

ting points of rocks; as the *craggy* side of a mountain; a *craggy* cliff.

CRANE, *n.* A boast. [See *Crack*.] *Spenser.*

CRANE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. *κρῆς*, from *κρῆμι*.] The corn-crake, a migratory fowl, is a species of the rail, *Rallus*, found among grass, corn, broom or furze. Its cry is very singular, *crék, crék*, and is imitated by rubbing the blade of a knife on an indented bone, by which it may be decoyed into a net. *Enyc.*

CRANE-BERRY, *n.* A species of *Empetrum* or berry-bearing heath.

CRAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *crammian*; Sw. *krama* : coinciding in sense and probably in origin with *ram*.]

1. To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; as, to *cram* any thing into a basket or bag; to *cram* a room with people; to *cram* victuals down the throat.

2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff. Children would be more free from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much by fond mothers. *Locke.*

3. To thrust in by force; to crowd. Fate has *crammed* us all into one lease. *Dryden.*

CRAM, *v. i.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff.  *Pope.*

CRAMBO, *n.* A rhyme; a play in which one person gives a word to which another finds a rhyme. *Sirih.*

CRAMMED, *pp.* Stuffed; crowded; thrust in; filled with food.

CRAMMING, *pp.* Driving in; stuffing; crowding; eating beyond satiety or sufficiency.

CRAMP, *n.* [Sax. *kramma*; D. *kramp*; G. Dan. Sw. *krampe*; It. *rampone*, a cramp-iron. Qu. Ir. *crampa*, a knot. If *n* is radical, this word may accord with the Celtic *cram*, G. *krumm*, crooked, from shrinking, contracting. But if *p* is radical, this word accords with the W. *cref*, a clasp, a cramp-iron, *crifu*, to secure hold of, to comprehend, Ir. *crapadh*, to shrink or contract. The sense is to strain or stretch.]

1. Spasm; the contraction of a limb, or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions, or numbness.

2. Restraint; confinement; that which hinders from motion or expansion.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron. [Fr. *crampon*; It. *rampone*.]

CRAMP, *v. t.* To pain or affect with spasms.

2. To confine; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion; as, to *cramp* the exertions of a nation; to *cramp* the genius.

3. To fasten, confine or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.

CRAMP, *a.* Difficult; knotty. [Little used.] *Goodman.*

CRAMP'ED, *pp.* Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained.

CRAMP-FISH, *n.* The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person

like electricity, causing a slight shock and producing numbness, tremor, and sickness of the stomach.

CRAMPING, *ppr.* Affecting with cramp; confining.

CRAMP-IRON, *n.* An iron used for fastening things together; a cramp, which see.

CRANAGE, *n.* [from *crane*. Low L. *cranagium*.]

The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane. *Cowell. Enyc.*

CRANBERRY, *n.* [crane and berry.] A species of *Vaccinium*; a berry that grows on a slender, bending stalk. Its botanical name is *oxycoccus*, [sour berry.] and is also called moss-berry, or moor-berry, as it grows only on peat-bogs or swampy land. The berry when ripe is red, and of the size of a small cherry or of the Hawthorn berry. These berries form a sauce of exquisite flavor, and are used for tarts. The cranberry of the United States is a distinct species, the *V. macrocarpon*. (The common pronunciation, *cranberry*, is erroneous.)

CRANE, *n.* [Sax. *cran*; G. *krahn*; D. *kraan*; Sw. *kran*, or *trani*; Dan. *kraane*, or *trane*; W. *gwan*; Corn. *krans*; Arm. *gwan*; Gr. *κρῆς*, whence *geranium*, the plant, crane's-bill. The word in Welsh signifies a shank or shaft, a *crane* or *heron*. This fowl then may be named from its long legs. Qu. *קרן* to shoot.]

1. A migratory fowl of the genus *Ardea*, belonging to the grallie order. The bill is straight, sharp and long, with a furrow from the nostrils towards the point; the nostrils are linear, and the feet have four toes. These fowls have long legs, and a long neck, being destined to wade and seek their food among grass and reeds in marshy grounds. The common crane is about four feet in length, of a slender body, with ash-coloured feathers.

2. A machine for raising great weights, consisting of a horizontal arm, or piece of timber, projecting from a post, and furnished with a tackle or pulley.

3. A siphon, or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANE-BILL, *n.* The plant *Geranium*, of many species; so named from an appendage of the seed-vessel, which resembles the beak of a crane or stork. Some of the species have beautiful flowers and a fragrant scent, and several of them are valued for their astrinquent properties. [See *Crane*.] *Enyc.*

2. A pair of pinchers used by surgeons.

CRANE-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus *Tipula*, of many species. The mouth is a prolongation of the head; the upper jaw is arched; the palpi are two, curved and longer than the head; the proboscis is short. *Enyc.*

CRANIOL'GOMY, *n.* [Gr. *κρανιον*, the skull, and *γνομαι*, knowledge.]

The knowledge of the cranium or skull; the science of the expression of human temper, disposition and talents. *Good.*

CRANIOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

CRANIOL'GIST, *n.* One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium.

CRANIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *κρανιον*, the skull, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals, particularly in relation to their specific character and intellectual powers. *Ed. Enyc.*

CRANIOMET'ER, *n.* [κρανιον, the skull, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

CRANIOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.

CRANIOMETRY, *n.* The art of measuring the cranium, or skulls, of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

CRANIOS'COPY, *n.* [κρανιον, supra, and σκοπεω, to view.]

The science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain, intended to discover the particular part of the brain in which reside the organs which influence particular passions or faculties. *Ed. Enyc.*

CRANIUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. *κρανιον*.] The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

CRANK, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the root of *cringe*, *krinkle*, to bend. D. *krinkel*, a curl; *kroakel*, a bend or winding; and *krank*, weak, is probably from bending; Ir. *france*, to make crooked. Qu. *קרן*, or the root of *crack*.]

1. Literally, a bend or turn. Hence, an iron axis with the end bent like an elbow, for moving a piston, the saw in a saw-mill, &c., and causing it to rise and fall at every turn.

2. Any bend, turn or winding. *Shak.*

3. A twisting or turning in speech; a conceit which consists in a change of the form or meaning of a word.

Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles. *Milton.*

4. An iron brace for various purposes. *Mar. Dict.*

CRANK, *a.* [D. *krank*; G. *id.*, weak; Sw. *kränka*, to afflict; Dan. *kraenker*, *id.*, or *krænker*, to careen a ship.]

In *seamen's language*, liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail.

2. Stout; bold; erect; as a cock crowing *crank*. *Spenser.*

CRANK, } *v. i.* [See *Crane*, *n.*, and *Crin-*

CRANK'LE, } *ite.*] To run in a winding course; to bend, wind and turn.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in. *Shak.*

CRANK'LE, *v. t.* To break into bends, turns or angles; to *crinkle*.

Old Vaga's stream— *Philips.*

CRANK'LE, *n.* A bend or turn; a *crinkle*.

CRANK'NESS, *n.* Liability to be overset, as a ship.

2. Stoutness; erectness.

CRAN'NIED, *a.* [See *Cranny*.] Having rents, chinks or fissures; as a *crannied* wall. *Brown. Shak.*

CRAN'NY, *n.* [Fr. *cran*; Arm. *cran*, a notch; L. *crena*; from the root of *rend*, Sax. *hrendan* or *rendan*; Arm. *ran-*