List of Shilahar Kings from the northern branch

Kapardin I (800-825 CE)- feudatory of Rashtrakuta King Govind III

Pullashakti (825–850 CE)- Krishnagiri (Kanheri, MH) caves were refurbished during his reign.

Kapardin II (850–880 CE)

Vappuvanna (880–910 CE)

Jhanjha (910-930 CE)-

Goggiraja (930-945 CE)

Vajjada I (945–965 CE)- niece Lasthiyavva married Yadav king Bhillam II

Chhadvaideva

Aparajita- destroyed the principality of Sanjan by defeating Sabukt, the Arab feudatory of Rashtrakuta.

Vajjada II (1010-1015 CE)- eldest son of Aparajita

Arikesarin or Keshideva-I (1015-1022 CE)-second son of Aparajita

Chhittaraja (1022–1035 CE)- Construction of Ambernath Shiv Mandir started.

Nagarjuna (1035–1045 CE)- younger brother of Chittaraja, killed during the attack of Someshvara-I

Mummuniraja (1045–1070 CE)- younger brother of Chittaraja, completed the Ambernath Shiv Mandir

Ananta Deva I (1070–1127 CE)- regained throne by defeating Jayakeshi-II (Kadamba).

Aparaditya I (1127–1148 CE)- regained southern Konkan from Kadambas, author of Apararktika.

Haripaladeva (1148–1155 CE)

Mallikarjuna (1155–1170 CE)-killed during invasion of Kumarpala (Chaulukya/Solanki dynasty)

Aparaditya II (1170-1195 CE)

Ananta Deva II (1195-1200 CE)

Keshideva II (1200–1245CE)- Aparaditya-II's son, defeated by Kholeshwar (C-in-C of Singhan-II)

Ananta Deva III (1245-1255CE)

Someshvara (1255–1265CE)- last king of Shilahars. Defeated by Mahadeva of Yadavs.

Note: - The list contains the names of the reigning king, the rest of the sons/daughters/relatives are not considered here. The list was taken from the History of Shilahar dynasty & their epigraphs written by V V Mirashi (VSM, Nagpur, 1974)