

4. Deceitful; trickish; employing stratagems for a bad purpose.
 5. Assumed with subtlety; artful.
 Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney*

CUN'NING, *n.* Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity. *Obs.*

Let my right hand forget her *cunning*. *Ps. cxxviii.*

2. Art; artifice; artfulness; craft; shrewdness; the faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. Hence in a *bad* sense, deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the age of wisdom.

CUN'INGLY, *adv.* Artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables. *2 Pet. i.*

CUN'INGMAN, *n.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods. *Butler*

CUN'INGNESS, *n.* Cunning; craft; deceitfulness.

CUP, *n.* [*Sax. cop, or cupp; D. kop; Dan. id.; Sw. kopp; Fr. coupe; Arm. coupon; It. coppa; Sp. copa; Ir. capa, or cupan; W. ceb, cupan; L. cupa, cuppa, whence cupella, a cupel, a little cup; Ch. 212; A. 207.*]

Class Gb. No. 48. See also No. 6.

The primary sense may be, hollow, bending, Russ. *kopany*, or containing. See No. 50, 52, 68, and *Coop.*

1. A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of. It is usually made of metal; as a silver *cup*; a tin *cup*. But the name is also given to vessels of like shape used for other purposes. It is usually more deep than wide; but ten-cups and coffee-cups are often exceptions.

2. The contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; as a *cup of beer*. See *1 Cor. xi.*

3. In a *scriptural* sense, sufferings and afflictions; that which is to be received or endured.

O my father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me. *Math. xxvi.*

4. Good received; blessings and favors.

Take the *cup of salvation*, that is, receive the blessings of deliverance and redemption with joy and thanksgiving. *Cruden*

5. Any thing hollow like a cup; as the *cup* of an acorn. The bell of a flower, and a calyx is called a *flower-cup*.

6. A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarification.

Cup and *can*, familiar companions; the *can* being the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated. *Swift*

Cups, in the plural, social entertainment in drinking; merry bout.

Hence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton*

CUP, *v. t.* In *surgery*, to apply a cupping-glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified part of the body. *Boyle*

2. To supply with cups. *Obs.* *Shak.*

CUP-BEARER, *n.* An attendant of a prince or at a feast, who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household. *Neh. i.*

CUPBOARD, *n.* [*cup and board.*] Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on. In modern houses, a small case or inclosure in a room with shelves destined to receive cups, plates, dishes and the like. *Bacon*

CUPBOARD, *v. t.* To collect into a cup-board; to hoard. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CUPGALL, *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of oak, &c. It contains the worm of a small fly. *Eneyce*

CUP-ROSE, *n.* The poppy.

CUPEL, *n.* [*L. cupella, a little cup.*] A small cup or vessel used in refining metals. It retains them while in a metallic state, but when changed by fire into a fluid scoria, it absorbs them. Thus when a mixture of lead with gold or silver is heated in a strong fire, the lead is oxidized and vitrified, and sinks into the substance of the cupel, while the gold or silver remains pure. This kind of vessel is made usually of phosphate of lime, or the residue of burnt bones, rammed into a mold, which gives it its figure. *Eneyce*

CUPELLATION, *n.* The refining of gold or silver by a cupel or by scorification. *Lavoisier*

CUPIDITY, *n.* [*L. cupiditas, from cupidus, from cupio, to desire, to covet.* See class Gb. No. 22, 24.]

An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing; inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power. It is not used, I believe, for the animal appetite, like lust or concupiscence, but for desire of the mind.

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power. *Boyle*

CUPOLA, *n.* [*It. cupola; Sp. cupula; from the root of cup, or rather from W. cop, a top or summit.*]

In *architecture*, a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome. *Eneyce*

CUPOLAID, *a.* Having a cupola. [*Not used.*] *Herbert*

CUPPER, *n.* [*from cup.*] One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

CUPPING, *ppr.* Applying a cupping-glass, with scarification; a drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

CUPPING-GLASS, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, before and after scarification, for drawing blood.

CUPREOUS, *a.* [*L. cupreus, from cuprum, copper.*]

Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper, or partaking of its qualities. *Boyle*

CUPRIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. cuprum, copper, and fero, to bear.*]

Producing or affording copper; as *cupriferous* silver. *Tooke, Russ.*

CUR, *n.* [*Qu. Lapponic coira; Basque chau-irra; Ir. ggyr, gayer, a dog.*]

A degenerate dog; and in reproach, a worthless man. *Addison*

CURABLE, *a.* [*See Cure.*] That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy; as a *curable* wound or disease; a *curable* evil. *Dryden*

CURABLENESS, *n.* Possibility of being cured, healed or remedied.

CURACY, } *n.* [*See Cure and Cur-*
 CURATESHIP, } *rate.*] The office or employment of a curate; the employment of a clergyman who represents the incumbent or beneficiary of a church, parson or vicar, and officiates in his stead. *Swift*

2. A benefice held by license from the bishop.

CURATE, *n.* [*L. curator, or curatus, from cura, care.* See *Cure.*]

A clergyman in the church of England, who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson or vicar. He must be licensed by the bishop or ordinary, and having no fixed estate in the curacy, he may be removed at pleasure. But some curates are perpetual. *Eneyce*

2. One employed to perform the duties of another. *Dryden*

CURATIVE, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure. *Arbuthnot*

CURATOR, *n.* [*L. See Cure.*] One who has the care and superintendence of any thing. *Swift*

2. A guardian appointed by law. *Jayliff*

3. Among the *Romans*, a trustee of the affairs and interests of a person emancipated or interdicted. Also, one appointed to regulate the price of merchandize in the cities, and to superintend the customs and tributes. *Eneyce*

4. In the *United Provinces, or Holland*, the Curator of a University superintends the affairs of the institution, the administration of the revenues, the conduct of the professors, &c. *Eneyce*

CURB, *n.* [*Fr. courber, to bend; Russ. koroblyu, to bend, to draw in, to straiten.*]

1. In the *manège*, a chain of iron made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the *eye*, and running over the beard of the horse. It consists of three parts; the hook, fixed to the eye of the branch; the chain or links; and the two rings or snaps. *Eneyce*

2. Restraint; check; hindrance.

Religion should operate as an effectual *curb* to the passions.

3. A frame or a wall round the mouth of a well.

4. [*Fr. courbe; It. corba, a disease and a basket.*] A hard and callous swelling on the hind part of the *lock* of a horse's leg, attended with stiffness, and sometimes pain and lameness. *Eneyce*

A tumor on the inside of a horse's hoof. *Johnson*

A swelling beneath the elbow of a horse's hoof. *Bailey*

CURB, *v. t.* To restrain; to guide and manage; as a horse. *Milton*

2. To restrain; to check; to hold back; to confine; to keep in subjection; as, to *curb* the passions.

And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild. *Milton*

3. To furnish or surround with a curb, as a well.

4. To bend. [*Not used.*]

CURBED, *ppr.* Restrained; checked; kept in subjection; furnished with a curb.

CURBING, *ppr.* Holding back; checking; restraining.

CURBING, *n.* A check.