

## GLOSSARY

<i>abhaya-mudrā</i>	gesture of fearlessness
<i>abhīṣeka</i>	rite of anointing, ceremonial bath of a religious statue or temple structure
<i>ācārya</i>	leader of a group of ascetics, mendicant scholar and teacher
<i>adhī-nāyaka</i>	principal enshrined deity, also known as <i>mūla-nāyaka</i>
<i>āgama</i>	scripture, a body of doctrine
<i>ahiṃsā</i>	non-harming, non-violence, non-injury; the primary moral precept of all Jainas
<i>alaṅkāra</i>	auspicious mark in sandalwood paste, applied to the bodies of Śvetāmbara ascetics and figural images
<i>aṅga</i>	'limb,' section of a text
<i>añjali-mudrā</i>	hand gesture of greeting and veneration in which the palms of the hands are joined; also known <i>namaskāra-mudrā</i>
<i>antarāla</i>	vestibule, space or intermediate compartment between shrine and hall; see also <i>kapilī</i>
<i>ārati</i>	ritual waving of flame in front of an icon
<i>ardha-candra</i>	moonstone, semi-circular step; see also <i>śaṅkhāvarta</i>
<i>arhat, arahanta</i>	'worthy of worship,' a title for someone who has reached <i>kevala-jñāna</i> ; same as: Jina, <i>kevalin</i> and Tīrthānkara
<i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i>	pillared hall of one bay, usually at the entrance to a temple structure; same as: <i>agra-maṇḍapa</i> , <i>prāggrīva</i> , <i>balana-maṇḍapa</i> , <i>balānaka</i> , <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> , <i>mukha-catuṣkī</i> and <i>mukha-catuṣkya</i>
<i>agra-maṇḍapa</i>	see <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>āsana</i>	sitting posture (usually of figural sculptures)
<i>aṣṭa-dīka-pālas</i>	the eight guardians of the cardinal directions
<i>aṣṭa-maṅgala</i>	the eight auspicious symbols
<i>aṣṭa-mātrkās</i>	the eight mothers
<i>Aṣṭāpada</i>	the eight-terraced mountain where Rṣabha attained <i>nirvāṇa</i> ; also known as Mount Kailāśa, and associated with Mount Śatruñjaya
<i>aṣṭāpada-kulikā</i>	chapel enshrining an Aṣṭāpada representation
<i>atiśya-kṣetra</i>	a place made sacred through earlier miraculous events associated with great monks and Jaina teachers
<i>āyāga-paṭa</i>	'tablet of homage,' votive tablet, slab carved with sacred symbols and Jaina figures
<i>balana-maṇḍapa</i>	see <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>balānaka</i>	see <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i> ; this can also be a covered stepped entrance, then also known as <i>nālī-maṇḍapa</i> or <i>balānaka</i>
<i>bali-pīṭha, bali-paṭa</i>	offering slab
<i>basti, basadi</i>	name for Jaina temple in the south, particularly in Karnataka
<i>bhadra-prāsāda</i>	larger <i>deva-kulikā</i> , coaxial with the transept of the <i>raṅga-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>bhajan</i>	religious hymn; the chanting of religious hymns
<i>bhamatī</i>	colonnaded corridor running along the front of <i>deva-kulikā</i> cells, cloistered corridor; Gujarati form of the Sanskrit: <i>bhramantikā</i>
<i>bhaṇḍara</i>	temple library
<i>Bharata</i>	first emperor of this world age, son of Rṣabha; he initiated the habit of constructing temples and installing devotional images
<i>bhaṭṭāraka</i>	successive clerical head responsible for the running of Dīgambara religious institutions, such as monasteries and libraries; claim their descent from Cāmuṇḍarāja's teacher Nemicandra
<i>bhramantikā</i>	colonnaded corridor running along the front of <i>deva-kulikā</i> cells, cloistered corridor; Sanskrit form of the Gujarati: <i>bhamatī</i>
<i>bimba</i>	sacred icon, object of worship
<i>brāhmaṇ</i>	a member of the priestly class of the Hindu caste system
<i>brahma-stambha</i>	sacred temple pillar topped by a representation of the <i>kṣetra-pāla</i> Brahmadeva

<i>caitya, caityā-laya</i>	sacred place, temple; Jina image
<i>caitya-vṛkṣa</i>	sacred tree, often with honoured statues placed below it
<i>cakra</i>	wheel
<i>cakravartin</i>	world ruler, universal emperor
<i>cāmara</i>	flywhisk
<i>cāmara-dhara</i>	male fly-whisk bearer (female version: <i>cāmara-dhāriṇī</i> ); also known as <i>caurī-dhara</i>
<i>cāmara-dhāriṇī</i>	female fly-whisk bearer (male version: <i>cāmara-dhara</i> )
<i>caraṇa</i>	sacred foot-imprint, also called <i>pādukā</i> ; small pavilion housing foot-imprints
<i>cāturmāsa</i>	the four-month rain retreat, observed by ascetics in order not to harm insects and plants
<i>caturmukha</i>	four-faced icon, or shrine with doors on all four sides; same as <i>sarvatobhadra</i> ; Sanskrit version of the Gujarati term: <i>caumukhāṭī</i>
<i>caturmukha-pratimā</i>	four-faced statue
<i>caturviṃśati-jinā-laya</i>	Jaina temple with twenty-four surrounding <i>deva-kulikās</i>
<i>caturviṃśati-paṭa</i>	carved slab depicting twenty-four Jinas, usually one large Tirthankara surrounded by images of the twenty-three other Jinas; the same as <i>caubīsī</i>
<i>catuṣkī</i>	a bay, space between four pillars; four-pillared structure; same as <i>caukī</i> and <i>catuṣkya</i>
<i>catuṣkya</i>	see <i>catuṣkī</i>
<i>caubīsī</i>	carved slab depicting twenty-four Jinas, usually one large Tirthankara surrounded by images of the twenty-three other Jinas; the same as <i>caturviṃśati-paṭa</i>
<i>caukī</i>	a bay, space between four pillars; four-pillared structure; the same as <i>catuṣkī</i> and <i>catuṣkya</i>
<i>caumukhāṭī</i>	four-faced icon, or shrine with doors on all four sides; same as <i>sarvatobhadra</i> ; Gujarati version of the Sanskrit: <i>caturmukha</i>
<i>caurī-dhara</i>	fly-whisk bearer; also known as <i>cāmara-dhara</i> (female version: <i>cāmara-dhāriṇī</i> )
<i>dādā-gurus, dādā-guru-devas</i>	the four sanctified medieval teachers of the Śvetāmbara Kharatara Gaccha; a deceased revered teacher
<i>dādā-bāṛī</i>	‘garden of the Dādā;’ religious structure dedicated to one or several <i>dādā-gurus</i>
<i>dampati-yugala</i>	human or divine couple
<i>dāna</i>	religious giving
<i>darśana</i>	the sacred rite of viewing an icon
<i>deva</i>	god
<i>deva-koṣṭha</i>	minor subsidiary shrine, usually interconnected to create an ambulatory; also known as <i>deva-kulikā</i>
<i>deva-kulikā</i>	minor subsidiary shrine, usually interconnected to create an ambulatory; also known as <i>deva-koṣṭha</i>
<i>devī</i>	goddess
<i>dharmā-cakra</i>	the wheel of law
<i>dhotī</i>	lower garment, from waist downwards; also known as <i>luṅgī</i>
<i>dhvaja</i>	flag, banner-staff
<i>dhvajā-dhara</i>	symbolic male figure holding the flagstaff, carved at the end part of the <i>śikhara</i>
<i>dhvaja-stambha</i>	flag pillar
<i>dhyān-āsana</i>	posture adopted by a seated Tirthankara; same as <i>siddhā-sana</i>
<i>dhyāna-mudrā</i>	gesture of meditation
Digambara	‘sky clad,’ the group of Jainas who’s male mendicants reject clothing and go naked
<i>dika-pālas</i>	the guardians of the directions
<i>dīkṣā</i>	initiation
<i>dīpa-stambha</i>	light pillar

<i>drāviḍa</i>	generic name for south Indian temple style
<i>dvāra</i>	doorway
<i>dvāra-pāla</i>	guardian of the threshold and the doorway
<i>dvi-kūṭā-cala</i>	temple consisting of two structures or shrines, double or twin-temple
<i>dvīpa</i>	island
<i>gaccha</i>	suborder of monks, a subdivision of image-worshipping Jainas
<i>gaṇadhara</i>	'leader of the troop,' the first mendicant followers, the heads of the ascetic order
<i>gandha-kuṭī</i>	a wooden frame to hold lights or statues in a temple
<i>gandharva</i>	celestial minstrel
<i>garbha-gr̥ha</i>	'womb-house,' sanctum sanctorum, image chamber; also called <i>mūla-garbha</i>
Gautama	Indrabhūti Gautama, one of Mahāvīra's closest supporters and disciples, one of the <i>gaṇadharas</i>
<i>ghaṇṭā</i>	bell
<i>gūḍha-maṇḍapa</i>	closed hall, i.e. hall with walls
<i>guru</i>	spiritual teacher
<i>havelī</i>	courtyard-house
<i>homa-kuṇḍa</i>	small delineated area for the performance of fire rituals
<i>hr̥m̐</i>	sacred syllable, part of the <i>hr̥mkāra-mantra</i>
Indrabhūti Gautama	one of Mahāvīra's closest supporters and disciples, one of the <i>gaṇadharas</i>
<i>īwān</i>	large arched recess usually framing an entrance; typical of Islamic architecture and commonly employed in the screens of mosques
<i>jagatī</i>	platform or terrace, usually moulded
Jaina	follower of the Jinas
<i>jala</i>	water
<i>jala-mandir</i>	water temple, closely associated with Mahāvīra's enlightenment, first teaching, final liberation at death, and cremation at the Bihari site of Pavapuri
<i>jālī</i>	pierced stone screen
Jambu	close disciple of Mahāvīra, a <i>gaṇadhara</i> , last person who has gained full enlightenment
Jambū-dvīpa	the island of the rose-apple-tree, central island continent of the Jaina cosmos
Jina	'conqueror,' 'spiritual victor,' the twenty-four enlightened teachers of each world age; same as <i>arhat</i> , <i>kevalin</i> and Tīrthāṅkara
<i>jinā-laya</i>	Jaina temple
<i>jīvanta-svāmi-(pratimā)</i>	lifetime image of Mahāvīra, in standing posture, wearing a crown and ornaments
Kailāśa	sacred mountain, also known as Mount Aṣṭāpada, and associated with Mount Śatruñjaya in Gujarat
<i>kalaśa</i>	(water) pot; also known as <i>kumbha</i>
<i>kalpa</i>	world era
<i>kalpa-druma</i>	see <i>kalpa-vṛkṣa</i>
<i>kalpa-valli</i>	see <i>kalpa-vṛkṣa</i>
<i>kalpa-vṛkṣa</i>	wish-fulfilling tree; also known as <i>kalpa-druma</i> or <i>kalpa-valli</i>
<i>kalyāṇa-kṣetra</i>	sacred place at which an auspicious moment in the life of a Jina occurred

<i>kalyāṇas</i>	auspicious events in the life of a Jina
<i>kalyāṇa-traya</i>	the three auspicious events of: renunciation, enlightenment and salvation
<i>kalyāṇa-traya-paṭa</i>	two-dimensional representation of the <i>kalyāṇa-traya</i> concept
<i>kamal</i>	lotus; also known as <i>padma</i>
<i>kāñc-mandir</i>	mirror temple in which the walls have been clad with small pieces of colourful reflective material
<i>kapilī</i>	a vestibule or wall projection in front of the sanctum connecting it with the hall; see also: <i>antarāla</i>
<i>karma</i>	'action,' in Jainism it is considered a substance which applies itself to the human body and prevents it from gaining liberation
<i>kāyotsarga</i>	posture adopted by a standing and meditating Tīrthaṅkaras, posture of abandonment; same as <i>khadgā-sana</i>
<i>kevala-jñāna</i>	supreme knowledge, full enlightenment, omniscience
<i>kevalin</i>	a person who has attained <i>kevala-jñāna</i> ; same as: <i>arhat</i> , Jina and Tīrthaṅkara
<i>khadgā-sana</i>	see <i>kāyotsarga</i>
<i>kīrti-stambha</i>	multi-storeyed tower-like Jaina temple structure, especially common in north-western India
<i>kṣatriya</i>	a member of the warrior caste of the Hindu caste system
<i>kṣetra-pāla</i>	guardian of the sacred temple compound
<i>kumbha</i>	pot, water container; also known as <i>kalaśa</i>
<i>kūṭa</i>	temple superstructure
<i>lalāṭa-bimba</i>	central symbol on door lintel, generally indicative of the presiding deity
<i>lāñchana</i>	symbol of cognisance, characterising sign, emblem
<i>liṅga</i>	phallic emblem of the Hindu god Śiva
<i>Liṅgāyat</i>	Hindu religious group centring around the worship of the <i>liṅga</i> ; same as Vīra-Śaiva
<i>loka</i>	the universe
<i>loka-puruṣa</i>	the cosmic man; symbol of Jainism
<i>luṅgī</i>	lower garment, from waist downwards; also known as <i>dhoṭī</i>
<i>mahā-maṇḍapa</i>	central pillared hall of a medieval temple with openings on the lateral sides
<i>mahā-vratas</i>	the five great vows of a mendicant, part of the initiation of an ascetic
<i>mahoraga</i>	snake; same as: <i>nāga</i>
<i>makara</i>	mythical crocodile-like sea creature
<i>makara-praṇāla</i>	<i>makara</i> -shaped gargoyles or funnels
<i>makara-toraṇa</i>	ornamental arch decorated with <i>makaras</i>
<i>mālā-vidhyā-dhara</i>	flying celestial figure carrying a garland of flowers
<i>māna-stambha</i>	free-standing pillar crowned by one or four Jina images and/or a small pavilion
<i>maṇḍapa</i>	generic term for a temple hall
<i>mantra</i>	spell, sacred utterance
<i>māru-gurjara</i>	western Indian temple style
<i>mātā</i>	mother; title given to goddesses
<i>maṭha</i>	priest house, seat of a <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> , religious headquarter
<i>meghanāda-maṇḍapa</i>	multi-storeyed temple hall
<i>meru</i>	(sacred) hill
<i>mithuna</i>	auspicious loving couple
<i>mokṣa</i>	liberation, spiritual deliverance; same as <i>nirvāṇa</i>
<i>mokṣa-mārga</i>	the path to salvation
<i>mokṣa-sthāna</i>	place where a person reached liberation; also known as <i>siddha-kṣetra</i> or <i>nirvāṇa-bhūmi</i>

<i>mudrā</i>	pose of hands, hand gesture
<i>muha-patti</i>	see <i>muhpatti</i>
<i>muha-paṭṭikā</i>	see <i>muhpatti</i>
<i>muhpatti</i>	mouth shield, piece of cloth tied over the mouth; also known as: <i>muha-patti</i> or <i>muha-paṭṭikā</i>
<i>mukha-catuṣkī</i>	see <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>mukha-catuṣkya</i>	see <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i>	see <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>mūla-garbha</i>	sanctum sanctorum, image chamber; also called: <i>garbha-gr̥ha</i>
<i>mūla-nāyaka</i>	principal enshrined divinity; also known as <i>adhi-nāyaka</i>
<i>mūla-prāsāda</i>	main temple part, containing the <i>garbha-gr̥ha</i> which enshrines the <i>mūla-nāyaka</i> of the temple; shrine proper in relation to subsidiary shrines
<i>muni</i>	ascetic, mendicant
<i>mūrti</i>	sacred image
<i>mūrti-pūjaka</i>	image-worshipping group of Jainas
<i>nāga</i>	snake; same as <i>mahoraga</i>
<i>nāga-kal</i>	snake stone
<i>nāgara</i>	generic name for north Indian temple type
<i>nāla</i>	see <i>nālī</i>
<i>nālī, nāla</i>	tunnel-like passage
<i>nālī-maṇḍapa</i>	covered stepped entrance; also known as <i>nāla-maṇḍapa</i> ; same as <i>valāṇaka</i> and <i>balāṇaka</i>
<i>namaskāra-mudrā</i>	hand gesture of greeting and veneration in which the palms of the hands are joined; also known <i>añjali-mudrā</i>
<i>Nandīśvara-dvīpa</i>	the eighth island-continent of the Jaina cosmos
<i>nandīśvara-dvīpa-paṭa</i>	stone slab sculpted as symbolic representation of Nandīśvara-dvīpa
<i>nava-caukī</i>	nine-bayed, also known as: <i>nava-catuṣkī</i> , <i>nava-catuṣkya</i> or <i>trika-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>nava-catuṣkī</i>	see <i>nava-caukī</i>
<i>nava-catuṣkya</i>	see <i>nava-caukī</i>
<i>nava-devatā</i>	‘nine-divinities,’ sacred <i>yantra</i> ; also known as <i>nava-pada</i> (nine stages) and <i>siddha-cakra</i>
<i>nava-grahas</i>	the nine planetary deities, guardians of the directions and intermediary directions of space
<i>nava-pada</i>	‘nine stages,’ sacred <i>yantra</i> ; also known as <i>nava-devatā</i> (nine-divinities) and <i>siddha-cakra</i>
<i>nandyāvarta</i>	auspicious diagram or symbol in the form of an expanded swastika
<i>niḡoda</i>	the lowest form of life
<i>nigrantha</i>	ascetic; also known as <i>nigaṇṭha</i>
<i>nīrvāṇa</i>	liberation, deliverance, salvation; same as <i>mokṣa</i>
<i>nīrvāṇa-bhūmi</i>	a place made sacred through the attainment of omniscience of a Jina; also known as <i>siddha-kṣetra</i> or <i>mokṣa-sthāna</i>
<i>niṣedhikās</i>	Jaina memorial pillars
<i>nṛtya-maṇḍapa</i>	pillared hall; same as <i>raṅga-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>Om̐</i>	sacred syllable, part of the <i>om̐kāra-mantra</i>
<i>padma</i>	lotus; also known as <i>kamal</i>
<i>padmā-sana</i>	yogic cross-legged seated posture
<i>padma-śilā</i>	elaborately-carved, lotus-shaped central pendant at the centre of a domed ceiling
<i>pādukā</i>	sacred foot imprint, also known as <i>carāṇa</i>
<i>pañca-kalyāṇa</i>	five auspicious moments in the life of a Jina (conception, birth, renunciation, enlightenment and deliverance at death).

<i>pañca-kalyāṇa-pūjā</i>	ritual celebrating the five auspicious moments in the life of a Jina
<i>pañca-meru</i>	representation of the five <i>merus</i> of the Jaina tradition
<i>pañca-parameṣṭhin</i>	the 'five supreme ones' ( <i>arhats</i> , <i>siddhas</i> , <i>ācāryas</i> , <i>upādhyāyas</i> and <i>sādhus</i> )
<i>pañcā-yatana</i>	a central temple surrounded by four minor shrines
<i>paṇḍit</i>	learned professional layman
<i>pāpa</i>	morally negative action, bad <i>karma</i>
Paraśnātha	sacred mountain at Madhuban in Bihar; also known as Śrī Sameṭa Śikhara or Śikharjī
<i>parikara</i>	image-frame incorporating a series of subsidiary figures
<i>parva</i>	festival
<i>paṭṭaśālā</i>	cloister
<i>pīṭha</i>	pedestal, base
<i>prabhāvalī</i>	nimbus around an image
<i>pradakṣiṇā</i>	circumambulation
<i>pradakṣiṇā-patha</i>	circumambulation path
<i>prāggrīva</i>	see <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>prākāra</i>	enclosure wall of a temple
<i>pranālī / praṇāla</i>	water channel, conduit
<i>prāsāda</i>	'palace,' 'mansion,' main part of the temple housing the central shrine; more closely associated with the northern ( <i>nāgara</i> ) tradition of temple building, as opposed to the <i>vimāna</i> of the southern tradition
<i>pratimā</i>	ritual image
<i>pratiṣṭhā</i>	rites surrounding the installation of an icon
<i>pūjā</i>	worship, veneration
<i>puṇya</i>	meritorious action, religious merit
<i>raṅga-maṇḍapa</i>	an open pillared hall; same as <i>nṛtya-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>ratha</i>	festival chariot
<i>rūpa</i>	figure, figural ornament
<i>sabhā-maṇḍapa</i>	detached open hall
<i>sādhu</i>	monk, male ascetic
<i>sādhvī</i>	nun, female ascetic
<i>sahasra-kūṭa</i>	pyramidal structure decorated with one thousand, or at least numerous, Jina figures
<i>samādhi</i>	place of cremation
<i>samavasaraṇa</i>	preaching hall of a Jina, built by the gods to house divinities, men and animals to hear the first formalised teaching which a Jina delivers after the attainment of enlightenment
<i>samavasaraṇa-kulikā</i>	chapel enshrining a <i>samavasaraṇa</i> sculpture
Sameṭa-śikhara	sacred hill in Bihar, also known as Mount Paraśnātha, Śrī Sameṭa Śikhara or Śikharjī
<i>Sameṭa-śikhara-paṭa</i>	carved slab representing Mount Sameṭa-śikhara
<i>sāndhāra</i>	temple having an inner ambulatory passage around the sanctum
<i>sāndhāra-prāsāda</i>	temple with an inner ambulatory
<i>śaṅkhāvarta</i>	moonstone with end sections shaped as conches; see also <i>ardha-candra</i>
<i>sarvatobhadra</i>	four-faced icon, or shrine with doors on all four sides; same as <i>caturmukha</i> (Sanskrit) and <i>caumukhārī</i> (Gujarati)
<i>śāsana-devatā</i>	guardian spirit, attendant and protector of Jainism ( <i>yakṣa</i> and <i>yakṣī</i> )
<i>ṣaṭcatuṣkī / ṣaṭcatuṣkya</i>	six-bayed vestibular antechamber, positioned between the <i>gūḍha-maṇḍapa</i> and the <i>raṅga-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>Śatruñjaya-paṭa</i>	carved panel representing a map of sacred Mount Śatruñjaya
<i>siddha</i>	one who is fully liberated, for ever free of embodiment
<i>siddha-cakra</i>	'circle of perfection,' a sacred diagram; also known as <i>nava-devatā</i> and <i>nava-pada</i>

<i>siddha-kṣetra</i>	place of enlightenment; also known as: <i>nīrvāṇa-bhūmi</i> or <i>mokṣa-sthāna</i>
<i>siddhā-sana</i>	posture adopted by a seated Tīrthaṅkara; same as <i>dhyān-āsana</i>
<i>śikhara</i>	superstructure or roof of a north Indian temple ( <i>nāgara</i> )
Śikharjī	sacred hill in Bihar; also known as Mount Paraśnātha or Śrī Sameṭa Śikhara
<i>śila, śila-paṭa</i>	carved stone plaque
<i>śilpi</i>	sculptor
Simandhara Svāmī	fordmaker currently believed by some to preach in the region of Mahāvīdeha, where Jinās can allegedly be born even today (also spelled Sīmandhar)
<i>śimhāsana</i>	ritual stand used for temple <i>pūjā</i>
<i>sopāna</i>	step, stairs
<i>śramaṇa</i>	‘striver,’ a Jaina follower
<i>śrāvaka</i>	‘listener,’ male Jaina lay-adherent; also known as: <i>upāsaka</i>
<i>śrāvikā</i>	female Jaina lay-adherent; also known as <i>upāsikā</i>
<i>śrīvatsa</i>	a diagram in the form of a rhizome or flower, positioned on the chest of a Jina
<i>stambha</i>	pillar
Sthānakavāsī	Śvetāmbara group which rejects image worship
stupa ( <i>stūpa</i> )	domical commemorative structure of the Buddhists and Jainas
Sudharma	one of the closest disciples ( <i>gaṇadharas</i> ) of Mahāvīra, who translated the sounds Mahāvīra was emitting during the delivery of his first formalised teaching
<i>sūri</i>	title for a Jaina saint
<i>sūtra-dhāra</i>	master architect
<i>svāmī</i>	title of a revered being or teacher; head of a religious order
Śvetāmbara	‘white (cotton) clad,’ group of Jaina ascetics of whom also the male mendicants wear simple white robes
Terāpanthī	non image-worshipping Śvetāmbara group which broke away from the Sthānakavāsīs
<i>tīrtha</i>	‘ford,’ sacred place
<i>tīrtha-kṣetra</i>	sacred temple or pilgrimage area
Tīrthaṅkara	‘ford-maker,’ the twenty-four enlightened teachers; same as: <i>arhat</i> , Jina and <i>kevalin</i>
<i>tīrtha-paṭa</i>	abstract map of a sacred pilgrimage place
<i>trika(-maṇḍapa)</i>	temple hall, popularly known as <i>nava-caukī</i> or <i>nava-catuṣkī</i> (nine-bayed)
<i>tri-kūṭa, tri-kūṭa-cala</i>	triple-temple structure, three <i>prāsādas</i> or <i>vimānas</i> erected on a common terrace or placed around a joint <i>maṇḍapa</i>
<i>tunk</i>	fortified or walled temple complex
<i>upādhyāyā</i>	preceptor, mendicant teacher
<i>upāsaka</i>	male Jaina lay-adherent; same as: <i>śrāvaka</i>
<i>upāsikā</i>	female Jaina lay-adherent; same as: <i>śrāvikā</i>
<i>upāśraya</i>	monastic lodging house, hall where ascetics reside
<i>vāhana</i>	vehicle, emblem of a divinity
<i>valāṇaka / balāṇaka</i>	covered stepped entrance; same as: <i>nālī-maṇḍapa</i>
<i>valli / vallī</i>	creeper, scroll (decorative motif)
<i>vara-mudrā / varada-mudrā</i>	gesture of giving and blessing
<i>vāstu-śāstras</i>	sacred religio-philosophical texts on architecture and iconography
<i>vidhi-nāyaka</i>	small ritual image, usually made of metal
<i>vidyā-devīs</i>	goddesses of wisdom and learning
<i>vidyā-dhara</i>	flying celestial being

<i>vihāra</i>	monastery, temple
<i>vimāna</i>	temple tower of the south Indian, <i>drāviḍa</i> temple tradition
Vīra-Śaiva	Hindu religious group centring around the worship of the <i>liṅga</i> ; same as Liṅgāyat
<i>vrata</i>	vow, calling
<i>vrkṣa</i>	sacred tree
<i>vyāla</i>	composite fantastic animal
<i>yakṣa</i>	male divinity, associated with the Jinas as guardian deity
<i>yakṣī</i>	female divinity associated with the Jinas as guardian deity
<i>yantra</i>	magical diagram, venerated in temple worship