



'Babhru' is a word from Sanskrit meaning 'brown' it also means 'mongoose' due to its brown fur and it also means 'brown cow'. Babhru can be seen in the Indo/euro 'Bhebhros' meaning 'beaver' the Lithuanian 'Bebrus' meaning 'beaver' the Old Church Slavonic 'Bebr' meaning 'beaver' and the Russian 'Bobr' meaning 'beaver' so named due to the brown colour of the animals fur and a name which also becomes the word 'Beaver'.

Ancient times brought many superstitious due to ones close proximity to nature possessing numerous totems of fear such as 'bears' 'snakes' and 'wolves' and as an expression of such superstition they refused to refer to them by name, preferring to mention the animal in question by way of its characteristics or qualities it possessed.

The bear was originally known as 'Arktos' but due to the afore mentioned superstitions they referred to it by one of its major characteristics which was the colour of its fur which was 'brown' just as the beaver is brown and just as the mongoose is brown, and the name they gave it came

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from the Indo European 'Bhebhros' meaning 'beaver' and 'Bheros' meaning 'dark animal' which then becomes the words 'Bear' and 'Brown' and whose source is the Sanskrit 'Babhru' meaning 'brown'.



As Sir Isaac Newton described the colours of the spectrum of the rainbow he mentioned seven colours Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo and Violet. Indigo is often removed from this list but this bluish colour is much loved and has a rich history.

Indigo came to the West by way of the Old Silk Road as it comes from a plant which had long been cultivated in India and its name 'Indigo' means 'Indian dye' as confirmed by Pliny the Elder who writes how the name 'Indigo' refers to 'India'.

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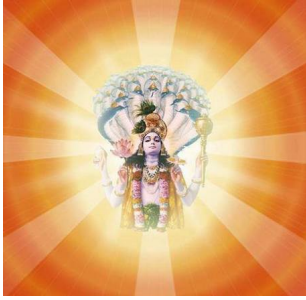
Amongst spiritual practitioners, Indigo is also revered as the colour of the sixth chakra 'Ajna' which is said to be the third eye, a chakra which vibrates wisdom, intuition and spiritual knowledge, characteristics of spiritual adepts and seen as a phenomena we know today as 'Indigo children'.



'Blue' is the colour of infinity, its the colour of the limitless sky, its the colour we associate with the vastness of the ocean, its the colour of the infinite universe, and its also the colour of God as seen within 'Sri Krsna' whose unlimited nature is reflected in the sky, the ocean and the universe.

The original meaning of blue is that which is 'light coloured' its source being the Indo European 'Bhel' whose meaning is to 'shine' to 'burn' its the same source as the word 'Black' and like black" it comes from the Sanskrit 'Bhrajā' which means to 'shine' to 'burn'.

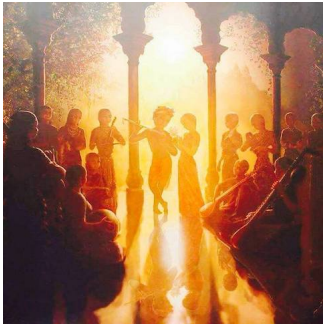
Bhrajā, which becomes the colours 'blue' and 'black' is also the source of words such as 'Blanc' which means 'white' and 'Blanch' meaning 'white' and 'Blond' meaning 'light coloured' and also 'Flamingo' which means 'flame coloured'.



'Hari' is the name of 'Visnu' who is known as the 'remover' one who takes everything away and a reference to those who are spiritually advanced, those who are sincere in their efforts, he takes away all their material attachments so they can dedicate themselves to serving him.

Hari also means 'yellow' 'green' and 'gold' as seen in the culinary root 'Haridra' which is the original name for 'turmeric' due to its golden ( hari ) colour and a name which has corrupted into that which we know today as 'Haldi'.

Greeks love to add 'K' to an 'H' hence Hari meaning 'yellow' and 'green' becomes the Greek 'Khloros' meaning 'yellow' and 'green' which then then becomes 'Chlorine'. Hari then becomes the Latin 'Helvus' meaning 'yellow' and throughout Europe as the Sanskrit 'Har' transforms to 'hel' to 'gel' to 'yel' we get the colour 'yellow'.



The colours which are known by the names of 'Lime' and 'Lemon' are from the acidic fruits which are indigenous to the country of India and which have been cultivated for thousands of years in the region of Assam, at the foothills of the Himalayas and known in Sanskrit by the names 'Nimbu' and 'Nimbuka'.

The Persians are known to change letters to aid pronunciation and subsequently they seem to change the letter 'N' into the letter 'L' as seen in the Sanskrit 'Nila' meaning 'blue' becoming the Persian 'Lilak' meaning 'blue' and this also occurs with the Sanskrit 'Nimbu' meaning 'lemon' which becomes the Persian 'Limu' whose meaning is 'lemon'.

The name for these fruits spread from the Middle East via trade with Europe who were introduced to the fruits and the colours of the 'Limu' whose journey culminated in the names 'Lime' and 'Lemon' and whose origin is the Sanskrit 'Nimbu' and 'Nimbuka' which spread from the shores of Vedic India.



One of nature's most attractive colours is 'Lilac' a name coming from the Sanskrit 'Nila' meaning 'blue' which becomes the Iranian 'Nilak' meaning 'blue' which then becomes the Arabic 'Lilac' a colour which is also described as 'light blue' and which then travels to Europe by way of trade.

'Pink' is related to the 'finger' and in particular the small finger which is known as 'Pinkie' a word which comes from the Indo/euro 'Penkwe' meaning 'five' as in 'five fingers' and this has its ultimate source in the Sanskrit 'Panca' meaning 'five'.

'Magenta' is described as the colour of 'purplish red' a dye which was so named in honour of the battle of magenta' its source being the Latin 'Magna' meaning 'great' and this comes from the Sanskrit 'Maha' meaning 'great'.

The numbers and the numerical system of the world is Sanskrit, the months of the year are Sanskrit and here we see how Sanskrit is also the language which gave us the colours of the world, such is the global and cultural influence of the Ancient Sanskrit language.