

- e. g. *Daśakumārach.*: अहमस्मि को ऽपि तस्करस्त्वन्नतेनैव चेतसा सहायभूतेन त्वामिमामभिसरन्तीमन्तरोपलभ्य ह्रपया त्वत्समीपमनैषम्. E. सू with अभि, kṛit aff. शतु.
- अभिसर्ग Tatpur. m. (-र्गः) Creation; e. g. *Śāntip. Mahābh.*: यत्र पूर्वाभिसर्गे वै धर्मचक्रं प्रवर्तितम् । नैमिषे गोमतीतीरे तत्र नागाद्वयं पुरम्. E. सू with अभि, kṛit aff. घञ्.
- अभिसर्जन Tatpur. n. (-नम्) ¹ Gift, donation. ² Killing (*Dharaṇīkoṣha*: अभिसर्जनमित्येतद्वधे दाने प्रकाशितम्). Comp. अतिसर्जन. E. सू with अभि, kṛit aff. ल्यट्.
- अभिसर्तु Tatpur. m. f. n. (-र्तु-र्त्तु) ¹ One who approaches with hostile intent, one who attacks. ² One who pays a visit (with friendly intent); e. g. *Vājas.* (40. 14.): शोकायाभिसर्तारम् (scil. षष्ठे यूषे नियुनक्ति). E. सू with अभि, kṛit aff. तृच्.
- अभिसर्पण Tatpur. n. (-णम्) Approaching, esp. with hostile intent; *Vopad.*: यु ल अभिसर्पणे 'rad. यु 2^d cl. means to approach, i. e. to attack' (*Bharatas.* on the *Bhāṭṭik.*: युल-भिसर्पणे). E. सृप् with अभि, kṛit aff. ल्यट्.
- अभिसान्त्व Tatpur. m. (-न्त्वः) Conciliation, friendly or affectionate manner; e. g. *Rāmāy.*: स उवाच महागिरिः । पुत्रेति मधुरां वाणीमभिसान्त्वपुरस्कृताम्. Also, and better, अभिशान्त्व. E. सान्त्व (better शान्त्व), kṛit aff. अच्.
- अभिसायम् Avyayibh. Late, in the evening; e. g. *Chhānd. Up.*: ता (scil. गावः) यत्राभिसायं बभूवुस्तत्रापिमुपसमाधाय गा उपरुध्य &c. (*Śāṅkara*: अभिसायं निशायामभि; *Anandajñ.*: = सायंकाळं प्राप्ताः). E. अभि and सायम्.
- अभिसार Tatpur. 1. m. (-रः) ¹ An assignation, a lover's appointment; e. g. *Gītāgov.*: रतसुखसारे गतमभिसारे मद-नमनोहरवेशम् । न कुब नितम्बिनि गमनविलम्बमनुसर तं हृदयेशम्; or in the following verse (which exemplifies an alliteration called महाचक्र or कुलालचक्र q. v.): राधा श्रुता-लिवचना विरसाभिसारा रासाभिसारसमये विवृतापकारा । राका पतावृतपराप्ययातमारा रामातया परमदुर्गलिताश्रु-धारा; or *Vivādashint.*: स्त्रियं पुरुषं वाभिसारं प्रति संचार-यति यश्च तयोरभिसारस्थानं ददाति तौ पारदारिकवद्दृष्टौ. ² An army. ³ An attack; e. g. *Rāmāy.*: प्रवृत्तिस्तेरिहास्था-ता श्रौ ऽभिसारः पुरस्त्र नः (*Dharaṇīk.*: = युद्ध; battle, war). ⁴ A follower. ⁵ A purificatory ceremony; (viz. lustration of arms). [In the explanation of the *Dharaṇīk.*: अभिसारो बले युद्धे सहाये साधने ऽपि च, the meaning बल and साधन are clearly founded on the compound words सर्वाभिसार and लोहाभिसार, the former meaning the making a whole army ready for attack or battle, and the latter a ceremony observed by princes before opening a campaign; the meaning बल in the *Dharaṇīk.* should therefore not be rendered 'strength', nor the meaning साधन 'instrument'.] ⁶ A fish; (according to the *Nighantaprapkāśa*).
2. m. pl. (-राः) The name of a country, in the south-west of Kashmir, the modern *Hazār*; usually mentioned together with the *Dārva* (e. g. *Bhishmap. Mahābh.*: दार्व-भिसारा दारदाः पुण्ड्राश्चैव सहस्रशः; or *Rājatar.*: शीते दार्वभिसारादौ षण्मासान्पार्थिवो ऽवसत्); the *Abisares* of *Arrian*; (comp. *Wilson's Arr. Antiq.* p. 190; *Troyer's Rājatar.* II. cc. 8. v.; *Lassen's Ind. Alterth.* II. pp. 138. 144. 146. 154 ff. 235. 467. 669. 887. &c.).
3. f. (-री) The name of a town; probably the capital of the country *Abhisāra*; *Sabhāp. Mahābh.*: अभिसारीं ततो

रम्यां विजिग्ये कुबनन्दनः. E. सू with अभि, kṛit aff. घञ्; the fem. in ई is irregular. Comp. also the two following articles.

अभिसारस्थान Tatpur. n. (-नम्) A locality adapted for assignations. [The *Sāhityadarpaṇa* recommends the following eight places for lovers to meet: a field, a garden, temple-ruins, the house of a procuress, a forest, a place of pilgrimage, a cemetery, the bank of rivers (&c.); but thinks that occasionally any dark place will do: चेचं वाटी भग्देवालयो दूतीगृहं वनम् । मालयं च रमशानं च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा । एवं कृताभिसाराणां पुञ्चलीनां विनोदने । स्थानान्यष्टौ तथा ध्वान्तच्छन्नेषु क्वचिदाश्रयः. The rhetorico-musical work *Sāngitadāmodara* improves the enumeration in mentioning: 'a bower, a grove, a park, a ditch (without water), a place where water is distributed, an attic, a hemp-field, the bank of a river, a thorny spot, a building ground, a house in the neighbourhood of a town, the ruins of a college and so on', these having been the places where the cowherdresses made their appointments with Kṛishṇa: नि-कुञ्जकाननोद्याननिरम्बुपरिखाप्रपाः । अट्टालिकाशयचेचधुनी-रोधाः (Ms. Paris. B. 155; Ms. E. I. H. 1486: अट्टालिका गवाक्ष — 'a window' — धुनीरोधः) सकण्टकाः । वाटी-परिसरागारपञ्चाङ्गप्रमठादयः । एते प्रदेशाः संकेतस्थानानि मुरविद्विषः । यत्रा- (Ms. E. I. H. अत्रा-) भिसारं कुर्वन्ति देवा वल्लववल्लभाः. Compare e. g. the third story of the *Vetala-panchavinsati*. — Also called संकेतस्थान.] Comp. also the following article. E. अभिसार and स्थान.

अभिसारिका Tatpur. f. (-का) A woman who meets her lover by assignation (*Amarak.*: कान्तार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका; *Hemach.*: याति या प्रियं साभिसारिका; *Śabdaratnādv.*: कान्तमुद्दिश संकेतं याति या साभिसारिका); *Bharata* defines this character which is of frequent occurrence in poetry and affords an insight into the amorous customs of the ancient Hindus, as 'a woman who, having lost all modesty and fear, under the influence of love or passion invites her paramour to come to her (as quoted by *Hemach.*'s comm.: हित्वा लज्जामये श्लिष्टा मदनेन मदेन वा — by *Vallabhagani*: मदेन च — । अभिसारयते — *Vallabh.*: अभिसारयेद्या — कान्तं सा भवेदभिसारिका); or as 'one who cannot even wait for the arrival of the messenger she has sent out, but suffers unbearable pains of thirst after the water of love, desirous as she is to drink the lips of her absent friend' (*Vetalapanch.*: या दूतिकागमनकालमपारयन्ती सा दुःसहस्ररजलार्तिपिपासितेव । निर्यातवल्लभजनाधरपानलो-भात्सा कथ्यते मुनिवरैरभिसारिकेति); similarly the *Rasikasavyaswa* which defines her as 'one who having lost all modesty, attracted by her lover's youth and by love invites him to meet her' (लज्जां हित्वा समाकृष्टा यौवनेन मदेन च । अभिसारयते कान्तं कीर्तिता साभिसारिका); but if we follow other works on Hindu rhetoric, this definition would only apply to the second or the last of the three categories of the अभिसारिका, as mentioned e. g. by the *Sāhityadarpaṇa* and the *Sāngitadāmodara*; the former of which works, after having prefaced the definition that 'wise men call *abhisārikā* a woman who under the dominion of love either invites her lover to come to her or goes herself to him' (अभिसारयते कान्तं या मन्मथवशंवदा । स्वयं वाभिसारयेषा धीरैरुक्ताभिसारिका) dis-