
shiva sahasranAma stotram from Lingapurana

श्रीशिवसहस्रनामस्तोत्रम् लिङ्गपुराणान्तर्गतम्

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अथ लिङ्गपुराणान्तर्गतं श्रीशिवसहस्रनामस्तोत्रम् ।

ॐ ।

ऋषय ऊचुः -

कथं देवेन वै सूत देवदेवान्महेश्वरात् ।

सुदर्शनारख्यं वै लब्धं वक्तुमर्हसि विष्णुना ॥ १ ॥

सूत उवाच -

देवानामसुरेन्द्राणामभवच्च सुदारुणः ।

सर्वेषामेव भूतानां विनाशकरणो महान् ॥ २ ॥

ते देवाः शक्तिमुशलैः सायकैर्नतपर्वभिः ।

प्रभिद्यमानाः कुन्तैश्च दुद्रुवुर्भयविह्वलाः ॥ ३ ॥

पराजितास्तदा देवा देवदेवेश्वरं हरिम् ।

प्रणेमुस्तं सुरेशानं शोकसंविग्नमानसाः ॥ ४ ॥

तान् समीक्ष्याथ भगवान्देवदेवेश्वरो हरिः ।

प्रणिपत्य स्थितान्देवानिदं वचनमब्रवीत् ॥ ५ ॥

वत्साः किमिति वै देवाश्च्युतालङ्कारविक्रमाः ।

समागताः ससन्तापा वक्तुमर्हथ सुव्रताः ॥ ६ ॥

तस्य तद्वचनं श्रुत्वा तथाभूताः सुरोत्तमाः ।

प्रणम्याहुर्यथावृत्तं देवदेवाय विष्णवे ॥ ७ ॥

भगवन्देवदेवेश विष्णो जिष्णो जनार्दन ।

दानवैः पीडिताः सर्वे वयं शरणमागताः ॥ ८ ॥

त्वमेव देवदेवेश गतिर्नः पुरुषोत्तम ।

त्वमेव परमात्मा हि त्वं पिता जगतामपि ॥ ९ ॥

त्वमेव भर्ता हर्ता च भोक्ता दाता जनार्दन ।
 हन्तुमर्हसि तस्मात्त्वं दानवान्दानवार्दन ॥ १० ॥
 दैत्याश्च वैष्णवैर्ब्राह्मै रौद्रैर्याम्यैः सुदारुणैः ।
 कौबेरैश्चैव सौम्यैश्च नैर्ऋत्यैर्वारुणैर्दृढैः ॥ ११ ॥
 वायव्यैश्च तथाग्नेयैरैशानैर्वाषिकैः शुभैः ।
 सौरै रौद्रैस्तथा भीमैः कम्पनैर्जृम्भणैर्दृढैः ॥ १२ ॥
 अवध्या वरलाभात्ते सर्वे वारिजलोचन ।
 सूर्यमण्डलसम्भूतं त्वदीयं चक्रमुद्यतम् ॥ १३ ॥
 कुण्ठितं हि दधीचेन च्यवनेन जगद्गुरो ।
 दण्डं शार्ङ्गं तवास्त्रं च लब्धं दैत्यैः प्रसादतः ॥ १४ ॥
 पुरा जलन्धरं हन्तुं निर्मितं त्रिपुरारिणा ।
 रथाङ्गं सुशितं घोरं तेन तान् हन्तुमर्हसि ॥ १५ ॥
 तस्मात्तेन निहन्तव्या नान्यैः शस्त्रशतैरपि ।
 ततो निशम्य तेषां वै वचनं वारिजेक्षणः ॥ १६ ॥
 वाचस्पतिमुखानाह स हरिश्चक्रभृत्स्वयम् ।
 श्रीविष्णुरुवाच -
 भो भो देवा महादेवं सर्वैर्देवैः सनातनैः ॥ १७ ॥
 सम्प्राप्य साम्प्रतं सर्वं करिष्यामि दिवौकसाम् ।
 देवा जलन्धरं हन्तुं निर्मितं हि पुरारिणा ॥ १८ ॥
 लब्ध्वा रथाङ्गं तेनैव निहत्य च महासुरान् ।
 सर्वान्युन्धुमुखान्दैत्यानष्टषष्टिशतान्सुरान् ॥ १९ ॥
 सबान्धवान्क्षणादेव युष्मान् सन्तारयाम्यहम् ।
 सूत उवाच -
 एवमुक्त्वा सुरश्रेष्ठान् सुरश्रेष्ठमनुस्मरन् ॥ २० ॥
 सुरश्रेष्ठस्तदा श्रेष्ठं पूजयामास शङ्करम् ।
 लिङ्गं स्थाप्य यथान्यायं हिमवच्छिखरे शुभे ॥ २१ ॥
 मेरुपर्वतसङ्काशं निर्मितं विश्वकर्मणा ।
 त्वरितारख्येन रुद्रेण रौद्रेण च जनार्दनः ॥ २२ ॥

स्नाप्य सम्पूज्य गन्धाद्यैर्ज्वालाकारं मनोरमम् ।
 तुष्टाव च तदा रुद्रं सम्पूज्याग्नौ प्रणम्य च ॥ २३ ॥
 देवं नाम्नां सहस्रेण भवाद्येन यथाक्रमम् ।
 पूजयामास च शिवं प्रणवाद्यं नमोऽन्तकम् ॥ २४ ॥
 देवं नाम्नां सहस्रेण भवाद्येन महेश्वरम् ।
 प्रतिनाम सपद्मेन पूजयामास शङ्करम् ॥ २५ ॥
 अग्नौ च नामभिर्देवं भवाद्यैः समिदादिभिः ।
 स्वाहान्तैर्विधिवद्भुत्वा प्रत्येकमयुतं प्रभुम् ॥ २६ ॥
 तुष्टाव च पुनः शम्भुं भवाद्यैर्भवमीश्वरम् ।
 (अथ सहस्रनामस्तोत्रम् ।)
 श्री विष्णुरुवाच -
 ॐ भवः शिवो हरो रुद्रः पुरुषः पद्मलोचनः ॥ २७ ॥
 अर्थितव्यः सदाचारः सर्वशम्भुर्महेश्वरः ।
 ईश्वरः स्थाणुरीशानः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् ॥ २८ ॥
 वरीयान् वरदो वन्द्यः शङ्करः परमेश्वरः ।
 गङ्गाधरः शूलधरः परार्थैकप्रयोजनः ॥ २९ ॥
 सर्वज्ञः सर्वदेवादिगिरिधन्वा जटाधरः ।
 चन्द्रापीडश्चन्द्रमौलिर्विद्वान्विश्वामरेश्वरः ॥ ३० ॥
 वेदान्तसारसन्दोहः कपाली नीललोहितः ।
 ध्यानाधारोऽपरिच्छेद्यो गौरीभर्ता गणेश्वरः ॥ ३१ ॥
 अष्टमूर्तिर्विश्वमूर्तिस्त्रिवर्गः स्वर्गसाधनः ।
 ज्ञानगम्यो दृढप्रज्ञो देवदेवस्त्रिलोचनः ॥ ३२ ॥
 वामदेवो महादेवः पाण्डुः परिट्टो दृढः ।
 विश्वरूपो विरूपाक्षो वागीशः शुचिरन्तरः ॥ ३३ ॥
 सर्वप्रणयसंवादी वृषाङ्को वृषवाहनः ।
 ईशः पिनाकी खट्वाङ्गी चित्रवेषश्चिरन्तनः ॥ ३४ ॥
 तमोहरो महायोगी गोप्ता ब्रह्माङ्गहज्जटी ।
 कालकालः कृत्तिवासाः सुभगः प्रणवात्मकः ॥ ३५ ॥

उन्मत्तवेषश्चक्षुष्यो दुर्वासाः स्मरशासनः ।
 दृढायुधः स्कन्दगुरुः परमेष्ठी परायणः ॥ ३६ ॥
 अनादिमध्यनिधनो गिरिशो गिरिवान्धवः ।
 कुबेरबन्धुः श्रीकण्ठो लोकवर्णोत्तमोत्तमः ॥ ३७ ॥
 सामान्यदेवः कोदण्डी नीलकण्ठः परश्वधी ।
 विशालाक्षो मृगव्याधः सुरेशः सूर्यतापनः ॥ ३८ ॥
 धर्मकर्माक्षमः क्षेत्रं भगवान् भगनेत्रभित् ।
 उग्रः पशुपतिस्तार्क्ष्यप्रियभक्तः प्रियंवदः ॥ ३९ ॥
 दाता दयाकरो दक्षः कपर्दी कामशासनः ।
 श्मशाननिलयः सूक्ष्मः श्मशानस्थो महेश्वरः ॥ ४० ॥
 लोककर्ता भूतपतिर्महाकर्ता महौषधी ।
 उत्तरो गोपतिर्गोप्ता ज्ञानगम्यः पुरातनः ॥ ४१ ॥
 नीतिः सुनीतिः शुद्धात्मा सोमस्सोमरतः सुखी ।
 सोमपोऽमृतपः सोमो महानीतिर्महामतिः ॥ ४२ ॥
 अजातशत्रुरालोकः सम्भाव्यो हव्यवाहनः ।
 लोककारो वेदकारः सूत्रकारः सनातनः ॥ ४३ ॥
 महर्षिः कपिलाचार्यो विश्वदीप्तिस्त्रिलोचनः ।
 पिनाकपाणिर्भूदेवः स्वस्तितदः स्वस्तिकृत्सदा ॥ ४४ ॥
 त्रिधामा सौभगः शर्वः सर्वज्ञः सर्वगोचरः ।
 ब्रह्मधृग्विश्वसृक्स्वर्गः कर्णिकारः प्रियः कविः ॥ ४५ ॥
 शाखो विशाखो गोशाखः शिवो नैकः क्रतुः समः ।
 गङ्गाप्लवोदको भावः सकलस्स्थपतिस्स्थिरः ॥ ४६ ॥
 विजितात्मा विधेयात्मा भूतवाहनसारथिः ।
 सगणो गणकार्यश्च सुकीर्तिश्छिन्नसंशयः ॥ ४७ ॥
 कामदेवः कामपालो भस्मोद्धूलितविग्रहः ।
 भस्मप्रियो भस्मशायी कामी कान्तः कृतागमः ॥ ४८ ॥
 समायुक्तो निवृत्तात्मा धर्मयुक्तः सदाशिवः ।
 चतुर्मुखश्चतुर्बाहुर्दुरावासो दुरासदः ॥ ४९ ॥

दुर्गमो दुर्लभो दुर्गः सर्वायुधविशारदः ।
 अध्यात्मयोगनिलयः सुतन्तुस्तन्तुवर्धनः ॥ ५० ॥
 शुभाङ्गो लोकसारङ्गो जगदीशोऽमृताशनः ।
 भस्मशुद्धिकरो मेरुरोजस्वी शुद्धविग्रहः ॥ ५१ ॥
 हिरण्यरेतास्तरणिर्मरीचिर्महिमालयः ।
 महाहृदो महागर्भः सिद्धवृन्दारवन्दितः ॥ ५२ ॥
 व्याघ्रचर्मधरो व्याली महाभूतो महानिधिः ।
 अमृताङ्गोऽमृतवपुः पञ्चयज्ञः प्रभञ्जनः ॥ ५३ ॥
 पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वज्ञः पारिजातः परावरः ।
 सुलभः सुव्रतः शूरो वाङ्मयैकनिधिर्निधिः ॥ ५४ ॥
 वर्णाश्रमगुरुर्वर्णी शत्रुजिच्छत्रुतापनः ।
 आश्रमः क्षपणः क्षामो ज्ञानवानचलाचलः ॥ ५५ ॥
 प्रमाणभूतो दुर्ज्ञेयः सुपर्णो वायुवाहनः ।
 धनुर्धरो धनुर्वेदो गुणराशिर्गुणाकरः ॥ ५६ ॥
 अनन्तदृष्टिरानन्दो दण्डो दमयिता दमः ।
 अभिवाद्यो महाचार्यो 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 ॥
 अद्विराजालयः कान्तः परमात्मा जगद्गुरुः ।
 सर्वकर्माचलस्त्वष्टा माङ्गल्यो मङ्गलावृतः ॥ ६२ ॥
 महातपा दीर्घतपाः स्थविष्ठः स्थविरो ध्रुवः ।

अहः संवत्सरो व्याप्तिः प्रमाणं परमं तपः ॥ ६३ ॥
 संवत्सरकरो मन्त्रः प्रत्ययः सर्वदर्शनः ।
 अजः सर्वेश्वरः स्निग्धो महारेता महाबलः ॥ ६४ ॥
 योगी योग्यो महारेताः सिद्धः सर्वादिरग्निदः ।
 वसुर्वसुमनाः सत्यः सर्वपापहरो हरः ॥ ६५ ॥
 अमृतः शाश्वतः शान्तो बाणहस्तः प्रतापवान् ।
 कमण्डलुधरो धन्वी वेदाङ्गो वेदविन्मुनिः ॥ ६६ ॥
 भ्राजिष्णुर्भोजनं भोक्ता लोकनेता दुराधरः ।
 अतीन्द्रियो महामायः सर्वावासश्चतुष्पथः ॥ ६७ ॥
 कालयोगी महानादो महोत्साहो महाबलः ।
 महाबुद्धिर्महावीर्यो भूतचारी पुरन्दरः ॥ ६८ ॥
 निशाचरः प्रेतचारी महाशक्तिर्महाद्युतिः ।
 अनिर्देश्यवपुः श्रीमान्सर्वहार्यमितो गतिः ॥ ६९ ॥
 बहुश्रुतो बहुमयो नियतात्मा भवोद्भवः ।
 ओजस्तेजो द्युतिकरो नर्तकः सर्वकामकः ॥ ७० ॥
 नृत्यप्रियो नृत्यनृत्यः प्रकाशात्मा प्रतापनः ।
 बुद्धः स्पष्टाक्षरो मन्त्रः सन्मानः सारसम्भवः ॥ ७१ ॥
 युगादिकृद्युगावर्तो गम्भीरो वृषवाहनः ।
 इष्टो विशिष्टः शिष्टेष्टः शरभः शरभो धनुः ॥ ७२ ॥
 अपान्निधिरधिष्ठानं विजयो जयकालवित् ।
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 अकायो भक्तकायस्थः कालज्ञानी कलावपुः ॥ १४७ ॥
 सत्यव्रतमहात्यागी निष्ठाशान्तिपरायणः ।
 परार्थवृत्तिर्वरदो विविक्तः श्रुतिसागरः ॥ १४८ ॥
 अनिर्विण्णो गुणग्राही कलङ्काङ्कः कलङ्कहा ।
 स्वभावरुद्रो मध्यस्थः शत्रुघ्नो मध्यनाशकः ॥ १४९ ॥
 शिखण्डी कवची शूली चण्डी मुण्डी च कुण्डली ।
 मेखली कवची खड्गी मायी संसारसारथिः ॥ १५० ॥
 अमृत्युः सर्वदृक् सिंहस्तेजोराशिर्महामणिः ।
 असङ्ख्योऽप्रमेयात्मा वीर्यवान्कार्यकोविदः ॥ १५१ ॥
 वेद्यो वेदार्थविद्रोहा सर्वाचारो मुनीश्वरः ।
 अनुत्तमो दुराधर्षो मधुरः प्रियदर्शनः ॥ १५२ ॥
 सुरेशः शरणं सर्वः शब्दब्रह्म सतां गतिः ।
 कालभक्षः कलङ्कारिः कङ्कणीकृतवासुकिः ॥ १५३ ॥
 महेष्वासो महीभर्ता निष्कलङ्को विशृङ्खलः ।
 द्युमणिस्तरणिर्धन्यः सिद्धिदः सिद्धिसाधनः ॥ १५४ ॥
 निवृत्तः संवृतः शिल्पो व्यूढोरस्को महाभुजः ।
 एकज्योतिर्निरातङ्को नरो नारायणप्रियः ॥ १५५ ॥
 निर्लेपो निष्प्रपञ्चात्मा निर्व्यग्रो व्यग्रनाशनः ।
 स्तव्यस्तवप्रियः स्तोता व्यासमूर्तिरनाकुलः ॥ १५६ ॥
 निरवद्यपदोपायो विद्याराशिरविक्रमः ।
 प्रशान्तबुद्धिरक्षुद्रः क्षुद्रहा नित्यसुन्दरः ॥ १५७ ॥
 धैर्याग्र्यधुर्यो धात्रीशः शाकल्यः शर्वरीपतिः ।
 परमार्थगुरुर्दृष्टिर्गुरुराश्रितवत्सलः ॥ १५८ ॥

रसो रसज्ञः सर्वज्ञः सर्वसत्त्वावलम्बनः ।
 सूत उवाच -
 एवं नाम्नां सहस्रेण तुष्टाव वृषभध्वजम् ॥ १५९ ॥
 स्नापयामास च विभुः पूजयामास पङ्कजैः ।
 परीक्षार्थं हरेः पूजाकमलेषु महेश्वरः ॥ १६० ॥
 गोपयामास कमलं तदैकं भुवनेश्वरः ।
 हृतपुष्पो हरिस्तत्र किमिदं त्वभ्यचिन्तयन् ॥ १६१ ॥
 ज्ञात्वा स्वनेत्रमुद्धृत्य सर्वसत्त्वावलम्बनम् ।
 पूजयामास भावेन नाम्ना तेन जगद्गुरुम् ॥ १६२ ॥
 ततस्तत्र विभुर्दृष्ट्वा तथाभूतं हरो हरिम् ।
 तस्मादवतताराशु मण्डलात्पावकस्य च ॥ १६३ ॥
 कोटिभास्करसङ्काशं जटामुकुटमण्डितम् ।
 ज्वालामालावृतं दिव्यं तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रं भयङ्करम् ॥ १६४ ॥
 शूलटङ्कगदाचक्रकुन्तपाशधरं हरम् ।
 वरदाभयहस्तं च द्वीपिचर्मोत्तरीयकम् ॥ १६५ ॥
 इत्थम्भूतं तदा दृष्ट्वा भवं भस्मविभूषितम् ।
 हृष्टो नमश्चकाराशु देवदेवं जनार्दनः ॥ १६६ ॥
 दुद्रुवुस्तं परिक्रम्य सेन्द्रा देवास्त्रिलोचनम् ।
 चचाल ब्रह्मभुवनं चकम्पे च वसुन्धरा ॥ १६७ ॥
 ददाह तेजस्तच्छम्भोः प्रान्तं वै शतयोजनम् ।
 अधस्ताच्चोर्ध्वतश्चैव हाहेत्यकृत भूतले ॥ १६८ ॥
 तदा प्राह महादेवः प्रहसन्निव शङ्करः ।
 सम्प्रेक्ष्य प्रणयाद्विष्णुं कृताञ्जलिपुटं स्थितम् ॥ १६९ ॥
 ज्ञातं मयेदमधुना देवकार्यं जनार्दन ।
 सुदर्शनारव्यं चक्रं च ददामि तव शोभनम् ॥ १७० ॥
 यद्रूपं भवता दृष्टं सर्वलोकभयङ्करम् ।
 हिताय तव यत्नेन तव भावाय सुव्रत ॥ १७१ ॥
 शान्तं रणाजिरे विष्णो देवानां दुःखसाधनम् ।

शान्तस्य चास्त्रं शान्तं स्याच्छान्तेनास्त्रेण किं फलम् ॥ १७२ ॥

शान्तस्य समरे चास्त्रं शान्तिरेव तपस्विनाम् ।

योद्धुः शान्त्या बलच्छेदः परस्य बलवृद्धिदः ॥ १७३ ॥

देवैरशान्तैर्यद्रूपं मदीयं भावयाव्ययम् ।

किमायुधेन कार्यं वै योद्धुं देवारिसूदन ॥ १७४ ॥

क्षमा युधि न कार्यं वै योद्धुं देवारिसूदन ।

अनागते व्यतीते च दौर्बल्ये स्वजनोत्करे ॥ १७५ ॥

अकालिके त्वधर्मे च अनर्थे वाऽरिसूदन ।

एवमुक्त्वा ददौ चक्रं सूर्यायुतसमप्रभम् ॥ १७६ ॥

नेत्रं च नेता जगतां प्रभुर्वै पद्मसन्निभम् ।

तदाप्रभृति तं प्राहुः पद्माक्षमिति सुव्रतम् ॥ १७७ ॥

दत्त्वेनं नयनं चक्रं विष्णवे नीललोहितः ।

पस्पर्शं च कराभ्यां वै सुशुभाभ्यामुवाच ह ॥ १७८ ॥

वरदोहं वरश्रेष्ठ वरान्वरय चेप्सितान् ।

भक्त्या वशीकृतो नूनं त्वयाहं पुरुषोत्तम ॥ १७९ ॥

इत्युक्तो देवदेवेन देवदेवं प्रणम्य तम् ।

त्वयि भक्तिर्महादेव प्रसीद वरमुत्तमम् ॥ १८० ॥

नान्यमिच्छामि भक्तानामार्तयो नास्ति यत्प्रभो ।

तच्छ्रुत्वा वचनं तस्य दयावान् सुतरां भवः ॥ १८१ ॥

पस्पर्शं च ददौ तस्मै श्रद्धां शीतांशुभूषणः ।

प्राह चैवं महादेवः परमात्मानमच्युतम् ॥ १८२ ॥

मयि भक्तश्च वन्द्यश्च पूज्यश्चैव सुरासुरैः ।

भविष्यति न सन्देहो मत्प्रसादात्सुरोत्तम ॥ १८३ ॥

यदा सती दक्षपुत्री विनिन्द्यैव सुलोचना ।

मातरं पितरं दक्षं भविष्यति सुरेश्वरी ॥ १८४ ॥

दिव्या हैमवती विष्णो तदा त्वमपि सुव्रत ।

भगिनीं तव कल्याणीं देवीं हैमवतीमुमाम् ॥ १८५ ॥

नियोगाद्ब्रह्मणः साध्वीं प्रदास्यसि ममैव ताम् ।
 मत्सम्बन्धी च लोकानां मध्ये पूज्यो भविष्यसि ॥ १८६ ॥
 मां दिव्येन च भावेन तदा प्रभृति शङ्करम् ।
 द्रक्ष्यसे च प्रसन्नेन मित्रभूतमिवात्मना ॥ १८७ ॥
 इत्युत्तवान्तर्दधे रुद्रो भगवान्नीललोहितः ।
 जनार्दनोऽपि भगवान्देवानामपि सन्निधौ ॥ १८८ ॥
 अयाचत महादेवं ब्रह्माणं मुनिभिः समम् ।
 मया प्रोक्तं स्तवं दिव्यं पद्मयोने सुशोभनम् ॥ १८९ ॥
 यः पठेच्छृणुयाद्वापि श्रावयेद्वा द्विजोत्तमान् ।
 प्रतिनाम्नि हिरण्यस्य दत्तस्य फलमाप्नुयात् ॥ १९० ॥
 अश्वमेधसहस्रेण फलं भवति तस्य वै ।
 घृताद्यैः स्नापयेद्द्रुद्रं स्थाल्या वै कलशैः शुभैः ॥ १९१ ॥
 नाम्नां सहस्रेणानेन श्रद्धया शिवमीश्वरम् ।
 सोऽपि यज्ञसहस्रस्य फलं लब्ध्वा सुरेश्वरैः ॥ १९२ ॥
 पूज्यो भवति रुद्रस्य प्रीतिर्भवति तस्य वै ।
 तथास्त्विति तथा प्राह पद्मयोनेर्जनार्दनम् ॥ १९३ ॥
 जग्मतुः प्रणिपत्यैनं देवदेवं जगद्गुरुम् ।
 तस्मान्नाम्नां सहस्रेण पूजयेदनघो द्विजाः ॥ १९४ ॥
 जपेन्नाम्नां सहस्रं च स याति परमां गतिम् ॥ १९५ ॥
 ॥ इति श्रीलिङ्गमहापुराणे पूर्वभागे सहस्रनामभिः
 पूजनाद्विष्णुचक्रलाभो नामाष्टनवतितमोऽध्यायः ॥

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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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) Brahmadrk (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) Vijitama (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) 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) 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) Tvastri (the architect of the gods)
- (300) Mangalya (Auspicious)
- (301) Mangalavrtta (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) Afnadhara (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) Tigamsu (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) 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 Brahmaṇa 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) Hrtpunarikaslna (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) 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) 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) Vlryavan (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

