shiva sahasranAma stotram from Lingapurana

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ಶಿವ ಸಹಾಸ್ರಾಮಾ ಸ್ಟೋಟ್ರಾಮನ್ನು ಲಿಂಗಪುರಾನಾ ಆದಿಕೆ,

೧. ಐತಿಹಾಷ್ಯಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜ.

೨. ಐತಿಹಾಷ್ಯಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜ.

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೧೧. ಐತಿಹಾಷ್ಯಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜ.
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(ಅಡು ರಸ್ತೆಸಂಹಾರಪಾಠ )

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काव्यांकर्मिः नानास्मृतिः दशां सिद्धश्रुतिः न नायिकायम।
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.

Encoded by Kirk Wortman kirkwort@hotmail.com

Proofread by Kirk Wortman, PSA Easwaran
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) Dhyanadhara (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) Jnanagamya (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 (Mahadeva)
(49) Pandu (greyish in colour)
(50) Parivrdha (master, chief)
(51) Drdha (firm)
(52) Drdha (firm)
(53) Visvarupa (multiformed)
(54) Virupaksa (one with hideous eyes)
(55) Vagisa (Lord of speech)
(56) Suchi antar (pure within)
(57) Sarvapranayasaṃvadin (one who converses lovingly with everyone)
(58) Vrishanka (one marked with a bull)
(59) Vrsavahana (bull-vehicled)
(60) Isha (61) Pinakin
(62) Khatvargin (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) Jnanagamya (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 (conveyor 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) Sarvagocara (perceptible to everyone)
(155) Brahmadhrk (holder of the ‘Brahman’ i.e. the Vedas)
(156) Visvasrk (creator of the universe)
(157) Svarga (heaven)
(158) Karkarapriya (one fond of Karṇikara 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 Gana)
(177) Ganakarya (the work of Gaṇas)
(178) Sukirti (one of good renown)
(179) Chinnasamsaya (one whose doubts are cleared)
(180) Kamadeva (181) Kamapala (protector of Kama)
(182) Bhasmoddhulitavigraha (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) Hiranyakretas (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) Kalyanapakrati (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) Pradhana-prabhu (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) Vedasastra-thatattvajna (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) Bhaktigamya (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) Mangalavrta (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) Lokanetra (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) Catuspatha (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) Adhisthanam (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) Balonmathin (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) Tigmamsu (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) Lalatakasa (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) Brahmvargacasi (one who has the Brahminical splendour).
(464) Paramartha (the greatest object)
(465) Paramaya (identical with the greatest)
(466) Sambara (hunter)
(467) Vyadhaka (hunter)
(468) Analá (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) Duhsavpannasana (one who destroys evil dreams)
(500) Uttaraka (redeemer)
(501) Duskritiha (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) Bhu (the earth)
(507) Bhuvah Laksmlh (fortune of the earth)
(508) Kiritin (having a crown)
(509) Tridasadhipa (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) Janmadhipa (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-vehicle)
(548) Panchabrahmasamutpatti (the source of origin of the five brahmas)
(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 twenty-sixth 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) Atmjayoti (light of the Atman)
(571) Achanchala (one who is not fickle)
(572) Pingala (tawny-coloured)
(573) Kapilasmasru (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) Nirupati (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) Hrtpundarikaslna (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) Dharadgabha (cow of piety)
(614) Dhanagama (the augment of wealth)
(615) Jagaddhitashin (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) Vistararasvas (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) ViSvabhojana (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) Tapana (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) Ahamkara (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) Nyayagamya (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) Sarvalokabhart (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) Bjesa (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) Devasi (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) Vibudhagrarasrestha (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) Srman (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) Punyaklrli (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) Jivivantakara (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) Sanjivana (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) Hiranyakarbhba (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) Brahmanyya (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-emblemed)
(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) Satyaklrtistambhkrttagama (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) Bhutikrt (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) Santipurayana (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) Asamkhyeeya (indescribable)
(1052) Aprameyatma (the Atman that cannot be realized)
(1053) Vlryavan (powerful)
(1054) Karyakovida (skillful at his task)
(1055) Vedya (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) Mahibharta (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) Mahabhuja (having long arms)
(1086) Ekajyoti (single luminary)
(1087) Niratanka (devoid of agony)
(1088) Nara (human being)
(1089) Narayanapriya (fond of Narayana)
(1090) Nirlepa (unsmeread)
(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) Vyasa (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) Dhairyagryadhurya (one who is considered chief and foremost in courage)
(1107) Dhatrisa (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-banneled lord with his thousand names.
Proofread the meanings by Aruna Narayanan