

6. Having indigested notions. *Milton.*
 7. Indigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect; as, *crude notions*; a *crude plan*; a *crude theory*. *Milton.*
CRU'DELY, *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.
CRU'DENESS, *n.* Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state; as the *crudeness* of flesh or plants, or of any body in its natural state.
 2. A state of being unformed, or indigested; immaturity; as the *crudeness* of a theory.
CRU'DITY, *n.* [*L. cruditas.*] Rawness; crudeness. Among physicians, undigested substances in the stomach; or unconcocted humors, not well prepared for expulsion; excrements. In the latter senses, it admits of the plural. *Coxe. Encyc.*
CRUDLE, *v. t.* To coagulate. But this word is generally written *curdle*, which see.
CRUDY, *a.* Concreted; coagulated. [*Not in use. See Curd.*] *Spenser.*
 2. Raw; chill. [*Not used. See Crude.*] *Shak.*
CRUEL, *a.* [*Fr. cruel; L. crudelis; It. crudele. See Crude and Rude.*]
 1. Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex or afflict; inhuman; destitute of pity, compassion or kindness; fierce; ferocious; savage; barbarous; hardhearted; *applied to persons or their dispositions.* "They are cruel and have no mercy." *Jer. vi.*
 2. Inhuman; barbarous; savage; causing pain, grief or distress; exerted in tormenting, vexing or afflicting.
 "Cursed be their wrath, for it was *cruel*." *Gen. xlix.*
 The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel*. *Prov. xii.*
 Others had trials of *cruel* mockings. *Heb. xi.*
CRUELLY, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously.
 Because he *cruelly* oppressed, he shall die in his iniquity. *Ezek. xviii.*
 2. Painfully; with severe pain, or torture; as, an instrument may cut the flesh most *cruelly*.
CRUELNESS, *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*
CRUELTY, *n.* [*L. crudelitas; Fr. cruauté.*]
 1. Inhumanity; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others; barbarity; *applied to persons*; as the *cruelty* of savages; and the *cruelty* and envy of the people. *Shak.*
 2. Barbarous deed; any act of a human being which inflicts unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex or afflict, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; wrong; injustice; oppression.
 With force and with *cruelty* have ye ruled them. *Ezek. xxxiv.*
CRUENTATE, *a.* [*L. cruentatus.*] Smearred with blood. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*
CRUET, *n.* [*Qu. Fr. creux, hollow, or cruche, from cruche. See Cruse.*]
 A vial or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

- CRUISE**, *n.* [*See Cruse.*]
CRUISE, *v. t.* *s. as z.* [*D. kruissen, from kruis, a cross; G. kreuzen; Dan. krydser; Fr. croiser. See Cross.*]
 To sail back and forth, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, or for protecting commerce; or to rove for plunder as a pirate. The admiral *cruised* between the Bahama isles and Cuba. We *cruised off* Cape Finisterre. A pirate was *cruising* in the gulf of Mexico.
CRUISE, *n.* A voyage made in *crossing* courses; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder.
CRUISER, *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; usually, an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder.
CRUISING, *ppr.* Sailing for the capture of an enemy's ships, or for protecting commerce, or for plunder as a pirate.
CRUM, *n.* [*Sax. cruma; D. kruim; G. krumm; Heb. Ch. כרם to gnaw, or break. Class Rm. No. 14. 16. 19. 25. 26.*]
 A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off.
 Lazarus, desiring to be fed with the *crums* which fell from the rich man's table. *Luke xvi.*
CRUM, *v. t.* To break or cut into small pieces; as, to *crum* bread into milk.
CRUMBLE, *v. t.* [*D. krumelen; G. krumeln.*]
 To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.
CRUMBLE, *v. i.* To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments.
 1. A stone is brittle, it will *crumble* into gravel. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To fall to decay; to perish; as, our flesh shall *crumble* into dust.
CRUMBLE, *pp.* Broken or parted into small pieces.
CRUMBLING, *ppr.* Breaking into small fragments; falling into small pieces; decaying.
CRUMENAL, *n.* [*L. crumena.*] A purse. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
CRUMENAL, *a.* Full of crums; soft.
CRUMP, *a.* [*Sax. crump; D. krom; G. krumm; Dan. krum; W. crom, erem, crooked; Ir. crom, whence cromaim, to bend, croman, the hip-bone, the rump. Crump, rump, rump, crumple, crimple, are doubtless of one family.*]
 Crooked; as *crump*-shouldered.
CRUMPET, *n.* A soft cake.
CRUMPLE, *v. i.* [*from crump. See Rump.*] The same word without a prefix.
 To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple. *Addison.*
CRUMPLE, *v. i.* To contract; to shrink. *Smith.*
CRUMPLED, *pp.* Drawn or pressed into wrinkles.
CRUMPLING, *ppr.* Drawing or pressing into wrinkles.
CRUMPLY, *n.* A small degenerate apple. *Johnson.*
CRUNK, } *v. i.* To cry like a crane.
CRUNKLE, } [*Not used.*]

- CRU'OR**, *n.* [*L.*] Gore; coagulated blood. *Greenhill.*
CRUP or **CRoup**, *n.* The buttocks.
CRUP, *a.* Short; brittle. [*Not in use.*]
CRUPPER, *n.* [*Fr. croupier; It. groppiera; Sp. grupera; from croupe, grappa, grupa, a ridge, the buttocks of a horse. See Croup.*]
 1. In the *manage*, the buttocks of a horse; the rump.
 2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail, prevents the saddle from being cast forward on to the horse's neck.
CRUPPER, *v. t.* To put a *crupper* on; as, to *crupper* a horse.
CRURAL, *a.* [*L. cruralis, from crus, cruris, the leg.*]
 Belonging to the leg; as the *crural artery*, which conveys blood to the legs, and the *crural vein*, which returns it. *Encyc.*
CRUSADE, *n.* [*Fr. croisade; It. crociata; Sp. cruzada; from L. cruz, Fr. croix, Sp. cruz, It. croce, a cross. Class Rg.*]
 A military expedition undertaken by christians, for the recovery of the Holy Land, the scene of our Savior's life and sufferings, from the power of infidels or Mohammedans. Several of these expeditions were carried on from Europe, under the banner of the *cross*, from which the name originated.
CRUSADE, *n.* A Portuguese coin, stamped with a cross.
CRUSAIDER, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade. *Robertson.*
CRUSE, *n.* [*D. kroes. See Crucible.*] A small cup.
 Take with thee a *cruse* of honey. 1 Kings xiv.
 In New England, it is used chiefly or wholly for a small bottle or vial for vinegar, called a *vinegar-cruse*.
CRUSET, *n.* [*Fr. creuset, formerly croiset. See Crucible.*]
 A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot. *Phillips.*
CRUSH, *v. t.* [*Fr. craser; Ir. scriosam.*] In Sw. *krossa*, in Dan. *kryster* signifies, to squeeze. In *It. crosco* is a crushing; and *crosciare*, to throw, strike, pour, or rain hard. There are many words in the Semitic languages which coincide with *crush* in elements and signification. *Ch. Heb.*
 Syr. *ܕܪܫ* to break in pieces; *ܕܪܫ*.
id.: *Eth.* *ረዘረ* to grind, whence *grist*; *Heb.* and *Ch. Syr.* *דָּרַס* to break, to crush; *Ar.* *رَضَ* the same. So *crash*, in English, and *Fr. briser, Arm. freusa*, to bruise. See Class Rd. No. 16. 20. 22. 41. 48. and Syr. No. 36. *See Rush.*
 1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze, so as to force a thing out of its natural shape; to bruise by pressure.
 The ass—*crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. *Numb. xxi.*
 To *crush* grapes or apples, is to squeeze them till bruised and broken, so that the juice escapes. Hence, to *crush out*, is to force out by pressure.
 2. To press with violence; to force together into a mass.