



「東方教會的聖事觀」講座



主題：禮儀空間的隱與顯、餐與言

日期：2023年11月8日(三)

時間：晚上7:15-9:15

地點：尖沙咀玫瑰堂

講師：羅國輝神父

陳煜峰老師

(江南大學宗教與社會學研究所研究員)

語言：普通話(粵語補充)

主辦：天主教香港教區禮儀委員會



YouTube同步直播



9 October 2023, XVI General Ordinary Assembly of the Synod of Bishops - Holy Mass

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r61_sqaNpOo

希腊古典



- 柱式：多立克、爱奥尼、科林斯
- 空间狭窄、采光不足
- 典例：希腊卫城帕提农神庙

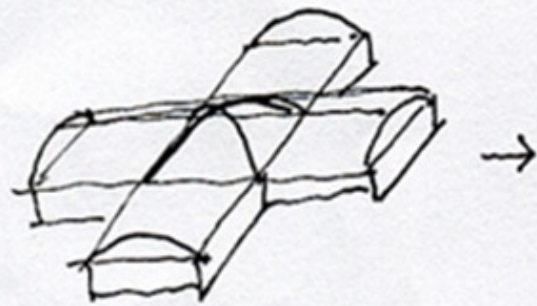
苏诗呈
提

罗马发展

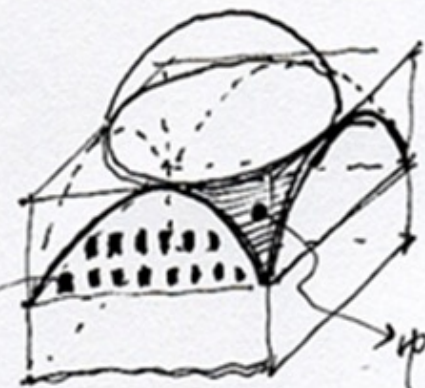


- 拱券
- 跨度增大，但拱侧推力大，故墙厚。
- 典例：罗马斗兽场、万神庙。

拜占庭风格



开窗

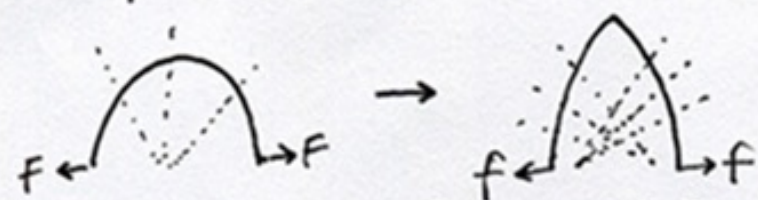


帆拱

总结：光荣属希腊，伟大属于罗马。

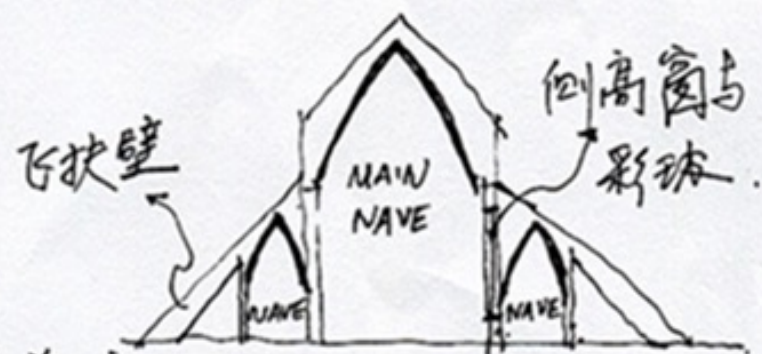
- 开创性地发明了帆拱，解决了正方形与圆穹顶的结合问题。
- 采光增加，但墙依然很厚。
- 典例：圣索菲亚、圣马可。

· 歌德风格(或歌特)



F: 侧推力大, 故墙厚.

f: 尖券, 侧推力小, 故墙薄.



剖面示意图.

· 文艺复兴风格



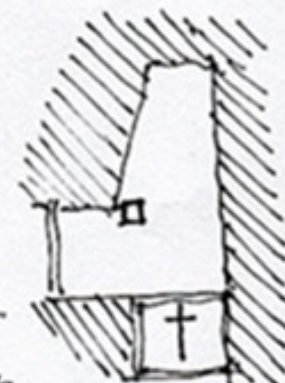
饱满的穹顶
(佛罗伦萨大教堂)



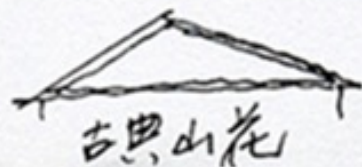
双柱、壁柱.
(米开朗基罗创)



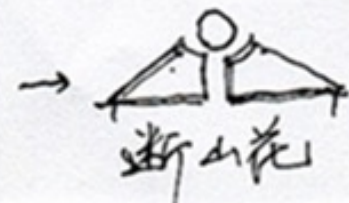
透视法
(造成深远的假印象) (圣马可广场)



· 巴洛克(畸形的珍珠)



古典山花



断山花



曲线.

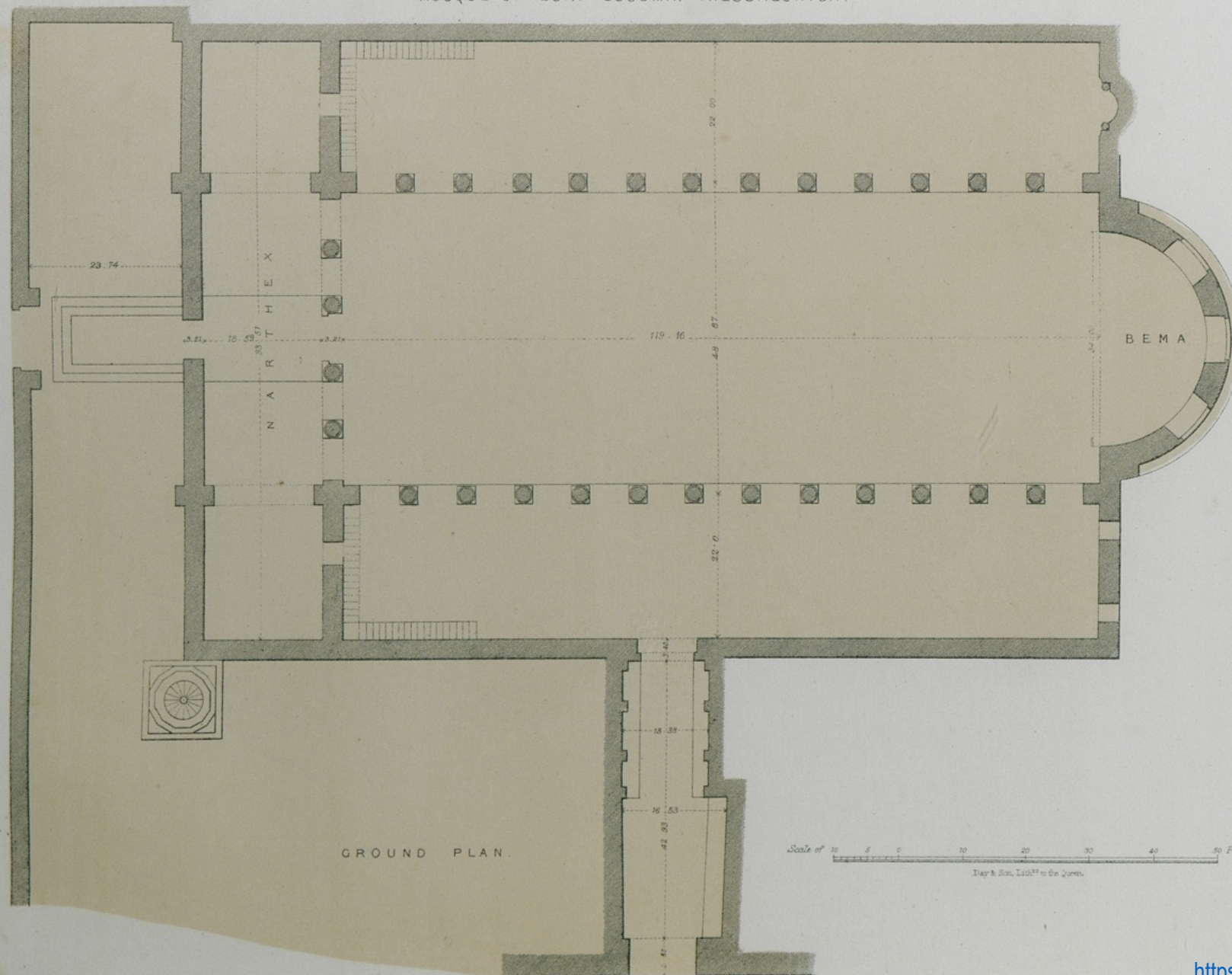
- 无法逾越歌特的高度, 文艺复兴的理性, 故只能“畸形”装饰.
- 椭圆形建筑平面.
- 典例: 罗马耶稣教堂, 耶稣会教堂.

The Church of the Acheiropoietos (Greek: [Παναγία] Ἀχειροποίητος) is a 5th-century Byzantine church in the northern Greek city of Thessaloniki, Central Macedonia.



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Aerial-view-of-the-Acheiropoietos-basilica-from-the-southeast-Photo-K-T-Raptis_fig1_323669021

MOSQUE OF ESKI DJOUMA, THESSALONICA.





Interior of the Acheiropoietos basilica in 1917; traces of the large ambo are noticeable on the original marble pavement

Petropoulos, "Soundscapes of Byzantium: The Acheiropoietos Basilica and the Cathedral of Hagia Sophia in Thessaloniki" 1980, p. 85,



<https://alchetron.com/Church-of-the-Acheiropoietos>



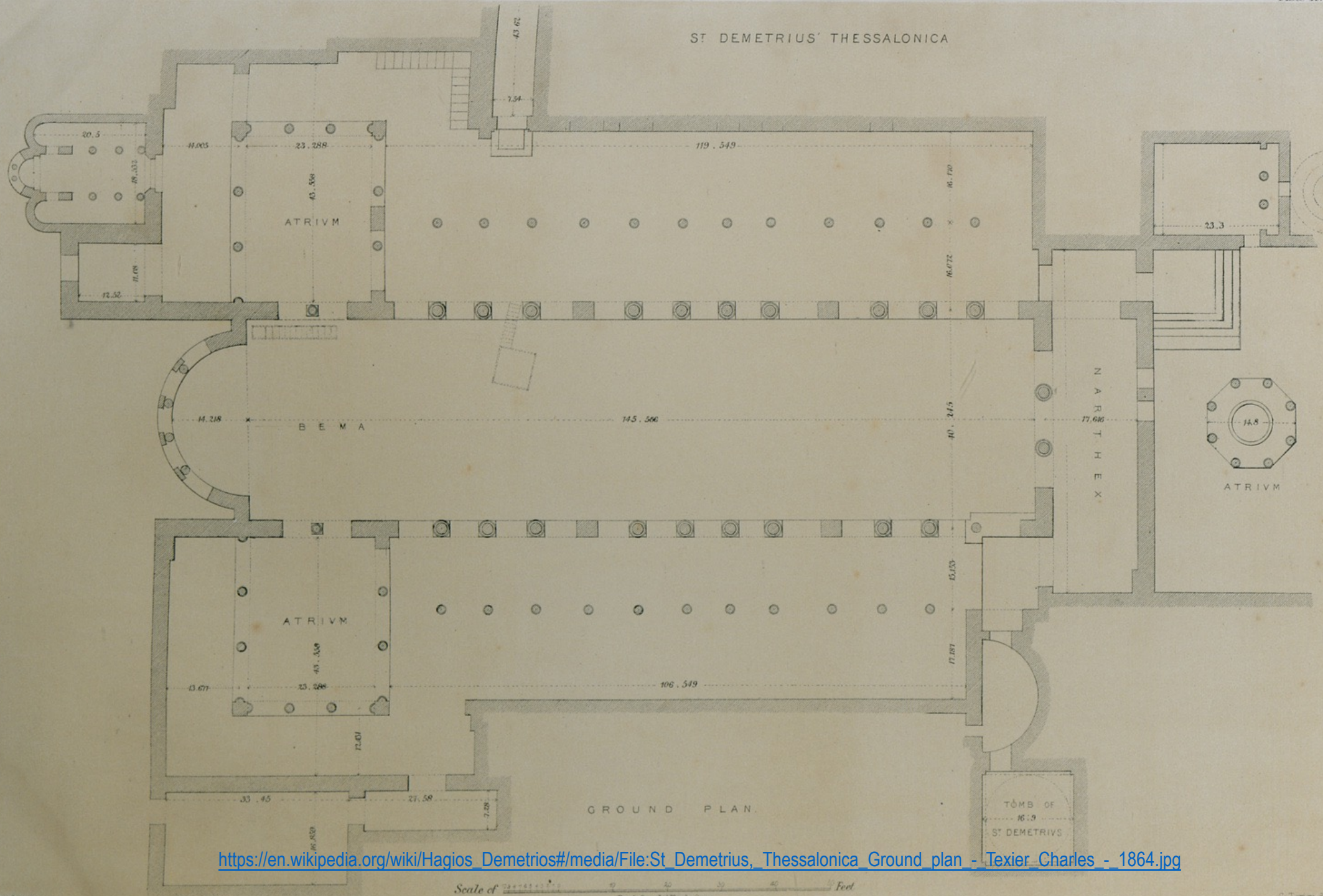
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_the_Acheiropoietos#/media/File:Thessaloniki_-_Church_of_the_Acheiropoietos_03.jpg



<https://piraeuspress.gr/hellas/ekklisia/552012/agios-dimitrios-o-myrovlytis-o-naos-i-krypti-ke-istoria-gia-ti-megali-giorti/>



東



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hagios_Demetrios#/media/File:St_Demetrius,_Thessalonica_Ground_plan_-_Texier_Charles_-_1864.jpg



https://www.reddit.com/r/OrthodoxChristianity/comments/ykxta9/church_of_saint_demetrius_thessaloniki_greece/?rdt=58114





The church was built on the site of early Imperial houses, one of which is said to be of Sabina, a Roman matron originally from Avezzano in the Abruzzo region of Italy. Sabina was beheaded in AD 126 under Emperor Hadrian, because she had been converted to Christianity by her servant Serapia, who also had been beheaded in AD 119. Sabina and Serapia were later declared Catholic saints.

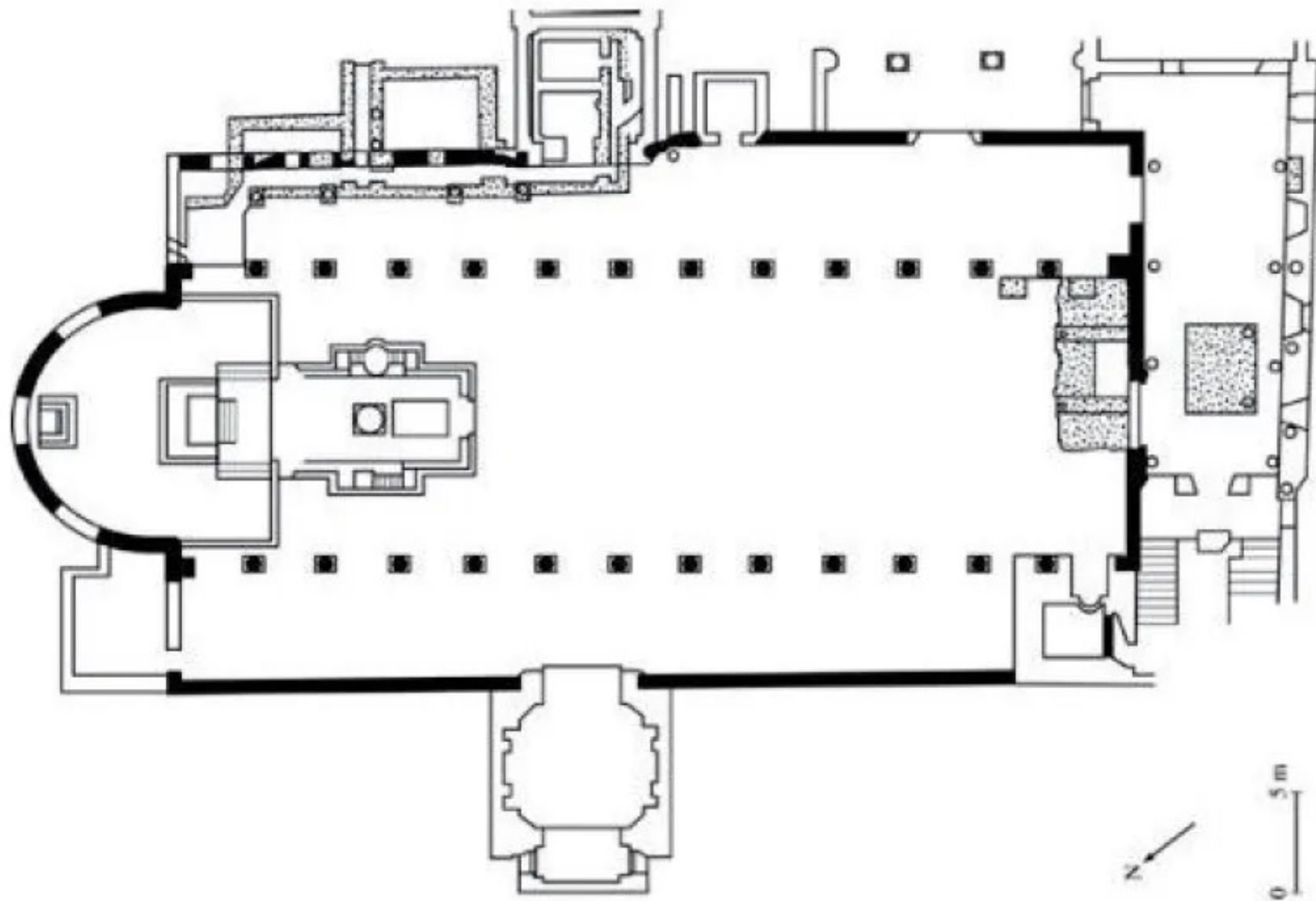
Santa Sabina was built by Peter of Illyria, a Dalmatian priest, between 422 and 432[1] near a temple of Juno on the Aventine Hill in Rome

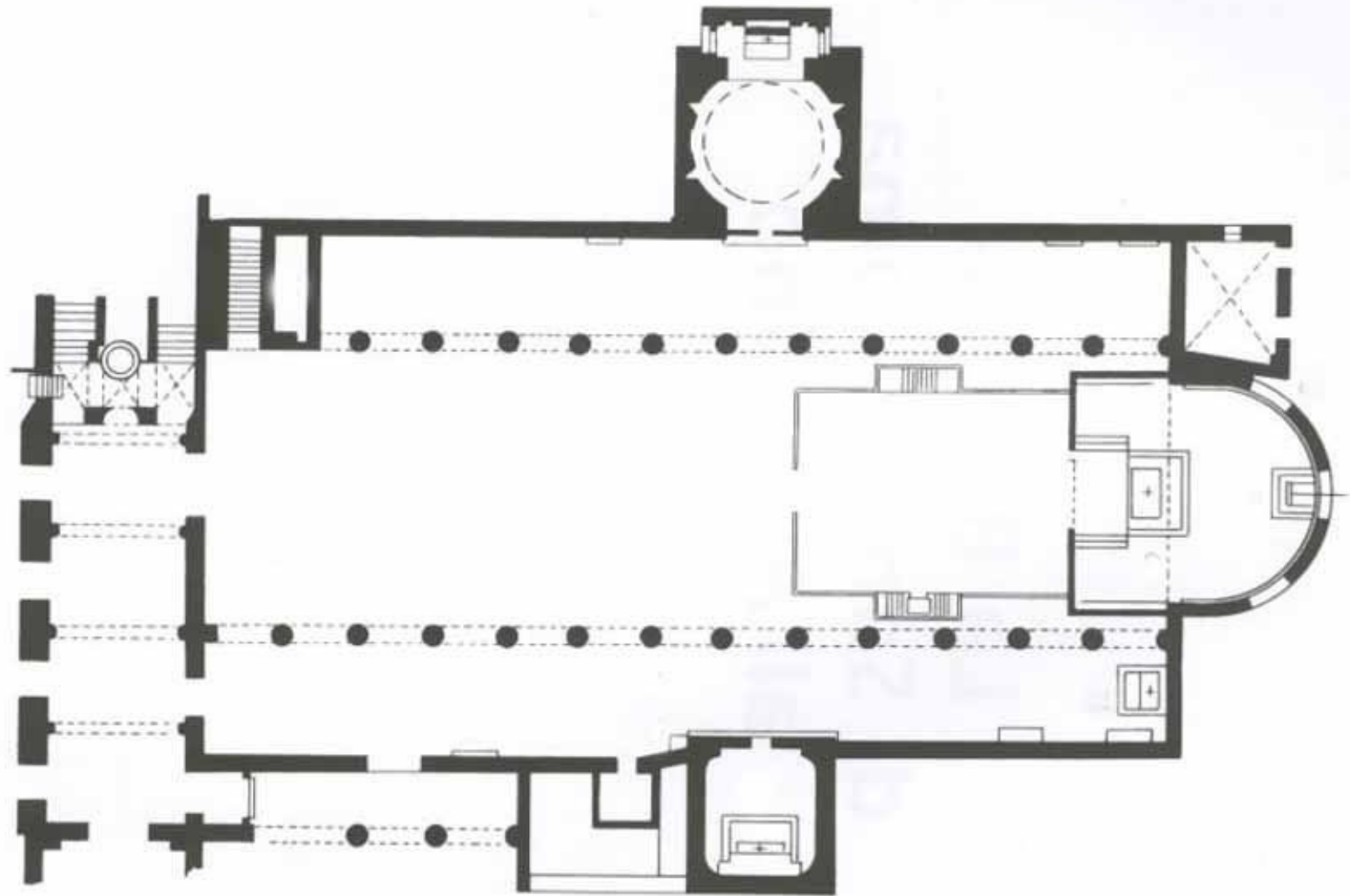


https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santa_Sabina_%28Roma%29#/media/Ficheiro:Rom,_Basilika_Santa_Sabina,_Au%C3%9Fenansicht.jpg





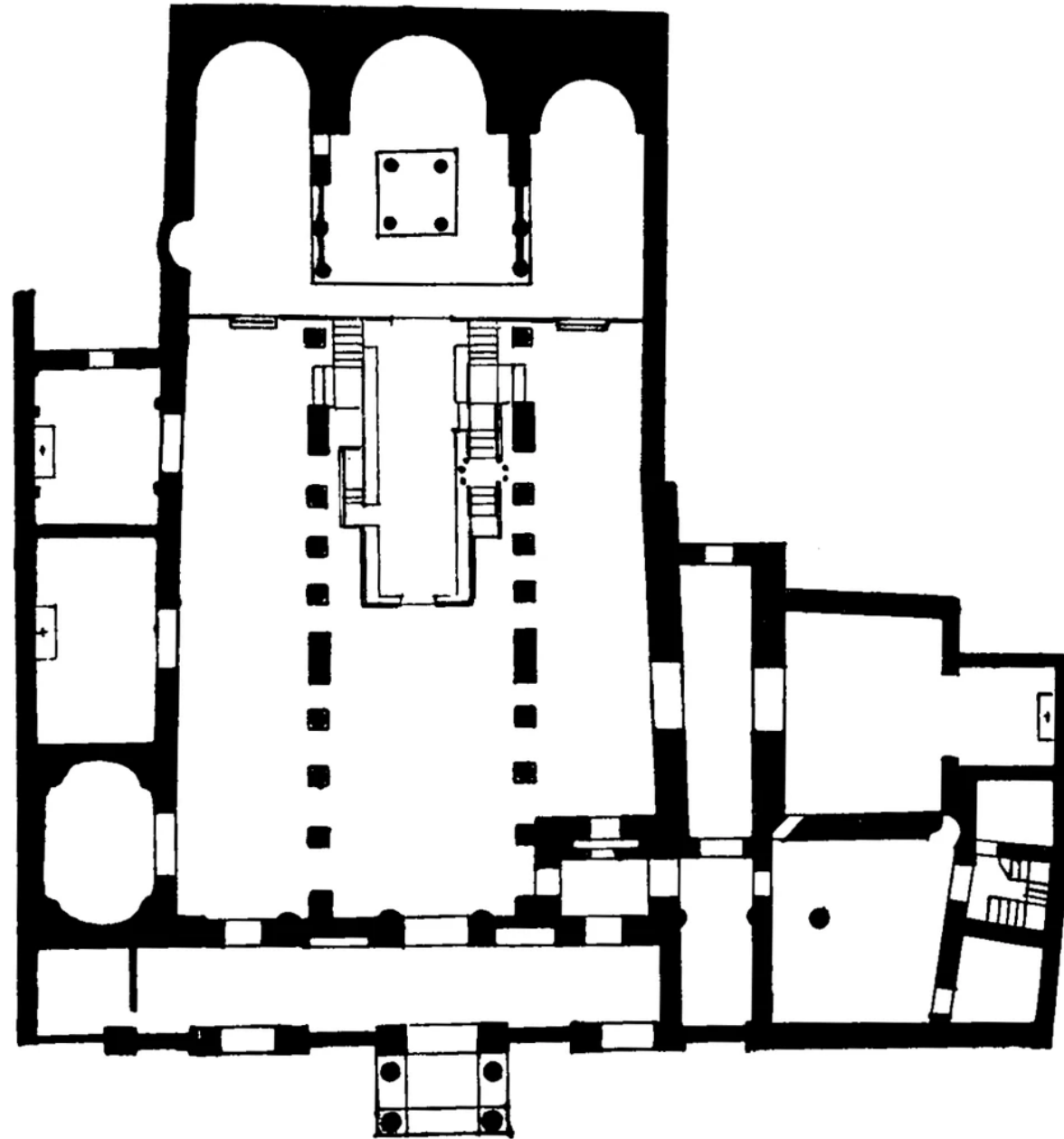




The Basilica of Saint Mary in Cosmedin (Italian: Basilica di Santa Maria in Cosmedin; Latin: Santa Maria de Schola Graeca) is a minor basilican church in Rome, Italy, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Constructed in the seventh century in an area of the city populated by Greek immigrants,

The church was built in the 8th century, during the Byzantine Papacy, over the remains of the Templum Herculis Pompeiani in the Forum Boarium and of the Statio annonae, one of the food distribution centres of ancient Rome (another is to be found at the Theatre of Balbus). An early Christian Welfare Center (deaconry) was in place by the 6th century where charitable distributions were given to the poor.[2





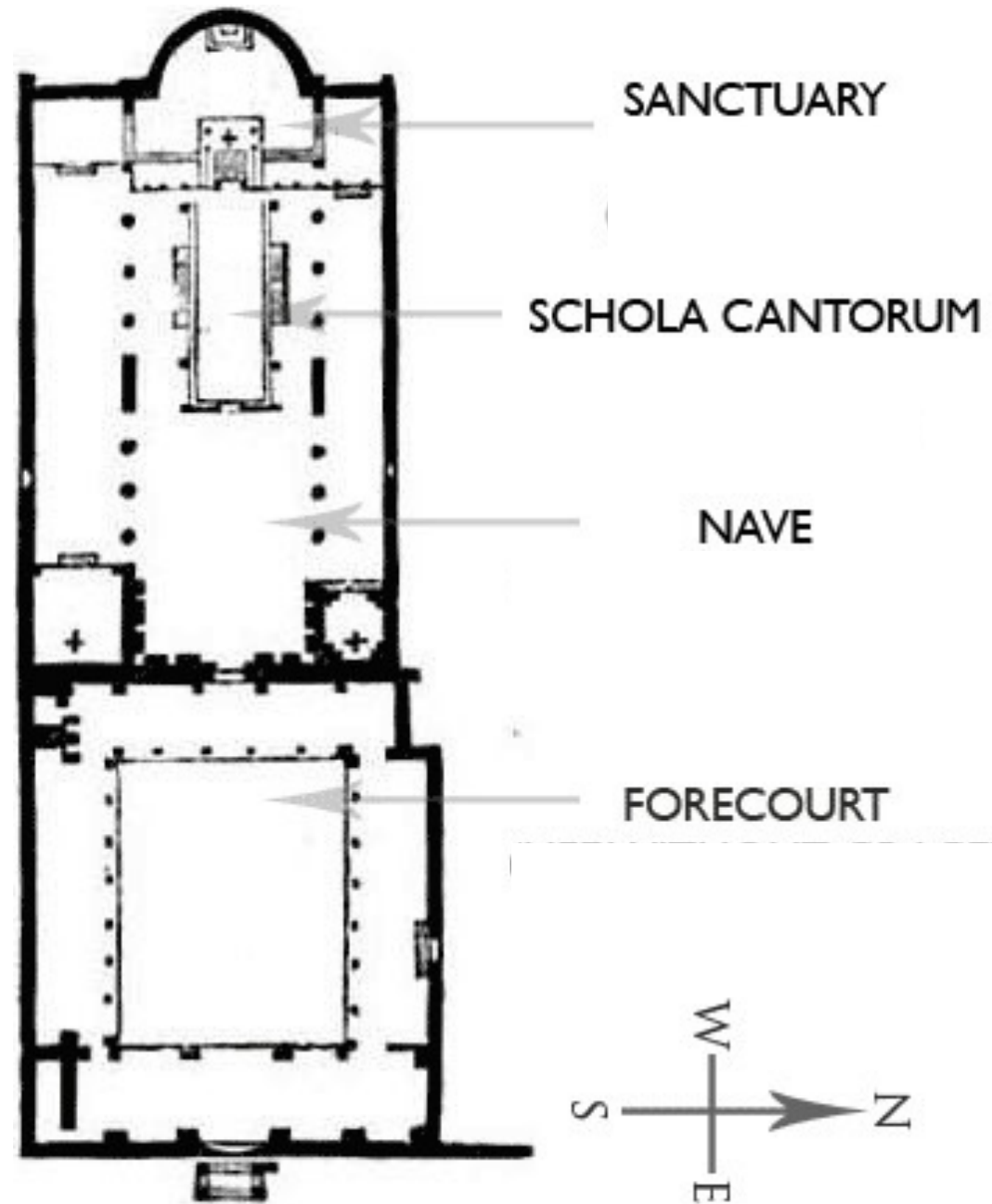


https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Rome-Santa-Maria-in-Cosmedin-reconstruction-of-interior-in-1123-G-Tognetti-and-L_fig3_254570351



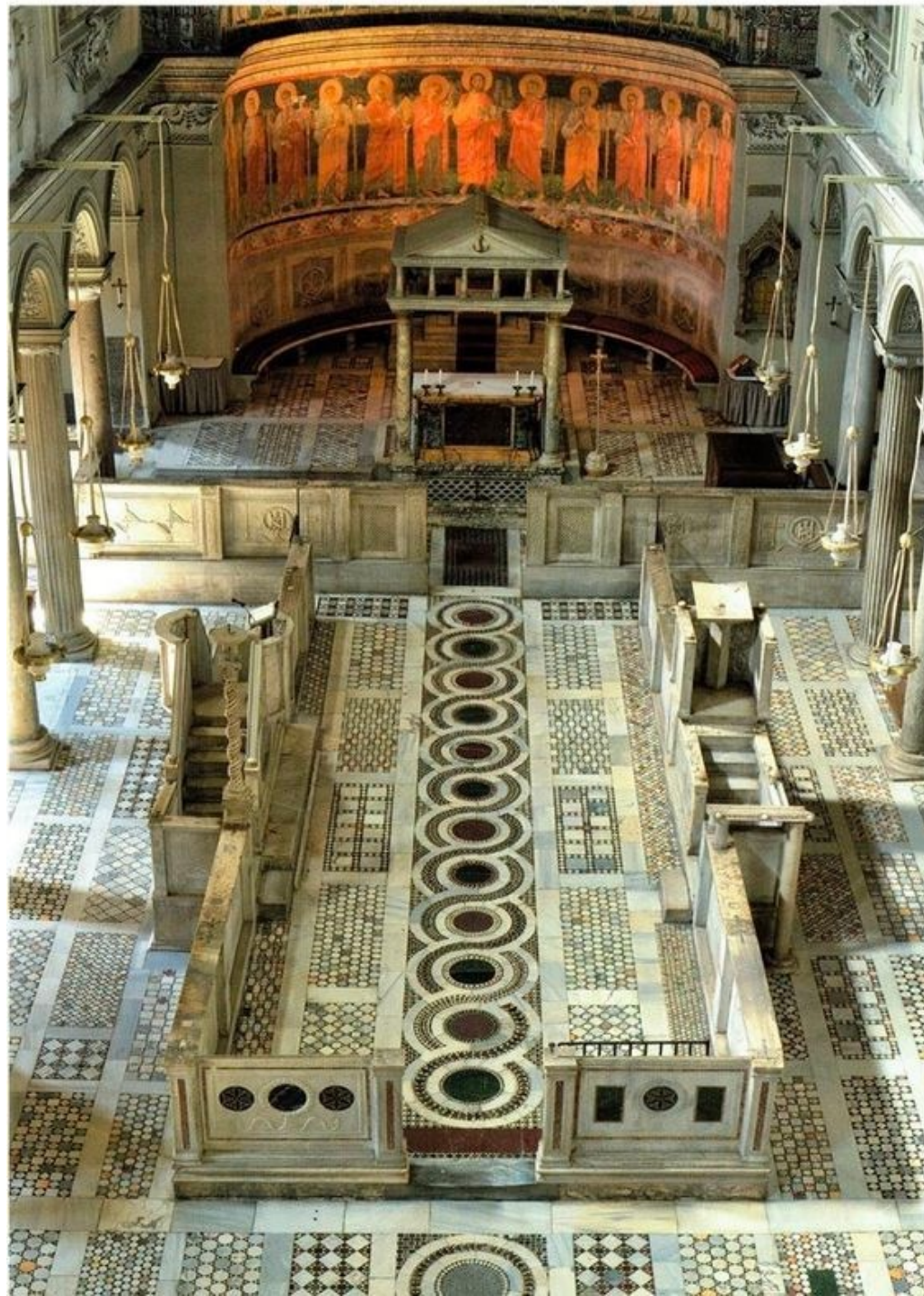
The Basilica of Saint Clement (Italian: Basilica di San Clemente al Laterano) is a Latin Catholic minor basilica dedicated to Pope Clement I located in Rome, Italy. Archaeologically speaking, the structure is a three-tiered complex of buildings: (1) the present basilica built just before the year 1100 during the height of the Middle Ages; (2) beneath the present basilica is a 4th-century basilica that had been converted out of the home of a Roman nobleman, part of which had in the 1st century briefly served as an early church, and the basement of which had in the 2nd century briefly served as a mithraeum; (3) the home of the Roman nobleman had been built on the foundations of republican era villa and warehouse that had been destroyed in the Great Fire of AD 64.







<https://www.liturgicalartsjournal.com/2019/09/the-iconography-of-san-clemente.html>





1372

ROMA - BASILICA DI S. CLEMENTE - IL CORO

<https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/st-clement-basilica-the-choir-rome/zAHwB9cNfVPKiQ?ms=%7B%22x%22%3A0.5%2C%22y%22%3A0.5%2C%22z%22%3A9.368438792426206%2C%22size%22%3A%7B%22width%22%3A1.8491597663771377%2C%22height%22%3A1.2374999999999992%7D%7D>

