

To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment.

**DAG GLE**, *v. i.* To run through mud and water.

**DAG GLED**, *pp.* Dipped or trailed in mud or foul water; befouled.

**DAG GLE-TAIL**, *a.* Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud.

**DAG GLING**, *ppr.* Drawing along in mud or foul water.

**DAG-SWAIN**, *n.* [*dag*, a shred.] A kind of carpet.

**DAG-TAILED**, *a.* The same as *daggle-tail*; trailed in mud.

**DAILY**, *a.* [*Sax. daglic*, from *dag*, day.] Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; as *daily labor*; a *daily allowance*.  
Give us this day our *daily bread*.

*Lord's Prayer.*

**DAILY**, *adv.* Every day; day by day; as, a *daily* happens *daily*.

**DAINTILY**, *adv.* [*from daintily*.] Nicely; elegantly; as a hat *daintily* made. [*Not legitimately, nor in use.*] *Bacon.*

2. Nicely; fastidiously; with nice regard to what is well tasted; as, to eat *daintily*.

3. Deliciously; as, to fare *daintily*.

4. Ceremoniously; scrupulously.

**DAINTINESS**, *n.* Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; as the *daintiness* of the limbs. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

2. Delicacy; deliciousness; applied to food; as the *daintiness* of provisions.

3. Nicety in taste; squeamishness; fastidiousness; as the *daintiness* of the taste. *Watson.*

4. Ceremoniousness; scrupulousness; nice attention to manners. *Obs.*

**DAINTREL**, *n.* A delicacy. [*Not in use.*]

**DAINTY**, *a.* [*W. daintie*; *Scot. dainty*; from *dant*, *dant*, the teeth, *L. dens*, *Gr. odens*, Sans. *danta*.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious; as *dainty food*.

His soul abhorreth *dainty* meat. *Job xxxiii.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; squeamish; soft; luxurious; as a *dainty* taste or palate; a *dainty* people.

3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious. *Shak.*

4. Elegant; tender; soft; pure; neat; elegantly beautiful; as *dainty* hands or limbs. *Milton. Shak.*

5. Nice; affectively fine; as a *dainty* speaker. *Prior.*

**DAINTY**, *n.* Something nice and delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely delicious; a delicacy.

Be not desirous of *dainties*, for they are deceitful meat. *Prov. xxiii.*

2. A term of fondness. [*Not much used.*]

Why, that's my *dainty*. *Shak.*

**DAILY**, *n.* [*This word I have not found in any other language.* In *Russ. dou* signifies to milk, and *Junius* mentions *dey*, an old word for milk, and Icelandic *deggi*, to milk. It may be, and probably is, a contracted word.]

1. Milk, and all that concerns it, on a farm; or the business of managing milk, and of making butter and cheese. The whole establishment respecting milk, in a family, or on a farm.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. The place, room or house, where milk is set for cream, managed, and converted into butter or cheese. *Dryden.*

3. Milk-farm. *Bacon.*

**DAILYROOM**, *n.* A house or room appropriated to the management of milk.

**DAILYMAID**, *n.* A female servant whose business is to manage milk. *Addison.*

**DAISIED**, *a.* [*See Daisy*.] Full of daisies; adorned with daisies. *Shak.*

**DAISY**, *n. s* as *z*. [*Sax. dages-egge*, day's eye.]

A plant of the genus *Bellis*, of several varieties. The blue daisy belongs to the genus *Globularia*, as does the globe daisy; the greater or ox-eye daisy belongs to the genus *Chrysanthemum*; and the middle daisy, to the *Doronicum*. *Fern. of Plants.*

**DAKERHEN**, *n.* A fowl of the gallinaceous kind, somewhat like a partridge or quail. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*

The corn-crake or land-rail, a bird of the grallae order of Linne. *Ed. Encyc.*

**DAKIR**, *n.* In English statutes, ten hides, or the twentieth part of a last of hides. *Encyc.*

**DALE**, *n.* [*Goth. dalei*; *Dan. and Sw. dal*; *G. dal*; *D. dal*; *W. dol*; *Russ. dal*, *udol*, and *doline*; allied perhaps to *dell*. The Welsh *dol* signifies a winding, bend or meander, and a *dale* through which a river runs; a band, a ring, &c. In *D. daalen* signifies to descend, to sink.]

A low place between hills; a vale or valley; a poetic word.

**DALLIANCE**, *n.* [*See Dally*.] Literally, delay; a lingering; appropriately, acts of fondness; interchange of caresses; toying, as males and females; as youthful *dalliance*. *Milton.*

2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes. *Milton.*

3. Delay. *Obs.*

**DALLIER**, *n.* One who fondles; a trifler; as a *dallier* with pleasant words. *Ascham.*

**DALLY**, *v. i.* [*W. dal* or *dala*, to hold, bear, keep, stop; *Arm. dalea*, to stop or retard; *Ir. dal*, delay; *Russ. dlya*. The sense of holding is often connected with that of extending, drawing out in time; *Ar.*

طال to prolong, to delay. *Class Dl. No. 20.* See also *No. 21. 29.*

1. Literally, to delay; to linger; to wait. Hence,

2. To trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse one's self with idle play. It is madness to *dally* any longer. *Colman.*

3. To toy and wanton, as man and woman; to interchange caresses; to fondle. *Shak.*

4. To sport; to play. *Shak.*

She *dallies* with the wind. *Shak.*

**DALLY**, *v. t.* To delay; to defer; to put off; to amuse till a proper opportunity; as, to *dally* off the time. [*Not much used.*] *Knolles.*

**DALLYING**, *ppr.* Delaying; procrastinating; trifling; wasting time in idle amusement; toying; fondling.

**DAM**, *n.* [*supposed to be from dame*, which see.]

1. A female parent; used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds.

2. A human mother, in contempt. *Shak.*

3. [*Fr. dame*, the queen; *Sp. dama*.] A crowned man in the game of draughts.

**DAM**, *n.* [*D. dam*; *G. damm*; *Sw. id*; *Dan. dam*, a pond. See the Verb.]

A mole, bank or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water, and to raise it, for the purpose of driving millwheels, or for other purposes. Any work that stops and confines water in a pond or basin, or causes it to rise.

**DAM**, *v. t.* [*Sax. demman*; *G. dammen*; *D. dammen*; *Dan. dammer*; *Ch. דם* to stop, to shut; *Heb. Ch. דם*, *Ar. دمم*]

stop or shut. *Qu. Ch. דם*, *Ar. دمم*]

id. This is the root of *dumb*. See *Class Dm. No. 17. 18. 23. 39.*

1. To make a dam, or to stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine or shut in water. It is common to use, after the verb, *in, up, or out*; as, to *dam in*, or to *dam up* the water, and to *dam out* is to prevent water from entering.

2. To confine or restrain from escaping; to shut in; used by *Shakespeare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light.

**DAMAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. dommage*; *Arm. dau-mage*; *Norm. damage*; *Sax. dem*; *L. damnum*; *Sp. daño*; *Port. dano*; *It. danno*; *Ir. damnaicte*. This word seems to be allied to the Greek *δυναμις*, a fine or mulct, *Ch. דנר* or *נר* to impose a fine. But *qu. See Dam.*]

1. Any hurt, injury or harm to one's estate; any loss of property sustained; any hindrance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise. A man suffers *damage* by the destruction of his corn, by the burning of his house, by the detention of a ship which defeats a profitable voyage, or by the failure of a profitable undertaking. *Damage* then is any actual loss, or the prevention of profit. It is usually and properly applied to property, but sometimes to reputation and other things which are valuable. But in the latter case, *injury* is more correctly used.

2. The value of what is lost; the estimated equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss. This is the legal signification of the word. It is the province of a jury to assess *damages* in trespass. In this sense, the word is generally used in the plural.

**DAMAGE**, *v. t.* [*It. danneggiare*; but *Norm. damage* is to oppress.]

To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness or value of. Rain may *damage* corn or hay; a storm may *damage* a ship; a house is often *damaged* by fire, when it is not destroyed; heavy rains *damage* roads.