

three divisions of time, past, present, and future. He holds a trident in his hand to denote, as some say, his relationship to water, or according to others, to show that the three great attributes of Creator, Destroyer, and Regenerator are combined in him. His loins are enveloped in a tiger's skin. In his character of Time, he not only presides over its extinction, but also its astronomical regulation. A crescent or half-moon on his forehead indicates the measure of time by the phases of the moon; a serpent forms one of his necklaces to denote the measure of time by years, and a second necklace of human skulls marks the lapse and revolution of ages, and the extinction and succession of the generations of mankind. He is often represented as entirely covered with serpents, which are the emblems of immortality. They are bound in his hair, round his neck, wrists, waist, arms, and legs; they serve as rings for his fingers, and earrings for his ears, and are his constant companions. Śiva has more than a thousand names, which are detailed at length in the sixty-ninth chapter of the Śiva Purāna. The following list of the principal of these will give the best idea of his character and attributes. (The Auspicious one) शिवः, शम्भुः *m.*, शङ्करः, सदाशिवः, श्रीमान् *m.* (शं.) भद्रः, भगः.—(The great god or lord) महादेवः, ईश्वरः, महेश्वरः, महेशः, ईशः, ईशानः, नाथः, देवः.—(Lord of the universe, as worshipped at Benares) विश्वेश्वरः, विश्वेशः, विश्वनाथः, सर्वेश्वरः.—(Lord of the earth) पृथ्वीश्वरः.—(The seizer) हृदः, हरकः, हरिः *m.*—(The Destroyer, a personification of Time that destroys all things) कालः, महाकालः, जगह्वाती *m.* (जं.) जगत्प्रलयकः, कालप्रदः.—(The Reproducer, the Conqueror of Death and cause of life and being) भवः, मृत्युञ्जयः, मृत्युवधनः, जगद्योनिः *m.*, भूतात्मा *m.* (भू.) जः, भूः *m.*—(Disperser of the tears of mortals) रुद्रः.—(The terrific or tremendous one) भैरवः, चोरः, भीषकः, भीष्मः, भीमः.—(The fierce one) वज्रः, चक्षः.—(Blue-throat, having a dark blue and beautiful throat, so stained by the acrimony of the poison, which he swallowed on its production at the churning of the ocean; see OCEAN) नीलकण्ठः, त्रयाक्षकण्ठः, नीलश्रीवः, शिक्तिकण्ठः, कालकण्ठः, श्रीकण्ठः, नीलश्लोहितः.—(Tri-ocular, having three eyes) त्रिलोचनः, त्रिनेत्रः, त्रिदृक् *m.* (त्रं.) त्रिनयनः, अक्षः.—(Having deformed or unnatural eyes) विरूपाक्षः.—(Moon-crested, having a crescent on his brow) चन्द्रमौलिः *m.*, चन्द्रशेखरः, शशिशेखरः, इन्दुभृत्, चन्द्रापीडः, शशिशः, चन्द्रिलः, सोमः.—(Borne on, or accompanied by the Bull which personifies Justice) वृषवाहनः, वृषभवाहनः, वृषध्वजः, धर्मवहनः, वृषपतिः *m.*, वृषभगतिः *m.*, वृषपट्टी *m.* (वृ.) वृषाङ्गः, वृषाचनः, वृषाशकः.—(Having matted or braided hair) धूर्तटिः *m.*, जटाधरः, जटाधारी *m.* (जं.) जटिलः, जटादहः, जटाटीरः खपदी *m.* (खं.) कपट्टी.—(Having sky-coloured hair) क्षोभकेशी *m.* (क्षं.) क्षोभकेशः.—(Trident-bearer) शूलो *m.* (शू.) विशूली *m.*, शूलधरः, पिनाकी *m.*—(Lord of animals or

cattle) पशुपतिः *m.*, गोपतिः, गोरक्षः, गोपालकः.—(Lord of spirits) भूतेशः, भूतनाथः, भूतः.—(Bearer of the Ganges, this river having on its descent from heaven alighted on his head, and thence descended upon earth, through a chasm in the Himālaya mountains called Gomukha) गङ्गाधरः.—(Clothed with a tiger's skin) कृत्तिकात्मः *m.* (कृ.) कृत्तिकात्मः.—(Bound or covered with snakes) अहिनामः.—(Having a necklace of human skulls) कपालभृत्, कपालो *m.* (कं.) अस्वमातो *m.*, पुरुवास्वमातो *m.*, अस्वपत्न्या *m.* (स्व.) भगालो *m.*—(The white one or yellowish white) शुचिः, गौरः, हरिःकः.—(Conqueror and Destroyer of the district and king of Tripura) त्रिपुरजित्, त्रिपुरसूदनः, त्रिपुरदहनः, त्रिपुरानकः.—(Presiding over the three Vedas, or the three letters of the mystical syllable om) अक्षरकः.—(He of whom one form is water) जलमूर्तिः *m.*—(The Steadfast) स्वयम्भुः *m.*—(The Universal) सर्वेशः.—(The Omnipresent) सर्वगः.—(The Omniscient) सर्वज्ञः.—(The Imperishable) अक्षरः.—(The Five-faced) पञ्चमुखः, पञ्चाननः, पञ्चवक्त्रः, सर्वतोमुखः.—(Searcher of Cupid, see KĀMA-DEVA) स्मरहरः, कामध्वंसी *m.* (स्व.) चन्द्रासुबुद्धः, भगः.—(Restorer of his body) पराङ्गदः.—(Lord of Kailāsa, in the Himālayas, the favourite haunt of both Śiva and Kūvera) गिरीशः, गिरिकः, कैलासीकः *m.* (कं.) कैलासनिकेतनः.—(Lord of Benares) काशीनाथः, काशीशः; hence one of the names of Benares is रुद्रावासः, शिवपुरी.—(Having three residences) त्रिपत्न्या *m.*—(Destroyer of Daksha's sacrifice. That sage having on one occasion made a sacrifice, to which he invited all the gods, excepting his son-in-law Śiva and his daughter Durgā, the latter went unbid, and being received coldly, threw herself into the fire, whence emanated a form of Śiva, who decapitated the sage) दक्षाधरध्वंसकृत्, दक्षध्वंसिनाशी *m.* (नं.) ज्ञानध्वंसी *m.*—(He of whom the seed was cast into Fire) वह्निरिः *m.* (वृ.) कुशानुरेताः *m.*—(Teacher of the gr̥ihya, or book of domestic rites) गृह्यगुरुः.—(Possessor of the head of Brahmā, having in a dispute cut off one of the heads of that deity) जलमूहभृत्.—(Enemy of the demon Pura) पुरातिः *m.*, पुरासुबुद्धः.—(Enemy of the demon Andhaka) अक्षयकल्पिः *m.*—(He who cuts to pieces with his axe) खड्गपरशुः *m.*, खड्गपशुः *m.*—(Armed with the Khatvānga or Pānsula) खट्वाङ्गा *m.*, खट्वाङ्गभृत् *m.*, पांशुली *m.*—(Armed with a rope) पाशो *m.*—(Lord of devotion or devotees) योगेशः.—(Lord of gold) देवकेशः.—(Fond of dancing) नाड्यप्रियः.—(The naked one) दिग्धरः, दिग्वासः *m.* (शं.) नग्नः.—(Covered with sandal powder) पांशुचन्दनः, पांशुलः.—(Mounted on a dog in his terrific form) श्वाधः.—(The perverse) वामः, वामदेवः.—(Husband of Pārvatī) पार्वतीनाथः.—(Of Durga) दुर्गापतिः, दक्षत्रापतिः.—(Of Gaurī) गौरीपतिः.—(Of Umā) उमापतिः.—(Of Bhavānī) भवानीपतिः.—(Lord of the Pramathas, his attendants) प्रमथाधिपः.—(Lord of Nandi, one of his chief attendants) नन्दोशः, नन्दोश्वरः, नन्दिवधनः.—(Lord of Bhṛngī, one of his chamberlains) भृङ्गेशः.—(Loved of Vishnu) हरिप्रियः.—(Having Vishnu as his dart