

DICCIOCHO

An 18th Century Lexicographic Portal

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Abstract – This article deals with the *Dicciocho* lexicographic portal, dedicated to eighteenth-century Spanish dictionaries: *Dicciocho* was born from the desire to make the word list of the second edition of *Autoridades* available to the scientific community. The manuscript of this dictionary, considered lost, was recently found in the archives of the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE), and it can now be consulted online on the RAE website. Later, the portal was expanded to include materials related to the first edition of *Autoridades* and the essential *Diccionario castellano con voces de Ciencias y Artes* by the Jesuit Father Terreros y Pando. To exemplify the use of the portal, an analysis of the artistic entries in the two *Autoridades* will be proposed.

Keywords: 18th c. lexicography; 18th c. lexicology; RAE; *Dicciocho*; *Diccionario de autoridades*.

The best way out is always through.
(Robert Frost “A Servant to Servants”,
1914).

1. Introduction

Spanish lexicography took its first steps in the centuries before the eighteenth, with the bilingual dictionaries of Alonso de Palencia and Nebrija¹. The importance of the latter's work is evident in relation to the following bilingual lexicographic dictionaries, such as those by Cristobal de las Casas (1570), by Richard Percyvall (1599), by Cesar Oudin (1616) and by Lorenzo Franciosini (1620). In 1611, Sebastián de Covarrubias published the *Tesoro de la lengua Castellana, o Española*, the first monolingual Spanish dictionary, which the academics of the RAE cite in the *Prólogo* as the “obra tan grande, que ha servido à la Academia de clara luz” (RAE 1726: I).

¹ Alonso de Palencia published in 1490 the *Universal Vocabulario en latín y romance*; Elio Antonio de Nebrija is the author of the *Lexicon hoc est Dictionarium ex sermone latino in hispaniensem* (1492) and of the *Dictionarium ex hispaniensi in latinum sermonem* (1495).

Despite the great importance of these precedents, the creation of the RAE in 1713 with the main task of working on the dictionary of the Spanish language marks the starting point of the Spanish lexicographical trajectory. In fact, for academics,

no era decente [...] que logrando la fortuna de encontrarla [la lengua española] en nuestros días tan perfecta, no eternizásemos en las prensas su memoria, formando un Diccionario al exemplo de las dos celebradísimas Academias de París y Francia. ([Cassani] 1726a: xi, § 4)

However, the eighteenth century is not only the century that gives Spain the *Diccionario grande* (“large”² dictionary), in imitation of the one that Italy and France already possessed³; it is also that in which the tradition of bilingual and trilingual dictionaries continues⁴, and the *Diccionario castellano con las voces de ciencias y artes* of Terreros is published. The latter relates to the lexicographical tradition of the Jesuits, which in France, from 1701 to 1771, experienced a moment of utmost importance with the so-called *Dictionnaire de Trevoux*⁵.

The lexicographical richness that, as shown, distinguishes the eighteenth century, is the main reason why the *Grupo de investigación Dictionarística del siglo XVIII* decided to bring together in a portal its research on the lexicography of the Age of Enlightenment. *Dicciocho. Portal lexicográfico del XVIII*, the subject of this article, aims to provide a common space for study and reflection on this fundamental moment. In fact, it includes insights concerning the first edition of *Diccionario de autoridades* (1726-39), of the manuscript of the second *Diccionario de autoridades* (1780-1829)⁶ and of the *Diccionario castellano con las voces de ciencias y artes* (1786-88) by Esteban de Terreros y Pando. In the section “Other dictionaries”⁷, a list of mono- and multilingual repertoires presents the

² The academics of the RAE called *Diccionario grande* the dictionary containing quotations from well-known Spanish authors, as opposed to the *Diccionario común o vulgar* (common or vulgar dictionary) in one tome.

³ The *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca* was printed in Venice in 1612 and the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française* was published in 1694. It is well known that the RAE, soon after its foundation, requested copies of their Statutes to the two sister academies. In the prologue of *Diccionario*, the academics themselves acknowledge that “para la formación de este Diccionario se han tenido presentes los de las Lénguas extrangéras, y especialmente el Vocabulario de la Crusca de Florencia” (RAE: 1726: II). Regarding the relations between the RAE and the *Crusca*, see Carpi and Carricondo (2023).

⁴ <https://dicciocho.org/2020/10/29/otros-diccionarios/>

⁵ On the influence of the *Dictionnaire de Trevoux* on the *Diccionario* of Father Terreros, see Carpi (2021).

⁶ From now on called DA1 and DA2.

⁷ *Otros diccionarios*.

lexicographical panorama of the eighteenth century with hyperlinks for consultation.

Dicciocho is a repository in constant development, in which the materials are exhibited as a gallery, with thematic rooms depending on different criteria: chronological (archaisms, recently introduced words), technical (specialized entries, science and the arts), regional (dialectisms, lexicon of American Spanish) and marked lexicon (subject categories of lexicon) according to the registers, the frequency of use and the affected diastatic varieties. In this article, we will focus only on the part of the portal which concerns the dictionaries of the *Autoridades*, devoting special attention to the lexicon of the Arts.

2. Diccionario de autoridades (DA1) (1726-39)

This section of the portal includes the different thematic fields of DA1 (1726-39), the list of which we propose in Annex 1. As can be seen, there are more than one hundred thematic fields covering the most diverse areas related to Sciences, Arts and Crafts. This proves the interest of the academics of the RAE in specialized lexicon, despite what is stated in the Prologue:

De las voces propias pertenecientes à Artes liberales y mecánicas ha discurrido la Académia hacer un Diccionario separado, quando este se haya concluído: por cuya razón se ponen solo las que han parecido mas comunes y precisas al uso, y que se podían echar menos. (RAE 1726)

The dictionary is not organized with a standard marker system, a feature that implies a conscientious work of analysis when assigning a lexical item to a certain field. The study of the definitions showed that the technical words are defined by a great variety of syntagmas that function as diatechnical markers; for this reason, we started from the query of the *Diccionario de autoridades*⁸ with keywords such as *término*, *term.*, *voz*, *palabra*. This first step allowed us to enrich the keywords and compile the list of the various thematic fields, shown in Annex 1. With a view to the future rationalisation of the various subject areas, we have established fields that can be integrated into a higher one. As an example, we offer those that accompany the architecture entries, similar to those we have found in other areas. These statements, headed by *término*, *voz* or *term.*, in some cases refer to the concept:

término de arquitectura, term. de architectúra, voz de la arquitectura, es voz de arquitectura, es voz de la architectúra, en la architectúra es, es en la architectúra, tiene uso en la architectúra, en este sentido es voz mui común en

⁸ <https://apps2.rae.es/DA.html>

la arquitectura, en este sentido es mui usado en la architectura, es termino usado en la architectura, usase en la architectura, usase mucho en la architectura, se llama en la architectura, en la architectura llaman, dícese en la architectura de.

Otherwise, they refer to the extralinguistic world, as in the cases of *llaman tambien los architectos* or *entre los architectos se llama*.

The importance of having defined the thematic fields of DA1 lies in the fact that it leads to further reflection on this point starting from DA2, when the RAE includes a functional marking in the microstructure.

3. Diccionario de autoridades (DA2) (1737-1829)

Regarding the second manuscript edition of the *Diccionario de Autoridades*, a revised and corrected supplement to the entire work was announced in the fifth volume of the first edition (1737). This plan was later substituted by the project of a second edition of which only the first volume was published, although scholars worked on it until 1829.

Annex 2, in the tables 5 and 6, presents the chronological sequence followed for the elaboration of the new dictionary and the physical documentation of these materials, deposited in the Archive of the RAE and found in recent years: thirty-seven units of documents divided into nine folders plus twenty-eight notebooks with sheets, which contain a total of 13,943 sheets *in folio*.

During 2019, a part of the *Dicciocho* project team worked in the archive on recently discovered materials not yet published on the RAE portal; In *Dicciocho* we present the results of this research, which refers to the material prepared in the 18th century up to the letter F⁹.

One of the characteristics of this second edition is the use of abbreviations to mark, among other types of information, the technical nature of the words. Only the new additions, compared to DA1 (1726-39), are listed here, marked as pertaining to a certain field according to the formalized procedure followed for DA1. In this case, also, the thematic fields are miscellaneous: pottery, pharmacy, animal breeding, gardening, horse handling, mining, hairdressing, rhetoric, cooperage, winery, zoology¹⁰.

⁹ <https://dicciocho.org/2020/10/30/tesauro/> <24/10/2023>

¹⁰ *Alfarería, farmacia, ganadería, jardinería, manejo de caballos, minería, peinería, retórica, tonelería, vinatería, zoología.*

4. Artistic words in the two *Autoridades*

To provide an example of the use of the data contained in the portal, we will illustrate the analysis of entries for the Arts in the two *Autoridades*, that is, those of architecture, painting, and sculpture. The special attention we devote to architecture and painting is due to the fact that sculpture is represented much less, as can be seen in table 1.

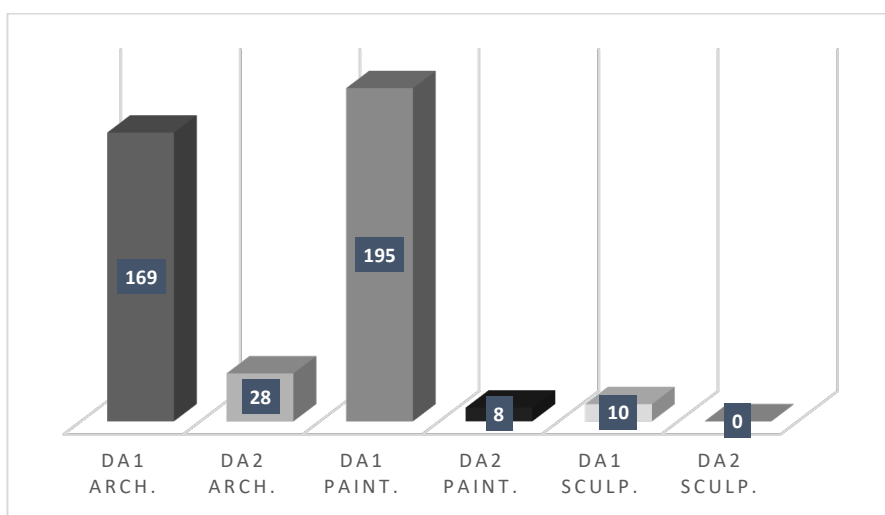


Table 1
DC (1768-88): Words relating to the Arts in DA1 and DA2.

4.1. Architectural and pictorial words sources

The sources of the entries for the Arts of DA1, as far as architecture is concerned, are many: technical texts include the *Tratado de Bóvedas* by Torija and the *Compendio Mathematico* by Tosca, whose book 5 is dedicated, among other subjects, to civil architecture, stonework, and military architecture. The *Museo Pictórico* of Palomino¹¹ is of particular importance.

Academics also cite legal documents such as the *Ordenanzas de Sevilla*, which contains technical terminology for masons and carpenters; they cite history books, such as *Antigüedades de España* by Bernardo de Aldrete and travel books like the one by Juan Cristóbal Calvete¹². The main lexicographical source is Covarrubias's *Thesoro*, mentioned several times in the initial paratexts. Not all the sources are cited in the only published volume of DA2: among those absent in the list that appears in the first edition of *Autoridades*, we find Gracián's *El Criticón*, the *Diálogo de Medallas* by

¹¹ He is also the author of the beautiful plate, engraved by his nephew Juan Antonio, which is among the paratexts of the *Diccionario de autoridades* of 1726.

¹² *Felicissimo viaje del Principe don Felipe* (Antwerp, 1552). This book deals with the trip to Flanders of Philip the Second.

Antonio Agustín¹³, the *Grandezas de la Villa de Madrid* by Jerónimo de Quintana, the *Casa de locos de amor* by Quevedo and the *Leon prodigioso* by Tejada, all of them used by academics as sources of authorities on architecture.

During the writing of DA2, the academics integrated the cited sources with more technical texts that are mainly contemporary: i.e., the *Compendio de los diez libros de arquitectura de Vitruvio* (1761), a translation by Joseph Castañeda from Claude Perrault's French text, the treaty *Elementos de toda la arquitectura Civil* (1763) by Christian Rieger, translated into Spanish by Benavente, and the *Arte y uso de la arquitectura: el primer libro de Euclides* whose Spanish translator is Lorenzo de San Nicolás (1796).

Among the works of the 16th century, the RAE also cites the translation of Villalpando of the *Tercero y cuarto libro de Architectura* by Sebastia[n] Serlio (1552), which is absent in DA1. These works are not found in the list included in the first volume of the second edition of *Autoridades*, corresponding to letters A and B.

The sources of words referring to painting in DA1 are also varied, but in this case, ninety percent of the words come from a technical work, the *Museo Pictórico* by Palomino, which is found again as the main source also in DA2.

4.2. Architectural words

In brief, not all the entries will be commented on, but there will be a focus on those on architecture in DA2. Among the words presented here, we have not considered the entries of DA1 that had only typographical changes in accents in DA2. The tables do not show the voices beginning with A and B published in 1770.

Most of DA2 words that refer to architecture designate column segments, ornamentations, and mouldings; these were included in the “common” dictionaries published while academics continued the work of writing the “large” dictionary. The cultisms *cariátide*, *caulícolo* and *cimacio*, the compound of probable Italian origin *contrapilastra*, as well as *cornijamento*, probably introduced from the Italian *corniciamento*¹⁴, entered the DRAE in 1780.

¹³ Except for the work of Gracián, we will find these sources in the DA2 list.

¹⁴ *Corniciamento* appears in the *Vita di Benedetto da Maiano. Scultore et architetto*, by Vasari (1568: 3, p. 530).

Entries	Sources
cariátide	Covarrubias, <i>Thesoro</i> (1611) Rieger, <i>Elementos de toda la arquitectura civil</i> . (1763)
caulículo	Tosca, <i>Compendio mathematico</i> . Tomo V (1712) Castañeda, <i>Compendio de Vitruvio</i> . (1761)
cimacio	Tosca, <i>Compendio mathematico</i> . Tomo V (1712)
contrapilastra	n/a
cornijamiento	Serlio, <i>Tercero y cuarto libro de Architectura</i> . (1552)

Table 2

Cultisms that enter the DRAE in 1780 and their sources.

Estría, *fastial*, *fusto*, the cultisms *denticulo*, *diástilo*, *embasamento*, *entrecolumnio*, the Italianism *escarzano*, *freso* – of disputed origin – the derivation *despiezo*, the compounds *engatillar* and *entrecanal* entered the DRAE in 1791. As in the DRAE of 1780, the sources are not from literary texts but technical ones:

Entries	Sources
denticulo, diástilo, engatillar, entrecanal, fusto	Castañeda, <i>Compendio de Vitruvio</i> . (1761)
despiezo, embasamento, entrecolumnio, fastial, freso	Diego de Sagredo, <i>Medidas del Romano</i> . (1526)
escarzano	Lorenzo de San Nicolás, <i>Arteanduso de la Arquitectura</i> . (1639 - 1665) [1736].
estría	Diego de Colmenares, <i>Historia de la Insigne Ciudad de Segovia</i> . (1637)

Table 3

Words that enter the DRAE of 1791 and their sources.

As far as neologisms are concerned, except for *anta* (Stevens 1706), *cariátide* (Vittori 1609 and Minsheu 1617), *diástilo* and *fastial* (Terreros 1786-1787) and *freso* (Sobrino 1705), the other entries appear for the first time in a lexicographical repertoire.

Table 4 shows the first textual testimony of the words: those written in regular characters are attested in the CDH, those in italic were found in

*Google books*¹⁵. Generally, they are well-established words in the language, except for *entrecanal*, *engatillar*, *fusto y gaucho*, whose first appearances are placed between 1761 and 1788.

Centuries	Words
XIII-XIV	fastial
XVI	cariatide, caulicolo, cimacio, <i>contrapilastra</i> , denticulo, diástilo, embasamento, escarzano, estría, freso, despiezo
XVII	cornijamento, <i>entrecolumnio</i>
XVIII	<i>entrecanal</i> , <i>engatillar</i> , fusto

Table 4
First textual testimony of the words.

5. Conclusions

As we have just seen, *Dicciocho. Portal lexicográfico del siglo XVIII* arises from the need to further our knowledge of the lexicographic documentation of the Age of Enlightenment and exploit it through its analysis. It is not so much a question of illustrating the results of our research, but rather that of providing a large amount of data on the works that constitute the basis of our research thus giving them a different life. We hope that our work will be, in turn, of service to other researchers who will be able to consider different aspects that we have not investigated.

We want to underline the need to consider the different editions of the academic dictionaries not as mere versions of the same work, but as the testimony of an evolution in the model of language reflected and in the lexicographic work, an evolution that reflects the mentality of the time. We do not only wish to illustrate the microstructural elements that characterize the lexicography of the eighteenth century: we would also like to contribute to the drawing up of a dictionary theory that stimulates the deepening of the networks of national and international relations between the different repertoires of the time.

Bionote: Elena Carpi is a specialist in lexicography and lexicology of the 18th century: she has analyzed the Terreros dictionary and the *Diccionario de autoridades*, both the first edition and the manuscripts of the second edition. She has been invited to join the Scientific Committee of the Centro Studi sul Settecento Spagnolo (CSSS) of the Alma

¹⁵ *Contrapilastra*: Lorenzo de San Nicolás (1639). *Entrecolumnio*, *entrecanal* and *engatillar*: (*Vitruvio*, 1761). *Gaucho*: Bails (1783).

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Annex 1

agricultura	curtiduría	maestros de coches
alarifes	danza	mampostería
albañilería	derecho	maquinaria
albeitería	dialéctica	marinería
álgebra	dióptrica	matemática
alquimia	doradores	medicina
altanería	ebanistería	metafísica
altareros	ejercicio de caballos o mulas	milicia
anatomía	empedrados	mitología
aritmética	ensambladores	monedería
armería	escolástica	montería
arquitectura	escribanía	música
arsenales	escuelas	náutica
artillería	escultura	navíos
astrología	esgrima	notaría
astronomía	espagírica	oficiales
ballestería	estática	óptica
blasón	facultativas	panadería
bordadores	farmacopea	pañería
botánica	filosofía	perspectiva
boteros	física	pintura
botica	fontanería	platería
cabestreros	lo forense	polvoristas
cancelaría	fortificación	portaventaneros
cantería	fundición	química
carpintería	ganado	sederos
catóptrica	geografía	soladores
caza	geometría	soldadores
cerería	gnomónica	sombrerería
cerrajería	gramática	teatro
cetrería	guarnicionería	tejeduría
cirugía	herradores	tesorería
cocheros	hidrometría	tintorería
cocina	imprensa	toreo
colegios y universidades	ingenios	tribunales
comercio	juegos	trigonometría
contaduría	jurisprudencia	vaciadores
contratos	labranza	volatería
cordelería	lapidarios	zapatería
costura y sastrería	lavanderas	zurradores
cronología	libreros	
curia	lógica	

Annex 2

Number	Principle	End	Years
1	c	cebada	1780
2	cebada	confundirse	1780
3	confusamente	czarina	1780
4	d	disyunto	1789
5	disyunto	ezquierda	1789
6	f	horror	1789
7	horror	lynce	1789-1791
8	m	nefandísimo	1803-1817
9	paredaño	prosperidad	1803-1817

Table 5
Folders to *prosperidad*.

Number	Principle	End	Years
1	punar	quedito	1818
2	puño	quedito	1818
3	quedo	quizá o quizás	1818
4	r	rapaz	1818-1828
5	rapaz	re	1818-1828
6	re	receta	1818-1828
7	receta	rechoncho	1818-1828
8	rechoncho	reforma	1828
9	reforma	registro	1828-1829
10	registro	rejo	1829
11	rejo	remate	1829
12	remate	renovador	1829
13	renovador	repicar	1829
14	repicar	rescatar	1829
15	rescatar	restitución	1829
16	restitución	retrocesión	1827
17	retrocesión	reyerta	1829
??	retrocesión	rey	
18	reyerta	robo	1829
19	robo	rompedera	1829
20	rompedera	rotar	1829
21	saciedad	salaz	1829
22	salaz	saludable	1829
23	saludable	sanidad	1829
24	sanidad	secuencia	1829
25	secuencia	semidoble	1829
26	semidoble	serpiente	1829
27	serpiente	silvestre	1829
28	solfa	sordamente	1829

Table 6
Logbook from *punar* to *sordamente*.