

Appendices

Appendix A Rulers of the Koch Kingdom (c 1515-1775 A.D.).

King	Reign
Visva Simha	c 1515-1540.A.D
Nara Narayan	1540-1587 A.D.
Laksmi Narayan	1587-1627A.D.
Raghudeva Narayan (Eastern Branch)	1581-1603 A.D.
Parikshit Narayan (Eastern Branch)	1 603-1613 A.D.
Bir Narayan (Main Branch)	1627-1632A.D.
Prana Narayan	1632-1665 A.D.
Moda Narayan	1665-1680 A.D.
Vasudeva Narayan	1680-1682.A.D.
Mahindra Narayan	1682-1693 A.D.
Rup Narayan	c1693-1714A.D.
Upendra Narayan	1714-1763A.D.
Devendra Narayan	1763-1765A.D.
Dhairjendra Narayan	1765-1770 A.D.
Rajendra Narayan	1770-1772A.D.
Dharendra Narayan	1772-1775 A.D.

This table is based on the Koch genealogies (*vamsavalis*), chronicles (*buranjis*), government reports and the official history of the kingdom like-Jaynath Munshi: Rajopakhyan (Translation into English by Rev. Robinson, Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press, 1874), S.K.Bhuiyan (ed): *Kamrupar Buranji*, 3rd ed., (Guwahati, DHAS, 1987), *A Brief History of the Indian States in Bengal* (Calcutta, Central Publication Branch, 1928), *Mercer and Chouvet Report*, Harendra Narayan Chaudhuri: *The Cooch Behar State and its Land Revenue Settlement* (Cooch Behar ,The Cooch Behar State Press 1903), Khan Chowdhury Amanatulla Ahmed :*Cooch Beharer Itihas* (Cooch Behar ,The Cooch Behar State Press ,1936),etc.

Appendix B

The Kamakshya Temple Inscription.

Sanskrit Text.

ওঁ লোকানুগ্রহ-কারকঃ করুণয়া পার্থো ধনুর্বিবদ্যয়া
দানেনাপি দধীচি - কর্নো সদৃশো মর্যাদয়ারস্তানিধিঃ।
নানা-শাস্ত্র বিচার চারুচরিতঃ কন্দর্প রূপোজ্জ্বলঃ
কামাখ্যা - চরনার্চকো বিজয়তে শ্রীমল্লদেবো নৃপঃ।।
প্রসাদমদ্রি - দুহিতু শচরনারবিন্দ -
ভক্তাকরোওদননুজো রবনীল শৈলে।
শ্রী শুরূদেব ইসমুল্লসিতো পালন
শাকে তুরঙ্গ গজ বেদ শশাংক সংখেত।।
তস্যৈব প্রিয় সোদরঃ পৃথুযশা বীরেন্দ্র মৌলিস্থলী
মানিক্যং ভজমান কল্পবিটপী নীলাচলে মঞ্জুলম্।
প্রাসাদং মুনিগা বেদ শশভূৎশাকে শিলা রাজিভি
দেবী ভক্তিমতাং বরো রচিতবান শ্রীশুরূপূর্বধ্বজ :।।

Translation.

Glory to the king Malla Deva, who by virtue of his mercy, is kind to the people, who in archery is like Arjun, and in charity like Dadhicchi and Karna; he is like an ocean of all goodness, and he is well-versed in many *shastras*; his character is excellent in beauty, he is as bright as Kandarpa, he is a worshiper of Kamakshya .His younger brother Sukladeva built this temple of bright stones on the Nila hillock, for the worship of the goddess Durga, in 1487 *Saka*. His beloved brother Sukladhvaja again, with universal fame, the crown of the greatest heroes, who, like the fabulous Kalpataru; gave all that was devotee asked of him, the chief of all devotees of the goddess; constructed this beautiful temple with heaps of the stones on the Nila hill in the 1487 *Saka*.

Appendix C

The Kan.atesvari Temple Inscription.

Sanskrit Text.

Om ,nama Ganeshyaya ,

Sammattadvishadekajittarbhujadanda prataparjyam

Kridakandukabegdvidisha Sri PranaBhumipate.

Sakabde naganagamarganan himajyotirnirmita:

Sribhajakabi mandalenabhajta bhabatobhavanimatha 1587.

Original script.

ও নমঃ শ্রীগনেশায় ॥

৭ সম্মতা দ্বিষদেকজিত্তরভূজাদস্ত পঞ্চম

ক্রীড়া কন্দুক বেশবর্জিতদিশঃ শ্রীপ্রানভূমিপতে :।

শাপদে নগনাগ মার্গণ হিমজ্যোতির্ন্মিতে নিশ্চিত

শ্রীভজো করিমন্ডন ভজত ভবোঁয়া ভবানীমঠঃ ॥ ১৫৮৭

Translation:

Salute to Sri Ganesha.

The King Prana (Narayan) who had extended the (culture of) games and sports and (construction of) building in all directions, being guided by noble motive, could defeat enemies by strength of his own arms .In *Saka1587*, the king built this temple to worship the Goddess Bhavani who is worshiped by poets and gentlemen.

Appendix D

The Anglo-Cooch Behar Treaty, 1773 A.D.

Articles of the treaty signed between the Honorable East India Company and Durrinder Narayan, the King of Cooch Behar, 1773.

Durrinder Narain, Rajah of Cooch Behar, having represented to the Honorable the President and Council of Calcutta the present distressed state of the country, owing to its being harassed by the neighbouring independent Rajahs, who are league to depose

him, the Honourable the President and Council, from a love of justice and desire of assisting the distressed, have agreed to send a force, consisting of four companies of Sepoys and a field piece for the protection of the said Rajah and his country ,against his enemies , and the following conditions are mutually agreed on :---

1st ---That the said Rajah will immediately pay into the hands of the Collector of Rungpoor 50000 Rupees, to defray the expenses of the force sent to assist him.

2nd ---That if more than 50000 Rupees are expended ,the Rajah will make it good to the Honorable the English East India Company ,but in case any part of it remains unexpended that it be delivered back .

3rd---That the Rajah will acknowledge subjection to the English East India Company upon his country being cleared of his enemies, and will allow the Cooch Behar country to be annexed to the Province of Bengal.

4th---That the Rajah further agrees to make over to the English East India Company one half of the revenue of Cooch Behar for ever.

5th ---That the other moiety shall remain to the Rajah and his heirs for ever provided he is firm in his allegiance to the Honorable United East India Company.

6th ---That in order to ascertain the value of the Cooch Behar country, the Rajah will deliver a fair hustobood of his district into the hands of such person, as the Honorable the President and Council of Calcutta shall think proper to depute for that purpose, upon which valuation the annual mulguzary, which the Rajah is to pay, shall be established.

7th ---That the amount of the mulguzary, settled by such person as the Honorable the East India Company shall depute, shall be perpetual.

8th ---That the Honorable English East India Company shall always assist the said Rajah with a force when he has occasion for it for the defence of the country, and Rajah bearing the expense.

9th ---That this Treaty shall remain in force for the space of two years, or till such time as advices may be received from the Court of Directors, empowering the President and Council to ratify the same forever.

This Treaty signed, sealed and concluded by the Honorable the President and Council at Fort William, the fifth day of April 1773, on the one part, and by the

Durrinder Narayan, Rajah of Cooch Behar, at Behyar Fort, the 6th Maug 1179 Bengal style, on the other part.

N.B. Original spelling has been retained.

Appendix E

List of the extinct *Satras*.

The Vaishnava saints established many *satras* in deferent parts of the Koch kingdom under the patronage of the Koch kings. But with the decline of the kingdom most of the *satras* began to loss their prosperity. Name of some extinct *satras* has been given below with the name of the founder, date and location of the *satras*.

Name of the Satra	Founder	Date	Location.
Jangal	Sankar. deva	16 th Century	Hakama
Kharmuja	Sankar. deva	16 th Century	-----
Patkata	Sankar. deva	16 th Century	-----
Poravita	Sankar. deva	16 th Century	-----
Sankarghola	Sankar. deva	16 th century	Vairav Pahar
Hakama	Madav Deva	1590-1595	Hakama
Ultapani	Madhav Deva	16 th Century	-----
Luki	Daityari Thakur	1625-1650	-----
Malcha	Daityari Takur	1626-1650	-----
Gopalpur	Banamali Deva	1632-1665	-----
Betbari	Manahar Deva	1600-1650	-----
Futkibari	Khalta Medhi	17 th Century	-----
Mather Jhar	Damodar Deva	17 th Century	Mather Jhar
Bilar Par	Harihar Ata	18 th Century	Ambari, Cooch Behar.
Betana	Harihar Ata	18 th Century	-----
Ghugumari	Gopal Deva	18 th Century	Cooch Behar.

There were many other *satras* established in kingdom which became untraceable

So further research is needed to identify the Vaishna