(HD), the official recorder or scribe [who drew up deeds of sale and the like after having measured the land to be sold]. Cf. Rājatarangiņī, VI. 38; Visņu Dh. S., VII, 3.

Adhikaranika, Adhikaranika (IE 8-1; EI 28), an officer

belonging to or in charge of an adhikarana or office.

adhikāra-varttanā (SITI), customary payments made to an officer at stipulated periods; probably the same as Sanskrit-Tamil adhikāra-ppeņu, adhikāra-ppon, etc.

Adhikārika, Ādhikārika (IE 8-3; EI 2, 23, 28; CII 4; BL; HD), 'an officer'; same as Adhikārin, Niyogika, Adhyaksa, etc., regarded as meaning a minister, magistrate, superintendent, governor or director. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIV, p. 184.

Adhikāri-mukhya (EI 33), explained as 'the chief minister'.

Adhikārin (IE 8-3; EI 28; BL), 'an officer'; same as Ādhikārika; cf. Kannada Věrgadě, etc., and Sanskrit Adhyakşa, meaning a superintendent, governor or director.

(ASLV), explained as 'a special officer or royal agent'.

(EI 7), explained as 'a minister'.

(SII 2), explained as 'a magistrate'.

Cf. Vidaiy-adhikāri, Vidaiyil-adhikāri (SITI), an officer issuing royal orders.

Adhikṛta (EI 23, 24), 'an officer'; cf. Adhikārin.

Adhimahārāja (EI 15), royal title. Cf. Adhirāja.

Adhipati (LL), a king; cf. pati.

ādhi-patra (LP), amortgage bond.

Adhirāja (IE 8-2), sometimes used as an imperial title, but sometimes as the title of a feudatory. Cf. Adhimahārāja. (BL), title of a subordinate ruler.

(LL), designation of a supreme king.

Adhirājarāja (EI 9), royal title. Cf. Rājarāja, Rājādhirāja, etc. adhirājya (EI 24), a realm or kingdom.

ādhirājya (CII 3), a derivative from the title Adhirāja; supreme sovereignty.

adhisthāna, adhisthāna (CII 1), cf. dharm-ādhisthāna, dharmādhiṣṭhāna, 'the establishment of morality'.

adhisthāna (IE 8-3; EI 24, 28, 31; LL), the capital or headquarters of an administrative unit; a city or town; the chief city. See abhisthana.

(EI 9), probably, residence.

(EI 8), same as sthāna.