

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Athagarhpatna

Athagarhpatna is situated on the M.D.R. 62 near Kabisuryanagar (8 km.). One Jagannath temple and the ruined fort of Langalbeni, both built in the medieval period of Orissan history, are located near this place. The temple was erected by the King Raghunath Harichandan of Athagarh in 1728. The Langalabeni fort in which the rulers of Athagarh had their palace was well protected by high hills and almost, if not entirely, inaccessible as from one hill to the other a stone wall about 20 feet high and 150 yard in length was constructed in the direction of north and south. There was a large gateway with a square tower in each side of it. The Jagannath temple is located within the fort Langalabeni. There are a High English school, a post-office and a rest-house in this place. The area of the village is 1920.24 ha. and population according to the Census of 1981 was 3,674.

Asika

Asika (also called Aska) is a leading trade centre of Ganjam district. It is situated on the fork of river Badanadi and Rushikulya and is at a distance of 50 km. from Brahmapur on the Brahmapur-Bhanjanagar State Highway. It is the headquarters of a Tahasil and Community Development Block of the same name. The town has a total area of 5.31 sq. km.

Asika is famous for its sugar industry since 19th century. The first sugar factory was established at a time when industry in such a large and important scale was the wildest dream in India. It was managed by a firm known as Messers Minchin Brothers and the Company was composed of European and Indian partners. The original value of the plant and machinery was estimated at Rs. 60,000 at that time and the factory was furnished with machinery of the best construction driven by steam-power. Fine white sugar was produced by "diffusion process" from sugar-cane which was cultivated in abundance in and around Asika. Besides sugar, the factory was also a distillery and was supplying to the Government considerable quantities of alcohol and rum and were the *abkari* renters of Ganjam district. The sugar produced at Asika was of very superior quality and was famed in and outside

India. The Asika sugar factory won a silver medal in the Paris Exhibition for its exhibits of sugar in 1878. The factory besides giving employment to a large number of local people, also gave considerable stimulus to the cultivation of sugar-cane in the area and imparted to many of its inhabitants the skill as mechanics. After close of this factory the Government of Orissa have set up another sugar factory called the Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries Ltd. which is situated about 3 km. from Asika in the east by the side of Asika-Buguda road. The factory produces sugar and rectified spirit.

The Utkal Ayurvedic Pharmacy Co-operative Limited is another important institution of the place. It manufactures ayurvedic medicines of utility and markets the products through its various outlets mainly in the towns of Orissa. Recently the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa has set up a spinning mill for the production of cotton and synthetic yarn. The products are being supplied to various mills in and out of Orissa.

Asika, besides being the headquarters of several Government and semi-Government offices, has a police station, Post and Telegraph office, Telephone Exchange, High English schools, college, hospital, dispensary, clubs, hotels, inspection bungalow, commercial and co-operative banks. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a Notified Area Council. A weekly market sits here every Monday. Population of the place according to the 1981 Census was 16,394.

The presiding deities of the place are Khambesvari Thakurani and Tridivesvara. The image of Khambesvari is a stone pole which has been anthropomorphised by the addition of a disc on the top symbolising the head. The nose and mouth are slightly carved and the three eyes, protruding tongue and the nose ornament are made of gold.

The Tridevesvara temple stands on the bank of the river Rushikulya and is regarded as the tutelary deity of the Pandya Brahmins of the locality. The sanctum of the temple does not contain any deity or Sivalinga but the circular pedestal marked by three symbols is worshipped. The bull preserved in the Jagamohana of the temple has been associated with the Lanchhana of Risabhanatha. An Oriya inscription is found depicted in the Natamandapa of the temple. Local people regard the Tridevesvara as Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesvara and worship accordingly.

Aryapalli

Aryapalli is a minor port (commonly known as Gopalpur port) on the Bay of Bengal and is 5 km. from Chhatrapur and 27 km. from Brahmapur. The port is better known as the Gopalpur port. Aryapalli comes under the Chhatrapur Tahasil and subdivision. There is private bus service to this place from Chhatrapur. Generally people come here by their own vehicle or taxi as the bus communication is not frequent. A permanent road from the National Highway No. 5 leads to the beach of Aryapalli.

It was a small settlement of fishermen until it was shot into fame due to establishment of the minor port and the Indian Rare Earth Factory in the late seventies of this century. It is a calm beach where the visitors enjoy the sun and surf amidst the green casuarina and the blue bay. The water complex 'Tampara' is also an added attraction to the visitors. Around 1,000 people visit this place annually.

The industrial complex of the Indian Rare Earth Limited is very close to the place. The port handles the products of the Indian Rare Earth Limited. As there is a scheme for constructing a fishing harbour and developing it to an all-weather port, the prospect of Aryapalli looks bright. It is now connected by railway for handling the cargo of the Indian Rare Earth Factory.

The local people of this area are generally poor and don't like to engage themselves in any other profession other than fishing. As there is at present no restaurant, hotels or lodging facilities, visitors find it difficult to stay here. Similarly there is no shopping, marketing and banking facilities. If these drawbacks are removed and infrastructural facilities provided to improve it into a tourist spot then it will no doubt attract a large number of tourists.

Badagan

The village Badagan is situated at a distance of 8 km. from Bhanjanagar, a subdivisional headquarters of the district. One Dakshineswari Siva temple along with its corner shrines has been erected within a spacious compound in the middle of the village. The corner shrines are all dedicated to different Siva Lingas. The door lintel of the Jagamohana contains mutilated parts of an inscription which is not decipherable at this stage. The pattern of the Siva temple recalls to mind the establishment of *panchayatana* temples in Orissa. The main temple displays

characteristic features of the Parsurameswar temple of Bhubaneswar. The temple is assigned to the period of the Simhanatha temple located in an island of the Mahanadi in Cuttack district. Though the *bada* of this temple displays *triratha* plan, its *gandi* shows distinct elements of *pancharatha* pattern with the Kanikas divided into five *bhumis*. The recessed chase between the *kanika* and *anuratha* is not as pronounced and is filled with decorative motifs. The images of Ganesh, Kartikeya and Parvati are installed in *rahapaga* niches of the temple as *parsvadevatas*. A modern shrine has been built in front of the *rahapaga* niche of the northern side containing Goddess Parvati. There is a recessed *bandhana* with a series of animals carved within it. The outer walls of the main temple is decorated with the figures of Ajaiakapada Bhairava, Uma-Maheswara, amorous couples and Bhairavas. The interior of the *jagamohana* displays images of a couchant bull, Siva-Parvati and Kartikeya. The lintel over the entrance door leading to the sanctum contains eight planets instead of the regular nine planets of the later temples of Orissa.

Bellaguntha

Bellaguntha is situated in latitude 19°52' N and longitude 84°35' E in the Bhanjanagar subdivision. It is at a distance of 75 km. from Brahmapur and 97 km. from Chintrapur. It is well connected with the major places of the district by road and is served by both public and private buses. Brahmapur is the nearest railway station of the place. Bellaguntha is a commercial centre famous mainly for brass metal work. The flexible brass fish made by the local artisans is a major attraction of the place. Various household articles and decorative objects of brass made by skilled hands are supplied to different parts of the State.

There are High schools for boys and girls, a Technical High school, government hospital, veterinary hospital, public sector bank, post office and private hotels in this place. The civic affairs of the place are managed by a Notified Area Council. A weekly market sits here on every Monday.

Population of the place in 1981 was 7,915. The area of the town is 5.18 sq. km.

Barakuda

Barakuda is a small island in the Chilika lake and is in the Rambha police station and comes under the Khalikot Tahasil of the district. The island covers an area of 21.85 hectares of land and is at a distance of 5 km. from Keshapur railway station

through lake. The place can only be approached by country boats. The island is uninhabited but is frequently visited by picnickers and tourists in large number throughout the year. There is an old palace of the ex-ruler of Khallikot. The beauty of the lake Chilika is well enjoyed from this place.

Bhanjanagar

Bhanjanagar, situated in latitude $20^{\circ}56'$ N and longitude $84^{\circ}37'$ E, is the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name. In 1837, the place was named as Russelkonda after the name of Russell, who was the Special Commissioner of the British Government in Ganjam. In 1953, it was named as Bhanjanagar after the illustrious ruling dynasty of the place. The place is well connected by road to major towns of the State and is served by both public and private bus services. Brahmapur is the nearest railway station which is at a distance of 80 km. from the place. Bhanjanagar is the gateway to the Agency areas of G. Udayagiri and Khondmals of Phulabani district where products of this place are marketed.

Bhanjanagar is situated on the bank of river Luharkhandi which is spanned by a masonry bridge at a distance of 3.2 km. away from the town. The town has a reservoir, the water of which is used mainly for drinking and irrigation purpose. It is one of the two reservoirs comprising the Rushikulya Canal System; the other being at Sorada. It has a capacity of storing 61 m. cum. of water; the chief source being the Gallery river. The water of the reservoir is exhausted through Boinga Nullah to Mahanadi and Girisola canals for irrigation purpose.

Besides Government offices, the other public buildings of the place are high schools, colleges, commercial banks, hospital, Post and Telegraph office, Telephone Exchange and the office of the Community Development Block. The civic affairs of the place are managed by a Notified Area Council. The population as per 1981 Census was 15,324 and its present area is 6.06 sq. km.

Brahmanachai

Brahmanachai is a small village on the bank of the river Rushikulya and is at a distance of 5 km. from Asika on the Asika-Brahmapur road. A cluster of temples dedicated to Vishnu, Siva, Surya, Ganesh, Sri Chaitanya and Sakta gods and goddesses are found together here within a spacious compound. The Brahmesvara Siva temple is built on the ruins of an earlier temple. The Sakti-pitha within the sanctum of Narmadeswara Siva temple contains eleven Lingas known as 'Ekadasa-Rudras' in the locality. The

Surya temple is in the form of a chariot. Most of the temples are of recent origin and are devoid of any architectural or sculptural peculiarity.

Brahmapur

Brahmapur is situated in latitude $19^{\circ}20' N$ and longitude $84^{\circ}50' E$ and is the chief town of the district. It is the headquarters of Brahmapur Tahasil, Brahmapur subdivision and the State's Southern Revenue Division. It is the fourth biggest town in Orissa and a busy commercial place. It is one of the busiest railway stations on the main Howrah-Madras line of the South-Eastern Railways. The National Highway No. 5 runs through the town. Its distance from Bhubaneswar, the State capital on road is 180 km. At a distance of 10 km. from Brahmapur a concrete runway has been constructed in Rangellunda Mouza where small aircrafts can land and take off safely.

The name of the town is said to have been derived from the name of Lord Brahmeswara, worshipped in a temple at Lathi, 4 km. from the main town. The town stands on a rocky ledge 78 feet above the mean sea level, surrounded by an extensive cultivated plain. In a direct line the distance of the place from the sea is 11 km. On the east and south this plain is open and it slopes towards the sea but on the north and west it is bounded by the Mohiri or Kerandi hills, some 2,500 feet high and about 14 km. from Brahmapur.

Brahmapur was a municipal town even during the British period and was the seat of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Ganjam and of the Senior Assistant Collector and Magistrate. For a brief period from 1816 to 1835 the Collector's office was shifted to Brahmapur due to the deadly outbreak of fever in the form of epidemic in Ganjam town in 1815. The main reason for not retaining Brahmapur as the headquarters of the district was that it was the property and residence of Mohuri Zamindari.

It is the main commercial and trading centre of the district and also of southern Orissa; the chief commodities of trading being rice, tamarind, leafplates, pulses and vegetables. During the period from April to July, mango is also one of the main commodities of trade. The chief means of conveyance of commodities are trucks and railway wagons. Forest products are generally sent from Phulabani through this place to other districts of Orissa.

Pata Brahmapur, popularly known as Puruna Brahmapur (old Brahmapur) is a principal commercial centre. It is the residential

area of the chief merchants of Brahmapur. It serves as a wholesale market for the entire Ganjam district and the neighbouring districts as well. Brahmapur has good business transaction with the neighbouring Andhra Pradesh. It has also set a good market for flowers which are very much used by the local womenfolk.

The chief indigenous industry of Brahmapur is the weaving of tussar silk famous by the name of Brahampuri Pata. It is manufactured into gold and silver embroidered turbans, dresses, sarees and other articles of weaving apparel. These are of excellent quality and have got a very good market outside. The Orissa State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society acts as an agent in marketing these products through its various sales outlets. Besides silk, common cotton cloths are also woven in Brahmapur.

As regards industries, there is only one medium scale industry functioning at present. It is the East Coast Chemical at Sumandi. There are 248 small scale industries out of which 142 are situated in Brahmapur urban area. The rest are located in different places of the subdivision. Some of the important small scale industries are Pan Masala, Gudakhu, cement products, match and fireworks, lime, bakery, wooden and steel furniture, Agarbati, welding work, cattle and poultry feed, french polish, distilled water, sugar candy, printing press, oil mills, etc.

It has many educational institutions and offices of the Central Government, State Government and various corporations. The Brahmapur University, known as Bhanja Vihar, is located at a distance of 10 km. from the town. Besides, there are six colleges in the city providing higher education in Arts, Science and Commerce of which two are exclusively meant for women. There are six technical colleges such as Homoeopathic college, Ayurvedic college, Pharmaceutical college, Law college, Teachers' Training college and the medical college known as the Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapati Medical College. There are also a few other technical institutions like the Engineering school and the A.M.I.E. coaching institute. There are eighteen High schools in the city including one Central school and one Convent school.

The Brahmapur Municipality is one of the oldest municipalities in the State (established in 1867). The municipality alone manages nine high schools and ten reading rooms including one public library. It manages the civic affairs of the town and has done many commendable works in the field of education, sanitation and health.

There are many Government offices situated at Brahmapur. Besides the office of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division; the offices of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Southern Range), the Superintendent of Police (Vigilance), the Superintendent of Police, Brahmapur; the offices of Superintending Engineer of Electricity, P. H. D., Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, the Conservator of Forests, the Settlement Officer of Ganjam-Koraput Major Settlement, Deputy Director Consolidation; the Inspector of Schools, etc. are situated here. There are also commercial banks, telegraph office, Employment Exchange, Telephone Exchange and a number of other Central and State Government offices, reading rooms, public libraries, parks, temples, churches, mosques, stadium, town hall, film houses and a low-power television relay centre.

There are bus services from this place to most of the district headquarters of the State. Brahmapur has a good number of floating population who usually come for business and/or official purpose. There are good private lodging and boarding facilities available here. Besides, there are four inspection bungalows belonging to the Works Department, the Revenue Department, the Forest Department and the Orissa State Electricity Board respectively. There is also a 'A' class Circuit House, apart from Municipal Guest House and Dharmasala.

The main temples located at Brahmapur are the temples of Thakurani, Jagannath, Nilakanthesvara, Satyanarayana and Santosi Maa. The most important festival of Brahmapur is the Thakurani Yatra which is held at an interval of every two years. It starts after the 9th day of Mahasivaratri (February-March). It is a month-long celebration when the consecrated Kalasas are carried on the head by seven women in a ceremonial procession. The town looks festive with colourful decorations. Giant images of different gods, goddesses and mythological figures are displayed in decorated pendals. During the Yatra, various types of folk dances like Bagha Nacha, Kela-Keluni dance, Sakhi Nacha, Kapalika dance are performed. Different Yatra parties also perform Prahallad Nataka, Radha-Krishna Leela and Bharata Leela which attract large number of people from nearby places. Recently a Jagannath temple has been constructed at Gosani Nuagan in the eastern part of the town by the renowned contractor late Gobind Choudhury on the model of the Lord Jagannath of Puri and the Rath Jatra is held here in imitation of the Rath Jatra of Puri where thousands of people congregate to witness the event.

The population of Brahmapur according to the 1981 Census was 1,62,550 and the area was 76.15 sq. km.

Budhakhol

At a distance of about 3 km. towards the north of Buguda is Buddhakhol, which is a scenic spot frequently visited by tourists and picnickers. Amidst natural surroundings there is a cluster of five temples on the top of a hill, dedicated to Lord Siva, popularly known as Panchu Mahadeva. At the uppermost part of the hill a perennial stream forms a waterfall. A number of Buddhist remains have been found at the place which give the impression that it was a Buddhist settlement in ancient days. Not far from the place there are numerous caves one of which is called Siddha Gumpa where Buddhist monks were said to have performed meditation in old days. On Sivaratri and Kartika Purnima days a large number of people gather here to offer Puja at the temple.

Buguda

Buguda is a small town in Ghumusar subdivision of Ganjam district. It is well connected with Brahmapur by road. The nearest railway station is at Brahmapur which is at a distance of 80 km. from this place. The population of the town according to the 1981 Census was 8,706. The area of the town is 7.45 sq. km.

Buguda is famous for the temple of Biranchinarayan. The temple was built by king Srikara Bhanja who ascended the throne of Ghumusar in 1790 A.D. The image of God Biranchinarayan which is installed in the sanctum of the temple was recovered from the ruins of Malatigarh. About the finding of the statue Sewell in his Ghumsur Report has stated that once a herdboy, while tending cattle, struck his foot against a plate of metal at the foot of the hill. Consequently the villagers dug up the portion and unearthed a lifesize image of Suryanarayan which was carried to Buguda where it was consecrated in a new temple. The temple subsequently came to be known as Biranchinarayan.

The temple is built in the form of a chariot driven by seven horses. The temple is conspicuous for its remarkable wood carvings and wall paintings. The wood carvings are noticed on the ceiling of the Mandap and on the jambs of the entrance door-way as well.

The plastered surface of the outer walls of the main temple has scenes from the Ramayana painted on it. Besides, scenes of royal procession, musical concerts, animals, birds, mountains, women figures in various poses are also painted with great artistic skill. The paintings are in typical Orissan style of the contemporary period. Vegetable and mineral colours of white, blue, red, black,

red-ochre and buff have been used in the paintings. Continuous negligence and paucity of funds have left these paintings faded and disfigured at many places.

In the wooden Mandap of the shrine there are Radhakrishna, Dasabatar, Gopalila and other scenes, besides motifs of animals and birds enshrined on several panels. The vacant places are profusely carved with scroll works, linear and floral designs. In two scenes the entire complex of the Jagannath temple of Puri and the entire panorama of Krishnalila are depicted in vivid form.

At the other end of the main road facing the temple of Biranchinarayan is a temple dedicated to Lord Jagannath. The temple is built in such a manner that the devotees can see the *arati* of both the temples at the same time from any of these two places.

The famous black buck sanctuary at Balipadar is situated about 10 km. from Buguda towards Aska. At Buguda there are High English school, college, inspection bungalow, Sub-Registrar's office, police station, Tahasil office, Primary Health Centre, post office and commercial bank and Telephone Exchange. The civic affairs of the town are managed by the Notified Area Council. A weekly market sits here on every Thursday.

Chandragiri

Chandragiri is a small village in the Mohana police station of the district. It is situated at a distance of 80 km. from Brahmapur. The road connecting Brahmapur and R. Udayagiri passes through this place. There is regular bus service to Chandragiri from Brahmapur which is also its nearest railway station.

At Chandragiri there is a large Tibetan refugee colony where immigrants from Tibet were rehabilitated. Though there are three more similar colonies, the Chandragiri is the biggest of them all. There are around 3,500 families rehabilitated in these colonies. These families are engaged in farming, trading and weaving of carpets and winter clothings. There is a Tibetan Handicrafts Co-operative Society which has engaged 170 workers for weaving of woollen carpets. The carpets of Chandragiri are of excellent quality and are much in demand inside and outside the State.

Some of the Tibetans also breed and sell dogs for which Chandragiri is also well known.

There are Boys' school, Girls' High English school, post-office, police station, revenue rest house, forest rest shed, Government hospital, Panchayat office. The Government of

Orissa have set up a Saura Development Agency for the welfare of the Sauras of this locality. In extensive forest area, near Chandragiri the State Government have undertaken malberry cultivation under the Sericulture Department.

Population of the place according to the 1981 Census was 2,518.

Chhatrapur

Formerly known as Sitarampalli, Chhatrapur is continuing to be the district headquarters of Ganjam since 1835. The town is situated on the coastal belt of Bay of Bengal. It lies on the National Highway No. 5 overlooking the sea about 60 feet above sea level and is 22 km. from Brahmapur and 160 km. from Bhubaneswar. Chhatrapur is linked with broad gauge railway line of the South-Eastern Railways. The town is served with two railway stations.

Apart from the office of the District Collector and Magistrate, offices of the Superintendent of Police, Sub-Collector, District Inspector of Schools, D.I. of Schools, Superintendent of Excise, District Registrar, District Treasury, Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Block Development Officer are located here. There are High English schools, colleges, circuit house, inspection bungalow, hospital, police station, post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, etc.

At Aryapalli, 6 km. from the town of Chhatrapur the Indian Rare Earth Limited is engaged in producing minerals like zircon, monazite, rutile, silmenite from the sea sand. These minerals are being transported from the nearby port. Sea-fishing is an important trade of the place. The place is also well-known for production of cashewnuts and Kia flower.

A weekly market sits at Chhatrapur on every Thursday. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a Notified Area Council.

Population of the place in 1981 was 14,140 and its area is 4.40 sq. km.

Chikiti

Chikiti is situated in the Brahmapur subdivision at a distance of 32 km. from Brahmapur. Ichhapur (in Andhra Pradesh) is the nearest railhead of the place.

There are a Tahasil office, C. D. Block office, Government hospital, office of the Additional Commercial Tax Officer, Post Office, sub-treasury, veterinary hospital, high school, college and public sector bank. There are also daily and weekly marketing facilities.

The temple of Kotalinga is situated at Chikiti which is a seat of Siva worship. Baranga is a small village near Chikiti from where two sets of copper plates have been discovered. The old Siva temple at Baranga bears beautiful sculptures which relates to the story of Ramayana. Near the temple there is a hill called Badagiri which according to tradition was the fort of the ancient rulers of Chikiti.

The civic affairs of Chikiti are managed by a Notified Area Council.

Population of the place in 1981 was 8,177 and the area was 6.48 sq. km.

Chilika Lake

The lake Chilika is a shallow expanse of water which extends from the extreme south of Puri district to the East of Ganjam district. Once it was a part of the sea but in course of time was separated from it due to silt and sand deposits by the river and ocean current. The Chilika lake is opened to the sea in the south by a narrow channel near Manikapatana through which the sea water enters by tide and sea wind. The water of the lake is saline but its salinity decreases in the rainy season due to rain water and the inflow of flood water of the river Daya which empties itself into the lake.

The lake covers an area of 450 square miles (1,165 sq. km.) which decreases to about 300 sq. miles (777 sq. km.) in summer. The Chilika has played an important role in the history of Orissa and is a silent witness to some of the most important events of its political and cultural history. The importance of the Chilika in the economic life of Orissa is manifold.

In the past it served as an important water-way for the inland trade of the region. The fishing community of the area depends solely on the lake for their livelihood. Besides the delicious Bhikti and Khanga fishes, there is a considerable catch of prawn from the Chilika which is exported to foreign countries.

The lake is a major source of attraction for tourists visiting Orissa. The blue water bound in the south and the west by hill ranges and dotted by small rocky islands rising from under the water is exceedingly picturesque. In the winter the Chilika is filled with the twittering of the migratory birds who come here in large numbers. For this the Chilika lake has been declared as a bird sanctuary under the Wild Life Protection Act which prohibits hunting of birds inside the lake. There are a number of tourist resorts overlooking the lake which provide good accommodation to the tourists.

Dhabaleswara

The temple of Dhabaleswara is situated at a distance of 19 km. from Brahmapur and is a famous seat of Saivite worship of the locality. Sivaratri is the main festival of the place which is observed with much enthusiasm. A large number of people from the nearby places gather here to worship Lord Siva on the occasion.

There are High English school, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's office, college, forest range office, Tahasil office, Telephone Exchange, hospital, Post and Telegraph office, Land Development Bank and public sector banks and an Elementary Training school at Digapahandi.

Population of the place in 1981 was 7,853 and its area is 10.22 sq. km.

Digapahandi

Digapahandi is the headquarters of a Tahasil of the same name and is situated on the Brahmapur-Koraput road (M.D.R. 61) at a distance of 25 km. from Brahmapur. The place is directly approachable from Brahmapur both by public and private buses. This is a central place from where roads lead to Asika, Koraput, Chikiti and Brahmapur. The place is an important trading centre for vegetables, paddy, fish and local made clothes. Padmanavapur, situated at a distance of 4 km. from the town is also a trading centre for clothes produced by local weavers.

The Thakurani (goddess Bankeswari) temple is the most famous of the temples of this town. On the day of Dola Purnima a big festival is held here which attracts pilgrims from surrounding villages in large number where most of the pilgrims perform tonsure of their babies.

Ganjam

Ganjam is situated on the National Highway No. 5 at a distance of 10 km. from Chhatrapur. It is served by a railway station on the South-Eastern railway. The place is connected with Brahmapur by road which is at a distance of 32 km. Till the beginning of the 18th century Ganjam was an important town and headquarters of the district. Once it was adorned by beautiful buildings which have fallen into ruins by ravages of nature. The ruins of the picturesque looking fort known as Potagada stands among other dilapidated buildings, notable among which are the monuments of the adjoining cemetery.

The fort was commenced in 1768 by Edward Cotsford the first resident of Ganjam, who along with the Chiefs in Council was engaged here in various political and commercial enterprises.

for the East India Company. The outbreak of a severe fever which brought down the population of the town from 30,000 in 1815 to 6,000 in 1818 forced the authorities to shift their headquarters to Brahmapur. Many of the inhabitants of the place abandoned the place and the civil and military personnel were removed to Brahmapur.

Ganjam was a centre of trade in its heyday. It was an important port situated 21 km. north eastward of Gopalpur. There was a Conservator of the port who was also the Superintendent of the sea customs. The name of the district is nomenclatured after the name of this place.

The ruins at Ganjam indicate that it had a harbour and customs house. The French were the earlier settlers of the place who were driven out by the Britishers towards the end of 1759 A. D. This place was originally situated on the bank of river Rushikulya which formerly entered the sea close to the fort but its present mouth is nearly about one km. further north in consequence of the shifting of the river. During the rains, the river is often in flood and its overflow causes severe damage to the surrounding areas. Ganjam had the advantage over Gopalpur in loading boats in quiet water at the custom-house and that these boats could be of greater capacity than those which, when loaded, were to be dragged out of the surf.

The ruins of the ancient fort indicate that it was built in star-shaped design with a moat encircling it on all directions. The inner area of the fort had residential houses, magazine building, artillery park, store houses, etc. The exterior wall is nearly 8 feet thick on the outer side. The magazine house was sufficiently large to contain 40,000 Lbs of gun-powder and its construction was bomb proof. The walls of the residential buildings were made of clay and timber with tiled roofs. There were four drains for the passage of water out of the fort in the rainy season. The Orissa State Archaeology has taken over maintenance of this fort from the Archaeological Survey of India and repaired several fallen parts of the buildings.

Ganjam lost its importance after Britishers left this place. At present the port is no more in use. The people of this place are engaged in producing salt which is an important product of this place. The Jayashree Chemical Ltd. is the major industry of the place set up under private sector. It produces caustic soda which is exported outside the State. The public buildings of the place are Primary Health Centre, Post and Telegraph office, inspection bungalow, and office of the Community Development Block. Besides, there are High English school, college, mosque, Vaishnavite Maths and the Khandeswar Siva temple.

A weekly market sits here every Saturday. Its area is 7.80 sq. km. Population of the place according to the 1981 Census was 7,580. The civic affairs of the place are looked after by a Notified Area Council.

Gopalpur

Gopalpur (better known as Gopalpur-on-sea) formerly known as Mansurkota is situated in latitude 19°31' north and longitude 85°0' east at a distance of 16 km. from Brahmapur town. It was a busy port of call for the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company and was the major port in the Ganjam district for maritime trade and navigation. The dilapidated buildings and godowns* of the British merchants give ample proof of its prosperity during the British time. A large number of labourers migrated to Burma from this port before the Second World War for working as labourers which gave rise to the problem of Burma evacuees after the war.

Gopalpur comes under Brahmapur Tahasil within the Brahmapur subdivision. The nearest railway station is at Brahmapur town on the S. E. Railways. Public bus services are available from Brahmapur and Chhatrapur at regular intervals. The public buildings of the place include High English school, Co-operative Training Centre, police out post, post and telegraph office, lighthouse, commercial banks, one 'A' class circuit house, inspection bungalow, one Revenue Rest Shed, Government dispensary and youth hostel. There are some good hotels and private lodgings of which the Palm Beach Hotel of the Oberoi group is the most famous and is frequented mostly by foreign tourists. One Christian hospital and a Catholic Church are also located here. Recently a shrimp hatchery project has been established with the French collaboration. A cantonment has also been established at Gopalpur since 1971 to function as a Missile Training Centre.

Gopalpur as a sea-site resort has attracted tourists from inside and outside the country in large numbers. The quiet and charming beach, clusters of coconut and palm trees, lovely sand dunes overgrown with casuarina plantation and the sea-breeze which tempers the intense heat of the summer make it a pleasant place of residence for the tourists. The backwater at Gopalpur in the form of creeks and sleepy lagoons covered with canopies of lush green foliage is another special attraction of the place.

* After the separation of Burma from India in 1942, Gopalpur ceased to exist as a major port.

The backwater of Gopalpur which separates it from the village Mansurkota formerly gave its name to the place. It is said that towards the end of the 19th century A. D., one Gopal Rao, a leader of the Telugu Community (Nolias) established a large settlement near the sea-beach after whose name the place was named Gopal Rao Petta. The name was later abbreviated into Gopalpur in course of time. Another version which seems to be more appropriate and exact is that the Lord Gopal Krishna is the presiding deity of the place and the town is nomenclatured after Lord Gopal.

Population of the place according to the 1981 Census was 4,503. There is a Notified Area Council for Gopalpur, the present area of which is 2.56 sq. km.

Gopinathpur

At a distance of 16 km. from Bhanjanagar is Gopinathpur where the ruins of a fort of the Bhanja kings is found. Built 500 years ago, it was one of the residential sites of the Bhanja kings of Ghoomsar. The village has a few temples of mediaeval period. Scholars have identified this place with Kulada Kataka of the Bhanjas.

Gumagarh

Gumagarh or Goomsargarh was the former capital of the Bhanja kings of Ghoomsar which is situated at a distance of 3 km. from Kullada. The place has a Jagannath temple and an extensive tank, besides a big temple dedicated to Lord Basudeva. The Oriya inscription of the temple informs us that the temple was built by the Bhanja king Lakshman Bhanja in Saka year 1704 (A. D. 1784).

Gurandi

Gurandi is located at a distance of about 30 km. from Paralakhemundi. Very close to the place is located the Dharmalingesvara temple of Achal. Two sets of copper plate grants belonging to Devendraverman of the Ganga era 184 and Ananta Verman of the same Ganga era 201 were recovered from the premises of the temple. The Yogesvara temple in the neighbourhood was the abode of Patanga Sivacharya and his disciples. Both the temples can be assigned to a date before the 10th century A. D. The Sitapathar or Sidhapathara mound with antiquarian remains of the early mediaeval period is situated at a distance of 16 km. from this place. Its remains are associated with some Buddhist monastery which was subsequently converted to a Saivite centre.

There are college, High English school, Post and Telegraph office and a market in this place. The area of the village is 830.29 hectares and population according to the Census of 1981 was 3521.

Hinjilicut

Hinjilicut (latitude 19°29' N. and longitude 84°45' E.) is situated on the State Highway No. 5 at a distance of 22 km. from Brahmapur. It is in Chhatrapur subdivision of the district. Brahmapur is the rail head of the place.

There are High English school, secondary training school, college, Government dispensary, veterinary hospital, cinema halls, post office, Telephone Exchange, various Central and State Government offices and public sector banks. There is daily and weekly marketing facility at the place and the chief commodities in trade are vegetables, Khali leaves, betel leaves and food grains. There is also a cattle market at the place. The civic affairs of the place are managed by a Notified Area Council. Population of the place according to the 1981 Census was 13,761 and its area is 11.81 sq.km.

Humma

Humma is a village in Rambha police station and comes under the Khalikot Tahasil of the district. It is situated beside the Calcutta-Madras National Highway between Rambha and Chhatrapur.

Humma is famous as a salt manufacturing centre where salt is manufactured in the process of evaporation of saline water. Large number of fields covered with saline water, in the process of drying, present an interesting sight to the passers-by. A Superintendent of Central Excise (Salt) has his headquarters at Humma. Besides, there is a police station, High School, Rest House and Post and Telegraph office. Humma is served by a railway station of the South Eastern Railways. Daily marketing facility is available here. Population of the place according to the 1981 Census was 4,044.

Jagannathprasad

The village Jagannathprasad is situated on Bellaguntha-Karasingi road (M.D.R. 69) in Bhanjanagar subdivision. The distance of the place from Bhanjanagar is about 28 km. Jagannath

Bhanja, the nephew of the famous Bhanja ruler Dhananjaya Bhanja, installed a deity of Dadhivaman and the place seems to have derived its name from the deity Dadhivaman or Jagannath. In the neighbourhood of this place small temples of great antiquity are seen in villages of Leppa and Ravati. There are health centre, Post and Telegraph office, Telephone Exchange, High English school and one inspection bungalow located in this village. Area of the village is 1138.38 ha. and population according to 1981 Census was 2,717.

Jarada

Jarada is a small village in Chikiti Tahasil of Patrapur C. D. Block. It is situated 50 km. south-west of Brahmapur. There are regular bus services to Jarada from Brahmapur. The nearest railway station is Ichhapur in Andhra Pradesh.

The place is famous for the temple of Sri Parthasarathi. According to tradition the temple was established by Gajapati King Purushottama Deva in the 15th century on his way to the conquest of Kanchi. Jagannath is the presiding deity of this temple and the Rath Yatra is the main festival here which attracts a large number of people. The affairs of the temple are managed by an Endowment Board.

There are Post office, office of the Panchayat Samiti, inspection bungalow, Government dispensary, police station, Revenue Inspector's office, High school, M. E. school and a branch of the Indian Bank at the place. The Parthasarathi library is located here and is managed by the local people. The Panchayat Samiti is the local self-Government here. A weekly market sits here on every Thursday. Vegetables and forest products are the chief commodities in trade. Population of the place according to the 1981 Census was 2,300.

Jaugada

Jaugada, situated 19° 33' N. and 84° 50' E. on the bank of river Rushikulya, is very near to village Pandia. It is at a distance of 10 km. from Purusottampur. It comes under the jurisdiction of Kodala Tahasil of Chhatrapur subdivision. The place is connected by a road from Purusottampur. Brahmapur is the nearest railway station which is at a distance of 40 km. from this place. Buses are plying upto village Pandia. So one has to walk down a distance of 3 km. from Pandia to reach Jaugada. The place is of great historical importance as one of the famous rock edicts of Ashoka is located here.

Jaugada or Jatudurga (Lac Fort), as it was known in classical times, is said to be associated with Mahabharata episode. Tradition ascribes that the fort of Jaugada was built by Duryodhana of Mahabharata fame. Its name *jau* or Lac is from a tradition that it was made of Lac and was, therefore, impregnable as no enemy could scale the walls as they were smooth and slippery.

Jaugada stands as the symbol of all the historical heritage connected with the Rushikulya Valley civilisation. From the bank of this river, silver coins of the pre-Mauryan Age have been discovered. The Asokan inscription at Jaugada is incised on a rock face some 30 feet long and 15 feet high elevated about 12 feet on a mass of granitic gneiss. The fort of Jaugada was rectangular in shape, the opposite sides being 858 yards by 814 yards respectively. The earthen bank at places is 18 feet high and 148½ feet across at the base and has two entrances on each side. The fort was surrounded by a wide and deep moat which was not continuous-slips being left for ingress and egress. The walls and towers were made of earth whose remnants still exist in high shapeless mounds. Five cuttings were made in different parts of the site and trench laid across the defensive rampart. A neolithic culture was found which was represented by stone celts of oblong section associated with black and red wares, beads, coins and other things. The pottery of early phase was essentially plain and totally devoid of painting. It was utilitarian in character, the common shape being the dish and bowl. Beads made of shell, bone, carnelian and agate crystal, etc. red ceramic wares with incised and applied patterns of decoration, cultural equipments including brick and stone structures, specimen of copper and iron objects of peace and war give the impression of it being an industrious and prosperous civilization.

Jaugada is a part of the Malati hill range. The inscription of this place is one of the two Kalinga edicts which are supplements to the series of fourteen Rock Edicts of Asoka, the other being at Dhauili near Bhubaneswar in Puri district. These two Kalinga edicts laid down the principles on which the newly conquered province of Kalinga was to be governed. Long neglect and exposure to saline breeze and age have caused much damage to this precious monument, large strips have fallen off revealing blank places since Minchin, a British merchant, who first brought the inscription to the notice of the Europeans in 1858. To prevent it from further damage, the Archeological Survey of India has treated the rock surface chemically and has declared it as a protected monument.

In 1858 and 1871, Minchin took photographs of the inscription which were published in *Corpus Inscription Indicarum* by Major General, Cunningham. The inscriptions are written in the *prakrit* language using Brahmi script. There are three smoothed places on the rock, each close to the other, about 20 feet by 16 feet and the letters are about 2 inches in length. There are four separate inscriptions, three in a row and the last or fourth underneath the third one.

The place is visited by researchers, scholars and tourists in large numbers. There is no lodging facility for the visitors. Hence they prefer to stay in the inspection bungalow at Purusottampur which is at a distance of 10 km. There are High English school, M. E. School, Upper Primary school, Government dispensary, post office and Rushikulya Gramya Bank at Pandia.

As the place along with its historic monument is in ruins, its preservation and improvement has assumed urgency. Research work into its history and local traditions, improvement of facilities of accommodation for visitors and its publicity as a place of national and international importance and proper excavation of the place will no doubt, open new vistas hitherto unknown in regard to the rewriting of our national history that is now being undertaken by eminent scholars of our country.

Jillundi

The Jillundi hill stands at a distance of about 13 km. from Kodala in Bhanjanagar subdivision. The famous Mahalingesvara temple is located at the foot of this hill. The *muktimandap* of the temple has 16 pillars. Two images are kept one above the other. The lower image bears an Oriya inscription referring to one Parvata Tapi Mahapatra who has been identified with Parvata Vyaghra Tapi Mahapatra, the first ruler of Athagarh who ruled from A.D. 989 to 1047.

Kabisuryanagar

Kabisuryanagar, previously known as Boirani, is in Chhatrapur subdivision and Purusottampur police station of the district. It is the birth place of the Oriya poet Kabisurya Baladev Rath after whom the place is named. It is well connected to all the major towns of the district. Keshapur is the nearest railway station which is 38 km. away from this place. Thakurani Yatra at an interval of two years is an important festival celebrated with pomp and gaiety. There are High English schools, college, co-operative society, public sector banks, Public Health Centre, Revenue Inspector's office, offices of the Agriculture Extension Officer, Sub-Inspector of schools, inspection bungalow and post office. There is

an ancient fort at Athagadapatna which covers an area of 176.03 acres and is surrounded by hills-like natural boundaries. In the surrounding area of the place rare plants used for the preparation of Ayurvedic medicines are found in plenty. The river Dhanei passes through this town. The town is managed by a Notified Area Council which covers an area of 8.13 sq. km.

Population of the place according to the 1981 Census was 11,870.

Kashinagar

Kashinagar, formerly known as Varanasi, is a small town in the Paralakhemundi Tahasil of the district. It is situated on the State Highway No. 4 on the western side of Paralakhemundi. The place is served by the Naupada-Gunupur narrow gauge rail line of the South Eastern Railways and hence can be approached by train. There is also regular bus service to Kashinagar from Paralakhemundi. The river Vanshadhara flows past the town.

There are Block office, R.I. office, N.A.C. office, police station, Post and Telegraph office, hospital, veterinary hospital, forest office, High school, inspection bungalow, college, public sector bank, and a cinema hall at Kashinagar.

The civic affairs of the place is managed by a Notified Area Council.

Population of the place in 1981 was 9,179 and the area is 10.36 sq.km.

Kayima

Kayima is a small village situated at a distance of 5 km. from Buguda. There is a temple built in Pancharatha design dedicated to Kubereswar Siva. In the Jagamohana of the temple there are sculptures of eight armed Mahisamardini Durga, Nataraja, Parvati and Bhairava and the niches in the outer walls of the temple contain images of Parsvadevatas like Ganesha, Kartikeya and Parvati. An inscription is found on the door jamb of Jagamohana which is proto-Oriya in character.

Khallikot

Khallikot is situated in the Chhatrapur subdivision of the district and is 4 km. from the National Highway No.5 on the road that leads to Asika on its western side near Rambha. Previously it was the seat of Khallikot zamindari and constituted the northern boundary of the Madras presidency. The place is well linked with major towns of the district as well as

the state capital. The place is served by a railway station of the South Eastern Railways. There is a big Jagannath temple built by the ex-rulers of Khallikot estate and Ratha Jatra (car festival) of Lord Balabhadra, Jagannath and Subhadra is celebrated here with much joy and pomp.

Population of the place in 1981 was 8,340 and it covers an area of 28.49 sq. km.

Nirmaljar is at Khallikot and is a place of interest for pilgrims and picknickers. Nirmaljar in Oriya means perennial stream which is pure and clear and is akin to Kedar-Gauri at Bhuvaneshwar. The stream is flowing from mount Korakhol at the foot of which there is a shrine built by Aparajita Balunkeswara Chotrai some 550 years ago. The shrine is surrounded by a wall. A big tank called Mardasagara is there within the premises. The water of the stream is channelised to the tank where the devotees take their bath.

There are four miniature temples within the premises of the shrine, i. e., Nilakantheswar (Siva) temple, Bimala temple, Jagannath temple, and the temple of Radha-Krishna and Lalita. Apart from these, Panchanana, Narayana, Ganesha and Shitala are also worshipped here by the devotees.

At Khallikot there are High English schools, one college for general education, one Arts and Crafts college, Tahasil office, Block Development Office, hospital, inspection bungalow and commercial banks. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a Notified Area Council.

Kodala

Kodala is a Tahasil headquarters situated in the Chhatrapur subdivision. It is located on the M.D.R. 62 that connects Khallikot and Kabisuryanagar and is at a distance of 72 km. north of Brahmapur town. The place is well connected with major towns of the district and both public and private bus services are available. Khallikot is the nearest railway station of the place.

There are boys' and girls' High English schools, Tahasil office, judicial court, hospital, N. A. C. office, police station, post office, veterinary hospital, R. I. Office, forest office, inspection bungalow, public sector bank and Telephone Exchange at Kodala.

The town covers an area of 12.09 sq. km. The civic affairs of the place are managed by a Notified Area Council.

Population of the place in 1981 was 8,537.

Krishnagiri

The Krishnagiri hill near Khallikot is an important religious centre since early times which attracts devotees from surrounding places in large number. The place is connected by a link road about 5 km. on the Khallikot-Kodala main road. The place can also be approached on crossing river Kharkhari from Kodala via Phasi. A number of temples and sculptures are found at the foot of the hill and nearby, the most important of which are the temples of Jahadesvara, Kukutesvara, Mallikesvara and Ramchandi. In addition, some crudely designed caves are also reckoned here which speak of its rich cultural heritage. The temples and the Sivalingas indicate that it was a centre of Saivite culture in ancient times. There are three perennial springs namely, Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati which flow down from the high levels of the hill. The water of these springs is accumulated in several artificial tanks at the bottom of the hill.

The Sakti temple of Ramachandi attracts a large number of devotees who worship the deity with great reverence. The door jamb of Kukutesvara temple is conspicuous by the presence of an inscription of Chodagangadeva dated in the Saka year 1604 corresponding to A. D. 1142. A large-sized Sivalinga is worshipped within its sanctum.

Kullada

Kullada or Kulladagada is a place near Bhanjanagar and is fondly remembered as the birth place of the great Oriya poet Upendra Bhanja who was conferred with the title of Kabi Samrat (King of Poets) for his great literary works. This was the capital of the Bhanja rulers of Ghumusar.

The temple of Byaghra Devi at Kullada, the family deity of the Ghumusar Bhanjas, is greatly revered by the local people. There is a High English school, health centre, Homeopathic dispensary, Stockman Centre, Revenue Inspector's Office and Post Office at Kullada. Population of the place according to the 1981 Census was 7,533.

Mahendragiri

Mahendragiri, situated in latitude 18°58' N. and longitude 84°24' E. and in the middle of Eastern Ghats is in the Paralakhemundi subdivision of the district. Though the major part of this hill range now comes under Andhra Pradesh, the 4,943 feet high peak Mahendragiri is actually located within

the district of Ganjam, 51 km. to the south-west of Brahmapur. The place is 26 km. from the sea and lies exposed to the sea-breeze. The river Mahendratanaya flows down the mountain in the east through Mandasa and joins the Bay of Bengal at Barua which was once an ancient port of importance. The other branch of the river flows by the side of Paralakhemundi towards south and joins the Vamsadhara river.

The place is surrounded on three sides by hills and thick growth of wild trees. Mahendragiri is approachable from Brahmapur by three routes. The first route, the route currently in use, is upto Paralakhemundi, 115 km. from Brahmapur via Ichhapur-Palasa. The second route is from Brahmapur to Paralakhemundi via Digapahandi-R. Udayagiri and Rayagada which runs over a distance of 173 km. The third route is 126 km. long from Brahmapur via Ichhapur-Jarada-Kaipur and Paralakhemundi.

To go to Mahendragiri one has to go to Paralakhemundi which is about 120 km. from Brahmapur via Palasa (Andhra Pradesh). From Paralakhemundi one can travel by bus for 46 km. i.e., upto Kainpur, 15 km. from Mahendragiri. A tourist has to trek the distance of 15 km. in order to reach Mahendragiri. Now the communication has improved and one can go upto the foothill by jeep.

Mahendragiri is foremost of the seven Kulagiris or principal mountains of India. It finds mention even in the epics. The Mahabharata mentions that Parasurama, the sixth incarnation of Lord Vishnu, made penance here for long twelve years. The Ramayana also refers to Mahendra mountain in various contexts. According to the Ramayana, Hanuman leapt from this mountain for Lanka in search of Sita.

The reference to Mahendra mountain in the ancient literature, accounts and epigraphy is wide-ranging and vivid. The *Brahmanda Purana* describes the Mahendra as sacred for its association with *Indra* and *Hari* and as a place for *Sraddha*. The *Viraja Kshetra Mahatmya* gives a traditional account of Orissa in connection with the killing of the demon Gayasura by Vishnu. The legs of Gayasura fell at Mahendragiri. The *Agni Purana*, the *Markandeya Purana* and the *Skanda Purana* also refer to the geography of Mahendra mountain.

The great historian Ptolemy in his description of sea route to Eastern India refers to the Mahendra mountain. His mention of Barua (Baruna) as a flourishing trade centre proves ancient Kalinga's trade relations with Burma and the Mahendra region

as an important commercial centre was known to travellers and traders of foreign lands. Pliny, the Geographer also mentions the Mahendra in his account on India.

Epigraphic records like the Nasik Cave Inscription, Allahabad Pillar Inscription and literary works like Raghu-Vansa of Kalidasa and Oriya Mahabharata of Sarala Dasa and Harsa Charita of Banabhatta give vivid accounts of the Mahendragiri. The Eastern Gangas installed Lord Gokarnesvara on the Mahendra mountain and the area was given the status of a Visaya which brought the place into prominence. The area around Mahendragiri was ruled by the Sailodbhavas, the Bhaumakaras, the Cholas and the Imperial Gangas in course of time. The Mahendragiri is a testimony of the political ups and downs of history of the region.

The Mahendragiri is a place of great scenic beauty. The view of the surrounding area from the top of the hill is enchanting. The range of granite hills on the north-west and south succeed one another like huge waves and the passage of clouds from peak to peak produces an ever-changing scene. The clear waters of the sacred Mahendratanaya, the blue sea at a distance and the mountain with its unrivalled glory make the Mahendragiri enchantingly beautiful.

There are three temples on the top of the mountain. These temples are named after the Pandava brothers and their mother Kunti. Sarala Dasa, the author of Oriya Mahabharata, attributes the establishment of the Gokarnesvara Sivalinga to Pandava brothers who visited Mahendragiri during the period of their exile.

The Kunti temple is 30 feet high and is at one end of the flat top of the mountain. It is in *rekha* style without any *jagamohana* or plinth. The temple has been plastered with lime after thorough repair. In the side niche are *parsvadevatas* like Ganesha, Kartikeya and Parvati. The *nabagrahas* are in the lintel over the door jambs. Two inscriptions which may be paleographically placed in the 12th century A. D. are there, one to the right of the entrance door and the other on the left side of the temple. Some sculptures and dressed stone slabs are lying scattered around the temple.

The Yudhisthira temple rising abruptly from the ground level is in *triratha* style and is on the other side of the flat top of the mountain. The outer walls are devoid of any sculptural decoration excepting four Chaitya arches. There is no *parsvadevata*. The lintel of the door contains an inscription of the Chola king Rajendra Chola.

The Bhima temple, assumed by scholars to have been built just after the Gupta period, appears to be the earliest of these temples. It is made of five huge square sized block of stones and has low and squat tower, square sanctum, squat *sikhara* and flat roof. The doorway is narrow and the walls donot have any niche. Upon the last tier of the temple rests the *amalakasila* but the *kalasa* is absent. There is no sculptural decoration worth mentioning. This temple is often regarded as the Gokarnesvara temple of the place. In addition to these temples, there are three other huts like uncut stone structures arranged in groups.

The archaeological remains, ancient literary texts and epigraphic evidences of the place offer an interesting study for scholars to explore hitherto unknown facts about this place which was once an important place under different dynasties who ruled the place in different periods of history. That once it was a centre of Saivite culture is evident from the fact that Sivaratri is still the main festival of the place and thousands of people congregate here for worshipping the Sivalingas.

The place is visited by about 1,600 tourists annually. There is no accommodation facility for the tourists. The nearest places where accommodation is available are Jerang where there is an inspection bungalow of Works Department and Paralakhemundi where there is a circuit house, Works Department inspection bungalow and other private hotel. Lack of communication and accommodation facilities forbid many interested tourists from visiting this place. If these shortcomings are removed the place will attract a greater influx of tourists.

Malatigarh

The village Malatigarh is a raised earthen embankment between two small hill ranges and is situated a few kilometres to the north of Asika. The place contains several ruined structures of religious shrines, residing houses of kings and military accessories. The archaeological finds of the place amply testify the antiquity of these buildings. The houses and shrines of the place were constructed with bricks measuring 18" in length, 12" in breadth and 3" in thickness. Several stone images of gods and goddesses terracotta objects, coins, stepped wells and foundations of residential buildings and religious shrines are still found at the place. The local people excavated the image of Viranchinarayan from this place which is presently worshipped in a temple at Buguda constructed by the king Srikara Bhanja of Ghumusar.

Mantridih

Mantridih is a small village situated 15 km. south-east of Brahmapur town. A *Kutchha* road from village Golanthara (10km. from Brahmapur on the National Highway No. 5) leads to the village of Mantridih which is almost on the border of the two adjacent States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The village is known for the temple of Goddess Siddha Bhairavi. The deity is found around 4 feet below the ground level over which the shrine has been built. The deity is an image of Ajaikapada Bhairava carved in crude fashion in the living rock. The outer wall of the shrine contains figures of Dasamahavidya and an eight-armed Mahisamardini Durga image is under worship.

According to legend a farmer while ploughing his field found blood on the blade of his plough. In the night he was informed in dream that the field is the abode of Siddha Bhairavi where She wants to stay. The next day the image of the goddess was recovered and was consecrated.

The goddess Bhairavi is highly revered by the people of the locality and every day a large number of devotees gather here to worship the goddess. Besides the Dasahara and on the last Tuesday of the month of Chaitra the goddess is worshipped with large festivity and the festival continues for 11 days.

The temple is maintained by financial assistance from villagers and charitable people of the locality. Presently at the vacant land behind the shrine the goddess Haragouri is being consecrated around which 107 small temples are under construction.

Marada

Situated at a distance of 16 km. from Purusottampur, the village Marada is famous for its temple over three circular stone pedestals which were constructed to conceal the three images of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra when the Jagannath temple of Puri was attacked by the forces of the Muslim Subedar of Cuttack, Mahammad Taqui Khan in 1733 A.D. The images of the three deities were kept there for about two and a half years till they were brought back to Puri by the orders of Murshid Quli Khan in A.D. 1736.

Mohurikalua

The shrine of goddess Mohurikalua is situated at a distance of 12 km. from Brahmapur. The goddess who was previously worshipped in a small shrine on the top of Kerandi hill has been

brought down to the foothill for the convenience of the worshippers. The goddess was the tutelary deity of Mohuri Zamindari and is worshipped by the local people with great reverence.

Narayani

Narayani is a small religious centre located about 6 kms. from Keshapur railway station and 11 km. from Balugan. It is connected with the National Highway No. 5 by a 4 km. long blacktopped road on the western side. The road is motorable throughout the year but no direct communication is available upto the temple.

The temple Narayani is situated on the top of the Vallery hill which is part of a mountain range extending from east to west. The valley is verdant and surrounding it are Sal and mango groves which make the place ideal as a picnic spot. There is a perennial spring gushing from the mountain which serves clear water to the picnickers. The temple of goddess Narayani is a small temple where the goddess is worshipped as ten-armed Mahisamardini Durga. Every year about 10,000 people visit the temple for worshipping.

On the days of Sankranti devotees in large numbers come to the place to worship. Ashokastami (March-April) is the main festival at Narayani and it continues for three days when near about one thousand men and women gather here. The place is supplied with electricity but no accommodation facility is available. There is no hotel, hospital or marketing facility available here, but one can comfortably stay at Barkul Panth-nivas of the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation which is 9 km. from this place.

Panchama

Panchama is a small village situated at a distance of 10 km. south-west of Brahmapur. A 3 km. long *Kutch*a Road from village Pandia (on the N.H.No.5) leads to Panchama which is famous for the temple of Panchama Ganesh or Siddha Binayaka as it is locally known. Tradition says that the Gajapati king Purushottamadeva (15th century) on his way to the conquest of Kanchi recovered the image in the hallow of two trees of *Vara* and *Aswastha* and paid his homage to the image after its consecration. Since then the place is sanctified and has become an important centre of Ganapatya worship, preserving the great tradition of Panchadevata worship of Orissa.

The image is still worshipped in the hallow of the twin trees of *Vara* and *Aswastha* over which a tin-roofed shed has been built. In front of the shed there is a roofed hall made for the shelter of the devotees. On the Ganesha Chaturthi day (August-September) around 60,000 devotees gather here to worship lord Ganesha. The temple gets assistance from Endowment office of State Government for its maintenance.

Palur

Palur was an ancient sea-port situated at a distance of 32 km. from Brahmapur in the Chhatrapur subdivision of the district. It is situated on the mouth of the river Rushikulya. The Oriya merchants sailed to far-off Java, Sumatra, Bali and other South-East Asian islands from Palur and had flourishing trade during ancient times. Palur had the distinction of being the only port on the Coromondal coast for launching direct voyages to the Far East. It continued to be a prosperous port until the advent of the Portuguese in the Bay of Bengal whose piracy upset the maritime activity of the place.

The temple of Batesvara Mahadeva, assigned to 10th century A. D., is situated on the seashore at Palur. The temple is half buried and has been given a thick coating of plaster for which the decorative designs of the outer wall is not visible. The temple is facing east and its front apartment is in a dilapidated condition. The lintel over the door jambs of the temple contains an inscription. The niche on the northern side of the temple has the image of Uma-Mahesvara and the door lintel represents the Nabagrahas and the figure of Gajalakshmi. The displaced *Parsvadevata* images of the temple represent well developed style of art and form of iconography. The images of Ganesha, Kartikeya, Siva and Hara-Parvati have distinct architectural style.

Paralakhemundi

Paralakhemundi, situated latitude 18° 46' N. and longitude 84° 6' E. is at a distance of 120 km. from Brahmapur via. Kasabuga (Andhra Pradesh) and is 173 km. via. Rayagada and R. Udayagiri. It was the erstwhile zamindari of the same name and the headquarters of the Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Chicacole Division as well as of the Magistrate during the British rule. It is now one of the subdivisional headquarters of the district. The place is situated in an amphitheatre of hills and is in the midst of remarkably pretty natural scenery.

Paralakhemundi under its illustrious ruler Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo underwent a sea-change and was developed into an important township. A college was established by the then Maharaja in 1896 which is one of the oldest of its kind in the entire State. For irrigation purpose large water tanks called Sagaras were excavated which are noticed around the township even today. The narrow-gauge railway line from Naupada to Gunupur constructed during the time of Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo was a major source of communication and trade. At present the railway line is used mainly for transportation of *Mahua* seeds and food grains. Two pairs of up and down passenger trains run on this line.

The Maharaja of Paralakhemundi is one of the main architects of modern Orissa. He relentlessly fought for the unification of Oriya-speaking areas with great success. The now-defunct Hitaishini Samaja, established by him in 1954, was an active organization which popularised the movement. The palace of the former ruler stands in the centre of the town and is a beautiful building which was constructed at a cost of 4 lakhs of rupees under the supervision of the British Government architect Mr. Chishom. The Government offices at Paralakhemundi are the Subdivisional office, police station, office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings, etc. Besides, there are High English schools both for boys and girls, college, circuit house, inspection bungalow, hospital and Post and Telegraph office.

There is a regulated market at Paralakhemundi. Besides cattle, vegetables, rope, earthen pots, foodgrains, etc. are also sold in this market at regulated price.

Paralakhemundi is famous for its horn work. Beautiful artefacts of animals, birds and other utilitarian objects like combs, etc. are made of buffalo horn by artists who have inherited the skill from their ancestors. These objects are much in demand in and outside Orissa. Several families are engaged in this cottage industry to earn their livelihood.

Ganjapa, a form of painting on paper, patta-painting and painting on earthen pots and dry coconuts are typical of Paralakhemundi and are practised by some fifteen *chitrakara* families after whom a *Sahi* is named. The Madari community prepares bags of great artistic design which is also a popular handicraft of the place.

The civic affairs of the place are managed by the Municipality. Its population according to 1981 Census was 32,317. The area of the town is 3.63 sq. km.

Polasara

Polasara, situated latitude $19^{\circ} 41' N.$ and longitude $84^{\circ} 48' E.$, is in the Kodala Tahasil and Chhatrapur subdivision of the district. It is 20 km. from Kodala and 75 km. from Chhatrapur. There is regular bus service to Polasara from both these places. Khallikot is the nearest railway station which is 53 km. from this place. The river Dhanei flows past the town.

The Government offices at Polasara are the C.D. Block office, R. I. office, hospital, police station, Public Health Centre, Post and Telegraph office and Soil Conservation office. Besides, there are college, High English school, veterinary dispensary, Fire-station Telephone Exchange, Forest I.B. and Co-operative Bank.

At a distance of 30 km. from Polasara near the village Pondripada, there is a temple of goddess Singhasini. Every year on the Raja Sankranti day (mid-June) a large number of pilgrims gather here to worship the goddess.

There is daily marketing facilities at Polasara. Cloth, oil, wheat, paddy and Ragi are the chief commodities of trade. Besides trading in locally manufactured pottery, handloom clothes and belmetal utensils are also made. The Notified Area Council manages the civic affairs of the place.

Population of the place in 1981 was 13,039 and the urban local body covers an area of 11.81 sq. km.

Purusottampur

Purusottampur is a town situated in $19^{\circ} 31' N.$ and $84^{\circ} 53' E.$ 40 km. north-west of Chhatrapur and is the headquarters of a Tahasil of the same name. It is connected by a *pucca* road both from Brahmapur and Chhatrapur and has regular bus service. The town is named after the Gajapati king Purushottamdeva as a commemoration of his victorious campaign against the Raja of Kanchi. Jagannathpur is the nearest railway station which is 26 km. from this place. The town is situated on the bank of the Rushikulya river.

Purusottampur is adjacent to the famous Jaugada of Mauryan fame. The village itself and the area around it are replete with archaeological monuments of the mediaeval period. The Sundara Madhava temple of Purusottampur, built by Gajapati Purushottamadeva after his victory over Kanchi, is greatly revered by the Vaishnavite followers of the district. The temple of Guptesvara, not far off from this place, is built on the top of a hill which also contains several rock-cut caves. There is

provision for water supply and drainage in these caves. The Tumbesvara temple near the hill contains an inscription of the time of Anangabhimadeva-III. The Uttaresvara temple of Pandia, Kalesvara temple of Kharida, the Sakalesvara temple of Daluapali and the Nilakanthesvara temple of Nuagan are some of the important temples in the vicinity of Purusottampur which glorify the later tradition of the great Orissan temple architecture.

There is C.D. Block office, N. A. C. office, S. I. office, police station, post office, dispensary, veterinary office, inspection bungalow, office of the Subdivisional Officer, Electrical, boys' and girls' high schools, college, public sector banks and an Elementary Training School. To visit the nearby places cycles are available on rent. Tourists and visitors avail this mode of conveyance.

Population of the place according to the 1981 Census was 10,739. The area of the town is 34.89 sq. km.

Rambha

Rambha is situated in latitude 19°31' N. and longitude 85°5' E. in the Kodala Tahasil of the district. It is located in the southern extremity of the Chilika lake on the National Highway No. 5 and is at a distance of 25 km. from Chhatrapur. Rambha is served by a railway station of the South-Eastern Railways. It is at a distance of 126 km. from Bhubaneswar.

There are boys' and girls' High English schools, police station, Telephone Exchange, Post Office, N.A.C. office, veterinary centre, S.D.O. office, fishery office, sales tax office and public sector banks. There is also a cinema hall as a source of entertainment for the local people. Daily marketing facilities are available here. Rice, groundnut and fish are the chief commodities in trade which are also supplied in large quantities to different places. Gudakhu and soap are some of the commodities which are manufactured locally.

Rambha is one of the most favourite resorts of the tourists on the bank of Chilika Lake. It is ideally located overlooking the Chilika from where the view of the lake is very fascinating. The Orissa Tourism Development Corporation has set up a Panth-nivas here for the tourists who come to this place throughout the year, especially during winter season.

The old building built by Snod-Grass, the then Collector (1797-1800) of Ganjam which later became the property of the ex-estate of Khallikot is a beautiful house, which is now in a state of ruin.

Rambha is a major fish trading centre on the Chilika Lake. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a Notified Area Council with an area of 7.77 sq. km. Population of the place according to 1981 Census was 8,196.

R. Udayagiri

R. Udayagiri or Ramagiri Udayagiri situated in the centre of the Agency area is in Paralakhemundi subdivision of the district at a distance of 110 km. from Brahmapur. Paralakhemundi, the nearest railway station, is at a distance of 63 km. from this place. There are regular bus services to R. Udayagiri from both these places.

There is Tahasil office, C. D. Block office, police station, judicial court, Sub-post office, inspection bungalow and High English school at R. Udayagiri.

A weekly market sits here on every Monday. Tamarind, Mahua and bananas are the chief products raised by the Adivasis of the place which are also supplied to various parts of the district.

R. Udayagiri is situated 1900 feet above sea level. It is ideal for a hill station. Population of the place in 1981 was 3027.

Seranga

Seranga is a village in Paralakhemundi Tahasil of the district and is situated at a distance of 35 km. north-west of Paralakhemundi. The village is prettily situated amidst thickly wooded hills and is a place of great scenic beauty. As the village is situated at a considerable height above the sea level, the climate of the place is temperate during most part of the year.

There is a Post and Telegraph office, Primary Health Centre, police station and a High school at Seranga. The Missionary Hospital at Seranga is an old institution of the place. A micro project functions here for the development of the Tribal people of the area. Orange plantation has been largely practised here. A weekly market sits here on every Wednesday. The area of the village is 598.27 hectares and the population according to the 1981 Census was 2085.

Sonnapur

Sonnapur is situated in latitude $19^{\circ}6'$ north and longitude $84^{\circ}47'$ east and is 22 km. from Brahmapur. In the later part of the 18th century it was a principal shipping centre of the Ichhapur province. The river Bahuda falls into the sea at Sonnapur. The sandy bars formed by the river with the sea at the confluence made navigation very much difficult as a result of which trade that was formerly carried at Sonnapur found its way to the nearby port at Barua and Sonnapur was abandoned as a port. At present the port is marked by the ruined columns and custom house of the bygone days.

Sorada

Sorada is situated in latitude $19^{\circ}44'$ N and longitude $84^{\circ}26'$ E in the Bhanjanagar subdivision of the district. It is a Tahasil headquarters of the same name and is at a distance of 109 km. from Brahmapur on the M.D.R. 62. Brahmapur is the nearest railway station of the place.

There are boys' high school, girls' high school, college, technical and commercial institutes, Government hospital, public sector bank, Aska Co-operative Bank, police-station and other Government offices in the place. There are both weekly and daily marketing facilities available here. The chief commodities in trade are vegetables and various food grains. Tamarind, Sabaigrass ropes, raw hides, skin and horns are some of the commodities which are supplied from Sorada to various parts of the district in large quantities.

Sorada is the birth place of late Sashibhusan Rath, the Editor and Publisher of the first ever daily Oriya and English newspapers, the 'Asha' and 'The New Orissa' respectively. It is also the birth place of Ranganath Mohapatra who designed the Oriya typewriter key board for the first time. The town is divided into two *badas* or parts—the *Ramleela bada* and the *Krushnaleela bada*. Lord Raghunath is worshipped by the Ramaleela Bada and Lord Gopinath is worshipped by the Krushnaleela Bada. The celebration of festivals of these two deities are very competitive and attract a large crowd.

There is a reservoir at Sorada which is part of the Rushikulya canal system for irrigation purpose. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 35 m. cumec, the water of which feeds the Rushikulya canal and drops regulated water to the Rushikulya river through Johoranallah for irrigation purpose.

Besides, there is a temple of Panchanana which is situated in the cemetery ground of Sorada in the northern side of river Rushikulya. Five *lingas* are worshipped in the temple as Panchanana. Every year in the Kartika Purnima and Sivaratri day devotees in large numbers come to this place to worship the deities.

Goddess Kandhuni is the presiding deity of Sorada. The Kantabida festival of the goddess on Aswina Krushna Astami (September—October) is the famous festival of this place which is performed with much gaiety. The civic affairs of the place are managed by a Notified Area Council. Population of the place in 1981 was 11,269. The area of the town is 4.92 sq. km.

Surangigada

Surangigada is a small village in Chikiti Tahasil of the district. It comes under the Jarada police-station and is at a distance of 51 km. from Brahmapur. The old fort of Nuagarh is within a short distance from this place where the river Bahuda falls into the Bay of Bengal.

There are dispensary and post-office at Surangigada. The dilapidated Jagannath temple of this place displays some fine workmanship on its outer walls. The Balunkesvara Siva temple is also an important monument of this place.

The place covers an area of 159.45 hectares of land and the population in 1981 was 2,206.

Taptapani

Taptapani is located in Brahmapur subdivision of the district. It is situated near Luhagudi, 54 km. to the south of Brahmapur on the Brahmapur-Mohana State Highway. The nearest railway station is at Brahmapur of the South Eastern Railway and public bus service is available to the place from Brahmapur.

Taptapani (*Tapta*-hot, *pani*-water) is famous for its perennial sulphur spring. Set amid lush-green forests by the side of "Dhandasana" range of hills, the spring gushes forth from within the rocky soil in the form of large bubbles. The sulphur present in the water is said to cure skin ailments like scabies and eczema. The water being extremely hot (90° to 100°F.)

near the origin, is channelised into a pond where people take their dip. The Orissa Tourism Development Corporation has set up pipelines to transport the water from the spring to the nearby Panthanivas, making it available at the opening of the tap, inside the bathroom. A huge boulder jutting out of the spring is worshipped by the tribals as Goddess *Kandhuni*.

There is a Siva temple nearby known as Nilakantheswara which gives the place its religious sanctity. Tourists, both Indian and foreign, throng the place in large numbers throughout the year. A deer park has recently been set up near the place with playing equipments for children.

Special bus service and more accommodation facilities need to be provided to attract more tourists to the place.

Tara Tarini

The Tara Tarini Pitha is located at a distance of 12 km. from Purusottampur in Chhatrapur subdivision of the district. It is 35 km. from Brahmapur and 25 km. from Chhatrapur by road.

The shrine of the twin Goddesses Tara and Tarini is situated on the top of a hillock 708 feet high on the south of the river Rushikulya. A flight of 999 steps on the eastern side of the hill leads to the top of the mountain where the shrine of Tara-Tarini is situated. This part of the hill is called as *Dahihandi*. There is also a zigzag motorable road by which one can approach the shrine at the hill top. The view of the surrounding landscape from the top of the hill is quite enchanting. The verdant hill girdled by the quietly flowing Rushikulya and the long stretch of fertile plain encircled by mountains is a beholding sight.

The place has achieved tremendous celebrity for the worship of the twin Goddesses Tara and Tarini. Both the deities are about 10" high and are crudely fashioned in stone but attached with silver eyes. Two fully elaborated brass heads standing in between them represent their *Vijpratimas*.

The Tara-Tarini Pitha is considered as a Sakti Pitha of the Tantric cult. It is believed that at this Pitha the breast of Sati fell for which the two deities have this peculiar shape. This famous Sakti Pitha had a tradition of human and animal sacrifices even till the advent of the British in Orissa.

The temple erected for the deities is of modern origin. With the rush of visitors to this place in recent years, several new constructions in the premises have come up in shape of *mandapas* and *dharmasalas*. Associated with legends and beliefs with some *puranic* corroboration, the place has gathered much mythological importance through centuries. Pilgrims visit this place throughout the year. The four *melas* held on the four Tuesdays of the month of Chaitra (March-April) every year attract a large number of devotees. The tonsure (Mundan) of babies are conducted in large numbers, particularly on auspicious days on payment of a fee to the Tara-Tarini Trust Board which manages the affairs of the temple. A big fair is held here in the month of Chaitra. The local authorities look to the sanitation and public health works. A large number of people gather here on Mahavisuba Sankranti day (Mid-April).

The place is well connected with bus services from Brahmapur and Chhatrapur. Buses from Brahmapur and Purusottampur stop at the Tara-Tarini junction from where one has to walk a distance of about 2 km. to reach the place.

There is one Panchayat Samiti Guest House named 'Diganta' which is under the control of the Block Development Officer, Purusottampur. There is electricity and piped water-supply to the temple for the benefit of visitors. Post office and daily market facilities are also available at the place.

GLOSSARY

(Diacritical notations : अ—ā; इ—ī; उ—ū; ओ—ō; ए—t; ङ—th
 द—d; ण—ṇ; ष—ṣ; श—ś).

Abadhān	ଅବଧାନ	— A village school teacher of old-time
Abwāb	ଅବୱାବ	— Miscellaneous cesses levied by the ex-rulers and ex-zamindars.
Ākāshdipa	ଆକାଶଦୀପ	— A lamp put inside a perforated pot and lifted by means of a pulley to the top of a high bamboo and lighted every evening during the month of Kartika.
Ākhaḍā	ଆଖଡ଼ା	— A place for rehearsing singing and music.
Āpanā	ଆପନା	— Paintings or decorative designs made on the wall or on the floor on festive occasions.
Ārati	ଆରତି	— Waving of a light before a deity or newly married couple.
Āshram	ଆଶ୍ରମ	— Hermitage
Asvamedha-Yajna	ଅଶ୍ୱମେଧ ଯଜ୍ଞ	— Horse Sacrifice, a ceremony which was performed by Emperors in ancient India.
Āswīna	ଆଶ୍ୱିନ	— Indian month corresponding to September—October.
Āṭṭū	ଆଟ୍ଟୁ	— A roof made of mud and bamboo below the thatch of a house for keeping things over it.
Bandōbāsta	ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ	— Revenue Settlement, the operation undertaken by the Government for settlement of land revenue.
Banshi	ବଂଶୀ	— Flute
Baṣṭī	ବସ୍ତି	— Village-site
Bethī	ବେଠି	— Labour which is not paid for

Bhāgabat Tūngī	ଭଗବତ ଟୁଙ୍ଗି	—	Common room in a village where Bhagabat palm-leaf works are kept, worshipped and read.
Bhāgchāsi	ଭାଗଭୂଷୀ	—	A share cropper
Bhajan	ଭଜନ	—	Melodious recital of devotional songs with playing musical instruments, such as cymbals, conical drums and flute.
Bhoodān	ଭୂଦାନ	—	Bhoodan Movement started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave for collection of land for the landless.
Bīḍī	ବିଡ଼ି	—	An indigenous smoke, tobacco rolled in Kendu leaf.
Chādar	ଚାଦର	—	A sheet of cloth used as a scarf
Challāh	ଚଢ଼ା	—	Churned curd
Chāṅgūḍā	ଚାଙ୍ଗୁଡ଼ା	—	A flower-tray
Chārū	ଚାରୁ	—	A tasteful acid drink prepared to be taken with boiled rice.
Chāṭashālī	ଚାଟଶାଳୀ	—	An old-time village school
Chaurā	ଚଉରୀ	—	A raised mound or structure near the house in which the Tulsī plant is reared.
Chitrakār	ଚିତ୍ରକାର	—	Painter or artist
Chowkidār	ଚୌକିଦାର	—	Watchman
Chūṅgā	ଚୁଙ୍ଗା	—	A bamboo tube
Dādan	ଦାଦନ	—	Payment of advance wages to labourers on promise of future service.
Darshan	ଦର୍ଶନ	—	To have a look of the deity while praying

Dāskāthā	ଦାସକାଠିଆ	— An indigenous form of ballad singing by a party of two persons who dramatise and sing epic songs or episodes with the accompaniment of a pair of castanets or wooden-clappers fitted with a bunch of tiny ankle-bells as the only musical instrument.
Dewān	ଦେଘାନ	— Chief executive officer next to Ruler in ex-feudatory states.
Dharma-shāstra	ଧର୍ମଶାସ୍ତ୍ର	— The scriptures
Dhūnglā	ଧୁଙ୍ଗିଆ	— Smoke
Dhupa	ଧୁପ	— Burning of incense sticks during worship.
Dōraśā	ଦୋରାଶା	— A mixture of clay and sand in nearly equal parts.
Durbār	ଦରବାର	— A royal court
Ekādasi	ଏକାଦଶୀ	— The eleventh day of the bright or the dark fortnight.
Faujadār	ଫୌଜଦାର	— Commander, General of an army
Gādī	ଗାଦି	— Throne
Ganjā	ଗଂଜା	— An intoxicating Indian hemp (cannabissativor)
Garhjāt	ଗଜଜାତ	— States governed by Indian Chiefs, native states.
Ghāṭa	ଗାଟ	— Ferry
Gīnī	ଗିନି	— Small bell-metal cymbals
Gōchar	ଗୋଚର	— Pasture
Gōśāin	ଗୋସାଇଁ	— A class of ascetics or Sannyasis
Gōtra	ଗୋତ୍ର	— Lineage
Gountiā	ଗୁନ୍ତିଆ	— The revenue collector of a village, the village headman.
Halachīnā	ହଳଚିନା	— A tax assessed on every plough

Haliā	ହଳିଆ	— A labourer engaged for ploughing
Hāt	ହାଟ	— Rural market
Hōma	ହୋମ	— The act or site of offering ghee on to fire by the recital of mystic formulae.
Ināmdār	ଇନାମଦାର	— Holder of rent-free land of village
Jāgir	ଜାଗୀର	— Land or village given on service tenure.
Jānī	ଜାନି	— A tribal priest
Jaū	ଜଉ	— Shell Lac, Sealing Lac
Jhāmpī	ଝାଂପି	— A wide brimmed-hat
Kabūliyat	କବୁଲିୟତ	— A counter lease or agreement to pay rent executed by the tenant in return for the lease granted to him by the landlord.
Kānjee	କାଂଜି	— A curry or soup or gruel made by thickening sour rice water over fire.
Karañi	କରଣୀ	— A kind of abstruse script in Oriya writing.
Kārjī	କାର୍ଜି	— Superintendent, one in charge of a work.
Khadi	ଖଡ଼ା	— Cloth woven of hand-spun yarn
Khalī	ଖଲି	— Eating plate prepared by sewing some Sal-leaves together.
Khañī	ଖଣି	— A large pit or hole dug in the ground to store paddy for some months.
Kharif	ଖରିଫ	— A crop season (Summer-Autumn)
Khatīān	ଖତିଆନ	— A register in which the rights of the tenants are recorded.
Kuchhā	କଚା	— Built with mud or earth
Kūmbūṭī	କୁମ୍ଭୁଟି	— A Baisya trading caste in the southern portion of the Oriya speaking tracts.
Kūṇḍal	କୁଣ୍ଡଳ	— A kind of earring

Langōṭī	ଲଙ୍ଗୋଟି	— A strip of rag tucked down the private parts by means of a waist chain or cord passed round the waist.
Mahādīpa	ମହାଦୀପ	— Lamp carried to and put over the top of a Siva temple on the night of Śivaratri.
Mahājan	ମହାଜନ	— A money-lender
Mahūrī	ମହୁରୀ	— Indigenous clarionet
Māmool	ମାମୁଲ	— A customary grant paid by tribal to their chiefs.
Māna	ମାଣ	— A unit of land measurement, also a measure of grains.
Merīāh	ମେରିଆ	— A person meant for sacrifice by the Kandhas
Mrudanga	ମୃଦଂଗ	— A tabor made of clay
Mūchā-likā	ମୁଚ୍ଛାଲିକା	— A deed of agreement executed by a tenant to the landlord for cultivating the land of the latter on the condition of giving the latter a share of the produce.
Mulīā	ମୁଲିଆ	— Day labourer
Mūthā	ମୁଠା	— A group of villages
Na-anka	ନାଂକ	— A great famine that befell Orissa in 1866. It is so named for it occurred in the ninth regnal year of the then Raja of Puri.
Nabagraha	ନବଗ୍ରହ	— Nine celestial planets according to Hindu astronomy,
Naṭṭī	ନଟଟି	— A standard measure for corn
Nazarānā	ନଜରାନା	— A tribute paid to the ex-ruler or ex-zamindar.
Nīyam	ନିୟମ	— Religious austerities
Nōlīṣṭ	ନୋଲିଷ୍ଟ	— A class of Telugu fisherman
Padhān	ପଧାନ	— A village headman, a class of proprietary tenure-holders or sale proprietors.

Pāik	ପାଇକ	—	A landed militia of Orissa
Pakhāl	ପଖାଳ	—	Boiled rice soaked in cold water
Pālīā	ପାଲିଆ	—	The singer who follows the principal singer of Pala in chorus.
Panchāya-tana	ପଞ୍ଚାୟତନ	—	A collection of five idols or images of deity.
Panchūka	ପଞ୍ଚୁକ	—	The fullmoon day and the four days preceding the fullmoon in the month of Kartikā (October-November) held sacred by the Hindus.
Paragaṇā	ପରଗଣା	—	An obsolescent term denoting a collection of villages, or tract of land constituting a revenue unit.
Pārsvadevatā	ପାର୍ଶ୍ବଦେବତା	—	Subsidiary deity
Pattā	ପଟ୍ଟା	—	A lease given to a raiyat showing his lands and his rents and the period for which it was fixed.
Pattādār	ପଟ୍ଟାଦାର	—	A lessee, lease-holder
Peshcush	ପେସ୍କସ୍	—	Land revenue
Pīcā	ପିକା	—	An indigenous smoke of tobacco leaf
Pītha	ପିଠ	—	A very important holy centre
Pūchī	ପୁଚି	—	A kind of play amongst Oriya girls with frisking movement.
Pūrāṇa	ପୁରାଣ	—	Holy text book on Hindu deity
Pūrōhīt	ପୁରୋହିତ	—	Priest, a priest who is appointed to officiate at ceremonies.
Rabī	ରବି	—	A crop season (Autumn-Spring)
Rāga	ରାଗ	—	A mode or tune in music
Rahapāga	ରହପାଗ	—	A particular portion of a temple
Raiyat	ରାୟତ	—	A tenant holding land for cultivation
Rekha	ରେଖା	—	Order of temple characterised by a curvilinear spire which presents the appearance of a continuous line.

Śabhā	ସଭା	— Meeting place
Śāhūkār	ସାହୁକାର	— Village money-lender
Śairāt	ସରଗଡ଼	— Any fluctuating or additional rent payable for fishery, forests, etc., besides the fixed rent payable to land.
Śāmanta	ସାମନ୍ତ	— A tributary or feudatory chief under a king.
Śanad	ସନଦ	— Firman, a grant, a written order signed and sealed by a king or Government.
Śankrānti	ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତି	— The day of the transition of the sun from one sign to another.
Śannyāsi	ସନ୍ନାସୀ	— A religious devotee
Śarbarākār	ସରବରାଜକାର	— A Village headman, appointed for collecting land revenue for a village or group of villages in a Government estate. In many cases the Sarbarakars had become proprietary tenure holders.
Śatidāha	ସତୀଦାହ	— The voluntary immolation or burning of the wife on the funeral pyre of the husband.
Sharaṇ	ଶରଣ	— Refuge; protection
Śāli	ଶିଆଳୀ	— A wild creeper having watery juice sufficient to quench thirst.
Śiddha Śādhū	ସିଦ୍ଧସାଧୁ	— A person who has succeeded in his spiritual exercise.
Śikhara	ଶିଖର	— The spire of a temple
Śiurā	ସିଂଉରା	— Basket of wicker work
Srāddha	ସ୍ରାଦ୍ଧ	— Paying oblation to ancestors
Śūbedār	ସୁବେଦାର	— The Governor of a province

Tāla	ତାଳ	— To laydown a specific measure as a model to be followed by several persons or parties at a contest in musical measure.
Tālūk	ତାଲୁକ	— An Arabic word that may be translated as "sphere of influence". The portion of a Paragana under immediate charge of a Chaudhuri (the head of the Paragana).
Tāntrik	ତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ	— Well acquainted with or well versed in the Tantras.
Thānā	ଥାନା	— Police outpost
Tōlā	ତୋଳା	— A unit of measure
Ṭōi	ଟୋଲ	— A school for teaching Sanskrit language.
Ūpanayan	ଉପନୟନ	— Sacred thread ceremony
Vedi	ବେଦୀ	— Altar prepared for Vedic sacrifice
Vyākaraṇa	ବ୍ୟାକରଣ	— The science of grammar
Yajna	ଯଜ୍ଞ	— The oblation of clarified butter and other articles of offering made to the deities through fire.
Zamīndār	ଜମିଦାର	— A landlord

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[Abbreviations used : (A) for animal, (B) for bird, (H) for hill, (R) for river, (T) for tree]

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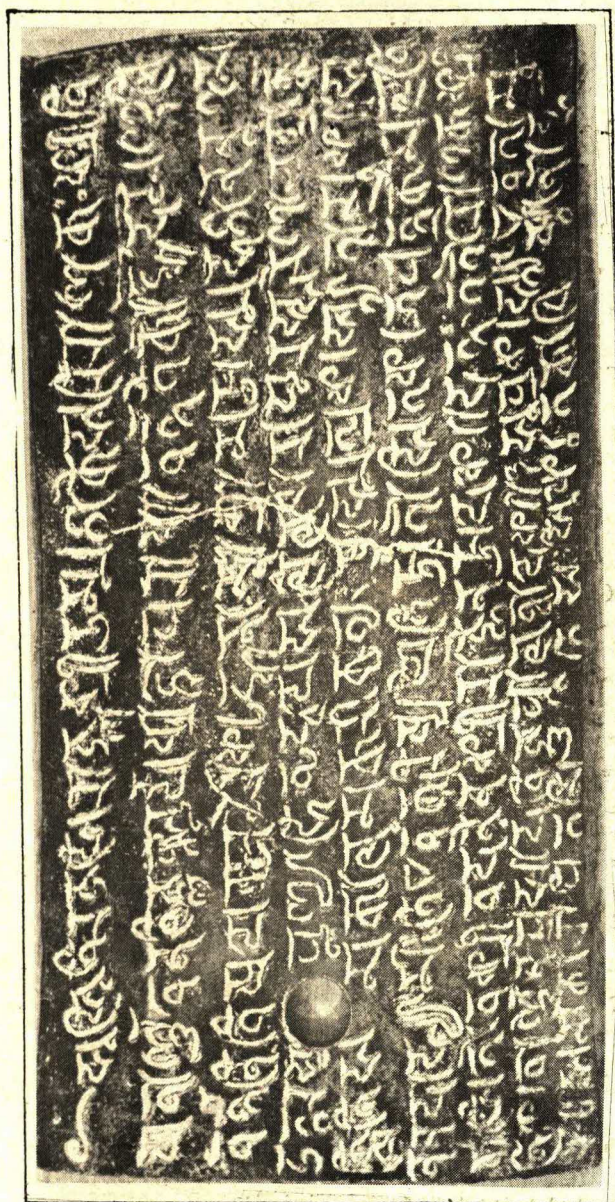
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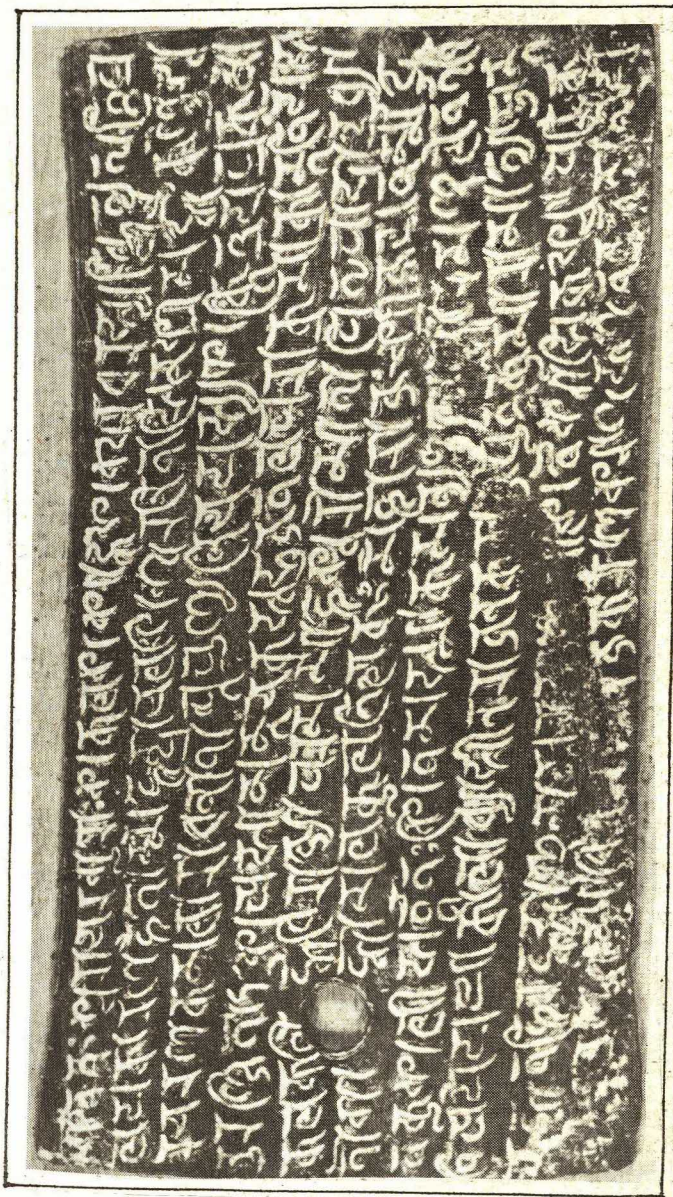
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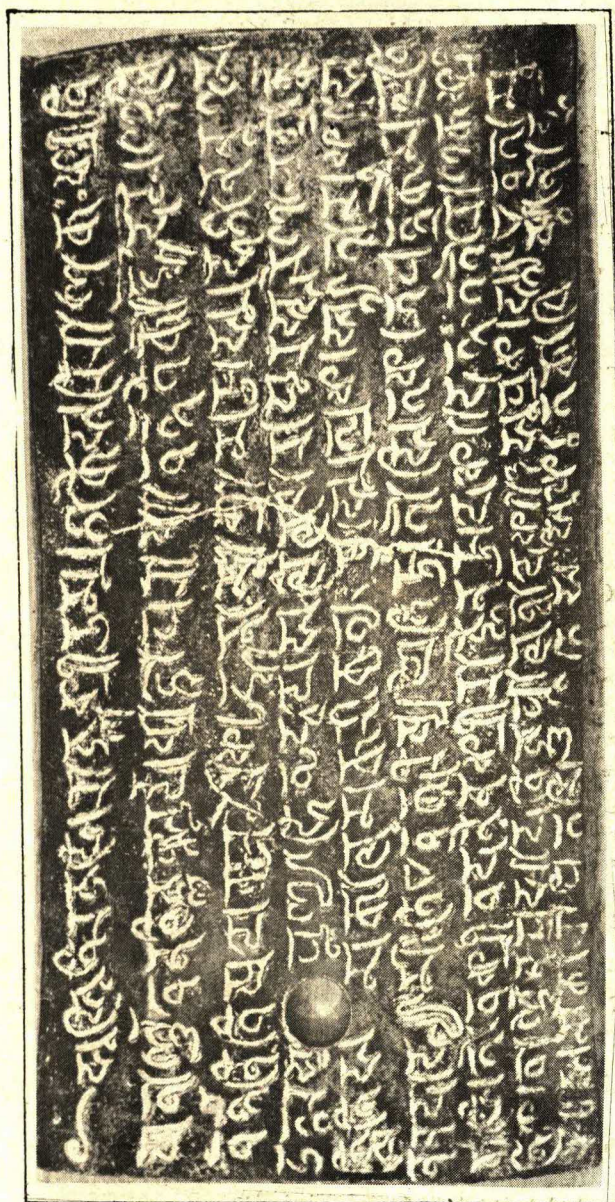
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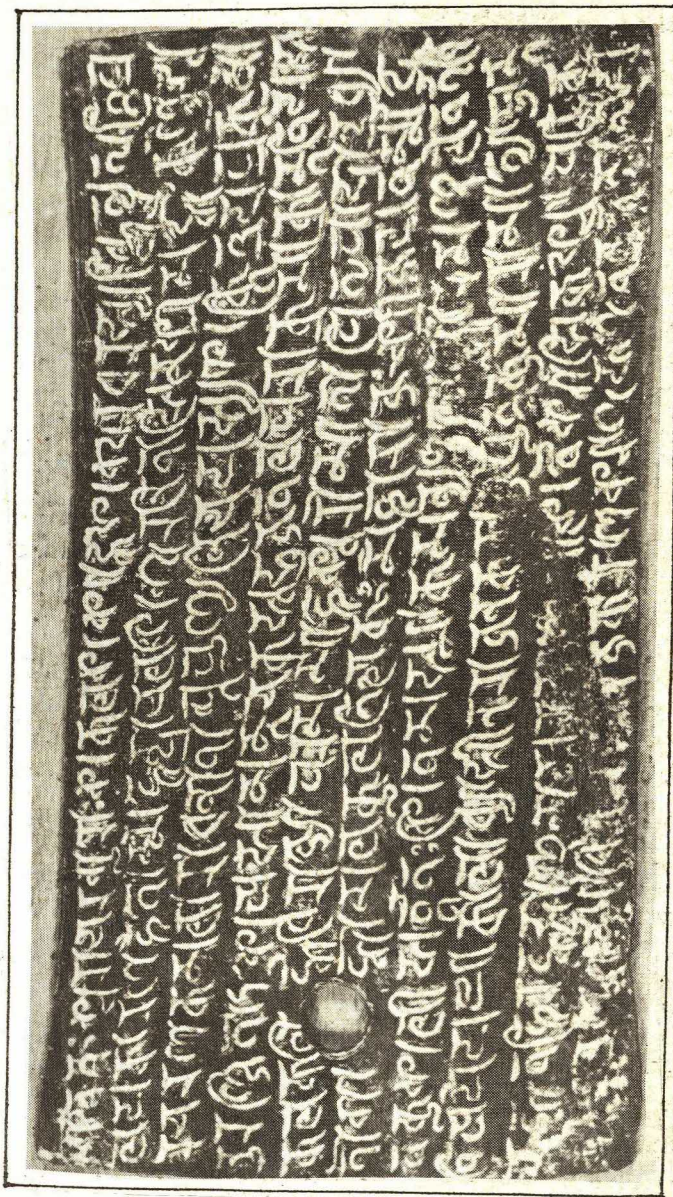
Badakhemundi Copper Plate Grants of
Jayavarmadeva (First Plate)



Badakhemundi Copper Plate Grants of
Jayavarmadeva (Second Plate First Side)



Badakhemundi Copper Plate Grants of
Jayavarmadeva (First Plate)



Badakhemundi Copper Plate Grants of
Jayavarmanadeva (Second Plate First Side)

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतायां अष्टाध्याय्योऽष्टमोऽध्यायः ॥
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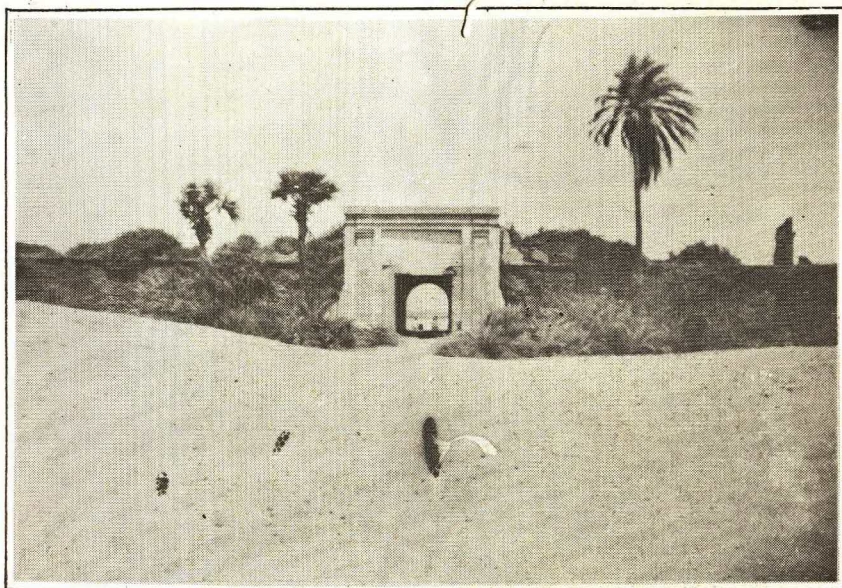
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Jayavarmadeva (Second Plate Second Side)



Badakhemundi Copper Plate Grants of
Jayavarmadeva (Third Plate First Side)



Badakhemundi Copper Plate Grants of
Jayavarmadeva (Third Plate Second Side)



The Entrance Gateway of Potagada, Ganjam

Courtesy—Shri G. P. Patnaik



Ruins of Potagada, Ganjam

Courtesy—Shri G. P. Patnaik



Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati,
Paralakhemundi

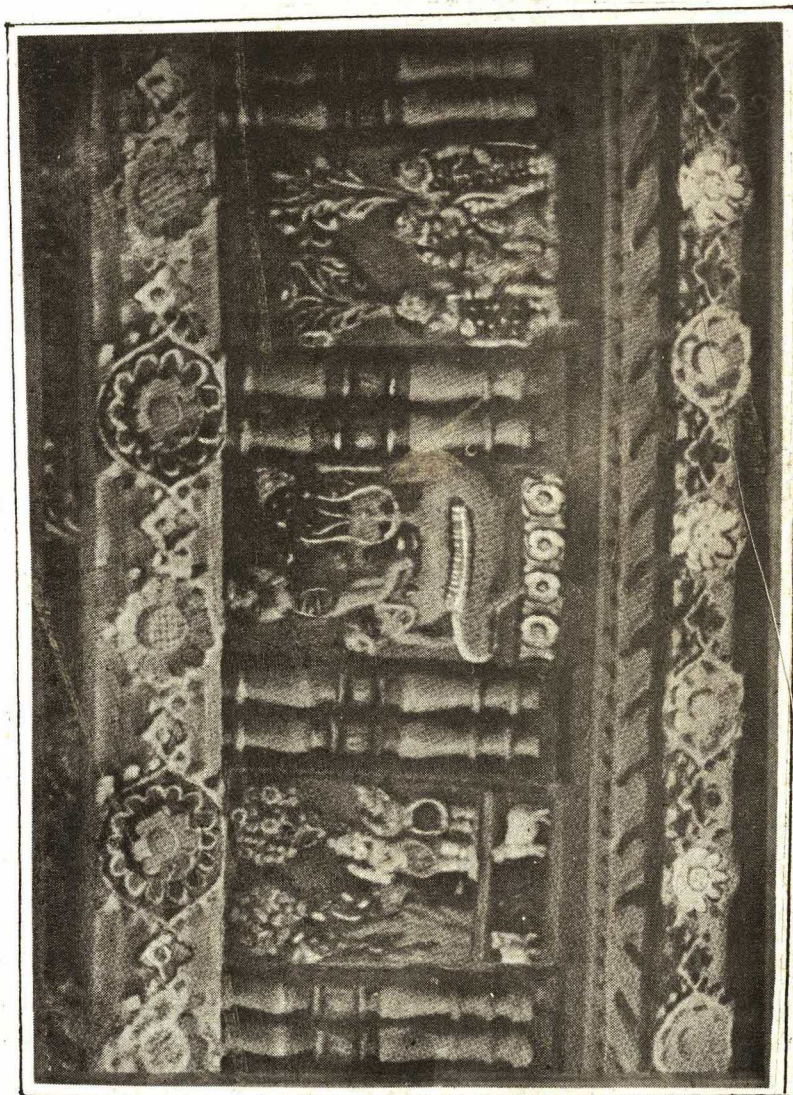


Palace of Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati,
Paralakhemundi



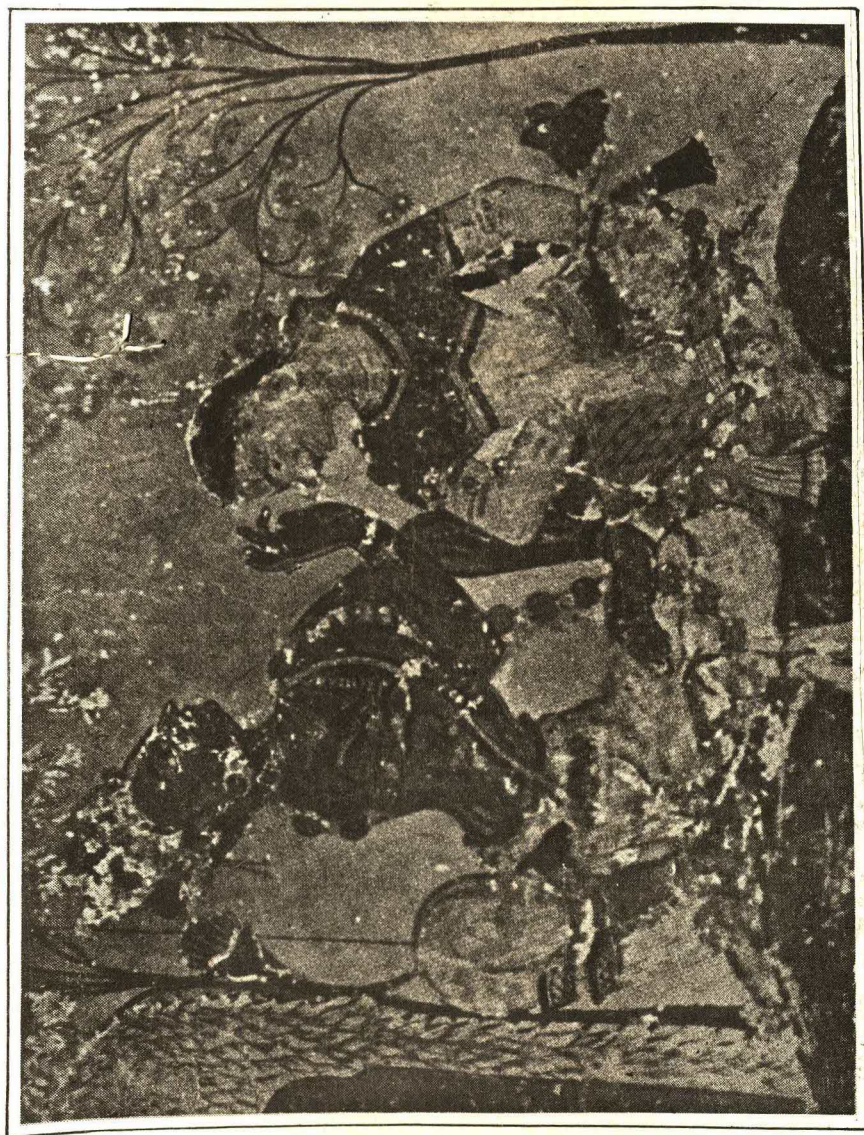
Wood Carving of Biranchinarayan Temple,
Buguda

Courtesy—Orissa Lalit Kala Akademi, Bhubaneswar



Wood Carving of Biranchinarayan Temple,
Buguda

Courtesy—Orissa Lalit Kala Akademi, Bhubaneswar



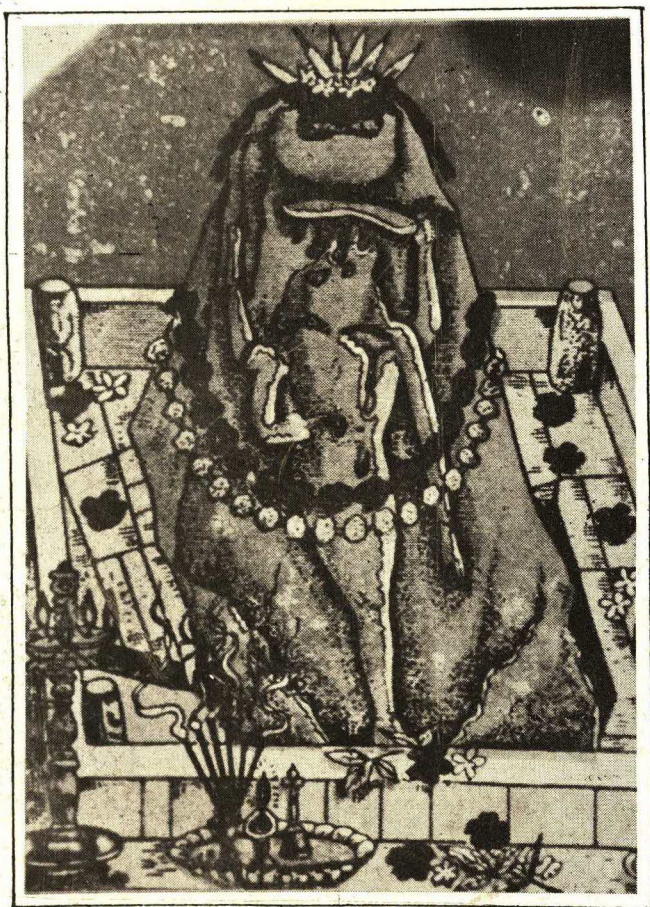
Wall Painting of Biranchinarayan Temple,
Buguda

Courtesy—Orissa Lalit Kala Akademi, Bhubaneswar



Siva Temple, Mathura

Courtesy—Orissa Lalit Kala Akademi, Bhubaneswar



Goddess Siddha Bhairabi, Mantridih

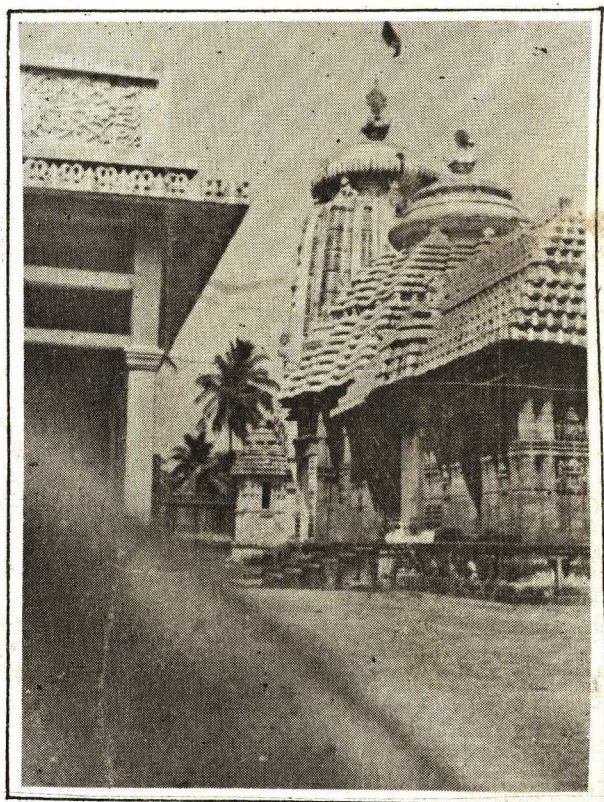


Goddess Tara Tarini



Goddess Narayani Temple

Courtesy—Shri G. P. Patnaik



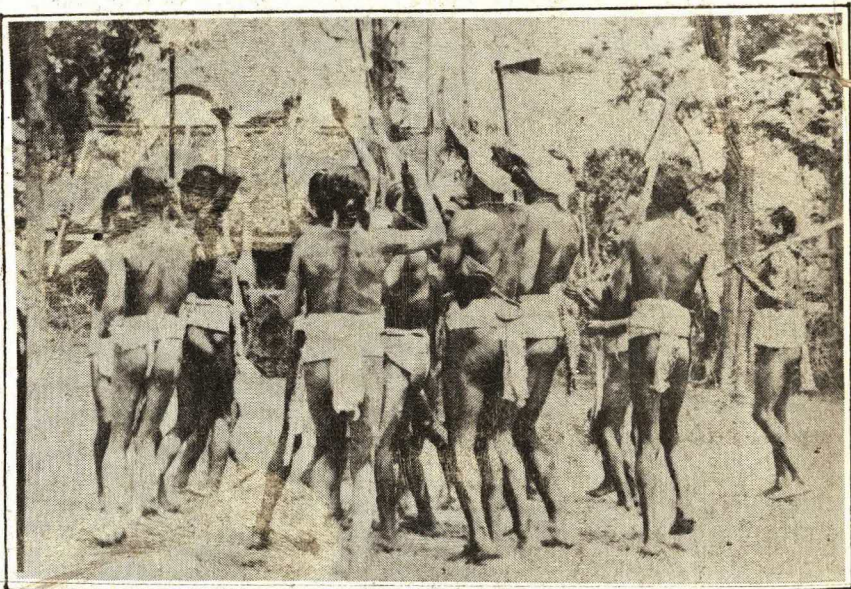
Jagannath Temple, Khallikot

Courtesy—Shri G. P. Patnaik



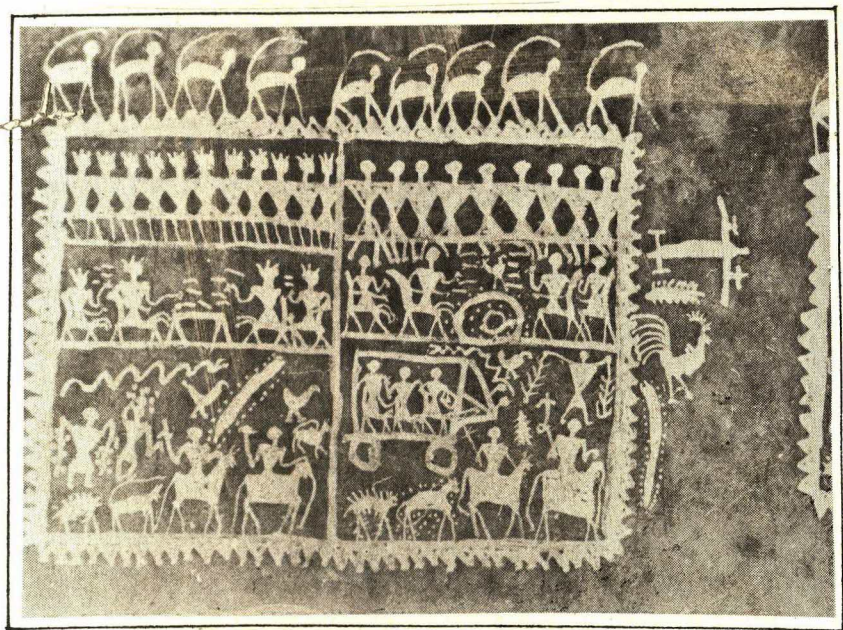
A Saora Village, Tumkur in Paralakhemundi
Subdivision of Ganjam District

Courtesy—Orissa Lalit Kala Akademi, Bhubaneswar



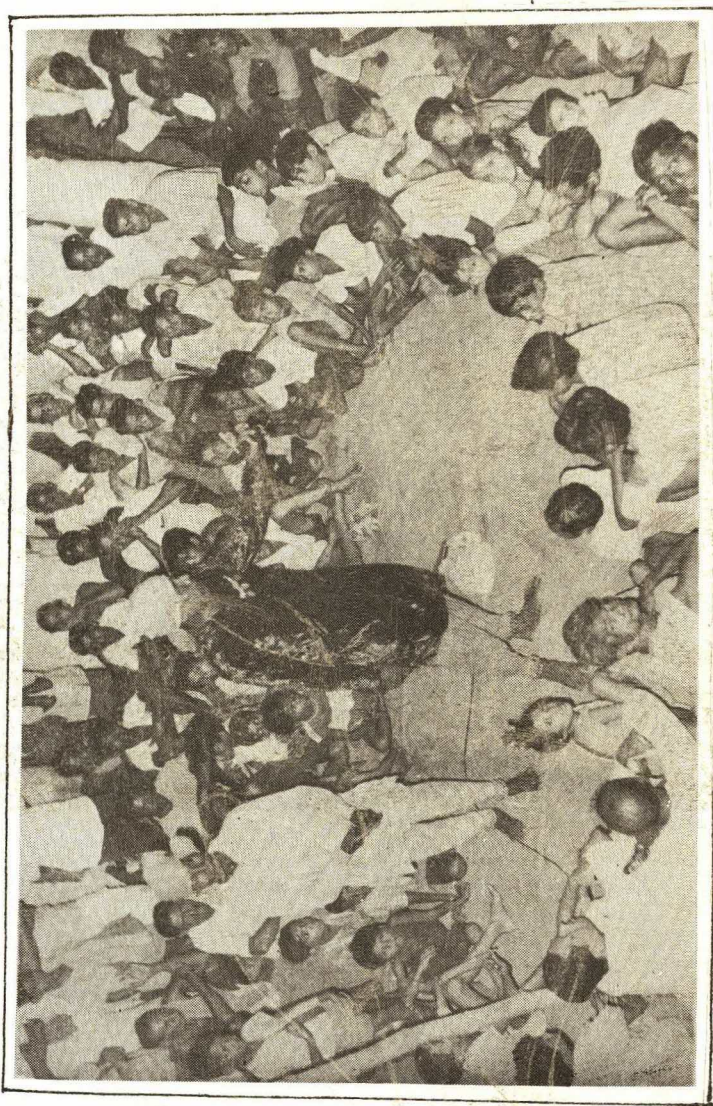
A Group of Saora Dancers

Courtesy—Orissa Lalit Kala Akademi, Bhubaneswar

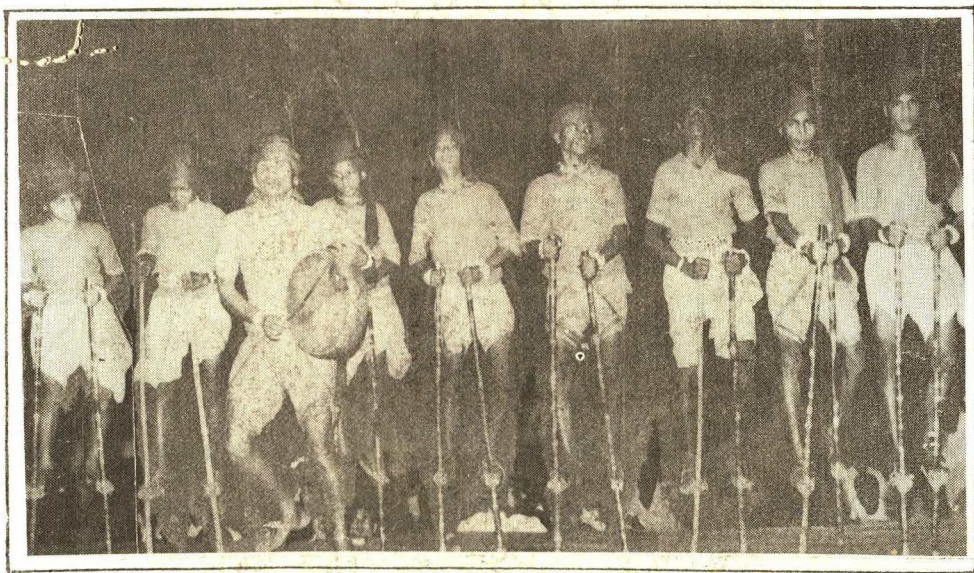


A Saora icon depicting monkeys, spirits, snake, people riding a vehicle, spirits standing in a file

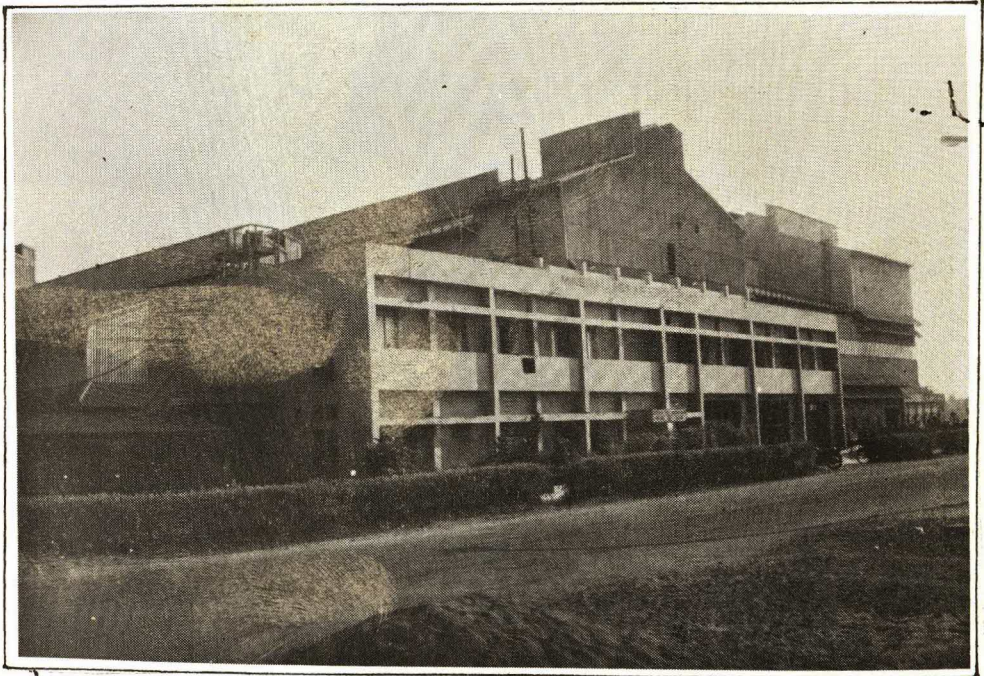
Courtesy—Orissa Lalit Kala Akademi, Bhubaneswar



Daskathia

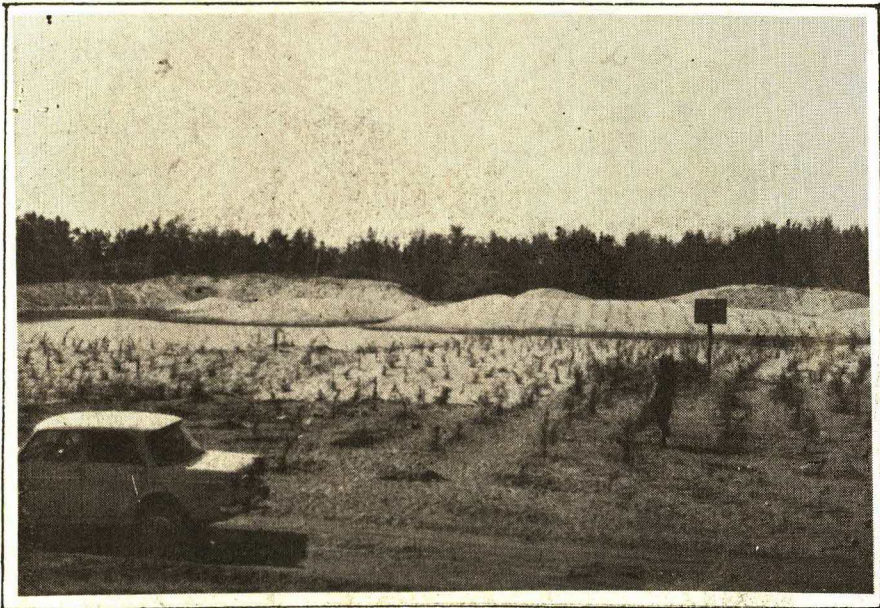


Ranapa Dance



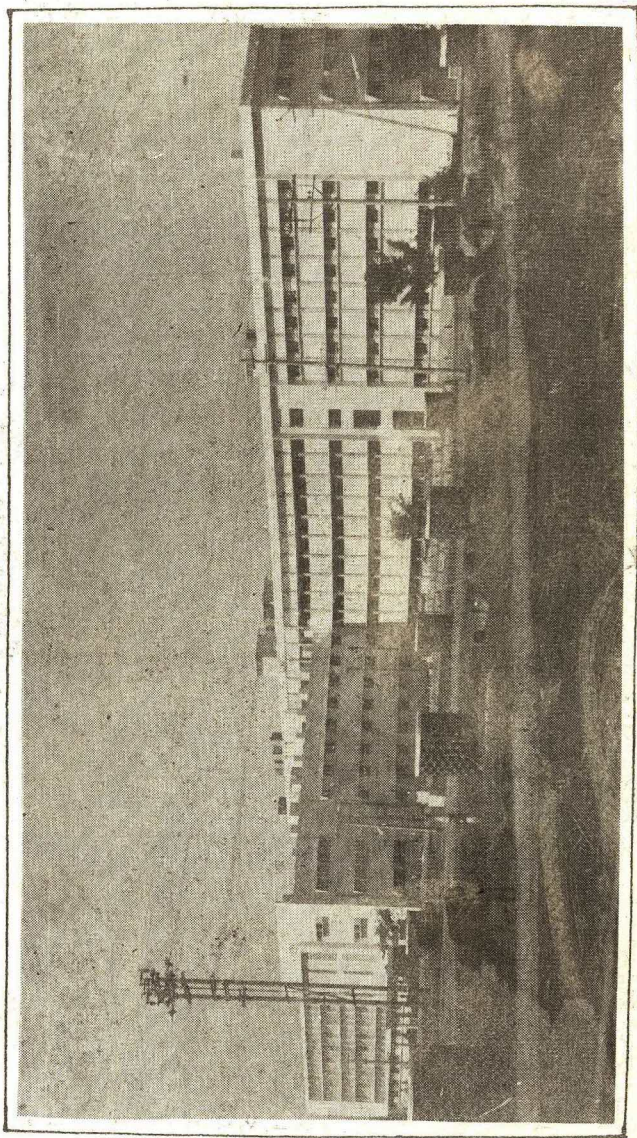
Mineral Separation Plant I.R.E. Ltd., Aryapalli

Courtesy—I.R.E. Ltd.

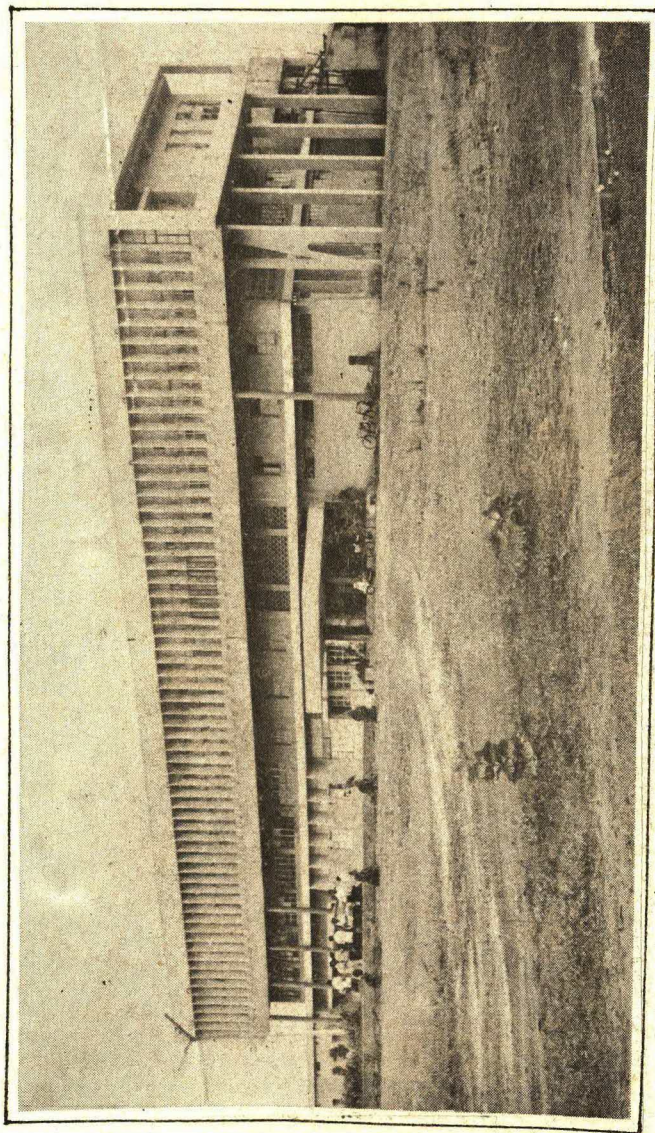


Plantation Activities in Mined out area
I.R.E. Ltd., Aryapalli

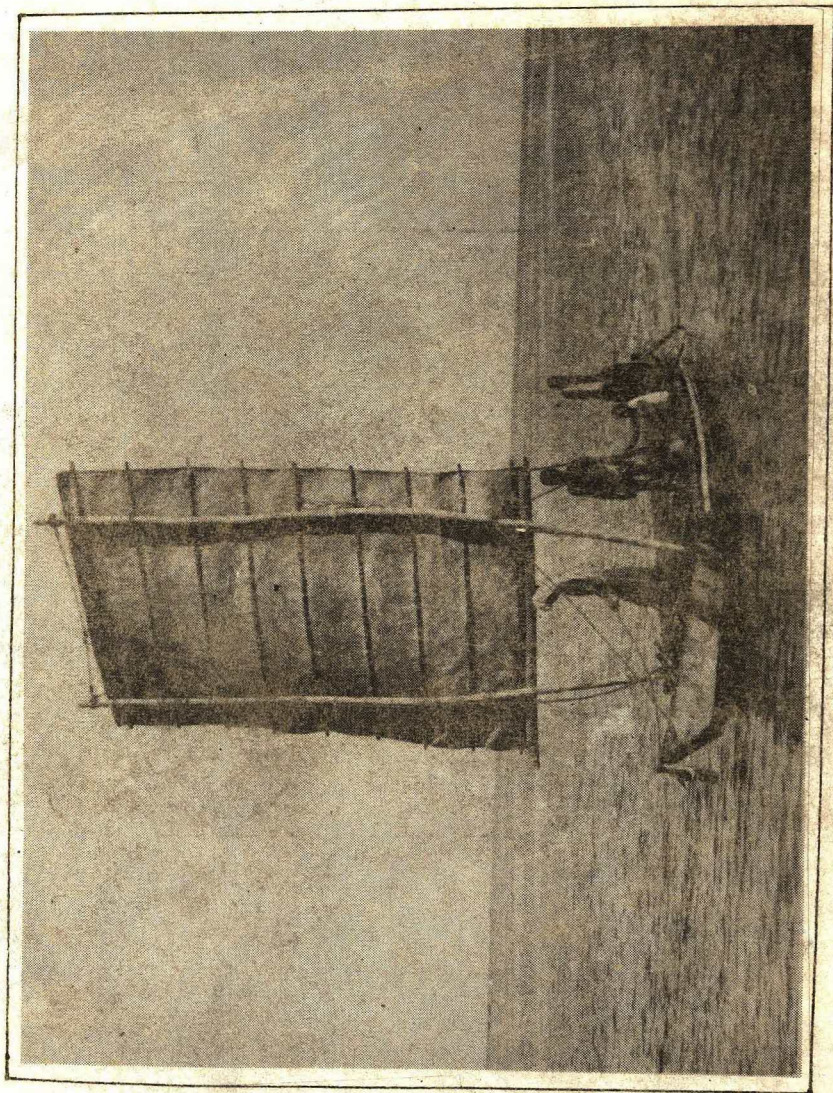
Courtesy—I.R.E. Ltd.



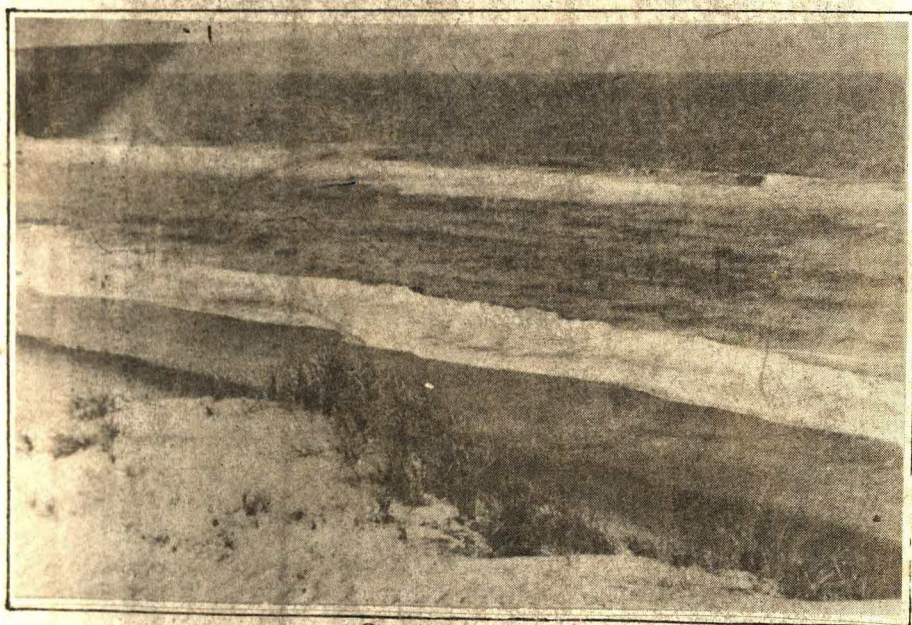
M.K.C.G. Medical College, Brahmapur



Brahmapur University, Bhanjavihar



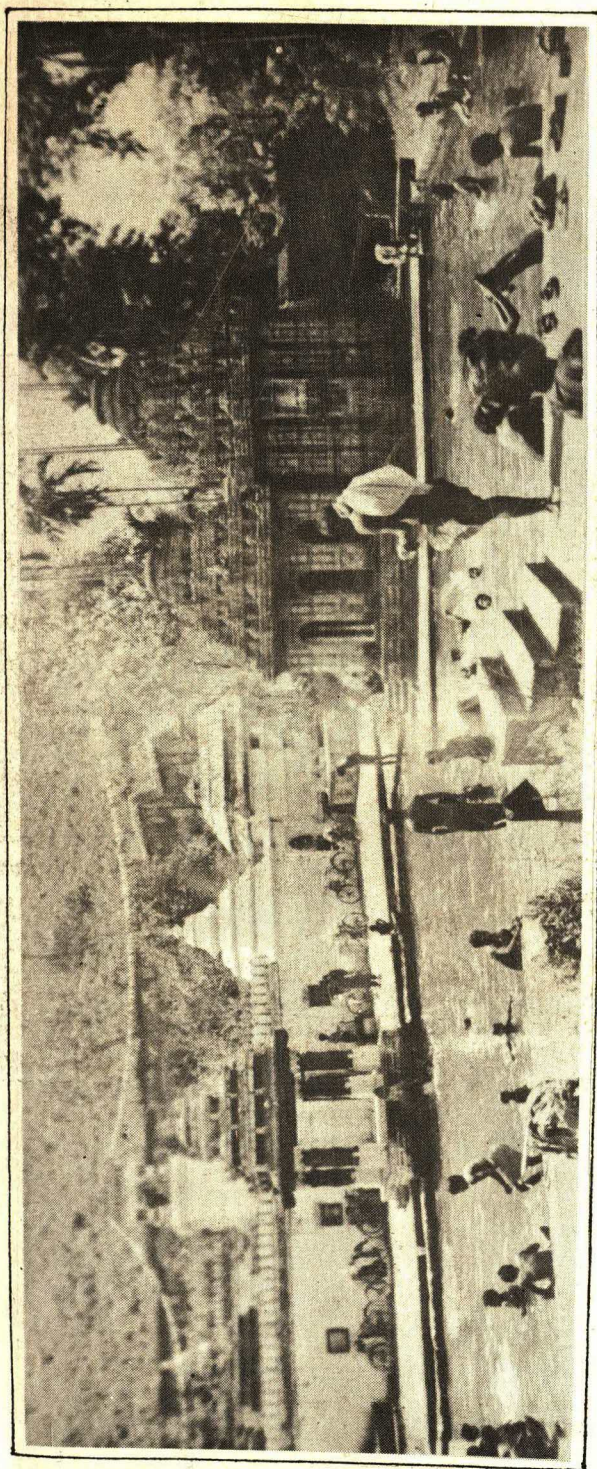
A View of Chilika Lake



Gopalpur-on-Sea



A View of Salt Pit, Humma



Nimaljhar, Khallikot

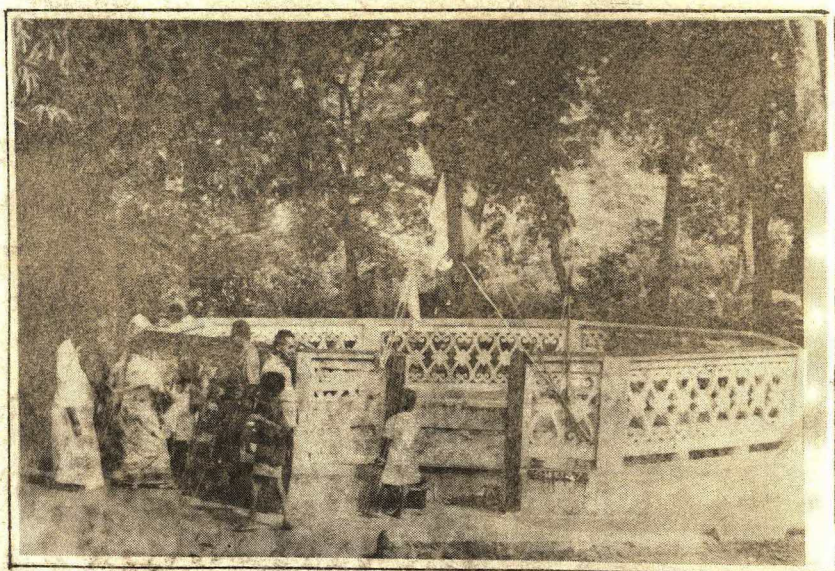
Courtesy—Shri G. P. Patnaik



Peacock, a Horn Work of Paralakhemundi



Nabagunjara, a Horn Work of Paralakhemundi

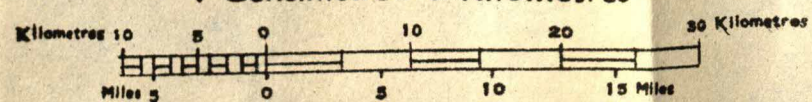


Taptapani Hot Spring

GANJAM DISTRICT

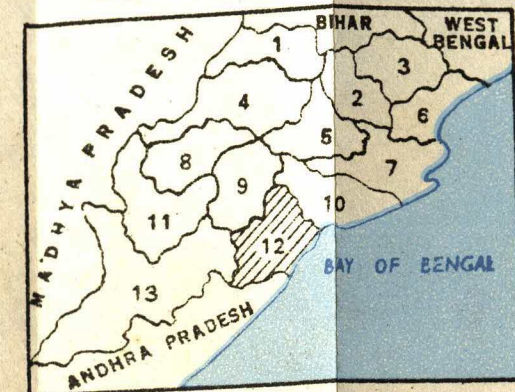
Scale 1:500,000

1 Centimetre = 5 Kilometres

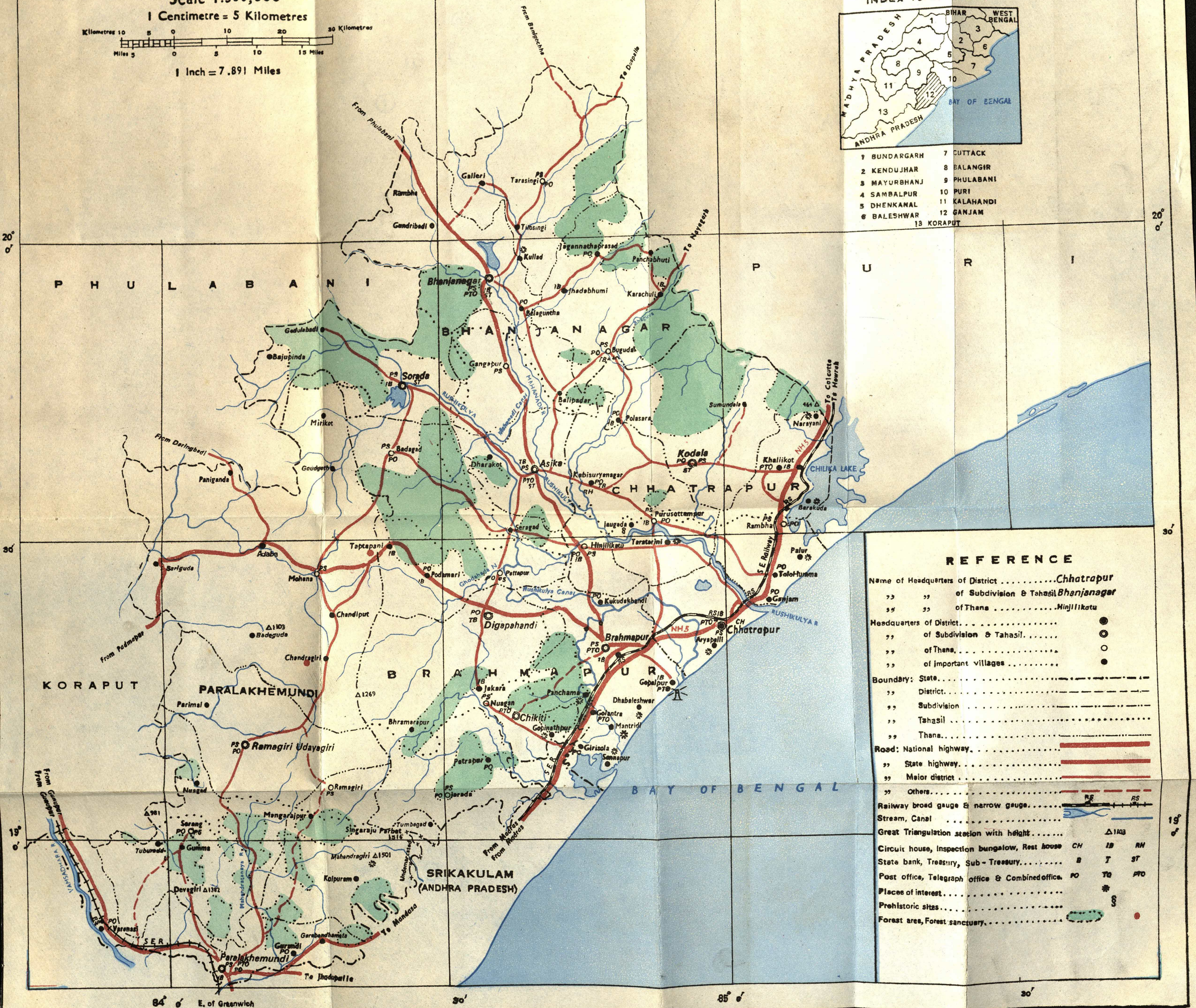


1 Inch = 7.891 Miles

INDEX TO DISTRICTS



- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 BUNDARGARH | 7 CUTTACK |
| 2 KENDUJHAR | 8 BALANGIR |
| 3 MAYURBHANJ | 9 PHULABANI |
| 4 SAMBALPUR | 10 PURI |
| 5 DHENKANAL | 11 KALAHANDI |
| 6 BALESHWAR | 12 GANJAM |
| | 13 KORAPUT |



REFERENCE

Name of Headquarters of District	Chhatrapur
" " of Subdivision & Tahasil Bhanjanagar	
" " of Thana	Minjilikatu
Headquarters of District	●
" " of Subdivision & Tahasil	○
" " of Thana	○
" " of important villages	●
Boundary: State	—
" " District	- - -
" " Subdivision	—
" " Tahasil	—
" " Thana	—
Road: National highway	—
" " State highway	—
" " Major district	—
" " Others	—
Railway broad gauge & narrow gauge	—
Stream, Canal	—
Great Triangulation station with height	△ 1103
Circuit house, Inspection bungalow, Rest house	CH IB RN
State bank, Treasury, Sub-Treasury	B T ST
Post office, Telegraph office & Combined office	PO TO PTO
Places of interest	*
Prehistoric sites	●
Forest area, Forest sanctuary	—