes in thick strata, but usually occur-

stone, found sometimes in thick strata, but usually occur-ring in the form of nodules distributed through the top-soil. It is used for making lime and as a material for building roads. India.

kunz'ite (kōōnts'it), n. [After George F. Kunz, American gene 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.

rays. kur'bash (kōōr'bāsh; kōōr-bāsh'), n. [Turk. qirbāch.] A lash or whip of hide used as an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt, etc.—v. t. To lash with the kurbash. Kurd (kōrd), 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 heree and vindictive, esp. toward Armenians. Their language is Iranian.

vindictive, esp. toward Armenians. Their language is Iranian.

kur-dal'tcha (kōōr-dī'chā), a. [Native name.] A kind of sloe, made of matted 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'dtls), a. Of or pertaining to the Kurds.

— n. The language of the Kurds.

Kur-gan' (kōōr-gān'), n. [Russ., fr. Turki qūrgān fortress.] Archæol. A barrow or sepulchral tumulus of the Russian or Siberian steppes.

Ku-rīl'-an (kōō-r'll'-v̄n), a. Of or pertaining to the Kurile Islands, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending from the southern extremity of Kanchatka to Yezo.—n. A native or an inhabitant of the Kurile Islands.

kur'ra-jong' (kŭr'ā-jŏng'), n. Also koo'ra-jong', cur'ra-jong'. [Native name.] Any of several malvaceous and sterculiaceous trees or shrubs from whose bark or fiber the sterculiaceoustrees 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. quadrifida); 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 (kōō'sī-mān'sēl), ku'sī-man'se (-sā), n. A dark brown burrowing animal (Crossarchus obscurus), native of West Africa, allied to and about the size of the mongoose.

mougoose. **ku-te-**'ra). [Hind. katīrā.] A kind of gum resembling tragacanth obtained from the East Indian shrub Maximiliana gossypium, also from several species of Stercutia, 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 (koot'erz). Hydraulics. A formula

kup, n. Var. of KEUP. Sce

MEASURE.

kupf'er-nick'el (kööp'fērnik'el), n. [G. See copper;
NICREL.] Mm. = NICCOLITE.

kupf'er-ite (kööp'fēr-it), n.

After Prof. A. T. Kunßer,
Russian physicist.] Min. A

deep green aluminous variety
of amphibole.

kuph'ar (kööf'ar), n. [Ar.

kuph'ar serteched.

kup'per (kip'Ep), n. A small

boat of willow covered with

kus's (kös-ke'), n. The sacred

woolen cord worn as a girdle by

Parsis.

kus'ting (kös'ting), n.; pl

Parsis.

kus'ting (kös'ting), n.; pl

Rustnick Var of Kerchier.

Obs. or Scot. n. Var. of KEUP. See | Ku-sha'ish (kū-shā'vā: -shī'-

nata).

Kuran'. Var. of Koran.

kurche. † RERCH.

kurch'ie. Var. of KERCHIEF.

Obs. or Sco.

[Kur'haus' (köor'hous'), n.;

pl.-HÄUSE(hoi'gEr). [G., ht.,

cure house.] = KURSAAL. Ku'rin, Ku'rine (kū'rĭn). Vars.

Ru'rin, ku'rine (ku'rin) Vars. of Kyorin. kurk. Var. of Kirk. kurm-bur'ra (kŭr m-bŭr'à), Var. of korumburra. Kur'mi (köör'mi), n. [Hind.] One of an agricultural caste numerous in northeastern Hindu-

kurn (kûrn). Dial. Eng. var.

Ruth (Ruth). Dial. Eng. var. of Kirn.

Rut'nel. † Kernel.

Ru'to-Si'wo (kōō'rō-shē'wō),

n. Also Ku'ro-shi'wo. [Jap.

kuroshio; kuro black + shio

tide.] The Japan Current. See
under JAPAN, a.

|| Kur'saal' (kōō'zāi'), n.; pl.

-zāle (zā'lē). [G., fr. kur cure

+ saal hall.] A public hall or

room for visitors at watering

places or health resorts.

kur'til. * * kirtie.

kur'til. Kur'u-l til. + KIRTLE. u-ba (koor'oo-ba). = Kur-

DWBA.

Which (kör'ök), n. The lur'uh (kör'ök), n. The luruge of the Oraons; Oraon. See DRAVIDO-MNDA.

Kur'um-ba (kör'ööm-ba), n. One of a numerous shepherd race or caste of southern India, known for an especial variety of blanket which they weave. kur'um-bur'ra (kŭr'am-bŭr'a). Var. of korumburra.

kur'um-bur'ra (kūr'ām-būr'ā). Var. of korkumurka. Kurung' oll. See oll. Table 1. kur-way' or (kūr-wā'Fr.) n. [Boer D. karweier driver of a dray, fr. D. karweier driver of a dray, fr. P. corrèc. See corvEL] A traveling trader who carries goods about in a large ox wagon. So. Africa. kus, kusse. + Kiss. Ku'san (kōō /Zān). a. Designating a small linguistic stock of North American Indians, now gathered on the Siletz Reservation, Oregon.

mortgage on real property.
kustume. † customs.
kutch. Var. of curren.
kutch's (kneh'ā), cutch's. a.
[Hind. kachchā.] Crude: raw;
makeshift. Colloq., Anglo-Ind.
kutch'erry, Var. of currenery.
Ku-tchin' (kū-chin'), n. Au
Indian of a group of Athapascan hunting tribes of central
Alaska and northwestern British Annerica.
Ku'te-nay, Ku'te-nai (kōō'tenā), n. An Indian of a Kitunahan tribe dwelling in British
Columbia and Montana.
kuthe. † colud. COUTH, Kith
Kuthe.

kuthe.

kuthe. † COULD, COUTH, KITH, KITHE. Kuttar, Kuttaur. Vars. of RATAR. kutte. † CUT. kut'wal. Var. of ROTWAL. kuvele. † COWL. KUVENT. † COVENTURE. kuvertur. † COVENTURE. kuy. Obs. pi. of COW. Kuy. Var. of Kuj. n., 1 Kuy. Var. of Kuj. n., 1 Kuy. Zubabr. Var. of Kizilassii.

Kuz Zil-bash'. Var. of Kizil-Basil. kvass (kvás), n. Also kvas, quass, etc. [Russ. kras.] A thin, sour beer, nuch used in Russia, commonly made by pouring warm water on rye or barley and letting it ferment. kvint (kvint), n. [Dan.] See WEIGHT.

kw-. For words beginning kw-, see corresponding forms beginning QU-; as, for kwene, see

ning QU-; as, for kwene, see QUEEN.
kw. KW. K. W. Abbr. Kilowatt; kilowatts.
K. W. Abbr. Knight of William (the Netherlands).
kwan (kwän), n. [Jap. kuwan.]
See WEIGHT. kwan (kwin), n. [Jap. kuwan.]
See WEIGHT (kwän'yĭn'), n.
See KwanNoN.
kwa'zo'ku (kwiz-zo'kôō), n.pl.
[Jap. kuwazoku.] The nobility
of modern Japanese society:
disting, from the shizoku, 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-vi'll (kwā'kk-ōō't'l), 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.

cannihal society. **Kwan'non'** (kwän'ōn'), n. [Jap. kuwan-on.] In Japanese Buddhism, a feminine bodhisat worshiped 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 bodhisat of the Tibetan and other western Buddhists.

western Buddhists.

ky'an-lze (k'ĭān-iz), v. l.; ky'an-lzed (-izd); ky'an-lz'ing

(-iz'Ing). [From J. H. Kyan, the inventor of the process.] To render (wood) proof against decay by saturating with a solution of corresive sublimate in open tanks, or under pressure. — ky'an-l-za'tion (kī'ān-l-zā'shān; -i-zā'shān; -i-zā

zā'-), n. ky'mo-graph (ki'mō-graf), n. [Gr. κῦμα 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 (ki'mō-graf'ſk), a. ky'nu-ren'ſc (ki'nū-ren'ſk), a. [Gr. κύων, κυνός, dog + οῦρον urine.] Physiol. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, C₉H₂N(OH)CO₂H H₂O, which is obtained from the urine of dogs. It is a derivative of quinoline.

quinoline

quimoine. $\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{n}_1 \mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{v}_2 \mathbf{v}_3 \mathbf{v}_4 \mathbf{$

ky-pho'sis (ki-fô'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κύφωσις, fr. κυφός humpbacked.] Med. Angular curvature of the spine; the condition of one who is humpbacked. — ky-phot'ic (-fδt'-1k), a.

Ik), a. **Kyr'i-e e-lei'son** (kIr'\-ē-ē-li's\u00f3n; k\u00e4r'\-ā-\u00e5-\u00e3a'\u00e3-\u00e3n\u00e3\u00e3\u00e3-\u00e3

Decalogue has been omitted.

2. A musical setting of either of the foregoing.

ky'rine (ki'rin; -rēn; 184), n. Also ky'rin. [From Gr. κυρος 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. | kwist'good' (kvyst'goot'), n. | land cattle of western Scotland | D. | Roman Dutch Law. A and the Hebrides. prodigal or spendthritt. | kwi'tan-tie'. Var. of QUITAN- (YMATIUM. | R. W. | The Commonwealth | The Charles | The Ch

| kwitz'goad' (kytaf'gōt'), n. [D.] Roman Dutch Law. A prodigial or spendthrif. [kwi'tan-the'. Var. of Quitan-the'. Var. of Quitan-the'. Ky'. (hial. kt). Obs. or Soot. & dial Eng. pl. of cow. & wy'. Abbr. Kentucky. & wy'. & kp'. & kp