

**CER-RIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the *Cerrus*, or bitter oak. *Chaucer.*

**CER-RUS**, *n.* [L.] The bitter oak.  
**CERTAIN**, *a. certin.* [Fr. *certain*; Sp. *cierto*; It. *Port. certo*; from L. *certus*.]

1. Sure; true; undoubted; unquestionable; that cannot be denied; existing in fact and truth.

The dream is *certain* and the interpretation sure. Dan. ii.

2. Assured in mind; having no doubts; followed by *of*, before a noun.

However I with thee have fixed my lot,  
*Certain* to undergo like doom of death,  
Consort with thee. *Milton.*  
To make her *certain* of the sad event.

3. Unfailing; always producing the intended effect; as, we may have a *certain* remedy for a disease.

4. Not doubtful or casual; really existing. Virtue that directs our ways  
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryden.*

5. Stated; fixed; determinate; regular. Ye shall gather a *certain* rate every day. Ex. xvi.

6. Particular. There came a *certain* poor widow. Mark xii. In the plural number, a particular part or number; some; an indefinite part, number, or quantity. "Hanani came, he and *certain* men of Judah." "I mourned *certain* days." Neh. i. 2, 6.

In the latter sense, it is used as a noun; as, "*certain* also of your own poets have said." Acts xvii. **CERTAINLY**, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact. *Certainly* this was a righteous man. Luke xxiii.

2. Without failure. He said, I will *certainly* return to thee. Gen. xxvii.

**CERTAINTY**, *n.* A fixed or real state; truth; fact.

Know for a *certain*ty, that the Lord your God will no more drive out these nations. Josh. xxiii. Luke i.

2. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt.

*Certain*ty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exemption from failure; as the *certain*ty of an event, or of the success of a medicine.

The *certain*ty of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Ains.*

4. Regularity; settled state.

**CERTES**, *adv.* Certainly; in truth; verily. *Chaucer.*

**CERTIFICATE**, *n.* [Fr. *certificat*; It. *certificato*. See *Certify*.]

1. In a general sense, a written testimony not sworn to; a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and intended to verify a fact.

2. In a more particular sense, the written declaration, under the hand or seal or both, of some public officer, to be used as evidence in a court, or to substantiate a fact. A certificate of this kind may be considered as given under the oath of office.

3. Trial by certificate, is where the evidence of the person certifying is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute; as when the issue is whether a person was absent in the army, this is tried by the certificate

of the Mareshall of the army, in writing under his seal. *Blackstone.*

**CERTIFICATE**, *v. t. or i.* To give a certificate; to lodge a certificate with the proper officer, for the purpose of being exempted from the payment of taxes to support the ministry, in a parish or ecclesiastical society. *New England.*

2. To give a certificate to, acknowledging one to be a parishioner.

But such *certificated* person can gain no settlement. *Blackstone*. B. i. Ch. 9.

**CERTIFICATION**, *n.* The act of certifying.

**CERTIFIED**, *pp.* [See *Certify*.] Assured; made certain; informed.

**CERTIFIER**, *n.* One who certifies, or assures.

**CERTIFY**, *v. t.* [Fr. *certifier*; Sp. *certificar*; It. *certificare*; Low L. *certifico*; from *certus*, certain, and *ficio*, to make.]

1. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing, under hand, or hand and seal, to make known or establish a fact.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate, the decree is usually founded.

The judge shall *certify* under his hand, that the freehold came chiefly in question. *Blackstone.*

2. To give certain information to; applied to persons.

We have sent and *certified* the king. Ezra iv.

3. To give certain information of; applied to things.

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favor. *Hammond.*

It is followed by *of*, after the person, and before the thing told; as, I *certified* you of the fact.

**CERTIFYING**, *ppr.* Giving a written testimony, or certificate; giving certain notice; making certainly known.

**CERTIORARI**, *n.* [Low L. *certioror*, from *certus*, *certior*.]

A writ issuing out of Chancery, King's Bench or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court. This writ is obtained upon complaint of a party, that he has not received justice, or that he cannot have an impartial trial, in the inferior court. *Encyc.*

**CERTITUDE**, *n.* [Low L. *certitudo*, from *certus*, certain.] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*

**CERULEAN**, { *a.* [L. *ceruleus*; Fr. Sp. *ceruleo*.] Sky-colored; blue. *Thomson.*

**CERULIFIC**, *a.* Producing a blue or sky-color.

**CERUMEN**, *n.* [L. *ceru*, wax.] The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear.

**CERUSE**, *n.* [Fr. *ceruse*; L. It. *cerussa*; Sp. *cerusa*.]

White-lead; a carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse.

*Ceruse* of antimony is a white oxyd of antimony, which separates from the water in which diaphoretic antimony has been washed. *Nicholson.*

**CERUSED**, *a.* Washed with a preparation of white lead. *Beaumont.*

**CERVICAL**, *a.* [L. *cervix*, the neck, whence *cervicatus*.]

Belonging to the neck; as the *cervical* nerves; *cervical* vessels. *Encyc.*

**CERVIN**, { *a.* [L. *cervinus*; Sp. *cervino*; from L. *cervus*, a deer; W. *caru*; Corn. and Arm. *karu*; Kauchetka. *haru*.]

Pertaining to the deer, or to animals of the genus *Cervus*.

**CESAREAN**, *a.* The *Cesarean* operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting; an operation, which, it is said, gave name to *Cesar*, the Roman emperor.

**CESPITI-TIOUS**, *a.* [L. *cespes*, turf.] Pertaining to turf; made of turf. *Gough.*

**CES PITOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to turf; turfy. A *cespitous* or turfy plain, has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet or matting. *Martyn.*

**CES**, as a noun, a rate or tax, and as a verb, to rate or lay a tax, is probably a corruption of *asses*, or from the same root. It is not used. *Spenser.*

**CESSE**, *v. i.* [L. *cesso*, to cease.] To neglect a legal duty. *Obs.* *Cowel.*

**CESSATION**, *n.* [L. *cessatio*, from *cesso*, to cease.]

1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

2. A ceasing or suspension of operation, force or effect; as a *cessation* of the laws of nature.

A *cessation* of arms, an armistice or truce, agreed to by the commanders of armies, to give time for a capitulation, or for other purposes.

**CESAVIT**, *n.* [L. *cesso*, to cease, *cessavit*, he hath ceased.]

In law, a writ given by statute, to recover lands, when the tenant or occupier has *ceased* for two years to perform the service, which constitutes the condition of his tenure, and has not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained, or the tenant has so inclosed the land that the lord cannot come upon it to distrain. *Blackstone.*

**CES-SE**, *n.* [See *Cess*.] A ceasing; a neglect to perform services or payment for two years. [See *Cessavit*.] *Blackstone.*

**CESSIBILITY**, *n.* [See *Cede* and *Cession*.] The act of giving way or receding. [Little used.] *Digby.*

**CES-SIBLE**, *a.* [See *Cede*.] Giving way; yielding; easy to give way. *Digby.*

**CES-SION**, *n.* [L. *cessio*; Fr. *cession*; from L. *cedo*, *cessum*. See *Cede*.]

1. The act of giving way; a yielding to force or impulse. *Bacon.*

2. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person; particularly, a surrender of conquered territory to its former proprietor or sovereign, by treaty.

3. In the civil law, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment. *Encyc.*

4. In ecclesiastical law, the leaving of a benefice without dispensation or being otherwise qualified. When an ecclesiastical person is created a bishop, or when the parson of a parish takes another benefice, without dispensation, the benefices are void by *cession*, without resignation. *Encyc.*