

ত্ৰিগুৰা বুৰঞ্জী

[বল্লভকন্দলী আৰু অজ্জু'নদাস কটকী প্ৰণীত]

সম্পাদক :

শ্ৰীসূৰ্য্য কুমাৰ ভূঞা

অসম চৰকাৰৰ

বুৰঞ্জী আৰু পুৰাতত্ত্ব বিভাগ

গুৱাহাটী, অসম

ত্রিপুরা বুৰঞ্জী

(রত্নকন্দলী আৰু অৰ্জুনদাস কটকী প্ৰণীত)

TRIPURA BURANJI

By :

RATNAKANDALI AND ARJUNDAS KATAKI

EDITED BY

SURYYA KUMAR BHUYAN

M.A., B.L. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.LIT. (Lond.)

DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN STUDIES
GAUHATI

1990

Published by :

The Government of Assam in the Department of Historical
and Antiquarian Studies, Narayani Handiqui
Historical Institute, Gauhati, Assam.

First Edition : February, 1938

Second Edition : November, 1962

Third Edition : February, 1990

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Price : Rs. 10 only

Printed by :

Assam Printing Works (P) Ltd., Jorhat 785 001

INTRODUCTION

The text of the present book *Tripura Buranji*, or a chronicle of Tipperah in Bengal, has been reproduced from an old manuscript in the British Museum, London, a photostat copy of which was obtained in January 1936 through the courtesy of Dr. Lionel D. Barnett, the then Keeper of Oriental Books and Manuscripts. The manuscript* was purchased by the authorities of the British Museum from one J. Rodd on January 8, 1842. It has 146 folios of *Sanchi-pat* made of the bark of aloes wood, *Aquilaria Agallocha* the material on which Assamese manuscripts were usually written. Each folio measures 4 in. by $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. and contains five lines of writing on each of the two sides. The folio 108 is missing; its contents can, however, be conjectured from the preceding and following narratives. A table of contents is inserted at the end of the manuscript with references to the folio numbers. The hand-writing is legible, the words are separated, and the divisions are well marked. On the whole the book bears evidence of cautious penmanship. The title of the book, inscribed on the cover of the original manuscript, is *Tripura Desar Kathar Lekha*, or an account of the country of Tripura, which is amplified in explanatory sub-heading as a description of the friendly missions sent by Maharaja Rudra Singha to Ratna Manikya, Raja of Tripura. †

The chronicle *Tripura Buranji* derives its importance principally from the circumstances in which it was compiled,
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* B. M. Add., 12,235-B described on P. 1 of J. F. Blumhardt's *Catalogue of Bengli, Assamese and Oriya Manuscripts in the Library of the British Museum, 1905*. Rudra Singha is wrongly mentioned by Blumhardt as 'Raja of Tipperah'. I have since examined the original manuscript at the British Museum on December 20, 1937:

† *Tripura Desar Kathar Lekha, Sri-Sri Rudra Singha Maharaja-dewa Tripura-Desar Raja Ratna Manikya sahiti priti purbak Kataki galagata kara katha. Saka 1646.*