

Brahma-jya,¹ 'oppressor of a Brahmin,' and **Brahma-jyeya**,² 'oppression of a Brahmin,' are terms mentioned several times in the Atharvaveda as expressing a heinous crime which involves its perpetrator in ruin. See **Brāhmaṇa**.

¹ v. 19, 7, 12; xii. 5, 15 *et seq.*; xiii. 3, 1. Cf. Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 9, 2.

² Av. xii. 4, 11.

Brahma-datta Caikitāneya ('descendant of Cekitāna') is the name of a teacher in the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad (i. 3, 26). He is mentioned also in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad (i. 38, 1; 59, 1) as patronized by **Abhipratārin**, the Kuru king.

1. **Brahman** (neut.) denotes the priestly class as opposed to the warrior class and the people (**Kṣatra** and **Viś**). The term is found in the Atharvaveda,¹ and repeatedly later on.² For the position, etc., of this class, see **Brāhmaṇa**.

¹ ii. 15, 4; ix. 7, 9; xii. 5, 8; xv. 10, 3, 4.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 1, 1, etc.;

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vi. 3; vii. 21, etc. See also **Varṇa** and **Kṣatra**.

2. **Brahman** is found in many passages of the Rigveda and later in the sense of 'priest.' In many passages of the Rigveda¹ he is referred to as praising the gods; in others² the sense of 'priest' is adequate. In not a few cases³ the priesthood as a profession is clearly alluded to, nor is there any reason to doubt⁴ that in all cases the word has the technical sense of a member of the priesthood. There is, however, considerable doubt as to the number of cases in the Rigveda, where it has the technical

¹ i. 80, 1; 164, 34; ii. 2, 6; vi. 45, 7; vii. 33, 11; viii. 16, 7; x. 71, 11; 77, 1; 85, 3, 16, 34; 107, 6; 117, 7; 125, 5; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 244-246.

² i. 10, 1; 33, 9; 101, 5; 108, 7; 158, 6; ii. 39, 1; iv. 50, 8, 9; 58, 2; v. 29, 3; 31, 4; 32, 12; 40, 8; vii. 7, 5; 42, 1; viii. 7, 20; 17, 2; 31, 1; 32, 16; 33, 19; 45, 39; 64, 7; 77, 5; 92, 30;

96, 5; ix. 96, 6; 112, 1; 113, 6; x. 28, 11; 71, 11; 85, 29; 141, 3; Muir, *op. cit.*, i², 246-251.

³ i. 108, 7; iv. 50, 8, 9; viii. 7, 20; 45, 39; 64, 7; 92, 30; ix. 112, 1; x. 85, 29; Muir, i², 258.

⁴ *Loc. cit.* Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 190 *et seq.*