

dence or court of Brahmā. — *Brahma-sabhā*, f. the hall or court of Brahmā. — *Brahma-sambandha*, as, m. = *brahma-rātkhasa*, q. v. — *Brahma-sambhava*, as, ā, am, sprung from Brahman; coming from Brahmā; sprung or descended from Brāhmins; (as), m. (with Jaṇin) N. of the second black Vāśudeva; of the author of a law-book. — *Brahma-saras*, as, n. 'the lake of Brahmā,' N. of a very sacred bathing-place. — *Brahma-sarpa*, as, m. 'the serpent of Brahmā,' a kind of snake. — *Brahma-sava*, as, m. 'divine clarifying process,' distillation of Soma, (Sāy. *brahma* = Soma,) or the (Soma) distillation (performed) by Brāhmins; N. of a particular libation. — *Brahma-sāgara*, as, m., N. of a place. — *Brahma-sāt*, ind. into the state of Brahma, with reference to Brahma. — *Brahmasāt-kṛita*, as, ā, am, absorbed into the state of Brahma, performed with reference to Brahma. — *Brahma-sāma*, am, or *brahma-sāman*, a, n., Ved., N. of a Sīman (sung to a text recited by the Brahman or chief priest or by the Brāhmaṇcāchāsin). — *Brahma-sāyujya*, am, n. intimate union or identification with Brahma, entrance into Brahma. — *Brahma-sārshṭitā*, f. equality or identification with Brahma, union with the Supreme Spirit, (according to Kullōka = *brahmaṇah samāna-gatī-tā*). — *Brahma-sāvāna*, as, m., N. of a particular Manu; (am), n., N. of his Many-antara. — *Brahma-sāvāri*, is, m., N. of the tenth Manu; (also written *brāhmā-sāvāri*). — *Brahma-siddhānta*, as, m., N. of various astronomical works. — *Brahma-siddhi*, is, m., N. of a Muni; (is), f., N. of a work by Maṇḍana-mīśra. — *Brahma-sūta*, as, m. 'the son of Brahmā,' i. e. the Ketu Brahma-daṇḍa. — *Brahma-svarcalā*, f. a species of plant (an infusion of which is drunk as a penance for eating anything left by a cat, crow, rat, &c., Manu XI. 159); Helianthus; Clerodendrum Siphonanthus (= *brāhmī*). — *Brahma-sū*, ūs, m. 'the son of Brahmā,' an epithet of A-niruddha, son of the god of love; N. of Kāma-deva, the god of love. — *Brahma-sūtra*, am, n. the sacrificial or Brāhmanical thread worn over the shoulder; a Sūtra work treating of true divine knowledge or of the Vedānta philosophy; N. of a work containing the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy ascribed to Bādāryāna or Vyāsa, also denominated Vedānta-sūtra and Śāritaka-sūtra, q. v. v. — *Brahmasūtra-ṛiju-vyākhyā*, f., N. of a commentary on the Brahma-sūtras by Vijnāna-bhikṣu or Vijnāna-yati. — *Brahmasūtra-bhāṣya*, am, n., N. of a commentary by Śankarācārya; of a commentary by Ānanda-tīrtha. — *Brahmasūtra-vṛittī*, is, f., N. of a commentary by Bodhāyana; of a commentary by Bhairavadi-kṣhita-tilaka. — *Brahmasūtrānubhāṣya* ('*ra-an*'), am, n., N. of a commentary by Vallabhācārya. — *Brahma-sūtrīn*, ī, inī, ī, invested with the Brāhmanical cord. — *Brahma-sūnu*, us, m. (with Jainas) a sovereign of the race of Ikṣvāku; N. of the twelfth king of Bhārata. — *Brahma-sūy*, ī, m. 'the creator of Brahmā,' an epithet of Siva. — *Brahma-soma*, as, m., N. of a sage. — *Brahma-stamba*, as, m. 'Brahman's post or prop,' the world. — *Brahma-stambī*, is, m., N. of a man; (probably a wrong form for *brāhmastambī*, a patronymic fr. *brahma-stamba*). — *Brahma-steya*, am, n. stealing that which is holy, stealing the Veda, obtaining a knowledge of the Veda by illicit means. — *Brahma-sthala*, am, n., N. of a city, (also read *brahma-pura*); N. of a village. — *Brahma-sthāna*, am, n. 'place or abode of Brahmā,' N. of a Tīrtha; (probably as, m.), a mulberry tree. — *Brahma-sphuta-siddhānta*, as, m., N. of an astronomical work by Brahma-gupta (whose name is frequently written Brāhma-gupta). — *Brahma-sva*, am, n. Brāhmanical property, money or lands belonging to Brāhmins. — *Brahma-svarūpa*, as, ā, am, of the nature of spirit, of the same essence as the godhead. — *Brahma-sva-hārtā*, ī, inī, ī, carrying off or stealing the property of Brāhmins. — *Brahma-svāmīn*, ī, m., N. of a man. — *Brahma-hatyā*, f. killing a Brāhman, Brāhmanicide, or any crime equal

heinous. — *Brahma-han*, ā, ghnī, a, 'Brāhman-slaying,' murdering a Brāhman, the murderer or slayer of a Brāhman. — *Brahma-huta*, am, n. the oblation or offering to Brāhmins, performance of the rites of hospitality (especially to twice-born guests, = *nri-yajña*, *atithi-pūjana*, one of the Mahā-yajñas, see Manu III. 74, and cf. *brāhmya-huta*). — *Brahma-hṛidaya*, as, am, m. n. the star Capella. — *Brahma-hṛada*, as, m., N. of a lake. — *Brahmākshara* ('*ma-ak*'), am, n. the sacred and mysterious syllable, the syllable *Om* (regarded as a mystical name of the Deity). — *Brahmāksharamāya*, as, ī, am, consisting of sacred syllables. — *Brahmāgra-bhū* ('*ma-ag*'), ūs, m. a horse; [cf. *brāhmātma-bhū*]. — *Brahmāñjali* ('*ma-āñ*'), is, m. 'homage to the divine,' joining the hollowed hands together while repeating the Veda (either as an act of homage or to mark by the motion of the hands so placed the accentuation of the Sāma-veda; cf. Manu II. 71); obeisance to a spiritual preceptor at the beginning or end of a repetition of the Veda; [cf. *aijāli*]. — *Brahmāñjali-kṛita*, as, ā, am, one who has joined the hollowed hands in token of homage to the Veda. — *Brahmāṇḍa* ('*ma-aṇ*'), am, n. 'the egg of Brahmā,' the mundane egg, the universe, globe, world; N. of a Purāṇa and of an Upa-Purāṇa. — *Brahmāṇḍa-purāṇa*, am, n., N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas so called as revealed by Brahmā, and containing an account of the egg of Brahmā and the future Kalpās, (this Purāṇa is supposed to be only extant in a number of unauthentic fragments or Khaṇḍas). — *Brahmāṇḍa-bhāṇḍodara* ('*da-ud*'), am, n. the interior of the vessel-like egg of Brahmā. — *Brahmāitihī* ('*ma-at*'), is, m., N. of a Kāṇva (author of the hymn Rīg-veda VIII. 5). — *Brahmātma-bhū* ('*ma-āt*'), ūs, m. a horse; [cf. *brāhmāgra-bhū*]. — *Brahmāḍani* ('*ma-ad*'), f. a species of plant (= *hansa-padi*). — *Brahmā-darsa* ('*ma-ād*'), as, m., N. of a work by Vijnānācārya. — *Brahmādi-jātā* ('*ma-ad*'), f. the river Godāvāri; (probably an incorrect form for *brāhmā-dri-jātā*; also written *brāhmā-dri-jātā*). — *Brahmādi-śirṣa* ('*ma-ād*'), N. of a place; (probably for *brāhmā-dri-śirṣa*). — 1. *Brahmādyā* ('*ma-ād*'), as, ā, am (fr. *brahma* + 1. *ādya*, q. v.), beginning with Brahmā (Manu I. 50). — 2. *brāhmādyā* ('*ma-ād*'), as, ā, am (fr. *brahma* + 2. *ādya*, q. v.), Ved. to be eaten by priests or Brāhmins. — *Brahmādi-jātā*, see *brāhmādi-jātā*. — *Brahmādhigamā* ('*ma-adh*'), as, m. or *brāhmādhigamana*, am, n. application or devotion to sacred study, repetition of the Veda. — *Brahmādhigamika*, as, ā, am, proceeding or derived from the study or repetition of the Veda. — *Brahmānanda* ('*ma-ān*'), as, m. 'joy in Brahma,' the rapture of absorption into the Supreme Spirit, beatitude, bliss; N. of a man. — *Brahmānanda-pañcaka*, am, n., N. of the third part of Bhārati-tīrtha's Pañca-dāśī. — *Brahmānanda-bhārati* or *brāhmānanda-sarasvatī*, is, m., N. of the author of several commentaries. — *Brahmānanda-vallī*, f., N. of the second Vallī of the Taittirya Upanishad. — *Brahmāpeta* ('*ma-ap*'), as, m., N. of one of the seven Rākshasas said to dwell in the sun during the month Māgha. — *Brahmābhāṣya* ('*ma-abh*'), as, m. the study of the Veda. — *Brahmānṛita-varṣkīṇī* ('*ma-am*'), f., N. of a commentary by Śrī-rāmānanda on the Brahma-sūtras. — *Brahmāmbhas* ('*ma-am*'), as, n. 'holy water,' the urine of a cow. — *Brahmāyāga* or *brāhmāyāna* ('*ma-ay*'), as, m. 'refuge of Brahmā,' resorted to by Brahmā, epithet of Nārāyaṇa; [cf. *tridasāyāna*]. — *Brahmāyātana* ('*ma-āy*'), am, n., Ved. a temple of Brahmā. — *Brahmāyus* ('*ma-āy*'), ūs, m., N. of a Brāhman. — *Brahmāraṇya* ('*ma-ar*'), am, n. 'forest of religious knowledge,' a grove in which the Vedas are read and explained; N. of a forest. — *Brahmārambha* ('*ma-ār*'), as, m. beginning to repeat the Veda (Manu II. 71). — *Brahmārgha* ('*ma-ar*'), as, ā, am, Ved. worthy of sacred knowledge; worthy of Brahma; (in the Kaushitaki Upanishad I. 1, a various reading for

*brahma-grāhin*, q. v.) — *Brahmārapaṇa* ('*ma-ar*'), am, n. the offering or oblation of sacred knowledge; N. of a magical spell (see *manu*). — *Brahmālakāra* ('*ma-al*'), as, m., Ved. the ornament of Brahmā, (according to a Scholiast = *hiraṇyagarbha-yogyam maṇḍanam*). — *Brahmāvarta* ('*ma-āv*'), as, m. 'the holy land,' an epithet of the country situated between the rivers Sarasvatī and Drishadvatī to the N.W. of Hastinapura (Manu II. 17); N. of a Tīrtha; N. of one of the sons of Rishabha. — *Brahmāvarta-tīrtha*, am, n., N. of a Tīrtha on the Revā or Narmadā river. — *Brahmāvāsa* ('*ma-āv*'), as, m., N. of a Vedānta philosophical work; (also called Avimukta-nirukti). — *Brahmāsana* ('*ma-ās*'), am, n. the seat of the Brahman priest (Ved.); a particular posture suited to devout religious meditation. — *Brahmāsana-nivishṭa*, as, ā, am, seated in the posture called Brahmāsana. — *Brahmāstra* ('*ma-as*'), am, n. 'Brahmā's missile,' N. of a fabled weapon (supposed to be the gift of Brahmā) which deals infallible destruction; 'the imprecation of a Brāhman,' a term applied to a particular kind of incantation. — *Brahmāsya* ('*ma-ās*'), am, n. the mouth of a Brāhman. — *Brahmāhuta* ('*ma-āh*'), as, ā, am, Ved. one to whom oblations of prayer or devotion have been made. — *Brahmāhuti* ('*ma-āh*'), is, f. the offering of prayer or devotion; [cf. *brahma-yajña*, *brahma-sattra*]. — *Brahmedha* ('*ma-id*'), as, ā, am, Ved. lighted or kindled during prayer. — *Brahmeśaya* (*brahme for brahmaṇ*), as, m. 'reposing or resting in Brahma,' an epithet of Kārttikeya; of Viṣṇu. — *Brahmeśvara-tīrtha* ('*ma-is*'), am, n., N. of a Tīrtha on the Revā or Narmadā river. — *Brahmojjhatā* ('*ma-uj*'), f. neglecting or forgetting the Vedas, (according to Kullōka on Manu XI. 56 = *adhīta-vedasyānabhāṣeṇa vismarānam*). — *Brahmoḍumbara*, another form for *brahmōḍumbara*, q. v. — *Brahmottara* ('*ma-ut*'), as, ā, am, treating particularly of Brahma [cf. *brāhad-brāhmōtara-khaṇḍa*]; consisting chiefly of Brāhmins; (as), m., N. of a superhuman being; (ās), m. pl. 'mostly Brāhmins,' N. of a people; (am), n., N. of a section of the Skanda-Purāṇa. — *Brahmottara-khaṇḍa*, am, n., N. of a section of the Skanda-Purāṇa. — *Brahmottara-purāṇa*, am, n., N. of a supplementary section of the Brahma-Purāṇa. — *Brahmoda-tīrtha* ('*ma-ud*'), am, n., N. of a Tīrtha mentioned in the Sīva-Purāṇa. — *Brahmoḍumbara* ('*ma-ud*'), N. of a place of pilgrimage. — *Brahmodya* ('*ma-ud*'), am, n. rivalry in sacred knowledge, playful discussion of theological problems or enigmas, reciting or explaining the Veda, speaking or treating of religious knowledge. — *Brahmopadeśa* ('*ma-up*'), as, m. instruction in divine knowledge. — *Brahmopaniṣad* ('*ma-up*'), t, f. mystical teaching concerning Brahma (Ved.); a mystical Brāhmanical treatise; N. of an Upanishad mentioned in the Tantra-sāra; of an Upanishad belonging to the Atharva-veda. — *Brahmōḍana* ('*ma-od*'), as, m., Ved. boiled rice distributed to Brāhmins and especially to priests at a sacrifice. — *Brahmōḍapagava* ('*ma-aup*'), see Scholiast on Paṇ. VI. 1, 88.

*Brahma*, am, n. = *brahman*, the Supreme Spirit, the Absolute; (*brahma* is also used for *brahman* at the end of certain compounds, cf. *ku-brahma*, *mahā-brahma*.)

*Brahmaṇas-pati*, is, m. (fr. *brahmaṇas*, gen. c. of *brahmaṇas* + *pati*). = *brāhṇas-pati*, q. v.

1. *brahmanyā* (fr. *brahman*), Nom. P. *brahmanyati*, &c., Ved. to pray, be prayerful or devout, to be religious.

2. *brahmanyā*, as, ā, am, relating or belonging to Brahma or Brahmā; devoted to sacred knowledge; fit for a Brāhman; friendly to Brāhmins; religious, pious; (as), m. an epithet of Kārttikeya; the planet Saturn; the mulberry tree, *Morus Indica*; the plant *Sacharum Munjia*; (ā), f. an epithet of Durgā; (Ved.) devotion, (in this sense fr. the Nom.; according to Sāy. n. pl. = *brāhmāṇi stotrāṇi havir-*