

(exceptionally treated as m.) the Brahmā or one self-existent impersonal Spirit, the one universal Soul (or one divine essence and source from which all created things emanate or with which they are identified and to which they return), the Self-existent, the Absolute, the Eternal (not generally an object of worship, but rather of meditation and knowledge; also with *jjēshtha*, *prathama-jā*, *svayām-bhu*, *a-mūrta*, *para*, *paratara*, *parama*, *mahat*, *sanātana*, *śāsvata*; and = *paramātman*, *ātman*, *adhyātma*, *pradhāna*, *kshetra-jña*, *tattva*), AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (IW. 9, 83 &c.); n. the class of men who are the repositories and communicators of sacred knowledge, the Brāhmanical caste as a body (rarely an individual Brāhman), AV.; TS.; VS.; ŚBr.; Mu.; BhP.; food, Naigh. ii, 7; wealth, ib. 10; final emancipation, L.; m. (*brahmān*), one who prays, a devout or religious man, a Brāhman who is a knower of Vedic texts or spells, one versed in sacred knowledge, RV. &c. &c. [cf. Lat. *flāmen*]; N. of Bṛihas-pati (as the priest of the gods), RV. x, 141, 3; one of the 4 principal priests or R̥itvijas (the other three being the Hotṛi, Adhvaryu, and Udgātṛi; the Brāhman was the most learned of them and was required to know the 3 Vedas, to supervise the sacrifice and to set right mistakes; at a later period his functions were based especially on the Atharva-veda), RV. &c. &c.; Brāhmā or the one impersonal universal Spirit manifested as a personal Creator and as the first of the triad of personal gods (= *prajā-pati*, q. v.; he never appears to have become an object of general worship, though he has two temples in India, see RTL. 555 &c.; his wife is Sarasvatī, ib. 48), TBr. &c. &c.; = *brahmanā āyuh*, a lifetime of Brahmā, Pañcar.; an inhabitant of Brahmā's heaven, Jātakam.; the sun, L.; N. of Śiva, Prab., Sch.; the Veda (?), PārGr.; the intellect (= *buddhi*), Tattvas.; N. of a star, δ Aurigae, Sūryas.; a partic. astron. Yoga, L.; N. of the 9th Muhūrta, L.; (with Jainas) a partic. Kalpa, Dharmas.; N. of the servant of the 10th Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; of a magician, Rājat.

1. **Brahma**, m. a priest (see *asura*-, *ku*-, *mahā-br*°); n. the one self-existent Spirit, the Absolute, R.

2. **Brahma**, in comp. for *brahman*.—Observe that in the following derivatives the nom. n. (Brahmā) is used for the impersonal Spirit and the nom. m. (Brahmā) for the personal god. — **ṛishi**, see *brahma-rshi*. — **kanya**, (prob.) m. Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L. — **kanyaka**, (prob.) m. id., L.; (ā), f. Ruta Graveolens, L.; N. of Sarasvatī, L. — **kara**, m. an impost paid to the Brāhmanical class, Inscr. — **karman**, n. the office of the Brāhman (i. e. presiding priest) or of the Brāhmins, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; °*ma-pustaka*, n. N. of a manual on ceremonies, RTL. 401, n. 2; °*ma-prakāśaka* or °*ma-pralāyaka*, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar.; °*ma-samādhi*, mfn. occupied with or meditating upon the one self-existent Spirit, Bhag. — **kalā**, f. N. of Dākshāyaṇī who dwells in the heart of men, Cat. — **kalpa**, mfn. like Brahmā, R.; m. the cosmic period of Brahmā, MBh.; N. of wk. — **kānda**, n. the inner portion of the Veda which relates to sacred knowledge or the kn° of Brahmā (= *jñāna-k°*, and opp. to *karma-k°*, q. v.), Śāṅḍ.; N. of a wk. (or ch. of a wk.) of Bhartṛi-hari, Sarvad. — **kāya**, m. pl. N. of a partic. class of deities, MBh.; °*yika*, mfn. belonging to the Brahma-kāyas, Lalit. (Dharmas. 128; MWB. 210). — **kāra**, mfn. making or offering prayers, RV. — **kāraṇa-vāda**, m. N. of wk. — **kāshtha**, m. Thespesia Populneoides, L. — **kileya** (?), m. N. of a man, Pravar. — **kilbishā**, n. an offence against Brāhmins, RV. — **kuṇḍa**, n. N. of a sacred pool, KālP. — **kuśā**, f. a species of cumin, Bhpr.; = *aja-modā*, L. — **kūṭa**, m. a thoroughly learned Brāhman, MBh.; N. of a mountain, KālP. — **kūrca**, n. a partic. kind of penance (in which the 5 products of the cow are eaten; cf. *pañcagavya*), Cat.; — *vidhi*, m. N. of the 38th Parī. of the AV. — **kṛit**, mfn. making or offering prayers (also applied to Indra, Vishṇu, the Maruts &c.), RV.; MBh.; Pañcar. — **kṛita**, m. N. of a man, g. *śubhrādi*. — **kṛiti** (*brāhma*-), f. prayer, devotion, RV. — **ketu**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **kaivarta-purāna**, n. N. of a Purāna. — **kosā**, m. the treasury of the Brahmā i. e. of the sacred word or text, the entire collection of the Vedas, TĀr.; PārGr.; MaitrUp.; N. of Atri, VP.; (ī), f. a species of plant (= *aja-modā*), L. — **kshatra**, n. sg. and du. Brāhmins and Kshatriyas, AitBr.; VP.; — *sava*, m. pl.

N. of partic. rites, Mn. v, 23. — **kshetra**, n. N. of a sacred district, MBh.; Hariv. — **khaṇḍa**, n. N. of BrahmavP. 1. — **gandha**, m. the fragrance of Brahmā, KaushUp. — **garbha**, m. the embryo of a Brāhman (?), Cat.; N. of a law-giver (-*smṛiti*, f. his wk.); (ā), f. Ocimum Villosum, L. — **gavi**, f. a Brāhman's cow, AV.; ŚBr.; du. N. of 2 classes of verses or formulas, Kauś. — **gūthā-stuti**, f. N. of wk. — **gāyatrī**, f. N. of a magical Mantra composed after the model of the Gāyatrī, Pañcar.; RTL. 201. — **gārgya**, m. N. of a man, Hariv. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain, KālP.; (?) of Comms. on various Upanishads, Cat. — **gītā**, f. pl. N. of partic. verses (MBh. xiii, 2146-2152) ascribed to Brahmā; N. of wk.; — *parātmānusandhāna*, n., — *vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. — **gītikā**, f. 'the song of Brahmā,' N. of partic. verses, Yājñ. — **gupta**, m. N. of a son of Brahmā (by the wife of the Vidyā-dhara Bhima), Kathās.; of an astronomer (son of Jishṇu and author of the Brahma-sphuṭa-siddhānta, born A.D. 598), IW. 176; of a chief of the Bhaktasect, Cat.; of a Trigartashashtha, Kār. on Pān. v, 3, 116 (v. l. *brāhma-g°*); pl. N. of a race, ib.; °*tiya*, m. a prince of the Brahma-guptas, ib. — **gola**, m. 'Brahmā's globe,' the universe, L. — **gaurava**, n. the potency (of the weapon given) by Brahmā, Bhaṭṭ. — **granthi**, m. N. of the knot which ties together the 3 threads forming the sacred cord, Gobh., Sch. (RTL. 361); of a partic. joint of the body, Cat. — **graha**, m. = — *rākshasa*, L. — **grāhin**, mfn. worthy to receive that which is holy, KaushUp. (v. l. °*mārgha*). — **ghātaka**, m. a Brāhman-killer, Pañcar. — **ghātin**, m. id., Śak., Sch.; (inī), f. a woman on the second day of the menses, Vet.; Bhpr. — **ghosha**, m. murmur (arising from the recital) of prayers (also pl.), MBh.; R. (also °*sha-rava*, m., Hcat.); the sacred word or text, the Veda, Uttarar. — **ghna**, m. = — *ghātaka*, R.; (ī), f., see — *han*. — **cakra**, n. 'Brahmā's wheel,' the circle of the universe, SvetUp.; N. of a partic. magical circle, Cat. — **candrikā**, f. N. of wk. — **cārya**, n. study of the Veda, the state of an unmarried religious student, a state of continence and chastity (also ā, f., Hariv.), AV. &c. &c. (acc. with √*grah*, *car*, *vas*, ā-√*gam*, *upa*-√*i*, to practise ch°; cf. — *cārin*); — *tva*, n. the unmarried state, continence, chastity, Hariv.; — *vat*, mfn. leading the life of an unmarried religious student, practising ch°, Āpast.; MBh.; — *vrata*, n. a vow of ch°, BrahmaP.; — *skhalana*, n. deviating from ch°, MW.; °*ryāśrama*, m. the period of unmarried religious studentship, MBh. — **cāraṇī**, f. Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L. (prob. w. r. for — *cārinī*). — **cārika**, n. religious studentship, MBh. — **cārin**, mf (inī) n. practising sacred study as an unmarried student, observing chastity, RV. &c. &c.; m. a young Brāhman who is a student of the Veda (under a preceptor) or who practises chastity, a young Br° before marriage (in the first period of his life), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *āśrama* and IW. 192 &c.; RTL. 84 &c.); the N. Brahma-cārin is also given to older unmarried Brāhmins, esp. if versed in the Veda, and by the Tantras to any person whose chief virtue is continence; N. of a Gandharva, MBh.; of Skanda, L.; of Śiva, Śivag.; (inī), f. N. of Durgā, DeviP.; a woman who observes the vow of chastity, W.; Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L. (v. l. °*raṇī*); Thespesia Populneoides, L.; = *karuṇī*, L.; °*ri-vāsa*, m. the living of a Brahma-cārin (in the house of his religious teacher), Āpast.; °*ri-vāstin*, mfn. living as a Brahma-c° &c.; TS. — **citi**, f. Brahmā's layer in the fire-altar, ŚBr. — **cintana-nirākaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **caitanya-yati**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **cōdana**, mf (ī) n. inciting or urging Brahmā or Brahmā, VS. (Mahīdh.). — **ja**, mfn. sprung from that which is holy (said of Kārttikeya), MBh.; m. pl. N. of partic. clouds, VP.; (with Jainas) N. of a class of divinities, L.; — *jña*, mfn. 'born from and knowing Brahmā' or 'knowing what is Br°-born' i. e. 'knowing all things,' KathUp. — **jatā**, f. or — **jaṭin**, m. Artemisia Indica, L. — **janman**, n. 'spiritual birth,' investiture with the sacred thread, Mn. ii, 146; 170; mfn. 'Brahmā-born' (said of Prajāpati), Hariv. — **japa**, m. a partic. formula of prayer, MānGr. — **jātaka**, n. N. of wk. — **jāmala**, w. r. for — *yāmala*. — **iāyā**, f. the wife of a Brāhman, RV. x, 109; (with *Juhū*) N. of the supposed authoress of this hymn, Anukr. — **jāra**, m. the paramour of a Brāhman's wife, RāmatUp. — **jāla-sūtra**, n. N. of a Buddh. Sūtra (cf. MWB. 106). — **jijñāsā**, f. the desire of knowing Brahmā, Bādar. (cf. IW.

104). — **jīva-nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **jīvin**, mfn. subsisting by sacred learning, L.; m. a mercenary Brāhmau (who converts his religious duties into a trade), W. — **jushta** (*brāhma*-), mfn. gratified by prayer or devotion, AV. — **jūta** (*brāhma*-), mfn. incited by p° or d°, RV.; AV. — **jña**, mfn. possessing sacred knowledge, knowing the sacred text, spiritually wise, holy (said also of gods e. g. of Vishṇu, Kārttikeya), MBh.; Bhartṛ. — **jñāna**, n. divine or sacred knowledge (esp. kn° of the universal permeation of the one Spirit as taught by the Vedānta), spiritual wisdom, Hariv.; Bhartṛ.; — *tantra*, n., — *mahātantra-rāja*, m., — *vipratipatti*, f., °*nōpadesa*, m. N. of wks. — **jñānin**, mfn. = — *jña*, L. — **jyā**, mfn. molesting or oppressing Brāhmins, AV.; TBr. (cf. Pān. iii, 2, 3, Vārtt. I, Pat.). — **jyēya**, n. the act of oppressing Brāhmins, AV. — **jyeshtha**, m. (printed °*thya*) the elder brother of Brahmā, Pañcar.; (*brāhma*-), mfn. having Brahmā as first or chief, AV.; TBr. — **jyotis**, n. the splendour of Brahmā or of the Supreme Being, Pañcar. (also written *brahma-jy°*); (*brāhma*-), mfn. having the splendour of Br° (Sch. 'of the presiding priest'), TS.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **tattva**, n. the true knowledge of Brahmā, W.; — *praisnōttara-ratnāvalī*, f., — *vivaraṇa*, n., — *saṅghitōddīpanī*, f., — *subodhinī*, f. N. of wks. — **tantra**, n. all that is taught in the Veda, MBh.; Hariv.; °*tre gāyatrī-pañjara*, n. N. of wk. — **tarka-stava**, m. N. of a Vedānta wk.; — *vivaraṇa*, n. N. of a Comm. on the ite. — **tas**, ind. from the Brāhmins, MW. — **tā**, f. the state or condition of a Brāhman, 'Brāhmanhood,' Pān. v, 1, 136, Sch.; the state or nature of Brahmā, divine nature, BhP. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgīt. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage on the Revā or Narmadā river, MBh.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. — **tuṅga**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. — **tulya**, n. N. of a Jyotisha; — *ganīta*, n., — *tikā*, f., — *siddhānta*, m. N. of wks. — **tejas**, n. the power and glory of Brahmā, KaushUp.; Hariv. &c. (°*jo-maya*, mf [ī] n. formed of B°'s glory, Mn.; Pañcar.); the glory or lustre supposed to surround a Brāhman; (*brāhma*-) having the glory or power of Brahmā (AV.) or of a Brāhman (MW.); m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **tvā**, n. the office of the Brāhman or chief priest, ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; Hariv.; Brāhmanhood, R.; Ratnāv.; the state of or identification with Brahmā, MBh.; Pur.; — *paddhati*, f., — *prajoga*, m. N. of wks. — **tvac**, m. or f. (?) Alstonia Scholaris, L. — **da**, mfn. imparting religious knowledge, Mn. — **daṇḍa**, m. 'Brahmā's staff,' N. of a mythical weapon, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; the curse of a Brāhman, Pur.; Rājat. (v. l. *brāhma-d°*); N. of Śiva, MBh.; Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.; N. of a partic. Ketu, Var.; of a prince, VP.; (ī), f. a species of plant, L. (= *adhyāṇḍā*, KātyŚr., Sch.) — **daṇḍin**, m. N. of a sage, Kathās. — **dattā**, mfn. given by Brahmā, TĀr.; g° by Brahmā, MBh.; R.; m. N. of various men (cf. g. *naḍḍī*); of a man with the patr. Caikitāneya, ŚBr.; of a king (pl. his descendants), MBh.; of a prince of the Pañcālas in Kāmpilya, ib.; R. &c.; of a king of the Sālvas, Hariv.; of a prince in Vārānasi, Kathās.; of a prince in Śrāvastī, Buddh.; (cf. MWB. 420, 1) of a prince in Campā, ib.; of a prince in Kusuma-pura, ib.; of the 12th Cakra-vartin in Bhārata, L.; of a Brāhman, Hariv.; Pañcar.; of a merchant, Kathās.; of the father of Kṛishṇa-datta, Cat.; of sev. authors, ib. — **darbhā**, f. Ptychotis Ajowan, Bhpr. — **dātrī**, mfn. = — *da*, Mn. ii, 146. — **dāna**, n. the gift of the Veda or of sacred knowledge, ib. iv, 232. — 1. — **dāya**, m. (fr. 1. *dāya*) = prec., MW.; mfn. imparting or teaching s° k°, BhP. — 2. — **dāya**, m. (fr. 2. *dāya*) s° k° as an inheritance (-*kāra*, mfn. receiving it from [gen.], Mn. iii, 3; °*yāda*, mfn. [according to Sch.] either 'enjoying s° k° as an i°' or 'Brāhmā's son,' BhP.); m. the earthly possession of a Brāhman, BhP.; °*yāpahārin*, mfn. robbing it, ib. — **dāru**, m. n. Morus Indica, L. — **dāsa**, m. N. of the father of Nārāyaṇa-dāsa (author of the Praśnānṛgava), Cat.; of a king (about 1600), ib. — **dina**, n. a day of Brahmā, MW. — **dūshaka**, mfn. falsifying the Vedic texts, Hcat. — **deya**, mfn. given in marriage after the manner of Brāhmins (cf. Mn. iii, 27), MānGr.; MBh.; (with *vidhi*), m. marriage of this kind, Hariv.; n. instruction in the Veda or sacred knowledge (°*yānusamtāna*, mfn. one in whose family Vedic teaching is hereditary, Gaut.; Vishṇ.; Mu. [v, 183, v. l. °*yātma-samtāna*, 'the son of a woman married according to the Brāhma