CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY.

(The time of some of the incidents mentioned in this summary has been written in the work as approximate).

_Vedic age._—Coming of the Aryan race to Prāgjyotisa or Kāmarupa.

_Pauranik age._—Rule of the Dānava dynasty, Kirāta dynasty and Narak and Bhagadatta dynasty in Prāgjyotisa or Kāmarupa. Settlement of Varnas, Brahmin etc. in Kāmarupa. The Mahabharata war.

5th Century B. C.—Exchange of merchandise with China through Burma and Assam.

3rd Century B. C.—Account of Indian Brahmin given by Megasthenes. Visit of the representative of Kāmarupa to the religious Council of Aśoka.

1st Century A.D.—Account of arts and trade of this country given by Greek merchants.

2nd Century A. D.—Rule of Sudra kings in Kāmarupa.

6th Century A. D.—Rule of Kalyāṇvarma, Ganapativarman, Mahendravarman, Nārāyānvarman and Sāngaldeva king of Cooch Behar in Prāgjyotisa or Kāmarupa.

6th Century A. D.—Rule of Bhūtivarman, Chandramukhavarman, Sthitavarman, Susthitavarman, etc., in Prāgjyotisa or Kāmarupa and occupation of Kāmarupa by kings Visnuvardhan, Narendragupta, Gopichandra (according to another view 8th century A. D.) Vimalchandra etc.


10th Century A.D.—Rule of Balavarma, Tyagsinha, Brahmapala, Jitairimuni and Koch kings in Pragjyotisa or Kamarupa.

11th Century A.D.—Rule of Ratnapala, Purandarpala, Indrapala, Gopala, Harshapala and others in Pragjyotisa or Kamarupa. The rock inscription of Tirumalai. Invasion of Kamarupa by Chalukya prince Vikramaditya. Death of Raja Narasinha in the hands of Saha Soltan. Rule of the Bara Pir of Bagdad, Isvara Ghosh, Prithu Raja and the Koch kings in Kamarupa. The Kaivarta rebellion in Gauda. Composition of 'the travels of Al Beruni'. Subarnachandra, Trailokyachandra, Srichandra and Bhagadattapala are the kings of East Bengal.


1205 A. D.—Attempt of Mohammad Bakhtiar to attack Tibet. Conversion of Ali Mech to Islamism and his friendship with Mohammad.

1236 " —Rock inscription of Kânâibarsi.
1209 " —Mohammad Siran killed.
1224 " —Establishment of the Chhutia royal dynasty.
1226 " —Occupation of Kâmarupa by Geyasuddin.
1229 " —Establishment of kingdom by the Ahom race.
1237 " —Occupation of Kâmarupa by Ekhtiaruddin Tugrîl and his death.
1258 " —Composition of Tâbktâ-i-Nâseri.
1278 " —Conquest of Kâmarupa by Magisuddin Tugrîl.
1293 " —War between the Ahom king and the king of Kâmatâ and conclusion of treaty.
1308 " —Ratnadhvajpâla, the son-in-law of the king of Kâmatâ.
1313 " —Death of Bara Khan Gazi.
1328 " —Nudadhvaja, the king of Kâmatâ.
1332 " —Amity between the Ahom king and the king of Kâmatâ.
1387 A.D. — Invasion of China by Malet Khan.
1346 ,,. — Visit of Iban-i-Batút to Kāmarupa.
1358 ,,. — Account of striking coins of Sekendar Saha in Kāmarupa.
1398 ,,. — Invasion of India by Taimurlang.
1397-1407 ,,. — Quarrel between the Ḡom king and the king of Kāmatā.
1434 ,,. — Compilation of the mathematical work named ‘Kitābat Manjari’.
1442 ,,. — Extension of kingdom by the king of Kāmatā.
1447 ,,. — Death of the Pir of the Chhoto Darga at Pandua.
1449 ,,. — Birth of Sri Sankara Deva.
1458 ,,. — Birth of Visvasinha.
1460 ,,. — Invasion of Kāmarupa by Ismail Gāzi and the account of ruler Kamesvar’s embracing Islamism.
1460-74 ,,. — Attack of the Kāmatā kingdom by Rahamat Khan and his defeat.
1479 ,,. — Relationship between the rulers of Kāmatā and Gauda.
1483 ,,. — Acknowledgment of supremacy of the Ḡom king by Visvasinha. Defeat of the ruler of Kāmatā by the ruler of Gauda and the former’s taking shelter in Assam.
1491 ,,. — Attack of Majlis Khan and killing Dalip Sāmanta.
1493 ,,. — Conquest of Kāmatāpur by Hosain Sāha at the time of Nilāmvara, the ruler of Kāmatā, and striking coins by him.

1497 " —Friendship between Visvasinha and the Ahom king.

1502 " —The inscription in mosque of Hosain Sah.

1505 " —Battle between Visvasinha and Tubarakh Khan.

1506 " —Re-attack of Tubarakh Khan and his victory.

1513 " —Extinction of Mahomedan occupation of Kâmatâpur.

1527 " —Fight between the Ahom soldiers and the soldiers of Gauda.

1533 " —Defeat of the soldiers of Gauda by the Ahom army. Death of Visvasinha. Narasinha's taking charge of the kingdom and his escape. Account of the visit of Sri Chaitanya Deva to Kâmarupa. Account of his death.

1533-34 " —Assumption of the rule of Kâmatâ by Naranârâyan.

1543 " —Beginning of quarrel between the Ahom king and the king of Kâmatâ. Account of striking coins by the Ahom king.

1546 " —Princes of Kâmatâ killed in battle with the Ahom army. Fight in various places.

1547 " —Invasion of Assam by the king of Kâmatâ and his defeat.

1548 " —Account of a terrible earthquake.

1549 " —Defeat of the king of Kâmatâ the battle in Assâm.
1558 A.D.—Attack of Kâmaṭâ and Kâmârâpana by Kalâpâhâr and his destruction of temples, etc.

1555 —Expulsion of Sucharuchand, the grandson of Nilâmvâra, by the king of Kâmaṭâ. Getting the Hanumandanda and the umbrella. Sending of messenger to Assam. Revolt of chieftains. Striking of coins by Naranârâyan. Beginning of the reign of emperor Akbar.

1556 —Return of messengers from Assam. Preparations for invasion of Assam.

1562 —Invasion of Assam by the king of Kâmaṭâ and beginning of war.

1563 —Battles in many places in Assam. Defeat of the Âhom king and his promise to pay tribute. Conclusion of treaty. Conquest of many kingdoms on the east. Change of the course of the Brahmaputra river. Permission given to the Khairam king to strike coins. Prohibition of striking coins in the name of the Jayanta king. [7] Bringing Kayasthas from the eastern country.

1564 —Invasion of Gauda by the king of Kâmaṭâ and his defeat. Bringing of Pundits from Gauda. Return of hostages of the Âhoms.

1565 —Reconstruction of the devastated temple of Kâmâkhyâ.

1566 —Attempt of the Âhom king to gain independence. Re-attack of Assam by the king of Kâmaṭâ and his defeat.

1567 A.D.—Birth of prince Laksminârâyan.
1568 A.D.—Composition of the grammar ‘Prayogratnamālā’. Death of Sri Sankara Deva.
1568-89 —Invasion of Kāmatā by Soleman Kararani.
1571 —Another attack of Assam by the king of Kāmatā and his defeat. Death of Sukhadvaja.
1575 —Taking shelter of the Pathans in the kingdom of Kāmatā. Occupation of Gauda by the Mughals.
1578 —Friendship established between the king of Kāmatā and the emperor of Delhi. Death of Kālāpāhār in battle.
1580 —Appointment of Todarmal as Subedar of Bengal. Joining of the king of Kāmatā with Māsum Khan and his attack on Gauda.
1581 —Bestowing the kingdom and the title of ‘Chhoto Raja’ to Raghudevānārayan.
1582 —Preparation of ‘Āsal jamā tumār’ by Todarmal. Occupation of the fort of Yasodal by Isā Khan.
1583 —Taking shelter of the Pathans in the kingdom of Kāmatā. Construction of the temple of Hayagrivamādhava under orders of Raghudeva. Appointment of Azir Koka as the Subedar of Bengal.
1584 —Attack on the kingdom of Kāmatā by Isā Khan. Appointment of Saliabāx Khan as Subedar of Bengal.
1585 —Construction of the temple of Pandunāths by Raghudevānārayan.
1586 —Visit of Ralph Fitch. Account of manufacture of silk and cotton cloth in the kingdom of Kāmatā.
1584-87 A.D.—Subjugation of the Pathans by Sáhbaz Khan and Wazir Khan and fight with Aniruddha.

1587 ,, —Death of Naranárāyan. Assumption of the kingdom of Kámata by Laksminárāyan, Striking of coins by Laksminárāyan.

1588 ,, —Striking of coins by Raghudevnárāyan.

1589 ,, —Appointment of Raja Mânsinha as the Subedar of Bengal.

1590 ,, —Death of Raja Todarmal.

1591-92 ,, —Sword bearing the name of emperor Akbar.

1592 ,, —Cannon of Raghudevnárāyan.

1596 ,, —Taking shelter under the emperor of Delhi by Raghudevnárāyan. Visit of Mânsinha to the kingdom of Kámata and his marriage with Prabhâbati Devi, the sister of Laksminárāyan. Death of Sri Mâdhava Deva. Account of a terrible earthquake. Friendship between the Raja of Dinajpur and Laksminárāyan.


1598 ,, —Death of Sree Dâmódardeva.

1599 ,, —Death of Isa Khan. Marriage of the Âhom king with the daughter of Raghudeva.

1600 ,, —Residence of Osman Khan in the fort of Âtâi.

1603 A.D.—Death of Raghudeva. Assumption of the reign of Kâmarupa by Pariksitnârâyân. Striking coins by Pariksit.

1604 " —Appointment of Abdul Mazid Asaf Khan as Subedar of Bengal.


1606 " —Composition of the work 'Kirât Parva'. Appointment of Kutubuddin Khan as the Subedar of Bengal.

1607 " —Appointment of Jahangir Kuli Khan as the Subedar of Bengal.

1608 " —Appointment of Eslam Khan as the Subedar of Bengal.

1609 " —Friendship between Eslam Khan and the king of Kâmatâ. Ghoraghat is the boundary of the Koch kingdom. Defeat of the Mughal General by Pariksit.

1609-11 " —Defeat of the Bârabhuiyâs by Eslam Khan.

1611-12 " —Cannon of Laksminârâyân.

1612 " —Attack of Kâmarupa by Mokram Khan and his joining with Laksminârâyân.

1615 A.D.—Revolt in the kingdom of Kāmarupa and Kāmatā. Administration of the kingdom by the prince of Kāmatā.

1616 —Compilation of 'the Kaumudías' (works on Smriti). Occupation of the Dimrua kingdom by the Áhom king.

1617 —Appointment of Ibrahim Khan as Subedar of Bengal. Revolt of the Mughal officers.


1620 —Staying of Laksminārāyan in Hajo. Occupation of Bengal by the rebel Sahzada Khuram (Sahajahan). Laksminārāyan takes his side. Account of the independence of the kingdom of Kāmatā. Composition of Baharistān-i-Ghaihi.

1626 —Staying of Laksminārāyan in Hajo. His meeting with Stephen Cacella. Visit of Cacella to Kāmatāpur. Rule of 'Gābur Sāha'.


1629 —Return of Stephen Cacella from Bhutan to the kingdom of Kāmatā.
1632 A.D.—Proposal of marriage of the Áhom king with the daughter of Laksminárâyán. 
Death of Birnárâyán. Prannárâyán becomes king of Kâmatâ (Cooch Behar).
Striking of coins by Prannárâyán.

1633 "—Composition of 'Resala-tos Sobada'. Striking of coins by Prannárâyán.

1634 "—Letter of the Áhom officer addressed to Nawab Ahlayar Khan.

1637 "—Fight of Prannárâyán in Assam on behalf of the Mughals and his striking coins.

1638 "—Attempt of Balinárâyán, the king of Durrung, to recover his father's kingdom. His death. Return of Prannárâyán from Assam.

1644 "—Practice of writing ओ before the names of living kings of Cooch Behar.

1645 "—Gift of land to a Brahmin by Prannárâyán at the time of a lunar eclipse. Use of 'Sinha chap' seal.

1646 "—The Brahmin Nazir of Prannárâyán. His execution of 'Amalnâmâ'.

1648 "—A copy of Akbarnâmâ (preserved in Patna).

1649 "—Inscription on a temple of Pratápamalla the king of Nepal and husband of Rupamati Devi the sister of Prannárâyán. The sign of a dot inscribed on the coins of Prannárâyán. Appointment of Sahasada Sûjâ as the Subodar of Bengal.

1650 "—Map of Blaeu,
1657 A.D.—Inscription on the door of the Poâ-makkâ mosque in Hajo. Illness of emperor Sahâjahan. Quarrels among his sons. Occupation of Kâmarupa (Koch Hajo) by the Âhom king and Prânnârâyan.

1658 —Preparation of Jamabandi by Suja. Battle with Prannârâyan by the Mughal officers and their defeat.

1659 —Battle between the Âhom king and the king of Cooch Behar regarding occupation of Koch Hajo. Defeat of the king of Cooch Behar. Visit of men sent by the Duke of Muscovoy to Bhutan.

1660 —Map of Vonden Brooke.

1661 —Occupation of Dacca and Ghoraghat by Prannârâyan. Invasion and occupation of Cooch Behar by Mirzumla. Escape of the king. Account of the conversion of the prince to Islamism. Manufacture of coins in 'Alamgir Nagar'.

1662 —Invasion of Assam by Mirzumla. Recovery of his kingdom by Prannârâyan.

1663 —Account of an earthquake lasting for half an hour (?). Composition of Tarikh-i-Assam.

1664 —Attempt of Sayesta Khan to attack Cooch Behar. The king's acknowledging submission. Promise to pay tribute to keep the kingdom safe. Sending of messengers to Assam by the king.

1686 " — Sending of messengers to Assam by the king of Cooch Behar.

1688 " — Visit of Raja Ram Sinha and Guru Teg Bahadur to Assam.

1670 " — Striking of coins in ‘Jayanta Nagar’.

1674 " — Ascertaining of the area of land in Cooch Behar by survey.

1676 " — Promulgation of order of the king bearing ‘Sinhachap’ seal.


1682 " — Assassination of Basudevnarayan. Mahinda-narayan becomes king.

1695 " — Invasion of Cooch Behar by Naib Subedar Bhabani Das and his annihilation with his soldiers.

1686 " — Rajguru Hatikanta Misra. Execution of Waqqa by Chhatra Nazir Yajnanarayan.

1687 " — Invasion of Cooch Behar by Foudar Bbhadat Khan. Treachery of the officers of the king.
1688 A.D.—Invasion of Cooch Behar by Fouzdar Nuruja Khan.

1693 —Invasion of Cooch Behar by the Mughal General, Jabardast Khan. Death of Mahindranarayan.


1695 —Invasion of Cooch Behar by Fouzdar Ibrahim Khan. Composition of 'Purani Asama Buranji'.

1697 —Execution of a Waqqa granting land in Cooch Behar by Bhujadeva. Execution of document bearing the 'Asse' seal by the king. Appointment of Sahjada Azim Ossvan as the Subedar of Bengal.

1698 —Invasion of Cooch Behar by Fouzdar Sayadat Ali and his defeat. Jabardast Khan leaves Bengal.


1700-1702 —Death of Raikats Jagadeva and Bhujadeva.

1704 —Rupnarayan becomes king. The posts of the Nazir, Dewan and Suba in Cooch Behar and the share of each in the kingdom. Account of the independent kingdom of Cooch Behar.

1706 —Gift of land to the Guru by the king on the occasion of solar eclipse.
1767 A.D.—Revenue of Chakla Boda and Furbabhag as written in the Duftar of the Canoongo of the emperor of Delhi.

1709 "—Striking of coins in Jayantanagar.

1710 "—Granting of a Waqqa by Satyanarayan. Execution of Waqqa by the king mentioning 58 Rajsaka.


1713 "—Conclusion of another treaty. Taking Ijara of the three Chaklas in the name of Santanarayan.

1714 "—Death of Rupnarayan. Upendranarayan becomes king. The area of the kingdom.

1720 "—Execution of Waqqa by Santanarayan and Satyanarayan.

1722 "—Death of Prannath the Raja of Dinajpur. Ramnath gets the zeindary. The Jamashbandi of Murshid Kuli Khan named "Jama Kamel Tumari".
1724 A.D.—Execution of Waqqa by Sántanárâyan.

1725 —Jamabandi of Nawâb Sujauddin.

1732 —Composition of ‘Manta-Khâbul-lahâb’ by Khâfi Khan.

1734 —Grant of Waqqa by Sántanárâyan. Composition of the work ‘Hastividyrârnava’ by Sukumar Kayet.


1738 —Lalîtnârâyan Gabur Nazir.

1745 —Occupation of Khaspur by Laksmichandra the prince of Kâehhâr.

1746 —Death of Sántanárâyan and appointment of Lalîtnârâyan as Chhatra Nazir. “Dhâlâ Jarip”.

1747-47 —Lalîtnârâyan Chhatra Nazir.

1758 A.D.—Death of the 6th Dalai Lama. Grant of a Perwana by Chhatra Nazir Rudranârayan.

1759 —Grant of a Perwana by Chhatra Nazir Rudranârayan. Copy of the manuscript ‘Sattvata Tantra’.


1763 —Death of king Upendranârayan. Devendra-nârayan becomes king.

1765 —The East India Company gets Dewani. Assassination of Devendranârayan. Dhair-yendranârayan becomes king.

1766 —‘Dhâlâ Jarip’.

1767 —Revolution in Bhutan, Devayadhur, the ruler of the country. Marriage of Dhair-yendranârayan.

1768 —Birth of Kumar Dharendranârayan. End of the rule of the Malla dynasty in Nepal.

1770 A.D.—Rajendranârâyan becomes king and appoints Bijendranârâyan as Dewan. Influence of Devayadhur. The mint of Cooch Behar transferred to Bhutan. 'Devatâkâ' coined in Bhutan. Conclusion of a treaty between the Company and the Nawab of Bengal. Mr. Gross becomes the Supervisor in Rungpur.

1771 —Attempt of the Company to realise revenue directly from Bengal. Raikat Darpadeva.


1773 —Fixing the boundaries of the kingdom of Cooch Behar in the letters of Mr. Purling and Mr. Hastings. Conclusion of a treaty between the king and the Company. Victory of the Company in Bhutan war. Recovery of the kingdom. Preparation of Hastbud, and ascertainment of the dues of the Company. Right of the king to strike coins. The amount of Peshkas of Raikat Darpadeva. Raids by 'Sannyasi and Fakir dacoits'. Striking of 40 to 50 thousand coins in the king's mint.


1778 —Defeat of the Chaudhuris in the case for the possession of Chaklajat. The rule for realisation of revenue from the zamindars of Rungpur. Demand of Hastbuds of the Chaklajat from the king.

1779 —Case between the Devaraja and Kanta Babu. The king is prohibited from arresting offenders in the Duars. Case of Loknath Nandi against the king. Attempt of the Naib Suba to have civil and criminal jurisdiction in Bengal. Prohibition of sending Narayani coins to Munsidabad. Printing of Rennels' map. Resolution of the Governor General to keep amity with the Bhutiyas. Debt of the king.

1781—Sarvānanda Gosvami is the ‘Mokhtar’ of the Maharani.

1782—Raids by ‘Fakir and Sannyasi dacoits.’ Prohibition from the Company to displease Devaraja.


1786 "—Appointment of Mr. Macdowall as the Collector of Rungpur. Efforts of Marichmati. Attempt on behalf of the Company to suppress the dacoits.

1788 A.D.—Enquiry by the Nawabi Adalat and the Commissioners Mercer and Chauvet regarding the seizure of the king. Acknowledgment of the rights of the king regarding striking coins and the genealogical table in the report of the Commissioners. Publication of the order regulating succession to kingship. Trial of the persons accused for seizure of the king. Attack of Tibet by the king of Nepal. Translation of the history by Gladwin.

1789 " —Support of the report of the Commissioners by the Government. Raids of the dacoits. The Company take charge of the Administration of Cooch Behar.

1790 " —Account of Jalpesvar in the report of Mr. Purling. Ascertainment of revenue of the three Chaklas. Account of the invalid Brahmoottar of Gosvami and Lahiri. End of the dual administration under the management by the Company. The Company get all powers. The Company strike coins in the name of the emperor of Delhi. Support of the resolution regarding Cooch Behar of the Commissioners and the Board by the Directors.

1791 " —Nomination of the king of Bijui by the Devaraja. Mental distress of Khagendra-narayan. Composition of “Samudra-narayaner Vansavali”
1792 A.D.—Composition of "An Account of Assam" by Dr. Wade. Attack of Nepal by the Chinese soldiers. Order prohibiting the entrance of Indians to Tibet. Declaration of independence by the king of Durrung. Preparation of certified copies of the old Sunnuds of Cooch Behar at Rungpur.

1793 "—Determination of the permanent revenue of the three Chaklas.

1794 "—Prohibition of trial by the king of offences committed by European British subjects. Raids by Nepali dacoits.

1795 "—End of the revolt of raiyats in Assam. Joynath Ghose joins his post under the king.

1797 "—Preparation of genealogical table of the king by Paramananda Tarkalankar.

1800 "—The Bhutiyas get the Taluks Majherdabri, Bholka and others. Death of Maharani Kâmatesvari. Discovery of many blank papers bearing the seal of the king. Composition of "Kharganârâyaner Vanaârvali".

1801 "—Account of the deception practised by Sarvânanda Goswami written by the king.

1802 "—Adverse criticism by the officers of the Company regarding the interpretation of the Cooch Behar treaty. Acknowledgement of the right of the king to strike coins.

1803 "—Composition of 'Upakathâ' by Maharaj Harendraârâyan and the genealogical table given in the same.
1806 A.D.—Stopping the mint of the king by the Company.

1808. "—Visit to Kâmatâpur of Dr. Buchanan Hamilton and the compilation of the genealogical table of the royal family. Raids by the Bhutiyas on the frontier of Cooch Behar. Death of Marichmati Aye,


1811 "—Raids by the Bhutiyas on the frontier of Cooch Behar. Rammohan Ray, the Dewan of Mr. Digby. Visit of Mr. Manning to Bhutan.

1813 "—Further adverse criticism regarding interpretation of Cooch Behar treaty.

1815 "—Kisanakanta Mission. The Bhutiyas get Taluks Parorpar, Tapsikhata etc. False statement of the Bhutiyas regarding quarrel with the king and their laying blame on Rammohan Ray and Hemayetulla

1816 "—Favourable criticism of the interpretation of the Cooch Behar Treaty.

1817 "—Extinction of the occupation of the king in the Duars except in some Châlás according to the decision of Mr. Scott.
1819 A.D.—The Bhutiyas get Chamurchi. Adverse report of Mr. Scott regarding the rights of the king to rule.

1820 —Heavy floods. The Mansai river begin to flow through Kâmatâpur.

1821 —Further attempt of the king to strike coins.

1823 —Composition of Râjopâkhyâna begins.

1824 —Composition or copying of the manuscript “Gosânimangal”.

1827 —Prohibition on behalf of the Company to the king’s realising tolls from plying boats on the Tista and the Sankos rivers.

1828 —The king again attempts to strike coins.

1830 —The East India Company occupy the kingdom of Kâchhâr.

1832 —Extinction of Bhutiya Mela in Rungpur. Bhutiya raids on the frontier of the kingdom.

1835 —First issue of the Company’s own coins. The East India Company occupy the kingdom of Jayantia.

1836 —Revolt of Hargovind in the Duars. Orders prohibiting receipt of the Narayani coins by the Company.

1838 —Pemberton Mission. Prohibition of the currency of Sikka rupees within the dominion of the Company.
1839 A.D.—Incomplete copy of 'Rajopâkhyân'. Preparation of three genealogical tables.

1840—Remark of Raikat Sarvadev regarding acceptance of 'Kanyâpâtri' in the royal family of Cooch Behar. Composition of "Gandharvanârâyana Vanaâvali". Trial of the Panga succession case.

1841—Marriage of Maharaja Shibendranârâyana. Occupation of the Assam Duars by Lord Auckland. Preparation of map by Mr. Tassin.

1842—Re-occupation of Ambari-Falakata by the Governor.

1843—Repairs to 'Lolârka Kunda' at Benares by Maharaja Shibendranârâyana and fixing an inscribed tablet there. Application to the Agent By Dayâmâyâ Debya regarding Brahmottar.

1844—Bhutiya raids on the Cooch Behar frontier.

1845—Further orders of the Government to close the mint at Cooch Behar.

1848—Oppression of the subjects by the Bhutiyas in the frontier of the State. Statement of Dr. Campbell regarding the religious views of the Raikat family. Death of Raikat Sarvadeva.

1849—Report of Major Jenkins containing history of Cooch Behar.

1853—Account of the previous currency of Narayani coins in Assam.
1857 A.D.—Oppression by the Bhutiyas on the northern portion of the State. Sepoy Mutiny in the territory of the Company.

1858—Death of Munshi Joynath Ghose. Bhutiya raids in the State.

1859—Preparation by the Magistrate of Cooch Behar of a list of atrocities perpetrated by the Bhutiyas. Proposal of the Agent of the North Eastern Frontier Province to occupy the Duars. Composition of the work "Beharodanta".

1860—Copy of Râjopâkhyâna.

1861—Preparation of a list of atrocities committed by the Bhutiyas.

1862—Attack on the Bhutiyas by the soldiers of the Maharaja. Bhutiya raids in the frontier of the State. New interpretation of the Cooch Behar Treaty by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The Government confers the right of adopting a son upon the Maharaja.

1863—Imprisonment of the residents of Cooch Behar in Bhutan. Eden Mission and its result. Discovery of coins, sword and cannon in Gosânimâri. Composition of 'Rajvansâvali'.


1866 " —Currency of the Government coins in Cooch Behar.

1867 " —Stoppage of cultivation of opium in the State of Cooch Behar. Account of Danial and Geyasuddin in the Calcutta Review.

1869 " —Printing of the report of Mercier and Chauvet. Compilation of 'One authoritative paper on the early History of Cooch Behar'.


1872 " —Criticism of Mr. Glazier of the map of Major Rennel.


1873 " —Praise of the Cooch Behar State army by the Government.


1883 —Captain Hedayet Ali, the Commander of the State forces, gets reward for the Bhutan war. Extinction of the Maharaja’s own postal department. Composition of “Kochbihar rajyer sanksipta vivaran”.

1884 —Printing of the second volume of “the Cooch Behar Select Records”.

1885 —Decision of the Privy Council regarding the adoption case of the Raikat family.

1893 —Composition of ‘Koch Kings of Kâmarupa’ by Mr. Gait.

1894 —The Bijni Succession Case.

1895 —‘Kochhibarer itihâs’ in the introduction to Damodara Charita.

1896 —Determination of the English Spelling of ‘Cooch Behar’.

1897 —Terrible earthquake.

1899 —Printing of ‘Gosâmimangal’.

1901 —Old history of Cooch Behar published in the journal ‘Asâmbanti’.
1903 A.D. — Printing of 'The Cooch Behar State and its Land Revenue Settlement'.

1905. — Extinction of the post of the Dharmaraja in Bhutan. Tangsu Penlow gets the kingdom.

1918 — Composition of the work "The Resettlement of the Town of Cooch Behar".

1923 — Sradh of Maharaja Jitendra Narayan.

1929 — Introduction of the figure of a tiger in place of that of a lion in the Coat of Arms.