dence or court of Brahmā. — *Brahma-sabhā*, f. the hall or court of Brahmā. — *Brahma-sambandha, as*, m. = *brahma-rākshasa*, q. v. — *Brahma-sambhava, as, ā, am*, sprung from Brahman; coming from Brahmā; sprung or descended from Brāhmans; (*as*), m. (with Jainas) N. of the second black Vāsudeva; 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 Brāhmans; 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 Sāman (sung to a text recited by the Brahman or chief priest or by the Brāhmaṇāććhaṅsin). — *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 Kullūka = *brahmaṇaḥ samāna-gati-tā*.) — *Brahma-sāvarṇa, as*, m., N. of a particular Manu; (*am*), n., N. of his Manv-antara. — *Brahma-sāvarṇi, is*, m., N. of the tenth Manu; (also written *brahmā-sāvarṇi*.) — *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-miśra. — *Brahma-suta, as*, m. 'the son of Brahmā,' i. e. the Ketu Brahma-daṇḍa. — *Brahma-suvarćalā*, 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 Bādarāyaṇa or Vyāsa, also denominated Vedānta-sūtra and Śārīraka-sūtra, q.q. v.v. — *Brahmasūtra-ṛiju-vyākhyā*, f., N. of a commentary on the Brahma-sūtras by Vijñāna-bhikshu or Vijñāna-yati. — *Brahmasūtra-bhāshya, am*, n., N. of a commentary by Śaṅkarāćārya; of a commentary by Ānanda-tīrtha. — *Brahmasūtra-vṛitti, is*, f., N. of a commentary by Bodhāyana; of a commentary by Bhairava-dīkshita-tilaka. — *Brahmasūtrānubhāshya* (°*ra-an*°), *am*, n., N. of a commentary by Vallabhāćārya. — *Brahma-sūtrin, ī, iṇī, i*, invested with the Brāhmanical cord. — *Brahma-sūnu, us*, m. (with Jainas) a sovereign of the race of Ikshvāku; N. of the twelfth king of Bhārata. — *Brahma-sṛij, ṭ*, m. 'the creator of Brahmā,' an epithet of Śiva. — *Brahma-soma, as*, m., N. of a sage. — *Brahma-stamba, as*, m. 'Brahman's post or prop,' the world. — *Brahma-stambi, is*, m., N. of a man; (probably a wrong form for *brāhmastambi*, 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-sphuṭa-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 Brāhmans. — *Brahma-svarūpa, as, ā, am*, of the nature of spirit, of the same essence as the godhead. — *Brahmasva-hārin, ī, iṇī, i*, carrying off or stealing the property of Brāhmans. — *Brahma-svāmin, ī*, m., N. of a man. — *Brahma-hatyā*, f. killing a Brāhman, Brāhmanicide, or any crime equally 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 Brāhmans, performance of the rites of hospitality (especially to twice-born guests, = *nṛi-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-hrada, 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). — *Brahmākshara-maya, as, ī, am*, consisting of sacred syllables. — *Brahmāgra-bhū* (°*ma-ag*°), *ūs*, m. a horse; [cf. *brahmātma-bhū*.] — *Brahmāñjali* (°*ma-añ*°), *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. *añjali*.] — *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 Kalpas, (this Purāṇa is supposed to be only extant in a number of unauthentic fragments or Khaṇḍas.) — *Brahmāṇḍa-bhāṇḍodara* (°*ḍa-ud*°), *am*, n. the interior of the vessel-like egg of Brahmā. — *Brahmātithi* (°*ma-at*°), *is*, m., N. of a Kāṇva (author of the hymn Ṛig-veda VIII. 5). — *Brahmātma-bhū* (°*ma-āt*°), *ūs*, m. a horse; [cf. *brahmāgra-bhū*.] — *Brahmādanī* (°*ma-ad*°), f. a species of plant (= *haṅsa-padī*). — *Brahmādarśa* (°*ma-ād*°), *as*, m., N. of a work by Vijñānāćārya. — *Brahmādi-jātā* (°*ma-ad*°), f. the river Godāvarī; (probably an incorrect form for *brahmādri-jātā*; also written *brāhmādri-jātā*.) — *Brahmādi-śirsha* (°*ma-ād*°), N. of a place; (probably for *brahmādri-śirsha*.) — 1. *brahmādya* (°*ma-ād*°), *as, ā, am* (fr. *brahma* + 1. *ādya*, q. v.), beginning with Brahmā (Manu I. 50). — 2. *brahmādya* (°*ma-ād*°), *as, ā, am* (fr. *brahma* + 2. *ādya*, q. v.), Ved. to be eaten by priests or Brāhmans. — *Brahmādri-jātā*, see *brahmādi-jātā*. — *Brahmādhigamā* (°*ma-adh*°), *as*, m. or *brahmādhigamana, 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-pañćaka, am*, n., N. of the third part of Bhāratī-tīrtha's Pañća-daśī. — *Brahmānanda-bhāratī* or *brahmānanda-sarasvati, īs*, m., N. of the author of several commentaries. — *Brahmānanda-valli*, f., N. of the second Vallī of the Taittirīya Upanishad. — *Brahmāpeta* (°*ma-ap*°), *as*, m., N. of one of the seven Rākshasas said to dwell in the sun during the month Māgha. — *Brahmābhyāsa* (°*ma-abh*°), *as*, m. the study of the Veda. — *Brahmāmṛita-varshiṇī* (°*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. — *Brahmāyaṇa* or *brahmāyana* (°*ma-ay*°), *as*, m. 'refuge of Brahmā,' resorted to by Brahmā, epithet of Nārāyaṇa; [cf. *tridaśāyana*.] — *Brahmāyatana* (°*ma-āy*°), *am*, n., Ved. a temple of Brahmā. — *Brahmāyus* (°*ma-āy*°), *us*, 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 Kaushītaki Upanishad I. 1, a various reading for *brahma-grāhin*, q. v.) — *Brahmārpaṇa* (°*ma-ar*°), *am*, n. the offering or oblation of sacred knowledge; N. of a magical spell (see *manu*). — *Brahmālaṅkāra* (°*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 Dṛishadvatī to the N.W. of Hastināpura (Manu II. 17); N. of a Tīrtha; N. of one of the sons of Ṛishabha. — *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*°), *us, 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*.] — *Brahmeddha* (°*ma-id*°), *as, ā, am*, Ved. lighted or kindled during prayer. — *Brahme-śaya* (*brahme* for *brahmaṇi*), *as*, m. 'reposing or resting in Brahman,' an epithet of Kārttikeya; of Vishṇu. — *Brahmeśvara-tīrtha* (°*ma-īś*°), *am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha on the Revā or Narmadā river. — *Brahmojjhatā* (°*ma-uj*°), f. neglecting or forgetting the Vedas, (according to Kullūka on Manu XI. 56 = *adhīta-vedasyānabhyāsena vismaraṇam*.) — *Brahmoḍumbara*, another form for *brahmodumbara*, q. v. — *Brahmottara* (°*ma-ut*°), *as, ā, am*, treating particularly of Brahman [cf. *bṛihad-brahmottara-khaṇḍa*]; consisting chiefly of Brāhmans; (*as*), m., N. of a superhuman being; (*ās*), m. pl. 'mostly Brāhmans,' 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 Śiva-Purāṇa. — *Brahmodumbara* (°*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. — *Brahmopanishad* (°*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. — *Brahmaudana* (°*ma-od*°), *as*, m., Ved. boiled rice distributed to Brāhmans and especially to priests at a sacrifice. — *Brahmaupagava* (°*ma-aup*°), see Scholiast on Pāṇ. 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 *brahman* + *pati*), = *bṛihas-pati*, q. v.

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

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