

Gutama 26

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GUATAMA CHAPTER XXVI.

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1. Now, therefore, we will describe three Krikkhras (or difficult penances).
2. (During three days) he shall eat at the morningmeal food fit for offerings, and fast in the evening.
3. Next, he shall eat (food fit for offerings), during. another period of three days, in the evening (only).
4. Next, during another period of three days, he shall not ask anybody (for food).
5. Next, he shall fast during another period of three days.
6. He who desires (to be purified) quickly, shall stand during the day, and sit during the night.

[XXVI. 1. Samavidhana I, 2, 1; Apastamba I, 9, 27, 7. Haradatta states that atah, 'therefore,' means 'because the Krikkhras cannot be performed if they have not been described,' while Sayana, on the Samavidhana, asserts that it means 'because unpurified persons who are unable to offer sacrifices cannot gain heavenly bliss without performing austerities such as Krikkhras.' It is a remarkable fact that Haradatta does not seem to have been aware that the twenty-sixth chapter of Gautama is taken bodily from the Samavidhana.

2. Samavidhana I, 2, 2. 'Food fit for offerings, i.e. such as is not mixed with salt or pungent condiments.'

3-5. Samavidhana, I, 2, 3.

6. Samavidhana I, 2- 4.]

7. He shall speak the truth.

8. He shall not converse with anybody but Aryans.

9. He shall daily sing the two (Samans called) Raurava and Yaudhagaya.

10. He shall bathe in the morning, at noon, and in the evening reciting, the three (verses which begin) 'For ye waters are,' and he shall dry himself reciting the eight purificatory (verses which begin) 'The golden-coloured.'

11. Next (he shall offer) libations of water.

12. Adoration to him who creates self-consciousness, who creates matter, who gives gifts, who destroys (sin), who performs penance, to Punarvasti, adoration.

Adoration to him who is worthy of (offerings)

[7-11. Samavidhana I, 2, 5. Aryans, i.e. Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas.

Regarding the Samans and Mantras, see notes to Burnell's edition of the Samavidhana, and above, XXV, 7. Haradatta remarks that in the Taitt. Samh. (V, 6, 1) the Mantras beginning 'The golden-coloured' are ten in number, and adds that 'if in some other Saka eight are found, those must be taken.'

12. Samavidhana I, 2, 5, where, however, only four Mantras are given instead of our thirteen. The epithets given to the deity in the Samavidhana can all be referred to the Sun, provided he is identified with the universal soul, while

in the above Sutra, Rudra and Indra have been introduced. It cannot be doubtful that the Samavidhana gives an older and more authentic form of the prayer. My translation of the epithets, which are found in the Samavidhana also, follows Sayana's gloss. Haradatta does not explain them. About Sobhya in the twelfth Mantra, which possibly might mean, 'he who dwells in a mirage, i.e. the Samsara,' I feel doubtful. My MSS. read somya, and the Samavidhana has saumya in the second Mantra. But I am unwilling to alter the word, as Professor Stenzler's reading may have been derived from a South-Indian MS., where bhya and mya do not resemble each other so, much as in the Devanagari characters.] consisting of Munga arass, who is worth), of (offerings of) water, who conquers wealth, to him who conquers the universe, adoration.

Adoration to him who gives success, who gives full success, who gives great success, to him who carries (all undertakings) to a successful issue, adoration.

Adoration to Rudra, the lord of cattle, the great god, the triocular, solitary, supreme lord Hari, to dread Sarva, to Isana who carries the thunderbolt, to the fierce wearer of matted locks, adoration.

Adoration to the Sun, to Aditi's offspring, adoration.

Adoration to him. whose neck is blue, to him whose throat is dark-blue, adoration.

Adoration to the black one, to the brown one, adoration.

Adoration to Indra, the first-born, the best, the ancient, to chaste Harikesa, adoration.

Adoration to the truthful purifier, to fire-coloured Kama, who changes his form at pleasure, adoration.

Adoration to the brilliant one, to him whose form is brilliant, adoration.

Adoration to the fierce one, to him whose form is fierce, adoration.

Adoration to Sobhya, the beautiful, the great male, the middle male, the highest male, to the student of the Veda, adoration.

Adoration to him who wears the moon on his forehead, to him whose garment is a skin, adoration.

13. The worship of Aditya (the sun) must be performed with the same (texts).

[13-17. Samavidhana I, 2, 5.]

14. Offerings of clarified butter (must be made with the help of) the same (texts).

15. At the end of the period of twelve days he shall boil rice and. make offerings to the following deities,

16. (Viz.) to Agni svaha, to Soma svaha, to Agni and Soma (conjointly), to Indra and Agni (conjointly), to Indra, to all the gods, to Brahman, to Pragapati, (and) to Agni Svishtakrit.

17. Afterwards (he must feed) Brahmanas.

18. By the above (rules) the Atikrikkhra (or exceedingly difficult) penance has been explained.

19. (But when he performs that), he shall eat (only) as much as he can take at one (mouthful).

20. The third (Krikkhra) is that where water is the (only) food, and it is called Krikkhratikrikkhra (or the most difficult penance).

21. He who has performed the first of these (three) becomes pure, sanctified, and worthy (to follow) the occupations (of his caste).
 22. He who has performed the second is freed from all sins which he commits, excepting mortal sins (mahapataka).
 23. He who has performed the third, removes all guilt.
 24. Now he who performs these three Krikkhras becomes perfect in all the Vedas, and known to all the gods;
 25. Likewise he who knows this.
- [18. Samavidhana I, 2, 6.
19. Samavidhana I, 2, 7; Manu XI, 214; Yagnavalkya III, 320.
 20. Samavidhana I, 2, 8; Yagnavalkya III, 321.
 - 21-23. Samavidhana I, 2, 9.
 - 24-25. Samavidhana I, 2, 10. Sarveshu vedeshu snatah, 'perfect in all the Vedas,' means, literally, equal to a student who has bathed after completing the study of all the four Vedas.]