

DRAGOON, *v. t.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

Johnson.

2. To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers.

3. To harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force. [*This is the more usual sense.*]

The colonies may be influenced to any thing, but they can be *dragooned* to nothing. *Price.*

DRAGONADE, *n.* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers. *Burnet.*

DRAGOONED, *pp.* Abandoned to the violence of soldiers; persecuted; harassed.

DRAGOONING, *pp.* Abandoning to the rage of soldiers; persecuting; harassing; vexing.

DRAIL, *v. t.* To trail. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

DRAIL, *v. i.* To drizzle. [*Not in use.*]

South.

DRAIN, *v. t.* [*Sax. drænean*, to drain, to strain. This may be a derivative from the root of *draw*. *Qu. Sax. drygan*, to dry.]

1. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon.*

2. To empty or clear of liquor, by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; as, to *drain* a vessel or its contents.

3. To make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor, by causing it to flow off in channels, or through porous substances; as, to *drain* land; to *drain* a swamp or marsh.

4. To empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually; as, a foreign war *drains* a country of specie.

DRAIN, *v. i.* To flow off gradually; as, let the water of low ground *drain* off.

2. To be emptied of liquor, by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel *drain* and *drain*; let the cloth hang and *drain*.

DRAIN, *n.* A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; particularly, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink.

DRAINABLE, *a.* Capable of being drained.

Sherrwood.

DRAINAGE, *n.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.

DRAINED, *pp.* Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing or dropping; exhausted; drawn off.

DRAINING, *pp.* Emptying of water or other liquor by filtration or flowing in small channels.

DRAKE, *n.* [*G. enterich*; *Dan. andrik*; *Sw. andrak*. It is compounded of *ente*, and *Sax. ened*, *L. anns*, a duck, and a word which I do not understand.]

1. The male of the duck kind.

2. [*L. draco, dragon*.] A small piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*

3. The drake-fly.

DRAM, *n.* [*contracted from drachma*, which see.]

1. Among druggists and physicians, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains. In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce.

2. A small quantity; as *no dram* of judgment. *Dryden.*

3. As much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once; as *a dram* of brandy. *Drams* are the slow poison of life. *Swift.*

4. Spirit; distilled liquor. *Pope.*

DRAM, *v. i.* To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirit. [*A low word expressing a low practice.*]

DRAM-DRINKER, *n.* One who habitually drinks spirits.

DRAMA, *n.* [*Gr. δράμα*, from *δραω*, to make.]

A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. The principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are tragic-comedy, opera, &c. *Encyc.*

DRAMAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the drama.

DRAMATICAL, *a.* Represented by action; theatrical; not narrative. *Bentley.*

DRAMATICALLY, *ad.* By representation; in the manner of the drama. *Dryden.*

DRAMATIST, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays. *Burnet.*

DRAMATIZE, *v. t.* To compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

At Riga in 1294 was acted a prophetic play, that is, a *dramatized* extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments.

Tookey's Russia.

DRANK, *pret. and pp. of drink.*

DRANK, *n.* A term for wild oats. *Encyc.*

DRAPE, *v. t.* [*Fr. draper*.] To make cloth; also, to drape. *Obs.*

DRAPER, *n.* [*Fr. drapier*; *draper*, to make cloth; from *drap*, cloth.]

One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloths; as a *linen-draper* or *woolen-draper*.

DRAPEY, *n.* [*Fr. draperie*; *It. drapperie*; from *drap*, *drappo*; *Sp. ropage*, from *ropa*, cloth.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth.

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool. *Bacon.*

3. In sculpture and painting, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, &c. *Encyc.*

DRAPEY, *a.* Cloth; coverlet. [*Not in use.*]

DRAS'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. δραστικός*, from *δραω*, to make.]

Powerful; acting with strength or violence; efficacious; as a *drastic* cathartic.

DRAUGH. [*See Draft.*]

DRAUGHT, *n. draft*. [*from draw, drag.*]

1. The act of drawing; as a horse or ox fit for *draught*.

2. The quality of being drawn; as a cart or plow of easy *draught*.

3. The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking.

4. The quantity of liquor drunk at once.

5. The act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c., described on paper. [*Qu. Ir. dreach*. *Encyc.*]

6. Representation by picture; figure painted, or drawn by the pencil. *Dryden.*

7. The act of drawing a net; a sweeping for fish.

8. That which is taken by sweeping with a net; as *a draught* of fishes. *Luke v.*

9. The drawing or bending of an arrow.

10. The act of shooting with a bow and arrow. *Camden.*

11. The act of drawing men from a military

band, army or post; also, the forces drawn; a detachment. [*See Draft*, which is more generally used.]

11. A sink or drain. *Matt. xv.*

12. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. [*See Draft.*]

13. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as a ship of twelve feet *draught*.

14. In *England*, a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight. *Encyc.*

15. A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy. [*Query.*] *Spenser.*

16. A writing composed.

17. *Draughts*, a kind of game resembling chess.

DRAUGHT, *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. [*See Draft.*] *Addison.*

DRAUGHT-HOOKS, *n.* Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side, one near the trunnion hole, and the other at the train; used in drawing the gun backwards and forwards by means of draught ropes. *Encyc.*

DRAUGHT-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing a plow, cart or other carriage, as distinguished from a saddle horse.

DRAUGHT-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

DRAUGHTSMAN, *n.* A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.

2. One who drinks drams; a tippler.

Tatler.

DRAVE, the old participle of *drive*. We now use *drove*.

DRAW, *v. t.* *pret. drew*; *pp. drawn*. [*Sax. dragan*; *L. traho*. It is only a dialectical spelling of *draw*, which see.]

1. To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved or at the fore-end, as by a rope or chain. It differs from *drag* only in this, that *drag* is more generally applied to things moved along the ground by sliding, or moved with greater toil or difficulty, and *draw* is applied to all bodies moved by force in advance, whatever may be the degree of force. *Draw* is the more general or generic term, and *drag*, more specific. We say, the horses *draw* a coach or wagon, but they *drag* it through mire; yet *draw* is properly used in both cases.

2. To pull out, as to *draw* a sword or dagger from its sheath; to unsheathe. Hence, to *draw* the sword, is to wage war.

3. To bring by compulsion; to cause to come.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment seat? James ii.

4. To pull up or out; to raise from any depth; as, to *draw* water from a well.

5. To suck; as, to *draw* the breasts.

6. To attract; to cause to move or tend towards itself; as a magnet or other attracting body is said to *draw* it.

7. To attract; to cause to turn towards itself; to engage; as, a beauty or a popular speaker *draws* the eyes of an assembly, or *draws* their attention.