

*cud*, Tent. *kolde*, *kudse*, is a different word; *dg* in English being generally from *g*, as in *pledge*, *bridge*, *alledge*, &c.]

A short thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand in beating. It differs strictly from a club, which is larger at one end than the other. It is shorter than a pole, and thicker than a rod.

*Dryden. Locke.*

To cross the cudgels, to forbear the contest; a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel-players, who lay one cudgel over another.

*Johnson.*

† CUDGEL, *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel, or thick stick.

*Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

† CUDGELLER, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

† CUDGEL-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating.

*Hudibras.*

CUDLE, *n.* [Qu. Scot. *cuddie*.] A small sea fish.

*Carver.*

† CUDWEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*, goldylocks or eternal flower, of many species. The flowers are remarkable for retaining their beauty for years, if gathered in dry weather.

*Encyc.*

CUE, *n.* [Fr. *queue*; *L. cauda*; It. *Sp. coda*.] The tail; the end of a thing; as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair.

2. The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin. A hint given to an actor on the stage, what or when to speak.

*Johnson. Encyc.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

*Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

*Shak.*

5. Humor; turn or temper of mind. [*Fulgur*.]

6. A farthing, or farthing's worth. *Beaum.*

7. The straight rod, used in playing billiards.

† CUPERPO, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo*, *L. corpus*, body.] To be in *cuerpo*, or to walk in *cuerpo*, are Spanish phrases for being without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed.

*Encyc.*

CUFF, *n.* [Pers. کفا *kafa*, a blow; Ch.

id. *Ar.* كفا *kakafa*, to strike; Heb. כפה, to strike off, to sever by striking, to kill.] The French *coup* coincides with *cuff* in elements, but it is supposed to be contracted from *It. colpo*, *L. colaphus*. *Cuff* however agrees with the Gr. *κορυμμή*.

1. A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box.

*Shak. Swift.*

2. It is used of fowls that fight with their talons.

*Johnson.*

To be at *fisty-cuffs*, to fight with blows of the fist.

† CUFF, *v. t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.

*Congreve. Dryden.*

† CUFF, *v. i.* To fight; to scuffle.

*Dryden.*

† CUFF, *n.* [This word probably signifies a

fold or doubling; *Ar.* كوك *kuk* to double

the border and sew together; Ch. כוף *ko* to bend; Heb. כוף; Gr. *κρυω*; Low *L. cipus*. Class *Gb. No.* 65. 68. 75.] The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand.

*Arbuthnot.*

CUIN'AGE, *n.* The making up of tin into pigs, &c., for carriage.

*Bailey. Covell.*

CUIRASS, *n.* *kueras*. [Fr. *cuirasse*; *It. corazza*; *Sp. coraza*; *Port. couraça*; *W. curas*. Qu. from *cor*, the heart.]

A breast-plate; a piece of defensive armor, made of iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

*Encyc.*

† CUIRASSIER, *n.* *kuerassier*. A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breast-plate.

*Milton.*

CUISH, *n.* *kwis*. [Fr. *cuisse*, the thigh or leg; *W. coes*; *Ir. cos*.]

Defensive armor for the thighs.

*Shak. Dryden.*

CULDEE, *n.* [L. *cultores dei*, worshippers of God.]

A monkish priest, remarkable for religious duties. The Culdees formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

*Encyc.*

† CULERAGE, *n.* [Fr. *cul*.] Another name of the arse-smart.

† CULICIFORM, *a.* [L. *culer*, a gnat or flea, and *forma*, form.]

Of the form or shape of a flea; resembling a flea.

*Encyc.*

† CULINARY, *a.* [L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, a kitchen, *W. cgl*. See *Kiln*.]

Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as a *culinary* fire; a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs.

*Newton.*

CULL, *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *cueillir*, *It. cogliere*, to gather; *Norm. culhir*; *It. scegliere*. To *cull*, is rather to separate, or to take.]

To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; as, to *cull* flowers; to *cull* hoops and staves for market.

*Pope. Prior. Laves of Conn.*

† CULLED, *pp.* Picked out; selected from many.

† CULLER, *n.* One who who picks or chooses from many.

2. An inspector who selects merchantable hoops and staves for market.

*Laves of Mass. and Conn.*

CULLABILITY, *n.* [from *cully*.] Credulity; easiness of belief. [Not elegant nor used.]

*Swift.*

† CULLING, *ppr.* Selecting; choosing from many.

† CULLION, *n.* *cul'yon*. [It. *coglion*.] A mean wretch. If from *cully*, one easily deceived; a dupe.

*Dryden.*

2. A round or bulbous root; orchis. *L. colens*.

† CULLIONLY, *a.* Mean; base. [*A bad word, and not used*.]

*Shak.*

† CULLIS, *n.* [Fr. *coulis*, from *coulter*, to strain.]

1. Broth of boiled meat strained.

*Beaum.*

2. A kind of jelly.

*Marston.*

† CULLY, *n.* [See *The Verb*.] A person who is meanly deceived, tricked or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe.

*Hudibras.*

† CULLY, *v. t.* [D. *kullen*, to cheat, to gull.

To deceive; to trick, cheat or impose on; to jilt.

CUL'LYISM, *n.* The state of a cully. [*Cully* and its derivatives are not elegant words.]

CULM, *n.* [L. *culmus*; *Ir. colbh*; *W. colow*; a stalk or stem; *L. caulis*; *D. kool*. See *Quail* and *Haulm*.]

1. In *botany*, the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow, and supporting the leaves and fructification.

*Martyn.*

2. The straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses.

3. A species of fossil coal, found in small masses, not adhering when heated, difficult to be ignited, and burning with little flame, but yielding a disagreeable smell.

*Nicholson. Journ. of Science.*

† CULMIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing stalks. *Culmiferous* plants have a smooth jointed stalk, usually hollow, and wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, rye, oats and barley.

*Milne. Quincy.*

† CULMINATE, *v. i.* [L. *culmen*, a top or ridge.]

To be vertical; to come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude; as a planet.

*Milton.*

† CULMINATION, *n.* The transit of a planet over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day.

*Encyc.*

2. Top; crown.

† CULPABILITY, *n.* [See *Culpable*.] Blamableness; culpableness.

† CULPABLE, *a.* [Low *L. culpabilis*; *Fr. coupable*; *It. colpabile*; from *L. culpa*, a fault; *W. cwl*, a fault, a flagging, a drooping, like *fault*, from *fall*.]

1. Blamable; deserving censure; as the person who has done wrong, or the act, conduct or negligence of the person. We say, the man is *culpable*, or voluntary ignorance is *culpable*.

2. Sinful; criminal; immoral; faulty. But generally, *culpable* is applied to acts less atrocious than crimes.

3. Guilty of; as *culpable* of a crime. [Not used.]

*Spenser.*

† CULPABLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

† CULPABLY, *adv.* Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

† CULPRIT, *n.* [supposed to be formed from *cul*, for *culpable*, and *prit*, ready; certain abbreviations used by the clerks in noting the arraignment of criminals; the prisoner is guilty, and the king is ready to prove him so. *Blackstone*.]

1. A person arraigned in court for a crime.

*Dryden.*

2. Any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.

† CULTER, *n.* [L.] A colter, which see.

† CUL'TIVABLE, *a.* [See *Cultivate*.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated.

*Med. Repos. Edwards, W. Ind.*

† CUL'TIVATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cultiver*; *Sp. Port. cultivar*; *It. coltivar*; from *L. colo*, *cultas*, to till, to dwell.]

1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plow, dress, sow and reap; to labor on,