

five is sometimes made up by the ground beneath the observer's feet (*dhruvā*),<sup>9</sup> and the number six by that point (*dhruvā*) and the zenith (*ūrdhvā*);<sup>10</sup> the 'lofty' (*bṛhatī*)<sup>11</sup> sometimes taking the place of the 'vertical' (*ūrdhvā*).

<sup>9</sup> Av. viii. 9, 15; xiii. 3, 6; xv. 14, 1-5; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, ix. 32; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 4, 3, 10, and cf. *Dhruvā*.

<sup>10</sup> Av. iii. 27, 1; iv. 14, 8; xii. 3, 55; xv. 4, 1 *et seq.*; xviii. 3, 34; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 14, etc. Cf. Rv. x. 14, 16.

<sup>11</sup> Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xiv. 13; Kāthaka Samhitā, xvii. 8.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 359; Weber, *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1895, 846; *Indische Studien*, 17, 293, 294; 18, 153; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

**Dirgha-tamas** ('long darkness') **Māmateya** ('son of Mamatā') **Aucathya** ('son of Ucatha') is mentioned as a singer in one hymn of the Rigveda,<sup>1</sup> and is referred to in several passages<sup>2</sup> by his metronymic, Māmateya, alone. He is said, both in the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> and in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,<sup>3</sup> to have attained the tenth decade of life. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa<sup>4</sup> he appears as the priest of **Bharata**. The Brhaddevatā<sup>5</sup> contains a preposterous legend made up of fragments of the Rigveda,<sup>6</sup> according to which Dirghatamas was born blind, but recovered his sight; in old age he was thrown into a river by his servants, one of whom, **Traitana**, attacked him, but killed himself instead. Carried down by the stream, he was cast up in the Aṅga country, where he married Uśij, a slave girl, and begot **Kakṣivant**. The two legends here combined are not even consistent, for the second ignores Dirghatamas' recovery of sight. To attach any historical importance to them, as does Pargiter,<sup>7</sup> would seem to be unwise.

<sup>1</sup> i. 158, 1. 6.

<sup>2</sup> i. 147, 3; 152, 6; iv. 4, 13. In viii. 9, 10, Dirghatamas is mentioned with Kakṣivant, but not as a relative.

<sup>3</sup> ii. 17; Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 14.

<sup>4</sup> viii. 23.

<sup>5</sup> iv. 11-15; 21-25, with Macdonell's notes.

<sup>6</sup> From i. 140-164, which hymns are

traditionally attributed to Dirghatamas. But see Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 221.

<sup>7</sup> *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 44.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 164, 165; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 12, 226, 232, 247, 268, 279.