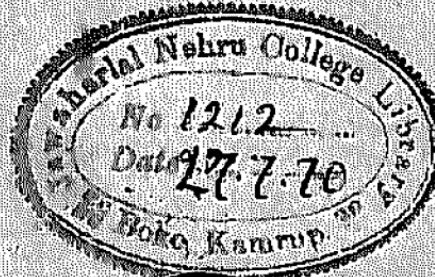


সামৰী অসম বুৰঞ্জী

সম্পাদক

আশুৰ্য্যকুমাৰ ভূঁগো

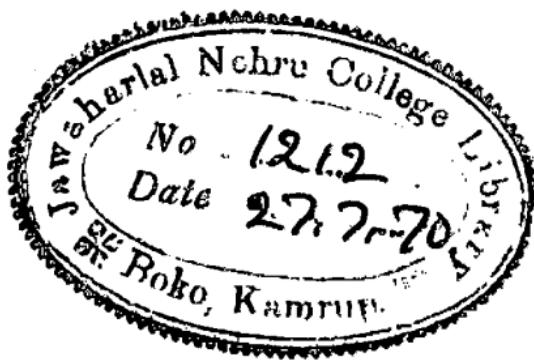


প্রকাশন বিভাগ

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

সাতসৱী অসম বুরঞ্জী

SATSARI ASSAM BURANJI



THE SEVEN INCORPORATED CHRONICLES

FIRST CHRONICLE. From Khunlung and Khunlai to Sujinpha
Arjun Sarujana Dihingia Raja.

SECOND CHRONICLE. From Swarganarayan Raja to Suhungmung
Dihingia Raja, also known as Oparjana Dihingia Raja.

THIRD CHRONICLE. From Oparjana Dihingia Raja to Swargadeo
Pramatta Singha.

FOURTH CHRONICLE. From Oparjana Dihingia Raja to Swargadeo
Gaurinath Singha.

FIFTH CHRONICLE. Swargadeos Jayadhwaj Singha and Chakra-
dhwaj Singha.

SIXTH CHRONICLE. From King Kamaleswar Singha to the resump-
tion of the territories of Maharaja Purandar Singha by
the East India Company.

SEVENTH CHRONICLE. Rajniti, or an account of the insignias
and distinctions of the officers and nobles of the Ahom court.

সাতসাৰী অসম বুৰঞ্জী

সাতধন পুৰণি অসম বুৰঞ্জীৰ সমষ্টি
সাৰাংশৰে সৈতে

সম্পাদক
শ্রীমুহৃষ্যকুমাৰ ভুঁঝু

SATSARI ASSAM BURANJI

A collection of seven old Assamese Buranjis or chronicles
with Synopses in Assamese

Edited by

SURYYA KUMAR BHUYAN,
M.A., B.L. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Lit. (Lond.)



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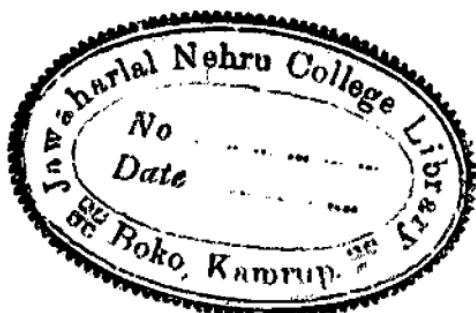
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ଆଗକଥା

ଡକ୍ଟର ଶ୍ରୀମୂର୍ତ୍ତ୍ୟକୁମାର ଭୁଣ୍ଡା ସମ୍ପାଦିତ ସାତଥିନି ମୂଲ୍ୟରାନ ବୁବଞ୍ଜୀବ
ସମାପ୍ତି “ସାତସବୀ ଅସମ ବୁବଞ୍ଜୀ”ଖନି ଗୁରାହାଟୀ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ପ୍ରକାଶନ
ବିଭାଗର ଯୋଗେଦି ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବର ବାବେ ଦିଲ୍ଲା କାରଣେ ଡକ୍ଟର ଭୁଣ୍ଡା-
ଦେରକ ଧର୍ମବାଦ ଜ୍ଞାପନ କରିଲୋ । ଇତିମଧ୍ୟେ ଅନେକଥିନି ପୁରୁଷ
ଅସମ ବୁବଞ୍ଜୀ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୈ ଗଲେଓ ଇହାତ ସମ୍ମିରିଷ୍ଟ ପୁରୁଷ କେଇଥିନିଯେ
ଅସମର ଇତିହାସତ ନତୁନ ଆଲୋକସମ୍ପାଦ କରିବ ବୁଲି ଆଶା କରା
ହେଛେ ।

ପ୍ରକାଶନ ବିଭାଗ,
ଗୁରାହାଟୀ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ
୧୫ ଆଗଷ୍ଟ, ୧୯୬୦

ଶ୍ରୀବିବିଦ୍ଧିକୁମାର ବକରା



P R E F A C E

The Assamese word *Satsari* denotes a necklace of seven strings, each consisting of gems or pearls or beads of gold. The title *Satsari Assam Buranji* therefore indicates a collection of seven chronicles of Assam revealing valuable facts and information about the past history of the country.

The seven constituent chronicles have been obtained at different times, from different places and persons. Each chronicle was compiled under independent auspices, and it is different from the rest in respect of the length of the period it covers and in the details of the events recorded in it. The description is mutually supportive in substance, and some facts not recorded in one are incorporated in another. The collection as a whole deals with the history of Assam from the earliest ancestors of the Ahom sovereigns to the resumption of the territories of Raja Purandar Singha by the East India Company in 1838. The seventh chronicle throws light on the order of precedence followed in the court of the Ahom monarchs.

The seven chronicles incorporated in *Satsari Assam Buranji* are :

FIRST CHRONICLE : Assam Buranji from Khunlung and Khunlai to Sujinpha Arjun Dihingia Raja, by Atan Buragohain Rajmantri Dangaria. Period 569-1677 A.D. The relevant manuscript was obtained from Shri Jaichandra Bargohain, B.A., of the Barukial Bargohain family, Chunpora, Sibsagar District. Information about this chronicle was first received from Shri Lila Gogoi, B.A., Cherekapar, Sibsagar. Another version of the chronicle had been obtained from the family of the late Pundit Hemchandra Goswami, and inserted in *Deodhai Asam Buranji*, edited by the present writer, and published by the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies in 1932. The earlier version ends with the reign of King Pratap Singha, whereas the present version continues till the reign of Arjun Dihingia Raja. The second version is more detailed than the first.

SECOND CHRONICLE : Assam Buranji from Swarganarayan Raja to Suhungmung Dihingia Raja, also known as Oparjana Dihingia Raja. Period 1133-1539 A.D. The original manuscript was in possession of Shri Bhadrakanta Gogoi of Chekial Mouza, Golaghat, and a transcript was prepared by the late Pundit Hemchandra Goswami during his deputation in 1912-13 for collection of old puthis. This transcript is now in the Library of the D.H.A.S.

THIRD CHRONICLE : Assam Buranji from Oparjana Dihingia Raja to Swargadeo Pramatta Singha. Period 1497-1751 A.D. The manuscript was obtained by Pundit Hemchandra Goswami in 1912-13 from Shri-shri Adhikar of Bengena-ati Satra in Majuli. A transcript was prepared in 1925 for the present editor by Sriman Nabin Chandra Sarma and Purandar Sarma of Mangaldai who were then students of the Cotton College, Gauhati. The manuscript is now in the Library of the D.H.A.S.

FOURTH CHRONICLE : Assam Buranji from Oparjana Dihingia Raja to Swargadeo Gaurinath Singha. Period 1497-1795. The manuscript was obtained by Shri Basudeb Mishra from Srijuta Jayantipriya Devi Medhiani of Barpetai. It is now in the Library of the D.H.A.S.

FIFTH CHRONICLE : Assam Buranji relating to the reigns of Swargadeos Jayadhwaj Singha and Chakradhwaj Singha. Period 1648-1670 A.D. The transcript was obtained by me from Shri Umanath Gohain, B.A., while he was Sub-deputy Collector at Nalbari in 1925.

SIXTH CHRONICLE : Assam Buranji from King Kamaleswar Singha to the resumption of the territories of Raja Purandar Singha by the East India Company. Period 1795-1838. In 1925, Shri Umanath Gohain, then Sub-Deputy Collector at Nalbari, made over to me a few pages of a transcript of the English translation of an Ahom Buranji by Raisahib Golap Chandra Barua. The portion relating to the last phase of Ahom rule was translated by me into Assamese as chronicles dealing with the period are not readily available. The portion was published in the Assamese

magazin Awahon, Calcutta, Saka 1855, Volume IV, Numbers 10 and 11.

SEVENTH CHRONICLE : Assam Buranji, generally known as *Rajniti*, containing an account of the insignias and distinctions of the officers and nobles of the Ahom court, and also the rules of precedence observed by them. The manuscript was obtained by the late Shri Anandiram Gohain, B.A., from Shri Jung Bahadur Handiqui. It is now in the Library of the D.H.A.S.

The chronicles constitute an invaluable repository of the old Assamese ways of expression ; and they reveal many forms and vocables which are gradually becoming obsolete. The facts give us an insight into the inner working of the mind of the Assamese, and into the measures they adopted for tiding over grave and momentous situations.

The chronicles are indispensable for the study of the political, constitutional and diplomatic history of Assam ; they also throw light on its social, religious and economic history ; and on its relations with Mogul India, Bengal, Cooch Behar, Cachar, Jayantia, and the tribes of the frontier. We also come across the origin of many innovations and reforms relating to rural reconstruction, taxation, the paik system, and names of places. At every stage of the long-drawn history of Assam we get revelations about Assam's matchless love of independence, its wonderful capacity for rehabilitation and recoulement, specially during its conflicts with the Muslims. The chronicles also give us a glimpse into the tactful handling by Assam of its strategic inter-territorial relations and problems. There are besides numerous episodes and stories, brimming with human touches, which can be suitably shaped into poems and dramas.

Our editorial intervention has been limited to the presentation of a correct text of each chronicle, to the division of the contents into paragraphs, and to the provision of a heading to each paragraph. The headings have been reproduced in a continuous form in the Table of Contents from which the reader will get an idea of the progress of the events recorded in each chronicle. The task of compiling a connected narrative,

based on the materials derived from the several chronicles, is left to the enterprise of a future scholar.

My thanks are due to Shri Jaichandra Bargohain, B.A., for lending the manuscript of the first chronicle ; to the Department of historical and Antiquarian Studies in Assam for lending the transcript of the second chronicle, and the manuscripts of the third, fourth and seventh chronicles ; to Shri Umanath Gohain, B.A., now Retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jorhat, for placing at my disposal the transcripts representing the fifth and sixth chronicles ; to Shri Hemrath Barman and Shri Kamalananda Bardoloi for help in the preparation of the press-copy ; to the publication Department, Gauhati University, for selecting this book for publication ; to Shri Keshav Mahanta, B.A., and Mrs. Preeti Barua, M.A., of the Publication Department, G.U., for help in revising the proofs, and to Professor Birinchi Kumar Barua and Dr. Maheswar Neog of the Assamese Department, G.U., for their interest in the matter of bringing out this book.

A synopsis in Assamese has been inserted in Appendix B to help the reader in following the trend of the narratives recorded in the several chronicles.

Company Bagan Road,
GAUHATI, ASSAM
The 30th July 1960

SURYA KUMAR BHUYAN



সম্মানকৰ পাত্ৰি

সাতখন পূৰ্বি হাতেলিখা অসম বুঝী একেলগ কৰি “মাতৃসবী অসম
বুঝী” নাম দি এই গ্ৰন্থ প্ৰকাশ কৰা হল। পূৰ্বে আকাশিত কেইৱাখনিও
বুঝীক ‘অসম বুঝী’ বোলা হৈছে। এটদৰে একে নাম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে
ইখনৰ পৰা সিধনক পৃথক কৰিবলৈ টান হৈ পৰে। ইখন সিধন বুঝীৰ
পাৰ্শক্যৰ সঙ্গে দিবৰ নিয়মিতে প্ৰতিধন অসম বুঝীক এটি সুকীয়া নামেৰে
অভিহিত কৰিলে অভি সুবিধা হৈল। এই উদ্দেশ্যে “মাতৃসবী অসম বুঝী”
নামকৰণ কৰা হৈছে। অৱশ্যে ইয়াৰ অসুৰ্গত প্ৰতিধন বুঝীৰে সুকীয়া নাম
নিদি, অথবাম বুঝী, দ্বিতীয়ধন বুঝী, এই অনুজ্ঞে আধ্যা দিয়া হৈছে।

“মাতৃসবী অসম বুঝী”ৰ প্ৰতিধন বুঝীৰ ঘটনাবলীৰ বিবৃতিৰ কাল
বেলেগ, বধ—

প্ৰথমখন বুঝী।—শূন্যুৎ-শূন্যাইবপৰা চূজিনকা অৰ্জন দিহিকীয়া
বজালৈকে, একেক সকজনা দিহিকীয়া বজাও বোলে। শুষ্ঠাক—
১৬১-১৬১১।

দ্বিতীয়খন বুঝী।—আদিবজা দৰ্গনারামপৰা চূহঃসুঃ দিহিকীয়া বজালৈকে,
একেক উপবজনা দিহিকীয়া বজাও বেলে। শুষ্ঠাক—১৬৩৭-১৬৩৯।
তৃতীয়খন বুঝী।—ওপবজনা দিহিকীয়া বজাবপৰা প্ৰবৰ্তনিঃহ দৰ্গনৰে-
লৈকে। শুষ্ঠাক—১৪১১-১৫১।

চতুর্থখন বুঝী।—ওপবজনা দিহিকীয়া বজাবপৰা গৌৰীনাথসিংহ
দৰ্গনৰলৈকে। শুষ্ঠাক—১৪১১-১৫১৫।

পঞ্চমখন বুঝী।—দৰ্গনৰ অৱৰ্বজনসিংহ আৰু চক্ৰবৰ্জনসিংহ। শুষ্ঠাক—
১৬৪৮-১৬৫০।

ষষ্ঠখন বুঝী।—দৰ্গনৰ কমলেখৰসিংহপৰা মহারাজ পুৰুষলজ্জিতুল উজনি

ଅମୟର କବିତାଙ୍ଗୀରୀ ଶାସନର ସମାପ୍ତିଲୈକେ । ପୃଷ୍ଠା—୧୧୯-୧୮୩୮ ।

ମଧ୍ୟମଧ୍ୟ ବୁଝି ।—ଆହୋମ ବୁଗବ ଭିନ-ଭିନ ବିବରାବ ମର୍ଦ୍ୟାଦା ।
ଏକେଜନା ବଜାବ ବାଜାବ ସଟନାରଲୀ, ଉପରୀ-ଓପରିକେ କେବାଖନିଓ ବୁଝିତ
ପୋରା ଥାର, ସଥା,—

ଚୁକାକାବ ପୂର୍ବୀର ବଜାସକଳ, ଶ୍ରୀମଧନ ଆକ ଦିତୀରଥନ ବୁଝିତ ।

ଚୁକାକା ବଜା, ଶ୍ରୀମଧନ ଆକ ଦିତୀରଥନ ବୁଝିତ ।

ଚତୁର୍ଥମୁଣ୍ଡ ଦିହିନୀରୀ ବଜା,—ଶ୍ରୀମ, ଦିତୀର, ତୃତୀର ଆକ ଚତୁର୍ଥରଥନ ବୁଝିତ ।

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭାଗବତ—ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭାଗବତ—ଶ୍ରୀମ, ତୃତୀର, ଆକ ଚତୁର୍ଥରଥନ ବୁଝିତ ।

ଅର୍ଥବଜାନିଃଶ ଆକ ଚତୁର୍ଥବଜାନିଃଶ 'ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭାଗବତ—ଶ୍ରୀମ, ତୃତୀର, ଚତୁର୍ଥ ଆକ
ପଞ୍ଚମରଥନ ବୁଝିତ ।

ଉଦୟାଦିତ୍ୟାସିଃବଗବା ଚୁଲିକକା ଲବାବଜାଲୈକେ,—ତୃତୀଯ ଆକ ଚତୁର୍ଥରଥନ
ବୁଝି ।

ଗାନ୍ଧାରବ ସିଂହ ଆକ କ୍ରମନିଃଶ ସର୍ଗଦେବ,—ତୃତୀଯ ଆକ ଚତୁର୍ଥରଥନ ବୁଝି ।

ଶିରନିଃଶ ଆକ ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭାଗବତ—ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭାଗବତ—ତୃତୀଯ ଆକ ଚତୁର୍ଥରଥନ ବୁଝି ।

ଏକେଟା ସଟନା ଭିନ-ଭିନ ବୁଝିତ ବେଶେଗ ସକଳେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହୈଛେ, ଏଥର୍ଗତ କିମ୍ବା
କଥା ଆହେ ବିଧିନି କଥା ଆନନ୍ଦନାତ ନାହିଁ ।

ଶ୍ରୀପତ୍ରଭ ପତିଥନ ବୁଝିର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ସଟନାରଲୀର ମଞ୍ଚ ଭାଲିକା ଦିଲା
ହୈଛେ । ତାବଗବା, କୋନ ବଜାବ ଦିନର କି କି ସଟନା ସଟିଛିଲ, ଆକ ଏକେଟା
ସଟନାକେ ଭିନ-ଭିନ ବୁଝି-ଲିଖକେ କେନେକେ ଲିପିବକ କବିହେ ତାବେ ବିଶ୍ୱେ
ଜାନିବ ପରା ଥାବ । ଏହି ସାତୋଧନ ବୁଝିର ସଟନାମହୃଦ ଯିଲାଇ ଏକେବଳ କବି
ଆହୋମ ବୁଗବ ଏଥର ଧାରାବାହିକ ବୁଝି ମଂକଳ କବିବ ପାରି । ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
କୋଣେ ଉତ୍ସୋଗୀ ଝିଜିହାସିକେ ଏହି କାମ ହାତତ ଲବ ବୁଲି ଆଣା କବିଲେ ।
ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନେ ଇହାକେ କବ ପାରି ଯେ "ସାତୁମରୀ ଅମୟ ବୁଝି" ଲାଇଲେ ଆହୋମ ଦିନର
ଆଦିବଗବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଲୈକେ ଭାଲ ଆଭାସ ପୋରା ଥାବ, ଆକ ତାବ ଲଗାତେ ଅମୟିରୀ
ବୁଝି ବଚନାବ ପଢ଼ି, ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାଳର ମାତ୍ର-କଥା, ନାନାନ ବୀର୍ଜନୈତିକ ମହଞ୍ଚ
ମୟାଧାନବ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ, ଦେଶର ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ଆକ ମାଧ୍ୟାଧିକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଵାରା, ଏହିବୋବବ
ବିଶ୍ୱେତ ଜାନିବ ପରା ନାହିଁ ।

"ସାତୁମରୀ ଅମୟ ବୁଝିର ସଟନାରଲୀ ବର୍ଣନ । ହେତେ ଭାଲେଖାନ ଉତ୍ସୋଧ୍ୟୋଗ୍ୟ
ବାକ୍ୟ ପୋରା ଥାର, ତାବେ ଗୋଟାହେବେକ ବୁଝିରାର ତଥା ତୁଲି ଦିଲା ହଲ ।—

- (১) তাৰপৰা আহি নামকিৱো পাৰ হল, ধামজ্ঞান গালেছি। তাতে মাঝুহ লেখি চালে। শবিল ভিনিকুৰি, সাঙ্গন হৰাল। পাঠে বজাদেৱেৰে বোলে,—“বি যৰে, যাক পাঞ্জি, বাটত দি কথা হয়, পঙ্গিতে লিখি থব।” ছেদ ১।
- (২) নামি অহাতকৈ হৰাপোৱা মাঝুহতহে আপাহ পাৱ। সেইবেলাৰপৰা মাঝুহ মিহলি হগ। তাৰে জীৱতি-গুভতি মিত্ৰ কৰিলে। পূৰ্বে আহোতে তিকতা অহা নাই। এতিয়াহে তিকতা হল। ছেদ ১২।
- (৩) সিইতলে মাঝুহ পঢ়াও। দেখাদেখি হৱো, সিইত আহোক। আমি উজনি বাস্যৰপৰা আহিছেঁ। আমি মিত্ৰ হব খেঁজো। সিবোৰ হৈছে ধানগিৰি, আমি আলহি। আমাক গাঞ্জ-চুইখনবে পৰিচয় কৰিব লাগে। ছেদ ১৪।
- (৪) আত অনন্তবে বৰাহীৱে আলচি শাকপাত ধৰিব মোগান দিৰ ধৰিলে। বোলে,—“আনব বজহ নহয়। দেও-মাঝুহ বুলি কলেহি, স্বৰূপে কয়। ই আহয়। আক আনবে সম নহয়।” এইবুলি অহাদোৱাকৈ থাকে। মৰাণও ধৰি ভাবকৈ দিয়ে। তাৰেপৰাহে আহোম বোলে। ছেদ ১১।
- (৫) চুঞ্চাইতে আহি থাকে, বজায়েবে কথা হৈ থাকে। বজা বামুণহতক বাদ কৰাই বজ চাই থাকে। সি চুঞ্চাইতে কথা শুনি বাদ কৰাই চালে, সি বাজকথা বাৰ্তা কলে, গজা-জগজাথৰ কথা, দেশবো কথা কলত হিন্দুদেৱ বুলি দৈ আহিবলৈ দিলে। ছেদ ১।
- (৬) দিখো কোথে সৌধা পাটমালি ভিতৰ কৰি নগব মেৰাই গড় বাঞ্চি লৈ তাতে এৰব মাঝুহ শুচাৰ নোৱাৰিলে। ভাক হেমনা বুলি থাতে। সি কঢ়নধাৰমুক্ত নাতি, দীঘীবঞ্চ। বজাকো বৰকথা থাতে। সি বোলে, যোৰ আবা কটা যাচি, বজা কি ? এই নিষিতে নামকালে গড় কিছু ধও হৈ—ধাকিল। সি শবিলতহে গড় বাঞ্চিব পাৰিলে। এজেকেহে হেমনবাৰী বোলে, এতিয়াও। বজায়ে নগবৰ গড়ঞ্চাৰ নাম দিলে। ছেদ ১৮।
- (৭) বহুদিন ধাকি চিন ধৰিব নোৱাৰিলত সবে বোলে, যই বামুণ। এজেকে বজাদেৱেৰে বিচাৰিব দিলে। লেকাই বৰবৰা বিচাৰ কৰিব।

ସାବ ଗୁଚାବ ଲାଗେ ଗୁଚାବ, ସାବ ବାଖିବ ଲାଗେ ବାଖିବ । ପାତେ ସେଇକଥେ ଲେକାଯେ କରିଲେ । କତୋ ଭାଙ୍ଗନର ଗୁଚିଲ, କତୋ ଅତ୍ୟ ଜାତିର ଧାକିଲ । କତୋରେ ଶପେ କତୋରେ ବବ ଦିଲେ । ଏହି ନିମିଷେସେ ଲଙ୍ଘନର ଗିରି ଲେକାଇ ଛେଟିଆ ବୁଲି କଥ ॥ ଛେଦ ୬୪ ॥

(୮) ଉତ୍ସବତ ହାତୀ ଧରିବିଲେ ବବଗୋହାଇକ ପଠାଲେ । ପାତେ ଭୂଞ୍ଜାଇତବ ପୋନେ ହାତୀ ଗଲ । ସେଇ ଦାଇତ ଭୂଞ୍ଜାଇତକ କାଟିଲେ । ବବାମୀ ଏଟା ଆନିଲେ । ଏକୋ ନକବି କପ କାପୋବ ଦି ପଠାଲେ ॥ ଛେଦ ୧୧ ॥

(୯) ଗଡ଼ଗାଣ ମେବାଇ ବାହଗଡ଼ ବାନ୍ଧି ଦହଖାନ ଦୁରାବ ଦିଲେ, ତିନି ଠାଇତ ସିଂହଦୁରାବ ଦିଲେ । ଏହି ଆପାହତେ ବବବବୀ ନାମ ଗୁଚାଇ ଶୁକଟୀ ତାମୂଳୀକ ବବବକରା ପାତିଲେ, ଜେଉବା ଝେଟିବର ଭାଲ ଦେଖି ॥ ଛେଦ ୧୫ ॥

(୧୦) ରୌମାବିରାମେ ବୋଲେ,—‘ଚାବ ଭାଗର ଏଙ୍ଗାଗ ସମ୍ମ ଦେବତାଲେ ଦିଲେ କିନୋ ଦୁଖ ବାଜେ ପାଇ ?’ ଏହିବୁଲି ବଜାକ କଲତ ବଜା ବୋଲେ, ଭାଲେହେ ବୁଲିଛ, ଭୟେ ନିଯମକୈ ଦିବି । ସେଇ ବହବତେ ନିଯମ କବି ହାଟିବ-ଘାଟିବ-କାଟିବ ମୁଗାଚୋଜିବ ବିଲବ ଦୁଖ ନୋପୋଇବା କବି କାଟିଲ ଲଗାଲେ । ଭାବେପବାହେ କାଟିଲ ହଲ ॥ ଛେଦ ୮୧ ॥

(୧୧) ମୋର ମଣି ଆନ୍ତି ଥୁବିଯା ଆଦି ନିପିଙ୍କିବ । ଏନେ ସବ ନେମାଜିବ । ଆହମବୋ ଯି ଯିମାନର ମାତ୍ରହ ମେଇଯାନେହେ କରିବ । ବଜା ଶୁନିଲେ କାଟିଯ । ଗୁଣୀ ଦିରା କାପୋବ ନଡ଼ା ମେଥେଲୋ ଯି ପିଙ୍ଗେ ନଡ଼ାଚୋଲା ତାକ କାଟିଯ । ଏହି ନିବନ୍ଧ ଦିଲେ ॥ ଛେଦ ୮୩ ॥

(୧୨) ବଜା ପାତେ ବାପୁତ ଆଖ୍ୟ କବି ହରିମନ୍ଦିବ କବି ଆପୁନି ଆର୍ଦନ କବେ । ପଦ୍ମ-ପୁରାଣର ଜନକବ ଆଖ୍ୟାନବ ପଦ କରିଲେ ଆନୋ ପଦ-ପୋହାବ କବେ ॥ ଛେଦ ୧୦ ॥

(୧୩) ପାତେ ଆଶାବ ଚାବି ମାତ୍ରହେ ବୋଲେ,—“ସମ୍ମ ଯହାବାଜିବ ବଳ ବୀର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଟୁଟିଲେହେ ଭିନ୍ତେ କାଟିବାକ ଭାଲ । ଭୁଇଆଇନି ପକଦାରେ ବାଜିକ ଦିନ କାହାନି କବେ ? ଆଶାବ କଥାବେ କାହାନି ଯହାବାଜା ଭୋଶାବ ବାଜ୍ୟ ଯାବିଛେ ? ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରବ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାହାନି ହଷ୍ଟିଦର୍ଶ ଗାଜେ ? ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରବ ପଥେ କାହାନି ହଷ୍ଟି ଅହାଶୋରା କବେ ? ବାନ୍ଧବ ମୁଖେ କି ନାରିକଳ ଭାଟେ ? ଆମି ଡିକ୍ଷୁକ, ଡିକ୍ଷା କବି ଭୋଶାବ ବାଜ୍ୟତ ହୁବେ । ଭୋଶାବ ଯେଇ ଇଚ୍ଛା ଭାକେ କବା ॥” ଛେଦ ୧୩୧ ॥

(୧୪) ପଟେଖ୍ବୀମକଳେ ବୋଲେ; ସତ୍ତୋ ଦିବା ? ଚିଲବାରେ ବୋଲେ, ସତ୍ତୋ ଦିମ । ପଟେଖ୍ବୀମକଳେ ବୋଲେ, “ସ୍ଵର୍ଗୀୟବାଜ୍ଞାବ ଚାବିଟୀ କୋରବ ଆନି ବନ୍ଦୀ କବି ଦୈଛା । ତାବେ ପିତ୍ର-ମାତୃ ଭାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଏଇମକଳେ ବବ ସମ୍ମାପିତ ହୈଛେ । ଇହେତୋ କପେ-ଗୁଣେ ଯୁବା ଅର୍ପଣ ହୈଛେ । ଏତେକେ ଇହେତ୍କ ସ୍ଵଦେଶଲୈ ବିଦାର ଦିଲ୍ଲା” । ଛେଦ ୧୫୬ ॥

(୧୫) ବାଜାଦେଇସେ ବୋଲେ, ମୋର ଠାଇତେ ସେ ଏନେକରେ କରି ପବ ବାଜ୍ୟଭାବେ ବନ୍ଦୀ ଆହୋମେ କେନେକି କବ ? ଏଇବୁଲି ଆହୋମ କଟକି ଗୁଚାଇ ଭାଙ୍ଗଣ କଟକି ଲମ୍ବେ । ଛେଦ ୧୬୦ ॥

(୧୬) ଏତେକେହେ ସାତବାଜ୍ୟ ମାବି ଏକବାଜ୍ୟ କବିଲେ ବୁଲି କର । ତାବେ ଲେଖା—, ଚୁଟିଯା ୧, କହାବୀ ୧, କମତେଥିବ ୧, ତୁବବକ୍ଷ ୧, ପତିଲାଜହା ୧, ଏଥାବେ ସିନ୍ଧୁବ ୧, ବାବେଲୁଗ୍ରା ୧, ଚୁପ୍ରି ୧, ଏହି ଆଠ ବାଜା—। ଏତେକେହେ କପବ ଆର୍ଟଚୁକୀଯା ମୋହବ ମାବିଲେ । ଛେଦ ୧୬୨ ॥

(୧୭) ବାଜାଦେଇସେ ଧନ୍ଦ କବି ପର୍ବତବ ବବ ମୋମାଇ ଚୌଧାମ କବି ଝୁଖିଲେ, ବୋଲେ, ସଦି ମାମାଗ୍ରେ ଧୂଟା ପୋଡ଼େ ତାକୋ ତୁଲିବ ନାପାଇ । ଯଦି ଆପୋମହାତେ ପୋଡ଼ା ଧୂଟା ତୁଲିବ ପାଇନେକି ? ବକରା ବୋଲେ, “ମୋତ ଦାଇ ନାହି । ଶକ୍ତବାଜ୍ୟବ ମାଜୁହ ଆତେ ଆହେ । ସି ବୁଲିବ ଏହି ବାଜ୍ୟଭ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ନାହି, ଆମିଟେ । ବାକିବ ଲାଗିଲେଓ ବାଜା ଆପୁନି ନିର୍ମଯ କବେ । ଏହି ଦୂର୍ଘଟମ୍ୟ ଦେଶେ-ଦେଶେ ଥାଇ ବୁଲିଛେ ତୁଲିଛେ । ଆକ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗଦେଇବ ସଦି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାମ କବିବ ନୋହାବିମ, ନୋକନେ । ଏହିନାମ କେନେହି ଦିଲେ ?” ଛେଦ ୧୬୩ ॥

(୧୮) ମନାଭାନେ ବୋଲେ, ସ୍ଵର୍ଗଦେଇ, ବନବ ହାତୀ ଅନେକ ଧନ୍ଦ କବି ଆନି ଶାଙ୍କତ ଗଲଚେପା ଦି ଧର, ତାକ ଯେଲିଲେ ଶାଲତ ଥାକେ କି ବନଲୈକେ ଥାଇ ? ଆକ ବନ୍ଦୀହିତ୍ତକ ପରଦେଶଲୈ ପର୍ତ୍ତାଲେ ତୈତେ ଧରିଲେ ଲବା-ତିବତା ବାଜ୍ୟତେ ଥାକିବ କି ବିଦେଶଲୈକେ ଏଥି ଦିବ ? ଛେଦ ୧୭୮ ॥

(୧୯) ବାଜାଦେଇସେ ବୋଲେ, ଗୋହାଇ, ମୋକ ବିଧାତା ଈଥିବେ ମକଳୋକପେ ସଖିଲେ ! ଗୋହାଇସେ ବୋଲେ, ଦେଇସେ ଆତ ଅଶ୍ରୁଷ୍ଵାମ ନକବିବ । ଜୟ-ପରାଜୟ ମକଳୋଦିନେ ଆହେ । ମେହି ଈଥିବବ ଯେତିଯା ଅହୁକୁଳ ହସ, ତେତିଯା ସ୍ଵର୍ଗଦେଇବ ତେଜଶକ୍ତିଏହେ ବନ୍ଦୀଲକ ମରା ଥାବ । ଛେଦ ୧୮୧ ॥

(୨୦) ପାଞ୍ଚାବ ଚୁବପାଓ ଆନି ଦେବଗାର୍ତ୍ତ ବହିଛେହି ବୁଲି ବାଜାଦେଇସେ ଶୁଣି

यनत् अस्तोऽ कवि वोले, मोर पुलिन-पृथाओ बाजासकले परव
अधीन है शोषा नाइ । एडियाओ मह बनासव वंटा पिङ्किव नोरावेँ ।
ताक ताबेपवा उलोटाइ खेदोक गै ॥ छेद १९२ ॥

(२१) बाजा हले शक्रक माबि-काटि आपोनाब सीमनाक बाखिबाक
लागे, तेबेसे यश-धर्म बुक्फि हउ । सकलो द्रव्यत कवि चाउलकर्त्ताहे
प्रधान । ताब विकल हले कोनो कार्य सिक्क नहउ ॥ छेद १९३ ॥

(२२) पात्र-मन्त्रीसकलब काब केने आसउ ॥ ताक कि देखिलि ?
पणितवाऱे वोले,—बरपात्र-गोहाइइ, बरगोहाइइ बरझूकन, बरगोहाइइ-
झूकन, कपे-गुणे, तेज-बस्ते बले-बुक्फिये सकलोकपे समर्थ । आक
बुचागोहाइइ बरसतो अल्प, गोब, झुम्बव, धीब, गहन आसउ, सकलो
कार्यत चतुर, मन्त्रणात सकलो चले । बामसिंहे वोले, एमन बरसत
एमन बुक्फिहे । पणितवाऱे वोले, बरे चक्री । बाजा वोले, आब
बरसत कमने भर्किबहे ? भाला मन्त्री, सार्थक मन्त्री जग्मिलाहे । छेद १९८ ॥

(२३) बाहुलि झूकन उज्जाइ आहि लालूक झूकनत कलेहि, वोले,
“तहंतेकि काम कविलि । एই शबाइसाटब गड़ देऱवो दुर्गम, आक कि
बुलि एविलि ? आपोनाब मर्यादा आपुनि हक्कालि । चाबिलाख कप
दिव थुजिले ताको नलिलि, किछु नहल ।” छेद २१८ ॥

(२४) फाकुमात्राब दोल बन्धाले । तात फाकुमात्रा कवि बाजादेरे
पाग-इजाब पिङ्किले । सकलको सेहकपे दिले । माहुबियाल साठेपना
बरगोहाइइ, कुरैगणा, दबवधवा बुचागोहाइइ, केळुण्डीया, कनचेढक
बरपात्र-गोहाइइ एই तिनिजना डाङ्डीया वोले, आपोनाब देशब
धावाण एवि केने बनासव धावाणे वंटा पिङ्किय ? एইबुलि उलोटाइ
दिले । छेद २४० ।

(२५) जङ्गला बजा वोले, महि श्री-मरणे मरिलो । विजयवाय कटकीये
वोले, महि पूर्वे कलो, अचम्ब तले-पूत्तल, आमह बुजिवलै टान,
तेजिया मोब कथा नलपा, एडिया विजयवाये कि कविब ? बुचाब
हात्तेचेष्टेलि परिले कमने एवाइते पाबि ? छेद २४२ ॥

(२६) केळुण्डीया बरपात्र-गोहाइये महाबाजाब कथाते उब दि वोले,
‘सुर्गदेरे उत्तमहे झुधिछे । कवतीया गङ्गा सीया कवि आमावेहे

ବାଜ୍ୟ । ଆମି ମନ-କାଣ ନେହିବର ଦ୍ୱାରାଇହେ ଶକ୍ତରେ ଲୈଛେ । ବାଜ୍ୟ ହଲେ ପରଶକ୍ତକ ମାରି ଆଗୁନାର ସୀମାନା ବାଥି ବାଜ୍ୟ ଲାଗେନେସେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ । ଛେଦ ୨୪୭ ॥
 (୨୧) ଏନେତେ ପୁଠୁବୀପଦୀରୀ ବୁଢ଼ାଗୋହାଇ ବକଥିଲାଲ ବବବକରାରେ ତିପାମ ବଜାକ ବୁଲିଲେ ବୋଲେ, “ବଜାବ ଭାଇ ବଜା ଆଛେ, ବଜାବ ପୋ ବଜା ଆଛେ । ତହିଁତେ ବଜା ଲୁହି କୋନୋବା ହବନେକି? ଲିଗିବା ଲବାବେ ସେ ସାହିମ ହୈ ଓଲାଇଛା, କତବା ବଣ ହୈଛେନିକି? ତିନିଙ୍କନା ଡାଙ୍ଗବୀରୀ, ବକରୀ ଫୁକନ ମୟନ୍ତେ ପାତିଲେହେ ବଜା ହବ ପାଇ । ଲିଗିବା ପୋରାଳୀରେ ପାତିବ ପାଇନିକି?” ଛେଦ ୨୫୧ ॥

(୨୮) ପାଚେ ସକଳେଓ ସେବା କରିଲେ । ବୁଢ଼ାଗୋହାଇରେ ବଜାଦେଇର ବୁଲିଲେ,— “ତୋମାକମହାଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧ ବାଜ୍ୟପଦକ ଦିଲେ । ସନ୍ତକ ପାଲନ, ଦୁଃକ ଦଶି, ଶ୍ରାନ୍ତିବ ଶୁଧ-ଦୁଧ ବିଚାର, ତୋମାର ଇହେ ଧର୍ମ । ଯି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟବପଦା ଗୁଣ ହଇ, ଆକୋ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗଦେଇ ନିରମ କରିବ ଲାଗେ । ଛେଦ ୨୫୮ ॥

(୨୯) ବଜାବୋ ସିଂହପଦାକ୍ରମ ଗଭି । ଆତପାଚେ ଡକ୍ଷୀଣ ଧାରି ଆନିଛେ । ମିବି-ମିଚିମିକୋ ମାବିଛେ । ପାଚେ କତଦିନ ଅନ୍ତରେ ଯି କିଛୁ ପଦବୀରୀ ଅରଶେବ ଆଛିଲେ ବଜାଦେଇର କବି ଥୁଣ୍ଡ ମାଗି ଲଲେ ଦୋପୋଣକୈ । ବଜାକୋ ଡାଙ୍ଗବ ଆପାହ ଦି ଥାକେ । ଆବର-ବିବବକୋ ଧବି ଆନି ଦିଏ । ଚାରିଓମେବର ଲୋକ କମ୍ପମାନ ହଲ । ଛେଦ ୨୬୩ ॥

(୩୦) ଏହି କଥାକେ ଶବାଇସ୍ଟିଲାଇତେ ଶୁଣି ବୁଢ଼ାଗୋହାଇଇକ କଲେ,—“ଦେରେ ଆମାକ ବାଥକ । ଡେବେବାଇ ସକମକେ ମାବିଲେ, ଆମାକୋ ମାବିବ । ଦେଇକେ ଆମି ବାଜ୍ୟ ପାତି ସେବା କରେଁ ।” ଡାଙ୍ଗବୀରୀ ବୋଲେ,—“ଇ ଅକଥୀ, ମ'ହବ ପିଡ଼ା ନମବ କାନମାବିଯେ ନମୟ, ବାଯୁଣବ ଲଗୁଣ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ କେନେକୈ ବବ ?” ଛେଦ ୨୧୧ ॥

(୩୧) ଡାଙ୍ଗବୀରୀ ବୋଲେ,—“ମାତ୍ରା ଶ୍ରୀ ଏବାବ ବେଶ୍ୟ ହଲେ ପୈଏକେ ଭାଲ ଦେଖେନେ ?” ଛେଦ ୨୧୨ ॥

(୩୨) ବାହୁଲି ଡେକାଫୁକନେ ବଜାଲବ ଲଗବ ପରା ଆହି ଲଭାଶିଲାତେ ନାରତ ଉଠିବହତ ଗବିହା ବଚନ ବୁଲିଲେ,—“ତୁମି ବବବକରାବ ପୁତେକ ହୈ ବିନା ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଦେଶ ଏବ ! ତୋବ କଥା ମହି ବାୟୁମାତ କୈଛୋ, ମୋର ଭତିଜୀ ବବ ଯୋଜାକ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିବତ୍ । ଏତିରୀ ତୋମାକ ଓକଲାଇ ଧାବର ମୂର ମରିଲ !” ଛେଦ ୨୧୩ ॥

(৩৩) কৃপাই দা-ধৰাই গোচৰ দিয়াত আজাম ফুকিবৰ চকু কাঢ়িছে,
পাচত তাৰ মাহত্য ওপালত মাটি মাঝহ দি ফুকিবক মাতিছে ॥
ছেদ ২১৫ ।

(৩৪) পাছে বাজমণ্ডীয়ে বোলে,—“ফুলে-গুড়ে সমূলি বৃক্ষ ভাল
ডলাদি সকলোকে ডলিলে, যোৰ ভস্তুবী সি হব পাৰে? সি যে
যোৰ বজ্ঞাত মাতি বাধে ।” ছেদ ২১১ ।

(৩৫) আৰু বৰকৰা ঝুকন বাজখোৱা হাজবিকা পৰ্যন্তে সকলকো
বটা-শ্ৰমাদ দি স্বৰ্গমহাবজা বুলিলে,—“তহিতবো ভাৰ্যা-পুত্ৰ গো-ব্ৰাহ্মণ
সকলকো বক্ষা পৰিব লাগে । বক্ষালকো মুক্তে জিনিলো, ইয়ো
ষশস্তা যঞ্জি পাব লাগে । যদি ইটাখুপিত ভক্তাৰ নোৱাৰ তহিতক
খুনাই এবা নেয়াৰ । আৰু তহিতৰ বিচিনা ঝুকন বাজখোৱাইতো
মুহূৰনেকি? ছেদ ৩০১ ।

“মাতৃসুৰী অসম বুৰঞ্জীৰ” মূল বুৰঞ্জী মাতৃধনৰ ঘটনাহলী আৰু বিষয়-
বস্তু পাঠকে ভালকৈ অহুসৰণ কৰাৰ সুবিধা হ'ব বুলি গ্ৰহণ শ্ৰেণী পৰিশিষ্ট-
খ কপে শ্ৰতিধন বুৰঞ্জীৰে সাৰাংশ দিয়া হ'ল ।

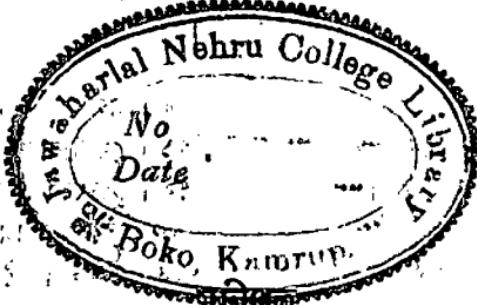
সাৰশেহত আৰম কণ্ঠ যে আগৰ দিনৰ অসমীয়াৰ ভাৰ-ধাৰা কাৰ্য-
কামৰ উপাৱ-পক্ষতি এই বুৰঞ্জীৰোৰত সংৰক্ষিত হৈছে । কালৰ সৌতত
অসমীয়া জাতিৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য লোপ পোৱাৰ আগস্তক হলে এই বুৰঞ্জীৰ মহামূল্য
সম্পদে তাক পুনৰ সঞ্জীৱিত কৰাৰ সম্ভল ঘোগাব ।

কোম্পানী বাগান বোড,

গুৱাহাটী, অসম ।

ইং ৩০ জুনাই, ১৯৬০ চন ।

আৰ্য্যকুমাৰ ভূঞ্জা



ગુરુચીનાન્દ

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১	প্ৰক্ৰিয়া	৩	১
১	প্ৰক্ৰিয়া	৩	১

সাতসৰী অসম বুৰঞ্জী

প্রথমখন বুবঙ্গী। খুনলুং-খুনলাইবপৰা অজ্জন দিহিঙ্গীয়া বজালৈকে
পিঠি ১-৩৬।

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| ১। প্রজ্ঞারনা। | ১৮। বৰাহী চামাই। |
| ২। সত্য়গুণ। | ১৯। বৰাহী মৰাণ নগা বশ। |
| ৩। ইঞ্জৰ নাড়ি ঘূলুঁ-ঘূলুঁহাই। | ২০। চুকাফাৰ যুভু। |
| ৪। নগা বল্লী মেটো বজা। | ২১। চুড়েওফাৰ কছাৰী বাজ্য বশ। |
| ৫। চুকাফাৰ জম্বুকধা। | ২২। গোহাঁয়ে বজাক পোহে। |
| ৬। নামনি বাজালৈ চুকাফাৰ যাত্রা। | ২৩। বাঞ্ছুকিলাল বৰগোহাঁই। |
| ৭। চোমদেও। | ২৪। টঙ্গু নগাৰ গাঁও। |
| ৮। চুকাফাৰ দিখিঙ্গু। | ২৫। চুখানক। |
| ৯। বুৰজী লিখিবলৈ চুকাফাৰ
আদেশ। | ২৬। কমতা বিজুৱ। |
| ১০। চুকাফা আক কছাৰী। | ২৭। চুতুক। |
| ১১। অহোম মতে বস্তৰ নাম। | ২৮। ত্যাওধাৰণি বজা। |
| ১২। অসমত আহোমৰ ডিবোতা গ্ৰহণ। | ২৯। শপতকবীয়া গাঁও। |
| ১৩। ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ঠাইত চুকাফা বজা। | ৩০। থাওমুঁ বুচাগোহাঁইৰ পুত্রেকৰ
পৰিচয়। |
| ১৪। থামগিৰি আক আলহি। | ৩১। চুচেঁফাৰ যুভু। |
| ১৫। কছাৰী কবিগৰা আহিল। | ৩২। বায়ুণী কোৱৰ। |
| ১৬। পৰ্বতত চুকাফাৰ পাট। | ৩৩। কুৰবীলৈ আলহিৰ উপহাৰ। |
| ১৭। আহোম নামৰ উৎপন্নি। | ৩৪। তাওকা-চুকু। |

- ৩৫। চুহানফা।
 ৩৬। ফুলু-খামপেঞ্জ ববগোইছি।
 ৩৭। চুহমুং দিহিঙ্গীয়া। বজা।
 ৩৮। লুখুবাখন।
 ৩৯। কনচেঙ্গ নগাকোরুব।
 ৪০। তিনি উধান।
 ৪১। কোরুবৰ নিৱক্ষ।
 ৪২। চুটিয়া বণ।
 ৪৩। চুটিয়া বণত পোৱা বস্ত।
 ৪৪। ছুটীয়া দ্বৰ।
 ৪৫। বিবিধ কথা।
 ৪৬। বৰাহী মৰাণ চুটিয়া সংগঠন।
 ৪৭। শদিয়াত ক্রাচেংমুন ববগোইছি।
 ৪৮। কছাৰী কৰতলীয়া।
 ৪৯। ভূঞ্জ।
 ৫০। কৰতোৱা বিজ্ঞ।
 ৫১। বাঙ্গচ'বালৈ ভূঞ্জাৰ সমাগম।
 ৫২। গড়গঞ্জা ডেকাৰজাৰ বিবোধ।
 ৫৩। তুৰ্ককৰ পৰাজয়।
 ৫৪। মাটিব ভলত বিদ্ধাগম পুকৰ।
 ৫৫। লুহিত বজাই দিয়া মোণৰ কণি।
 ৫৬। দিহিঙ্গীয়া বজা হত্যা।
 ৫৭। চুক্লেনমুং গড়গঞ্জ। বজা।
 ৫৮। হেমনবাবী বা গড়গাণ।
 ৫৯। দিধোৰ কাৰত মাঝুহৰ বস্ত।
 ৬০। টঙ্গু বববৰ।
 ৬১। সবমূৰি এপোষা।
 ৬২। নড়াকোৱৰ।
 ৬৩। আঠাবৰী গাঁও।
 ৬৪। সগুণৰ গুৰি লেকাই চেটিয়া।
 ৬৫। কোচবজাৰ সৈতে স্বৰ্গদেৱৰ গ্ৰীতি।
 ৬৬। কুৱৰীৰ শৈদাম।
 ৬৭। যহামাসাৰ দেৱঘৰ।
 ৬৮। স্বৰ্গদেৱৰ মোণাৰীৰ জী কুৱৰী।
 ৬৯। নাহৰ কোৱৰ।
 ৭০। নগালৈ বঁট। বাহন।
 ৭১। খোৰাবজাৰ মৃত্যু।
 ৭২। চুচেঞ্জা প্ৰতাপসিংহ।
 ৭৩। পাইকৰ নিৱক্ষন।
 ৭৪। টঙ্গু সম্পৰ্কৈ বববৰ।
 ৭৫। শুকটী ভায়ুগি ববকৰু।
 ৭৬। শঙ্গৰী গোইছি।
 ৭৭। জৰস্তাৰ কনা আনে
 সাঙ্গাৰেণ্দি।
 ৭৮। আহোধ-বঙ্গালৰ বণ।
 ৭৯। মহেশ্বৰলৈ তৃতি।
 ৮০। ভড়ৰী যুক্ত বঙ্গালৰ পৰাজয়।
 ৮১। মেঘাই-ভায়ুলী আদিব বাজ্য
 সংগঠন।
 ৮২। প্ৰতাপসিংহৰ মৃত্যু।
 ৮৩। ভগাৰজাৰ দিনত পিকা-উৰাৰ
 নিয়ম।
 ৮৪। তোলনীয়া পোলৈ যৰম।
 ৮৫। নবিয়া বজা।
 ৮৬। স্বৰ্গদেৱ জয়ধ্বজ সিংহ।
 ৮৭। খনজয়ৰ সতী।
 ৮৮। মৌল্লৰ। নাৰ লা।
 ৮৯। বজাৰ জীৱৰী।
 ৯০। পদ-পঞ্চাৰ বচন।
 ৯১। বেজদলৈ সেনাপতি।
 ৯২। ব'জ্জগন।
 ৯৩। বঙ্গাললৈ প্ৰেচকচ।
 ৯৪। জৰুধজসিংহৰ মৃত্যু।
 ৯৫। চৰ্কধজসিংহ।
 ৯৬। উদয়াদিত্য বজা।
 ৯৭। ডেবেৰা।
 ৯৮। ব'মধুজসিংহ বজা।
 ৯৯। কলীয়া গোইছি আৰু মৰাণ
 গোইছি।
 ১০০। ডেবেৰাৰ অকাৰ্য।
 ১০১। ডেবেৰাই পতা বজা।
 ১০২। অৰ্জুন দিহিঙ্গীয়া বজা।

ଦିତୀୟଥଳ ବୁର୍ଜୀ । ଆଦିବଜା ସ୍ଵର୍ଗନାରାୟଣପବା ଓପରଜନା ଦିହିଙ୍ଗୀରା
ବଜାଲୈକେ ।

ପିଟି ୩୧—୬୬ ॥

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| ୧୦୩ । ଦଶିଷ୍ଠ ଶୁନିବ ତପୋଭନ୍ଦ । | ୧୧୨ । ଚୁଥୁୟକାବ ମୃତ୍ୟୁତ ଅବାଜକତା । |
| ୧୦୪ । ପନ୍ଦିନୀ କନ୍ତା ଶ୍ରାମା ଅପେଷ୍ଟବୀ । | ୧୧୩ । ଚୁତୁଫା ଆକ ତ୍ୟାଗଥାମ୍ବି ବଜା । |
| ୧୦୫ । ସ୍ଵର୍ଗନାରାୟଣ ଜନ୍ମ । | ୧୧୪ । ଚୁଡ଼ ଏକା ବାୟୁଜୀ କେବ୍ରବ । |
| ୧୦୬ । ମିହାସନତ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗନାରାୟଣ ବଜା । | ୧୧୫ । ନଡା ଆକ ଆହୋମର ବଣ । |
| ୧୦୭ । ସ୍ଵର୍ଗନାରାୟଣଲୈ ଇଞ୍ଜଦେରତାବ
ଉପହାର ଚୋମଦେଇ । | ୧୧୬ । କମତେଷ୍ଵବ ମୈତେ ଚୁଡ଼ାଂକା
ବଜାବ ମିତ୍ରତା । |
| ୧୦୮ । ଖୁଲ୍ଲୁଏ ଆକ ଖୁଲ୍ଲାଇ । | ୧୧୭ । ନଡା ବଜାଲୈ ଚୁଡ଼ାଂକାବ ଉକିଲ
ପତ୍ର । |
| ୧୦୯ । ଖୁଲ୍ଲୁକୁର ସ୍ଵର୍ଗଲୈ ଓଷ୍ଠତନି । | ୧୧୮ । ଚୁକ୍କାଂକା, ଚୁକ୍କକକା ଆକ
ଚୁଚେନକା । |
| ୧୧୦ । ତ୍ୟାଗଥୁଲକୋମ ବଜା । | ୧୧୯ । ଚୁହେନକା ଆକ ଚୁପିମକା । |
| ୧୧୧ । ଚୁଥୁଂକା ବଜା । | ୧୨୦ । ଓପରଜନା ଦିହିଙ୍ଗ ହା ବଜା । |
| ୧୧୨ । ଖୁଲ୍ଲାଇବ ବନ୍ଧଦର ବଜାମକଳ । | ୧୨୧ । ଚୁଟିଲାବ ଲଗତ ବଣ । |
| ୧୧୩ । ଚୁକାକାବ ଜନ୍ମକଥା । | ୧୨୨ । ଚୁଟିଲାବ ଲଗତ ମନ୍ଦିର । |
| ୧୧୪ । ସୌମାବତ ଚୁକାକା ବଜା । | ୧୨୩ । ଚୁଟିଲାବ ଲଗତ ପୁନ୍ରବ ବଣ । |
| ୧୧୫ । ହାବୁଜ୍ଜତ ଚୁକାକା ବଜା । | ୧୨୪ । ଶଦିଯାତ ଆହୋମର ଅଧିକାରୀ
ବିଷସା । |
| ୧୧୬ । ଯବାଣସବୀରା ବୁଢାଗୋହାଇଇ । | ୧୨୫ । ନଡା ବଜାବ ମମର୍ଗ । |
| ୧୧୭ । ଚବାଇଦେଇ ପରିତତ ଚୁକାକାବ
ନଗବ । | ୧୨୬ । ଅହୋମର ନତୁନ ବିଷସା । |
| ୧୧୮ । ଯହାଦେଇବ ପୂଜା ବିଧାନ । | ୧୨୭ । କଛାବୀବେ ମୈତେ ବିବୋଧ । |
| ୧୧୯ । ଚୁକାକାକାବ ପୁତେକ ଚୁତେଉକା
ବଜା । | ୧୨୮ । ମୌମା-ବିର୍ଗରତ ପ୍ରଥମ ପବୀକା । |
| ୧୨୦ । ଚୁଥୁୟକା ବଜାବ ମୈତେ କମତେଷ୍ଵବ
ମିତ୍ରତା । | ୧୨୯ । କଛାବୀବେ ମୈତେ ବଣ । |
| ୧୨୧ । ଚୁଥୁୟକା ଆକ ବବଗୋହାଇବ
ବିଦ୍ରୋହ । | ୧୩୦ । ମୌମା-ବିର୍ଗରତ ଦିତୀୟ ପବୀକା । |