
shiva sahasranAma stotram from Lingapurana

श्रीशिवसहस्रनामस्तोत्रम् लिङ्गपुराणान्तर्गतम्

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अथ लिङ्गपुराणान्तर्गतं श्रीशिवसहस्रनामस्तोत्रम् ।

ॐ ।

ऋषय ऋषयुः -

कथं देवेन वै सूत देवदेवान्महेश्वरात् ।

सुदर्शनाभ्यं वै लब्धं वक्तुमर्हसि विष्णुना ॥ १ ॥

सूत उवाच -

देवानामसुरेन्द्राणामभवस्य सुदारुणः ।

सर्वेषामेव भूतानां विनाशकरणो मडान् ॥ २ ॥

ते देवाः शक्तिमुशलैः सायकैर्नतपर्वभिः ।

प्रभिद्यमानाः कुन्तैश्च द्रुद्रुवुर्भयविह्वलाः ॥ ३ ॥

पराजितास्तदा देवा देवदेवेश्वरं हरिम् ।

प्रणोमुस्तं सुरेशानं शोकसंवित्रमानसाः ॥ ४ ॥

तान् समीक्ष्याथ भगवान्देवदेवेश्वरो हरिः ।

प्रणिपत्य स्थितान्देवानिदं वचनमब्रवीत् ॥ ५ ॥

वत्साः किमिति वै देवाश्च्युतालङ्कारविक्रमाः ।

समागताः ससन्तापा वक्तुमर्हथ सुप्रताः ॥ ६ ॥

तस्य तद्भयनं श्रुत्वा तथाभूताः सुरोत्तमाः ।

प्रणम्यार्चुर्थथावृत्तं देवदेवाय विष्णवे ॥ ७ ॥

भगवन्देवदेशे विष्णो जिष्णो जनार्दन ।

दानवैः पीडिताः सर्वे वयं शरणमागताः ॥ ८ ॥

त्वमेव देवदेशे गतिर्नः पुरुषोत्तम ।

त्वमेव परमात्मा छि त्वं पिता जगतामपि ॥ ९ ॥

त्वमेव भर्ता उत्ता य भोक्ता दाता जनार्दन ।
 उन्तुमर्द्धसि तस्मात्त्वं दानवान्दानवार्दन ॥ १० ॥
 दैत्याश्च वैष्णवैर्ब्राह्मै रौद्रैर्याम्यैः सुदारुणैः ।
 कौबेरैश्चैव सौम्यैश्च नैरृत्यैर्वारुणैर्दृढैः ॥ ११ ॥
 वायव्यैश्च तथाग्रेयैरैशानैर्वाषिडैः शुभैः ।
 सौरै रौद्रैस्तथा भीमैः कम्पनैर्जृम्भाणैर्दृढैः ॥ १२ ॥
 अवध्या वरलाभात्ते सर्वे वारिजलोचन ।
 सूर्यमण्डलसम्भूतं त्वदीयं यङ्गमुद्यतम् ॥ १३ ॥
 कुण्डितं छि दधीयेन थ्यवनेन जगद्गुरो ।
 दण्डं शाङ्गं तवास्त्रं य लब्धं दैत्यैः प्रसादतः ॥ १४ ॥
 पुरा जलन्धरं उन्तुं निर्मितं त्रिपुरारिणा ।
 रथाङ्गं सुशितं घोरं तेन तान् उन्तुमर्द्धसि ॥ १५ ॥
 तस्मात्तेन निहन्तव्या नान्यैः शस्त्रशतैरपि ।
 ततो निशम्य तेषां वै वयनं वारिजेषुणा ॥ १६ ॥
 वायस्पतिमुभानाड स हरिश्चक्रभृत्स्वयम् ।
 श्रीविष्णुरुवाच -
 भो भो देवा मडादेवं सर्वैर्देवैः सनातनैः ॥ १७ ॥
 सम्प्राप्य साम्प्रतं सर्वं करिष्यामि द्विवीकसाम् ।
 देवा जलन्धरं उन्तुं निर्मितं छि पुरारिणा ॥ १८ ॥
 लब्ध्वा रथाङ्गं तेनैव निहत्य य मडासुरान् ।
 सर्वान्धुन्धुमुभान्दैत्यानष्टषष्टिशतान्सुरान् ॥ १९ ॥
 सभान्धवान्क्षणादेव युष्मान् सन्तारयाम्यहम् ।
 सूत उवाच -
 अवेवमुक्त्वा सुरश्रेष्ठान् सुरश्रेष्ठमनुस्मरन् ॥ २० ॥
 सुरश्रेष्ठस्तदा श्रेष्ठं पूजयामास शङ्करम् ।
 विद्गं स्थाप्य यथान्यायं छिमवच्छिभरे शुभे ॥ २१ ॥
 मेरुपर्वतसङ्काशं निर्मितं विश्वकर्माणम् ।
 त्वरिताभ्येन रुद्रेण रौद्रेण य जनार्दनः ॥ २२ ॥

स्नाय्य सम्पूज्य गन्धाद्यैर्जवालाकारं मनोरमम् ।
तुष्टाव य तदा रुद्रं सम्पूजयात्रौ प्राणम्य य ॥ २३ ॥

देवं नाम्नां सहस्रेण भवाद्येन यथाक्रमम् ।
पूजयामास य शिवं प्राणवाद्यं नमोऽन्तकम् ॥ २४ ॥

देवं नाम्नां सहस्रेण भवाद्येन मलेश्वरम् ।
प्रतिनाम सपद्मेन पूजयामास शङ्करम् ॥ २५ ॥

अत्रौ य नामभिर्देवं भवाद्यैः समिधादिभिः ।
स्वाढान्तैर्विधिवद्भुत्वा प्रत्येकमयुतं प्रभुम् ॥ २६ ॥

तुष्टाव य पुनः शम्भुं भवाद्यैर्भवमीश्वरम् ।
(अथ सहस्रनामस्तोत्रम् ।)

श्री विष्णुरुवाच -

ॐ भवः शिवो हरो रुद्रः पुरुषः पद्मलोचनः ॥ २७ ॥

अर्थितव्यः सदायारः सर्वशम्भुर्भुवः ।
ईश्वरः स्थाणुरीशानः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् ॥ २८ ॥

वरीयान् वरदो वन्द्यः शङ्करः परमेश्वरः ।
गङ्गाधरः शूलधरः परार्थैकप्रयोजनः ॥ २९ ॥

सर्वज्ञः सर्वदेवादिगिरिधन्वा जटाधरः ।
यन्द्रापीडश्वन्द्रमौलिविद्वान्विश्रामेश्वरः ॥ ३० ॥

वेदान्तसारसन्तोषः कपाली नीललोहितः ।
ध्यानाधारोऽपरिच्छेद्यो गौरीभर्ता गणेश्वरः ॥ ३१ ॥

अष्टमूर्तिर्विश्वमूर्तिस्त्रिवर्गः स्वर्गसाधनः ।
ज्ञानगम्यो दृढप्रज्ञो देवदेवस्त्रिलोचनः ॥ ३२ ॥

वामदेवो महादेवः पाण्डुः परिदृढो दृढः ।
विश्वरूपो विरूपाक्षो वागीशः शुचिरन्तरः ॥ ३३ ॥

सर्वप्राणसंवादी वृषाङ्गो वृषवाहनः ।
ईशः पिनाकी भद्राङ्गी चित्रवेषश्चिरन्तनः ॥ ३४ ॥

तमोहरो महायोगी गोसा भ्रम्राङ्गालुङ्गटी ।
कालकालः कृत्तिवासाः सुभगः प्राणवात्मकः ॥ ३५ ॥

उन्मत्तवेषश्चक्षुष्यो दुर्वासाः स्मरशासनः ।
 दृढायुधः स्कन्दगुरुः परमेष्ठी परायणः ॥ ३६ ॥
 अनादिमध्यनिधनो गिरिशो गिरिबान्धवः ।
 कुबेरबन्धुः श्रीकण्ठो लोकवर्णोत्तमोत्तमः ॥ ३७ ॥
 सामान्यदेवः कोदण्डी नीलकण्ठः परश्वधी ।
 विशालाक्षो मृगव्याधः सुरेशः सूर्यतापनः ॥ ३८ ॥
 धर्मकर्माक्षमः क्षेत्रं भगवान् भगनेत्रभित् ।
 उग्रः पशुपतिस्ताक्षर्यप्रियभक्तः प्रियंवदः ॥ ३९ ॥
 दाता दयाकरो दक्षः उपर्धी कामशासनः ।
 श्मशाननिलयः सूक्ष्मः श्मशानस्थो मलेश्वरः ॥ ४० ॥
 लोककर्ता भूतपतिर्मंडाकर्ता मलौषधी ।
 उत्तरो गोपतिर्गोमा ज्ञानगम्यः पुरातनः ॥ ४१ ॥
 नीतिः सुनीतिः शुद्धात्मा सोमस्सोमरतः सुधी ।
 सोमपोऽमृतपः सोमो मडानीतिर्मंडामतिः ॥ ४२ ॥
 अजातशत्रुरालोकः सम्भाव्यो हव्यवाहनः ।
 लोककारो वेदकारः सूत्रकारः सनातनः ॥ ४३ ॥
 मलर्षिः कपिलाचार्यो विश्वदीप्तिस्त्रिलोचनः ।
 पिनाकपाणिर्भूदेवः स्वस्तितः स्वस्तिकृत्सदा ॥ ४४ ॥
 त्रिधामा सौभगः शर्वः सर्वज्ञः सर्वगोचरः ।
 ब्रह्मधृग्विश्वसृष्टवर्गः कर्णिकारः प्रियः कविः ॥ ४५ ॥
 शापो विशापो गोशापः शिवो नैकः कृतुः समः ।
 गङ्गाप्लवोदको भावः सकलस्थपतिस्थिरः ॥ ४६ ॥
 विजितात्मा विधेयात्मा भूतवाहनसारथिः ।
 सगाणो गणकार्यश्च सुकीर्तिश्छिन्नसंशयः ॥ ४७ ॥
 कामदेवः कामपालो भस्मोद्धूलितविग्रहः ।
 भस्मप्रियो भस्मशायी कामी कान्तः कृतागमः ॥ ४८ ॥
 समायुक्तो निवृत्तात्मा धर्मयुक्तः सदाशिवः ।
 यतुर्भुजश्चतुर्बाहुर्दुरावासो दुरासदः ॥ ४९ ॥

दुर्गमो दुर्लभो दुर्गः सर्वायुधविशारदः ।
 अध्यात्मयोगनिलयः सुतन्तुस्तन्तुवर्धनः ॥ ५० ॥
 शुभाङ्गो लोकसारङ्गो जगदीशोऽमृताशनः ।
 भस्मशुद्धिकरो मेरुरोजस्वी शुद्धविग्रहः ॥ ५१ ॥
 छिरण्यरेतास्तरणिर्मरीचिर्महिमालयः ।
 मडाङ्गदो मडागर्भः सिद्धवृन्दारवन्दितः ॥ ५२ ॥
 व्याघ्रचर्मधरो व्याली मडाभूतो मडानिधिः ।
 अमृताङ्गोऽमृतवपुः पञ्चयज्ञः प्रभञ्जनः ॥ ५३ ॥
 पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वज्ञः पारिजातः परावरः ।
 सुलभः सुप्रतः शूरो वाऽभयैकनिधिर्निधिः ॥ ५४ ॥
 वर्षाश्रमगुरुर्वर्षी शत्रुजिच्छत्रुतापनः ।
 आश्रमः क्षपाणः क्षामो ज्ञानवानयलायलः ॥ ५५ ॥
 प्रमाणाभूतो दुर्ज्ञेयः सुपर्णो वायुवाहनः ।
 धनुर्धरो धनुर्वेद्यो गुणराशिर्गुणाकरः ॥ ५६ ॥
 अनन्तदृष्टिरानन्दो दण्डो दमयिता दमः ।
 अब्जिवाद्यो मडाचार्यो विश्वकर्मा विशारदः ॥ ५७ ॥
 वीतरागो विनीतात्मा तपस्वी भूतभावनः ।
 उन्मत्तवेषः प्रच्छन्नो जितकामो जितप्रियः ॥ ५८ ॥
 कल्याणप्रकृतिः कल्पः सर्वलोकप्रजापतिः ।
 तपस्वी तारको धीमान् प्रधानः प्रभुरव्ययः ॥ ५९ ॥
 लोकपालोऽन्तर्हितात्मा कल्यादिः कमलेक्षणः ।
 वेदशास्त्रार्थतत्त्वज्ञो नियमो नियमाश्रयः ॥ ६० ॥
 चन्द्रः सूर्यः शनिः केतुर्विरामो विद्रुमच्छविः ।
 भक्तिगम्यः परं ब्रह्म मृगबाणार्पणोऽनघः ॥ ६१ ॥
 अद्रिराजालयः कान्तः परमात्मा जगद्गुरुः ।
 सर्वकर्मायलस्तवष्टा माङ्गल्यो मङ्गलावृतः ॥ ६२ ॥
 मडातपा दीर्घतपाः स्थविष्ठः स्थविरो ध्रुवः ।

अहः संवत्सरो व्याप्तिः प्रमाणं परमं तपः ॥ ६३ ॥
 संवत्सरकरो मन्त्रः प्रत्ययः सर्वदर्शनः ।
 अजः सर्वेश्वरः स्निग्धो मडारेता मडाभवः ॥ ६४ ॥
 योगी योग्यो मडारेताः सिद्धः सर्वादिरञ्जिदः ।
 वसुर्वसुमनाः सत्यः सर्वपापहरो हरः ॥ ६५ ॥
 अमृतः शाश्वतः शान्तो भाण्डस्तः प्रतापवान् ।
 कमण्डलुधरो धन्वी वेदाङ्गो वेदविन्मुनिः ॥ ६६ ॥
 भ्राजिष्णुर्भोजनं भोक्ता लोकनेता दुराधरः ।
 अतीन्द्रियो मडामायः सर्वावासश्चतुष्पथः ॥ ६७ ॥
 कालयोगी मडानाटो मडोत्साडो मडाभवः ।
 मडाबुद्धिर्मडावीर्यो भूतयारी पुरन्दरः ॥ ६८ ॥
 निशायरः प्रेतयारी मडाशक्तिर्मडाद्युतिः ।
 अनिर्देश्यवपुः श्रीमान्सर्वकार्यमितो गतिः ॥ ६९ ॥
 बहुश्रुतो बहुमयो नियतात्मा भवोद्भवः ।
 ओजस्तेजो धुतिकरो नर्तकः सर्वकामकः ॥ ७० ॥
 नृत्यप्रियो नृत्यनृत्यः प्रकाशात्मा प्रतापनः ।
 बहुदुः स्पष्टाक्षरो मन्त्रः सन्मानः सारसम्भवः ॥ ७१ ॥
 युगाटिकृद्युगावर्ता गम्भीरो वृषवाहनः ।
 छष्टो विशिष्टः शिष्टेष्टः शरभः शरभो धनुः ॥ ७२ ॥
 अपान्निधिरधिष्ठानं विजयो जयकालवित् ।
 प्रतिष्ठितः प्रमाणज्ञो छिरण्यकवयो हरिः ॥ ७३ ॥
 विरोचनः सुरगणो विद्येशो विभुधाम्रयः ।
 बालरूपो बलोन्माथी विवर्तो गडनो गुरुः ॥ ७४ ॥
 करणं कारणं कर्ता सर्वबन्धविमोचनः ।
 विद्धत्तमो वीतभयो विश्वभर्ता निशाकरः ॥ ७५ ॥
 व्यवसायो व्यवस्थानः स्थानदो जगदादिजः ।
 दृन्द्भो ललितो विश्वो भवात्माऽऽत्मनि संस्थितः ॥ ७६ ॥

वीरेश्वरो वीरभद्रो वीरला वीरभृद्धिराट् ।
 वीरयूयामणिवेत्ता तीव्रनाद्यो नदीधरः ॥ ७७ ॥
 आज्ञाधारस्त्रिशूली य शिपिविष्टः शिवालयः ।
 वालभिल्यो मलायापस्तिग्मांशुर्निधिरव्ययः ॥ ७८ ॥
 अभिरामः सुशरणः सुब्रह्मण्यः सुधापतिः ।
 मघवा कौशिको गोमान् विश्रामः सर्वशासनः ॥ ७९ ॥
 ललाटाक्षो विश्वदेलः सारः संसारयकभृत् ।
 अमोघदण्डो मध्यस्थो छिरण्यो ब्रह्मवर्चसी ॥ ८० ॥
 परमार्थः परमयः शम्भरो व्याघ्रकोदनलः ।
 रुचिर्वररुचिर्वन्द्यो वायस्पतिरुत्पतिः ॥ ८१ ॥
 रविर्विरोचनः स्कन्दः शास्ता वैवस्वतो जनः ।
 युक्तिरुन्नतकीर्तिश्च शान्तरागः पराजयः ॥ ८२ ॥
 कैलासपतिः कामारिः सविता रविलोचनः ।
 विद्वत्तमो वीतभयो विश्वदर्ताऽनिवारितः ॥ ८३ ॥
 नित्यो नियतकल्याणः पुण्यश्रवाणकीर्तनः ।
 दूरश्रवा विश्वसङ्घो ध्येयो दुःस्वप्ननाशनः ॥ ८४ ॥
 उत्तारको दृष्टुतिहा दुर्धर्षो दुःसङ्घोऽभयः ।
 अनादिर्भूर्भुवो लक्ष्मीः किरीटी त्रिदशाधिपः ॥ ८५ ॥
 विश्वगोमा विश्वभर्ता सुधीरो रुचिराङ्गदः ।
 जननो जनजन्मादिः प्रीतिमान्नीतिमान्नयः ॥ ८६ ॥
 विशिष्टः काश्यपो भानुर्भामो भीमपराक्रमः ।
 प्रणवः सत्पथाचारो मलाकायो मलाधनुः ॥ ८७ ॥
 जन्माधिपो मलादेवः सकलागमपारगः ।
 तत्त्वातत्त्वविवेकात्मा विभूषणुर्भूतिभूषणः ॥ ८८ ॥
 ऋषिर्ब्राह्मणविजिष्णुर्जन्ममृत्युजरातिगः ।
 यज्ञो यज्ञपतिर्यज्वा यज्ञान्तोऽमोघविक्लमः ॥ ८९ ॥
 महेन्द्रो दुर्भरः सेनी यज्ञाङ्गो यज्ञवाहनः ।
 पञ्चब्रह्मसमुत्पत्तिर्विश्वेशो विमलोदयः ॥ ९० ॥

आत्मयोनिरनाधन्तो षड्विंशत्समलोकधृक् ।
 गायत्रीवल्लभः प्रांशुर्विश्वावासः प्रभाकरः ॥ ९१ ॥
 शिशुर्गिरिरतः सम्राट् सुषेणः सुरशत्रुडा ।
 अमोघोऽरिष्टमथनो मुकुन्दो विगतज्वरः ॥ ९२ ॥
 स्वयञ्ज्योतिरनुज्योतिरात्मज्योतिरयञ्चलः ।
 पिङ्गलः कपिलश्मश्रुः शास्त्रनेत्रस्त्रयीतनुः ॥ ९३ ॥
 ज्ञानस्कन्धो मडाज्ञानी निरुत्पत्तिरुपप्लवः ।
 भगो विवस्वानादित्यो योगाचार्यो बृहस्पतिः ॥ ९४ ॥
 उदारकीर्तिरुद्योगी सद्योगीसदसन्मयः ।
 नक्षत्रमाली राकेशः साधिष्ठानः षडाश्रयः ॥ ९५ ॥
 पवित्रपाणिः पापारिर्मणिपूरो मनोगतिः ।
 धृत्पुण्डरीकमासीनः शुक्लः शान्तो वृषाकपिः ॥ ९६ ॥
 विष्णुर्गण्डपतिः कृष्णः समर्थोऽनर्थनाशनः ।
 अधर्मशत्रुरक्ष्यः पुरुडूतः पुरुष्टुतः ॥ ९७ ॥
 ब्रह्मगर्भो बृहद्रर्भो धर्मधनुर्धनागमः ।
 जगद्धितैषिस्सुगतः कुमारः कुशलागमः ॥ ९८ ॥
 छिरण्यवर्णो ज्योतिष्मान्नानाभूतधरो ध्वनिः ।
 अरोगो नियमाध्यक्षो विश्वामित्रो द्विजोत्तमः ॥ ९९ ॥
 बृहज्ज्योतिः सुधामा य मडाज्योतिरनुत्तमः ।
 मातामहो मातरिश्वा नभस्वान्नागडाडरधृक् ॥ १०० ॥
 पुलस्त्यः पुलडोऽगस्त्यो जातूकण्यः पराशरः ।
 निरावरणधर्मज्ञो विरिञ्चो विष्टरश्रवाः ॥ १०१ ॥
 आत्मभूरनिरुद्धोऽत्रिः ज्ञानमूर्तिर्मडायशाः ।
 लोकयूयामणिवीरश्चाण्डसत्यपराङ्मः ॥ १०२ ॥
 व्यालकल्पो मडाकल्पो मडावृक्षः कलाधरः ।
 अलङ्कुरिष्णुस्त्वयलो रोचिष्णुर्विक्रमोत्तमः ॥ १०३ ॥
 आशुशब्दपतिर्वेगी प्लवनः शिषिसारथिः ।

असंसृष्टोऽतिथिः शङ्कः प्रमाथी पापनाशनः ॥ १०४ ॥

वसुश्रवाः कव्यवाङ्मयः प्रतप्तो विश्वभोजनः ।

जर्था जराधिशमनो लोहितश्च तनूनापात् ॥ १०५ ॥

पृषदश्चो नभोयोनिः सुप्रतीकस्तमिस्रडा ।

निदाघस्तपनो मेघः पक्षः परपुरञ्जयः ॥ १०६ ॥

मुभानिलः सुनिष्पन्नः सुरभिः शिशिरात्मकः ।

वसन्तो माधवो ग्रीष्मो नभस्यो बीजवाहनः ॥ १०७ ॥

अङ्गिरामुनिरात्रेयो विमलो विश्ववाहनः ।

पावनः पुरुजिच्छकस्त्रिविधो नरवाहनः ॥ १०८ ॥

मनो बुद्धिरडङ्गारः क्षेत्रज्ञः क्षेत्रपालकः ।

तेजोनिधिर्ज्ञाननिधिर्विपाको विघ्नकारकः ॥ १०९ ॥

अधरोऽनुत्तरो ज्ञेयो ज्येष्ठो निःश्रेयसालयः ।

शैलो नगस्तनुर्दोषो दानवारिररिन्दमः ॥ ११० ॥

थारुधीर्जनकश्चारुविशल्यो लोकशाल्यकृत् ।

यतुर्वेदश्चतुर्भावश्चतुरश्चतुरप्रियः ॥ १११ ॥

आम्नायोऽथ समाम्नायस्तीर्थदिवशिशिवालयः ।

भङ्गुर्गुणो मङ्गाङ्गुणः सर्वरूपश्चारायरः ॥ ११२ ॥

न्यायनिर्वाहको न्यायो न्यायगम्यो निरञ्जनः ।

सहस्रमूर्धा देवेन्द्रः सर्वशस्त्रप्रभञ्जनः ॥ ११३ ॥

मुण्डो विरुषो विद्वतो दण्डो दान्तो गुणोत्तमः ।

पिङ्गलाक्षोऽथ उर्यक्षो नीलग्रीवो निरामयः ॥ ११४ ॥

सहस्रबाहुः सर्वेशः शरण्यः सर्वलोकभृत् ।

पद्मासनः परञ्जयोतिः परावरकूलप्रदः ॥ ११५ ॥

पद्मगर्भो मङ्गागर्भो विश्वगर्भो विद्यक्षारः ।

परावरज्ञो बीजेशः सुमुषः सुमहास्वनः ॥ ११६ ॥

देवासुरगुरुर्देवो देवासुरनमस्कृतः ।

देवासुरमहामात्रो देवासुरमहाश्रयः ॥ ११७ ॥

देवादितेवो देवर्षिर्देवासुरवरप्रदः ।
 देवासुरेश्वरो दिव्यो देवासुरमहेश्वरः ॥ ११८ ॥
 सर्वदेवमयोऽयिन्त्यो देवतात्माऽऽत्मसम्भवः ।
 षड्योऽनीशः सुरव्याघ्रो देवसिंहो दिवाकरः ॥ ११९ ॥
 विबुधाग्रवरश्रेष्ठः सर्वदेवोत्तमोत्तमः ।
 शिवज्ञानरतः श्रीमान् शिभिश्चीपर्वतप्रियः ॥ १२० ॥
 जयस्तम्भो विशिष्टम्भो नरसिंहनिपातनः ।
 ब्रह्मचारी लोकचारी धर्मचारी घनाधिपः ॥ १२१ ॥
 नन्दी नन्दीश्वरो नग्नो नग्नप्रतपः शुचिः ।
 लिङ्गाध्यक्षः सुराध्यक्षो युगाध्यक्षो युगावहः ॥ १२२ ॥
 स्ववशः सवशः स्वर्गः स्वरः स्वरमयः स्वनः ।
 बीजाध्यक्षो बीजकर्ता घनकृद्घुर्मवर्धनः ॥ १२३ ॥
 दम्भोऽदम्भो मडादम्भः सर्वभूतमहेश्वरः ।
 श्मशाननिलयस्तिष्यः सेतुरप्रतिमाकृतिः ॥ १२४ ॥
 लोकोत्तरस्फुटालोकस्त्रम्भको नागभूषणः ।
 अन्धकारिर्मभद्रेषी विष्णुकन्धरपातनः ॥ १२५ ॥
 वीतदोषोऽक्षयगुणो दक्षारिः पूषादन्तर्दृत् ।
 धूर्जटिः भण्डपरशुः सकलो निष्कलोऽनघः ॥ १२६ ॥
 आधारः सकलाधारः पाण्डुराभो मृडो नटः ।
 पूर्णः पूरयिता पुण्यः सुकुमारः सुलोचनः ॥ १२७ ॥
 सामगेयः प्रियकरः पुण्यकीर्तिरनामयः ।
 मनोजवस्तीर्थकरो जटिलो जिवितेश्वरः ॥ १२८ ॥
 जिवितान्तकरो नित्यो वसुरेता वसुप्रियः ।
 सद्गतिः सद्दृतिः सक्तः कालकण्ठः कलाधरः ॥ १२९ ॥
 मानी मान्यो मडाकालः सद्भूतिः सत्परायणः ।
 चन्द्रसञ्जवनः शास्ता लोकगूढोऽमराधिपः ॥ १३० ॥
 लोकबन्धुर्लोकनाथः कृतज्ञः कृतिभूषणः ।
 अनपायक्षरः कान्तः सर्वशस्त्रभृतां वरः ॥ १३१ ॥

तेजोमयो ध्रुतिधरो लोकमायोऽग्रणीरणुः ।
 शुचिस्मितः प्रसन्नात्मा दृर्जयो दुरतिक्रमः ॥ १३२ ॥
 ज्योतिर्मयो निराकारो जगन्नाथो जलेश्वरः ।
 तुम्भवीणी मडाकायो विशोकः शोकनाशनः ॥ १३३ ॥
 त्रिलोकात्मा त्रिलोकेशः शुद्धः शुद्धिरथाक्षजः ।
 अव्यक्तलक्षणो व्यक्तो व्यक्ताव्यक्तो विशाम्पतिः ॥ १३४ ॥
 वरशीलो वरतुलो मानो मानधनो मयः ।
 ब्रह्मा विष्णुः प्रजापालो हंसो हंसगतिर्यमः ॥ १३५ ॥
 वेधा घाता विधाता य अत्ता हर्ता यतुर्मुभः ।
 कैलासशिभरावासी सर्वावासी सतां गतिः ॥ १३६ ॥
 छिद्रण्यगर्भो छरिणः पुरुषः पूर्वजः पिता ।
 भूतालयो भूतपतिर्भूतिदो भुवनेश्वरः ॥ १३७ ॥
 संयोगी योगविद्ब्रह्मा ब्रह्माण्यो ब्राह्मणप्रियः ।
 देवप्रियो देवनाथो देवज्ञो देवचिन्तकः ॥ १३८ ॥
 विषमाक्षः कलाध्यक्षो वृषाङ्गो वृषवर्धनः ।
 निर्मदो निरदङ्गारो निर्मोहो निरुपद्रवः ॥ १३९ ॥
 दर्पडा दर्पितो दृमः सर्वर्तुपरिवर्तकः ।
 सामञ्जिबः सहस्रार्थिः स्निग्धः प्रकृतिदक्षिणः ॥ १४० ॥
 भूतभव्यभवन्नाथः प्रभवो भ्रान्तिनाशनः ।
 अर्थोऽनर्थो मडाकोशः परकार्यैकपण्डितः ॥ १४१ ॥
 निष्कण्टकः कृतानन्दो निर्व्याजो व्याजमर्दनः ।
 सत्त्ववान्सात्त्विकः सत्यकीर्तिस्तम्भकृतागमः ॥ १४२ ॥
 अकम्पितो गुणग्राही नैकात्मा नैककर्मकृत् ।
 सुप्रीतः सुमुभः सूक्ष्मः सुकरो दक्षिणोऽनलः ॥ १४३ ॥
 स्कन्धः स्कन्धधरो धुर्यः प्रकटः प्रीतिवर्धनः ।
 अपराजितः सर्वसहो विदग्धः सर्ववालनः ॥ १४४ ॥
 अधृतः स्वधृतः साध्यः पूतभूर्तिर्यशोधरः ।

वराहशृङ्गधृवायुर्बलवानेकनायकः ॥ १४५ ॥
 श्रुतिप्रकाशः श्रुतिमानेकबन्धुरनेकधृक् ।
 श्रीवल्लभशिवारम्भः शान्तभद्रः समञ्जसः ॥ १४६ ॥
 भूशयो भूतिकृद्भूतिर्भूषणो भूतवाहनः ।
 अकायो भक्तकायस्थः कालज्ञानी कलावपुः ॥ १४७ ॥
 सत्यव्रतमहात्यागी निष्ठाशान्तिपरायणः ।
 परार्थवृत्तिर्वरदो विविक्तः श्रुतिसागरः ॥ १४८ ॥
 अनिर्विण्णो गुणग्राही कलङ्काङ्कः कलङ्कुडा ।
 स्वभावरुद्रो मध्यस्थः शत्रुघ्नो मध्यनाशकः ॥ १४९ ॥
 शिभर्डी कवची शूली चर्डी मुण्डी च कुण्डली ।
 मेभली कवची भर्गी मायी संसारसारथिः ॥ १५० ॥
 अमृत्युः सर्वदृक् सिंहस्तेजोराशिर्महामणिः ।
 असङ्ख्येयोऽप्रमेयात्मा वीर्यवाञ्छार्थकोविदः ॥ १५१ ॥
 वेधो वेदार्थविद्रोहा सर्वाचारो मुनीश्वरः ।
 अनुत्तमो दुराधर्षो मधुरः प्रियदर्शनः ॥ १५२ ॥
 सुरेशः शरणं सर्वः शब्दब्रह्म सतां गतिः ।
 कालभक्षः कलङ्कारिः कङ्कणीकृतवासुकिः ॥ १५३ ॥
 मडेष्वासो महीभर्ता निष्कलङ्को विशृङ्खलः ।
 धुमणितरणिर्धन्यः सिद्धिदः सिद्धिसाधनः ॥ १५४ ॥
 निवृत्तः संवृतः शिल्पो व्यूढोरस्को महाभुजः ।
 ऐकज्योतिर्निरातङ्को नरो नारायणप्रियः ॥ १५५ ॥
 निर्लेपो निष्प्रपञ्चात्मा निर्व्यग्रो व्यग्रनाशनः ।
 स्तव्यस्तवप्रियः स्तोता व्यासमूर्तिरनाकुलः ॥ १५६ ॥
 निरवधपटोपायो विद्याराशिरविक्रमः ।
 प्रशान्तबुद्धिरक्षुद्रः क्षुद्रुडा नित्यसुन्दरः ॥ १५७ ॥
 धैर्याग्रधुर्यो धात्रीशः शाकल्यः शर्वरीपतिः ।
 परमार्थगुरुर्दृष्टिर्गुरुराश्रितवत्सलः ॥ १५८ ॥

रसो रसज्ञः सर्वज्ञः सर्वसत्त्वावलम्बनः ।
 सूत उवाच -
 अयं नाम्नां सहस्रेण तुष्टाव वृषभध्वजम् ॥ १५८ ॥
 स्नापयामास य विभुः पूजयामास पङ्कजैः ।
 परीक्षार्थं हरेः पूजाकमलेषु मलेश्वरः ॥ १६० ॥
 गोपयामास कमलं तटैकं भुवनेश्वरः ।
 हृतपुष्पो हरिस्तत्र किमिदं त्वभ्ययिन्तयन् ॥ १६१ ॥
 ज्ञात्वा स्वनेत्रमुद्धृत्य सर्वसत्त्वावलम्बनम् ।
 पूजयामास भावेन नाम्ना तेन जगद्गुरुम् ॥ १६२ ॥
 ततस्तत्र विभुर्दृष्ट्वा तथाभूतं हरो हरिम् ।
 तस्मादवतताराशु माण्डलात्पावकस्य च ॥ १६३ ॥
 कोटिभास्करसङ्काशं जटामुकुटमण्डितम् ।
 ज्वालामालावृतं दिव्यं तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रं भयङ्करम् ॥ १६४ ॥
 शूलटङ्गुगदायङ्कुन्तपाशधरं हरम् ।
 वरदाभयहस्तं य द्धीपियर्भोत्तरीयकम् ॥ १६५ ॥
 धृत्यम्भूतं तदा दृष्ट्वा भवं भस्मविभूषितम् ।
 हृष्टो नमश्चकाराशु देवदेवं जनार्दनः ॥ १६६ ॥
 द्रुद्रुवस्तं परिक्रम्य सेन्द्रा देवास्त्रिलोचनम् ।
 यथाव ब्रह्मभुवनं यकम्पे य वसुन्धरा ॥ १६७ ॥
 ददाह तेजस्तच्छमभोः प्रान्तं वै शतयोजनम् ।
 अधस्ताय्योर्ध्वतश्चैव ङाउत्यङ्कृत भूतले ॥ १६८ ॥
 तदा प्राह महादेवः प्रहसन्निव शङ्करः ।
 सम्प्रेक्ष्य प्राणयाद्विषणुं कृताञ्जलिपुटं स्थितम् ॥ १६९ ॥
 ज्ञातं मयेदमधुना देवकार्यं जनार्दन ।
 सुदर्शनाभ्यं यङ्कं य ददामि तव शोभनम् ॥ १७० ॥
 यद्रूपं भवता दृष्टे सर्वलोकभयङ्करम् ।
 छिताय तव यत्नेन तव भावाय सुप्रत ॥ १७१ ॥
 शान्तं रणाजिरे विषणो देवानां दुःखसाधनम् ।

शान्तस्य यास्त्रं शान्तं स्याच्छान्तोनास्त्रेण किं क्लमम् ॥ १७२ ॥

शान्तस्य समरे यास्त्रं शान्तिरेव तपस्विनाम् ।

योद्धुः शान्त्या बलच्छेदः परस्य बलवृद्धिदः ॥ १७३ ॥

देवैरशान्तैर्यद्रूपं मदीयं भावथाव्ययम् ।

किमायुधेन कार्यं वै योद्धुं देवारिसूदन ॥ १७४ ॥

क्षमा युधि न कार्यं वै योद्धुं देवारिसूदन ।

अनागते व्यतीते च दौर्बल्ये स्वजनोत्करे ॥ १७५ ॥

अकालिके त्वधर्मे च अनर्थे वाऽरिसूदन ।

अेवमुक्त्वा ददौ यकं सूर्यायुतसमप्रभम् ॥ १७६ ॥

नेत्रं च नेता जगतां प्रभुर्वै पद्मसन्निभम् ।

तदाप्रभृति तं प्राहुः पद्माक्षमिति सुप्रतम् ॥ १७७ ॥

दत्त्वेनं नयनं यकं विष्णवे नीललोहितः ।

पस्पर्शं च कराभ्यां वै सुशुभाभ्यामुवाच ह ॥ १७८ ॥

वरदोढं वरश्रेष्ठ वरान्वरय येप्सितान् ।

भक्त्या वशीकृतो नूनं त्वयाहं पुरुषोत्तम ॥ १७९ ॥

धृत्युक्तो देवदेवेन देवदेवं प्रारभ्य तम् ।

त्वयि भक्तिर्महादेव प्रसीद वरमुत्तमम् ॥ १८० ॥

नान्यमिच्छामि भक्तानामार्तयो नास्ति यत्प्रभो ।

तच्छ्रुत्वा वचनं तस्य दयावान् सुतरां भवः ॥ १८१ ॥

पस्पर्शं च ददौ तस्मै श्रद्धां शीतांशुभूषणः ।

प्राह सैवं महादेवः परमात्मानमच्युतम् ॥ १८२ ॥

मयि भक्तश्च वन्द्यश्च पूज्यश्चैव सुरासुरैः ।

भविष्यति न सन्देहो मत्प्रसादात्सुरोत्तम ॥ १८३ ॥

यदा सती दक्षपुत्री विनिन्दैव सुलोचना ।

मातरं पितरं दक्षं भविष्यति सुरेश्वरी ॥ १८४ ॥

दिव्या उमवती विष्णो तदा त्वमपि सुप्रत ।

भगिनीं तव कल्याणीं देवीं उमवतीमुमाम् ॥ १८५ ॥

नियोगाद्ब्रह्मणः साध्वीं प्रदास्यसि ममैव ताम् ।
 मत्सम्बन्धी य लोकाणां मध्ये पूज्यो भविष्यसि ॥ १८६ ॥
 मां दित्येन य भावेन तदा प्रभृति शङ्करम् ।
 द्रक्ष्यसे य प्रसन्नेन मित्रभूतमिवात्मना ॥ १८७ ॥
 धृत्युक्तवान्तर्दधे रुद्रो भगवानीललोहितः ।
 जनार्दनोऽपि भगवान्देवानामपि सन्निधौ ॥ १८८ ॥
 अथायत मडादेवं ब्रह्माणं मुनिभिः समम् ।
 मया प्रोक्तं स्तवं दित्यं पद्मयोने सुशोभनम् ॥ १८९ ॥
 यः पठेच्छृणुयाद्वापि श्रावयेद्वा द्विजोत्तमान् ।
 प्रतिनाम्नि छिरण्यस्य दत्तस्य कृलमाप्नुयात् ॥ १९० ॥
 अश्वमेधसहस्रेण कृलं भवति तस्य वै ।
 धृताद्यैः स्नापयेद्गुद्रं स्थाव्या वै कलशैः शुभैः ॥ १९१ ॥
 नाम्नां सहस्रेणानेन श्रद्धया शिवमीश्वरम् ।
 सोऽपि यज्ञसहस्रस्य कृलं लब्ध्वा सुरेश्वरैः ॥ १९२ ॥
 पूज्यो भवति रुद्रस्य प्रीतिर्भवति तस्य वै ।
 तथास्त्विति तथा प्राड पद्मयोनेर्जनार्दनम् ॥ १९३ ॥
 जग्मतुः प्रणिपत्यैनं देवदेवं जगद्गुरुम् ।
 तस्मान्नाम्नां सहस्रेण पूजयेदनघो द्विजाः ॥ १९४ ॥
 जपेन्नाम्नां सहस्रं य स याति परमां गतिम् ॥ १९५ ॥
 ॥ इति श्रीलिङ्गमहापुराणे पूर्वभागे सहस्रनामभिः
 पूजनाद्विष्णुयकलाभो नामाष्टनवतितमोध्यायः ॥

Adhyaya 98 Lingapurana

The core stotra with names starts at verse 27 of the adhyAya. Initial verses are given for reference and are not part of the stotram.

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shiva sahasranAma stotram from Lingapurana

श्रीशिवसहस्रनामस्तोत्रम् लिङ्गपुराणान्तर्गतम्

Meaning of names in Shiva SahasranAma stotram from Lingapurana



20-26 After saying this to the excellent Devas, Vishnu, the excellent one among Devas, remembered lord Siva and worshipped him. On the splendid summit of the Himavan he duly installed the Linga that resembled the mountain Meru. It had been made by Bilvakarman. Repeating the hymn called Tvarita-Rudra and the Rudrasukta he bathed the Linga and worshipped it with scents. It was charming in its flame-like form. He eulogised Rudra; worshipped him in the fire and bowed down to him. Repeating the thousand names in order he worshipped lord Siva. Each name was begun with Pranava and ended with Namah (obeisance). The first name among the thousand was Bhava. With every name he worshipped Shankara, Maheshvara, with a lotus once. With sacrificial twigs he performed ten thousand Homas for every name beginning with Bhava. He duly performed the Homa, repeating the word Svaha after every name [i. e. Om Bhavaya Svaha, etc]. He then, again eulogised Shambhu, Bhava, Igvara with the names beginning with Bhava.

Lord Vishnu said : -

- 27-40. (1) Bhava (2) Siva (3) Hara, (4) Rudra (5) Purusha
(6) Padmalochana (lotus-eyed)
(7) Arthitavya (one who should be requested)
(8) Sadachara (one having good conduct)
(9) Sarvashambhu (benefactor of all)
(10) Maheshvara (11) Ishvara (12) Sthanu (13) Ishana
(14) Sahasraksha (thousand-eyed)
(15) Sahasrapad (thousand-footed)
(16) Variyan (the excellent one)
(17) Varada (the bestower of boons)

- (18) Vandya (worthy of being saluted)
- (19) Shankara (20) Parameshvara
- (21) Gangadhara (one who holds Ganga)
- (22) Shuladhara (Trident-bearing one)
- (23) Pararthika-prayojana (one whose sole purpose is to work for others' benefit)
- (24) Sarvajna (omniscient)
- (25) Sarvadevadi (the cause of all Devas)
- (26) Giridhanva (one who used the mountain as his bow)
- (27) Jatadhara (wearing matted hairs)
- (28) Candrapida
- (29) Candramauli (having the moon on the head as an ornament)
- (30) Vidvan (scholar)
- (31) Visvesvara (Lord of the universe)
- (32) Amaresvara (Lord of the immortal)
- (33) Vedantasarasandoha (one who is the cumulative essence of the Vedantas)
- (34) Kapalin (having the skull in the hand)
- (35) Nilalohita (blue-blooded)
- (36) Dhyanaadhara (basis for meditation)
- (37) Aparichchedya (one who cannot be accurately defined)
- (38) Gauribhartr (husband of Gauri)
- (39) GaneSvara (Lord of the Gaṇas)
- (40) Astamurti (one having eight cosmic bodies)
- (41) Visvamurti (one of universal form)
- (42) Trivarga (one who fulfils the three aims of life)
- (43) Svargasadhana (one who is the means of achieving heavenly abode)
- (44) Jnanagamyā (one who can be realized only through perfect knowledge)
- (45) Drdhaprajna (one of steady intellect)
- (46) Devadeva (Lord of Devas)
- (47) Trilochana (three-eyed)
- (48) Vamadeva (49) Mahadeva
- (50) Pandu (greyish in colour)
- (51) Parivrdha (master, chief)

- (52) Drdha (firm)
 (53) Visvarupa (multiformed)
 (54) Virupaksa (one with hideous eyes)
 (55) Vagisa (Lord of speech)
 (56) Suchi antar (pure within)
 (57) Sarvapranayasamvadin (one who converses lovingly with everyone)
 (58) Vrishanka (one marked with a bull)
 (59) Vrsavahana (bull-vehicled)
 (60) Isha (61) Pinakin
 (62) Khatvangin (one armed with the iron club called Khatvanga)
 (63) Citravesa (one of variegated guise)
 (64) Cirantana (the ancient one)
 (65) Tamohara (remover of darkness)
 (66) Mahayogin
 (67) Goptr (protector)
 (68) Brahmangahrd (one who took away a limb of Brahma)
 (69) Jatin (having matted hairs)
 (70) Kalakala (death unto death)
 (71) Krtti vasas (one having the hide of an elephant as garment)
 (72) Subhaga (elegant)
 (73) Pranavatmaka (of the nature of Pranava)
 (74) Unmattavesa (one having the guise of a mad man)
 (75) Caksusya (beneficent to the eyes)
 (76) Durvasas (Ill-clad)
 (77) Smarsasana (chastiser of Smara)
 (78) Drdhayudha (one having strong weapons)
 (79) Skandaguru (venerable father of Skanda)
 (80) Paramesthin
 (81) Parayana (the greatest goal)
 (82) Anadimadhyanidhana (one who has neither beginning nor middle nor end)
 (83) Girisa
 (84) Giribandhava (kinsman of the mountain i.e. Himavan)

- (85) Kuberabandhu (Kubera's kinsman)
- (86) Srikantha (glorious-necked)
- (87) Lokavarnottamottama (the most excellent one among the castes in the world)
- (88) Samanyadeva (common lord, i.e. to Devas and to Asuras)
- (89) Kodandin (one armed with a bow)
- (90) Nilakantha (blue-necked)
- (91) Parasvadhi (one having the axe)
- (92) Visalaksa (large-eyed)
- (93) Mrgavyadha (deer-hunter)
- (94) Suresa (Lord of Devas)
- (95) Suryatapana (scorcher of the sun)
- (96) Dharmakarmaksama (one competent to perform righteous rites)
- (97) Ksetram (holy centre)
- (98) Bhagavan (Lord)
- (99) Bhaganetrabhit (one who pierced the eyes of Bhaga)
- (100) Ugra (fierce)
- (101) Pasupati
- (102) Tarksya (identical with Garuda)
- (103) Priyabhakta (one fond of his devotees)
- (104) Priyamvada (one who speaks pleasing words)
- (105) Danta (one with self-control)
- (106) Dayakara (merciful)
- (107) Daksha (skilful)
- (108) Kapardin (one having matted hairs)
- (109) Kamasasana (chastiser of Kama)
- (110) Smasananilaya (one who has the cremation ground as his abode)
- (111) Suksma (subtle)
- (112) SmaSanastha (stationed in the cremation ground)
- (113) Mahesvara
- (114) Lokakarta (the maker of the worlds)
- (115) Bhutapati (Lord of the goblins)
- (116) Mahakarta (the great maker)

- (117) Mahausadhi (the great medicine)
- (118) Uttara (later one)
- (119) Gopati (Lord of 'Go' i.e. cow or speech)
- (120) Gopta (protector)
- (121) Jnanagamyā (comprehensible through perfect knowledge)
- (122) Puratana (ancient one)
- (123) Niti (justice)
- (124) Suniti (one who dispenses good justice)
- (125) Suddhatma (pure-souled)
- (126) Soma (accompanied by Uma)
- (127) Somarata (interested in the moon)
- (128) Sukhi (happy)
- (129) Somapa (imbiber of the Soma juice)
- (130) Amrtapa (imbiber of nectar)
- (131) Soma (moon)
- (132) Mahaniti (employing great policy)
- (133) Mahamati (of great intellect)
- (134) Ajatasatru (one whose enemy is not yet born)
- (135) Aloka (light)
- (136) Sambhavya (one worthy of being honoured)
- (137) Havyavahana (conveyer of 'Havya' i.e. sacrificial offering)
- (138) Lokakara (creator of the worlds)
- (139) Vedakara (maker of the Vedas)
- (140) Sutrakara (compiler of aphorisms)
- (141) Sanatana (eternal)
- (142) Maharsi (great sage)
- (143) Kapilacharya (one identifying with the great sage Kapila)
- (144) ViSvadipti (illuminator of the universe)
- (145) Trilochana (three-eyed)
- (146) Pinakapani (one having the Pinaka in his hand)
- (147) Bhudeva (Lord of the earth)
- (148) Svastida (bestower of welfare)

- (149) Sadasvastikrt (continuous creator of welfare and prosperity)
(150) Tridhama (having the three syllables or worlds as abode)
(151) Saubhaga (fortunate)
(152) Sarva (identical with all)
(153) Sarvajna (omniscient)
(154) Sarvagochara (perceptible to everyone)
(155) Brahmadhrk (holder of the 'Brahman' i.e. the Vedas)
(156) Visvasrk (creator of the universe)
(157) Svarga (heaven)
(158) Karnikarapriya (one fond of Karnikara flowers)
(159) Kavi (poet)
(160) Sakha (branching)
(161) Visakha (162) GoShakha (?) (163) Siva
(164) Naika (not one)
(165) Kratu (sacrifice)
(166) Sama (equal)
(167) Gangaplavodaka (identical with water flowing in the Ganga)
(168) Bhava (pure emotion)
(169) Sakala (entire one)
(170) Sthapati (architect)
(171) Sthira (steady)
(172) Vijitatma (one who has conquered the Atman)
(173) Vidheyatma (one with a controlled mind)
(174) Bhutavahana (one having the goblin as vehicle)
(175) Bhutasarathi (having a goblin as his charioteer)
(176) Sagana (one accompanied by his Gaṇa)
(177) Ganakarya (the work of Gaṇas)
(178) Sukirti (one of good renown)
(179) Chinnaśamsaya (one whose doubts are cleared)
(180) Kamadeva (181) Kamapala (protector of Kama)
(182) Bhasmoddhulitavighraha (one who has smeared his body with Bhasman)
(183) Bhasmapriya (one fond of Bhasman)

- (184) BhasmaSayin (one lying on Bhasman)
 (185) Kamin (lover)
 (186) Kanta (lovely)
 (187) Krtagama (proficient in Vedas)
 (188) Samayukta (endowed with good qualities)
 (189) Nivrttatma (one whose Atman has receded from the world)
 (190) Dharmayukta (endowed with piety)
 (191) SadaShiva
 (192) Caturmukha (four-faced)
 (193) Caturbahu (four-armed)
 (194) Duravasa (one whose abode is not easily accessible)
 (195) Durasada (inaccessible)
 (196) Durgama (very difficult of access)
 (197) Durlabha (difficult to get)
 (198) Durga (impassable)
 (199) Sarvayudhavisarada (expert in the use of all weapons)
 (200) Adhyatmayoganilaya (having his abode in spiritual yoga)
 (201) Sutantu (good supreme being)
 (202) Tantuvardhana (one who increases offspring).
 (203) Subhanga (one having splendid limbs)
 (204) Lokasaranga (one who has attained the essence of the worlds)
 (205) Jagadisa (Lord of the universe)
 (206) Amrtasana (one whose diet is nectar)
 (207) Bhasmasuddhikara (one who purifies through Bhasman)
 (208) Meru (209) Ojasvin (powerful)
 (210) Suddhavigraha (one of pure physical form)
 (211) Hiranyaretas (one with golden semen virile)
 (212) Tarani (sun)
 (213) Marichi (ray)
 (214) Mahimalaya (abode of greatness)
 (215) Mahahrada (one like a great deep pool of water)
 (216) Mahagarbha (of huge womb)

- (217) Siddhavrndaravandita (one who is saluted by Siddhas and Devas)
(218) Vyaghracharmadhara (one who wears the tiger skin)
(219) Vyalin (one who possesses snakes)
(220) Mahabhuta (the great element)
(221) Mahanidhi (the great treasure)
(222) Amrtanga (one of nectarine limbs)
(223) Amrtavapu (one of nectarine body)
(224) Panchayagna (one of five yajnas)
(225) Prabhanjana (violent destroyer)
(226) Panchavimsati-tattvajna (one conversant with the twentyfive principles)
(227) Parijata (the wish-yielding divine tree)
(228) Paravara (the great one, second to none)
(229) Sulabha (easily accessible)
(230) Suvrata (one of good rites)
(231) Sura (hero)
(232) Vanmavaikanidhi (the sole treasury of literature)
(233) Nidhi (treasure- trove)
(234) Varnasrama guru (preceptor of all castes and stages of life)
(235) Varnin (religious student)
(236) Satrujit (conqueror of enemies)
(237) Satrutapana (scorcher of enemies)
(238) Asrama (hermitage (?))
(239) Ksapana (one who dispels)
(240) Ksama (small and lean)
(241) Jnanavan (one possessing perfect knowledge)
(242) Achalacala (unmoving like a mountain)
(243) Pramanabhuta (one who has become an authority)
(244) Durjneya (very difficult to be known)
(245) Suparna (Garuda)
(246) Vayuvahana (wind-vehicled)
(247) Dhanurdhara (one who holds the bow)
(248) Dhanurveda (the science of archery)

- (249) Gunarasi (abode of Gunas)
 (250) Gunakara (mine of good qualities)
 (251) Anantadrsti (one of infinite vision)
 (252) Ananda (bliss)
 (253) Danda (punishment)
 (254) Damayita (one who oppresses)
 (255) Dama (self-control)
 (256) Abhivadya (one worthy of being saluted and honored)
 (257) Mahacharya (great preceptor)
 (258) Visvakarman (of universal action)
 (259) Visarada (adept)
 (260) Vitaraga (one devoid of passion)
 (261) Vinitatman (humble soul)
 (262) Tapasvin (performing penance)
 (263) Bhutabhavana (creator of living beings)
 (264) Unmattavesa (one in the guise of a mad man)
 (265) PrachChanna (hidden)
 (266) Jitakama (one who has conquered lust)
 (267) Jitapriya (one who has conquered pleasure)
 (268) Kalyanaprakrti (one of auspicious nature)
 (269) Kalpa (wish-yielding tree)
 (270) Sarvaloka-prajapati (the Lord of the subject of all the worlds)
 (271) Tapasvin (ascetic)
 (272) Taraka (redeemer)
 (273) Dhiman (intelligent)
 (274) Pradhanaprabhu (the Lord of Pradhana or Prakrti)
 (275) Avyaya (the unchanging)
 (276) Lokapala (the protector of the worlds)
 (277) Antarhitatman (one whose Atman is hidden)
 (278) Kalpadi (the beginning of kalpa)
 (279) Kamaleksana (lotus-eyed)

- (280) Vedasastrarthatattvajna (one who is conversant with the principles and meanings of the Vedas and the scriptures)
- (281) Niyama (regulation)
- (282) Niyamasraya (basis of regulations).
- (283) Candra (moon)
- (284) Surya (Sun)
- (285) Sani (saturn)
- (286) Ketu (the planet of that name)
- (287) Virama (final rest)
- (288) VidrumachChavi (one having the lustre of coral)
- (289) Bhaktigamyā (comprehensible through devotion)
- (290) Paramabrahman (the greatest Brahman)
- (291) Mrgabanarpana (one who discharges arrows into the deer)
- (292) Anagha (the sinless)
- (293) Adrirajalaya (one who has his residence on the king of mountains)
- (294) Kanta (brilliant)
- (295) Paramatman (the great soul)
- (296) Jagadguru (the preceptor of the universe)
- (297) Sarvakarman (one engaged in all rites)
- (298) Achala (the unmoving)
- (299) Tvastr (the architect of the gods)
- (300) Mangalya (Auspicious)
- (301) Mangalavṛta (covered with auspicious things)
- (302) Mahatapas (of great austerities)
- (303) Dirghatapas (performing austerities of long duration)
- (304) Sthavistha (largest, very strong)
- (305) Sthavira (Ancient, aged)
- (306) Dhruva (Firm, fixed)
- (307) Ahah (day)
- (308) Samvatsara (year)
- (309) Vyapti (pervasion)
- (310) Pramanam (means of valid knowledge)

- (311) Paramamtapah (greatest penance)
 (312) Samvatsarakara (cause of the year)
 (313) Mantra (incantation)
 (314) Pratyaya (confidence)
 (315) Sarvadarsana (viewing everyone)
 (316) Aja (unborn)
 (317) Sarvesvara (Lord of all)
 (318) Snigdha (affectionate)
 (319) Maharetas (of great virile power)
 (320) Mahabala (of great strength)
 (321) Yogin
 (322) Yogya (worthy)
 (323) Maharetas (of great virile power)
 (324) Siddha (one who has achieved (great results))
 (325) Sarvadi (Cause of all)
 (326) Agnida (Bestower of fire)
 (327) Vasu (wealth)
 (328) Vasumanas (having mind dwelling on wealth)
 (329) Satya (truthful)
 (330) Sarvapapahara (Dispeller of all sins)
 (331) Hara (332) Amrta (Nectar)
 (333) Sashvata (permanent)
 (334) Santa (calm)
 (335) Banahasta (having the hand on the arrow)
 (336) Pratapavan (valorous)
 (337) Kamandaludhara (holding the water-pot)
 (338) Dhanvin (holding the bow)
 (339) Vedanga (part of the Vedas)
 (340) Vedavit (knower of the Vedas)
 (341) Muni (sage)
 (342) Bhrajishnu (shining)
 (343) Bhojanam (diet)

- (344) Bhoktr (the enjoyer)
(345) Lokanetr (the leader of the worlds)
(346) Dhuradhara (Bearer of burden)
(347) Atindriya (one who is beyond the pale of the sense-organs)
(348) Mahamaya (wielding great Maya)
(349) Sarvavasa (abode of all)
(350) Catushpatha (a brahmin)
(351) Kalayogi (one united with Kala i.e. time)
(352) Mahanada (of great noise)
(353) Mahotsaha (of great enthusiasm)
(354) Mahabala (of great strength)
(355) Mahabuddhi (of great intellect)
(356) Mahavirya (of great virility)
(357) Bhutacharin (moving among the living beings)
(358) Purandara (one who pierces the cities)
(359) Nisachara (walking about at night)
(360) Pretacharin (one who moves among ghosts)
(361) Mahasakti (of great power)
(362) Mahadyuti (of great lustre)
(363) Anirdesyavapuh (one whose body cannot be specifically pointed out)
(364) Srlman (glorious)
(365) Sarvahari (the destroyer of all)
(366) Amita (the unmeasured)
(367) Gati (the goal)
(368) Bahushruta (one with much of learning)
(369) Bahumaya (full of many things)
(370) Niyatatman (of controlled Atman)
(371) Bhavodbhava (source of origin of the world)
(372) Ojaskara (cause of prowess)
(373) Tejaskara (cause of splendour)
(374) Dyutikara (one who diffuses light)
(375) Nartaka (the dancer)

- (376) Sarvakamada (the bestower of all cherished desires).
 (377) Nrtyapriya (one who is fond of dancing)
 (378) Nrtyanrtya (danche of danches (?))
 (379) Prakasatman (of the nature of lustre)
 (380) Pratapana (one who scorches)
 (381) Buddhakshara (one who has understood the syllable)
 (382) Spastaksara (of clear syllables)
 (383) Mantra (mystic syllable)
 (384) Sammana (one of great honour)
 (385) Sarasamplava (of flooded essence)
 (386) Yugadikrt (one who makes the beginning of the yugas)
 (387) Yugavarta (cause of the repetition of the yugas)
 (388) Gambhira (majestic)
 (389) Vrsavahana (bull-vehicled)
 (390) Ista (one who is liked, worshipped)
 (391) Visista (the distinguished)
 (392) Sistesta (one who is fond of the disciplined)
 (393) Sarabha (the fabulous animal whose form Siva assumed)
 (394) Sarabha (? one who has caused Sarabha)
 (395) Dhanuh (bow)
 (396) Apamnidhi (storehouse of waters)
 (397) Adhistanam (the basic support)
 (398) Vijaya (victory)
 (399) Jayakalavid (one who knows the time of victory)
 (400) Pratisthita (well-established)
 (401) Pramanajna (one who is conversant with the means of valid knowledge)
 (402) Hiranyakavacha (one having golden coat of mail)
 (403) Hari (identical with Vishnu)
 (404) Virochana (one who increases appeal)
 (405) Suragana (one having Devas as his attendants)
 (406) Vidyesa (Lord of vidya)
 (407) Vibudhasraya (support of the learned)

- (408) Balarupa (one having the form of a boy)
(409) Balomathin (one who subdues others by means of his strength)
(410) Vivarta (one who transforms himself)
(411) Gahana (Abstruse)
(412) Guru (weighty)
(413) Karanam (Instrument)
(414) Karanam (cause)
(415) Kartr (maker)
(416) Sarvabandhavimochana (one who releases others from all bondages)
(417) Vidvattama (highly learned)
(418) Vitabhaya (devoid of fear)
(419) Visvabhartr (the overlord of the universe)
(420) Nisakara (moon)
(421) Vyavasaya (energy)
(422) Vyavasthana (one with perseverance)
(423) Sthanada (the bestower of (good) abodes)
(424) Jagadadija (one born at the outset of the universe)
(425) Dundubhi (one who has the wardrum)
(426) Lalita (delicate)
(427) Visva (universe)
(428) Bhavatman (the soul of the world)
(429) Atmani samsthita (one stationed in the atman)
(430) VireSvara (Lord of the heroes)
(431) Virabhadra
(432) Viraha (slayer of heretic persons)
(433) Virabhrd (one who sustains heroes)
(434) Virat (supreme being)
(435) Virachudamani (the crest-jewel of heroes)
(436) Vetta (the knower)
(437) Tivranada (one whose sound is poignant)
(438) Nadidhara (supporter of the river)
(439) Ajnadhara (support of behests)

- (440) Trisulin (trident- bearing)
 (441) Sipivista (one who has penetrated the rays)
 (442) Sivalaya (abode of auspiciousness)
 (443) Valakhilya (identical with the sages of that name)
 (444) Mahachapa (wielding a great bow)
 (445) Tigmansu (having hot rays)
 (446) Avyayanidhi (everlasting treasure)
 (447) Abhirama (charming)
 (448) SuSarana (perfect refuge)
 (449) Subrahmanya (perfectly conducive to the attainment of Brahman)
 (450) Sudhapati (Lord of the nectar)
 (451) Maghavan (Indra)
 (452) Kausika (of the family of Kusika)
 (453) Goman (possessing cows)
 (454) Visrama (rest)
 (455) Sarvasasana (chastiser of everyone)
 (456) Lalataksa (having an eye in the forehead)
 (457) Visvadeha (one having cosmic bodies)
 (458) Sara (essence)
 (459) Samsarachakrabhrt (one who holds the wheel of mundane existence)
 (460) Amoghadandin (one whose punishment is never futile)
 (461) Madhyastha (stationed in the middle)
 (462) Hiranya (golden)
 (463) Brahmavarchasi (one who has the Brahminical splendour).
 (464) Paramartha (the greatest object)
 (465) Paramaya (identical with the greatest)
 (466) Sambara (hunter)
 (467) Vyadhaka (hunter)
 (468) Anala (fire)
 (469) Ruchi (taste)
 (470) Vararuchi (having excellent taste)
 (471) Vandya (worthy of being saluted)

- (472) Vachaspati (Lord of speech)
(473) Aharpati (Lord of the day)
(474) Ravi (sun)
(475) Virochana (sun)
(476) Skanda
(477) Sasta (ruler)
(478) Vaivasvata (pertaining to the sun)
(479) Jana (people); Ajanma (unborn)
(480) Yukti (cogent reason)
(481) Unnatakirti (of lofty renown)
(482) Santaraga (one whose passion has subsided)
(483) Parajaya (Defeat ?)
(484) Kailasapati (Lord of Kailasa)
(485) Kamari (enemy of Kama)
(486) Savita (sun)
(487) Ravilochana (having sun as the eye)
(488) Vidvattama (highly scholarly)
(489) Vitabhaya (devoid of fear)
(490) Visvaharta (destroyer of the universe)
(491) Anivarita (unrestricted)
(492) Nitya (permanent)
(493) Niyata-kalyana (one who is invariably auspicious)
(494) PunyaSravana (hearing about whom is meritorious)
(495) Punyakirtana (glorifying whom is meritorious)
(496) Durasravas (one who hears from far off)
(497) Visvasaha (one who endures everything)
(498) Dhyeya (worthy of being meditated upon)
(499) Duhsvapnanasana (one who destroys evil dreams)
(500) Uttaraka (redeemer)
(501) Duskrtiha (destroyer of evil actions)
(502) Durdharsa (one who cannot be attacked)
(503) Duhsaha (unable to bear)

- (504) Abhaya (one who grants fearlessness)
 (505) Anandi (beginningless)
 (506) Bhuh (the earth)
 (507) Bhuvah Laksmih (fortune of the earth)
 (508) Kiritin (having a crown)
 (509) Tridasadhiva (overlord of Devas)
 (510) Visvagopta (protector of the universe)
 (511) Visvabharta (ruler of the universe)
 (512) Sudhira (perfectly bold)
 (513) Ruchirangada (having a beautiful shoulderlet)
 (514) Janana (one who causes birth)
 (515) Janajanmadi (one who is the cause of the birth, etc. of people)
 (516) Pritiman (one who has pleasure)
 (517) Nitiman (endowed with justice)
 (518) Naya (of good policy)
 (519) Visista (most distinguished)
 (520) Kasyapa (sage of that name)
 (521) Bhanu (sun)
 (522) Bhima (terrible)
 (523) Bhimaparakrama (one whose exploit is terrible)
 (524) Pranava
 (525) Saptadhachara (one whose rites are of seven types ?)
 (526) Mahakaya (of huge body)
 (527) Mahadhanu (having a great bow)
 (528) Janmadhiva (overlord of birth ?)
 (529) Mahadeva
 (530) Sakalagamaparaga (Master of all Agamas)
 (531) Tattvatattvavivekatman (one who naturally discriminates between the real and the unreal)
 (532) Vibhusnu (one who is desirous of shining well)
 (533) Bhutibhusana (having sacred ashes as ornament)
 (534) Rsi (sage)

- (535) Brahmanavid (conversant with the Brahmana texts)
(536) Jisnu (victorious)
(537) Janmamrtyujaratiga (one who is beyond birth, death and old age)
(538) Yajna
(539) Yajnapati (Lord of the yajnas)
(540) Yajva (one who sacrifices)
(541) Yajnanta (one who is the end of yajna)
(542) Amoghavikrama (one whose exploit is never futile)
(543) Mahendra
(544) Durbhara (one who is difficult to control and boss over)
(545) Seni (one who has armies)
(546) Yajnanga (a part of the yajna)
(547) Yajnavahana (Yajna-vehicled)
(548) Panchabrahmasamutpatti (the source of origin of the five brahmans)
(549) Visvesa (Lord of the universe)
(550) Vimalodaya (one whose rise is devoid of impurities).
(551) Atmayoni (source of origin of the Atman)
(552) Anadyanta (having neither a beginning nor an end)
(553) Sadvimsat (the twentysixth principle)
(554) Saptalokadhrk (one who holds the seven worlds)
(555) Gayatrivallabha (one who is the lover of Gayatri)
(556) PramSu (tall)
(557) Visvavasa (Abode of the universe)
(558) Prabhakara (cause of bright light)
(559) Sisu (infant)
(560) Girirata (one who loves the mountain)
(561) Samrat (emperor)
(562) Susena (having good army)
(563) Surasatruha (destroyer of the enemies of Devas)
(564) Amogha (one who is never futile)
(565) Aristamathana (one who suppresses evil maladies)
(566) Mukunda

- (567) Vigatajvara (one who is free from ailments)
 (568) Svayamjyotih (one who is self-luminous)
 (569) Anujyotih (subsequent luminary)
 (570) Atmajyoti (light of the Atman)
 (571) Achanchala (one who is not fickle)
 (572) Pingala (tawny-coloured)
 (573) Kapilamasru (one whose moustache is tawny)
 (574) Sastranetra (having the scripture as his eye)
 (575) Netratraya (having three eyes)
 (576) Atanu (unembodied)
 (577) Jnanaskandha (wise with perfect knowledge)
 (578) Mahajnani (highly learned one)
 (579) Nirutpatti (having no birth)
 (580) Upaplava (identical with calamity)
 (581) Bhava (source of origin of the world)
 (582) Vivasvan (sun)
 (583) Aditya (sun)
 (584) Yogacharya (preceptor of the yoga system)
 (585) Brhaspati (preceptor of the gods)
 (586) Udarakirti (one of elegant fame)
 (587) Udyogi (one who endeavours)
 (588) Sadyogi (good yogin)
 (589) Sadasambhava (the unborn and existing being)
 (590) Naksatramali (having a garland of the stars)
 (591) Rakesa (Lord of the moonlight, i.e. moon)
 (592) Sadhisthana (having a foundation)
 (593) Sadasraya (having the support of the six)
 (594) Pavitrapani (having the Pavitra in the hand)
 (595) Papari (enemy of sins)
 (596) Manipura (navel?)
 (597) Manogati (having the movement of the mind)
 (598) Hrtpunarikaslina (one occupying the lotus-like heart)

- (599) Sukla (white)
(600) Santa (calm)
(601) Vrsakapi
(602) Visnu (all-pervasive)
(603) Grahapati (Lord of the planets)
(604) Krsna
(605) Samartha (competent)
(606) Anarthanasana (one who destroys miseries)
(607) Adharmasatru (enemy of sin)
(608) Aksayya (inexhaustible)
(609) Puruhuta (one who is frequently invoked)
(610) Purustuta (one who is frequently eulogized)
(611) Brahmagarbha (born of the womb of Brahman)
(612) Brhadgarbha (having a huge womb)
(613) Dharmadhenu (cow of piety)
(614) Dhanagama (the augment of wealth)
(615) Jagaddhitaishin (well-wisher of the universe)
(616) Sugata (having good movement)
(617) Kumara (young man)
(618) Kusalagama (one who brings about happiness)
(619) Hiranyavarna (golden coloured)
(620) Jyotisman (luminous)
(621) Nanabhutadhara (supporter of the different kinds of living beings)
(622) Dhvani (sound)
(623) Aroga (devoid of ailment)
(624) Niyamabhyaksha (presiding deity of observances)
(625) Visvamitra
(626) Dvijottama (the most excellent among brahmins)
(627) Brhatjyoti (having a large light)
(628) Sudhama (having good abode)
(629) Mahajyoti (having a great light)
(630) Anuttama (excellent one)

- (631) Matamaha (maternal grandfather)
 (632) Matarisva (wind)
 (633) Nabhasvan (vaporous air)
 (634) Nagaharadhrk (one wearing serpent-necklaces).
 (635) Pulastya (636) Pulaha (637) Agastya (638) Jatukarnya
 (639) Parasara (identical with these sages)
 (640) Niravarana-dharmajna (one conversant with Dharma devoid of Avarana (covering)
 (641) Virincha (Brahma)
 (642) Vistarasravas (having his own ears as abode i. e. quick in hearing)
 (643) Atmabhu (self-born)
 (644) Aniruddha (unchecked)
 (645) Atri (sage of that name)
 (646) Jnanamurti (having perfect knowledge of body)
 (647) MahayaSas (having great renown)
 (648) Lokachudamani (the crest-jewel of the worlds)
 (649) Vlra (hero)
 (650) Candaparakrama (of fierce exploit)
 (651) Satyaparakrama (of truthful exploit)
 (652) Vyalakalpa (one having serpents for ornaments)
 (653) Mahakalpa (having costly ornaments)
 (654) Mahavrksa (great tree)
 (655) Kaladhara (one having the digits)
 (656) Alamkarisnu (one who is desirous of adorning)
 (657) Achala (unmoving)
 (658) Rochisnu (shining)
 (659) Vikramottama (excellent in exploit)
 (660) Ashusabdapati (the Lord of the word “quick” [?])
 (661) Vegin (having velocity)
 (662) Plavana (floating)
 (663) Sikhisarathi (having fire as the charioteer)
 (664) Asamsrsta (unjoined)
 (665) Atithi (guest)

- (666) Sakrapramathin (subjugator of Sakra)
(667) Papanasana (destroyer of sins)
(668) Vasusravas (having riches as ears ?)
(669) Kavyavaha (carrying Kavya offerings)
(670) Pratapta (one who is heated much)
(671) ViSvabhोजना (having the universe as food)
(672) Jarya (that which becomes old)
(673) Jaradhisamana (one who dispels the agony due to old age)
(674) Lohita (mars)
(675) Tanunapat (fire)
(676) Prsadasva (wind, air)
(677) Nabhoyoni (source or origin of the sky)
(678) Supratlka (having good symbol)
(679) Tamisraha (dispeller of darkness)
(680) Nidagha (summer)
(681) Tapan (sun)
(682) Megha (cloud)
(683) Paksa (a fortnight)
(684) Parapuranjaya (conqueror of other people's city)
(685) Mukhanila (having wind in the mouth)
(686) Sunishpanna (one that has been evolved well)
(687) Surabhi (sweet-smelling)
(688) Sisiratmaka (one of cool nature)
(689) Vasanta (spring)
(690) Madhava
(691) Grisma (summer)
(692) Nabhasya (month of Bhadrapada)
(693) Bijavahana (one who carries seeds)
(694) Angiras
(695) Muni Atreya (sage Atreya)
(696) Vimala (pure)
(697) Visvavahana (having universe as vehicle)

- (698) Pavana (one who purifies)
 (699) Purujit (conqueror of many)
 (700) Sakra
 (701) Trividya (having three Vidyas)
 (702) Naravahana (having human beings for vehicles)
 (703) Manas (mind)
 (704) Buddhi (intellect)
 (705) Ahankara (ego)
 (706) Ksetrajna (individual soul)
 (707) Ksetrapalaka (protector of fields)
 (708) Tejonidhi (store of splendour)
 (709) Jnananidhi (store of knowledge)
 (710) Vipaka (fruitful)
 (711) Vighnakaraka (cause of obstacles)
 (712) Adhara (lower)
 (713) Anuttara (having no successor)
 (714) Jneya (one who should be known)
 (715) Jyestha (eldest)
 (716) Nihsreyasalaya (abode of salvation)
 (717) Saila (mountain)
 (718) Naga (tree)
 (719) Tanu (body)
 (720) Doha (milking)
 (721) Danavari (enemy of the Danavas)
 (722) Aridama (suppressor of enemies)
 (723) Carudhi (of charming intellect)
 (724) Carujanaka (charming father)
 (725) Visalya (having no torment)
 (726) Lokasalyakrt (the tormentor of the worlds)
 (727) Caturveda (the four Vedas)
 (728) Caturbhava (the four types of emotions)
 (729) Catura (clever)

- (730) Caturapriya (one fond of clever people)
(731) Amnaya (scripture)
(732) Samamnaya (traditional repetition)
(733) Tlrtha (holy centre)
(734) Deva (lord)
(735) Sivalaya (abode of auspiciousness)
(736) Bahurupa (having many forms)
(737) Maharupa, (having great forms)
(738) Sarvarupa (having all forms)
(739) Carachara (the mobile and immobile being)
(740) Nyayanirvahaka (one who fulfils justice)
(741) Nyaya (justice)
(742) Nyayagamyā (comprehensible through logic)
(743) Niranjana (unsullied)
(744) Sahasramurdha (thousand-headed)
(745) Devendra (Lord of Devas)
(746) Sarvasastraprabhanjana (one who breaks all weapons)
(747) Munda (skull)
(748) Virupa (hideous)
(749) Vikrta (deformed)
(750) Dandin (having a staff)
(751) Danta (having self-control)
(752) Gunottama (excellent in good qualities)
(753) Pingalaksa (tawny-eyed)
(754) Haryaksa (lion)
(755) Nilagriva (blue necked)
(756) Niramaya (devoid of ailments)
(757) Sahasrabahu (thousand-armed)
(758) SarveSa (Lord of all)
(759) Saranya (one worthy of being sought refuge)
(760) Sarvalokabhrt (one who supports all the worlds)
(761) Padmasana (lotus-seated)

- (762) Paramajyoti (Great light)
- (763) Paravaraparam phalam (one yielding the great fruit of Para and Avara (great and small benefits of life)
- (764) Padmagarbha (lotus-wombed)
- (765) Mahagarbha (great wombed)
- (766) Visvagarbha (having the universe in the womb)
- (767) Vichaksana (clever)
- (768) Paravarajna (one conversant with Para and Avara)
- (769) Bijesa (the Lord of the seeds)
- (770) Sumukha (having pleasing face)
- (771) Sumahasvana (having a loud voice)
- (772) Devasuraguru (Preceptor of Devas and Asuras)
- (773) Devasuranamaskrta (one who is bowed to by Devas and Asuras)
- (774) Devasuramahamatra (high official of Devas and Asuras)
- (775) Devasuramahasraya (the great support of Devas and Asuras)
- (776) Devadideva (the first Deva of all Devas)
- (777) Devarsi (the sage of Devas)
- (778) Devasura-varaprada (one who bestows boons on Devas and Asuras)
- (779) Devasuresvara (Lord of Devas and Asuras)
- (780) Divya (Divine)
- (781) Devasura-mahesvara (great Lord of Devas and Asuras)
- (782) Sarvadevamaya (identical with all Devas)
- (783) Achintya (one who cannot be thought of)
- (784) Devatatma (having the deities within)
- (785) Atmasambhava (born of himself)
- (786) Idva (one worthy of worship)
- (787) Anisa (having no Isha above)
- (788) Suravyaghra (a tiger among Devas)
- (789) Devasimha (a lion among Devas)
- (790) Divakara (sun)
- (791) Vibudhagravarasrestha (the most excellent among the learned)
- (792) Sarvadevottamottama (the greatest among the entire groups of Devas)

- (793) Sivajnanarata (one engaged in the knowledge of Siva)
(794) Sriman (glorious)
(795) Sikhisriparvatapriya (one fond of the mountain Sikhisri) .
(796) Trayastambha (having three columns)
(797) Visistambha (having distinguished waters (?))
(798) Narasimhanipatana (one who struck down Narasimha)
(799) Brahmacharin (religious student)
(800) Lokacharin (one moving amidst the worlds)
(801) Dharmacharin (one performing pious deeds)
(802) Dhanadhipa (Lord of wealth)
(803) Nandin (804) Nandisvara
(805) Nagna (naked)
(806) Nagnavratadhara (one who observes the holy rite of being naked)
(807) Suchi (pure)
(808) Lingadhyaksa (presiding deity of the Lingas)
(809) Suradhyaksa (presiding deity of Devas)
(810) Yugadhyaksa (presiding deity of the yugas)
(811) Yugavaha (one causing the yugas)
(812) Svavasa (one submissive of himself).
(813) Sarvasa (one giving happiness unto all)
(814) Svargasvara (one whose voice is above heaven)
(815) Svaramaya (one identical with notes)
(816) Svana (sound)
(817) Bijadhyaksa (presiding deity of the seeds)
(818) Bijakarta (the maker of the seeds)
(819) Dhanakrt (maker of wealth)
(820) Dharmavardhana (increaser of piety)
(821) Dambha (haughtiness)
(822) Adambha (one devoid of haughtiness)
(823) Mahadambha (one of great haughtiness)
(824) Sarvabhutamahesvara (great Lord of all living beings)
(825) Smasananilaya (one whose abode is in the cremation ground)

- (826) Tishya (Kali age)
 (827) Setu (bridge)
 (828) Apratimakrti (one whose features are unrivalled)
 (829) Lokottara (one greater than all the worlds)
 (830) Sphutaloka (one whose lustre is clear)
 (831) Tryambaka (three-eyed)
 (832) Nagabhusana (having serpents as ornaments)
 (833) Andhakari (enemy of demon Andhaka)
 (834) Makhadveshin (enemy of sacrifice)
 (835) Vishnukandharapatana (one who struck down the head of Vishnu)
 (836) Vitadosa (one devoid of defects)
 (837) Akshayaguna (one of inexhaustible good qualities)
 (838) Daksari (enemy of Daksha)
 (839) Pushadantahrt (one who took away the tooth of Pushan)
 (840) Dhurjati (having the burden of the matted hairs)
 (841) Khandaparasu
 (842) Sakala (with attributes)
 (843) Niskala (without attributes)
 (844) Anagha (sinless)
 (845) Adhara (support)
 (846) Sakaladhara (support of all)
 (847) Pandurabha (having greyish lustre)
 (848) Mrda
 (849) Nata (actor)
 (850) Purna (full)
 (851) Purayita (one who fills)
 (852) Punya (meritorious)
 (853) Sukumara (very tender)
 (854) Sulochana (having good eyes)
 (855) Samageya (worthy of being sung about with Saman mantras)
 (856) Priyakara (one who does pleasing things)
 (857) Punyakrti (of meritorious renown)

- (858) Anamaya (free from ailments)
(859) Manojava (as speedy as the mind)
(860) Tirthakara (maker of holy centres)
(861) Jatila (one with matted hair)
(862) JiviteSvara (Lord of life)
(863) Jivitantakara (one who causes end to life)
(864) Nitya (permanent)
(865) Vasuretas (having wealth as semen virile)
(866) Vasupriya (one fond of wealth)
(867) Sadgati (the goal of the good)
(868) satkrti (having good actions)
(869) Sakta (attacked)
(870) Kalakantha (black-necked)
(871) Kaladhara (bearer of digits)
(872) Mani (honourable)
(873) Manya (worthy of being honoured)
(874) Mahakala
(875) Sadbhuti (having good prosperity)
(876) Satparayana (having the good one as the greatest resort)
(877) Candra (moon)
(878) Sanjlvana (enlivening)
(879) Sastr (ruler)
(880) Lokagudha (hidden in the worlds)
(881) Amaradhipa (the overlord of the immortal ones).
(882) Lokabandhu (kinsman of the worlds)
(883) Lokanatha (Lord of the worlds)
(884) Krtajna (grateful)
(885) Krtibhusana (a jewel among gifted ones)
(886) Anapayl (having no distress)
(887) Aksara (imperishable)
(888) Kanta (shining)
(889) Sarvasastrabhrtamvara (the most excellent one among all warriors)

- (890) Tejomaya (full of splendour)
 (891) Dyutidhara (having lustre)
 (892) Lokamaya (having Maya spreading over the worlds)
 (893) Agrani (the leader)
 (894) Anu (the atom)
 (895) Suchismita (of pure smiles)
 (896) Prasannatman (one delighted in the mind)
 (897) Durjaya (one who is unconquerable)
 (898) Duratikrama (one who cannot be transgressed)
 (899) Jyotirmaya (luminous)
 (900) Nirakara (having no shape)
 (901) Jagannatha (Lord of the universe)
 (902) JaleSvara (Lord of the waters)
 (903) Tumbavlni (having the lute called Tumbavina)
 (904) Mahakaya (having a huge body)
 (905) Visoka (devoid of sorrow)
 (906) Sokanasana (destroyer of grief)
 (907) Trilokatman (the soul of the three worlds)
 (908) Trilokesa (Lord of the three worlds)
 (909) Suddha (pure)
 (910) Suddhi (purity)
 (911) Adhoksaja (Visnu)
 (912) Avyaktalaksana (one who has the unmanifest as the characteristic sign)
 (913) Avyakta (unmanifest)
 (914) Vyaktavyakta (one who is manifest and unmanifest)
 (915) Visampati (Lord of subjects)
 (916) Varashila (of excellent conduct)
 (917) Atulavara (of incomparable boons)
 (918) Mani (honourable)
 (919) Manadhana (having honour as wealth)
 (920) Maya (921) Brahma (922) Vishnu
 (923) Prajapala (protector of the subjects)

- (924) Hamsa (swan)
(925) Hamsagati (having the gait of the swan)
(926) Yama
(927) Vedhas (creator)
(928) Dhatr (929) Vidhatr
(930) Attr (devourer)
(931) Hartr (destroyer)
(932) Caturmukha (four-faced)
(933) Kailasasikharavasi (one whose residence is on the peak of the Kailasa)
(934) Sarvavasi (having everything as his residence)
(935) Satam gati (goal of the good)
(936) Hiranyagarbha (gold-wombed)
(937) Harina (Deer)
(938) Purusha
(939) Purvajapita (ancestral father)
(940) Bhutalaya (abode of the living beings)
(941) Bhutapati (Lord of the goblins).
(942) Bhutida (bestower of prosperity)
(943) Bhuvanesvara (Lord of the worlds)
(944) Samyogin (having union)
(945) Yogavid (knower of the yogas)
(946) Brahma
(947) Brahmanya (conducive to the attainment of Brahman)
(948) Brahmanapriya (one fond of brahmins)
(949) Devapriya (fond of Devas)
(950) Devanatha (Lord of Devas)
(951) Devajna (knower of Devas)
(952) Devachintaka (one thinking about Devas)
(953) Visamaksha (having deformed eyes)
(954) Kaladhyaksa (presiding deity of Kalas)
(955) Vrsanka (bull-embled)
(956) Vrsavardhana (one who increases piety)

- (957) Nirmada (one devoid of pride)
- (958) Nirahamkara (one devoid of arrogance)
- (959) Nirmoha (Devoid of delusion)
- (960) Nirupadrava (harmless)
- (961) Darpaha (destroyer of pride)
- (962) Darpita (proud)
- (963) Drpta (haughty)
- (964) Sarvartuparivartaka (one who changes (revolves) in all the seasons)
- (965) Sahajihva (having congenital tongue)
- (966) Sahasrarchi (having thousand rays)
- (967) Snigdha (affectionate)
- (968) Prakrtidaksina (one who is to the right of Prakrti)
- (969) Bhutabhavyabhavannatha (one who is the Lord of the past, present and future)
- (970) Prabhava (source of origin)
- (971) Bhrantinasana (destroyer of wrong notions)
- (972) Arthanartha (one who is beneficial and maleficent)
- (973) Mahakosa (having great treasure)
- (974) Parakaryaikapandita (one who is the sole clever scholar in others tales)
- (975) Niskantaka (one free from thorns)
- (976) Krtananda (one who is blissful)
- (977) Nirvyaja (one who has no false pretext)
- (978) Vyajamardana (one who suppresses sham)
- (979) Satyavan (truthful)
- (980) Satyaklrtistambhakrtagama (one who is well learned and who has established truthful renown)
- (981) Akampita (unshaken)
- (982) Gunagrahin (one who takes good qualities)
- (983) Naikatma naikakarmakrt (one who is not a single soul and who does not perform single task alone)
- (984) Suprita (one who is well pleased)
- (985) Sumukha (one whose face is good)
- (986) Suksma (subtle)

- (987) Sukara (one having good hands)
(988) Daksinanila (southern wind)
(989) Skandha-Skandhadhara (shoulder and bearer of shoulders)
(990) Dhurya (one who carries burdens of responsibility)
(991) Prakata- Pritivardhana (one who increases pleasures manifestly)
(992) Aparajita (undefeated)
(993) Sarvasaha (enduring everything)
(994) Vidagdha (clever)
(995) Sarvavahana (having all vehicles)
(996) Adhrta (one who is not held)
(997) Svadhrta (one who is held by himself)
(998) Sadhya (one who can be achieved)
(999) Purtamurti yasodhara (one whose form is purta i.e. good social services and one who is famous)
(1000) Varahasrngadhrk (one who wears the horn of the boar)
(1001) Vayu (wind)
(1002) Balavan (powerful)
(1003) Ekanayaka (sole leader)
(1004) Srutiprakasa (one having the lustre of learning)
(1005) Srutiman (learned)
(1006) Ekabandhu (sole kinsman)
(1007) Anekadhrk (holder of many things)
(1008) Srivallabhasivarambha (lover of fortunes' auspicious venture)
(1009) Santabhadra (one who is calm and auspicious)
(1010) Samanjasa (proper)
(1011) Bhusaya (lying on the ground)
(1012) Bhutikt (one who causes prosperity)
(1013) Bhuti (prosperity)
(1014) Bhusana (ornament)
(1015) Bhutavahana (having the goblins for his vehicle)
(1016) Akaya (having no body)
(1017) Bhaktakayastha (one who is stationed in the body of the devotees)

- (1018) Kalajnani (one knowing the time)
 (1019) Kalavapuh (having the digits for his body)
 (1020) Satyavrata (one of truthful rites)
 (1021) Mahatyagi (great renouncer)
 (1022) Nistha (stability)
 (1023) Santiparayana (interested in peace)
 (1024) Pararthavrtti (one whose activities are for the sake of others)
 (1025) Varada (Bestower of boons)
 (1026) Vivikta (isolated)
 (1027) Srutisagara (ocean of learning)
 (1028) Anirvinna (one who is not dejected)
 (1029) Gunagrahi (one who takes up good qualities)
 (1030) Kalankanka (one who is marked with a strain)
 (1031) Kalankaha (one who dispels stains)
 (1032) Svabhavarudra (one who is naturally fierce)
 (1033) Madhyastha (one who is stationed in the middle)
 (1034) Satrughna (destroyer of enemies)
 (1035) Madhyanashaka (destroyer of the middle)
 (1036) Sikhandi (having a tuft)
 (1037) Kavachi (having a coat of mail)
 (1038) Suli (having a trident)
 (1039) Candimukti (liberator of Candi)
 (1040) Kundalin (having earrings)
 (1041) Mekhalin (having girdle)
 (1042) Kavachin (having coat of mail)
 (1043) Khadgin (having a sword)
 (1044) Mayin (wielder of Mayas)
 (1045) Samsara sarathi (charioteer of the worldly existence).
 (1046) Amrtyu (having no death)
 (1047) Sarvadrk (having vision everywhere)
 (1048) Simha (lion)
 (1049) Tejorasi (mass of splendour)

- (1050) Mahamani (having a great jewel)
(1051) Asamkhyeya (indescribable)
(1052) Aprameyatma (the Atman that cannot be realized)
(1053) Vlyryavan (powerful)
(1054) Karyakovida (skillful at his task)
(1055) Vedyā (one who could be known)
(1056) Vedarthavid (one who knows the meaning of the Vedas)
(1057) Gopta (protector)
(1058) Sarvachara (one having all conducts)
(1059) Munisvara (Lord of sages)
(1060) Anuttama (one who has no one to excel him)
(1061) Duradharsa (one who cannot be attacked)
(1062) Madhura (sweet)
(1063) PriyadarSana (one who is pleasing to look at)
(1064) Suresa (Lord of Devas)
(1065) Saranam (one who is refuge of others)
(1066) Sarva (identical with all)
(1067) Sabda-Brahman (verbal brahman)
(1068) Satam gati (the goal of the good)
(1069) Kalabhaksa (one who eats kala i.e. time)
(1070) Kalankari (enemy of stigma)
(1071) Kankanikrtavasuki (one who has made Vasuki his bangle)
(1072) Maheshvasa (one having great bow)
(1073) Mahibhartā (Lord of the earth)
(1074) Niskalanka (devoid of stigma)
(1075) Visrnkhala (free from fetters)
(1076) Dyumani (jewel of the firmament)
(1077) Tarani (sun)
(1078) Dhanya (blessed)
(1079) Siddhida (bestower of siddhis)
(1080) Siddhi-sadhana (the means of achieving siddhis)
(1081) Nivrtta (one who has turned back)

- (1082) Samvrta (one who is surrounded)
 (1083) Silpa (fine arts)
 (1084) Vyudhoraska (broad-chested)
 (1085) Mahabhujā (having long arms)
 (1086) Ekajyoti (single luminary)
 (1087) Niratanka (devoid of agony)
 (1088) Nara (human being)
 (1089) Narayanapriya (fond of Narayana)
 (1090) Nirlepa (unsmearred)
 (1091) Nishprapanchatman (atman without extension)
 (1092) Nirvyagra (unexcited)
 (1093) Vyagranasana (destroyer of excited state)
 (1094) Stavya (one worthy of being eulogized)
 (1095) Stavapriya (one fond of eulogy)
 (1096) Stotr (one who eulogises)
 (1097) Vyasamurti (one having the form of Vyasa)
 (1098) Anakula (one who is not agitated)
 (1099) Niravadyapadopaya (one whose position and means are not censurable)
 (1100) Vidyarasi (mass of learning)
 (1101) Avikrama (one who has no backward gait)
 (1102) Prasantabuddhi (one whose intellect is calm)
 (1103) Aksudra (one who is not insignificant)
 (1104) Ksudraha (destroyer of the insignificant)
 (1105) Nityasundara (one who is perpetually handsome)
 (1106) Dhairyagyadhurya (one who is considered chief and foremost in courage)
 (1107) Dhatriśa (Lord of the earth)
 (1108) Sakalya (the sage who arranged Rgveda text)
 (1109) Sarvaripati (Lord of the night)
 (1110) Paramarthaguru (a real preceptor)
 (1111) Dharmarthadrsti (one who has real vision)
 (1112) Asritavatsalaguru (a teacher fond of those who seek refuge)
 (1113) Rasa (juice)

(1114) Rasajna (knower of the taste)


(1115) Sarvajna (omniscient)


(1116) Sarvasattvavalambana (one who supports all animals).

Suta said :

159-161. Thus he eulogised the bull-bannered lord with his thousand names.

Proofread the meanings by Aruna Narayanan

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shiva sahasranAma stotram from Lingapurana
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Please send corrections to sanskrit@cheerful.com

