Short Communication Open Access

The Beauty and Significance of Roman Catholic Church Interior Design

Jean Wanare*

Department of Civil Engineering, College of Coventry, United Kingdom

Abstract

The interior design of a Roman Catholic church is an awe-inspiring and highly symbolic aspect of Catholic worship. The design of the church is intended to create a sense of holiness and reverence, while also communicating the central beliefs of the Catholic faith. In this article, we will explore the beauty and significance of the interior design of a Roman Catholic Church.

Keywords: Interior design; Architecture; Construction

Introduction

The altar is the focal point of the Catholic Church, and its design is steeped in symbolism. The altar is the place where the Eucharist, the central sacrament of the Catholic faith, is celebrated [1]. The altar is often made of marble, which represents the purity and strength of Christ. The altar is typically adorned with a tabernacle, which holds the consecrated host, a candle, and a crucifix [2, 3].

Methods

The sanctuary, where the altar is located, is also highly symbolic. The sanctuary is separated from the rest of the church by a communion rail or altar rail. This separation represents the separation between the sacred and the profane. The sanctuary is also typically raised above the rest of the church, emphasizing its importance. The pews and nave of a Catholic church are also highly symbolic. The nave is the central area of the church, where the congregation sits. The pews are typically made of wood and are arranged in rows facing the altar. The pews are often decorated with carvings, upholstery, or stained glass, which reflect the beauty and majesty of God [4, 5].

The Stations of the Cross are a series of 14 images or statues that depict the final hours of Jesus Christ's life. The Stations of the Cross are typically located around the perimeter of the church, with each station representing a different moment in Christ's Passion. The Stations of the Cross serve as a visual aid to help the congregation meditate on the suffering and sacrifice of Christ. Stained glass windows are a hallmark of Catholic Church design. The windows are typically located in the nave and depict scenes from the Bible or the lives of the saints. The windows are often arranged in a narrative sequence, with each window telling a part of the story. The colors of the glass are also symbolic, with red representing the blood of Christ and blue representing the Virgin Mary [6].

The organ and choir loft are also significant elements of Catholic church interior design. The choir loft is typically located above the entrance to the church and is where the choir sits. The organ, which is often located in the choir loft, is used to provide music during Mass. The music of the organ is intended to enhance the sense of holiness and reverence in the church [7, 8].

Conclusion

The interior design of a Roman Catholic Church is a beautiful and highly symbolic aspect of Catholic worship. Every element of the church's design, from the altar and sanctuary to the pews and stained glass windows, is intended to create a sense of holiness and reverence. The design of the church reflects the central beliefs of the Catholic

faith, including the importance of the Eucharist, the sacrifice of Christ, and the beauty of God's creation. Whether you are a devout Catholic or simply appreciate the beauty of religious art and architecture, the interior design of a Catholic church is sure to leave a lasting impression [9, 10].

References

- Kelly JW, James E, Andrew K, Tim W (2016) Re-conceiving building design quality: A review of building users in their social context. Indoor Built Environ 25: 509-523.
- Yixin D, Li Z, Sui L, Martin W (2022) Optimal design of building openings to reduce the risk of indoor respiratory epidemic infections. Build Simul 15: 871-884.
- Bredella N (2019) Simulation and Architecture: Mapping Building Information Modeling. NTM 27: 419-441.
- Bruno RZ, Maria E, Ubiratan H, Santos BV, Carminda C (2019) Methodology for Preliminary Design of Buildings Using Multi-Objective Optimization Based on Performance Simulation. J Sol Energy Eng 141: 0408011-4080112.
- Shariful S, Monjur M, Andrew P (2012) Therapeutic lighting design for the elderly: a review. Perspect Public Health 132: 282-291.
- Michael JP (2021) A National Look at Hospital Bed Tower Design. HERD 14: 305-319.
- Emil B, Masashi K, Paul N (2021) Users' Experience in Digital Architectural Design: Combining Qualitative Research Methods with a Generative Model. Stud Health Technol Inform 282: 315-332.
- Joseph GA, Piers M, Guillermo CJ, Erika SE, John DS (2015) Green Buildings and Health. Curr Environ Health Rep 2: 250-258.
- Robert JF, Bhatti HA, Jennings P, Ruopp R, Jafar T (2021) Eyes Toward Tomorrow Program Enhancing Collaboration, Connections, and Community Using Bioinspired Design. Integr Comp Biol 61: 1966-1980.
- Eoghan C, Sara P, Mark D, Gerald C, Neil M (2014) Measuring the design of empathetic buildings: a review of universal design evaluation methods. Disabil Rehabil Assist Technol 11: 13-21.

*Corresponding author: Jean Wanare, Department of Civil Engineering, College of Coventry, United Kingdom, E -mail: jeanW33@yahoo.com

Received: 03-May-2023, Manuscript No: jaet-23-95284; Editor assigned: 05-May-2023, Pre-QC No: jaet-23-95284 (PQ); Reviewed: 19-May-2023, QC No: jaet-23-95284; Revised: 22-May-2023, Manuscript No: jaet-23-95284 (R); Published: 29-May-2023, DOI: 10.4172/2168-9717.1000338

Citation: Wanare J (2023) The Beauty and Significance of Roman Catholic Church Interior Design. J Archit Eng Tech 12: 338.

Copyright: © 2023 Wanare J. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.