

Kauravas marched against Arjuna; they did not abandon fighting with Arjuna though they got killed by him (*te vadhyamānāḥ samare nājahuh pāṇḍavam tadā*) 8. 19. 2, 7; in the afternoon of that day (*aparāhṇe*) Arjuna killed Trigartas 8. 19. 74-75; (29) On the seventeenth day, when Uīka lost his horse and charioteer, he jumped down from his chariot and took shelter with the large army of Trigartas (*trigartānām balaṁ pūrṇam jagāma*) 8. 44. 41; (30) On the eighteenth day, Kṛtavarma, with Trigartas all around him, stood on the left side of the Sarvatobhadravīha of the Kauravas 9. 7. 24, 19; Arjuna was pierced with many arrows by Aśvatthāman and by the great Trigarta chariot-fighters (*trigartānām mahārathāḥ*); they did not leave fighting with Arjuna though they were getting killed with sharp arrows 9. 13. 1, 3; Arjuna attacked Trigartas and killed their horses and broke their chariots; then the great chariot-fighters of Trigartas gathered together and showered arrows on Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna 9. 26. 34-35; (31) Vidura and others cremated the dead bodies of the great Trigarta chariot-fighters (*trigartāṁś ca mahārathān*) 11. 26. 36; (32) Arjuna, while following the Aśvamedha horse, had to fight with the sons and grand-sons of Trigartas, famous as *mahārathas*, with whom he had formed enmity during the great war; at one stage the Traigartaka warriors encircled Arjuna; (the battle described in 14. 73. 3-33) (*jīṣṇum traigartakā yodhās tvaritāḥ paryavārayan*) 14. 73. 1, 27; afflicted by Arjuna's arrows, dejected, they fled in all directions (*traigartaka-mahārathāḥ / diśo vidudruvuh sarvā ...*) 14. 73. 31; ultimately they all surrendered

(*tava sma kimkarāḥ sarve sarve ca vaśagāḥ tava*) 14. 73. 32-33. D. Various persons, especially Suśarman (who is not always directly mentioned), referred to as the king of Trigartas or chief warrior of Trigartas, or simply as belonging to Trigartas; *trigartarāj* : Suśarman 7. 17. 27; 6. 81. 10; 6. 98. 10; *trigartarāja* : (1) Kṣemamkara 3. 249. 6; (2) Suratha 3. 255. 18; (3) Suśarman 3. 249. 6; 3. 255. 18; 4. 32. 32; 6. 77. 3, 34; 6. 81. 4, 8; 6. 98. 13; 6. 104. 57; 7. 82. 27; 8. 19. 4; *trigartarājan* : Suśarman (*trigartānām rājā*) 4. 29. 1; Sūryavarman 14. 73. 9; *trigartādhipati* : (1) Satyaratha 7. 16. 11 (17); (2) Suśarman 4. 32. 7; 6. 100. 10; 7. 27. 6, 8; 9. 2. 18; 9. 26. 16; *trigartānām mahārathāḥ* : (1) Vīradhanvan 7. 82. 18; (2) Suśarman 4. 32. 33; *trigarta* : Suśarman 6. 83. 10, 11; 6. 109. 47; 7. 16. 19; 9. 2. 34 (*trigartas ca janādhipaḥ*); *traigarta* : Suśarman 4. 32. 4, 30; 6. 100. 8; *traigartī* (f.) Yaśodharā, princess of Trigarta 1. 90. 37 [See Prasthala, Saṁśapta].

Traipura m. (pl.) : Designation of the warriors of Tripura.

On the eighth day of war, Traipuras accompanied Bṛhadbala, king of Kosala, who stood behind Bhagadatta in the Mahāvīha (6. 83. 5) of the Kauravas (*kausalyo 'tha bṛhadbalaḥ / traipurais caiva ... samanvitaḥ*) 6. 83. 9.

Tryakṣa m. (pl.) : Name of a people (having three eyes?).

Mentioned among those who brought tribute in the form of gold and silver in large quantities for the Rājasūya, but were stopped at the gate (*balyartham dadatas tasmai hiraṇyam rajatam bahu*)