

# Sri-Pati & Archavatara (Names 607-696)



Vishnu sahasranamam Collection



Date: 2025-12-24



**Description:** Exploring the Lord's eternal relationship with Goddess Lakshmi and his descent into temple deities across India's sacred geography



**Tags:** sri-pati, divine-couple, lakshmi-narayana, archavatara, temple-deities, divya-desams, srirangam, tirupati, accessibility

## The Divine Union: Sri-Pati & Archavatara (Names 607-696)

Based on the commentary of **Parashara Bhatta** as detailed in the provided sources, here is the detailed breakdown of **Part 4** (Names 607–696).

This section is particularly significant as it covers the **Divine Couple (Divya Dampati)**, emphasizing the Lord's inseparable union with Goddess Lakshmi, followed by the **Archavatara**, where the commentator identifies specific names with specific **Temple Deities** across India (e.g., Srirangam, Tirupati, Puri, Kanchipuram).

### Part 4: The Divine Couple & The Temple Forms (Names 607–696)

#### 1. Sri-Pati: The Lord in Union with Goddess Mahalakshmi (607–629)

*Focus: The Lord's sovereign power, beauty, and compassion are derived from his eternal association with Goddess Lakshmi.*

No.	Name	Meaning (Parashara Bhatta)	Context/Anecdote from Source
607	Shivaha	<b>The Auspicious.</b>	He brings good to everyone, whether they desire material pleasure ( <i>Bhubhukshu</i> ) or liberation ( <i>Mumukshu</i> ).
608	Shrivatsa Vakshaha	<b>He with the Shrivatsa Mark.</b>	He has a mole on his chest called <i>Shrivatsa</i> . It has a reddish tinge because Mahalakshmi keeps her feet there, treating it as her seat.
609	Shrivasaha	<b>The Abode of Shri.</b>	The Lord himself is the garden ( <i>Udyanam</i> ) where Lakshmi goes for her morning and evening walks.
610	Shripatihi	<b>The Husband of Shri.</b>	He was chosen by Lakshmi in her <i>Swayamvara</i> when she emerged from the churning ocean.
611	Shrimatam Varaha	<b>Best among the Glorious.</b>	While Lakshmi graces Brahma and Indra, she herself is graced by the Lord. He is the Lord of the Goddess who graces others.
612	Sridaha	<b>Giver of Happiness.</b>	He grants the "wealth" of mutual love to couples, just as he and Lakshmi relish each other every second.
613	Shrishaha	<b>Lord of Shri.</b>	He is <i>Ishwara</i> and she is <i>Ishwari</i> ; there is no conflict between them. He implements whatever she thinks.
614	Srinivasaha	<b>Abode of Shri.</b>	Lakshmi is like a creeper ( <i>Kalpavalli</i> ) that intertwines around the sandalwood tree ( <i>Harichandana</i> ) that is the Lord.
615	Shri Nidhihi	<b>The Treasure of Shri.</b>	He is the box/container that holds the priceless gem called Mahalakshmi.
616	Shri Vibhavanaha	<b>He who owes his fame to Shri.</b>	He acquires fame because of her. <b>Anecdote:</b> Maricha feared Rama not

No. Name	Meaning (Parashara Bhatta)	Context/Anecdote from Source
617 Shridharaha	Bearer of Shri.	<p>just for his valor, but because he was the husband of Sita (<i>Shri</i>).</p> <p>She is inseparable from him, like radiance is from a gem, fragrance from a flower, or moonlight from the moon.</p>
618 Shri Karaha	He who makes Shri take forms.	When he takes an Avatar, she takes a suitable form (Rama-Sita, Krishna-Rukmini).
619 Shreyah Shriman	Possessor of Auspicious Shri.	He grants fruits ( <i>Phalam</i> ) to devotees only because she is present with him.
620 Lokatrayashrayah	Refuge of the Three Worlds.	The Divine Couple are the parents of the world. Even if children disagree, the parents protect them.
621 Swakshah	Beautiful-Eyed.	His eyes are filled with love witnessing Lakshmi's beauty.
622 Swangaha	Beautiful-Limbed.	He possesses the divine body that <i>She</i> desires. He perfectly fits her image of an ideal husband.
623 Shatanandaha	Of Infinite Bliss.	<p>The couple engages in a "love battle" to prove who loves the other more, generating infinite bliss.</p> <p><b>Anecdote:</b> Even as Vamana (a bachelor), he hid Lakshmi in his chest covered by a deer skin because they cannot be separated.</p>
624 Nandi	The Inseparable.	He is the Lord of the Nityasuris (Ananta, Garuda, Vishwakshena) who serve the Divine Couple.
625 Jyotir Ganeshwarah	Lord of the Lustrous Hosts.	He is conquered by his devotees.
626 Vijitatma	The Conquered Soul.	<b>Anecdote:</b> When Bhrigu kicked his chest (Lakshmi's abode), instead of

No. Name	Meaning (Parashara Bhatta)	Context/Anecdote from Source
		getting angry, the Lord massaged Bhrigu's foot.
627 Vidheyatma	The Subservient Soul.	He sits, stands, and eats wherever his true devotees command him.
628 Sat Kirtihi	True Fame.	His fame comes from his <i>Saushilyam</i> (accessibility)—moving with commoners despite being the Supreme.
629 Chinna Samshayaha	Destroyer of Doubts.	His accessibility removes the doubt: "Will the great Lord bless a commoner like me?".

## 2. Archavatara: The Deity Forms in Temples (630–696)

*Focus: The Lord's descent into idols/deities (Archa) in holy places (Divya Desams) to be accessible to our external eyes.*

No. Name	Meaning (Context of Specific Temple / Deity)	Reference
630 Udhirnah	<b>The Manifest.</b> Visible to external eyes.	<b>Srirangam:</b> Refers to the <i>Dashavatara Sannidhi</i> constructed during Tirumangai Alvar's time.
631 Sarvatakshakshuhu	<b>Visible to All Eyes.</b>	<b>Tirukkoyalur:</b> The Lord as <i>Trivikrama</i> (Gopapuri).
632 Anishaha	<b>Helpless / Dependent.</b> He depends on the priest ( <i>Archaka</i> ) for bath/food.	<b>General:</b> The deity allows himself to be tied and decorated by priests, accepting whatever is offered.
633 Shashvata Sthirah	<b>Eternally Firm / Obedient.</b> He stays where devotees ask.	<b>Kanchipuram:</b> <i>Yathoktakari</i> (Sonna Vannam Seidha Perumal) who left the temple

No. Name	Meaning (Context of Specific Temple / Deity Temple/Deity)	Reference
		and returned based on his devotee's request.
634 Bhushayah	<b>Sleeping on the Ground.</b> Sleeping on the floor if asked.	<b>Mahabalipuram:</b> The <i>Sthalashayana</i> Perumal who sleeps on the bare floor.
635 Bhushanah	<b>Adorned / Accessible.</b> adorned by all castes/classes.	<b>Pandharpur:</b> Lord <i>Vitthala</i> , accessible to all devotees regardless of caste.
636 Bhutihi	<b>The Treasure/ Wealth.</b>	<b>Tirukkolur:</b> The Lord is <i>Vaithamanidhi</i> (The stored treasure).
637 Vishaokaha	<b>Dispeller of Sorrow.</b>	<b>Ahobilam:</b> Lord <i>Narasimha</i> , who removes distress.
638 Shokanashanah	<b>Destroyer of Grief.</b> Removes sorrow of separation.	<b>Guruvayur:</b> The captivating <i>Krishna</i> whom devotees cannot bear to leave.
639 Archishman	<b>The Lustrous / Light.</b>	<b>Kanchipuram:</b> Lord <i>Deepa Prakasha</i> (The Light).
640 Architaha	<b>Worshipped.</b>	<b>Mukthinath (Nepal):</b> The Lord as <i>Shalagrama</i> .
641 Kumbhaha	<b>The Pot / Captivating.</b> Attractive beauty.	<b>Nagapattinam:</b> Lord <i>Saundarya Raja</i> (King of Beauty).
642 Vishuddhatma	<b>Pure Soul.</b>	<b>Kumbakonam:</b> Lord <i>Aravamudan</i> (Apariyaptamrita), who exchanged names with his devotee.
643 Vishodhanah	<b>The Purifier/Guide.</b> Guides the departed soul.	<b>Tirumohur:</b> Lord <i>Kalamegha</i> , who guides the soul to Moksha.
644 Aniruddha	<b>Unstoppable / With Family.</b>	<b>Nachiyar Kovil / Shivakashi:</b> Where the Lord appears with his family (Vyuha forms).

No. Name	Meaning (Context of Specific Temple / Deity Temple/Deity)	Reference
645 Apratiratha	Invincible/ Unmatched.	<b>Varkala (Kerala):</b> Lord <i>Janardhana</i> .
646 Pradyumna	Radiant / Illuminator.	<b>Puri (Odisha):</b> <i>Jagannatha</i> (Purushottama Kshetra).
647 Amita Vikramaha	Immeasurable Valor.	<b>Seergazhi / Kanchipuram:</b> As <i>Trivikrama</i> (Thadalan).
648 Kalanemi Niha	<b>Destroyer of Wheel of Time/Kali.</b> Destroys sins of Kali Yuga.	<b>Tirumala Tirupati:</b> Lord <i>Venkateshwara</i> (Ven = Sin, Kata = Burn/Remove).
649 Shourih	<b>One with Beautiful Hair.</b>	<b>Tirukkannapuram:</b> Lord <i>Shauriraja</i> (known for the legend of growing hair for a devotee).
650 Shuraha	<b>The Valiant.</b>	<b>Chitrakuta:</b> Where Rama resided.
651 Shura Janeshwarah	<b>Lord of Valiant People.</b>	<b>Tirupati / Hampi:</b> Lord of Hanuman, Sugriva, etc.
652 Trilokatma	<b>Soul of Three Worlds.</b>	<b>Gaya (Bihar):</b> <i>Gadadhara / Vishnupada</i> .
653 Trilokeshah	<b>Lord of Three Worlds.</b>	<b>Pragjyotishapura:</b> (identified as Assam or Thailand).
654 Keshavaha	<b>One with Beautiful Locks.</b>	<b>Mathura / Varanasi:.</b>
655 Keshika	<b>Slayer of Keshi.</b>	<b>Vrindavan:.</b>
656 Harihi	<b>Green / Remover of Sins.</b>	<b>Govardhana:</b> The green mountain.
657 Kamadevaha	<b>The God of Love.</b>	<b>Vanamamalai (Thothadri) / Cambodia:</b> Worshipped by Apsaras.
658 Kamapalaha	<b>Protector of Boons/ Desires.</b>	<b>Tiruvallur:</b> Lord <i>Veeraraghava</i> (promised never to leave the devotee).

No. Name	Meaning (Context of Specific Temple / Deity Temple/Deity)	Reference
659 Kami	The Desirous (Giver).	<b>Kanchipuram:</b> Lord <i>Varadaraja</i> (King of Boons).
660 Kantaha	The Handsome / Attractive.	<b>Mannargudi:</b> Lord <i>Rajagopala</i> (Dakshina Dwaraka).

*Note: From Name 661 onwards, the commentary shifts back to general qualities (Para/Vibhava) and the use of weapons, moving away from specific temple references.*

## The Divine Love Story 💕✨

### The Perfect Partnership 👑💎

The Sri-Pati section reveals one of the most beautiful theological truths in Vaishnavism - that the Lord's power and compassion flow from his eternal relationship with Goddess Lakshmi. She is not merely his consort but his complement:

- **Shrivatsa Vakshaha** - The reddish mark on his chest shows where she rests her feet
- **Shrivasaha** - He is literally her garden where she takes her walks
- **Shrishaha** - They rule together in perfect harmony with no conflict

### The Ultimate Accessibility 😊🌍

The commentary beautifully shows how love makes the Supreme Lord completely accessible:

- **Vijitatma** - When Bhrigu kicked the Lord's chest, instead of anger, he massaged Bhrigu's foot
- **Vidheyatma** - He obeys wherever true devotees command him to sit or stand
- **Chinna Samshayaha** - His accessibility removes all doubt about whether he will bless common people

## The Sacred Geography 🌍🏛️

The Archavatara section transforms India into a living mandala where every region has the Lord's presence:

- **North to South:** From Nepal (Mukthinath) to Kerala (Varkala)
- **East to West:** From Assam to Cambodia
- **Mountains to Coasts:** From Tirupati hills to Nagapattinam shores

## The Divine Dependence 🙏💖

Perhaps the most touching aspect is how the all-powerful Lord makes himself completely dependent on devotees:

- **Anishaha** - He depends on priests for his daily bath and food
- **Bhushayah** - He sleeps on the ground if asked
- **Bhushanah** - He allows people of all castes to adorn him

## The Theology of Presence ✨

### From Vaikuntha to Village 🏰🏡

This section bridges the cosmic and the intimate. The same Lord who rules with Lakshmi in the supreme abode becomes: - The village deity in Guruvayur where devotees can't bear to leave - The accessible Vitthala in Pandharpur for all castes - The obedient deity in Kanchipuram who moves based on devotee's request

## The Geography of Grace 🌐💖

Parashara Bhatta's temple references create a sacred map showing that divine presence isn't limited to one location but manifests everywhere sincere devotion exists. From the Shalagrama in Nepal's mountains to Jagannatha in Puri's shores, every sacred space becomes a window into the infinite.

## The Perfect Balance ⚖️🌟

What emerges from these 90 names is the perfect balance between transcendence and immanence. The Lord who engages in cosmic love-play with



Lakshmi is the same deity who depends on a village priest for his morning bath. The One who rules three worlds becomes helplessly bound by a devotee's simple love.

This is the miracle of Archavatara - the infinite becomes finite, the cosmic becomes local, and the transcendent becomes tangibly present, all without losing any divine nature.

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## Reference

[Vishnu Sahasranamam Commentary Discussion](#)



## Acknowledgment & Disclaimer

These articles are based on discourses by **Sri Dushyanth Sridhar**, who renders discourses in English & Tamil on Rāmāyana, Mahābhārata, Bhāgavata, Vishnu Purāna, Bhagavad Gitā, Vishnu Sahasranāma, and Divya Prabanda in the upanyāsam, pravachanam, or kālakshepam style. Visit <https://desikadaya.org> for more information. These notes are presented solely for educational purposes to help viewers download and benefit from these teachings. Any incorrect interpretations or inaccuracies are mine and unintentional—please forgive me. For any feedback, please send an [email](#).

