

*tri-lakṣaṇa* (EI 3), three qualities.

*ṛṇa*, cf. *a-ṛṇa-kāṣṭha-grahaṇa* (IE 8-5); grass which the villagers were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers.

*ṛṇa-yūti*, cf. *yūti*.

*ṛṇa-yūti* (or *puti*)-*gocara* (EI 17), grass-fields and pasturelands.

*ṛṇ-odaka* (IE 8-5; EI 12, 28), name of a tax or cess; the grazing tax.

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

*tripada* (LP), the three chief account books, viz. *rojmol*, *khātā-vahī* and *pāvti-vahī*.

*tripada-lekhyaka* (LP), accounts book and receipt book.

*Tripāṭhin* (EI 4, 31), same as *Trivedin*; epithet or family-name of Brāhmaṇas.

*triphali-tāmraśāsana* (EI 3), a grant engraved on three copper plates.

*tri-pīḍi-dāna* (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 271), a grant to be enjoyed by three generations.

*Tripuruṣa* (EI 33), a composite deity (*tri-mūrti*); a combined image of Brahman, Viṣṇu (represented as Sūryanārāyaṇa in Gujarat) and Śiva.

*trisahasra* (EI 31), also called *trisahasra-vidyā*; certain sciences.

*tri-sandhi* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, p. 34, note 3), a junction of three villages; cf. *trikuṭa* or *trikuṭṭa*; also Telugu *mugaḍa*, 'the junction of three or more villages'.

*triśara* (SII 2), name of an ornament.

*triśarśā* (IA 26), the twelfth *tithi*.

*tri-sthalī* (EI 21), the three holy places, viz. Gayā, Prayāga and Kāśī.

*triṣṭubh* (IE 7-1-2), 'eleven'.

*triśūla*, cf. *tiriśūlam* (SITI), trident; same as *śūla*.

*tri-tīrthī* (HA), an image showing figures of three Jinas, usually one Jina standing or sitting in the centre as the main deity of the group and two others sitting or standing on the two sides.

*tri-varga* (SII 1), the three objects of human life.

*Trivedin* (EI 4), same as *Tripāṭhin*; epithet of Brāhmaṇas later stereotyped as family name.

*Trividha-kṣitīśa-cūḍāmaṇi* (IE 8-2), epithet of a king pro-