%%A. D. 1190‒1436

%%Ś. 1112‒1358

%%( From 1184—19-9-1264 A. D. )

%%p. 074

No. 043

Kūrmeśvara Temple at Śrīkūrmaṃ<1>

( S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1337; A. R. No., 386-J of 1896 )

Ś. 1142

(1.) śrīśākāvdānāṃ pramāṇe kara-yuga-

(2.) śaśi-bhūsaṃmite kri(kṛ)ṣṇapakṣe bhaumevāre-

(3.) kkaṃtithyāṃ savitarimithunaṃ yāti tatapuṇya-

(4.) kāle<2> [.] prādāddīpadvayaṃ kṣmājaladhidaśadiśo

(5.) [yā]vadācaṃdratāraṃ tavacrā(cchrī)kūrmmakṣe-

(6.) tre kulajalajaravirvvāmadevapradhāniḥ .

(7.) etaddīṃ(ddī)padvayasyārttha vāmadeva camū-

(8.) patiḥ . śrīmataḥ kūrmmanāthasya gavāṃ ṣaṣṭiṃ

(9.) samādiśat ..

<1. On a pillar to the left of the first entrance to the central shrine in this temple.

“A very fine figure of Balarāma with the plough in his left hand, the right hanging down and resting on the head of a standing figure, is inserted in a wall of the shrine with the Alwārs. People of the spot say that it is purposely so placed to hide the entrance into the treasure called Saṅkhanidhi. So is a figure of Srinivāsa found on the corresponding left side hiding the entrance into the Padmanidhi” (S. I. I Vol. V, PP. 486 n)>

<2. The corresponding date is the 2nd June, 1220 A. D., Tuesday. There occurred a solar eclipse on this day. So, the term Punyakāle is quite clear.>