

*A*NCIENT REMAINS AT BHISMAKNAGAR

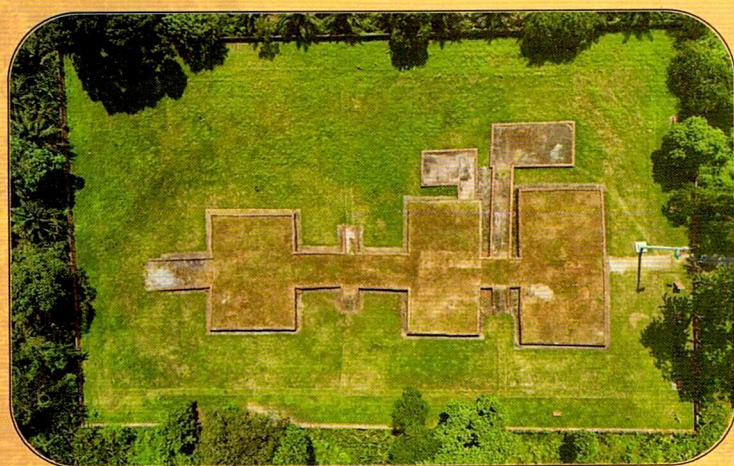
ARUNACHAL PRADESH



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
GUWAHATI CIRCLE

Arunachal Pradesh, famously known as the "Land of the Rising Sun," is home to a rich cultural heritage, reflected in its diverse archaeological sites. These sites, including ruins of structural remains, ruined temples, sculptures, architectural fragments, showcase the state's historical significance. One such notable site is Remains of Bhismaknagar , located in the Lower Dibang Valley district. The site features remains of the Chutiya dynasty's structures, including a residential complex and entrance gate.

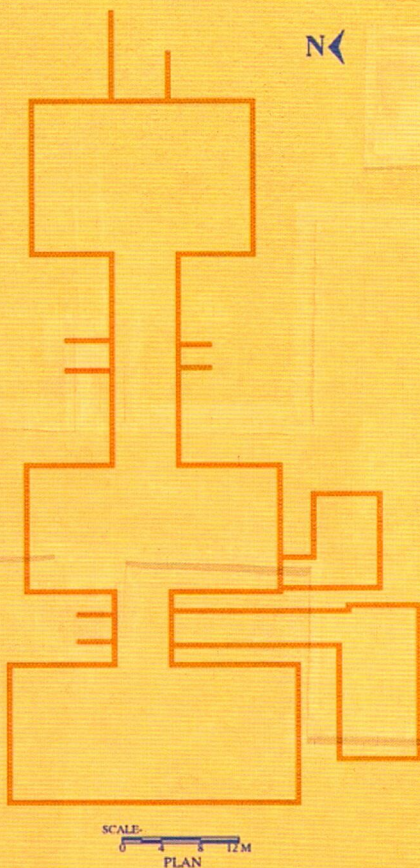
The other architectural remnants at Maliniathan include elements like amalakas, pillar fragments, lintels, and brackets, dating back to the 10th-12th centuries CE. The spread of Neolithic culture across Arunachal Pradesh is also well-documented. At Parsi Parlo in the Subansiri district, Neolithic tools have been found in stratified layers, dating back around 4,000 years. Similar stone axes with curvilinear and rounded butt ends have been discovered in the Mishmi Hills and Sadiya regions, many of which are housed in the Pitt Rivers Museum in London. Additionally, Palaeolithic tools, including unifacial and bifacial chopping tools, cleavers, and ovates, have been found in the Daphabhum area of the Lohit district.



General view of site (Bhismaknagar)

The influence of Buddhism can be seen in the late medieval period, particularly in the western part of Kameng district and the areas near Tibet and Myanmar. This period saw the rise of Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhist monasteries, with the Tawang Monastery, established in the 17th century CE, being a prominent example. These Buddhist traditions continue to thrive in the region to this day.

REMAINS AT BHISMAKNAGAR, BHISMAKNAGAR,
DIST.- DEBANG VALLEY



Bhismaknagar

(Lat.23° 37' N, Long. 91° 10'E)

The recorded history of Arunachal Pradesh begins in the 16th century when the Ahom kings annexed the region. By 1826, the British took control of the area administratively.

During the medieval period, the Chutiya dynasty also ruled parts of the state. The rulers of the Chutiya dynasty, a Tibeto-Burmese ethnic group, are believed to trace their ancestry to Bhismaka, the legendary king of Bhismaknagar, as mentioned in ancient texts like the Bhagavata Purana and Vishnu Purana. Birpal, the dynasty's founder, established the capital at Sadiya in 1189 CE. The Chutiya kingdom extended along the northern bank of the Brahmaputra River and to the east of the Subansiri River, with archaeological remains found in the Dibang Valley district.

The archaeological site was notified to be of national importance in the year 1910. The remains are generally ascribed to the rule of the Chutiyas, a Tibeto-Burmese tribe who ruled over the region of Sadiya from 11th to 16th Century CE. Structural remains comprises of group of brick built structures enclosed by a fortified rampart wall. This site, with remains of two impressive gateways on the eastern and western side of the fortified complex, is said to be the capital of the Chutiya dynasty.



Archival photograph of East gate

In summary, Arunachal Pradesh's archaeological heritage offers a fascinating glimpse into its cultural and historical evolution. From Neolithic to medieval times, the region has been shaped by various dynasties, including the Chutiyas, and religious influences such as Buddhism. The remains of these civilizations continue to provide insight into the state's diverse and rich history.



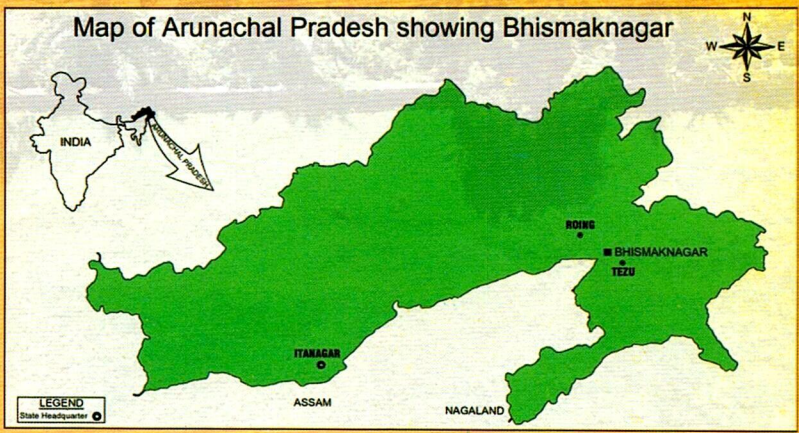
Archival photograph of west gate



West gate after conservation

HOW TO REACH

- **By Air:** The nearest airport is Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh).
- **By Rail:** The closest railway station is Tinsukia, well-connected to major cities.
- **By Road:** Bhismanagar is accessible via road from Roing (approx 30 km) and other major towns in Arunachal Pradesh.



PUBLIC AWARENESS

The public is hereby informed that for carrying out repair and renovation of buildings or structures in prohibited area or construction or reconstruction or repair or renovation in the regulated area of any centrally protected monuments of Guwahati Circle, Guwahati, the permission of competent authority/National Monuments Authority is highly essential. All the centrally protected monuments are governed by “The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and remains (Amendment and validation) Act 2010”. This Act is an amendment to the Ancient monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (and Rules 1959 therein).

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Monument is open from sunrise to sunset
Entry Fee: Free

OUR HERITAGE OUR PRIDE