

their sacred books are written; and to them are European nations indebted for their knowledge of the language. They worship Brama, the supposed creator of the world, but have many subordinate deities.

BRAMINESS, *s.* The wife of a Bramin.
BRAMINEE, *s.*
BRAMINICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bramins, or their doctrines and worship; as the *Braminical* system.

Asiat. Researches.
BRAMINISM, *n.* The religion, or system of doctrines of the Bramins.

BRAN, *n.* [W. *bran*, composed of *b* and *rhan*, a piece, from *rhanu*, to rent or tear; Arm. *brenn*; Ir. and Fr. *bran*. In Italian, *brana*, is a piece or bit. Arm. *ranna*; Ir. *trannam*, to tear.]

The outer coat of wheat, rye or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding.

BRAN-NEW, properly *brand-new*, *a.* [G. *brennen*, to burn; *brand*, burning.] Quite new, [fire new] bright or shining.

BRANCHARD, *n.* [Fr. *branche*; Arm. *brancy*. It is not radical, this word coincides with *W. braic*, the arm, a shoot. This is probably the fact.]

BRANCH, *n.* [Fr. *branche*; Arm. *brancy*. It is not radical, this word coincides with *W. braic*, the arm, a shoot. This is probably the fact.]

1. The shoot of a tree or other plant; a limb; a bough shooting from the stem, or from another branch or bough. Johnson restricts the word to a shoot from a main bough; but the definition is warranted neither by etymology nor usage.

A division of a main stem, supporting the leaves and fructification. *Martyn.*
 An arm of a tree sprouting from the stem.

2. Any arm or extended part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing as the branch of a candlestick or of an artery. Hence, from similitude, a smaller stream running into a larger one, or proceeding from it. Also, the shoot of a stag's horn; an antler.

3. Any member or part of a body, or system; a distinct article; a section or subdivision; as, charity is a branch of christian duty.

4. Any individual of a family descending in a collateral line; any descendant from a common parent or stock.

5. Branches of a bridle, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross chains and the curb. *Encyc.*

6. In architecture, branches of ogives are the arches of Gothic vaults, traversing from one angle to another diagonally, and forming a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which these arches are diagonals.

7. A warrant or commission given to a pilot. *Laws of Massachusetts.*

8. A chandelier. *Ash.*
BRANCHI, *v. i.* To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify, as a plant, or as horns.

2. To divide into separate parts, or subdivisions, as a mountain, a stream, or a moral subject; to ramify.

3. To speak diffusively; to make many distinctions or divisions in a discourse.

4. To have horns shooting out. *Milton.*
BRANCH, *v. t.* To divide as into branches; to make subordinate divisions.

Bacon.
 2. To adorn with needle work, representing branches, flowers, or twigs. *Spenser.*

BRANCHED, *pp.* Divided or spread into branches; separated into subordinate parts; adorned with branches; furnished with branches.

BRANCHER, *n.* One that shoots forth branches.

2. A young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

BRANCHERY, *n.* The ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit. *Encyc. Ash.*

BRANCHINESS, *n.* Fullness of branches. *Johnson.*

BRANCHING, *pp.* Shooting in branches; dividing into several subordinate parts.

BRANCHING, *a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

BRANCHIOSTEGOUS, *a.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *stegos*, a covering.] Having gill-covers, or covered gills, as a *branchiostegous* fish; covering the gills, as the *branchiostegous* membrane. The *branchiostegi* are an order of fish in the Linnæan system, the rays of whose fins are bony, but whose gill-covers are destitute of bony rays.

BRANCH-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing on a branch. *Martyn.*

BRANCHLESS, *a.* Destitute of branches, or shoots; without any valuable product; barren; naked. *Shuk.*

BRANCHLET, *n.* A little branch; a twig; the subdivision of a branch. *Martyn.*

Asiat. Researches.
BRANCH-PEDUNCLE, *n.* A peduncle springing from a branch. *Martyn.*

BRANCH-PLOT, *n.* A pilot who has a branch or public commission. *Laws of Massachusetts and V. York.*

BRANCHY, *a.* Full of branches; having wide spreading branches. *Pope.*

BRAND, *n.* [Sax. *brand*; D. *brand*; G. *brand*; Dan. *brände*; Sw. *brand*; from *brāna*, *brennen*, to burn. See *Burn*.]

1. A burning piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.

2. A sword, either from brandishing. Fr. *brandir*, or from its glittering brightness; now obsolete, unless in poetry. *Milton.*

3. A thunder-bolt. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a criminal, or upon a cask; a stigma; any note of infamy. *Bacon.*

Dryden.
BRAND, *v. t.* To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron; as, to brand a criminal, by way of punishment; or to brand a cask or any thing else, for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it.

2. To fix a mark or character of infamy, in allusion to the branding of criminals; to stigmatize as infamous; as, to brand a vice with infamy. *Rowe. Addison.*

BRANDED, *pp.* Marked with a hot iron; stigmatized.

BRAND-GOOSE, *n.* A species of Anas, or the goose kind; usually called in America *brand* or *brent*.

BRANDING, *pp.* Impressing a mark with

a hot iron; fixing a stigma or mark of reproach.

BRAND-IRON, *s.* An iron to brand

BRAND-ING-IRON, *s.* An iron to brand

BRAND-ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brandir*; Port. *brandir*; Sp. *blandir*, *r* changed into *l*; It. *brandire*; probably alluded to Fr. *branler*, to shake.]

1. To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise, and move in various directions; to shake or flourish; as, to brandish a sword or a cane. It often indicates threatening.

2. To play with; to flourish; as, to brandish syllogisms. *Locke.*

BRANDISHED, *pp.* Raised and waved in the air with a flourish.

BRANDISHER, *n.* One who brandishes.

BRANDISHING, *pp.* Raising and waving in the air; flourishing.

BRAND LING, *n.* A kind of worm. *Walton.*

BRAND-NEW, *a.* Quite new; bright as a brand of fire. *Tulder.*

BRANDY, *n.* [D. *branden*; Ger. *brennen*, to distil; branden, to boil; brenner, a distiller; G. *branntwein*; Fr. *brandy*, brandy. See *Burn*.]

An ardent spirit distilled from wine. The same name is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the U. States particularly to that which is distilled from cyder and peaches.

BRANDY-WINE, *n.* Brandy. *Wiseman.*

BRANGLE, *n.* [Russ. *bran*, war, strife, noise, broil; branyu, to hinder, to scold; L. *frendo*, Qu. wrangle. Brangle, in Scottish, signifies to shake, or to threaten; Fr. *branler*.]

A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute. *Swift.*

BRANGLE, *v. i.* To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble. *Swift.*

BRANGLEMENT, *n.* Wrangle; brangle.

BRANGLING, *n.* A quarrel. *Whitlock.*

BRANK, *n.* [So named probably from its joints, breaks. "Gallia quoque suum genus faris dedere; quod illic brance vocant, apud nos sandalum, nitidissimi gran." Plin. 18. 7.]

1. Buckwheat, a species of polygonum; a grain cultivated mostly for beasts and poultry; but in the U. States, the flour is much used for making breakfast cakes.

2. In some parts of England and Scotland, a *golding-bridle*, an instrument for correcting scolding women. It consists of a head-piece, which incloses the head of the offender, and of a sharp iron which enters the mouth and restrains the tongue. *Plot.*

Encyc.
BRANK URSINE, *n.* [*brank* and *ursus*, a bear.]

Bear's-breech, or *acanthus*, a genus of plants of several species. The leaves of the common sort are said to have furnished the model of the Corinthian capitals.

BRANLIN, *n.* A species of fish of the salmon kind, in some places called the *finny*, from five or six black lines or marks on each side resembling fingers. It is found in rapid streams. *Diet. of Nat. Hist.*

BRANNY, *a.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran. *Wiseman.*