

Brahmā said:—

49. After cursing them he looked at Kṣuva³³⁴ and said—"O leader of kings, a brahmin is worthy of being respected by devas, kings and the best of other castes.

50. O leader of kings, only brahmins are powerful, and influential". After saying thus clearly the brahmin entered his hermitage.

51. After venerating Dadhīca, Kṣuva returned to his abode. Viṣṇu also returned to his region and the devas to their respective places.

52. That place became a sanctified holy centre named Sthāneśvara³³⁵. Persons making pilgrimage to Sthāneśvara will attain the Sāyujya salvation with Śiva.

53. Thus I have briefly narrated the dispute between Kṣuva and Dadhīca and also the story of Brahmā and Viṣṇu who were cursed for being without the support of Śiva.

54. Whoever recites this portion containing the discord between Kṣuva and Dadhīca can conquer premature death. After death he attains Brahmā's region.

55. If a person recites this section and enters the battle, he need not be afraid of death at all. He will come out victorious.

CHAPTER FORTY

(Journey to Kailāsa and the vision of Śiva)

Nārada said:—

1. O Brahmā of great intellect, who are the guide for

334. The legend upholds the supremacy of the Brāhmaṇa over the other caste.

335. Sthāneśvara or Sthānviśvara is mentioned by Bṛṇabhaṭṭa in the third Uchhvāsa of the Harṣacarita written in the first half of the seventh century A.D. The earliest notice of this place by a foreigner is found in the record of the Chinese pilgrim Hwen Thsang who was the contemporary of king Harṣavardhana.

The city is identified with the modern town Thanesar in Karnal district, Haryana State. It derives its name from an ancient temple dedicated to lord Śiva.