%%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

(१।) श्रीशाकाव्दानां प्रमाणे कर-युग-

(२।) शशि-भूसंमिते क्रि(कृ)ष्णपक्षे भौमेवारे-

(३।) क्कंतिथ्यां सवितरिमिथुनं याति ततपुण्य-

(४।) काले<2> [।] प्रादाद्दीपद्वयं क्ष्माजलधिदशदिशो

(५।) [या]वदाचंद्रतारं तवच्रा(च्छ्री)कूर्म्मक्षे-

(६।) त्रे कुलजलजरविर्व्वामदेवप्रधानिः ।

(७।) एतद्दीं(द्दी)पद्वयस्यार्त्थ वामदेव चमू-

(८।) पतिः । श्रीमतः कूर्म्मनाथस्य गवां षष्टिं

(९।) समादिशत् ।।

<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.>