

Brahmamedhyā f. : Name of a river.

One of the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa listed by Saṃjaya; people use its water for drinking 6. 10. 29, 13 (for other details see Brhadvatī).

Brahmayoni f. : Name of a tirtha.

A. Holiness : Having reached this tirtha and having bathed there one who is pure and has controlled his mind (*śuciḥ prayatamā-nasah*), reaches the world of Brahman and purifies his family up to seven generations; there is no doubt about that (*punāty āsaptamāṃ caiva kulāṃ nāsty atra saṃsayaḥ*) 3. 81. 121. B. Epic event : Balarāma went there from the Agnitirtha; he bathed there and gave riches of various kinds; from there he went to the Kauberatirtha 9. 46. 20, 22. C. Mythological event : Brahmadeva created (the worlds) there; having bathed there with all the gods Brahmadeva, formerly, created according to the rites foods for gods (*sasarja bhagavān yatra sarvalokapitāmahaḥ / tatṛā-plutya tato brahmā saha devaiḥ prabhuḥ purā / sasarja cānnāni tataḥ devitānām yathāvidhi*) 9. 46. 21.

Brahmavālūkā f. : Name of a tirtha.

Situated along the river Devikā; by bathing there (*upasprśya*) one does not grieve over death (*na śocen maraṇam tataḥ*) 3. 80. 114.

Brahmaśālā f. : Name of a river.

Situated in the east 3. 85. 3, near the mountain Mahendra (?) 3. 85. 16; described as holy (*puṇyā*), famous (*khyātā*), and crowded by those who have washed off their sins (*dhūtapāpmabhir ākīrṇā*); her very sight is holy (*puṇyam tasyāś ca darśanam*) 3. 85. 18.

Brahmaśiras nt. : Name of a tirtha.

On the river Bhāgīrathī; listed by Angiras in the Tīrthavamśa 13. 26. 3; one who visits it, bathes in the Bhāgīrathī and fasts for one month obtains the Somaloka 13. 26. 38.

Brahmasaras nt. : Name of a tirtha.

A. Location : In the east 3. 85. 3; in the vicinity of the Gaya mountain, Gayā, Mahānadī and Gayāśiras 3. 85. 7, 8. B. Origin : It was created by god Brahman (*saraś ca brahmanirmitam*) 13. 151. 24; 9. 50. 19. C. Description : Holy, very holy (*puṇya*) 13. 151. 24, (*supunya*) 3. 93. 10; 13. 96. 7; auspicious (*śiva*) 3. 85. 6; 13. 151. 24; removing all sins (*sarvapaṇahara*) 13. 151. 24; best (*uttama*) 3. 93. 10; famous in the three worlds (*trilokavikhyāta*) 13. 151. 24; liked by sages (*ṛṣijūṣṭa*) 3. 93. 10; resorted to by gods and sages (*sevitaṃ tridaśarṣibhiḥ*) 3. 85. 6; a tirtha of gods (*devasya tirtha*) 13. 96. 7; adorned by the Dharmāranya (*dharmāranyopasobhita*) 3. 82. 74; 13. 26. 55. D. Holiness : (1) Mahādeva is always present there 3. 93. 12; (2) Eternal Dharma himself lived there (*uvāsa ca svayam yatra dharmo rājan sanātanaḥ*) 3. 93. 11; (3) If one stays there overnight one becomes pure and gets the fruit of a Puṇḍarīka sacrifice (*puṇḍarikam avāpnoti prabhātām śarvarīm śuciḥ*) 13. 26. 55; 3. 82. 74; (4) By circumambulating the *yūpa* raised there by Brahman one gets the fruit of a Vājapeya 3. 82. 75. E. Importance : (1) It is the source of all rivers (*sarvāsām saritām caiva samudbhedaḥ*) 3. 93. 12; (2) The river Sarasvatī, in the by-gone days, arose in this lake; sages know this (*prasṭāsi mahābbhāge saraso brahmaṇaḥ purā / jñānti tvām saricchreṣṭhe muna-*