

- animal; applicable to the voice of man or beast, and articulate or inarticulate.
2. A loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping, or lamentation; it may be a shriek or scream.
- And there shall be a great cry in all the land of Egypt. *Ex. xi.*
3. Clamor; outcry; as, war, war, is the public cry.
- And there arose a great cry. *Acts xiii.*
4. Exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or of other passion.
5. Proclamation; public notice.
- At midnight there was a cry made. *Matt. xxv.*
6. The notices of hawkers of wares to be sold in the street are called *cries*; as the *cries of London*.
7. Acclamation; expression of popular favor.
- The cry went once for thee. *Shak.*
8. A loud voice in distress, prayer or request; importunate call.
- He forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Ps. ix.*
9. There was a great cry in Egypt. *Ex. xiii.*
10. Public reports or complaints; noise; fame.
- Because the cry of Sodom and Gomorrah is great—I will go down, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it. *Gen. xviii.*
11. Bitter complaints of oppression and injustice.
- He looked for righteousness, and behold a cry. *Is. v.*
12. The sound or voice of irrational animals; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want; as the *cries of fowls*, the yell or yelping of dogs, &c.
13. A pack of dogs. *Shak.*
- CRYAL, *n.* [*W. cregyr*, a screamer.] The heron. *Jinsworth.*
- CRYER, *n.* A crier, which see.
- CRYER, *n.* A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Jinsworth.*
- CRYING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud voice; proclaiming; &c.
- CRYING, *a.* Notorious; common; great; as a crying sin or abuse. *Addison.*
- CRYING, *n.* Importunate call; clamor; outcry.
- CRYOLITE, *n.* [*Gr. κρυος*, cold, and λίθος, stone, ice-stone.]
- A fluato of soda and alumin, found in Greenland, of a pale grayish white, snow white, or yellowish brown. It occurs in masses of a foliated structure. It has a glistening, vitreous luster. *Jameson. Cleveland.*
- CRYOPHORUS, *n.* [*Gr. κρυος*, frost, and φορεω, to bear.]
- Frost-bearer; an instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold. *Wollaston.*
- CRYPT, *n.* [*Gr. κρυπτω*, to hide.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church for the internment of persons; also, a subterranean chapel or oratory, and the grave of a martyr.
- CRYPTIC, *a.* [*supra.*] Hidden; secret; crypt; occult. *Watts.*
- CRYPTICALLY, *adv.* Secretly.
- CRYPTOGAMIA, *n.* [*See Cryptogamy.*] In botany, a plant whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible.
- CRYPTOGAMIAN, *a.* Pertaining to plants

- of the class *Cryptogamia*, including ferns, mosses, sea-weeds, mushrooms, &c.
- CRYPTOGAMY, *n.* [*Gr. κρυπτος*, concealed, and γαμος, marriage.]
- Concealed marriage; a term applied to plants whose stamens and pistils are not well ascertained, or too small to be numbered with certainty. *Smith. Ed. Encyc.*
- CRYPTOGRAPHY, *n.* One who writes in secret characters.
- CRYPTOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.
- CRYPTOGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. κρυπτος*, hidden, and γραφω, to write.]
- The act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cypher.
- CRYPTOLOGY, *n.* [*Gr. κρυπτος*, secret, and λογος, discourse.] Secret or enigmatical language.
- CRYSTALL, *n.* [*L. crystallus*; *Gr. κρυσταλλος*; *Fr. cristal*; *Sp. cristal*; *It. cristallo*; *D. kristal*; *G. kristall*; *W. cristall*, from *crist*, it is said, a hard crust. It is from the same root as *crisp*, and *W. cressin*, to parch, *crest*, a crust, *crasin*, to roast. The Greek, from which we have the word, is composed of the root of *κρυος*, frost, a contracted word, probably from the root of the Welsh words, *supra*, and *ελλω*, to set. The primary sense of the Welsh words is to shrink, draw, contract; a sense equally applicable to the effects of heat and cold.
- Qu. Ar. *قَرَس* karasa, Ch. *קָרָשׁ* kerash, to congeal. *Class Rd. No. 83. 85.*
1. In chemistry and mineralogy, an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. *Cleveland.*
2. A factitious body, cast in glass houses, called crystal glass; a species of glass, more perfect in its composition and manufacture, than common glass. The best kind is the Venice crystal. It is called also factitious crystal or paste. *Encyc. Nicholson.*
3. A substance of any kind having the form of a crystal.
4. The glass of a watch-case.
- Rock crystal, or mountain crystal, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz.
- Iceland crystal, a variety of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime, brought from Iceland. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, and is remarkable for its double refraction. *Cleveland.*
- CRYSTALL, *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.
- By crystal streams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*
- CRYSTALL-FORM, *a.* Having the form of crystal. *Encyc.*
- CRYSTALLINE, *a.* [*L. crystallinus*; *Gr. κρυσταλλινος*.]
1. Consisting of crystal; as a crystalline palace. *Shak.*
2. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid; as a crystalline sky. *Milton.*

- Crystalline heavens, in ancient astronomy, two spheres imagined between the primum mobile and the firmament, in the Ptolemaic system, which supposed the heavens to be solid and only susceptible of a single motion. *Encyc.*
- Crystalline humor, } a lentiform pellucid body, }
Crystalline lens, } composed of a very white, }
transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a }
membranous capsule, and situated in a }
depression in the anterior part of the vitreous }
humor of the eye. It is somewhat con- }
vex, and serves to transmit and refract the }
rays of light to the vitreous humor. *Encyc. Hooper.*
- CRYSTALLIZABLE, *a.* [*from crystallize*.]
- That may be crystallized; that may form or be formed into crystals.
- Crystallization, *n.* [*from crystallize*.]
- The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the particles assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate and regular form, according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the substance takes an irregular form. This process is the effect of refrigeration or evaporation. *Lavoisier. Kirwan.*
2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing. *Woodward.*
- CRYSTALLIZE, *v. t.* To cause to form crystals.
- Common salt is crystallized by the evaporation of sea water.
- CRYSTALLIZE, *v. i.* To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.
- Each species of salt crystallizes in a peculiar form. *Lavoisier.*
- CRYSTALLIZED, *pp.* Formed into crystals.
- CRYSTALLIZING, *ppr.* Causing to crystallize; forming or uniting in crystals.
- CRYSTALLITE, *n.* A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion. *Hall. Thomson.*
- CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, *n.* [*infra*.] One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.
- CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining }
CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL, } to crystal- }
lography.
- CRYSTALLOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of crystallography.
- CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, *n.* [*crystal*, as above, and γραφω, description.]
1. The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals.
2. A discourse or treatise on crystallization.
- CUB, *n.* [*allied perhaps to Ir. caobh*, a branch, a shoot. But the origin of the word is uncertain.]
1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp. Waller uses the word for the young of the whale.
2. A young boy or girl, in contempt. *Shak. Congreve.*
- CUB, *n.* A stall for cattle. [*Not in use.*]
- CUB, *v. t.* To bring forth a cub, or cubs. *In.*