

**Kosala** and **Videha**, no doubt settled by Āryan tribes, are only rendered civilized and habitable by the influence of pious Brahmins. We need not doubt that the non-Brahminical tribes (see **Vrātya**) had attained intellectual as well as material civilization, but it is reasonable to assume that their civilization was inferior to that of the Brahmins, for the history of Hinduism is the conquest by the Brahmins—not by arms, but by mind—of the tribes Āryan and non-Āryan originally beyond the pale.

2. **Brāhmaṇa**, 'religious explanation,'<sup>1</sup> is the title of a class of books which as such are only mentioned in the *Nirukta*<sup>2</sup> and the *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*,<sup>3</sup> and then in the *Sūtras*, where the names of the *Brāhmaṇas* occur, showing that literary works were in existence.

<sup>1</sup> *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 25, 15; iii. 45, 8; vi. 25, 1, etc.; *Taittirīya Saṅgīhā*, iii. 1, 9, 5; 5, 2, 1; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 2, 4, 1, etc. In the *Kauṣītaki*

*Brāhmaṇa* and the *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, i. and ii., the use is constant.

<sup>2</sup> ii. 16; xiii. 7.

<sup>3</sup> ii. 10.

3. **Brāhmaṇa** is taken by Roth in the *St. Petersburg Dictionary*<sup>1</sup> to mean the 'Soma cup of the Brahman' in two passages of the *Rigveda*<sup>2</sup> and one of the *Atharvaveda*.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1<sup>2</sup>, 253, n. 26.

<sup>2</sup> i. 15, 5; ii. 36, 5.

<sup>3</sup> xx. 2, 3.

**Brāhmaṇāc-chamsin** ('reciting after the *Brāhmaṇa*—i.e., Brahman') is the name of a priest in the *Brāhmaṇas*.<sup>1</sup> In the technical division of the sacrificial priests (*Rtvij*) he is classed with the Brahman,<sup>2</sup> but it is clear that he was really a *Hotraka* or assistant of the *Hotr*.<sup>3</sup> According to Oldenberg,<sup>4</sup> he was known to the *Rigveda* as **Brahman**. This is denied by Geldner,<sup>5</sup> who sees in Brahman merely the 'superintending priest' or the 'priest.'

<sup>1</sup> *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vi. 4, 2; 6, 3, 4; 10, 1; 18, 5; vii. 1, 2; *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, xxviii. 3; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 7, 6, 1; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iv. 2, 3, 13, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 144.

<sup>3</sup> E.g., *Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, v. 10, 10; Weber, *op. cit.*, 9, 374-376.

<sup>4</sup> *Religion des Veda*, 396.

<sup>5</sup> *Vedische Studien*, 2, 145 et seq. Cf. *Purohita*.