

**UNIVERSAL
TECHNOLOGICAL DICTIONARY**

OR

FAMILIAR EXPLANATION

OF THE TERMS

USED IN

ALL ARTS AND SCIENCES,

CONTAINING

DEFINITIONS DRAWN FROM THE ORIGINAL WRITERS,

AND ILLUSTRATED BY PLATES, DIAGRAMS, CUTS, &c.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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CERUSSA (*Chem.*) *Ceruse*, White-lead; a carbonate of lead, prepared by exposing thin plates of lead to the hot vapours of vinegar, or other acetic acids.—*Cerussa Antimonii*, Ceruse of Antimony; a perfect oxide of antimony prepared by nitre.

CERUSSE/A *urina* (*Med.*) White urine, which looks as if Ceruse had been mixed with it.

CERVUS (*Ant.*) a forked stake or palisado driven into the ground to annoy the enemy; so called from its resembling the horn of a stag in shape.

Tibull. l. 4, *carm.* 1, v. 82.

*Jam te non alius belli tenet aptius artes:
Qua deceat tutam castris praeferere fossam;
Qualiter adversos hosti defigere cervos.*

CERVUS (*Numis.*) is a common symbol of Diana on coins. [vide *Arcus*]

CERVUS (*Zool.*) the stag or deer, the female of which was called *cerva*, in the Greek, for both genders, *ἔλαφος*, is designated by Virgil *cæripes*, to denote that it was surefooted. *Virg. Æn.* l. 6, v. 803.

Fixerit aripedem cervam licet.

And by Catullus it is distinguished for its fleetness, when speaking of Achilles.

Catull. Epithal. Pel. et Thes. v. 342.

Flammae praveret celeris vestigia cervæ.

The poets Pindar, Anacreon, and Sophocles, have also described the *cerva*, or hind, as having horns; but in this they are contradicted by Aristotle, Pliny, and other naturalists.

The principal kinds of deer noticed by the ancients, as well as moderns, are—*Tarandus*, *τάρανδος*, the *Cervus tarandus* of Linnæus, the Rein Deer.—*Cervus*, *ἔλαφος*, *Cervus elaphus*, the Stag.—*Platyceros*, *πλατυκέρας*, the *Cervus platyceros*, or Fallow Deer.—*Caprea*, *δορῆας*, the *Cervus capreolus*, or Roe-Buck.—*Axis*, the *Cervus axis*, or the Spotted Axis. [vide *Cervus*] The *cervus* is distinguished according to its age, in Greek, into *εἰσέτης*, the young fawns just after they are brought forth; *ἡβῆσι*, the fawns when they begin to feed; *παρτιδίας*, *subulones*, spitters, whose horns begin to bud forth; *κέρσας*, those which are furnished with full branching horns. *Aristot. Hist. Anim.* l. 6, 9, &c.; *Plin.* l. 8, 11, &c.; *Ælian. Hist. Anim.* l. 7, &c.

CERVUS, in the Linnean system, a genus of animals, Class *Mammalia*, Order *Pecora*.

Generic Character. Horns solid, branched annually, deciduous.—*Fore-teeth*, lower eight.—*Tusks*, upper solitary.

Species. The species differ both in the size of their horns and in their general make. They are as follow, namely—*Cervus alces*, in French *l'Elan*, the Elk, or Moose Deer, the largest of the tribe.—*Cervus tarandus*, the *Rangifer* of Gessner, the *Cervus rangifer* of Ray; in French *le Renne*, the Rein Deer, an inhabitant of Lapland.—*Cervus elaphus*, in French *le Cerf*, the Stag, or Red Deer, the female of which is called the hind. This animal is distinguished by its branching horns.—*Cervus dama*, the *Dama vulgaris* of Gessner, the *Cervus platyceros* of Ray; in French *le Daim et la Daine*, the Fallow Deer, the Common Buck and Doe, having branching horns palmated at the top.—*Cervus Virginiana*, the *Dama Virginiana* of Ray, the Virginian Deer.—*Cervus axis*, in French *l'Axis*, the Spotted Axis, one of the most beautiful animals of this tribe.—*Cervus pygæus*, seu *Cervus aha*, Tailless Deer.—*Cervus Mexicanus*, the *Teutlal maçane* of Hernandez; in French *Chevreuil d'Amerique*, Mexican Deer.—*Cervus porcinus*,

in French *Cerf-cochon*, Porcine Deer.—*Cervus capreolus*, the *Capreolus* of Gessner; in French *le Chevreuil*, the Roe.—*Cervus muntjac*, in French *le Chevreuil des Indes*, Rib-faced Deer.—*Cervus Guineensis*, the Grey Deer.

CESARE (*Log.*) a syllogism of the second figure, consisting of a universal affirmative proposition between two universal negatives; as,

C e No animal is incorporeal;

S a All angels are incorporeal; therefore,

R e No angel is an animal.

CESARIAN SECTION (*Med.*) vide *Cæsarean Section*.

CESSTAT EXECUTIO (*Law*) an abatement of a writ towards one of two defendants who has been tried and convicted of a trespass, until the same has been tried against the other defendant.

CESSATION OF ARMS (*Mil.*) an armistice or occasional truce, particularly in the case of a siege, when, if the governor find that he must either surrender or sacrifice himself and the garrison to the enemy, he plants a white flag on the breach, or beats the *chamade* to capitulate, when both parties cease firing.

CESSAVIT (*Law*) a writ lying against a man who holds lands by rent or other services, and neglects or ceases to perform his services for two years together; or where a religious house hath lands given it on condition of performing certain offices, as reading prayers, or giving alms, and neglects it. *F. N. B.* 208.

CESSE (*Law*) an assessment or tax. *Stat. 22 Hen.* 8, c. 3. Also, an exacting of provisions at a certain rate for the deputy's family and garrison soldiers.

CESSEO (*Law*) *cession*; a ceasing, yielding up, or giving over; as when an ecclesiastical person is created bishop, or a parson of a parish takes another benefice without dispensation, or being otherwise not qualified, they are said to be void by *cession*.

CESSESION (*Law*) vide *Cessio*.—*Cession*, an act whereby a person surrenders up to another person a right which belonged to himself.—*Cession of effects*, the act of delivering up all effects real and personal by a merchant to his creditors, in order to free himself from all actions and prosecutions; and is either voluntary, which frees the debtor from all the demands of his creditors upon any future estates or effects he may acquire; or *forced*, when his creditors are authorized to seize any effects that may come into his hands in payment of his debts.

CESSESIONARY BANKRUPT (*Law*) one who has yielded up his estates to be divided amongst his creditors.

CESSEOR (*Law*) one who ceases or neglects to perform a duty so long as to incur the danger of the law. *F. N. B.* 136.

CESSURE (*Law*) or *Cesser*, ceasing; giving over; or departing from. *Stat. West.* 2, c. 1.

CESSEUS (*Law*) assessments or taxes.

CESTICILLUS (*Ant.*) a wisp of straw which women laid upon their heads who carried pails. *Fest. de Verb. Signif.*

CESTREUS (*Ich.*) *κέρσος*, the mullet.

CESTRITES oinum (*Med.*) *κέρσιτης οἶνος*, from *κέρσος*, betony; wine impregnated with betony.

CESTRON (*Bot.*) the herb Betony.

CESTROSPHENDONE (*Ant.*) a sort of sling or engine of war for casting darts. *Liv.* l. 42, c. 65.

CESTROTA (*Ant.*) *κέρσων*, pieces of ivory or horn wrought with the tool called the *cestrum*. *Plin.* l. 11, c. 37; *Hesychius*.

CESTRUM (*Ant.*) *κέρσος*, a graving tool; and also a borer, awl, or wimble. *Plin.* l. 35, c. 11.

CESTRUM (*Bot.*) a genus of plants, Class 5 *Pentandria*, Order 1 *Monogymia*.