

of Trigartas was scattered (*abhajyata balam sarvam traigartam*) 4. 32. 10, 22, 24-25, 32-33; (8) Uttara complained to Arjuna that his father had taken the entire army with him to fight with the Trigartas 4. 36. 15; (9) Duryodhana reminded Bhīṣma that they had gone out to fight with Matsyas for the sake of Trigartas (*trigartānām ... hetoh*) 4. 42. 9; (10) Virāṭa, after defeating Trigartas, entered his town; he knew that Kurus, after the defeat of Trigartas, would not sit idle; he therefore ordered the warriors, who were not wounded by Trigartas, to go to help Uttara (*ye trigartair avikṣatāḥ*) 4. 63. 2. 10-11; (11) Principal Trigarta warriors were among those who sided with Duryodhana to fight against Pāṇḍavas (*trigartās ca mukhyāḥ*) 5. 30. 23; (12) The five Kekaya brothers on the side of the Pāṇḍavas were to fight, among others, with two chief Trigarta brothers who were among the Samśaptakas (*trigartānām ca dvau mukhyau yau tau samśaptakāv iti*) 5. 56. 18; the sons of Draupadī were to fight with the five Trigarta (brothers) 5. 161. 8; (13) Before the start of war, Trigartas mentioned among the twelve Janapadas who with their large armies of chariot-fighters (*mahatā rathavamiṣena*) were to protect Bhīṣma 6. 18. 13-14; (14) On the first day of war, brave Trigartas were ready to take on Arjuna (*yenārjunas tena ... prayātā ...*) 6. 20. 15; (15) On the second day, Duryodhana wanted to protect Bhīṣma with the help of Trigartas and others 6. 47. 7; (16) On the third day, Trigartas stood at the head of the Garuḍavyūha of the Kauravas 6. 52. 2, 4; (17) On the fourth day, Trigartas were among

those who attacked Arjuna and Abhimanyu 6. 57. 12; (18) On the fifth day, when Arjuna attacked Bhīṣma, Trigartas and others, afraid, took shelter with the king of Kalinga 6. 67. 13; the same day Nakula fought with the high-ranking chariot-fighters of Trigartas (*trigartānām rathodāraiḥ*) 6. 68. 7; (19) On the seventh day, Bhīṣma was surrounded on all sides by Trigartas when he marched ahead to attack Arjuna 6. 78. 13; (20) On the ninth day, Duryodhana, with Trigartas standing on all sides, took position in the middle of the Sarvatobhadravyūha 6. 95. 31, 26; even though Trigartas were getting killed by Arjuna they, risking their life, attacked Arjuna and showered him with arrows; Arjuna then released Vāyavyāstra on them 6. 98. 14-15, 18; (21) On the tenth day, Bhīma and Arjuna harassed the large army of Trigartas (*apīdayetām samare trigartānām mahad balam*) 6. 110. 8; incited by Duryodhana (6. 112. 102-107), Trigartas attacked Arjuna as do moths the flame of fire (*patāṅgā iva pāvakam*) 6. 112. 110; Trigartas were among the twelve Janapadas who did not abandon Bhīṣma although they were pierced by arrows and afflicted by wounds (*śarāṅtā vranapīditāḥ*) 6. 114. 77; (22) On the eleventh day, Karṇa led Trigartas and other warriors who formed the Śakaṭavyūha 7. 6. 6, 15; (23) Kṛṣṇa's defeating the Trigartas mentioned by Dhṛtarāṣṭra to Saṁjaya 7. 10. 17; (24) On the twelfth day, Satyaratha vowed that by the end of that day the earth would be either without Arjuna or without the Trigartas (specifically the five Trigarta brothers: Satyaratha, Satyadharman, Satyavarman,