planet Jupiter; ब्रह्मराशिं समावृत्य लोहिताङ्गो व्यवस्थितः Mb. 3. 6. 18. -11 The world of Brahma (ब्रह्मलोक); दमस्त्यागी-ऽप्रमादश्व ते त्रयो ब्रह्मणो हयाः Mb. 11. 7. 23. -10 Of Siva. -Comp. -अक्षरम the sacred syllable om. -अक्रमू: 1 a horse. -2 one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras; स च त्वदेकेषुनिपात-साध्यो ब्रह्माङ्गभूर्ब्रह्मणि योजितात्मा Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). – পঞ্জান্তঃ 1 respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. -2 obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda); अपरय्यावतो वेदविदां ब्रह्माञ्चलीनसी N. 17. 183; ब्रह्मारम्भेऽवसाने च पादौ प्राह्मी गुरो: सदा । संहत्य हस्तावध्येयं स हि ब्रह्माञ्जलिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 2. 71. -अण्डम 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; সন্মাণ্ডच्छत्रदण्डः Dk. 1. oayur: the hemisphere of the world. भाण्डोदरम् the hollow of the universe; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवित्रयमितो ब्रह्माण्ड-भाण्डोदरे Bh. 2. 95. ^ogराणम् N. of one of the eighteen Purānas. -अदि (द्रि) जाता an epithet of the river Godavari. -अधिगमः, -अधिगमनम् study of the Vedas. -अम्भस् n. the urine of a cow. -अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. -अयण:, -नः an epithet of Nārāyana. -अरण्यम् 1 a place of religious study. -2 N. of a forest. -अपेणम् 1 the offering of sacred knowledge. -2 devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3 N. of a spell. - 4 a mode of performing the Sraddha in which no Pindas or rice-balls are offered. -असम् a missile presided over by Brahman. -आत्मभः a horse. -आनन्दः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahma; ब्रह्मानन्दसाक्षात्कियां Mv. 7. 31. -आरम्भः beginning to repeat the Vedas; Ms. 2. 71. -आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatī and Drisadvatī (northwest of Hastinapura); सरस्वतीदृषद्धत्योर्देवनद्योर्यदन्तरम् । तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Me. 50. -आश्रमः = बह्मचर्याश्रमः; वेदाध्ययनित्यत्वं क्षमाऽथाचार्यपूजनम् । अथोपाध्यायशुश्रूषा ब्रह्माश्रमपदं भवेत्।। Mb. 12. 66. 14. -आसनम् a particular position for profound meditation. -आहातः f. 1 the offering of prayers; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -2 the study of the Vedas. -उज्झता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57 (अधीतवेदस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणम् Kull.). -उत्तर a. 1 treating principally of Brahman. -2 consisting chiefly of Brahmanas. -उद्यम explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems; बाह्मणा भगवन्तो हन्ताहमिमं द्वौ प्रश्नौ प्रक्ष्यामि तौ चेन्मे वक्ष्यति न वै जातु युष्माकिममं कश्चिद् ब्रह्मोद्यं जेतेति Bri. Up. -उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. ेनतृ m. the Palāśa tree. -ऋषिः (ब्रह्मार्षिः or ब्रह्मऋषिः) a Brahmanical sage. देश: N. of a district; (कुरक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पञ्चालाः श्रासेनकाः । एष ब्रह्मिषदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्तादनन्तरः Ms. 2. 19). -ओदनः, नम् food given to the priests at a sacrifice. -कन्यका an epithet of Sarasyatī. -करः a tax paid to the priestly class. -कमन n. 1 the religious duties of a Brāhmana, the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, - कला an epithet of Dākṣāyaṇī (who dwells in the heart of man). -कल्पः an age of Brahman. -काण्डम् the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. - ** the mulberry tree. - किल्बियम् an offence against Brahmanas. -कूटः a thoroughly learned Brāhmaṇa. -कूचेम् a kind of penance; अहोरात्रोषितो भूत्वा पौर्णमास्यां विशेषतः । पञ्चगव्यं पिबेत् पातर्बह्मकूर्चमिति स्मृतम् !!. -कृत् one who prays. (-m.) an epithet of Visnu. -काशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas; क्षात्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तनुं ब्रह्मकोशस्य गुप्त्यै U. 6. 9. -गायत्री N. of a magical mantra composed after the model of गायत्री mantra. -गिरि: N. of a mountain. -गीता f. The preaching of Brahmā as included in the Anusasana parva of the Mahābhārata. -गुप्तः N. of an astronomer born in 598. A. D. नालः the universe. नारवम् respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; विष्कम्भितुं समर्थोऽपि नाऽचलद् ब्रह्मगौरवात् Bk. 9. 76 (मा भून्मोघो ब्राह्मः पाश इति). -म्रान्थः 1 N. of a particular joint of the body. -2 N. of the knot which ties together the 3 threads of the यज्ञोपवीत. -ग्रहः, -पिशाचः, -पुरुषः, -रक्षस् n., -राक्षसः a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brahmana, who during his life time indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brahmaṇas; (परस्य योषितं हृत्वा ब्रह्मस्वमपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also). -ब्राहिन a. worthy to receive that which is holy. -घातकः, -घातिन् m. the murderer of a Brahmana. -घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. -घोष: 1 recital of the Veda. -2 the sacred word, the Vedas collectively; U. 6. 9 (v. l.). -A: the murderer of a Brāhmana. -चक्रम् 1 The circle of the universe; Svet. Up. -2 N. of a magical circle. -चर्म 1 religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brahmana boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविष्ठुतबद्धाचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24; यदिच्छन्तो ब्रह्मचर्यं चरन्ति तत्ते पदं संग्रहेण ब्रवीम्योमित्येतत् Kath. -2 religious study, self-restraint. -3 celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence; also 羽郡-चर्याश्रम. (-र्यः) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन. (-र्या) chastity, celibacy. वतम् a vow of chastity. रखलनम् falling off from chastity, incontinence. -चारिकम् the life of a religious student. -चारिन a. 1 studying the Vedas. -2 practising continence or chastity. (-m.) a religious student, a Brāhmana in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; ब्रह्मचारी वेदमधीत्य वेदी वेदान् वा चरेद् ब्रह्मचर्यम् Kathaśrutyopanisad 17; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. -2 one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -3 an epithet of Siva. -4 of Skanda. -चारिणी 1 an epithet of Durgā. -2 a woman who observes the vow of chastity. -जः an epithet of Kartikeya. -जन्मन n. 1 spirtual birth. -2 investi-