

Satyeṣu and Satyakarman) (*adyāstv anarjunā bhūmir atrigartātha vā punaḥ*) 7. 16. 16-18; that day, Arjuna left to fight with Trigartas 7. 16. 47; Suśarman with his five brothers and an *ayuta* chariot-fighters took an oath in the presence of fire to kill Arjuna; the mode of taking oath described 7. 16. 19-36; Arjuna was first surprised to see Traigartaka brothers delighted when they should have wept, but then felt that Traigartas were delighted because they would attain best worlds (after death); he then assailed the army of Traigartas which was ready in a formation (*bhrātīṃs traigartakān ... atha vā harṣakālo 'yaṃ traigartānām asaṃśayam ... āsasāda raṇe vyūḍhām traigartānām anīkinīm*) 7. 17. 5-7; Traigartas afraid when Sudhanvan was killed by Arjuna (*traigartān bhayam āviśat*) 7. 17. 25; they were confused when they were being killed by Arjuna; Suśarman exhorted them to take courage and fight in accordance with the oath taken by them; they then returned to fight till death 7. 17. 26-31; Arjuna harassed Trigartas and others with his arrows and killed them; they in return showered arrows so that neither he, his chariot, nor Kṛṣṇa could be seen; Trigartas, feeling that Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna were killed, shook with delight their upper garments (*vāsāṃsy ādudhuvus tadā*) and blew by thousands *bheris*, *mṛdaṅgas* and conches 7. 18. 16-20; of the fourteen thousand Saṃśaptaka warriors (who had taken oath) who attacked Arjuna, ten thousand were Trigartas (and four thousand Gopālas) 7. 26. 10-11; (25) On the fourteenth day, Duryodhana, accompanied by a striking force of a thousand chariot-fighters of

Trigartas, went to attack Arjuna (*rathānām ca sahasreṇa trigartānām prahāriṇām*) 7. 69. 72; when Niramitra (son of Suśarman) was killed a great roar of grief went up from the Trigartas 7. 82. 27-29; Sātyaki saw that the excellent Trigarta chariot-fighters (*trigartānām rathodārāḥ*) stood in readiness to fight with him; so he asked his charioteer to drive his chariot to them so that he could engage them in a battle in the presence of Droṇa (*trigartāḥ saha yotsyāmi bhāradvājasya paśyataḥ*) 7. 91. 14-15; when Duḥśāsana was covered with arrows, Duryodhana asked Trigartas to attack Sātyaki; three thousand Trigartas, skilled in warfare, then surrounded Sātyaki; Sātyaki killed five hundred of them; afraid, they took shelter with Droṇa 7. 99. 4-13; when Duḥśāsana lost his chariot, the general of the Trigarta army took him away in his chariot 7. 99. 25; a host of Trigarta archers, fighting from chariots, surrounded Sātyaki; Sātyaki, alone, defeated fifty (Trigarta) princes; Trigartas, afflicted, returned to their own people (*trigartāḥ saṃnyavaranta saṃtaptāḥ svajānam prati*) 7. 116. 2; (26) During the nightwar, Yudhiṣṭhira killed a number of Trigartas 7. 132. 23; (*traigartakān*) 7. 136. 3; Duryodhana asked the surviving great warriors among Trigartas to stay in front of Droṇa (*trigartānām ca ye śūrā hataśiṣṭā mahārathāḥ*) 7. 139. 19; (27) Dhṛtarāṣṭra remembered that Karna had formerly defeated Trigartas 8. 5. 18; (28) On the sixteenth day, Kṛpa, along with Trigartas, stood at the place of the right foot of the Makaravyūha of the Kauravas 8. 7. 18, 14; Trigartas and others, along with