

# K A L

# K E C

# K E E

shoot forward; to project beyond the main body; as the *jutting* part of a building. A point of land *juts* into the sea.  
**JUT**, *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.  
**JUTTING**, *ppr.* Shooting out; projecting.  
**JUT'TY**, *v. t.* To jut. [Not used.] *Shak.*  
**JUT'TY**, *n.* A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole.  
**JUT-WINDOW**, *n.* A window that projects from the line of a building.

**JUVENILE**, *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis*, young.]  
 1. Young; youthful; as *juvenile* years or age.  
 2. Pertaining or suited to youth; as *juvenile* sports.  
**JUVENILITY**, *n.* Youthfulness; youthful age. *Glanville.*  
 2. Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth. *Glanville.*

**JUSTAPOS'ITED**, *a.* [L. *juxta*, near, and *positus*.] Placed near; adjacent or contiguous. *Macquer.*  
**JUSTAPOS'ITION**, *n.* [L. *juxta*, near, and *position*.]  
 A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity; as the parts of a substance or of a composition. The connection of words is sometimes to be ascertained by *juxtaposition*.

# K.

**K**, the eleventh letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek *kappa*, answering to the oriental *kaph*. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a guttural, but is more properly a palatal. Before all the vowels, it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of *c*, before *a*, *o* and *u*, as in *keel*, *ken*. In monosyllables, it is used after *e*, as in *crack*, *check*, *deck*, being necessary to exhibit a correct pronunciation in the derivatives, *cracked*, *checked*, *decked*, *cracking*, for without it, *c*, before the vowels *e* and *i*, would be sounded like *s*.

Formerly, *k* was added to *c*, in certain words of Latin origin, as in *music*, *public*, *republic*. But in modern practice, *k* is very properly omitted, being entirely superfluous, and the more properly, as it is never written in the derivatives, *musical*, *publication*, *republican*. It is retained in *traffic*, as in monosyllables, on account of the pronunciation of the derivatives, *trafficked*, *trafficking*.

**K** is silent before *n*, as in *know*, *knife*, *knave*. As a numeral, **K** stands for 250; and with a stroke over it, thus,  $\bar{K}$ , for 250,000.

This character was not used by the ancient Romans, and rarely in the later ages of their empire. In the place of *k*, they used *c*, as in *clino*, for the Greek *κλινω*. In the Teutonic dialects, this Greek letter is sometimes represented by *h*. [See *H*.]

**KAALING**, *n.* A bird, a species of starling, found in China.

**KAB'BOS**, *n.* A fish of a brown color, without scales.

**KALE**, *n.* [L. *caulis*; W. *cawl*.] Sea-cale, an esculent plant of the genus *Crambe*.

**KAL'ENDAR**, *n.* [See *Calendar*.]

**KA'LI**, *n.* [Ar. *كالي*] the ashes of the Salicornia, from *كالي* *kalai*, to fry.]

A plant, a species of *Salsola*, or glass-wort, the ashes of which are used in making glass. Hence *alkali*, which sec.

**KA'LIF**, *n.* [See *Calif*.]

**KAL'MIA**, *n.* The name of a genus of evergreen shrubs, natives of N. America, called laurel, ivy-bush, calico-bush, &c.

**KAM**, *a.* [W. *cam*.] Crooked. [Not used.] *Shak.*

**KAN**, } In Persia, an officer answering  
**KAUN**, } *n.* to a governor in Europe or  
**KHAN**, } America. Among the Tartars, a chief or prince. [See *Khan*.]

**KANGAROO**, *n.* A singular animal found in New Holland, resembling in some respects the opossum. It belongs to the genus *Didelphis*. It has a small head, neck and shoulders, the body increasing in thickness to the rump. The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth. The hind legs, which are long, are used in moving, particularly in leaping. *Encyc.*

**KA'OLIN**, *n.* A species of earth or variety of clay, used as one of the two ingredients in the oriental porcelain. The other ingredient is called in China *petunse*. Its color is white, with a shade of gray, yellow or red. *Encyc.* *Cleveland.*

**KAR'AGANE**, *n.* A species of gray fox found in the Russian empire. *Tooke.*

**KARPI'OLITE**, *n.* [Gr. *καρπος*, straw, and *λιθος*, a stone.]

A mineral recently discovered. It has a fibrous structure and a yellow color. *Werner.* *Cleveland.*

**KA'TA**, *n.* In Syria, a fowl of the grouse kind.

**KAW**, *v. i.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow or rook. *Locke.*

**KAW**, *n.* The cry of the raven, crow or rook. *Dryden.*

**KAWN**, *n.* In Turkey, a public inn.

**KAYLE**, *n.* [Fr. *quille*, a nine-pin, a keel.]  
 1. A nine-pin, a kettle-pin; sometimes written *keel*. *Sidney.* *Carew.*  
 2. A kind of play in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them. *Johnson.*

**KECK**, *v. i.* [G. *köken*.] To heave the stomach; to reach, as in an effort to vomit. [Little used.] *Bacon.* *Swift.*

**KECK**, *n.* A reaching or heaving of the stomach. *Cheyne.*

**KECK'LE**, *v. t.* [Qu. G. *kugela*, to roll.] To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend

it from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice. *Mar. Dict.*

**KECK/SY**, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *ciguc*, L. *cicuta*.] It is said to be commonly pronounced *kex*. Hemlock; a hollow jointed plant. [Not used in America.] *Shak.*

**KECK'Y**, *a.* Resembling a *kex*.  
 2. An Indian scepter. *Grew.*

**KEDGE**, *n.* [allied probably to *cag* and *keg*.] A small anchor, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor, also to remove her from one part of a harbor to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, as in warping or kedging. [Sometimes written *kedger*.] *Mar. Dict.*

**KEDGE**, *v. t.* To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.

**KED/LACK**, *n.* A weed that grows among wheat and rye; charlock. [I believe not used in America.] *Tusser.* *Johnson.*

**KEE**, *plu.* of *cow*. [Local in England and not used in America.] *Gay.*

**KEECH**, *n.* A mass or lump. [Not in use.] *Percy.*

**KEEL**, *n.* [Sax. *cale*; G. and D. *kiel*; Dan. *kiil*, *kiol*; Russ. *kil*; Sw. *köl*; Fr. *quille*; Sp. *quilla*; Port. *quilha*. The word, in different languages, signifies a *keel*, a pin, *kayle*, and a *quill*; probably from extending.]

1. The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A low flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne, to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers.

3. In *botany*, the lower petal of a papilionaceous corol, inclosing the stamens and pistil. *Martyn.*

*False keel*, a strong thick piece of timber, bolted to the bottom of the keel, to preserve it from injury.

*On an even keel*, in a level or horizontal position.

**KEEL**, *v. t.* [Sax. *colan*.] To cool. *Obs.* *Gower.*

**KEEL**, *v. t.* To plow with a keel; to navigate. *J. Barlow.*

2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom. *Shak.*

*To keel the pot*, in Ireland, to scum it. *Shak.*

**KEE/LAGE**, *n.* Duty paid for a ship entering Hartlepool, Eng.