

# CHUTIYA KINGDOM

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# LOCATION

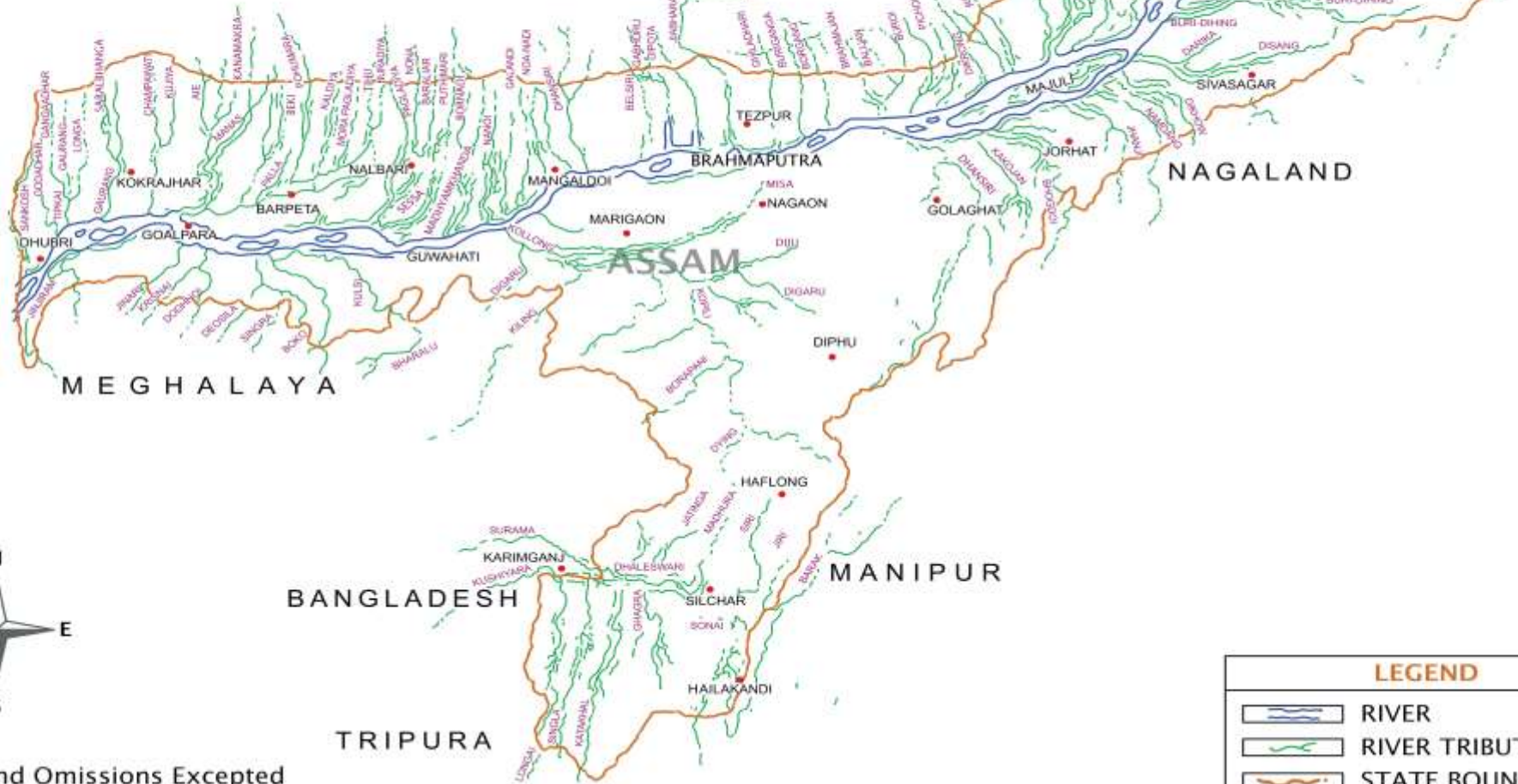
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- The Chutiyas held the areas to the north of Brahmaputra from Parshuram Kund in the east to Vishwanath in the west which represents the areas of Dhemaji district, Lakhimpur district and Sonitpur district of present Assam. To the north, it controlled the present Miri Hills, Abor Hills and the Mishmi Hills (Rangalgiri, Kalgiri, Nilgiri, Chandragiri, Dhavalgiri) in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. To the south of the Brahmaputra, it had parts of Dibrugarh district and almost the entire Tinsukia district under its rule.
- It became the dominant power in eastern Assam in the 12th century and remained so until the 16th century with its domain from Parshuram Kund in the east to Vishwanath in the west and in the process of its expansion had absorbed many local communities and tribes.
- Their capital were at Sadhayapur(Sadiya) and Ratanpur



# ASSAM RIVER SYSTEM

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

BHUTAN



NAGALAND

ASSAM

MANIPUR

BANGLADESH

TRIPURA

MEGHALAYA

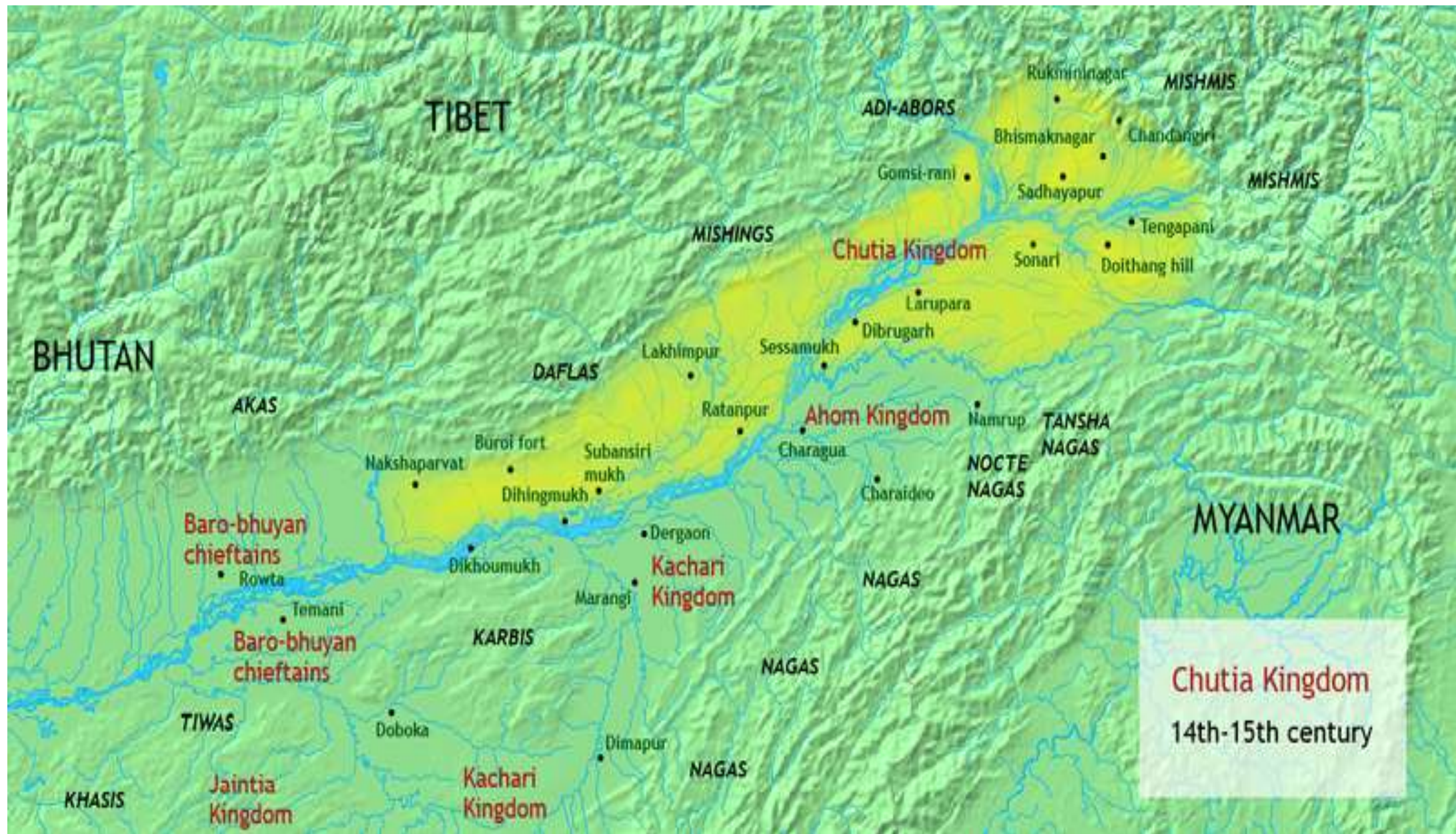


LEGEND	
	RIVER
	RIVER TRIBUTARIES
	STATE BOUNDARY

Errors and Omissions Excepted  
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Chutia Kingdom  
14th-15th century



# FOUNDATION

- The founder of the medieval greater Chutiya kingdom was Birpal.
- Descent from the legendary Bhishmak and reigned in 1187.
- He ruled over 60 clans with his capital on a hill called Swarnagiri and assumed the title of Gayapal.
- His son Sonagiri assumed the title of Gaurinarayan.
- Gaurinarayan alias Ratnadhvajpal was one of the most powerful Chutiya kings. He brought under his sway the tribes of neighbouring mountains, the Rangalgiri, the Kalgiri, the Nilgiri, the Chandragiri, and the Dhavalgiri.
- He conquered the whole northeastern region of Assam which included the areas of present-day Arunachal Pradesh and assumed the title "Lord of Hills".
- In the year 1224, with a large army, he descended on the valley of Brahmaputra, attacking and deporting another Chutiya king, Bhadrasena, ruler of the Swetagiri and conquered the area between Subansiri and Sissi rivers, i.e. present-day Dhemaji district.
- In the expedition he gained rich booty and many prisoners of war belonging to the Brahmin, Tanti, Sonari, Sutar and Kumar classes and settled them in various parts of the kingdom.





- He built his capital at Ratnapur (Majuli),
- Improved the agricultural system in the kingdom. He built a line of forts along the foot of the hills against inroads by the hill tribes and built large tanks and temples for his people
- The neighbouring king, Nyaya Pal surrendered with costly gifts even before he was attacked. To cement the alliance, he married the daughter of Nyayapal..
- In Kamatapur, when Kamateswar Sandhya refused his daughter for his son Vijaydhajpal , the king marched against him. At last Kamateswar agreed to the proposal.
- Maintained good relations with Gauda ruler Khesav Sen, and sent his son for higher education.
- Unfortunately, the Chutiya Prince died there and the corpse was sent to Gaurinarayan, who was then engaged in building a new city. He named the city as Sadiya (Sa-Corpse, Diya-Given) which later on became the capital of the Chutiya Kingdom.



## AHOM-SUTIYA CONFLICTS (1513-1522)

- Ahom territory was confined between Dihing and Dikhou which laid to the south-west of the Chutiya kingdom.
- The hostilities with the Ahoms began when the Chutiya Kingdom expanded to the south during which the Ahom king, Sutuphaa, (1364-76) was killed by the Chutiya king during a friendly negotiation.
- Ahom king Tao-Khamthi(1380-89) led an expedition to Chutiya kingdom
- Dhirnarayan alias Dharmadhwajpal, engaged in many battles with the Ahoms. In 1513, in a battle with the Ahoms, king Dhirnarayan attacked the Ahom Kingdom both by land and water. The Ahom were victorious in the battle fought at Dikhomukh.
- In 1520, the Chutiyas invaded Ahom territory twice; in the second invasion the Chutiyas killed the Ahom commander and were successful in defeating the Ahoms in the battle fought at Dihing.



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- The kingdom became weak under Nitipal, the husband of Dhirnarayan's daughter Sadhani. In 1522, Dhirnarayan due to his growing age passed down his throne to Nitipal. The nobilities and ministers resisted the decision of giving away the throne to Nitipal. Due to Nitipal's incapable rulership, the Ahoms attacked the kingdom.
- Suhungmung Dihingia Roja in 1523 attacked, Sadhani committed suicide from Chandragiri hills, Nitipal was killed.
- The Ahoms established their rule by instituting the position of Sadiyakhowa Gohain, a newly constituted position of frontier-governor in charge of Sadiya. (Phrasengmung)
- Finally in 1673 they came under the domination of the Ahoms.
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- The Ahoms brought many Brahmins, blacksmiths and artisans from Sadiya to Charaideo.
- Musical instruments like Daba and kali came to the Ahoms.





# MONUMENTS

- The Tamreswari Temple, also known as Kesaikhaiti, boasts a legacy dating back to the 15th century. Built by the Chutiya dynasty, the temple stands as a testament to their architectural prowess and unique belief system. The name "Tamreswari" translates to "copper lady" in Assamese, alluding to the temple's roof, once constructed entirely of copper.
- The temple is dedicated to Kechai-Khati, a powerful tribal goddess, also referred to as Pishasi. Unlike many Hindu deities, Kechai-Khati is believed to accept offerings of raw meat,
- Legends suggest that the temple was built using bricks laid without mortar, showcasing the remarkable skills of the Chutiya dynasty's artisans



- Ruins of an ancient town are found between the river Dhal and Ghagar to 8 km east of present town of North Lakhimpur. A Chutiya built the town during the 14th and 15th century which was deserted or destroyed by natural calamity like earthquake or flood. Other monuments which flourished during the Chutiya reign is Bhismanagar, located 25 km from Roing.
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- Malinithan temple near Likabali in North Lakhimpur, Ita Fort in Arunachal Pradesh and Garakhiathan located at Selajan Sonowal Kachari village are other prominent monuments build during the Chutiya rule.





Shiva temple, Tezu  
Built by Chutia kings  
8th century







Ruins of a temple, Dibrugarh  
Built by Chutia kings  
8th century








Raja Pukhuri, Silapathar  
Built by Chutia kings





A photograph of the Nakshaparbat Ruins in East Kameng, India. The ruins consist of a circular stone platform with several tiers, built from large, rectangular stone blocks. The platform is surrounded by lush green vegetation and tall trees. The sky is clear and blue. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

Nakshaparbat Ruins, East Kameng  
Built by Chutia kings  
14th century





Malini Than, Likabari  
Built by Chutia kings  
14th century





Bura Buri Than, Sadiya  
Built by Chutia kings  
13th century






Gomsi Fort, Pasighat  
Built by Gaurinarayan  
13th century







Ita fort  
Built by Gaurinarayan  
13th century








Kundilnagar, Roing  
Built by Chutia kings  
8th century





A photograph of the Nakshaparbat Ruins in East Kameng, India. The ruins consist of a circular stone platform with several tiers, built from large, rectangular stone blocks. The platform is surrounded by a low wall of similar stones. The ruins are situated in a lush, green forest with tall trees and dense foliage. The sky is clear and blue. The text "Nakshaparbat Ruins, East Kameng" is overlaid in white, followed by "Built by Chutia kings" and "14th century" in a smaller font.

Nakshaparbat Ruins, East Kameng  
Built by Chutia kings  
14th century

