

The Nonlexical and the Encyclopedic*

PHILIP B. GOVE

THE EDITORS OF THE G. AND C. MERRIAM Co. have been asked over and over again to explain why thousands of words became obsolete between 1934, the date of the first printing of *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*, and 1961, the publication date of *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*. Specifically, we have been asked to explain how the Third Edition can have 50,000 new words and yet have 100,000 less words than the Second Edition. The questioners sometimes even cite a 1959 or 1960 printing of the Second Edition, and want to know why these words became "suddenly" out of date. The questions, so phrased, are unanswerable, for no suddenness is involved. For over 100 years the vocabulary of Merriam-Webster unabridged dictionaries had increased without any considerable pressure for a thorough review of the evidence for currency. When it became practically indisputable that the physical bulk of the Second Edition with its 3393 pages and its thickness of five inches could not expand enough to take in 50,000 new words and 50,000 new senses of old words, a number of relevant editorial decisions had to be made.

These inevitable decisions emerged gradually as soon as the Second Edition began in 1939 adding supplementary matter especially in the addenda section of new words – that is, words new to the dictionary whether neologisms or not – and in the gazetteer. When *Webster's Biographical Dictionary* was published in 1943 and *Webster's Geographical Dictionary* in 1949, anyone might have foreseen that the biographical and geographical sections were going to be omitted from the next unabridged dictionary. It seems in order now to let interested dictionary users know the full nature of the change. The following numbered paragraphs, *mutatis mutandis*, are from a directive issued in October, 1954:

* Read at the Fourth Names Institute, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Florham-Madison campus, Madison, N.J., May 1, 1965.

1 – The word *nonlexical* has been compounded, adopted, and manipulated arbitrarily as expedient editorial jargon to cover in its broadest sense all matter not accepted for inclusion in [the] 3rd ed. Timetables of the nation's transportation systems, dividend records of stocks listed on the exchange, analysis of Leonardo da Vinci's anatomism, and the letter-sequence *dlub* should be readily acceptable as nonlexical, although *dlub*, even if phonetically impossible in English, needs perhaps an assertion that it is not known to have any meaning or to have ever been uttered in communication. Anyone, however, who makes an unconsidered attempt to add to these four examples is likely to come up with something that has already been included in one of our own (or similar) dictionaries – or proposed for inclusion.

2 – The history of lexicography that will account for this situation has not yet been published. Noah Webster's 1828 *American Dictionary of the English Language* provides little (compared with *Webster's New International Dictionary* of 1934) that could relevantly be called nonlexical, nor do the two earlier folio volumes of Dr. Johnson. The matter became important to us about 1860 when Noah Porter appointed to the Merriam editorial staff one William A. Wheeler, probably first met by students of literature as the author of *An Explanatory and Pronouncing Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction; Including Also Familiar Pseudonyms, Surnames Bestowed on Eminent Men, and Analogous Popular Appellations Often Referred to in Literature and Conversation*. This handy little vade mecum of several thousand names and 400 pages got its start as a small pronouncing appendix headed "Names of Men of Modern Times" in Joseph Worcester's 1860 *Dictionary*. When Wheeler went over to the Merriams, he enlarged this matter to fill 52 pages of Webster's 1864 *Unabridged* under the heading "Names of Noted Fictitious Persons and Places, etc." This supplement was introduced to the public as "a novel and appropriate accompaniment of an English Dictionary . . . the first attempt of its kind, at least in our language, and is valuable for its interesting gleanings from history and biography . . ." (p. viii). Elsewhere the editor defended his course: "An objection may be made by some, that, however useful and important such a glossary may be, it does not form an appropriate accompaniment to a general dictionary of the English language. But . . . experience has shown, that [such] information . . .

is more naturally looked for in a general dictionary than in any other kind of dictionary" (p. 1591).

3 – To make sure that the rival Worcester company could never catch up, Wheeler helped to compile ten additional appendices – Scripture Proper Names, Greek and Latin Proper Names, Etymological Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names, Modern Geographical and Biographical Names, Common English Christian Names, Foreign Quotations, Abbreviations, Arbitrary Signs, Pictorial Illustrations, and World Alphabets – altogether taking up 171 pages out of 1768, about one tenth of the volume.

4 – No sooner was this W1864 off the press than Wheeler either decided that these appendices didn't belong in the dictionary he had helped to edit or saw that he had almost let slip an opportunity for his own gain. He reworked the matter for a third time and brought out in 1865 his own *Noted Names*, in which he explained "That a dictionary which should furnish succinct information upon such matters [noted names, titles of literary works, names of statues, paintings, palaces, countryseats, churches, ships, streets, clubs] would supply a want which is daily felt by readers of every class is not to be doubted; but it should constitute an independent work" (p. vi). But the damage had been done. Over 95 % of this W1864 appended matter was carried over into W1890, the next edition and the first *International*, with an increase of new names amounting to about 25 %. Better than two thirds of the W1864 matter survives in the second *New International* of 1934 (W1934). Though additions were again made, neither W1934 nor the two intervening editions (W1909 and W1890) could keep up with the main design on which Wheeler had based his 1864 selections, "to explain the allusions which occur in modern standard literature"; e.g., hundreds of lines are given in W1934 to the titles and characters of Dickens but not even one title by Somerset Maugham or Thomas Mann or Oscar Wilde or Eugene O'Neill or Edna Ferber is entered. To make good Wheeler's 90-year old design as of 1954 in literary titles alone without regard to characters or other related allusions would require a minimum addition of several thousand entries. Dictionary users would be expected to object strongly to a balancing deletion of thousands of older titles and characters.

5 – Another 19th-century sequence of events had considerable influence. Before Noah Webster could get his unabridged into a sec-

ond edition, John Ogilvie began (1838) revising it for Blackie in Glasgow and brought out, first in parts beginning in 1847, the *Imperial Dictionary, English, Technological, and Scientific; Adapted to the Present State of Literature, Science, and Art; on the Basis of Webster's English Dictionary; with the Addition of Many Thousand Words and Phrases from the Other Standard Dictionaries and Encyclopedias*. . . . What effect this dictionary as completed with a supplement in 1855 had on W1864 is secondary now to the fact that it became the basis for the *Century Dictionary*. A proposal made in 1882, "to adapt *The Imperial Dictionary* to American needs" resulted seven years later in the first volume of the *Century*, which acknowledged on the title page verso that material from the *Imperial* had been "freely used" by permission of the publishers. Not only that. This acknowledgment gave notice that, "certain owners of American copyrights having claimed that undue use of matter so protected has been made in the compilation of *The Imperial Dictionary*," further arrangements had been made with these protesting owners whereby the *Century* owners could use matter to which the *Imperial* owners held dubious claim. How the *Century* Company squared itself with the Merriam Company is impertinent. The *Century* had not only taken for its editor in chief an associate editor of W1864 (William Dwight Whitney) but had indirectly acquired a substantial body of Webster definitions, and of course then copyrighted itself with "all rights reserved." Thus, W1890, the first *International*, found itself in competition with a formidable ten-volume rival of its own paternity (illustrating again the facility with which Webster is ever so often royally manhandled) entitled *The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia: an Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language and a Pronouncing and Etymological Dictionary of Names in Geography, Biography, Mythology, History, Art, Etc., Etc.* Another current work was ahead of the *Century* in similarly using in an English title for the first time the word *encyclopedic*: Robert Hunter's *Encyclopaedic Dictionary* begun in 1872 and completed in 1889, in 14 volumes of 5629 three-column pages containing about 180,000 words. Two other influences at work in 1890 should not be forgotten: the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* was in its 9th edition (25 volumes, 1875-89); and the *OED* was published two fifths through the letter *C*. But none of these British publications had as much relevance to the *International* as the *Century*.

6 – In the preface to the *Century* Whitney calls attention to “the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter . . . as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference” (p. v). “The inclusion,” he goes on to say (p. xv), “of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary. Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that the *Century Dictionary* covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference – that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics.” The statistical result is eight volumes (by 1891) of 7046 three-column pages defining about 200,000 terms and including about 200,000 illustrative quotations, followed (1894–95) by two supplementary volumes, entitled *Cyclopedia of Names*, of 1085 pages devoted to proper names in geography, biography, mythology, history, ethnology, art, archaeology, fiction, tribes, stars, constellations, buildings, societies, orders, streets, wars, treaties, books, plays, etc.

7 – W1890 could not do much about these contemporaneous developments in lexicography. It came out substantially in the pattern of W1864, protesting that “even an Unabridged Dictionary has its limits” (page iii) and designating itself openly as “neither a library nor an encyclopedia . . . but a dictionary” (publishers’ statement). But W1909 had the time, the incentive, and the models for introducing “a greatly increased amount of encyclopedic information” (p. v) and for building in the grand manner a really new *International*, “more evenly balanced, more uniform, and better coordinated,” as claimed (p. vii). The most radical and distinctive feature was the divided page, which “made possible the insertion of . . . more encyclopedic matter than . . . hitherto . . . found in a one-volume dictionary” (p. vi). Prefatory attention was called to a number of examples, mostly of what were called systematic defini-

tions, such as the following, here singled out for convenience' sake (since the W1934 parallel coverage is practically the same): *Aphrodite* 1 (34 lines), *Bible* 2 (121 lines), *bird* 2 (39 lines), *constellation* 2 (71 lines), *corporation* 2, 3 (74 lines), *knot* 1 (106 lines), *phosphorus* 3 (32 lines). "A great deal of matter is given that may best be described as encyclopedic, since it belongs to a province which the encyclopedia has hitherto made its own" (p. vi).

8 – The resulting 2718 pages (including a 70-page pictorial supplement) determined to a large extent the contents and organization of W1934. Expanded by 675 pages to a total of 3393 to absorb a vocabulary increase of about 25% and to profit from the completion of the *OED* from the middle of letter *R* on, W1934 extended the "encyclopedic treatment . . . to hundreds of important terms that lend themselves advantageously to this method" (p. vii), citing as examples *animal* 1 (111 lines), *electricity* 2 (77 lines), *element* 9 (104 lines), *elephant* 1 (57 lines), *Anglo-Saxon* 1 (20 lines), and *music* 1 (66 lines). What W1934 (W34) did with one of the W09 section titles may be interpreted, albeit uncharitably, to symbolize in some respects the revision: W09's "Arbitrary Signs" became in W34 "Arbitrary Signs and Symbols."

9 – *Dictionary of the standard language*. It is physically and financially impossible for the 3rd ed. to go on expanding in the same way, to be even more encyclopedic, and at the same time to take in for lexical analysis all that is pressing at the covers. A one-volume dictionary and encyclopedia combined is not feasible and not even sustainable without facilities now unavailable and a type of research not now being carried on. Therefore 3rd ed. is to be primarily a **DICTIONARY OF THE STANDARD LANGUAGE** as used throughout the English-speaking world.

10 – *Omissions*. To bring this change about a number of specific steps have already been taken or planned:

- (a) The Gazetteer section will be omitted
- (b) The Biographical section will be omitted
- (c) The Abbreviation section as such and the Arbitrary Signs and Symbols section will be omitted
- (d) The Brief History of the English Language will be omitted
- (e) The Guide to Pronunciation will be reduced by over half
- (f) Reformed spelling will be omitted

- (g) All but anglicized foreign words and phrases will be omitted; this means that the double bars as a distinguishing typographic device will go but not all the W34 terms introduced by them: each term will be considered on its own claims for inclusion in an English dictionary
- (h) Self-explanatory lists will be omitted
- (i) The more recondite terms in W34, particularly in special subjects, will be reduced in number or omitted; these omissions include rare, archaic, obsolete, and nonce terms (see footnote 1 in the Appendix).
- (j) Nonstandard and substandard terms will be reduced in number; these include slang and dialect
- (k) Prenames (given Christian proper names) will be omitted (*Jonathan, Louisa*)
- (l) Proper epithets and nicknames will be omitted (*Athlete of Christendom, Great Commoner, Keystone State*)
- (m) Titles and names of written works and of works of art will be omitted (*As You Like It, America the Beautiful, Sistine Madonna, Dying Gaul*)
- (n) Characters in fiction, drama, legend, and folklore will be omitted (*Micawber, Banquo, Robin Hood, Mother Hubbard*)
- (o) Names of characters in mythology will be omitted (*Diana, Odin, Isis, Eumenides*)
- (p) Names of persons in the Bible will be omitted (*Barabbas, Deborah*)
- (q) Names of saints will be omitted (*Anthony, George, Cecilia*)
- (r) Names of cities, states, counties, etc. will be omitted (*Boston, Florida, Yorkshire*)¹
- (s) Names of buildings, streets, urban districts, etc. will be omitted (*Whitehall, Fleet Street, Latin Quarter*)
- (t) Names of battles, wars, treaties, etc. will be omitted (*Blenheim, Boer War, Kellogg Pact*)
- (u) Titles of legislative acts will be omitted (*Defense of the Realm Act, Mann Act*)
- (v) Names of legal cases will be omitted (*Dred Scott Case, Dartmouth College Case*)

¹ As nouns, that is. Over 1300 zero-derivatives of names of places are entered to cover their adjectival function. Compare paragraph 16.

- (w) Names of historical events will be omitted (*Louisiana Purchase, Missouri Compromise*)
- (x) Names of organizations, social, fraternal, religious, academic, etc., will be omitted (*Phi Beta Kappa, Boy Scouts of America, Ku Klux Klan, Carnegie Foundation, Federal Farm Loan Board, Royal Academy*)
- (y) Names of ships will be omitted (*Old Ironsides*)
- (z) Names of stars and constellations, etc. will be omitted (*Sirius, Ursa Minor, Andromeda*)
- (aa) Names of comets will be omitted (*Biela's Comet*)
- (bb) Names of rivers and currents will be omitted (*Nile, Father of Waters, Japan Current, Gulf Stream*)
- (cc) Mottoes, proverbs, famous sayings will be omitted (*ich dien, ad astra per aspera, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, silence gives consent, all is grist that comes to his mill, when Greek meets Greek*)
- (dd) The device of the divided page will be abandoned in favor of a full three-column page, without pronunciation key lines at the bottom
- (ee) The number of black and white illustrations will be reduced by over half

11 – For practicable purposes all this matter now to be omitted and therefore to be considered *nonlexical* in its broadest sense comes into critical question in two forms: either (1) as a term to go in or out as a definiendum or (2) as information to become part of the definiens. Any term omitted entirely will be called *nonlexical* in a narrow sense; information deleted or withheld from an entered term will be called *encyclopedic*.

12 – *Proper nouns and common nouns*. The difference between the nonlexical in this narrow sense and the lexical is chiefly (as far as this directive goes) the difference between the proper noun and the common noun, a difference that must expediently be comprehended despite Jespersen's opinion that "linguistically it is utterly impossible to draw a sharp line of demarcation between proper names and common names" (*Philosophy of Grammar*, p. 69). The W34 definitions of *proper name* ("a name distinguishing some individual person, place, or thing") and *common noun* ("one of a class") distinguish the two groups semantically. Bloomfield's corresponding class meanings of *proper noun* ("species of object containing only

one specimen”) and *common noun* (“species of object occurring in more than one specimen”) are further distinguished formally and syntactically by the presence or absence of a determiner or article, that is, proper nouns are definite and singular and usually take no determiner (there are exceptions); common nouns may be both definite and indefinite: definite common nouns require in the singular and plural a definite determiner for identified specimens (*the house, the houses*; or with *this, that, my*, etc.); indefinite common nouns require in the singular an indefinite determiner for unidentified specimens (*a house*, or with *any, each*, etc.) except for mass nouns (*milk, music*) and abstract nouns (*life*), but require in the plural no determiner (*houses*, corresponding to the singular *a house*).

13 – *Capitalization*. Nouns which apply *in common* to all members of a class and so when used alone do not distinguish one member from another member (*bugle, dolphin*) may become proper when used to particularize, as one named ship (SS. *Dolphin*), one named building (*Pentagon*), one named train (*Chief*), one named newspaper (*Bugle*), one named animal (*Rover*), and likewise noun phrases used as particular names are proper names (*Old South Church, Cleopatra’s Needle, Northern Pacific Railroad*). Such change is usually signaled by capitalization. But proper nouns and proper names sometimes become common when by class cleavage they turn the particular specimens into one of a class (two *Johns*, this *John*, the *Johnsons*, my *Buick*, your *Webster*, a *Brodie*). Such common nouns usually continue to carry the capital. Capitalization, therefore, is not by itself a reliable criterion, as found either in W34 or in citations. In its primary sense, *Tree of Knowledge*, for example, is a proper name because it names a unique tree, but W34 shows only the lowercase form for *tree of knowledge*, even though defined in its primary sense and not as a symbol. *Millenary petition* is another good example of a proper name that is l.c. in W34.

14 – Among the nouns common to all members of a class fall not only the majority of lowercase nouns but also innumerable words usually capitalized: a *German*, an *Irishman*, the *Frenchman*, the *French*, your *Vermont*, two *Indians*, many *Iroquois*, several *Holsteins*, few *Dutch*, a number of *Leghorns*, a barrel of *Baldwins*, thousands of *Huguenots*, all *Fridays*, a group of *Bostonians*, one of the *Nazarenes*, and the majority of *Africans*. The underlined words are all common nouns.

15 – Likewise special kinds of nouns often carry initial capitals on words which analyze like common nouns. Among mass nouns occur a piece of *Roquefort*, a little *Chianti*, printed in *Baskerville*, a pipeful of *Burley*, no different (with respect to common vs. proper) from piece of cheese, a little wine, printed in pearl, a pipeful of tobacco. Among similar immaterial mass nouns occur names of languages (he knew no *French*; spoken in excellent *Spanish*) and among abstract nouns occur *Babbitry*, *Bascology*, *Americanism*, all common nouns.

16 – *Substantive nouns only*. The proper noun as substantive noun is the only part of speech that is here to be considered nonlexical. Proper adjectives (*Canadian* bacon, *italic* type), attributive nouns (*Canada* goose, *macadam* road), and verbs (*Fletcherize*, *burbank*) will come under no such arbitrary classification and will be treated on the basis of usage like any lowercase term. More specifically, *Canadian white pine* and *white pine* fall into the same class. Whether breeds (*Holstein* cattle, *White Rock* hen), varieties (*Concord* grape, *Idaho* potato, *American Beauty* rose), or similar terms (*Caslon* type, *Stillson* wrench, *Murphy* bed, *Boston* rod) are to be entered will have to be decided subject for subject according to importance and available space. Brand names and trademarks that have not become generic or have not lost their brand identity will be arbitrarily omitted as nonlexical (*Buick*, *Camel*, *Coca Cola*, *Kotex*, *Colt*, *Prestone*, *Flexible Flyer*, and *Hotpoint*).

Springfield, Massachusetts

Appendix¹

¹ The following columns contain over 500 words that are not in *Webster's Third New International* but are in its predecessor of 1934, selected from only 50 pages in only one letter. The principal object is to let interested readers actually see some of the words omitted, chiefly because of item "i" in paragraph 10 of the 1954 directive. Also the list will prevent any wrong conclusion that might be drawn from the first paragraph: namely, that the 100,000 entries omitted are all names. The list of omissions here includes only generic words. It contains no taxonomic terms and no measures or coins, for many of these were omitted from the Third Edition only to be replaced by equivalent up-to-date terms; no hyphenated or open compounds; no reformed spellings; no terms with cross references to affixes (as *-ABLE*, *DE-*, *-ISM*); and no homographs (as *descry*, n) of included words. Otherwise it would be several times longer.

dabba	dant	decatonic	defamy
dabbeh	danton	deceasure	defatigable
dabuh	daoine	decene	defatigate
dacca	dapicho	decener	defaultive
dacker	dapico	decennial	defaulture
dacoitage	daraf	decenyl	defease
dacre	darat	decerniture	defectology
dacryops	dardanium	decess	defectuousity
dactyloglyph	darger	deciatine	defectuously
dactylitic	darkmans	decidement	defeise
dactylopatagium	darnex	decidence	defensative
dactylorhiza	darr	deciduoma	defenser
dadder	dartars	decime	defension
daduchus	dartoic	decine	defervescency
daekon	dartre	decipency	defet
daer	darwan	decipium	definish
daesman	darwaysh	decise	defixion
daez	daswen	declarement	deflourish
daffle	dasypaedal	declinal	defluous
dagassa	datiscetin	declinator	defoil
dagh	datiscin	decoll	defoul
dagon	daturism	deconcoct	defrication
dagswain	dauk	decoped	degen
dague	daukin	decora	degender
daguilla	daurk	decourt	degenerously
dahll	daverdy	decrete	degest
dainteous	davyne	decretion	degger
daintrel	dawm	decretorily	degradand
daira	dayal	decrew	degraduate
daira	dayment	decuria	degradation
dairi	daynous	deddy	degravate
dakoo	dearworth	dedecorous	degravation
dalf	debacchation	dedentition	deha
dalk	debage	dedignation	dehonestate
dallack	debash	dedo	dehonestation
dalle	deben	dedolation	dehortative
dalt	debilissima	deductile	dehorter
dalteen	debilitude	deduit	dehydro-
damassin	deblaterate	deduplication	corydaline
dambonitol	debout	deenie	dehydromucic
dambose	debulliate	deere	deificate
damier	decacerate	deess	deignous
dammaret	decacerous	deevy	deinos
damonico	decadionome	deewan	deintrelle
danceress	decaedron	defail	deiplenus
danda	decamalee	defailment	deipotent
danner	decapitable	defamous	deisidaimonia

dejection	demicuirass	dentile	depel
deperate	demiditone	dentiloquy	depeller
dejection	demidolmen	dentimeter	depencil
dejerator	demigalonnier	dentinalgia	deperdite
dekalin	demigauntlet	dentinification	deperditely
dekamali	demigrate	dentinitis	depersonize
delacerate	demihag	dentinocemental	deportible
delapsion	demijambe	dentiparous	depetalize
delatory	demilegato	dentiphone	depetticoat
delay	demimark	dentiroster	dephase
delayment	demimentonniere	dentiscalp	dephilosophize
deleble	demiparallel	dentistic	dephlegm
deletive	demiparcel	dentolabial	dephlegmatize
deletory	demipauldron	dentural	dephlegmatory
deliber	demirelievo	denumber	dephlegmedness
delicioso	demirevetment	denumberment	dephlogistication
delie	demisability	denumeral	dephysicalization
delineature	demisable	denumerant	dephysicalize
delinquishment	demissionary	denumeration	depiedmontize
deliquate	demissive	denumerative	depilator
deliracy	demissory	denunciabile	deplaceable
delirancy	demisuit	denunciant	deplant
delirant	demivambrace	deobstruent	deplantation
delire	democraw	deoculate	deplethoric
delirement	dempne	deodate	deplotiation
delirous	demster	deoppilant	deplorate
delisk	demulce	deoppilate	deploment
delit	demulceate	deoppilation	deponer
delitable	denat	deoppilative	depopulacy
delitous	dendrachate	deosculate	depopulative
deliverness	dendral	deoscultation	depositate
delk	dendraxon	deota	depositee
delubrum	dendric	deoxidative	depositive
deludher	dendritiform	deozonization	depositure
demeanance	dendrodont	depair	deposure
demen	deneer	depardieu	depotentiate
demency	denegate	departable	depotentiation
demene	denizate	depas	depravate
demeore	denization	depascent	depravingly
demere	denshire	depass	deprecable
demerge	dentagra	depasturable	deprecatoriness
demester	dentaphone	depasturation	depreciant
demicaponier	dentata	depatriate	depredable
demicastor	denticate	depe	depredationist
demichamfron	dentiferous	depeach	depredate
demi-	dentilated	depeculate	deprehensible
contrafagotto	dentilation	depeint	deprehensibleness

deprehensibly	dermatic	desciple	desolatory
depressomotor	dermatine	desclaundre	despairable
depriment	dermatocoptic	descure	despeche
deprint	dermatolysis	desdain	despection
depriorize	dermatophagic	desecate	despeir
deprome	dermatoplasm	desecation	despence
deprostrate	dermatoplast	desertful	desperance
depthen	dermatoplastic	desertfully	despert
depuccelate	dermatoplasty	desertress	despight
depullulation	dermatoskeleton	desertrice	despitous
depulse	dermatozoon	desertrix	despitously
depulsion	dermatozoonosis	desespeir	desponsation
depurative	dermitis	desesperance	desport
depuratory	dermogastric	deshmukh	despose
depure	dermography	deshonour	despouse
deputable	dermohepal	deshpandi	despume
dequantitate	dermol	desiderability	desray
derbukka	dermoneural	desiderably	desse
derdoing	dermoosseous	desidiose	dessicative
dere	dermoossification	desidious	dessicator
deregulationize	dermophobe	desightment	destin
dereligion	dermorhynchous	designment	destinable
derere	dermostosis	desilicification	destinably
deresinify	dermutation	desiliconization	destinal
deresinize	derner	desiliconize	destour
dergie	dernful	desmic	destructory
deric	dernly	desmohemoblast	desucration
derival	deroga	desmoid	desuete
derivant	derride	desmology	desume
derivedly	derries	desmon	detainal
derivedness	dertrotheca	desmopelmous	detainder
derivement	dertrum	desmosite	detant
dermad	desaurin	desmotomy	detax
dermalith	descense	desobligeant	detectible
dermatagra	descensory	desolative	deteigne
dermatalgia			