

Standardization of geographical names in the Netherlands¹

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1800-1934: 3 spelling reforms: Siegenbeek, De Vries & Te Winkel and Marchant

Although a geographical names bureau is still lacking in the Netherlands, this does not mean that the standardization of the spelling of geographical names of our country has never been an issue. In our earliest atlases, by Ortelius and Mercator, one finds already concern about different versions of geographical names, but it would take till Napoleonic times, with their concern for system and order, before the state indulged in any spelling standardization attempts. In 1801 Matthijs Siegenbeek, professor of linguistics in Leiden university, was asked to create a uniform spelling system for the Dutch language, which was published in 1804, and officially accepted the same year. That same year production of the first topographic map series for the whole country was started up, the Choro-topographic map of the Batavian Commonwealth, as the Netherlands was officially called then, at the scale 1:115,200, supervised by C.R.T.Krayenhoff, director of the “Depôt-generaal van Oorlog” (the precursor of our Topographic Survey) and executed under the responsibility of the chief of its Topographic Bureau, Jean-Baptiste de Bouge, who had worked earlier under De Ferraris. De Bouge, on June 25 1808, sent his boss a report ‘General critique on the map of the kingdom’ (the republic had been turned into a Kingdom by then). Apart from geometrical errors and an unsystematical rendering of topography, the main concern voiced there was the spelling of place names, and the general lack of other toponyms, such as hydronyms, names of marshes, ferry-boats, bridges and lakes. De Bouge therefore proposed to send out questionnaires to the heads of provincial administration (landdrosten or baljuws) containing lists of all populated places within their province, surfaced roads and infrastructure for water-borne traffic. His director, Baron Krayenhoff, accepted this procedure, and the questionnaires were sent out. The answers were processed, typeset and returned to the provinces for a final check, and it was only then that the resulting spellings of the place names were incorporated on the maps (Van den Brink 1990; see figure 1). Many of the names presented by the municipalities were written in an antiquated spelling. Most of the spellings were adopted in the geographical directory produced by Gosselin in 1826.

We may say that thus, at least for the Ministry of War, which commissioned this map series, the spelling of geographical names had been standardized but, for the time being, its influence did not spread beyond this Ministry. Other ministries would use sets of differently spelled names, as was the case in neighbouring Germany where different “Kanzleisprachen” were used. It would take until the 1980s until these differences in the spellings of place names used by the various ministries in the Netherlands had been eliminated. But we are running ahead too far, and should return to the 19th century. By 1840, when the political situation had been normalized again after the violent separation from Belgium in 1830, attempts to realise a standardized rendering of place names, valid for all ministries, education and the public at large were resumed, as the spelling practice was rather changeable. The 1840 Constitution for instance spelled Frisia (Vriesland) with a V and Brabant with a D

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(Braband), while the 1848 constitution changed it to F and T respectively. The main place name publication in the first half of the 19th century was the Geographical dictionary of the Netherlands (*Aardrijkskundig woordenboek der Nederlanden*) by A.J. van der Aa (1839-1851), which more or less codified traditional spellings. Surprisingly enough, most spellings of names of towns and villages found there are at present also the official versions (see table 3).

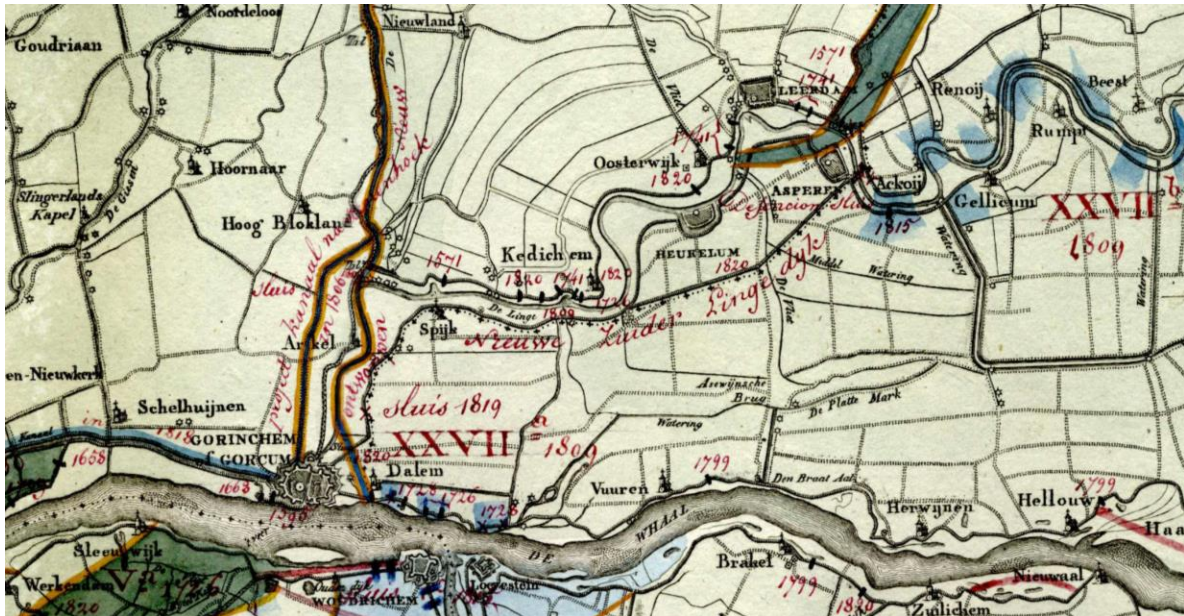


Figure 1 Detail from the Choro-topographic map 1:115.200 (1810)

In 1857, when he needed to update Krayenhoff's map series and was confronted with spelling discrepancies, the then Minister of War requested the Minister of the Interior to ask the Academy to advise on the spelling of some Dutch place names. So the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences installed a commission (consisting of the linguist M. de Vries and the historian J. Bosscha) with the task to devise a standardised spelling for Dutch place names. The commission did not want to maintain obsolete mediaeval orthographies, and tried to replace them with simplified spellings attuned to more modern spelling behaviour. But as the authorities were concerned a bit that these principles would entail a big breach with current practice (Rentenaar 1970), another questionnaire was proposed, in which municipalities were asked for place name spellings and their variants, their developments and meaning. Based on its returns, the work of the commission resulted in the List of Dutch place names (*Lijst van Nederlandsche Plaatsnamen*, see figure 2), published in 1864 by the Royal Academy. It just contained a list of a few hundred place names per province, with their current spelling variants and the form proposed by the Academy for standardization, plus any useful comments. There was no further information to locate the named objects within each province.

Although commissioned by the Ministry of the Interior, this Ministry did not prescribe its spellings; only the Ministry of Public Works and Water Management, Trade and Industry did so, and then only in 1883 (Rentenaar 2008), and this late acknowledgement, coupled to the fact that according to its reviewers it lacked consistency and reflected the new spelling views insufficiently, probably was the reason that the spelling as given in the list was not regarded as authoritative. It will not have helped that in 1864 a set of new spelling rules had been introduced, by M. de Vries and L.A. te Winkel (see Te Winkel 1863), even if one of its

developers was the same M. de Vries as sat on the commission. This spelling reform opted for a simplification based on pronunciation, conformity, analogy and etymology. In November 1864 by Royal decree this spelling was declared official for Belgium, but it took until 1883 before the Dutch government acted likewise.

F R I E S L A N D.

Namen der gemeenten en gehuchten, voor zoover deze door de Besturen in hunne antwoorden opgegeven en met de spelling bij die Besturen in gebruik *).	Afwijkingen in de spelling in die antwoorden opgegeven of van elders bekend.	Spelling, zoo als zij door de Afdeeling wordt voorgesteld.	Grond der beslissing.
<i>Gemeente</i> ACHTKARPELEN. Twijzel. Roohel (Gehucht). Augustinusga.	Op twijzel. Roodehel. Augustijnsga.	Twijzel. Roohel. Augustinusga.	
<i>Gemeente</i> AENGWIRDEN. Tjalleberd.	Tjallebert, Tjallebirt, Tjallebird, Tjalbird.	Tjalleberd.	Deze spelling is aangenomen op de kaart der Gemeente, in de provinciale Almanak, en sedert de laatste dertig jaren gevolgd.
Luinjeberd.	Luinjebert, Luinjebirt, Luinjebird.	Luinjeberd.	
Terband. Terbandster schans (Gehucht).	Terbant. Terbantster schans.	Terband. Terbandster schans.	Als boven.

Figure 2 – Detail for Friesland province from the *Lijst van Nederlandsche Plaatsnamen*, published by the Academy in 1864

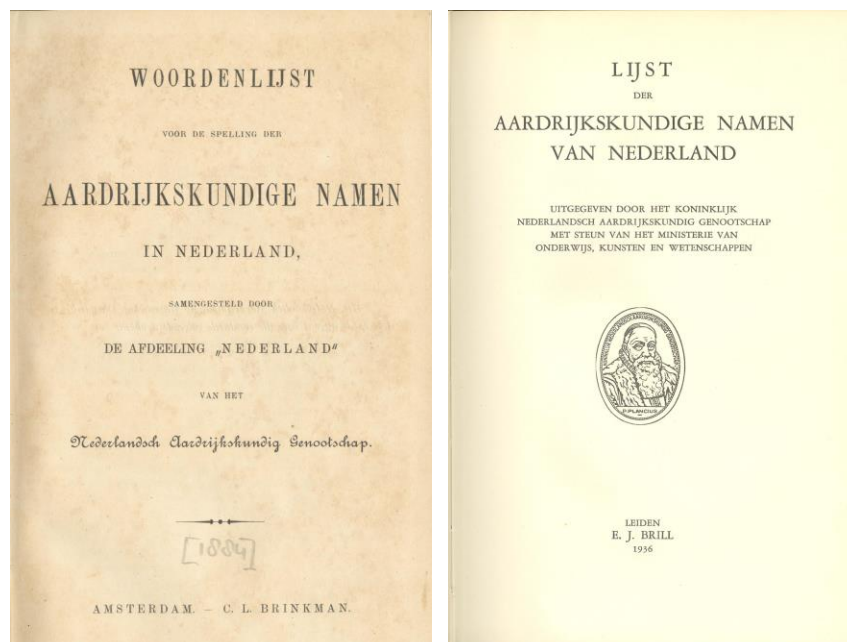


Figure 3 Frontispiece of the *Woordenlijst van de spelling der aardrijkskundige namen in Nederland*, published by KNAG in 1884

Figure 4 Frontispiece of Beekman's *Lijst der Aardrijkskundige Namen van Nederland*, published by KNAG in 1936

In 1880 and again in 1883, the Dutch parliament discussed place name spelling practice, with some members claiming the name versions as used in acts and laws (such as the Municipality act or the Election district act of January 26, 1878) should be accepted as the official versions, and others claiming that it had never been the purpose of these acts and laws to define official spelling practice.

As a reaction to the fact that the government did not implement these place name standards, the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society (KNAG), fearing an even larger arbitrariness in spelling place names, published a new spelling list for geographical names, in 1884, the Gazetteer of geographical names in the Netherlands (*Woordenlijst voor de spelling der aardrijkskundige namen in Nederland*), containing some 13,000 names, with feature codes, abbreviations for the municipalities and provinces they belonged to, in conjunction with the new spelling (see figure 3).

In 1925 the Government, still confronted with different place name spellings in topographical maps (Ministry of Defense), Stations (Ministry of Transport and Water Management) and in the census (Ministry of the Interior) appointed a commission again (Interdepartementale Commissie ter vaststelling, op wetenschappelijke grondslagen, van de schrijfwijze van Nederlandsche aardrijkskundige namen) to deal with standardization, and this reported preliminarily in 1927, but the government then desisted and dissolved it in 1928 (Rentenaar 2008).

In 1934 yet another spelling system was introduced by the Dutch Minister of Education, for use in schools. These rules also contained provisions for the spelling of geographical names. As these were contradictory (they aimed at both keeping the spelling of names as used in acts and laws and at the same time claimed geographical names should be adapted to the new spelling regulations), they had little effect.

The Royal Netherlands Geographical Society (KNAG), in the meantime, had continued its attempts to regulate place name spelling and had regularly updated and extended its gazetteers. Publication of the list had been taken over by a commercial publisher, L.J.Veen, in Amsterdam (*Woordenlijst van de aardrijkskundige namen in Nederland*, 2nd edition 1888, third edition 1902, 4th edition 1915, 5th edition 1931). As the latest addition was compromised by the incorporation of variant spelling forms used by the Ministry of the Interior, the KNAG took matters in its own hand again and published in 1936 an extended gazetteer, the *Lijst der Aardrijkskundige Namen van Nederland* with 40,000 entries (Beekman e.a. 1936, see figure 4). As was the case with the first list of the Academy, this list was not up to date anymore when published, because in 1934 Education minister Marchant introduced a new spelling for educational purposes. This spelling was legalised for governmental use in Belgium in 1946 and in the Netherlands in 1947. This new spelling reduced the number of vowels in open syllables and did away with -ch- in word endings on -sch- in derived names (so Herenveen and Hollands Diep instead of Heerenveen and Hollandsch Diep).

The 1947 spelling act and its place name repercussions

The 1947 spelling act for the Dutch language stipulated amongst other things that street names and exonyms would have to be spelled according to the new spelling rules, and had as a special proviso that the spelling of place names within the Netherlands would be determined later by governmental decree. The Dutch delegation in the Dutch-Belgian Glossary Commission (Nederlands-Belgische Woordenlijstcommissie) in 1948 got the task to design such a decree. In 1949 a try-out was staged by the Ministry of the Interior, which notified the province of North-Brabant of some potential spelling changes. The reactions from provincial and local government were extremely defensive, however, which did not bode well, and probably caused hesitation to pursue this task (see figure 5).

Schrijfwijze Noordbrabantse plaatsnamen 31-5-1949

Ingevolge de wet van 14 Februari 1947, houdende voorschriften met betrekking tot de schrijfwijze van de Nederlandse taal, wordt de schrijfwijze van aardrijkskundige namen geregeld bij algemene maatregel van bestuur.

In dit verband heeft de Minister van Binnenlandse Zaken aan de colleges van Ged. Staten een lijst doen toekomen van namen der in de desbetreffende provincie gelegen gemeenten, welke naar het oordeel van de Nederlands-Belgische woordenlijstcommissie wijziging behoeven. Voor Noord-Brabant betreft het hier de namen van 54 gemeenten, welke zouden moeten worden aangepast aan de nieuwe spelling en/of aan de uitspraak. Zo zou o.a. de schrijfwijze moeten worden van: Aarle-Rixtel — Aarle-Rikstel. Alphen en Riel — Alfen en Riel. Bakel en Milheeze — Bakel en

Milheze.

Bergeijk — Bergeik.
Berghem — Berchem.
Boxmeer — Boksmeer.
Boxtel — Bokstel.
Chaam — Kaam.
Cuyk en St. Agatha — Kuik en St. Agatha

Diessen — Diesen.
Dinther — Dinter.
Eethen — Eten.
Esch — Es.
Giessen — Giesen.
Gilze en Reijen — Gilze en Rijen.
Goirle — Goorle.
Haaren — Haren.
Heesch — Hees.
Heeze — Heze.
Helvoirt — Helvoort.
's-Hertogenbosch — 's-Hertogenbos
Hoogeloon, Hapert en Casteren —
Hogeloon, Hapert en Kasteren.
Hooge- en Lage-Mierde (Zwaluwe)
— Hoge en Lage Mierde (-Zwaluwe,
Huijbergen — Huibergen.

Lith — Lit.
Luijkgestel — Luikgestel
Maarheeze — Maarheze.
Nuenen c.a. — Nunen c.a.
Oeffelt — Oefelt.
Oirschot — Oorschot.
Olsterwijk — Oosterwijk
Oploo c.a. — Oplo c.a.
Oss — Os.
Oudenbosch — Oudenbos.
Reusel — Reuzel.
Roosendaal en Nispen —
Rozenaal en Nispen.
Rucphen c.a. — Rukfen c.a.
Schaijk — Schaik.
Someren — Zomeren.
Son c.a. — Zon c.a.
Sprang Capelle — Sprang Kapelle.
Terheijden — Terheiden.
Veghel — Vechel.
Knegsel — Knechsel.
Vught — Vucht.
Wanroij — Wanrool.

Ged. Staten van Noord-Brabant hebben de Minister echter doen weten, dat zij onvoorwaardelijk afwijzend staan ten opzichte van iedere wijziging van aardrijkskundige namen in deze provincie.

De Heer en Mevrouw
Mr. J. Raaijmakers-de Wit
geven met blijdschap kennis van de geboorte van hun dochter

MARJON

die gedoopt werd met de namen

**MARIA THEODORA
HENRICA**

Helmond, 29 Mei 1949.
Pres. Rooseveltlaan 8.

Met vreugde geven wij kennis van de geboorte

VI

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Figure 5 Article in the *Helmondse Courant* 31 May 1949, information from the Minister of the Interior about the consequences of the Spelling law, and provincial comments. Found in Rentenaar (2008).

After lengthy deliberations between the ministries of Education and of the Interior, actions by mapping establishments and questions in Parliament by geographers, the delegation only in 1961 got down seriously to start its work on place name spelling. Its report, *Geographical names in the Netherlands (Aardrijkskundige namen in Nederland)*, was completed in 1973 and was handed over the next year to the Minister of the Interior. It is still residing in the Minister's file cabinet and it never went beyond. What did the report propose? It simplified spellings, did away with foreign, antiquated forms and with all the special trimmings municipalities had adorned their names with in the past, and adapted place name spelling to the general current spelling rules for the Dutch language. It devised a consistent spelling system for place names and according to this system processed some 40,000 geographical names. But no action has been undertaken by the government since 1974. As was the case in 1927 and 1949, politicians regarded the spelling issue a hot potato they did not want to burn their fingers by.

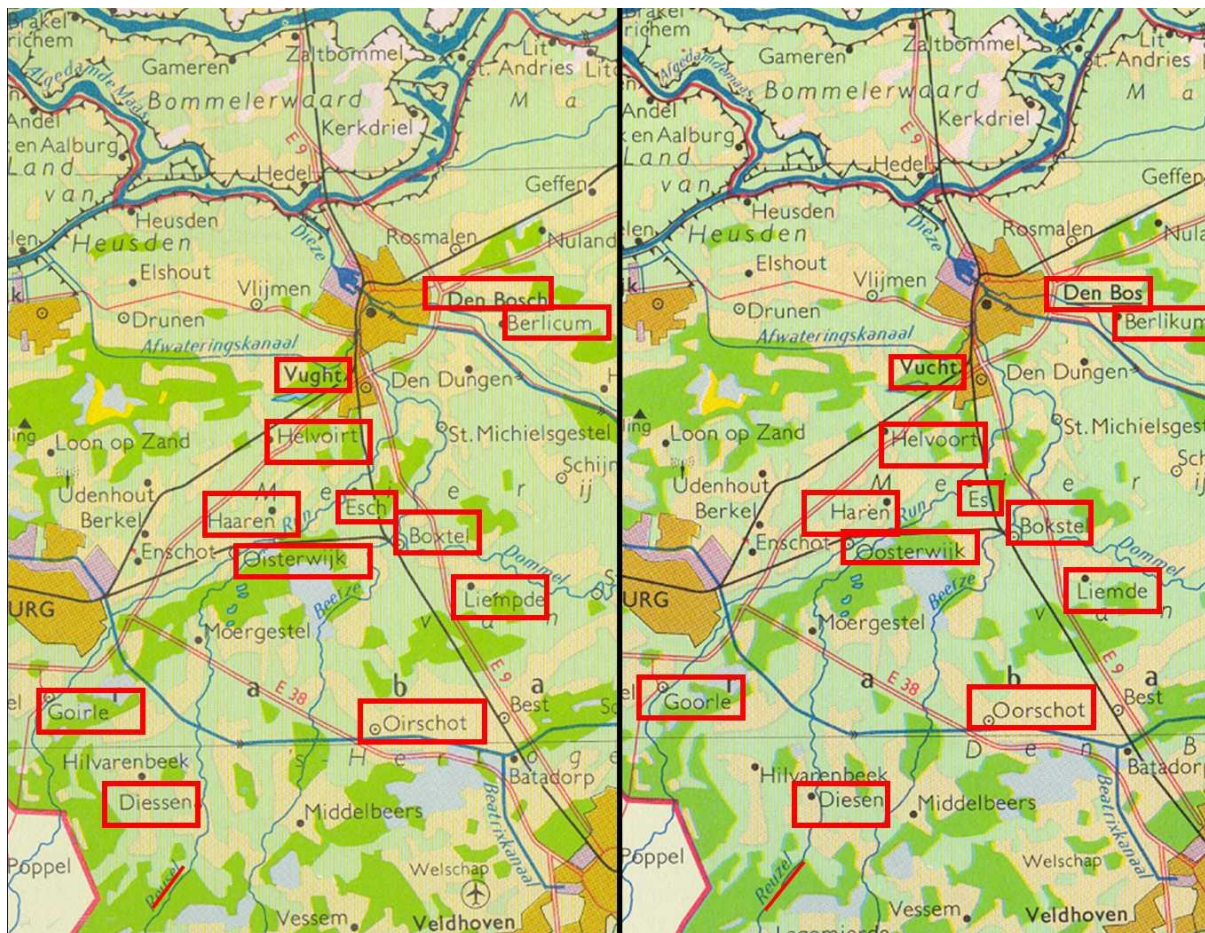


Figure 6 Detail from two consecutive versions of the 55th edition of the *Kleine Bosatlas* (Groningen: Wolters-Noordhoff 1974). The one at right was published first but retracted later.

Cartographers did not acquiesce in this stalemate and tried to force the issue: In 1974 the main educational publisher in the Netherlands, Wolters-Noordhoff in Groningen in a new 55th edition of its school atlas titled *Kleine Bosatlas*, applied the newly proposed spelling forms – even if the Minister had kept the report in his filing cabinet, word had got around and

its contents had been leaked. But this caused a major storm in regional newspapers, especially in the southern province of North-Brabant, the province with most antiquated place name spellings, with strong feelings against this publisher from up north with its disregard for the southern cultural heritage. The publisher was so intimidated by this uproar that within three weeks a new edition of the atlas with a return to the previous place name spellings was made available to replace the controversial one. The battle for a modernization of place name spellings, so that every child would be able to write a name correctly, when heard, was lost. Not all schools exchanged their atlases, however, some found it essential that children would be able to pronounce place names correctly, but by and by these copies have been replaced and found their way as collector's items (see figure 6).

De facto spelling standardisation by mapping agencies

Apart from schools, the driving force behind the attempts to modernise and standardise place name spellings had been the official mapping establishments that is the topographic and hydrographic surveys and the survey department of the Ministry of Public Works and Water Management. As too much time was lost in every mapping operation in defining the spelling to be used – because of the various spelling reforms and the existence of a number of semi-official gazetteers - they decided to jointly tackle the work of collecting and processing geographical names, and in the absence of official standardisation base their decisions as much as possible on official evidence. All place names were divided in a number of categories, and the mapping agencies divided responsibility over these categories, see table 1.

Name category	Topo survey	Hydrogr survey	Rijkswaterstaat
Municipality names	x		
Place names	x		
Regional names	x		
Polder names			x
Names of waterways			x
Other hydr items			x
Channels and shoals		x	
Road names	x		
Farmstead names	x		

Table 1: Division of responsibility for collecting geographical names and defining their spelling

So the hydrographic survey got the responsibility to define the spelling of names of channels and shoals in tidal areas, the water management board (Rijkswaterstaat) looked after the names of the objects it was in charge of and the topographic survey looked after the objects not accounted for yet. Pending the final decision by the minister to implement the commission's proposals, these mapping agencies based the name spellings on official documents in which the named objects were mentioned. Examples were the Province Act which became the source for the spelling of province names, the Municipality Act became the source for the spelling of municipality names, as did the ballot act, etc.; polder charters that regulated the ground water levels in summer and winter became the source of the official spelling of names of the polders, lakes and canals mentioned in them. Of course these acts and charters had never been passed in order to define place name spellings, but because of the absence of any ministerial judgement they just were used as such.

If no official documents existed to base name spellings on, the surveyors asked the institutions in charge or the owners of named objects for their name spelling, thus instituting a “the owner decides” practice which turned out to be detrimental to place name spelling continuity, as caretakers and managers were not very knowledgeable about names used in the past (see table 2).

Object category	Institution/body determining the names
Municipalities	State government (ballot act)
Populated places	Municipalities (municipality act)
Regions and fields	Municipalities (according to their interpretation of the municipality law)
Polders	Polder boards
Waterways	Rijkswaterstaat
Channels and shoals	Hydrographic survey
Other hydrographic items	Municipalities (according to their interpretation of the municipality law)
Roads	Local, provincial or state government
Streets	Municipalities
Farmsteads	Owners

Table 2 – Indication of the caretaking institutions that are regarded as authoritative regarding their names by the topographic survey.

Amongst all the caretaking institutions deemed in charge of naming, municipalities take first place, perhaps because of their misinterpretation of the municipality law. This law states that municipalities are in charge of structuring their territory, and this has been recently interpreted by municipalities as to mean they would be in charge of naming all topographic objects or features in their territory as well. Unfortunately, they generally have little idea of toponymy and of the need of its continuity, or of the need for preservation of toponyms as part of our cultural heritage. On the other hand municipalities now try to implement dialect names, introducing a new and unstable element in the paper landscape as dialect spellings have not been standardised and are rather open to spelling disputes.

Present consequences

From 1880 onwards, the spelling lists published by the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society, especially the one published in 1936 with 40,000 names, had had a strong influence on place name spelling, of both topographic, hydrographic and Water management board surveys. On the topomaps published between the two World Wars, for instance, on sheet 45 (‘s Hertogenbosch) of the topomap (1927) we find Berlikum, Haren, Hees, Helvoort, Kromvoort, Vechel and Vucht for what earlier and later was known as Berlicum, Haaren, Helvoirt, Cromvoirt, Veghel and Vught respectively. On sheet 33 (Gorinchem, 1938) one finds Akkooi and Renooi, earlier and later known as Acquoy and Rhenoy. So the whole operation for simplification of the spelling was turned back as municipal governments – and that is my interpretation – apparently found it chic to include archaic elements in place name spellings. So this whole operation - in view of the absence of any decision by the Minister regarding the 1973 report on geographical names in the Netherlands – ended in a de facto standardization of obsolete or archaic name versions.

To check its results, we might look at a detail from a topographic map 1:25 000 published in the year 2000 (see figure 7). The area portrayed is the **Hogezandse polder** on the island Hoekse Waard. We find the hamlet **Hoogezand** there, spelled with double o, as that is according to the rules of the De Vries and Te Winkel orthography. From this hamlet the polder name has been derived, as in the most recent polder charter people anticipated on the application of the new orthography, and the Marchant spelling was therefore used. The names **Hoogezandse Buitendijk** and Hoogezandse **Sluis** are both drainage-related names, derived from Hoogezand, but apparently neither of them has been codified in polder charters. In accordance with the Marchant orthography they have been derived from the place name

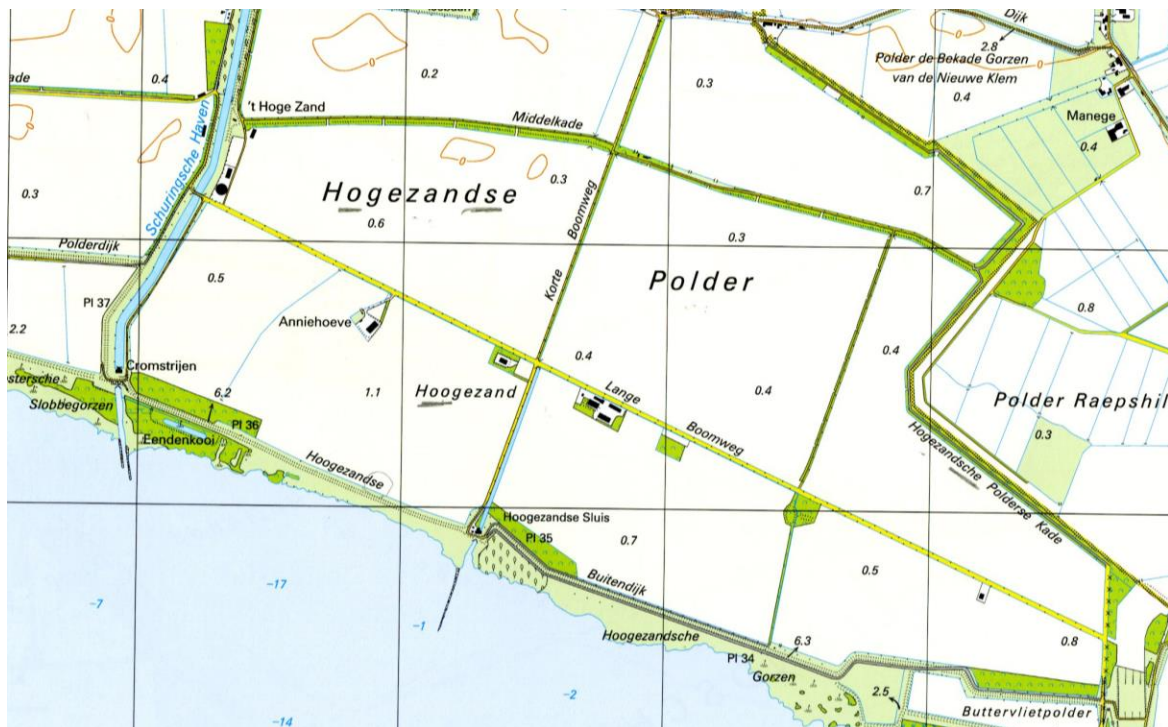


Figure 7 - Detail from topographic map series 1:25 000 sheet 43F (2000)

determined as Hoogezand with double -o-. On the coast you will find the **Hoogezandsche Gorzen**, tidal marshes. This type of named object originally fell under the authority of the hydrographic survey, and when this name was codified, the De Vries and Te Winkel orthography held sway, so it was spelled with double -o- and -ch-. Finally on the eastern border, you will find the **Hogezandsche Polderse Kade**, with single -o- and -ch-. This name spelling should have been codified when the official polder name was spelled Hogezandsche-Polder with single -o- and -ch-. As the single -o- and the -ch- do not go together, however, it is more likely that at some stage someone with only limited knowledge of the 1947 orthographic reform intervened. The name **Hogezandse polder** itself, finally, should have been codified within the 1957-1967 period, when Rijkswaterstaat followed the new orthography both for the original names (Hogezand) and the derived names (Hogezandse). Of course it is absurd that the same derived name element 'Hogezandse' should be spelled in four different ways on the map, and that one should be aware of the surveying and spelling history in order to know how a specific geographical name should be spelled.

In order to understand this issue better, the chronology of the spelling practices followed by Rijkswaterstaat is given here: until 1947 this institution followed the De Vries & Te Winkel

orthography, with double –ee- and –oo- and –sch-, be it in a simplified way, taking account of etymology (so conforming to Beekman's list). In between 1947 and 1957 derived name versions were written according to the new Marchant spelling (for instance Hollands Diep, without –ch-), in-between 1957 and 1967 place names themselves were also spelled according to the Marchant orthography, and after 1967 all name spellings returned to the pre-war situation (Hollandsch Diep).

The only, but very important positive aspect of all this was that at least the names had been standardised, even if it was impossible to know their spelling when communicated orally. This is due to the work of the Topographic Survey which took this work upon its shoulders even if by law it was not required to do so. The results of all this work can be found in gazetteers based on maps on the scales 1:10 000 or 25 000 produced by the Topographic Survey.

In 2008 a Law on the production of a basic file 1:10 000 was passed, finally officially providing the Topographic Survey with the task to produce this file and collect the information necessary for it, including the place names. So we almost had an officially standardised place name set. But, unfortunately, simultaneously a law was passed requiring the municipalities to officially define all the street addresses within their boundaries. It has also been made obligatory to link these two files (basic topographic file and street address file). So on the one hand we have address elements collected by the topographic survey, with a long expertise in dealing with geographical names and on the other hand address elements collected by the municipalities that are new to this game but think it is their task to not only deliver street addresses but also other name elements from within their boundaries. It is most unlikely that these two sets will be similar, so for the near future many problems are envisaged. We have hardly moved beyond the first attempts in 1804 by De Bouge really.

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Ackoij	Ackooij	Akkooi	Akkooi	Akkooi	Akkooi	Akkooi	Akkooi	Acquoy
Aersen	Arcen	Arcen	Arcen	Arcen	Arsen	Arcen	Arsen	Arcen
Alphen	Alphen	Alphen	Alfen	Alfen	Alfen	Alphen	Alfen	Alphen
Appelsche	Appelsche	Appelsche	Appelscha	Appelsga	Appelsga	Appelsga	Appelsga	Appelscha
Bathmen	Bathmen	Bathmen	Batmen	Batmen	Batmen	Bathmen	Batmen	Bathmen
Boxtel	Boxtel	Boxtel	Bokstel	Boxtel	Bokstel	Boxtel	Bokstel	Boxtel
Ede	Ede	Ede	Eede	Ede	Ede	Ede	Ede	Ede
Gorinche m/Gorcum	Gorinchem of Gorcum	Gorinchem	Gorinchem	Gorinchem	Gorkum	Gorinchem	Gorkum	Gorinchem
Haren	Haaren	Haaren	Haren	Haren	Haren	Haren	Haren	Haaren
-	Heiningen	Heijningen	-	Heiningen	Heiningen	Heiningen	Heiningen	Heijningen
Helvoirt	Helvoirt	Helvoirt	Helvoort	Helvoort	Helvoort	Helvoort	Helvoort	Helvoirt
Den Bosch	's Herto- genbosch	's Herto- genbosch	's Herto- genbosch	's Herto- genbosch	's-Herto- genbosch	's Herto- genbosch	's Herto- genbos	's Herto- genbosch
Hooge Zwaluwe	Hooge- Zwaluwe	Hooge- Zwaluwe	Hooge- Zwaluwe	Hooge- Zwaluwe	Hooge- Zwaluwe	Hooge- Zwaluwe	Hogezwaluwe	Hooge Zwaluwe
Kuik	Kuik	Cuyk	Kuik	Kuik	Kuik	Cuijk	Kuik	Cuijk
Lexmond	Lexmond/ Leksmond	Leksmond	Leksmond	Leksmond	Leksmond	Lexmond	Leksmond	Lexmond
Liempd	Liempde	Liempde	Liemde	Liemde	Liemde	Liempde	Liemde	Liempde
Lithoijen	Lithoijen	Lithoijen	Lithooijen	Littooien	Littooien	Lithoijen	Littooien	Lithoyen
Oirschot	Oirschot	Oirschot	Oorschot	Oorschot	Oorschot	Oirschot	Oorschot	Oirschot
Osch	Oss	Oss	Osch	Os	Os	Oss	Os	Oss
Renoij	Rhenoi	Renoii	Renoii	Renoii	Renoii	Renoii	Renoii	Rhenoy
Rhenen	Rhenen	Rhenen	Reenen	Renen	Renen	Rhenen	Renen	Rhenen

Rozendaal	Rozendaal	Roosendaal	Rozendaal	Rozendaal	Rozendaal	Roosendaal	Rozendaal	Roosendaal
Son	Son	Son	Zon	Zon	Zon	Zon27,Son41	Zon	Son
Vugt	Vugt	Vught	Vucht	Vucht	Vucht	Vucht	Vucht	Vught
-	Weesper Karspel	Weesper- Carspel	Weesper- karspel	Weesper- karspel	Weesper- karspel	Weesper- karspel	Weesper- karspel	-
Wichen	Wijchen	Wijchen	Wichen	Wichen	Wiechen	Wijchen	Wiechen	Wijchen
IJerzeke	-	Yerseke	Ierseke	Ierseke	Ierseke	Yerseke	Ierseke	Yerseke
Zevenberg -sen hoek	Zevenberg- sen hoek	Zevenberg- sche hoek	-	Zevenberg- sche hoek	Zevenberg- sche-Hoek	Zevenberg- sche-Hoek	Zevenberg- senhoek	Zevenberg- schen Hoek
Zierikzee	Zierikzee	Zierikzee	Zieriksee	Zieriksee	Zieriksee	Zierikzee	Zieriksee	Zierikzee
Zutphen	Zutphen	Zutphen	Zutfen	Zutfen	Zutfen	Zutphen	Zutfen	Zutphen

Table 3 - Place name spellings according to various sources