

# A brief account of Dutch lexicography

Tanneke Schoonheim



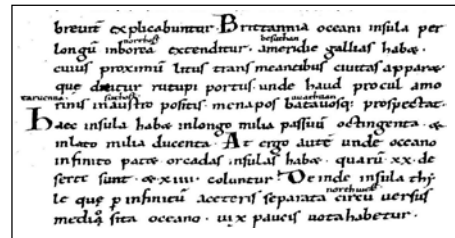
**Tanneke Schoonheim** has an MA in Dutch Linguistics and Literature and a PhD in the Arts from Leiden University. In 1988 she joined the Instituut voor Nederlandse Lexicologie (INL – Institute for Dutch Lexicology), and was editor of the *Vroegmiddelnederlands Woordenboek* (1988-2000) and *Oudnederlands Woordenboek* (2000-2005). From 2005 to 2009 she was head of the INL's department of Descriptive Historical Projects and editor-in-chief of the *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* online, *Oudnederlands Woordenboek*, and *Etymologisch Woordenboek van het Nederlands*. Since 2009 she heads the department of Description & Production and is editor-in-chief of *Algemeen Nederlands Woordenboek*. She is board member of the Dutch-Flemish Foundation of Dutch Dialects, chair of the Dutch-Flemish Spelling Commission, member of the Fryske Akademy, and on the editorial board of the *Journal of International Lexicography*. She was co-organizer of the 14th International Euralex Congress in Ljouwert and co-editor of its Proceedings (2010).  
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## Introduction

Modern Dutch lexicography is part of a longstanding tradition. The dictionaries we nowadays produce and use in the Netherlands could not be what they are without their predecessors. In this survey I would like to present some lexicographical works that can be counted as highlights in the history of Dutch lexicography.

## The medieval period

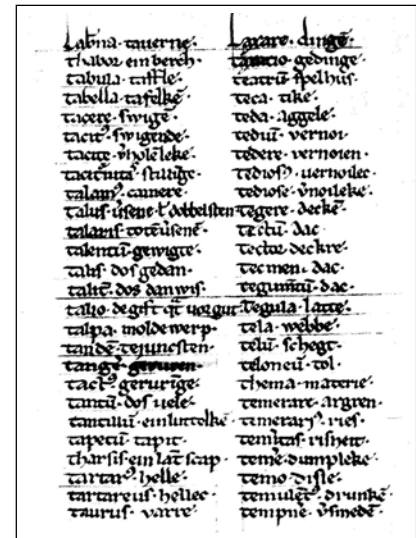
In the early Middle Ages, the need for dictionaries grew simultaneously with the increase of literacy in society. From this period onwards, we find Latin manuscripts in the libraries of monasteries with explanations of words written in the margin of the text or between the lines, for instance the so-called Orosiusglosses. These explanations or glosses were meant to increase the comprehensibility of the text and were also used for educational purposes. The glosses from these texts form the origin of our dictionaries, and soon collections of glosses were made into so-called glossaries and these were duplicated, reworked and manifoldly spread.



*Orosiusglossen St.-Omaars* (ca. 1150-1200)  
BM 717 © Bibliothèque municipale, Boulogne-sur-Mer / IRHT

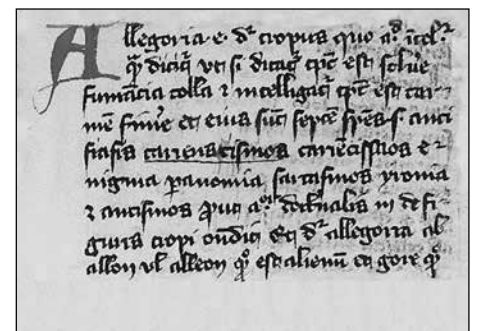
An example of such a glossary is the so-called *Reichenauer glosses*, a collection of a few thousand Bible glosses dating from the 8th century, explained in Middle Latin and Roman. In the first part of the manuscript, the glosses are ordered in the order of appearance in the Bible, the second part shows the glosses in a more or less alphabetical order, somewhat more suited for educational purposes, but still not ideal as the words were arranged under their initial capital without any further alphabetisation. The next step therefore was to put the words in the glossary in strict alphabetical order, as can be seen in the thirteenth-century *Glossarium Bernense*. This glossary shows the Latin entries in alphabetical

order, followed by explanations or short descriptions in Dutch. It is, however, not an original piece of work but an adaptation of an older Latin-Latin glossary. The same goes for the *Glossarium Trevirense* (14th century) and the *Glossarium Harlemense* (ca. 1450).



*Glossarium Bernense* (ca. 1225)  
BB Bern Hs. 641

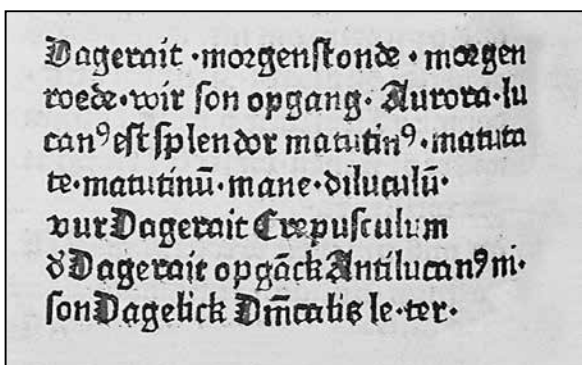
As time went by, glossaries became bigger and more elaborate, both with regard to the amount of entries as well as in the detailed elaboration of the definitions. The oldest known dictionary which has a clear Dutch input is the *Brachylogus*, made by Jan van der Meeren or Joannes de Mera from Brabant. This dictionary is the adaptation of the twelfth-century *Liber derivationem* by Hugucio de Pisa. Van der Meeren added a lot of entries and expanded the already existing entries as much as possible with extra information. His main goal was to produce an adequate compendium as an aid for reading and teaching Latin.



Joannes de Mera: *Brachylogus* (1390-1410)  
UB Utrecht, Cat. 822.

The *Vocabularius copiosus*, which has been preserved in a copy from ca. 1480 but originally probably dates from around 1400, was meant for more advanced students of Latin. In the prologue, a number of authors are mentioned whose works were used in compiling the dictionary. This is for instance the case with the famous scholar Isidorus of Sevilla. The Latin entries are accompanied by an indication of inflection, a synonym or paraphrase of the word in Latin and/or in the vernacular and a short explanation. These vocabularies became very popular and were among the earliest books printed in press.

In 1477, the *Vocabularis qui intitulator Teuthonista* of Gherard van der Schueren appeared. This Dutch-Latin / Latin-Dutch dictionary was based on a collection of Latin sources including the above mentioned *Liber derivationem*. It was meant to serve administrative personnel, used more to Dutch than to Latin and satisfied the need for a dictionary that also provided Dutch entries. As such, it was the first Dutch dictionary that placed the vernacular at front. It was ordered alphabetically and etymologically, which meant that compounds and derivations were included in the description of the simplex words and that only these simplex words were alphabetised. Primarily the entries contain synonyms, Latin equivalents and antonyms and information on inflection. Subsequently the compounds and derivations are given, together with the same lexical and grammatical information as is listed for the simplex words.



Gherard van der Schueren: *Vocabularis qui intitulator Teuthonista* (1477)  
UB Utrecht, B fol 130 Rar: ex 1.

Besides alphabetically-ordered dictionaries, systematically-ordered ones also began to appear. In these so-called *vocabularia rerum* the vocabulary is ordered and treated by subject. We distinguish two kinds of systematic dictionaries, those that take God and the creation as the starting point (*de deo*) and these that start from mankind and its

place in the world (*de homine*). In this last category the vocabulary is divided into topics such as 'the human', 'illness', 'clothing', 'animals', 'trees and shrubs', 'the house', 'instruments and tools', etc.

Medieval lexicography in the Low Countries consisted mainly of the production of alphabetical and systematical vocabularies for educational purposes, i.e. the study of Latin. These were based on the work of early-medieval authors such as Isidorus of Sevilla and Hugucio of Pisa. The target consisted of beginning and advanced students or, as in the case of Van der Schueren, of clerks who needed a practical knowledge of Latin for carrying out their duties.

### The humanist period

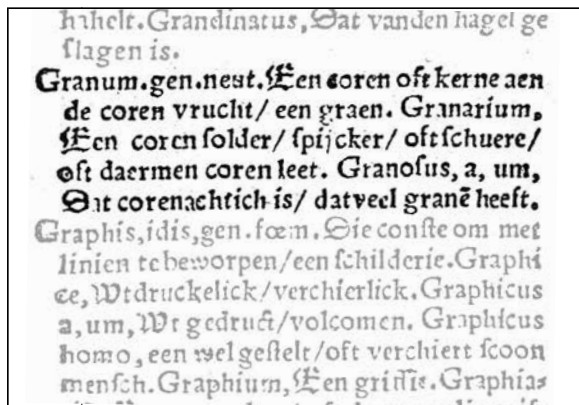
In 1531 a dictionary appeared in France that would be an example for many dictionaries in the surrounding countries: the *Dictionarium seu Latinae Linguae Thesaurus*, created by the Parisian printer and publisher Robert Estienne. His work meant a methodological innovation in lexicography; it contained a lot more examples and idioms than former dictionaries. The goal of the dictionary was to give a description of Latin that was as complete as possible. Although Estienne still used etymological classification, with the treatment of compounds and derivations directly under the simplex word, he added references at their alphabetical position in the dictionary as well. However, the most remarkable thing he did was to explain the Latin entries in French, which made them also comprehensible for non-Latinists. On the basis of these French word explanations he compiled the first translation dictionaries, the *Dictionarium Latinogallicum* in 1538 and *Dictionnaire francoislatin* one year later.

The example of Estienne was copied by humanists throughout Western Europe. Rapidly more bilingual dictionaries appeared, such as the *Dictionarium Latinogermanicum* (1535) by Peter Hasenfuss from Switzerland, in humanistic circles better known as Dasypodius. This dictionary, intended for use in schools, was re-edited for Dutch in 1542 by Fleming Antonius Schorus, maintaining the original title. A series of edited translation dictionaries followed, such as the *Dictionarium triglotton* (1545) and the *Pentaglottos* (1545) and the *Dictionarium trilingue* (1549).

### INL – the Institute of Dutch Lexicology

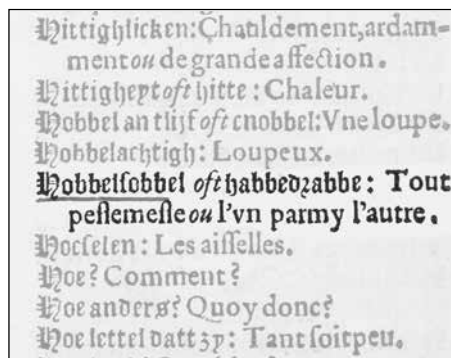
The initials INL stand for **Instituut voor Nederlandse Lexicologie**, the Institute of Dutch Lexicology. It is the place where anyone can go to learn about Dutch words, their spelling, form, meaning or usage throughout the centuries. INL collects and describes the Dutch language and its vocabulary from the 5th and 6th centuries to the present day, including all new words. One of its core tasks is therefore the collection and enrichment of texts in corpora. The language in which these texts are written ranges from the earliest Old Dutch to the most recent standard language as it is used in the Netherlands, Flanders and Suriname.

INL produces and maintains historical and contemporary dictionaries of Dutch, which are all available online: the *Oudnederlands Woordenboek* (ONW, Dictionary of Old Dutch), the *Vroegmiddelnederlands Woordenboek* (VMNW, Dictionary of Early Middle Dutch), the *Middelnederlandsch Woordenboek* (MNW, Dictionary of Middle Dutch) and the *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* (WNT, Dictionary of the Dutch Language) can be consulted separately or in combination via <http://gtb.inl.nl/>, whereas the *Algemeen Nederlands Woordenboek* (ANW, Dictionary of Contemporary Dutch) can be found at <http://anw.inl.nl/>. More information about INL, its products and its activities can be found at <http://inl.nl/> or via [secretariaat@inl.nl](mailto:secretariaat@inl.nl).



**Petrus Dasypodius & Antonius Schorus (ed.):**  
*Dictionarium Latinogermanicum* (1535/1542)  
UB Utrecht X qu 83/1

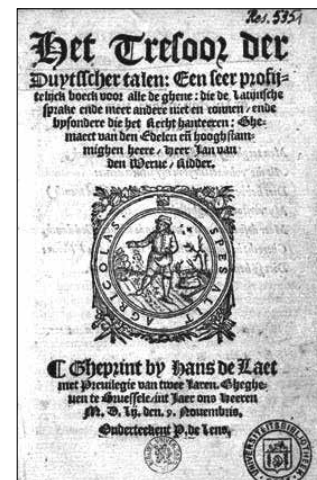
The first translation dictionary containing Dutch entries appeared in 1546. The *Naembouck* [Book of Names] by Joos Lambrecht, a printer from Ghent, was a Dutch-French dictionary meant for students and containing many words from everyday life. Loanwords were explicitly banned. The second edition appeared in 1562. The structure of the *Naembouck* was copied by Plantijn and Kiliaan, who also borrowed much of the content of the book for their own dictionaries.



**Joos Lambrecht: Naembouck** (1562)  
Museum Plantin-Moretus Antwerp R 28.12

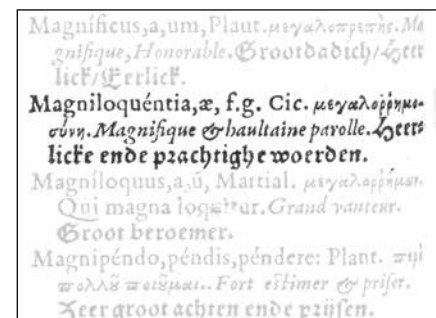
Language purification was an important subject in the Dutch scholarly circles of the sixteenth century. Many scholars believed that the influence of the French language had to be reduced and dictionaries played an important role in this. In 1553 the Antwerp lawyer Jan van den Werve published *Het Tresoor der Duytsscher talen* [The Treasure of the Dutch Language]. This was the first dictionary with an explicitly purist aim. Van den Werve wanted to purify the Dutch language from all foreign words. The *Tresoor* is an alphabetical list of French and Latin loanwords followed by one or more Dutch words which were recommended instead. However, many of the words that Van den Werve rejected still exist in present-day Dutch, such as *absoluut* [absolutely], *artiest* [artist], *bibliotheek*

[library], *congres* [congress] and *delicaat* [delicate]. It became a very popular book; the second edition appeared in 1559 under the purified name *Den Schat der Duytsscher talen* and until 1774 the book was reissued 18 times.



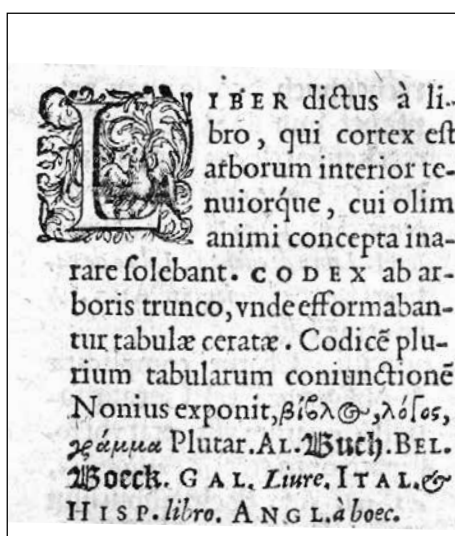
**Jan van den Werve: Het Tresoor der Duytsscher**  
*talen* (1553)  
UB Ghent R 535

In 1555 the Frenchman Christoffel Plantijn started a printing and publishing house in Antwerp, *De Gulden Passer*. In the course of the sixteenth century, this company, also known as *Officina Plantiniana*, became one of the most important humanistic centres in the Low Countries. Being an immigrant himself, Plantijn recognized the importance of Dutch dictionaries of high quality. Since such dictionaries were hardly available, he decided to take this task with the dictionaries of Estienne for French as an example. In 1557 he published the *Vocabulaire francois-flameng* by the Antwerp schoolmaster Gabriel Meurier, based on the work of Estienne. Some years later in 1562, the *Dictionarium tetraglotton* appeared, a Latin-Greek-French-Dutch dictionary, also modelled on Estienne's work. The editor of this dictionary of approximately 20,000 entries was probably the famous etymologist Cornelis Kiliaan, also known as Kiliaan. Plantijn himself wrote the preface.



**[Cornelis Kiliaanus:] Dictionarium tetraglotton**  
(1562)  
UB Ghent 121 H 44

In 1567, Plantijn published the *Nomenclator omnium rerum* by Hadrianus Junius. This dictionary orders the Latin entries systematically instead of alphabetically on subjects such as fishes, birds, trees or illnesses. In his *Nomenclator*, Junius introduced some innovations. He was, for instance, the first to add information on regional variation in Dutch and he also added equivalents in Dutch, as well as in other languages, such as Greek, German, French, Italian and Spanish. At the end of the *Nomenclator*, he added an alphabetical index. In 1928, the systematical approach of the sixteenth-century *Nomenclator* by Junius was still used (be it in an extended form) in L. Brouwers' *Het juiste woord*.



**Hadrianus Junius:** *Nomenclator omnium rerum* (1567)

Museum Plantin-Moretus Antwerp A 442

The first translation dictionary from the publishing house of Plantijn with Dutch as the source language was the *Thesaurus Theutonicae linguae* or the *Schat der Neder-duytscher spraken* [Treasure of the Low German language] of 1573. French and Latin equivalents were used to explain the approximately 40,000 Dutch entries. These entries were collected from all existing alphabetically ordered Dutch dictionaries, such as Van der Schueren, Lambrecht, Meurier and Schorus. The dictionary appeared anonymously, but had according to Plantijn himself four co-authors amongst whom the aforementioned Kiliaan. It was the first attempt to give a full insight into the wealth of the Dutch language, following again the example of Estienne for French. In this huge dictionary we find Dutch words such as *giechelen* [to giggle], *hunkenen* [to yearn], *kiekendief* [duck-hawk], *overgrootmoeder* [greatgrandmother], *slager* [butcher] and *tegenstelling* [contrast].



*Thesaurus Theutonicae linguae* (1573)  
Museum Plantin-Moretus Antwerp R. 46.16

In 1574, the first dictionary appeared that formally carried the name of Kiliaan, the *Dictionarium Teutonico-Latinum*. This dictionary introduced a thorough renovation of Dutch lexicography. With no more than 12,000 entries, it was relatively small, but methodologically the progress was huge because of the fact that Kiliaan, for instance, included cognates from other languages. Kiliaan used Latin, the former language of science, to explain the meaning of the entries, but where his predecessors used these explanations for a better understanding of Latin, it was Kiliaan's goal to achieve a better understanding of Dutch.

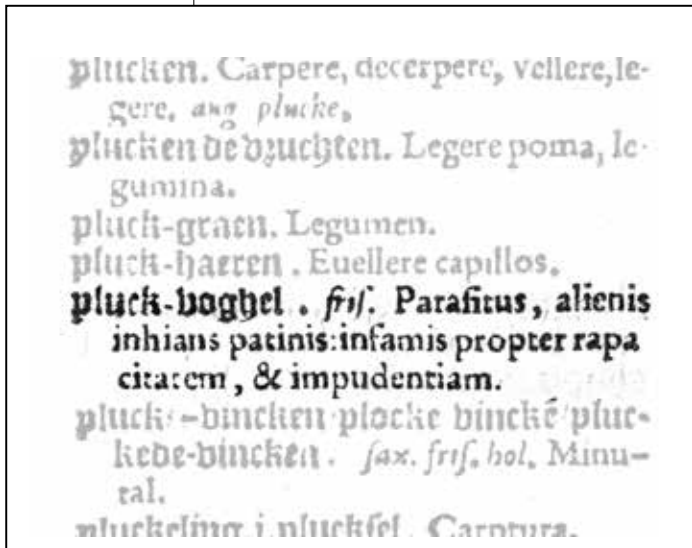


**Cornelis Kiliaanus:** *Dictionarium Teutonico-Latinum* (1574)  
Museum Plantin-Moretus Antwerp A 3928

The second edition of his dictionary appeared in 1588 and counted almost three times as many entries as the 1574 edition. In this edition he implemented some more lexicographical innovations. He used other

dictionaries as source material as did his predecessors, but he added material from scientific and historical studies as well. He paid a lot of attention to the dialect of Brabant, the region he originated from. He took his own dialect as the starting point to which he related and contrasted words from other dialects, which he – more elaborate than Junius who had done this before – provided with regional labels such as Flemish, Hollandish, Frisian or Low Saxon. Finally, he took the Roman loanwords from the main text and placed them in a separate word list at the end of the dictionary.

In 1599, the third edition of the dictionary appeared bearing the new title *Etymologicum Teutonicæ linguæ*. This is actually the first scientific etymological dictionary of Dutch. All approximately 40,000 entries are systematically provided with cognates from French, English, German, Low German, Gothic, Spanish, Italian, Greek and Hebrew. This made Kiliaan the first European who systematically compared various languages. The main part of the entries contains an etymological explanation as well. During the following centuries, the dictionary was reprinted many times and the entries that Kiliaan selected were used in all bilingual dictionaries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.



**Cornelis Kilianus:** *Etymologicum Teutonicæ linguæ* (1599)  
 GA Duffel K2

In the humanist period, dictionaries were extended with idioms and more examples. Although education in Latin was still the main goal of the lexicographers, dictionaries also became more and more practical instruments for language purification, as can be seen in the works of Joos Lambrecht and Jan

van den Werve. The publishing house of Christoffel Plantijn played an important role in the emancipation of Dutch lexicography, by publishing dictionaries as the *Vocabulaire francois-flameng*, the *Thesaurus Theutonica linguæ*, the *Nomenclator omnium rerum* and of course the dictionaries of Kiliaan, in which the focus slowly shifted from Latin to Dutch.

### From the Renaissance to present day lexicography

The work of Kiliaan inspired others to become lexicographers of Dutch. The first monolingual dictionary of Dutch appeared in 1681. The *Seeman* [Seaman] by Wigardus van Winschooten is a dictionary on the jargon in the field of shipping. Innovative is the fact that Van Winschooten describes all meanings of the keywords in his dictionary, both the literal and the figurative ones. He also adds collocations, idioms, dialect variants and etymological explanations. This dictionary contains far more linguistic information on Dutch than any other dictionary from the Renaissance.

SCHIJTVAL (k naa het getuigenis van de feelui, die om de noord vaaren) is een soort van roof voogels, de *fleemvalken* niet ongelijk: deese *walk* heeft de naam daar van gekreegen, dat hij niet als andere *valken* aald op het vlees van het gevoogelte: maar (met verlof) op den drek van kokmeuwen: weshalven de feelui gewoon sijn te roepen, als sij sien, dat een meeuw van den soogenamde *schijtwalk* gegreepen is:

*Schijt meeuw! schijt! soe raakje de walk quijt.*

hier uit is nu ligtelijk af te meeten: waarom formige pronkertjes (als bij gelijkenis tot Amsterdam) *schijtwalken* genaamd werden: te weeten, om dat sij de uiterlijke gedaante hebben van rijke luiiden, en sij hebben qualijk en dult in de mars.

**Wigardus van Winschooten:** *Seeman* (1681)  
 UB Ghent Acc 691

In the beginning of the 18th century, a revival of lexicography took place in the Netherlands. Many large bilingual dictionaries appeared, containing not only more entries than their predecessors, but also more information per entry. One of the lexicographers who introduced some important innovations in his work was William Sewel, who in 1708 published *A Large Dictionary, English and Dutch*.

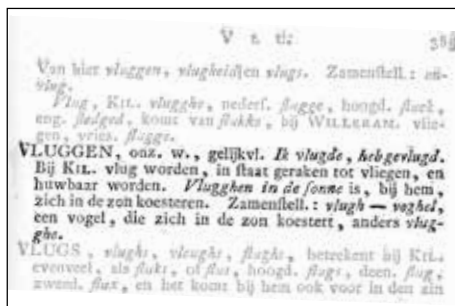
He is, for instance, the first to add information on the genus of substantives. He also clarifies the difference between the various meanings of a word by adding a definition in Dutch or a synonym, a compound or an example sentence. This is a new step on the way to a monolingual dictionary of Dutch. Sewel also mentions the style register of the words and he especially marks the words that are outdated or have a foreign origin.



**W. Sewel:** *A Large Dictionary, English and Dutch* (1708)  
KB The Hague 651 E 18

In the second half of the 18th century the demand for a monolingual dictionary of Dutch arose. Such dictionaries were available in Italy since 1612 and in France since 1694, and the Netherlands could no longer fall behind. All kinds of private initiatives were undertaken to fulfil this demand, but the plan appeared to be too ambitious for that time. All that was made was a collection of source material for such a national dictionary that was to be put under the care of the *Maatschappij voor Nederlandse Letterkunde* [Society of Dutch Literature], which was founded in 1766.

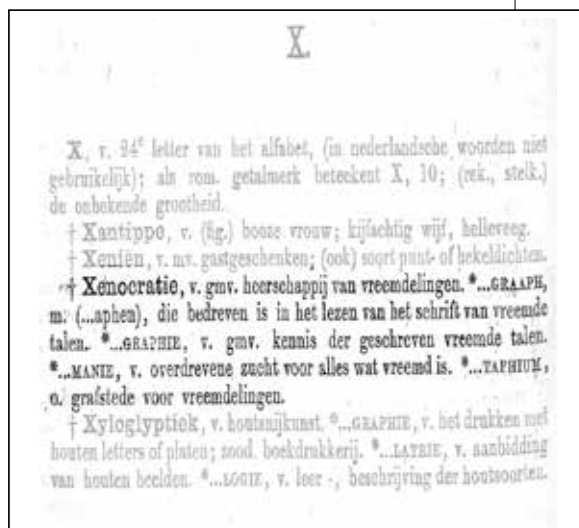
When at the end of the 18th century the Netherlands came under the government of France, the regulation of the language was supported officially. Reverend and linguist Petrus Weiland took advantage of these new circumstances and published between 1799 and 1811 the *Nederduitsch Taalkundig Woordenboek* [Dutch Linguistic Dictionary], a dictionary of eleven volumes, modelled on the *Grammatisch-kritisches Wörterbuch der hochdeutschen Mundart* of Adelung (1793-1801). Weiland made use of the source material of the *Maatschappij* for editing his dictionary.



**Petrus Weiland:** *Nederduitsch Taalkundig Woordenboek* (1799-1811)  
UB Ghent 121 H 44

In 1864, brothers-in-law I.M. Calisch and N.S. Calisch published the first monolingual concise dictionary of Dutch, the *Nieuw woordenboek der Nederlandsche taal* [New Dictionary of the Dutch

Language]. This dictionary marks the beginning of a long tradition. The second edition (1872) was revised by Johan Hendrik van Dale, and it is under his name that the dictionary still exists. In the course of time, the dictionary grew to three huge volumes, to which it owes its nickname 'dikke Van Dale' [fat Van Dale]. The 15th edition is due to appear in 2015. Nowadays the dictionary is not only available in print, but also on CD-ROM and, of course, on the internet (<http://vandale.nl>).



**I.M. & N.S. Calisch:** *Nieuw woordenboek der Nederlandsche taal* (1864)  
SB Antwerp C 13310 [S3-893 f]

Since the dictionary of Weiland did not meet the scientific lexicographical demands, the participants of the first Dutch Congress of Language and Literature in 1830 decided there was need for a national dictionary of the Dutch language. This *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* [WNT; Dictionary of the Dutch Language] was to be modelled on the *Deutsches Wörterbuch* of the Grimm brothers (1838-1960). In 1851, professor Matthias de Vries accepted the task of compiling this dictionary. Prior to its publication, the first need was to design a standard spelling for Dutch. This task was fulfilled by L.A. te Winkel, who in 1863 published *De grondbeginselen der Nederlandsche spelling* [Principles of Dutch Spelling] and in 1866 the *Woordenlijst voor de spelling der Nederlandsche taal* [Glossary for the Spelling of the Dutch Language], which is still used as a guide for official Dutch spelling, be it regularly revised and updated (new edition to appear in 2015).

Work on the dictionary took considerably more time than the forty years that de Vries originally calculated. The first instalment appeared in 1864, and the first volume in 1882. In 1967, the project was institutionalised in the

### Matthias de Vries Genootschap



In 1851, Matthias de Vries presented his Plan for a Dutch dictionary. This was the beginning of a project that was to last 147 years. De Vries belonged to the first team of editors of the *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche taal* (WNT), the first instalment of which appeared in 1864. The first volume saw the light of day in 1882. In 1998 the publication of the final volume was celebrated. Nine years later, in 2007, the largest dictionary in the world went online, on <http://gtb.inl.nl/>. None of this would have been possible without the efforts and perseverance of Matthias de Vries. The society of lexicographers that was established in the Dutch-speaking area in the late twentieth century could therefore only be named after this founding father of Dutch lexicography: the Matthias de Vries Genootschap (MdV, Matthias de Vries Society). The society began to publish a journal called *Trefwoord* [keyword, entry word], which is now an e-magazine available at <http://www.fryske-akademy.nl/trefwoord/>. The e-magazine is open to new articles, but it also contains all articles previously published in the paper journal. On top of that, it re-publishes

Instituut voor Nederlandse Lexicologie [Institute of Dutch Lexicology]. During one and a half centuries, five generations of editors worked on the dictionary, which contains more than 300 000 entries to be found in sources dating from 1500 until 1976. In 2001, the last three volumes appeared and the dictionary was completed. In the meantime, the dictionary had been made available on CD-ROM and since 2007 it can also be found on the internet (<http://wnt.inl.nl>). The internet version has certain advantages over its predecessors. It contains for instance keywords in modern spelling and links to sources, pictures and etymological and dialectal information.

**WARTEL** (IV), znw., gesl. onduidelijk en mv. niet aangetroffen. Herkomst duister. Veroud. — Lendendoek. || Voor kleine misgrepen zet men hun (*t.w. de schepelingen*) een wartel om het lijf, en laetze zoo tot spot van anderen, het schip schoon vegen, WITSEN, *Scheepsb.* 392 a [1671]. *Zy* (*t.w. de bewoners van het dorp Savacca*) zyn van aart even eens, als de Manadosche berg-boeren, gaande de mans mede naakt, maar met een wartel om den middel, VALENTIJN, *O.-I.* 1, 2, 77 a [1724]. De Ternataanen, die als de Wilden nog maar met een Tsjidako, dat is, een Gordel, of Wartel van oude lappen, om 't lyf liepen, I, 2, 140 b [1724].

**M. De Vries (e.a.):** *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* (1864-2001)  
**Instituut voor Nederlandse Lexicologie, Leiden**

The *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* was succeeded by the *Algemeen Nederlands Woordenboek* [ANW; Dictionary of Contemporary Dutch], also a project of the Instituut voor Nederlandse Lexicologie. In this online dictionary (<http://anw.inl.nl>), which is still under preparation, the vocabulary of contemporary Dutch from 1970 onwards is described. The lexicographical work is no longer done

alphabetically, but thematically. In 2009, the first entries were published online and since then new entries are added regularly, providing the users access to the most recent lexicographical information. At the moment, many words concerning occupations, animals, drinks, vessels and diseases can be found in the dictionary, alongside many neologisms.

The information in the entries of the ANW takes into account the new search possibilities computers offer. With the help of definitions and so-called semagrams, it is not only possible to find meanings to words but also to find words on the basis of their characteristics. A user who is, for instance, looking for words that indicate a crossing for wildlife, does not only find the entry *wildviaduct* but also a lot of synonyms such as *cerviduct*, *dierenpassage*, *ecoduct*, *ecoviaduct*, *natuurbrug* and *wildwissel*.

### Summary

In the course of time, Dutch lexicography has developed into a mature branch of science, sometimes following then anticipating trends in other countries. Out of the earliest glosses and glossaries, vocabularies and dictionaries arose which offered more information than the meaning of a single word only. From the Renaissance onwards, etymological information was added and derivations and compounds based on the keyword were included and explained. The focus shifted from Latin to Dutch entries and information on parts of speech and inflections were added.

Kiliaan brought about a great leap forward by systematically comparing Dutch words with their equivalents in other languages. He gave the dictionary a scientific status through the critical

The screenshot shows the ANW website interface. The main heading is 'lexicologie'. Below it, the entry is defined as 'wetenschap die de woordschat bestudeert'. The 'Uitspraak' section indicates 'Aantal lettergrepen: 5' and 'Plaats hoofdklemtoon: 5de lettergreep'. The 'Semagram' section lists characteristics: 'is een wetenschap', 'wordt beoefend om bv. een woordenboek te kunnen maken', 'wordt meestal door taalkundigen beoefend', and 'betreft de woordschat'. The 'Combinatiemogelijkheden met adjectief ervoor' section lists 'cognitieve lexicologie; historische lexicologie; Nederlandse lexicologie'. The 'Historische lexicologie' section provides a detailed description of the field. On the right, a sidebar contains metadata: 'Woordsoort: type: substantief', 'Naamtype: soortnaam', 'Geslacht: vrouwelijk', 'Lidwoord: de', 'Getal: geen meevoud', 'Betekenisclassen: abstractum', 'Spelling en flexie: Enkelvoud: lexicologie (lexi.co.3o.ge)', 'Woordrelaties: Hyperoniemen: wetenschap', 'Woordvorming: Type: samenstelling', 'Linkwoord: lecco-', 'Rechtslid: -logie', 'Samenstellingtype: confix + confix', 'Verbindingsklank: geen', and 'Zoekwoord in Etimologisch woordenboek'. The bottom of the page shows navigation links for 'Reageren', 'Afdrukken', and 'Opslaan als: HTML, XML, English versie (beta)'. The date '17.4.2013' is visible in the bottom right corner.

**Algemeen Nederlands Woordenboek (2009 - )**  
**Instituut voor Nederlandse Lexicologie, Leiden**

and deliberate use of lots of new source material. In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, renewals of the description of all meanings of a word, the bright and clear separation of these meanings and the addition of example sentences and quotes contributed to the evolution of the dictionary. In the course of the 19th century, the demands of a scientific historical dictionary of Dutch were formed on the basis of all these elements, which resulted in the *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal*. For the *Algemeen Nederlands Woordenboek*, these demands have been modified and adapted to the requirements of modern times and contemporary users where good use is made of the new possibilities of the digital age.

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articles on lexicography in the Netherlands that have been published elsewhere. Thus *Trefwoord* is developing into a repository of lexicographical articles.

Every year the MdV organizes a meeting at the premises of the Institute of Dutch Lexicology (INL, Instituut voor Nederlandse Lexicologie) in Leiden, where members can meet and enjoy two papers on lexicography in its widest sense. Shortly before last year's meeting Macmillan decided to stop publishing printed dictionaries. Ilan Kernerman, already invited to read a paper at the 2012 meeting, has been interested in electronic dictionaries for a long time and his paper happened to discuss these trends and show how his company, K Dictionaries, copes with them. Since Ilan's paper perfectly fitted into the Macmillan discussion, the organizers of the MdV meeting, Tanneke Schoonheim and Anne Dykstra, invited two Dutch dictionary publishers, namely Sander Bekkers (Uitgeverij Prisma) and Ton den Boon (Van Dale), to present their viewpoints on the matter and to take part in a forum discussion on the printed/online controversy. The forum led to an animated and focused debate with conflicting viewpoints. We are happy that Sander Bekkers submitted his paper for publication in KDN, along with the contribution by Jaap Parqui of Van Dale. I hope that it will give you an idea of what was being discussed at the MdV meeting last November 28.

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