1. The OED editing system, 1993-2005

2. Headword spelling modernization
3. Pronunciations

*aandblom* /ˈaʊnbləm/. S. Afr. Also *aantblom, avondbloem.*


Maori *ɪˈmaʊri, ɪˈmaʊri, ɪˈmaʊri, ɪˈmaʊri.* Pl. Maori, Maori(es).


4. Variant spelling forms of the headword

*marmalade* /ˈmɑːrməldə/. n. Forms: 6 *marmylate, -elad, -lat, -lade, marmelade, marmlet, mermelado, 6–7* marmelad(t), -alad, -alate, 6–8 marmelat, -elade, 7 *marmilad, -illit, -alit, -aiet, -ulade, -ulate, -uelit, -aled, -elate, -elata, mermelada, 8 *marmolet, mermelada, 6–* marmelada. [a. F. *marmelade, in Cotgr. mermelada, a. Pg. mermelada.*


5. Etymologies I — Abkhasian n. and adj.

*[I. *Abkhasia* (see def.) + AN.]*

[*< Abkhasia, †Avchasia, the name of a region in the Southern Caucasus, now an autonomous republic of Georgia (< Russian *Akvazija* (1799 or earlier), now chiefly *Abaarzia*) + -AN suffix. Compare earlier *AbkhaZ adj.* and later *AbkhaZ n.,* and also the Russian forms cited at *AbkhaZ n.* and *adj.*]

With sense A. 1 compare the following earlier cognates, which show a synonymous, but etymologically distinct noun (< post-classical Latin *Apsara* (7th cent.) or Byzantine Greek *Απσαρής* + AN suffix):

a 1652. JONES Most Notable Antiquity called Stone-Henge (1656) 11 The Abasgians also (inhabiting Mount Caucasus) did worship, even till Procopius his time, groves and wooded. 1098 First S. Eccl. His. *Abasgus* Scholaricus IV. 301. In Hist. Church 4862 The emperor Justinian sent one of the Illustrius belonging to his Court, by descent an Abasgian, his name Euphrius, amongst the Abasgians.

*O.E.D. Suppl. (1972)* also gives the pronunciation as /aʊkʰə fən; also /aʊkʰæn/ /əbˈkɔːʃən/; also /kʰæn]
6. **Etymologies II — River n.1**

[a. OF. rivere, rivière, riviere (mod. Fr. rivière), = Prov. and Pg. ribaïra, Sp. ribere, It. riviera, med. L. rivera, rivière — pop. L. *riparia*, f. ripa bank. From OF. are also MD. rivière (Du. rivier), MHG. rivier (G. revier), MLG. rivër, revër, obs. Da. revier, revier.]

[< Anglo-Norman rivere, river, riever, rivier, rivre, reviere, reviere, Anglo-Norman and Old French, Middle French riviere (French rivière) large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another stream (end of the 11th cent. in a gloss in Rashī, riverbank, meadowland (early 12th cent.), the practice of hunting waterfowl (c1135 in *alær an rivière* to go fowling), a river or its banks as grounds suitable for fowling (late 12th cent.), coast, seashore (c1265; compare sense 4, and also later RIVIERA n.) < post-classical Latin riparia land beside a river (9th cent.), riverbank (10th cent.), river (frequently from 13th cent. in British sources), place (on a riverbank) for fowling (from 13th cent. in British sources), use as noun of feminine of classical Latin riparius (see RIPARIAN adj.). Compare Old Occitan ribera, ribeira, ribiera, etc. (12th cent.), Catalan ribera riverbank, seashore, valley, river (1150), Spanish ribera riverbank, seashore (11th cent.; the Spanish word for ‘river, stream’ is río RIVE n.2). Portuguese ribeira riverbank, stream (13th cent.; compare post-classical Latin riparia (1021 in a Portuguese source), and also ribeiro (masculine noun) brook, stream (15th cent.); Italian riviera coast, shore (13th cent.; formerly also) watercourse, stream (beginning of the 14th cent.; also post-classical Latin rivera, rivera riverbank (from 12th cent. in British sources), river, place (on a riverbank) for fowling (frequently from 12th cent. in British sources). Compare later RIPARY n.]

7. **Definitions I — dated text**

**Bicycle.** *sb.*

/bətik/°

[mod. f. (first in Fr.) Brit. pref. 2 ll. + Gr. κύκλος circle, wheel.]
A machine for rapid riding, consisting of a saddle-seat surmounting two wheels, to which the rider communicates motion by means of treadles; a two-wheeled velocipede.

**hairbrush.** /hæ.fr@brVS/.°

1 A toilet brush for smoothing and dressing the hair.

**Motor car**

A ‘horseless carriage’, propelled by a motor, for use on ordinary roads.

8. **Definitions II — gender neutrality.**

**boatman.** /ˈboʊtəm/° [f. BOAT n. + MAN.]

1 A man who manages a boat.

1. [1] A person who pilots or works on a boat, esp. one who hires out boats or provides transport by boat.

**faux-prude.** *Obs. [Fr.; faux FALSE and prude PRUDE.]*

Α A man who simulates prudishness.

A person who simulates prudishness.
9. New discoveries in research

† mack’ninny. Obs. rare1. [a. It. machinine, pl. dim. of macchina MACHINE n.]

? A puppet-show.

{a}1734 NORTH Exam. III. viii. §12 (1740) 590 He, could, represent emblematically the Downfall of Majesty; as in his Raree-Show and Mackninnny.

†mackninnny n. [< MAC n.1 + NINNY n.1, i.e. 'son of Ninnny (Charles I). Compare the title of Dryden’s poem Mac Flecknoe (1682).

A disparaging name for: King James II (reigned 1685–8). Also in extended use.

[1681 R. L’ESTRANGE Notes Stephen College 27 He had a kind of Idiome by himself, and seldom Discours'd of his Majesty, his Royal Highness, the Hierarchy, or the Privy Council, but in the style of Old Rowley, Mack, Tantivies, and Tories. 1688 New Song in

10. OED editing software (the search engine) 2005–
11. OED editing software (the Entry Editor) 2005–


[= Africanans ‘babalaas’, Zulu ‘babalaas’ (1940 as noun, 1950 as adjective) < Zulu -babalaas, stem of babalaas hangover < Afrikaans (chiefly colloquial) ]

[= Afrikaans ‘babalaas’, Zulu ‘babalaas’ < Afrikaans (chiefly colloquial) babalaas = fact of trembling, illness characterized by tremor < Dutch (colloquial) babileer = fact of trembling, delirium tremens (1771), also (nonstandard) babberaas = babber to tremble (see B YER n.)] + -er -ATION suffix; compare Afrikaans beweering = fact of trembling, illness characterized by tremor', probably an alteration (after Afrikaans bewer = Dutch bewer to tremble; see B YER n.) of babberaas. In [>] forms directly < Zulu -babalaas, stem of babalaas. Compare Xhosa dibahtala]

S. Afr. colloq.

A. n. [news2000] A hangover: (as mass noun) the symptoms of this.

1949 E. FRENCERZ, Dict. Underwood (at cited word), Babalaas, a hangover (after a dance). South Africa. c. 20. 1969 L. Lowndes: 

Disposals 178 Neglig. customers are usually given a free drink on certain occasions in order to liven up what is called babalaas during the effects of cornalin or drinking. 1973 Cape Argus 23 Sept. 81 The price of a boot at the Bannerman store is still the topmost, unobtainable hand, furled tongue, rubber knees and the feeling of death. The age old. 

1977 Sunday Times (Afr) 3 May 7 You too! too much, become ‘generalized and have next morning. 1989 J. B. Rawlston, Safe & Sound. 178 Are you all right, then? You sound like you got a bit of a babalaas.

B. adj.
12. OED Entry Editor—sending requests to consultants

13. Bibliography record

Citation details

1608 SHAKESPEARE King Lear [Loc]

Bibliographical details & related Citation details

SHAKESPEARE, William • True chronicle historie of the life and death of King Lear and his three daughters • 1608 (1 vol.) • 1st Quarto

Author records

SHAKESPEARE, William

Note:
STC 22292: searchable on EEBO (Huntington Library copy)

Cite by scene and line number as assigned to the texts in Wells and Taylor's modern spelling edition, note that the Lear Quarto doesn't have Act divisions, though the Folio does.
The History and Future of the OED: references and further reading


Canones Lexicographici; or Rules to be observed in editing the New English Dictionary. (1860) London: The Philological Society.


Examining the OED [Oxford University website at http://oed.hertford.ox.ac.uk/main/content/view/24/169/] (the site includes a very full bibliography of works on the OED).


Trench, Richard C. (1857) *On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries.* London: John W. Parker & Son.


**Lighter reading**

