

## Quadrant II – Transcript and Related Materials

**Programme: Bachelor of Arts**

**Subject: History**

**Paper Code: HSC 101**

**Paper Title: History of Goa (From Earliest Times upto 1961)**

**Unit: II Dynastic Phase: Prominent Rulers and Their Contributions**

**Module Name: Shilaharas**

**Module No: 07**

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### Notes

Goa has been ruled by the various dynasties such as Satvahans, Konkan Mauryas, Bhojas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Kadambas, Vijaynagara, Adilshahi's etc. Each dynasty made its mark in making Goa historically and culturally great. One such dynasty which ruled over Goa for almost two centuries was Shilahara Dynasty. Shilaharas claims their descent from the mythical Vidyadhara prince Jimutavahana, son of Jimuteka. He sacrificed himself as *ahara* (food) for *garud* (eagle) on *shila* (stone) and rescued *nag* (serpent) known as *Shankhchud*. Jimutavahana's descendants thus were called as Shilaharas. Garud was their emblem.

The founder of South Konkan Shilahara was Sanaphulla. South Konkan Shilahara were the feudatories of Rashtrakutas. Rashtrakuta king Krishna I established his power over Konkan and handed it to Sanaphulla. Govapuri served as the capital of Goa Shilahara. South Konkan Shilahara kingdom comprised of present day Redi, Konkan, Sawantwadi and large part Ratnagiri. Konkan Shilahara ruled from 765 C.E. to 1010 C.E.

Copperplates belonging to Shilahara period were discovered at Chikodi, Kharepatan and Ballipattan (Karnataka). Kharepattan Copperplates belonged to king Rattaraja issued in 1008 C.E. Chikodi copperplates belonged to King Avasara II. Kharepattan copperplate declares that Sanaphulla obtained the overlordship over the territory between Sahyadri mountain and sea through the favor of king Krishnaraja. The copperplates also focused on the sea trade during the Shilahara period.

The king styled themselves as *Mahamandalik* or *Mandalik*. The king was assisted by ministers. Shilaharas belonged to *Vaishnavites*. The concept of Mahalaxmi worship in Goa was brought by them. Many temples dedicated to *Mahalaxmi Devi* was constructed in Colva, Bandora and Netraivalim during Shilahara period. *Narayandev* temple of *Vichundrem* dates back to Shilahara period. Sanaphulla's son Dhammayira build a fort at Vallipatana on the western coast.

South Konkan Shilahara were defeated by the Kadamba King in the post mid of 10<sup>th</sup> C. E. and they began to rule Chandrapur. The last South Konkan Shilahara King Rattaraja was weak and incapable. In the year 1010 C. E., the island of Tiswadi and Govapuri continued to be under the South Konkan Shilahara but soon it was captured by North Konkan Shilahara king Ariksarin. After the death of Ariksarin, Chittaraj, his nephew succeeds him on the throne. However, Kadamba king Shashtadeva conquered Govapuri and captured Tiswadi that led to the end of Shilahara dynasty. By 11th century, Goa was under the control of Kadamba rule.