

turaṅgama (IE 7-1-2), 'seven.'

Turiya-janman (EI 24; CII 4), same as *Śūdra*.

Turuka (EI 32), cf. *Turaka* and *Turuṣka*.

Turuṣka (EI 5, 17, 32), originally, a Turk or a Turkish Muhammadan; later, Muhammadans in general.

turuṣka-daṇḍa (HRS; *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIV, p. 196, Vol. XI, p. 21), name of a tax collected by the Gāhaḍavāla kings from their Muhammadan subjects or for defending their kingdom from Muhammadan attacks; cf. the *danegeld* in early English history. See *andhra-daṇḍa*, *tigula-daṇḍa*, *bhoṭṭa-viṣṭi*.

turya (IE 7-1-2), 'four'.

Tyāgī-ācārya (IA 19), Jain; an *Ācārya* who does not permit laxity of observances.

U

u (IE 8-1), abbreviation of the land measure called *udāna* (q. v.).

ubhaya, cf. *ubhaiyam* (SII 1), an offering.

Cf. *ubhaya-paliśai* (SITI), interest in two ways, i.e. in money and in kind.

(*SITI*), a tax payable in gold; probably the same as *ubhaya-mārga* or the tolls collected on the highways in both the directions, i. e. inward and outward.

(*SII*, Vol. III, p. 209), a gift to a temple or monastery in Tamil records.

ubhaya-mukhī (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIII, p. 15, note 4), a cow in the act of giving birth to a calf; sometimes explained as 'a pregnant cow' (EI 6).

ubhayamukhī-dakṣiṇā (CITD), some special kind of religious present or fee; the gift of a cow at the point of giving birth to a calf (cf. *ubhayamukhī*).

Ubhaya-nānā-deśi (SITI), the two divisions of the *Nānā-deśi* organisation, e. g., the *Nānādeśi* and the *Citrameḷi*.

(*CITD*), explained as the entire merchant community, i. e. including both the *Sva-deśi* and *Para-deśi*.

ubhaya-svāmya, cf. *ubhaya-sāmya* (EI 5), probably, two kinds of ownership.

ucaṭa (LP), impatience, anxiety; cf. Gujarātī *uchāṭ*.

ucc-āvaca (CII 1), 'more or less', 'of various kinds'.