

Vedas. —शक्तिः a deity (त्रिकल), Māyā; Bhāg. 2. 6. 31. —शङ्कुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harīschandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasīṣṭha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was, in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chāṇḍāla. While he was in this wretched condition, Viśvāmītra, whose family Trīsaṅku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations, undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Viśvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trīsaṅku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down head-foremost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Viśvāmītra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trīsaṅku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the wellknown proverb:—त्रिशङ्कुरिवान्तरा तिष्ठ Ś. 2.] —2 the Chātaka bird. —3 a cat. —4 a grass-hopper. —5 a fire-fly. —जः an epithet of Harīschandra. —याजिन् *m.* an epithet of Viśvāmītra. —शत *a.* three hundred. (—तम्) 1 one hundred and three. —2 three hundred. —शरणः a Buddha. —शर्करा three kinds of sugar (गुडोत्पन्ना, हिमोत्था, and मधुरा). —शाख *a.* three-wrinkled; शुकुब्धा भीषणमुखः प्रकृत्यैव त्रिशाखया Ks. 102. 72. —शालम् a house with three halls or chambers. —शिखम् 1 a trident; तदापतद्द्वै त्रिशिखं गरुमते Bhāg. 10. 59. 9. —2 a crown or crest (with three points). —शिरस् *m.* 1 N. of a demon killed by Rāma. —2 an epithet of Kubera. —3 fever. त्रिशिरस्ते प्रसन्नोऽस्मि व्येतु ते मज्जवराङ्गयम् Bhāg. 10. 63. 29. —शीर्षः Śiva. —शीर्षकम्, —शलम् a trident. —अङ्कः, —धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. —शुक्लम् the holy combination of 'three days' viz. Uttarāyaṇa (day of the gods), the bright half of the moon (day of the manes) and daytime; त्रिशुक्ले मरणं यस्य, L. D. B. —शूलिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. —शृङ्गाः 1 the Trikūṭa mountain. —2 a triangle. —शोकः the soul. —षष्टिः *f.* sixty-three. —ष्टम् *f.* a metre of 4×11 syllables. —संध्यम्, —संध्यी the three periods of the day, i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset; also —त्रिसवनम् (—षवणम्); Ms. 11. 216. —संध्यम् *ind.* at the time of the three Sandhyas; सात्रिध्यं पुष्करं येषां त्रिसन्ध्यं कुरुनन्दन Mb. —सप्तत *a.* seventy-third. —सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-three. —सप्तन्, —सप्त *a.* (pl.) three times 7, i. e. 21. —सम *a.* (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral. —सरः milk, sesamum and rice boiled together. —सरकम्

drinking wine thrice ('सरकं शीघुपात्रे स्यात् शीघुपात्रे च शीघुनि' इति विश्वः); प्रातिभं त्रिसरकेण गतानाम् Śi. 10. 12. —सर्गः the creation of the 3 Guṇas; Bhāg. 1. 1. 1. —साधन *a.* having a threefold causality; R. 3. 13. —सामन् *a.* singing 3 Sāmans (an उद्गात्); उद्गाता तत्र संप्रामे त्रिसामा दुन्दुभिर्नृप Mb. 12. 98. 27. —साम्यम् an equilibrium of the three (qualities); Bhāg. 2. 7. 40. —सुपर्णः, —र्णम् 1 N. of the three Rīgvedic verses (Rv. 10. 114. 3-5). —2 N. of T. Ār. 10. 48-50; —*a.* familiar with or reciting these verses; Ms. 3. 185. —स्थली the three sacred places: काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. —स्थानम् the head, neck and chest together; तन्त्रीलयसमायुक्तं त्रिस्थानकरणान्वितम् Rām. 7. 71. 15. —*a.* 1 having 3 dwelling places. —2 extending through the 3 worlds. —स्रोतस् *f.* an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतस वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठाम् Ś. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. —सीत्य, —हल्य *a.* ploughed thrice (as a field). —हायण *a.* three years old.

त्रिंश *a.* (—शी *f.*) 1 Thirtieth. —2 Joined with thirty; e. g. त्रिंशं शतम् one hundred and thirty. —3 Consisting of thirty. —4  $\frac{1}{30}$  of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिंशक *a.* 1 Consisting of thirty. —2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिंशत् *f.* Thirty. —Comp. —पत्रम् 1 A lotus opening at moonrise. —2 a kind of lotus (the blossom of Nymphaea Esenlenta).

त्रिंशत्कम् An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिंशतिः *f.* Thirty.

त्रिक *a.* [त्रयाणां संघः कर्] 1 Triple, three-fold. —2 Forming a triad; अव द्वके अव त्रिका दिवश्चरन्ति भेषजा Rv. 10. 59. 9. —3 Three per cent; cf. Ms. 8. 152 Kull. —4 Happening the third time. —कम् 1 A triad; भक्तिः परेशानुभवो विरक्तिरन्यत्र चैष त्रिक एककालः Bhāg. 11. 2. 42. —2 A place where three roads meet. —3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; पृष्ठवंशाधरे त्रिकम् Ak. (Mar. माकडहाड); त्रिके स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190. कश्चिद्विद्वत्त्रिकभिन्नहारः R. 6. 16; छिन्नत्रिकास्तथा केचित् ..... Śiva. B. 13. 126. —4 The part between the shoulder-blades. —5 The three spices. —का 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. —2 The cover of a well. —Comp. —त्रयम् the 3 triads (त्रिकल, त्रिकटु and त्रिमद). —स्थानम् the loins.

त्रितय *a.* (—यी *f.*) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. —यम् A triad, a group of three; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतम् Ś. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा *ind.* In three ways, or in three parts; एकैव मूर्तिर्भिन्निदे त्रिधा सा Ku. 7. 44; ज्ञानं कर्म च कर्ता च त्रिधैव गुणभेदतः Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिस् *ind.* Thrice, three times.