

GLOSSARY²⁸¹

<i>abhayamudrā</i>	hand gesture of assurance or protection
<i>akṣamālā</i>	rosary
<i>akṣara</i>	graphic representation of an Indian letter
<i>āmalaka</i>	ribbed crowning member of <i>nāgara</i> temples resembling a myrobalan fruit
<i>aṅkuśa</i>	an elephant driver's hook
<i>antarāla</i>	antechamber in front of sanctum door; vestibule
<i>āsanapaṭṭa</i>	seat-slab
<i>āśram</i> (H)	hermitage, dwelling of a <i>sādhu</i>
<i>avatāra</i>	divine incarnation
<i>bābā</i> (H)	colloquial for <i>sādhu</i>
<i>bāṅaliṅga</i>	conical polished stone from the Narmadā river held to represent Śiva
<i>bāzār</i> (H)	market
<i>bhadra</i>	central offset (wall division); principal projection, usually on a cardinal axis
<i>bhojanālay</i> (H)	a mess, eating hall
<i>bhūmi</i>	tier or storey of a <i>prāsāda</i> , horizontal division in a <i>latina śikhara</i>
<i>bhūmija</i>	architectural mode of the <i>nāgara</i> temple with continuous vertical chains of <i>kūṭastambhas</i> ; superstructure type with corner and intermediate vertical bands made up of miniature shrines (<i>śṛṅgas</i>)
<i>cakra</i>	wheel, discus
<i>caukīdār</i> (H)	watchman, guard
<i>ḍamaru</i>	drum in the form of an hour-glass
<i>devakoṣṭha</i>	niche for a divinity; shrine
<i>devapaṭṭa</i>	a carved slab depicting religious themes
<i>dharmśālā</i> (H)	free-of-charge public lodging
<i>dikpāla</i>	guardian of the compass directions (eight, <i>aṣṭadikpālā</i>)
<i>dvār</i> (H)	gate, doorway
<i>dvārapāla</i>	door-guardian
<i>dvārasākhā</i>	band of doorframe ornament; doorjamb

281 Most of this glossary is compiled from the reference glossaries accompanying some volumes of the AIIS' *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture* in combination with the glossary found in HARDY 1995: 387–391. All terms are Sanskrit, except those marked (H) which are Hindī/Urdū.

<i>gadā</i>	mace
<i>garbhagr̥ha</i>	‘womb-house’, sanctum, holy of holies
<i>gauśālā</i>	cowshed
<i>gavākṣa</i>	‘cow-eye’ or ‘sun ray’ aureole or horseshoe arch gable motif in <i>nāgara</i> temple architecture;
<i>ghāṭ</i> (H)	bathing place on the bank of a river or lake
<i>gomukha</i>	cow head
<i>grāsamukha</i>	gorgon face or head; <i>kīrttimukha</i>
<i>grāsapaṭṭī</i>	band of <i>grāsa</i> heads (<i>kīrttimukhas</i>) in file
<i>guphā</i>	cave
<i>guru</i>	(spiritual) teacher
<i>haṃsa</i>	goose, gander (decorative motif)
<i>jagatī</i>	temple platform in <i>nāgara</i> terminology
<i>jāla</i>	mesh design, grille, perforated screen
<i>jaṅghā</i>	wall, wall frieze; elevation between <i>vedibandha</i> and <i>śikhara</i>
<i>kakṣāsana</i>	seat-back, backrest
<i>kalaśa</i>	“pot, pitcher”; jar-shaped pinnacle of <i>śikhara</i> ; also cushion moulding in plinth; torus moulding
<i>kamaṇḍalu</i>	small water pot
<i>kapilī</i>	walls projecting in front of the sanctum framing a vestibule, sometimes connecting the <i>prāsāda</i> to a portico or <i>maṇḍapa</i>
<i>kapotikā</i>	minor cyma-eave
<i>khaṭvāṅga</i>	club or staff with a skull at the top
<i>kīrttimukha</i>	‘face-of-glory’; face of a monster, <i>vyāla</i> , lion; <i>grāsamukha</i>
<i>kṣetra</i>	field; area around a religious centre
<i>kumbha</i>	pot; foot moulding of the <i>vedibandha</i>
<i>kumbhaka</i>	base of a pillar or a pilaster
<i>kūṭa</i>	crowning pavillion; square aedicula of <i>prāsāda</i> ; spirelet; representation of a square (occasionally circular, octagonal or stellate) pavilion, with domical roof
<i>kūṭastambha</i>	pillar form (usually embedded, as a pilaster) crowned by a <i>kūṭa</i> ; miniature curvilinear or pyramidal shrine model placed over a pillaret (decorative motif or in vertical chains in the formation of a <i>bhūmija</i> superstructure)
<i>lalāṭabimba</i>	crest figure, central (rarely floral) symbol on door lintel
<i>lalitāsana</i>	posture of royal ease, with one leg folded and the other one hanging down
<i>latā</i>	‘creeper’; projecting vertical band in a <i>nāgara śikhara</i> ; curvilinear vertical band of <i>śikhara</i> , usually carrying <i>jāla</i> -web pattern

<i>latina</i>	the basic, unitary mode of <i>nāgara</i> shrines; North Indian mono-spined curvilinear <i>śikhara</i> -type with curved vertical bands (<i>latās</i>) usually carrying <i>jāla</i> -pattern
<i>liṅga</i>	phallic emblem of Śiva
<i>liṅgapīṭha</i>	base of a <i>śivaliṅga</i>
<i>mahāśivarātrī</i>	annual Hindu festival, celebrated on the fourteenth day of the dark-half of the Hindu month <i>phālgun</i> (corresponding with February/March)
<i>makara</i>	crocodile-like mythical beast
<i>maṇḍapa</i>	pillared hall of temple, either closed (surrounded by walls), open (without walls, except perhaps at rear, where <i>vimāna</i> adjoins), or partially open
<i>mandir</i> (H)	temple
<i>maṭha, maṭh</i> (H)	monastery
<i>mātrkā</i>	mother-goddess (seven, <i>saptamātrkā</i>)
<i>mukhamaṇḍapa</i>	front hall; entry hall
<i>mūlaprāsāda</i>	main shrine, shrine proper, of a <i>nāgara</i> temple (as opposed to subsidiary shrines in a complex)
<i>mūrti</i>	sculpture of a divinity
<i>nāga</i>	snake
<i>nāgara</i>	North Indian temple style
<i>nālā</i> (H)	a ravine, rivulet, canal
<i>nirandhāra</i>	without <i>pradakṣiṇāpatha</i> (circumambulatory)
<i>padma</i>	lotus
<i>padmāsana</i>	lotus position, sitting posture with both legs crossed
<i>pañcaratha</i>	with five offsets from corner to corner
<i>pañcaśākhā</i>	having five <i>śākhās</i> , with five jambs
<i>pañcopacāra</i>	religious ceremony with five offerings
<i>pūjā</i>	
<i>parikramāpatha</i>	circumambulatory path
<i>pāśā</i>	noose
<i>phaṃsanā</i>	shrine mode with pyramidal superstructure of tiered eaves-mouldings; tiered, pyramidal roof-type; 'wedge'; tier of pyramidal roof-type
<i>pīṭha</i>	pedestal or sub-base of a <i>nāgara</i> temple
<i>prākāra</i>	(walled) enclosure; enclosure wall
<i>praṇāla</i>	sacred drain; water chute; gargoyle
<i>praṇava</i>	the syllable <i>oṃ</i>
<i>praśasti</i>	praise, eulogy;
<i>pratolī</i>	gatehouse
<i>pratīhāra</i>	door-keeper, attendant
<i>pūjā</i>	religious ceremony
<i>pujārī</i> (H)	temple priest

<i>śākhā</i>	decorative door-band; door-jamb
<i>samādhi</i>	tomb
<i>saṅgam</i> (H)	confluence of rivers
<i>śaṅkha</i>	conch shell
<i>saptamātṛkā</i>	seven “mothers” or mother-goddesses
<i>saptaratha</i>	with seven offsets
<i>saptaśākhā</i>	doorframe with seven jambs
<i>sarvatobhadra</i>	temple-type with four openings at cardinal directions
<i>śekharī</i>	one of the later, composite modes of <i>nāgara</i> temples
<i>śikhara</i>	whole superstructure or ‘tower, spire’ of a <i>mūlaprasāda</i>
<i>śṛṅga</i>	spirelet
<i>tīrtha</i>	sacred spot (often near water)
<i>toraṇa</i>	arch-like gateway; arch-like motif
<i>triratha</i>	plan/wall with three projections
<i>triśākhā</i>	doorframe with three <i>śākhās</i>
<i>triśūla</i>	trident
<i>udumbara</i>	threshold; doorsill
<i>uraḥśṛṅga</i>	half <i>śikhara</i> form on the ‘chest’ (<i>uraḥ</i>) of a <i>śekharī</i> superstructure; conceptually an embedded, emergent <i>śikhara</i>
<i>vāhana</i>	mount
<i>varadamudrā</i>	hand gesture of conferring a boon
<i>vedibandha</i>	moulded base or ‘plinth’ of a <i>nāgara</i> temple
<i>vīṇā</i>	Indian lute

ABBREVIATIONS

- AIIS American Institute of Indian Studies.
- ARASI *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India*. Delhi: Manager of Publications.
- ASI Archaeological Survey of India.
- BIS Berliner Indologische Studien (Berlin Indological Studies). Berlin: Weidler Verlag.
- BL British Library, London
- CII *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
- CPG *The Central Provinces Gazette*. Nagpur: Government Press.
- DAAM Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums, Bhopal.
- EI *Epigraphia Indica*. Calcutta/New Delhi: Government of India Central Publication Branch/Archaeological Survey of India.
- IA-R Indian Archaeology – A Review. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
- PRASWI *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of Western India*. Bombay: Government of Bombay.
- SSDh Samarāṅgaṇasūtradhāra of Bhoja
- V&A Victoria and Albert Museum, London.
- VS *Vikrama saṃvat*

