

**SUPPLEMENT TO  
CRAIG'S UNIVERSAL  
DICTIONARY**

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Supplement to Craig's Universal Dictionary by P. Austin Nuttall

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**P. AUSTIN NUTTALL**

**SUPPLEMENT TO  
CRAIG'S UNIVERSAL  
DICTIONARY**



**SUPPLEMENT**  
TO  
**CRAIG'S UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY;**

CONTAINING

**MANY THOUSAND NEW TERMS**

CONNECTED WITH

*Literature, Science, and Art, Technology, Commerce, and Law,*

WITH PREFIX

**ETYMOLOGY, DEFINITION, AND PRONUNCIATION.**

**BY P. AUSTIN NUTTALL, LL.D.,**

EDITOR OF THE OXFORD DICTIONARY.

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## P R E F A C E.

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To adapt words to things, "*aptare verba rebus*," as Quintilian observes, is the province of the lexicographer; and as new ideas, new arts, and new discoveries are constantly springing into existence with the ever-onward progress of civilization, his philological labours can never cease to be in demand. His task, however, is not always an easy one. He rests not on a bed of roses. He expects no praise. He "can only hope to escape reproach."

In the whole range of literature, nothing, perhaps, requires more patient research than the hunting for new words, and the discovery of those which have been omitted by preceding lexicographers. "But to search," as Dr. Johnson observes, "is not always to find; and to find is not always to be informed." Thus, on the Editor's discovering a new word, or one which had been omitted by his predecessor, its etymology, definition, and pronunciation had to be given, and the authority for its use, when practicable, to be quoted. Though Craig had devoted much time and attention to the object of making his Dictionary complete, the present compiler has succeeded in collecting, from numerous sources, about ten thousand useful words, some of which are entirely new, and others appear altogether to have escaped his predecessor's researches. "Those who have much leisure to think," says Johnson, "will always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words or combinations of words."

Through the inventions of art, and the cultivation of science, a language becomes amplified and copious. The discoveries and improvements in machinery and manufactures are constantly adding new terms, which, though formed in the first instance from the rude nomenclature of the working artisan, and considered as purely technical, at length become the ordinary language of society. With the words from such a mintage, definition is often difficult, and etymology sometimes impossible. Hence arise the perplexities and doubts of the lexicographer. "They that have frequent

intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves" (says our great lexicographer) "must in time have a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and the Indian coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port; but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech." In the same spirit, Mr. Simmonds, in his "Dictionary of Trade Products,"\* says that, "with the extending range and wants of commerce, new articles are brought in, new trades arise, and new technical terms are introduced in the arts and manufactures, with which it is impossible to keep pace." Of Mr. Simmonds' carefully compiled and useful work the Editor has not failed to avail himself.

In words deduced from the classical languages, there is less doubt and less difficulty than in the usual technicalities of art and commerce, because they are generally self-explanatory. Thus, when a new idea, or a new discovery, connected with science or the arts, presents itself to the mind, the Greek or Latin language is the great technological mine into which the lexicographer or the scholar can safely dive. Hence we have PHOTOGRAPHY (light-describing), PHONOGRAPHY (sound-describing), TELEGRAM (describing afar), and numerous terms of Greek origin recently introduced into the nomenclature of science. In the "Report of the Privy Council on Public Health and Diseases of Cattle," a multitude of new and useful terms have thus been adopted, which are fully explained in the pages of this Supplement; as ANTHRAX, a carbuncular or fiery fever in cattle; SCALETHIASIS, a disease peculiar to swine; STROMANTHRAX, an inflammatory disease of the stomach; STRONGYLUS, a parasitical affection of the respiratory organs of calves and pigs.

But with every care and attention, on the part of the compiler of a Dictionary, serious omissions may possibly be discovered, or faults observed, by the critical reader. "To pursue perfection," says Johnson, "is, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun; which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them."

\* Published by Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.



SUPPLEMENT  
to  
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AARDVARK—ABLAQUATE

ABLER—ACALOT.

**AARDVARK**, *ard'vark*, *s.* (Dutch.) An edentate animal of S. America.

**AARDWOLF**, *ard'wolf*, *s.* (Dutch.) A carnivorous digitigrade animal, intermediate between the hyena and the civet.

**AARON'S ROD**, *a'ronz-rod*, *s.* In Architecture, the representation of a rod with a serpent twined round it.

**AAVORA**, *a'vora*, *s.* The fruit of a species of West-Indian palm-tree.

**ABACA**, *ab'a-ka*, *s.* A kind of fax which grows in the Philippine Islands.

**ABACAY**, *ab'a-ay*, *s.* A species of parrot; the calangay.

**ABACTION**, *ab-ak'shun*, *s.* (Lat.) The stealing of cattle or herds in numbers.

**ABANET**, *ab'a-net*, *s.* (Heb.) A girdle worn by Jewish priests; a bandage used in surgery.

**ABAT VOIX**, *ab-a-vo-aw'*, *s.* (Latin, to throw down, and *vox*, the voice, Fr.) The canopy, or sounding-board, placed over a pulpit for the purpose of dispersing the voice of the preacher.

**ABELLA**, *a-be'la*, *s.* (so named in honour of Dr. C. Abel, attached to the Chinese Embassy, under Lord Amherst.) A genus of greenhouse plants, which produces very pretty flowers: Order, Caprifoliaceae.

**ABELAL**, *ab'al*, *s.* (Arabic.) The fruit of a species of Asiatic cypress, used medicinally as an emmenagogue.

**ABIES ALBERTIANA**, *ab'o-see al-ber-to-n'a*, *s.* *Abies*, l. S.) A beautiful and hardy coniferous tree, recently introduced from California, and so named in memory of the late Prince Consort. A fine specimen was lately planted by Prince Alfred in the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh: Order, Pinaceae.

**ABIGAIL**, *ab'i-je-il*, *s. pl.* (*abigo*, to drive away, Lat.) Among our ancestors, a term applied to those thieves who were guilty of abaction, or the crime of feloniously driving away cattle. The Roman law punished more severely than other thieves the *abget*, or stealer of cattle.—*Abigones*.

**ABLAQUATE**, *ab-lak'wo-ate*, *v. s.* (*ablatus*, to disentangle, Lat.) To lay bare or loosen the earth round the roots of trees.

SUPPL.

[1]

**ABELER**, *a'bler*, *a.* (comparative of *abile*.) More competent or more able; superl., *ablist*.

**ABORDAGE**, *ab-awrd'age*, *s.* (Fr.) Collision between ships at sea.

**ABRAVAT**, *ab-rawen'*, *s.* A red ochre, or kind of clay, used to darken new mahogany.

**ABRAXAS**, *ab-rak'sas*, *s.* Among antiquaries, the name of an antique gem or stone, with the word *abraxas* engraven upon it, with the representation of saints or angels. They appear originally to have come from Egypt, and were struck in honour of the god of the Basilidians, whom they supposed to be the Supreme Deity. The characters on these abraxas are usually Greek, Hebrew, Coptic, or Hebraic, or some mongrel character to render them the more mysterious.

**ABSCIDENT**, *ab-sc'ident*, *a.* (*abs*, and *cedo*, to depart from, Lat.) An epithet applied to the decayed part of an organised body, which is separated from the sound part.

**ABSCISSION**, *ab-sash'un*, *s.* (Lat.) A departing or separation from.

**ABSCONDO**, *ab-skon'she-o*, *s.* (Lat.) In Anatomy, the cavity of a bone which conceals and receives the head of another bone.

**ABSINTHATE**, *ab-sin'tate*, *s.* (Lat.) In Chemistry, a salt formed by the combination of absinthic acid with a base.

**ABSINTHIC**, *ab-sin'tik*, *a.* Obtained from absinthium.

**ABSIST**, *ab-sist'*, *v. n.* (*ab*, and *sisto*, to stand still, Lat.) To cease; to stand off; to keep at a distance.

**ABSONATE**, *ab'so-nate*, *v. s.* (*absonus*, ill-sounding, Lat.) To dislike; to hate; to avoid.

**ABSTRINGENT**, *ab-strin'jent*, *s.* (*abstringo*, to bind, Lat.) Any medicine used to remove obstructions or concretions.

**AVUSIO**, *ab-u'sho-o*, *s.* (Lat.) In Oratory and Rhetoric, a figure of speech by which words are used with some deviation from their usual meaning.

**ACACALOT**, *a-kak'a-lot*, } *s.* A bird of Mexico,  
**ACALOT**, *ak'a-lot*, } the Tantalus Mexicanus, which resembles the ibis; also called the Water raven.

- ACACT**, ak'a-se, s. (a, priv., and *ka'ok*, evil, Gr.) A disposition void of malice; honesty of intention.
- ACALYSINE**, a-ka'l'e-sin, } a. (Lat.) In  
**ACALYSINOUS**, a-ka'l'i-se-nus, } Botany, deni-  
tate of a calyx or flower cup.
- ACANTHOSPERMUM**, a-kan-tho-sper'mum, s.  
(*akanthos*, a spine, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.)  
A genus of plants: Order, Compositae.
- ACANTHOTHACHYS**, a-kan-tho-sta'kis, s. (*akanthos*, a spine, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr.) A  
genus of stove-cultivated plants: Order,  
Bromeliaceae.
- ACAPNON**, a-ka'p-non, s. The herb Marjoram;  
also honey taken from the hive without  
smoking.
- ACARA**, ak'a-ra. A freshwater fish of Brazil.
- ACARALUCCO**, a-ca-ra-lu'ku, s. A remarkable  
fish, found in the Western Ocean.
- ACARIE**, a-ka'ri-e, s. (a, priv., and *karpos*,  
fruit, Gr.) Unfruitfulness; barrenness.
- ACCRETAE**, ak-kreet', a. (*accretus*, grown to-  
gether, Lat.) In Botany, applied to two parts  
grown together, or to the increase of addi-  
tional substance.
- ACCUBITION**, ak-ku-bish'un, s. In Heraldry, hooked  
in another.
- ACCUBITION**, ak-ku-bish'un, s. (*accumbere*, to re-  
cline, Lat.) The act of sitting or lying  
down.
- ACERACIOUS**, a-ser'a-the-us, a. (*acer*, sharp, or  
pungent, Lat.) Applied to a small natural  
order of trees, of which *Acer*, or maple, is the  
type.
- ACERATUM**, a-ser-a'tum, s. (a, priv., and  
*keras*, a horn, Gr.) A species of plant multi-  
plied from cuttings: Order, Eileocarpaceae.
- ACERTE**, a-ser'te, s. A species of butterfly,  
with subulated wings, found in India.
- ACETOMETRY**, a-se-tom'e'tri, s. (*acetum*, vine-  
gar, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The mea-  
surement or process of ascertaining the strength  
of acetic acid or vinegar.
- ACHILMENNES**, ak-o-m'e'nis, s. (a name given by  
E. P. Browne, in his History of Jamaica.) A  
beautiful flowering conservatory plant: Order  
Gesneriaceae.
- ACHISA**, ak'e-ri, s. In Botany, a species of  
Canna, a plant with a large esculent root,  
which yields a quantity of starch superior to  
the ordinary arrowroot.
- ACHIROPOETOUS**, a-ki-ro-po'e'tus, a. (a, priv.,  
*cheir*, the hand, and *poiesis*, to make, Gr.) Made  
without hands; miraculous or wonderful.
- ACHIR**, ak'ne, (*achne*, husk of corn, Gr.)  
chaff; husk; refuse; smoke; froth.
- ACHROUS**, a'k-ro-us, a. (a, priv., and *chole*,  
bile, Gr.) Deficient in bile.
- ACHRO**, ak'ro, s. An Indian drug.
- ACHRYA**, ak-m'e'na, s. (from *achra*, a nymph  
of Venus.) An ornamental species of plant;  
Order, Myrtaceae.—*De Candolle*.
- ACINACES**, a-sin'a-sen, s. A sort of Persian  
sabra.
- ACINETA**, a-se-ne'te, s. (*akinetes*, immovable,  
Gr.) A genus of plants nearly allied to  
Parietaria: Order, Orchidaceae.—*Linkley*.
- ACIS**, a'is, s. (from *actis*, the mythological son  
of Pannus.) A bulbous-rooted plant: Order,  
Amryllidaceae.
- ACONDYLOSE**, a-kon'de-lose, } a. (a, priv., and  
**ACONDYLOSE**, a-kon'de-lus, } *kondylus*, a  
kneekle, Gr.) In Botany, applied to stalks  
without joints; jointless.
- ACOPH**, a-kop'ik, a. (a, priv., and *kopos*,  
labour, Gr.) That prevents or remedies wear-  
iness.
- ACOPICA**, a-kop'e-ka, s. (a, priv., and *kopos*,  
labour, Gr.) In pharmacy, a medicine that  
allays weariness.
- ACOPHIS**, a-kop'is, s. A fossil salt, a kind of  
precious salt.
- ACOPUM**, a-kop'um, s. A warm fomentation.
- ACOUSMATIC**, ak-ows-mat'ika, s. pl. (*akousa*,  
to hear, and *matheteo*, to teach, Gr.) Those  
students who have not completed their five  
years' probation; a term applied to the  
younger disciples of Pythagoras.
- ACORTIS**, ak'o-ris, s. An African blue cond.
- ACRALIA**, a-kra'l'e-a, s. (*akros*, extremity, Gr.)  
In Anatomy and Surgery, any extreme part  
of the body, as the arms, feet, &c.
- ACREMONIUM**, ak-re-mo'na-um, s. (*akremos*, a  
branch, Gr.) so called from the clustered  
thence.) The name of a curious little fungus  
growing from dead sticks: Order, Fungi.—  
*Link.*
- ACRIOPSIS**, ak-re-op'sis, s. (*akre*, summit,  
and *opsis*, the eye, Gr.) A pretty flowering  
shrub: Order, Orchidaceae.—*Blume*.
- ACROGLOPHIN**, ak-ro-glok'in, s. (*akre*, the  
top, and *glochin*, the point of a spear, Gr.)  
An important species of herbaceous plants:  
Order, Chenopodiaceae.
- ACROTHICIA**, ak-ro-nik'e-a, s. (*akre*, sum-  
mit, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) The name of a  
handsome shrub, with white clustering flowers,  
of an agreeable odour, resembling orange bloss-  
oms: Order, Rutaceae.—*Forster*.
- ACROPATHY**, ak'ro-path'e, s. (*akre*, extremity,  
and *pathos*, suffering, Gr.) In pathology,  
diseased action in any of the extremities of  
the body.
- ACROPELA**, ak-ro-pe'ra, s. (*akre*, the summit,  
and *pera*, a small snail, Gr.) on account of  
the small sack-like appendage at the top of  
the labellum.) A genus of plants, producing  
pale-yellow and purple-spotted flowers: Order,  
Orchidaceae.
- ACROPHYLLUM**, ak-ro-fil'um, s. (*akre*, sum-  
mit, and *phyllum*, a leaf, Gr.) A flowering  
greenhouse plant, so named from the leaves  
growing at the apex of the branches above  
the whorls of the flowers: Order, Campaniaceae.  
—*Benth.*
- ACROPODIUM**, ak-ro-po-do-nim, s. (*akre*, sum-  
mit, and *podes*, feet, Gr.) In Zoology, the  
upper surface of the foot, and particularly of  
a bird.
- ACROPY**, ak'rope, s. Defective articulation.
- ACROTETIASM**, ak-ro-te'ri-asm, s. (*akre*, ex-  
treme, Gr.) Amputation of some extreme  
part.
- ACROTIC**, a-krot'ik, a. (*akre*, summit, Gr.)  
Pertaining to the surface or upper part.
- ACROTISM**, ak'ro-tizm, s. Defect of animal  
prolaxation.
- ACTINIC**, ak-tin'ik, a. (*aktis*, a ray of the sun.)  
Belating to actinism, as the "actinic force of  
the solar ray."

**ACTINOMERIS**, ak-to-nom'e-ri-s, *s.* (*aktis*, a ray, and *meris*, a part, Gr., in reference to their radiatic appearance.) An ornamental genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.—*Nuttall*.

**ACTUOSE**, ak'tu-ose, } *a.* (*actio*, action, Lat.)

**ACTUOUS**, ak'tu-us, } Having the power of action.

**ACUMENITY**, a-ku-men-i'te, *s.* (*acumen*, sharpness, Lat.) Sharpness at the point; quickness of perception; acuteness.

**ACTROLOGY**, a-ze-ro'l'o-je, *s.* (*akros*, without authority, and *logos*, speech, Gr.) Improper or careless diction; unmeaning disputation.

**ADDABLE**, ad'da-bl, *a.* That may be added.

**ADDORSÉ**, ad-dawr'sé, *v. a.* (*ad*, to, and *dorsum*, a back, Lat.) In Heraldry, to place back to back.

**ADICATIST**, a-dek'a-tist, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *decetio*, to decimate, from *deka*, ten, Gr.) One who is not decimated, or refuses to pay tithes.

**ADENIFORM**, a-dé-ne-fawrm, *a.* (*aden*, a gland, Gr., and *forma*, form, Lat.) Of a gland-like shape.

**ADENTITE**, ad-en'tite, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, Gr.) Inflammation of a gland or glands.

**ADENOCALYXMA**, a-de-no-ka-lyx'ma, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *calyxma*, a covering, Gr.) A genus of plants, so called from the leaves and calyxes being beset with pateriform glands: Order, Bignoniacæ.—*Martius*.

**ADENOPHTHALMIA**, a-de-not'halm'ia, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) Inflammation of the glands of the eye.

**ADENOSERADENOSE**, } *a.* (*aden*, a gland, Gr.)

**ADENOUS**, ad'e-nus, } Like or pertaining to a gland.

**ADENOSTEMMA**, ad-o-nos-ten'ma, *s.* (*aden*, a gland, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr.) An annual weed: Order, Compositæ.

**ADIPSON**, ad-ip'son, *s.* (*a*, priv., and *dipax*, thirst, Gr.) In Pathology, a medicine that tends to allay extreme thirst.

**AD-LIBITUM**, ad-lib'i-tum. (Lat.) At pleasure, without restriction.

**ADORSÉ**, ad'orse, *s.* (Sp.) Unburnt bricks made of straw, earth, and dung dried in the sun.

**ADMISSORY**, ad-mis'sor-e, *a.* (*ad*, and *mittere*, sent to, Lat.) Giving admission to any place, public or private; having the right of entrance.

**ADORNMENT**, a-dawrn'ing-je, *ad.* By the act of adorning.

**ADORSÉ**, a-lost', *a.* (*adocser*, Fr.) In Heraldry, placed back to back.

**ADRACANTH**, ad-ra-ganth, *s.* Gum dragon.

**ADSCRIPT**, ad'skript, *s.* (*ad*, to, and *scriptus*, enrolled, from *scribo*, to write, Lat.) A person attached to some particular locality; one held to the service of his lord, as in feudal times.

**AD-VALOREM**, ad-va-lo'rem. (Lat.) According to the value. In Commerce and Finance an *ad-valorem* duty is a certain per-centage on the value or price of the goods intended for sale or exportation.

**ADVERTENTLY**, ad-vert'ent-je, *ad.* In a needful, careful, or advertent manner.

**ADVOYER**, ad-voï'er-er, *s.* (Fr.) One who sees to things. In Switzerland the chief magistrate of a town or canton.

**ADY**, a'de. A species of West-Indian palm tree; also the name of the Malabar foot, equal to about 10 2 inches.—*Simmonds*.

**ÆCHMERA**, ek-mé'a, *s.* (*æchme*, a' point, in allusion to the points on the calyxes.) A genus of showy plants, which is increased by suckers: Order, Bromeliacæ, which see.—*Ruiz and Pavon*.

**ÆD, ED, EAD**, (Sax.) Initial syllables signifying *happy*; as *Ælward*, a prosperous guardian.

**ÆDLITY**, e-dil'e-ty, *s.* (*ædes*, an edifice, Lat.) The duty of an edile; superintendance of public edifices, &c.; capability of erecting buildings, and keeping them in repair.

**ÆGLOGUR**, eg'log, *s.* A pastoral; the old word for Eclogue.

**ÆGLUS**, eg'lus, the camelion thistle.

**ÆGOMÆATHRUM**, e-go-mæa'thru-m, *s.* (*æis*, a goat, and *thrus*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbellifera.

**ÆLE**, e'le, (Sax. *ælp*.) Victorious aid.

**ÆNEID**, e-ne'id, *s.* A famous epic poem, written in Latin by Virgil, of which Æneas, a Trojan prince, is the hero. Next to Homer's Iliad it is considered the finest poem ever written.

**ÆOLIC**, e-olik, *a.* Pertaining to Æolia, part of Greece. See *Æolian*, i. 40.

**ABSOLUTE**. See *Æsculte*, i. 41.

**ÆROSCOPY**, æ-ro-o-sep'se, *s.* (*æir*, the air, and *stéptomai*, to perceive, or examine, Gr.) The faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennæ of insects.

**ÆSCHYNITE**, e'shen-ite. (*æischyæ*, sensitive-ness, or modesty, Gr.) A brownish yellow ore from the Ural mountains, containing titanium, zirconium, and cerium.

**ÆSTHETIC**, æ-thes'tik, *a.* (*æisthêsia*, perception of the senses, Gr.) Pertaining to the perception of the beautiful in nature or art.

**AFFECTING**, af-fekt'ing, *part. or a.* Having power to excite or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic.

**AFFECTINGLY**, af-fekt'ing-je, *ad.* In a manner to excite emotions; in an affecting manner.

**AFFECTUOUSLY**, af-fek'ty-us-je, *ad.* In an affecting manner.

**AFFINAGE**, af-fin'aje, *s.* A refining of metal.

**AFFIXTURE**, af-fiks'ture, *s.* That which is affixed.

**AFFORDMENT**, af-ford'ment, *s.* Donation; grant.—*Quæsete*.

**AFFRIZ**, a-fow'iz, *a.* or *ad.* In a state of antagonism; not free.

**AFTER-COMER**, aft'er-kum'er, *s.* A successor.

**AFTER-DAYS**, aft'er-days, *s. pl.* Future times.

**AFTER-ENDEAVOUR**, aft'er-en-dev'ur, *s.* A subsequent attempt or effort.

**AFTER-HOPE**, aft'er-hope, *s.* Future hope.

**AFTER-HOURS**, aft'er-owr, *s. pl.* Hours that follow; hours succeeding those usually devoted to business.

**AFTER-INGS**, aft'er-ings, *s. pl.* The last milk that can be drawn from a cow in milking; milkings.

**AFTER-LOVE**, aft'er-lov, *s.* The second or later love.

**AFTERMOST**, aft'er-moset, *a. superl.* Hindmost; last; opposed to *foremost*. In Nautical language, nearest the stern.