

# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

*Nilambazar, Karimganj, Assam*



*A field study report to Historical Malegarh War Cemetery,  
Latu, Karimganj on 22/09/2022*

*Organised by :*  
*Department of History*  
**NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE**

**Submitted by :-**

*Name : Shahin Ahmed*

*Subject : History*

*Class : BA 4<sup>th</sup> Sem*

*Roll No : 72*

*Registration No. : 20200010351*

*Session : 2021-22*

A constant reminder of the past, Malegarh Crematorium is considered a historic place where the brave soldiers of the revolt of 1857 were cremated. More than 50 soldiers lost their lives during the revolt and the place was earlier under Sylhet district of Bangladesh which was before the independence of India was under Karimganj district of West Bengal. It served as a battle field during the 1857 sepoy mutiny. Around 34 native Infantry Regiments fought the battle against the British soldiers. The place falls along the Indo-Bangladesh border was a point of skirmish at the time of mutiny.

However, both BSF and Bangladesh border guards shifted their border fences to prevent the actual site from falling into a no man's zone. There is a marble and stone plaque present in the site which describes the story of the war.

Necessary efforts and steps are taken for the preservation of the historical place by the state archaeology department.

## POPULAR THINGS TO DO & SEE IN AND AROUND

There are various crematoriums present where the sepoys were cremated, this crematoriums reflects bravery and valor by every means. you will also find inscription and plaques describing the stories of war that took place at that time. Apart from this, two other spots, Malegarh-sepoy mutiny point-1 and Malegarh-sepoy mutiny point-2 are a centre of attraction for tourists.

## GETTING THERE



Local transport services are available for tourists to reach Malegarh Crematorium. Government-buses run through the place and auto rickshaws and cabs are also available but at comparatively higher fare than that of buses. Well connected adventurous roads make the journey worth enjoying. Well connected adventurous roads make the journey worth enjoying.

### BEST TIME TO VISIT

There is no such time as best time and you can visit the place any time of the year. Rainy seasons are not advisable but dry winter seasons are good to visit the place.



— x —

Shahin Ahmed

23. M.O.D.  
Department of History  
Mehboobnagar College



# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

Nilambazar, Karimganj, (Assam.)



SESSION - 2021-2022

SUBJECT - A Field Study Report to Historical Malegorh War Cemetery, Latu, Karimganj on 22/09/2022

Organized by

Department of History, Nilambazar College

SUBMITTED BY

**NAME : DIPANKAR NATH**

**ROLL NO : 216**

**CLASS : B.A 4<sup>th</sup> SEM.**

**SUBJECT : HISTORY**

**REG. NO : 20200010410**

**SESSION :2021-2022**

# MALEGARH - SEPOY MUTINY - 1857 AT LATU IN KARIMGANJ DISTRICT, ASSAM.

History about MALEGARH (LATU) Sepoy  
Mutiny - 1857.

" In november 1857, three companies of the 34<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong mutinied and after burning their lines, breaking open the jail and plundering treasury, marched in the direction of Comilla; then they turned off into jungles of Hill Tippera, whence they subsequently emerged in the south-east of the Sylhet District. Their intention was to push on, through the South of Cachare into Manipure. As soon as Mr. Allen heard of their movements, he determined to intercept them. Under his order, Major Byng, the commandant of the Sylhet Light Infantry, set out with about 160 men and reached Perlabgarch, some eighty miles distance, in the short space of thirty six hours. Then, hearing that the rebels were expected shortly to pass through Latu, twenty eight miles away, he made a night march and arrived there early next morning. The rebels, numbering about two hundred, came up soon afterwards. They tried by taunts and solicitations to prevent the Hindustanis, who formed half the detachment, but only answers they received



was steady fire, which put them to flight with a loss of twenty six killed. Major Byng was also killed his successor in the command did not think it advisable to follow them into jungle, but a few days later, after entering the Cachar district, they were attacked by another detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry under Lieutenant Ross, and were again put to fight."

In the Eye of 'ACHYUT CHARAN TATWANIDHI' About the MALEGARH Sepoy Mutiny.

In Chittagong, the govt. had three hundred soldiers. When the news of the mutiny reached there, these three hundred soldiers rebelled. They looted Rs. 278267 from the Collector's office, took three elephants, freed prisoners and through Tripura marched onto Sylhet. There, they through intimidation, procured food from Soukh Ali Khan, the old father of Maulavi Ahmed Khan, the Zamindar of Lengla. At a later time, it was with much difficulty, that the Zamindar was able to prove his innocence. When the news reached Major Byng of the Sylhet Light Infantry, he promptly marched his infantry



towards Pratabgarh. Subedar Ajodhya Singh showed great skill and won the battle. The incident is known as the battle of Later. The rebels left behind them 26 of their comrades who were dead and hid themselves in the 'jungle.'"

— X —

Dipankar Nath

23.9.22  
H.O.D.  
Department of History  
Mumbai College

# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

Nilambazar



A field study report to  
Historical Malegarh War Cemetery  
Latu , Karimganj  
On 22-09-2022

Organised by -

Department of History  
Nilambazar College

Submitted by-

Name : Kulsuma Khanam Choudhury

Subject : History

Class : 4<sup>th</sup> semester

Roll No. : 39

Registration : 20200010585

Session : 2021-22

The function was organised at Malegarh, 25 Km from Karimganj town. The day-long function was organised jointly by the Karimganj district administration, the BSF and a leading NGO Pakkai Treakers. The significance of the day was highlighted on a discussion held under the chairmanship of Karimganj Deputy Commissioner of Sajib Gohain Boruah. The discussion was attended by former MLA Nishit Ranjas Das, Dr Shit Tapan Bose and Dr Kamal Uddin Ahmed. The speakers urged the people to come forward for preservation of the Malegarh battlefield.



The Malegarh battlefield of the Sepoy Mutiny is situated on the India-Bangladesh International border. It needs to be mentioned here that 26 soldiers of the 34 Native Infantry were laid to rest at Malegarh. About 300 sepoy's fought against 165 British Sylhet Light Infantry Soldiers in Malegarh area. The mutiny, considered as the first war of Independence, had ended on this day.

Nilambazar, Dec 19 Rich tributes were paid to the martyrs of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 in Karimganj on Thursday. The day was marked with

an all religion prayer, playing of floral tributes at the memorial of martyrs in Malegarkh, discussion on the significance of the day, presentation of patriotic songs and dance, lighting of 157 candles, display of BSF weapons, a two minute silence, guard of honour, yoga and acrobatic exercise exhibition.

Malegarkh Crematorium is a historical place where the more than 50 brave soldiers of the revolt of 1857 were cremated, it is a constant reminder of the past.

Malegarkh Crematorium is a historical place where the brave soldiers of the revolt of 1857 were

cremated. It is a constant reminder of the past, more than 50 Soldiers lost their lives during the rabel.

Earlier it was under Sylhet district of Bangladesh, which was under Karimganj district of west Bengal before the Independence of India.

The place served as the battlefield during the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. It was a point of the skirmish at the time of the mutiny, and it falls along the Indo-Bangladesh border.

Apart from this, two other spots are a center of attraction for tourists named Malegarh-Sepoy



Mutiny point-1 and Malegarh-Sepoy  
Mutiny point-2. You can easily reach  
the Malegarh crematorium by taking  
a bus or cab from the city.

4 other major Attraction in Karimganj  
Chhatachura Range, Karimganj, Assam.  
Located in the Southeastern part of  
Karimganj, Chhatachura Range is an  
ideal place to visit for nature lovers,  
the highest peak of the range is 2087ft.

Scenic Beauty, Duhali Range, Karimganj  
Assam famous tourist spot in Karimganj  
Duhalia range is 3rd range passing  
through Karimganj, separates the Longai  
and Chargoala valleys, the middle  
between them.

23/11/2024  
Department of History  
Nishant College  
H.O.D.

— x — Kulsuma Khanam  
Choudhury

# ***NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE***

***Nilambazar, Karimganj, Assam***



**A field study Report to Historical Malegarh War Cemetery, Latu  
Karimganj on 22/09/2022**

**Organised by  
Department of History  
Nilambazar college**

***Submitted by* .....**

**Name :- ABDUL QUAYUM**

**Subject :- HISTORY**

**Class :- B.A. 4TH SEMISTER**

**Roll No :- 282**

**Reg No:-20200010577**

**Session:-2021-2022**



## MAIEGARH

→ A constant reminder of the past, Malegarh Crematorium is considered a Historic place where the brave soldiers lost their lives during the Revolt and the place where the Revolt of 1857 were cremated. More than 50 soldiers lost their lives during the Revolt and the place was earlier under sylhet district of Bangladesh which was before the independence of India was under Karimganj district of West Bengal. It served as a battle field during the 1857 Sepoy mutiny. Around 34 native infantry Regiments fought the battle against the British soldiers. The place falls along the Indo-Bangladesh border was a point of skirmish at the time of mutiny. However both BSF and Bangladesh border guards shifted their border was a point of skirmish at the border fences to prevent the actual site from falling into an un-managed zone. There is a marble and stone plaque present in the site which describes the story of the war. Necessary efforts and steps are taken for the preservation of the Historical place by the state archaeology department.

POPULAR THINGS TO DO AND SEE IN AND AROUND



→ Melegach is a small village along the India Bangladesh border near Lata in Kozimganj District, with a unique historical value and significance. This village has been part of the first struggle for initials independence from British colonial power in 1817 Kozimganj District Administration, of Battalion of BSF, and NGO partner trekkers, jointly held a program on Melegach today and observed tribute to the martyrs of battle of Melegach, which was in continuation of great Sepoy mutiny. This year the event was a bit low-key owing to the COVID Sops, no new programs were arranged this year. Only the 26 martyrs were garlanded and honored through the program, Vikram Singh, the commander of BSF of Battalion, honored the martyr parks with floral garlands from partner trekkers. Saied Mujib Ahmed, the events, covered observed the tributes to the martyr park. BSF observed a guard of honor to the glorious participants of Sepoy mutiny. prayer conference. There are various ceremonies present where the Sepoys were cremated, this ceremonies present where the Sepoys were cremated tablets bravery and value by every means. You will also find inscriptions and plaques describing the stories of war that took place at that time. Award

brom this, two other spots. malegarh-sepoy  
Mulling point - 1 and malegarh sepoy mulling point 2  
are center of attraction for tourists.

### GETTING THERE

Local transport services are available for local  
transport services are available for tourists to  
reach malegarh cementation. Government.

busel All though the place and auto rikshas  
and cabs are also available but at comparatively  
higher fare than that of buses. well connected  
adventur or roads make the journey worth  
enjoying will connected adventurous roads  
make the journey worth enjoying.

### BEST TIME TO VISIT

There is no such time as best time and you can  
visit the place any time of the year. Rainy  
seasons are not advisable but dry winter seasons  
are good to visit the place.

— x —

Abdul Quayum

6

23.7.22  
M.O.D.  
Department of History  
Nizamdar College

# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

## NILAMBAZAR



A field study report to  
Historical Malegarh War Cemetery  
Latu, Karimganj  
On 22-09-2022

Organised By-  
Department of History  
Nilambazar College

Submitted by-  
Name- Sakira Begam  
Subject- History  
Class-4<sup>th</sup> Semester  
Roll No- 20.  
Registration- 20200010563  
Session- 2021-22



MALEGIAH - SEPOY MUTINY - 1857  
AT LATU IN KARIMGANJ DISTRICT  
ASSAM.

Ans - History about Malegiah (Latu)  
Sepoy mutiny - 1857

In November 1857, three companies  
of the 34th Native Infantry  
stationed at Chittagong mutinied  
and after burning their lines,  
breaking open the jail and plundering  
treasury, marched in the  
direction of Comilla. They turned  
off into jungles of hill Tippera.

Whence they subsequently emerged in  
the south-east of the Sylhet district.  
Their intention was to push on  
through the south of Cachar, into  
Manipur as soon as Mr.

Allen head of their movements. he determined to intercept them.

Under his order, Major Byng, The Commandant of the Sylhet Light Infantry (now the 8th Gurkha Rifles), set out with about 160 men and reached Pertabgarh, some eighty miles distant, in the path the rebels were expected shortly to pass through later.

Twenty-eight miles away. he made a night march and arrived there early next morning. The rebels, numbering about two hundred, came up soon afterwards. They tried by taunts and solicitations to prevent the hindustanis who formed half the detachment, but only as far as they received was steady fire, which put them to flight with a loss of twenty six killed. Major Byng was also killed.

his successor in the Command did not think it advisable to follow them into jungle, but a few days later, after entering the Cachar district, they were attacked by another detachment of the Sylhet light Infantry under lieutenant Ross, and were again put to fight.

(from history of Assam, E. A. Gait, pp 378-79)

In the eye of Achyut Chanan Satwamedhi about the Malesgarh Sepoy mutiny -

"In Chittagong, the Govt. had three hundred soldiers, when the news of the mutiny reached them, these hundred soldiers rebelled.



They looted us 278267 from the collectors office took three elephants, freed prisoners and through tiupura marched onto Sylhet.

There, they, through intimidation, procured food from Souchh Ali Khan the old father of Maulavi Ahmed Khan. The zamindar of Lungla. At a later time, it was with much difficulty, that the zamindar was able to prove his innocence. When the news reached Major Byng of the Sylhet light infantry, he promptly marched his infantry towards Patabogah. Reaching there they learnt that the soldiers immediately started for late, leaving behind half cooked rice. The

British soldiers met the rebels near Latur bazar. The rebels took shelter on the Malgar treasury, hillock on the bank of the river and started firing on the British soldiers.

One soldier was stationed on the bank below. The first round took Major Byng who instantly died.

Soon another five soldiers were killed and one was seriously injured. Subeda Ajodhya Singh showed great skill and won the battle.

The incident is behind them 26 of their comrades who were dead and hid themselves in the jungle.

23/9/21  
 H.O.D.  
 Department of History  
 at College

Translated from Bengali from Srikhatra  
 Libhitta. Achyut Charan Laturanidhi  
 This English version is taken from  
 mutiny period in Cachar.

# ***NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE***

***Nilambazar, Karimganj, Assam***



**A field study Report to Historical Malegarh War Cemetery, Latu  
Karimganj on 22/09/2022  
Organised by  
Department of History  
Nilambazar college**

***Submitted by .....***

**Name :- ZUBAIR AHMED**

**Subject :- HISTORY**

**Class :- B.A. 4<sup>TH</sup> SEMISTER**

**Roll No :- 134**

**Reg No:-20200010447**

**Session:-2021-2022**



## MAIEGARH

→ A constant reminder of the past, Malegarh crematorium is considered a historic place where the brave soldiers lost their lives during the Revolt and the place where the Revolt of 1857 were cremated. More than 50 soldiers lost their lives during the Revolt and the place was earlier under Sylhet district of Bangladesh which was before the independence of India was under Kanimangaj district of West Bengal. It served as a battle field during the 1857 Sepoy mutiny. Around 34 native Infantry Regiments fought the battle against the British soldiers. The place falls along the Indo-Bangladesh border was a point of skirmish at the time of mutiny. However, both BSF and Bangladesh border guards shifted their border was a point of skirmish at the border fences to prevent the actual site from falling into a no man's zone. There is a marble and stone plaque present in the site which describes the story of the war. Necessary efforts and steps are taken for the preservation of the historical place by the state archaeology department.

POPULAR THINGS TO DO & SEE IN AND AROUND:



There are various cemeteriums present where the sepoys were cremated, this crematoriums present where the sepoys were cremated reflects bravery and valor by every means. You will also find inscriptions and plaques describing the stories of war that took place at that time. Apart from this, two other spots, Malegarh-Sepoy Mutiny point-1 and Malegarh-Sepoy Mutiny point-2 are center of attraction for tourists.

#### GETTING THERE

Local transport services are available for tourists to reach Malegarh cemetery. Government buses run through the place and Auto Rickshaws and cabs are also available but at comparatively higher fare than that of buses. Well connected adventurous roads make the journey worth enjoying. Well connected ~~road~~ roads make the journey worth enjoying.

#### BEST TIME TO VISIT

There is no such time as best time and you can visit the place any time of the year. Rainy seasons are not advisable but dry winter seasons are good to visit the place.



→ Malegarh is a small village along the India-Bangladesh border near Lata in Karinganji District, with a unique historical value and significance. This village has been part of the first struggle for India's independence from British colonial power in 1817. Karinganji District Administration, 07 Battalion of BSF, and NGO Patki Trekkers jointly held a program on Malegarh today and offered tribute to the martyrs of Battle of Malegarh, which was in continuation of great sepoy mutiny. This year the event was a bit low-key owing to the COVID SOPs; no stew programs were arranged this year, only the 26 martyrs were garlanded and honored through the program.

Vikram Singh, the Commandant of BSF 07 Battalion, honored the martyr posts with floral garlands from Patki Trekkers Saied Mujib Ahmed, the event's convener offered the tributes to the martyr post. BSF offered a guard of honor to the glorious patriots of sepoy Mutiny, and BSF had also organized a universal prayer conference.

— x — Zubair Ahmed

23-7-21  
 Department of History  
 Al-Farooq College



# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

Nilambazar



A field Study report to  
Historical Malegarh War Cemetery  
Latu, Karimganj  
On 22-09-2022

Organised by-

**Department of History**  
**Nilambazar College**

Submitted by-

Name : Montey Dey  
Subject : History  
Class : B A 4th Semester  
Roll No : 303  
Regn No : 20190008759  
Session : 2021/22

MALEGARH — SEPOY MUTINY — 1857 AT  
LATU IN KARIMGANJ DISTRICT, ASSAM  
HISTORY ABOUT MALEGARH (LATU) SEPOY  
MUTINY — 1857

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"In November 1857, three companies of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong mutinied and after burning their lines, breaking open the jail and plundering the treasury marched in the direction of Comilla; then they turned off into jungles of Hill Tippera, whence they subsequently emerged in the south-east of the Sylhet district. Their intention was to push on, through the south of Cachar, into Manipur. As soon as Mr. Allen heard of their movements, he determined to intercept them. Under his orders, Major Byng, the commandant of the Sylhet Light Infantry (now the 8th Gurkha Rifles), set out with about 160 men and reached Pertabgarh, some eight miles away, he made a night march



and arrived there early next morning. The rebels, numbering about two hundred, came up soon afterwards. They tried by threats and solicitations to prevent the Hindustanis, who formed half the detachment, but only answer they received was steady fire, which put them to flight with a loss of twenty six killed. Major Byng was also killed his successor in the command did not think it advisable to follow them into a jungle, but a few days later, after entering the cachar district, they were attacked by another detachment of the Sylhet light infantry under Lieutenant Ross, and were again put to flight." (From History of Assam, E. A. Grant, pp. 378-79)

### IN THE EYE OF 'ACHYUT CHARAN TAAWANIDHI' ABOUT THE MALEGARH SEPOY MUTINY

"In Chittagong, the Govt. had three hundred soldiers, when the news of the mutiny reached there, these three hundred soldiers rebelled. They looted Rs. 278267 from



The collector's office took three elephants, breed prisoners and through bipura marched onto Sylhet. There, they, through intimidation, procured food from Sauchh Ali Khan, the zaminder of Lungla. At a later time, it was with much difficulty, that the zaminder was able to prove his innocence.

When the news reached Major Byng of the Sylhet Light Infantry, he promptly marched his infantry towards Pratapgarh. Reaching there, they learned that the Sepoys had left Barhata. Major Byng and his soldiers immediately started Barhata, leaving behind half cooked rice.

The British soldiers met the rebels near Hatu bazar. The rebels took shelter on the river and started firing on the British soldiers. The soldiers were stationed on the bank below. The first round took Major Byng who instantly died!

Soon another five soldiers were killed.  
and one was seriously injured, subedar  
Ajodhya Singh showed great skill and  
won the battle. The incident is known as  
the battle of Late. The rebels left behind  
them 26 of their comrades who were dead  
and hid themselves in the jungle. [

[Translated from Bengali from Srikatter  
Kibritta: Achyut Chatterjee Tatwani.]

This English version is taken from  
mutiny period in Cachar; Edited by Dr.  
Sujit Choudhury].

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Montey Dey

23.9.22

S. D. D. T.  
Department of History  
Reference - College



# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

Nilambazar



বিনয় বিদ্যার দান

A Field Study Report To  
Historical Malegarh War Cemetry

Latu , Karimganj

On 22 - 09 - 202

Organised by - Department of History ( Nilambazar College )

Submitted by-

Name : Jumila Begum

Subject : History

Class : 4<sup>th</sup> Semester

Roll No. : 131

Registration : 20200010608

Session : 2021-22



The function was organised at Malegarh, 25 km from Karimganj town. The day-long function was organised jointly by the Karimganj district administration, the BSF and a leading NGO parkai Treakers. The significant of the day was highlighted on a discussion held under the chairmanship of Karimganj Deputy Commissioner of Sajib Gohain Boruah. The discussion was attended by former MLA Nishit Ranjan Das, Dr Shib Tapan Bose and Dr Kamal Uddin Ahmed. The speakers urged the people to come forward for preservation of the Malegarh battlefield. The Malegarh battlefield of the ~~war~~ sepoy Mutiny is situated on the India-Bangladesh international border. It needs to be mentioned here that 26 soldiers of the 34 Native Infantry were laid to rest at Malegarh. About 300 sepoys fought against 165 British Sylhet Light Infantry soldiers in Malegarh area. The mutiny, considered as the first war of Independence, had ended on this day.

Nilambazar, Dec 19 Rich tributes were paid to the martyrs of the sepoy Mutiny

of 1857 in Karimganj on Thursday. The day was marked with an all religion prayer, playing of floral tributes at the memorial of martyrs in Malegach, discussion on the significance of the day. presentation of patriotic songs and dance. lighting of 157 candles, display of BSF weapons. a two minute silence. guard of honour. yogo and acrobatic exercise exhibition.

Malegach crematorium is a historical place where the more than 50 brave soldiers of the revolt of 1857 were cremated. It is a constant reminder of the past.

Malegach crematorium is a historical place where the brave soldiers of the revolt of 1857 were cremated. It is a constant reminder of the past, more than 50 soldiers lost their lives during the rabel.

Earlier it was under Sylhet district of Bangladesh. which was under Karimganj district of west bengal before the Independence of India.

The place served as the battle



field during the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. It was a point of the skirmish at the time of the mutiny and it falls along the India-Bangladesh border.

Apart from this, two other spots are a center of attraction for tourists named Malegach Sepoy Mutiny point-1 and Malegach Sepoy Mutiny point-2. You can easily reach the Malegach Crematorium by taking a bus or cab from the city.

~~in chhal~~ 4 other Major Attraction in Karimganj -  
- in chhatachura Range, Karimganj, Assam.

Located in the Southeastern part of Karimganj, Chhatachura Range is an ideal place to visit for nature lovers. The highest peak of range is 2087 A

Scenic Beauty, Duhali Range, Karimganj Assam famous tourist spot in Karimganj Duhalia range is 3rd range passing through Karimganj, separates the Longjai and Chagala valleys, the middle man between them.

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Jumila Begum

23-9-22

H.O.D.  
Department of History  
Nilambar College



# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

NILAMBAZAR, KARIMGANJ, ASSAM, 788722



*A Filed study Reports to Historical Malegorh  
War Cemetery, Latu, Karimganj on 22/09/2022*

Organised by.

Department of History  
Nilambazar College

Submitted by

Name :- ABDUL MUZIB  
Sub :- History  
Class :- B.A 5<sup>th</sup> SEM  
Roll No :- 263  
Reg No :- 20200010521  
Session :- 2021-2022

MALEGARH - SEPOY MUTINY 1857 AT LATU IN  
 KARBI MIZAM DIST, ASSAM, INDIA.  
 History about Malegarh (Latu) Sepoy mutiny  
 1857

"In Nov. 1857, three companies of the 34th native Infantry stationed at Chittagong mutinied and after burning their lines, breaking open the jail and plundering treasury, marched in the direction of Comilla, then they turned off into jungles at Hill Tippera, whence they subsequently emerged in the south east of the Sylhet push on, through the south of Cachar, into Manipur. As soon as Mr. Allen heard of their movements, he determined to intercept them. Under his order, Major Byng, the Commandant of the Sylhet Light Infantry, set out with about 160 men and nuclear pertabgarh, some eighty miles distant in the short space of thirty six hours. Then, hearing that the rebels were expected shortly to pass through Latu, twenty eight miles away, he made a night march and arrived there early next morning. The rebels, afterwards, they tried by taunts and solicitations to prevent the Hindustanis, who formed the half detachment but only answer they received was steady fire, which put them to flight with a loss of twenty six killed. Major Byng was also killed his successor in the command did not think jungle, but a few days later, after entering the Cachar District they met of the Sylhet Light Infantry under Lieutenant Ross and were again put the fight."



" In Chittagong, the govt, had three hundred soldiers, when the news of the mutiny reached there these were hundred soldiers rebelled. They looted Rs. 278267. Took three elephants freed prisoners and through Tripura marched into sylet. There they, through intimidation, proved food from South Khan, the zamindar of Lungpha. At a later time, it was with much difficulty, that the zamindar was able to prove his innocence.

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Abdul Mujib

6  
23.5.22

H.O.D.  
Department of History  
Membazar College

# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

NILAMBAZAR, KARIMGANJ ASSAM



**A Field Study Report to Historical Malegarh  
War Cemetery, Latu, Karimganj on 22-09-2022**

**Organized by  
Department of History  
Nilambazar College**

**Submitted By**

**Name:-** *Tahir Ahmed*

**Sub:-** *History*

**Class:-** *4<sup>th</sup> Semester*

**Roll No:-** *117*

**Reg. No:-** *20200010425*

**Section:-** *2021-22*



MALEGARH - SEPOY MUTINY - 1857 AT LATU  
IN KARIMGANGJ DISTRICT, ASSAM

HISTORY ABOUT MALEGARH (LATU) SEPOY  
MUTINY - 1857

"In November 1857, three companies of the 34th native infantry stationed at Chittagong mutinied and after burning their lines, breaking open the jail and plundering treasury marched in the direction of Comilla, then they turned off into jungles of Hill Tippera, whence they subsequently emerged in the south-east of the Sylhet district. Their intention was to push on, through the south of Cachar, into Manipur. As soon as Mr. Allen head of Cachar, into

Manipur ~~as~~ he determined to inter-  
 cept them. Under his order, Major  
 Byng, the commandant of the Sylhet  
 Light Infantry (now the 8th Gurkha  
 Rifles), set out with about 160 men  
 and reached Pentabgarh, some eighty  
 miles distant, in the short space  
 of thirty six hours. Then, hearing  
 that the rebels were expected  
 shortly to pass through Lata twenty  
 eight miles away, he made a night  
 march and arrived there early  
 next morning. The rebels, num-  
 -bering about Light Infantry (now  
 the 8th Gurkha Rifles), set out  
 with about 160 men and reached  
 Pentabgarh, some eighty miles  
 distant, in the short space of



of thirty six hours. then, hearing that the rebels were expected shortly to pass through late. twenty eight miles away, he made a night march and arrived there early next morning. the rebels, numbering about two hundred, came up soon afterwards. they tried by taunts and solicitations to prevent the hindus - tassis, who formed half the detachment: but only answer they received was steady fire, which put them to flight with a loss of twenty six killed. major Byng was also killed his successor in the command did not think it advisable to follow them into jungle. but a few days later, after entering the catchan

district they were attacked by another detachment of the sylhet Light Infantry under lieutenant Ross, and were again put to fight.

IN THE EYE OF ACHYUT CHARAN TATWANIDHI' ABOUT THE MALEGARH SEPOY MUTINY.

"In Chittagong, the govt. had three hundred soldiers, when the news of the mutiny reached them, these three hundred soldiers rebelled, they looted RS. 278267 from the collector's office, took three elephants, freed prisoners and through Tripura marched onto sylhet. there, they through intimidation, procured

Good Crown soukh ali Khan. the  
old father of snaculavi ahmed Khan.  
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time, it was with such difficulty,  
that the Zaminder was able to pro-  
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his infantry towards pratabgarch. reach-  
-ing there, they learnt that the sepoys  
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his soldiers immediately started for  
late, leaving behind half cooked rice  
the British soldiers met the rebels  
near late. bazar. the rebels took  
shelter on the river and started  
firing on the British soldiers. the  
river and started firing on the  
British soldiers. the soldiers were



Stationed on the bank below. The first round took Major Byng. Marched his infantry towards Pratapgarh. Reaching there. they learnt that the sepoys had left for Latu. Major Byng and his soldiers immediately started for Latu, leaving behind half-cooked rice. The British soldiers met the rebels near Latu Bazar. The rebels took shelter on the Malgar (treasury) hillock on the bank of the river and started firing on the British soldiers. The soldiers were stationed on the bank below. The first round took Major Byng who instantly died. Soon another five soldiers were killed and one was seriously injured. Subedar Ajodhya Singh showed great skill and won

the battle. the rebels left behind them 26 of their comrades who were dead and hid themselves in the jungle.

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23.9.22  
H.O.D.  
Department of History  
Nizambazar College

Submitted by  
Tahir Ahmed

# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

NILAMBAZAR, KARIMGANJ ASSAM



A Field Study Report to Historical Malegarh  
War Cemetery, Latu, Karimganj on 22-09-2022

Organized by  
Department of History  
Nilambazar College

## Submitted By

Name:- Abu Tahir

Sub:- History

Class:- 4<sup>th</sup> Semester

Roll No:- 96

Reg. No:- 20200010372

Section:- 2021-22



## History about Malegarh (Late) sepoy mutiny - 1857

"In November 1857, three companies of the 37th Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong mutined - and after burning their lines, breaking open the Jail and plundering Treapony, marched in the direction of Comila, then they turned off into jungles of hill Tippera, whence they subsequently emerged in the house-east of the Sylhet district. Their intention was to push on, through the south of Cachar, in to Manipur. As soon as Mr. Allen heard of their movements, he determined to intercept them. Under his order, Major Byng (Now the 8th Gurkha Rifles) set out with about 160 men and reached Pantabgarh, some eighty miles away. He made a night march and arrived there early next morning. The rebels, numbering about two hundred, came up soon afterwards. They tried by taunts and solicitations to prevent the Hindustanis, who formed half the detachment, but only answered they received was steady fire, which -

put them to fight with a loss a twenty six-  
Killed. Major Byng was also killed his successor  
in the command did not think it advisable  
to follow them into jungle, but a few  
days later, after entering the Cachar district  
they were attacked by another detachment of  
the Sylhet light infantry under lieutenant-  
Roper, and were again put to fight."

(From history of Assam, E.A. Gait, pp.  
378-79)

In the Eye of Achyut Charan Patwardhi about  
the Malegarh sepoy mutiny

"In Chittagong, the govt. had three hundred  
soldiers. when the news of the mutiny reached  
them, these three hundred soldiers rebelled.  
they looted Rs. 278267 from the collector's  
office, took three elephants, freed prisoners  
and though Tripura marched onto Sylhet.  
there, they, through intimidation, procured

ood from Souchh Ali Khan, the old father of -  
Maulavi Ahmed Khan, the Zaminder of Jungla.  
At later time, it was with much difficulty -  
that the Zaminder was able to prove his -  
Innocence. When the news reached Major -  
Byng of the Sylhet Light Infantry, he promptly  
marched his Infantry towards Pratapgarh.  
Reaching there, they learnt that the Sepoys -  
had left for Lata. Major Byng and his -  
Soldiers immediately started for Lata, leaving  
behind half cooked rice. The British Soldiers  
met the rebels near Lata Bazar. The rebels  
took shelter on the Malgan (Treasury) hillock  
on the bank of the river and started firing -  
at the British Soldiers. The Soldiers were  
stationed on the bank below. The first round  
killed Major Byng who instantly died. Soon -  
another five Soldiers were killed and one -  
was seriously injured. Subedar Ajodhya -  
Singh showed great skill and won the -  
battle. The incident is known as the Battle



of late. the rebels left behind them 26  
of their comrades who were dead and hid-  
themselves in the jungle." [Translated from -  
bengali from Srihatter Itibisitta: Achyut -  
Charan Patwanidhi. This English version is -  
taken from mutiny period in Cachar: -  
Edited by Dr. Sujit Choudhury].

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Abu Tahir

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23-9-22  
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Mishmazzar College

# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

NILAMBAZAR, KARIMGANJ ASSAM



A Field Study Report to Historical Malegarh  
War Cemetery, Latu, Karimganj on 22-09-2022

Organized by  
Department of History  
Nilambazar College

**Submitted By**

Name:- *Minky Das*

Sub:- *History*

Class:- *4<sup>th</sup> Semester*

Roll No:- *76*

Reg. No:-

Section:- *2021-22*

The Function was organised at Maligerh. 25 km from Karimganj town. The day-long function was organised jointly by the Karimganj district administration, The BSF and a leading NGO Patkai Treakers. The significance of the day was highlighted on a discussion held under the chairmanship of Karimganj Deputy Commissioner at Sajib Boraiah Boreuah. The discussion was attended by former MLA Nishit Ranjiv Das, Dr. Shi Tapan Bose and Dr Kamal Uddin Ahmed. The speakers urged the people to come forward for preservation of the Malagarh battlefield. The Malagarh battlefield of the Sepoy Mutiny is situated on the India-Bangladesh International border. It needs to be mentioned here that 26 soldiers of 34 Native Infantry were laid to rest at Malagarh. About 300 Sepoys fought against 165 British Sylhet



Light Infantry Soldiers in Malegarh Area. The mutiny, considered as the first was of independence. ended on this day.

Nilamburam. Dec 19 Rich tributes were paid to the martyres of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 in Karimganj on Thursday. The day was marked with an all religion prayer, playing of thoral tributes at the memorial of martyres in Malegarh, discussion on the significane of the day, presentation of patriotic songs and dance, lighting of 157 candles, display of BSF weapons, a two minute silence. guard of honour, yoga and acrobatic exercise exhibition.

Malegarh Crematorium is a historical place where the more than 50 brave soldiers of the revolt of 1857 were cremated, it is a constant reminder of the post.

Malegarh Crematorium is a historical place where the brave soldiers of the

Revolt of 1857 were cremated. It is a constant reminder of the post, more than 50 Soldiers lost their lives during the rebel.

Earlier it was under Sylhet district of Bangladesh. which was under Karimganj district of West Bengal before of the Independence of India.

The place served as the battlefield during the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. It was a point of the skirmish at the time of the mutiny, and it falls along the Indo-Bangladesh border.

Apart from this, two other spots are a center of attraction for tourists named Malagarh - Sepoy Mutiny point-1 and Malagarh - Sepoy Mutiny point-2 you can easily reach. The Malagarh Crematorium by taking a bus or cab from the city.

4 other major attraction in Karimganj Chhala-Chura Range, Karimganj, Assam.

Located in the southeastern part of Karimganj Chhota chura Range is an ideal place to visit for nature lovers, the highest peak of the range is 2087 ft.

Scenic Beauty, Duhali Range, Karimganj Assam. Famous tourist spot in Karimganj Duhalia range is 3rd range passing through Karimganj, separates the Longai and Chareqala valleys, the middle man between them.

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23.9.22

H.O.D.  
Department of History  
Nilambazar College

Minky Das



# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

NILAMBAZAR, KARIMGANJ ASSAM



**A Field Study Report to Historical Malegarh  
War Cemetery, Latu, Karimganj on 22-09-2022**

**Organized by  
Department of History  
Nilambazar College**

**Submitted By**

**Name:- MD Ahmed Hussain**

**Sub:- History**

**Class:- 4<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**Roll No:- 296**

**Reg. No:- 20200010515**

**Section:- 2021-22**

## MALEGARH - SEPOY MUTINY - 1857 AT LATU IN KARIMGANJ DISTRICT, ASSAM.

### HISTORY ABOUT MALEGARH (LATU) SEPOY MUTINY-1857

In November 1857, three companies of the 34<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong mutinied and after burning their lines, breaking open the jail and plundering treasury, marched in the direction of Comilla; then they turned off into jungles of Hill Tippera, whence they subsequently emerged in the south-east of the Sylhet district. Their intention was to push on, through the south of Cachar, into Manipur. As soon as Mr. Allen heard of their movements, he determined to intercept them. Under his order, Major Byng, the commandant of the Sylhet Light Infantry (now the 8<sup>th</sup> Gorkha Rifles), set out with about 160 men and reached pent-abganj, some eighty miles distant, in the short space of thirty six hours. Then, hearing that the rebels were expected shortly to pass through Loko, twenty eight miles away,

he made a night march and arrived there early next morning. The rebels, numbering about two hundred, came up soon afterwards. They tried by taunts and solicitations to prevent the Hindustanis, who formed half the detachment, but only answer they received was steady fire, which put them to flight with a loss of twenty six killed. Major Byng was also killed his successor in the command did not think it advisable to follow them into jungle, but a few days later, after entering the Cachar district, they were attacked by another detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry under lieutenant Ross, and were again put to flight."

### IN THE EYE OF 'ACHYUT CHARAN TATWANIDHI' ABOUT THE MALEGARH SEPOY MUTINY

In Chittagong, the govt. had three hundred soldiers. When the news of the mutiny reached them, these three hundred soldiers rebelled.



They looted Rs. 278267 from the collector's office, took three elephants, freed prisoners and through Tripura marched onto Sylhet. There, they, through intimidation, procured food from Soucht Ali Khan, the old father of Maulavi Ahmed Khan, the Zaminder of Lungla. At a later time, it was with much difficulty, that the Zaminder was able to prove his innocence. When the news reached Major Byng of the Sylhet Light Infantry, he promptly marched his infantry towards prelabganh. Reaching there, they learned that the sepoys had left for Lata. Major Byng and his soldiers immediately started for Lata, leaving behind half cooked rice. The British soldiers met the rebels near Lata bazar. The rebels took shelter on the malgaw (treasury) hillock on the bank of the river and started firing on the British soldiers. The soldiers were stationed on the bank below. The first round took Major Byng who instantly died. Soon another five soldiers were killed and one was seriously injured.

Subedar Ajodhya Singh showed great skill and won the battle. The incident is known as the battle of Lata. The rebels left behind them 26 of their commanders who were dead and hid themselves in the jungles." [Translated from Bengali from Snihattar Shikshita: Achyut Charan Talwaridhi. This English version is taken from Mutiny period in Cachar.]

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Md. Ahmed Hussain

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23-7-22  
H.O.D.  
Department of History  
Mumbazar College

# **NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE**

NILAMBAZAR, KARIMGANJ, ASSAM, 788722



**A Field Study Report to Historical Malegarh  
War Cemetery, Latu, Karimganj on 22/09/2022**

**Organised by**  
**Department of History**  
**Nilambazar College**

**Submitted by**

**Name :- Abu Saleh Md Shahibur Rahman**  
**Sub :- History**  
**Class :- B.A. <sup>1<sup>st</sup></sup> SEM**  
**Roll No :- 106**  
**Reg. No :- 20200010265**  
**Session :- 2021-2022**



## Report to Historical Malegarh

\*\*\*\*\*

In November 1857, Three Companies of the 34<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry Stationed at Chittagong Mutinied and After Burning Their Limes, Breaking open The Jail and plundering Treasury, Marched in The Direction of Comila, then turned off into jungles of Hill Tippera, whence they subsequently emerged in the South-east of the Sylhet District. Their Intention was to push on, through the South of Cachare into Manipure As soon Mr Allen head of their Movements, he Determined to Intercept them.

Under his Order Major Byng, The Commandant of the Sylhet Light Infantry (Now The 8<sup>th</sup> Gurkha Rifles) Set out with about 160 men And Reached perstabgarh, some Eighty Miles Distant in the Short space of Thirty Six Hours them, hearing that The Rebels were Expected Shortly to pass through late twenty Eight Miles away he Made a night March

And arrived there early next Morning. The Rebels, numbering about two hundred came up soon afterwards. They tried by taunts and solicitations to prevent the Hindustanis, who formed half the Detachment but only answer they received was steady fire, which put them to flight, which put them to fight with a loss of twenty six killed Major Payne was also killed his successor in the Command did not think it advisable to follow them into Jungle, but a few days later after entering the Cachare District, they were attacked by another detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry under Lieutenant Ross and were again put to flight" (From History of Assam, E.A Gait, pp. 378-79)

### IN THE EYE OF ACHYUT CHARAN TATWANIO- HI ABOUT THE MALEGARH SEPOY MUTINY

In Chittagong, the govt. had three hundred soldiers when the news of the Mutiny reached there. These three hundred soldiers rebelled. They looted Rs 278267 from the



Collector's office, took three elephants freed prisoners and though Tripura marched into Sylhet. There they through intimidation, procured food from Souchh Ali Khan, the old father of Maulavi Ahmed Ali Khan the Zamindar of Lungla. At a later time, it was with much difficulty that the Zamindar was able to prove his innocence. When the news reached Major Byng of the Sylhet Light Infantry, he promptly marched his Infantry towards preatabgarh. Reaching there, they learnt that the Sepoys had left fore late Major Byng and his soldiers immediately started fore late leaving behind half cooked rice. The British soldiers met the rebels near late Bazar. The rebels took shelter on the Malagar (Treasury) hillock on the bank of the river and started firing on the British



Soldiers. The Soldiers were stationed on the Bank below the first round took Major Bynng who instantly died soon another five soldiers were killed and one was seriously injured. Subedar Ajodhya Singh showed great skill and won the battle. The incident is known as the Battle of Latu. The rebels left behind them 26 of their comrades who were dead and hid themselves in the jungle" [Translated from Bengali from Srihatter Thibutta.

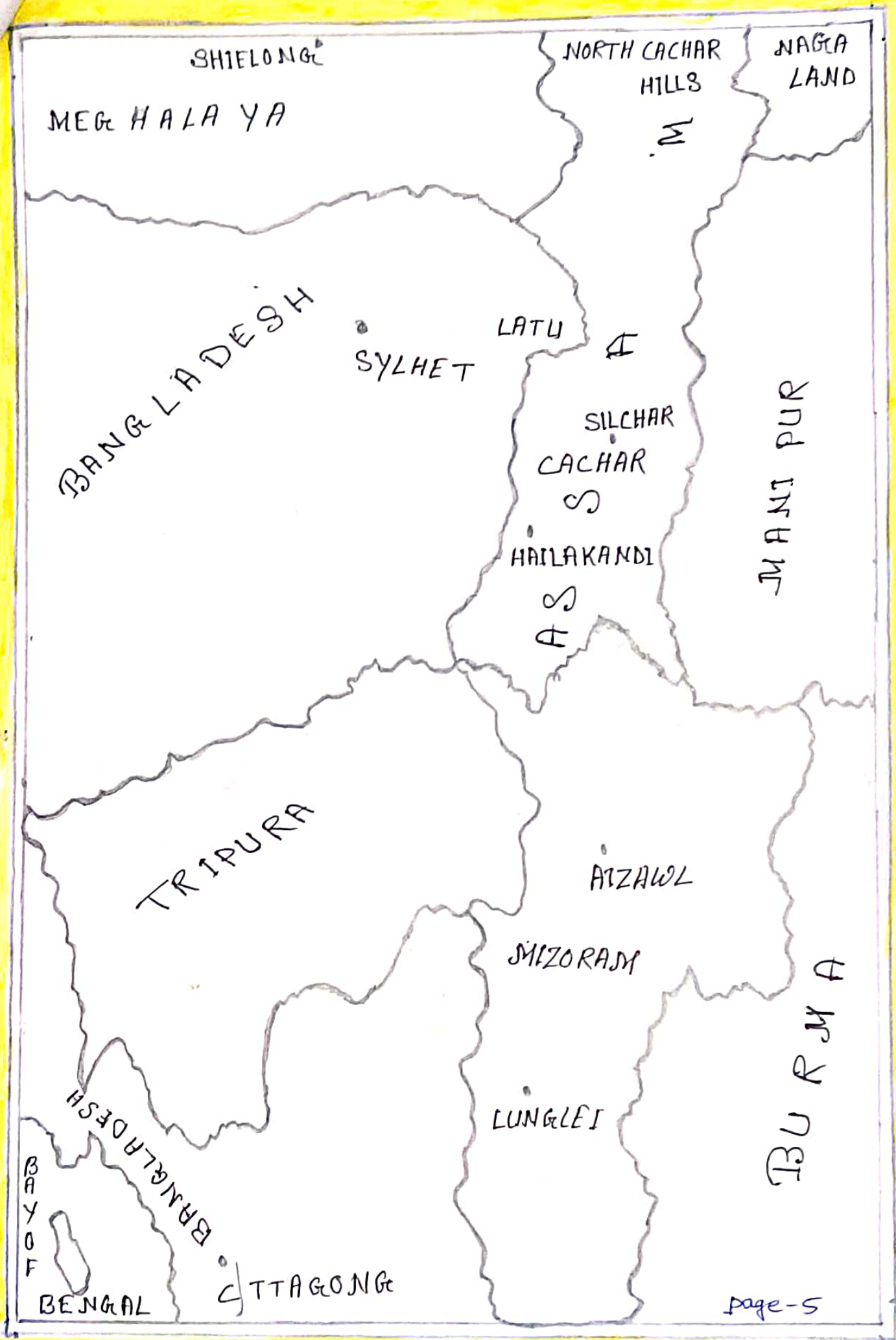
Edited By Dr. Sujit Choudhury]

Reference Map of The Mutiny period  
In Cachare at Latu.

(Chittagong to Manipure via Tripura  
Sylhet - Latu)

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Abu Saleh and Shahibur  
Rahman

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23.9.22  
H.O.D.  
Department of History  
Mizoram College





# NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE

*Nilambazar, Karimganj, Assam*



*A field study report to Historical Malegarh War Cemetery,  
Latu, Karimganj on 22/09/2022*

*Organised by :*  
*Department of History*  
**NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE**

**Submitted by : -**

*Name : Md Anas Uddin*

*Subject : History*

*Class : BA 4<sup>th</sup> Sem*

*Roll No : 62*

*Registration No. : 20200010264*

*Session : 2021-22*



Malegarh located on the India Bangladesh Border at lake in Karimganj district of Assam, it is a place where the brave soldiers who sacrificed their lives during the 1857 mutiny were cremated here. "MALEGARH THIS MONUMENT" Sepoy uprising of 1857 when Gheit-Agong comprising up arms against the British Colonial Collector's office. Decamped with 78,267K freed prisoners. Freedom fighters under command of Subedar Aiyodhya Singh marched from Sylhet and tried to enter Cachar through

Late. Receiving this signal light  
Infantry under command Major  
Cockha Rifles confronted Above  
Malegach Hill killed Major  
Bying A. 26 freedom fighters this  
this Battle Hellock December.  
Five Die made their lives.

The Karimganj district administration  
has preserved a pistol, two swords  
and three canons used by the sepoys  
the programme started with floral  
tributes to the sepoys. It was  
attended by deputy Commissioner  
Ambamutham, Mamish Kumate  
of the B.S.F. Circle officers.

Ramesh Deka and former  
MLA Nishith Das among others.  
on December 18, 1857, the sepoys  
of the 34th Native Infantry in  
Chittagong (now in Bangladesh)  
revolted by breaking prison locks.  
They freed the inmates, looted  
the armoury and the treasury  
and set the army barracks on  
fire. Next day in the early hours  
they left Chittagong for Manipal.  
On their way, they halted at  
Kacimganj of Shatabasputa pargana  
near by Late police station,

23-7-20  
H.O.P.  
Department of  
Mambazar Curator

(3)

Md. Anas Uddin





# **NILAMBAZAR COLLEGE**

**NILAMBAZAR , KARIMGANJ, ASSAM**

**A FIELD STUDY REPORT OF HISTORICAL MALEGARH WAR CEMETERY.  
LATU , KARIMGANJ ON 22-09-2022**

**Organised By  
Department of History  
Nilambazar college**

## **SUBMITTED BY**

**NAME : ABDUL MUKIT  
REGISTRATION NO : 20200010588  
ROLL NO. : 2896  
SEMISTER : BA 4th  
SUB : HISTORY  
SESSION ; 2021-22**

## HISTORY ABOUT MALEARCH (LATU) SEPOY MUTINY-1857

"In november 1857, three companies of the 34<sup>th</sup> native infantry stationed at chittagong mutinied and after burning their lines, breaking open the jail and plundering treasury, marched in the direction of comile then they turned off in to jungles of hill tippera, where once they subsequently emerged in the southeast of the sylhet district. Their intention was to push on through the south of cachar, in to manipur. As soon as Mr. Allen head of their movements he determined to intercept them. Under his their move order, major Byng, the commandant of the sylhet light infantry (now the 8<sup>th</sup> Gurkha rifles), set out with about 160 men and reached perlabarh, some eighty miles distant, in the short space of thirty six hours. Then, hearing that the rebels were expected shortly to pass through latu, twenty eight miles away, he made a night march and arrived there early next morning. The rebels numbering about two hundred came up soon afterwards. They tried by taunts and solicitations to prevent the hindustanis, who formed half the detachment, but only answer they received was steady fire which put them byng. was also killed his successor in the command did not-

- Think it advisable to follow them in to jungle, but a few days later, after entering the cachar district, they were attacked by an other detachment of the sylhet light infantry under lieutenant Ross, and were again put to fight. (From history of Assam, E.A. Gait pp. 378-79)

### IN THE EYE OF 'ACHYUT CHARAN TATWANIDHI ABOUT THE MALEGARH SEPOY MUTINY

"In chittagong the govt. had three hundred soldiers. When the news of the mutiny reached there, these three hundred soldiers rebelled. They looted Rs. 278267 from the collector's office. took three elephants, freed prisoners and through tripura marched onto sylhet. There, they, through intimidation, procured food from Souchh ali Khan, the old father of Maulavi Ahmed Khan, the zamindar of Jungla. At a later time, it was with much difficulty, that the zamindar was able to prove his innocence. When the news reached Major Byng of the sylhet light infantry, he promptly marched his infantry towards Pratapgarh. Reaching there, they learnt that the sepoys had left for Lata. Major Byng and his soldiers immediately started for Lata, leaving behind half cooked rice.



The british soldiers met the rebels near latu bazar. The rebels took shelter on the malgar (treasury) hillock on the bank of the river and started firing on the british soldiers. The soldiers were stationed on the bank below. The first round took major byng who instantly died. Soon another five soldiers were killed and one was seriously injured.

Subedar ajoya singh showed great skill and won the battle.

The incident is known as the battle of latu. The rebels left behind them 26 of their comrades who were dead and hid themselves in the jungle. [Translated from bengali from sikh. atter libritta: Achyut charan katwanidhi. This english version is taken from mutiny period in cachar; edited by Dr. Sujit choudhury].

Reference map of the mutiny period in cachar at latu (chittagong to manipur via tripura - sylhet - Latu)

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23.7.22

H.O.D.  
Department of H.R. for  
Lalambazar College

Abdul Mukit