APPENDICES

GLOSSARY.I
A

Abbasid Caliphate: The Abbasid Caliphate, was the Islamic caliphates. It was ruled by the Abbasid dynasty of caliphs, who built their capital in Baghdad after overthrowing the Umayyad caliphate from all but the al-Andalus region. It was built by the descendant of Muhammad's youngest uncle, Abbas ibn Abd al-Muttalib.

Abbasid painting school: Under the Abbasid caliphate (750–1258), which succeeded the Umayyads (661–750) in 750, the focal point of Islamic political and cultural life shifted eastward from Syria to Iraq, where, in 762, Baghdad, the circular City of Peace (madinat al-salam), was founded as the new capital.

Abhanga: Abhang or Abhanga is a form of devotional poetry sung in praise of the Hindu god Vithala also known as Vithoba. Meaning of ABHANG is A-non, BHANG-ending or interrupting; a flawless, continuous process is called Abhang.

Achaemenid Empire: Achaemenid, the Persian Empire (c. 550–330 BCE), known as the first Persian Empire, was founded by Cyrus the Great who overthrew the Median confederation. Extending from Anatolia and Egypt across western Asia to northern India and Central Asia.

Adil Shahi: The Adil Shahi or Adilshahi dynasty ruled the Sultanate of Bijapur in the Western area of the Deccan region of Southern India from 1490 to 1686. Bijapur had been a province of the Bahmani Sultanate (1347–1518), before its political decline in the last quarter of the 15th century and eventual break-up in 1518. The Bijapur Sultanate was absorbed into the Mughal Empire on 12 September 1686, after its conquest by the Emperor Aurangzeb.

Adishesha: Adishesha is the king of all Nags, (serpent deities), one of the primal beings of creation, and according to the Bhagavata Purana, an avatar of the Supreme God.

 Ağ Qoyunlu: The Ağ Qoyunlu or Ak Koyunlu, also called the White Sheep Turcoman, was a Sunni Oghuz Turkic tribal federation that ruled parts of present-day Eastern Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, northern Iraq, and Iran from 1378 to 1501.

Ajanubahu: ajanubahu is a person who hands are long that it reaches the knees of that person when that person stands. It refers to Lord Gauranga, whose arms are long enough to reach the knees.

Ananta: Ananta (infinite), is one of the names of Vishnu, which is the Vedic Supreme God. Ananta also is represented as a snake symbolized water - the most important life-giving force and the infinite ocean from which all life emerged, got differentiated and then got re-merged and re dissolved.

Anglo–Maratha: The Anglo–Maratha Wars were three wars fought in the Indian sub-continent between Maratha Kingdom and the British East India Company.

Apsaras: An Apsara (also spelled as Apsarasa) is a female spirit of the clouds and waters in Hindu and Buddhist mythology.

Arabesque: The arabesque is a form of artistic decoration consisting of "surface decorations based on rhythmic linear patterns of scrolling and interlacing foliage, tendrils" or plain lines.

Arabic gum: Gum Arabic, also known as acacia gum, chaar gund, char goond, or meska, is a natural gum made of hardened sap taken from two species of the acacia tree; Senegal and Vachellia seyal. The gum is harvested commercially from wild trees throughout the Sahel from Senegal and Sudan to Somalia, although it has been historically cultivated in Arabia and West Asia.

Arsenic: Arsenic is a chemical element with symbol as an atomic number 33. Arsenic occurs in many minerals, usually in conjunction with sulfur and metals, and also as a pure elemental crystal. It was first documented by Albertus Magnus in 1250.

Aryan: Aryan is an English language loanword derived from the Sanskrit Arya.

Ashkanian: Ashkanian has known partian or Arsacid.
**Ashoka dynasty**: Ashoka the Great was an Indian emperor of the Maurya Dynasty who ruled almost the entire Indian subcontinent from ca. 269 BC to 232 BC.

**Atashkadeh**: A fire temple in Zoroastrianism is the place of worship for Zoroastrians. Zoroastrians revere fire in any form.

**Bahmanid dynasty**: The Bahmani Sultanate also called the Bahmanid Empire or Bahmani Kingdom was a Muslim state of the Deccan in South India and one of the great medieval Indian kingdoms. Bahmanid Sultanate was the first independent Islamic Kingdom in South India.

**Battle of Panipat**: There have been three Battles of Panipat. The First Battle of Panipat (1526), between the Mughal Babur and the Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodi, resulting in a Mughal victory. The Second Battle of Panipat (1556), between the Mughal Akbar and Hemu, resulting in a Mughal victory. The Third Battle of Panipat (1761), between the Durrani Empire and the Maratha Empire, resulting in a Durrani victory.

**Battle of Wandiwash**: The Battle of Wandiwash was a decisive battle in India during the Seven Years' War.

**Bayasanghori Shāhnâmeh**: Bayasanghori Shāhnâmeh”, king of book, was made in 1430 for Prince Bayasanghor (1399-1433), the grandson of the legendary Central Asian leader Timur (1336-1405).

**Bhagavata Purana**: The Bhagavata Purana is one of the maha Puranic texts of Hinduism, with its primary focus on bhakti (religious devotion) to Supreme God Vishnu (Narayana), primarily focusing on Krishna. The Bhagavata Purana includes many stories well known in Hinduism.

**Bibliothèque nationale de France**: The Bibliothèque nationale de France is the National Library of France, located in Paris. It is intended to be the repository of all that is published in France. The current president of the library is Bruno Racine.

**Bidriware**: Bidriware is a metal handicraft that originated in Bidar, Karnataka, in the 14th century C.E., during the rule of the Bahamani Sultans. The term 'Bidriware' originates from the township of Bidar, which is still the chief centre for the manufacture of the unique metalware.

**Bilva or Bilvapatra**: A species of tree native to India. It is present throughout Southeast Asia as a naturalized species, the tree is considered to be sacred by Hindus. Its fruits are used in traditional medicine and as a food throughout its range.

**Boushueh**: Boushueh is Shah Abbas hat, which is known as Boushueh (a ship or Fan-shaped hat with skin margin).

**Buddhism**: Buddhism is a religion and philosophy encompassing a variety of traditions, beliefs and practices, largely based on teachings attributed to Siddhartha Gautama.

**Burāq**: Al-Burāq is a mythological steed, described as a creature from the heavens which transported the prophets. The most commonly told story is how in the 7th century, Al-Buraq carried the Islamic prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Jerusalem and back during the Isra and Mi'raj or "Night Journey", which is the title of one of the chapters (sura), Al-Isra, of the Quran.

**Buyid dynasty**: The Buyid dynasty or the Buyids, were a Shi'ah dynasty of Day limited origin from Daylaman in Gilan. They founded a confederation that controlled most of modern-day Iran and Iraq in the 10th and 11th centuries. During the 10th and 11th centuries, just prior to the invasion of the Seljuk Turks, the Buyids were the most influential dynasty in the Middle East.

**Byzantine art**: Byzantine art is the artistic products of the Eastern Roman, or Byzantine, Empire, as well as the nations and states that inherited culturally from the empire.
**Canvassing**: Canvassing means to prepare a surface (plaster, paper, metal, wood, etc.) so that the artists can paint on it easily.

**Cakkavatti**: cakkavatti or Chakravartin is an ancient Indian term used to refer to an ideal universal ruler, who rules ethically and benevolently over the entire world. Such a ruler's reign is called sarvabhāuma. It is a bahuvrīhi, literally meaning "whose wheels are moving", in the sense of "whose chariot is rolling everywhere without obstruction". It can also be analyzed as an 'instrumental bahuvrīhi: "through whom the wheel is moving" in the meaning of "through whom the Dharmacakra ("Wheel of the Dharma) is turning" (most commonly used in Buddhism and Hinduism).

**Chakras**: Chakras, in Hindu metaphysical tradition and other belief systems, are centres of Prāṇa, life force, or vital energy. Chakras correspond to vital points in the physical body i.e. major plexuses of arteries, veins and nerves. Texts and teachings present different numbers of chakras. Chakra also is a symbolized the cyclical rhythms of the cosmos.

**Chaldoran**: The Battle of Chaldiran or Chaldoran occurred on 23 August 1514 and ended with a victory for the Ottoman Empire over the Safavid Empire of Persia (Iran). As a result, the Ottomans gained immediate control over eastern Anatolia and northern Iraq.

**Chalukyan dynasty**: The Chalukya dynasty was an Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th centuries. During this period, they ruled as three related yet individual dynasties. The earliest dynasty, known as the "Badami Chalukyas", ruled from Vatapi (modern Badami) from the middle of the 6th century.

**Chandramavshi**: In Hindu mythology, the Lunar Dynasty (Somavansha, Chandravansha) also known as Ailas is one of the three principal houses of the Kshatriya varna, or warrior–ruling caste.

**Charbagh**: Charbagh or Chahar Bagh is a Persian-style garden layout. The quadrilateral garden is divided by walkways or flowing water into four smaller parts. In Persian, "Chahr" means 'four' and "bāgh" means 'garden.'

**Chinna**: Chēra dynasty, or Chēral dynasty ruling from before the Sangam Age (3rd century BC – 3rd century AD) until the 12th century AD, is one of the most ancient ruling dynasties in India, and rules over an area corresponding to modern-day Kerala. Together with the Chōlas and the Pāṇḍyas, they formed the three principal warring southern kingdoms in the early centuries of the Common Era known collectively as Three Crowned Kings.

**Chinoiserie**: Chinoiserie, a French term, signifying "Chinese-esque", refers to a recurring theme in European artistic styles since the seventeenth century, which reflect Chinese artistic influences. It is characterized by the use of fanciful imagery of an imaginary China, by asymmetry in format and whimsical contrasts of scale, and by the attempts to imitate Chinese porcelain and the use of lacquer like materials and decoration.

**Chitra**: Chitra is a Sanskrit adjective meaning "excellent, distinguished; bright, bright-coloured". Chitra also means "picture" in Sanskrit.

**Chitrasutra**: Chitrasutra is an ancient Indian treatise on painting, forming part of the larger encyclopaedic text The Vishnudharmottara. It is dated around 7th Century AD. This text collected the theory and practice of the art of painting and covered several advanced concepts for the painter.

**Chola dynasty**: The Chola dynasty was a Tamil dynasty which was one of the longest-ruling in some parts of southern India. The earliest datable references to this Tamil dynasty are in inscriptions from the 3rd century BC left by Asoka, of Maurya Empire; the dynasty continued to govern over varying territory until the 13th century AD.

**Cinnabar**: Cinnabar or cinnabarite (red mercury) sulphide (HgS), native vermilion, is the common ore of mercury. The name comes from a Greek word most likely applied by Theophrastus to several...
distinct substances. Other sources say the word comes from the Persian shangarf, a word of uncertain origin (also compare, Sanskrit: sugara).

Clay: Clay is a general term including many combinations of one or more clay minerals with traces of metal oxides and organic matter.

Darbar: Darbar or Durbar is a Persian term meaning the Shah's noble court or a formal meeting where the Shah held all discussions regarding the state. It was later used in India and Nepal for a ruler's court or feudal levy as the latter came to be ruled and later administered by Persians and Perso-Turcomen rulers. A durbar may be either a feudal state council for administering the affairs of a princely state, or a purely ceremonial gathering, as in the time of the British Empire in India.

Deccani painting: Deccani painting, style of miniature painting that flourished from the late 16th century among the Deccani sultanates in peninsular India. The style is a sensitive, highly integrated blend of indigenous and foreign art forms. The elongated figures are seemingly related to Vijayanagar wall paintings, while the floral-sprigged backgrounds, high horizons, and general use of landscape show Persian influence. Deccani colours are rich and luminous, and much use is made of gold and white.

Deccan sultanate: The Deccan sultanates were five Turkic ruled late medieval kingdoms, namely, Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmednagar, Bidar, and Berar in south-western India. The Deccan sultanates were located on the Deccan Plateau, between the Krishna River and the Vindhyta Range.

Devanahalli: Devanahalli is a town and Town Municipal Council in Bangalore Rural district in the state of Karnataka in India.

Dewan: dewan, the originally Persian title of dewan (also quite commonly known as Diwan; also spelled -van) has, at various points in Islamic history, designated various differing though similar functions.

Dharmam: Dharma is the Law that "upholds, supports or maintains the regulatory order of the universe". Dharma has the Sanskrit root -dhri, which means "that without which nothing can stand or "that which maintains the stability and harmony of the universe. The word "dharma" was already in use in the Vedic times, where it was conceived as an aspect of RTA. Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, and Sikhism all have the concept of dharma at their core.

Dhuli: dhuli is one kind of dal, which used widely in India.

Dravidian: The most basic division of the Indian society is of Aryans and Dravidians. According to this division, nearly 72% of Indians are Aryans and 28% are Dravidians. The north Indians are the descendants of Aryans and the south Indians are Dravidians. The languages spoken in five states of south India are considered Dravidian languages and most of the languages spoken in the north are considered Aryan languages.

Durga: Durga meaning "the inaccessible or "the invincible is a popular fierce form of the Hindu Goddess or Devi. She is depicted with multiple arms, carrying various weapons and riding a ferocious lion.

Dussehra: Dussehra (Vijaya Dashami, Dasara, or Dashain) is a Hindu festival that celebrates the victory of good over evil. It is a gazetted holiday in India, which is marked on the 10th day of the bright half (Shukla Paksha) of the month of Ashvin (Ashwayuja), according to the Hindu calendar.

Eastern India Company: The East India Company (EIC), originally chartered as the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, and more properly called the Honourable East India Company, was an English and later (from 1707) British joint-stock company formed for pursuing trade with the East Indies but which ended up trading mainly with the Indian subcontinent, North-west frontier province and Baluchistan. The East India Company traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium. The Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth in 1600.

Elam: Elam or Ilam was an ancient civilization centred in the far west and southwest of modern-day Iran, stretching from the lowlands of what is now Persian Elam.
Khuzestan and Ilam Province as well as a small part of southern Iraq.

**Ewer:** Ewer means the jar or pitcher in a variety of metal, ceramic and even leather that hold liquids such as water and wine and it was also used for washing.

**F**

**fresco buono:** Buon fresco (Italian for true fresco) is a fresco painting technique in which alkaline resistant pigments, ground in water, are applied to plaster when it is still wet, as opposed to fresco-secco (or a secco). The buon fresco technique consists of painting with pigment ground in water on a thin layer of wet, fresh, lime mortar or plaster, for which the Italian word for plaster, intonaco, is used. Because of the chemical makeup of the plaster, a binder is not required. After a number of hours the plaster reacts with the air in a process called carbonatation: this chemical reaction fixes the pigment particles at the plaster's surface in a protective crystalline mesh.

**Fresco-secco:** Fresco-secco (or a secco or fresco finto) is a fresco painting technique in which pigments ground in water are tempered using egg yolk or whole egg mixed with water which are applied to plaster that has been moistened to simulate fresh plaster. No white is used (as in watercolour painting). In true fresco (buon fresco), the plaster is still fresh and has not dried when the watercolours are introduced. It is also common to use white to lighten colours in fresco.

**G**

**Gajapati:** The Gajapatis were a medieval Hindu dynasty that ruled over Kalinga (the present day Orissa), large parts of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, and the eastern and central parts of Madhya Pradesh and the southern parts of Bihar from 1434-1541. Gajapati dynasty was established by Kapilendra Deva (1434–66) in 1434.

**Gandharva:** Gandharva is a name used for distinct heavenly beings in Hinduism and Buddhism; it is also a term for skilled singers in Indian classical music.

**Ganga:** The Western Ganga Dynasty was an important ruling dynasty of ancient Karnataka in India which lasted from about 350 to 1000 AD.

**Ghaznavid dynasty:** The Ghaznavid dynasty, was a Muslim dynasty of Turkic slave origin ruling much of Persia, Transoxania, and the northern parts of the Indian subcontinent from 975 to 1186.

**Gilding:** The term gilding covers a number of decorative techniques for applying fine gold leaf or powder to solid surfaces such as wood, stone, or metal to give a thin coating of gold. A gilded object is described as "gilt". Where metal is gilded, it was traditionally silver in the West, to make silver-gilt (or "vermeil") objects, but gilt-bronze is commonly used in China, and also called ormolu if it is Western. Methods of gilding include hand application and glueing, chemical gilding, and electroplating, the last also called gold plating.

**Golden points:** The golden points are the points having the maximum visual value, because they are the points that the observer pays unwontedly more attention to it.

**Gopuram:** A Gopuram or Gopura, is a monumental tower, usually ornate, at the entrance of any temple, especially in Southern India.

**Griffin:** The griffin, griffon, or gryphon is a legendary creature with the body, tail, and back legs of a lion; the head and wings of an eagle; and an eagle's talons as its front feet. As the lion was traditionally considered the king of the beasts and the eagle was the king of the birds, the griffin was thought to be an especially powerful and majestic creature.

**Gumbaz:** Gumbaz is the burial chamber of Tipu Sultan, his father Haider Ali and mother Fatima Begum. It is built on a lifted platform and is circumvented by various other tombs of his relatives and nobles.

**Gupta Empire:** The Gupta Empire was an Ancient Indian empire which existed approximately from 320 to 550 CE and covered much of the Indian Subcontinent.
**Haveli:** Haveli is the term used for a private mansion in India and Pakistan, usually one with historical and architectural significance. The word haveli is derived from the Persian word hawli, meaning "an enclosed place". They share similar features with other mansions derived from Islamic Architecture such as the traditional mansions in Morocco called Riads.

**Hamsa:** The Hamsa is an aquatic bird, often considered to be a goose or sometimes a swan. It is used in Indian and Southeast Asian culture as a symbol and a decorative element.

**Hinduism:** Hinduism is the predominant and indigenous religious tradition of the Indian Subcontinent.

**Hoysala Empire:** The Hoysala Empire was a prominent South Indian Kannadiga empire that ruled most of the modern day state of Karnataka between the 10th and the 14th centuries. The capital of the Hoysalas was initially located at Belur but was later moved to Halebidu.

**Ilkhanate:** The Ilkhanate, also spelled Il-khanate, was a breakaway state of the Mongol Empire, which was ruled by the Mongol House of Hulagu. It was established in the 13th century and was based primarily in Persia as well as neighboring territories, such as present-day Azerbaijan, and the central and eastern parts of present-day Turkey.

**Imam Mosque:** Imam Mosque, formerly known as Shah Mosque is a mosque in Isfahan, Iran standing in south side of Naghsh-e- Jahan Square which in itself carries a UNESCO World Heritage designation. Built during the Safavid period, it is an excellent example of Islamic architecture of Iran, and regarded as one of the masterpieces of Persian Architecture.

**Indian religions:** Indian religions, also called dharmic religions, are the religions that originated in the Indian subcontinent; namely Hinduism, Jainism, Early Buddhism and Sikhism. These religions are also classified as Eastern religions. Although Indian religions are connected through the history of India, they constitute a wide range of religious communities, and are not confined to the Indian subcontinent.

**Indo-Parthian rulers:** Indo-Parthian rulers were a group of ancient kings from present day eastern Afghanistan and Pakistan who ruled India. These kings have traditionally been referred to as Indo-Parthian, as their coinage was often inspired by the Arsacid dynasty, but they probably belonged to a wider groups of Iranian tribes who lived east of Parthia proper, and there is no evidence that all the kings who assumed the title Gondophares, which means "Holder of Glory", were even related.

**Indo-saracenic:** Indo-saracenic architecture represents a synthesis of Muslim designs and Indian materials developed by British architects in India during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The hybrid combined diverse architectural elements of Hindu and Mughal with Gothic cusped arches, domes, spires, tracery, minarets and stained glass, in a wonderful, almost playful manner.

**Indo-Scythians:** The Indo-Scythians are a branch of the Indo-Iranian Sakas (Scythians), who migrated from southern Siberia into Bactria, Sogdiana, Arachosia, Gandhara, Kashmir, Punjab, and into parts of Western and Central India, Gujarat and Rajasthan, from the middle of the 2nd century BCE to the 4th century CE.

**Indus Valley Civilization:** the Indus Valley Civilization was a Bronze Age civilization (3300–1300 BCE; mature period 2600–1900 BCE) that was located in the north western region of the Indian subcontinent. This civilization is one of the world's earliest urban civilizations, along with its contemporaries, Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt.

**Ithasa:** Ithasa, in Sanskrit means history. For Hindus, an Ithasa is a religious story that tells about what happened in the past. Ithasas are usually epic poems. The three most important ithasas to Hindus are the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Bhagavad Gita.

**Islamic Sufism:** Sufism or taṣawwuf is defined by its adherents as the inner, mystical dimension of Islam.

**Ismeo:** Ismeo is an Italian Institute for Middle and Far East. The IsMEO was founded in 1933 by Royal Decree no.

**Iwan:** An iwan is a rectangular hall or space, usually vaulted, walled on three sides, with one end entirely
open. The formal gateway to the iwan is called pishtaq, a Persian term for a portal projecting from the facade of a building, usually decorated with calligraphy bands, glazed tilework, and geometric designs.

**J**

**Jaggery:** Jaggery is a traditional unrefined non-centrifugal whole cane sugar consumed in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. It is a concentrated product of cane juice without separation of the molasses and crystals, and can vary from golden brown to dark brown in Colour.

**Jagirdhar:** the predominant form of feudal landownership in Mogul India from the 16th to the 18th century.

**Jagirdha:** A jagir was a type of feudal land grant in South Asia bestowed by a monarch to a feudal superior in recognition of his administrative and/or military service. The Jagirdhar is Persian, literally “holding a place the word jagir is a distorted form of the more formal Sanskrit term jehagiri.

**Jain:** Jainism traditionally known as Jaina dharma is an Indian religion that prescribes a path of non-violence towards all living beings and emphasises spiritual independence and equality between all forms of life. Jainism is one of the oldest religions in the world. It represents the Śrāman tradition of ancient India and is connected by some to the Indus Valley Civilisation.

**Jain mutt:** Jain mutt is a place where the propagator and the server of Jainism lives and under whose guidance the religious activities are conducted in an organised manner. In this direction the Jain mutt of Shravanabelagola stands foremost.

**Jalayirids:** The Jalayirids were a Mongol Jalayir dynasty which ruled over Iraq and western Persia after the breakup of the Mongol Khanate of Persia in the 1330s.

**Jatakas form:** The Jatakas form is a part of Buddhist canonical literature. They are popularly believed to be pearls of wisdom from the mouth of the Buddha himself.

**Jameo-l-tawarikh:** The Jāmiʿ al-tawārīkh ("Compendium of Chronicles") or Universal History is a work of literature and history, produced by the Mongol Ilkhanate in Persia. Written by Rashid-al-Din Hamadani (1247–1318) at the start of the 14th century, the breadth of coverage of the work has caused it to be called, "the first world history."

**Judaism:** Judaism in Hebrew: Yahedut, the distinctive characteristics of the Judean ethnos is the "religion, philosophy, and way of life" of the Jewish people.

**K**

**Kabootarkhaneh:** kabootarkhaneh (Pigeon house tower) or Dovecote, is a structure intended to house pigeons or doves. Dovecotes may be square or circular free-standing structures or built into the end of a house or barn. They generally contain pigeonholes for the birds to nest.

**Kadambas Dynasty:** Kadamb Dynasty, (345 – 525 CE) was an ancient royal family of Karnataka, India that ruled northern Karnataka and the Konkan from Banavasi in present day Uttara Kannada district.

**Kalamkari:** Kalamkari or Qalamkari is a type of hand-painted or block-printed cotton textile, produced in parts of India. The word is derived from the Persian words kalam (pen) and kari (craftsmanship), meaning drawing with a pen.

**Kalasha:** Kalasha, also spelled as Kalash and kalasa is a metal (brass, copper, silver or gold) pot with a large base and small mouth, large enough to hold a coconut.

**Kalighat painting:** Kalighat painting originated in the 19th century Bengal, in the vicinity of Kalighat Kali Temple, Kolkata, India. The Kalighat paintings developed to reflect a variety of themes like Hindu gods, goddesses, and other mythological characters.

**Kalil wa-Dimna:** - Kalila wa-Dimna which is a translation by the Iranian Ibn al-Muqaffa’ to Arabic in the 8th century, originally it comes from Hindu Panchatantra (300 AD). In the year 570 it was translated to Pahlavi and later to Syriac.

**Kalpavriksha:** Kalpavriksha also known Kalpalata is a mythological, wish-fulfilling divine tree said to fulfill all desires. It was mentioned in Sanskrit
literature from the earliest sources onwards.[citation needed] Sage Durvasa meditated under the Kalpavriksha. These were also symbols of imagination and creativity.

**Karbandi and Rasmibandi:** Karbandi and Rasmibandi is constructed based on the bearing of vault berm (vault rib) and the in-between cover by thinner covering vaults. In this system, the bearing vault ribs cross each other before they reach to the center of the dome and create a junction pattern in the space which is considerable from aesthetic and meaning point of view in the architecture.

**Kavya:** Kavya refers to the Sanskrit literary style used by Indian court poets flourishing from the first half of the seventh century AD. This literary style is characterised by abundant usage of figures of speech, metaphors, similes, and hyperbole to create its emotional effects.

**Kermes:** Kermes is a red dye derived from the dried bodies of the females of a scale insect in the genus Kermes, primarily Kermes vermilion. The insects live on the sap of certain trees, especially Kermes oak tree near the Mediterranean region. The English Colour names crimson and carmine are derived from the word kermes, and many other languages have a word for "red" that is derived from kermes due to the widespread use of this dye in medieval times and the rich red Colour that it yields.

**Khamsa:** Khamsa (Quintet) or PanjGanj (Five Treasuries) is five epic poems which is considered the greatest romantic epic poet in Persian literature created by Nizami Ganjavi. (1141 to 1209).

**Khavaran Nameh:** Khavaran Nameh is one of the religious epics, which is written by Ibn Hessam Khosfiin in ninth century AH, in 22500 verses, in the form and style of the Shahnameh. This epopee, similar to other epic.

**Khosrow and Shirin:** Khosrow and Shirin is the title of a famous Persian tragic romance by Nizami Ganjavi (1141–1209) who also wrote Layla and Majnun. It tells a highly elaborated fictional version of the story of the love of the Sassanian king Khosrow II for the Armenian princess Shirin, who becomes his queen. The essential narrative is a love story of Persian origin which was already well-known from the great epico-historical poem the Shahnameh and other Persian writers and popular tales, and other works have the same title.

**Kitab al-aghani:** Kitab al-aghani, is an encyclopaedic collection of poems and songs that runs to over 20 volumes in modern editions by the 10th-century litterateur Abu l-Faraj al-Esfahani. Abu l-Faraj claimed to have taken 50 years in writing the work, which ran to over 10 000 pages.

**Kshatriya:** Kshatriya, from Kshatra, is one of the four varnas in Hinduism. Traditionally, Kshatriya constitute the ruling and military elite of the Vedic-Hindu social system, as outlined by the Vedas and the Laws of Manu.

**Kurd:** Kurdi is a kind of sleeveless overcoat, which was little smaller than mantle.

**Kushan Empire:** The Kushan Empire, originally formed in the early 1st century AD under Kujula Kadphises in the territories of ancient Bactria on either side of the middle course of the Oxus (or Amu Darya) in what is now northern Afghanistan, northern South Asia, and southern Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

**Lakshmi:** Lakshmi is the Hindu Goddess of wealth, prosperity (both material and spiritual), fortune, and the embodiment of beauty. She is the consort of the God Vishnu.

**Lepakshi paintings:** Lepakshi paintings are among the best exhibits of the murals and paintings of Karnataka during the Vijayanagara period.

**Lime plaster:** Lime plaster is type of plaster composed of hydrated lime, sand and water. Lime plaster is similar to Lime mortar, the main difference is the based on use rather than composition. Traditional lime plaster contains also horse hair to reinforce plaster.

**Licus glomerata Roxb:** Ficus racemosa (syn. Ficus glomerata Roxb.) is a species of plant in the Moraceae family. Popularly known as the Cluster Fig Tree or Goolar (Gular) Fig, this is native to Australia, Malaysia, South-East Asia and the Indian Subcontinent. It is unusual in that its figs grow on or close to the tree trunk, termed cauliflower. In India the tree and its fruit are called gular in the north and
atti in the south. The fruits are a favourite staple of the common Indian macaque. In Vietnam, it is called sung.

Maurya Empire: the Maurya Empire was a geographically extensive Iron Age historical power in ancient India, ruled by the Mauryan dynasty from 321 to 185 BC.

Madhubani painting: Madhubani painting or Mithila painting is a style of Indian painting, practiced in the Mithila region of Bihar state, India and the adjoining parts of Terai in Nepal. Painting is done with fingers, twigs, brushes, nib-pens, and matchsticks, using natural dyes and pigments, and is characterized by eye-catching geometrical patterns.

Madhyarangam: Madhyarangam is the One of the three Rangam situated in between the Adhi Rangam and Anthima Rangam.

Maharattas: The Maratha are an Indian warrior caste, found predominantly in the state of Maharashtrra. The term Marathâ has two related usages: within the Marathi-speaking region it describes the dominant Maratha caste; historically, it describes the Maratha Empire founded by Shivaji in the seventeenth century and continued by his successors, which included many castes.

Maratha Empire: The Maratha Empire or the Maratha Confederacy was an Indian imperial power that existed from 1674 to 1818. At its peak, the empire covered much of India, encompassing a territory of over 2.8 million km. The Marathas are credited for ending the Mughal rule in India.

Mantle: A mantle is a type of loose garment usually worn over indoor clothing to serve the same purpose as an overcoat. Technically, the term describes a long, loose cape-like cloak worn from the 12th to the 16th century and during the American Civil War by both sexes, although by the 19th century, it was used to describe any loose-fitting, shaped woman's outer garment similar to a cape.

Maund: The maund is the anglicised name for a traditional unit of mass used in British India, and also in Afghanistan, Persia and Arabia.

Meydan: The meydan is an urban public park or open space.

Mica: The mica group of sheet silicate (phyllosilicate) minerals includes several closely related materials having close to perfect basal cleavage. All are monoclinic, with a tendency towards pseudohexagonal crystals, and are similar in chemical composition. The nearly perfect cleavage, which is the most prominent characteristic of mica, is explained by the hexagonal sheet-like arrangement of its atoms.

Microlith: A microlith is a small stone tool usually made of flint or chert and typically a centimetre or so in length and half a centimetre wide.

Mihrab: A mihrab is semi-circular niche in the wall of a mosque that indicates the qibla; that is, the direction of the Kaaba in Mecca and hence the direction that Muslims should face when praying. The wall in which a mihrab appears is thus the "qibla wall.

Minium: Minium is the naturally occurring form of lead tetroxide, Pb2+2Pb4+O4 also known as red lead. Minium is a light-to-vivid red and may have brown-to-yellow tints. It typically occurs in scaly-to-earthly masses.

Mriga: Mriga or deer is symbolic of erotic desire and beauty; and lingam and yoni - the male and female fertility symbols.

Mongol Empire: The Mongol Empire existed during the 13th and 14th centuries AD, and was the largest contiguous land empire in human history. Beginning in the Central Asian steppes, it eventually stretched from Eastern Europe to the Sea of Japan, covering large parts of Siberia in the north and extending southward into Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, the Iranian plateau, and the Middle East.

Mudrâ: A mudrâ is a symbolic or ritual gesture in Hinduism and Buddhism. While some mudrâs involve the entire body, most are performed with the hands and fingers. A mudrâ is a spiritual gesture and an energetic seal of authenticity employed in the iconography and spiritual practice of Indian religions and traditions of Dharma and Taoism.
Muqarnas: Muqarnas is a type of corbel employed as a decorative device in traditional Islamic and Persian architecture. The related mocárabe refers only to projecting elements that resemble stalactites.

Muraqqa: A Muraqqa (Turkish: Murakka) is an album in book form containing Islamic miniature paintings and specimens of Islamic calligraphy, normally from several different sources, and perhaps other matter. The album was popular among collectors in the Islamic world, and by the later 16th century became the predominant format for miniature painting in the Persian Safavid, Mughal and Ottoman empires, greatly affecting the direction taken by the painting traditions of the Persian miniature, Ottoman miniature and Mughal miniature.

N

Nastaliq: Nasta’liq script is one of the main script styles used in writing the Perso-Arabic script, and traditionally the predominant style in Persian calligraphy. It was developed in Iran in the 8th and 9th centuries.

Nawabs of Arcot: Nawabs of the Carnatic (also referred to as the Nawabs of Arcot), ruled the Carnatic region of South India between about 1690 and 1801. They initially had their capital at Arcot. Their rule is an important period in the history of Tamil Nadu, in which the Mughal Empire gave way to the rising influence of the Maratha Empire, and later the emergence of the British Raj.

Nrittya: nritta, is pure dance, in which the rhythms and phrases of the music are reflected in the decorative movements of the hands and body and in the stamping of the feet; and nritya, the portrayal of mood through facial expression, hand gesture, and position of the legs and feet.

Natya Shastra: The Natya Shastra is an ancient Indian treatise on the performing arts, encompassing theatre, dance and music. It was written during the period between 200 BC and 200 AD in classical India and is traditionally attributed to the Sage Bharata.

Navratri: Navratri, Navaratri, or Navarathri is a Hindu festival of worship of Shakti and dance & festivities. The word Navaratri literally means nine nights in Sanskrit, nava meaning nine and ratri meaning nights. During these nine nights and ten days, nine forms of Shakti/Devi are worshiped.

Nayak: Nayaka is a common title used by various caste and ethnic groups across India. They are all derivatives of the original Sanskrit Nayaka, meaning a leader.

Nayaka: Nayaka Kingdom (1499–1763) were an important ruling dynasty of post-medieval Karnataka, India. They initially started to rule as a feudatory of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Nayakas of Chitradurga: Nayakas of Chitradurga (1300–1779 CE) ruled parts of eastern Karnataka. During the rule of Hoysala Empire and Vijayanagara Empire, they served as a feudatory chiefdom. Later after the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire, they ruled at times as an independent kingdom and at other times as feudatory of the Mysore Kingdom, Mughal Empire and Maratha Empire. Finally it merged into the province of Mysore under the British.

Nimishamba: Sri Nimishamba is considered as the incarnation of Goddess Parvathi, the consort of Lord Shiva.

Nizam of Hyderabad: Nizam of Hyderabad, was a former monarchy of the Hyderabad State, now divided into the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra on a linguistic basis.

Nizam Shāhī dynasty: Nizam Shāhī dynasty, succession of rulers of the kingdom of Ahmadnagar in the Deccan of India from 1490 to 1633. The founder was Malik Aḥmad, who in 1490 fixed his capital on a new site called Ahmadnagar after himself. The kingdom lay in the north-western Deccan, between the states of Gujarat and Bijapur.

O

P

Padma: Padma comes from a Sanskrit word that means "lotus," and when pronounced with a long "a" at the end, it takes on the meaning "lotus-hued. In Hindu tradition, Padma is one of the 108 names for the goddess Lakshmi. Padma also refer to the lotus symbol which embodied the prime symbol of creation.
Padmapani: Padmapani meaning is Bearer of the Lotus, 6th century. Padmapani or Lotus-Bearer is one of the more common epithets of Avalokiteshvara, the Bodhisattva of Infinite Compassion.

Padshah: Padshah, Padshah or Padishah is a superlative royal title, composed of the Persian pād "master" and the widespread shāh "king", which was adopted by several monarchs claiming the highest rank, roughly equivalent to the ancient Persian notion of "The Great" or "Great King", and later adopted by post-Achaemenid and Christian Emperors.

Pahadi: Pahadi or pahari is term coined for the paintings done in the Himalayan states. The schools of Pahari Art developed and flourished from about 17th to 19th centuries.

Palegars: Palegars was the feudal title for a class of territorial administrative and military governors appointed by the Nayaka rulers of South India (notably Vijayanagar Empire, Madurai Nayakas and the Kakatiya dynasty) during 16th – 18th centuries.

Pallava dynasty: The Pallava dynasty was a dynasty of South India which ruled the northern Tamil Nadu region and the southern Andhra Pradesh region with their capital at Kanchipuram. They had established themselves as a notable rising power in the region 275–350 A.D.

Panchatantra: Panchatantra is an ancient Indian inter-related collection of animal fables (colourful fables) in verse and prose, in a frame story format.

Pandyan dynasty: The Pandyan dynasty was an ancient Tamil dynasty. The Pandyas were one of the four Tamil dynasties (the other three being Chola, Chera and Pallava), which ruled South India until the 15th century CE.

Parthian Empire: - The Parthian Empire (247 BC – 224 AD), also known as the Arsacid Empire, was a major Iranian political and cultural power in ancient Persia The Parthians largely adopted the art, architecture, religious beliefs, and royal insignia of their culturally heterogeneous empire, which encompassed Persian, Hellenistic, and regional cultures.

Patta: Patta” literally means “cloth.

Pattachitra painting: The Pattachitra painting tradition is closely linked with the worship of Lord Jagannath, and stories from the Ramayana, Mahabharat and of Radha & Krishna are the other main themes.

Peshwa: The term Peshwa means Prime Minister. It was Maharaja Shivaji of the the status of Prime Minister for eight or nine years. Maratha state who first appointed a Peshwa to the 'Chattrapatis' (Emperor).

Persianate culture Persianate culture or Persianate society, or Persified society, is a society that is either based on, or strongly influenced by the Persian language, culture, literature, art, and/or identity.

Pigeon house tower: Pigeon house tower or a dovecote or dovecot is a structure intended to house pigeons or doves. Dovecotes may be square or circular free-standing structures or built into the end of a house or barn. They generally contain pigeonholes for the birds to nest

Pratimamana-lakshana: Pratimamana-lakshana is unknown authorship: manual of measurement of images and icons. There is a separate work. Pratimamana-lakshana dealing with Buddhist images and icons.

Pollilur battle: The Battle of Pollilur, also known as the Battle of Polilore or Battle of Perambakam, took place on 10 September 1780 at Pollilur near the city of Kanchipuram in present-day Tamil Nadu state, India as part of the Second Anglo-Mysore War.

Pompeii: The city of Pompeii was an ancient Roman town-city near modern Naples in the Italian region of Campania, in the territory of the comune of Pompei. Pompeii along with Herculaneum and many villas in the surrounding area, were mostly destroyed and buried under 4 to 6 m (13 to 20 ft) of ash and pumice in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD.

Pompeii Red: Pompeii Red is a contemporary soft earthen red with subtle tone-on-tone particles and the added punch of coppery highlights.

Purana: The Puranas are a genre of important Hindu, Jain and Buddhist religious texts, notably consisting of narratives of the history of the universe
from creation to destruction, genealogies of kings, heroes, sages, and demigods, and descriptions of Hindu cosmology, philosophy, and geography.

Q

Qajar: The Qajar dynasty is a Persianized. Iranian royal family of Turkic origin which ruled Persia (Iran) from 1785 to 1925. The Qajar family took full control of Iran in 1794, deposing Lotf’Ali Khan, the last of the Zand dynasty, and re-asserted Persian sovereignty over parts of the Caucasus.

Qizilbash: Qizilbash or Kizilbash is the label given to a wide variety of Shi'i Islamic militant groups that flourished in Anatolia and from the late 13th century onwards, some of which contributed to the foundation of the Safavid dynasty of Iran. The expression "Red Heads" is derived from their distinctive twelve gored crimson headwear, indicating their adherence to the twelve Ithnā’asharī Imāms and to Shaykh Haydar, the spiritual leader (sheikh) of the Ṣafaviyya movement.

Qizilbash hat: Qizilbash hat was a red hat which designed by follower of shikh heidar, fader’s Ismaiel1 (the kings of Safavid).

Quran: The Quran is the central religious text of Islam, which Muslims consider the verbatim word of God.

Qutb Shahi dynasty: The Qutb Shahi dynasty was a Turkman Turkic dynasty of Kara Koyunlu origin that embraced Persianate culture. Its members were collectively called the Qutub Shahis and were the ruling family of the kingdom of Golkonda in modern-day Andhra Pradesh, India. They were Shia Muslims and as the kingdom was not heavily militarized, Golkonda tried to stay neutral and avoided any war scenario.

R

Ragam: Ragam” in the context of "Ragam Tanam Pallavi” refers to ragam alapana - the first component. In this form of pure melodic improvisation, the musician starts with a refrain to create the mood of raga and lays a foundation for composition to follow. Each Ragam tanam pallavi has at least one raga associated with it.

Ragmala: Ragmala or Ragamala literally means a 'garland of Ragas, or musical melodies'. "Mala" means "garland", while "Raga" is a "musical composition or mode". which has also given rise to the series of Ragamala paintings.

Ramadan: Ramadan or Ramazan; is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar.[1] Muslims worldwide observe this as a month of fasting. This annual observance is regarded as one of the Five Pillars of Islam.

Ramayana: The Ramayana is an ancient Sanskrit epic. The Ramayana is one of the two great epics of India, the other being the Mahabharata too.

Ranganatha: Lord Ranganatha including: Aadhi Ranga, Madhya Ranga, Antya Ranga are the three temples found the river bed of River Kaaviri for Lord Vishnu.

Ranganthittu: Ranganthittu Bird Sanctuary is a Bird Sanctuary in the Mandya District of the state of Karnataka in India.

Ranganathaswamy: Ranganathaswamy is a reclining form one of Hindu deity. Ranganathaswamy Better known in South India, and the chief deity of the Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam.

Ranganathaswamy temple: The Sri Ranganathaswamy temple in Srirangapattna, in the Indian state of Karnataka, is a temple dedicated to the Hindu God Ranganatha, a manifestation of Vishnu and is one of the Pancharanga Kshetrams.

Rasamanjari: Rasamanjari or "blossom-cluster of delight", is a Sanskrit text by the poet, Bhanudatta Misra.

Rashtrakuta Empire: The Rashtrakuta Empire was a royal dynasty ruling large parts of the Indian Subcontinent between the sixth and the 10th centuries. During this period they ruled as several closely related, but individual clans.

Rasikapriya: Rasikapriya is an rāgam in Carnatic music (musical scale of South Indian classical music).

Rekha: rekha is the lines of adorning deities or their followers, such as the three cross-wise white lines
adorning Shiva’s forehead or the two vertical lines adorning Rama’s.

Roqeh: Roqeh is a complex of art works, like calligraphy, painting…. Which follow part to part.

S

Samani dynasty: The Samani dynasty also known as the Samanid Empire, (819–999), was a Sunni Persian Empire in Central Asia, named after its founder Saman Khuda, who converted to Islam despite being from Zoroastrian theocratic nobility. It was a native Persian dynasty in Greater Iran and Central Asia after the collapse of the Sassanid Persian Empire caused by the Arab conquest.

SAMAK-E ‘AYYĀR: SAMAK-E ‘AYYĀR, is a prose narrative originating in the milieu of professional storytellers, transmitted orally and written down around the 12th century.

Sanskrit: Sanskrit is a historical Indo-Aryan language, the primary liturgical language of Hinduism and a literary and scholarly language in Buddhism and Jainism. Today, it is listed as one of the 22 scheduled languages of India and is an official language of the state of Uttarakhand. Sanskrit holds a prominent position in Indo-European studies.

Sarpech: Sarpech also known as an aigrette is a turban ornament that was worn by significant Hindu and Muslim princes. Sar means head or front and petch means screw. Hence, the word Sarpech literally means that which is screwed onto the front (of the turban).

Sassanid dynasties: Sassanid dynasties was one of the dynasty of Ancient Persia (224-651 CE), which at its largest covered an area of modern Iran and Iraq, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and large parts of Pakistan. Because of its large area, the title of the king was "King of kings of Iran and non-Iran". The dynasty is named after Sasan, an ancestor of Shah Ardashir.

Sati custom: Sati was a social funeral practice among some Indian communities in which a recently widowed woman would immolate herself on her husband’s funeral pyre. The term is derived from the original name of the goddess Sati, also known as Dakshayani, who self-immolated because she was unable to bear her father Daksha’s humiliation of her (living) husband Shiva.

Sātavāhana Empire: The Sātavāhana Empire or Andhra Empire, was a royal Indian dynasty based from Dharanikota and Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh as well as Junnar (Pune) and Prathisthan (Paithan) in Maharashtra. The territory of the empire covered much of India from 230 BCE onward.

Sathyas: Sathyas is a Sanskrit word that loosely translates into English as "unchangeable", "that which pervades the universe in all its constancy". It is also interpreted as "absolute truth" or "reality".

Scumbling: Scumble is a technique similar to glazing, except that the coating is opaque, and is just painted on very thinly to allow bits of the paint below to shine through. Scumbling works by a similar principle as the pointillists use—mixing Colours optically. While most painters glaze with dark Colours, scumbling is more popularly used for lighter Colours; especially atmospheric effects when rendering fog or clouds.

Seljuk: The Great Seljuk Empire was a medieval Turko-Persian Sunni Muslim empire, originating from the Qwynq branch of Oghuz Turks.

Sikhism: Sikhism is a monotheistic religion founded during the 15th century in the Punjab region. And it is the fifth-largest organized religion in the world and one of the fastest-growing.

Size: Sizing or size is any one of numerous specific substances that is applied to or incorporated in other material, especially papers and textiles, to act as a protecting filler or glaze. Sizing is used in papermaking and textile manufacturing to change the absorption and wear characteristics of those materials; it is the term used for oil-based surface preparation for gilding (and is also known as mordant in this context); and it is used by painters and artists to prepare paper and textile surfaces for some art techniques.

Shabdiz: Shabdiz was the legendary black stallion of Khosrau Parvez, one of the most famed Sassanid Persian kings (reigned 590 to 628CE). Shabdiz, meaning "midnight", was reputedly the "world's fastest horse "according to ancient Persian literature.
**Shahnameh**: The Shahnameh ("The Book of Kings") is a long epic poem written by the Persian poet Ferdowsi between c. 977 and 1010 AD and is the national epic of the Iran (Persia) and the Persian speaking world. Consisting of some 50,000 verses, the Shahnameh tells mainly the mythical and to some extent the historical past of the Persian Empire from the creation of the world until the Islamic conquest of Persia in the 7th century.

**Shamlu Tribe**: The Shamlu Tribe was one of the 7 original and the most powerful Qizilbash Tribe of Turcoman origin in Iran.

**Shaybanids**: The Shaybanids were a Persianized dynasty of Mongolian origin in central Asia. They were the patrilineal descendants of Shiban, the fifth son of Jochi and grandson of Genghis Khan. Until the mid-14th century, they acknowledged the authority of the descendants of Batu Khan and Orda Khan, such as Uzbeg Khan. The Shaybanid horde was converted to Islam in 1282 and gradually assumed the name of Uzbek. At its height, the khanate included parts of modern day Persia, Afghanistan and parts of central Asia.

**Shia**: Shia Islam is the second largest denomination of Islam, after Sunni Islam. The followers of Shia Islam are called Shi'ites or Shias. "Shia" is the short form of the historic phrase Shīʻatu ʻAli, meaning "followers of Ali", "faction of Ali", or "party of Ali.

**Shiism Shia** is the short form of the historic phrase Shīʻatu ʻAli „, meaning "followers", "faction" or "party" of Muhammad's son-in-law and cousin Ali, whom the Shia believe to be Muhammad's successor in the Caliphate.

**Shilpa shastras**: Shilpa Shastras is an umbrella term for numerous Hindu texts that describe manual arts, the standards for religious Hindu iconography, prescribing among other things, the proportions of a sculptured figure, as well as rules of Hindu architecture.

**Shivatattva Ratnakara**: Shivatattva Ratnakara’ is an encyclopedia written in Sanskrit by Basava Bhupala who was a king in the Keladi-Bidanur dynasty.

**Sogdiana**: Sogdiana or Sogdia was the ancient civilization of an Iranian people and a province of the Achaemenid Empire, eighteenth in the list on the Behistun Inscription of Darius the Great.

**Sphinx**: A sphinx is a mythical creature with, as a minimum, the body of a lion and a human head.

**Strap**: Strap means an element, which after skein-making the niches foot, is built up on windows, cracks, and over the niches using plaster, having a simple design more prominent than the wall.

**Sulfur**: Sulfur or sulphur is a chemical element with symbol S and atomic number 16. It is an abundant, multivalent non-metal. Under normal conditions, sulfur atoms form cyclic octatomic molecules with chemical formula S8. Elemental sulfur is a bright yellow crystalline solid when at room temperature. Chemically, sulfur can react as either an oxidant or reducing agent.

**Swastika**: The swastika is an equilateral cross with four arms bent at 90 degrees. The earliest archaeological evidence of swastika-shaped ornaments dates back to the Indus Valley Civilization as well as the Mediterranean Classical Antiquity. Swastikas have also been used in various other ancient civilizations around the world including China, Japan, India, and Southern Europe. It remains widely used in Indian religions, specifically in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. The word "swastika" comes from the Sanskrit svastika - The swastika literally means "to be good.

**Taal**: Taal or Tal is the term used in Indian classical music for the rhythmic pattern of any composition and for the entire subject of rhythm, roughly corresponding to metre in Western music, though closer conceptual equivalents are to be found in other Asian classical systems such as the notion of usul in the theory of Ottoman/Turkish music.

**Talamana**: Talamana is a traditional system of Indian econometric based on the Shilpa Shastras which uses certain measurements and proportions in creating temple icons and images.

**Talar**: Talar is the architectural term given to the throne of the Persian monarchs which is carved on the rock-cut tomb of Darius at Naqsh-e Rostam, near
Persepolis, and above the portico which was copied from his palace.

**Tamasguna:** In the Samkhya school of philosophy, tamas is one of the three gunas (or qualities), the other two being rajas (passion and activity) and sattva (purity, goodness). Tamas is the template for inertia or resistance to action. It has also been translated from Sanskrit as "indifference".

**Tanjore:** Thanjavur, formerly Tanjore is a city which is the headquarters of the Thanjavur District in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Scholars believe the name Thanjavur is derived from Tanjan, a legendary demon in Hindu mythology.

**Tanjore Schools:** Thanjavur is renowned for its culture of education. It is home to the famous Saraswati Mahal Library which dates back to the end of the 16th century and contains over 30,000 rare manuscripts. It has now been fully computerized.

**Tape Sialk:** - Tepe Sialk is a large ancient archaeological site (a tepe or Persian tappeh, "hill" or "mound") in a suburb of the city of Kashan, Esfahan Province, in central Iran, close to Fin Garden. The culture that inhabited this area has been linked to the Zayandeh Rud Civilization.

**Tarif-i Husain Shahi:** The Tarif-i-Husain Shahi is a Persian poem in homage to Husain Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar, commissioned by his widow and illustrated during the period 1565-69.

**Tempera:** Tempera, also known as egg tempera, is a permanent, fast-drying painting medium consisting of Coloured pigment mixed with a water-soluble binder medium, (usually a glutinous material such as egg yolk or some other size).

**The Peace of Amasya:** The Peace of Amasya was a treaty agreed to on May 29, 1555 between Shah Tahmasp of Safavid Iran and Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent of the Ottoman Empire at the city of Amasya, following the Ottoman–Safavid War of 1532–1555.

**Timurid dynasty:** The Timurid dynasty, self-designated Gurkânî was a Persianate Sunni Muslim dynasty of Turco-Mongol lineage which ruled over modern-day Iran, Afghanistan, much of Central Asia, as well as parts of contemporary Pakistan, India, Mesopotamia, Anatolia and the Caucasus. The dynasty was founded by Timur (Tamerlane) in the 14th century.

**Tirthankar:** Tirthankaras In Jainism, is a human being who helps in achieving liberation and enlightenment as an "Arihant" by destroying their soul-constraining (ghati) karmas, became a role-model and leader for those seeking spiritual guidance. Tirthankaras revitalize Jain Society by organisation of fourfold Jain Order consisting of monks, nuns, laymen and laywomen. Not all souls become Tirthankaras. There are twenty-four Tirthankaras in this time era who revitalized the Jain Order.

**Tragacanth:** Tragacanth is a natural gum obtained from the dried sap of several species of Middle Eastern legumes of the genus Astragalus, including. Adscendens, gummiifer, brachycaly and tragacanthus. Some of these species are known collectively under the common names "goat's thorn" and "locoweed". The gum is sometimes called "shiraz gum", "gum elect" or gum dragon. The name derives from tragos and akantha, which means in Greek "goat" and "thorn", respectively. Iran is the biggest producer of the best quality of this gum.

**Transoxiana:** Transoxiana (also spelled Transoxania), known in Arabic and Persian sources as Mawarannahr, is the ancient name used for the portion of Central Asia corresponding approximately with modern-day Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, southern Kyrgyzstan and southwest Kazakhstan. Geographically, it is the region between the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers.

**Tribhanga:** Tribhanga or Tribunga is a (tri-bent pose) standing body position or stance used in the traditional Indian sculpture, art and Indian classical dance forms like the Odyssey.

**Tulsi:** Tulsi, or tulasī also known as Holy Basil, is an aromatic. Tulsi or tulasi also is a sacred plant for Hindus and is worshipped by Hindus as the avatar of goddess Lakshmi. Water mixed with the petals is given to the dying to raise their departing souls to heaven.

**Tuluva Dynasty:** The Tuluva Dynasty was the third dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire.

**Turban:** Turban is an English word used to refer to several sorts of headwear. Turbans are a popular...
form of headgear worn in the Middle East, North Africa and Southwest Asia. They are designed to help keep the wearer cool in hot desert environments such as the Sahara.

**Tutinama:** Tutinama literal meaning "Tales of a Parrot", is a 14th-century Persian series of 52 stories. An illustrated version containing 250 miniature paintings was commissioned by the Mughal Emperor, Akbar in the later part of the 16th century.

**U**

**Umayyad Caliphate:** The Umayyad was the second of the four major Islamic caliphates, established after the death of Muhammad.

**Urdu:** Urdu or more precisely Modern Standard Urdu, is a standardized register of the Hindustani language that is associated with the Muslim community of Pakistan and North India.

**Uzbeks:** The Uzbeks are the largest Turkic ethnic group in Central Asia. They comprise the majority population of Uzbekistan, and large populations can also be found in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Russia and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China. Smaller diaspora populations of Uzbeks from Central Asia.

**Uzbeks hat:** Uzbeks hat is national headdress not only for Uzbeks but also for other Central-Asian nations. Skullcaps (Uzbeks hat) are differed by types: men’s, women’s, children’s skullcaps and skullcaps for old men. Women of middle age don’t wear this kind of headdresses.

**V**

**Vaishnavism:** Vaishnavism is one of the major branches of Hinduism along with Shaivism, Smartism, and Shaktism. It is focused on the veneration of Supreme Lord Vishnu. Vaishnavites, or the followers of the Supreme Lord Vishnu, lead a way of life promoting differentiated monotheism (henotheism), which gives importance to Lord Vishnu and his ten incarnations.

**Vedic:** The Vedic period (or Vedic age) was a period in history during which the Vedas, the oldest scriptures of Hinduism, were composed.

**Vesara:** Vesara is a type of Indian architecture primarily used in temples. The two other prominent styles are Dravida and Nagara. Vesara is a combination of these two temple styles.

**Vidyadhara:** Vidyadhara(s) are a group of supernatural beings in Hindu mythology. They possess magical powers and dwell in the Himalayas. They also attend God Shiva, who lives in the Himalayas. They are considered as Upa-devas, semi-gods.

**Vihara:** Vihara is the Sanskrit and Pali term for a Buddhist monastery.

**Vijayanagara Empire:** The Vijayanagara Empire referred to as the Kingdom of Bisnagar by the Portuguese, was an empire based in South India, in the Deccan Plateau region. It was established in 1336 by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of Sangama Dynasty.

**Vindhyā:** The Vindhyā Range is a range of older rounded mountains and hills in the west-central Indian subcontinent, which geographically separates the Indian subcontinent into northern India (the Indo-Gangetic plain) and Southern India.

**Vridhi:** vṛddhi is a Sanskrit word meaning "growth .it is also a technical term for a group of long vowels. In Indo-European linguistics, it has become a term for the lengthened grade of the ablaut vowel gradation peculiar to the Indo-European languages.

**Vishnudharmottara Purana:** The Vishnudharmottara Purana is a Hindu text, encyclopaedic in nature. Along with the narratives, it also deals with cosmology, cosmonogy, geography, astronomy, astrology, division of time, pacification of un favourable planets and stars, genealogies (mostly of kings and sages), manners and customs, penances, duties of Vaishnavas, law and politics, war strategies, treatment of diseases of human beings and animals, cuisine, grammar, metrics, lexicography, metrics, rhetoric, dramaturgy, dance, vocal and instrumental music and arts.

**W**

**Wax:** Waxes are a class of chemical compounds that are plastic (malleable) near ambient temperatures.
Characteristically, they melt above 45 °C (113 °F) to give a low viscosity liquid. Waxes are insoluble in water but soluble in organic, nonpolar solvents. All waxes are organic compounds, both synthetic and naturally occurring.

**Wodeyar dynasty:** The Wodeyar dynasty (also spelt Wadiyar by the British) was an Indian royal dynasty that ruled the Kingdom of Mysore from 1399 to 1947, until the independence of India from British rule and the subsequent unification of the Indian dominion and princely states into the Republic of India.

**X**

**X-stone:** X-stone is referred to a rounded stone usually found in the river side big enough to hold in one’s hand and used to rub the dye.

**Y**

**Yakshis:** Yakshis, in the mythology of India, a class of generally benevolent nature's Gandharva is a name used for distinct mythological beings in Hinduism and Buddhism; it is also a term for skilled singers in Indian classical music. Pirits who are the custodians of treasures that are hidden in the earth and in the roots of trees.

**Usuf and Zulaikha:** Yusuf and Zulaikha is the Quranic verse of Yusuf (Joseph) and Zulaikha (the person known in the Bible as Potiphar's wife and whose name is not given there). It has been told and retold countless times in many languages spoken by Muslims, especially Persian. Its most famous version was written in Persian by Jami (1414-1492), in his Haft Awrang ("Seven Thrones"). The story has by then many elaborations, and is capable of a Sufi interpretation, where Zulaikha's lust for Yusuf represents the soul's longing for God.

**Z**

**Zand:** Zand or The Zandiyeh dynasty, was a dynasty led by Karim Khan Zand that ruled southern and central Iran in the 18th century.

**Zenana:** The literal meaning of the word zenana is "of the women" or "pertaining to women". It contextually refers to the part of a house belonging to a Hindu or Muslim family in South Asia which is reserved for the women of the household. The Zenana are the inner apartments of a house in which the women of the family live. The outer apartments for guests and men are called the Mardana.

**Zoroastrianism:** Zoroastrianism is a religion and philosophy based on the teachings of Prophet Zoroaster (also known as Zarathustra, in Avestan) and was formerly among the world's largest religions. It was probably founded some time before the 6th century BCE in Greater Iran.
Glossary- II

Nam
NAME

Abdul Rahman Jami: Nur ad-Dīn Abd ar-Rahmān Jāmī is known for his achievements as a scholar, mystic, writer, composer of numerous lyrics and idylls, historian, and one of the greatest Persian and Sufi poets of the 15th century. He was recognized for his eloquent tongue and ready at repartee that analysed the idea of the metaphysics of mercy. Among his famous poetical works are: Haft Awrang, Tuhfat al-Ahrar, Layla wa -Majnun, Fatihat al-Shabab, Lawa’ih, Al-Durrah al-Fakhirah.

Abd al-Samad: Abd al-Samad or Khwaja Abdus Samad was a 16th-century painter of Persian miniatures who moved to India and became one of the founding masters of the Mughal miniature tradition.

Abdur Razzaq: Kamal-ud-Din Abd-ur-Razzaq ibn Ishaq Samarqandi, (1413–1482), was a Persian chronicler and Islamic scholar. He was the ambassador of Shah Rukh, the Timurid dynasty ruler of Persia to Calicut, India, from January 1442 to January 1445.

Afzal al-Husayni: Afzal al-Husayni was safaved Persian painter. He was student of Reza Abbasi and followed Reza Abbasi’s style.

Amir Arsalan Khan: Amir Arsalan Khan 1161 AH / 1748 AD, was RARE REBEL RULER. mir Arsalan Khan was the governor of Azaebayjan and cousin of Nadir Shah who was appointed to his post by him. After the sudden death of Nadir, he refused to accept Adilshah's claim to power and aligned himself with Ibrahim against Adilshah. However after killing Adilshah, he turned against Amir Arsalan Khan and killed him in Tabriz in the Late 1161 and proclaimed himself as the king in Tabriz.

Baisongor: Baisongor Baysonqor 1397- 1433 Herat, was a prince from the house of Timurids. He was known as a patron of arts and architecture, as well as a prominent calligrapher. He was a son of Mirza Shahrulkh, the ruler of Persia and Transoxania, and Shakhrukhs most prominent wife Goharshad.

Balaji Rao: Balaji Rao or Baji Rao II (1775 – 28 Jan. 1851), also Rao Pundit Pundham, was Peshwa of the Maratha Empire, and governed from 1796 to 1818. His reign was marked by confrontations with the British.

Basawan Basawan, or Basavan (flourished 1580-1600), was an Indian miniature painter in the Mughal style. He was known by his contemporaries as a skilled Colourist and keen observer of human nature, and for his use of portrailture in the illustrations of Akbarnama, Mughal Emperor, and Akbar’s official Biography, which is seen as an innovation in Indian art.

Bishandas: Bishandas was a 17th-century portrait painter at the court of the Mughal emperor Jahangir. Jahangir praised him as “unrivalled in the art of portraiture”. Though little is known of Bishandas’ life, his name can indicate that he was a Hindu In 1613 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Persia, to paint the Shah’s portrait. Here he was so successful that he remained until 1620, when he returned with the gift of an elephant.

Bukka: Bukka (1357–1377 CE) (also known as Bukka Raya I) was an emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire from the Sangama Dynasty.

Chanda Sahib: Chanda Sahib was the Mughal Empire's Sepoy, Divan of the Carnatic, Sipahsalar of the Carnatic, Faujdar and Nawab of the Carnatic between 1749 and 1752. His birth name is Husayn Dost Khan.

Chikka Devaraja: Chikka Devaraja (also Chikkadevaraja) was the wodeyar ruler of Mysore (then a principality or petty kingdom in southern India) from 1673 to 1704. During this time, Mysore saw significant expansion and also recognition by the Mughal Empire as a tributary state. During his rule centralized military power increased to an unprecedented degree for the region.

Colonel Mark Wilks: Colonel Mark Wilks FRS (1759–1831) was a Manx soldier and administrator. At the age of 18 he went to India on a military commission and was appointed to the Madras Army. He served as the Town Major at Fort Saint George, the capital of Madras Presidency and later he was appointed the acting Resident at Mysore. He was the...
author of the historical document entitled, Report on the Internal Administration of Mysore. This document was a continuation of report the survey of the Kingdom of Mysore undertaken by Lieut. Col Colin Mackenzie.

Dhondji Wagh: Dhondji Wagh, was a Bititish Maratha warrior, who said that Tipu Sultan had kept him in the former.

Dilawar Khan: Dilāwar or Dilāwar Khān Ghōrī was governor of the Malwa province of central India during the decline of the Delhi Sultanate.

DL Suman Venkatesh: DL Suman Venkatesh was a translator of the Letters of Tipu Sultan from French to English.

Dr. Choodamani Nandagopal: Dr. Choodamani Nandagopal is a Historian and UNESCO Fellow and Dean, Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences, Jain University.

Edward Rehatsek: Edward Rehatsek was an Orientalist and translator of several works of Islamic literature.

Esfandiyar: Sepandiār or Esfandiyār, is a legendary Iranian hero. He was the son and the crown prince of the Kayanian King Goshtasp (from Middle Persian Wishtasp from Avestan language Vishtaspa) and brother of the saintly Pashotan (Middle Persian Peshotan, Avestan Peshotanu).

Felanden: Felanden was a French tourist, who visited Iran in Safavid dynasty.

Ferdowsi: - Hakîm Abūl-Qāsim Ferdowsî Tūsî known as Ferdowsi also spelled as Firdausi; 940–1020 CE was a highly revered Persian poet. He was the author of the Shahnameh, the national epic of Iran and related societies.

François Bernier: François Bernier was a French physician and traveller. He was born at Joué-Etiau in Anjou. He was the personal physician of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb for around 12 years during his stay in India.

Genghis Khan: Genghis Mongo (l 1162 –1227), born Temujin, was the founder and Great Khan (emperor) of the Mongol Empire, which became the largest contiguous empire in history after his demise.

Gentile Bellini: Gentile Bellini was an Italian painter. From 1474 he was the official portrait artist for the Doges of Venice .

George Willison: George Willison (1741–1797) was a Scottish portrait-painter. He is best known for his works done in India.

Ghazvini: Vahid Ghazvini belongs to a family who has earned his life as a civil servant and like many civil servants in the Safavid era he was a poet and incidentally a prolific one. Vahid’s poetry is concerned with various subjects such as epic themes to lyrical and moral themes and Shahr Ashoub.

Hafez: Khwāja Shamsu d-Dīn Muhammad Hāfez-e shirazi (1325/26–1389/1390) , was an Iranian poet. His collected works composed of series of Persian literature are to be found in the homes of most people in Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan, who learn his poems by heart and use them as proverbs and sayings to this day. His life and poems have been the subject of much analysis, commentary and interpretation, influencing post-fourteenth century Persian writing more than any other author.

Haj mirza Agha Emami: Haj Mirza Aqa Emami, Qajar dynasty, painter and miniaturist, Esfahan, Iran.

Harihara: Harihara I, was the founder of the Vijayanagara Empire. He was Bhavana Sangama’s eldest son, belonged to the Kuruba clan and was founder of the Sangama dynasty, the first among the four dynasties that ruled Vijayanagara.

Hayavadona Rao: Bahadur Conjeevaram Hayavadana Rao (10 July 1865 - 27 January 1946) was an Indian historian, museologist, anthropologist, economist and polyglot. He was a member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Indian Historical Records Commission and a fellow of the Royal Society of Economics.

Hulagu Khan: Hulagu Khan was a Mongol ruler who conquered much of Southwest Asia. Son of Tolui and the Kerait princess Sorghaghtani Beki, he was a grandson of Genghis Khan.

Humayun: Nasir ud-din Muhammad Humayun was the second Mughal Emperor who ruled a large territory consisting of what is now Afghanistan,
Pakistan, and parts of northern India from 1530–1540 and again from 1555–1556.

**Jaberi Ansari**: Sheikh Jaberi Ansari (1287-1376.H) Esfahan, Iran, was historian and writer. He had written History of Esfahan.

**Jafar Rashtian**: Jafar Rashtian Iranian Painter, (1304-1367H), Esfahan, Iran.

**Jean Chardin**: Jean Chardin (November 16, 1643 – January 5, 1713), also known as Sir John Chardin, was a French jeweler and traveller whose ten-volume book The Travels of Sir John Chardin is regarded as one of the finest works of early Western scholarship on Persia and the Near East.

**Joji**: Joji or Jochi (c. 1181–1227) was the eldest of the Mongol chieftain Genghis Khan's four sons by his principal wife Börte. An accomplished military leader, he participated in his father's conquest of Central Asia, along with his brothers and uncles.

**Julian Heward Bell**: Julian Heward Bell (4 February 1908 – 18 July 1937) was an English poet, and the son of Clive and Vanessa Bell (who was the elder sister of Virginia Woolf). The writer Quentin Bell was his younger brother, and the writer and painter Angelica Garnett is his half-sister. His relationship with his mother is explored in Susan Sellers' novel Vanessa and Virginia.

**Javad Rostam Shirazi**: Iranian painter and miniaturist.

**Jayadeva**: Jayadeva was a Sanskrit poet circa 1200 AD. He is most known for his composition, the epic poem Gita Govinda, which depicts the divine love of Krishna, and his consort, Radha.

**Kamal al-Din Behzad**: Kamal al-Din Behzad, was a painter (native of Herat, a city in modern Afghanistan) of Persian miniatures and head of the royal ateliers in Herat and Tabriz during the late Timurid and early Safavid.

**Kapila Vatsyayan**: Kapila Vatsyayan (born 25 December 1928) is a leading Indian scholar of classical Indian dance, Indian art and Indian architecture and art historian. She has remained the founder director and chairperson of Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, Delhi.

**Khavari**: Mirza Fazlullah Shirazi (Khavari) was poet in Shiraz Iran (1190 HA). He wrote Yusuf and Zuleikha masnavi with 7000 verses.

**Khosrow Parviz**: Khosrow Parviz or Khosrau II, was the twenty-second Sassanid King of Iran and the last great king of the Sassanian Empire reigning from 590 to 628. He was the son of Hormizd IV (reigned 579–590) and the grandson of Khosrau I (reigned 531–579). He was the last king of Persia to have a lengthy reign before the Muslim conquest of Iran, which began five years after his death by assassination.

**Khyran Khan**: Khyran Khan was Mughal emperor painter, he with Bishandas were in Persian court.

**Kota Shivaram Karanth**: Kota Shivaram Karanth (October 10, 1902 – December 9, 1997) was a Kannada writer, social activist, environmentalist, Yakshagana artist, film maker and thinker.

**Krishna Deva Raya**: Krishna Deva Raya was an Emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire who reigned from 1509–1529 CE. He is the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty. Presiding over the empire at its zenith, he is regarded as an icon by many Indians.

**Krishna Raja Wadiyar**: Krishna Raja Wadiyar (June 4, 1884 – August 3, 1940, Bangalore Palace), also known popularly as Nalwadi Krishna Raja Wadiyar was the ruling Maharaja of the princely state of Mysore from 1902 until his death in 1940. He is regarded as one of the most celebrated rulers among the Indian States when India was still under British rule.

**Krishna Raja Wadiyar III**: Krishna Raja Wadiyar III was the ruling Maharaja of the princely state of Mysore in India. Also known as Mummadi Krishna Raja Wadiyar, he belonged to the Wadiyar dynasty and ruled his state for nearly seventy years, from 30 June 1799 to 27 March 1868.

**Krishna Raja Wadiyar III**: Krishna Raja Wadiyar III (1794 – 27 March 1868) was the ruling Maharaja of the princely state of Mysore in India. Also known as Mummadi Krishna Raja Wadiyar, he belonged to the Wadiyar dynasty and ruled his state for nearly seventy years, from 30 June 1799 to 27 March 1868.

**Lautrec**: Henri Marie Raymond de Toulouse-Lautrec-Monfa was a French painter, printmaker,
draughtsman and illustrator whose immersion in the colourful and theatrical life of Paris in the late 1800s yielded a collection of exciting, elegant and provocative images of the modern and sometimes decadent life of those times.

Madakari Nayaka: Madakari Nayaka or Madakari Nayaka V was the last ruler of Chitradurga, India. Nayaka lost Chitradurga in a siege of Mysore by Hyder Ali, and was slain by Ali's son Tipu Sultan.

Mani: Mani was the Iranian prophet and the founder of Manichaeism, a gnostic religion of Late Antiquity which was once widespread but is now extinct. Mani was born in or near Seleucia-Ctesiphon in Asuristan (Assyria), at the time still part of the Parthian Empire.

Markandeya: Markandeya is an ancient rishi (sage) from the Hindu tradition, born in the clan of Bhrigu Rishi. He is celebrated as a devotee of both Shiva and Vishnu and is mentioned in a number of stories from the Puranas.

Matisse: Henri-Émile-Benoît Matisse was a French artist, known for his use of colour and his fluid and original draughtsmanship. He was a draughtsman, printmaker, and sculptor, but is known primarily as a painter.

Mildred Archer OBE: Mildred Archer OBE (28 December 1911 in London – 4 February 2005) was an English art historian who specialized in 18th and 19th century art in British India. She was curator of Prints and Drawings at the India Office Library and wrote extensively on the collection and studies on them.

Mirak: Rohollahe mirak was a Persian miniaturist in 15 century.

Mir Sadak: Mir Sadak who all the while was with Tipu has merely come to greet his senior master. He was Tipu's favourite officer and one of the very few people ever admitted into the Sultan's private hall.

Mir-Sayyid Ali: Mir-Sayyid Ali was a Persian miniaturist, who together with his fellow countryman 'Abd-üş-Šamad, immigrated to India and helped to found the Mughal School of painting.

Muhammad Khodabandeh: Muhammad Khodabandeh (1280 - 1316), was the eighth Ilkhanid dynasty ruler in Iran from 1304 to 1316. His name “Ölziit” means “blessed” in the Mongolian language.

Mohammad Qasim: Mohammad Qasim, Persian illustrator, painter and poet in safavied era. He was the most important painter in mid-17th-century Esfahan after MU‘IN. Mohammad Qasim contributed illustrations to several manuscripts Esfahan, 17th century. He is best known for his album paintings of single figures or small groups; they often include short poems or letters that reflect his reputation as a celebrated poet.

Muhammad Quli Qutb: Shah Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah was the fifth sultan of the Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golkonda and founded the city of Hyderabad, in South-central India.

Muhammad Yusuf: Muhammad Yusuf was safavied Persian painter. He worked in a variety of styles. He was Reza Abbasi style followers.

Muin Musavvir: Muin Musavvir (1638–1697) was an Iranian painter. He is considered as one of the most famous painters in the Persian miniaturist during the Safavid period. He received his training from Reza Abbasi who pioneered Persian miniaturist of the Esfahan School at that time.

Nader Shah Afshar: Nader Shah Afshar or Nadir Shah (November, 1688 or August 6, 1698– June 19, 1747) ruled as Shah of Iran (1736–47) and was the founder of the Afsharid dynasty.

Nezami Ganjavi: Nezami Ganjavi was a 12th-century Persian poet. Nezâmi is considered the greatest romantic epic poet in Persian literature, who brought a colloquial and realistic style to the Persian epic His heritage is widely appreciated and shared by Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, and Tajikistan.

Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux: 1 November 1636 – 13 March 1711 was a French poet and critic.

Nurullah: Qazi Nurullah Shustari also known as Shaheed-e-Salis was an eminent jurist and scholar of his time, 1542 A.D.-1610/11.

Oleg Grabar: Oleg Grabar (November 3, 1929 – January 8, 2011) was a French-born art historian and archaeologist, who spent most of his career in the United States, as a leading figure in the field of Islamic art and architecture.
Potiphar: Potiphar or Potifar is a person in the Book of Genesis’s account of Joseph. Potiphar is said to be the captain of the palace guard and is referred to without name in the Quran. Joseph, sold into slavery by his brothers, is taken to Egypt where he is sold to Potiphar as a household slave.

Purnaiah: Purnaiah (1746–1812) was the Dewan of Mysore. He served under Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan, the British and Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar. He was well known for his skill with accounts, prodigious memory, proficiency in several languages and sheer hard work.

Ramanuja: Ramanuja traditionally 1017–1137, was a theologian, philosopher, and scriptural exegete.

Rashīd al-Dīn Fadhlullāh Hamadānī (1247–1318) was a Persian physician of Jewish origin, polymathic writer and historian, who wrote an enormous Islamic history, the Jami al-Tawarikh, in the Persian language, often considered a landmark in intercultural historiography and a key document on the Ilkhanids (13th and 14th century).

Reza Abbasi: Riza yi-Abbasi or Reza-e Abbasi, also Aqa Riza or Äqä Rīžā Kāshānī (c. 1565–1635) was the leading Persian miniaturist of the Esfahan School during the later Safavid period, spending most of his career working for Shah Abbasi. He is considered to be the last great master of the Persian miniature, best known for his single miniatures for muraqqa or albums, especially single figures of beautiful youths.

Rostam: Rostam or Rustam is the epic hero of the story, Rostam and Sohrab, part of the Persian epic of Shahnameh in Persian mythology and son of Zal and Rudaba. In some ways, the position of Rostam in the historical tradition is parallel to that of Surenna, the hero of the Carrhae.

Saadat Khan: Sa`adat Khan was born Muhammad Amin Musawi the son of Muhammad Nasir Musawi a Shia Muslim merchant of Khurasan, Iran. His grandfather a wealthy merchant migrated to India during the reign of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Saadat Ali Khan I’s father became a very prominent official during the rule of Bahadur Shah I.He is the progenitor of the Nawabs of Awadh.

Saadi Shirazii: Saadi Shirazii, 1184-1283/1291, was one of the major Persian poets of the medieval period. He is not only famous in Persian-speaking countries, but he has also been quoted in western sources. He is recognized for the quality of his writings, and for the depth of his social and moral thoughts.

Sadiqi Beg: Sadiqi Beg (1533 Tabriz–1610 Esfahan) was a Persian poet, biographer, draftsman, soldier and miniaturist of the Safavid period.

Șā‘ib Tabrizi: Sâ‘ib, In full Mîrzâ Muhammad ‘alî Şâ‘ib (1601/02-1677) also called Saeb Of Tabriz, or Saeb Of Esfahan) was a Persian poet and one of the greatest masters of a form of classical Arabic and Persian lyric poetry characterized by rhymed couplets, known as the ghazel.

Salim Khan: Salim Khan or Selim Khan: (October 10, 1465/1466/1470 – September 22, 1520), was the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1512 to 1520. His reign is notable for the enormous expansion of the Empire, particularly his conquest between 1516-1517 of the entire Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt, which included all of Sham, Hejaz, Tihamah, and Egypt itself. With the heart of the Arab World now under their control, the Ottomans became the dominant power in the region, and in the Islamic world.

Sarabhoji II Sarabhoji II is mentioned as Serfoji II (September 24, 1777 – March 7, 1832) was the last ruler of the Maratha principality of Tanjore to exercise absolute sovereignty over his dominions. His descendants, however, have managed to thrive as titular Maharajahs of Thanjavur to the present day. Serfoji belonged to the Bhonsle clan of Marathas and was descended from Shivaji’s half-brother Venkoji. He ruled Thanjavur from 1798 until his death in 1832.

Sarkis Khachaturian: Sarkis Khachaturian Armenian artist and Painter, Iran.

Shafi Abbasi: Shafi Abbasi was a Persian painter (Esfahan, 1628-c. 1674) he was son of Reza, Muhammad Shafi` developed and popularized bird- and-flower painting, a genre his father had introduced to the Esfahan school, (b c. 1617; Esfahan, 1635-97). Persian illustrator and painter. Numerous works clearly signed in black ink.
Shah Abbas: Shah Abbas the Great (27 January 1571 – 19 January 1629) was Shah (king) of Iran, and generally considered the greatest ruler of the Safavid dynasty. He was the third son of Shah Mohammad.

Shah Abbas II: Shah Abbas II (born 31 December 1632, died 25/26 October 1666) was Shah of Iran from 1642 to 1666. He was the seventh Shah of the Safavid Dynasty. He was the son of Shah Safi I and a Circassian, Anna Khanum, and originally bore the name Sultan Muhammad Mirza before his coronation on 15 May 1642.

Shahji Bhosle: Shahaji Raje Bhosale was a Maratha general from the 17th Century. He was an early exponent of guerilla warfare. He was the eldest son of Maloji Bhosale of Verul (present-day Ellora, Maharashtra). He brought the house of Bhosle into prominence. The princely states of Tanjore, Kolhapur and Satara are Bhosale legacies. He was father of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire.

Shahrukh: Shahrukh Mirza August 20, 1377 – March 13, 1447) was the Timurid ruler of the eastern portion of the empire established by his father, Central Asian warlord Timur (Tamerlane) who founded the Timurid dynasty.

Shah Thmasb Shahnameh: Shah Thmasb Shahnameh, Ferdowsi's Shahnameh is the exquisite copy belonging to the 16th century AD.

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ShakyaMuni: Gautama Buddha, also known as Siddhārtha Gautama ShakyaMuni, or simply the Buddha, was a sage on whose teachings Buddhism was founded.

Shamlu: Shamlu was Governor of Khorassan, Iran, in 1576 and chief of the armies under Shah Abbas I en 1588.

Shayabak Khan: Shayabak Khan or Muhammad Shaybani Khan also known as Abul-Fath Shaybani Khan or Shayabak Khan or Shahi Beg Khan (c. 1451 – 2 December 1510), was an Uzbek leader who consolidated various Uzbek tribes and laid the foundations for their ascendance in Transoxiana and the establishment of the Khanate of Bukhara. He was a descendant of Genghis Khan.

Sheikh Bahaee: Sheikh Bahaee (18 February 1547 - 1 September 1621) was a scholar, philosopher, architect, mathematician, astronomer and a poet in 16th-century Iran.

Shirin: Shirin was a wife of the Sassanid Persian Shahanshah (king of kings), Khosrau II. In the revolution after the death of Khosrau's father Hormizd IV, the General Bahram Chobin took power over the Persian Empire. Shirin fled with Khosrau to Syria where they lived under the protection of Byzantine emperor Maurice. In 591, Khosrau returned to Persia to take control of the empire and Shirin was made queen.

Shrimant Baji Rao: Shrimant Baji Rao Balaji Bhatt (August 18, 1700 – April 28, 1740), also known as Baji Rao I, was a noted general who served as Peshwa (Prime Minister) to the fourth Maratha Chhatrapati (Emperor) Shahu from 1719 until Baji Rao's death. He is also known as Thorale (Marathi for Elder) Baji Rao. He was also popular with the nickname 'Rau'.

Siavash: Siavash or Siyāvush, from Avestan Syāvaršān, is a major figure in Ferdowsi's epic, the Shahnameh. He was a legendary Iranian prince from the earliest days of the Iranian Empire. A handsome and desirable young man, his name literally means "the one with the black horse" or "black stallion".

Siddhārtha Gautama: Siddhārtha Gautama was a spiritual teacher from the Indian subcontinent, on whose teachings Buddhism was founded.

Sir Eyre Coote: Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, KB (1726 – 28 April 1783) was a British soldier. He is best known for his many years of service with the British Army in India. His victory at the Battle of Wandiwash is considered a decisive turning point in the struggle for control in India between British and France. He was known by his sepoy troops as Coote Bahadur (Coote the Brave).

Subba Rao: Subba Rao was born at Malur in Karnataka, in 1750. He was a painter in Tipu Sultan court.

Sultan Husayn Mirza: Sultan Husayn Mirza was born in Herat in June–July 1438 C.E. to Ghiiyas-ud-din Mansur Mirza son of Bayqarah Mirza I son of Umar Shaikh Mirza I son of Amir Timur Beg Gurkani. He was the Timurid ruler of Herat from
1469 till May 4, 1506, with a brief interruption in 1470.

**Sumner:** William M. Sumner, was a leading figure in the study of ancient Iran and director of the Oriental Institute from 1989 to 1997, died July 7 in Columbus.

**Syed Hossain Nasr:** Syed Hossain Nasr (born April 7, 1933 in Tehran) is an Iranian University Professor of Islamic study at George Washington University, and a prominent Islamic philosopher. He is the author of many scholarly books and articles.

**Tahmasb:** Tahmasb or Tahmasebi I (22 February 1514 – 14 May 1576) was an influential Shah of Iran, who enjoyed the longest reign of any member of the Safavid dynasty. He was the son of Ismail I and Shah-Begi Khanum (known under the title Tajlu Khanum) of the Turcoman Mawsillu tribe.

**Tavernier:** Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1605 – July 1689) was a French traveller and pioneer of trade with India and travels through Persia (Iran), most known for works in two quarto volumes, Les Six Voyages de Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (Six Voyages, 1676) and diamond merchant for some important diamonds of the century.

**Tilly Kettle:** Tilly Kettle (1735–1786) was a portrait painter and the first English painter to work in India. He was born in London, the son of a coach painter, in a family that had been members of the Brewers’ Company of freemen for five generations. He studied drawing with William Shipley in the Strand and first entered professional portraiture in the 1750s.

**Timur, Tarmashirin Khan:** historically known as Tamerlane, was a Turkic ruler. He conquered West, South and Central Asia and founded the Timurid dynasty. He was the grandfather of Ulugh Beg, who ruled Central Asia from 1411 to 1449, and the great-great-great-grandfather of Babur Beg, founder of the Mughal Empire, which ruled parts of South Asia for around four centuries, from 1526 until 1857.

**Van Gogh:** Vincent Willem van Gogh was a Dutch post-Impressionist painter whose work, notable for its rough beauty, emotional honesty and bold Colour, had a far-reaching influence on 20th-century art.

**Vajra:** Vajra was Aniruddha's Son and Sri Krishna's great-grandson. His mother was Aniruddha's wife, the Daitya princess Usha. Krishna just before his death made Vajra the King of Yadava dynasty at Indraprastha.

**Venkoji:** Venkoji or Ekoji I was the younger half-brother of Shivaji and founder of Maratha rule in Thanjavur. He was the progenitor of the junior branch of the Bhonsle family which ruled Thanjavur until the formal annexation of the kingdom by the British in 1855.

**Vishnuvardhana:** Vishnuvardhana (1108–1152 CE) was an emperor of the Hoysala Empire in present day Indian state of Karnatakka.

**Yusuf:** Yusuf is an Islamic prophet mentioned in the Qur'an, the holy scripture of Islam. The figure corresponds to the character from the Jewish religious scripture, the Tanakh and the Christian Bible known as Joseph and is the Arabic variant of that name. It is one of the common names in the Middle East and among Muslim nations. Yusuf is believed to have been the eleventh son of Jacob (Ya’qūb), and his favourite

**Zaman Shah:** Zaman Shah Durrani, was ruler of the Durrani Empire from 1793 until 1800. He was the grandson of Ahmad Shah Durrani and the fifth son of Timur Shah Durrani.

**Zuleika:** Zuleika is the name given to the wife of Potiphar in Jewish legend and Muslim scripture, although she is only mentioned as the "wife of 'Azeez." The word 'Azeez is the Qur'an's honorific title designated for Potiphar.
Glossary III

Area
Area

A

Aurangabad: Aurangabad is a city in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India.

AdiRanga: AdiRanga is one of the oldest temples for Lord Ranganatha.

Ahmednagar: Ahmednagar is a city of Ahmednagar District in the state of Maharashtra, India.

Aihole: Aihole is a temple complex in the Bagalkot district of Karnataka, India. It is a very popular tourist spot in north Karnataka. It lies to the east of Pattadakal, along the Malaprabha River, while Badami is to the west of both.

Ajanta Caves: The Ajanta Caves: Ancient Paintings of Buddhist India, by Benoy K. Behl and Milo Cleveland Beach.

Aliqapou: Aliqapou or Ali Qāpū is a grand palace in Esfahan, Iran. It is located on the western side of the Naqsh-e Jahan Square opposite to Sheikh Lotf Allah mosque, and had been originally designed as a vast portal. It is forty-eight meters high and there are seven floors, each accessible by a difficult spiral staircase. In the sixth floor music room, deep circular niches are found in the walls, having not only aesthetic value, but also acoustic.

Amravati: Amravati is a city in the state of Maharashtra, India. It is the seventh most populous metropolitan area in Maharashtra. It is also the administrative headquarters of the Amravati district.

AntyaRanga: AntyaRanga is one of the rangantha temple located in srirangam.

Apadana: An apadana is a large hypostyle hall, the best known examples being the great audience hall and portico at Persepolis and the palace of Susa. The Persepolis Apadana belongs to the oldest building phase of the city of Persepolis, the first half of the 5th century BC, as part of the original design by Darius the Great.

Arcot: Arcot: Arcot is a town and suburb of Vellore city in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. Arcot is one of the fast developing areas of Tamil Nadu. Most of the people of Arcot are literate. The reason for fast development in Arcot is due to due to the influence of Danish missionaries who settled in Arcot during the earlier centuries.

Asar Mahal: Asar Mahal is an impressive building located in Bijapur, towards the east of the citadel. The mahal was built by Mohammed Adil Shah, the ruler of Adil Shahi Kingdom, in 1646 AD to serve as a 'Hall of Justice'. It is believed that the two hairs of the Prophet Mohamed were preserved here.

Atashkadeh: Atashkadeh or Fire temple of Esfahan: The Fire temple of Esfahan is a Sassanid-era archaeological complex located on a hill of the same name about eight kilometers west of city center of Esfahan, Iran.

Badakhshan: Badakhshan is a historic region comprising parts of what is now north eastern Afghanistan and south eastern Tajikistan, in the far northeast of Afghanistan.

Badami: Badami, formerly known as Vatapi, is a town and headquarters of a taluk by the same name, in the Bagalkot district of Karnataka, India. It was the regal capital of the Badami Chalukyas from 540 to 757 AD.

Bagh Caves: The Bagh Caves are a group of nine rock-cut monuments, situated among the southern slopes of the Vindhayas in Kukshi tehsil of Dhar district in Madhya Pradesh state in central India. These are renowned for mural paintings by master painters of ancient India.

Bamyan: Bamyan also spelled Bamiyan is the capital of Bamiyan Province in central Afghanistan.

Banaras: Banaras or Kashi, is a city on the banks of the Ganges in Uttar Pradesh, 320 kilometres southeast of the state capital, Lucknow. It is holiest of the seven sacred cities in Hinduism and Jainism.

Bankapura: Bankapura is a panchayat town in Haveri district in the state of Karnataka, India. It is in Shiggaon taluk, is just 2.5 km from the Pune-
Bangalore national highway NH4, 22 km from Haveri town. Bankapur is about 45 km from Hubli-Dharwad. An historical site, Bankapura is famous for the Nagareshwara temple, Bankapur fort, the peacock sanctuary.

**Bashohli**: Bashohli (Basoli) is a town and a notified area committee in Kathua district in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, India. Basohli also is widely known for its paintings called Basohli paintings, which are considered the first school of Pahari paintings, and which evolved into the much prolific Kangra paintings school by mid eighteenth century.

**Bhimbetka**: The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological site of the Palaeolithic, exhibiting the earliest traces of human life on the Indian subcontinent, and thus the beginning of the South Asian Stone Age.

**Bidanu**: Gauri bidanur is a historical town in Kolar district; now a part of Chikballapur district in the state of Karnataka, India.

**Bidar**: Bidar is a city in the Indian state of Karnataka. Located on the Deccan Plateau in the north-eastern part of Karnataka. It is the headquarters of the Bidar District which shares its border with Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

**Bijapur**: Bijapur city is the district headquarters of Bijapur District of Karnataka state. It is also the headquarters for Bijapur Taluka. Bijapur city is well known for its historical monuments of architectural importance built during the rule of the Adil Shahi dynasty.

**Calcutta**: Kolkata or Calcutta is the capital of the Indian state of West Bengal. Located on the east bank of the Hooghly River, it is the principal commercial, cultural, and educational centre of East India.

**Chamundeshwari Temple**: The Chamundeshwari Temple is located on the top of Chamundi Hills about 13 km from the palace city of Mysore in the state of Karnataka in India.

**Chittoor**: Chittoor also known as Chittur is a city, a corporation and district headquarters located in the Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh, India.

**Chitradurga**: Chitradurga is a town in the southern part of the Indian state of Karnataka. It is also the headquarters of Chitradurga district.

**Elephanta Caves**: The Elephanta Caves are a network of sculpted caves located on Elephanta Island, or Gharapuri (literally "the city of caves") in Mumbai Harbour, 10 kilometres (6.2 mi) to the east of the city of Mumbai in the Indian state of Maharashtra.

**Ellora**: Ellora is an archaeological site, 30 km (19 mi) from the city of Aurangabad in the Indian state of Maharashtra built by the Rashtrakuta dynasty and Well-known for its monumental caves, Ellora is a World Heritage Site.

**Ganjam**: Ganjam is a town and a notified area committee in Ganjam district in the state of Odisha, India.

**Golconda**: Golkonda also known as Golla konda (shepherd's hill) a ruined city of Southern India and capital of ancient Kingdom of Golkonda (c.1518–1687).

**Golestān Palace**: Golestān Palace pronounced "Kakheh Golestān" is the former royal Qajar complex in Iran's capital city (Tehran).
**Gol Gumbaz:** Gol Gumbaz or Gol Gumbadh meaning "rose dome", is the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur. The tomb, located in Bijapur, Karnataka in India, was completed in 1656 by the architect Yaqut of Dabul. Although "impressively simple in design", it is the "structural triumph of Deccan architecture."

**Gujarat:** Gujarat is a state in North-west India. The state encompasses major sites of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization.

**Gurumkonda:** Gurumkonda is a historical place located between Cuddapah and the Bangalore highway in Chittoor district in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India.

**Hampi:** Hampi is a village in northern Karnataka state, India. It is located within the ruins of Vijayanagara, the former capital of the Vijayanagara Empire. Predating the city of Vijayanagara, it continues to be an important religious centre, housing the Virupaksha Temple, as well as several other monuments belonging to the old city. The ruins are a UNESCO World Heritage Site, listed as the Group of Monuments at Hampi.

**Harappa:** Harappa or "The Indus Valley Civilization" is an archaeological site in Punjab, northeast Pakistan, about 35 km (22 mi) west of Sahiwal. The site takes its name from a modern village located near the former course of the Ravi River.

**Haripur:** Haripur Guler is a township in Kangra district in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. Guler painting is the early phase of Kangra Kalam.

**Hasht Behesht:** Hasht Behesht meaning "Eight Paradises" is a Safavid era palace in Esfahan.

**Harat:** Harat or Herāt is the capital of Herat province in Afghanistan. It is the third largest city of Afghanistan. It is the third largest city of Afghanistan.

**Hosapattana:** Hosapattana (later named Vijayanagara), on the banks of the Tungabhadra River in modern Bellary district.

**Jaganmohan Palace:** The Jaganmohan Palace in Mysore is one of the oldest buildings in Mysore. This Palace is more than 150 years old. Its construction was completed in 1861 and was initially used by the Wodeyars, kings of Mysore as their home.

**Jolfa:** Jolfa is a city in and capital of Jolfa County, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran. But, Jolfa is granted land on the south bank of the Zayandeh to Armenians in a decree dated 1028 A.H (1618 C.E.). This followed shah Abbas war against the Ottoman Turks which left a large number of Armenian refugees, many of whom moved south to Iran to settle in Esfahan. The area in which they settled was called 'New Jolfa' after the name of their old city in Armenia. Later they were joined by Armenians from Tabriz and Irvan. It is best to start your visit here, in Jolfa Square, from where all the principal sites are easily accessible by foot.

**Kailashnath:** Kailashnath Temple, also Kailash or Kailāsa or Kailasanath Temple, is a famous temple, one of the 34 monasteries and temples known collectively as the Ellora Caves, extending over more than 2 km that were dug side by side in the wall of a high basalt cliff in the complex located at Ellora, Maharashtra, India.

**Kashan:** Kashan is a city in and the capital of Kashan County, in the province of Esfahan, Iran.

**Kanchi:** Kanchipuram otherwise known as Kanchi is a city in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, 72 km from Chennai – the capital of Tamil Nadu.

**Kaveri:** The Kaveri, also spelled Cauvery in English, is a large Indian river. The origin of the river is traditionally placed at Talakaveri, Kodagu in the Western Ghats in Karnataka, flows generally south and east through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and across the southern Deccan plateau through the southeastern lowlands, emptying into the Bay of Bengal through two principal mouths.

**Kermanshah:** Kermanshah is a city in and the capital of Kermanshah Province, Iran.
Khaju Bridge: Khaju Bridge or pol-e khajoo is arguably the finest bridge in the province of Esfahan, Iran.

Kharqan: Kharqan District is a district (bakhsh) in Zarandieh County, Markazi Province, Iran.

Khawarnaq: Khawarnaq was name of sasanian castle, which was built by Yazdgerd I (Persian king in sasanied period).

Khorasan : Khorasan, a historic region the majority of which lies in modern day Iran, as well as parts of Afghanistan, and parts of the modern Central Asian states of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. It was historically a Persian province.

Kolhapur: Kolhapur is a city situated in the southwest part of the state of Maharashtra, India.

L

Lal Mahal: The Lal Mahal (Red Palace) of Pune is one of the most famous monuments located in Pune, India. In the year 1630 AD, Shivaji's Father Shahaji Bhonsle, established the Lal Mahal for his wife Jijabai and son.

Lashkari Bazar: Lashkari Bazar is located to the north of the modern city of Bust on the east side of the Helmund River in south-west Afghanistan. The principal ruins at the city date from the Ghaznavid period in the eleventh century although there are both earlier remains from the Parthian period and later remains from the Ghurid period.

Lepakshi: Lepakshi is a small village and Mandal headquarters located in the Anantapur District, in Andhra Pradesh, India. Lepakshi is very important historically and archaeologically. There are three shrines dedicated to Shiva, Vishnu and Virabhadra. The temples are home to some of the most beautiful paintings of Vijayanagar period available today.

Lokapavani: Lokapavani River is one of the important tributaries of Kaveri River, flowing close to the Karighatta hills.

Lorestan: Lorestan Province is a historic territory and province of western Iran, amidst the Zagros Mountains.

Lucknow: Lucknow is the capital city of Uttar Pradesh in India.

M

Madurai: Madurai is the administrative headquarters of Madurai District in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is the third largest city and the second largest municipal corporation in Tamil Nadu.

Mahabalipuram: derived from 'Mamallapuram' is a town in Kancheepuram district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It was a 7th century port city of the South Indian dynasty of the Pallavas around 60 km south from the city of Chennai in Tamil Nadu.

Malmaison: Rueil-Malmaison is a commune in the western suburbs of Paris, in the Hauts-de-Seine department of France. Rueil is famous for the Château de Malmaison where Napoleon and his first wife Joséphine de Beauharnais lived.

Malwa: Malwa is a natural region in west-central northern India occupying a plateau of volcanic origin. Geologically, the Malwa Plateau generally refers to the volcanic upland south of the Vindhya Range.

Mamallapuram also known as Mahabalipuram, is a tourist town 60 km south of Chennai famous for its stone carvings.

Mandya: Mandya is a city in the state of Karnataka, India. It is the headquarters of Mandya district and is located 40 km from Mysore and 100 km from Bangalore.

Mangalore: Mangalore is the chief port city of the Indian state of Karnataka.

Mashhad: Mashhad is the second most populous city in Iran and is the capital of Razavi Khorasan Province.

Mithila: Mithila is a city in Ancient India, the capital of the Videha Kingdom.

Menar Jonban: Menar Jonban, a historical building with a mausoleum and two minarets, is located 7 km west of Esfahan. It is mausoleum of a hermit named Amo-Abdollah-e-Karladani and was built in 716 A.H. (1316 A.D.), in the Ilkhanian period. The
Merv: Merv or Marv City appears to have been re-founded by Cyrus the Great (559 - 530 BC), but the Achaemenid levels are deeply covered by later strata at the site. Archaeological surveys have revealed many survivals of village life as far back as the 3rd millennium BC. Under the name of Mouru, Merv is mentioned with Bakhdi (Balkh) in the geography of the Zend-Avesta (commentaries on the Avesta). Under the Achaemenid dynasty Merv is mentioned as being a place of some importance: under the name of Margu it occurs as part of one of the satrapies in the Behistun inscriptions (ca 515 BC) of the Persian monarch Darius Hystaspis.

Mewar: Mewar, also called is a region of south-central Rajasthan state in western India. It includes the present-day districts of Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, Udaipur and some parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

Mudukuthore: Mudukuthore is a pilgrim centre situated on the banks of the river Kaveri. Mudukuthore is a quiet village with a backdrop of a hillock called Somagiri.

Murshidabad: Murshidabad is a city in Murshidabad district of West Bengal state in India. The city of Murshidabad is located on the southern bank of the Bhagirathi, a distributary of the Ganges River.

Nagamangala: Nagamangala is a panchayat town in Mandy district in the Indian state of Karnataka.

Naqsh-e Jahan Square: Naqsh-e Jahan Square or Maidān-e Naqsh-e Jahān; Trans: "Image of the World Square", known as Imam Square, formerly known as Shah Square, is a square situated at the center of Esfahan city, Iran. Constructed between 1598 and 1629, it is now an important historical site, and one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites.

Natanz: Natanz is a city in and the capital of Natanz County, Esfahan Province, Iran.

New Julfa: New Julfa literally "The Jolfa quarter of Esfahan", is the Armenian quarter of Esfahan, Iran, located along the south bank of the river Zayandeh River.

Nijagal: Nijagal is a small village near Bangalore, India.

Nimishamba Temple: Nimishamba is the name of a temple on the banks of the Cauvery river, located about 2 km from Srirangapattnana on the road leading to Sangam in the south Indian state of Karnataka.

Odisha: Odisha also known as Orissa, is an Indian state on the subcontinent's east coast, by the Bay of Bengal. It is the modern name of the ancient kingdom of Kalinga, which was invaded by the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka in 261 BCE.

Pancharanga Kshetrams: Pancharanga Kshetrams literally means 5 Ranganatha temples (pancha: five; Kshetrams: holy places). These 5 temples are situated on the banks of Kaveri in south India.

Panipat: Panipat is an ancient and historic city in Panipat district, Haryana state, India.

Panjakent: Panjakent is a city in the Sughd province of Tajikistan on the Zeravshan River. It was once an ancient town in Sogdiana.

Patna: Patna is the capital of the Indian state of Bihar, and its most populous city. Patna is one of the oldest continuously inhabited places in the world.

Persepolis: Persepolis (Old Persian Pārsa, Takht-e Jamshid or Chehel Minar) was the ceremonial capital of the Achaemenid Empire (ca. 550-330 BCE). Persepolis is a transliteration of the Greek (Persēs polis: "Persian city"). UNESCO declared the citadel of Persepolis a World Heritage Site in 1979.

Peshwa: A Peshwa is the titular equivalent of a modern Prime Minister. Maratha ruler Shahaji created the Peshwa designation in order to more effectively delegate administrative duties during the growth of the Maratha Empire. The word Peshwa has roots in the Persian language meaning 'foremost'.

Pole Khaju: Khaju Bridge or pol-e khajoo is arguably the finest bridge in the province of...
Esfahan, Iran. It was built by the Persian Safavid king, Shah Abbas II around 1650 C.E., on the foundations of an older bridge.

Pudukkottai: Pudukkottai is the administrative headquarters of Pudukkottai District in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Located on the banks of River Vellar, it has been ruled, at different times, by the Early Pandyas, Thondaimans, and the British.

Pune: Pune is the eighth largest metropolis in India and the second largest in the state of Maharashtra.

Qazvin: Ghazvin, is the largest city and capital of the Province of Qazvin in Iran. Qazvin was an ancient capital in the Persian Empire and nowadays is known as the calligraphy capital of Iran.

Sabze Meydan: Sabze meydan or Atigh square is one of the oldest square located in Esfahan Iran.

Samarkand: Samarkand is the second-largest city in Uzbekistan and the capital of Samarqand Province. The city is most noted for its central position on the Silk Road between China and the West, and for being an Islamic centre for scholarly study.

Salcete: Salcete is a taluka (a unit of administration) of South Goa District in the Indian state of Goa.

Salsette Island: Salsette Island is an island in Maharashtra state on India’s west coast.

Sangam River: In Hindu tradition Triveni Sangam is the “confluence” of three rivers. Sangama is the Sanskrit word for confluence.

Satara: Satara is a city located in the Satara District of Maharashtra state of India. The city was established in 16th century, and it was the capital of the Maratha empire ruled by the Bhonsle Chhatrapatis, hence one of the historical cities of Maharashtra. This city is the capital of Satara Tehsil, as well as Satara District.

Saqez: Saqez is a city in and capital of Saqez County, Kurdistan Province, Iran.

Shahrisabz: Shahrisabz, city of green is a city in Qashqadaryo Province in southern Uzbekistan located approximately 80 km south of Samarkand.

Shekawati: Shekhawati is a semi-arid historical region located in the northeast part of Rajasthan, India. Its name originated from the Shekhawat Rajputs.

Sittanavasal: is a small hamlet in Pudukkottai district of Tamil Nadu, India. It is known for the Sittanavasal Cave, a 2nd-century Jain cave complex. From the 7th to the 9th century A.D., the village flourished as a Jain centre.

Sheikh Lotfollah mosque: Sheikh Lutfollah Mosque is one of the architectural masterpieces of Safavid Iranian architecture, standing on the eastern side of Naghsh-e Jahan Square, Esfahan, Iran. Construction of the mosque started in 1603 and was finished in 1618. It was built by the chief architect Shaykh Bahaie, during the reign of Shah Abbas I of the Safavid dynasty. It is registered, along with the Naghsh-e Jahan Square, as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Shiraz: Shiraz is the fifth most populous city of Iran and the capital of Fars Province. Shiraz is located in the southwest of Iran on the Roodkhaneye Khosh seasonal river.

Shravanabelagola: Shravanabelagola is a city located in the Hassan district in the Indian state of Karnataka and is 158 km from Bangalore. The statue of Gommateshvara Bahubali at Śravaṇa Belgoḷa is one of the most important pilgrimage destinations in Jainism, one that reached a peak in architectural and sculptural activity under the patronage of Western Ganga Dynasty of Talakad.

Sira: Sira is a town and taluk headquarters of Sira Taluk of Tumkur district in the state of Karnataka.

Siosepol: Siosepol or Siose Bridge which means 33 Bridge or the Bridge of 33 Arches, also called the Allah-Verdi Khan Bridge, is one of the eleven bridges of Esfahan, Iran. It is highly ranked as being one of the most famous examples of Safavid bridge design.
Sokyas homes: Sokyas homes is located in Jolfa, Esfahan, Iran. Walls and ceiling of this house decorated with arabesque, Geometric and animal design.

Solapur: Solapur is a city in south Western Maharashtra, India. It lies on the border of Maharashtra & Karnataka. Solapur has Marathi, Kannada & Telugu population with Marathi as major language.

Syr Darya: The Syr Darya, also transliterated Syrdarya or Sirdaryo, is a river in Central Asia, sometimes known as the Jaxartes or Yaxartes, from its Ancient Greek name. The Greek name is derived from Old Persian, Yakhsha Arta (“Great Pearly”), a reference to the Colour of the river’s water.

Tabriz: Tabriz is the fourth largest city and one of the historical capitals of Iran and the capital of East Azerbaijan Province.

Takht-e Jamshid: Takht-e Jamshid or Chehel Minar or Persepolis was the ceremonial capital of the Achaemenid Empire (ca. 550-330 BCE). Persepolis is situated 70 km northeast of the modern city of Shiraz in the Fars Province of modern Iran. In contemporary Persian, the site is known as Takht-e Jamshid (Throne of Jamshid).

Talakadis: Talakadis a desert-like town on the left bank of the Kaveri River at a spot where the river makes a sharp bend. It is 45 km from Mysore and 133 km from Bangalore in Karnataka, India.

Talikota: Talikota also Talikote is a town with a Town Municipal Council, in Bijapur district in the northern part of the Indian state of Karnataka.

Thanjavur: Thanjavur, formerly Tanjore, is a city which is the headquarters of the Thanjavur District in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

Tiruchirappalli: Tiruchirappalli formerly called Trichinopoly in English, nicknamed Tiruchi or Trichis a city in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and the administrative headquarters of Tiruchirappalli District. It is the fourth largest municipal corporation and the fourth largest urban agglomeration in the state.

Tirupparamkunram: Tirupparamkunram is a small township, located 10 km from the city of Madurai, in South India. It is renowned for the Tirupparamkunram Murugan Temple dedicated to Lord Muruga, a Hindu God who is revered by the people of South India. This temple is regarded as an Arupadaiveedu, one of the six battle camps of the Lord.

Tomb of l’timād-ud-Daulah: Tomb of l’timād-ud-Daulah is a Mughal mausoleum in the city of Agra in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Often described as "jewel box", sometimes called the "Baby Tāj", the tomb of l’timād-ud-Daulah is often regarded as a draft of the Tāj Mahal.

Tricky: trichy is a city in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and the administrative headquarters of Tiruchirappalli District.

Tungabhadra: The Tungabhadra River is a sacred river in southern India that starts and flows through the state of Karnataka and joins the Krishna River as it enters Andhra Pradesh. In the epic Ramayana, the Tungabhadra River was known by the name of Pampa.

Turfan: Turpan, also known as Turfan or Tulufan, is an oasis county-level city in Turpan Prefecture, in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China.

U

V

Vank Cathedral: Vank Cathedral also known as Vank Cathedral and The Church of the Saintly Sisters, is a cathedral in Esfahan, Iran. Vank means "monastery" or "convent" in the Armenian language. Vank Cathedral was one of the first churches to be established in the city's Jolfa district by Armenian immigrants settled by Shah Abbas I after the Ottoman War of 1603-1605.

Varanasi: Varanasi, also commonly known as Benares or Banaras, is a city situated on the banks of the River Ganges in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, 320 kilometres (199 mi) southeast of state capital Lucknow. It is regarded as a holy city by Hindus, Buddhists and Jains. It is one of the oldest
continuously inhabited cities in the world and probably the oldest in India.

**Virupaksha:** The Virupaksha or the Pampapathi temple is the main center of pilgrimage at Hampi. It is fully intact, and it incorporates some earlier structures. This temple has three towers; the eastern tower rises to a height of 160 feet and is nine tiered. It dates back to the first half of the fifteenth century and was renovated in the sixteenth century by Krishnadevaraya.

**Zayanderood:** Zayanderood or Zayande River, is the largest river begins on the central plateau of Iran.
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