lakshaṇāny annāni vā.) — *Brahmaṇya-tā*, f. friendliness towards Brāhmans, piety. — *Brahmaṇya-tīrtha, as*, m., N. of a preceptor. — *Brahmaṇya-deva, as*, m. an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Brahmaṇya-bhāskara, as*, m., N. of a man.

Brahmaṇyat, an, antī, at (fr. the Nom.), Ved. praying, prayerful, devout; (Sāy.) = *stotram icchat.*

Brahmāṇī, f. the Śakti 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-rīti*); N. of a river, (in this sense also read *brāhmaṇī.*)

Brahmin, ī, iṇī, i, belonging or relating to Brahma; (*ī*), m. an epithet of Vishṇu (as possessing sacred knowledge).

Brahmishṭha, as, m. (superl. fr. *brahman*), a Brāhman in the highest degree (as an epithet of learned and pious Brāhmans or princes); an epithet of Bṛihas-pati (Ved.); N. of a prince; (*ā*), f. an epithet of Durgā.

Brahmī, f. sacred, holy? (used as adj. in Ṛig-veda IX. 33, 5; Sāy. = *brāhmaṇa-prerita*); a kind of fish, Macrognathus Pancalus (commonly called Pancal); 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 Brahman (Brahma or Brahmā); belonging or relating to the Brāhmans, 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; *brāhmaṃ 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 Śakti or personified energy of Brahmā, (she is regarded as one of the eight Mātṛis or divine mothers of created beings; in Mahā-bh. Śalya-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 Brāhman; an epithet of Durgā; the constellation Rohiṇī; a religious practice, pious usage or custom, (*brāhmyā*, according to pious usage); a woman married according to the *Brāhmo vivāhaḥ* (Manu III. 37); a female fish or frog (?); a species of ant; N. of various plants, the moon-plant, Asclepias Acida (= *soma-vallarī* or *soma-vallī*); a kind of vegetable, Clerodendrum Siphonanthus [cf. *brahmī*]; = *vārāhī-kanda*; = *hilamocikā*; a kind of brass; N. of a river; (*am*), n. the part of the hand under the root of the thumb; sacred study, study of the Veda. — *Brāhma-deyā*, f. a gift to be given in marriage according to the Brāhma forms; see under *brāhma.* — *Brāhma-piṇḍā*, f. (?), silver. — *Brāhma-purāṇa*, see *brahma-purāṇa.* — *Brāhma-muhūrta, as, am*, m. n. 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-kuṇḍa, 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.

Brāhmakṛiteya, as, m. a patronymic from Brahma-kṛita.

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 *brahmaguptīya.*)

Brāhmaṇa, as, ī, am (fr. *brahman*), belonging or relating to a Brāhman, Brāhmanical, befitting 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 (= *pṛikkā*); a kind of vegetable, Ruta Graveolens; a kind of wasp (= *varaṭī*); a kind of large-headed ant; a kind of lizard with a red tail [cf. *brāhmaṇikā*]; N. of a river, = *brahmāṇī*; (according to Nīla-kaṇṭha on Mahā-bh. Āśvamedhika-parva 924) = *buddhi*; (*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 Brāhmans 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 Brāhmaṇa portion of the Veda is a kind of Hindū Talmud, but like the Mantra portion it was *śruta*, 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. *vidhi*, rules or directions for rites; 2. *artha-vāda*, explanatory remarks); N. of a well-known class of Vedic works in prose which contain the Brāhmaṇa portion of the Veda as explained above, (each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇa appended to it; the Brāhmaṇa of the Bahvṛicas or priests of the Ṛig-veda is still preserved in two works, viz. the Aitareya, sometimes called Āśvalāyana, consisting of eight Pañcikās or pentades of Adhyāyas, subdivided into 285 sections or Khaṇḍas, and the Kaushītaki-Brāhmaṇa, sometimes called Śāṅkhāyana, which two Brāhmaṇas do not follow the order of the hymns of the Ṛig-veda, but quote them as they are required for the Hotṛi priest, part of the Aitareya being also a kind of commentary on the commencement of the Ṛig-veda, and the latter portion giving an elaborate description of the Abhisheka ceremony or inauguration of kings; the white Yajur-veda has the Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa, which is perhaps the most modern and interesting of all these compositions; and the black Yajur-veda has the Brāhmaṇa of the Taittirīyas, which though distinct from its Saṃhitā differs little from it; the Sāma-veda has eight Brāhmaṇas, the best known of which are the Prauḍha or Pañca-viṃśa and the Shaḍ-viṃśa; the Atharva-veda has one Brāhmaṇa called Go-patha); the Soma vessel of the Brahman priest; a society or assemblage of Brāhmans, 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 Brāhmans,' 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 Śūdra father by a Brāhmaṇī mother. — *Brāhmaṇa-ja, am*, n. or *brāhmaṇa-jāta, am*, n., Ved. or *brāhmaṇa-jāti, is*, f. the Brāhmanical caste, sacerdotal class. — *Brāhmaṇa-jātīya, as, ā, am*, belonging to the Brāhmanical caste. — *Brāhmaṇa-jīvikā*, 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 Brāhmans. — *Brāhmaṇa-dārikā*, f. a Brāhmaṇī girl. — *Brāhmaṇa-dravya, am*, n. the property of a Brāhman. — *Brāhmaṇa-dveshin, ī, iṇī, i*, hating Brāhmans; [cf. *brahma-dvish.*] — *Brāhmaṇa-nindaka, as*, m. a reviler of Brāhmans. — *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-bhūyishṭha, as, ā, am*, principally consisting of or containing Brāhmans. — *Brāhmaṇa-bhojana, am*, n. the feeding of Brāhmans (as a religious act). — *Brāhmaṇa-yajña, as*, m., Ved. a sacrifice intended for Brāhmans. — *Brāhmaṇa-yashṭikā* or *brāhmaṇa-yashṭī*, f. the shrub Clerodendrum Siphonanthus. — *Brāhmaṇa-rūpa-bhṛit*, m. bearing the form of a Brāhman. — *Brāhmaṇa-vat, ān, atī, at*, Ved. connected with a Brāhman; possessed of or furnished with a Brāhmaṇa, q.v.; according to a Brāhmaṇa. — *Brāhmaṇa-vadha, as*, m. killing a Brāhman, the murder of a Brāhman. — *Brāhmaṇa-vara, as*, m., N. of a prince. — *Brāhmaṇa-varćasa, am*, n., Ved. the splendor or dignity of a Brāhman. — *Brāhmaṇa-vilāpa, as*, m. 'the Brāhman's Lament,' N. of an episode of the Mahā-bhārata (Ādi-parva 6104), more usually called Baka-vadha-parva or Vaka-badha-p°. — *Brāhmaṇa-śramaṇa-nyāyāt*, ind. according to the phrase 'a Brāhman Śramaṇa' (which involves a contradiction). — *Brāhmaṇa-saṃstha, as, ā, am*, belonging to or abiding with a Brāhman. — *Brāhmaṇa-sattama, as*, m. the best of Brāhmans. — *Brāhmaṇa-santarpaṇa, am*, n. = *brāhmaṇa-bhojana*, q.v. — *Brāhmaṇa-sarvasva, am*, n., N. of a work mentioned in Raghu-nandana's Saṃskāratattva. — *Brāhmaṇa-sāt*, ind. in the possession of the Brāhmans; *brāhmaṇasāt kṛi*, to put into the possession of the Brāhmans, present to the Brāhmans; *brāhmaṇasād as*, to be in the possession of the Brāhmans, belong to the Brāhmans. — *Brāhmaṇa-stuti, is*, f., N. of a portion of the Purāṇa-sarvasva. — *Brāhmaṇa-sva, am*, n. the property of a Brāhman. — *Brāhmaṇa-hita, as, ā, am*, suitable to or fit for a Brāhman. — *Brāhmaṇāććhaṃsin, ī*, m. (fr. *brāhmaṇāt* + *śaṃsin*), a particular priest, the assistant of the Brahman at the Soma sacrifice. — *Brāhmaṇāććhaṃsi-prayoga, as*, m., N. of a work. — *Brāhmaṇāććhaṃsīya, am, ā*, n. f., Ved. the office of a Brāhmaṇāć-ćhaṃsin. — *Brāhmaṇāććhaṃsya, as, ā, am*, Ved. relating to the Brāhmaṇāć-ćhaṃsin; (*ā*), f. the office of a Brāhmaṇāć-ćhaṃsin. — *Brāhmaṇātikrama* (°*ṇa-at°*), *as*, m. disrespect towards Brāhmans. — *Brāhmaṇātmaka* (°*ṇa-āt°*), *as, ā, am*, belonging or referring to Brāhmans; containing an account of the Brāhmans. — *Brāhmaṇādarśana* (°*ṇa-ad°*), *am*, n. absence of Brāhmanical instruction or guidance. — *Brāhmaṇāpāśraya* (°*ṇa-ap°*), *as, ā, am*, seeking refuge in Brāhmans. — *Brāhmaṇābhāshana* (°*ṇa-ābh°*), *am*, n., N. of a kind of artificial composition (contained in the Kavi-kalpa-latā, a compendium of versification by Devendra or Deveśvara). — *Brāhmaṇābhyupapatti* (°*ṇa-abh°*). *is*, f. protection or preservation of a Brāhman. — *Brāhmaṇī-gāmin, 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 Brāhmans [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.