

(13) In the Kṛta Yuga Manu held the *danḍa* (*āsīt kṛtayuge pūrvam manur danḍadharah prabhuḥ*) 14. 4. 2; (14) God Nārāyaṇa told the seven sages (12. 322. 27, 31) that the *anuśāsana* promulgated by him and the *śāstra*, together with the *aṅgas* and the Upaniṣad, will be established by them in Bṛhaspati Āṅgīrasa in the Kṛta Yuga (not directly named) (*utpanne "ṅgirase caiva yuge prathamakalpīte / sāṅgepaniṣadam śāstram sthāpayitvā bṛhaspatau*) 12. 322. 51; (15) In the Kṛta there was a famous sage Taṇḍi who, as a devotee, propitiated god for ten thousand years by practising *samādhi* 13. 16. 12; (16) Formerly in the Kṛta Yuga an excellent Brāhmaṇa called Ārṣiṣeṇa lived in a *gurukula*; he studied diligently, but could not complete the study of either the *vidyās* or the Vedas (*purā kṛtayuge* ...) 9. 39. 3-4; (17) Formerly in the Kṛta Yuga there lived a king Avikampaka who was overpowered in battle by enemies (*purā kṛtayuge tāta* ...) 12. 248. 7; (18) In the Kṛta Yuga there was a famous sage Sāvarni who practised austerities for six thousand years to satisfy Rudra 13. 14. 70; (19) Formerly in the Kṛta Yuga there was a sage Vyāghrapāda who was versed in the Vedas and the Vedāṅgas (*purā kṛtayuge tāta* ...) 13. 14. 75; (20) In the Dharmayuga, when Janaka ruled Mithilā, a certain *bhikṣukī* called Sulabhā roamed alone on the earth 12. 308. 7; (21) In the Prājāpatyayuga (i. e. the Kṛtayuga) there once lived a large camel who remembered his previous lives (*jāti-smaraḥ*); he observed scrupulously the vows and practised severe austerities in a forest 12. 113. 4; (22) Formerly in the Kṛta Yuga a Rākṣasa called Cārvāka practised

austerities in the Badarī Āśrama and was blessed with a boon by Brahman (*purā kṛtayuge* ...) 12. 39. 39; (23) Nārāyaṇa told Nārada that formerly in the Kṛta Yuga when the Veda and the *śruti* were lost, he retrieved them and (the worlds) were again supplied with the Vedas and the *śrutis* (?) (*yadā vedaśrutir naṣṭā mayā pratyāhṛtā purā / savedāḥ saśrutikāś ca kṛtāḥ pūrvam kṛte yuge* //) 12. 326. 94; (24) Formerly, during the second birth of Brahmā from the eyes of Nārāyaṇa in the Kṛta Yuga, Rudra, who received the *dharma* of the Ekāntins from Soma and who practised *yoga*, taught it to the Vālakhilyas (... *purā kṛtayuge nrpa*) 12. 336. 15-16; the practice of the *dharma* of the Ekāntins formed such an important characteristic of the Kṛta Yuga that if in any other Yuga the world became full of the Ekāntins that would mean the advent of the Kṛta Yuga — this is what Vaiṣampāyana told Janamejaya (*yady ekāntibhir ākīrṇam jagat syāt kurunandana / ... bhavet kṛtayugapṛāptiḥ*) 12. 336. 58; (25) Hari-Nārāyaṇa told Brahmā, born for the fourth time from his ears (12. 336. 23), to learn the Sātvata Dharma, from him and establish it in the Kṛta Yuga 12. 336. 27; this *dharma* was hence called Kārtayugadharman 12. 336. 29; Brahmā, as instructed by Nārāyaṇa, initiated first the Kṛta Yuga and then the Sātvata *dharma* spread among the people 12. 336. 31; (26) In the fifth birth of Brahman from the nose of Nārāyaṇa (12. 336. 36), at the beginning of the Kṛtayuga, Prajāpati Vīraṇa learnt the Sātvata Dharma from Sanatkumāra 12. 336. 37; (27) In the seventh birth of Brahman from a lotus (12. 336. 44), Nārāyaṇa himself instructed Pitāmaba in the Sātvata