

CHURCHES AND CONVENTS OF GOA



Presented by :

C Sunil Chowdary

Devika Puja Garg

D Nagendra Balaji

INTRODUCTION

Geographical Location

- Goa is surrounded by Arabian Sea in west, Maharashtra state in the north and Western Ghats of Karnataka in the west and south.
- Old Goa or Velha Goa is located 10 km east from capital of Goa, Panaji.



INTRODUCTION

Background of Goa

- Old Goa was founded in the 15th century as a port on the bank of river Mandovi by the rulers of Bijapur Sultanate and was the 2nd capital of Bijapur under the rule of Adil Shah.
- The city was captured by the Portuguese in 1510 from the ruler of Bijapur. Old Goa was thus a Portuguese colony and a principal city of eastern empire.
- Ruled by Portuguese ruler for almost 4 century , it has a no. of churches and convents which are dated back to 16th century and are the best examples of Manueline and Gothic architecture with intricate detailing and ornamentation.
- These monuments are constructed with laterite stones and lime plaster which displays the fusion of renaissance and baroque style.

INTRODUCTION



CHURCHES AND CONVENTS OF GOA

- A set of religious monuments located in Goa Velha (or Old Goa), in the state of Goa, India, which were declared a World Heritage Site in 1986.
- These include:-
 - Se Cathedral
 - Church of our Lady of Rosary
 - Basilica of Bom Jesus
 - Church of St. Francis of Assisi
 - Chapel of Santa Catarina
 - Ruins of Church of St. Augustine
 - Church of Divine Providence

CHURCHES AND CONVENTS OF GOA

Justification for inclusion in the World Heritage List

- The influence of the monuments in the dissemination of Western art forms – the Manueline styles, Mannerist and Baroque – throughout Asia where Catholic missions were established;
- The value of the set of monuments of Goa as an exceptional example that illustrates the work of evangelization
- The specific value of presence in the Basilica of Bom Jesus of the tomb of Francisco Xavier, which illustrates a major world event: the influence of the Catholic religion in Asia in the modern era.

CHURCHES AND CONVENTS OF GOA

- Known by the title 'Rome of the East', specifically for its splendid and numerous Catholic religious buildings.
- During the mid-16th century, the city of Goa, was the center of Christianization in the East.
- Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans and other Catholic religious orders settled in Goa from the sixteenth century. They used the city as their base for the spread of Catholicism in India.
- The churches and monasteries were erected which reflect the cultural exchange and legacy of the Portuguese

THE SE CATHEDRAL , VELHA GOA



THE SE CATHEDRAL , VELHA GOA

- One of the most ancient and celebrated religious buildings of Goa
- Largest church in Asia built under Roman Catholic rule in Goa under the Portuguese in 16th century
- The word 'Se' is Portuguese for 'See'.



THE SE CATHEDRAL , VELHA GOA

- The Se Cathedral was built to commemorate the victory of Portuguese under Afonso de Albuquerque over a Muslim army , leading to the capture of the city of Goa in 1510. Since the day of victory happened to be on the feast of Saint Catherine, the cathedral was dedicated to her.
- It was commissioned by Governor George Cabral to be enlarged in 1552 on the remains of an earlier structure . Construction of the church began in 1562 in the reign of King Dom Sebastiao. The Cathedral was completed in 1619 and was consecrated in 1640.
- It had two towers but one collapsed in 1776 and was never rebuilt.

ARCHITECTURE

- The Se Cathedral is built in the Portuguese - Manueline style. The exterior of this great cathedral is of the Tuscan order of architecture , notable for its plainness and simplicity and the interior is Corinthian.



ARCHITECTURE

Manueline Architecture

- This sumptuous, composite style of architecture was extremely popular in the late 16th century.
- Manueline architecture incorporates maritime elements and representations of the discoveries brought from the voyages of Vasco da Gama and Pedro Álvares Cabral
- It marks the transition from Late Gothic to Renaissance.
- The construction of churches and monasteries in Manueline was largely financed by proceeds of the lucrative spice trade with Africa and India.



ARCHITECTURE

Manueline Architecture

- The style was much influenced by the astonishing successes of the voyages of discovery of Portuguese navigators.
- Although the period of this style did not last long (from 1490 to 1520), it played an important part in the development of Portuguese art.

ARCHITECTURE

Manueline Architecture

Several elements appear regularly in these intricately carved stoneworks:

- elements used on ships and from sea such as anchor cables, ropes, shells, etc.
- symbols of Christianity such as the cross of the Order of Christ
- columns carved like twisted strands of rope, eight sided capitals multiples pillars
- semicircular arches (instead of Gothic pointed arches) of doors and windows, sometimes consisting of three or more convex curves

THE SE CATHEDRAL , VELHA GOA

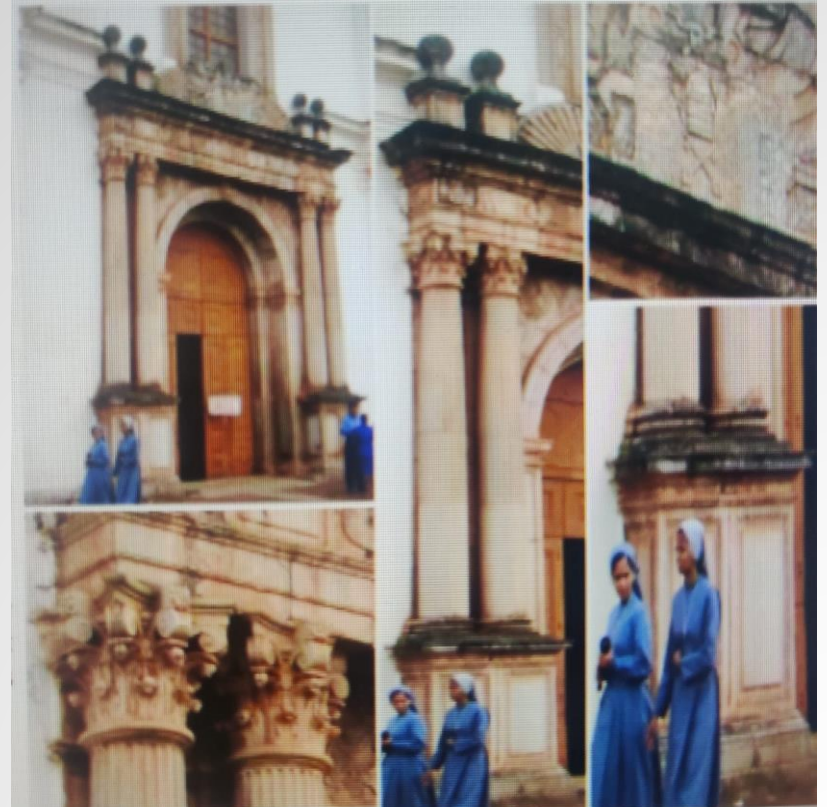
- The church is a false basilica(no clerestory windows between the nave and aisles) with nave, two side aisles and side chapels, transept and choir.
- The façade shows three bays with portals in the first storey and rectangular windows in the second.
- The additional central bay linked to its sides through curved walls resolves the height difference between nave and aisles and hides the roof behind it.
- The Cathedral has been built on a raised plinth of laterite , covered over with lime plaster.

THE SE CATHEDRAL , VELHA GOA

- There is a long nave, two aisles and a transept. A bell tower is located to the southern side of the façade. The nave is barrel-vaulted while the crossing is rib-vaulted.
- Massive pillars support the vault in the nave and the choir, while the chapels on either side are separated by internal defences.
- The building is oblong on plan but has a cruciform layout in the interior.

THE SE CATHEDRAL , VELHA GOA

- The main entrance in the façade has Corinthian columns on plinths supporting a pediment containing inscription in Latin.
- There are four chapels on either side of the nave .
- In the transept are six altars , three on either side of the main altar.
- Sacristy is a barrel- vaulted structure with gilded altar showing a church modelled after St. Peter's Church in Rome.



CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY



CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY

- The **Igreja de Nossa Senhora do Rosário** or **Church of Our Lady of the Rosary** is a Catholic church built between 1544 and 1547, in Old Goa, State of Goa, India. This church is part of the collection belonging to the World Heritage site of churches and convents of Goa.



HISTORY

- According to the Portuguese historian Gasper Correia, the Portuguese nobleman Afonso de Albuquerque ordered a small chapel to be built in honor of Our Lady of the Rosary on the spot where he was standing, when he had received the confirmation that his soldiers had completed the Portuguese conquest of Goa in 1510.
- The master-builder Antão Nogueira de Brito then designed a small chapel on the place, which was later on converted into this church. Its construction began in 1543.

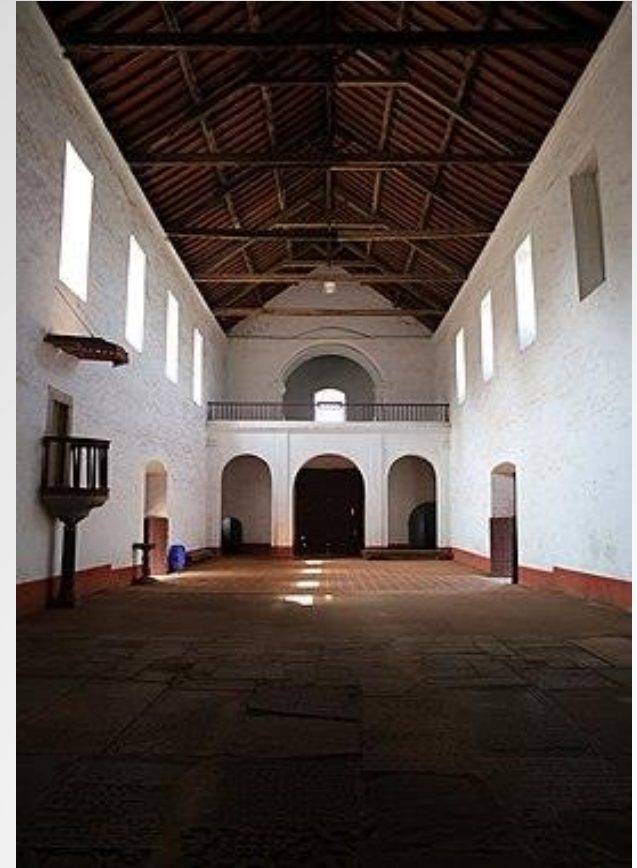


The Main Portal

ARCHITECTURE

Exterior architecture

- The church of Our Lady of the Rosary is considered to be one of the oldest preserved buildings in Old Goa. Gothic style and Manueline style are present in the exterior and interior. The Church is an early testimony of the Christianization of Goa. Since it was located far outside the city centre, it was not subjected to any modernization.
- The high windows, near the roof, give the impression of a fortress church with a cruciform plan.
- The church's baptismal font is located on the ground floor of the northern tower. On the highest floor of the tower-façade, there are light graceful columns in the corners, with window openings on all sides, and suspended bells.



Entrance view from the
Main Altar

ARCHITECTURE

Interior architecture

- The Church has two chapels and consists of only one nave with a main altar and two side altars. The main altar is dedicated to Our Lady of Rosary, with the influence of Gothic style seen in the rib vault of the Manueline style portico. The nave now has a partly open roof, after parts of the roof collapsed in 1897. The side chapels and the altar are arranged by a leaf-vein vault in the shape of a star.
- While the vault of the apse corresponds to the Gothic style, the main room of the Church is largely Manueline style. There is a tombstone of a Portuguese woman in the apse. Below the apse is the tomb of her husband Garcia de Sá (died in June 1549), a Governor of Portuguese India.

Interior Architecture



Main Altar



Side Altar

Basilica of Bom Jesus



Basilica of Bom Jesus

- Bom Jesus ("Good/ Holy Jesus" in Indo-Portuguese)
- Roman Catholic basilica
- The most iconic monument of all the churches and convents of Goa
- This Jesuit church is India's first minor basilica
- One of the best examples of baroque architecture and Portuguese Colonial architecture in India.
- One of the Seven Wonders of Portuguese Origin in the World.
- Holds the mortal remains of St Francis Xavier.

Basilica of Bom Jesus

Baroque architecture

- Baroque architecture is a highly decorative and theatrical style which appeared in Italy in the early 17th century and gradually spread across Europe.
- Baroque architects took the basic elements of Renaissance architecture, including domes and colonnades, and made them higher, grander, more decorated, and more dramatic.
- The interior effects were often achieved with the use of quadratura, or trompe-l'œil painting combined with sculpture;

Basilica of Bom Jesus

Baroque architecture

- The eye is drawn upward, giving the illusion that one is looking into the heavens.
- Clusters of sculpted angels and painted figures crowd the ceiling.
- Light was also used for dramatic effect; it streamed down from Cupolas, and was reflected from an abundance of gilding.
- Twisted columns were also often used, to give an illusion of upwards motion, and decorative elements occupied every available space.
- In Baroque palaces, grand stairways became a central element.

Basilica of Bom Jesus

- The ornamented entrance to church

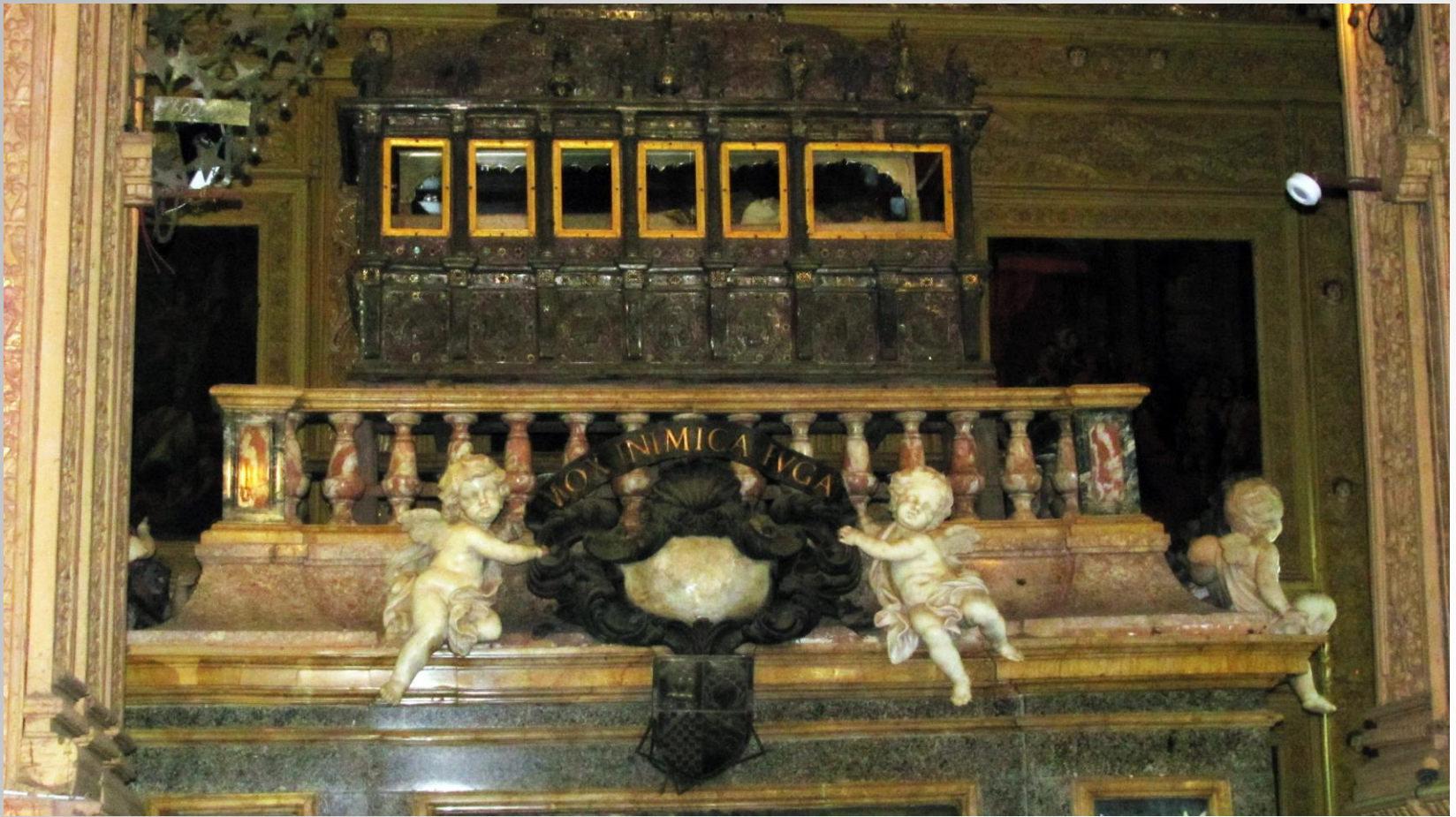




- The main altar holds a large statue of St. Ignatius of Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
- The gaze of the gilded statue of Ignatius of Loyola is fixed upwards in awe at the name of Jesus (IHS) on the gilded emblem of the Jesuits, encircled in radiant rays.
- Over the emblem, is the Holy Trinity -Father, Son and Spirit



- The greatest treasure in the interior of the church is the transept chapel where lie, since 1655, the remains of Francisco Xavier (considered the Apostle of the East for his work in the evangelization of Asia), in a silver urn finely crafted by local artists.
- A close friend of St. Ignatius Loyola with whom he founded the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits).
- Public viewing of his body every ten years (last held in 2014).





Portuguese style courtyard

Church of Saint Francis of Assisi



Church of Saint Francis of Assisi

- The Church of St. Francis of Assisi, together with a convent, was established by eight Portuguese Franciscan friars.
- The convent, contiguous to the church, now houses a museum that was set up by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1964. The museum contains artifacts, paintings, and sculptures that testify to Goa's rich and vibrant history.
- The exterior of the church is of the Tuscan Order while the main entrance is in Manuline style
- The main altar is Baroque with Corinthian features



The internal buttress walls, separating the chapels and supporting the gallery on top have frescoes showing intricate floral designs.

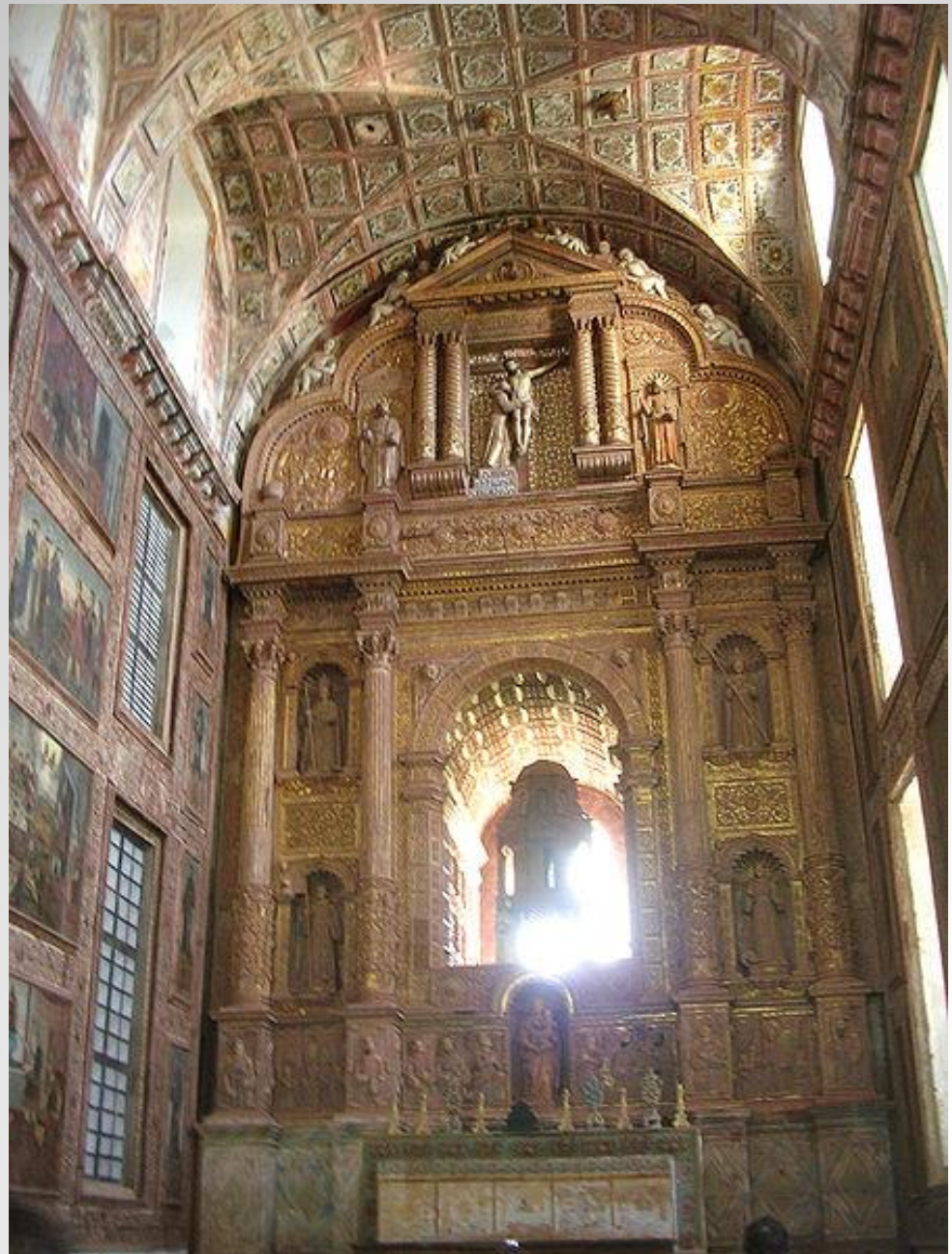
In a niche on the façade, stands a statue of our lady of miracles brought from Jaffna in Sri Lanka





- A wooden statue of St. Francis of Assisi adorns a pedestal bearing the insignia of the Franciscans

- The church's interior includes a richly ornamental niche with a tabernacle supported by the Four Evangelists on the main altar.
- Above the tabernacle are two large statues, one of St. Francis of Assisi and the other of the crucified Christ.







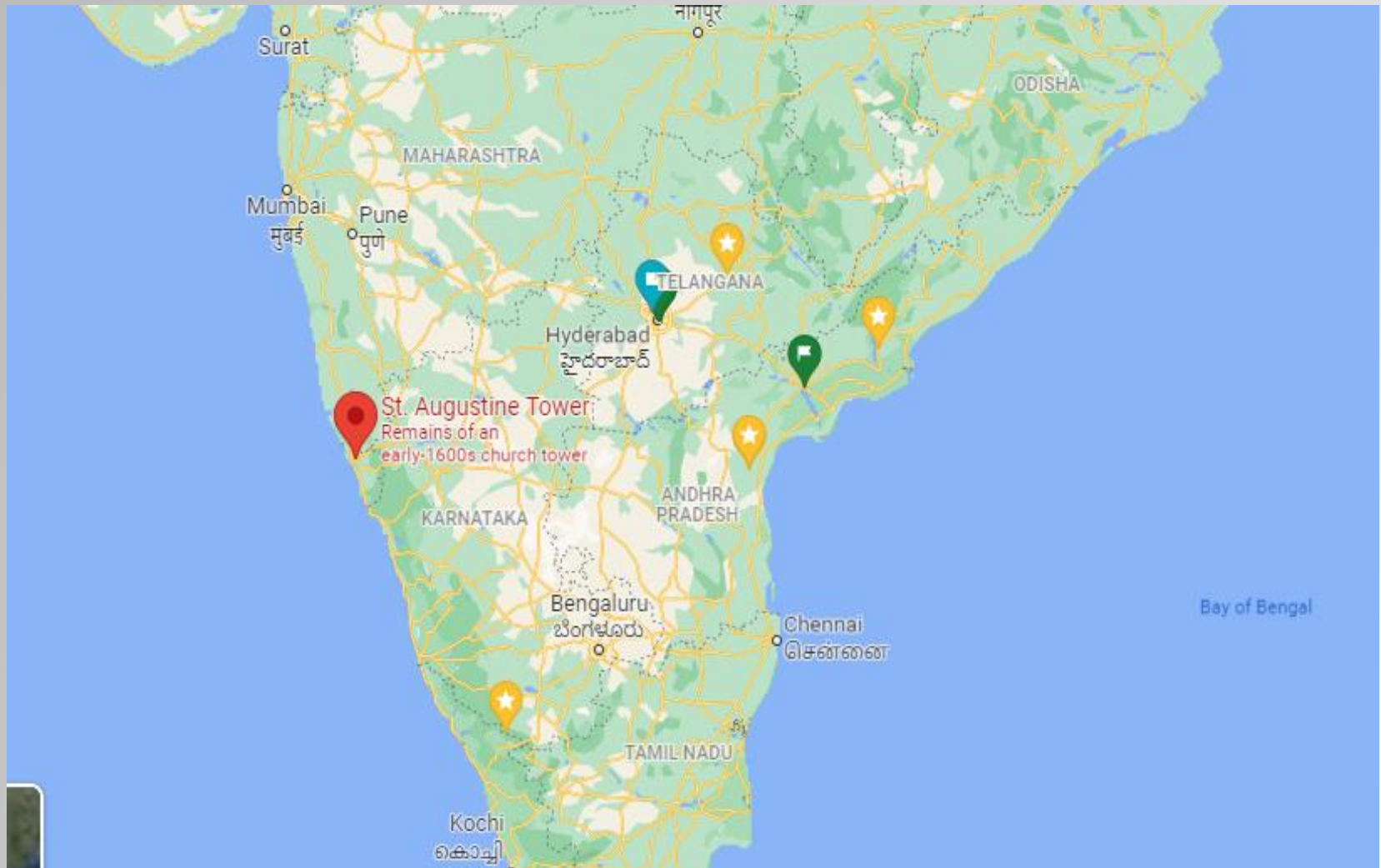


Chapel of St. Catherine

Chapel of St. Catherine

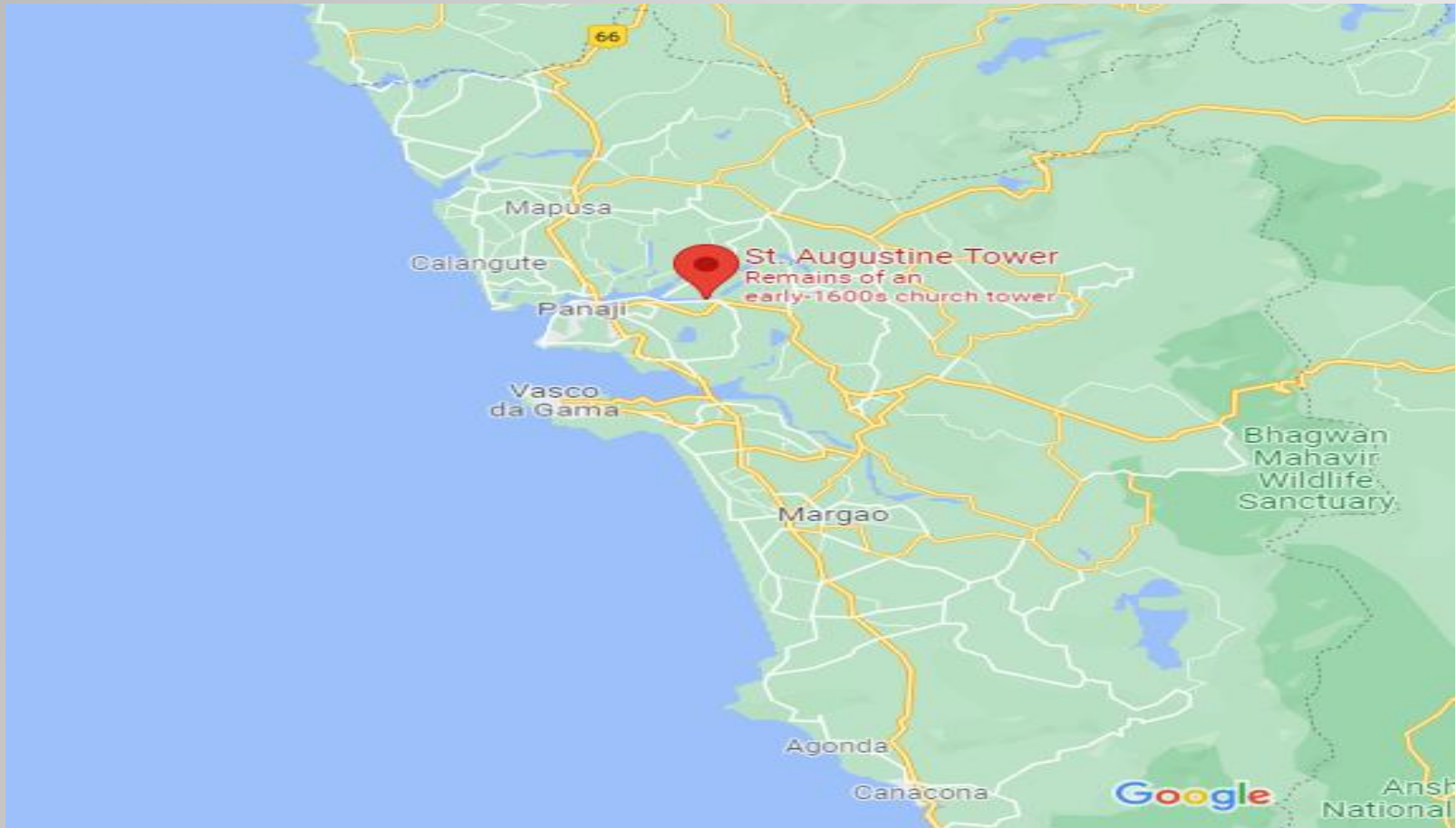
- A UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Old Goa in the same compound as Se Cathedral and the Church and Convent of St. Francis of Assisi.
- Erected by Afonso de Albuquerque, Portuguese conqueror, in 1510 to commemorate his victorious entry to the city of Goa on St Catherine's Day.
- It was built in 1510 in the Baroque architectural style, and has a brown and white facade.

Ruins of the Church of St. Augustine



Ruins of the Church of St. Augustine

- **Church of St. Augustine** is a ruined church complex located in **old Goa**. Located on the south bank of **Mandovi** river.



History

- The church was built on top of the [Monte Santo A Holy Hill](#) between 1597 and 1602 by [Augustinian Friars](#) who landed in Goa in 1587
- It comprised the church of [Our Lady of Grace](#), the Convent of [Saint Augustine](#), The College of [Populo](#).
- The church was considered one of the three great Augustinian churches in the Iberian world along with [El Escorial](#) and the [Monastery of Sao Vicente De Fora](#).
- It is also the site of the archaeological discovery of the remains of [Queen Ketevan](#).

Ruins of the Church of St. Augustine



History

- The church was abandoned in 1835 after the Portuguese government of Goa began evicting many religious orders in Goa under its new repressive policies.
- The subsequent neglect caused the vault of the church to collapse in 1842.
- The body collapsed soon after and by 1871
- the bell was moved from the tower to [Our lady of the immaculate conception Church in panaji](#), where it remains to date. In 1931,
- the facade of the church and half the tower collapsed and by 1938, most of the other parts had also collapsed.
- Currently only half the tower remains, and it is one of the most visited tourist destinations in Goa..

Ruins of the Church of St. Augustine



Ruins of the Church of St. Augustine



Ruins of the Church of St. Augustine

- The Church is part of the UNESCO [World heritage site](#) from 1986, under Churches and convents of Goa.
- A 2005 excavation project by the ASI, yielded bone fragments. The DNA studies showed the presence of the these are belongs to woman outside India, believed to belongs to Ketevan

- Relics of Ketevan



Church of Divine Providence(Saint Cajetan)



Church of Divine Providence (Saint Cajetan)



Church of Divine Providence(Saint Cajetan)

- In 1639 religious of the [Theatines](#) reached Goa to found a convent
- The [Saint Cajetan church](#) was built by the Italian friars of the Order of [Theatines](#).
- Dedicated to Our [Lady of Divine Providence](#),
- the church is named after the founder of the Theatine order, [St. Cajetan](#), an important religious personality during the period of St Francis Xavier.
- The construction of the church was completed in 1661 after permission to build a church and a convent at the site was obtained in 1655.

Church of Divine Providence(Saint Cajetan)

- designed by the Italian architects [Carlo Ferrarini](#) and [Franscesco Maria Milazzo](#) with the plan in the form of a [Greek Cross](#)
- It's crowned with a huge hemispherical dome, on the pattern of the Roman [Basilica of St. Peter](#). However, instead of two cupolas it exhibits two [quadrangular towers](#). The church exhibits superb examples of [Corinthian architecture](#)
- Four basalt statues of St. Paul, St. Peter, St. John the Evangelist and St. Matthew are located in niches in the facade that also inscribes the words, "[My House is a House of Prayer](#)" (etched across the portal)

The Saint Cajetan church



The Saint Cajetan church



alamy

Image ID: JA3EBF
www.alamy.com

Protection and management

- The serial property is protected and regulated by the [Planning and Development Authority \(Development Plan\)](#) Regulations (1989, 2000), an overarching regulation which clearly demarcates special [conservation and preservation zones](#) in the State of Goa, including Old Goa, under the Town and Country Act, under which a Conservation Committee is constituted to oversee and give license to, or reject, applications for infrastructural interventions.
- ASI Looking after it
- UNESCO world heritage site from 1986
- Another specific statutory provision applicable nationwide to all centrally protected monuments is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act (1958) and Rules (1959), amendments (1992), and Amendment and Validation Act (2010).

Importance & conclusion

- P 2 P ties
- Technology transformation
- Spread of Christianity
- Holy place for Christianity
- Connectivity
- Rome of East
- World heritage site
- Tourist spot
- Revenue to state and employment to locals

THANK YOU