

BHADRAK



Bhaktivinod Thakur lived for sometime in Bhadrak.

(Ref books- Bhaktivinod Vani vaibhav and Seventh goswami)

In March of 1860 , Bhaktivinod Thakur (that time Kedarnatha dutta) moved his family to Bhadrak taking the position of headmaster for forty-five rupees a month. So he left Cuttack for Bhadrak where he had a house constructed and brought his family. Here His mother had contracted epilepsy, and the disease gradually grew worse. An Orissan brähmaëa came to Bhadrak to recite the Rämäyaëa, and hearing the news of Kedaranätha's mother's disease, he made a preparation with sandalwood and oil mixed with conch powder and gave it to her. His mother was quickly cured and became very healthy again. Kedaranätha amply rewarded the brähmaëa, and everyone was satisfied and happy. During his stay in Bhadrak, Kedaranätha wrote a book called Math' s of Orissa which was published in 1860. One of the final requests of his grandfather had been that he tour the temples of Orissa, so when Kedaranätha journeyed to Puré, he visited all of the major temples in Orissa en route, keeping a careful record of all that he observed. The book was made of this records. Sir William Hunter, a reputed British historian, took note of and praised the book in his own book, Orissa, which was published in 1872.

In the same year (1860) his first son, Annada, was born here in Bhadrak, and on the 18th of December he received a fifth grade teacher's appointment in Midnapur. So he then left for Midnapore having stayed in bhadrak for over 9 months.

Many years later in November of 1877 , Kedarnatha dutta was again transferred to Bhadrak and was promoted there as Deputy Magistrate. While he was resident in Bhadrak, Mr. Robbins wrote him a very affectionate letter from Orissa, practically begging him to return to Puré. On July 11, 1878, the Government issued the Öhäkura Summary Power and in August transferred him to Narail.

Srila Prabhupad and Bhadrak -

Jayapatäkä: Now it's called Bhadrak. They're... Just a few hundred yards from the place of the mandira is the place where Lord Caitanya sat where He was staying for five days when He was there. Then about two miles away on another occasion He stayed at a Rädhä-Madana-mohana or some mandira. Lord Caitanya's been going there on occasion. It's in the Caitanya-caritämåta. It mentions the place. And the people who have given us the temple, they are the descendants of the devotee with whom Lord Caitanya stayed with. They're the same family. And so they're very enthusiastic and they want to give all help. Although it's a small place, they've already made a couple of members, life patron members, and they're trying to collect donation. There's a college there, and some of the professors of the college come regularly to the temple, and they are chanting japa and they're bringing their students and other colleagues.

Prabhupäda: Good field.

Lord Chaitanya visits Bhadrak and gives his shawl

Lord Chaitanya visits Bhadrak with Ramananda raya on his first attempt to go to Vrindavan.



In the village of Santra, near Bhadraka, a devotee named Yasodanandana Nyayalankara installed the Deity of Madana Mohana.

One His way to Vrndavana, Sri Caitanya Mahaprabhu stayed with Ramananda ray at this temple for five days. The temple is situated on the bank of the river Kalindi (shalindi) and the ghat where Mahaprabhu bathed is still known as Gauranga-ghat.



At that time Ganga-narayana Vacaspati, a descendant of the above mentioned Yasodanandana, was the sevaite of the Deity. Sri Caitanya mahaprabhu showered His grace upon Ganganarayana by giving His own cloth to the latter. That piece of cloth is still being preserved in the temple there in a Box. Every year on the the day of Hera pancami, on the occasion of the disappearance anniversary of Ganganarayana Thakura, this piece of cloth is taken out from the box for everyone to take darshan. Thousands of people come on this day for beholding the sacred darshan of Mahaprabhu's cloth. Santia is four miles away from Bhadraka station.



Bhaktivinod Thakur while working as headmaster in bhadrak regularly visited this temple and used to sit at a particular place and do his bhajan .



Lord Chaitanya bades farewell to Ramananda ray here in Bhadrak to make his attempt to visit Vrindavan.

Chaitanya charitamrita Madhya lila 16th chapter describes the beautiful incident of separation-

TEXT 153

ei-mata cali' prabhu 'remuëä' äilä
tathä haite rämänanda-räye vidäya dilä

TRANSLATION

Cré Caitanya Mahäprabhu finally arrived at Remuëä, where He bade farewell to Cré Rämänanda Räya.

PURPORT

It was stated in the First Chapter of Madhya-lélä, verse 149, that Rämänanda Räya was bade farewell from Bhadraka. Créla Bhaktisiddhänta Sarasvaté Öhökura states that in those days the place called Remuëä also included Bhadraka.

TEXT 154

bhümete paòilä räya nähika cetana
räye kole kari' prabhu karaye krandana

TRANSLATION

When Rämänanda Räya fell to the ground and lost consciousness, Cré Caitanya Mahäprabhu took him upon His lap and began to cry.

TEXT 155

räyera vidäya-bhäva nä yäya sahana

kahite nä päri ei tähära varëana

TRANSLATION

Caitanya Mahäprabhu's feelings of separation from Rämänanda Räya are very difficult to describe. Indeed, it is almost intolerable to do so, and therefore I cannot describe them further.
