ब्रह्मन् *brahman, a,* n. (fr. rt. 2. *bṛih* = 2. *vṛih ;* cf. rts. *vṛiṇh, vṛidh*), religious devotion (regarded as an impulse or feeling gradually growing up and expanding so as to fill the soul), prayer or any pious expression in the worship of the gods, a hymn of praise (Ved., Sāy. = *stotra*) ; a sacred text (especially a Mantra used as a spell for averting evil influences, forming a distinct class from the *ṛićas, sāmāni,* and *yajūṃshi ;* and hence the term *Brahma-veda,* q.v., is sometimes applied to the collection of texts commonly called *Atharva-veda*) ; the mystic syllable *Om* [cf. Manu II. 83] ; the sacred word or word of God (opposed to *vāć,* the word of man), the sacred text, the Veda ; (in Atharva-veda X. 7, 32, X. 8, 1, there is an allusion to a *jyeshṭham brahma* or original pre-æval Veda or Deity ? from which the existing Vedas have been drawn) ; sacred learning, divine science, religious knowledge, theology (speculative or theoretical, as opposed to practical religion, i.e. *tapas,* &c.) ; the Brāhmaṇa portion of the Veda [cf. *brāhmaṇa* and Manu IV. 100] ; religious life, celibacy, chastity [cf. *brahma-ćarya,* col. 3] ; the practice of austerity or penance (= *tapas*) ; the Supreme Being regarded as impersonal or in the abstract and divested of all quality and action ; the highest object of religious knowledge, the Supreme all-pervading Spirit and Soul of the Universe, the divine essence and source of all being from which all created things emanate and to which they return, the Self-existent, the Absolute, the Eternal (= *paramātman, ātman, adhyātma, pradhāna, kshetra-jña, tattva ;* Brahman as the Supreme Spirit is not an object of worship in the usual sense of the term, but is meditated upon by the devout with profound veneration ; he appears in the Atharva-veda as the Supreme Deity, and in X. 7, 24, a highest divine essence or *brahma jyeshṭham* is spoken of) ; = *moksha,* emancipation or liberation from mundane existence ; the class occupied with religious knowledge, the Brāhmanical caste as a body, the priestly or sacerdotal class (cf. Manu IX. 322 ; in one or two passages the neut. *brahman* appears to =) a member of the Brāhmanical caste, a Brāhman ; (according to the Nirukta) = *anna,* food ; = *dhana,* wealth ; (*ā*), m. one who prays, a devout man [cf. *tuvi-b°*] ; one whose calling and business consist in praying, a priest, Brāhman [cf. *oha-b°*] ; one versed in sacred texts or in spells, one conversant with sacred knowledge ; an epithet of Bṛihas-pati ; one of the four principal priests or *ṛitvijas* (the other three being the Hotṛi, Adhvaryu, and Udgātṛi, q.q.v.v.) ; he had the supervision of the sacrifice and was required to know the three Vedas ; as the most learned of the priests he had to set right any mistake or remedy any defect in the ritual ; at a later period functions based especially on the Atharva-veda were assigned to him ; his three Purushas or assistants were the Brāhmaṇāććhaṃsin, Āgnīdhra, and Potṛi) ; Brahmā or the Supreme Being regarded as a person, (in the later mythology he is held to be the first deity of the Hindū triad and the Creator of the world ; he never appears to have become an object of general worship, though a qualified reverence is paid to him in conjunction with other deities ; the *sapta Brahmāṇaḥ,* or seven Brahmās, are the seven Prajā-patis, viz. Marīći, Atri, Angiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, and Vasishṭha) ; a lifetime of Brahmā (= *Brahmaṇa āyuḥ*) ; the sun ; an epithet of Śiva ; the Veda (?) ; intellect (= *buddhi*) ; N. of a star, δ Aurigæ ; epithet of a particular astronomical Yoga ; N. of the servant of the tenth Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇi ; N. of a magician ; of the ninth Muhūrta ; [cf. Zend *bareśma.* In giving the meaning of the following words compounded with *brahman,* the N. Brahman in the crude form will be used in all cases where the distinction between the neut. Brahma and the masc. Brahmā is not clearly determinable.] — *Brahma-ṛishi,* see *brahmarshi.* — *Brahma-kanya* or *brahma-kanyaka,* Clerodendrum Siphonanthus ; (*kā*), f. 'daughter of Brahmā,' the goddess Sarasvatī. — *Brahma-kara, as,* m. an impost paid to the priestly class. — *Brahma-karman, a,* n. the office of Brahman or presiding priest ; the work or office of the Brāhmans, the religious duties of the priestly caste. — *Brahmakarma-prakāśaka, as,* m. an epithet of Go-pāla (i.e. Kṛishṇa). — *Brahma-karma-samādhi, is, is, i,* occupied with and meditating upon the Supreme Spirit. — *Brahma-kalā,* f. an epithet of Dākshāyaṇī who dwells in the heart of men. — *Brahma-kalpa, as, ā, am,* like Brahman or the Supreme Being ; (*as*), m. the age of Brahman, epithet of a particular period of time. — *Brahma-kāṇḍa, am,* n. = *jñāna-kāṇḍa,* that inner portion of the Veda which relates to spiritual knowledge or the knowledge of Brahma, (opposed to *karma-kāṇḍa* or the knowledge of rites and ceremonies) ; N. of a work or section of a work by Bhartṛi-hari. — *Brahma-kāya, ās,* m. pl., N. of a particular class of deities. — *Brahmakāyika, as, ī, am,* belonging to the class of deities called Brahma-kāyas. — *Brahma-kāra, as, ā, am,* Ved. making prayers, offering prayers ; (Sāy.) = *annasya havir-lakshaṇasya kartā,* preparing sacrificial food. — *Brahma-kāshṭha,* the plant Thespesia Populnea ; a mulberry tree. — *Brahma-kileya* (?), *as,* m., N. of a man. — *Brahma-kilbisha, am,* n., Ved. an offence against Brāhmans. — *Brahma-kuṇḍa, am,* n., N. of a sacred pool. — *Brahma-kuśā,* f. a species of plant (= *aja-modā ;* cf. *brahma-kośī*). — *Brahma-kūṭa, as,* m., N. of a sacred mountain. — *Brahma-kūrća,* a particular kind of penance. — *Brahma-kṛit, t, t, t,* making or offering prayers, singing hymns of praise (Sāy. = *stota-kṛit*) ; one who prays, a devout worshipper (Ved.) ; (*t*), m. an epithet of Indra ('making pious or devout ?,' Ved.) ; an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Brahma-kṛita, as,* m., N. of a man. — *Brahma-kṛitti, is,* f., Ved. the making of prayers, praying, devotion (Sāy. = *kriyamāṇaṃ stotram*). — *Brahma-ketu, us,* m., N. of a man. — *Brahma-kośa, as,* m. receptacle or treasury of the Brahman, i.e. of the sacred word or text, &c. ; (*ī*), f. a species of plant (= *aja-modā ;* cf. *brahma-kuśā*). — *Brahma-kshetra, am,* n., N. of a sacred district. — *Brahma-khaṇḍa, am,* n., N. of the first book of the Brahma-vaivarta-Purāṇa. — *Brahma-gandha, as,* m., Ved. the odour or perfume of Brahman. — *Brahma-garbha, as,* m. the embryo of a Brāhman (?) ; N. of a law-giver ; (*ā*), f. a species of plant, Polanisia Icosandra. — *Brahma-gavī,* f., Ved. a cow belonging to a Brāhman. — *Brahma-gāyatrī,* f., N. of a particular magical formula. — *Brahma-gārgya, as,* m., N. of a man. — *Brahma-giri, is,* m., N. of a mountain. — *Brahma-gītā, ās,* f. pl., N. of particular verses ascribed to Brahmā (and given in Mahā-bh. Anuśāsana-p. 2146–2152) ; N. of a work forming chapters 6–9 of the Jñāna-khaṇḍa of the Śiva-Purāṇa and treating of the Vedānta and Yoga systems. — *Brahmagītā-vyākhyā,* f., N. of a commentary by Mādhava on the Brahma-gītā. — *Brahma-gītikā,* f. 'the song of Brahmā,' a N. of certain verses. — *Brahma-gupta, as,* m., N. of a son of Brahmā by the wife of the Vidyā-dhara Bhīma ; of an astronomer born A.D. 598 ; of a chief of the Bhakta sect ; of a Trigarta-shashṭha, (in this sense also read *brāhmagupta*) ; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a race. — *Brahmaguptīya, as,* m. a prince of the Brahma-guptas. — *Brahma-gola, as,* m. 'the globe of Brahman,' the universe. — *Brahma-gaurava, am,* n. the potency of the weapon given by the god Brahmā (Bhaṭṭi-kāvya IX. 76). — *Brahma-granthi, is,* m. a term applied to a particular joint of the body. — *Brahma-graha, as,* m. = *brahma-rākshasa,* q.v. — *Brahma-grāhin, ī, iṇī, i,* Ved. worthy to receive that which is holy ; (also read *brahmārgha.*) — *Brahma-ghātaka, as,* m. the slayer or murderer of a Brāhman. — *Brahma-ghātin, ī, inī, i,* slaying a Brāhman ; (*ī*), m. (according to a Scholiast) an epithet of Bhṛigu ; (*inī*), f. a woman on the second day of the menses. — *Brahma-ghosha, as,* m. 'prayer-sound,' the murmur arising from the recital of prayers ; the sacred word, the text of the Veda ; the reading or repeating of the Veda. — *Brahma-ghna, as, ī, am,* slaying a Brāhman ; (*as*), m. the slayer or murderer of a Brāhman ; (*ī*), f. the plant Aloe Perfoliata. — *Brahma-ćakra, am,* n. the wheel of Brahman, circle of the universe (Ved.) ; epithet of a particular magical circle. — *Brahma-ćarya, am,* n. sacred study, religious studentship, the condition of a young Brāhman or student in the first period of his life [cf. *āśrama, brahma-ćārin*] ; religious self-restraint, pious austerity, the controlling of the senses, abstinence, chastity, sanctity ; (*as*), m. a religious student ; (*ā*), f. chastity. — *Brahmaćarya-vat, ān, atī, at,* leading the life of a religious student, practicing chastity. — *Brahmaćarya-vrata, am,* n. a vow of chastity. — *Brahmaćarya-skhalana, am,* n. falling or deviating from chastity, incontinence. — *Brahma-ćāraṇī,* f. = *bhārgī,* Clerodendrum Siphonanthus ; (a wrong form for *brahma-ćāriṇī.*) — *Brahma-ćārika, am,* n. religious studentshlp. — *Brahma-ćārin, ī, iṇī, i,* studying sacred learning ; practicing continence or chastity ; (*ī*), m. a Brāhman who practices chastity, especially a religious student (or young Brāhman in the first *āśrama* or period of his life [cf. *āśrama*] from the time of his investiture with the sacrificial thread till he marries and becomes a householder, or one who remains with his spiritual teacher studying the Veda and observing the duties of a student, cf. Manu II. 219 ; the title of Brahma-ćārin is also given to a particular class of ascetics, and to Pandits learned in the Veda, and by the Tantras to persons whose chief virtue is the observance of continence ; in Atharva-veda XI. 5. great powers are ascribed to the Brahma-ćārin ; he appears in some particulars to be identified with the Supreme Being, and is even said to be the source of the *brahma jyeshṭham* or primitive Veda) ; N. of a Gandharva ; an epithet of Skanda ; of Śiva ; (*ī*), f. a woman observing a vow of chastity ; an epithet of Durgā ; N. of various plants, Clerodendrum Siphonanthus ; = *karuṇī ;* Thespesia Populnea. — *Brahma-ćodana, as, ī, am,* Ved. inciting or encouraging prayer ; urging or inciting Brāhmans ; (according to Mahī-dhara = *brāhmaṇānāṃ yajñam prati prerakaḥ.*) — *Brahmaja, as,* m. 'sprung from that which is holy,' an epithet of Kārttikeya ; (*ās*), m. pl. (with Jainas) N. of a class of divinities enumerated among the Kalpa-bhavas. — *Brahma-ja-jña, as, ā, am,* Ved. begotten by and knowing Brahman ; knowing what is produced by Brahman, i.e. knowing all things (?). — *Brahma-jaṭā* or *brahma-jaṭī,* f. the plant Artemisia Indica. — *Brahma-janman, a,* n. divine or spiritual birth, the second birth effected by sacred study or knowledge, investiture with the sacred thread ; (*ā, ā, a*), begotten by or sprung from Brahman (said of Prajā-pati). — *Brahma-japa, as,* m., Ved., N. of a particular form of prayer. — *Brahma-jāmala* = *brahma-yāmala,* q.v. — *Brahmajāyā,* f., Ved. the wife of a Brāhman ; (Juhū Brahma-jāyā is the reputed authoress of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 109.) — *Brahma-jāra, as,* m. the paramour of a Brāhman's wife. — *Brahma-jīvin, ī, inī, i,* living by sacred knowledge, gaining a livelihood by religious learning ; (*ī*), m. a mercenary Brāhman (who converts his religious duties into a trade, performing sacrifice, teaching the Veda &c. for hire). — *Brahma-jushṭa, as, ā, am,* Ved. gratified by prayer or devotion. — *Brahma-jūta, as, ā, am,* Ved. urged on by prayer, incited by devotion ; (Sāy.) = *stotreṇākṛishṭaḥ,* attracted by a hymn of praise. — *Brahma-jña, as, ā, am,* knowing sacred things, one who has spiritual wisdom or who knows Brahma as the one all-pervading Spirit, a sage ; (*as*), m. an epithet of Vishṇu ; of Kārttikeya. — *Brahma-jñāna, am,* n. divine knowledge, true knowledge of the Deity or of the Veda, knowledge of the universal permeation of one Spirit as taught by the Vedānta, spiritual wisdom. — *Brahmajñānin, ī, inī, i,* possessing true knowledge of the Deity, having true spiritual knowledge ; [cf. *brahma-jñāna.*] — *Brahma-jya, as, ā, am,* Ved. annoying