

Trisānu—the son of Gobhānu, and father of Karandhama.

Br. III. 74. 1; Vā. 99. 1.

Trisāmā—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa, from the Mahendra hill.

Bhā. V. 19. 18; Br. II. 16. 37; Vā. 45. 106; Vi. II. 3. 13.

Trisāri—a son of Gobhānu.

M. 48. 1.

Trisuparṇa—the Brahmanas versed in Suparṇa sections;¹ eligible for Pārvaṇa Śrāddha.²

¹ Vā. 83. 53. ² M. 16. 7; Vi. III. 15. 2.

Tristhāna—of the lord—Divya, Āntarikṣa and Bhauma.

Vā. 23. 104, 107.

Truṭi—a Śakti resident of Ṣoḍaśapatrābja.

Br. IV. 32. 14.

Tretā—at the commencement of this Yuga, Brahmā established the social polity of castes and orders; long life, learning, strength, beauty, health and righteousness were common; in course of time *moha* made men irreligious and prejudiced; they appealed to Manu who created two sons, Priyavrata and Uttānapāda through Śatarūpā; they were the first kings of the earth; here was the division of the Śamhitā, Mantra, Ṛṣi and Brāhmaṇa; the *dharma* meant truth, *japa*, *tapas* and *dānam*; the kings were Cakravartins;¹ the *dharma* of;² see Tretāyuga.

¹ Vā. 32. 57-8; 57. 25, 54-60; 78. 36. ² Ib. 57. 81-125.

Tretāmukha—the beginning of the Tretāyuga, before which, were one Veda, one God, one caste, and one fire. These were multiplied afterwards.

Bhā. IX. 14. 48-49.