

# Lengeri, As A Historical-Place Of Ahom-Kingdom

1<sup>ST</sup> Author name : Shiwani Chetia, 2<sup>nd</sup> Author name : Shashi Gogoi

1. Student of B.ed in Namrup College of Teacher Education,  
Master in History, Department of History, Dibrugarh University, Assam,  
Qualified UGC NET 2018

2. Retired teacher of Lengeri Higher-secondary.

## ABSTRACT :

Lengeri is one of the Mauza of Moran tehsil of Dibrugarh district in the state of Assam. This place is related to medieval Assam history. An attempt is made by this paper to find out the importance of Lengeri in history.

The paper is prepared on the basis of descriptive method. All data is tried to describe properly as far as possible.

After all, it is come to know that the place, Lengeri has various possibilities to establish as a historical place.

Through the paper, a trial is made to create curiosity among the people about the historical place Lengeri.

## KEYWORD:

Ahom, Monuments, Historical place, Preservation.

## INTRODUCTION :

Lengeri is a Mauza of dibrugarh district. It is under Tingkhong constituent. This place is related to medieval historical place of Assam. Many villages are included in this Mauza. Some of those villages related to the Ahom era of Assam.

## LITERATURE REVIEW :

I am unable to find any special research on the historical place, Lengeri. Some facts are found in the book of Sarvanand Rajkonwar (Itihaxe Sunwara Chhaxata Bachhar). That's why I have choosed the topic (Lengeri, as a historical place). Many possibilities are observed in case of Lengeri in establishing a historical place. Lack of proper sources, research criteria of the article is very limited.

## METHODOLOGY:

In case of writing of the article, description method is accepted. Data are collected from secondary sources. The books of some prominent authors helped to get some information. Information is also collected from some oral historical sources.

## RESULTS AND ANALYSIS :

The Ahom rule in Assam, which began in the early part of the 13<sup>th</sup> century and continued till the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the early part of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the Ahoms under Siu-ka-pha, established a new kingdom in the South-Eastern part of the Brahmaputra-valley. According to Ahom chronicles, Siu-ka-pha came from Mong-Mao, a Tai state in South-Western Yunnan in 1215. The period of Ahom-rule was an ere of new change and development in Assam.

Every ruling dynasty of the world has been trying to keep their memory for the next generations. As other dynasties, Ahom also tried to keep their memory through build some monuments. A few monuments of those were established in Lengeri Mauza. Those are discussed below one buy one.

### I. Nomenclature :

The name Lengeri is related to 16<sup>th</sup> Ahom king Sukhampha (1552>53 to 1603>1611). He is also called Khora raja (Lamaman). He fell from Elephant and after that his one leg was broken. Lame man is called (lengera) in Assamese. From the word Lengera, the place name Lengeri is derived.

### II. The maidams :

The maidams are significant part of Ahom dynasty. After the death of king, queen, officials, they were buried and whose were called maidams. With many ornaments and servants, Kings and queens were buried.

These kind of three Maidams are found in Garuhara village of Lengeri mauza. It is known that the maidams of two queen of Khoraraja, Barmechlow and Sarumechlow, one official Tamuliphukon.

It is known that Khora Raja had no son of his own. Therefore, he adopted a boy as his son. The name of the adopted son was Nahar. He was very rude natured and he used his power misused. That is why, he was killed by the officials. At the result of his murder, the two queens of Khora Raja had done suicide. After their death, they were buried here.

### III. Aghonibai :

This place was related to Ahom king Gadhadhar singh (Supatpha "1681-1696").

The period of 1673 to1681 was politically unstable in the medieval Assam-history. 10 kings were changed in this short period. At the end of the unstable period, the rise of Lora Raja (1679-81) created a horrible condition in the Ahom-kingdom. He wanted that all Ahom princes should be injured. Which would help him to be a king for long time. Because, Ahom-kingdom had a rule that no one would be a king, if he was injured. Due to this fear, Gadadhar Singha was flee. At that time, three women helped him through providing shelter. After becoming king, he awarded them residential places. Which is known in Assamese (Khat-pam). Those are known (Rahat Rahdoi), (Tipamat Bhadoi) and ( Holofurit Aghonibai).

At present, Due to the preservation of the memory of Aghonibai's residence, Tai-bhavan and Sengreng (The statue of Gadadhar Singha) were established.

It is called that for keeping in touch of Aghonibai's residence, Gadadhar Singh built the Hologuri Ali from Gargaon to Aghonibari. Aghonibari is one of the village name of Lengeri mauza. But, some historians try to say that this street was built by Bhagaraja (Surampha"1641-1644").

#### IV. Nahar pukhuri :

This is a tank. Which was dug by Nahar Raja, the adopted son of Khora Raja. This is in Nakhat village of Lengeri mauza. A few Nahar pukhuris are seen in Lakhimpur district.

In regard to the preservation of all above monuments of Ahom-kingdom, Government donates 50 lakhs in 2019. Archeological department of the state is also taking some initiatives to revive the history of Assam though digging the maidams.

#### CONCLUSION :

At the end of the paper, it can be concluded with saying that Lengeri has much possibilities to create as a historical site of medieval-Assam. As soon as possible, people should be aware about the preservation of this kind of historical place. Through proper scientific research, the historical possibilities would be reality.

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