

BROTHER, *n.* plu. *brothers* or *brethren*. [*Goth. brothar; Sax. brother, or brether; Sw. and Dan. broder; D. broeder, from broeden, to brood, to breed; G. Bruder; Sans. brader; Russ. brat; Dalmatian brath; L.*

frater; Gr. φρατήρ, φρατήρ; Pers. برادر

horadar; Corn. *bradar; Ir. brothair; W. broad; Sam. abroder; Fr. frère, from L. frater; Sp. *frayle, a friar; It. fratello, brother, and frate, friar; Arm. breuzr.* By the Dutch, it appears that this word signifies one of the brood or breed. The common plural is *brothers*; in the solemn style *brethren* is used.]*

1. A human male born of the same father and mother. A male by one of the parents only is called a half-brother, or brother of the half blood. *Blackstone.*
2. Any one closely united; an associate; as a band of *brothers*.
3. One that resembles another in manners.

He that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Proverbs xviii.*

In *scripture*, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents; as in the case of Abraham and Lot, Jacob and Laban. Persons of the same profession call each other *brother*, as judges, clergymen, professors of religion, members of societies united in a common cause, monks and the like.

Kings give to each other the title of *brother*.

Clergymen address their congregations by the title of *brethren*. In a more general sense, *brother* or *brethren* is used for man in general; all men being children of the same primitive ancestors, and forming one race of beings.

Brother-german is a brother by the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or by the mother only.

BROTHERHOOD, *n.* [*brother and hood.*] The state or quality of being a brother. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity. *Davies.*

3. A class of men of the same kind, profession, or occupation. *Addison.*

BROTHERLESS, *a.* Without a brother. *Shak.*

BROTHERLIKE, *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shak.*

BROTHERLOVE, *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*

BROTHERLY, *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate; as *brotherly love*. *Bacon.*

Shakspeare uses this word as an adverb. "I speak but *brotherly*." But the use is not authorized.

BROUGHT, *pret. and pp. of bring*; pronounced *brat*. [See *Bring*.]

BROWN, *n.* [*Sax. brune, bruna; D. braune; G. braun; Russ. brow; Ir. bra, brani, eyebrow, and abhra, the eyelid; Sans. brunan, &c.*

brow; Gr. οφρύς, οφρύς; Pers. ابرو or برو and the last syllable of *L. palpebra*. It is

probably contracted from *brg*, and signifies an edge, border or projection.]

1. The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit. The skin of this arch or ridge is moved by muscles, which contract it in a frown and elevate it in joy or surprize. Hence, to *knit the brows*, is to frown. *Enyc.*

2. The hair that covers the brow forming an arch, called the *eye brow*.

3. The forehead. Hence, the general air of the countenance. *Shak. Wader.*

4. The edge of a steep place, as the brink of a river or precipice; as the *brow* of a hill.

5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge of a field. *Mason.*

BROW, *v. t.* To bound; to limit; to form the edge or border of. *Milton.*

BROW-ANTLER, *n.* [*brow and antler.*] The first start that grows on a deer's head. *Bailey.*

2. The branch of a deer's horn next the tail. *Enyc.*

BROW-BEAT, *v. t.* [*brow and beat.*] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; or in general to beat down by impudence. *Enyc.*

BROW-BEATEN, *pp.* Overborne by impudence.

BROW-BEATING, *pp.* Overbearing with severe brows, stern looks, or positive assertions.

BROW-BEATING, *n.* A bearing down with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions.

BROW-BOUND, *a.* [*brow and bound.*] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem. *Shak.*

BROW-LESS, *a.* Without shame. *Addison.*

BROW-POST, *n.* [*brow and post.*] Among builders, a beam that goes across a building. *Enyc.*

BROW-SICK, *a.* [*brow and sick.*] Dejected; hanging the head. [*Not used.*]

BROWN, *a.* [*Sax. brun; D. bruin; Ger. braun; Dan. brun; Fr. brun; Sp. and It. bruno; from the verb, to burn.*]

Dusky; of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness; but the shades are various, as Spanish *brown*, London *brown*, clove *brown*, tawny *brown*. *Brown* results from a mixture of red, black and yellow. *Kirwan.*

BROWN, *v. t.* To make brown or dusky.

A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves,
Browns the dim void, and darkens deep the groves. *Barlow.*

BROWN-BILL, *n.* [*brown and bill.*] A weapon formerly used by the English foot soldiers. The origin of the name is not stated; but from it *brown musket* is said to have derived its appellation. *Johnson.*

BROWNISH, *a.* Somewhat brown; inclined to brown. *Kirwan.*

BROWNISM, *n.* The doctrines or religious creed of the Brownists, who maintained that any body of professing Christians united under one pastor, or communicating together, constitute a church independent of any other. *Enyc.*

BROWNIST, *n.* A follower of Robert Brown, a puritan, or dissenter from the Church of England, who left England

with his congregation and settled at Middelburgh in Zealand. He was the head of a party of Independents in Church government. *Enyc.*

BROWN-NESS, *a.* A brown color. *Sidney.*

BROWN-SPAR, *n.* Pearl spar, or sideropaleite. *Ure.*

BROWN-STUDY, *n.* [*brown and study.*] Gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness; meditation directed to no certain object. *Norris.*

BROWN-WORT, *n.* [*brown and wort.*] A plant, primella.

2. A species of Scrophularia, the vernalis, or yellow figwort, with brown stalks. *Enyc.*

BROWN Y, *a.* Brown. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BROWSE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [*Gr. βρωσκω, to eat or browse; βρωσκα, food, but probably these words may be from sprouts; Arm. bronz, bronz, or broust, sprouts, buds; Fr. brout, brouter; Arm. brouta, or brouta, to browse.* It is allied to *brush*; *W. bryes*, luxuriant growth; *rheys*, vigor, luxuriance, wantonness.]

To eat the ends of branches of trees and shrubs or the young shoots, as cattle, or deer. *Spenser. Shak.*

BROWSE, *v. i.* *s* as *z*. To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle, sheep and goats. *Arbutnot. Shak.*

BROWSE, *n.* *brows.* The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.

BROWSING, *pp.* *s* as *z*. Feeding on branches, shrubs, or shoots of trees.

BRUCIA, } A new vegetable alkali, ex-
BRUCINE, } tracted from the bark of the false angustura. *Ure.*

BRUCITE, *n.* A mineral, the chondrodite of Berzelius, which sometimes occurs in grains or imperfect crystals, sometimes in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases. It is so named from the late Dr. Bruce, a distinguished mineralogist of New York. *Cleveland.*

BRUISE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [*Sax. brysan, to bruise; Fr. briser, to break or bruise; froisser, to bruise; Arm. brouta.*]

To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed. When applied to animal flesh or to vegetables, a bruise is a contusion that impairs the natural solidity and texture of the part, but often without breaking the skin. When applied to minerals and similar substances, it signifies to break them, and often to reduce them to a coarse powder.

BRUISE, *n.* A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRUISED, *pp.* Crushed; hurt or broken by a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRUISER, *n.* A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. *Chambers.*

2. In vulgar language, a boxer.

BRUISEWORT, *n.* [*bruise and wort.*] A plant; comfrey. *Johnson.*

BRUISING, *pp.* Crushing; breaking or wounding by a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRUISING, *n.* In popular language, a beating or boxing.

BRUIT, *n.* [*Fr.*] Report; rumor; fame. *Shak.*