CHAPTER-II

BIJNI RAJ ESTATE : A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RAJ

Origin and Extent of the Estate :

It has already been stated in the previous chapter that the founder of the Bijni dynasty, Chandra Narayan, was a descendant of Biswa Singha, who had established Koch dynasty in the first quarter of the Sixteenth Century. Biswa Singha, who was recognised the head of the twelve leading families of the Koches in the Khuntaghat Pargana made himself master of the Kamata Kingdom, which was decaying. It extended from the Kortoya in the West to the Barnadi in the East. Soon after Biswa Singha claimed the God Siva for his father and Goddess Parbati for his mother. Thus, the ruling dynasty established by him was recognised as the line that descended from Lord Siva, popularly known as Mahadeb in the vernacular languages of most of the places of Eastern India, and the descendants of Biswa Singha assumed the title Deb after their names as such. They also assumed the title Narayan in place of Koch. The Kamakshya Temple inscription bears testimony to it. It is found to have described Nar Narayan and Sukladvaj as Malladeb and

Sukladeb respectively therein. In the old records relating to the genealogy of the family, the descendants of Biswa Singha were mentioned as Debnarayan.

It is said in the local accounts that Biswa Singha (1515-1540 A.D.), in the later part of his life, divided his kingdom into two parts; western part, which came to be known as Koch Bihar, was given to his elder son, Malladeb alias Nar Narayan; the eastern part stretching from Koch Bihar on the west to Dikkaravashini in the east was given to his younger son Sukladeb alias Sukladhwaj, who was popularly known as Chilarai. According to the general accepted view, the Koch kingdom was split into two parts during the reign of Nar Narayan (1540-1584 A.D.). In point of fact, Ralph Fitch, an English traveller who visited the country during the reign of Nar Narayan mentioned Chilarai as a Hindu King. In all probability, Chilarai might have been the de facto ruler of the area referred to.

After the death of Chilarai his son Raghudeb, though after a lapse of considerable period of time, ruled

---


3. Sen, T.J. *Bijni Rajbangsa*, Goalpara, 1876, pp.5-6 (This work was a compilation of documents relating to the Bijni Raj. The author had compiled the work on the patronage of the then Bijni Raja, Kumud Narayan).

over the eastern part of the Koch Kingdom. And Raghudeb Narayan (1581-1603 A.D.) was claimed as the ancestor of the Bijni Raj family. He established his capital at Barnagar in the old subdivision of Barpeta (now a district) of old Kamrup district. His capital was referred to as Ghila Bijaypur in M/s Assam Buranjî. In fact, the area surrounding Barnagar was thenceforth known as Ghila Bijaypur.

He was succeeded by his son Parikshit Narayan. It was during the time of Parikshit Narayan (1603-1616 A.D.) that the Kingdom suffered territorial loss and was confined between the Manas river on the east and the Sonkoch river on the west. Chandra Narayan, the son of Parikshit Narayan, was given to possession of the tract to rule over it as a de-facto ruler under the Moghuls. He lived at Bijni and was the founder of the Bijni dynasty.

Bijni territory between the two rivers mentioned above, i.e., the Manas and the Sonkosh, covered the whole

7. Supra, Chapter I.
of the modern district of Goalpara (old). The area of the district was 10,359 Sq. Km. In course of time, as referred to in the previous chapter, Bijni Raj was broken into six chieftainships, viz., Bijni, Mechpara, Chapar, Karaibari, Parbot-joar, and Gauripur. Out of the 12 parganas comprising the district, Bijni retained only two parganas of Habraghat and Khuntaghat, and Bijni Duar, besides a mahal in the Garo Hills. Habraghat consisted of the portion of the district, which lay south to the Brahmaputra and east of the Goalpara town; Khuntaghat, lying north to the river Brahmaputra, was bounded on the east by the Manas river, on the north by Bijni Duar, and on the west by Parbot-joar estate. The total area of Habraghat and Khuntaghat was 943 square miles, and that of Bijni Duar was 240 square miles. Certain Lakhiraj estates within the parganas of Khuntaghat and Habraghat were granted to the Zamindar of Gauripur, while 5 Halls (ploughs) of Lakhiraj estates were purchased at the cost of Rs.351/- by the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor Raja on the 18th of July, 1864. As to Bijni Duar, mention may be made that it formed a part of the Koch Kingdom. The tract lying on the foot of the Bhutan mountains, later

---

called the Eastern Duars, comprising Guna, Ripu, Chirung, Sidli, and Bijni, were annexed to the Bhutan territory, probably, during the time of conflict between the Ahoms and the Muslims. Bijni Duar was in possession of the Bijni Raja, who ruled over it as a tributary to Bhutan Government. Bijni Raj claimed it when the Duars were ceded to the British by the Bhutan Government. The claim was admitted, and, in 1870, Bijni Duar was settled with the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor Raja of Bijni. As to the extent of areas on the Duar it was ruled by the Government of India that the said Raja should receive 130,000 square acres. This portion remained under the direct management of the Government who allowed the Raja 7½ per cent of the Collection as his share of the profit.\footnote{Imperial Gazetteer, Vol.XIII, Oxford, 1908, p.191.}

Tribute and Revenue:

Under the Moghuls, the Bijni raja paid an annual tribute of a sum of Rs.5,998-7-8-1 for Bijni Estate and a sum of Rs.3,486-14-1 for Bijni Duar. The tribute was afterwards commuted to an annual delivery of 68 elephants for Bijni and 40 elephants for Bijni Duar, the price of each elephant was being fixed at Narayani Rs.88-14-0. In
case of shortage of delivery of elephants a sezawal was usually sent by the NaElm into Rajas estate to take resort to make up the shortage. Very often, the balance due to the Moghul Government was collected by force. When the East India Company acquired the DiwaxtL of Bengal, the British accepted the contribution of elephants from the Bijni Raj. During the years 1776-1787 A.D., only 90 elephants were received out of 816, which were left due to the British. Thus at the recommendation of the collector of Rangamati, the mode of payment in kind was again commuted to a money payment of Rs.2000/- per annum in 1788 A.D. Subsequently a deduction of Rs.850/- from the annual payment was allowed to the Raja of Bijni as compensation for abolition of Sayer. Thus, the Raja of Bijni paid a total revenue of Rs.1,150/- per annum to the British Government.

12. Board of Revenue Papers, File No. 21, Sl.No.5,1788, Assam Secretariat Record Room,Dispur.


14. A Note by Forbes, A., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara on papers received from the Board of Revenue, with Secy., to the Chief Commissioner, No. 846 dated 25th May, 1875, Assam Secretariat Record Room, Dispur; Imperial Gazetteer, Op cit., p. 191.
In some quarters, doubts had been expressed as to whether Bijni estate had been brought under Decennial Settlement. "It is a moot point whether the Bijni estate in Goalpara came under the Decennial Settlement which was afterwards made permanent"\(^{15}\). It is to be noted that most of the contemporaneous accounts relating to Bijni estate concur in the view that Bijni estate was included in the Decennial Settlement, and it was completed in 1791. The\(^{16}\) jama was fixed at Rs.2000/- per annum. Generally, jama fixed at the Decennial Settlement was fixed as permanent in perpetuity in Goalpara. But there was an exception in respect of Bijni estate. The Revenue fixed permanently was Rs.1,177-8-6 for Habraghat and C.R. 1,177-8-6 for Khuntaghat; an amount of C. Rs.584-12-0 was being deducted as compensation for the abolition of Sayer. The jama paid by the Raja of Bijni in 1853 was C. Rs.1,770-5-0. According to Quinquennial Register, the Bijni Raja paid an annual amount of Rs.2,207-4-0 as annual revenue\(^{17}\). In the first quarter of the twentieth century, the Raja of Bijni paid an amount of Rs.1,500 as annual revenue\(^{18}\). The amount of revenue payable, to the end of Bijni Raj, was Rs.2,355-10-1\(^{19}\).

\(^{15}\) Gait, E.A., Op cit., p.344.  
\(^{16}\) Notes by Forbes, Op cit.  
\(^{17}\) Imperial Gazetteer, Op cit., p.191; Board of Revenue Papers, File No.46, Sl.No. 20, 1791, Assam Secretariat Record Room, Dispur.  
\(^{19}\) Forecast Report, Re-Settlement of the erstwhile permanently settled Areas of Goalpara, Dhubri, dated 14-10-1977.
Financial Resources:

The revenue and local rates payable to the Government were light as compared to the income of the estate. The rent and profit of the estate of Bijni at the time of perpetual settlement were circa rupees 7,316-9-0 against the fixed jama of Cicca Rupees 2,207-14-0. In 1853, annual income from the paraganas of Habraghat and Khuntaghat was approximately Rs.30/35 thousands against the jama of Rs. 1,770-0-0. In the beginning of the twentieth century, the estimated amount of the rent-roll was Rupees two lakhs. The local rates assessed on Habraghat and Khuntaghat paraganas were Rs.18,970/- while in Bijni Duar these were only Rs.2,189/-. The rent-roll of the former was approximately Rs.1,35,000/- and that of the latter was Rs.39,000/-. Thus, the Raja of Bijni Raj estate enjoyed a surplus of Rupees 1½ lakhs as income on account of land revenue and abwab. Besides, the Raja obtained a large amount of income from forests and fisheries, and from thatching grass, grazings, markets, potter's earth, and lac mahal. The collection of revenue, thus, rose to the tune of Rupees six lakhs.

Genealogy of the Rai family:

It has been mentioned above that Chandra Narayan alias Vijit Narayan was the founder of the Bijni family. It is not altogether untenable if we say that Chandra Narayan began his career as a tribute paying chief under the Moghuls. In fact, he got possession of a portion of the Kingdom of his father, Parikshit Narayan. Chandra Narayan was a minor when his father, Parikshit Narayan, was sent to the Court of the Moghul Emperor as a war-prisoner. He joined hands with the Koches who rose in rebellion against the Moghuls referred to in the previous chapter. The insurgent Koches inflicted several defeats on the Moghul detachments on both the banks of the Brahmaputra. But, gradually the Moghuls were gaining upperhand, and the insurrections were suppressed. Chandra Narayan, who rebelled against the Moghul Emperor, had no option but to accept a Sanad for the Bijni estate.

In the meantime, on the defeat of Parikshit Narayan, his brother Bali Narayan fled away to the Ahom King, Pratap Singha, who gave him shelter. This and other causes led the

25. Supra, Chapter I.
Moghul Emperor to decide on the invasion of Ahom Kingdom. Thus begun the long drawn battle between the Ahoms and the Moghuls. Abu Baqar had been appointed to the command of the invading force. The invading army under his command won the first battle at the mouth of Bharali, but were subsequently annihilated by the Ahoms. In the flush of victory, the Ahom King Pratap Singha installed Bali Narayan with the title Dharma Narayan as a tributary Raja of Darrang. Thereafter Pratap Singha, accompanied by Dharma Narayan, proceeded to carry the war into the enemy's conquered territory. Muhammedans were defeated in several engagements.

The Ahoms besieged Hajo, which was used as the headquarters of the invading Moghuls. The remaining Muslim garrisons in Kamrup were attacked and forced to submission. Muhammedan yoke was thrown off in greater part of Goalpara district. It is worth mentioning that Chandra Narayan found an opportunity to cast off the Moghul suzerainty; he joined in the war against the Muslim. With the help of an army sent by the Ahoms for his assistance he established himself at Hastila in Karaibari on the south bank of the Brahmaputra. But the Noab of Bengal sent an additional expedition under Mir Zainuddin against the Ahoms. He took vigorous steps to restore the Muslims to power in Koch-Hajo. He was accompanied by Pran Narayan, Raja of Koch Bihar. Mir Zainuddin marched against Chandra Narayan who fled away. The Ahoms took position at Jogighopa on
the North bank of the Brahmaputra. Several fights took place, and Chandra Narayan was killed in one of these fights.27

Soon after an armistice was signed between the Ahoms and the Moghuls in 1638 "delimiting the boundaries between the Moghul Empire and the Ahoms, leaving Kamrupa to Ahoms, while Bijni Raj remained within the Moghul territory and the Raja thereof became a tributary Chief under the Moghul Emperor", and Jay Narayan, son of Chandra Narayan was confirmed to the possession of Bijni. In early part of his administration the Ahom-Moghul hostilities were renewed. The Moghuls sent an expedition under the command of Rajah Man Singha alias Ram Singha against the Ahoms. When he marched towards Assam, he was received by Jay Narayan, who offered him a good number of gifts. In the local accounts, it is further said that Ram Singha was accompanied by him at his engagement at Gauhati. Being pleased with him Ram Singha rewarded him with the title Raja. Jay Narayan was even exempted from the payment of peskash. But, an unfortunate event took place; he fell in love with the daughter of one Goal, and eventually

28. The memorial of Raja Bhairabendra Narayan Bhup of Bijni to His Excellency Lord Louis Mountbatten, Governor General of India, through His Excellency Sir Md. Saleh Adbar Hydori, Governor of Assam.
married her. The Goals took it as exception. Because, they considered themselves superior to the Raja of Bijni in respect of caste. The case had been represented in the court of the Noab of Bengal as an act of oppression on the Goals. And Jay Narayan was summoned to Dacca along with his wife. He breathed his last in Dacca where he was kept interned.

Three sons were borne to Jay Narayan, while he was in Dacca. They were Sib Narayan, Har Narayan and Dugdha Narayan respectively. During the time when Jay Narayan stayed away at Dacca political confusion prevailed in the Bijni estate, which encouraged foreign invasion. The Bhutias seized the opportunity, and committed aggressions. They consolidated their position in the northern tract of the estate, and one Chatur Singha was allowed to administer the mainland.

In the meantime, after the death of Jay Narayan, the members of his family were set free. On his arrival in Bijni Sib Narayan found that Chatur Singha was not inclined to vacate the gaddi. However, Sib Narayan won over the favour

of Dev Raja of Bhutan, who sent an expedition in his aid against Chatur Singha. In the engagement that took place Chatur Singha was defeated, and he fled away. Sib Narayan recaptured the estate of Bijni, but he had to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Bhutan Government over the Bijni Duar.

Sib Narayan was succeeded by his son Bijay Narayan, who was a pious administrator. During the time of his administration, the officials of the Raj were involved in corrupt practices. It was effective to the body politic of the estate. An official named Bhagadatta Das Choudhury succeeded, by means of political manipulation, to take possession of the Mechpara Pargana as a separate Zamindary formed out of Bijni Raj estate.

During the tenure of Bijay Narayan, the British acquired the Diwani of Bengal. Bijay Narayan was involved in quarrel with the British. The British took an engagement, and Bijay Narayan was defeated. He was sent to Calcutta as a prisoner. Apparently being unable to accept the humiliation at the hands of the British he committed suicide by jumping into the Ganges. He had three sons, Debi Narayan,

Mukunda Narayan, and Madhab Narayan respectively. But none of them could succeed to the Raj for a period of some years. History of this period is found silent. However, after the interval of some years, Mukunda Narayan ascended the gaddi of the estate of Bijni. He was childless. He adopted Balit Narayan, the son of his elder brother Debi Narayan. Mukunda Narayan died in August, 1788 A.D. 33.

His successor designate Balit Narayan was a minor at the time of the death of Mukunda Narayan. On the advice of the grand Rani (the mother of the late Raja Mukunda Narayan) Haridev Narayan, the son of former Raja's brother Hem Narayan, was chosen as the successor to the gaddi. He died two years later in 1197 B.S., and was succeeded by Balit Narayan. The administration of Balit Narayan was a turning point in the history of the Bijni Raj. So long, the British accepted peskash from the Raja of Bijni. In 1791, the estate was brought under the Decennial Settlement. In 1793, Permanent Settlement Regulation was promulgated, and Bijni was brought within the purview of this regulation. Thus, by the Bengal Regulation I of 1793, the Chief-tainship of Bijni was turned into a zamindary under the British East India Company. It is to be noted here that,

though the status of the Bijni Raja was changed, the Raj still continued to follow the law of primogeniture in succession to the zamindariship as before.

During the period of his administration Goalpara was made a Collectorate, and Mr. David Scott was appointed the collector to the district of Goalpara. He proceeded to impose administrative control on the Raj. The powers hitherto enjoyed by the Raja in respect of Diwani and Foujdari were curbed. This strained the relations of the Raja with the British. Balit Narayan died in 1236 B.S. and was succeeded by his son, Indra Narayan.

Like his father Indra Narayan was a competent zamindar. In 1836 A.D. he tried to enhance the rate of rent fixed during the tenure of his predecessor, but was opposed by the ryots. The case was referred to the Board of Revenue, which was of the opinion that the Raja had the right to enhance the rate of rent. Indra Narayan died in 1245 B.S. and was succeeded by his son Amrit Narayan.

34. Sarkar, A., Op cit., pp.89-90
During the time of his administration, the question as to the status of Bijni Raj was formed into a pertinent issue. In 1837, all the zamindars of Goalpara were asked to submit Mustabood paper of their estates. The Raja of Bijni did not comply on the ground that the Bijni Raj held the zamindaries of the parganas of Khuntaghat and Habraghat as an independent fief. But his claim was flatly refused by the Government. Further, Collection of Syrat by the Raja was suspended, although the syrat value was included, as claimed by the Raja, in the jama fixed for the Bijni Raj. Amrit Narayan died in 1653, leaving no issue to inherit him, and his wife Bhogeswari succeeded him.

First administration of the Court of Ward:

The death of Raja Amrit Narayan leaving no issue to succeed him involved the Raj in difficulty. The succession issue came to the forefront. In the face of bitter quarrel between the Rantis for succession to the gaddi, the Government forcibly took the management of that part


of the zamindary, which was included in the British territory, i.e., Habraghat and Khuntaghat parganas. Rani Bhogeswari exercised her control in Niz Bijni, which was outside the British possession. It should be mentioned that the Bijni Raj was in possession of Niz Bijni as tributary to the Dev Raja of Bhutah. Rani Bhogeswari died in 1861 A.D. Prior to her death she adopted one Kumud Narayan as successor to the gaddi. After her death the Court of Wards administered the affairs of the Bijni zamindary on behalf of the successor designate minor Kumud Narayan, who was sent by the Court of Wards to Benaras for higher studies. Meanwhile, Rani Opeswari, who claimed as the concubine of the late Raja, succeeded Bhogeswari as Rani of Niz-Bijni, and was exercising legal right as guardian of Kumud Narayan. Bijni zamindary was under the management of the Court of Wards till Kumud Narayan attained majority in 1774\(^{38}\).

**Bhutanese attack on Bijni**:

While the minor Raja Kumud Narayan was reading abroad, the affairs of the Raja were ill-managed. The surviving Ranas, who acted as the guardians of the minor

---

38. Goalpara Papers, File No.100 of 1868-73, Assam Secretariat Record Room, Dispur; Memorial of Raja Bhairabendra Narayan Bhup, op cit.
Raja, lacked political wisdom. On the other hand, evils of dual administration were there, which manifested themselves in virulence. The Court of Wards applied laws and regulations to the Raj, which were resented by the Ranis. Consequently, various kinds of odds rose their heads. Taking advantage of the situation, Bhutanese invaders under the command of one Jhowalia attacked Bijni, and ransacked the Rajbari. The Raj family was put to harassment to such extent as to shift the headquarters to different places, i.e., Jogighopa, Deuhati and Baitamari.

Bhutan War:

The Bhutias committed such acts of atrocities and ravages in Bijni and other parts of the plains adjoining to the British border in the north as it dragged the British to declare war against them in 1864. In 1865, during the Bhutan War the Bijni Raj family, for greater safety as mentioned above, deserted Bijni, and at least took up their abode at Dumaria in the pargana Khuntaghat at about 15 miles to the north-east of Goalpara. On the conclusion of the war (1864-66) the British Government annexed the

40. Goalpara Papers, Cp cit.
lower portion adjoining to the border of the British territory, and the Bijni Raj family put forward their claims to hold a large tract of land in the annexed territory which were in their possession under the Bhutan Government. The claim was admitted, and in 1870, a settlement was effected with the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor Raja, Kumud Narayan. On September 21, 1874, the Court of Wards formally handed over the charge of management of the Raj to Kumud Narayan, who in the meantime attained majority.

Kumud Narayan was educated, and was a well-intentioned zamindar. He, indeed, introduced some good measures for the welfare of the Raj. But his second marriage with Rani Abhoyeswari (he being married with Siddheswari) called down curse on him. The internal rivalry between the Rantis made him suffer so much that Kumud Narayan stayed away at Calcutta. He breathed his last broken hearted there on the 9th day of March, 1883. In some quarters, his death had been accepted as abnormal. He died without any male issue, but leaving him his surviving two widows, Rani Abhoyeswari and Rani Siddheswari, and an infant daughter, who died shortly after him.

41. Imperial Gazetteer, Op cit., p.192.
42. Bijni Raj Succession Suit, No.164 of 1930.
43. Ibid.
44. Sarkar, A., Op cit., p.91.
Quarrel between the two Rani:

Eldest Rani Siddheswari took possession of the estate for 4 to 5 years when dispute arose between her and Abhoyeswari. The quarrel between the two Rani started during the life-time of the late Raja Kumud Narayan. It had been stated in the local accounts that the younger Rani Abhoyeswari had to lose one of her eyes on a treachery meted out against her. Her life itself was at stake, and she left Rajbari for her safety. The law and order of the Raj deteriorated to such extent as if might was the right thereto in the parganas.

The quarrel was culminating in a suit by Rani Abhoyeswari for declaration of right and possession of the estate in her favour. The Suit No. 10 of 1887, originally filed before the Sub-Judge, Goalpara, was transferred under order of the High Court dated 6th June, 1888 for trial before the District Judge of Alipore, 24 Parganas. In the same suit, the learned District Judge by his judgement of March 8th, 1890, decided that the two Rani were entitled to a joint estate for life with rights of survivorship and equal beneficial enjoyment. Rani Siddheswari died

45. Ibid., p.91.
on 7th May, 1891, and was succeeded by Rani Abhoyeswari, who administered the Raj till her death on the 17th October, 1919.

Second Administration of the Court of Wards:

Rani Abhoyeswari adopted Jogendra Narayan, son of Kirti Narayan, one of the descendants of the Raj family. Jogendra Narayan succeeded Rani Abhoyeswari, but turned to a lunatic. The management of the Raj was thus brought under the Court of Wards on December, 3rd, 1918. During the Second administration of the Court of Wards, different claimants filed suits for right and possession of the estate. The succession issue of the estate was so complicated that a compromise was beyond the limit of the existing law and procedures. Thus, a new legislation was inevitable. The Bijni Succession Act of 1931 was passed in the Assam Legislative Council. By the application of this Act, Jogendra Narayan Deb was declared to be holder of Bijni Raj during his life-time dating from September 28, 1895, the date of his nomination by Rani Abhoyeswari. The Court of Wards would continue to rule the estate in his name.

47. Bijni Raj Succession Suit No.164 of 1930.
Resumption of the administration by the Raj:

On the death of Raja Jogendra Narayan Bhup on 18th June, 1937, the Government of Assam declared Bhairabendra Narayan to be the inheritor of the Raj. For reasons, best known to the bureaucrats of the then Government, the management remained with the Court of Wards. The estate was released from the Court of Wards in 1944, and Raja Bhairabendra Narayan assumed the administration of the Raj. He was the last holder of the estate of Bijni, during whose life time the estate was acquired by the Government of Assam.

49. Revenue B, July 1937, No. 428-441, Assam Secretariat Record Room, Dispur.
50. R.T. of 1946, Assam Secretariat Record Room, Dispur.
## Bihār Rai Family Genealogical Table

**Biswa Singha (1515-1540 A.D.)**

**Gilrai**

- Raja Raghudeb Narayan (1581-1603 A.D.)
- Raja Parikshita Narayan (1603-1615 A.D.)
- Raja Chandra Narayan
- Raja Jay Narayan

### Silarai

- Raja Hara Narayan • Raja Sib Narayan 1136-1165 B.C.
- Durgo alias Durgah Narayan 1729-1756

### Hari Narayan

- Deb Narayan

### Lakshmi Narayan

- Prem
- Lohit Narayan Ram Narayan

- Padma Narayan (died unmarried)
- Doyal Narayan
- Indra Narayan 1236-1245 B.C.

- Taday Khagendra
- Doyal Narayan

### Chandra Narayan

- Surja Narayan
- Raja Amit/Ajit Narayan 1245-1260
- Migendra Narayan
- Kirti Narayan
- Ulavy Narayan (named afterwards Kunud Narayan)

### Prasanna Narayan

- Pulan Narayan

### Bhairabendra Upendra

- Arindra Narayan
- Narayan Narayan Narayan

- Raja Bhoyeswari Debi 1260-1266 B.C.

- Adopted son Raja Kunud Narayan 1857-1883

- Rani Siddheswari Debhi 1883-1891

- Rani Bhoyeswari Debi 1913-1918

- Raja Jogendra Narayan 1896-1937

- Raja Bhairabendra Narayan 1937-1947
  - Died in 1977.