2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper 2. The best part of a thing; as the cream of all one's first thoughts. Rolingbroke. CRAYON-PAINTING, n. The act or art Cream of lime, the scum of lime water; or

of drawing with crayons.

CRAZE, v. t. [Fr. ecraser; Sw. krossa; to break or bruise, to crush. See Crush. 1. To break; to weaken; to break or impair the natural force or energy of.

Till length of years, And sedentary numbness, craze my limbs Milton.

2. To crush in pieces; to grind to powder; CREAM, v. t. To skim; to take off cream

as, to craze tin. 3. To crack the brain; to shatter; to impair 2. To take off the quintessence or best part 6. To form anew; to change the state or the intellect; as, to be crazed with love or of a thing.

grief. CRA'ZED, pp. Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit. 2. To grow stiff, or formal. CRAZEDNESS, n. A broken state; de- CRE AM BOWL, n. A bowl for holding CREATED, pp. Formed from nothing; crepitude; an impaired state of the intel-

CRAZE-MILL, A mill resembling a a coward look. Shak. CRAZING-MILL, a grist mill, used for CREAM-POT, n. A vessel for holding Encyc. grinding tin.

CRA'ZINESS, n. [See Crazy.] The state CRE'ANCE, n. [Fr. from L. credo, credens. of being broken or weakened; as the craziness of a ship or of the limbs.

2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derange-

ment. €RA'ZY, a. [Fr. ecrasé.] Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble; applied to the body, or constitution, or any structure; as a crazy

body : a crazy constitution ; a crazy ship. 2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind. We say, the man is crazy.

CREAGHT, n. [Irish.] Herds of cattle. Davies. [Not used.]

CREAGHT, v. i. To graze on lands.

Davies. used. CREAK, v. i. [W. crecian, to scream, to crash; crec, a scream, a shriek; connected with creg, cryg, rough, hoarse, harsh, from rhyg, Eng. rye, but the sense of which is rough, rugged. Indeed this is radically the same word as rough, L. raucus. The L. rugio is probably from the same root, and perhaps rugo. The Sax. cearcian, to perhaps rugo. creak, may be the same word, the letters transposed; as may the Sp. cruxir, to rus tle, Gr. κρεκω, to comb, scrape, rake, and Russ. crik, a cry, krichu, to cry. On this word are formed shriek and screech.]

To make a sharp harsh grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances. Thus, the hinge of a door creaks in turning; a tight firm shoe creaks in walking, by the friction of the leather

CRE/AKING, ppr. Making a harsh grating sound; as creaking hinges or shoes.

CRE/AKING, n. A harsh grating sound. CREAM, n. [Fr. créme; L. cremor; G. rahm: Sax. ream; Ice. riome; D. room;

Sp. crema. Class Rm.] 1. In a general sense, any part of a liquor lects on the surface. More particularly, the oily part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface, as it is specitically lighter than the other part of the 3. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion liquor. This by agitation forms butter.

CR.E jest or story.

that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or lime-Cream of tartar, the scum of a boiling solu-

tion of tartar. Core The purified and crystalized supertar-

trate of potash. by skimming.

Shak. CREAM, v. i. To gather cream; to flower

or mantle. Shak

Hooker. CRE/AM-FACED, a. White; pale; having

creat

CRA'ZILY, adv. [See Crazy.] In a broken CRE'AMY, a. Full of cream; like cream: having the nature of cream; luseious.

> In falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash, when she is first lured.

CREASE, n. [Qu. G. kräusen, Sw. krusa. Dan. kruser, Scot. creis, to curl, to crisp, Class Rd. No. 73. 83.; or Fr. creuser, to make hollow, from creux, hollow, Class 2. The act of making, by new combinations Rg. See Crisp.

A line or mark made by folding or doubling any thing; a hollow streak, like a groove. CREASE, v. t. To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling.

CRE'AT, n. [Fr.] In the manege, an usher 3. Facue to a riding master.

[Not] of a riding master.

CREA'TE, v. t. [Fr. creer; It. creare; Sp. 4. The act of producing, and Port. criar; L. creo; Arm. crowi 5. The things created; cr Corn. gurei. In W. creu signifies to create and creu, to cry, to crave, to caw, to beg W. creth and crez, constitution, temper also, a trembling or shivering with cold. Ir. croth or cruth, form, shape ; cruthaighim to create, to prove, assert, maintain. From the Celtic then it appears that the L. erec is contracted by the loss of a d or th. Welsh has also cri, a cry, and criaw, to cry, both deduced by Owen from cre; CREA/TIVE, a. Having the power to crebut cre is a contraction of crevu, to cry, or of gryd, a crying or whooping, or cryd, a raw, crude; all which unite in the root of cry, cradle, L. rado, to bray. The primary sense of create and of cry is the same, to throw or drive out, to produce, to bring 2. The thing that creates, produces or forth, precisely as in the Shemitic ברא But the Welsh creu and creu may perhaps be from different roots, both however with the same primary sense.]

To produce; to bring into being from

nothing; to cause to exist. In the beginning, God created the heaven

and the earth. Gen. i. that separates from the rest, rises and col. 2. To make or form, by investing with a new on ; to create a manor.

> I create you Shak Companions to our person.

Your eye in Scotland

Would create soldiers, and make women fight. Long abstinence creates uneasiness in the tomach; confusion is created by hurry

4. To beget; to generate; to bring forth. The people which shall be created, shall aise the Lord. Ps. cii.

To make or produce, by new combinations of matter already created, and by investing these combinations with new forms, constitutions and qualities; to shape and organize.

God created man in his own image. Gen. i. character; to renew.

Create in me a clean heart. Ps. li. We are his workmanship, created in Christ

Eph. ii.

caused to exist; produced; generated invested with a new character; formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution and properties; re-

EREA'TING, ppr. Forming from nothing; originating; producing; giving a new character; constituting new beings from matter by shaping, organizing and invested. ing with new properties; forming anew.

Bailey. CREA'TION, n. The act of creating; the

act of causing to exist; and especially, the act of bringing this world into existence. Rom. i.

of matter, invested with new forms and properties, and of subjecting to different laws; the act of shaping and organizing; as the creation of man and other animals, of plants, minerals, &c.

The act of investing with a new character; as the creation of peers in England.

The things created; creatures; the world; the universe. As subjects then the whole creation came.

6. Any part of the things created.

Before the low creation swarmed with men. Parnel 7. Any thing produced or caused to exist.

A false creation, Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.

ate, or exerting the act of creation; as creative fancy; creative power.

shaking. In Welsh also crisignifies rough, CREA'TOR, n. [L.] The being or person that creates.

Remember thy creator in the days of thy vouth. Eccles. xii.

CREA'TRESS, n. A female that creates

any thing. CREATURE, n. [Fr.] That which is created; every being besides the Creator, or every thing not self-existent. sun, moon and stars; the earth, animals, plants, light, darkness, air, water, &c., are

the creatures of God. character; as, to create one a peer or bar- 2. In a restricted sense, an animal of any kind : a living being ; a beast. In a more restricted sense, man. Thus we say, he was in trouble and no creature was present to aid him.

3. A human being, in contempt; as an idle