

(tarā), du., Ved. the two parents, father and mother; epithet of heaven and earth; epithet of the two pieces of wood used in kindling fire (regarded as the parents of Agni, who is called *dvi-mātri*, having two mothers; in this sense also *mātaras*, pl.); (*taras*), f. pl. the divine mothers or personified energies of the principal deities (sometimes reckoned as seven in number, viz. Brāhmī or Brahmāṇī, Māheśvārī, Kaumārī, Vaiṣṇavī, Vārāhī, Indrāṇī or Aindī or Māhendrī, Cāmūḍā; sometimes eight, viz. Brāhmī, Māheśvārī, Raudrī, Vārāhī, Vaiṣṇavī, Kaumārī, Carma-mūḍā, Kāla-sankarṣhīṇī; sometimes nine, viz. Brāhmāṇī, Vaiṣṇavī, Raudrī, Vārāhī, Nārasīṅhikā, Kaumārī, Māhendrī, Cāmūḍā, Caṅḍikā; sometimes sixteen, viz. Gaurī, Padmā, Saḍī, Medhā, Sāvitrī, Vijayā, Jayā, Deva-seuā, Svadhā, Svāhā, Sāntī, Puṣṭhī, Dhṛtī, Tuṣṭhī, Ātma-devatā, Kula-devatā; these divine mothers being closely connected with the worship of the god Śiva and attending on his son Skanda or Kārtīkeya, to whom at first only seven Mātris were assigned, but in the later mythology an innumerable number, who are sometimes represented as having displaced the original divine mothers); N. of eight classes of female ancestors or female Maues (mothers, grandmothers, great-grandmothers, paternal and maternal aunts, &c.); according to Naigh. I. 13, *mātaraḥ = nadī*, a river, [cf. Ṛig-veda III. 9, 2, where the waters are also called *mātaraḥ*, mothers; cf. also I. 34, 8, where the seven rivers, Gaṅgā &c., are called *sapta-mātri*; according to native lexicographers *mātri* has also the following senses, *vi-bhūti*, *revatī*, *ākhukarū*, *indra-varuṇī*, *mahā-srāvapī*, *jāta-mānsī*: cf. Gr. *μήτηρ*, Dor. *μήτρην*; Lat. *mater*; Old Germ. *muotar*; Old Slav. *mati*; Lith. *motė*; Hib. *mathair*.] — *Mātara-pitarau*, m. du. mother and father, parents. — *Mātari-purusha*, as, m. a man (who acts or speaks) against his mother, a cowardly bully; [cf. *pitarī-sūra*.] — *Mātari-śva* (fr. the next), as, m. a proper N. — *Mātari-svan*, ā, m. (according to Śāy. on Ṛig-veda III. 29, 11, fr. *mātari = antarikṣhe*, in the atmosphere, + *śvasitī = śeshate*, breathes or moves; or according to others fr. *mātari + rt. śvī*), N. of a divine being described in Ṛig-veda I. 6c, 1, &c. as bringing down the hidden Agni to the Bhṛigus, and identified by Śāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 93, 6, &c. with Vāyu, the Wind; N. of Agni himself, (according to Śāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 96, 4, so called as *śarvasya jagato nirmātary antarikṣhe śvasan vartamāṇaḥ*); air, wind, breeze (personified in Mahā-bh. Udyoga-p. 3599 as son of Garuḍa); N. of a Rishi. — *Mātā-pitri*, tarau, m. du. mother and father, parents; [cf. Pān. VI. 3, 32.] — *Mātā-pitri-rihina*, as, ā, am, bereft of father and mother, without father or mother. — *Mātā-putra*, au, m. du. mother and son. — *Mātā-maha*, as, m. a maternal grandfather; (ī), f. a maternal grandmother; (au), m. du. a grandfather and grandmother on the mother's side; (ās), m. pl. a mother's father, grandfather, and ancestors; (as, ī, am), = *mātāmahīya* below. — *Mātāmahīya*, as, ā, am, related or belonging to a maternal grandfather. — *Mātuh-śvasrī* or *mātuh-śvasrī*, ā, f. a mother's sister, maternal aunt; [cf. *mātri-śvasrī*.] — *Mātrika-śchāda*, as, m. 'the cutter off of his mother's head,' an epithet of Parasū-Rāma. — *Mātri-kṛita*, as, ā, am, done or performed towards a mother; doue by a mother. — *Mātri-keśaṭa*, as, m. a mother's brother, maternal uncle. — *Mātri-gana*, as, m. the assemblage of divine mothers (as worshipped in an especial manner in the western parts of India). — *Mātri-gandhīmī*, f. 'having but the smell (i. e. the name) of mother,' an unnatural mother. — *Mātri-garbha*, as, m. a mother's womb. — *Mātrigarbha-stha*, as, ā, am, being in the mother's womb. — *Mātri-gāṁinī*, ī, m. 'going to a mother,' one who has committed incest with his mother. — *Mātri-gupta*, as, m., N. of a king. — *Mātrigupābhīshenana* ('ta-abhī'), am, n. an expedition against Mātri-gupta. — *Mātri-gotra*, am, n. a mother's family; (as, ā, am), belonging to a mother's family.

— *Mātri-grāma*, as, m. the aggregate of mothers, i. e. the female sex, womankind; N. of a village. — *Mātri-ghāta* or *mātri-ghātaka*, as, or *mātri-ghātin*, ī, or *mātri-ghna*, as, m. one who kills his mother, a matricide. — *Mātri-ghātuka*, as, m. a matricide; an epithet of Indra. — *Mātri-śakra*, am, n. a kind of mystical circle, an astrological figure; the circle or assemblage of divine mothers. — *Mātri-śakra-pramathana*, as, m. 'afflicter of the circle of divine mothers (ī),' an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Mātri-śeta*, as, m. a proper N. — *Mātri-tama*, as, ā, am, Ved. very motherly or maternal (said of the waters; according to Śāy. = *mātri-vaj jagatām hita-kārin*). — *Mātri-tas*, ind. on the mother's side, in right of the mother. — *Mātri-tā*, f. maternity, the state of a mother, the being a mother. — *Mātri-tīrtha*, am, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Mātri-datta*, as, m. 'mother-given,' N. of a man; (ā), f. N. of a woman. — *Mātri-dattīya*, N. of a work. — *Mātri-deva*, as, m. having a mother for one's god. — *Mātri-dosha*, as, m. the defect or inferiority of a mother (who is of a lower caste, Manu X. 14). — *Mātri-nandana*, as, m. 'mother's joy,' an epithet of Kārtīkeya. — *Mātri-nāman*, as, n., scil. *sūkta*, epithet of a class of sacred texts in the Atharva-veda; (ā), n., N. of the reputed author and deity of these texts; (ā, mātī, a), named after the mother; [cf. *pitri-nāman*.] — *Mātri-nivātam*, ind. to a mother's shelter or protection, to a mother's side (Pān. VI. 2, 8). — *Mātri-pakṣha*, as, ā, am, relating to the mother, belonging to the maternal line. — *Mātri-pālita*, as, n., N. of a Dānava. — *Mātri-pitri-kṛtābhīyāsa* ('ta-abhī'), as, ā, am, trained or exercised by one's father and mother. — *Mātri-pūjana*, am, n. the worship of the divine mothers. — *Mātri-bandhu*, us, m. a relation on the mother's side; (u), n. blood relationship on the mother's side. — *Mātri-bandhū*, ūs, f. a mother only in name, an unnatural mother; [cf. *brahmbandhu*.] — *Mātri-bāndhava*, as, m. a relation on the mother's side. — *Mātri-bhāva*, as, m. the state or condition of a mother, maternity. — *Mātri-bhedatantra*, am, n., N. of a Tantra. — *Mātri-bhogīna*, as, ā, am, fit or proper to be possessed by a mother; [cf. Scholiast on Pān. V. 1, 9.] — *Mātri-maṇḍala*, am, n. the assemblage or company of divine mothers. — *Mātri-maṇḍala-vid*, t, m. a priest of the Mātris. — *Mātri-mat*, ān, atī, at, Ved. possessing a mother, accompanied by a mother, having a mother. — *Mātri-mātri*, tā, f. 'the mother of mothers,' an epithet of Pārvatī. — *Mātri-mukha*, as, m. 'mother-faced,' a simple or foolish man, simpleton. — *Mātri-mrīṣṭa*, as, ā, am, adorned by a mother. — *Mātri-modaka*, N. of Uvaṣa's commentary on the Vājasaneyī-saṁhitā. — *Mātri-yajña* or *mātri-yāga*, as, m. a sacrifice or oblation to the Mātris. — *Mātri-vat*, ind. as a mother, like a mother, as towards a mother. — *Mātri-vatsala*, as, m. 'mother-loving,' an epithet of Kārtīkeya. — *Mātri-valha*, as, m. the murder of a mother, matricide. — *Mātri-vartin*, ī, inī, ī, behaving well to a mother, dutiful to one's mother; (ī), m. a proper N. — *Mātri-vāhin*, ī, inī, ī, carrying one's mother; (inī), f. a kind of bird (= *valgulā*). — *Mātri-vidūshīta*, as, ā, am, tainted by the mother, inheriting a taint through the mother. — *Mātri-sāsita*, as, m. a man who is led or guided by his mother, a simpleton. — *Mātri-shaṣṭha*, as, ī, am, having a mother as a sixth person, six with a mother or inclusively of a mother. — *Mātri-śvasrī*, ā, f. (also incorrectly *mātri-śvasrī*), a mother's sister, maternal aunt. — *Mātri-śvasēya*, as, m. the son of a maternal aunt, a mother's sister's son; (ī), f. a mother's sister's daughter, the daughter of a maternal aunt. — *Mātri-śvasrīya*, as, m. a mother's sister's son, the son of a maternal aunt; (ā), f. a mother's sister's daughter. — *Mātri-sinhī*, f. the plant *Justicia Gendarussa*. — *Mātri-han*, ā, m. (said to be Ved.), murderer of his own mother, a matricide. — *Mātrikṛī*, cl. 8. P. -*karoti*, -*kartum*, to adopt as a mother, see Scholiast on Pān. VII. 4, 27.

*Mātrika*, as, ā, am, coming from or belonging to a mother, maternal; (as), m. a maternal uncle; (ā), f. a mother; source, origin; a divine mother; a nurse; a grandmother; epithet of eight veins on both sides of the neck, (probably so called after the eight divine mothers); epithet of certain diagrams written in characters to which a magical power is ascribed; the aggregate of such characters or the alphabet employed in such a manner, (probably only the fourteen vowels with Anusvāra and Visarga were originally so called, after the sixteen divine mothers); a wooden peg driven into the ground for the support of the staff of Indra's banner (Ved.); an epithet of the Buddhist works included in the Abhidharma-piṭaka; N. of the wife of Aryama; = *karāya*. — *Mātrikā-maya*, as, ī, am, consisting of mystic characters. — *Mātrikā-yātra*, am, n. a kind of mystical diagram. — *Mātrikārṇava* ('kār-āṇ'), as, m., N. of a Tantra work. — *Mātrikā-hṛīdaya*, am, n., N. of a Tantra work.

*Mātra*, am, ā, n. f. (the feminine ā being the earlier and the more usual simple un-compounded form), measure, quantity, sum, size, duration, measure of any kind, whether of height, depth, breadth, length, distance, time, number, (commonly at the end of comps., and sometimes added redundantly; the form at the end of adjective comps. is generally deduced fr. *mātrā*, f., while other comps. are assigned to *mātra*; when compounded to express 'as long, as high, as broad, as thick, as deep, as wide, as great, &c.,' i. e. having a certain measure or size, the fem. is usually in ī; when compounded with pass. participles, the fem. form is usually in ā: the following examples will serve to make the common usage of this word clear, — *angula-mātram*, a finger's breadth; *jānu-mātre*, at the height of the knees; *nara-mātre*, at the depth of a man's length; *krośa-mātre*, at the distance of a kos; *rekhā-mātram api na vyatīyus*, they did not transgress even the breadth of a line; *tāla-mātra*, as, ī, am, of the size of a palm; *naga-mātra*, as, ī, am, large as a mountain; *yava-mātra*, as, ī, am, of the size of a barleycorn; *etāvan-mātra* or *tāvan-mātra*, as, great as this, as large as this, so much; *artha-mātram*, a certain sum of money; *varsha-mātram*, for the period of a year; *varsha-mātreya*, within a year's time; *kṣhaya-mātram*, for the space of a moment, for an instant; *bhūmī-śiṅha-mātratas*, from the first moment of setting foot upon the earth; *śata-mātram*, a hundred in number, about a hundred; the full or simple measure of anything, the whole, the entire thing or class of things, the one thing and no more, the totality, (often in this sense at the end of comps. and equivalent to 'mere, only, even, just,' frequently, but not always, assuming the gender and number of the word with which it is compounded, e. g. *nōma-mātram*, nothing but the name; *manushya-mātraḥ kṛipāṇaḥ*, a poor wretch who is a mere man; *padātī-mātraḥ*, a simple foot-soldier; *uttara-mātram na dadāti*, he gives not even an answer; *rati-mātram*, mere sensuality; *varsha-mātram*, only a year; *pāda-mātram*, a single Pāda; *śloka-mātram*, a single verse; *kinēin-mātram*, only a little; *sabda-mātreṇa*, by mere sound; *vačana-mātreṇa*, by mere words; *ukta-mātre vačane*, on the mere utterance of the speech; *grantha-mātre*, only in books; *jñāna-mātre*, on the mere information; *bhukta-mātre*, just after eating; *darsana-mātram*, mere sight; *jāta-mātra*, as, ā, am, just born; *na jīva-mātram*, not even a living germ; *prāṇa-dhāraṇa-mātra*, as, ā, am, barely sufficient for the support of life; *yātrā-mātram bhuijīta*, he should eat just enough for support; *āghṛta-mātra*, as, ā, am, merely or barely smelt; *dhyāta-mātrapagāṁinī*, coming merely when thought upon; *Kṣhatrīya-mātram*, a Kshatriya in general; *jīva-mātram na hiṣṭeta*, one should not hurt any living thing; *dvāra-mātre 'pi gopuram*, Gopura signifies a door in general; in these meanings *eka* is sometimes redundantly added, e. g. *praṅṅpāta-mātraika-sāraṇas*,