

Smayam—born of Puṣṭi.

Bhā. IV. 1. 51.

Smara (I)—a son of Devakī killed by Kamsa: taken back to Dvārakā: after embracing by mother goes to heaven with his five brothers.

Bhā. X. 85. 51 and 56.

Smara (II)—is Manmatha.

Br. IV. 30. 65; M. 23. 30 ch.

Smārtadharmam (*Smārtam*)—promulgated by Manu at the beginning of Tretāyuga; traditional dharma of the family and precepts of conduct constituting varṇāśrama and ācāralakṣaṇa; deals with varṇāśrama, yama and niyama; remembrance is smārta,¹ ety. introduced after the manvantara by remembering the old ācāras; by once more calling to mind the practices of previous epochs principally of varṇāśrama.²

¹Br. II. 29. 44-60; 32. 33-44; III. 21. 47. M. 142. 42; Vā. 57. 39, 41-45. ²Ib. 59. 32, 38.

Smṛti (I)—born of medha.

Bhā. IV. 1. 52.

Smṛti (II)—Law books; distinguished from śruti in Dvāpara and interpreted in two ways;¹ no more recognised as authority in Kali.²

¹M. 52. 12; 144. 7; Vā. 58. 24; 23. 8; 32. 44. ²Br. II. 31. 6, 34; IV. 1. 30; 6. 64; Vā. 58. 34.

Smṛti (III)—a mantrakṛt.

M. 145. 101.