BRACKISH, a. [D. brak, overflowed; qu. BRAGLESS, a. Without bragging, or os-BRAKE, pp. of break. Obs. [See Break.] from break or Gr. Spages, to water. Pertentation. [Unusual.] Skak. BRAKE, n. [W. brag; Ir. fracch; Port. brows applied to land on which salt water. BRAGLY, adv. Finely; so as it may be brejo; Sp. brezo; Dan. bregne; G. breche; has flowed.]

plied to any water partially saturated with salt.

BRACK/ISHNESS, n. The quality of being brackish; saltness in a small degree.

BRACK'Y, a. Brackish. [Not used.]

In botany, a floral leaf, one of the seven ful-

crums or props of plants. It differs from 2. A start. other leaves in shape and color, and is gen- BRAID, a. Deceitful. erally situated on the peduncle, so near the corol, as easily to be mistaken for the Martyn. calyx.

In the Asiatic Researches, iv. 354, this word BRAIL, n. [Fr. brayer, a brail, or truss, a is anglicized, and written bract.

BRACTEATE, a. [from bractea.] Furnished with bractes. Barton.

BRAC'TED, a. Furnished with bractes. Martyn.

BRACTEOLE, n. A little bract De Candolle.

BRAC TEOLATE, a. Furnished with brac-BRAD, in Sax., is broad, and occurs in names :

as in Bradford, broadford. BRAD, n. [Arm. broud, a point; Ir. brod, or BRAH, v. t. To brail up, is to haul up into

braid; Dan. braad, a goad or sting; Ch. a dart, a borer.1 ברט

A particular kind of nail, used in floors and BRAIN, n. (Sax. bragan, bregen, bragen; D. other work, where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood. For this purpose, it is made without a broad I. That soft whitish mass, or viscus, in head or shoulder over the shank. Moxon.

BRAD YPUS, n. The sloth, which see. BRAG, v. i. [W. bragiaw, to swell, to shoot up, to brag; brag, a sprouting, malt; brasu, to malt. It coincides with Dan.

brager, to crackle, Gr. βραχω, Eng. to brag, and many other words signifying to break or shoot forth. See Brave.] To boast; to display one's actions, merits or

advantages ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories; followed by of; as, to brag of a good horse, or of a feat. Sidney. Shak. 2. To brag on is vulgar; indeed the word itself 3.

is become low, and is not to be used in elegant composition. BRAG, n. A boast, or boasting; ostenta-

tious verbal display of one's deeds, or advantages; the thing boasted Millon. Bacon.

Spenser has used this word as an adverb for proudly. BRAG, n. A game at cards.

BRAGGADO'CIO, n. A puffing, boasting fellow. Dryden.

BRAG'GARDISM, n. Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRAG'GART, n. [brag and art, ard, kind.] A boaster; a vain fellow. BRAG'GART, a. Boastful; vainly ostenta-

Donne. BRAG'GER, n. One who brags; a boaster, BRA'INSICKLY, adv. Weakly; with a

BRAG'GET, n. [W. bragawd. See Brag.] ale and mead. Owen.

BRAG'GING, ppr. Boasting. BRAG'GINGLY, adv. Boastingly.

bragged of. [Not used.] Spenser. Salt, or salt in a moderate degree; it is ap-BRAHMANTE, a. Pertaining to the Brach mans or Bramins of India. Vallancen

> Eng. brede; Dan. breider, to upbraid.] 1. To weave or infold three or more strands

to form one. 2. To reproach. Obs. [See Upbraid.]

formed by weaving together different 2. A place overgrown with brake. etrande

Sackville. Shak

Chaucer used the Saxon word brede, to deceive. This is the figurative sense of braid. Obs.

contracted word.] 1. A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's

wing. Bailey .. 3 2. In navigation, brails are ropes passing 4. A sharp bit, or snaffle. through pulleys, on the mizen mast and yard, and fastened to the aitmost leech of of the sail in different places, to truss it up close. Also, all ropes employed to haul

up the bottoms, lower corners and skirts of the other great sails, for the more ready furling of them.

the brails, or to truss up with the brails. Mar. Dict

brein; Gr. βρεγμα, properly the fore part of the head or sinciput, also the brain. closed in the cranium or skull, in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate. and which is supposed to be the seat of the soul or intelligent principle in man. It is divided above into a right and left hemisphere, and below into six lobes. is composed of a cortical substance, which is external, and a medullary, which is internal. From the brain proceed nine pair of nerves, which are distributed princi-

pally to the head and neck Hooper. Encyc. The understanding. The affections; fancy; imagination. [Un-

usual. Shak. Sandus. BRAIN, v. t. To dash out the brains; to kill

by beating out the brains. 2. To conceive ; to understand. [Not used.]

Shak.

L. cerebrosus. BRA'INLESS, a. Without understanding : silly; thoughtless; witless

BRAINPAN, n. [brain and pan.] The BRAM BLE, skull which incloses the brain. Dryden.

Shak BRA'INSICK, a. [brain and sick.] Dis BRAH'MIN, ordered in the understanding; giddy;

disordered understanding. Shak. A liquor made by fermenting the wort of BRAINSICKNESS, n. Disorder of the understanding; giddiness; indiscretion.

BRAIT, n. Among jewelers, a rough diamond.

L. erica; Gr. souxu, sosuxu, to break. So named probably from its roughness or broken appearance.]

Bacon. BRAID, v. t. [Sax. bredan, to braid; Old 1. Brake is a name given to fern, or rather to the female fern, a species of cryptogamian plants, of the genus Pteris, whose fructification is in lines under the margin

of the leaf or frond. Fam. of Plants. Encuc.

Encue. B. A thicket ; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles. Johnson. 4. In the U. States, a thicket of canes, as a

cane-brake; but I believe used only in composition. Ellicott. BRAKE, n. [See Break.] An instrument to break flax or hemp.

2. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked; that is, brac, brachium, an arm.

A baker's kneading trough. A machine for confining refractory horses.

while the smith is shoeing then Johnson.

6. That part of the carriage of a movable battery or engine which enables it to turn. Fairfax. Mar. Dicl. 7. A large heavy harrow for breaking clods

after plowing; called also a drag. BRA/KY, a. Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny

B. Jonson BRAM'A, n. The bream, a fish, [See

BRAM'A, BRUM'A, BRAH'MA, [Broum, Piromis. Herodo-n. tus. Qu. L. primus, Ir. priomh, first, chief, Goth. frum, origin, beginning.]

The chief deity of the Indian nations, considered as the creator of all things.

As. Researches.
BRAM BLE, n. [Sax. brembel, brembr, bremel, a bramble, rubus, vepres; D. braam, braambosch, braumstruik, bramble; Ger. brombeer, blackberry; brombeerstande, bram-ble. This plant probably is named from its berry or its prickles. See Broom.]

The raspberry bush or blackberry bush; a general name of the genus rubus, of which there are several species. They are armed with prickles; hence in common language, any rough, prickly shrub. Pope. Dryden. BRAM BLEBUSH, n. [bramble and bush.]

The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together. BRA'INISH, a. Hot-headed; furious; as BRAM'BLED, a. Overgrown with brambles. Shak. BRAM BLE-NET, n. [bramble and net.]

A hallier, or a net to catch birds. Encuc. Ash. Tickel. Shak. BRAM BLING, A bird, a species of BRAM BLE, (n. fringilla, the mountain

Encyc. finch. n. [See Brachman.]

Shak. Knolles. A priest among the Hindoos and other nations of India. There are several orders of Bramins, many of whom are very corrunt in their morals; others live sequestered from the world devoted to superstition and indolence. They are the only persons who understand the Sanscrit, or ancient language of the country, in which