

*Trāṭṭ* (IE 8-2; LL), same as Prakrit *Trātara*, 'the saviour'; royal title of foreign origin; Greek *Soter*.

*trayī* (SII 1), the three Vedas.

*trayodaśama* (EI 15), same as *trayodaśa*.

*Tri* (EI 32), abbreviation of *Trivedin*.

*tri* (IE 7-1-2), 'three'.

*tribhāg-ābhyantara-siddhi* (IE 8-5), generally spelt *tribhog-ābhyantara-siddhi*; the right to enjoy one-third of the revenue, the other two parts going in equal shares to gods and Brāhmaṇas. Cf. *abhyantara-siddhi*, *bāhy-ābhyantara-siddhi*, *tribhoga*.

*tri-bhaṅga* (EI 17), pose in standing images with bends in three limbs, viz. the neck, the wrists and the knees.

*tri-bhaṅgi*, cf. *tri-bhaṅga*; see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 65.

*tri-bhoga* (EI 16; IA 19), a joint tenure enjoyed by a private person, a god (or gods) and the Brāhmaṇas (cf. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 271). See *tribhāg-ābhyantara-siddhi*, etc.

*tribhog-ābhyantara* (EI 15), same as *tribhog-ābhyantara-siddhi*, *tribhāg-ābhyantara-siddhi*, *tribhoga*.

*tribhogya* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIV, p. 313), cf. *gaṇa-bhogya*.

*tribhuvana-vijaya-stambha* (SII 1), a pillar commemorating the conquest of 'the three worlds', the conventional claim of a hero.

*tri-civara* (EI 25), complete robe of a Buddhist monk.

*tri-daṇḍa*, cf. *Tridaṇḍin* (IA 10); tree staves tied together as borne by Brāhmaṇa mendicants.

*tridaśa* (IE 7-1-2), 'thirtythree'.

*tridīnārikya* (EI 15), same as *traidīnārikya*, 'priced at three *dīnāras*'.

*tri-gata* (IE 7-1-2), 'three'.

*tri-guṇa* (IE 7-1-2), 'three'.

*tri-jagat* (IE 7-1-2), 'three'; but *jagat* sometimes also means 'fourteen'.

*trika* (HA), a group of three figures of the *Tīrthankaras*.

*tri-kāla* (SII 1; SITI), the three parts of the day, viz. morning, noon and evening [when worship is offered in temples].

(IE 7-1-2, 'three'.

*trikūṭa* (EI 3), a junction of three villages (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIII, p. 34, note 3); same as *trikuṭa* or *trikuṭṭa*. Cf. *tri-sandhi*; also Telugu *muggaḍa*, 'a junction of three or more villages'.