

*lakṣhaṇāny annāni vā.*) = *Brahmaṇya-tā*, f. friendliness towards Brāhmins, piety. = *Brahmaṇya-tīrtha*, as, m., N. of a preceptor. = *Brahmaṇya-deva*, as, m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. = *Brahmaṇya-bhāskara*, as, m., N. of a man.

*Brahmaṇyat*, an, anti, ā (fr. the Nom.), Ved. praying, prayerful, devout; (Sāy.) = *stotvam icchati*.

*Brahmaṇī*, f. the Sakti or personified female energy of Brahmā, the wife of Brahmā; an epithet of Durgā, (wrongly written *brāhmāṇī*, *brāhmaṇī*); a kind of perfume (= *reṇukā*); a kind of brass (= *rāja-rīṭi*); N. of a river, (in this sense also read *brāhmaṇī*).

*Brahmaṇ*, ī, īṇī, ī, belonging or relating to Brahma; (ī), m. an epithet of Viṣṇu (as possessing sacred knowledge).

*Brahmaṇishtha*, as, m. (superl. fr. *brahman*), a Brāhman in the highest degree (as an epithet of learned and pious Brāhmins or princes); an epithet of Brīhaspati (Ved.); N. of a prince; (ā), f. an epithet of Durgā.

*Brahmī*, f. sacred, holy? (used as adj. in R̥g-veda IX. 33, 5; Sāy. = *brāhmaṇya-prerita*); a kind of fish, Macrognathus Pancalus (commonly called Panchal); a kind of vegetable [cf. *jala-b*]; the plant *Clerodendrum Siphonanthus*.

*Brahmīyas*, ān, asī, as (compar. fr. *brahman*), Ved. more devout, more skilled in sacred texts.

*Brāhma*, as, ī, am, holy, sacred, divine; belonging or relating to Brahma (Brahma or Brahmā); belonging or relating to the Brāhmins, Brāhmanical; deposited with the sacerdotal class (Manu VII. 82); favourable to the sacerdotal class (as a view or opinion); relating to sacred knowledge; relating to the Veda or to sacred study; prescribed by the Veda; fit for a divine state or condition; *brāhmaṇ tīrtham*, the part of the hand sacred to the Veda, (situated at the root of the thumb, Manu II. 59); (as), m., N. of a marriage ceremony, (a form of marriage in which the bride, clothed in a single robe and otherwise decorated, is bestowed on the bridegroom without anything being required from him by her father or friends; described in Manu III. 21, 27); N. of a man; a patronymic of Nārada; of Kavi; of Ūrdhva-nābhan; of Raksho-han; (ī), f. the Sakti or personified energy of Brahmā, (she is regarded as one of the eight Matrīs or divine mothers of created beings; in Mahā-bh. Salya-p. 2655 they are said to attend Skanda); speech, the goddess of speech, Sarasvatī the wife of Brahmā; a speech, tale, narrative; the wife of a Brāhmaṇ; an epithet of Durgā; the constellation Rohiṇī; a religious practice, pious usage or custom, (*brāhmaṇya*, according to pious usage); a woman married according to the *Brāhmo vivāha* (Manu III. 37); a female fish or frog (?); a species of ant; N. of various plants, the moon-plant, *Asclepias Acida* (= *soma-vallari* or *soma-valli*); a kind of vegetable, *Clerodendrum Siphonanthus* [cf. *brahmī*]; = *vārāhī-kanda*; = *hīlamoṭikā*; a kind of brass; N. of a river; (am), n. the part of the hand under the thumb; sacred study, study of the Veda. = *Brāhma-deya*, f. a girl to be given in marriage according to the Brāhma forms; see under *brāhma*. = *Brāhma-piṅga*, f. (?), silver. = *Brāhma-purāṇa*, see *brāhma-purāṇa*. = *Brāhma-muhūrta*, as, am, m. u. a particular period of the day (that included between the fourth Ghaṭikā and the second before sunrise), dawn; [cf. *brāhmya-m*]. = *Brāhma-vivāha*, as, m. a particular form of marriage; see under *brāhma*. = *Brāhmāho-rātra* (= *ma-ahas-rā*), as, m. a day and night of Brahmā, a period of two thousand ages of the gods or two Kalpas of mortals. = *Brāhmī-kanda*, as, m. a species of bulbous plant (= *vārāhī-kanda*). = *Brāhmī-kunda*, am, n., N. of a sacred tank or reservoir. = *Brāhmī-tantra*, am, n., N. of a Tantra. = *Brāhmī-putra*, as, m. the son of a woman married according to the Brāhma ceremony (Manu III. 27, 37; see under *brāhma* above). = *Brāhmī-rasa*, as, m. the juice of *Clerodendrum Siphonanthus*, &c.

*Brāhmaṇrīteya*, as, m. a patronymic from Brahma-krita.

*Brāhmagupta*, ās, m. pl. (fr. *brahma-gupta*), N. of a race; (also read *brahma-gupta*.)

*Brāhmaguptīya*, as, m. a prince of the Brāhmaguptas; (also read *brāhmaguptīya*.)

*Brāhmaṇya*, as, ī, am (fr. *brahman*), belonging or relating to a Brāhman, Brāhmanical, besetting or becoming a Brāhman; given by a Brāhman; relating to prayer or religious worship; (as), m. one who has divine knowledge, a theologian, priest, a Brāhman or man belonging to the first of the four original divisions of the Hindū body; an epithet of Agni; N. of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra; (ī), f. a Brāhmaness, the wife of a Brāhman; a woman of the Brāhmanical caste; the shrub *Clerodendrum Siphonanthus*; a species of grass, *Trigonella Corniculata* (= *prīkkā*); a kind of vegetable, *Ruta Graveolens*; a kind of wasp (= *varāṭī*); a kind of large-headed ant; a kind of lizard with a red tail [cf. *brāhmaṇīkā*]; N. of a river, = *brāhmāṇī*; (according to Nīla-kaṇṭha on Mahā-bh. Āsvamedhika-parva 924) = *buddhī*; (am), n. = *brahma*, that which is divine, the divine (Ved.); sacred or divine power (Ved.); that portion of the Veda, as distinct from the Mantra portion, which was composed by and for Brāhmins and contains rules for the employment of the Mantras or hymns at various sacrifices, detailed explanations of these sacrifices, their origin and meaning, with tedious illustrations in the way of legends and old stories; (this Brāhmaṇya portion of the Veda is a kind of Hindū Talmud, but like the Mantra portion it was *śruti*, i. e. heard by the sages to whom it was revealed and is therefore regarded as an integral part of *śruti* or revelation; it is said by Sāyaṇa to contain two parts, 1. *vidhī*, rules or directions for rites; 2. *artha-vāda*, explanatory remarks); N. of a well-known class of Vedic works in prose which contain the Brāhmaṇya portion of the Veda as explained above, (each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇya appended to it; the Brāhmaṇya of the Bahvīcas or priests of the R̥g-veda is still preserved in two works, viz. the Aitareya, sometimes called Āśvalāyana, consisting of eight Pañcīkās or pentades of Adhyāyas, subdivided into 285 sections or Khaṇḍas, and the Kaushītaki-Brāhmaṇya, sometimes called Sāṅkhāyana, which two Brāhmaṇyas do not follow the order of the hymns of the R̥g-veda, but quote them as they are required for the Hotṛī priest, part of the Aitareya being also a kind of commentary on the commencement of the R̥g-veda, and the latter portion giving an elaborate description of the Abhisheka ceremony or inauguration of kings; the white Yajur-veda has the Satapatha-Brāhmaṇya, which is perhaps the most modern and interesting of all these compositions; and the black Yajur-veda has the Brāhmaṇya of the Taittirīyas, which though distinct from its Saṃhitā differs little from it; the Sama-veda has eight Brāhmaṇyas, the best known of which are the Prauḍha or Pañca-viṅśa and the Shaḍ-viṅśa; the Atharva-veda has one Brāhmaṇya called Go-patha); the Soma vessel of the Brahman priest; a society or assemblage of Brāhmins, a conclave. = *Brāhmaṇa-kalpa*, ās, m. pl. the Brāhmaṇas and Kalpas (two kinds of Vedic works closely connected, see *brāhmaṇa-kalpa*); (as, ā, am), Ved. like a Brāhman: = *Brāhmaṇa-ghna*, as, m. the killer or slayer of a Brāhman. = *Brāhmaṇa-cāṇḍāla*, as, m. 'a Cāṇḍāla among Brāhmins,' a degraded or outcast Brāhman (who being married to more than one wife, allows a wife of a lower caste to wait upon him, see Manu IX. 87); the son of a Sūdra father by a Brāhmaṇī mother. = *Brāhmaṇa-ja*, am, n. or *brāhmaṇa-jāta*, am, n., Ved. or *brāhmaṇa-jāt*, īs, f. the Brāhmanical caste, sacerdotal class. = *Brāhmaṇa-jātiya*, as, ā, am, belonging to the Brāhmanical caste. = *Brāhmaṇa-jivikā*, f. the occupation of a Brāhman, means of subsistence for a man of the sacerdotal class. = *Brāhmaṇa-tā*, f. or *brāhmaṇa-tva*, am, n. the state or condition of a Brāhman; the rank or dignity of a Brāhman. = *Brāhmaṇa-*

*trā*, ind. among the Brāhmins. = *Brāhmaṇa-dārīkī*, f. a Brāhmaṇī girl. = *Brāhmaṇa-dravya*, am, n. the property of a Brāhman. = *Brāhmaṇa-dveshīn*, ī, īṇī, ī, hating Brāhmins; [cf. *brahma-dvish*]. = *Brāhmaṇa-nīndaka*, as, m. a reviler of Brāhmins. = *Brāhmaṇa-patha*, Ved. (probably) N. of particular Brāhmaṇas (of which eight are enumerated). = *Brāhmaṇa-pāla*, as, m., N. of a prince. = *Brāhmaṇa-badha*, see *brāhmaṇa-vadha*. = *Brāhmaṇa-bruva*, as, m. calling one's self a Brāhman, professing or pretending to be a Brāhman, a Brāhman only in name, a Brāhman who disgraces his caste, a Brāhman by birth but not by attention to his duties, one engaged in business or who subsists by avocations properly limited to the other castes; [cf. *dvija-bruva*, *brahma-bruvāṇa*, *bruva*]. = *Brāhmaṇa-bhūyishtha*, as, ā, am, principally consisting of or containing Brāhmins. = *Brāhmaṇa-bhojana*, am, n. the feeding of Brāhmins (as a religious act). = *Brāhmaṇa-yajña*, as, m., Ved. a sacrifice intended for Brāhmins. = *Brāhmaṇa-yashīkū* or *brāhmaṇa-yashī*, f. the shrub *Clerodendrum Siphonanthus*. = *Brāhmaṇa-rūpa-bhṛtī*, m. bearing the form of a Brāhman. = *Brāhmaṇa-vat*, ān, atī, at, Ved. connected with a Brāhman; possessed of or furnished with a Brāhmaṇya, q. v.; according to a Brāhmaṇya. = *Brāhmaṇa-vadha*, as, m. killing a Brāhman, the murder of a Brāhman. = *Brāhmaṇa-vara*, as, m., N. of a prince. = *Brāhmaṇa-varāsa*, am, n., Ved. the splendor or dignity of a Brāhman. = *Brāhmaṇa-vilāpa*, as, m. 'the Brāhmins' Lament,' N. of an episode of the Mahā-bhārata (Ādi-parva 6104), more usually called Baka-vadha-parva or Vaka-badhap. = *Brāhmaṇa-sramāṇa-ṅgīyāt*, ind. according to the phrase 'a Brāhman Sramāṇa' (which involves a contradiction). = *Brāhmaṇa-saṃstha*, as, ā, am, belonging to or abiding with a Brāhman. = *Brāhmaṇa-sattama*, as, m. the best of Brāhmins. = *Brāhmaṇa-santarpāya*, am, n. = *brāhmaṇa-bhojana*, q. v. = *Brāhmaṇa-sarvasva*, am, n., N. of a work mentioned in Raghunandana's Saṅskāratattva. = *Brāhmaṇa-sāt*, ind. in the possession of the Brāhmins; *brāhmaṇasāt kṛi*, to put into the possession of the Brāhmins, present to the Brāhmins; *brāhmaṇasād* as, to be in the possession of the Brāhmins, belong to the Brāhmins. = *Brāhmaṇa-stuti*, īs, f. N. of a portion of the Purāṇa-sarvasva. = *Brāhmaṇa-sva*, am, n. the property of a Brāhman. = *Brāhmaṇa-hīta*, as, ā, am, suitable to or fit for a Brāhman. = *Brāhmaṇāc-chaṇsin*, ī, m. (fr. *brāhmaṇāt* + *chaṇsin*), a particular priest, the assistant of the Brahman at the Soma sacrifice. = *Brāhmaṇāc-chaṇsi-prayoga*, as, m., N. of a work. = *Brāhmaṇāc-chaṇsiya*, am, ā, n. f., Ved. the office of a Brāhmaṇāc-chaṇsin. = *Brāhmaṇāc-chaṇsiya*, as, ā, am, Ved. relating to the Brāhmaṇāc-chaṇsin; (ā), f. the office of a Brāhmaṇāc-chaṇsin. = *Brāhmaṇāc-chaṇsi-krama* (= *ṇa-āc*), as, m. disrespect towards Brāhmins. = *Brāhmaṇātmaka* (= *ṇa-āc*), as, ā, am, belonging or referring to Brāhmins; containing an account of the Brāhmins. = *Brāhmaṇādarśana* (= *ṇa-āc*), am, n. absence of Brāhmanical instruction or guidance. = *Brāhmaṇāpāstraya* (= *ṇa-ap*), as, ā, am, seeking refuge in Brāhmins. = *Brāhmaṇābhāṣaṇa* (= *ṇa-abh*), am, n., N. of a kind of artificial composition (contained in the Kavi-kalpa-latā, a compendium of versification by Devendra or Deveśvara). = *Brāhmaṇābhīyupatī* (= *ṇa-abh*), īs, f. protection or preservation of a Brāhman. = *Brāhmaṇī-gāminī*, ī, m. the paramour of a Brāhmaṇī woman or of a Brāhman's wife. = *Brāhmaṇī-tva*, am, n. the being a Brāhmaṇī woman. = *Brāhmaṇī-sattamā*, f. the best of Brāhmaṇī women.

*Brāhmaṇaka*, as, m. a bad Brāhman, a Brāhman merely by name; N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmins [cf. *brāhmaṇakīya*]; (*ikā*), f. (probably) a species of lizard; [cf. *brāhmaṇī* and *brāhmaṇa*.]

*Brāhmaṇakīya*, as, ā, am, coming from or relating to the country Brāhmaṇaka.