<table>
<thead>
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<th><strong>GLOSSARY</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Agar</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Anka</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ankiyanat</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Auniati Satra</strong></td>
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Bachari - a kind of war boat.

Bailung - Ahom priest mainly engaged in astrological calculations.

Bar-barua - the Ahom officer who was the head of the executive exercising control over all judicial, revenue and even military functions; he had control over 14,000 paiks, but they were also bound to render services to the king.

Bar-gohain - one of the three highest dignitaries of the Ahom state.

Bar-phukan - the Ahom viceroy posted at Guwahati, entrusted with the civil and military administration of the area extending from Kaliabar in Nagaon district to the Manah river, the western.

Barpatra-gohain - one of the three cabinet ministers. The office was created by the Dihingia Raja and the first incumbent was the prince Kancheng.

Bargita - a class of devotional songs attached with classical ragas.
Barua - an officer of a high rank, being the head of a department or khel or mel which had no phukan, or the Deputy or second officer of a department which was presided over by a Phukan.

Bapu - a term by which the heads of the principal Satras or Monasteries of Assam are addressed.

Bayan - a leader of the party of instrumental players.

Behar - i.e. Cooch Behar in the West of Goalpara district.

Bejbarua - physician of the royal household.

Bhawana - a dramatic performance conducted on indigenous lines with sutradhar, gayans and bayans.

Bhakata - a disciple or a devotee.

Bhakti - devotion; the Bhagavat Puran enumerates nine aspects of bhakti.

Bhakti Ratnavali - Vaishnava scripture rendered from Sanskrit into Assamese by Madhavadeva.

Bhuyan - Chief.
Bora - an Ahom officer who commanded twenty paiks.

Borahi - an aboriginal tribe of Assam, a branch of the Kacharis.

Brahmatra - rent free lands granted to Brahmins.

Brahmavaibarta Puran - one of the eighteen maha or major Purans consisting of four khandas or parts.

Brahma - absolute God associated with creation.

Burhagohain - one of the three cabinet ministers and the senior most member of the cabinet.

Buranji - an Ahom word meaning a store of knowledge that teaches the ignorant; Bu-ignorant persons, ran-teach and ji-store or granary.

Carita-puthi - a biography of vaisnavite saints.

Chamua - some Ahom subjects of a higher status than the karis; the Chamuas hold offices or were employed as gold-smiths and artisans and were exempted from manual service usually done by the karis, who were so called because they went to war as archers or bowmen with arrows.

Chao - means 'great.'
Charaideo - the earliest capital of the Ahom kings in the district of Sibsagar established by king Sukapha. Although the Ahom capital was shifted from time to time to other places, Charaideo continued to be the burial ground of most of the royal bodies.

Chargua - the second Ahom capital situated between the Dihing and the Disang rivers on the north of the present Sibsagar town; founded by king Sudangpha (Bamuni-Konwar). Chargua continued to be the Ahom capital till it was shifted to Gargaon.

Chutiya - a race of people generally found in Lakshimipur and Sibsagar; their language is Bodo and they have a considerable infusion of Shan blood.

Deodhai - literally the nurse of the Gods; an Ahom priest who offered worship to the deities of the Ahom pantheon in strictly orthodox form.

Dergaon - literally the village of Gods; about 16 miles west of Jorhat. There is the famous Siv temple known as Sivdol of Negheriting.

Deuri - Chutiya priest.
Devatra - the tenure applied to lands granted rent free for the support of a temple.

Dhansiri - a river in Golaghat Dist. of Assam.

Dharmacaryya - proselytisers who were authorised by Sankara-deva and Madhavadeva to initiate persons and propagate the cult.

Dihingia - one who lives on the bank of the Dihing river in upper Assam.

Dolo - an astrologer of the Daivajna caste attached to the establishment of a king or an officer, or the superintendent of a temple.

Duara - one of the principal Ahom clans of the Sagharia Ahoms or Ahoms of seven houses.

Eka-Sarana - the supreme surrender to one God.

Gargaon - the Ahom capital founded by king Suklengmung, the Gargayan raja (1539-1552); was so called because it was surrounded by ramparts (gar). The city was devastated from time to time by the Morans, the Moamarias, the Burmese and, previously by Mir Jumla during his invasion. Gargaon continued as the Ahom capital till it was shifted to Rangpur, by king Rudra Singha.
Garmur Satra - one of the four principal satras or Vaisnava monasteries at Salmara in Majuli. King Siva Singha established this satra by granting thirty thousand puras of land and twelve hundred paiks.

Ghosa - the Namghosa by Madhavadeva is also popularly known as Ghosa.

Gohain - a title applied only to the Burhagohain, Bargohain and Barpatragohain, and the wardens of the frontier, during the period of their office; the sons of kings and other princes of the Ahom blood royal.

Golaghar - a store-house for gun-powder.

Gosain - a generic title applied to persons and objects of reverence; a religious instructor; the head of a Satra; a sacred image, a God.

Got - a group of four paiks giving service during the year.

Guru - a preceptor.
Guwahati - the present capital of Assam; also pronounced as Guwahati; the name originated from the words Gua meaning betel-nut, hati, a market or rows of markets; the headquarters of the Barphukan in the days of the Ahoms.

Hari - Vishnu.

Hastividyarnava - a book of detailed treatise of elephants written by Sukumar Barkath and profusely illustrated by Dilbar and Dosai under the instructions of king Siva Singha and his consort Ambikadevi.

Hazarika - an officer in-charge of one thousand men, employed in civil and military operations.

Hazo - about 30 km, north west of Guwahati, is a place of pilgrimage of equal importance for Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists.

Hiloidari - musketeers, constituted as a distinct khel or guild.

Itakhuli - a hill on the south bank of the Brahmaputra river at Guwahati where the Sukreswar temple is situated; head-quarters of general Lachit Barphukan during the Saraighat battle (1671) as the hill top provided a commanding view of the entire areas.
Kakati - a writer or a scribe or a surveyor or an accountant; there were several families of Kakatis employed on state duties.

Kaliabar - the head-quarter of Salalgohain, a representative of the Ahom king; it was the scene of many battles between the Ahoms and the Mughals. The place is so called as a black (kali) figtree (Ficus Indica) was said to have grown on a hill there; now in the present Nagaon district.

Kalikapuran - a minor puran said to have been composed in the eleventh century in ancient Kamrupa dealing with the activities of Goddess Kali in her various forms.

Kapili - a river that flows from the Khasi hills and passing through the Nagaon district falls in the Brahmaputra river.

Karatoya - a river in the north-east of Bengal which was the western limit of ancient Kamrupa during the region of Dihingia Raja; Kanseng Barpatragohain restored the ancient limit of Assam upto this river by defeating the Mughal invader Turbak in 1532 and on its bank erected a temple with a tank to mark the victory.

Kataki - envoys of the Ahom Government deputed within the province and to foreign countries.
Khasi - a tribe inhabiting the Khasi hills; they are not different from the Jayantia tribe residing in the Jayantiya hills; both the tribes speak the same language - the Khasi, which is the only surviving dialect in India of the Mon-khmer family of languages.

Khanikar - a group of people making images of clay; king Pratap Singha created this khel (guild) by training some people of Marani in the art of Coch Behar. The khel included the carpenters called barhoi Khanikar who did wood-work and Baktar or Baktar Khanikar - generally of the Muslim community who carved out ivory articles from elephants tusks.

Khel - A division or unit of the Assamese subjects having specific services to perform for the State. The Ahom Khel system was introduced by Momai Tamuli Barbarua in 1609 under the direction of king Pratap Singha.

Kirtana - devotional songs sung in praise of lord Krishna or Vishnu.

Koch - a Hindu caste into which all converts to Hinduism from the different animistic tribes are admitted on conversion; they rank as a regular Sudra caste.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kosah</td>
<td>rowing boats.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kunwari</td>
<td>the Ahom queen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahapurush</td>
<td>literally the great being, i.e. God; Sankaradeva is popularly known as Mahapurusa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manah</td>
<td>a river, now spelt Manas, that formed the western boundary of the Ahom kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matak</td>
<td>an old division of upper Assam roughly comprising the whole of the Dibrugarh district on the south bank of the Brahmaputra river also applied to the people of this area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maya</td>
<td>illusion, ignorance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mel</td>
<td>council or conference.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moamaria</td>
<td>disciples of the maamara or mayamara satra, who rose in arms against the Ahom Government.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moran</td>
<td>an original tribe of people who lived in Assam before the advent of the Ahoms; they were disciples of the Mayamara Satra, took up arms against the Ahom Government to avenge insults and humiliations.</td>
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Naga - a hill tribe inhabiting the hilly tracts on the south east of Assam; this tribe came in more frequent touch with the Ahoms than the other tribes; the Nagas are divided into several sub-tribes each speaking its own dialect.

Nam - names and attributes of God.

Nam dang - nam, a Tai word, means water, dang, red or reddish; a river of red coloured water; a tributary of the Dikhow river.

Nam-ghar - a prayer hall a hall of congregation for the Hindu residents of a village where bhaonas or dramatic performances of the older fashion are held.

Nam-prasanga - devotional services consisting of recitations and religious discussion.

Naoboicha Phukan - head of the Ahom navy

Navadwip - a town of west Bengal where Chaitanya Dev, the great vaisnava saint, flourished; it was here that a new branch of Nyaya philosophy flourished.

Nawab - chief over 60,000 paiks.
Nayasodhaphukan - officer of justice.

Oja-pali - a Pre-Sankarite colossal performance in which epirotes from Puran were recited accompanied by dance and music.

Paik - an enrolled adult subject of the Ahom Government having specific duties to perform for the state.

Paniphukan - a naval officer second in rank to the Naoboicha phukan.

Phukan - the head or superintendent of a khel or unit or division, whose strength ranged up to six thousand men according to the importance of the unit; a word of Ahom origin Phu-kan.

Puran - a class of post Vedic literature; there are 18 mahapurans and 18 upa-purans.

Rajkhowa - an officer having jurisdiction over a prescribed area or unit of paiks in command of three thousand men.

Rang-ghar - the two storeyed building opposite the royal palace at Rangpur built in 1746 by king Pramatta Singha.

Rangamati - in present Dhubri district; on the Jogi-ghopa - Bongaigaon Road north of Gauripur town.
Rangpur - new Ahom capital founded by king Rudra Singha which continued as such till it was devastated by the Morans; the new capital was named after the famous Rangpur in Cooch Behar as the new capital was taken over amidst merriment; the old name of the place was Meteka.

Rikkhvan - Ahom ceremony for obtaining long life.

Saikia - a commander of 100 paiks.

Sak - the Hindu Ere founded in 78 A.D by Kaniska Sakaditya, also known as Salivahan.

Sakta - the follower of the cult of Sakti or Mother Goddess.

Sal-wood - a timber tree, Shorea robusta.

Sanchipat - the bark of a tree called Sanchi (Aqualechia) which was used as a substitute for paper.

Saraighat - present Amingaon on the north bank of the Brahmaputra river opposite Pandu. On the south; the famous battle of Saraighat fought between the Ahoms and Mughals took place around that place in 1671.

Satra - religious institution serves to propagate Vaisnava cult; an Assamese vaishnava monastery, consisting of the Adhikar or
or the head of the monastery, quarters for his devotees or bhakats, a small image of Lord Vishnu or one of his incarnations, the Bhagavat or any allied scripture, a woodendais, chamar, canopy, a big circular drum or daba and a Namghar or prayer hall.

Satradhikar - Head of a Satra.

Shastra - a scripture—any book of religion or reverence.

Siromani - over lords of the Bhuvans.

Sloka - a stanza or verse of Sanskrit poetry.

Solal Gohain - Governor of Nagaon.

Subinpha - flying tiger of heaven.

Sudangpha - a tiger of renowned country

Suhenpha - a great tiger of heaven.

Suhummung - a tiger of renowned country.

Sujangpha - a glittering tiger of heaven.

Su-kavi - a renowned Poet.
Sukapha - a tiger from heaven.
Sukhampha - a golden tiger of heaven.
Sukhangpha - a happy tiger of heaven.
Sukhrangpha - an excited tiger of heaven.
Sukladhvaj - brother and commander in chief of King Naranarayana; as a commander Sukladhvaj displayed such dash and rapidity of movement that he was nick named Chilarai or the kite (Chila) king (raj).
Suklengmung - a tiger from the country of screwpine flower.
Suphakpha - a club-like tiger of heaven.
Supimpha - a club-like tiger of heaven.
Surampha - a shining tiger of heaven.
Susenpha - a holy tiger of heaven.
Susengpha - a holy tiger of heaven.
Suteupha - a tiger from heaven to earth.
Sutupha - a tiger animal of heaven.
Svarga Narayan - Heavenly deity (Honourable title of the Ahom king).
Swargadeo - Heavenly deity (Honourable title of the Ahom king).

Tai - a race that belonged to shan proper and entering Assam from the eastern hill tracts of upper Burma and western Yunnan assumed the name Ahom or Tai Ahom.

Talatalghar - a multi storeyed building, the seven-storey building built by king Rajeswar Sinha in 1765 at Rangpur, the Ahom capital; a royal palace now much decayed. Tala-a storey; talatal multistoreyed, ghar - a building or house.

Thakuria - chief over 20 men.

Tipam Raja - Governor of Tipam (heir apparent next to Saring Raja).

Tungkhungia - derived from the name of the village Tung khung or Tung-khan near Charaideo.

Umra - Chief over 3,000 pâiks.

Vaisnava - a votary of Lord Vishnu.

Yoga - Concentration of mind to God; it is also one of the six systems of the orthodox Indian philosophies propounded by Patanjali.
Yogini Tantra - a tantra work of the sixteenth century composed in Kamrupa; it deals with mainly the cult of Bhakti and is of such use for an assessment of the socio-religious condition of Assam during that time; its author is not known.

Zikir - Muslim prayer songs said to have been composed by Azan Fakir similar to the Assamese devotional songs.