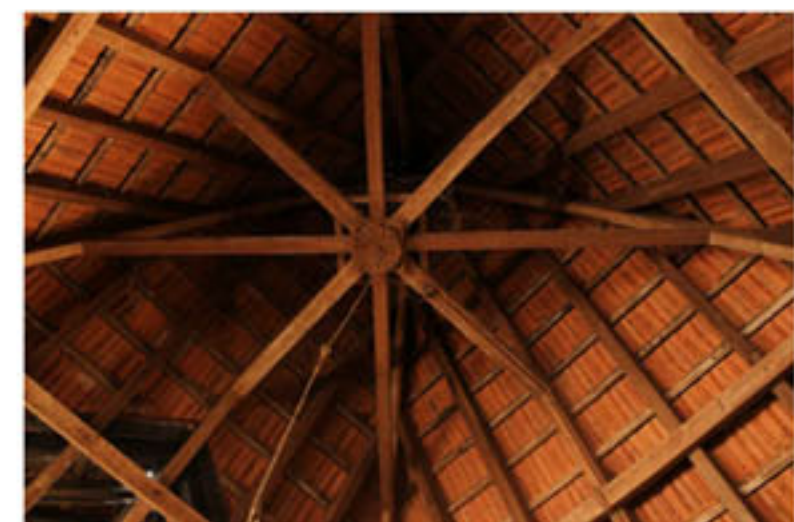


The temple followed an intricate pitched roof construction using timber. Double joists were supported by a king's post truss for the roof of the *Sabha mandapa* and *Garbhagriha*. The rafters and battens were supported by the truss, which were laid on by mangalore tiles; **395MMx235MM** The *Sabha mandapa* and *Garbhagriha* had a double level roof, adding an outlet for ventilation when the *havans* are performed in the temple. The roof of the *Mukhashala* had higher gable level, the rafters of this were supported by a tie member at **4.7M** from the finished floor level. This tie member can be ornamented for a finishing purposes. The rafters of the *Garbhagriha* were tapered and adjoined on a ridge piece, size ranging from **40MM-60MM** at the junction and widening to **100MM-150MM** towards the peripheral joist.



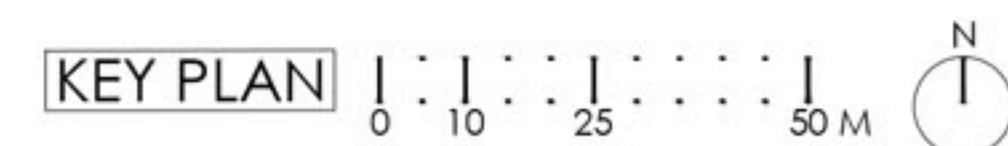
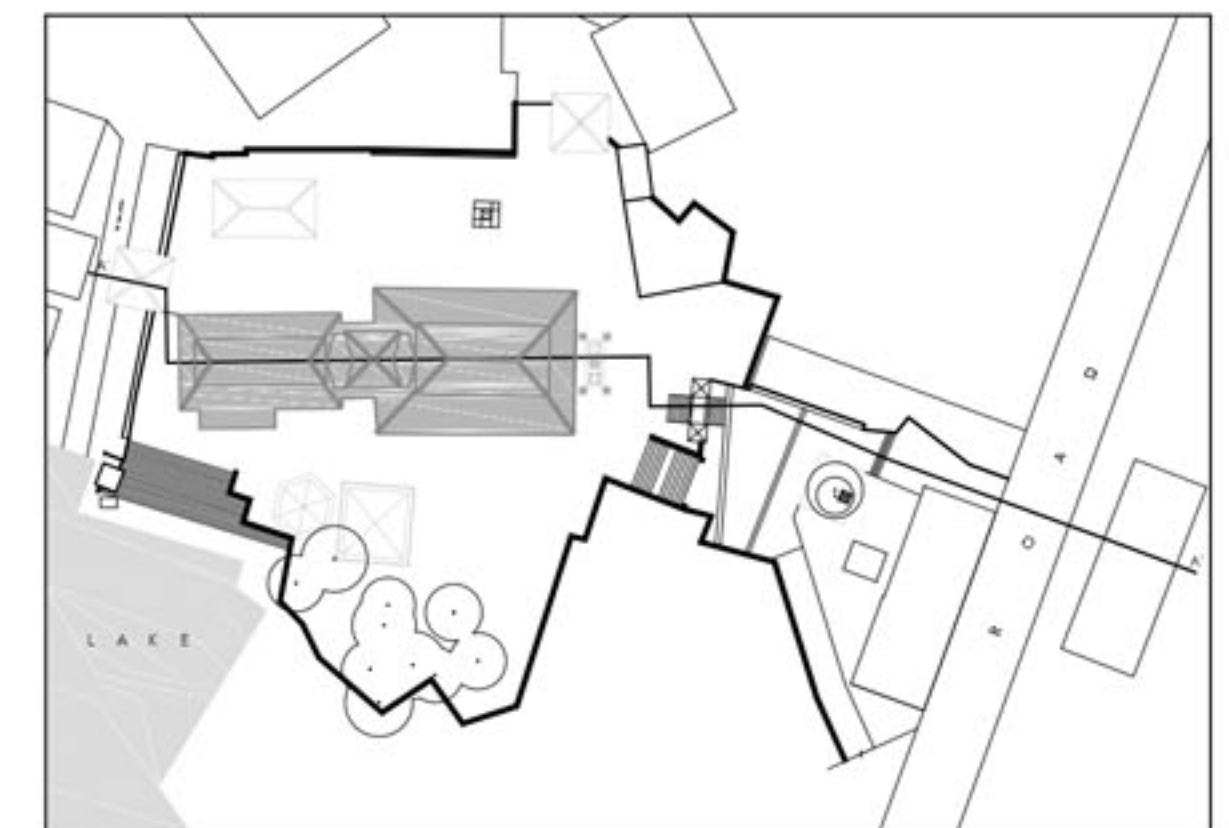
TIE MEMBER - MUKHSHALA



ORNAMENTED PIECE FOR TIE MEMBER

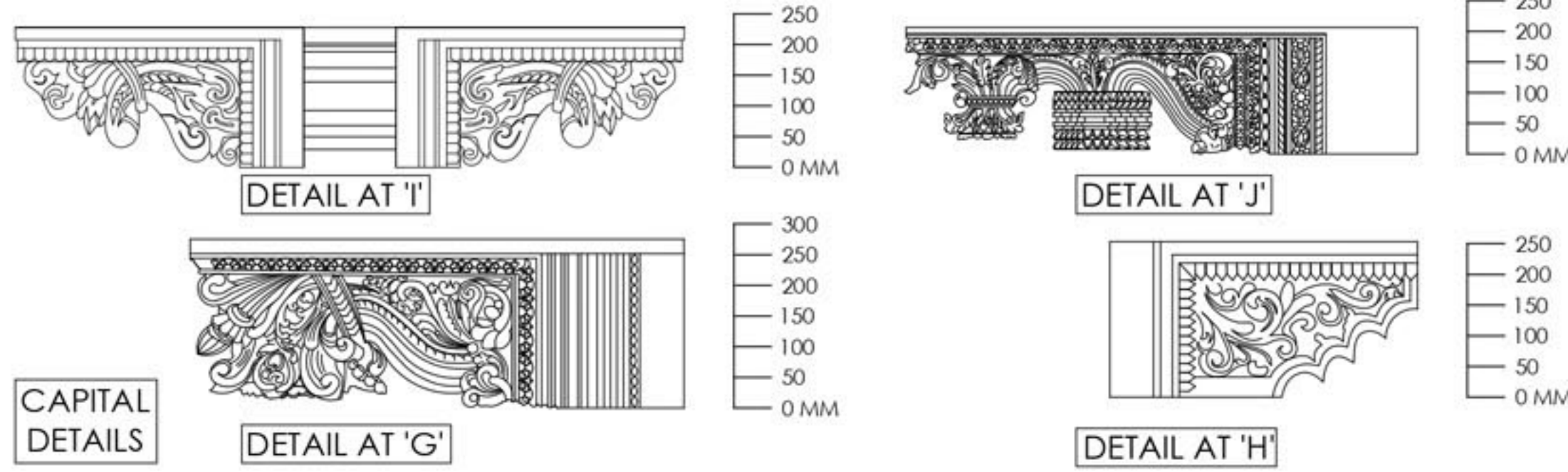


ANGULAR RAFTERS ON THE CRUCIFIX SHAPED CAPITAL - GARBHAGRIHA

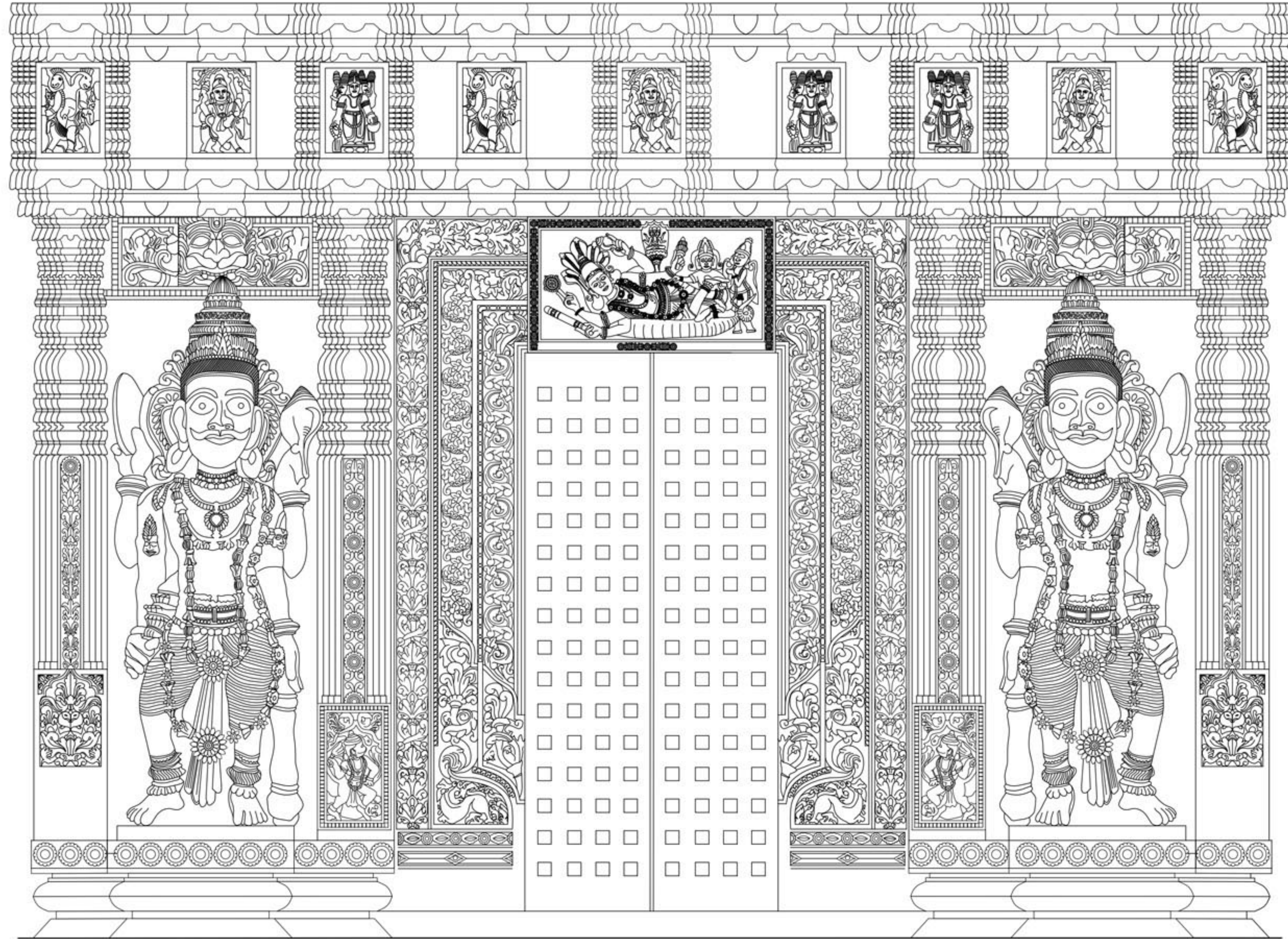


Motifs and carved patterns are often identified in temple architecture of India. These motifs recite a story with historical or mythological references. Snake, humans with weapons and peacocks in the form of carvings can be observed on the timber posts, along with the beauty of various flowers. The significance of the snake on every motif draws light to the cobra being the vahana of Lord Vishnu, synonymous to Lord Laxminarayan.

The column capitals are carved with organic forms that can be derived as characters from the Hindu mythology. The door panel of the Garbhagriha has been carved with idols on both the sides, depicting the guardians of the deity. The simplicity of the temple is enhanced by adding colours to the timber posts, capitals and door panels.

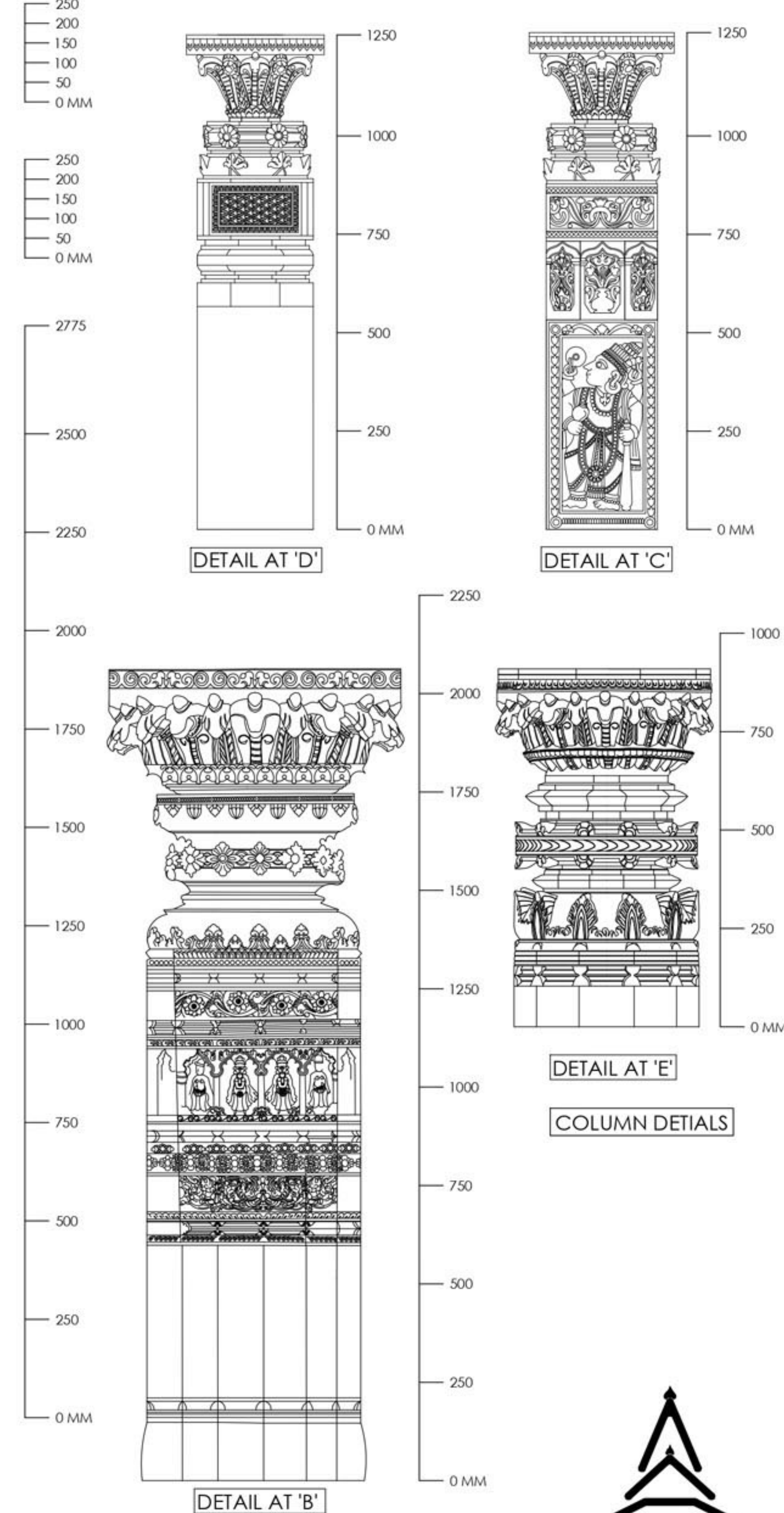


CAPITAL DETAILS



DETAIL AT 'A'

GARBHAGRIHA WALL PANEL



DETAIL AT 'D'

DETAIL AT 'C'

DETAIL AT 'E'

COLUMN DETAILS

DETAIL AT 'B'

SNAP SHOTS



Past Present

THE INDIAN National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) in collaboration with the Council of Architecture will present the first Heritage Awards for Excellence in Documentation. The national competition winners were announced on Monday evening and have been chosen by an international jury. The awards were geared towards promoting documentation of heritage buildings and sites of historic, architectural and cultural significance, which are not protected by the Archeological Survey of India. The Award for Excellence has gone to Dr Baliram Hiray College of Architecture, Mumbai, for their research on the 600-year-old Shree Dev Laxmi Narayan Temple, Walawal, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra. Responsive to the climate, the temple has been built with locally available materials and is a study in craftsmanship. There were Awards for Merit from North, South and Central Zone, and Commendation Awards for South and Central Zone too. The winning entries will be published in a book as well.