

*brahmapurī* (EI 4, 28; SITI), also called *agara-brahmadeya* (Sanskrit *agrahāra-brahmadeya*); a Brāhmaṇa settlement. See *brahmapura*.

*Brahmarāja* (SITI), title of a Brāhmaṇa minister.

*Brahmarākṣasa* (EI 3, 16), a Brāhmaṇa defeated in disputations.

*Brahmarāya* (SITI), same as *Brahmarāja*. Cf. *Brahm-ādhirāja*.

*Brahmarṣi* (EI 22), a Brāhmaṇa sage.

*brahma-stamba* (CII 4), a settlement of Brāhmaṇas.

*brahma-sthāna* (SII 13; SITI), explained as 'an assembly hall'; the Brāhmaṇa quarters of a village; cf. Tamil *pirumma-stānam* (SITI), the quarters of the Brāhmaṇas where the village assembly (*sabhā*) used to meet.

*Brahmāsya* (IE 7-1-2), 'four'.

*brahmatrā* (IE 8-5), same as *brahmadāya*, etc.

*Brahma-vaiśya* (*A. R. Ep.*, 1919, No. 208); cf. *Brahma-kṣatra*.

*brahma-yajña* (EI 22; CII 4), study of the Vedas; name of a *mahāyajña*.

*Brāhmī*, name of an early Indian alphabet, from which a large number of alphabets of India and some other countries have derived.

*brahmottara* (IE 8-5), Bengali; corrupt form of *brahmatrā*. (*IA* 15), explained as 'the sanctuary of a temple'.

*Bṛha*, abbreviation of *Bṛhatpuruṣa* (q. v.). See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 143.

*bṛhaç-chulka*, cf. Kannaḍa *perjuṅka*, *perujuṅka*, *pejjuṅka*, *hejjuṅka*.

*Bṛhad-bhogika* (IE 8-3), same as *Bṛhad-bhogin*; see *Bhogika* and *Aṁśa-bṛhadbhogika*.

*Bṛhad-bhogin* (IE 8-3; EI 28, 29; BL), same as *Bṛhad-bhogika*; a chief *jāgirdār*; see *Bhogin*.

*Bṛhaddeva*, cf. Tamil *Periya-devar* (SITI), literally, 'the great king'; the predecessor or predecessors of the ruling monarch; also called *Periya-perumāḷ* sometimes indicating the paramount sovereign or emperor. Cf. *Bṛhan-nyapati*.

*bṛhaddhala* (EI 7), 'the big plough'; name of a land measure (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 125); cf. *hala*.

*Bṛhad-rājñi* (EI 4), same as *Paṭṭa-rājñi* (q. v.).

*Bṛhad-uparika* (EI 15, 26; HD), 'the great governor of a province'; a viceroy. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, p. 9. Cf. *Uparika*.