

Sūta replied— (1) Bhṛgu, (2) Atri, (3) Vaśiṣṭha, (4) Viśvakarmā, (5) Maya, (6) Nārada, (7) Nagnajit, (8) Viśālākṣa, (9) Indra, (10) Brahmā, (11) Svāmikārtika, (12) Nandiśvara, (13) Śaunaka, (14) Garga, (15) Śrī Kṛṣṇa, (16) Aniruddha, (17) Śukra, (18) Bṛhaspati are the chief eighteen preceptors of the Vāstuśāstra. Lord Matsya had explained briefly the Vāstuśāstra to the king Vaivasvata Manu.

तदिदानीं प्रवक्ष्यामि वास्तुशास्त्रमनुत्तमम्।
 पुराण्यकवधे घोरे घोररूपस्य शूलिनः॥५॥
 ललाटस्वेदसलिलमपतद्भुवि भीषणम्।
 करालवदनं तस्माद्भूतमद्भूतमुल्बणम्॥६॥
 असमानमिवाकाशं सप्तद्वीपां वसुन्धराम्।
 ततोन्धकानां रुधिरमपिबत्पतितं क्षितौ॥७॥
 तेन तत्समरे सर्वं पतितं यन्महीतले।
 तथापि तृप्तिमगमन्न तद्भूतं यदा तदा॥८॥
 सदाशिवस्य पुरतस्तपश्चक्रे सुदारुणम्।
 क्षुधाविष्टं तु तद्भूतमाहर्तुं जगतीत्रयम्॥९॥
 ततः कालेन सन्तुष्टो भैरवस्तस्य चाह वै।
 वरं वृणीष्व भद्रं ते यदभीष्टं तवानघ॥१०॥

Which I will not relate to you. In days gone by, perspiration (water) trickled from the forehead of Śiva at the time of His fighting fiercely with the demon Andhaka in course of which the latter was killed; and out of this sweat of the fatigued Śiva was born an attendant, grim in appearance, who looked as if to swallow the whole universe with seven islands and the sky. He then began to drink the blood of the Andhaka demons that lay scattered on the ground; but he was not satisfied with it. Then that hungry attendant began to practise tapasyā with the object of devouring the three regions, in honour of Śiva. The Lord Śiva in due time was highly pleased with the devotee and asked him to select a boon.

तमुवाच ततो भूतं त्रैलोक्यग्रसनक्षमम्।
 भवामि देवदेवेश तथेत्युक्तं च शूलिना॥११॥

CHAPTER 252

The Vāstu Deva

ऋषयः ऊचुः

प्रासादभवनादीनां निवेशं विस्तराद्बुद्धि

कुर्यात्केन विधानेन कश्च वास्तुरुदाहृतः॥१॥

The Ṛṣis asked— “O Sūta! be gracious enough to tell us how royal palaces and other houses are constructed. Also explain to us what is Vāstu Deva.”

सूत उवाच

भृगुरत्रिर्वसिष्ठश्च विश्वकर्मा मयस्तथा।

नारदो नग्नजिच्चैव विशालाक्षः पुरन्दरः॥२॥

ब्रह्मा कुमारो नन्दीशः शौनको गर्ग एव च।

वासुदेवोऽनिरुद्धश्च तथा शुक्रबृहस्पती॥३॥

अष्टादशैते विख्याता वास्तुशास्त्रोपदेशकाः।

संक्षेपेणोपदिष्टं तु मनवे मत्स्यरूपिणा॥४॥

ततस्तत् त्रिदिवं सर्वं भूमण्डलमशेषतः।
 स्वदेहेनान्तरिक्षं च रुन्धानं प्रपतद्भुवि॥ १२॥
 भीतभीतैस्ततो देवैर्ब्रह्मणा चाथ शूलिना।
 दानवासुररक्षोभिरवष्टब्धं समन्ततः॥ १३॥
 येन यत्रैव चाक्रान्तं स तत्रैवावसत्युनः।
 निवासात्सर्वदेवानां वास्तुरित्यभिधीयते॥ १४॥

The devotee said- "O Lord! be pleased to permit me to eat of the three realms" and the Lord said- "Be it so." Then that devotee besieged and brought all the three regions, under his clutches and then fell down on this earth. The terrified Devas, Brahmā, Śiva, demons, Rākṣasas got round and captured him from all sides; the being, thus imprisoned, remained there and since then, owing to all the Devas remaining there and living round him, he came to be recognised as Vāstu Deva.

अवष्टब्धाश्च तेनापि विज्ञप्ताः सर्वदेवता।
 प्रसीदध्वं सुराः सर्वे युष्माभिर्निश्चलीकृताः॥ १५॥
 स्थास्याम्यहं किमाकारो ह्यवष्टब्धो ह्यधोमुखः।
 ततो ब्रह्मादिभिः प्रोक्तं वास्तुमध्ये तु यो बलिः॥ १६॥
 आहारो वैश्वदेवान्ते नूनमस्मिभविष्यति।
 वास्तुपूजामकुर्वाणस्तवाहारो भविष्यति॥ १७॥

Seeing the Devas thus predominant and finding himself thus besieged the being, that sprung from Śiva's sweat, said- "O Devas! you have now made me motionless; be pleased; how can I stay, thus imprisoned, with my head downward?" The Devas replied- "You will enjoy the sacrificial offerings of the Viśvedeva sacrifice and the offerings that will be given within any dwelling-house and one who will perform sacrifices without the prescribed method will also be your food.

अज्ञानानु कृतो यज्ञस्तवाहारो भविष्यति।
 यज्ञोत्सवादौ च बलिस्तवाहारो भविष्यति॥ १८॥
 एवमुक्तस्ततो हष्टः स वास्तुरभवत्तदा।
 वास्तुयज्ञः स्मृतस्तस्मान्ततः प्रभृति शान्तये॥ १९॥

You will also enjoy the sacrificial offerings made in course of other ordinary sacrifices. That Vāstu Deva then became highly pleased to hear those words and since then the Vāstu worship became extant to appease Vāstu Deva."

इति श्रीमात्स्ये महापुराणे वास्तुभूतोद्भवो नाम
 द्विपञ्चाशदधिकद्विंशततमोऽध्यायः॥ २५२॥

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