ā, am, having Brahman for a friend, befriended by Brahman; having the Brāhmans for friends; (*as*), m., N. of a Muni. — *Brahma-mīmāṇsā*, f. 'investigation into Brahma or the spiritual doctrine of the Veda,' N. of the Vedānta philosophy treating of the Supreme Spirit (=*uttara-mīmāṇsā, śārīraka-mīmāṇsā, vedānta*, q.q.v.v.). — *Brahmamīmāṇsā-bhāshya, am*, n., N. of a commentary by Śaṅkarāćārya. — *Brahmamīmāṇsā-bhāshyakāra, as*, m. 'commentator on the Brahma-mīmāṇsā,' an epithet of Śaṅkarāćārya. — *Brahmamīmāṇsābhāshya-vivaraṇa, am*, n., N. of a commentary by Ānanda-tīrtha on Śaṅkarāćārya's Brahmamīmāṇsā-bhāshya. — *Brahma-mūrti, is, is, i*, 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 (*muñja*), 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 *adhyāpana* and *adhyayana*); N. of the thirty-first chapter of the Śiva-purāṇa; [cf. *brahma-sattra.*] — *Brahma-yajña-māhātmya, am*, n., N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarvasva. — *Brahmayajña-vidhi, is*, m., N. of a chapter of Mādhava's Parāśara-smṛiti. — *Brahmayajñādi-vidhi* (°*ña-ād*°), *is*, m., N. of a work. — *Brahma-yaśas, as*, or *brahma-yaśasa, am*, n., Ved. the glory or majesty of Brahman. — *Brahma-yaśasin, i, inī, i*, Ved. renowned for sanctity. — *Brahma-yashṭi, is*, or *brahma-yashṭikā*, or *brahma-yashṭī*, 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-jāmala.*) — *Brahma-yuga, am*, n. the age of the Brāhmans, (opposed to *kshatrasya yugam*, the age of the Kshatriyas, Hari-vaṅśa 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; Sāy. = *parivṛiḍhena mantreṇa yujyamānaḥ*). — *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 Brahma, home in Brahma; (*is, is, i*), having the original source or home in Brahma; descended or sprung from Brahmā; (*is, ī*), f., N. of a place of pilgrimage; (*is*), m., N. of a mountain (= *brahma-girī*). — *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-dhyāna-niṣhṭha.*) — *Brahma-rakshas, as*, n., N. of a kind of evil demon (= *brahma-rākshasa*, q.v.). — *Brahma-ratna, am*, n. a valuable present made to Brāhmans. — *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-rākshasa, 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 Śuka; 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 *brāhmarāti.*) — *Brahma-rāśi, 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-rīti, is*, f. a kind of brass. — *Brahma-rūpiṇī*, f. a species of plant (commonly called Bādāṅgula). — *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-ṛi*°), *is*, m. 'Brāhmanical sage,' epithet of a particular class of sages [cf. *ṛishi*] supposed to belong to the Brāhmanical caste (as Vasishṭha, &c.; higher than Maharshi, q.v.; also written *brahma-ṛishi*, 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, Pañćālas, and Śūrasenakas (see Manu II. 19). — *Brahma-lakshaṇa-vākyārtha* (°*ya-ar*°), N. of an abridgement of the Vedānta-sudhā-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-vaktṛi, 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, ās*, 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-vadhyā*, f. the murder of a Brāhman. — *Brahmavadhyā-kṛita, am*, n. an act of Brāhmanicide, the crime of killing a Brāhman. — *Brahma-vani, is, is, i*, Ved. (according to Mahī-dhara) devoted to the Brāhmans. — *Brahma-varćas*, see *brahma-varćasa.* — *Brahma-varćasa, 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-varćasin* or *brahma-varćasvin, ī, inī, i*, eminent in religious learning, holy; illumined by the Vedas; (*ī*), m. an illustrious priest, holy Brāhman, (Mahī-dhara = *yajñādhyayana-śīlo brāhmaṇaḥ.*) — *Brahma-varćasya, as, ā, am*, see Vārttika to Pāṇ. V. 1, 39. — *Brahma-varta, as*, m. = *brahmāvarta*, q.v. — *Brahma-vardhana, 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-vāda, as*, m., Ved. speaking of sacred matters, declaring or teaching spiritual knowledge, citing the Vedas; (*as, ā, am*), = *brahma-vādin.* — *Brahmavādi-tva, am*, n. the being an expounder of the Veda. — *Brahma-vādin, ī, inī, i*, 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-vādya, am*, n., Ved. rivalry in sacred knowledge or in magical power, (according to the commentator, also *as, ā, am*; cf. *brahmavadya, brahmodya.*) — *Brahma-vāluka, am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *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); (Sāy.) = *stotreṇa prāpyamāṇaḥ*, obtained by prayer; = *stotrasya vāhakaḥ*, the accepter 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-mīmāṇsā-bhāshya. — *Brahma-vidvas, vān, ushī, vas*, Ved. one who knows Brahma, knowing the Supreme Spirit. — *Brahma-vidvish, ṭ, ṭ, ṭ* = *brahma-dvish*, q.v. — *Brahma-vindu, us*, m. a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Veda; N. of an Upanishad connected with the Atharva-veda. — *Brahma-vivardhana, as*, m. 'increasing religious knowledge,' an epithet of Viṣhṇu. — *Brahma-viśesha-ćitta-paripṛićchā*, f., N. of a Buddhist Sūtra work. — *Brahma-vriksha, 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*, n. a company or assemblage of Brāhmans; (*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 Brāhmans, (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-vedin, ī, inī, i*, = *brahma-vid*, knowing or acquainted with the Vedas or spiritual knowledge. — *Brahma-vedhyā*, another form for *brahma-bodhyā*, q.v. — *Brahma-vaivarta* or *brahma-vaivartaka, 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 Gopīs and Rādhā.) — *Brahma-vrata, am*, n., N. of a religious observance; a vow of chastity. — *Brahma-śalya, as*, m. a species of plant (= *soma-valka*); the tree Mimosa Arabica. — *Brahma-śāyin, ī, inī, i*, resting or reposing in Brahma. — *Brahma-śālā*, f. the hall of Brahmā; N. of a sacred place. — *Brahma-śāsana, am*, n. an edict addressed to the Brāhmans; a command of Brahmā; the command of a Brāhman, = *dharma-kīlaka*; (*as*), m., N. of a Grāma. — *Brahma-śiras, as*, or *brahma-śīrshan, a*, n. 'the head of Brahmā,' N. of a mythical weapon. — *Brahma-śumbhita, as, ā, am*, Ved. cleansed by prayer, adorned by devotion. — *Brahma-śrī, īs*, f., N. of a Sāman. — *Brahma-śrī-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 (Sāy. = *mantreṇa tīkshṇī-kṛitaḥ*). — *Brahma-saṃsad, t*, f. Brahman's hall of assembly or court. — *Brahma-saṃstha, as, ā, am*, Ved. wholly devoted to Brahma or to religious knowledge, attaining to union with Brahma. — *Brahma-saṃhitā*, f. a collection of prayers; N. of a short treatise on the Vedānta system. — *Brahmasaṃhitā-vyākhyā*, f., N. of a commentary on the Brahma-saṃhitā. — *Brahma-satī*, f. a N. of the river Sarasvatī. — *Brahma-sattra, 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, iṇī, i*, 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 Tīrtha, (in this sense a various reading for *veda-vadana.*) — *Brahma-sadas, as*, n. the resi-