

1. A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning or drying any thing; as a *kiln* for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a *kiln* for drying grain or meal.

2. A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening; called also a *brick-kiln*.

KIL/N-DRIED, *pp.* Dried in a kiln.  
KIL/N-DRY, *v. t.* *kil-dry*. To dry in a kiln; as, to *kiln-dry* meal or grain.

KIL/N-DRYING, *ppr.* Drying in a kiln.  
KIL/OGRAM, *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme*; Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, and *γραμμα*. See *Gram*.]

In the new system of French weights and measures, a thousand grams. According to Lurier, the kilogram is equal in weight to a cubic decimeter of water, or two pounds, five drams and a half.

KIL/OLITER, *n.* [Fr. *kilolitre*; Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, and *λίτρον*, a Greek measure. See *Liter*.]

In the new French measures, a thousand liters; or 261 gallons and 44,231 cubic inches. According to Lurier, it is nearly equal to a tun of wine of Bourdeaux.

KILO/METER, *n.* [Fr. *kilometre*; Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, and *μετρον*, a meter.]

In the French system of measures, a thousand meters: the meter being the unit of linear measure. The kilometer is nearly equal to a quarter of a French league.

Lurier.

KILT, *n.* A kind of short petticoat worn by the highlanders of Scotland.

KILT, *pp.* Killed. *Obs.*

KIMBO, *{* a. [probably from the Celtic  
KIMBOW, *{* *eam*, crooked. The Italian  
*sgheambo*, crooked, awry, is from the same source.]

Crooked; arched; bent; as a *kimbo* handle.

Dryden.

To set the arms a *kimbo*, is to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.

KIN, *n.* [Sax. *cyn*, *cynn*, er *cind*, *gecynd*, kind, genus, race, relation; Ir. *cine*; G. *kind*, a child; D. *kind*; W. *cenal*, *cenac*; L. *genus*; Gr. *γενος*; connected with L. *gigno*, *geno*, Gr. *γενωμαι*. Class Gn. No. 29. See *Begin*.]

1. Relation, properly by consanguinity or blood, but perhaps sometimes used for relation by affinity or marriage.

This man is of *kin* to me.

Bacon. Dryden.

2. Relatives; kindred; persons of the same race.

—The father, mother and the *kin* beside.

Dryden.

3. A relation; a relative.

Darics.

4. The same generic class; a thing related.

And the ear-deafening voice of th' oracle.

*Kin* to Jove's thunder.

Shak.

5. As a termination, *kin* is used as a diminutive, denoting small, from the sense of *child*; as in *manikin*, a little man; *Tom-kin*, *Wilkin*, *Pipkin*.

KIN, *a.* Of the same nature; kindred; congenial.

Chaucer.

KIN/ATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base.

Ure.

KIND, *n.* [Sax. *cyn*, or *cynn*. See *Kin*.]

1. Race; genus; generic class; as in *man-*

*kind* or human *kind*. In technical language, *kind* answers to *genus*.

2. Sort, in a sense more loose than genus; as, there are several *kinds* of eloquence and of style, many *kinds* of music, many *kinds* of government, various *kinds* of architecture or of painting, various *kinds* of soil, &c.

3. Particular nature; as laws most perfect in their *kind*.

Baker.

4. Natural state; produce or commodity, as distinguished from money; as taxes paid in *kind*.

5. Nature; natural propensity or determination.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,  
Are led by *kind* to admire your fellow creature.

Dryden.

6. Manner; way. [Little used.]

Bacon.

7. Sort. He spoke with a *kind* of scorn or contempt.

KIND, *a.* [W. and Arm. *cun*, kind, favorable, attractive. In Ir. *ceann*, is affection. This word would seem to be connected with the preceding, but in sense it coincides best with the Teutonic *gunstig*, favorable, kind, from G. *gönnen*, to be glad or pleased, to love to see, to favor, D. *gunnen*, to grant or vouchsafe.]

1. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy by granting their requests, supplying their wants or assisting them in distress; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant.

God is *kind* to the unthankful, and to the evil. Luke vi.

Be ye *kind* one to another, tender-hearted. Eph. iv.

2. Proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent; as a *kind* act; a *kind* return of favors.

KIND/ED, *a.* Begotten. *Obs.* [See *Kin*.]

Spenser.

KINDLE, *v. t.* [W. *eynneu*; L. *accendo*; from the root of *eandeo*, *eaneo*, to be light or white, to shine.]

1. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; as, to *kindle* a fire.

2. To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to heat; to fire; to animate; as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* resentment; to *kindle* the flame of love, or love into a flame.

So is a contentious woman to *kindle* strife. Prov. xxvi.

3. To bring forth. [Sax. *cennan*.] [Not used.]

Shak.

KINDLE, *v. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn with flame. Fuel and fire well laid, will *kindle* without a bellows.

2. To begin to rage, or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.

It shall *kindle* in the thickets of the forest. Is. ix.

KINDLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; excited into action.

KINDLER, *n.* He or that which kindles or sets on fire.

KINDLESS, *a.* Destitute of kindness: unnatural.

Shak.

KINDLINESS, *n.* Affection; affectionate disposition; benignity.

2. Natural disposition.

Milton.

KINDLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; causing to burn with flame; exciting into action.

KINDLY, *a.* [See *Kind*, the noun.] Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. This Johnson supposes to be the original sense; but it is also used as a derivative of the adjective, in the sense of

2. Mild; bland; softening; as *kindly* showers.

Prior.

KINDLY, *adv.* With good will; with a disposition to make others happy or to oblige; benevolently; favorably. Let the poor be treated *kindly*.

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love— Rom. xii.

And he comforted them, and spake *kindly* unto them. Gen. i.

KINDNESS, *n.* [from *kind*, the adjective.]

1. Good will; benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others, which is exercised cheerfully in gratifying their wishes, supplying their wants or alleviating their distresses; benignity of nature. *Kindness* ever accompanies love.

There is no man whose *kindness* we may not sometime want, or by whose malice we may not sometime suffer.

Rambler.

2. Act of good will; beneficence; any act of benevolence which promotes the happiness or welfare of others. Charity, hospitality, attentions to the wants of others, &c., are deemed acts of *kindness*, or *kindnesses*. Acts xxviii.

KINDRED, *n.* [from *kin*, *kind*; Sax. *cynren*; W. *cenal*, *cenedyll*.]

1. Relation by birth; consanguinity. Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne.

Dryden.

2. Relation by marriage; affinity.

3. Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former.

Thou shalt go unto my country and to my *kindred*. Gen. xxiv.

4. Relation; suit; connection in kind.

Shak.

KINDRED, *a.* Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties; as *kindred* souls; *kindred* skies.

Dryden.

KINE, *plu.* of *cow*; D. *koeyen*. But *cows*, the regular plural, is now in general use.

KING, *n.* [Sax. *cung*, *cynig*, or *cynig*; G. *könig*; D. *koning*; Sw. *konung*, *kung*; Dan. *konge*; W. *cun*, a chief, a leader, one that attracts or draws. If the Welsh word is the same or of the same family, it proves that the primary sense is a leader, a guide, or one who goes before, for the radical sense of the verb must be to *draw*. It coincides in elements with the Ir. *cean*, head, and with the oriental *khan*, or *kaun*. The primary sense is probably a head, a leader.]

1. The chief or sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe or country; a monarch. Kings are *absolute* monarchs, when they possess the powers of government without control, or the entire sovereignty over a nation; they are *limited* monarchs, when their power is restrained by fixed laws; and they are *absolute*, when they possess the whole legislative, judicial, and executive power, or when the legislative or judicial powers, or both, are vested in other bodies of men. Kings are *hereditary* sovereigns, when they hold the powers of gov-