

K I N

ernment by right of birth or inheritance, and *elective*, when raised to the throne by choice.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle. *Burke.*

2. A sovereign; a prince; a ruler. Christ is called the *king* of his church. *Ps. ii.*

3. A card having the picture of a king; as the *king* of diamonds.

4. The chief piece in the game of chess.

King at arms, an officer in England of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. There are three kings at arms, viz. garter, clarenceux, and norroy. The latter [*northroy*] officiates north of the Trent. *Encyc.*

KING, v. t. In *ludicrous language*, to supply with a king, or to make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shak.*

KING/APPLE, n. A kind of apple, so called.

KING'S BENCH, n. A high court or tribunal in England; so called because the king used to sit there in person. It is the supreme court of common law, consisting of a chief justice and three other justices. *Blackstone.*

KING/BIRD, n. A fowl of the genus *Paradisea*; also, a species of the genus *Muscicapa*, so called from its courage in attacking larger fowls.

KING/CRAFT, n. The craft of kings; the act of governing; *usually in a bad sense.*

KING/CUP, n. A flower, crowfoot. *Gay.*

KING'S-EVIL, n. A disease of the scrofulous kind.

KING/FISHER, n. A fowl of the genus *Alcedo*.

KING'S-SPEAR, n. A plant of the genus *Asphodelus*.

KING/STONE, n. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KING/DOM, n. [*king* and *dom*, jurisdiction.]

1. The territory or country subject to a king; an undivided territory under the dominion of a king or monarch. The foreign possessions of a king are not usually included in the term *kingdom*. Thus we speak of the *kingdom* of England, of France or of Spain, without including the East or West Indies.

2. The inhabitants or population subject to a king. The whole *kingdom* was alarmed.

3. In *natural history*, a division; as the animal, vegetable and mineral *kingdoms*.

4. A region; a tract; the place where any thing prevails and holds sway; as the watery *kingdom*. *Shak.*

5. In *Scripture*, the government or universal dominion of God. 1 Chron. xxix. *Ps. cxlv.*

6. The power of supreme administration. 1 Sam. xviii.

7. A princely nation or state.

Ye shall be unto me a *kingdom* of priests. *Ex. xix.*

8. Heaven. *Matt. xxvi.*

9. State of glory in heaven. *Matt. v.*

10. The reign of the Messiah. *Matt. iii.*

11. Government; rule; supreme administration.

KING/DOMED, a. Proud of royalty. *Shak.*

K I S

KING/HOOD, n. State of being a king. *Obs.*

KING/LESS, a. Having no king. *Gower.*

KING/LIKE, a. Like a king. *Byron.*

KING/LING, n. A little king.

KING/LY, a. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king; as a *kingly* couch. *Shak.*

2. Royal; sovereign; monarchical; as a *kingly* government.

3. Noble; august; splendid; becoming a king; as *kingly* magnificence.

KING/LY, adv. With an air of royalty; with a superior dignity.

Low bow'd the rest; he, *kingly*, did but nod.

KING/SHIP, n. Royalty; the state, office or dignity of a king. *Pope.*

KIN/IC, a. Pertaining to cinchona; as the *kinic* acid. *King Charles.*

KINK, n. [*Sw. kink, D. kink*, a bend or turn. *Qu. L. cingo.*]

The twist of a rope or thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled, that is, by an effort of hard twisted ropes or threads to untwist, they wind about each other.

KINK, v. i. To wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously.

KINK/HIAUST, n. The chineough. [*Not used.*]

KI/NO, n. An astringent resin obtained from an African tree. *Hooper.*

Kino consists of tannin and extractive. *Ure.*

KINS/FOLK, n. [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family. *Obs.*

KINS/MAN, n. [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood. *Dryden.*

KINS/WÖMAN, n. A female relation. *Dennis.*

KIP/PER, n. A term applied to a salmon, when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. *Eng.*

KIRK, n. kirk. [*Sax. cyrc* or *ciric*; *Gr. κηρυξ*, from *κηρος*, lord.]

In *Scotland*, a church. This is the same word as *church*, differently written and pronounced. [See *Church*.]

KIRK/MAN, n. One of the church of Scotland.

KIR/TLE, n. ker'tl. [*Sax. cyrtel*; *Sw. kiortel*.]

1. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle. *Johnson.*

2. A quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds. *Encyc.*

[*I know not that this word is used in America.*]

KIR/TLED, a. Wearing a kirtle.

KISS, v. t. [*Sax. cyssan*; *G. küssen*; *D. kuschen*; *Sw. kyssa*; *Dan. kysser*.]

1. To salute with the lips.

2. To treat with fondness; to caress.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience. *Shak.*

3. To touch gently.

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees. *Shak.*

KISS, n. A salute given with the lips; a common token of affection.

KISS/ED, pp. Saluted with a kiss.

KISS/ER, n. One that kisses.

KISS/ING, ppr. Saluting with the lips.

K N A

KISS/ING-CÖMFIT, n. Perfumed sugar-plums to sweeten the breath. *Shak.*

KISS/ING-CRUST, n. In *cookery*, the crust of a loaf that touches another.

KIST, n. A chest. [*Not used.*]

KIT, n. [*D. kit*.] A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A small fiddle. *Greuv.*

3. A kind of fish-tub, and a milk-pail. *Entick.*

[*I know not that this word is used in America.*]

KIT'-CAT, n. A term applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; so called from Christopher Cat, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies; applied also to a portrait three fourths less than a half length, placed in the club-room. *Todd.*

KITCH/EN, n. [*Sax. cyecne*; *G. küche*; *D. keuken*; *Sw. kok*; *Dan. kokke*; *W. cegin*; *It. cucina*; *L. coquina*; *Sp. cocina*; from the root of *L. coquo*, to cook.]

1. A cook-room; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

A fat *kitchen* makes a lean will. *Franklin.*

2. In ships, the galley or caboose.

3. A utensil for roasting meat; as a tin *kitchen*.

KITCH/EN-G'ARDEN, n. [A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.]

KITCH/EN-MAID, n. A female servant whose business is to clean the kitchen and utensils of cookery, or in general, to do the work of a kitchen.

KITCH/EN-STUFF, n. Fat collected from pots and dripping pans. *Donne.*

KITCH/EN-WENCH, n. The woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery.

KITCH/EN-WÖRK, n. Work done in the kitchen; as cookery, washing, &c.

KITE, n. [*Sax. cyta*.] A rapacious fowl of the genus *Falco* or hawk, remarkable for *gliding* through the air without frequently moving its wings; hence called *glide*.

2. A name of reproach, denoting rapacity. *Shak.*

3. A light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys.

KITE, n. In the north of England, the belly.

KI/TEFOOT, n. A sort of tobacco, so called.

KI/TESFOOT, n. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KITH, n. [*Sax. cyththc*.] Acquaintance. *Obs.*

KIT/LING, n. [*L. catulus*.] A whelp; the young of a beast. *B. Jonson.*

KIT/TEN, n. kit'n. [*D. katje*.] A young cat, or the young of the cat.

KIT/TEN, v. i. kit'n. To bring forth young, as a cat.

KIT/TIWAKE, n. A fowl of the genus *Larus*, or gull kind.

KIT/TLE, v. t. [*Sax. citelan*.] To tickle. [*Not used.*]

KLICK, v. i. [a different orthography or diminutive of *clack*.]

1. To make a small, sharp sound by striking two things together.

2. In *Scotland*, to piller, by taking with a snatch.

KLICK, n. A stroke or blow. [*A word in vulgar use.*]

KNAB, v. t. nab. [*D. knappen*; *G. id.*] To bite; to gnaw; to nibble. [This word]