

DRUB, *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock. *Addison.*

DRUBBED, *pp.* Beat with a cudgel; beat soundly.

DRUBBING, *pp.* Beating with a cudgel; beating soundly.

DRUBBING, *n.* A cudgeling; a sound beating.

DRUDGE, *v. i. drug.* [*Scot. drug, to drag, to tug, to pull with force; whence drug-carrier, drudging; Ice. drogour, a drawer or carrier; Ir. drugaire, a drudge or slave. This seems to be a dialectical form of drag, draw.*]

To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor with toil and fatigue.

In meriment did drudge and labor. *Hudibras.*

DRUDGE, *n.* One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile employments; a slave. *Milton.*

DRUDGE, *n.* A drudge.

2. A drudging-box. [*See Dredging-box.*]

DRUGGERY, *n.* Hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

Paradise was a place of bliss—without drudgery or sorrow. *Locke.*

DRUGGING, *pp.* Laboring hard; toiling.

DRUGGING-BOX. [*See Dredging-box.*]

DRUGGINGLY, *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

DRUG, *n.* [*Fr. drogue; Arm. droguceron; Sp. Port. It. droga.* In Dutch, *droogery* is a drug and a drying place, so that *drug* is a dry substance, and from the root of *dry*. Junius supposes it to have signified, originally, spices or aromatic plants. See the verb, to dry.]

- The general name of substances used in medicine, sold by the druggist, and compounded by apothecaries and physicians; any substance, vegetable, animal or mineral, which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines. It is also applied to dyeing materials.
- Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand in market.
- A mortal drug, or a deadly drug, poison.
- A drug. [*Scot. drug.*]

DRUG, *v. i.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines. *B. Jonson.*

DRUG, *v. t.* To season with drugs or ingredients. *Shak.*

2. To tincture with something offensive. *Milton.*

DRUGGER, *n.* A druggist. [*Not used.*]

DRUGGET, *n.* [*Fr. droguet; Sp. droguel; It. droghetto.*]

A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, corded or plain, usually plain. *Encyc.*

DRUGGIST, *n.* [*Fr. droguitte; Sp. drogiero; It. droghiere; from drug.*]

One who deals in drugs; properly, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation. In America, the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.

DRUGSTER, *n.* A druggist. [*Not used.*]

DRUID, *n.* [*Ir. draoi, formerly drui, a na-*

gician, a druid; plu. *draoihe; Sax. dry, magician; W. derwy, [deruigh],* which Owen supposes to be a compound of *dar, dera*, an oak, and *gwyg*, knowledge, presence. The Welsh derivation accords with that of Pliny, who supposes the druids were so called, because they frequented or instructed in the forest, or sacrificed under an oak. But some uncertainty rests on this subject.]

A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain and Germany. The Druids possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, &c., superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. *Owen. Encyc.*

DRUIDIC, } Pertaining to the Druidical; }
DRUIDICAL, }
ids.

DRUIDISM, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy and instruction taught by the Druids, or their doctrines, rites and ceremonies. *Whitaker. Christ. Observer.*

DRUM, *n.* [*D. trom, trommel; G. trommel; Sw. trumma; Dan. tromme; Ir. drumna; probably from its sound, and the root of rumble, Gr. βρυμα, L. fremo.* See *Class. Rm. No. 10. 11.*]

- A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure.
- In machinery, a short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery. *Cyc.*
- The drum of the ear, the tympanum, or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum. The latter is a tense membrane, which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibrations of the air. *Hooper.*

DRUM, *v. i.* To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum.

2. To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; as, to drum on the table.

3. To beat as the heart. *Dryden.*

DRUM, *v. t.* To expel with beat of drum. *Military phrase.*

DRUMBLE, *v. i.* To drone; to be sluggish. [*Not in use.*]

DRUM-FISH, *n.* A fish, found on the coast of N. America. *Shak.*

DRUMMLY, *a.* [*W. tromm, heavy.*] Thick; stagnant; muddy. [*Not in use.*]

DRUM-MAJOR, *n.* The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

DRUM-MAKER, *n.* One who makes drums.

DRUMMER, *n.* One whose office is to beat the drum, in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

DRUM-STICK, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten, or shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

DRUNK, *a.* [*from drunken. See Drink.*]

- Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered by spirituous liquor; stupefied or inflamed by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain. It is brutish to be drunk.
- Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess. *St. Paul.*

Drenched, or saturated with moisture or liquor.

I will make my arrows drunk with blood. *Deut. xxxii.*

[Note. *Drunk* was formerly used as the participle of *drink*; as, he had drunk wine. But in modern usage, *drunk* has taken its place; and *drunk* is now used chiefly as an adjective.]

DRUNKARD, *n.* One given to ebriety or an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk. A drunkard and a glutton shall come to poverty. *Prov. xxiii.*

DRUNKEN, *a.* *drunk'n.* [participle of *drink*, but now used chiefly as an adjective, and often contracted to *drunk*.]

- Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor.
- Given to drunkenness; as a drunken butler.
- Saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched.

Let the earth be drunken with our blood. *Shak.*

4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness; as a drunken quarrel. *Swift.*

A drunken slaughter. *Shak.*

DRUNKENLY, *adv.* In a drunken manner. [*Little used.*]

DRUNKENNESS, *n.* Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking. Drunkenness renders some persons stupid, others gay, others sullen, others furious.

Let us walk humbly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness. *St. Paul.*

2. Habitual ebriety or intoxication. *Watts.*

3. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind. *Spenser.*

DRUPE, *n.* [*L. drupe, Gr. δρυναις, olives ready to fall; Gr. δρυσ, a tree, and πτω, to fall.*]

In botany, a pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel; as the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, almond, olive, &c. *Martyn.*

DRUPACEOUS, *a.* Producing drupes; as drupaceous trees.

2. Pertaining to drupes; or consisting of drupes; as drupaceous fruit; drupaceous follicles. *Arist. Recherches.*

DRUSE, *n.* [*G. druse, a gland, glanders.*]

Among miners, a cavity in a rock having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

DRYSY, *a. s* as *z.* Abounding with very minute crystals; as a drusy surface. *Krievan.*

DRY, *a.* [*Sax. dri, drig, or dryg; D. droog; G. trocken. See the Verb.*]

- Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; as dry land; dry clothes.
- Not rainy; free from rain or mist; as dry weather; a dry March or April.
- Not juicy; free from juice, sap or aqueous matter; not green; as dry wood; dry stubble; dry hay; dry leaves.
- Without tears; as dry eyes; dry mourning.
- Not giving milk; as, the cow is dry. *Dryden.*