trove, considered as a mode of acquiring property (in civil law). The Mitakshara says-अधिगमा निध्यादेः प्राप्तिः अधिगमन n. 1 Acquisition; 2

intercourse.

अधिचरण n. The act of walk-

ing or moving.

आधित्यका J. Land on the upper part of a mountain, table-land, आधित्यकाखामिव धार तमय्याम् R. 11. 29; K S. 111. Ĭ7.

अधिप m. 1 A ruler, a regent; 2 a king, अथ प्रजानामधिप: भगते R. 11. 1; श्रियः कुरूणाम धिपस्य Kir. 1, 1.

স্থিপু m. A master, a superior, a ruler.

अधिरोह m. 1 Ascent; 2 mounting, over-topping.

अधिरोहण n. See the preceding word.

अधिरोह (हि)जी f. A ladder, a flight of steps.

अधि (धी) वास m. 1 Habita tion, abode, श्री: कैटमा। इदयैक-कताधिवासा ; 2 an upper garment, mantle: 3 application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics, ककुश्चिकन्यावक्त्रान्त-बीसल-भाधिवासया Sis. 11. 20; 4 scent, fragrance, अधिवास-₹ष्ट्रहरीव मारुतः R. vIII. 34. अधिवासन n. 1 The act of causing the divinity to take up its abode in an image; 2 application of perfumes.

अधिवित्रा f A wife whose husband has married again, a superseded wife; অধিবিশা 🛚 या नारी निर्गच्छे दुविता गृहात् M. 1x. 83; Yaj II. 184.

अधिवेदन n. Marrying again while a former wife is living. স্থিসৰ m. A place, a receptacle.

**শিখিশৰণী ∫.** A fire-place. अधिष्ठान n. 1 Approach : 2 a basis; 3 residence, seat;

4 a town; 5 power, dom! nion; 6 a prescribed rule; 7 a benediction 8 a wheel. अधीति J. Perusal, study, अधी-तिके धाचरणप्रचारणै: Na. 1. 4.

अधीतिन् a. (f. नी ) A scholar, one who has finished his studies, (with loc. e. g. वेदेऽधीती, 'versed in the Veda '; अधीती चतुर्वाम्नायेषु D.

अधीन a. (f. ना ) Dependent, subservient, इस्नाकूणां दुरापे ऽ-र्थे स्वद्धीना हि सिद्ध्यः R. 1. 72; स्वरधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखम् K. S. IV. 10.

भधीर a. ( f. स ), 1 Excited, कान्तस्याधरमणिमधीरमाचुमुम्ब 1). K.; 2 unsteady, as in apric-लोचना;3 confused, perplexed. अधीरा f. 1 Lightning; 2 a capricious mistress (one of the Náyikàs ).

अधीर I a. (f. दा) Solicited, honorary. II n. 1 Solicitation; 2 honorary office, (अर्थीष्टं सत्कारपूर्वकव्यापारः S.

अधुना ind. At this time, at present, now, असाति त्विय वा-रुणीमदः प्रमदानामधुना विदम्बना K. S. IV. 12. Сомг. - तन a. of or belonging to the present.

अध्नक m. Burning fire without smoke.

अधृति f. 1 Want of firmness ; 2 incontinence.

अध्रद्य a. (f. स्वा ) 1 Unapproachable, अध्ययाभिगम्यश यादोरत्निरिवाणवः सं. ा. 16; 2 invincible; 3 proud.

अध्यय m. 1 Studying ; 2 remembering.

अध्ययन n. Reading, study, learning, अन्नाद्मणाद्भययनमाप-स्काले विधीयते M. 11., 241.

अध्यवसान n. 1 determination: 2 effort, exertion; 3 comp. lete identification of two things such that one of the things is absorbed into the other (in rhetoric). This अ॰ is the basis of the figure called अतिशयोक्ति and of the लक्षणा called साध्यावसाना. नि-गीर्योध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यπ K. Pr. x.

अभ्ववसाय m. 1 The same as अध्यवसान q. v.; 2 energy; 3 perseverence, constancy.

अध्यशन n. Eating before the last meal is digested.

अध्यापक m. A teacher, a preceptor. According to Vishnu अo is either an आचार्य or an उपाध्याय. An आo is he who invests a boy with the sacred thread and teaches him the Veda. An ze instructs for wages. (M. 11. 140-41.) अध्यापन n. Instruction, lecturing. According to law-givers अ is undertaken either as a charity or for wages or in lieu of services rendered. It is one of the six duties of a Brahmana. See षट्कर्मन्.

अध्वाय m. 1 Study ; 2 a lecture; 3 the time when sacred books ought to be read: 4 a chapter ( as of a book). (Note-The chapters of books are called by several names in sanskrit. The following are generally in use -tar-सर्ग, वर्ग, परिच्छेद, उद्दात, अध्या-य, अंक, संग्रह, उच्छास, परिवर्त, पटल, उलास m., काण्ड, स्थान. मकरण, पर्वन्. आह्निक, आनन् १२.). **अध्यायिन् a. ( f. नी** ) Studious, engaged in reading.

अध्यारोप m. 1 Act of raising; 2 attaching erroncously the predicates of one object to another (in Vedánta phil.) e. g. रज्जी सर्वस्थाध्यारोपः 'attaching the properties of a snake to a rope i. e. mistak-