

TRIDHĀMĀ. The tenth incarnation of Śiva. At this time Bhṛgu Mahārṣi was Vyāsa. (Śiva Purāṇa, Śatarudrasaṁhitā).

TRIDHANVĀ. A King of the Solar dynasty who was the grandfather of Triśaṅku. (7th Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata).

TRIDIVĀ. A river of Bhārata. (Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

TRIGAṄGA. A holy place. (Śloka 29, Chapter 84, Vana Parva).

TRIGARTA. A powerful kingdom of ancient Bhārata. There are several references in the Mahābhārata to the Kings of Trigarta. The following are a few of them worth noticing :—

(i) The Pāṇḍavas passed through the country of Trigarta while they were wandering in the forests after the fire accident at the waxpalace. (Śloka 2, Chapter 155, Ādi Parva).

(ii) Arjuna during his victory march to the north defeated the King of Trigarta. (Śloka 18, Chapter 27, Sabhā Parva).

(iii) Nakula once conquered the country of Trigarta. (Śloka 7, Chapter 32, Sabhā Parva).

(iv) The Kings of Trigarta used to pay tribute to Dharmaputra. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 52, Śloka 14).

(v) A King of Trigarta once killed the horses tied to the chariot of Dharmaputra and then committed suicide. (Śloka 12, Chapter 271, Vana Parva).

(vi) A King of Trigarta named Suratha was slain by Nakula. (Śloka 18, Chapter 271, Vana Parva).

(vii) Suśarmā, King of Trigarta with his army joined the Kaurava side and carried away the cattle of the King of Virāṭa and also fought with him. Arjuna during his stay incognito at the palace of the King of Virāṭa killed many Trigartas. (Chapter 32, Virāṭa Parva).

(viii) Suśarmā, King of Trigarta, took the King of Virāṭa as a captive and enraged at this Bhīmasena was about to kill Suśarmā when Arjuna intervened and stopped him from that. (Chapter 23, Virāṭa Parva).

(ix) Satyaratha, King of Trigarta, had four brothers and the Pāṇḍavas fought against all the five. (Śloka 9, Chapter 166, Udyoga Parva).

(x) In the Garuḍa-vyūha constructed by Bhīṣma (battle array in the shape of a vulture) five Trigarta princes stood at the head of the formation. (Chapter 56, Bhīṣma Parva).

(xi) Arjuna used the Vāyavyāstra against the Trigartas in the great battle. (Chapter 102, Bhīṣma Parva).

(xii) Śrī Kṛṣṇa once defeated the Trigartas. (Chapter 11, Droṇa Parva).

(xiii) Once Paraśurāma killed many Trigartas. (Chapter 70, Droṇa Parva).

(xiv) There was a fight between Sātyaki and the Trigartas once. (Chapter 181, Droṇa Parva).

(xv) Arjuna who led the sacrificial horse of the Aśvamedhayajña of Dharmaputra created great havoc to the Trigartas. (Chapter 74, Aśvamedha Parva).

(xvi) The Kings of Trigarta live in the court of Yama. (Śloka 20, Chapter 8, Sabhā Parva).

TRIJAṬĀ (GĀRGYA). A sage. Though he was a sage he lived by farming. He had a wife and children and his earnings from farm work were insufficient to make both ends meet. They were living in poverty and it

was at that time that Rāma started for his life in exile in the forests. Before he commenced his journey to the forests he gave immense wealth to all the Brahmins who had assembled around him. At that time Trijaṭa never knew about it and when it came to the ears of Trijaṭa's wife she ran to the fields and persuaded Trijaṭa to go and see Śrī Rāma. When Trijaṭa came to the scene, Rāma had almost finished his distribution, but Trijaṭa took courage and pushing forward through the crowd approached Rāma and said "Oh, famous King, I am a poor man with many children. Give something for this poor man who lives by farming."

Hearing this, Śrī Rāma giving him a small stick asked him to throw the stick into the midst of the cattle grazing nearby. The Brahmin tightening his clothes and getting ready, threw the stick with all his might to the south. The stick fell beyond a lakh of cattle grazing there. Śrī Rāma gave him all the cattle which stood inside the area covered by the stick. (Chapter 32, Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa).

Trijaṭa was the son of Viśvāmitra. (Śloka 55, Chapter 4, Anuśāsana Parva).

TRIJAṬĀ. A servant demoness of the palace of Rāvaṇa.

Trijaṭā was one among the demonesses who were deputed to entice Sītā, sitting dejected under the Aśoka tree, to the side of Rāvaṇa. All the demonesses slept around Sītā. Trijaṭā had a dream one night which is described in Chapter 27 of Sundara Kāṇḍa thus:

"Śrī Rāma dressed in pure white robes and accompanied by Lakṣmaṇa dropped to the place from air in a chariot built with ivory and drawn by a thousand swans. After that they came to Sītā on the back of Airāvata. Śrī Rāmā took Sītā in his lap and rose up into the air. They went high to reach the Sun and Sītā was seen patting on the Sun and the moon. Then Airāvata which was carrying Rāma, Sītā and Lakṣmaṇa came to the top of Laṅkā. Then they came to this place in chariot. Then they travelled to the north in a Puspaka vimāna. Rāvaṇa with oil smeared on his body and looking all red was lying on the ground. His head was clean shaven. He was drinking oil from a pot and was shouting loudly. Then Rāvaṇa went to the south on the back of a donkey. When he had travelled a short distance he fell from the donkey head downwards. Rising from there he was muttering many vulgar words. Then Rāvaṇa sank into a foul-smelling dung-mire. A black woman wearing a red saree and mud smeared all over her body came near him and dragged him to the south. Kumbhakarṇa also was subjected to her torture. All the members of Rāvaṇa's family were seen smeared with oil. After that they all travelled south again. At that time Rāvaṇa was seen on the back of a hog, Kumbhakarṇa on the back of a camel and Indrajit on the back of a crocodile. Vibhīṣaṇa alone was seen standing near the Puspaka Vimāna on the back of a four-tusked elephant wearing white robes and white garlands and sweet-smelling pastes smeared all over his body and holding a white umbrella with the four ministers by his side and the royal band playing. At that stage the beautiful city of Laṅkā with its whole army fell into the ocean. Then a monkey messenger of Śrī Rāma burnt the city of Laṅkā. All the women demonesses and Kumbhakarṇa were seen lying in a cow-dung pit wearing red dress."