

PLACE NAMES IN THE NANDOBHAVA INSCRIPTIONS

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Introduction

The fauna name Airāvatta-mandala seems to be named after Airāvatta, (elephant) was an important feudatory *maṇḍala* under the Bhaumas of Tosala in early medieval Odisha. It has suggested that after the downfall of Kodālaka-mandala the Airāvatta-mandala along with other two *maṇḍalas* like Yamagartta-mandala and Bonāi-mandala came to power under the direct control of overlord Bhaumakara dynasty. Eight sets of copper plate¹ charters have been discovered from Angul district, Narasinghapura of Cuttack district, and Dasapalla region of Nayagarh district. The epigraphic records of the Nandodbhavas speak six numbers of Kings Viz. Jayānanda, Pramananda, Sivananda, Devananda I, Devananda II and Dhruvānanda² were ruling near about one hundred years under the suzerainty of the Bhaumakaras. Among them last two rulers Devananda II and Dhruvānanda³ were most powerful (may be seem independent) issued all inscriptions of the Airāvatta-mandala.

The epigraphical sources indicate that, the Airāvatta-mandala of Nandodbhavas comprised of southern part of Dhenkanal district (now it is Angul district) western portion of Cuttack district (Narasinghapura and Athagrah region) and the entire Nayagarh area. They issued their copper plates from Jayapura which was the capital city of the kingdom.

The Kings of Nandodbhavas assumed many epithet like *Rāṇaka*, *Mahārāja*, *Mahasamntadhīpāṇi*, *Lord of Aṣṭādaśa Gondrāma*, *Parāmasāugatā*, *Panchāshavḍda* etc like other contemporary feudatory state which indicated that Nandodbhavas also accepted the over lordship of powerful Bhaumakaras. They also used the Bhauma era in their copper plates⁴. It is quite significant to note here that, the Narasinghapur charter of Mahābhavagupta Udyotakesari issued in his 4th year, also records a grant in Airāvatta- mandala, thereby indicating Somavamśi control over this territory⁵.

Review of literature

In India three are scholars like Alexander Cunningham, B.C law, Nandolal Dey, H.D Sankalia, D.C Sircar and S.J Mangalam who have done work in the foregoing subject. H.D Sankalia and S.J Mangalam were first scholars who worked on place names mentioned in the inscriptions. Later on many more scholars like R.C Hiremath, Sumati Muley, Malati Mahajan, S.K. Chatterji, A K Chadhury, B.D Chattopadhyaya, S.S Ramachandra Murthy, K.V Ramesh, M.D Smpath, M.S Pandey and other have traced the different cultural aspect of Bengal, Assam, Karnattaka, Tamilnadu Maharashtra, M.Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. So far no attempt has been made by the scholars to make an exclusive study of the inscripctional place names of Nandodbhavas of Odisha. In the present paper I have made an attempt to study all the place names reflected in the inscriptions of above dynasty.

Methodology

For the preparation of present work materials gather from the original sources like copper plates, stone inscriptions, temple wall inscriptions of the said dynasty. I have given attention to find spots of the inscriptions, the actual meaning of names, identification of place names, classified the institutional places in different section ie desa visaya etc. Further all place names has been analyze into different groups like place names after a person, event, customs, animals, flower, geography and many more.

Finding and Discussion

Inscriptions

As has been explained earlier that there are eight sets of copper plates have been discovered so far from the different part of Odisha. Besides, a copper plate⁶ grant of Mahābhavagupta Udyotakesari of Somavanśi Kings has also mentioned the Airāvatta- mandala in early medieval Odisha. The find spot of the epigraphs records the place names mentioned in the inscriptions suggest the geo-political unit of Airāvanda-mandala of Nandodbhavas. A list of records of this dynasty is given below.

Table-1 (See map-8)

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Dist</u>	<u>Find spot</u>	<u>Inscriptions</u>
1	Angul	Bantalā P.S Talmul Jarapada P.S	C.P. One C.P. Two C.P. One
2	Cuttack	Kanpur P.S (Nursinhapur) Narasihapur	C.P. One C.P. One
3	Dhenkanal	Some where In Dhenkanal	C.P. One
4	Nayagarh	Jarampargana Dasapalla	C.P. One

Thus the above table is speaking about find spot of inscriptions as well as geographical location of Airāvatta kingdom of Nandadbhavas of Jayapura.

Chronology

The Nandadbhavas were feudatories of the Bhaumakaras have used Bhauma era in their copper plate's charters, which help us to fix their chronology. The Talmul grant of Devānandadeva, the Dasapalla grant of Devānamanda and Talmul grant of Dhruvānanda are dated B.E. 736 + 152 = 888 A.D, B.E. 739 + 184 = 920 and B.E. 736 + 193 = 929 A.D respectively⁷. This shows that these two royal brothers were feudatories of the Bhauma queen Dandimahādevī of Tosala. She has issued a numbers of charters from B.E. 180 (916 A.D) to B.E. 190 (926 A.D). If the earlier five kings before two kings of the dynasty placed a period of hundred years, it may be presumed that the Airāvatta-mandala was set up in the last quarter of eighteen century i.e. during the rule of great Bhaumakara Kings Śivakaradeva I or Śubhākaradeva⁸. In course of time the Nandadbhavas suffered eclipse along with their imperial mistresses and around A.D 960 Airāvatta-mandala passed under the control of the Somavamśi of South Kosalā who conquered DaksinaTosala portions of the Bhaumakara kingdom⁹ after that Airāvatta-mandala found in the Narasinha plate¹⁰ of Somavamśi Kings Mahābhavagupta Udyotakeserin (cir A.D. 1040-1065) as a part of Odra-deśa.

Kingdom

The epigraphic records are main sources which provide scope to reconstruct the early medieval Airāvatta kingdom of Nandodbhavas. There were six kings ruling over the Airāvatta-mandala among them Devānananda and Dhruvānanda were most powerful and issued a numbers of charters form their capital Jayapura. According to H.K. Mahatab¹¹ these above two royal brothers become semi independence during their rule. It is from the records of Devānananda we come to know that Jayānanda was the earliest ruler of this family. The find spots of the inscriptions and place names reflected in the records have been located in Angul, Cuttack, Nayagarh district of Odisha which show that Airāvatta-mandala was comprising of southern part of Dhenkanal district (now it is Angul district), western portion of Cuttack district and entire Nayagarh area.

Historical geography

A bulk of eight sets of inscriptions has been discovered from the various parts of Odisha. The place name there in may be located in Dhenkanal, Angul, Cuttack and Nayagarh districts of Odisha, which speaks the Airāvatta-mandala under Bhaumakara was corresponds to undivided southern part of Dhenkanal district, western part of Cuttack and entire part of Nayagarh district. On the basis of this it can be concluded that Airāvatta-mandala was an extensive territory¹² in its north situated Yamagartta-mandala and the Hill ranges on the southern border of the (ex) states of Rampur and Nayagarh seems to have formed the natural southern boundary of the Airāvatta-mandala¹³. According to B.Mishra Ratagarh in Banki sub-division of Cuttack represents the name of ancient Airāvatta¹⁴.

Political headquarters / capital

All the copper plate charters of family issued from single place Jayapura which was the royal metropolis of Airāvatta-mandala. It seems that the capital was named after its first King Jayānanda. It may be mentioned here that the place name Jayapura also denotes victory city or town. However, there is a great debate among the scholars regarding location of Jayapura, the capital city. Scholars like D.C. Sircar¹⁵, K.C. Panigrahi¹⁶. And N.K. Sahu¹⁷ have identified this town with present Jaipura village of Dhenkanal district. B. Mishra¹⁸ has located this town with modern Nandapura (20° 44' N 85° E) near Angul in same district. We like to accept the view of earlier scholars on the ground that Jaipura is equal of capital town of ancient Jayapura and situated in Dhenkanal. The place which Pandit B. Mishra has identified with old capital is not acceptable because place name Nandapura seems to be named after Nanda dynasty.

Territorial kingdom

The territorial kingdom of Nandodbhavas consisted of several units such as *maṇḍala* (Airāvatta mandala) *viṣayas*, *khaṇḍa* and *grāmas*. The political units were varied in population and size. There was single *maṇḍala* i.e. Airāvatta-mandala which has been located with present Ratagarh in Banki sub-division of Cuttack district. The *maṇḍala* was divided into numbers of *viṣayas* and *viṣayas* some time reflected as a *khaṇḍa* in the inscriptions of Airāvatta-mandala. The *viṣaya* were consisted of several villages which was the lowest political unit during Nandodbhavas rule.

Airāvatta-maṇḍala

This is the only *maṇḍala* occurs in the inscriptions of Nandadbhavas dynasty. The mandala was divided into several *viṣayas* for the effective administration for the people. According to S. Tripathy the *maṇḍala* is comprised of the regions of Narasingpur and Banki in the Cuttack district and portions of Hindol and Angul in the present Angul district, with Ratagarh in the Banki P.S as its chief locality. B. Mishra¹⁹ also located it Headquarter with Ratagarh which followed by learned scholars.

Viṣaya

Viṣaya was the second largest political unit in the administration of Nandodbhavas dynasty. *maṇḍala* consisted of number of *viṣaya* i.e. Potalā, Kahāśraṅga, Jilondā, Tārāsama, karadaśraṅga, Sarāva-khanda-visaya, Kolledā-khanda-visaya, Tārāsama-khanda-visaya. It may be mentioned that Tārāsama-visaya and Tārāsama-khanda-visaya are identical. Another thing we want to say that some time *viṣaya* name with Suffix *khaṇḍa* for example Kolledā-khanda-visaya, Sarāva-khanda-visaya etc.

A list of *viṣayas* with its attached village has been given below.

Table-2

<u>Inscription</u>	<u>viṣaya</u>	<u>villages</u>
Dasapalla grant of Devānananda II	Jilonḍā-visaya	Endeḍḍa- grāma Vonigotrā
Baripada Museum	Potodā-visaya	Lambeva-

Plate of Devānanandadeva		village
Jurerpur grant of Devānanandadeva	Kahāśranga- visaya	Palāmunā
Narasinhapur grant of Devānananda	Kolledā-khanda- visaya	Dolośara-grāma Karaśsanga-visaya (an official belong to this <i>viśaya</i>) attached to Airāvatta-mandala
Jokob copper plate of Devānanada	karadaśranga- visaya	Jokova, Vāhira, Tajosingā, Kokalā (R.O)
Tamara grant of Devānananda II Talmul grant of Devānanandadeva Y.R. 152	Sarāva-khanda- visaya Tārāsama- visaya	Tambāvarā, Hastipada (I.O) Jāmbuvadā
Talmul copper plate charter of Dhruvānanda Y.R. 193	Tārāsama-khanda- visaya	Plot of land called Siloḍā-khanda- khetra, Jāmbuvadā (R.D)

Villages

Like other dynasties of early medieval Odisha the village was the lowest political unit in Nandadbhava kingdom which varied in size and population. From their records we found as many as twelve villages which have been located in Dhenkanal, Angul, Cuttack, Puri and Nayagarh districts of Odisha. The names of villges are Jokova, Tambāvarā, Jāmbuvaḍa, Kokalā, Lambeva, Palāmunā, Hastipada, Endenda, Dolodara, Vāhira, Tasosinga, Silodā khanda-khetra.

Table-3
Village in different Viśaya

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>viśaya</u>	<u>village</u>
1	Jilondā-visaya	02
2	Potodā-visaya	01
3	Kahāśranga-visaya	01
4	Kolledā-khanda-visaya	01
5	Karadaśranga-visaya	05
6	Sarāva-khanda-visaya	01
7	Tārāsama-khanda-visaya and Tārāsama-visaya	02

Identification of place names

In the present chapter we have made an attempt to identify the place names which have been engraved in the inscription. Further we have arranged all the *Viśayas* in alphabetical order with its constituted villages for the sake of proper identification.

Table-4
List of viśaya with constituted villages

<u>S.N</u>	<u>vaiśaya</u>	<u>khanda</u>	<u>villages</u>
1	Jilondā or Silodā-visaya	-	Endenda-grāma, Vaṇigotrā(R.O.Donee)
2	Potodā-visaya	-	Lambeva-grāma
3	Kahāśranga-visaya	-	Palāmunā
4	Kolledā-khanda- visaya	-	Dolośara-grāma
5	Karadaśranga- visaya	-	Jokova, Vāhira-pāṭaka, Tajosingā, Kokalā
6	Sarāva-khanda- visaya	-	Tambāvarā
7	Tārāsama-khanda- visaya and Tārāsama-visaya	-	Plot of land called Silodā, Jāmbuvadā Jāmbuvadā. (R of donee)

1) Viṣaya Jiloṇḍā or Siloṇḍā, villages Endeḍḍa-grāma, and Vaṇigoṭrā.

Dasapalla grant²⁰ of Nanda King Devananda stated that the king donated a village Endenda-grāma in Jiloṇḍa-visaya in Airāvatta-mandala. The donee was the resident of the place named Vaṇigoṭrā and had migrated from the place known as Rahiyāvādā. The place Jiloṇḍa the chief headquarters of the viṣaya has retained its ancient identity in the place Jilondā²¹ in Dasapalla sub-division in puri district. Rest of the place names are not yet identified.

2) Potodā-viṣaya and village Lambeva-grāma.

The object of the Baripada charter²² of the King Devānananda was to record the grant of a place name Lambeva-grāma in Potodā-visaya in Airāvatta-mandala. The donated village has been identified with present Limbu in the east while Narasinhapur state of Cuttack. On the other hand S. Tripathy identified it with present Leheng in the Nurasinhapur P.S of same district. The viṣaya has been located with Potal²³ in the Hindol taluka in Dhenkanal district. S. Tripathy has suggested its identification with present Patanda in Nursinhapur P.S. The suggestion of K.C. Panigrahi seems more probable on the ground that the discussing copper plate was discovered in the Dhenkanal district. So the place names mentioned in the charter nearly located in Dhenkanal district is not far from Nursinhapur.

3) Kahāśraṅga-viṣaya and village Palāmunā.

The Jurerpur copper plate charter²⁴ of Nandas King Devānanandadeva refer to Kahāśraṅga-visaya and donated village Palāmunā in the Airāvatta-mandala. The donated village may be identified with modern panabhuim in Bantalā P.S of Angul district. The viṣaya is not identified satisfactorily.

4) Kolledā khaṇḍa-viṣaya and Dolosara-grāma

Reference to this viṣaya occurs in one of the grant²⁵ of the King Devānanandadeva of Nandadbhavas family in early medieval Airāvatta-mandala of Odisha. The charter recorded the grant of village Dolosara-grāma in Kolledā-khanda-visaya in Airāvatta-mandala. It is quite interesting to mention that, the grant also register another viṣaya known as karadaśraṅga-visaya which was a resident of officer which again mentioned in the Jokob copper plate²⁶ of the same King Devānanandadeva.

The chief locality Kolledā-khanda-visaya had been located with area around karapada²⁷ in the Puranakote P.S and the denoted village identified²⁸ with present Dolaśraṅga in the same P.S of Dhenkanal district. The officer residence place Karadaśraṅga-visaya has been located with present Karadaśraṅga in the above P.S of same district.

5) Karadaśraṅga-viṣaya and villages Jokova, Vāhira-pāṭaka, Tajosiṅgā, Kokalā

The newly discovered Jokob copper plate²⁹ of Devānanandadeva mentioned the gift village Jokova in Karadaśraṅga-visaya in Airāvatta-mandala. The grant also mentioned another three locality i.e. Vāhira-pāṭaka, Tajosiṅgā and Kokalā. Of these former two villages were granted to Brāhmana Bhattaputra vāsudeva of the maudgalya gotra and last was the resident place of donee. The donated village Jokova has been located with present Jokob¹²¹ situated under Tubey panchayat in Jharapada P.S in Angul district. The other two localities Tajosiṅgā and Kokalā may be identified with present Tokarasiṅga and Kulangi respectively situated in the Puranakot P.S in Angul district. The headquarters of the viṣaya has been equated with modern village karadasinga³⁰ near Jokob and Tokorasraṅga. It may be mentioned here that, there were two different viṣaya³¹ with the same name in the Airāvatta-mandala.

6) Sarāva-khaṇḍa-viṣaya and villages Tambāvarā, Hastipada

The Tamara copper plate³² charter of King Devānananda granted village Tambāvarā attached to Sarāva-khanda-visaya in Airāvatta-mandala. The grant also reflected Hastipada as the residence of three donees. Of the above danoted place has been located with present Tamra³³ situated in the Kanpur P.S near Narasinhapur of Cuttack district. The chief locality viṣaya has been identified with modern area adjoining Soraphill³⁴ 16 miles south east of Kontilo situated to the south of the Mahānadī. Hastipada the resident village of donee may be identified with Hatiapada in Kanpur P.S of Cuttack district.

7) Tārāsama-viṣaya and villages Jāmbuvadā, Silodā-khaṇḍa-kṣetri (Plot of land)

The Talmul grant³⁵ of King Devānananda and Jayapura copper plate³⁶ charter of King Dhruvānanda reflected same viṣaya with place names Jāmbuvadā and Silodā-khanda-ksetra respectively in Airāvatta-mandala. The political division or the headquarters mentioned as a viṣaya in former grant, whereas it was reflected as Khanda in the later grant. Scholar like S. Tripathy has taken both the places as one and located with modern Tarasa³⁷ under Jarapada P.S in Angul district. On the other hand K.C. Behera editor of grant suggested Tarasa purgana now situated under Bantalā P.S under Angul district³⁸. Again Jāmbuvadā village occurs in both the grant as donated village in the first grant and residence village in the second grant respectively has been identified with present Jamuṇḍā³⁹ in the Jarapada P.S under Angul district. The plot of land called Silodā may be identified with present Scurā in the above P.S in same district.

Hills / mountain / river**Supārvata**

The Talmul cooper plate charter of Dhruvānanda year 183 has been mentioned the done immigrant village Khamvavama which was situated near Supārvata. The place name Supārvata seems to be a mountain or hill but it has yet to be identified.

Place names outside Odisha found in the Inscription of Nandadhavas

Jamboṇa, Nārāyanāpura, Pundravardhana, Rādha, Viṇigoṭrā, Rohiyāvādā, Khambhāvaṇa, Supārvata.

Place names analysis**Prefix place names****Prefix denoting flora****potodā**

The prefix *potodā* occurs in the Bairpada Museum plate of King Devānananda with the place names Potodā-visaya in Airāvatta-mandala. The prefix *Potal* denotes Potodā a vegetable which is used all over the India. Probably the place was named after Potala.

lembeva

The prefix occurs once in the above inscriptions of same king with the place name Lembeva-grāma in Potodā-visaya in Airāvatta-mandala. The prefix suggests the fruits Lemboo. It is quite interesting to note that the place has identified with present Limbu in Narasinghpur P.S of Cuttack district. The place may be named after Lembu which speaks that there were plenty of Lembu trees during the Nandadbhavas rule.

tambavara/ tamvāvarā

Above place names occur in the Talmul copper plate and Tamara copper plate of King Devānananda respectively. The place name Tamvāvarā may be 'Jāmvavarā. Both places have two segments i.e. *Jamvu + Vada* and *Tamvu + vara*, the former stand for jamvu tree (Bonian tree) and later suggest inhabitant of land. Thus both place names probably named after Bonian tree (jomvu tree), which indicate abundant of Jomokoli in that region.

karada

The prefix *karada* occurs twice in the Jokova copper plate charter and Narasinghpur charter of King Devānanandadeva with the place name Karadaśranga. The place name has two components Karada and Śranga. Of these first *Karada* denotes 'Karadi' one types of spices which is made from Bamboo tree used in western part of Odisha and the second component śranga speaks hill and mountain. It may be mentioned that in mountain areas plenty of Bamboo trees has been grown because of its climate. Probably the tribal people were making plenty of Karadi by bringing Bamboo from this hill and mountain and for that reason it was named so.

kaha

The Jurerpur copper plate charter of Devānanandadeva mentioned the prefix *kaha* with the place name Kahaśranga in Airāvatta-mandala. The word has two segments kaha and śrnga. Of these former stands for Arjun tree and later stand for hill or mountain areas. Thus the place is speaking a mountain area where plenty of Arjun trees are found.

kolledā

The Narsinghpur copper plate charter of King Devānananda refers to prefix Kolledā with place name Kolledā-khanda-visaya in Airāvatta-mandala. The prefix Kolledā probably denotes Kola people. It may be suggested that the place was dominated by Kola people and for this reason it was name Kolledā-khanda-visaya during the Nandadbhavas rule.

Prefix denoting fauna**hasti**

The prefix occurs once in the Tamaradā copper plate charter of Devānananda with the place name Hastipada. The word has two segments *hasti* and *pada*, denotes elephant and street of a village respectively. Probably the village has named after elephants.

Airāvatta

The word *Airāvatta* mentioned in all most all the inscriptions of Nandadbhavas family. It has been discussed earlier that Airāvatta-mandala was the principality of Nandas family in early medieval Odisha. It has been identified with present Ratagarh in Banki of Cuttack district. Probably it was named as Airāvatta on account of rampant presence of elephant in that region.

jokova

The Jokoba copper plate of King Devānananda mentioned the place name Jokova which was attached to Korada-śranga-visaya in Airāvatta-mandala. The place Jokova was probably named after 'Joka' i.e. insect.

endeḍḍa

The prefix has occurred in the Dasapalla grant of King Devānananda with peculiar place name Endenda-grāma under Jilonda-visaya in Airāvatta-mandala. The place name denotes the geographical ending of empire. Probably it was situated in the last area of kingdom.

Prefix denoting society**jayapura**

The prefix place names reflected in all the copper plate charters of Nandadbhavas family of Airāvatta-mandala. It was the political headquarters of the Nandas has been named after victory. The words denote victory, so it was a victory place during Nandadbhavas in early medieval Odisha.

sarāva

The Tamara grant of Devānananda refers to prefix *sarāva* with the place names Sarāva- khanda in Airāvatta-mandala. The prefix sarāva speaks about a tribal people known as 'Savara'. Probably this *khaṇḍa* was dominated by 'Savara' tribal people and because of this it was named as Savara-khanda-visaya.

silodā

Reference to this prefix occurs in the Talmul copper plate grant of King Devānananda situated in Tārāsama-visaya of Airāvatta-mandala. The place name Soliḍā-khanda-ksetra has three segments. Of these first denotes 'Sila' a stone which use for pressing of spices and later two segments denotes small political unit. Probably this village was named after 'Sila' or River Salandi.

bahira

One of the inscriptions of Nandadbhavas mentioned the prefix place name Vāhira, which may be 'Badhira'. Probably majority of people of this village were not listening properly for this it was name so.

Prefix denoting geographical and physical feature**tara**

The prefix *tara* occurs twice in the Nandadbhavas inscriptions with the place name Tārāsama-visaya and Tārāsama-khanda in Airāvatta-mandala. Both the place seems one. It has been identified with one place. The words Tara stand for Tata (side of river). The place was associated with the river. Probably the places were situated on the bank of river.

jilonḍā

Reference to this prefix reflected in the Dasapalla copper plate grant of Devānananda with the place name Jilonḍā-visaya in Airāvatta-mandala. The prefix seems to be associated with 'Jala' (water). Probably there were number of water Tanks and Ponds and other water sources. For this reason it was named so.

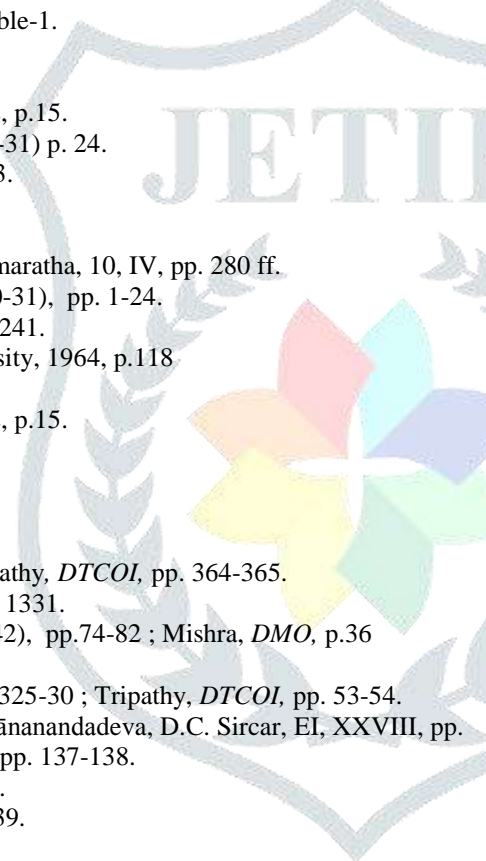
Unidentify village

Despite the utmost care taken to have proper identification of the place names *some* names remained unidentified, these are given below Dolohara-grāma and Tojośrngā.

Conclusion

From the present study it can be observed that the early medieval Odish some parts speaking vast treasury of place name occurring in the inscriptions of Nandhobhavas dynasty which mentioned the socio cultural economics life of Odisha.

Notes & References:

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- [1] Please see the inscriptions table-1.
 [2] Sahu, *HGO*, p.185.
 [3] Mahatab, *HO*, Vol. I, p. 241.
 [4] Sircar, *OHRJ*, Vol. II, No.-2, p.15.
 [5] Mishra, *JBORS*, XVII (1930-31) p. 24.
 [6] Same as reference number 03.
 [7] Sahu, *HGO*, p.186.
 [8] *Ibid*.
 [9] Khandapara charter of Dharmaratha, 10, IV, pp. 280 ff.
 [10] Mishra, *JBORS*, XVII, (1930-31), pp. 1-24.
 [11] Mahatap, *HO*, Vol. I, p. 241.
 [12] Sahu, *UUHO*, Utkal University, 1964, p.118.
 [13] Mishra, *DMO*, p.34.
 [14] Sircar, *OHRJ*, Vol. II, No.-2, p.15.
 [15] Panigrahi, *OP*, cit, p.142.
 [16] Sahu, *UUHO*, I, p.118.
 [17] Mishra, *DMO*, p. 34.
 [18] Mishra, *DMO*, p. 34.
 [19] *EI*, XXIX, pp.183-189 ; Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 364-365.
 [20] Tripathy, *DTCOI*, p. 364, fn. 1331.
 [21] Panigrahi, *EI*, XXVI (1941-42), pp.74-82 ; Mishra, *DMO*, p.36
 [22] *Ibid*.
 [23] Sircar, *EI*, Vol, XXVIII, pp. 325-30 ; Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 53-54.
 [24] Narasinhapur charter of Devānanandadeva, D.C. Sircar, *EI*, XXVIII, pp.
 [25] 331-336 ; Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 137-138.
 [26] Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 54 -55.
 [27] Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp.137 -139.
 [28] *Ibid*.
 [29] Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 54-55.
 [30] Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 54-55.
 [31] *Ibid*, and fn. 33.
 [32] Karadaśranga *viṣaya* found in the Narasinhapur grant (here it was
 [33] residence of officer) and Jokoba copper plate of Devānanandadeva,
 [34] D.C. Sircar, *EI*, XXVIII, pp. 331-336; S.Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 54-55.
 [35] Rajguru, *OHRJ*, Vol. XV, No.1-2 (1967); Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 136-37.
 [36] Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 136-137.
 [37] *Ibid*.
 [38] K.S.Behera, *EI*, Vol. XI, part VI, pp.239-44; Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 51-52.
 [39] Bhandrakar's list, No. 2043.
 [40] Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 61-62.
 [41] K.S. Behera, *EI*, Vol. XL, part, VI (1973), pp. 239-44.
 [42] Tripathy, *DTCOI*, pp. 61-62 and fn.19.