(EI 31), also called karmānta-sthalikā, a barn.

karmāntaka (EI 15), cf. Khalişa-karmāntaka-prabhu-Bhaṭṭa-Jayasomasvāmin in the description of a donee Brāhmaṇa who was the master of a karmānta at Khalişa.

Karmāntika (IA 14; LL), 'the superintendent of a work'. Cf. Kārmāntika.

Kārmāntika (HD), superintendent of the mines and state manufactories. See Arthaśāstra, I. 12 (mentioned among the 18 tīrthas); II. 12 (section called ākara-karmānta-pravartanam, 'the working of mining operations and manufactories'). Cf. Karmāntika.

Karmāra (LL), a blacksmith.

Karma-saciva (IE 8-3; HD), an administrative officer; an executive minister; cf. Mati-saciva, a counsellor or minister. See Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, p. 36.

karma-sthāna (IA 18), a public building.

karma-sthāya (LP), building operation.

Karmika (LL), a labourer.

Karmin, cf. Tamil Kanmi (SITI), an official; 'an officer' as distinct from 'a servant'.

karṇa (IE 7-1-2), 'two'.

Karnam, also spelt Karanam. See Karana.

Karṇaprāvṛta (SII 2), same as Karṇaprāvaraṇa, 'a people whose ears are so large that they use them as a cloak'. Cf. Sircar, Stud. Geog. Anc. Med. Ind., pp. 36, 67.

karṇapūra (EI 17), an ear-ornament.

karņa-trodanikā, see karņa-trotana (EI 30).

karna-trotana (IE 8-8), cutting off a bit from some-body's ears.

karpaṭa, cf. karpaṭa-pade (LP), supposed to be something like nazarāna; literally, '[payment] on account of clothes' (same as karpaṭa-bhāvena).

karpaṭa-bhāva (LP), explained as Pāghḍī, i.e. a present, bribe or inām; but cf. also aśana-karpaṭā(ṭa)-bhāvena (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, p. 50, text lines 16-17 and note 4).

 $K\bar{a}rpatika$  (BL), probably, a hermit or mendicant; cf. karpati-vrata.

(EI 11), explained as 'a pilgrim'.

karpāṭī(ṭi)-vrata (EI 31), observance of the life of a hermit. karpūra-mūlya, cf. kappūra-vilai (SITI), the sale-price