(*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, Māheśvarī, Kaumārī, Vaishṇavī, Vārāhī, Indrāṇī or Aindrī or Māhendrī, Cāmuṇḍā; sometimes eight, viz. Brāhmī, Māheśvarī, Raudrī, Vārāhī, Vaishṇavī, Kaumārī, Carma-muṇḍā, Kāla-sankarshiṇī; sometimes nine, viz. Brahmāṇī, Vaishṇavī, Raudrī, Vārāhī, Nārasiṅhikā, Kaumārī, Māhendrī, Cāmuṇḍā, Caṇḍikā; sometimes sixteen, viz. Gaurī, Padmā, Śacī, Medhā, Sāvitrī, Vijayā, Jayā, Deva-senā, Svadhā, Svāhā, Śānti, Pushṭi, Dhṛiti, Tushṭi, Ātma-devatā, Kula-devatā; these divine mothers being closely connected with the worship of the god Śiva and attending on his son Skanda or Kārttikeya, to whom at first only seven Mātṛis 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 Manes (mothers, grandmothers, great-grandmothers, paternal and maternal aunts, &c.); according to Naigh. I. 13, *mātaraḥ = nadīs*, 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-mātṛi;* according to native lexicographers *mātṛi* has also the following senses, *vi-bhūti, revatī, ākhukarṇī, indra-vāruṇī, mahā-śrāvaṇī, jaṭā-māṃsī:* cf. Gr. *μήτηρ*, Dor. *μάτηρ*; Lat. *mater;* Old Germ. *muotar;* Old Slav. *mati;* Lith. *mote;* 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. *pitari-śūra.*] — *Mātari-śva* (fr. the next), *as*, m. a proper N. — *Mātari-śvan, ā*, m. (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda III. 29, 11, fr. *mātari = antarikshe*, in the atmosphere, + *śvasiti = ceshṭate*, breathes or moves; or according to others fr. *mātari* + rt. *śvi*), N. of a divine being described in Ṛig-veda I. 60, 1, &c. as bringing down the hidden Agni to the Bhṛigus, and identified by Sāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 93, 6, &c. with Vāyu, the Wind; N. of Agni himself, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 96, 4, so called as *sarvasya jagato nirmātary antarikshe śvasan vartamānaḥ*); air, wind, breeze (personified in Mahā-bh. Udyoga-p. 3599 as son of Garuḍa); N. of a Ṛishi. — *Mātā-pitṛi, tarau*, m. du. mother and father, parents; [cf. Pāṇ. VI. 3, 32.] — *Mātā-pitṛi-vihīna, as, ā, am*, bereft of father and mother, without father or mother. — *Mātā-putra, au*, m. du. mother and son. — *Mātāmaha, 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. — *Mātuḥ-śvasṛi* or *mātuḥ-svasṛi, ā*, f. a mother's sister, maternal aunt; [cf. *mātṛi-shvasṛi.*] — *Mātṛi-ka-cchida, as*, m. 'the cutter off of his mother's head,' an epithet of Paraśu-Rāma. — *Mātṛi-kṛita, as, ā, am*, done or performed towards a mother; done by a mother. — *Mātṛi-keśaṭa, as*, m. a mother's brother, maternal uncle. — *Mātṛi-gaṇa, as*, m. the assemblage of divine mothers (as worshipped in an especial manner in the western parts of India). — *Mātṛi-gandhinī*, f. 'having but the smell (i. e. the name) of mother,' an unnatural mother. — *Mātṛi-garbha, as*, m. a mother's womb. — *Mātṛigarbha-stha, as, ā, am*, being in the mother's womb. — *Mātṛi-gāmin, ī*, m. 'going to a mother,' one who has committed incest with his mother. — *Mātṛigupta, as*, m., N. of a king. — *Mātṛiguptābhisheṇana* (°*ta-abh*°), *am*, n. an expedition against Mātṛi-gupta. — *Mātṛi-gotra, am*, n. a mother's family; (*as, ā, am*), belonging to a mother's family. — *Mātṛi-grāma, as*, m. the aggregate of mothers, i. e. the female sex, womankind; N. of a village. — *Mātṛi-ghāta* or *mātṛi-ghātaka, as*, or *mātṛi-ghātin, ī*, or *mātṛi-ghna, as*, m. one who kills his mother, a matricide. — *Mātṛi-ghātuka, as*, m. a matricide; an epithet of Indra. — *Mātṛi-cakra, am*, n. a kind of mystical circle, an astrological figure; the circle or assemblage of divine mothers. — *Mātṛi-cakra-pramathana, as*, m. 'afflicter of the circle of divine mothers (?),' an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Mātṛi-ceṭa, as*, m. a proper N. — *Mātṛi-tama, as, ā, am*, Ved. very motherly or maternal (said of the waters; according to Sāy. = *mātṛi-vaj jagatāṃ hita-kārin*). — *Mātṛi-tas*, ind. on the mother's side, in right of the mother. — *Mātṛi-tā*, f. maternity, the state of a mother, the being a mother. — *Mātṛi-tīrtha, am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Mātṛi-datta, as*, m. 'mother-given,' N. of a man; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman. — *Mātṛi-dattīya*, N. of a work. — *Mātṛi-deva, as*, m. having a mother for one's god. — *Mātṛi-dosha, as*, m. the defect or inferiority of a mother (who is of a lower caste, Manu X. 14). — *Mātṛi-nandana, as*, m. 'mother's joy,' an epithet of Kārttikeya. — *Mātṛi-nāman, a*, n., scil. *sūkta*, epithet of a class of sacred texts in the Atharva-veda; (*ā*), m., N. of the reputed author and deity of these texts; (*ā, mnī, a*), named after the mother; [cf. *pitṛi-nāman.*] — *Mātṛi-nivātam*, ind. to a mother's shelter or protection, to a mother's side (Pāṇ. VI. 2, 8). — *Mātṛi-paksha, as, ā, am*, relating to the mother, belonging to the maternal line. — *Mātṛi-pālita, as*, n., N. of a Dānava. — *Mātṛi-pitṛi-kṛitābhyāsa* (°*ta-abh*°), *as, ā, am*, trained or exercised by one's father and mother. — *Mātṛi-pūjana, am*, n. the worship of the divine mothers. — *Mātṛi-bandhu, us*, m. a relation on the mother's side; (*u*), n. blood relationship on the mother's side. — *Mātṛi-bandhū, ūs*, f. a mother only in name, an unnatural mother; [cf. *brahma-bandhu.*] — *Mātṛi-bāndhava, as*, m. a relation on the mother's side. — *Mātṛi-bhāva, as*, m. the state or condition of a mother, maternity. — *Mātṛi-bheda-tantra, am*, n., N. of a Tantra. — *Mātṛi-bhogiṇa, as, ā, am*, fit or proper to be possessed by a mother; [cf. Scholiast on Pāṇ. V. 1, 9.] — *Mātṛi-maṇḍala, am*, n. the assemblage or company of divine mothers. — *Mātṛimaṇḍala-vid, t*, m. a priest of the Mātṛis. — *Mātṛi-mat, ān, atī, at*, Ved. possessing a mother, accompanied by a mother, having a mother. — *Mātṛi-mātṛi, tā*, f. 'the mother of mothers,' an epithet of Pārvatī. — *Mātṛi-mukha, as*, m. 'mother-faced,' a simple or foolish man, simpleton. — *Mātṛi-mṛishṭa, as, ā, am*, adorned by a mother. — *Mātṛi-modaka*, N. of Uvaṭa's commentary on the Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā. — *Mātṛi-yajña* or *mātṛi-yāga, as*, m. a sacrifice or oblation to the Mātṛis. — *Mātṛi-vat*, ind. as a mother, like a mother, as towards a mother. — *Mātṛi-vatsala, as*, m. 'mother-loving,' an epithet of Kārttikeya. — *Mātṛi-vadha, as*, m. the murder of a mother, matricide. — *Mātṛi-vartin, ī, inī, i*, behaving well to a mother, dutiful to one's mother; (*ī*), m. a proper N. — *Mātṛi-vāhin, ī, inī, i*, carrying one's mother; (*inī*), f. a kind of bird (= *valgulā*). — *Mātṛi-vidūshita, as, ā, am*, tainted by the mother, inheriting a taint through the mother. — *Mātṛi-śāsita, as*, m. a man who is led or guided by his mother, a simpleton. — *Mātṛi-shashṭha, as, ī, am*, having a mother as a sixth person, six with a mother or inclusively of a mother. — *Mātṛi-shvasṛi, ā*, f. (also incorrectly *mātṛi-svasṛi*), a mother's sister, maternal aunt. — *Mātṛishvaseya, 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. — *Mātṛi-shvasṛīya, as*, m. a mother's sister's son, the son of a maternal aunt; (*ā*), f. a mother's sister's daughter. — *Mātṛi-siṃhī*, f. the plant Justicia Gendarussa. — *Mātṛi-han, ā*, m. (said to be Ved.), murderer of his own mother, a matricide. — *Mātṛi-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. *-karoti, -kartum*, to adopt as a mother, see Scholiast on Pāṇ. VII. 4, 27.

Mātṛika, 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 Aryaman; = *karaṇa.* — *Mātṛikā-maya, as, ī, am*, consisting of mystic characters. — *Mātṛikā-yantra, am*, n. a kind of mystical diagram. — *Mātṛikārṇava* (°*kā-ar*°), *as*, m., N. of a Tantra work. — *Mātṛikā-hṛidaya, am*, n., N. of a Tantra work.

Mātra, am, ā, n. f. (the feminine *ā* being the earlier and the more usual simple uncompounded 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-mātreṇa*, within a year's time; *kshaṇa-mātram*, for the space of a moment, for an instant; *bhūmi-shṭha-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. *nāma-mātram*, nothing but the name; *manushya-mātraḥ kṛipaṇaḥ*, a poor wretch who is a mere man; *padāti-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; *kiñcin-mātram*, only a little; *śabda-mātreṇa*, by mere sound; *vacana-mātreṇa*, by mere words; *ukta-mātre vacane*, on the mere utterance of the speech; *grantha-mātre*, only in books; *jñāna-mātre*, on the mere information; *bhukta-mātre*, just after eating; *darśana-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 bhuñjīta*, he should eat just enough for support; *āghrāta-mātra, as, ā, am*, merely or barely smelt; *dhyāta-mātropagāmin*, coming merely when thought upon; *Kshatriya-mātram*, a Kshatriya in general; *jīva-mātram na hiṃseta*, 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. *praṇipāta-mātraika-śaraṇas,*