mud, or on wet grass; to drabble. Gray.

DRAG GLE, v. i. To be drawn on the

drawn on the mud or wet grass.

2. To compose and write; as, to draft a memorial or a lease.

3. To draw men from a military band or DRAG/GING, ppr. Drawing on the ground; post; to select; to detach.

To draw men from any company, collection or society. This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they drafted

novices to supply their colleges and temples Holmell's Dict DR'AFT-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy DRAG/GLE-TAIL, n. A slut.

loads or in plowing. DR'AFT-OX, n. An ox employed in draw-

DR'AFTED, pp. Drawn; delineated; de-DRAG'GLING, ppr. Drawing on the ground DR AFTING, ppr. Drawing; delineating

detaching.

DR'AFTS, n. A game played on checkers.
DRAG, v. l. [Sax. dragan; W. dragiaw;
D. draagen; Sw. draga; Dan. drager; G. tragen ; also Dan. trekker ; D. trekken Sax. dreogan; L. traho; Fr. traire; Ma-DRAG'OMAN, DRO'GMAN, n. [It. draglayan, tarek; It. treggia, a sled or drag Sp. trago, a draught; tragar, to swallow Eng. to drink. See Drink and Drench. The Russ. has dergayu, and torgayu, to draw, as truck is written torguyu. See Class Rg. No. 27, 37, 56.] 1. To pull; to haul; to draw along the

ground by main force; applied particularly to drawing heavy things with labor, along the ground or other surface; as, to drag stone or timber; to drag a net in

fishing, John xxi. 8.

2. To break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; a common use of this word in New England.

3. To draw along slowly or heavily; to draw any thing burdensome; as, to drag a lingering life. Dryden

4. To draw along in contempt, as unworthy to be carried.

He drags me at his chariot-wheels Stilling flert.

To drag one in chains. Millon 5. To pull or haul about roughly and forci-

Dryden. In seamen's language, to drag an anchor, is to draw or trail it along the bottom when

loosened, or when the anchor will not hold DRAG, v. i. To hang so low as to trail on the ground.

To fish with a drag; as, they have been dragging for fish all day, with little suc-

To be drawn along; as, the anchor drags. To be moved slowly; to proceed heavily as, this business drags.

To hang or grate on the floor, as a door. DRAG, n. Something to be drawn along the ground, as a net or a hook.

A particular kind of harrow,

A car; a low cart.

4. In sea-language, a machine consisting of a sharp square frame of iron, encircled with a net, used to take the wheel off from the platform or bottom of the decks.

Mar. Dict. Encue. 5. Whatever is drawn; a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ship's way.

or wet grass. DRAG'MAN, n. A fisherman that uses a dragnet

ground or mire.

DRAG'NET, n. A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish. Dryden. Watts.

making dirty by drawing on the ground

omanno; Fr. trucheman; Sp. trujaman; DRAGONLIKE, a. Like a dragon; fiery;

רובס from גרבאון, Ar. גרבאון, from תורנסן, Ch. Ar. Syr. Eth. to interpret.]

An interpreter; a term in general use in the Levant and other parts of the East.

DRAG'ON, n. [L. draco; Gr. δρακων; It. dragone; Fr. dragon; D. drauk; G. drache; Ir. draic or draig; W. draig; Sw. drake; Dan. drage. The origin of this word is not obvious. In Ir. drag is fire in W. dragon is a leader, chief or sovereign, from dragiaw, to draw. In Scotch, the word signifies a paper kite, as also in Danish; probably from the notion of flying or shooting along, like a fiery meteor. In Welsh, draig is rendered by Owen a procreator or generating principle, a fiery serpent, a dragon, and the Supreme; and the plural dreigiau, silent lightnings, dreigiaw, to lighten silently. Hence I infer that the word originally signified a shooting meteor in the atmosphere, a fiery meteor, and hence a fiery or flying serpent, from a root which signified to shoot or draw

A kind of winged serpent, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages. Johnson.

A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent.

Swift, swift, ye dragons of the night! that May bear the raven's eye.

A fierce, violent person, male or female : as, this man or woman is a dragon. A constellation of the northern hemis-

phere. [See Draco.] In scripture, dragon seems sometimes to sig- DRAGOON', n. [Fr. dragon; Sp. id.; Port.

nify a large marine fish or serpent, Is. xxvii. where the leviathan is also mentioned; also Ps. lxxiv.

Sometimes it seems to signify a venomous land serpent. Ps. xci. The dragon shalt thou trample under foot.

It is often used for the devil, who is A soldier or musketeer who serves on horsecalled the old serpent. Rev. xx. 2.

DRAG'ON, n. A genus of animals, the Draco. They have four legs, a cylindri-

DRAFT, v. l. To draw the outline; to de-DRAGGED, pp. Drawn on the ground; cal tail, and membranaceous wings, radia-drawn with labor or force; drawn along ted like the fins of a flying-fish. Encue. slowly and heavily; raked with a drag or DRAG ONET, n. A little dragon. Spenser. 2. A fish with a slender round body, color-

ed with yellow, blue and white; the head drawing with labor or by force; drawing is large and depressed at the top and has slowly or heavily; raking with a drag. DRAG'GLE, v. t. [dim. of drag.] To wet two orifices, through which it breathes and ejects water, like the cetaceous tribe. and dirty by drawing on the ground or DRAG'ON-FISH, n. A species of Trachinus, called the weaver. This fish is about twelve inches in length; it has two ground; to become wet or dirty by being or three longitudinal lines of a dirty vellow on the sides, and the belly of a silvery hue. The wounds of its spines oc-DRAG'GLED, pp. Drawn on the ground; wet or dirtied by being drawn on the casion inflammation. It buries itself in the sand, except its nose. Dict. of Nat. Hist. DRAG'ON-FLY, n. A genus of insects, the Libella or Libellula, having four extended

> the tail of the male is terminated by a kind of hooked forceps. There are many species, with a great diversity of colors. Dict. of Nat. Hist. DRAG'ONISH, a. In the form of a dragon : dragonlike Shak

wings; they are furnished with jaws; the

antennæ are shorter than the thorax : and

forious Shak. DRAG'ONS, n. A genus of plants, the Dra-

contium, of several species, natives of the

DRAG'ON'S-BLOOD, n. [Sax. dracanblod.] A resinous substance, or red juice, extracted from the Dracena draco, and other trees of a similar nature. It comes from the East Indies, in small flat cakes or round balls, or in oval drops, wrapped in leaves, and knotted like a chaplet. It has no sensible smell or taste. It has been considered as an astringent medicine, but is now little used for medicinal purposes. A solution of it in spirit of wine is used for staining marble, to which it gives a Fourcroy. Encyc. red tinge. DRAG'ON'S-HEAD, n. A genus of plants, the Dracocephalum, of many species, most of them herbaccous, annual or perennial

Dragon's Head and Tail, in astronomy, are the nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic Encyc.

DRAG'ON-SHELL, n. A species of concamerated patella or limpet. The top is much curved, and of an ash-color on the outside, but internally, of a bright flesh color. It is found adhering to larger shells, or to the back of the tortoise, as common limpets do to the sides of rocks.

DRAG ON'S-WATER, n. A plant, the Calla or African Arum. Fam. of Plants. DRAG ON'S-WORT, n. A plant, a species of Artemisia Fam. of Plants. DRAG'ON-TREE, n. A species of palm. Johnson.

dragam, a dragon and dragoon; It. dragone; G. dragoner; D. dragonder; Dan. dragon ; Sw. id. ; L. draconarius, an ensign bearer, from draco, dragon; an appellation given to horsemen, perhaps for their rapidity or fierceness.]

back or on foot, as occasion may require. Their arms are a sword, a musket and a Encyc.