

cludes all doubt or uncertainty of its existence. We *know* what we see with our eyes, or perceive by other senses. We *know* that fire and water are different substances. We *know* that truth and falsehood express ideas incompatible with each other. We *know* that a circle is not a square. We do not *know* the truth of reports, nor can we always *know* what to believe.

2. To be informed of; to be taught. It is not unusual for us to say we *know* things from information, when we rely on the veracity of the informer.

3. To distinguish; as, to *know* one man from another. We *know* a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling.

4. To recognize by recollection, remembrance, representation or description. We do not always *know* a person after a long absence. We sometimes *know* a man by having seen his portrait, or having heard him described.

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar. This man is well *known* to us.

6. In *Scripture*, to have sexual commerce with. Gen. iv.

7. To approve.

The Lord *knoweth* the way of the righteous. Ps. i.

8. To learn. Prov. i.

9. To acknowledge with due respect. 1. Thess. v.

10. To choose; to favor or take an interest in. Amos iii.

11. To commit; to have.

He hath made him to be sin for us, who *knew* no sin. 2 Cor.

12. To have full assurance of; to have satisfactory evidence of any thing, though short of certainty.

KNOW, *v. i. no.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; sometimes with *of*.

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.

2. To be informed.

Sir John must not *know* of it. *Shak.*

3. To take cognizance of; to examine.

Know of your youth—examine well your blood. *Shak.*

KNOWABLE, *a. no'able.* That may be known; that may be discovered, understood or ascertained. *Locke. Bentley.*

KNOWER, *n. no'er.* One who knows.

KNOWING, *ppr. no'ing.* Having clear and certain perception of.

2. *a. Skillful; well informed; well instructed; as a knowing man.*

The *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*

3. Conscious; intelligent.

A *knowing* prudent cause. *Blackmore.*

KNOWING, *n. no'ing.* Knowledge. *Shak.*

KNOWINGLY, *adv. no'ingly.* With knowledge. He would not *knowingly* offend.

KNOWLEDGE, *n. nol'lej.* [*Chaucer, knowledge, from knowleche, to acknowledge. Qu. the sense of lech.*]

1. A clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; the perception of the connection and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy of our ideas. *Encyc. Locke.*

We can have no *knowledge* of that which does not exist. God has a perfect *knowledge* of all his works. Human *knowledge* is very limited, and is mostly gained by observation and experience.

2. Learning; illumination of mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God, *Knowledge* the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shak.*

3. Skill; as a *knowledge* of seamanship.

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. I have no *knowledge* of the man or thing.

5. Cognizance; notice. Ruth ii.

6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*

7. Sexual intercourse. But it is usual to prefix *carnal*; as *carnal knowledge*.

KNOWLEDGE, *for acknowledge or avow,* is not used. *Bacon.*

KNUB, *v. t. nub,* } To beat; to
KNUBBLE, *v. t. nub'ble,* } strike with the knuckle. [*Not used.*]

KNUCKLE, *n. nuk'l.* [*Sax. cnucel; G. knöchel; D. kneukel; W. cnuc, a joint or junction; cnuciar, to join, to couple.*]

1. The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers.

2. The knee joint of a calf; as a *knuckle* of veal.

3. The joint of a plant. [*Not used.*]

KNUCKLE, *v. i. nuk'l.* To yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist.

KNUCKLED, *a. Jointed.* *Bacon.*

KNUFF, *n. nuff.* A lout; a clown. [*Not used.*]

KNUR, *v. t. nur,* } [*G. knorren, a knot,*
KNURLE, *v. t. nurle,* } a knag, a gnar.]

A knot; a hard substance. *Woodward.*

KNURLED, *a. nur'led.* Full of knots.

KNURLY, *a. nur'ly.* [from *knur.*] Full of knots; hard. This seems to be the same as *gnarly*.

KNURRY, *a. nur'ry.* Full of knots.

KOBA, *n.* An antelope, with horns close at the base.

KO'KOB, *n.* A venomous serpent of America.

KOLLYRITE, *n.* [*Gr. κολλυριον.*] A variety of clay whose color is pure white, or with a shade of gray, red or yellow.

Cleveland.

KOMMANIC, *n.* The crested lark of Germany.

KONILITE, *n.* [*Gr. κονος, dust, and λιθος, a stone.*]

A mineral in the form of a loose powder, consisting chiefly of silice, and remarkably fusible. *Phillips.*

KONITE. [See *Conite*.]

KOPECK, *n.* A Russian coin, about the value of a cent.

KO'RAN, *n.* pronounced by oriental scholars *karawm*. [*Ar. قرآن from قرأ to read, to call, to teach.*]

The Mohammedan book of faith; the alkoran.

KO'RET, *n.* A delicious fish of the East Indies.

KO'RIN, *n.* An antelope with slender smooth horns.

KOUPIOLITE, *n.* [*Gr. κοπος, light, and λιθος, stone.*]

A mineral, regarded as a variety of prehnite. It occurs in minute rhomboidal plates, of a greenish or yellowish white, translucent, glistening and pearly. It is found in the Pyrenees. *Cleveland.*

KRAAL, *n.* In the southern part of Africa, among the Hottentots, a village; a collection of huts.

KRAG, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth.

KRA'KEN, *n.* A supposed enormous sea animal. *Guthrie.*

KRU'KA, *n.* A bird of Russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge sparrow. *Pennant.*

KUFIC, *a.* The Kufic letters were the ancient letters of the Arabic, so called from Kufa, on the Euphrates.

KU'MISS, *n.* A liquor or drink made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk-spirit, used by the Tartars. *Tooke.*

KURIL, *n.* A bird, the black petrel. *Pennant.*

KURILIAN, *a.* The Kurilian isles are a chain in the Pacific, extending from the southern extremity of Kamtschatka to Jessou.

KY, *n. Kinc.* [*Not in use.*]

KYANITE, *n.* [*G. kyanit, Werner; from the Gr. κυανος, sky-colored.* It is written also *cyanite*, but most improperly, if pronounced *kyanite*. *Kyanite* is doubtless the preferable orthography.]

A mineral found both massive and in regular crystals. It is frequently in broad or compressed six-sided prisms, with bases a little inclined; or this crystal may be viewed as a four-sided prism, truncated on two of its lateral edges, diagonally opposite. Its prevailing color is *blue*, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue, or bluish white. It occurs also of various shades of green, and even gray, or white and reddish. It is infusible by the common blowpipe. This mineral is called by Haüy and Brongniart, *disthene*, and by Saussure, *sappare*.

Cleveland.

KYAN'OGEN, *n.* [*Gr. κυανος, blue, and γεννω, to beget.*]

Carbureted azote; the compound base of prussic acid, called also prussine.