

(*trigartair abhavat yuddham ... kirīṭinaḥ*) 14. 73. 1; mentioned also among those whom Nakula conquered in his expedition to the west (*praticīm nakulo ... diśam vyajayat*) 2. 23. 10; (*niryāya khāṇḍava-prasthāt prāticīm abhito diśam*) 2. 29. 2; (*vaśe cakre ... trigartān*) 2. 29. 6; but they are listed by Samjaya among the Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of the south (*athāpare janapadā dakṣiṇā*) 6. 10. 56; *trigartāḥ sarvasenayaḥ*) 6. 10. 59; called Janapada also in 6. 18. 14; 6. 114. 77. B. Description : Brave (*śūra*) 4. 31. 10; 4. 32. 25; 6. 18. 14; 6. 20. 15; 9. 13. 1; heroic (*vīra*) 7. 16. 23; very strong (*mahābala*) 4. 31. 2; (*atibala*) 8. 5. 18; difficult to be defeated (*durjaya*) 8. 5. 18; high-souled (*mahātman*) 6. 78. 13; skilled in archery (*kṛtāstra*) 6. 20. 15; arrogant in battles (*yuddhadurmada*) 4. 31. 2; doing cruel acts (*krūrakārin*) 7. 99. 5; holding iron clubs in hands (*parighabāhu*) 4. 31. 10; proficient in warfare (*yuddhaviśārada*) 7. 99. 5; high-ranking chariot-fighters (*mahāratha*) 4. 24. 8; 9. 13. 1; 11. 26. 36; 14. 73. 31; (*mahārathasamājñāta*) 14. 73. 1; (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 14. 74. 1; *mahārathatvena samyag ājñātaiḥ*); excellent chariot-fighters (*rathodāra*) 5. 163. 9; leaders of Kṣatriyas (*kṣatriyāṇām dhuramdharaḥ*) 5. 163. 13; great archers (*maheśvāsa*) 8. 7. 18; their standards made of gold (*suvarṇavikṛtadhvaḥ*) 7. 91. 14; 7. 116. 2; their arrows decked with gold (*śarā ... kārtasvaravibhūṣitāḥ*) 9. 13. 5; readiness to die in battle considered as doing one's duty (*kṛta-kṛtyās tanutyajāḥ*) 7. 16. 24; (*tanutyajāḥ*) 6. 18. 14; C. Epic events : (1) After killing Hidimba, Pāṇḍavas and Kuntī

crossed Matsya, Trigarta, Pāñcāla and Kīcaka countries before they reached Ekacakrā 1. 144. 2; (2) Arjuna conquered Trigartas in his expedition to the north 2. 24. 1 (*vyajayat ... trigartān*) 2. 24. 16-17; (3) Mentioned among those who were brought under control by Nakula in his expedition to the west 2. 29. 2, 6; (4) The princely Trigartas (*rājanyāḥ*) brought tribute in hundreds for the *rājasūya* of Yudhiṣṭhira 2. 48. 13, 16; (5) The spies of Duryodhana saw the Trigarta brothers, who were formerly defeated by Kīcaka, seated with Duryodhana in his Sabhā 4. 24. 8, 19; (6) Suśarman suggested to Duryodhana a joint expedition by Kauravas and Trigartas against Matsyas to capture their cattle; Duryodhana suggested that Suśarman, with Trigartas, should first attack the country of Matsyas 4. 29. 11, 23; the cowherds (*gopāḥ*) reported to Virāṭa the capture of cows by hundreds and thousands by Trigartas 4. 30. 7; (7) Matsyas attacked Trigartas at sunset; Matsyas and Trigartas, both longing for the cows, fought with one another; they battled with swords, *parighas*, lances, *śaktis* and *tomaras*; Śatānka and Viśālākṣa entered the large army of the chariot-fighters of Trigartas; Virāṭa attacked Suśarman of Trigartas 4. 31. 1-2, 9, 15-16, 18; when Virāṭa was captured, Matsyas, afflicted by Trigartas, fled in fear; Bhīma, Nakula and Sahadeva marched against Trigartas; they broke the army of Trigartas; Yudhiṣṭhira killed a thousand Trigartas, Bhīma and Nakula seven hundred each, and Sahadeva three hundred warriors of Trigartas; Suśarman, the king of Trigartas, was captured by Bhīma; then, the army