

GLOSSARY

• <i>Adho- Pātāl:</i>	The underworld.
• <i>Aṁtrāla:</i>	A space inside the temple, between the <i>Maṁdapa</i> and the <i>Garbhagr̥ha</i> .
• <i>Āṇ</i>	A Pledge
• <i>Arabesque:</i>	It is an artistic shape or form of surface decorations, it defines the rhythmic pattern of scrolling and tendril foliage, which often fuse with other elements.
• <i>Ardhachamdrākār:</i>	A shape of the crescent Moon.
• <i>Ariṭhā:</i>	The Soapberries.
• <i>Auḍhiyā:</i>	The bamboo baskets for carrying heavy things.
• <i>Baikumṭhī:</i>	The procession of dead bodies in a <i>Padmāsan</i> for cremation, usually special persons like kings, saints, sages, etc. carry in <i>Baikumṭhī</i> posture.
• <i>Bhadar:</i>	A ritual of becoming bald on someone's death (usually by relatives)
• <i>Bhāhto:</i>	Tiffin
• <i>Birāmaṇ:</i>	Brahmin
• <i>Boraḍī:</i>	Jujube tree
• <i>Brahmapad\ Brahmasthān:</i>	It is a <i>Vaidīk Vāstu</i> principle in architectural space planning, it designates the center point

	of the building or area. <i>Brahmapad</i> is considered very crucial and sensitive in the architectural space.
• Cālā:	A type of dome, inspired by thatched huts of Bengal, often referred Bengal dome.
• Chādā:	A large terracotta pot with a wide opening.
• Chapaḍi:	Lac granules, it is mainly used in wood polish.
• Dagdhasṭhala:	A place for <i>Agnisamskāra</i> (crematorium).
• Dāṇā Mēthī:	Seeds of fenugreek.
• Dēvlok:	This word refers to a person who passed away. In the native language, often <i>Rāmsaraṇ</i> , <i>Kāl Parāpat</i> , <i>Dhām Parāpat</i> , etc. are also used as synonyms of <i>Dēvlok</i> .
• Dhāramḍāḍ:	Crying loudly for the dead person by the son or brother while cremating the dead body.
• Dikpālas:	Guardian deity of the directions.
• Drakṣapatra:	A leaf of grapes.
• Fēmtā:	A short length of cloth is used to tie on the head (not long enough to be called a turban).
• Fūla:	Ashes or remains after cremations (<i>Asthiyā</i>).
• Fuliyā:	Rice puffs, also referred as “ <i>Cāwal Kē Murmurē</i> .”
• Gādo:	A cart, usually attach with Bullock and Camel
• Gajadhar:	An architect (usually referred for the person who hold the <i>Gaja</i> \measuring scale).

• <i>Gaṃgājala:</i>	Holy water of river <i>Gaṃgā</i> .
• <i>Ghumaṭī:</i>	A finial
• <i>Ghuṭāī:</i>	Pulverizing
• <i>Gugul:</i>	A resin of the Indian bdellium tree, It was used in lime for traditional architecture and also significantly consumed in ayurvedic medicines.
• <i>Hāl-Cūl:</i>	The term used for tongue groove joinery.
• <i>Hathinīs:</i>	On either side broad stone railing of the staircase.
• <i>Jyota:</i>	Sacred flame
• <i>Kair:</i>	Capparis decidua
• <i>Kālapatrī:</i>	An obituary letter
• <i>Kaṃgūrā:</i>	A pattern that looks like a battlement element (an architectural element used in the outer walls of the forts for protection from enemies).
• <i>Kamṭhā:</i>	Labour work for the construction of buildings, water reservoirs, monuments, etc.
• <i>Khaḍḍī:</i>	Gypsum
• <i>Khaṃdā:</i>	Stone blocks (specifically used in stone masonry).
• <i>Khār:</i>	Salinity.
• <i>Khātī:</i>	Carpenter
• <i>Kiḍṇagro:</i>	Ant's feeding\food.

• <i>Koḍiyā:</i>	Conch
• <i>Koṣṭha:</i>	Niches
• <i>Kula-Dēvatā</i>	Clan's Deity
• <i>Kūmaṭ:</i>	Acacia Senegal
• <i>Kuśa:</i>	Halfa grass
• <i>Lavājmā:</i>	The procession
• <i>Lokdevatā</i>	A folk deity
• <i>Mahārāwal:</i>	A King
• <i>Mahīndārī:</i>	Monthly salary\ wages.
• <i>Mahur:</i>	Coins
• <i>Mālo:</i>	A flat and smooth surface tool used in construction work especially preferred for smoothing the surface of lime and cement-based mortar.
• <i>Mātamapośī:</i>	A custom of condoling death.
• <i>Matamēlā:</i>	Usually referred to for the color of ashes or rainy clouds, but natively they are using light Olive-green color in the name of <i>Matamēlā</i> .
• <i>Morībumda:</i>	A state before coming death.
• <i>Mosar:</i>	A death feast, usually on twelfth day.
• <i>Mumja:</i>	It is a variety of grass having long and thin leaves, also called <i>Sarkaṁdā</i> or <i>Sarpat</i> ,

	commonly used for making ropes, brushes, thatch, etc.
• Mumja Rī Kūmciyā:	A white wash brush made of <i>Mumja</i> grass.
• Mūṇā:	A special type of big earthen pot has a broad ring mouth. usually, it has approx. a hundred-litre capacity.
• Mutasddīpēsā kaumē:	A community of writers, <i>Mumśī</i> , <i>Peśkār</i> , <i>Dīvān</i> etc.
• Nag:	Number (usually referred for counting pieces).
• Padma:	A Lotus
• Padmaśilā:	A decorative key stone used in the center of the dome to stabilise it.
• Pagaliyā:	Divine footprints; often prepared in stone relief.
• Pāgās:	A shaft type architectural decorative motif, used on the corners of the <i>Cabutarā</i>
• Pañcāyatana:	A layout in <i>Hindū</i> temple architecture, in which the central main shrine is surrounded on four corners by the subsidiary shrines. This term originated from the <i>Saṃskṛt</i> language; <i>Pañca</i> (five) and <i>Āyatana</i> (containing).
• Pāñiwādā:	A ritual of bathing after someone's cremation (<i>Agni Saṃskār</i>).
• Paḍkotā\ Parkotā:	An enclosed wall (usually referred for the wall fortification of the city).
• Parnapaṭṭī:	A strip having leaf patten design.

• <i>Pāt:</i>	Architectural member combinedly used for lintel and beam.
• <i>Patāsē:</i>	Sugar drop candy
• <i>Pāṭiyē:</i>	Wooden planks (here it was used for scaffolding)
• <i>Pauśāk:</i>	A traditional dress usually wearing by the ladies of <i>Rājput</i> community.
• <i>Phamsānā:</i>	A type of roof.
• <i>Pīthikā:</i>	A pedestal.
• <i>Pol:</i>	Entrance gate of a big structure, usually forts, palaces, etc.
• <i>Prahar:</i>	One-eighth of a day (24 hours); one <i>Prahar</i> is equal to three hours.
• <i>Praṇapraṭiṣṭhā:</i>	After building a new temple, the ritual of invocation and installation of the deity to reside in the form of a specific idol, it is a religious ritual of the <i>Hindūs</i> .
• <i>Putālī:</i>	A Sculpture
• <i>Rāfo:</i>	A thick liquid consisting of water mixed with lime or cement-based mortar.
• <i>Ralkiyā:</i>	A fabric sheet prepared from pieces of cloths.
• <i>Rasālā:</i>	The Cantonment.
• <i>Rāwal:</i>	A small <i>Rāv</i> either prince.
• <i>Rojanāmcā:</i>	Maintenance of daily records.

• Rozīndārī:	Daily wages\payment.
• Rūśanāī:	luminous\ lighting.
• Sāfā:	A special type of turban usually wears in the <i>Rājput</i> community.
• Samcaturaśra:	Even size on all four sides.
• Samdūk:	A wooden box.
• Samśkār:	As per <i>Mīmāṃsā</i> , it means a methodical purification.
• Sātharwāḍā:	Twelve-day gathering to express mourn by the people, usually held arrange at <i>the</i> place.
• Shālā:	A room\chamber.
• Sirā:	A bracket (an architectural element above the pillar's shaft).
• Śoka Bahīs:	The record book of the passed away people.
• Sūnāvaṇī:	A message of someone's death.
• Ṭaksāl:	A mint department (molding coins\mohurs).
• Tāpaḍo:	A type of fabric.
• Ṭhakūrāṇī:	<i>Ṭhākūr's</i> wife.
• Thikāṇā:	During the medieval administrative system of <i>Rājput</i> s, this term was referred to as headquarters of the <i>Sāmānts</i> , in present it is referred for residential place.
• Urdhava Ākāśa:	Sky\Universe.

• <i>Vartul:</i>	Circular\ Round.
• <i>Vēḍiyā:</i>	The priest who has knowledge of <i>Vēdas</i> .
• <i>Zardā:</i>	The processed tobacco consumed for chewing.
