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may belong to the root of *nibble*, and it properly signifies to catch or seize suddenly with the teeth.] *L'Estrange.*

KNAB/BLE, *v. i.* To bite or nibble. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

KNACK, *n. nak.* A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.

Shak.

2. A readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

My author has a great *knack* at remarks.

Atterbury.

The Dean was famous in his time,

And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme.

Swift.

3. A nice trick.

For how should equal colors do the *knack*?

Cameleons who can paint in white and black?

Pope.

KNACK, *v. i. nak.* [*G. knacken*; *Dan. knager.*]

To crack; to make a sharp abrupt noise. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

KNACK/ER, *n. nak'er.* A maker of knacks, toys or small work. *Mortimer.*

2. A rope-maker, or collar-maker. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth. Entick.*

KNAG, *n. nag.* [*Dan. knag*, *Sw. knagg*, a knot in wood, *Ir. cnag*, *W. cnwe.*]

1. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart.

2. A peg for hanging things on.

3. The shoot of a deer's horns.

KNAG/GY, *n. nag'gy.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

KNAP, *n. nap.* [*Sax. cnap*, *W. cnap*, a button, a knob, *D. knop.*]

A protuberance; a swelling. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

KNAP, *v. t. nap.* [*D. knappen.* See *Knab.*]

1. To bite; to bite off; to break short. [*Little used.*] *More.*

2. To strike with a sharp noise. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

KNAP, *v. i. nap.* To make a short, sharp sound. *Wiseman.*

KNAP/BOTTLE, *n. nap'bottle.* A plant.

KNAP/PISH, *a. nap'pish.* Snappish. [See *Snap.*]

KNAP/PLE, *v. i. nap'ple.* To break off with an abrupt sharp noise.

KNAP/SACK, *n. nap'sack.* [*G. knappsack*; *D. knapzak*, from *knappen*, to eat.]

A soldier's bag, carried on his back, and containing necessities of food and clothing. It may be of leather or coarse cloth.

KNAP/WEED, *n. nap'weed.* A plant of the genus *Centaurea*, so called probably from *knap*, a button. *Fam. of Plants.*

KNAR, *n. nar.* [*G. knor* or *knorren*; *D. knor.*] A knot in wood. *Dryden.*

KNARLED, *a. Knotted.* [See *Gnarled.*]

KN'ARRY, *a. Knotty.* *Chaucer.*

KNAVE, *n. nave.* [*Sax. cnapa* or *cnafu*, a boy; *G. knabe*; *D. knaap*; *Dan. knub*; originally, a boy or young man, then a servant, and lastly a rogue.]

1. A boy; a man-child. *Obs.*

2. A servant. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

3. A false deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy.

In defiance of demonstration, *knaves* will continue to proselyte fools. *Ames.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

Hudibras.

KNA/VERY, *n. na'very.* Dishonesty; deception in traffick; trick; petty villainy; fraud. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices.

KNA/VISH, *a. na'vish.* Dishonest; fraudulent; as a *knarish* fellow, or a *knarish* trick or transaction.

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Cupid is a *knarish* lad,

Thus to make poor females mad. *Shak.*

KNA/VISHLY, *na vishly.* Dishonestly; fraudulently.

2. Waggishly; mischievously.

KNA/VISHNESS, *n. na'vishness.* The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.

KNAW/EL, *n. naw'el.* A species of plant.

KNEAD, *v. t. nead.* [*Sax. cnadan*; *G. kneten*; *D. kneeden*; *Dan. kneder*; *Sw. knäda.*]

To work and press ingredients into a mass, usually with the hands; particularly, to work into a well mixed mass the materials of bread, cake or paste; as, to *knead* dough.

The cake she *kneaded* was the savory meat.

Prior.

KNE/ADED, *pp. ne'aded.* Worked and pressed together.

KNE/ADING, *ppr. ne'ading.* Working and mixing into a well mixed mass.

KNE/ADING-TROUGH, *n. ne'ading-trauf.* A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.

KNEB/ELITE, *n. neb'elite.* [from *Von Knebel.*]

A mineral of a gray color, spotted with dirty white, brownish green, or green.

Phillips.

KNEE, *n. nee.* [*Sax. cneow*; *G. knie*; *D. knie*; *Sw. knä*; *Dan. knæ*; *Fr. genou*; *It. ginocchio*; *L. genu*; *Gr. γονυ*; *Sans. jamu.* As the same word in Saxon signifies generation, it appears to belong to the family of *γονωμαι*, *geno*, and to signify a shoot or protuberance.]

1. In *anatomy*, the articulation of the thigh and leg bones.

2. In *ship-building*, a piece of timber somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent, having two branches or arms, and used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers. *Mar. Dict.*

KNEE, *v. t. nee.* To supplicate by kneeling. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

KNEE-CROOKING, *a. nee'crooking.* Obsequious. *Shak.*

KNEED, *a. need.* Having knees; as *in-kneed*, *out-kneed*.

2. In *botany*, geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent; as *kneec*-grass. *Martyn.*

KNEE-DEEP, *a. nee'-deep.* Rising to the knees; as water or snow *knee-deep*.

2. Sunk to the knees; as wading in water or mire *knee-deep*.

KNEE-HIGH, *a. nee-hi.* Rising to the knees; as water *knee-high*.

KNEE/HOLLY, *n. nee'holly.* A plant of the genus *Ruscus*.

KNEE/HOLM, *n. nee'home.* Kneeholly.

KNEE/PAN, *n. nee'pan.* The round bone on the fore part of the knee.

KNEEL, *v. i. neel.* [*D. knielen*; *Dan. knæler*; *Fr. agenouiller*, from *genouil*, the knee.]

To bend the knee; to fall on the knees; sometimes with *down*.

As soon as you are dressed, *kneel down* and

say the Lord's prayer. *Taylor.*

KNEE/LER, *n. nee'ler.* One who kneels or worships by kneeling.

KNEE/LING, *ppr. nee'ling.* Falling on the knees.

KNEE/TRIBUTE, *n. nee'tribute.* Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflection. *Milton.*

KNELL, *n. nell.* [*Sax. cnyll*; *cnyllan*, to beat or knock; *W. cnul*, a passing bell; *G. knallen*, to clap or crack; *Sw. knalla*; *Dan. gneller*, to bawl.]

Properly, the stroke of a bell; hence, the sound caused by striking a bell; appropriately and perhaps exclusively, the sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling.

KNEW, *pret. of know.*

KNIFE, *n. nife*; *plu. knives*; *nives.* [*Sax. cnif*; *Dan. kniv*; *Sw. knif*; *Fr. ganif* or *canif.* This word seems to have a connection with the *D. knippen*, *Sw. knipa*, to elip or pinch, to nip; *Dan. kniber*, *G. kneifen*, *W. cnivraue*, to clip, to shear. Its primary sense then is an instrument that nips off, or cuts off with a stroke.]

1. A cutting instrument with a sharp edge. Knives are of various shapes and sizes, adapted to their respective uses; as *table knives*; *carving knives* or *carvers*; *pen-knives*, &c.

2. A sword or dagger. *Spenser.*

KNIGHT, *n. nite.* [*Sax. cniht*, *cnecht*, a boy, a servant, *Ir. cniocht*, *G. knecht*, *D. knegt*, *Sw. knecht*, *Dan. knegt.*]

1. Originally, a knight was a youth, and young men being employed as servants, hence it came to signify a servant. But among our warlike ancestors, the word was particularly applied to a young man after he was admitted to the privilege of bearing arms. The admission to this privilege was a ceremony of great importance, and was the origin of the institution of knighthood. Hence, in feudal times, a *knight* was a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony. This privilege was conferred on youths of family and fortune, and hence sprung the honorable title of knight, in modern usage. A knight has the title of *Sir*.

Encyc. Johnson.

2. A pupil or follower. *Shak.*

3. A champion. *Drayton.*

Knight of the post, a knight dubbed at the whipping post or pillory; a hireling witness. *Johnson.*

Knight of the shire, in England, one of the representatives of a county in parliament, originally a knight, but now any gentleman having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified. *Johnson.*

KNIGHT, *v. t. nite.* To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, *rise, Sir.* *Johnson.*

KNIGHT-ER/RANT, *n.* [*knight* and *L. errans*, *erro*, to wander.]

A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess and generosity.