



St. Patrick's Church in Bengaluru's study of Gothic art and architecture

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Abstract:

The colonial era was formed by the British administration in India between 1858 A.D. and 1947 A.D., when the British Crown ruled there. The buildings are standing till today. St. Patrick's Church, which is located in the busy Brigade Road district of Bengaluru, is an example of Colonial architecture that is still present there today. The 'Gothic' architectural structures and infrastructure serve as the Church's continued physical presence. Stained glass windows, ornate themes, and arches were used in the construction of the church. St. Patrick's Church's foundation was placed in July 1841 A.D., and the church was constructed and finished in the next 3¹/₂ years, by the end of 1844 A.D. The Blessed Virgin Mary and the Archangel Michael were used in the dedication of the church, which was given the name "Church of the Assumption" in honour of the Blessed Trinity. However, even before it was finished, it gained the name St. Patrick's Church as a result of the popularity it had among the Irish troops stationed nearby.

Background: Key Word: Gothic-style church, colonial era, stained glasses

1. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

In general, the goal of this study was to look into Bengaluru's gothic art and architecture.

This research's specific goals were to:

1. Examine St. Patrick's Church's legacy
2. To investigate how people view the gothic architectural style.
3. To inspect the different arches, Corinthian pillars with stained glass.

2. INTRODUCTION

In the capital of Karnataka, the British intended Nadaprabhu Hiriya Kempe Gowda I, the local lord and a feudatory emperor of the former Vijayanagar Empire, constructed a village centered on a mud fort in 1537 AD as the city's first settlement. Bengaluru was thought to have its roots in Kempe Gowda. Early in the sixteenth century, Kempe Gowda selected Bengaluru as the nation's capital. Bengaluru gained popularity during the Colonial era and under British administration. From 1831 to 1881, the British government's main office was located in Bengaluru. Following Tipu Sultan's overthrow in 1799 A.D., British forces were initially stationed at Srirangapatna. In 1809 A.D., the troops were eventually moved to Bengaluru's Civil and Military Station. The word "cantonment" originally came from the French word for "corner" or "district." Bengaluru was chosen by the British as the location for their garrison since it was a pleasant and suitable location. The British Raj's military forces were stationed at Bangalore during the years 1806 A.D. and 1881 A.D. The region developed into a major colony for several Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and missionaries in addition to serving as a military post for the British. Numerous clubs, churches, bungalows, stores, and movie theatres had a colonial design and were populated in the 19th century.

3. LEGACY OF SAINT PATRICK'S CHURCH

One of the busiest shopping districts in Bengaluru, the capital of India's Karnataka State, is Brigade Road, a sizable commercial hub. From M. G. Road to Hosur Road, it is a one-way connector road that also connects Residency Road and Church Street. The Brigade Road in Bengaluru used to be lined by old buildings, but that has since altered. In actuality, we may say that the aforementioned road has its own story to tell. Brigade Road was formerly known as South Parade before independence. The area has seen a lot of things, but you can barely detect any traces of them. When you visit this location now, you will see that it is surrounded by elegant buildings, with some older ones preserving the area's historic charm. This location has an incredible atmosphere. One of the earliest Roman Catholic churches dedicated to St. Patrick is the grand, spacious Gothic-style building in its current configuration. Father Jacques Henry Gailhot was the first parish priest; he was a Frenchman who had to overcome a lot of prejudice from Protestant officers in the Cantonment for the modest Catholic mission. Funding the new structure was a big problem. Only 200 of the 700 Catholic soldiers were prepared to donate, likely out of fear of upsetting their Protestant leaders. As a result, money had to be obtained from other sources.

4. ARCHITECTURE OF SAINT PATRICK'S CHURCH

Gothic Design:

The church was constructed in an elaborate Gothic design. Father Jacques Henry Gailhot, the first parish priest, is recognised for his contributions. The main church's current design is a magnificent example of Gothic architecture. [Fig. 1.1] The church is embellished with stunning arches, stained glass windows, [Fig. 1.2] and decorative decorations. The columns in the church have royal Corinthian capitals and arches. The church windows were subsequently fitted with a sizable number of stained glass windows that had been transported from Paris. The Church building was notable more for its sturdiness and massive proportions than for its sense

of style and beauty. Additionally, it lacked the Gothic design, steeples, and tall roof that weren't added until 50 years later.

A pipe organ and belfry were added to the High Altar's rear in 1845 A.D. After the church was completed, Fr. Jacques-Henry quickly relocated to France. Fr. Joseph August Chevalier continued in his position for the next 25 years, during which time he also made a considerable contribution to the building of the church. During the renovation in 1890 A.D., the Church acquired its peculiar Gothic style. It had gorgeous steeples and a towering roof, and was almost twice as tall as the previous building. The stained glass windows in the interiors are no less stunning. The church is claimed to be remarkably similar to New York's Saint Patrick's Cathedral.



Fig.1.1. St. Patrick's Church

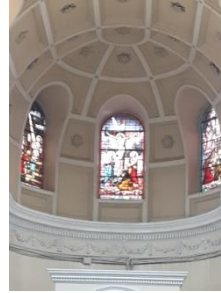


Fig.1.2. Stained glass windows

5. CONCLUSION

One of the oldest Gothic-style churches in Bengaluru is allegedly St. Patrick's Church. One is reminded of the genius mind of the individual with careful thoughts and active involvement in hard labour when looking at the long pyramid towers. People of all faiths continue to be drawn to the stunning church because it offers a surreal tranquilly and tranquillity. In holy locations, it is said that nature and people reconcile. However, Gothic-style buildings are receiving a new lease on life in the twenty-first century thanks to new commercial, residential, and industrial areas as well as churches, schools, and institutions. With the addition of figures that depict flora and wildlife, the stained glass windows are reborn. Similar to stained glass windows, the church's decorations still register as aesthetic.

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