

**Karkī** may denote in one passage of the Atharvaveda<sup>1</sup> a white cow,' according to the suggestion of Roth.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> iv. 38, 6. 7. Cf. Bloomfield *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 414.

<sup>2</sup> St. Petersburg Dictionary and Böttlingk's Dictionary, s.v.

**Karṇa-śobhana** denotes an 'ornament for the ear' in the Rigveda,<sup>1</sup> apparently for the use of men. Some deity is called 'gold-eared' in another passage of the Rigveda.<sup>2</sup> Hopkins<sup>3</sup> considers the use of ear-rings later than that of necklets and wristlets.

<sup>1</sup> viii. 78, 3.

<sup>2</sup> i. 122, 14. See also i. 64, 10.

<sup>3</sup> *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 35.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 262.

**Karṇa-śravas Āṅgīrasa** is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 11, 14) as a seer of Sāmāns or chants, the same tale being told of him as of Dāvasu.

**Karmāra**, the 'smith,' is several times mentioned with approval in the Vedic Saṃhitās.<sup>1</sup> In the Atharvaveda<sup>2</sup> smiths appear with fishermen (*dhīvānaḥ*) and chariot-builders (*ratha-kārāḥ*), all being classified as clever workers (*manīṣinaḥ*): possibly a quasi-caste of smiths was already developing from the guild organization that probably existed.<sup>3</sup>

Little is known of the smith's methods of work and of his tools. No doubt he smelted (*dhmā*) the ore in the fire; hence he is called *dhmātr*, the 'smelter.'<sup>4</sup> Mention is also made of

<sup>1</sup> Rv. x. 72, 2; Av. iii. 5, 6; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 13; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 27; xxx. 7. Cf. *karmāra*, Rv. ix. 112, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 3, 1.

<sup>2</sup> iii. 5, 6. The exact sense of the passage is doubtful. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 252; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 144; and Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 92,

take the reference to be to 'skilled chariot-makers' (*dhīvāno ratha-kārāḥ*) and 'clever smiths,' but this is perhaps less likely. The commentator interprets *dhīvānaḥ* as 'fishermen' (in the later language *dhīvara* means both a 'clever man' and a 'fisherman').

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 182.

<sup>4</sup> Rv. v. 9, 5.