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EDITED BY

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

B. A. LOND., M.A. OXON., LL.D. EDIN., LL.D. GLASC., LL.D. DUBLIN, DCL. DURHAM, LLITT. UNIV. WALES, LLITT. CAPE TOWN,
PH.D. FREIBURG IM BREISGAU; FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY; HONORARY F.R.S. EDINB.; FOREIGN
MEMBER OF AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF
IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, VIENNA, OF THE ROYAL
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PART I. Q AND R.

By W. A. CRAIGIE,

M.A. OXON.; M.A., LL.D. ST. ANDREW.

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1591 *Sylvester Du Barlas* l. ii. 153 Too-much Cold..
Waters his face, hollows his rheumy eyes. 1614 — *Tobacco*
Rational 414. Base rheumy cascade. 1700 *Devonshire Oracle*
Med. l. 109 His head, and rheumy eyes distill in show'rs.
1837 *Campbell Rev.* iv. 16. (1837) l. 127 The rheumy
sickness of extreme age. 1841 *Tennyson's Vision of Sin*
xiii. Till, the glow-worm of the grave Glimmer in thy
rheumy eyes. 1895 *Lawrence's Master* li. 14. A rheumy-eyed

3. Moist, damp, wet; esp. of the air (cf., however,
RHEUMATISM 45).

1601 *Shakspeare* *Tit. C.* ii. 1. 266 And will he steal out of his
wretched bed To tempt the Rheumy and enurged Air
To add unto his sickness? 1715 *Rowe's Lady Jane Grey*
v. 1. The light, with her raw And rheumy dumps infests
the dusky air. 1866 J. B. Rose *in* *Orville's Med.* 12 Fourth-
with, on rheumy pinnas (*or, madidus alas*) bieth he. 1876
T. Hayne *Althaus* l. 287 The two sisters walked... into
the rheumy air.

Rhowhurb, obs. form of RHUBARB.

Rhexia (rē'ks-iā). [mod.L. (Linnaeus), = late
L. *rhexia* (Pliny).] A genus of North American
plants of the N. O. *Melastomaceae*; a plant of this
genus, meadow-beauty or deer-grass.

1837 *Webster's Constant L'Escurier* 13 The rhexias
died, and cassia fell.

Rhigolene (rī-gō-lē-nē). *Cicero*. [fr. Gr. *ῥίγος*
cold + L. *oleum* oil + *-ene*.] The lightest and
most volatile liquid obtained from petroleum, used
to produce local anesthesia.

1866 *Chen*, *Nouv. XIII.* 243/4 Rhigolene, a Petroleum
Naphtha for Producing Anesthesia by Freezing, by Henry
J. Bigelow, M.D.

Rhimes; see RHYME, RIME.

Rhinal (rō'nāl), a. [fr. Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίς* + *-al*.]
Belonging to or connected with the nose.

1804 in *Webster*. 1875 *Huxley in Encycl. Brit.* l. 755/2
From the ventral face, just behind the truncated anterior
end of the chondrocranium (of a frog's skull) spring two
smaller cartilages. These may be termed the rhinal pro-
cesses. 1834 M. MacKenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 232
The rhinal mirror should then be carried to the back of the
throat. 1897 *Althaus's Syst. Med.* IV. 717 A rhinal or
rhino-pharyngeal intubation.

Rhinarium (rō'mē-ri'um). [mod.L., fr. Gr.
ῥίς, *ῥίς* nose + *-arium*. Cf. *F.* *rhinarium*.] a.
Ent. The space between the anterior edge of the
nasus and the lip. b. In mammals, the extremity
of the nose, esp. when hairless and habitually moist.
1826 *Krieger & Dr. Entomol.* xxiv. III. 455 The under side
of the *rhinarium* is lined with a quadrangular fleshy
cuticle. *Ibid.* xlv. IV. 251 The *rhinarium* or nostril-piece.
1900 W. S. *Science Manual* Africa l. 236 Cephalophinae
Antelope of small or medium size; rhinarium well developed.

Rhind; see RIND.

Rhind-mart, var. spelling of RYHMART.

1788 J. Russell *Compensating Pref.* p. viii. A word often
made use of in the receding of chapters in the North
country, a *Rhind Mart*.

Rhino (rī-nō), south-west. dial. Also 7 roynne,
9 rhyno; rhoyne; β. rheon, rhene, rhein.
[app. repr. OE. *ryne* (see RYNE), but the spelling is
difficult to account for; cf. REEN.] A large open
ditch or drain.

1698 *Ad. to Will.* III. c. 26 The present Roynees and
Water Courses are not sufficient to Drain the same [i.e.
Sedgemoor] 1714 J. Fortescue *ALAND Note in Fortescue's*
Ad. to Will. 104 In Somersetshire they call the Streams
and Rivers between their Moorlands on Floods the
high Rhines to this Day. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* C. 513 So
much... is this flat cut up with rhynes and ditches, that
[etc.]. 1843 *Macaulay Hist. Eng. v.* l. 628 But between
them and the enemy lay three broad rhines filled with water
and salt the Rhine river. 1894 *Figging & Soothsaying* 91
Rhine should be well made of fine sand, spun from the best
Rope rhine-hemp well kept. 1824 *Rhine* [see *Outsider*
184 p. 3] 1873 *Beltrami's Dict. Comm.* Rhine-hemp.

Rhino (rī-nō). The name of the chief river of
Germany, used *attrib.* to designate wines made from
grapes growing in the Rhine valley. Cf. *RHEINISCH*,
1843 *Fenn's Cycl.* XXVII. 455/5 We find the most re-
markable of the Rhine-wines produced between 50° and 51°.
1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 215/5 The red Rhine-wines
are not nearly so much prized as the white.

Rhine, variant of RIND, horn-frost.

Rhinegrave (rī-nē-grāv). Also 6 Rine, 7-9
Rhingrave. [a. MDu. *Rijngrate* (mod. *graf*),
G. *Rheingraf*; see RINE 3 and GRAVE 16.] A
count whose domain borders on the river Rhine.

Hence **Rhinogravess**, **Rhinogravine** (= Du.
Rijngravin, G. *Rheingravin*).

1548 T. Fisina in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 393
Monsieur Desse... sending for the Ringrave to meet him
with his band. 1676 *London Gaz.* No. 11143 The Ringrave
is slightly wounded in the Cheek. 1764 *in* *Buching's Syst.*
Geogr. V. 504 Juliana... Wildgraves and Rhinegraves of
Grunbach. 1848 *Jameson's Anthrac.* West. 1829 l. 1. 168
The States had appointed the Ringrave of Salm their
Commander-in-chief. 1894 *Rhinogravine* (see *PALSGRAVE*).
† **Rhinehurst**, Obs. Also rino-. [ad. Du.
Rheinharst (Nemnich), ad. G. *Rheinhar*, f. *Rhein*
Rhein 3 + *hars* (resin).] Burgundy pitch.

1724 *Bk. Rates* Act I Geo. I. c. 73, Rhinehurst, the C. W. t.
containing 112 lb. 12. 1774 *Rowson Bk. Rates* 240 Rhine-
hurst. 1819 *Act 59 Geo. III* c. 52.

Rhineland (rō'in-lānd). Also 7 Rhyn(-e, -s, -9
Rhinald. [- Du. *Rijnland*, G. *Rheinland*.]
The country around the river Rhine: used as a
spec. designation in *Rhineland* foot, etc. (see *quots.*).

Hence † **Rhinelandish** a., in same sense.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 267 The Rhynland (or Leyden) Foot.
1683 *Holme's Armory* III. vii. (Roxb.) 95/1 A Rhynland
foot, is the measure by which all fortifications are made by.
1760 *Pittsford* (ed. Kewsey), *Rhineland* foot, A Measure of
two Fathom, or twelve Foot, used in Fortification by Dutch
Engineers. 1712 *Descartes* in *Dr. Ouzon's Curs. Math.*
V. 105, 255/66 Rods, or Verges of the Rhine, each of 12
Rhinelandish Feet. 1834 [see *RHEINUS* 1.]

Rhinencephalon (rō'in-sē-fā-lōn). *Anat.*
[fr. Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίς* nose + *encephalon*.] The olfactory
lobe of the brain. Hence **Rhinencephalic** a.,
pertaining to or consisting of the rhinencephalon.

1851 *Cambridge Gen. & Comp. Phys.* (ed. 3) Index, Rhin-
encephalon. *Ibid.* 354/5, The segments [of the skull]
are named (proceeding from behind forward) the Epicephalic,
the Mesencephalic, the Prosencephalic, and the
Rhinencephalic, according to the divisions of the brain to
which they respectively correspond. 1890 *Rollinson's Anim.*
Life 41 The optic lobes, are, like the prosencephalon and
rhinencephalon, paired. 1890 *Gilchrist's Atlas* 32 Rhin-
encephalic arch, composed of vomer, prefrontal, and nasal.
1899 *Althaus's Syst. Med.* VI. 753 The great rhinencephalon
of macrostomus mammals.

Rhinestone (rō'in-stō-nē). [fr. RINE 3 + *stone*.]
1. After *F. caillou du Rhin*.] a. A variety of
rock crystal. b. A colourless artificial gem of paste
or glass, cut to imitate a diamond.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1895 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 3/6 A
buckle of Rhinestones. 1906 L. CLAREMONT *Great-Enter's*
Coffin, 223 Rhinestones, applied to rock crystal. 'Com-
ish Diamond', 'Brighton Diamond', 'Rhine Stone', etc.

Rhineyter (rō'in-ē-ter). *Med.* [fr. Gr.
ῥίς, *ῥίς* nose + *eyter* to broaden.] An inflatable
elastic bag for plugging the nose.

1876 *Dunstan's Dict. Med.* 395/6 1896 *Dr. von Ziemssen's*
Cycl. Med. IV. 164 Bellows canula or the rhineyter.

Rhinish, obs. var. *RHEINISCH*.

Rhinitis (rō'in-itīs). [fr. Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίς* nose +
-itis. Cf. *F.* *rhinitis*.] Inflammation of the nose.

1854 *MacKenzie Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 232 1887 *Proc.*
Med. Tnd. 2 Apr. 739/1 Rhinitis with Spasmodic 'Snorting'.

Rhino (rī-nō). *slang*. Also 7 ry-, 7-8 rino.
[Origin unknown.] *Mokey*. (Often *reel rino*.)

1668 [see *RHINOCEPHAL* 2]. 1699 *Dunston's Convers. in*
Irish in *Life & Errors* (1818) 56/1 It was pretty to see the
Square closed out of so fair an estate with so little really
there. 1797 *Grout's Mag.* 127 When they come to show
their hands, and the Rhine the least. 1796 J. Anster
Player's Guide vii. Not one of all the trades that I know
Ere fails to take the Ready Rhine. 1805 *Sporting Mag.*
XXV. 201 His (Geo. Moilard's) impatience for the ready
Rhine. 1934 *Marrat's P. Simple* li. 22 Now that I see
you look so sharp after the Rhine, it's my idea that you're
some poor devil of a Scotchman. 1887 *Maxwell's South-*
Labour l. 384/5 You shall have it cheap, for me and my
mate are both short of Rhine.

Rhino (rī-nō). Colloq. abbrev. of RHINOCEROS.

1824 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 229/3 A magnificent rhino fairly
eating some rich herbage. 1888 J. Inglis *Tout Life in*
England 4 The opportunity for sport—from rhino and
tiger-shooting down to ortolan and plover.

Rhino (rī-nō, rī-nō), combining f. Gr. *ῥίς*,
ῥίς nose, used in the formation of various scientific
terms; † **Rhinobyon** (rō'in-bō-yōn) [Gr. *bōn* to
stuff], a nose-plug; see *quot.* 1884. **Rhinocaul**
[L. *caulis* stalk]; see *quot.* † **Rhinodon**, -*odont*
(rō'in-dōn, -*odont*) [Gr. *odon* (r-), *odon* tooth], a
gigantic shark common in the Indian Ocean.

Rhinolith, a nasal calculus; hence **Rhino-**
lithia a. † **Rhinolithiasis**, a condition charac-
terized by rhinoliths. **Rhinological** a., pertain-
ing to rhinology or the study of the nose. **Rhino-**
logist, a student of rhinology. **Rhinology**,
the study of the nose; that part of pathology
dealing with nasal diseases. **Rhino-pharyngeal**
a., pertaining to the rhino-pharynx. † **Rhino-**
pharynx, = *naso-pharynx*. **Rhinophore**, an
external olfactory organ; *spec.* in certain molluscs
(see *quot.* 1878). † **Rhinorrhœa** (Gr. *rhœa* flow),
discharge of blood from the nose. † **Rhino-**
scleroma (see *quot.* 1876). † **Rhinotoca**, the
horny sheath of the beak in birds.

1853 *Maxwell's South-* *Labour* l. 384/5 1884 M. Mac-
Kenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 232 [The] 'rhinology' on
consists of three parts, viz., a small syringe; a tube opening
at its distal end into an india-rubber bag; and a small pilot

sound. 1889 *Beck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 525/5 The
less frequently mentioned supports of the olfactory bulbs
may be called olfactory crura or 'rhinocauls'. 1850 F. Mason
Nat. Prod. Bermuda 37 'Rhinoeul Shark'. The natives
ascribe to me a species like rhinocaul, 'with the mouth
placed at the tip of the snout'. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Feb.
130 The great rhinodol, the largest living fish, measuring
70 feet in length. 1859-62 *Richardson*, etc. *Nat. Hist.*
II. 165/5 'Rhinoeul (Rhinodolidae)'. This family
is represented by a single known species (*Rhinodolus pinnatus*),
which frequents the seas round the Cape of Good Hope.
1866 *Tanner Index of Diseases* 231 'Rhinoeul'. Con-
cretions of phosphate and carbonate of lime, magnesia,
and mucus. 1884 M. MacKenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 444
Rhinoliths generally owe their origin to the accidental im-
paction of small foreign bodies around which the salts of
the pituitary secretion collect. 1889 *Brit. Med. Jnd.* 26 Feb.
467/2 'Rhinoeulitis and lupus of the nose. 1889 *Trans. Chem.*
Soc. L. X. II. 1279 Analyses of four 'rhinoeulic calculi'. 1878
Blackie's Mag. XI. 111, 651 Notwithstanding the ingenuity
of your 'Rhinological' arguments. 1889 *Med. Directory*
174 British Laryngological and Rhinological Association.—
Established 1858. 1838 *Blackie's Mag.* XI. 111, 651 Venera-
tion... was at first thought by the French 'Rhinologist' to
reside in the tip of the nasal apparatus. 1897 *Althaus's*
Syst. Med. IV. 753 The growths for which the name poly-
pus is now reserved by rhinologists. 1838 *Blackie's Mag.*
XI. 111, 651, 1. 1. 1. Professor of 'Rhinology', or the science
of dividing characters by the dimensions of the human part.
Brit. Med. Jnd. 13 Aug. 1867 A course of laryngology and
rhinology. 1897 *Althaus's Syst. Med.* IV. 715 The
'rhino-pharyngeal affection. *Ibid.* 724 The back of the
uvula and soft palate, and the 'rhino-pharynx' should be
examined with the rhinoscope. 1898 *Brit. Med. Jnd.* 13 Aug.
1867 *Comp. Anat.* 332 In the Ophidiophora the hinder part
of tentacles ('rhinophylls') appear to have the function of
an olfactory organ. 1866 *Tanner Index of Diseases* 234
Rhinoeul. Nasal Gleet. 1884 M. MacKenzie *Dis. Throat &*
Nose II. 232 In rhinoeul, the lining membrane
is usually pale and swollen. 1862 *Dunstan's Cycl. Med.* 312
'Rhinoeul' consists of a circumscribed, irregularly-
shaped, flattened, tubercular growth, having its seat about
the region of the nose. 1891 *Moulton's Surg.* 858 Rhino-
scleroma is a very rare disease. 1866 *Cox's in Proc.*
Philad. Acad. 1867 May 12 By Rhinologist, or a consultation of
'rhinoeul' has been made indicative of a tumor.

Rhinobatid (rō'in-bā-tīd). *Ichth.* [ad. mod.L.
Rhinobatis, f. *ῥίς* shark + *batis* ray.] A shark-
like ray of the family *Rhinobatidae* (see *quot.*).

1859-62 *Richardson*, etc. *Nat. Hist.* II. 167 Rhino-
batids (*Rhinobatidae*). The ventrals in this group are close
behind the pectorals, which pass imperceptibly into the snout.

Rhinoceal, a. *slang*. = RHINOCEPHALIC 2.

1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 399 *Rhinoceal*, rich, wealthy,
abounding in rhino.

Rhinoceal, a. [fr. RHINOCEPHALIC + *-al*.] Per-
taining to or resembling the rhinoceros (1838-32
in *Webster*, citing *Tatler*, where the true reading is
rhinoceal; see next).

† **Rhinocecal**, a. Obs. [fr. RHINOCEPHALIC +
-eal; in sense 2 with reference to RHINO 1.]

1. a. Heavy or unwieldy as a rhinoceros.
1639 *Miles Farnwell to Popery* 13 Prodigious Guts, no
Brains at all, But very Rhinocecal.

b. Of a nose: Like a rhinoceros' horn; and rousseau.
(Cf. *quot.* 1712 x. vi. Rhinoceros 1.)

1710 *Tatler* No. 260 P. 3 These Gentlemen were formerly
marked out and distinguished by the late Rhinocecal Nose.

2. *slang*. Having plenty of 'the rhino'; i.e. rich.
1688 *Shadwell's Sat. Allusion* i. The Ready, the Rhino;
thou shalt be rhinocecal, my Lad. 1796 *Croft's Dict. Vul-*
gar P. (ed. 3) *Rhinocecal*, rich; the call is rhinocecal.

Rhinocerine (rō'in-sē-rīn), f. [fr. RHINOCEPHALIC
+ *-ine*.] Infesting the rhinoceros.

1879 *Compendium Parasitology* The rhinocerine stomach-bot
(*Gasterophilus rhinocerinus*, Owen).

† **Rhinocerite**, Obs. App. an alteration of
RHINOCEPHALIC for the sake of rhyme.

1699 *Pope's Paraphrase* 127 Will the debonaire Rhino-
cerite For Cam's pleasure rush into a fight! *Ibid.* 130.

Rhinoceroïd (rō'in-sē-rō'id), a. [fr. RHINOCEPHALIC
+ *-oid*.] Rhinoceroïtic.

1879 *Newman's Palaeont.* II. 311 312 The molars are not
at all of the Rhinoceroïd pattern.

Rhinoceroïtine, a. [fr. mod.L. *Rhinocerotus*-
(see next) + *-ine*.] Rhinoceroïtic.

1857 *Livingstone's Trans.* i. 21 The rhinoceroïtine family.

Rhinoceros (rō'in-sē-rōs). *Forma*: 4, 6 rhino-
ceros (7-us), 5 rhinoceros, 5, 7-ceros, 7 rheno-
reno-, r(h)ynoceros, rhonoceros, rhonoceros,
6-rhinoceros. Also 6 rhonocero, 7 rhinocero. Pl.
6, 9 rhinoceros, 6-ones, -ontes, 7-ceroses, -ceros's,
8- -ceri, -cerous; also 6-7-cerotes (see RHINO-
CEPHALIC). [a. late L. *rhinoceros* (also mod. and
mod.L. *rhinoceros*, *cer. -ontis*), a. Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίς* nose +
keras, *keras* horn. Cf. *F.* *rhinoceros*,
It., *Sp. rhinocero*, Pg. *rhinocero*, -*ceros*.]
1. A large, unwieldy quadruped of a genus now
found only in Africa and Southern Asia, having a
horn (or, in some species, two horns) on the nose
and a very thick skin disposed in plates and folds.
The chief of the one-horned species are the Indian Rhino-
ceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and the Javan Rhino-
ceros (*R. sondaicus*), the two-horned species, the African
Rhinoceros (*R. bicornis*).

13. *K. Hist.* 6314 (Hall). NIS, Another beast also per is
but that Rhinoceros. a 1400 50 Alexander 1133 And so pat
with into a wood was full of wild bestis, Rhinoceros, and
mole, be remane pan callis. 1553 *Eugen Tuet. Newe* 12
(Arb.) 10 This Rhinoceros hath two hornes, wherof the one
is of notable bignes. 1555 — *Deuotes* (Arb.) 305 A great

So **Rhizoid'al**, **Rhizoid'eous** *adjs.*, root-like; also, of the nature of a rhizoid.