

9. To preclude or shut out. The sinner *cuts* himself off from the benefits of christianity.
10. To stop, interrupt or silence.

The judge *cut off* the counsel very short.

Bacon.

To *cut on*, to hasten; to run or ride with the utmost speed; a vulgar phrase.

2. To urge or drive in striking; to quicken blows; to hasten.

To *cut out*, to remove a part by cutting or carving; as, to *cut out* a piece from a board, to *cut out* the tongue. Hence,

2. To shape or form by cutting; as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* an image; to *cut out* a wood into walks. Hence,

3. To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, to *cut out work* for another day. So we say, to *strike out*.

4. To shape; to adapt. He is not *cut out* for an author. [Not elegant.]

5. To debar. [Not common.] Pope.

6. To take the preference or precedence of; as, to *cut out* a prior judgment creditor.

Kent.

7. To step in and take the place of, as in courting and dancing. [A vulgar phrase.]

8. To interfere as a horse, when the shoe of one foot beats off the skin of the pastern joint of another.

To *cut short*, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Achilles *cut him short*. Dryden.

2. To shorten; to abridge; as, to *cut short* of provisions or pay; to *cut the matter short*.

To *cut up*, to cut in pieces; as, to *cut up* beef. To *cut*; to eradicate; to cut off; as, to *cut up* shrubs.

CUT, *v. i.* To pass into or through and sever; to enter and divide the parts; as, an instrument *cuts* well.

2. To be severed by a cutting instrument; as, this fruit *cuts* easy or smooth.

3. To divide by passing.

The teeth are ready to *cut*. Arbuthnot.

4. To perform a surgical operation by cutting, especially in lithotomy.

He saved lives by *cutting* for the stone.

Pope.

5. To interfere, as a horse.

To *cut in*, to divide, or turn a card, for determining who are to play.

CUT, *pp.* Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; castrated.

Cut and dry, prepared for use; a metaphor from heven timber.

CUT, *n.* The action of an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with an ax or sword.

2. A cleft; a gash; a notch; a wound; the opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A stroke or blow with a whip.

4. A channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal.

5. A part cut off from the rest; as a good cut of beef; a cut of timber. Also, any small piece or shred.

6. A lot made by cutting a stick; as, to draw cuts.

Sidney.

7. A near passage, by which an angle is cut off; as a shorter cut.

8. A picture cut or carved on wood or metal, and impressed from it. Brown.

9. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.

10. The act of dividing a pack of cards. Also, the right to divide; as, whose cut is it?

11. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; as the cut of a garment; the cut of his beard. Stillingfleet.

12. A foot; a cully; a gelding. [Not in use.]

Cut and long tail, men of all kinds; a proverbial expression borrowed from dogs.

CUTANEOUS, *a.* [See *Cuticle*.] Belonging to the skin, or cuts; existing on, or affecting the skin; as a cutaneous disease; cutaneous eruption.

CUTH, in Saxon, signifies known, or famous. Hence, *Cuthwin*, a famous conqueror; *Cuthred*, a famous or knowing counselor; *Cuthbert*, known bright, or famous for skill. Gibson.

CUTICLE, *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin, the same as *hide*, which see.]

1. The sear-skin; the thin exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister; a thin pellucid membrane covering the true skin.

2. The thin external covering of the bark of a plant. Darwin.

3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor. Newton.

CUTICULAR, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

CUTTLAS, *n.* [Fr. *cutelas*; Arn. *cutellaczen*; It. *coltellaccio*; Port. *cutelo*. This word seems to be from the L. *cutellus*, at least the Italian and French are so; and *n* in the Armoric is casual, as in other words in that dialect. The *cuttle* or *cuttelar* of some authors, and *cutlar*, seem to be corrupted, or they are from Sp. *cortar*, L. *curto*, to cut. *Cuttas* is the more correct orthography.]

A broad curving sword; a hanger; used by soldiers in the cavalry, by sea-men, &c.

CUTLER, *n.* [Fr. *cutelier*; Norm. *cutellier*; Arn. *cutellor* or *cutellour*; Port. *cutelleiro*; It. *coltellaino*; from L. *cutler*, a knife.]

One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments.

CUTLERY, *n.* The business of making knives; or more generally, knives and other edged instruments in general.

CUTLET, *n.* [Fr. *colette*, a little side or rib; *côté*, side.]

A small piece of meat for cooking; as a veal cutlet.

CUTPURSE, *n.* [cut and purse.] One who cuts purses for stealing them or their contents; a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles. One who steals from the person; a thief; a robber. Shak. Bentley.

CUTTER, *n.* One who cuts or hews.

2. An instrument that cuts; as a straw-cutter.

3. A fore tooth, that cuts meat, as distinguished from a grinder.

4. A small boat used by ships of war. Also, a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck; rigged nearly like a sloop.

Mar. Dict.

5. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies.

6. A ruffian; a bravo; a destroyer. Obs. CUT-THROAT, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian. South. Dryden.

CUT-THROAT, *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous. Carew.

CUTTING, *ppr.* [See *Cut*.] Dividing by an edged instrument; cleaving by the stroke or motion of an edged instrument, as by a knife, ax, or saw; hewing; carving; intersecting; piercing.

2. *a.* Piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; deeply affecting with shame or remorse; pungent; poignant; satirical; as a cutting reflection.

CUTTING, *n.* A separation or division; a piece cut off; a ship; as the cuttings of vines.

2. The operation of removing a stone from the bladder.

CUT-TLE, } [Sax. *cuttle*, from the

CUT-TLE-FISH, } *n.* sense of withdrawing or hiding, allied to *cudde*, W. *cuziaw*, to hide, Arn. *cutaff*, or *cuddy*, to hide.]

1. A genus of *mollusca*, called *Sepia*. They have small arms, with serrated cups, by which they lay fast hold of any thing. They have also two tentacula longer than the arms; the mouth is in the center of the arms, and is horny, and hooked like the bill of a hawk. They feed on sprats, lobsters and other shell-fish. They have a little bladder under the throat, [near the liver, Cuvier,] from which, when pursued, they throw out a black liquor that darkens the water, by which means they escape. Hence *cuttle* is used for a foul-mouthed fellow; one who blackens the character of another. Encyc. Shak.

2. A knife. [Not in use.] Shak.

CUT-WATER, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow, or keel of the head, which cuts the water. Also, a water-fowl, a species of gull; or rather, the Rynchops, or razor-bill.

CUT-WORK, *n.* Embroidery. [Not in use.] B. Jonson.

CYANITE, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος*, sky-colored.] A mineral of a Berlin blue color, passing into gray and green; called by Hauy, disthene.

CYANOGEN, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος*, blue, and *γενος*, to beget.]

Carbureted azote, or carburet of nitrogen, the compound base of Prussic acid; otherwise called Prussine. Ure.

CYATHIFORM, *a.* [L. *cyathus*, a cup, or drinking glass, a little widened at the top. Lee.

CYCLADES, *n. plu.* [Gr. *κυκλαδες*, a circle.] A number of isles arranged round the isle of Delos, in the Grecian Sea, in the form of a circle.

CYCLE, *n.* [Gr. *κυκλος*, L. *cyclus*, an orb or circle; Fr. *ciogel*. Qu. Eng. *gig*; Ch. Heb. *zipp*. Class *Gk*. No. 13. 16.]

1. In chronology, a period or series of numbers, which regularly proceed from first to last, and then return to the first, in a perpetual circle. Hence,

2. The cycle of the moon, or golden number, or Metonic cycle, so called from its inventor Meton, is a period of nineteen years