

*ā, am*, having Brahman for a friend, befriended by Brahman; having the Brāhmins for friends; (*as*), m., N. of a Muni.—*Brahma-mīmāṃsā*, f. 'investigation into Brahman or the spiritual doctrine of the Veda,' N. of the Vedānta philosophy treating of the Supreme Spirit (= *uttara-mīmāṃsā, sārīrakamīmāṃsā, vedānta*, q. q. v. v.). — *Brahmamīmāṃsā-bhāṣya*, *am*, n., N. of a commentary by Sankarācārya. — *Brahmamīmāṃsā-bhāṣyakāra*, *as*, m. 'commentator on the Brahma-mīmāṃsā,' an epithet of Sankarācārya. — *Brahmamīmāṃsābhāṣya-vivaraṇa*, *am*, n., N. of a commentary by Ācānda-tīrtha on Sankarācārya's Brahmamīmāṃsābhāṣya. — *Brahma-mūrti*, *is, is, ī*, having the figure of Brahmā, in the form of Brahmā. — *Brahma-mūrdha-bhṛit*, *t*, m. 'carrying the head of Brahmā,' an epithet of Śiva (as having in a dispute cut off one of Brahmā's heads). — *Brahma-mekhala*, *as*, m. the plant Saccharum Munjia (*munjia*), of which the sacred thread of a Brāhman is made. — *Brahma-medhyā*, f. N. of a river. — *Brahma-yajña*, *as*, m. 'the offering of prayer or of repeating the Veda,' repeating by heart or recitation of a sacred text, teaching and repeating the Vedas (regarded as one of the five Mahā-yajñas or great sacrifices, see Manu III. 70, where Kullūka explains *brahma-yajña* by *adhyaṇa* and *adhyayana*); N. of the thirty-first chapter of the Śrīṣṭi-khaṇḍa of the Padma-Purāṇa; [cf. *brahma-sattrā*]. — *Brahma-yajña-māhātmya*, *am*, n., N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarvasva. — *Brahmayajña-vidhi*, *is*, m., N. of a chapter of Mādhyama's Parāśara-smṛiti. — *Brahmayajñādi-vidhi* ('*no-ād*'), *is*, m., N. of a work. — *Brahma-yasās*, *as*, or *brahma-yasāsa*, *am*, n., Ved. the glory or majesty of Brahman. — *Brahma-yasāsin*, *ī, inī, ī*, Ved. renowned for sanctity. — *Brahma-yashī*, *is*, or *brahma-yashīkā*, or *brahma-yashī*, f. the plant Clerodendrum Siphonanthus; Ligusticum Ajowan. — *Brahma-yāga*, *as*, m. (probably) = *brahma-yajña*, q. v. — *Brahma-yātu*, *us*, m. epithet of a particular Yātu; [cf. *deva-yātu*]. — *Brahma-yāmala*, N. of a Tantra; (also written *brahma-yāmala*). — *Brahma-yuga*, *am*, n. the age of the Brāhmins, (opposed to *kshatrasya yugam*, the age of the Kshatriyas, Hari-vaṣā 11808). — *Brahma-yuj, k, k, k*, Ved. harnessed by prayer or devotion (i. e. bringing Indra in answer to the prayers of men, said of the horses of that deity; Śāy. = *parivṛidhena mantreṇa yujyamānah*). — *Brahma-yoga*, *as*, m. use or employment of prayer, the binding power or efficacy of devotion (Ved.); cultivation of spiritual knowledge. — *Brahma-yoni*, *is*, f. original source in Brahman, home in Brahman; (*is, is, ī*), having the original source or home in Brahman; descended or sprung from Brahmā; (*is, ī*), f. N. of a place of pilgrimage; (*is*), m., N. of a mountain (= *brahma-gīrī*). — *Brahma-yoni-stha*, *as, ā, am*, intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge or the supreme godhead, (according to Kullūka on Manu X. 74 = *brahma-prāpti-kāraṇa-brahma-āhyāna-nishṭha*). — *Brahma-rakshas*, *as*, n., N. of a kind of evil demon (= *brahma-rakshasa*, q. v.). — *Brahma-ratna*, *am*, n. a valuable present made to Brāhmins. — *Brahma-ratha*, *as*, m. the chariot or carriage of a Brāhman. — *Brahma-randhra*, *am*, n. a suture or aperture in the crown of the head and through which the soul is said to escape on death. — *Brahma-rasa*, *as*, m., Ved. the savour of Brahman, the savour of divine knowledge. — *Brahma-rakshasa*, *as*, m. a kind of evil demon, a fiend of the Brāhmanical class, the ghost of a Brāhman who in his lifetime indulged a haughty and disdainful spirit; a species of plant commonly called Thorarohiḍā; (*ī*), f. epithet of one of the nine Samidhs. — *Brahma-rāja*, *as*, m., N. of a king; of a man. — *Brahma-rāta*, *as*, m. 'given by Brahmā,' an epithet of Suka; N. of the father of Yājñavalkya. — *Brahma-rātra*, *as*, m. 'the night of Brahmā,' epithet of a particular hour of night. — *Brahma-rātri*, *is*, m. an epithet of Yājñavalkya; (an incorrect form for *brāhmarātri*). — *Brahma-*

*rāśī*, *is*, m. the whole circle of sacred knowledge, whole mass of the sacred text; 'a mass of holiness,' an epithet of Paraśu-rāma; a particular constellation, (according to a Scholiast = *śravaṇa*, q. v.). — *Brahma-rūti*, *is*, f. a kind of brass. — *Brahma-rūpī*, f. a species of plant (commonly called Bādāngula). — *Brahma-rekhā*, f. 'line of Brahmā,' the lines or destiny written by Brahmā on the forehead of every creature, the predestined lot of a man. — *Brahmarshi* ('*ma-ri*'), *is*, m. 'Brāhmanical sage,' epithet of a particular class of sages [cf. *rishi*] supposed to belong to the Brāhmanical caste (as Vasishṭha, &c.; higher than Maharshi, q. v.; also written *brahma-rishi*, see Grammar 38. h). — *Brahmarshi-tā*, f. or *brahmarshitva*, *am*, n. the being a Brahmarshi, the rank of a sage of the Brāhmanical class. — *Brahmarshi-deśa*, *as*, m. 'the country of the Brahmarshis,' including Kuru-kshetra and the country of the Matsyas, Pañcālas, and Śrāseṇakas (see Manu II. 19). — *Brahma-lokshaya-vākyaṛtha* ('*ya-ar*'), N. of an abridgement of the Vedānta-sūdhā-rahasya. — *Brahma-likhita*, *am*, n. or *brahma-lekha*, *as*, m. 'Brahmā's writing,' a man's destiny written on his forehead (= *brahma-rekhā*). — *Brahma-loka*, *as*, m. the world of Brahmā, i. e. the heaven or place of residence of Brahmā, (a division of the universe and one of the supposed residences of pious spirits.) — *Brahma-vaktṛ*, *tā*, m. a proclaimer of religious truths, a teacher of the Veda. — 1. *brahma-vat*, *ān, atī, at*, possessed of Brahma; possessing religious learning. — 2. *brahma-vat*, ind. according to the sacred text, according to the Veda. — *Brahma-vada* or *brahma-vala*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a school; (probably an incorrect form.) — *Brahma-vadya*, *am*, n. knowledge or declaration of Brahma, = *brahmodya*, q. v.; (*as, ā, am*), in *brahma-vadyā kathā*, see Vopa-deva XXVI. 21. — *Brahma-vadha*, *as*, m. or *brahma-vadhya*, f. the murder of a Brāhman. — *Brahmavadhya-kṛita*, *am*, n. an act of Brāhmanicide, the crime of killing a Brāhman. — *Brahma-vani*, *is, is, ī*, Ved. (according to Mahī-dhara) devoted to the Brāhmins. — *Brahma-varāsa*, see *brahma-varāsa*. — *Brahma-varāsa*, *am*, n. divine glory or splendor; eminence in holiness or in sacred knowledge, spiritual pre-eminence, holiness resulting from the study and observance of the Vedas; the sanctity or superhuman power of a Brāhman. — *Brahma-varāsin* or *brahma-varāsin*, *ī, inī, ī*, eminent in religious learning, holy; illumined by the Vedas; (*ī*), m. an illustrious priest, holy Brāhman, (Mahī-dhara = *yajñādhyayana-silo brāhmanah*). — *Brahma-varāsiya*, *as, ā, am*, see Vārttika to Pān. V. 1, 39. — *Brahma-varāta*, *as*, m. = *brahmā-varāta*, q. v. — *Brahma-varādhana*, *am*, n. copper (which is considered peculiarly suitable for sacrificial utensils). — *Brahma-vala* = *brahma-vada*, q. v. — *Brahma-vallī*, f. Brahmā's tendril or creeper. — *Brahmavallī-lipi*, N. of a work. — *Brahmavāṭīya*, *as, ā, am*, epithet of a kind of Muni. — *Brahma-vada*, *as*, m., Ved. speaking of sacred matters, declaring or teaching spiritual knowledge, citing the Vedas; (*as, ā, am*) = *brahma-vādīn*. — *Brahmavādī-tva*, *am*, n. the being an expounder of the Veda. — *Brahma-vādīn*, *ī, inī, ī*, one who recites the Veda, a defender or expounder of the Veda, a theologian, speaking of or discussing sacred matters; one who asserts that all things are Brahma, a follower of the Vedānta system of philosophy. — *Brahma-vadya*, *am*, n., Ved. rivalry in sacred knowledge or in magical power, (according to the commentator, also *as, ā, am*; cf. *brahma-vadya, brahmodya*). — *Brahma-vāluka*, *am*, n., N. of a Tirtha. — *Brahma-vāsa*, *as*, m. the abode of Brahmā, the heaven of Brahmā. — *Brahma-vāhas*, *ās, ās, as*, Ved. one to whom prayers are offered (said of Indra); (Śāy.) = *stotraṇa prāpyamāṇah*, obtained by prayer; = *stotraṇa vāhakah*, the acceptor of prayer. — *Brahmavit-tva*, *am*, n. (fr. *brahma-vid*), knowledge of Brahma or the Supreme Spirit. — *Brahma-vid*, *t, t, t*, or *brahma-*

*vida*, *as, ā, am*, knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit, a theologian, philosopher, sage; skilled in sacred spells or magical charms. — *Brahma-vidyā*, f. knowledge of 'the holy' or of Brahma; knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or Soul of the Universe; N. of an Upanishad. — *Brahmavidyā-tīrtha*, *as*, m., N. of an author. — *Brahmavidyābharaṇa* ('*yā-ābh*'), *am*, n., N. of a commentary by Advaitānanda on the Śārīraka-mīmāṃsā-bhāṣya. — *Brahma-vidvas*, *vān, ushī, vas*, Ved. one who knows Brahma, knowing the Supreme Spirit. — *Brahma-vidvish*, *t, t, t*, = *brahma-dvish*, q. v. — *Brahma-vindu*, *us*, m. a drop of saliva spattered while reciting the Veda; N. of an Upanishad connected with the Atharva-veda. — *Brahma-vivardhana*, *as*, m. 'increasing religious knowledge,' an epithet of Viṣṇu. — *Brahma-vīśeṣa-ṭīta-pariprēchā*, f. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra work. — *Brahma-vīśeṣa*, *as*, m. 'the divine tree' or 'Brahma regarded as a tree'; the Palāśa tree, Butea Frondosa; the glomerous fig-tree, Ficus Glomerata. — *Brahma-vṛitti*, *is*, f. the livelihood or means of subsistence of a Brāhman. — *Brahma-vṛiddha*, *as, ā, am*, Ved. become great by devotion, increased by prayer. — *Brahma-vṛiddhi*, *is*, m., N. of a man. — *Brahma-vṛinda*, *am*, u. a company or assemblage of Brāhmins; (*ā*), f., N. of the city of Brahmā. — *Brahma-veda*, *as*, m. 'the Veda of sacred spells or charms,' a N. of the Atharva-veda; the Veda of the Brāhmins, (opposed to *kshatra-veda*, q. v.); knowledge of Brahma, monotheism; knowledge of the Vedas. — *Brahmaveda-maya*, *as, ī, am*, consisting of the Brahma-veda. — *Brahma-vedi*, *is*, f. 'the altar of Brahmā,' N. of the country between the five lakes of Rāma in Kuru-kshetra. — *Brahma-vedīn*, *ī, inī, ī*, = *brahma-vid*, knowing or acquainted with the Vedas or spiritual knowledge. — *Brahma-vedhyā*, another form for *brahma-bodhyā*, q. v. — *Brahma-vaiṣarta* or *brahma-vaiṣartaka*, *am*, n. 'changes of Brahman' (who is identified with Kṛishṇa), N. of a Purāṇa, (this Purāṇa, which is one of the most modern of the eighteen, contains prayers and invocations addressed to Kṛishṇa, descriptions of Vṛindāvana and Go-loka, with tedious narratives about Kṛishṇa and his love for the Gopis and Rādhā). — *Brahma-vrata*, *am*, n., N. of a religious observance; a vow of chastity. — *Brahma-sūlya*, *as*, m. a species of plant (= *soma-valka*); the tree Mimosa Arabica. — *Brahma-sūyin*, *ī, inī, ī*, resting or reposing in Brahma. — *Brahma-sālā*, f. the hall of Brahmā; N. of a sacred place. — *Brahma-sāsana*, *am*, n. an edict addressed to the Brāhmins; a command of Brahmā; the command of a Brāhman, = *dharma-kūlaka*; (*as*), m., N. of a Grāma. — *Brahma-sīras*, *as*, or *brahma-sīrahan*, *as*, n. 'the head of Brahmā,' N. of a mythical weapon. — *Brahma-sumbhita*, *as, ā, am*, Ved. cleansed by prayer, adorned by devotion. — *Brahma-srī*, *is, ī*, N. of a Sāman. — *Brahma-srī-mantra*, *as*, m., N. of a chapter of Kṛishṇānanda's Tantra-sāra. — *Brahma-saṃśita*, *as, ā, am*, Ved. sharpened by prayer or by a sacred text (Śāy. = *mantrēṇa tikṣhṇi-kṛitah*). — *Brahma-saṃśad*, *t*, f. Brahman's hall of assembly or court. — *Brahma-saṃśtha*, *as, ā, am*, Ved. wholly devoted to Brahma or to religious knowledge, attaining to union with Brahma. — *Brahma-saṃhītā*, f. a collection of prayers; N. of a short treatise on the Vedānta system. — *Brahmasaṃhītā-vyākhyā*, f., N. of a commentary on the Brahma-saṃhītā. — *Brahma-satī*, f. a N. of the river Sarasvatī. — *Brahma-sattrā*, *am*, n. the sacrifice or offering of devotion or abstract meditation, absorption in the holy one; study and teaching of the Vedas, the constant repetition of the Vedas or a particular portion of the Vedas which is constantly studied and repeated (Manu II. 106; cf. *brahma-yajña*). — *Brahma-sattrin*, *ī, inī, ī*, offering the sacrifice of prayer, absorbed in the holy one. — *Brahma-sadana*, *am*, n. the seat of the Brahman or chief priest (Ved.); the abode or heaven of Brahmā; N. of a Tirtha, (in this sense a various reading for *veda-sadana*). — *Brahma-sadas*, *as*, n. the resi-