

K I C

5. In an organ or harpsichord, the key, or finger key is a little lever or piece in the fore part by which the instrument is played on by the fingers.
6. In music, the key, or key note, is the fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated, and with which it usually begins and always ends. There are two keys, one of the major, and one of the minor mode. *Key* sometimes signifies a scale or system of intervals. *Rousseau.*
7. An index, or that which serves to explain a cypher. Hence,
8. That which serves to explain anything difficult to be understood.
9. In the Romish church, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the power of the pope; or the power of excommunicating or absolving. *Encyc.*
10. A ledge or lay of rocks near the surface of the water.
11. The husk containing the seed of an ash. *Evelyn.*

KEY, *n.* [Ir. *ceigh*; D. *kaai*; G. *kai*; Fr. *quai*; Arm. *gae*. The word is probably contracted from the root of the preceding word, signifying, to hold, make fast, restrain. *Class Gg.*]

A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbor, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations. Hence keys are furnished with posts, rings, cranes, capstans, &c. It is sometimes written *quay*. *Encyc.*

KEY'AGE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.

KEY'Y-COLD, *a.* Lifeless. [*Not in use.*]

KEYED, *a.* Furnished with keys; as a keyed instrument.

2. Set to a key, as a tune.

KEY'Y-HOLE, *n.* A hole or aperture in a door or lock, for receiving a key.

KEYSTONE, *n.* The stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which being wider at the top than at the bottom, enters like a wedge and binds the work; properly, the *fastening-stone*.

KHAN, *n.* *kaun*. In Asia, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief. In Persia, the word denotes the governor of a province; among the Tartars, it is equivalent to king or prince. *Eton.*

2. An inn.

KHANATE, *n.* *kaun'ate*. The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. *Tooke.*

KIBE, *n.* [This word has the elements of *chap*, *gap*, *gape*. *Class Gb. No. 7.* Perhaps it is of Persian origin, *كفیدن*

kafidan, to crack, to split. Qu. Dan. *kiebe*, the chops.]

A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain; as in the heels.

KIBED, *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains; as *kibed* heels. *Darwin.*

KIBY, *a.* Affected with kibes.

KICK, *v. t.* [W. *ciciaw*, from *cic*, the foot.

Owen. Pers. *كس* a kicking.]

To strike with the foot; as, a horse *kicks* a servant; a man *kicks* a dog.

K I D

KICK, *v. i.* To practice striking with the foot or feet; as a horse accustomed to *kick*.

2. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger or contempt; to manifest opposition.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice? 1 Sam. ii.

Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked*. Deut. xxxii. It is hard for thee to *kick* against the goads. Acts ix.

KICK, *n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.

KICK'ED, *pp.* Struck with the foot or feet.

KICK'ER, *n.* One that kicks.

KICK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the foot; thrusting out the foot with violence.

KICK'ING, *n.* The act of striking with the foot, or of jerking the foot with violence. What cannot be effected by *kicking*, may sometimes be done by coaxing.

KICK'SHAW, *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose*, something.]

1. Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name.

2. A dish so changed by cooking, that it can scarcely be known. *Johnson.*

KICK'SHOE, *n.* A dancer, in contempt; a caperer; a buffoon. [A word used only by Milton.]

KID, *n.* [Dan. *kid*; Sw. *kid*, *kidling*; W. *cidwes*, a goat, *cidysen*, a young goat; L. *hadus*; vulgar Gr. *γίδα*; Sans. *ada*; Turk. *getsi*; Heb. *כִּיד*; Syr. *ܕܝܕܐ* a kid; Russ. *kidayu*, to throw, to bring forth young.]

1. A young goat.

2. A faggot; a bundle of heath and furze.

Eng.

KID, *v. t. or i.* To bring forth a young goat.

2. To make into a bundle, as faggots. *Eng.*

KID, *v. t.* [Sax. *cythan*.] To show, discover or make known. *Obs.* *Gower.*

KID'DER, *n.* [Sw. *kyta*, to truck.] An engrosser of corn, or one who carries corn, provisions and merchandize about the country for sale. *Eng.*

KID'DLE, *n.* A kind of wear in a river for catching fish; corruptly pronounced *kittle*.

Mag. Charta.

KID'DOW, *n.* A web-footed fowl, called also guillemot, sea-hen, or skout.

Chambers.

KID'LING, *n.* [Sw.] A young kid.

Brown.

KID'NAP, *v. t.* [G. *kinderdieb*; D. *kinderdief*, child-thief. *Kid* is usually supposed to be contracted from *kind*, a child, in which case, *nap* may be the oriental *ناب*, to steal. See *Knab*.]

To steal a human being, man, woman or child; or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country or state into another. *Encyc.*

KID'NAPPED, *pp.* Stolen or forcibly carried away; as a human being.

KID'NAPPER, *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.

KID'NAPPING, *ppr.* Stealing or forcibly carrying away human beings.

KID'NAPPING, *n.* The act of stealing, or forcible abduction of a human being from his own country or state. This crime was capital by the Jewish law, and in modern times is highly penal.

K I L

KID'NEY, *n.* [I have not found this word in any other language.]

1. The kidneys are two oblong flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs to the fourth lumbar vertebra, behind the intestines. Their use is to separate the urine from the blood.

Parr. Quincy.

2. Sort; kind. [*A ludicrous use of the word.*] *Shak.*

3. A cant term for a waiting servant.

Tatler.

KID'NEY-BEAN, *n.* A sort of bean so named from its resemblance to the kidney. It is of the genus *Phaseolus*.

KID'NEY-FORM, } *n.* Having the form
KID'NEY-SHAPED, } *a.* or shape of a kidney. *Kirwan.*

KID'NEY-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *Anthyllis*.

KID'NEY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*.

KIP'FEKILL, } *n.* A mineral, the meer-
KEF'FEKILL, } *n.* schaum, which see.

KIL, *n.* A Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and hence a stream.

KIL'DERKIN, *n.* [Qu. D. *kinderkin*.] A small barrel; a liquid measure containing two firkins, or 16 or 18 gallons. *Encyc.*

KILL, *v. t.* [The Dutch has *keel*, the throat, and *keelen*, to cut the throat, to kill. In Russ. *kolyu* is to stab. But this word seems to be allied to Sax. *cwellan*, to kill, to quell, that is, to beat down, to lay; and if so, it may be connected with D. *kwellen*, G. *quälen*, Sw. *quälia*, Dan. *qualer*, to torment, but in Danish to stifle, choke or quell. This affinity is rendered probable by the seamen's phrase, to *kill* the wind, that is, to allay or destroy it.]

1. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means. To *kill* an animal or a plant, is to put an end to the vital functions, either by destroying or essentially injuring the organs necessary to life, or by causing them to cease from action. An animal may be *killed* by the sword or by poison, by disease or by suffocation. A strong solution of salt will *kill* plants.

2. To butcher; to slaughter for food; as, to *kill* an ox.

3. To quell; to appease; to calm; to still; as, in seamen's language, a shower of rain *kills* the wind.

KILL'AS, *n.* An argillaceous stone of a pale gray or greenish gray, of a lamellar or coarsely granular texture, found in Cornwall, England. *Nicholson.*

KILL'DEE, *n.* A small bird in America, so called from its voice or note; a species of plover.

KILL'ED, *pp.* Deprived of life; quelled; calmed.

KILL'ER, *n.* One who deprives of life; he or that which kills.

KILL'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of life; quelling.

KILL'INITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of spodumene, found at Killeney, in Ireland.

Taylor.

KILL'ÖW, *n.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue color. *Woodward.*

KILN, *n.* *kil*. [Sax. *cyln*, from *cytlenc*, a furnace or kitchen; L. *cutina*; W. *cyl* and *cylyn*.]