

KNO

The timber in some trees more clean, in some more knotty: try it by speaking at one end, and holding the ear at the other; for it is knotty, the voice will not pass well.

Bacon.

The knotty oaks their lifting branches bow.

Roscommon.

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a knotty club another came.

Dryden's *Ann.*

When the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty oaks and thorns disgrace the ground.

Dryden.

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools

We are made by nature for the wife to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statemen,
When they o'er knock their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another.

Roscommon's *Stepmother*.

3. Intricate, perplexed, difficult; embarrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign,
Met with a point of great difficulty, and knotty to
folly, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings.

Bacon

Practical skill in putting intricate questions,
and in that was the best at the answering of
them. Shakspeare, *Henry IV.*

Some will be knotty in laws, some in
theology, some in history, they that,

in the midst of a knotty question,
A knotty answer give, and then they clear,
That in a plain and easy way appear.

Prior.

4. KNOW. v. a. preter. I knew, I have known. [conjug.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or otherwise.

O, that man might know
The end of the world's business ere it come! Shakspeare
The immortality of man is immortal, because it is
known to God and with men. *Wylf. 1. 1.*
The world's things are new.
Not from experience, but the world was new,
He only from their cause their nature knew.

Denham

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we
think we admire and love you above all other men:
there is a certainty in the proposition, and we
know it.

Dryden.

When a man makes use of the name of any simple
idea, which he perceives is not understood, he is
object by the law of propriety, and the end of
speech, to make *known* what idea he makes it stand
for.

Locke

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be known to you
why his hand is not removed from you.

1 Sam. vi. 3.

Led on with a desire to know
What nearer might concern him.

Milton

One would have thought you had known better
things, than to expect a kindness from a common
enemy.

Deftange

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more,
and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to
know it from the less before and after, and adding
it from every smaller or greater multitude of units.

Locke

4. To recognise.

What art thou, that thou call on me, that is neither
known of thee, nor known to me? Shakspeare
They told what thou wert done in the way, and
how he was known of them in breaking of bread.

Locke, *viv. 35.*

At a new view he thought he knew the dead,
And call'd the watch'd in mind.

Milton

Let me how I may know him

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with.

What are you?
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity.

Shakspeare, *King Lear*.

6. To converse with another sex.

KNO

And Adam *know* Eve his wife,
To KNOW. v. n.

Genesis.

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I *know* of a surety, that the Lord hath sent his
angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod.

Acts.

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themselves they speak
of that they do not well *know*, they would never-
theless seem to others to *know* of that which they
may not well speak.

Bacon.

Not to *know* of things remote, but *know*
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom.

Milton

In the other world there is no consideration that
will sting out confidences more cruelly than this, that
we did wickedly, when we *know* to have done better;
and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we
understood the way to have been happy.

Tufts

They might understand those excellencies which
they blindly valued, for as not to be further imposed
upon by bad pieces, and to *know* when nature was
well imitated by the most able masters.

Dryden.

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Pains will put on our
kings and apions, and Sir John must not *know* of it.

Shakspeare

4. To know for. To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.

He said the water itself was a good health; water,
but for the party that own'd it, he thought it was more
valuable than he *know* for.

Shakspeare, *Henry IV.*

5. To know of. In Shakspeare, is to take cognisance of; to examine.

Fair Helmina, question your desires,
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the liver of a nun.
For to be in a shadow cloister new'd.

Shakspeare

KNOWABLE. adj. [from *know*.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

There are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and
and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum,
and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in them,
than in his acknowledged mysteries.

Clarendon

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is com-
prehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by
reason, as well as the law given by Moses.

Locke

KNOWER. n. f. [from *know*.] One who has skill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable, and can see, for 'tis
cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers*.

Locke

I know the respect and reverence which in this
address I ought to appear in before you, who are a
general voice of mankind and pity.

Southey

KNOWING. adj. [from *know*.] 1. Skillful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he, who hath our noble task in hand,
Pursued his life.

Shakspeare, *Hamlet*.

The *knowingest* of these have of late returned
their hypotheses.

Bacon

What makes the clergy *glorious* is to be *knowing*
in their profession, unpolluted in their lives, active
and laborious in their charges.

Southey

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion
was a lesson which the mere light and doctrine of
common reason, without the help of revelation,
taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the
world.

Southey's *Sermon*.

Bellino, one of the first who was of any considera-
tion at Venice, painted very drily, according to the
manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in
architecture and perspective.

Dryden

KNU

All animals of the same kind, which form a *knave*
city, are more *knowing* than others.

Adams

2. Conscionable; intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame?

Blackmore

KNOWING. n. f. [from *know*.] Knowledge.

Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of
your *knowing* to a stranger of his quality.

Shakspeare

KNOWINGLY. adv. [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge.

He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the
world.

Milton

They who were rather fond of it than *knowingly*
admitted it, might defend their inclination by their
reason.

Dryden

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as
often as he entered upon any business of consequence;
He *knowingly* and wittingly.

Atterbury

KNOWLEDGE. n. f. [from *know*.] 1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the
speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the
truth of affirmative or negative propositions.

Locke

Do but lay to me, that I should do,
That is your *knowledge* may by me be done,
And I am just upon it.

Shakspeare, *Merchant of Venice*.

2. Learning, illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the enemy of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.

Shakspeare

3. Skill in any thing.

Shipsmen that have *knowledge* of the sea. *Kings*.

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight tawnd upon his master for old
knowledge.

Sidney

5. Cognisance; notice.

We have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou
shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger.

Ruth

6. Information, power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated
her pardon, for *knowledge* why she was cruel.

Sidney

TO KNOWLEDGE. v. a. [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God saith of the
Jews, they have reigned, but not by me which
prophesied plainly, that there are governments which
God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by
his secret providence, yet they are not *known*
by his revealed will.

Bacon's *Holy War*.

TO KNUBBLE. v. a. [knipper, Danish.] To beat.

To *knubble*.

Skinner

KNUCKLE. n. f. [knuckle, Saxon; knuckle, Dutch.] 1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Thus often at the Temple-stairs we've seen
Two titans, of a rough athletic mien,
Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,
With *knuckles* knuck'd, and face bein' mear'd in blood.

Gr

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly, which they used for a restorative,
made of *knuckles* of veal.

Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*.

3. The articulation or joint of bones.

Divers herbs have joints, or
stems in their germination: are nouns.] To
and corn.

Bacon

TO KNUCKLE. v. n. [an odd custom submit: I suppose side of the table of striking tables, in confession of an argument.]

Knuck