

Gutama 20

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GUATAMA CHAPTER XX.

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1. Let him cast off a father who assassinates a king, who sacrifices for Sudras, who sacrifices for

[XX. 1. Haradatta remarks that the father is mentioned here, in order to indicate that other less venerable relatives must certainly also be abandoned.

He also states that bhrunahan, 'he who slays a learned Brahmana,' includes sinners who have committed other mortal sins (mahapataka), see XXI, 1.] his own sake (accepting) money from Sudras, who divulges the Veda (to persons not authorised to study it), who kills a learned Brahmana, who dwells with men of the lowest castes, or (cohabits) with a female of one of the lowest castes.

2. Having assembled the (sinner's) spiritual Gurus and the relatives by marriage, (the sons and other kinsmen) shall perform (for him) all the funeral rites, the first of which is the libation of water,

3. And (afterwards) they shall overturn his water-vessel (in the following manner):

4. A slave or a hired servant shall fetch an impure vessel from a dust-heap, fill it (with water taken) from the pot of a female slave and, his face turned towards the south upset it with his foot, pronouncing (the sinner's) name (and saying): 'I deprive N. N. of water.'

5. All (the kinsmen) shall touch him (the slave) passing their sacrificial cords over the right shoulder and under the left arm, and untying the locks on their heads.

6. The spiritual Gurus and the relatives by marriage shall look on.

7. Having bathed, they (all shall) enter the village.

8. He who afterwards unintentionally speaks to

[2. Manu XI, 183-185; Yagnavalkya III, 295. The spiritual Gurus, i.e. the teacher who initiated him (ikiryā) and those who instructed him in the Veda (upadhyaya).

8. Manu XI, 185.]

the (outcast sinner) shall stand. during one night, reciting the Savitri.

9. If he intentionally (converses with the outcast, he must perform the same penance) for three nights.

10. But if an (outcast sinner) is purified by (performing) a penance, (his kinsmen) shall, after he has become pure, fill a golden vessel (with water) from a very holy lake or a river, and make him bathe in water (taken) from that (vessel).

11. Then they shall give him that vessel and he, after taking it, shall mutter (the following Mantras): 'Cleansed is the sky, cleansed is the earth, cleansed and auspicious is the middle sphere; I here take that which is brilliant.'

12. Let him offer clarified butter, (reciting) these Yagus formulas, the Pavamanis, the Taratsamandis, and the Kushmandas.

13. Let him present gold or a cow to a Brahmana,
 14. And to his teacher.
 15. But he, whose penance lasts for his (whole) lifetime, will be purified after death.
 16. Let (his kinsmen) perform for him all the funeral rites, the first of which is the libation of water.
 17. This same (ceremony of bathing in) water
- [10. Manu XI, 187-188; Yagnavalkya III, 296.
11. As appears from Gobhila Grihya-sutra III, 4, 16, the noun to be understood is apam angalih, 'a handful of water.'
 15. Haradatta refers the term Pavarnanis here to Taittiriya-rahmana I, 4, 8. The Taratsamandis are found Rig veda IX, 58.
 17. "Water (consecrated) for the sake of purification" . means water consecrated by the formulas, "Cleansed is the earth," &c.'--Haradatta.] consecrated for the sake of purification (must be performed) in the case of all minor offences (upapatakas).