

ब्रह्मन् *brahman*, a, n. (fr. rt. 2. *brih* = 2. *vrih*; cf. rts. *vrih*, *vrih*), 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 *ṛcās*, *sāmāni*, and *yajunshī*; 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 *vāc*, the word of man), the sacred text, the Veda; (in *Atharva-veda* X. 7, 32, X. 8, i, there is an allusion to a *jyeshtham brahma* or original pre-zeval 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-çarya*, 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 jyeshtham* 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. *tuvā-b*]; one whose calling and business consist in praying, a priest, Brāhman [cf. *aha-b*]; one versed in sacred texts or in spells, one conversant with sacred knowledge; an epithet of Bṛihaspati; one of the four principal priests or *ṛitvijas* (the other three being the Hotṛi, Adhvaryu, and Udgātṛi, 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 Brāhma-ṇācchaṇsin, Agnīdhra, and Potṛi; Brāhmā or the Supreme Being regarded as a person, (in the later mythology he is held to be the first deity of the Hindu 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 Brāhmāṇah*, or seven Brāhmās, are the seven Prajā-patis, viz. Marīçī, Atri, Angiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, and Vasishtha); a lifetime of Brāhmā (= *Brāhmaṇa āyuh*); the sun; an epithet of Siva; 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 barešma*. In giving the meaning of the following words compounded with *brahman*, the N. Brāhman in the crude form will be used in all cases where the distinction between the neut. Brāhma and the masc. Brāhmā is not clearly determinable.] = *Brahma-rishi*, see *brahmarshi*. = *Brahma-kanya* or *brahma-kanyaka*, Clerodendrum Siphonanthus; (*kā*), f. 'daughter of Brāhmā', 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 Brāhman, the religious duties of the priestly caste. = *Brahmakarma-prakāśaka*, as, m. an epithet of Go-pāla (i. e. Kṛiṣṇa). = *Brahma-karma-samādhi*, is, is, i, occupied with and meditating upon the Supreme Spirit. = *Brahma-kalā*, f. an epithet of Dākshyaṇi 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 Brāhma, (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, i, am, belonging to the class of deities called Brāhma-kāyas. = *Brahma-kāra*, ās, ā, am, Ved. making prayers, offering prayers; (Sāy.) = *annasya hovir-lakshya-nasya kartā*, preparing sacrificial food. = *Brahma-kāshtha*, the plant *Thespesia Populnea*; a mulberry tree. = *Brahma-kileya* (?), as, m., N. of a man. = *Brahma-kilbisha*, am, n., Ved. an offence against Brāhman. = *Brahma-kūṇḍa*, am, n., N. of a sacred pool. = *Brahma-kuṣā*, f. a species of plant (= *aja-modā*; cf. *brahma-koṣṭi*). = *Brahma-kūṭa*, as, m., N. of a sacred mountain. = *Brahma-kūrca*, 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 Vishnu. = *Brahma-kṛita*, as, m., N. of a man. = *Brahma-kṛiti*, is, f., Ved. the making of prayers, praying, devotion (Sāy. = *kriyānāṇaṃ stotram*). = *Brahma-keṭu*, us, m., N. of a man. = *Brahma-koṣa*, as, m. the receptacle or treasury of the Brāhman, i. e. of the sacred word or text, &c.; (*i*), f. a species of plant (= *aja-modā*; cf. *brahma-kuṣā*). = *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 Brāhman. = *Brahma-garbha*, as, m. the embryo of a Brāhman (?); N. of a law-giver; (*ā*), f. a species of plant, *Polanisia Icosandra*. = *Brahma-gavi*, f., Ved. a cow belonging to a Brāhman. = *Brahma-gāyatri*, 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 Brāhmā (and given in *Mahā-bh. Anuśāsana*-p. 2146-2152); N. of a work forming chapters 6-9 of the *Jñāna-khaṇḍa* of the *Siva-Purāṇa* and treating of the Vedānta and Yoga systems. = *Brahmagītā-vyākhyā*, f., N. of a commentary by Mādhaava on the *Brahma-gītā*. = *Brahma-gītikā*, f. 'the song of Brāhmā', a N. of certain verses. = *Brahma-gupta*, as, m., N. of a son of Brāhmā by the wife of the Vidyā-dhara Bṛihas; of an astronomer born A. D. 598; of a chief of the Bhakta sect; of a Trigarta-shashtha, (in this sense also read *brāhmagupta*). = (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a race. = *Brahmaguptiya*, as, m. a prince of the *Brahma-guptas*. = *Brahma-gola*, as, m. 'the globe of Brāhman', the universe. = *Brahma-gaurava*, am, n. the potency of the weapon given by the god Brāhmā (Bhāṭṭi-kāvya IX. 76). = *Brahmagranthi*, is, m. a term applied to a particular joint of the body. = *Brahma-graha*, as, m. = *brahma-rākshasa*, q. v. = *Brahma-grāhin*, i, inī, 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*, i, inī, i, slaying a Brāhman; (*i*), 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, i, am, slaying a Brāhman; (*as*), m. the slayer or murderer of a Brāhman; (*i*), f. the plant *Aloe Perfoliata*. = *Brahma-çakra*, am, n. the wheel of Brāhman, circle of the universe (Ved.); epithet of a particular magical circle. = *Brahma-çarya*, am, n. sacred study, religious studentship, the condition of a young Brāhman or student in the first period of his life [cf. *āśrama*, *brahma-çarin*]; religious self-restraint, pious austerity, the controlling of the senses, abstinence, chastity, sanctity; (*as*), m. a religious student; (*ā*), f. chastity. = *Brahmaçarya-vat*, ān, atī, at, leading the life of a religious student, practicing chastity. = *Brahmaçarya-vrata*, am, n. a vow of chastity. = *Brahmaçarya-skhalana*, am, n. falling or deviating from chastity, incontinence. = *Brahma-çarāṇi*, f. = *bhārgi*, Clerodendrum Siphonanthus; (a wrong form for *brahma-çarīṇi*). = *Brahma-çarika*, am, n. religious studentship. = *Brahma-çarin*, i, inī, i, studying sacred learning; practicing continence or chastity; (*i*), 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-çarin* 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-çarin*; he appears in some particulars to be identified with the Supreme Being, and is even said to be the source of the *brahma jyeshtham* or primitive Veda); N. of a Gandharva; an epithet of Skanda; of Siva; (*i*), f. a woman observing a vow of chastity; an epithet of Durgā; N. of various plants, Clerodendrum Siphonanthus; = *karuṇi*; *Thespesia Populnea*. = *Brahma-çodana*, as, i, am, Ved. inciting or encouraging prayer; urging or inciting Brāhman; (according to *Mahā-dhara* = *brāhmaṇāṇaṃ yajñam prati prerakā*). = *Brahma-ja*, 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 Brāhman; knowing what is produced by Brāhman, i. e. knowing all things (?). = *Brahma-jaṭā* or *brahma-jaṭi*, 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, ā), begotten by or sprung from Brāhman (said of Prajā-pati). = *Brahma-japa*, as, m., Ved., N. of a particular form of prayer. = *Brahma-jāmala* = *brahma-jāmala*, q. v. = *Brahma-jāyā*, f., Ved. the wife of a Brāhman; (*Juhū* Brāhma-jāyā is the reputed authoress of the hymn *Rig-veda* X. 109.) = *Brahma-jāra*, as, m. the paragon of a Brāhman's wife. = *Brahma-jīvin*, i, inī, i, living by sacred knowledge, gaining a livelihood by religious learning; (*i*), m. a mercenary Brāhman (who converts his religious duties into a trade, performing sacrifice, teaching the Veda &c. for hire). = *Brahma-jushta*, as, ā, am, Ved. gratified by prayer or devotion. = *Brahma-jūta*, as, ā, am, Ved. urged on by prayer, incited by devotion; (Sāy.) = *stotrenākṛiṣhta*, attracted by a hymn of praise. = *Brahma-jña*, as, ā, am, knowing sacred things, one who has spiritual wisdom or who knows Brāhma as the one all-pervading Spirit, a sage; (*as*), m. an epithet of Vishnu; 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*, i, inī, i, possessing true knowledge of the Deity, having true spiritual knowledge; [cf. *brahma-jñāna*.] = *Brahma-jya*, as, ā, am, Ved. annoying