



導賞《禮儀憲章》 第七章 論聖教藝術及敬禮用具

聖堂建築及設計的發展 (四) 哥德式

道賞：同道共賞；我們一起欣賞
教會的祈禱和經文

道賞：道理同賞；共同欣賞教會
禱文和經文的道理

重溫：
常年期第十六主日丙年
https://youtu.be/GRXVD5ImNIk?si=XqaJriklpBc7n_HE

常年期第十五主日

集禱經

天主，

你常以真理之光，照耀迷途的人，引導他們回歸正路。
求你幫助所有基督信徒，都能棄絕有損基督徒稱號的行為，
並致力成為名副其實的基督徒。

因你的聖子、我們的主耶穌基督，
他和你及聖神，是唯一天主，永生永王。
亞孟。

LEONIANO良一世禮書（5-6世紀）75，
GELASIANO 750年羅馬禮書546教宗聖Gelarius一世移風易俗，為打擊異教狼神誕；
PA 396；
M 1570年羅馬彌撒經書336 復活後第三主日；
1970年羅馬彌撒經書：與復活期第三周星期一集禱經同



聖教藝術的崇高

第七章

論聖教藝術及敬禮用具

122 在人類心智的崇高活動中，理應提到藝術，尤其是宗教藝術，以及稱為藝術高峰的聖教藝術。藝術的本身就是要有以人工，對天主的無限完美，作某種程度的表達；其越能別無目的，純以自己的作品極力使人虔誠歸向天主，便越能增加對天主的讚美與榮耀。

聖教藝術的崇高

122 ……慈母聖教會過去常是藝術的愛好者，並曾經常要求藝術崇高的服務，特別為使有關敬禮的事物，真正表現高雅、和諧、美觀，成為天上事物的記號與象徵，教會也不斷造就藝術人材。教會時常作藝術的評審，分辯藝術家的作品是否適合信仰、虔誠、宗教的傳統法則，以及是否合於神聖的用途。

教會曾經特別注意，使神聖用具能夠增進敬禮的典雅與美觀，教會也准許按照時代技術的進步，在質料、形式，及裝飾方面，有所改進。

因此，大會的教長們對這些事願規定如下。

藝術風格

123 教會從來沒有把某一種藝術風格，看作是本有的，而是就各民族的特性與環境、就各派禮儀的需要，採納了各時代的作風，而形成了歷代彌足珍惜的藝術寶藏。連我們現代的、各民族各地區的藝術，在教會內仍可自由發展，惟一的條件，是對聖堂和神聖典禮，保持應有的尊重與敬意；如此，則可以在歷代偉人對教會信仰合奏的光榮之曲，也增加新的聲音。

藝術風格

124 各位當權人在提倡促進真正的聖藝術時，應設法注意高雅，而非奢華。對於神聖服裝與飾物，亦應如此。

主教們要設法，把所有相反信仰，道德，以及基督徒虔誠的藝術品，或以其他怪誕、幼稚、庸俗、虛偽，而傷害真正的宗教情緒者，斷然禁絕於天主的聖殿，或其他神聖處所。

在建築聖殿時，務必注意，便能適合於禮儀行為的執行，以及信友的主動參與。

藝術風格

125 在聖堂內供奉聖像讓信友敬禮的習慣，仍予保持；但所陳列的數目不可太多，並要有合理的秩序，以免使信眾感到困惑，也不致縱容不正確的熱忱。

126 為甄別藝術作品，地方當權人應徵詢教區聖藝委員會，並在必要時，徵詢其他最精通的人士，以及第四十四、四十五、四十六節所指的各委員會。

當權人應細心監督，勿使神聖用具，或裝飾天主之家的寶貴作品，轉讓或損失。

訓練藝術家

127 主教們應該親身或借助於精通，愛好藝術的司鐸，照顧藝術家，使能浸潤到聖藝及禮儀的精神。

再者，切盼在認為適宜的地區，成立聖藝學校或學院，以培育藝術家。

所有藝術家，在其天才的引導下，有意在聖教會內為天主的光榮而服務者，常要切記，在某一角度下，他們是在倣效天主的創造工程，並在為教會的敬禮、信友的薰陶與虔誠，以及他們的宗教教育，而提供作品。

修訂有關聖藝的法規

128 有關製造神聖敬禮外在事物的教會法典及規則，尤其關於聖堂的建造、祭台的形式、聖體龕的尊高、位置與安全、聖洗池的配合與地位、聖像、裝飾、陳設的適當處理。連同禮典書冊，按照第二十五節規定，盡快加以修訂：凡不適合新訂禮儀者，應予修正或廢除，而能有助於促進者，則加以保留或新增。

在這事上，尤其關於敬禮用具和服裝的質料及式樣，根據本憲章第二十二節的規定，各地區主教團有權適應當地的需要及習尚。

修道生的藝術訓練

第七章

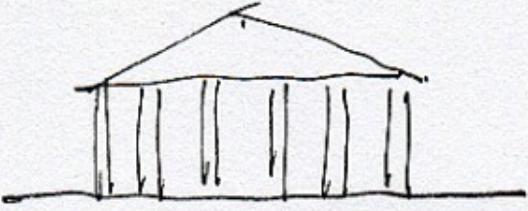
論聖教藝術及敬禮用具

129 修道生在研讀哲學及神學時，也要學習聖藝的歷史及其發展，並要學習聖藝所應依據的健全理論，使他們能夠珍視保存教會的古老遺產，並能為藝術家在創作時提供建議。

主教服飾

130 主教的服飾，宜保留給具有主教品級，或享有某種特殊治理權的教會人士專用。

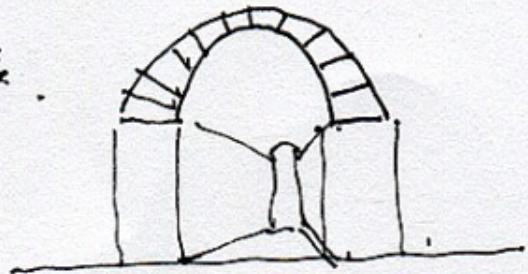
希腊古典



- 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

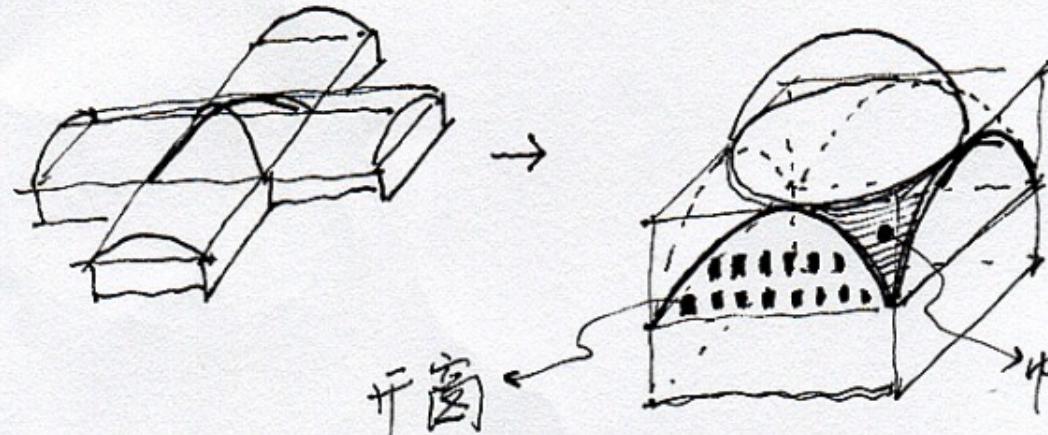
苏海量
提供

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

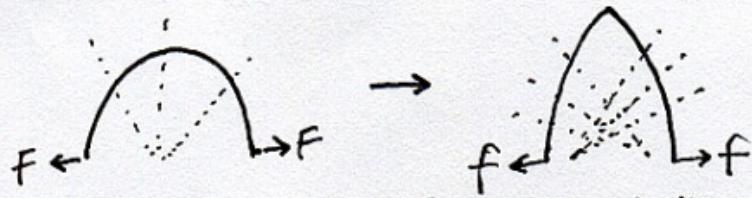
拜占庭风格



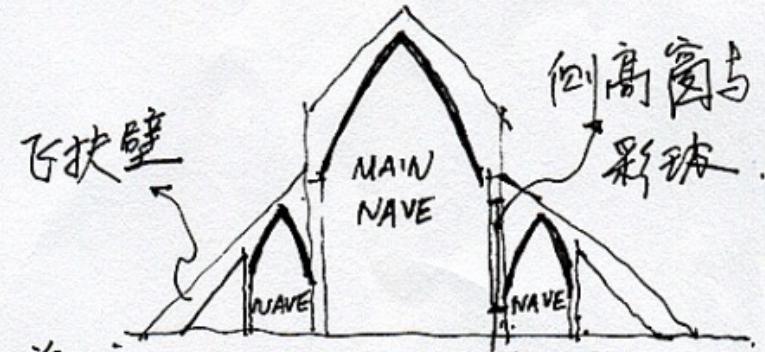
总结：光荣属于希腊，伟大属于罗马。

- 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、圣母

· 歌德风格(或歌特)

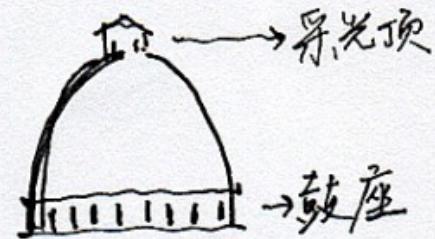


F: 侧推力大, 故墙厚. f: 尖券, 侧推力小, 故墙薄.

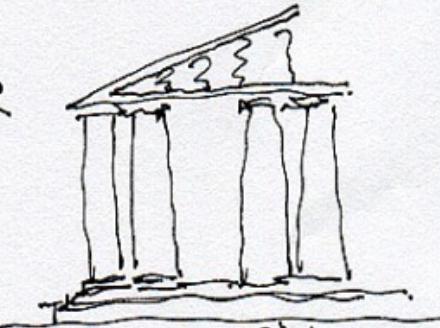


剖面示意图.

· 文艺复兴风格.



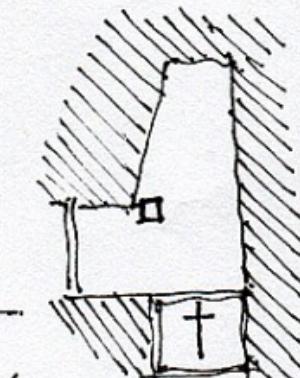
饱蘸蓝的穹顶
(佛罗伦萨主教堂)



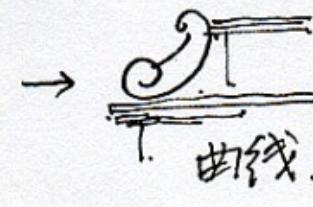
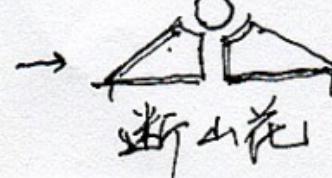
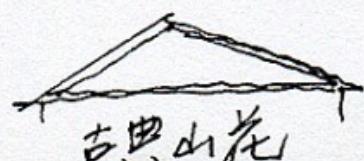
双柱、壁柱.
(米开朗基罗创)



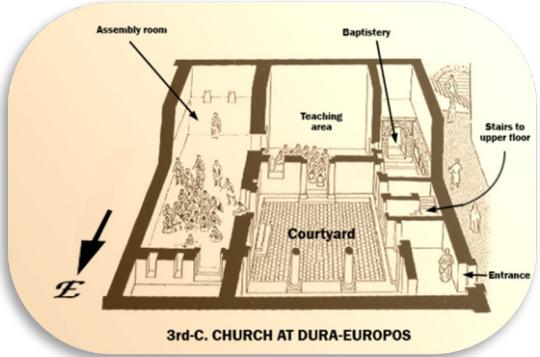
透视法
(造成深远的印象) (圣马可广场)



· 巴洛克(畸形的珍珠)



- 无法逾越歌特的高度, 文艺复兴的理性, 故只能“畸形”装饰.
- 补圆形建筑平面.
- 典例: 罗马四喷泉教堂, 耶稣会教堂.



家庭教會



公共會堂



拜占廷式



仿羅馬式



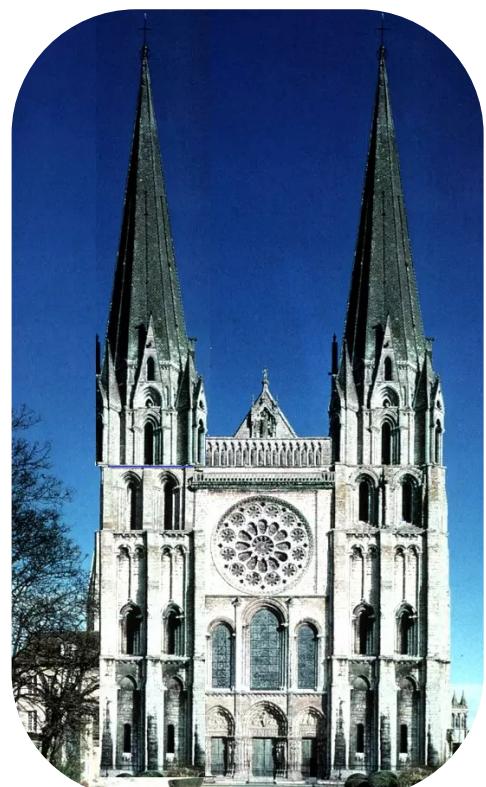
簡約主義



巴洛克式



文藝復興



哥德式

<https://www.aflcr.org/gothic-cathedrals/>

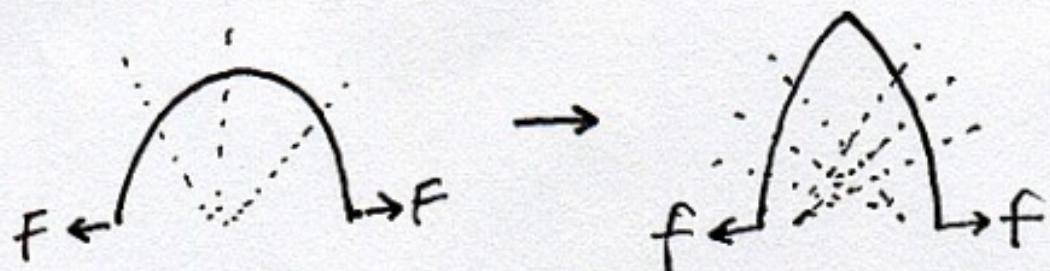
<https://www.romesightseeing.net/il-gesu/>

<https://archello.com/project/jubilee-church>

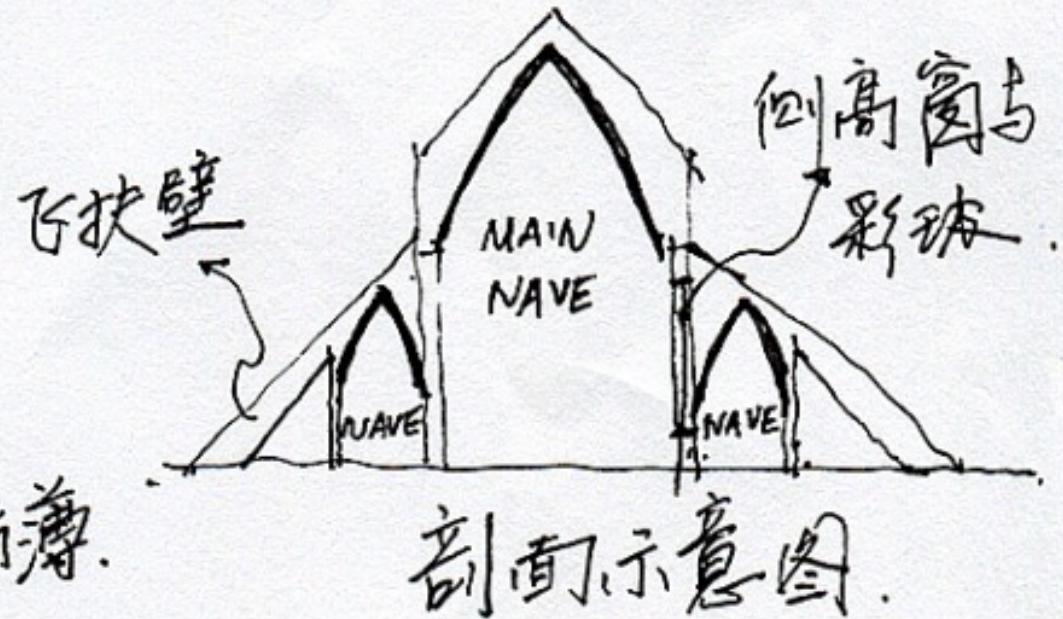
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanesque_architecture

<https://byzantine-world.com/byzantine-architecture-churches-palaces-and-beyond/>

·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.



Gothic architecture is an architectural style that was prevalent in Europe from the late 12th to the 16th century, during the High and Late Middle Ages, surviving into the 17th and 18th centuries in some areas. It evolved from Romanesque architecture and was succeeded by Renaissance architecture. It originated in the Île-de-France and Picardy regions of northern France. The style at the time was sometimes known as opus Francigenum (lit. 'French work'); the term Gothic was first applied contemptuously during the later Renaissance, by those ambitious to revive the architecture of classical antiquity.

The defining design element of Gothic architecture is the pointed arch. The use of the pointed arch in turn led to the development of the pointed rib vault and flying buttresses, combined with elaborate tracery and stained glass windows.

At the Abbey of Saint-Denis, near Paris, the choir was reconstructed between 1140 and 1144, drawing together for the first time the developing Gothic architectural features. In doing so, a new architectural style emerged that emphasized verticality and the effect created by the transmission of light through stained glass windows.

.....

.....

Common examples are found in Christian ecclesiastical architecture, and Gothic cathedrals and churches, as well as abbeys, and parish churches. It is also the architecture of many castles, palaces, town halls, guildhalls, universities and, less prominently today, private dwellings. Many of the finest examples of medieval Gothic architecture are listed by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites.

With the development of Renaissance architecture in Italy during the mid-15th century, the Gothic style was supplanted by the new style, but in some regions, notably England and what is now Belgium, Gothic continued to flourish and develop into the 16th century. A series of Gothic revivals began in mid-18th century England, spread through 19th-century Europe and continued, largely for churches and university buildings, into the 20th century.

Periods

Architecture "became a leading form of artistic expression during the late Middle Ages". Gothic architecture began in the earlier 12th century in northwest France and England and spread throughout Latin Europe in the 13th century; by 1300, a first "international style" of Gothic had developed, with common design features and formal language. A second "international style" emerged by 1400, alongside innovations in England and central Europe that produced both the perpendicular and flamboyant varieties. Typically, these typologies are identified as:

- c.1130–c.1240 Early to High Gothic and Early English
- c.1240–c.1350 Rayonnant and Decorated Style
- c.1350–c.1500 Late Gothic: flamboyant and perpendicular
- c.16th–18th century Post-Gothic

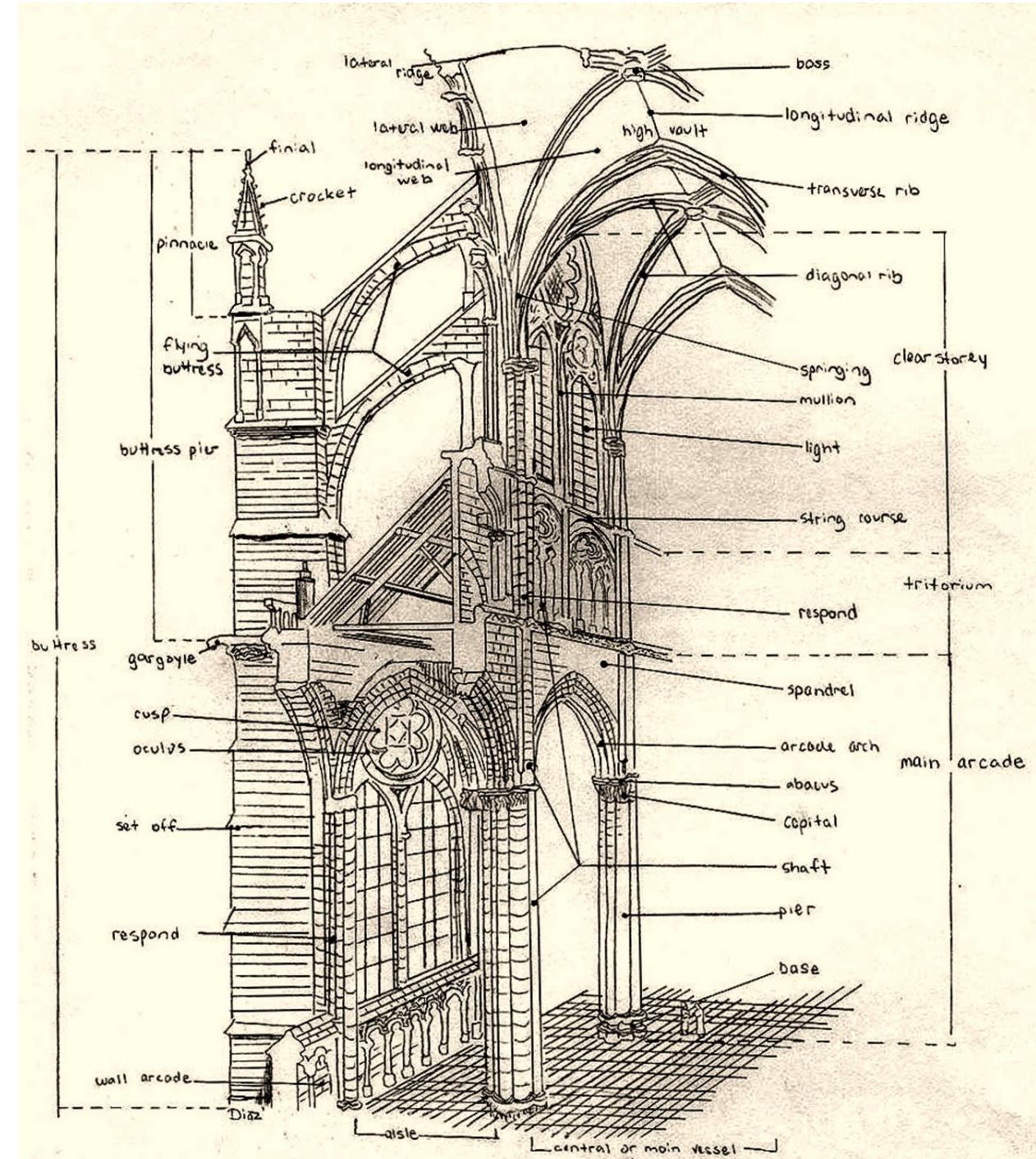
Elements of Romanesque and Gothic architecture compared [edit]

#	Structural element	Romanesque	Gothic	Developments
1	Arches	Round	Pointed	The pointed Gothic arch varied from a very sharp form, to a wide, flattened form.
2	Vaults	Barrel or groin	Ribbed	Ribbed vaults appeared in the Romanesque era and were elaborated in the Gothic era.
3	Walls	Thick, with small openings	Thinner, with large openings	Wall structure diminished during the Gothic era to a framework of mullions supporting windows.
4	Buttresses	Wall buttresses of low projection.	Wall buttresses of high projection, and flying buttresses	Complex Gothic buttresses supported the high vaults and the walls pierced with windows
5	Windows	Round arches, sometimes paired	Pointed arches, often with tracery	Gothic windows varied from simple lancet form to ornate flamboyant patterns
6	Piers and columns	Cylindrical columns, rectangular piers	Cylindrical and clustered columns, complex piers	Columns and piers developed increasing complexity during the Gothic era
7	Gallery arcades	Two openings under an arch, paired.	Two pointed openings under a pointed arch	The Gothic gallery became increasingly complex and unified with the clerestory

GOTHIC CATHEDRAL

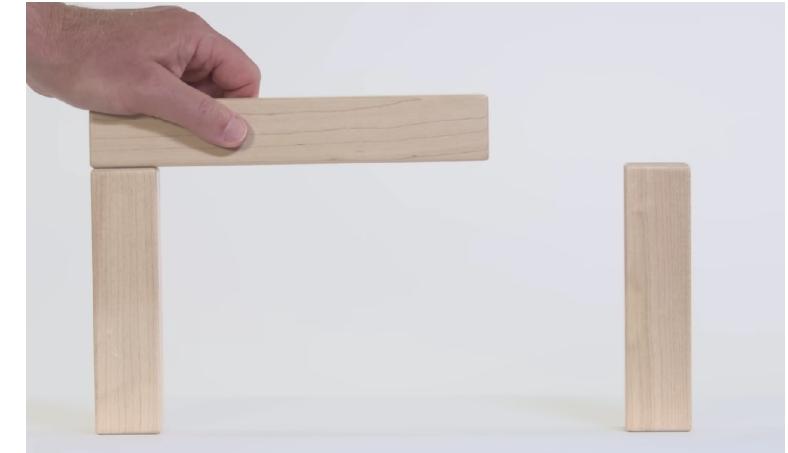
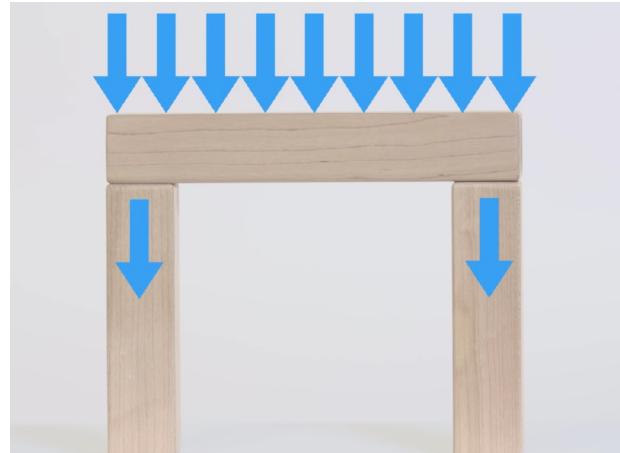
12th – 16th Century

<https://www.cultus.hk/goth/architecture.php>



歌德式之前的建築結構

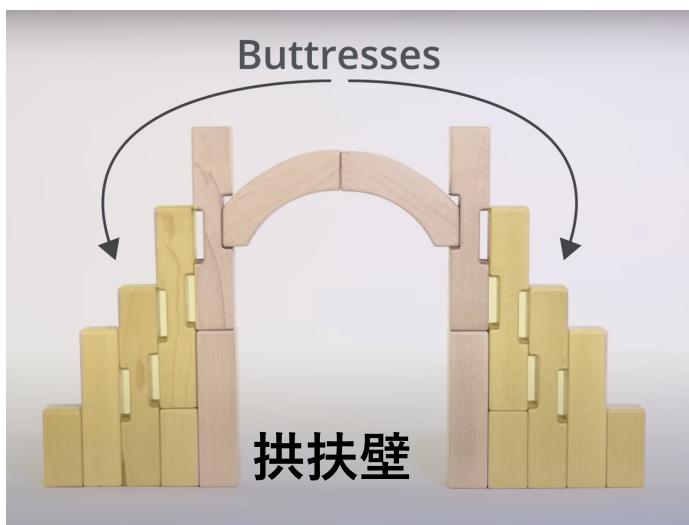
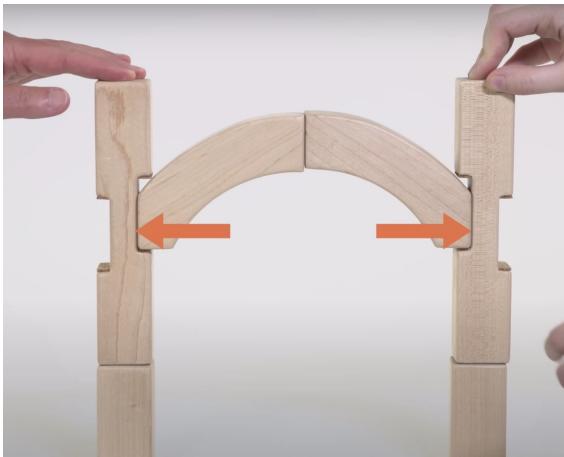
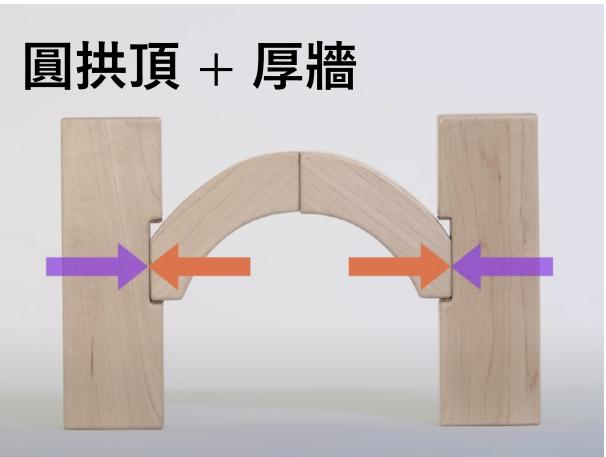
樑和柱



拱

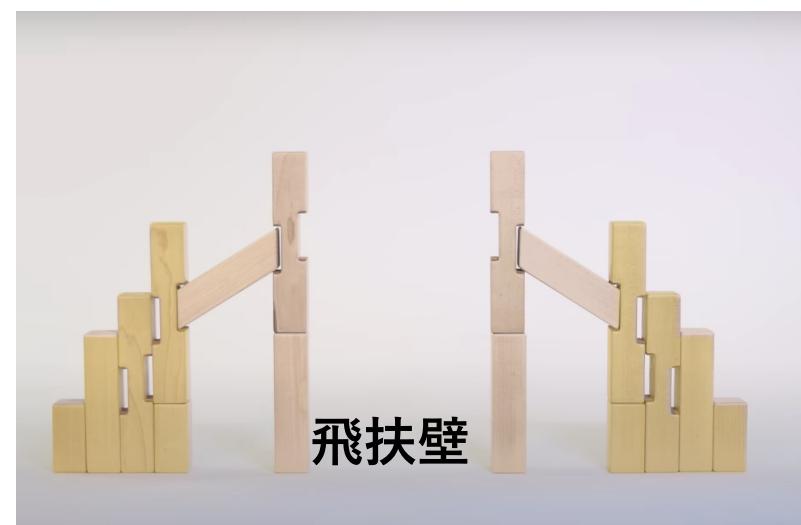


歌德式建築的誕生

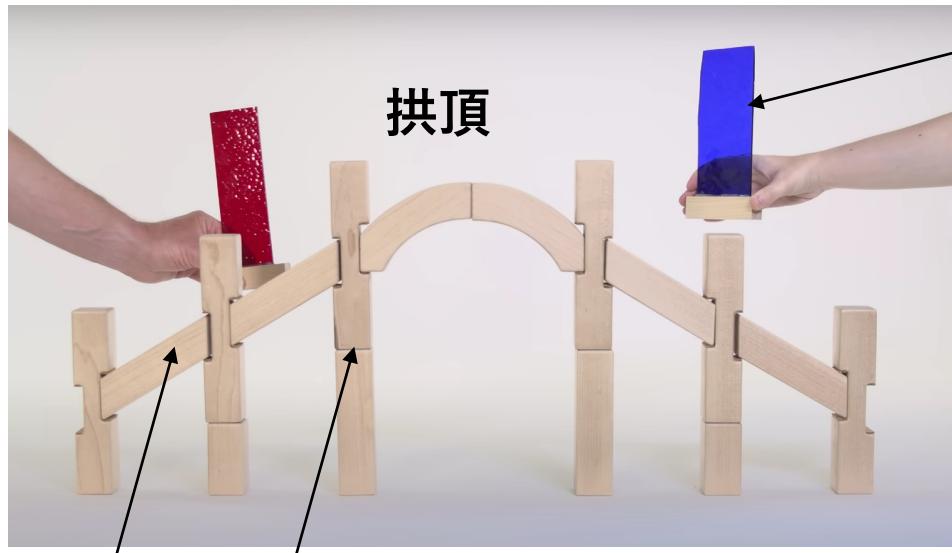


演化

A large, simple white arrow pointing to the right, with the Chinese character "演化" (Evolution) written above it, indicating the progression from the basic arch to more complex structures.

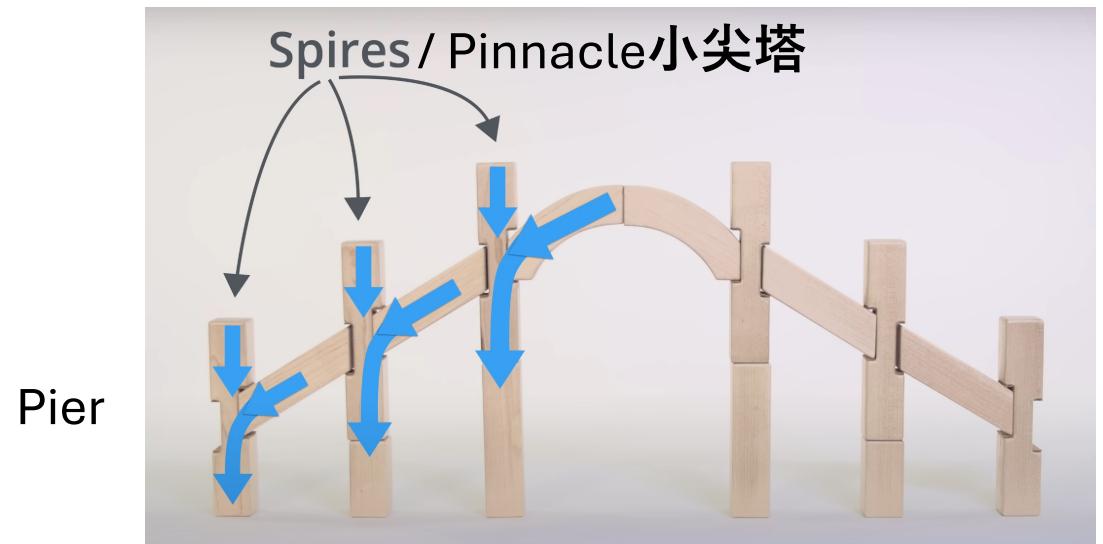


歌德式建築的基本結構



飛扶 柱

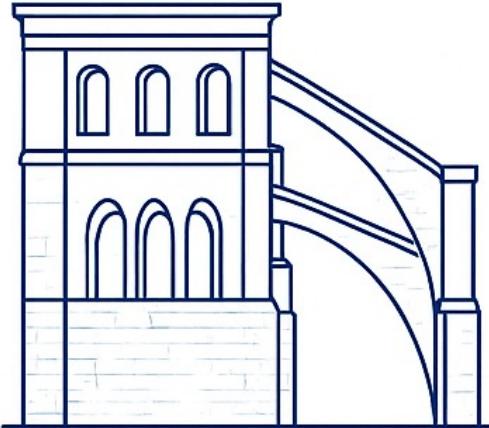
彩色玻璃



THE 3 CORE STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

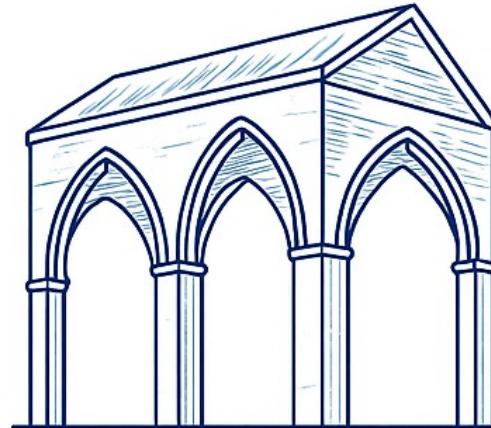
飛扶壁

Flying Buttresses



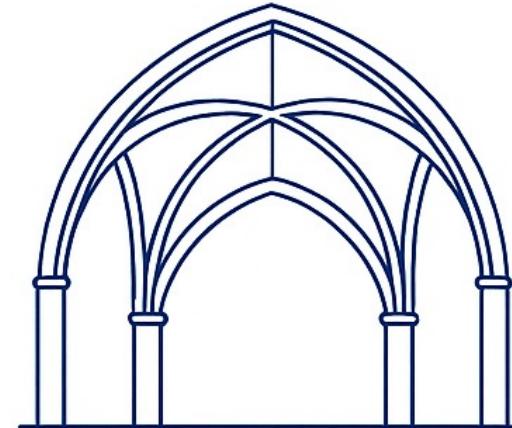
尖拱

Pointed Arches



拱肋

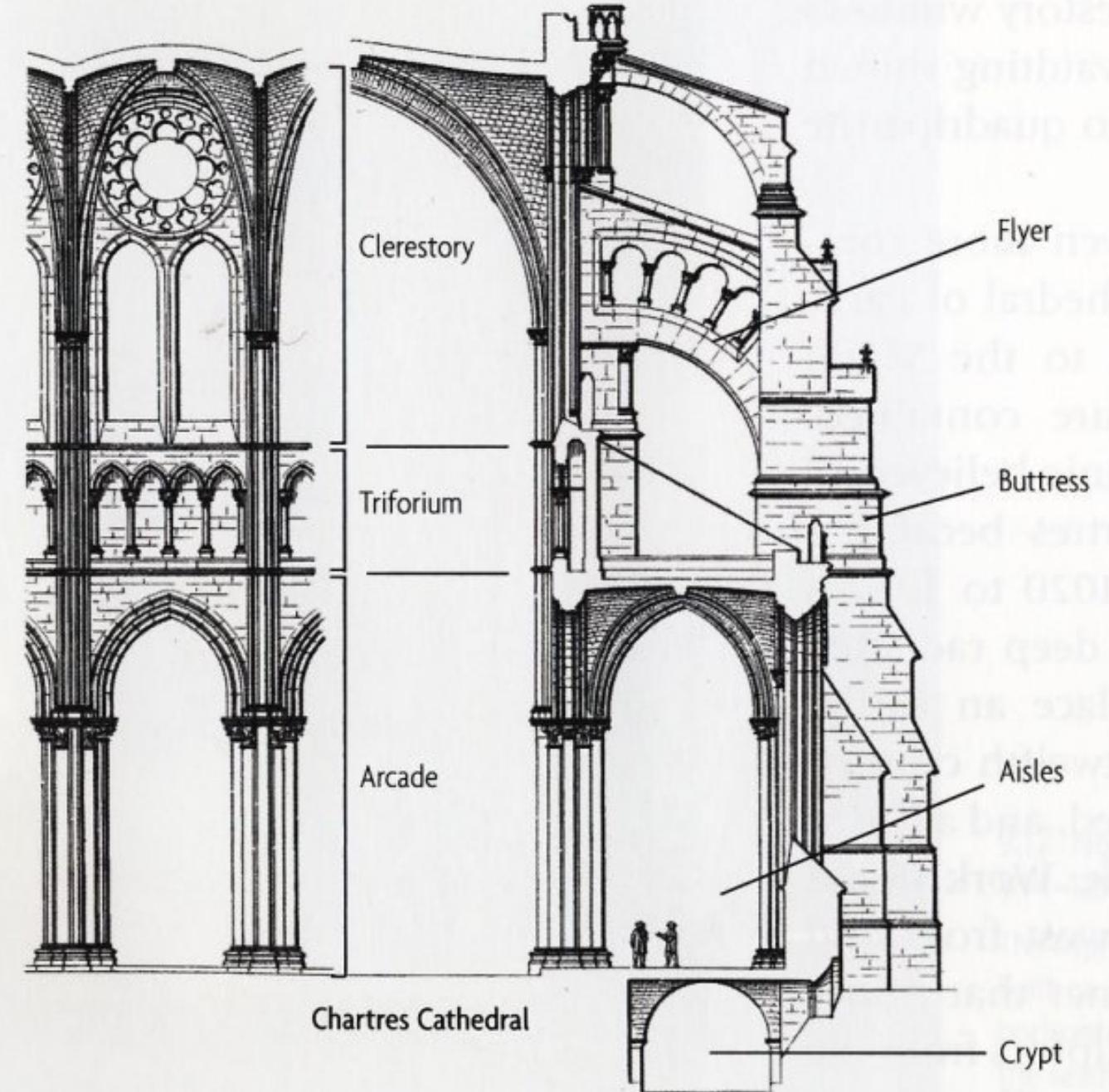
Ribbed Vaults



- Moved lateral weight away from walls
- Allowed thinner walls and larger windows
- Freed up interiors for light and movement

- Controlled vertical force better than round arches
- Allowed taller, more flexible buildings

- Used ribs as skeleton to hold up thin stone panels
- Created big, open ceilings without extra weight



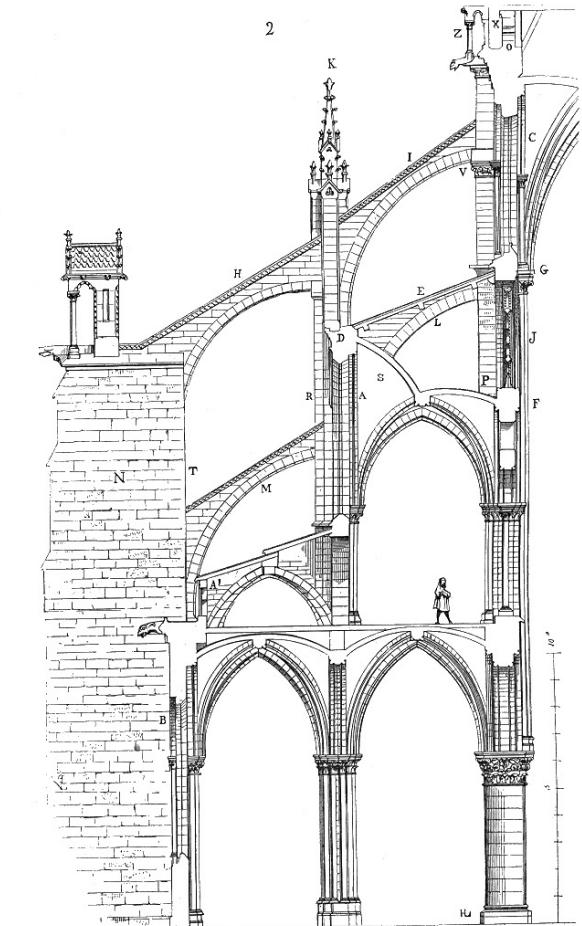
<https://matthewbrowncalearnerlog.wordpress.com/2017/05/02/what-are-the-arcade-triforium-and-clerestory/>

Flying Buttresses 飛扶壁



The flying buttresses at Saint-Eustache Church, in Paris, France.
法國巴黎聖厄斯塔什教堂的飛扶壁。

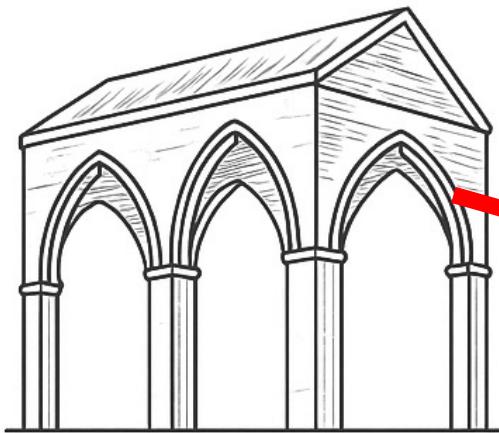
<https://science.howstuffworks.com/engineering/architecture/gothic-architecture.htm>



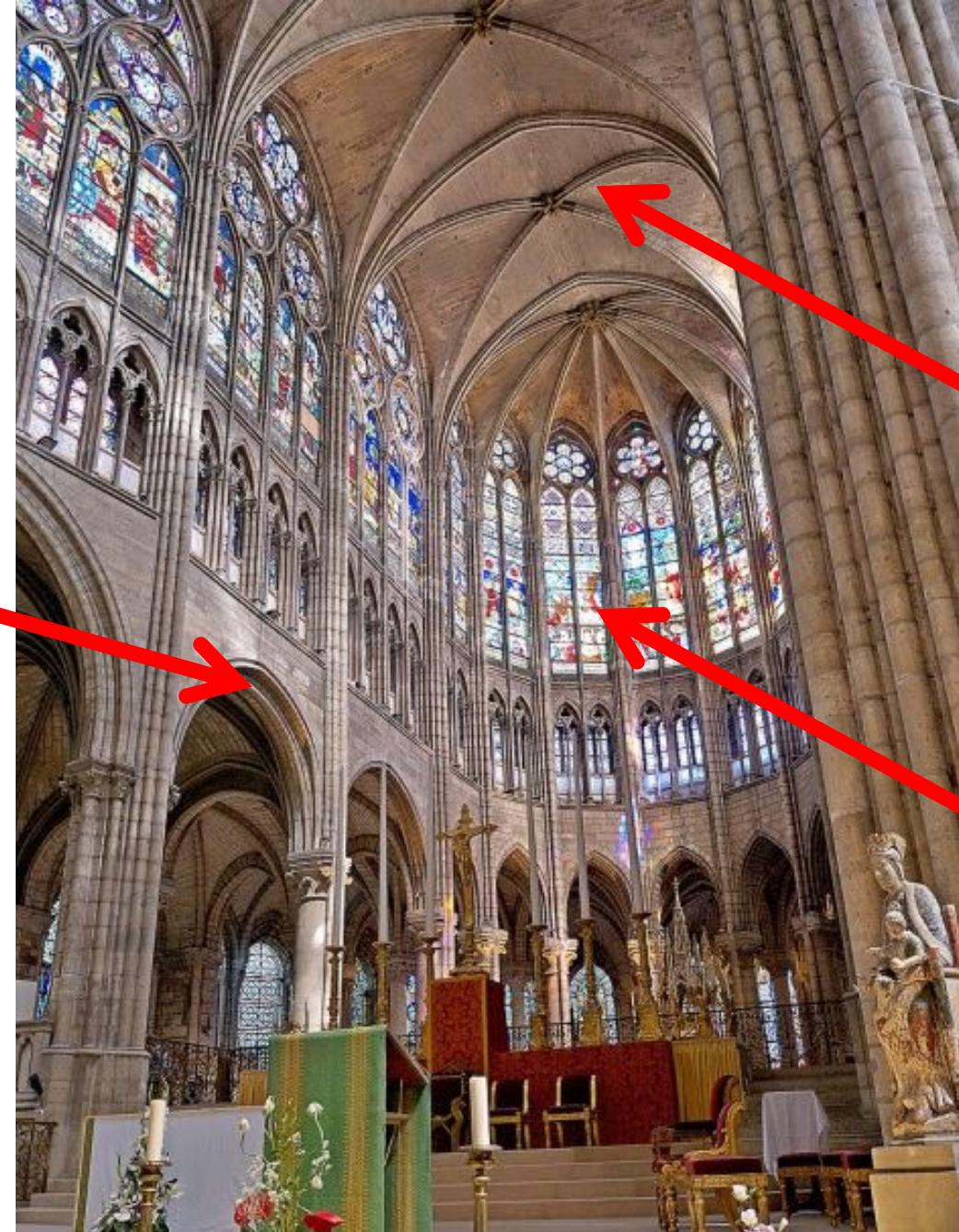
飛扶壁

尖拱

Pointed Arches



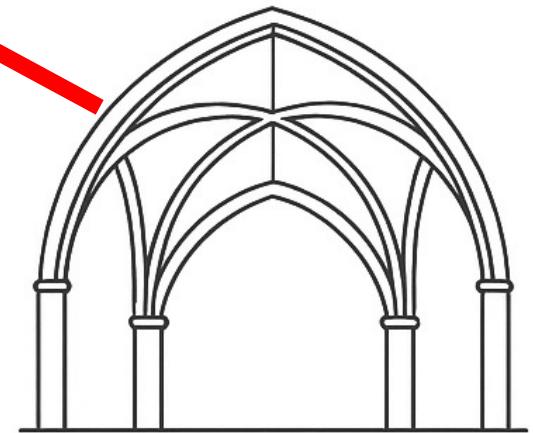
Interior of the Basilica of
Saint-Denis.
聖但尼大教堂內部。



<https://ferrebeekeeper.wordpress.com/2016/02/04/the-basilica-of-saint-denis/>

拱肋

Ribbed Vaults



Clerestory
with Large Stained-
glass Windows

<https://www.architecturecourses.org/learn/characteristics-gothic-architecture>



Exterior and interior of the rose at [Strasbourg Cathedral, France](#)

Rose Window

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rose_window

Sculpture

Portals and tympanum

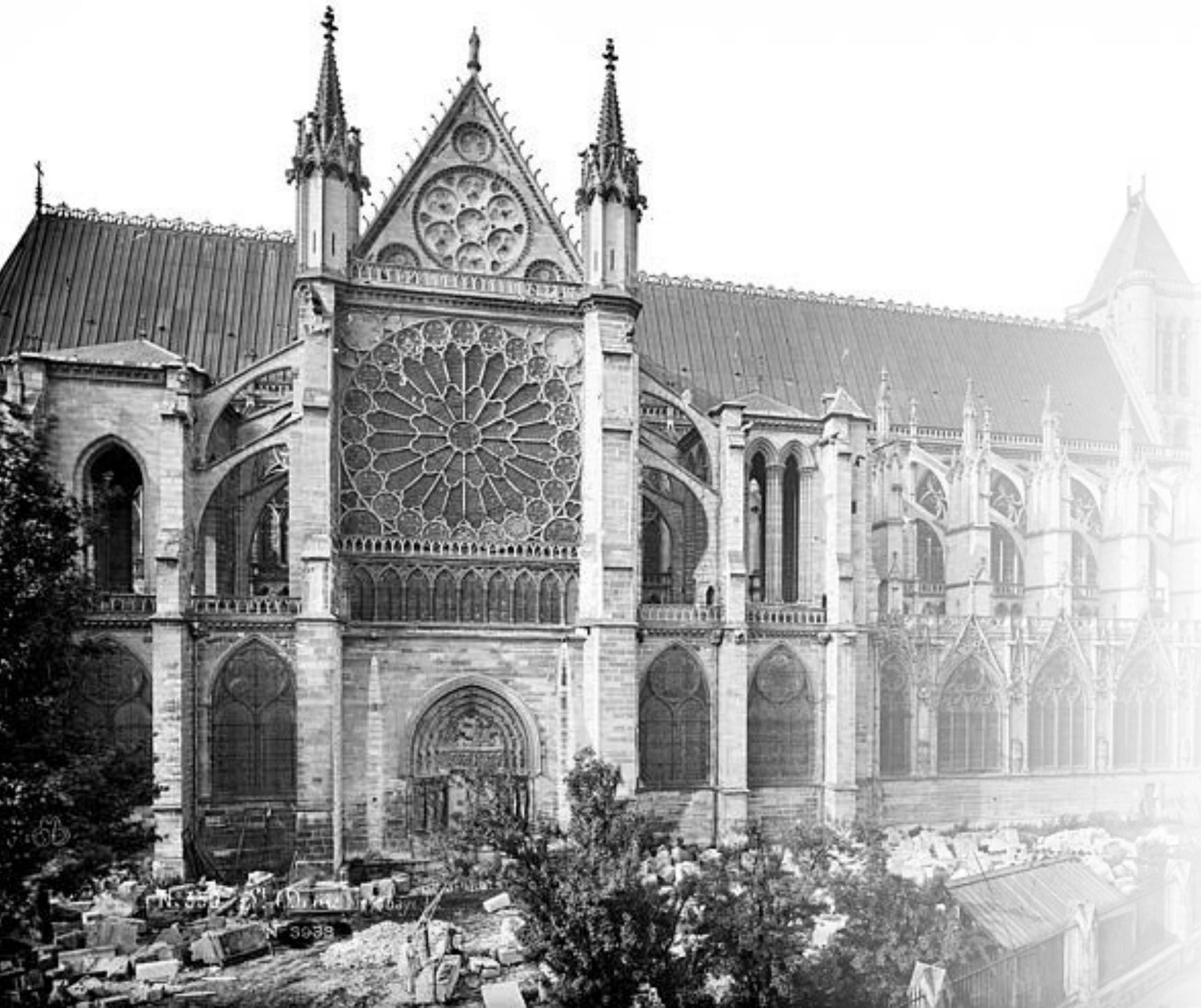
Sculpture was an important element of Gothic architecture. Its intent was present the stories of the Bible in vivid and understandable fashion to the great majority of the faithful who could not read. The iconography of the sculptural decoration on the façade was not left to the sculptors. An edict of the Second Council of Nicaea in 787 had declared: "The composition of religious images is not to be left to the inspiration of artists; it is derived from the principles put in place by the Catholic Church and religious tradition. Only the art belongs to the artist; the composition belongs to the Fathers."



Saint-Denis Basilica Portal

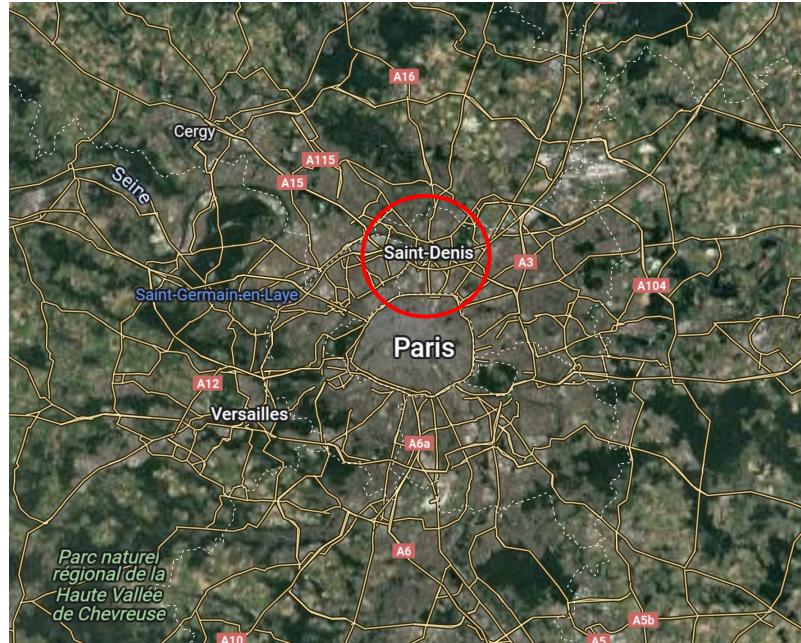
資料：https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gothic_architecture

圖：https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Saint-Denis_Basilique_Saint-Denis_Portal_3.jpg

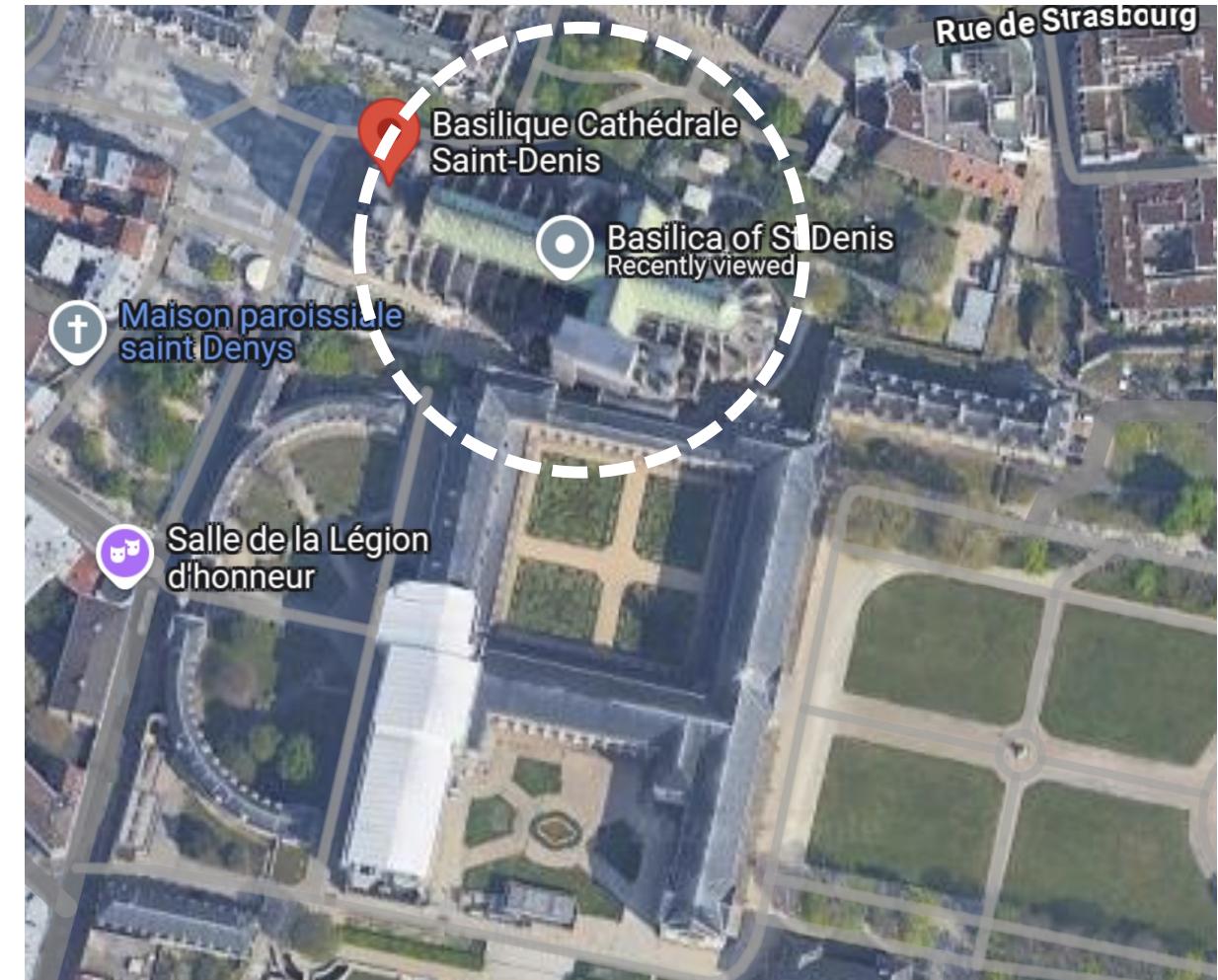


Basílica de Saint-Denis, France 聖但尼大教堂

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_of_Saint-Denis#/media/File:Basilique_Saint-Denis - Fa%C3%A7ade_nord - Saint-Denis - M%C3%A9diath%C3%A8que_de_l'architecture_et_du_patrimoine - APMH00003933.jpg



位於巴黎北部郊區的聖但尼
第一座真正的哥特式建築
由 Abbot Suger 重建
1144 年完成。





Basilica of Saint-Denis, built in 1135. 聖但尼大教堂，建於 1135 年。

The site originated as a Gallo-Roman cemetery in late Roman times. The archaeological remains still lie beneath the cathedral; the graves indicate a mixture of Christian and pre-Christian burial practices. The cathedral is on the site where Saint Denis, the first bishop of Paris, is believed to have been buried.

Around the year 475, St. Genevieve purchased some land and built Saint-Denys de la Chapelle. In 636, on the orders of Dagobert I, the relics of St. Denis, a patron saint of France, were reinterred in the basilica. The relics of St. Denis, which had been transferred to the parish church of the town in 1795, were brought back again to the abbey in 1819.

In the 12th century, the abbot Suger rebuilt portions of the abbey church using innovative structural and decorative features. In doing so, he is said to have created the first truly Gothic building. In the following century the master-builder Pierre de Montreuil rebuilt the nave and the transepts in the new Rayonnant Gothic style.

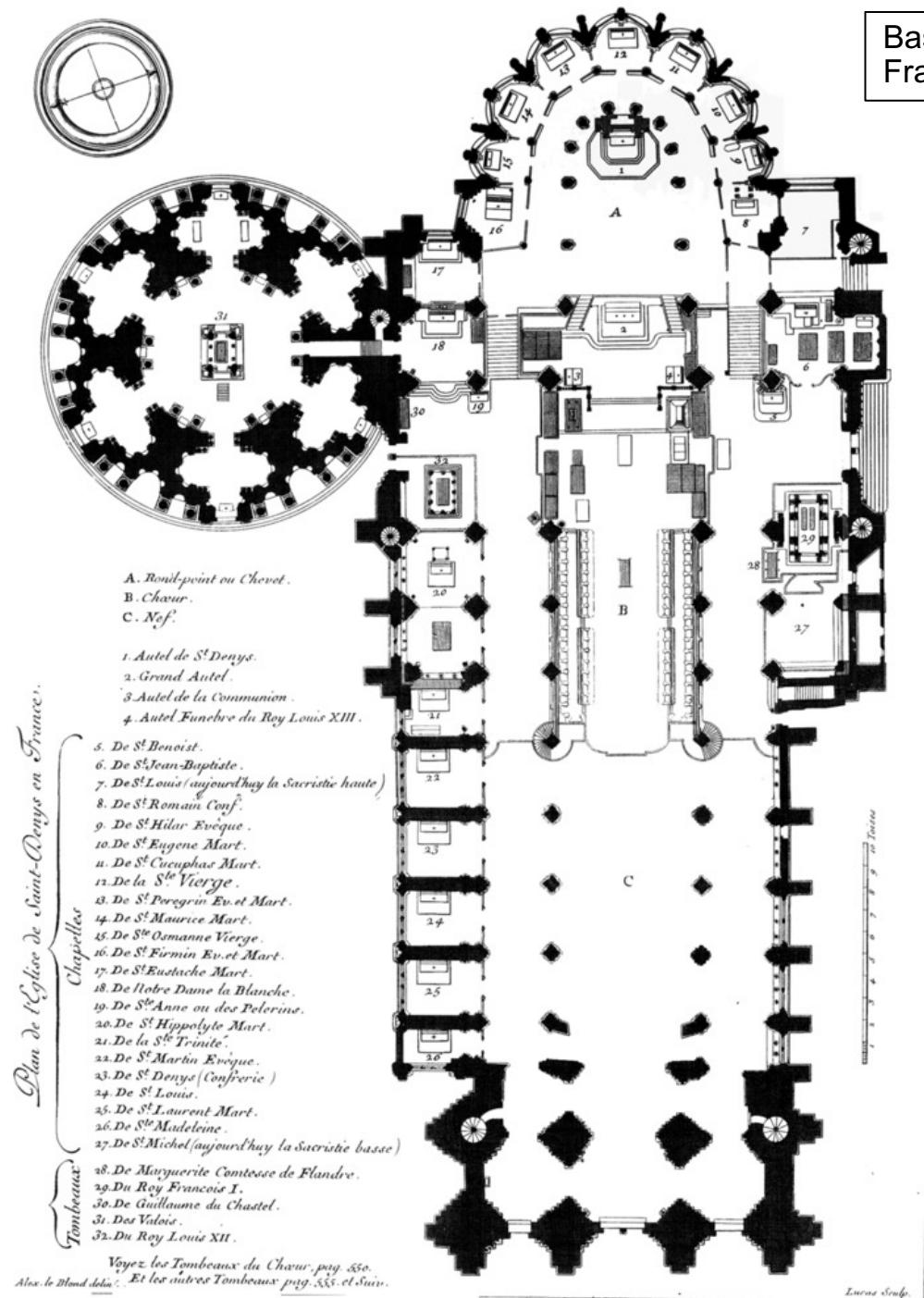
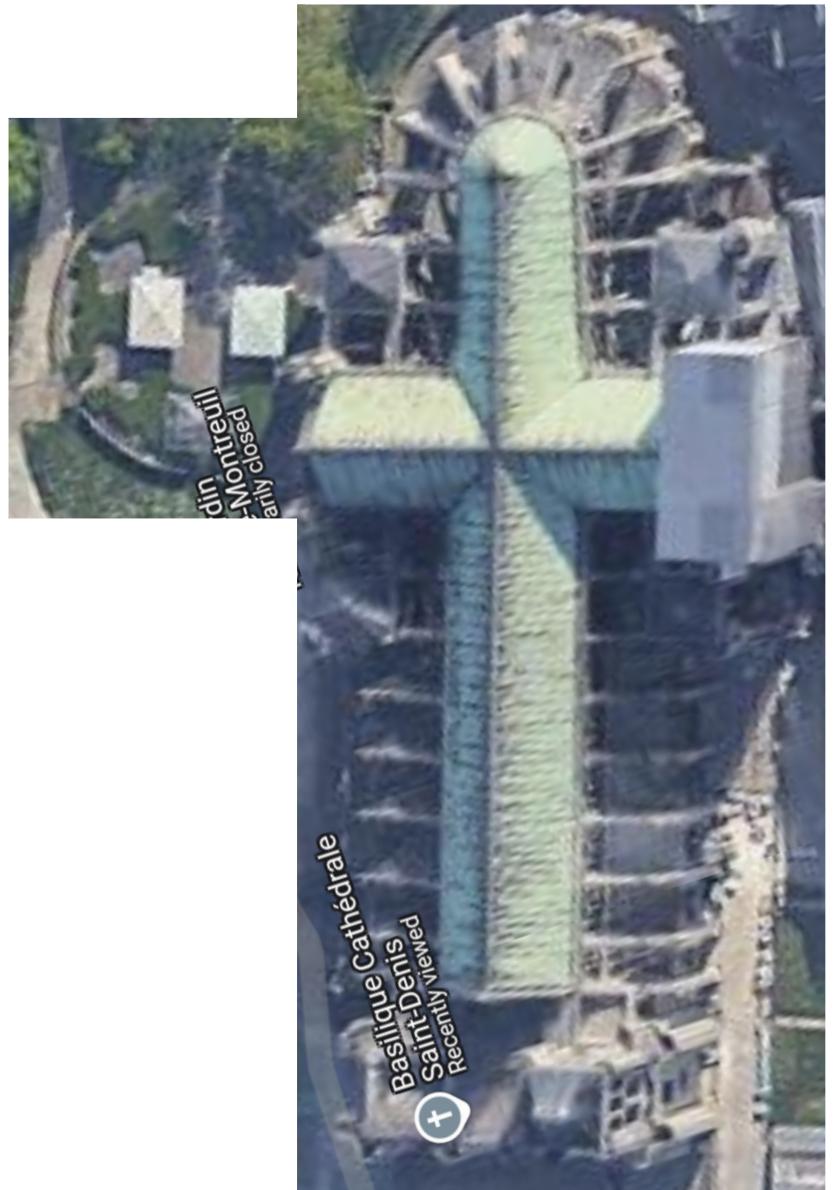
The abbey church became a cathedral on the formation of the Diocese of Saint-Denis by Pope Paul VI in 1966 and is the seat of the Bishop of Saint-Denis, currently (since 2009) Pascal Delannoy. Although known as the "Basilica of St Denis", the cathedral has not been granted the title of Minor Basilica by the Vatican.



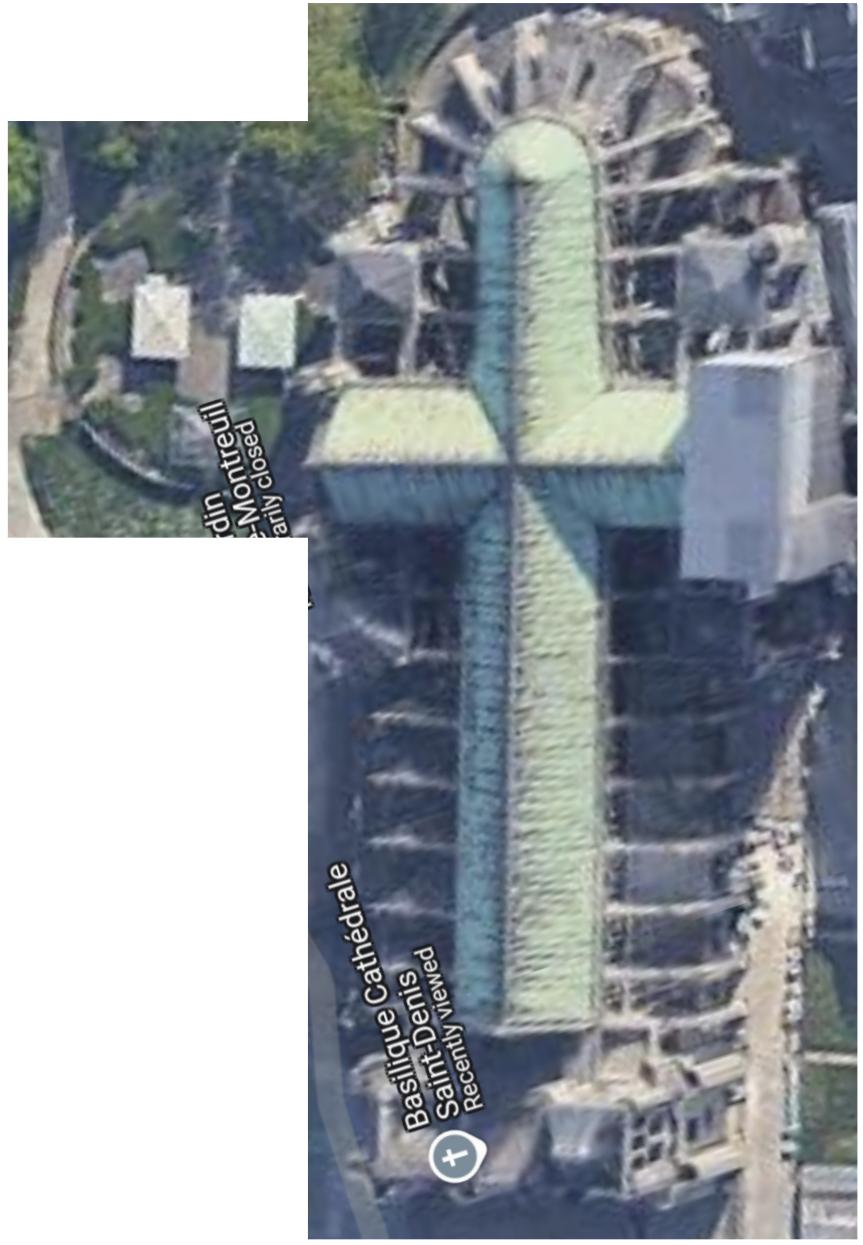
圖：<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/21673641951800932/>

資料：https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_of_Saint-Denis

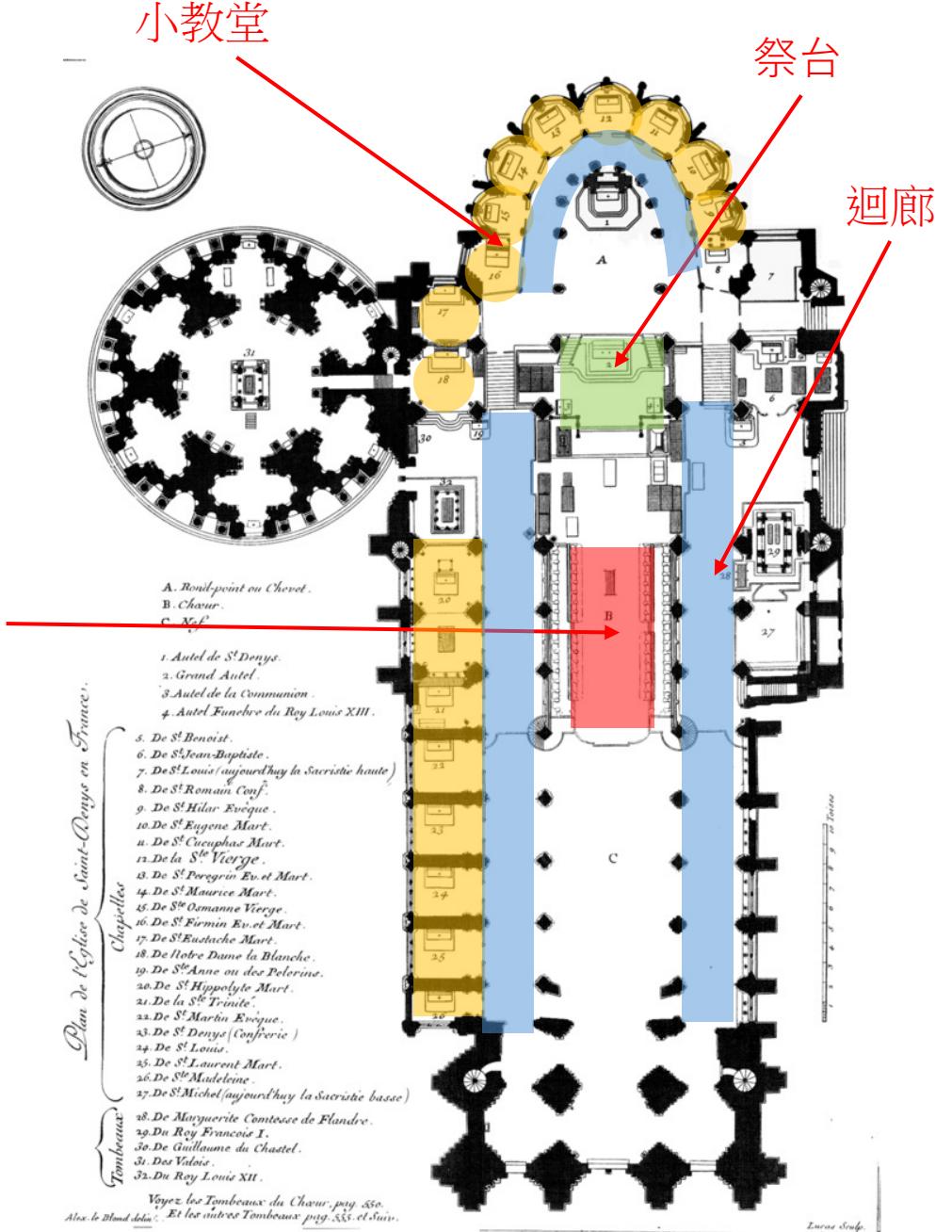
Floor Plan 平面圖



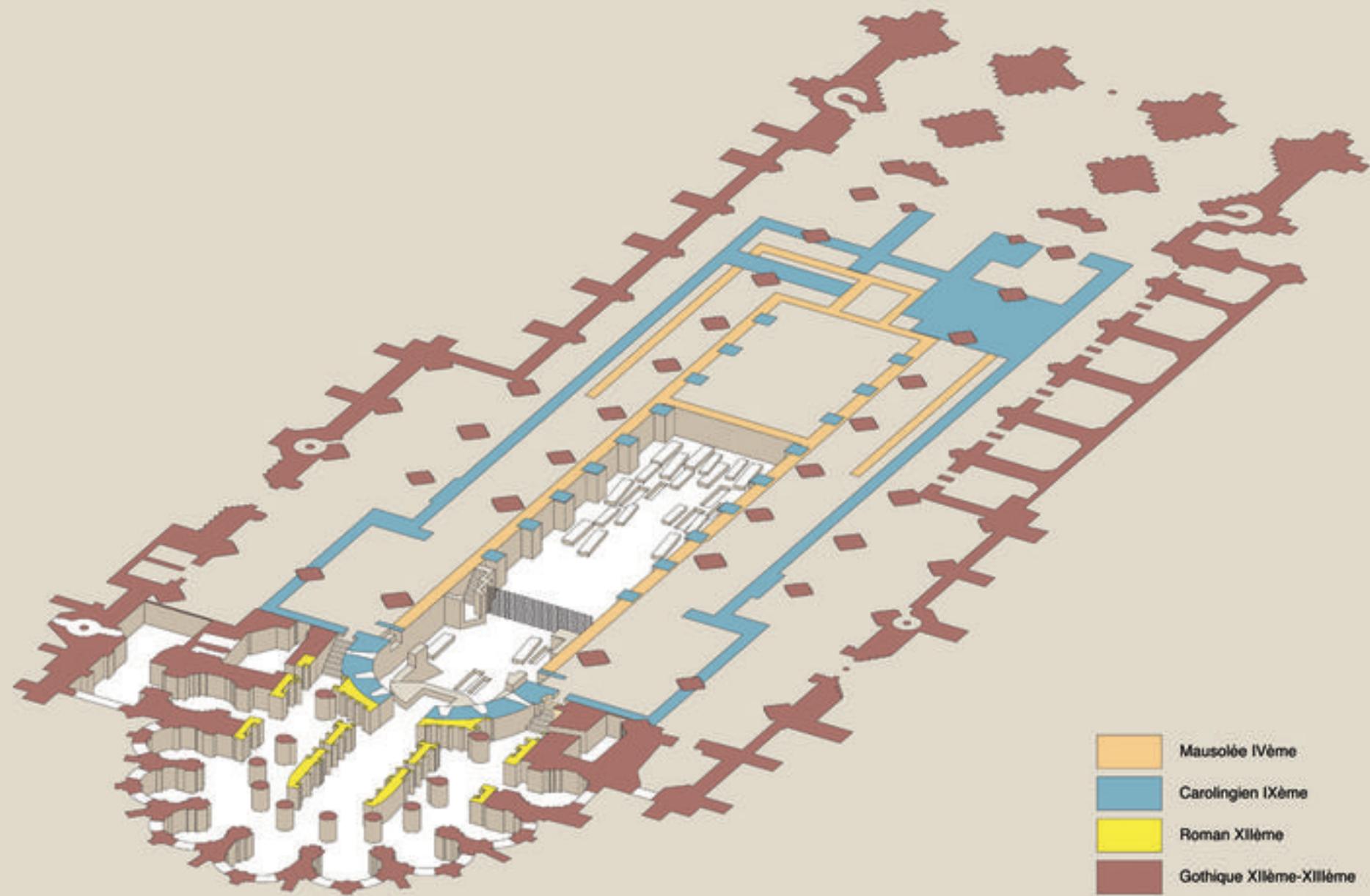
Basílica de Saint-Denis,
France



歌詠團



Basílica de
Saint-Denis,
France



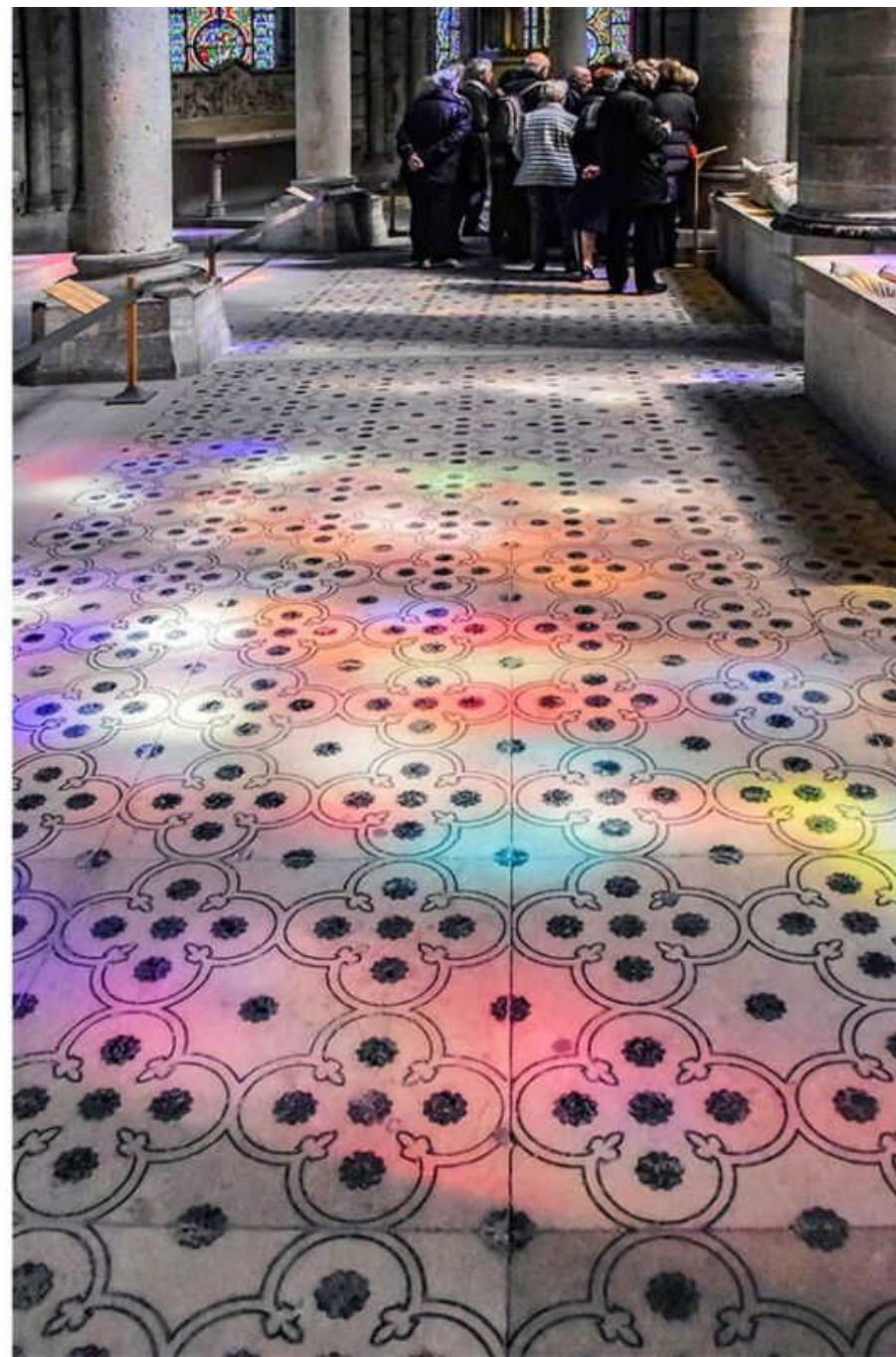
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Basílica de Saint-Denis,
France

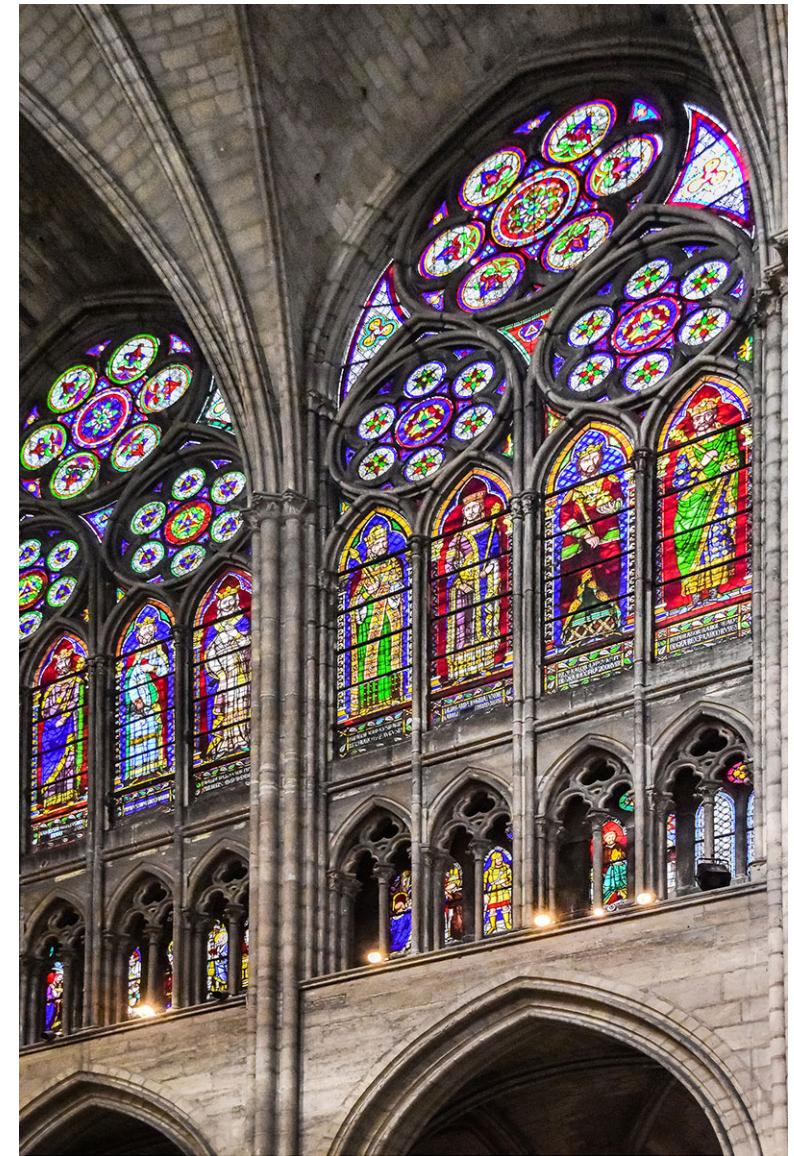
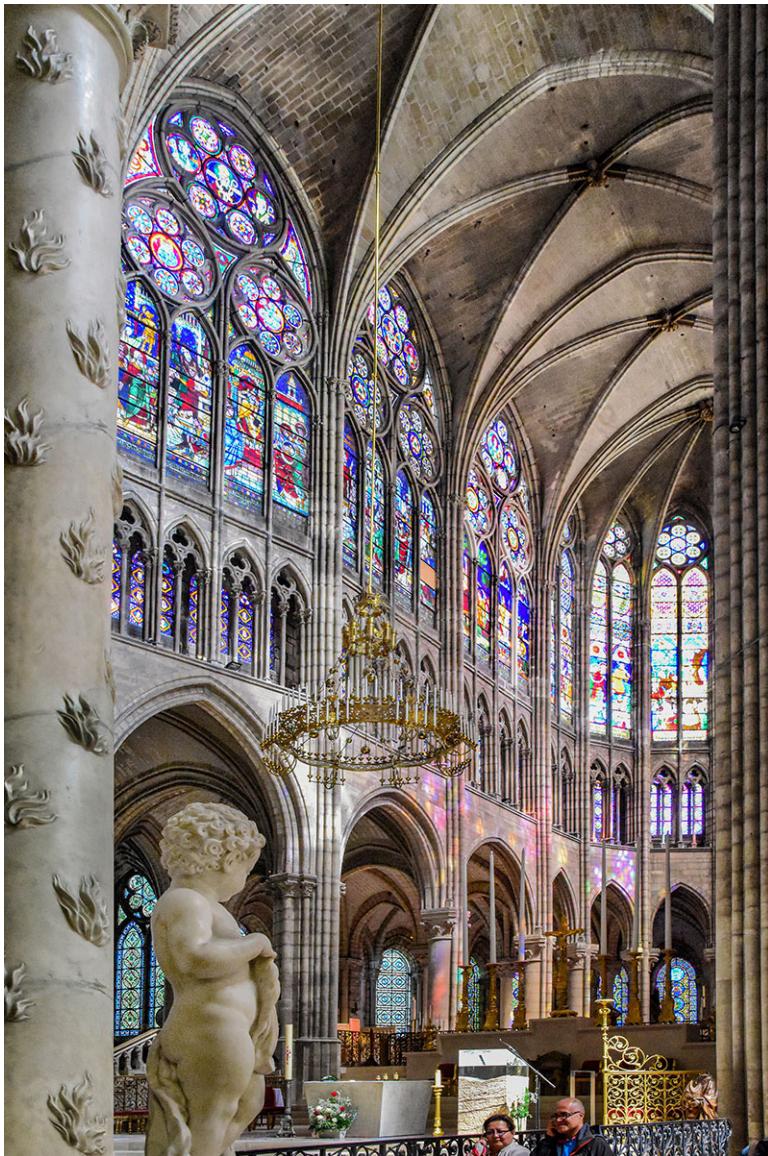


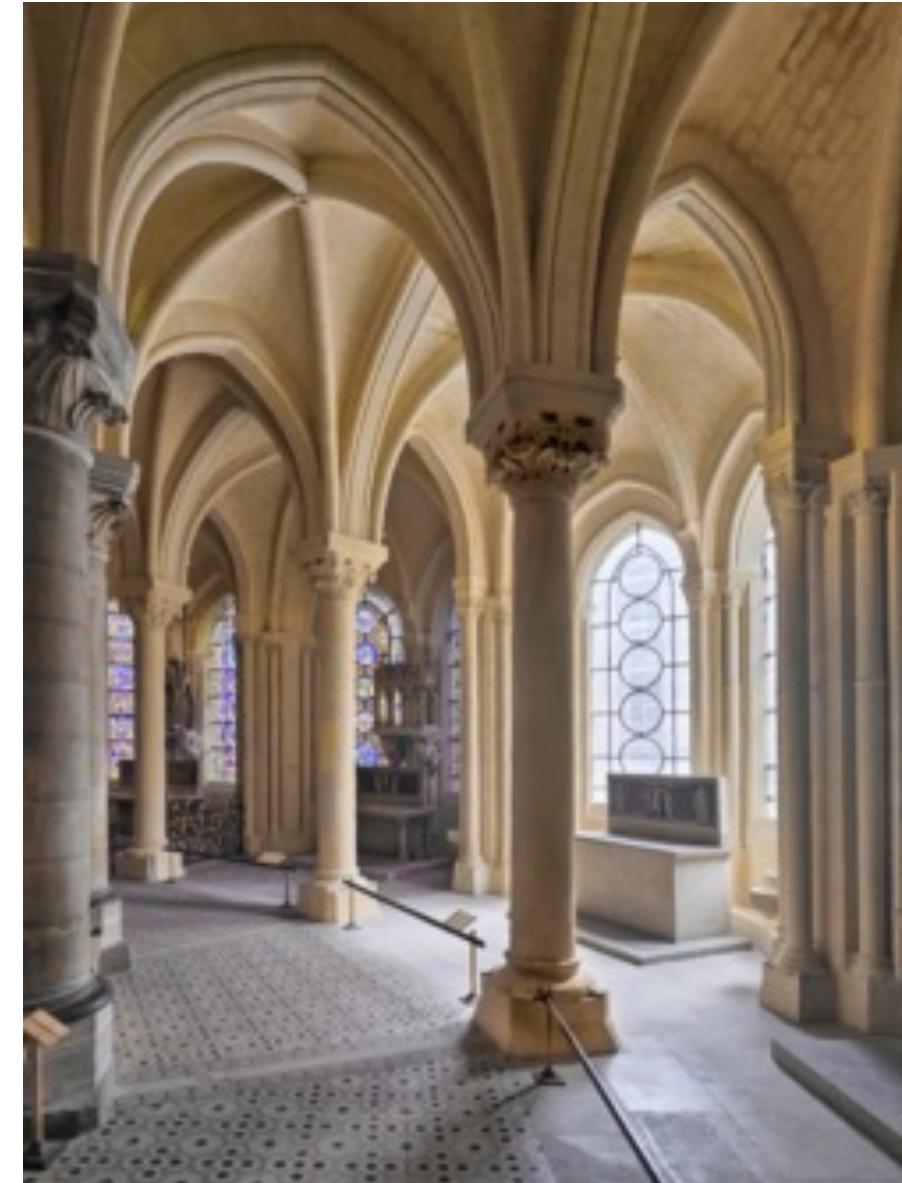
<https://www.thecollector.com/gothic-architecture-saint-denis-basilica/>

Basílica de
Saint-Denis,
France



Basílica de Saint-Denis, France





Suger's Gothic Ambulatory

圖：<https://kknews.cc/zh-my/culture/gxbb88l.html> 及
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_of_Saint-Denis



Last Judgment

圖：<https://buffaloah.com/a/virtual/fr/stdenis/west/index.html>

The tympanum of the central portal represents the "Last Judgment with Suger at the feet of Jesus Christ in glory."



The tympanum has relief sculptures of the signs of the zodiac.





The tympanum depicts the scenes from the martyrdom of St. Denis, the first bishop of Paris.



圖及資料：

<https://buffaloah.com/a/virtual/fr/stdenis/west/index.html> 及

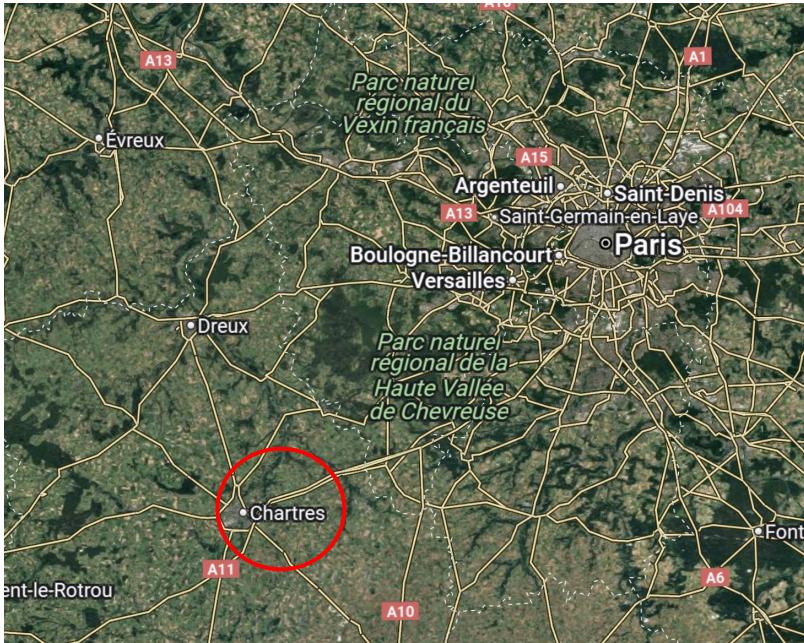
<https://frenchmoments.eu/saint-denis-basilica/>

Chartres Cathedral

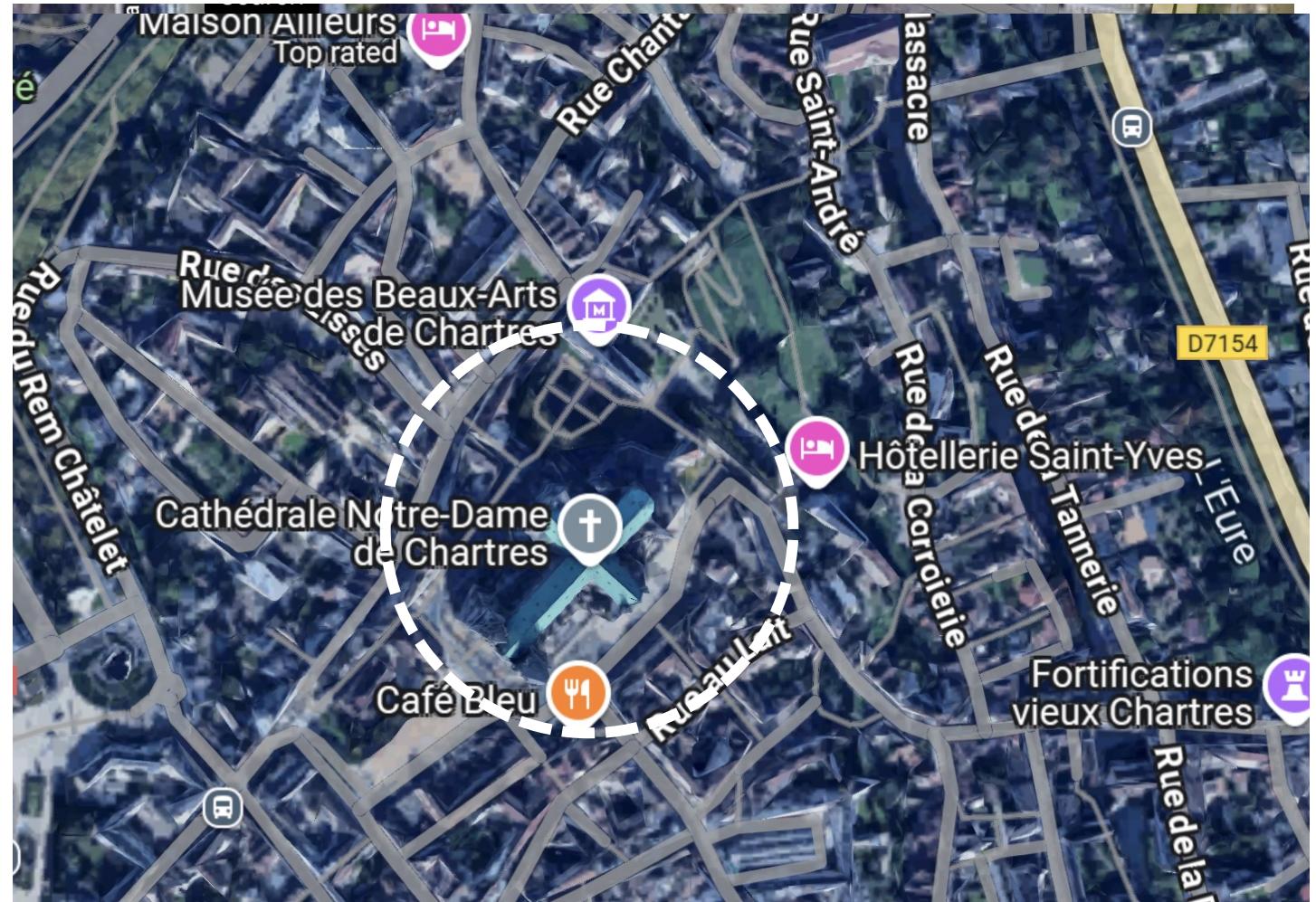
沙爾德主教座堂

<https://passerelles.essentiels.bnf.fr/fr/chronologie/construction/5975c2d4-8549-4941-8d1d-cb647f1e5eb9-cathedrale-notre-dame-chartres>





沙爾德主教座堂位於法國巴黎西南部，建於 1194-1226 年。





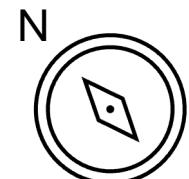
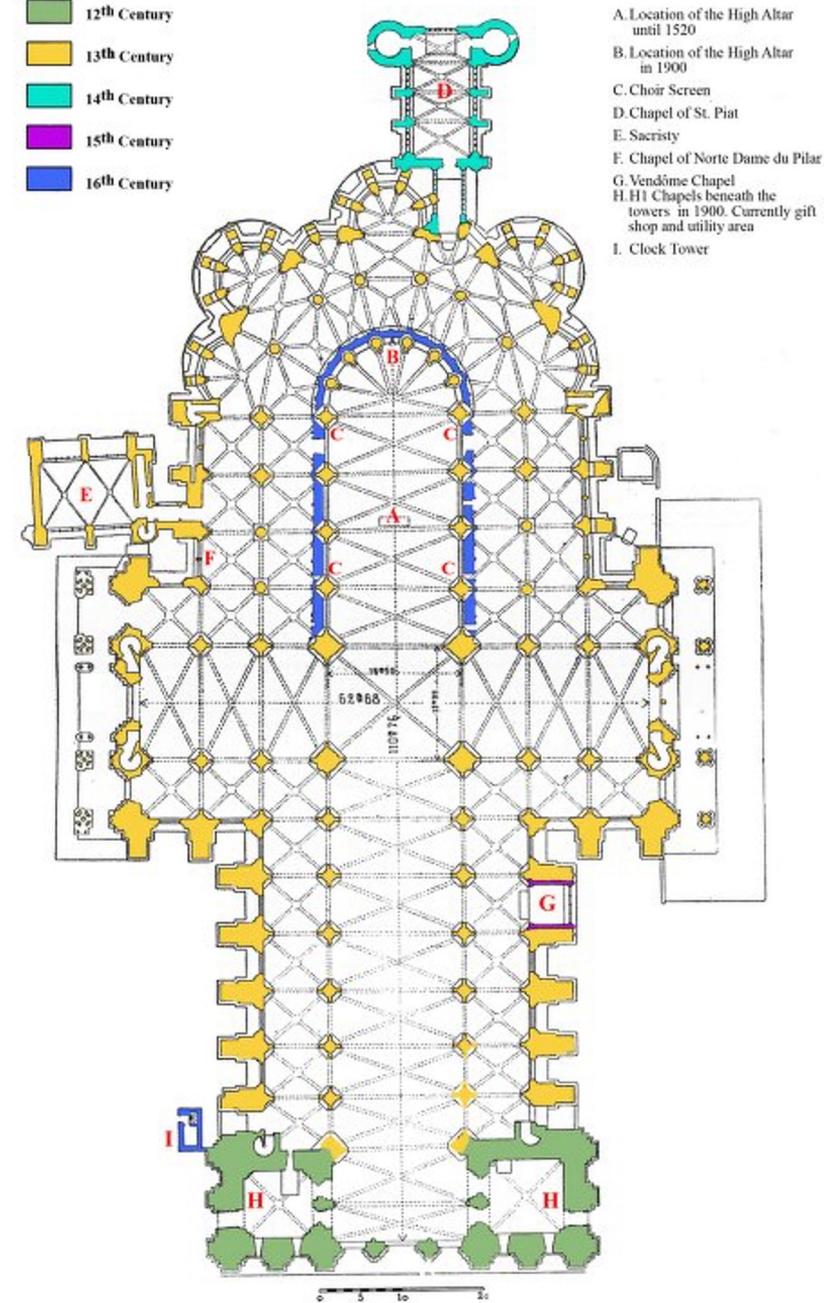
沙爾德聖母主教座堂位於法國巴黎西南約**70**公里處的沙爾德市的天主教會教堂。據傳聖母瑪利亞曾在此顯靈，並保存了瑪利亞曾穿著的聖衣，主體建築於公元**1194**年，公元**1264**年竣工。自**12**世紀以來，沙爾德也成為西歐重要的天主教聖母朝聖地，及沙爾德最著名的地標中心。

圖和資料：<https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-tw/%E6%B2%99%E7%89%B9%E5%B0%94%E4%B8%BB%E6%95%99%E5%A%A7%E5%A0%82>

Chartres Cathedral, French



- [Green square] 12th Century
- [Yellow square] 13th Century
- [Cyan square] 14th Century
- [Magenta square] 15th Century
- [Blue square] 16th Century

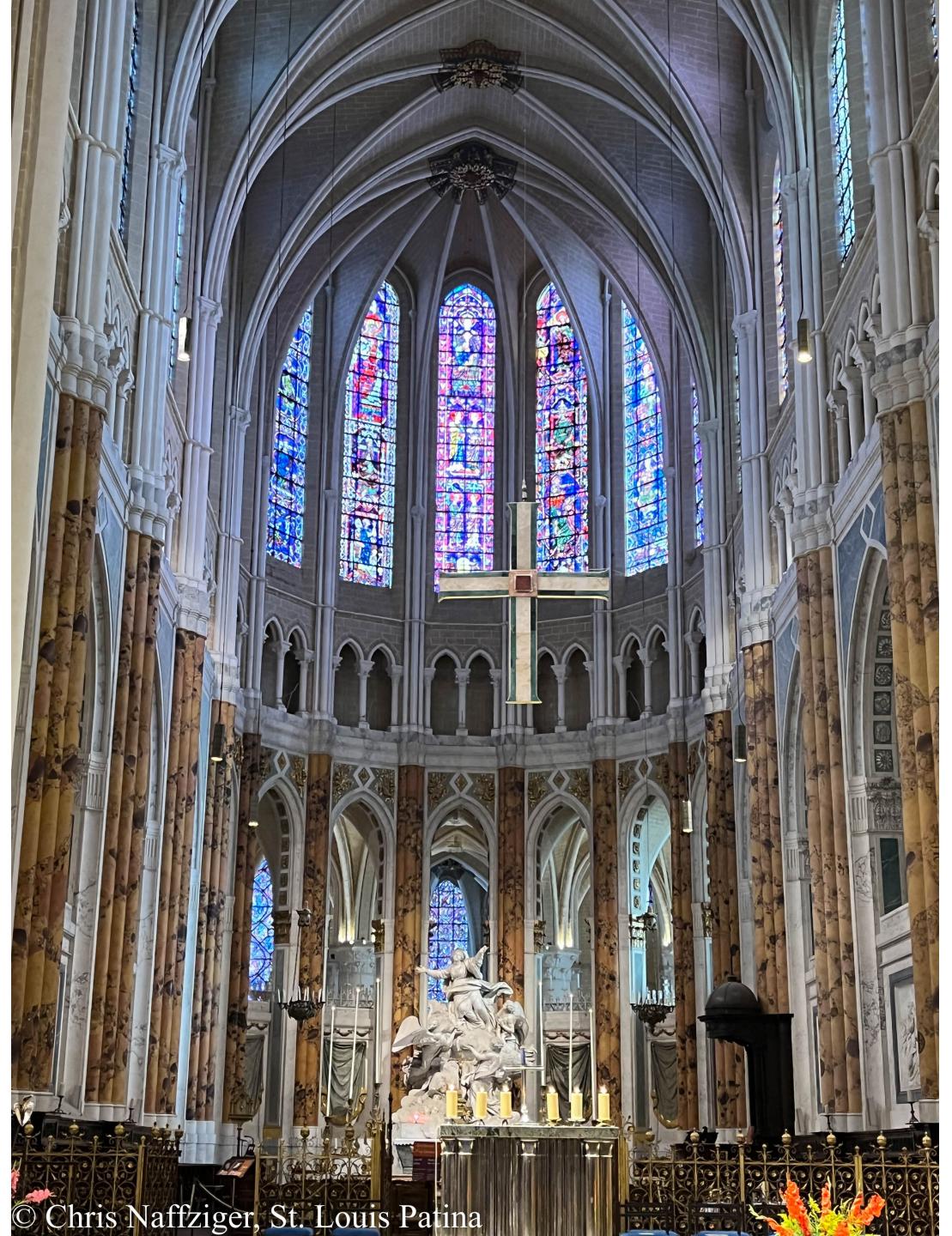


Chartres
Cathedral,
French



圖：<https://partisantruthbeauty.wordpress.com/beauty/chartres-cathedral/>

Chartres
Cathedral,
French

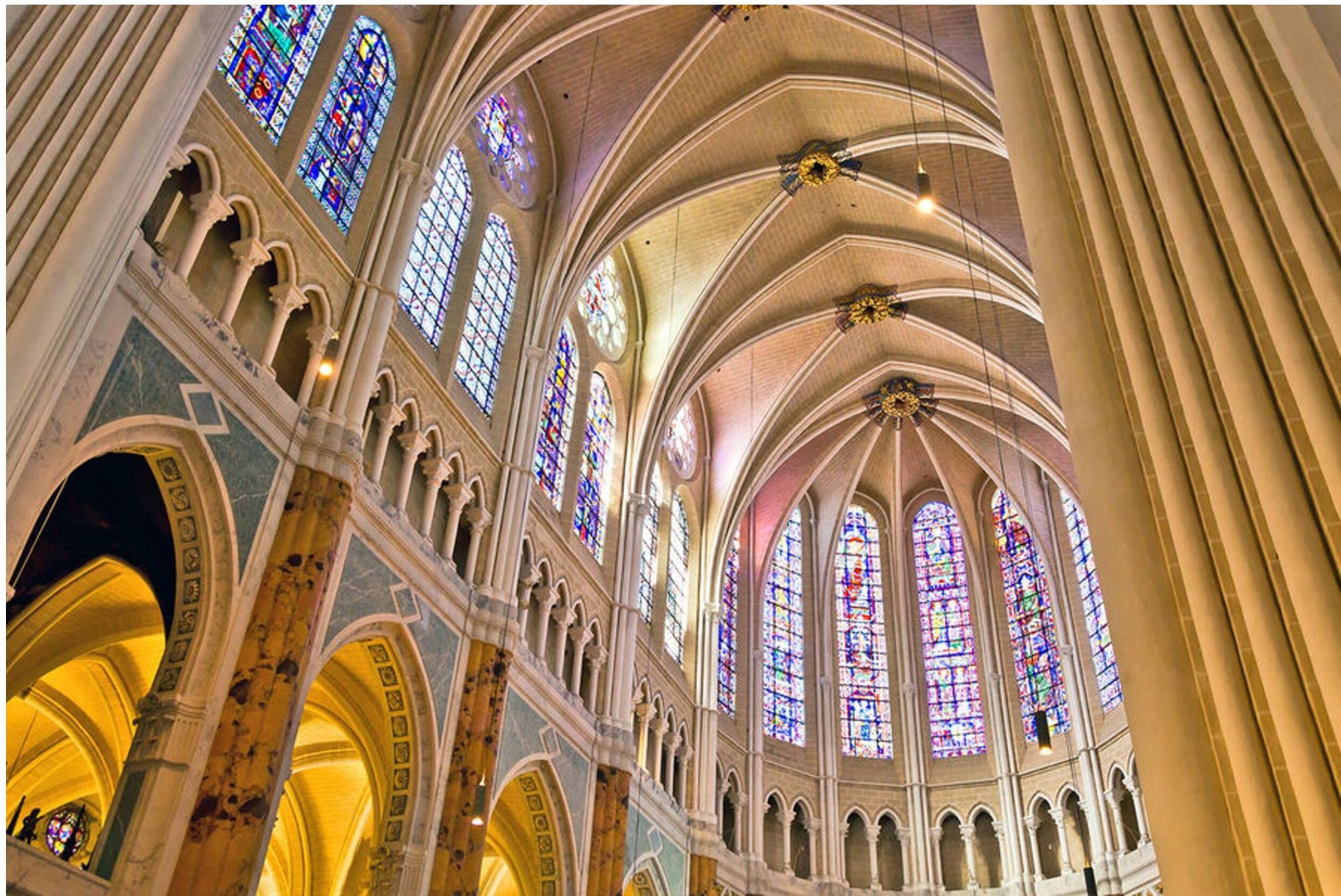


© Chris Naffziger, St. Louis Patina



© Chris Naffziger, St. Louis Patina

Chartres
Cathedral,
French

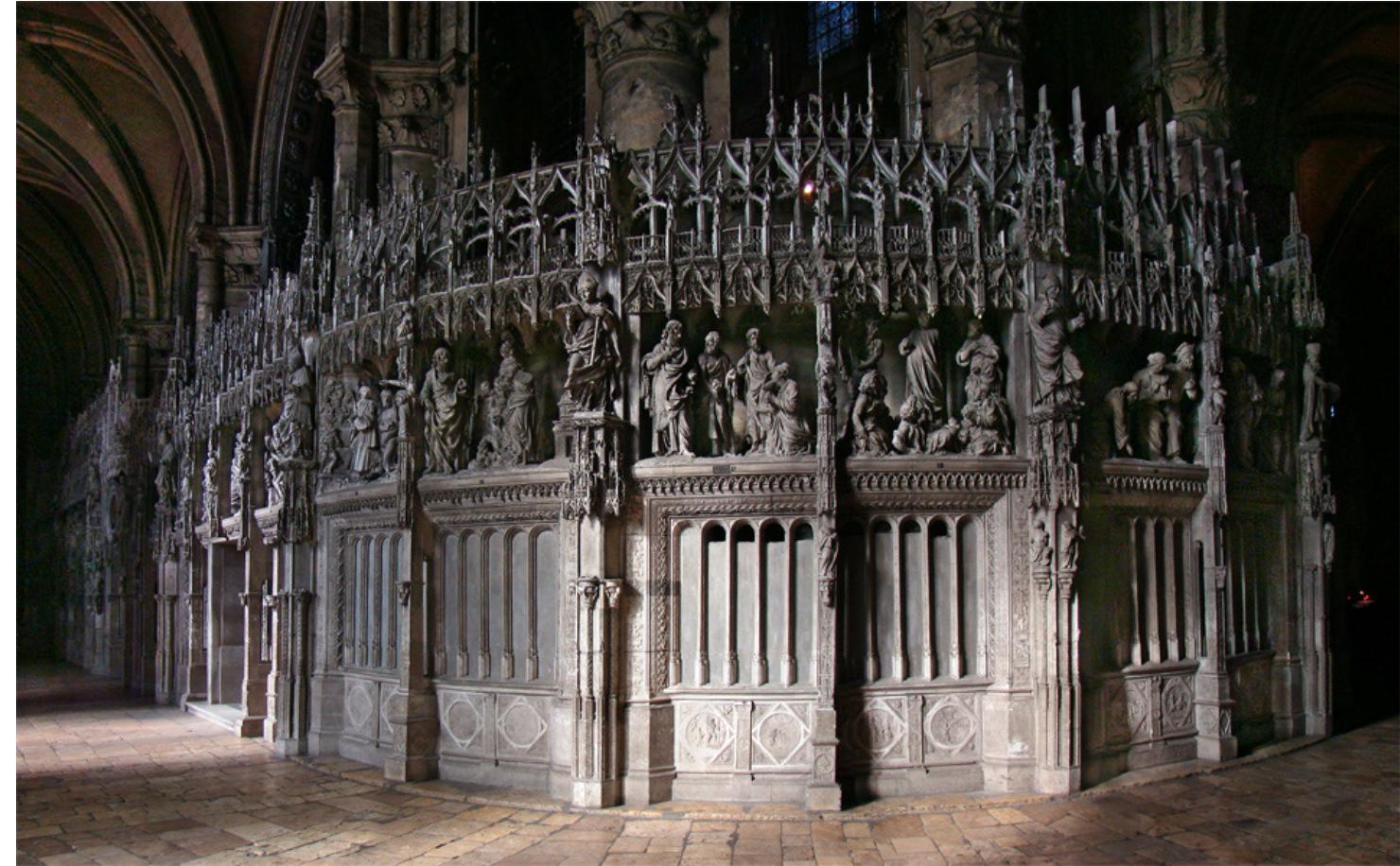


Niches

Chartres Cathedral, French

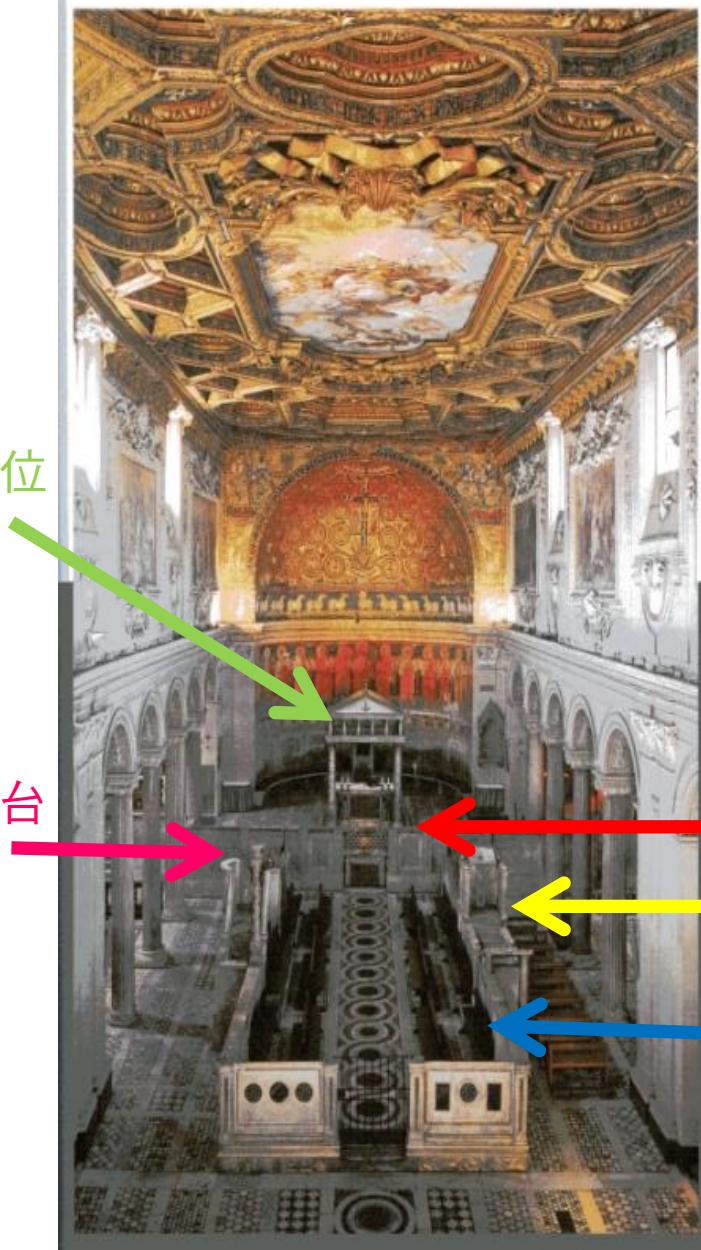
This consists of forty sculpted groups on the lives of the Virgin Mary and Jesus. Each group is numbered 1 to 40 below the niches. Some of the groups have a plaque mentioning the sculptor or a caption in Gothic script identifying the scene.

The forty groups are grouped into fifteen sections. The eight sections around the choir proper include a total of 29 scenes, including the double scene in the twelfth section (Raising of the Cross) - each section usually has four scenes, except the third section with the astronomical clock. The apse has eleven scenes - six of its sections consist of two scenes each, whilst scene 21 in the ninth section is a double-scene (Entry into Jerusalem). No scenes appear on the 'axial' or 'roundabout' section.

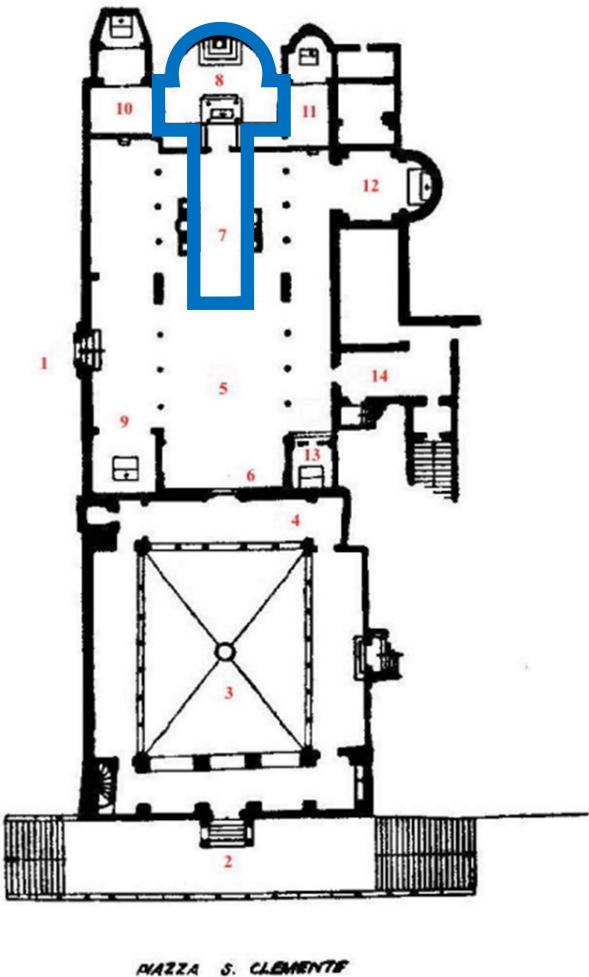


羅馬聖格來孟大殿（12世紀）公共會堂式

主禮座位

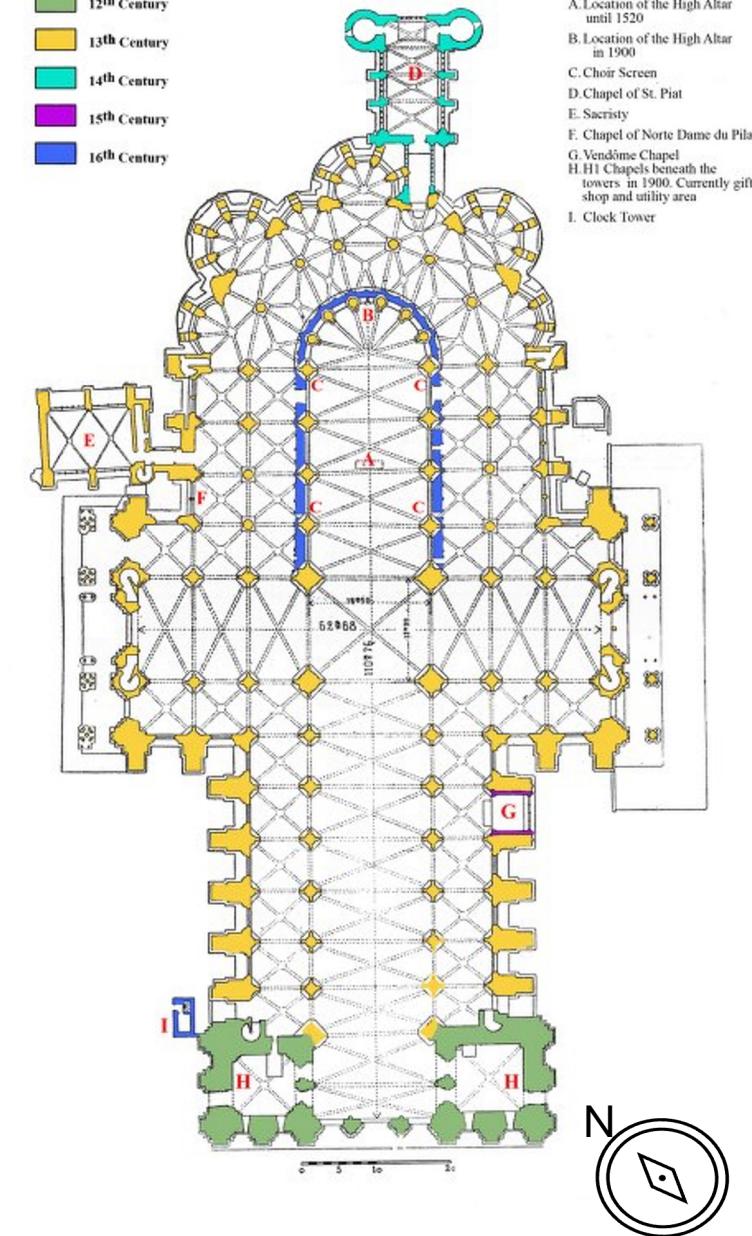


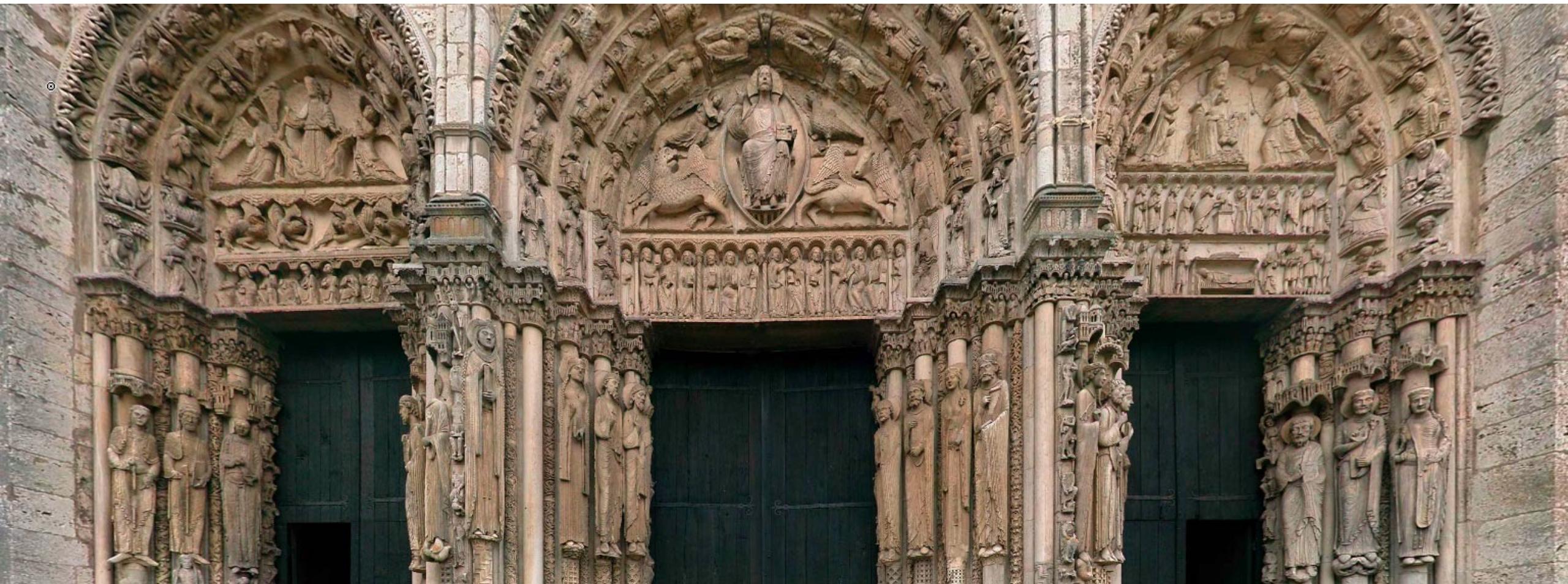
祭台
讀書信台
唱經席



沙爾德主教座堂

- 12th Century
- 13th Century
- 14th Century
- 15th Century
- 16th Century





the royal portal of Chartres Cathedral © NDC

The cathedral has three great portals or entrances, opening into the nave from the west and into the transepts from north and south. The portals are richly decorated with sculptures, which rendered biblical stories and theological ideas visible for both the educated clergy and layfolk who may not have had access to textual learning. Each of the three portals on the west façade (made 1145–1155) focuses on a different aspect of Christ's role in the world; on the right, his earthly Incarnation, on the left, his Ascension or his existence before his Incarnation (the era “ante legem”), and, in the center, his Second Coming, initiating the End of Time. The statuary of the Chartres portals is considered among the finest existing Gothic sculpture.



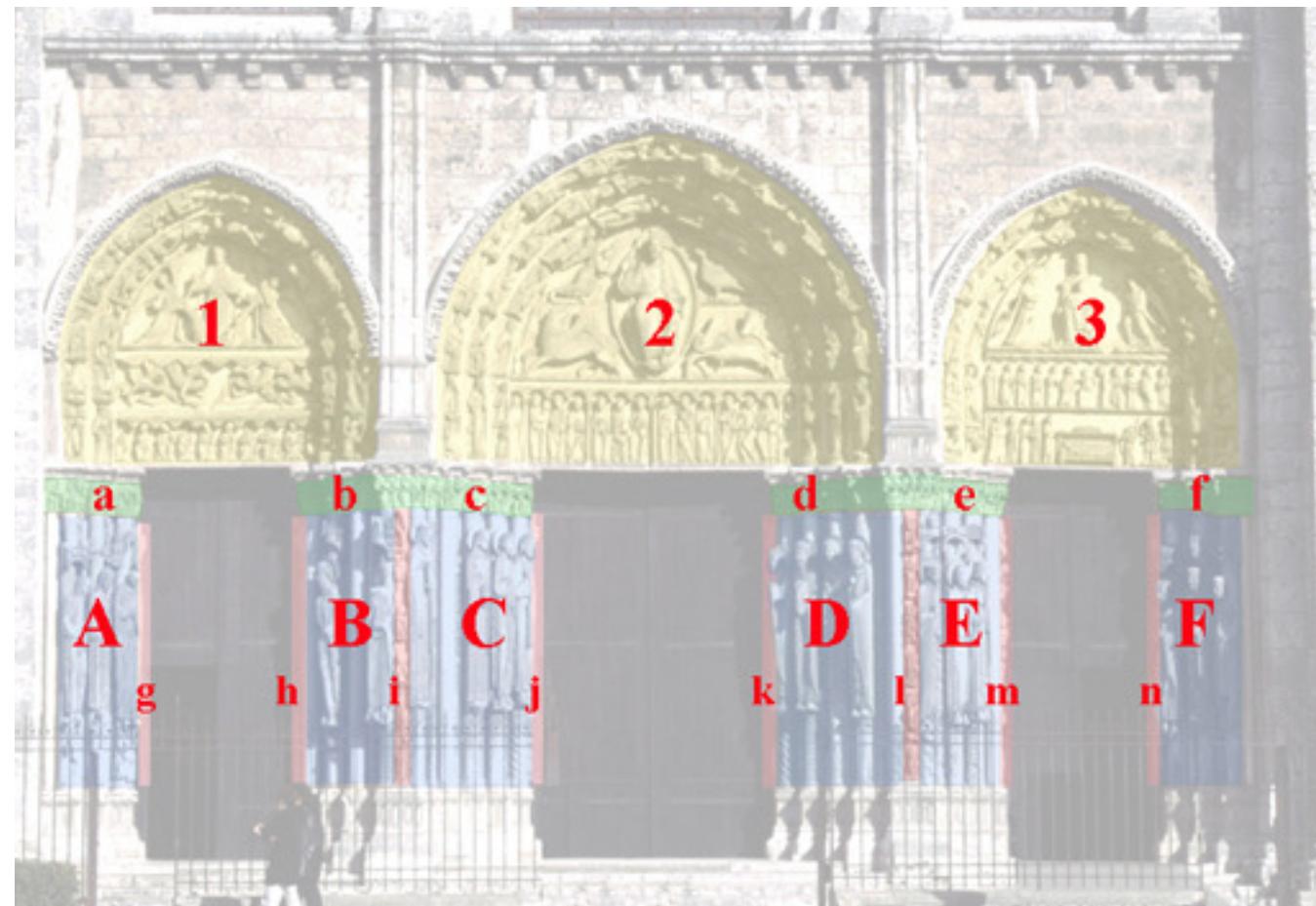
Christ in Majesty



Asension



Infancy of Christ



Tympana and Lintels:

1. Asension or Second Coming of Christ
2. Christ in Majesty
3. Infancy of Christ

Jamb Statues:

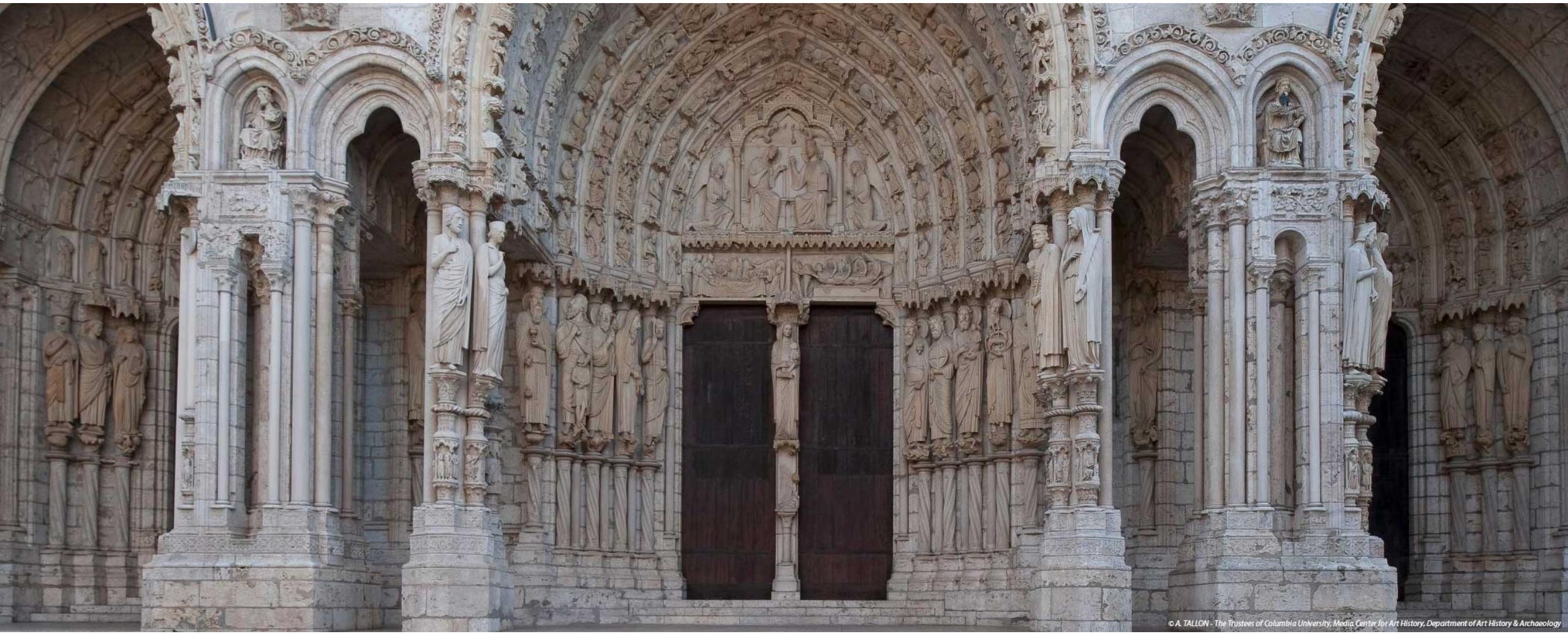
- A. & B. Right Portal
- C. & D. Central Portal
- E. & F. Left Portal

Capital Frieze:

- a., b., & c. Life of the Virgin
- d., e., & f. Life of and Passion of Christ

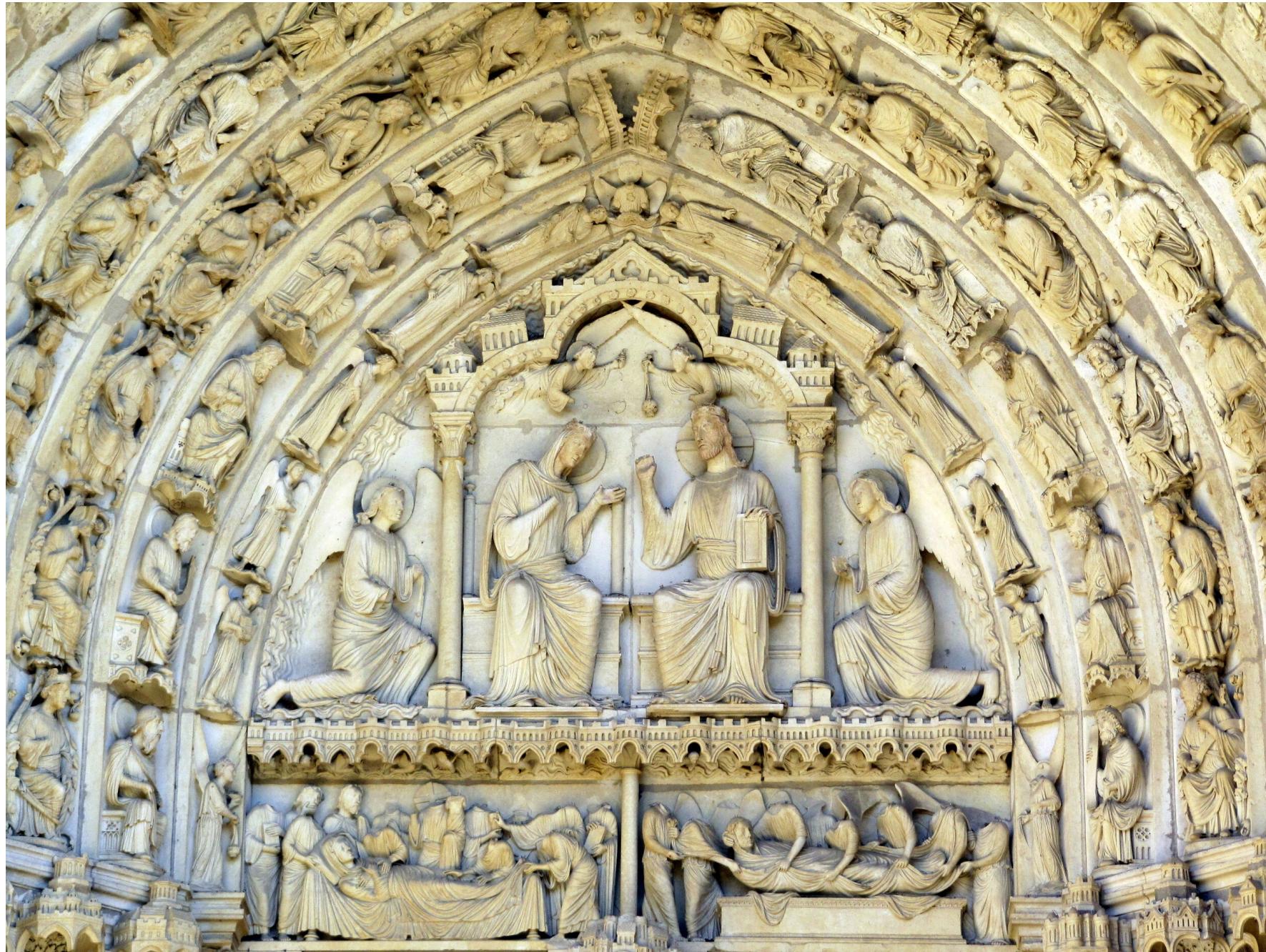
Doorposts and Pilasters:

- g. to n. Angels and Old Testament Figures



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the north portal of Chartres Cathedral © NDC

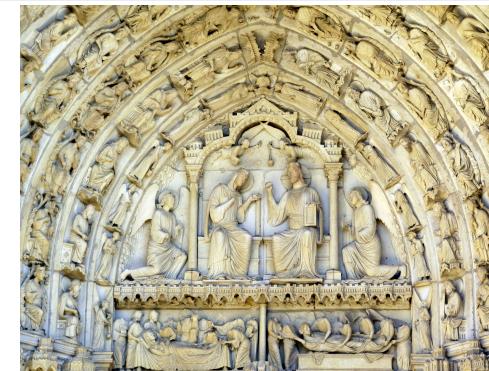


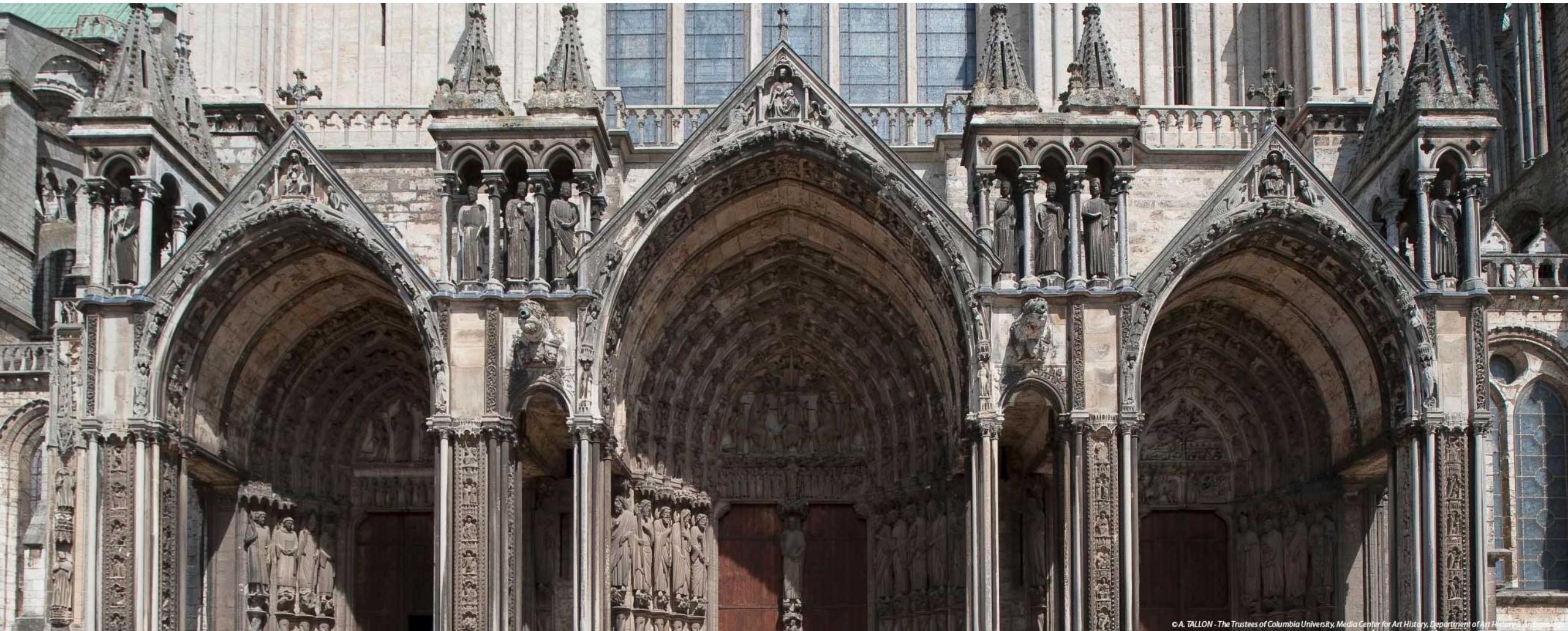
The tympanum over the center portal of the north transept. On the lintel are the Dormition (Death) and Assumption of the Virgin. Above is the Coronation of the Virgin: Mary, in her living body, will rule the heavens alongside her Son Christ.

(13th century) Iconography of the various elements of the north transept portals

Chartres Cathedral, French

	Left (east) portal	Central portal	Right (west) portal
Jamb figures:	Annunciation to Mary and the Visitation	Old Testament Patriarchs, John the Baptist and St Peter	King Solomon, the Queen of Sheba, various prophets
Lintel:	Nativity and Annunciation to the Shepherds	Dormition and Assumption of the Virgin	Judgement of Solomon
Tympanum:	Adoration of the Magi and the Dream of the Magi	Coronation of the Virgin	Job on the Dunghill
Archivolts:	Personifications of the Virtues and Vices	Tree of Jesse / Prophets	Old Testament Narratives (Esther, Judith, Samson, Gideon and Tobit)





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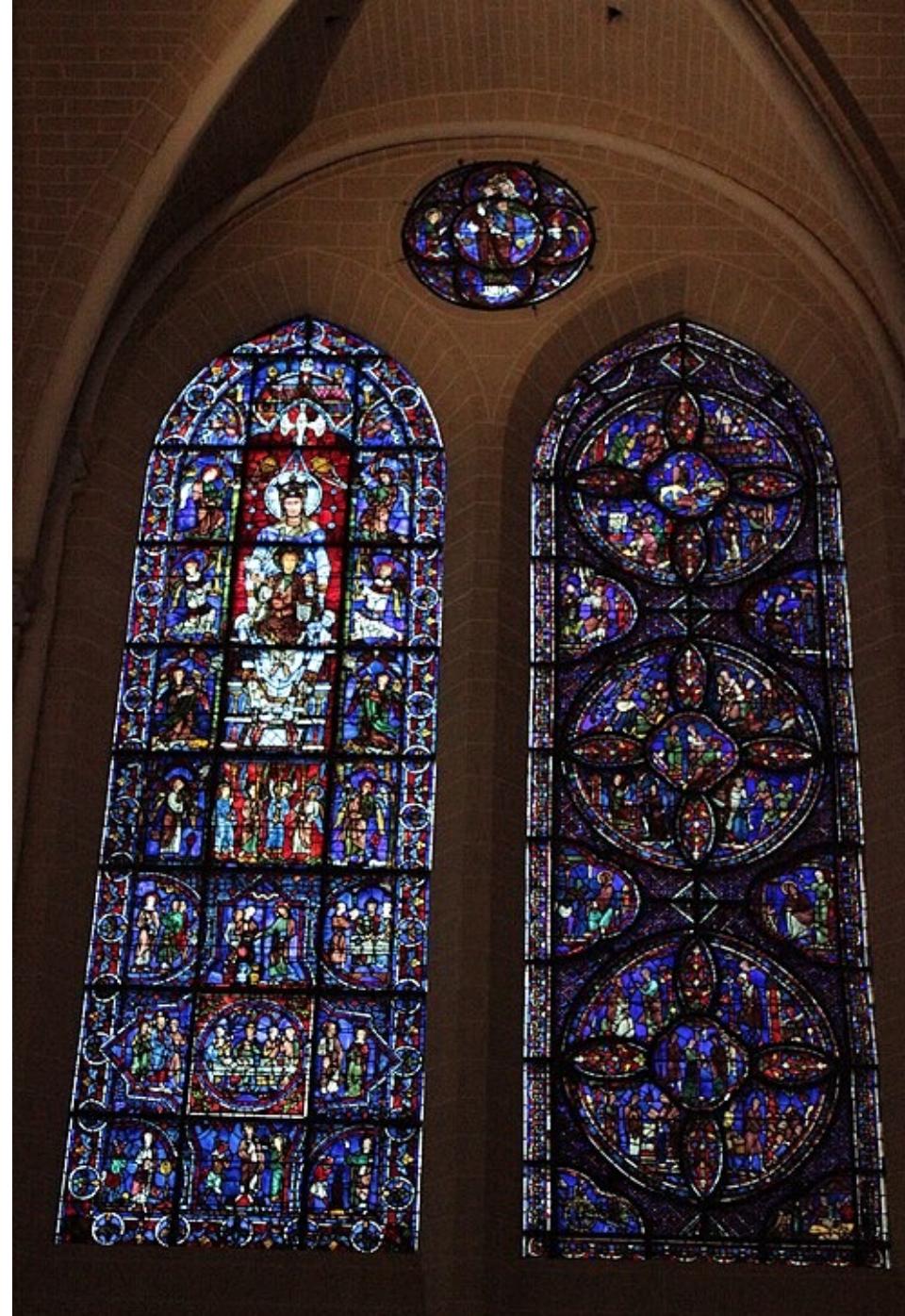
the south portal of Chartres Cathedral © NDC

(13th century) Iconography of the various elements of the south transept portals

Chartres Cathedral, French

	Left (west) portal	Central portal	Right (east) portal
Jamb figures:	Martyr saints	The Apostles	Confessor saints
Lintel:	The martyrdom (by stoning) of Saint Stephen	The weighing of souls and separation of the blessed and the damned	Scenes from the lives of Saint Nicholas of Bari and Saint Martin of Tours
Tympanum:	Stephen's beatific vision of Christ	Christ showing his wounds with the Virgin and St John and angels bearing the <i>Arma Christi</i>	Further scenes from the lives of Saint Nicholas and Saint Martin
Archivolts:	Assorted martyr saints	Choirs of angels and the dead rising from their tombs / Prophets	Life of St Giles in lower register, other Confessors in the remaining voussoirs

12世紀晚期



美麗玻璃窗聖母是沙爾德大教堂**175幅**聖母像之一，或許也是其最著名的彩色玻璃窗。

在玻璃窗的中央，聖母瑪利亞端坐在天上的寶座上。

她被普遍稱為「[藍色聖母](#)」。
她是**12世紀晚期**的羅馬式聖母子像。在**13世紀初**羅馬式大教堂被燒毀後，這聖母抱子像在重建現今的哥德式大教堂時被重新使用。

這扇彩色玻璃窗以其獨特的鈷藍色而聞名於世，也就是著名的「[沙爾德之藍](#)」。

Chartres
Cathedral,
French



圖：
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notre-Dame_de_la_Belle_Verrière

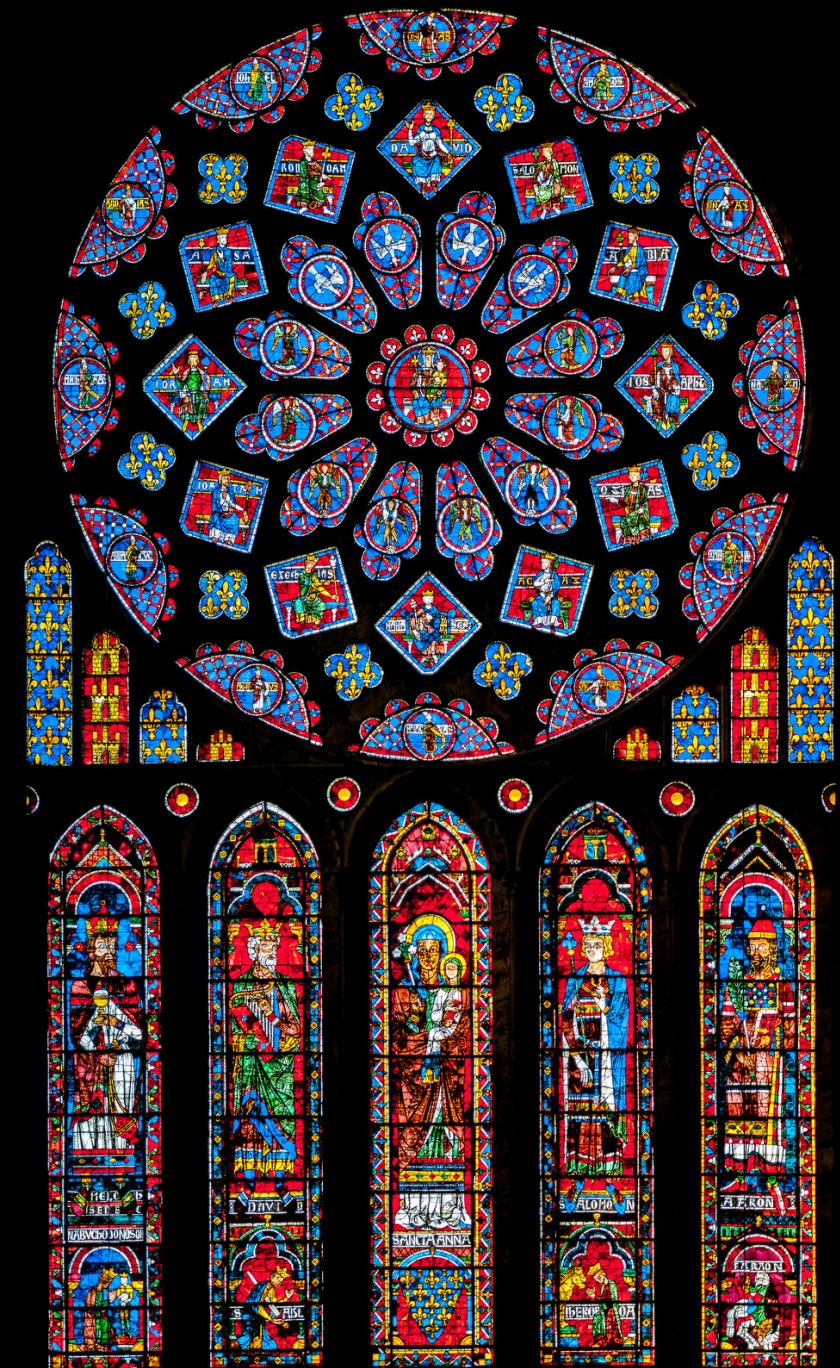




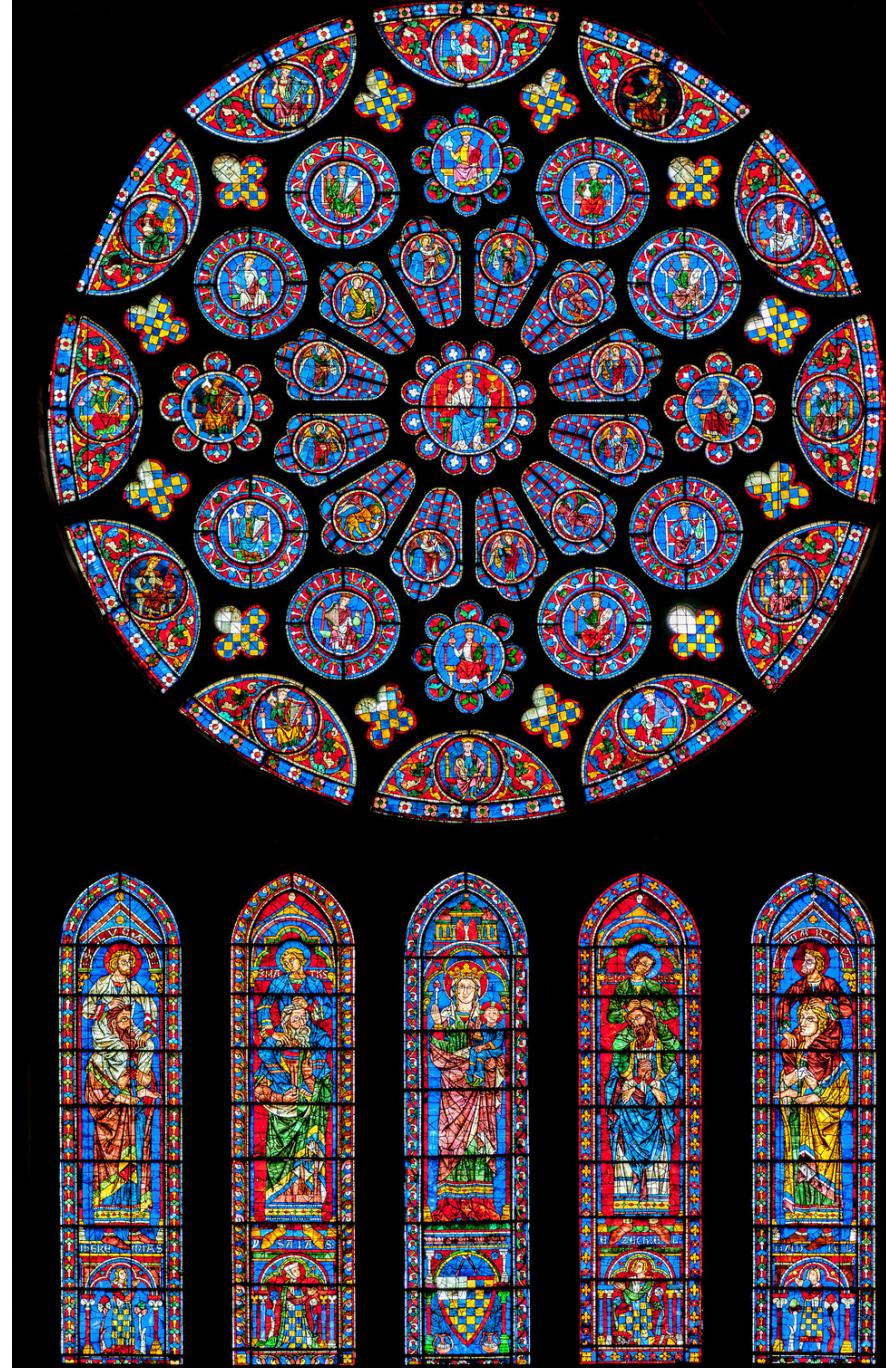
Left to right: Lancet windows under the west rose window; the Jesse Window or genealogy of Christ (right); Life of Christ (center), and the Passion of Christ (left)

資料和圖：
<https://www.thehistorycorner.org/articles-by-the-team/chartres-cathedral-part-2>

North
transept rose
window,
c. 1235



South
transept rose
window,
c. 1221–1230



資料和圖：
<https://www.thehistorycorner.org/articles-by-the-team/chartres-cathedral-part-2>



According to tradition, the veil (called Sancta Camisia because it was mistakenly interpreted as a tunic or shirt), was worn by Mary during the Annunciation or the Nativity. Believed to have been presented as a gift to Charlemagne by the Empress Irene of Byzantium, it was later donated to the Cathedral by his grandson, King Charles the Bald, in 876 AD. The veil has had a charmed existence. Miraculously it escaped a fire that devastated the Cathedral in 1194. When the building was stripped during the French Revolution, the veil was cut into several portions, and then sold. Surviving pieces were later returned to the Cathedral, which again narrowly avoided destruction during the Second World War.

Notre-Dame Cathedral of Paris 巴黎聖母院



<https://science.howstuffworks.com/engineering/architecture/gothic-architecture.htm#pt3>

巴黎聖母院（法語：**Notre-Dame de Paris**，發音：[nɔtʁ(ə) dam də paʁi] (i)），正式名稱為巴黎聖母主教座堂（**Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris**），是位於法國巴黎第四區西堤島的天主教教堂，也是天主教巴黎總教區的主教座堂，約建造於1163年到1250年間，屬於哥德式建築，是法蘭西島地區的哥德式教堂群中具有代表意義的一座，並以其開創性地使用的尖肋骨拱和飛扶壁，巨大而多彩的玫瑰窗，以及豐富雕塑而聞名。聖母院是巴黎最有代表性的歷史古蹟、觀光名勝與宗教場所。更是法國最廣為人知的象徵之一，每年約有1200萬人參觀巴黎聖母院，使其成為巴黎最多人造訪的觀光景點。

聖母院於1163年在莫里斯·德·敘利主教的領導下開始建造，並在1260年完成主體，儘管在隨後的幾個世紀進行修復工程，但在1790年代法國大革命期間，巴黎聖母院遭受破壞；使得許多宗教形象受損毀壞。自從19世紀開始，包括拿破崙一世的加冕典禮和法蘭西共和國許多總統的葬禮都在聖母院舉行。在聖母院門口外的聖母院廣場中，有個原點（Point Zéro）紀念物，是法國丈量全國各地里程時所使用的起測點，具有屬於法國文化中心點的象徵意義。其法文原名中的「**Notre Dame**」原意為「我們的女士」，指的是耶穌的母親聖母瑪利亞，該敬稱也廣泛於西方國家的語言使用，維克多·雨果的小說《鐘樓鴕俠》即以此為名。……

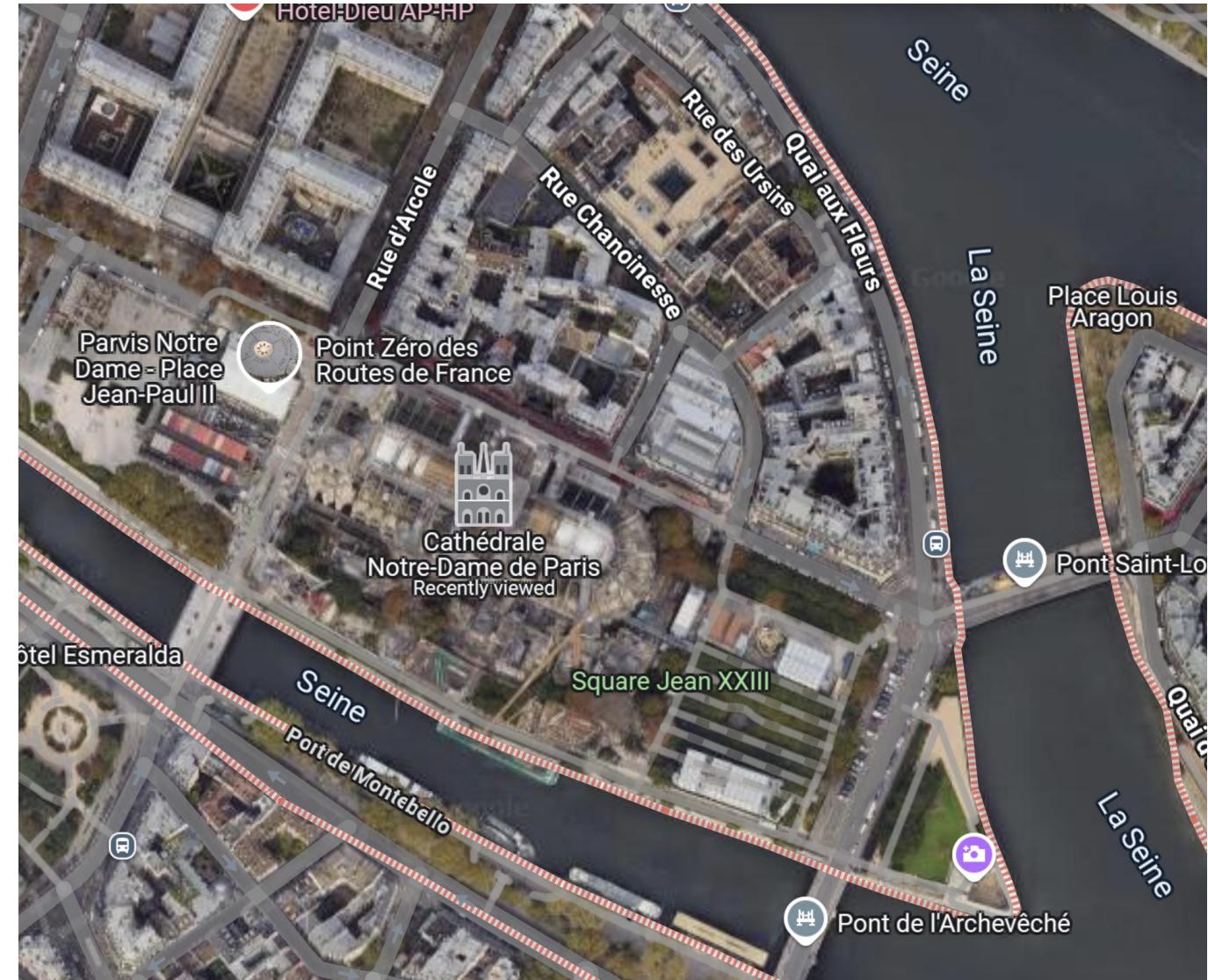
.....

2019年4月15日，聖母院發生重大火災，造成屋頂尖塔與主體木結構屋頂燒毀，鉛製瓦片融化，石造拱頂燒破三個大洞，然而正面雙塔、建築整體結構得以留存，包括耶穌荊棘冠在內的大部分文物被救出，聖母院寶物庫基本完好。事發當時巴黎聖母院正在進行修繕工程，電線短路可能是引發火災的原因。法國總統馬克宏在火災後宣布將啟動修復工程，多名法國富翁宣布捐款協助修復。文物暫時移往羅浮宮修復及儲存。

聖母院的重建工程於2021年開始，法國政府曾表示希望在2024年春季前完成重建工作，以趕上2024年夏季奧林匹克運動會的開幕式。2023年12月8日，法國總統馬克宏宣布巴黎聖母院將於一年後重新開放。2024年12月7日晚間，巴黎聖母院舉辦盛大的重新開放儀式。



Located in Paris
Started in 1163
Completed in 1345

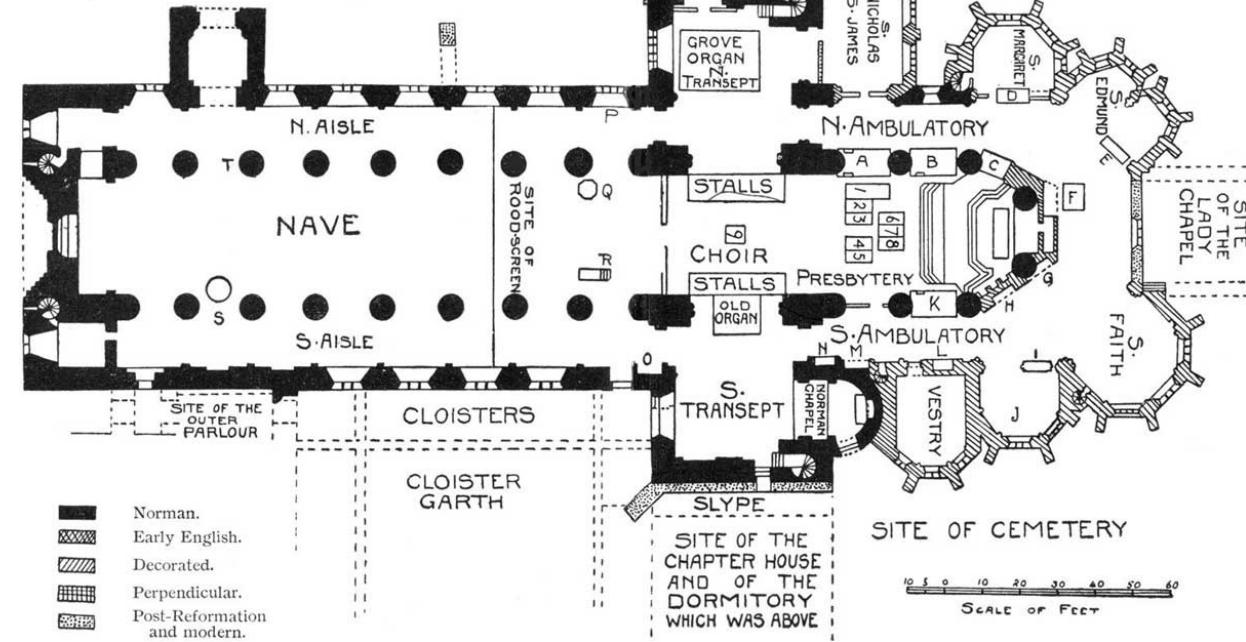


Notre-Dame
Cathedral of Paris

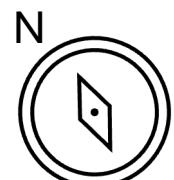


A. Warwick Chantry.
B. Founder.
C. Sir Hugh le Despenser.
D. Sir Guy de Brien.
E. Wakeman Cenotaph.
F. Clarence Vault.
G. Abbot (unknown).
H. John Cotes, abbot.
I. Cheltenham, abbot.
J. Chapel (unnamed).

K. Trinity Chapel.
L. Tomb (unknown).
M. Abbot Alan.
N. Tomb (unknown).
O. Duke of Somerset.
P. Lord Wenlock.
Q. Pulpit.
R. Lectern.
S. Font.
T. Stoup.



<https://thecatholictravelguide.com/destinations/france/catholics-guide-paris-france/notre-dame-cathedral/>



Lifting pour Notre-Dame



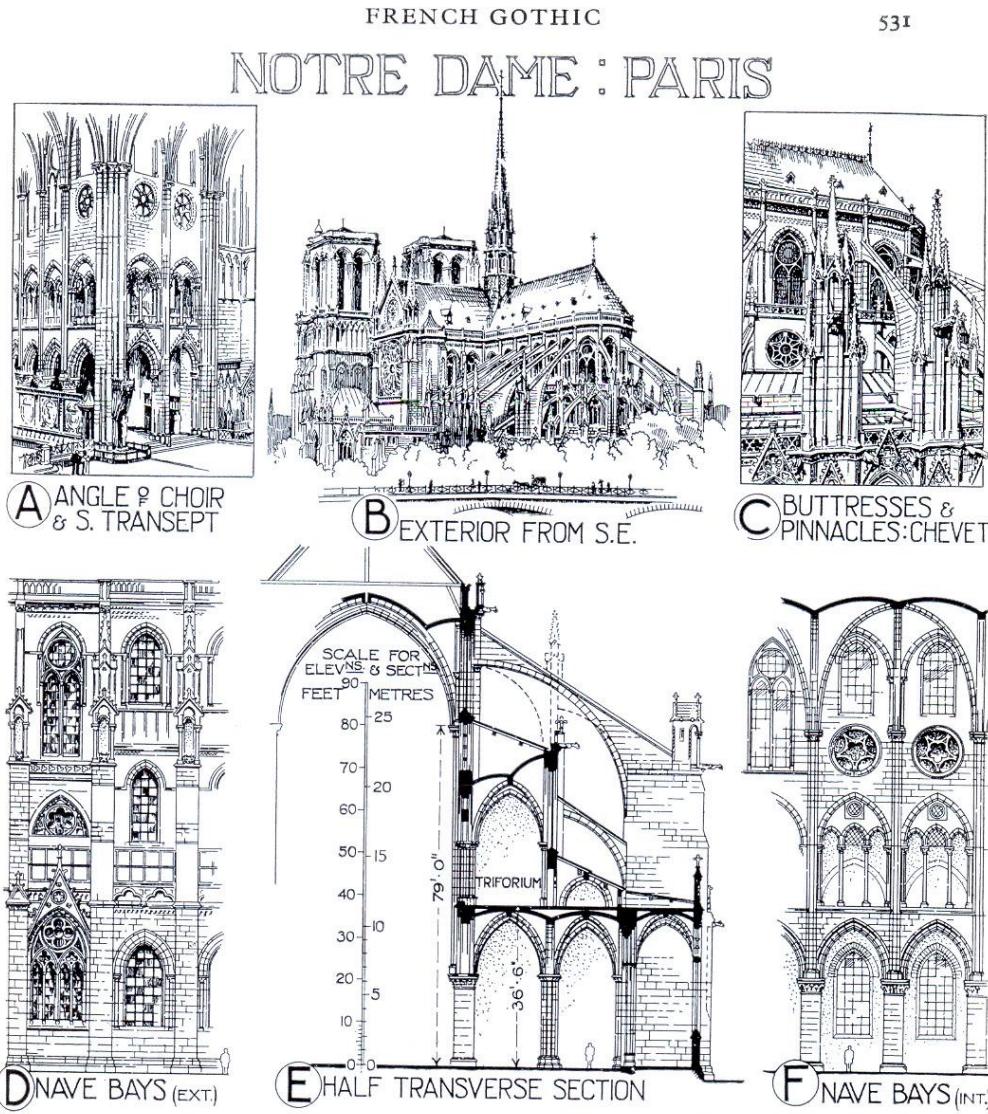
結束全螢幕 (f)



3:33 / 11:02



大門朝西；從西到東構成聖堂的鮮明中軸線

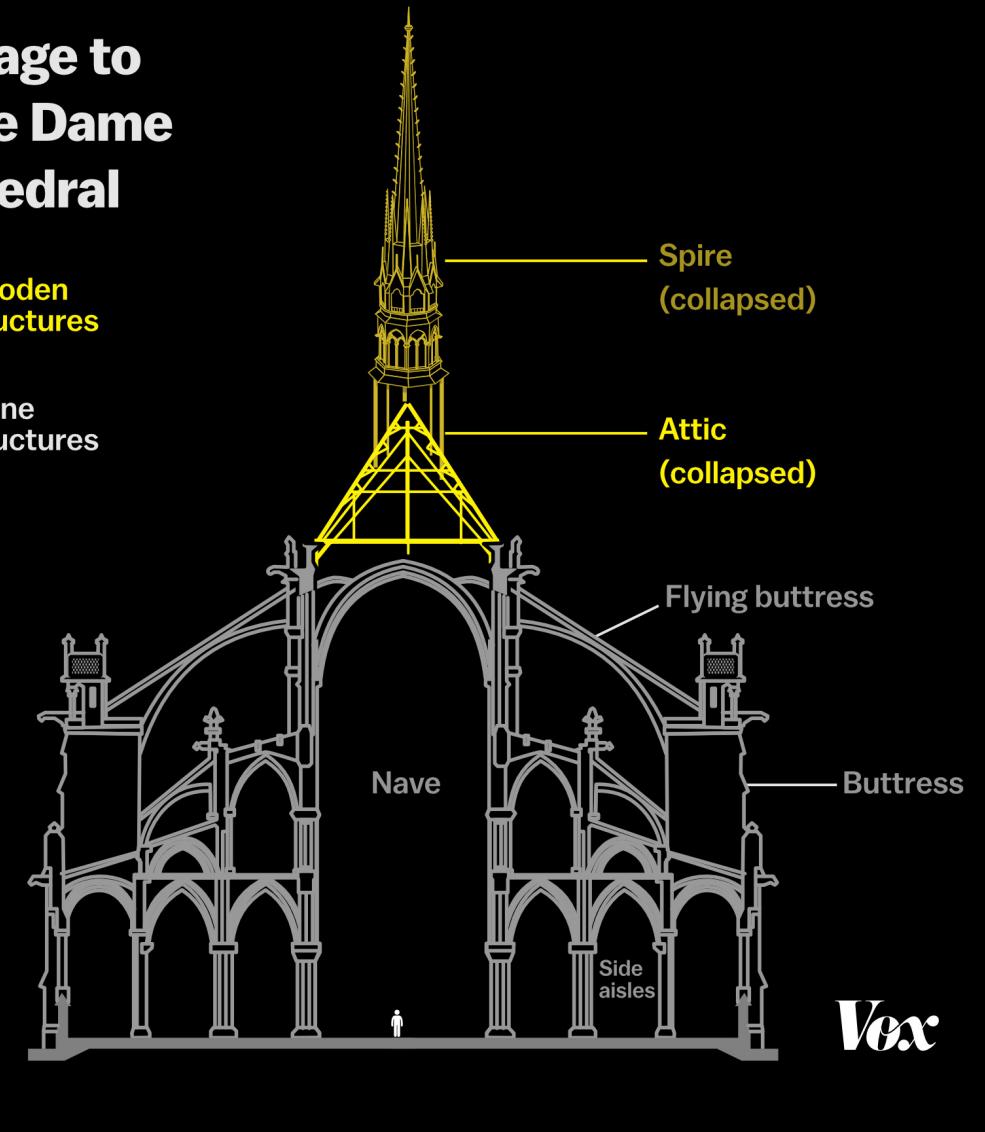


<https://ohiostate.pressbooks.pub/exploringarchitectureandlandscape/chapter/notre-dame-de-paris/>

Damage to Notre Dame Cathedral

■ Wooden structures

■ Stone structures

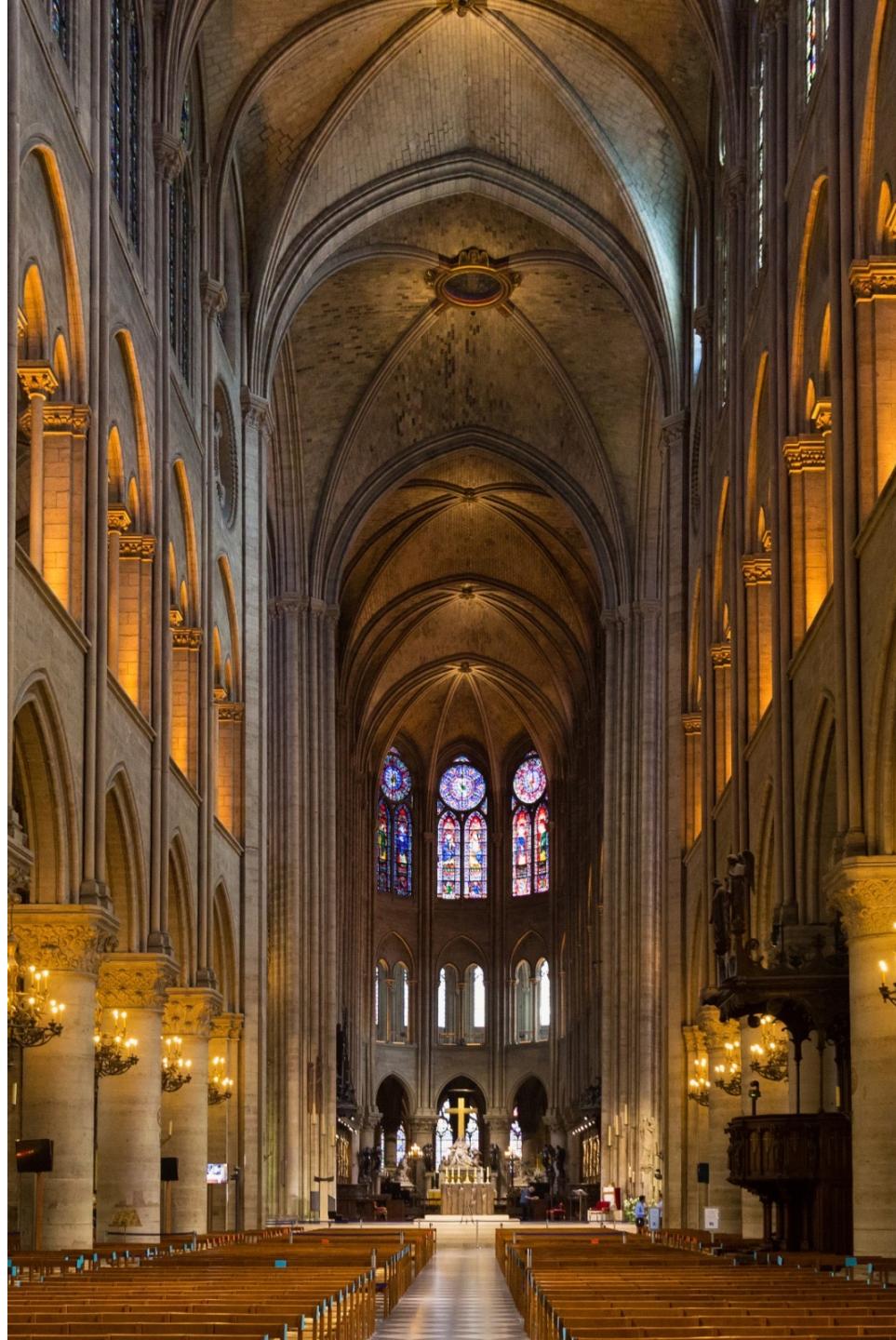


<https://www.vox.com/2019/4/16/18312072/notre-dame-cathedral-fire>

Notre-Dame
Cathedral of Paris



Notre-Dame Cathedral of Paris



圖：
<https://www.dreamstime.com/interior-notre-dame-de-paris-medieval-catholic-cathedral-considered-to-be-one-finest-examples-french-gothic-image154703349>
及
<https://bau.com.hk/web/article/1315292699028873216#web/content/1315292699028873216>

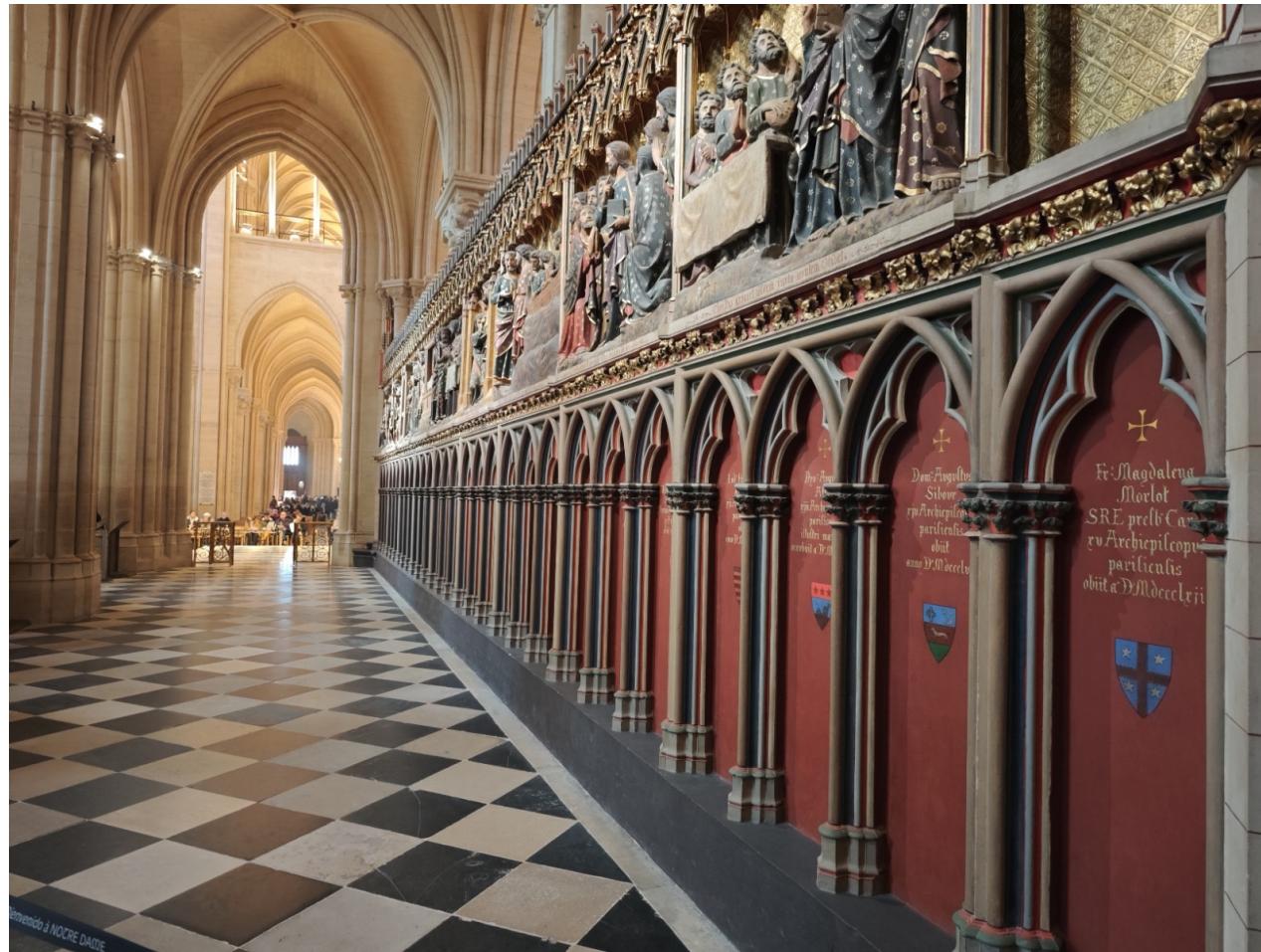




kto direct

Notre-Dame
Cathedral of
Paris



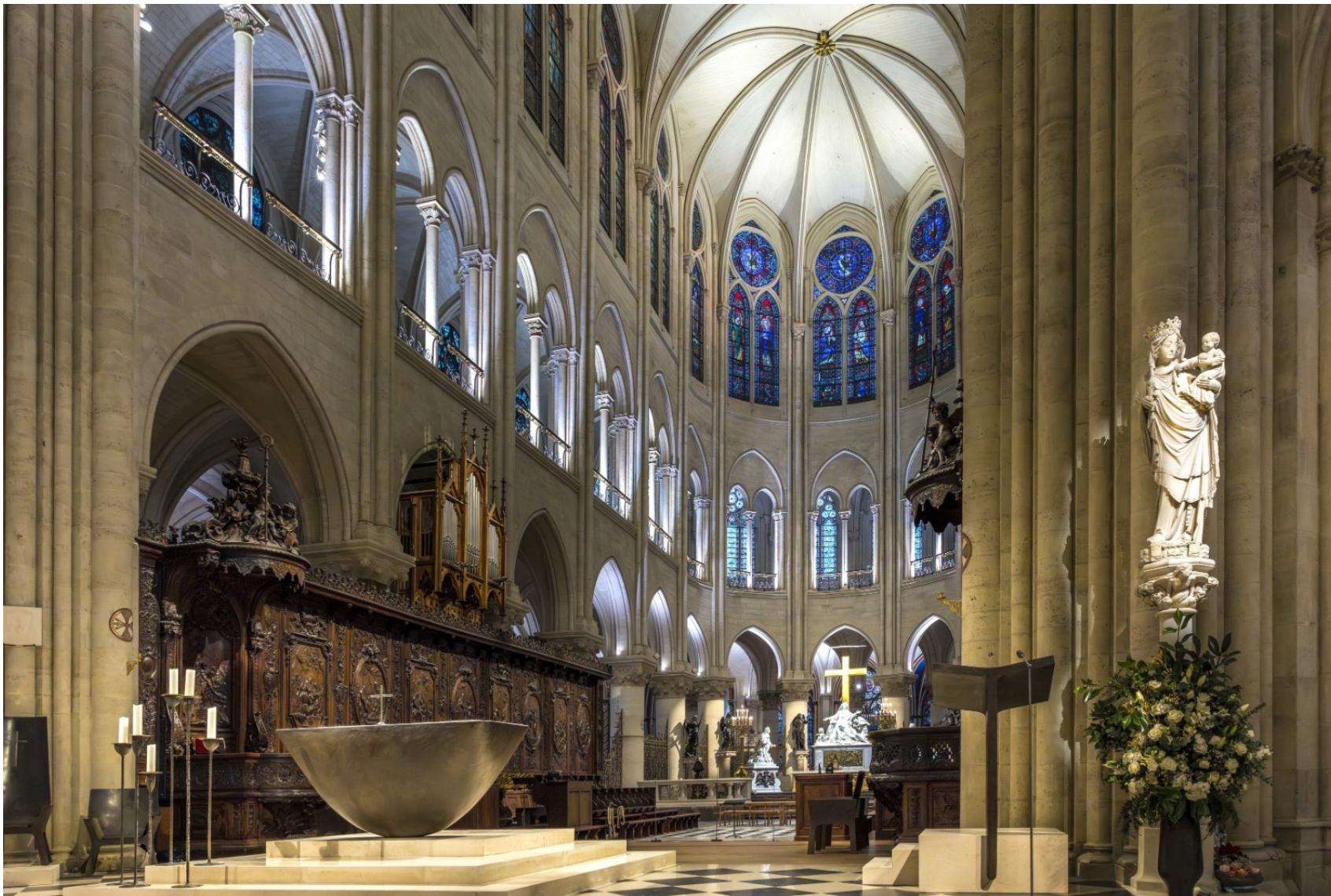


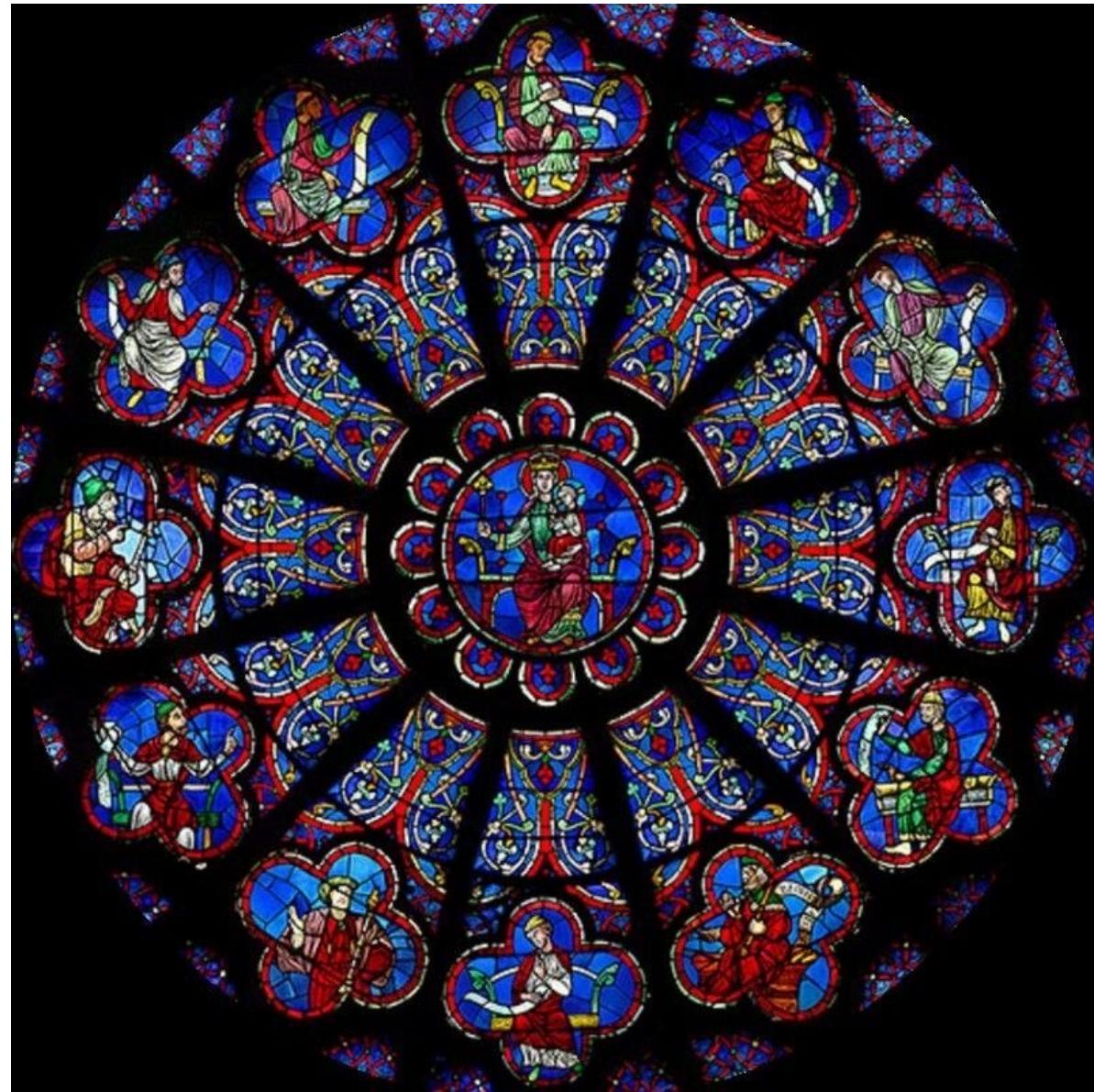
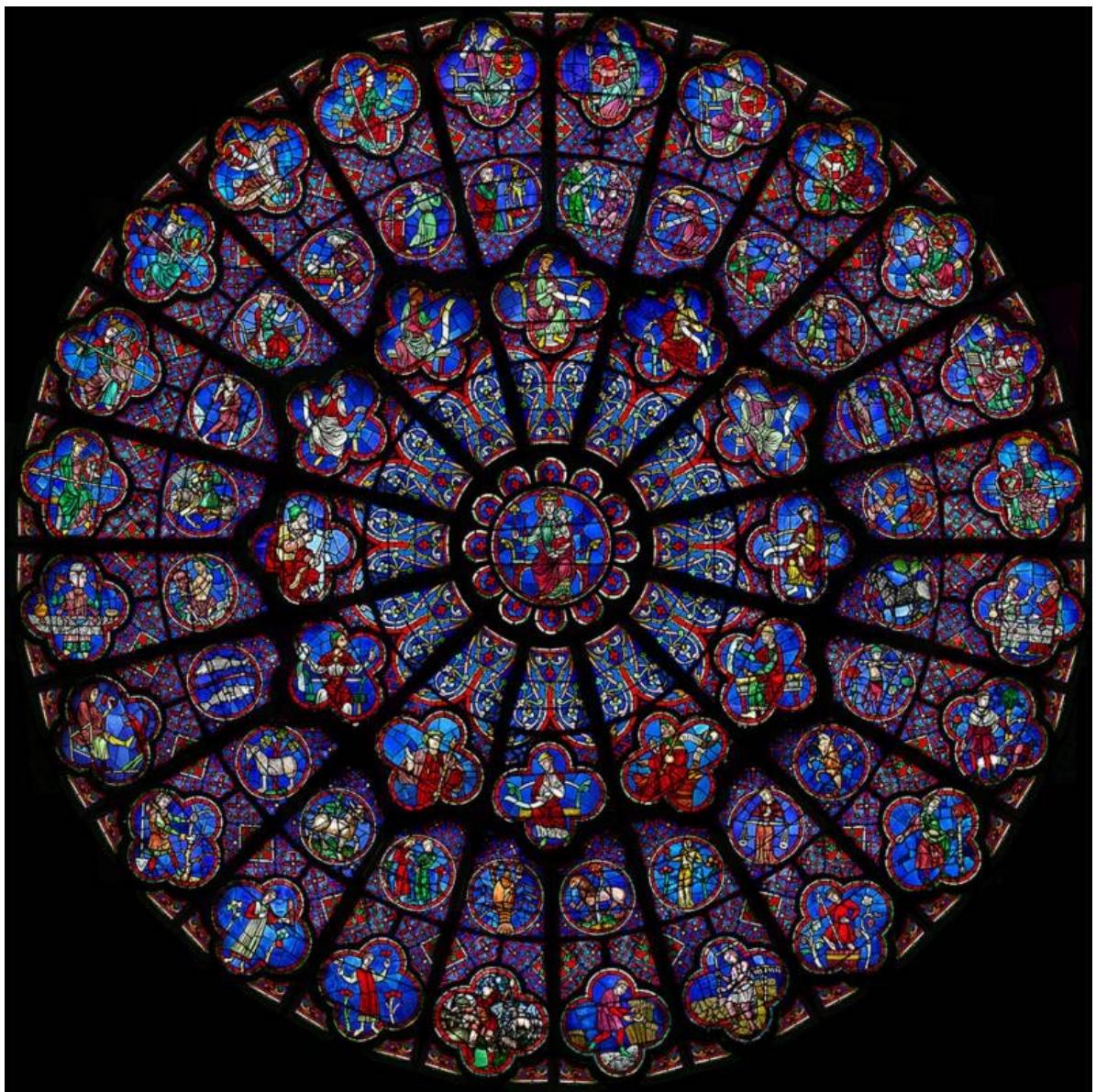
圖：<https://www.dreamstime.com/paris-france-march-interior-notre-dame-de-paris-reopened-five-year-restoration-paris-france-march-interior-image364578913> 及
<https://www.dreamstime.com/paris-france-march-interior-notre-dame-de-paris-paris-france-march-interior-notre-dame-de-paris-reopened-image364578651>



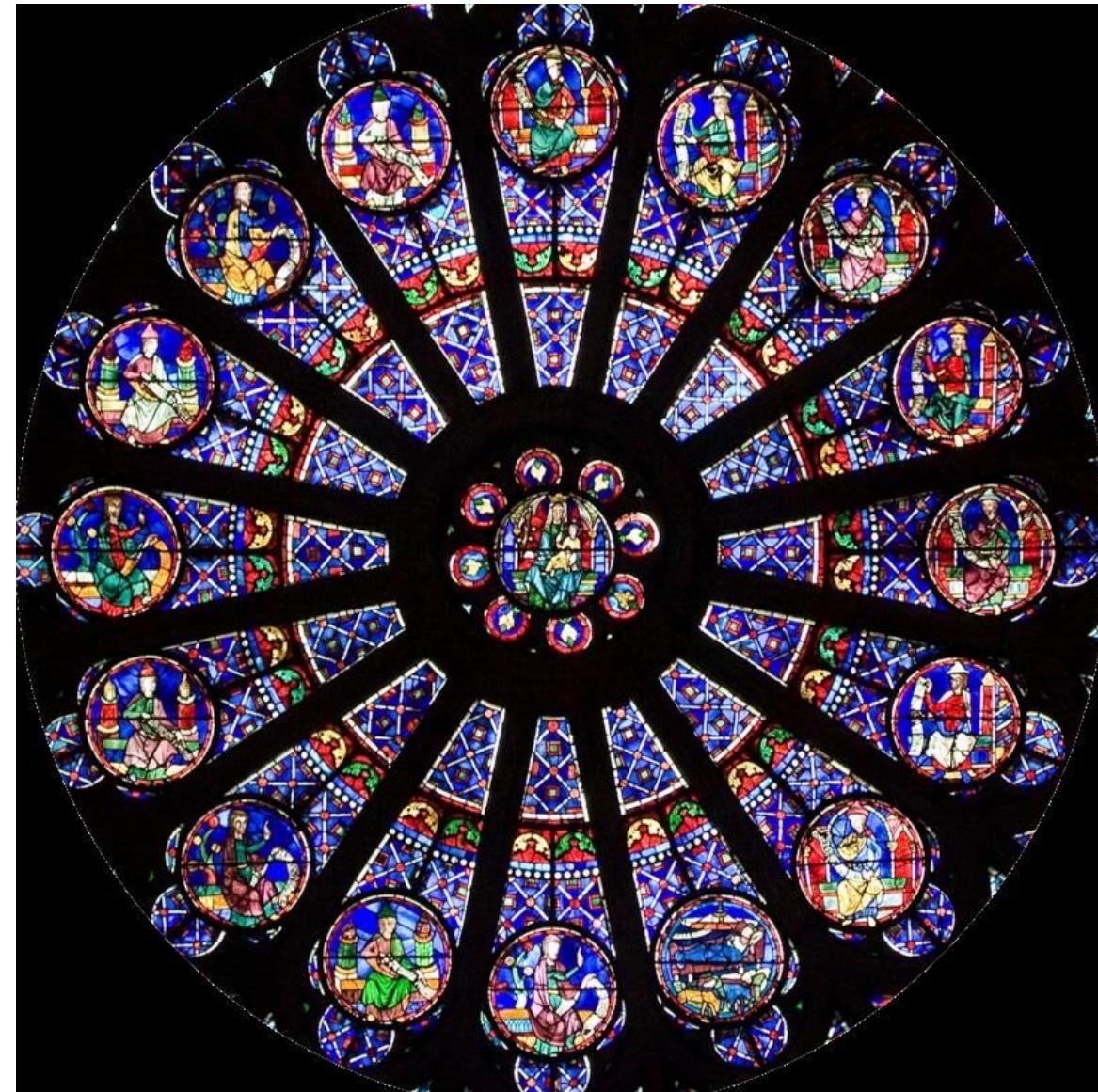
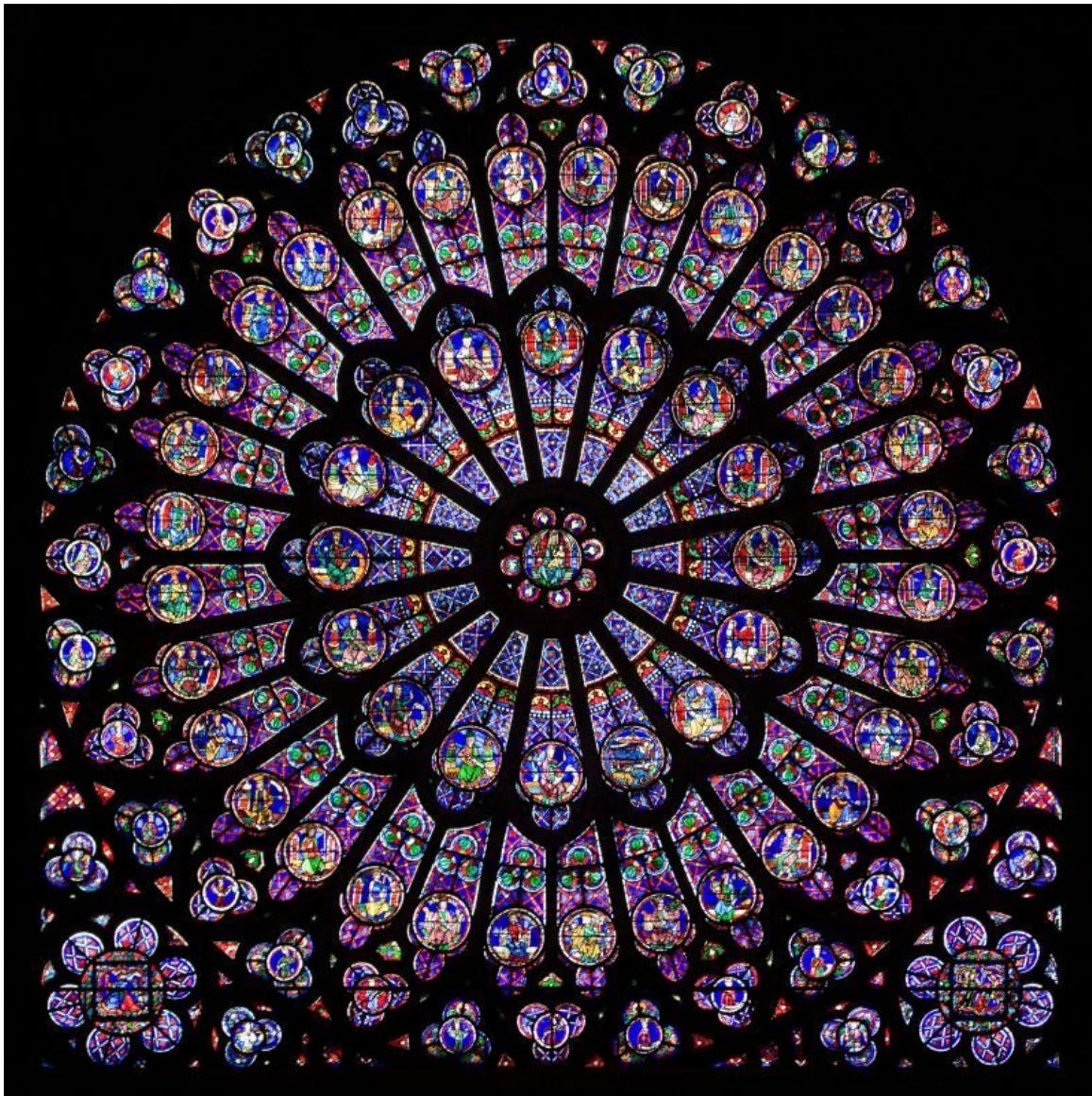
圖：[https://www.dreamstime.com/paris-france-march-interior-notre-dame-de-paris-reopened-image364578832](https://www.dreamstime.com/paris-france-march-interior-notre-dame-de-paris-paris-france-march-interior-notre-dame-de-paris-reopened-image364578832) 及 <https://www.dreamstime.com/paris-france-notre-dame-de-view-detail-south-wall-choir-enclosure-inside-cathedral-image369107521>

Notre-Dame Cathedral of Paris

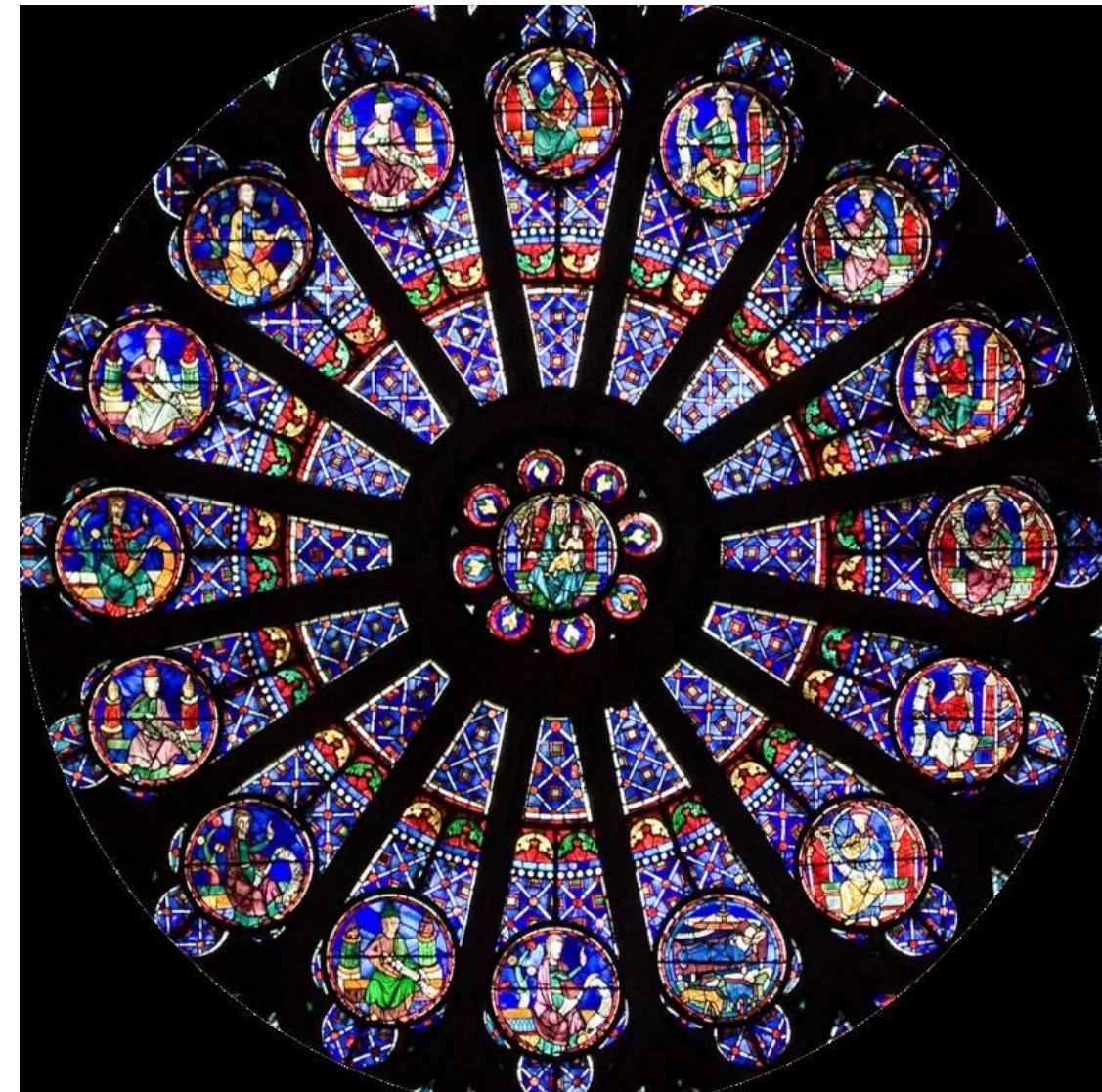
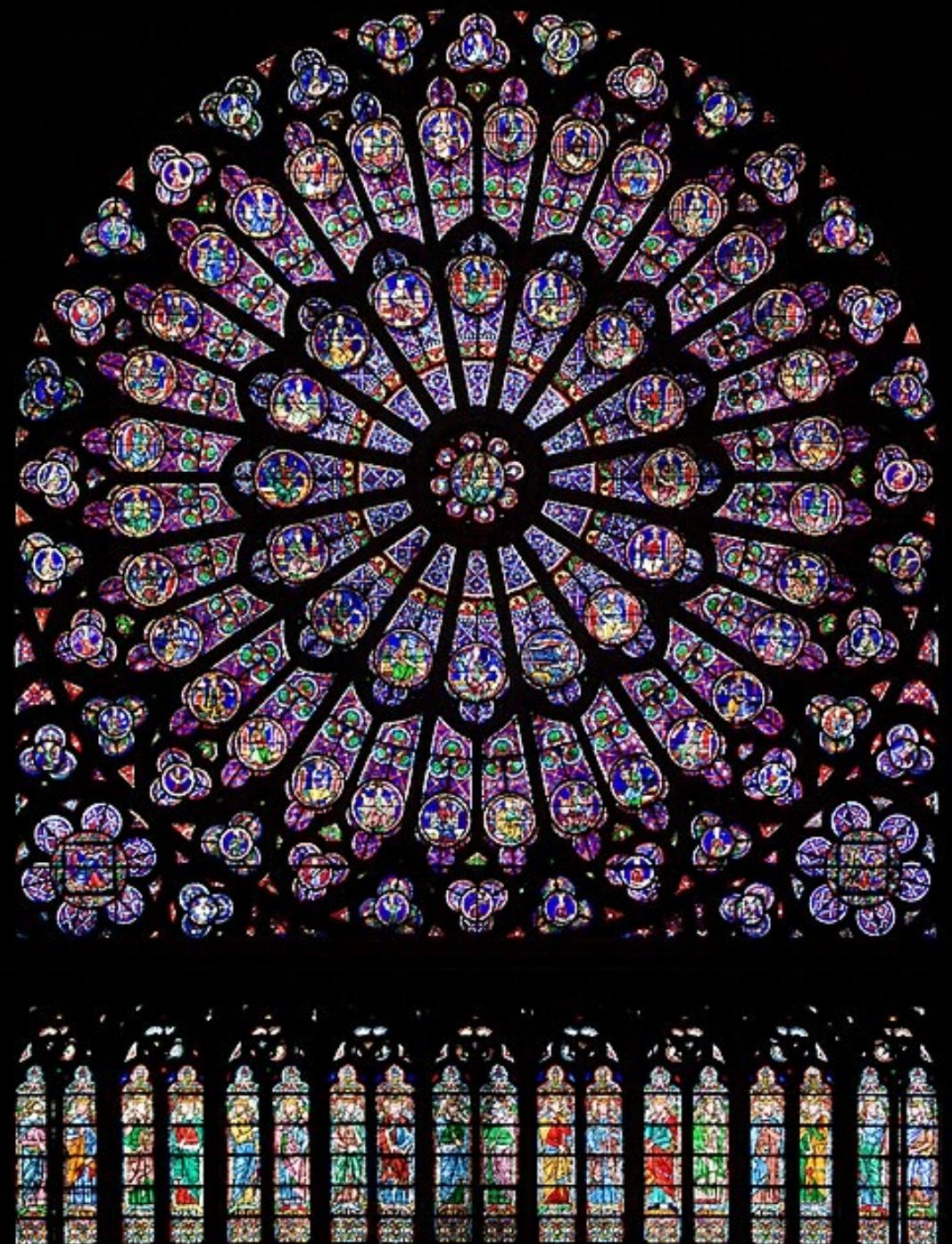




West Rose Window Notre-Dame de Paris



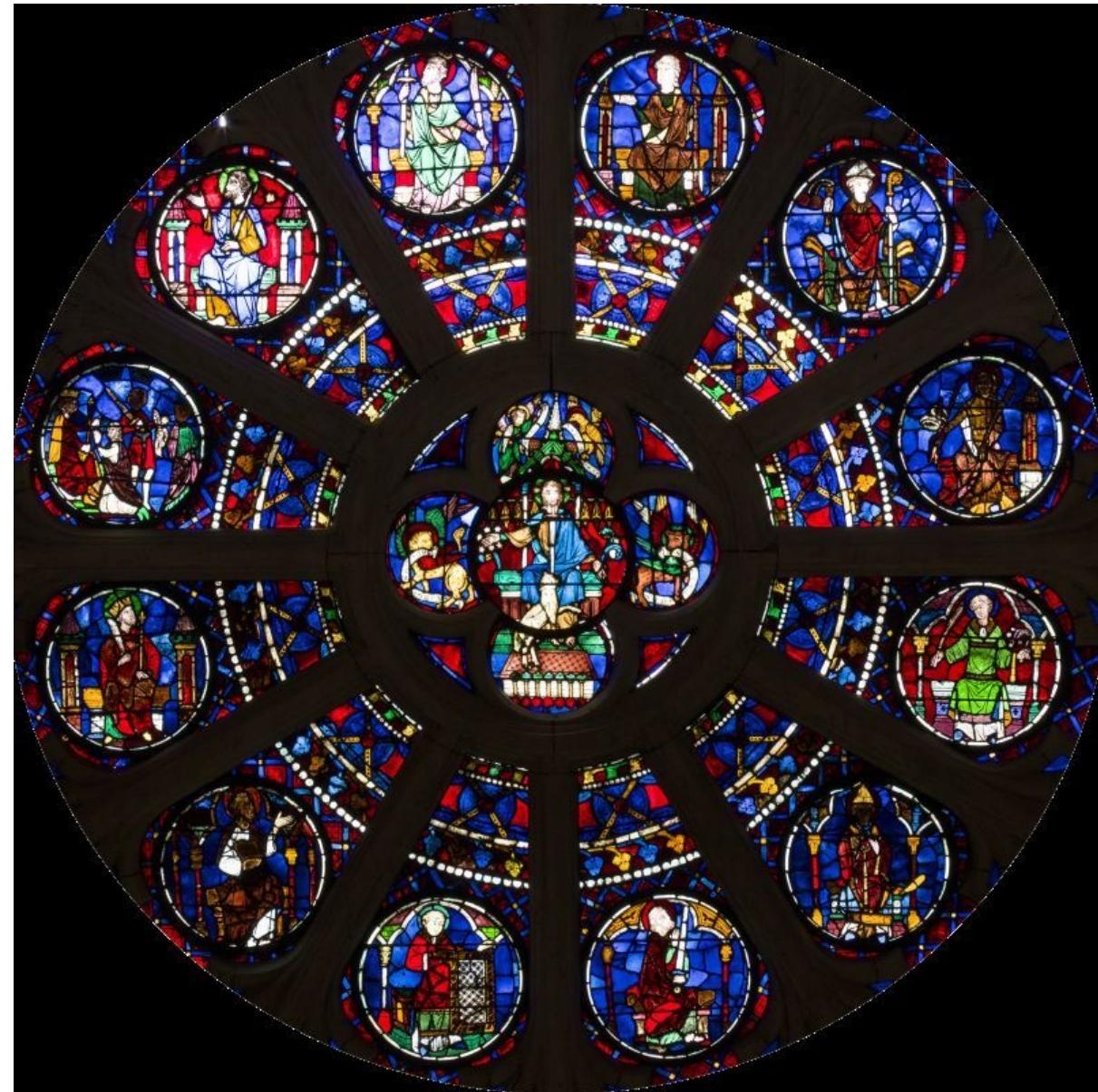
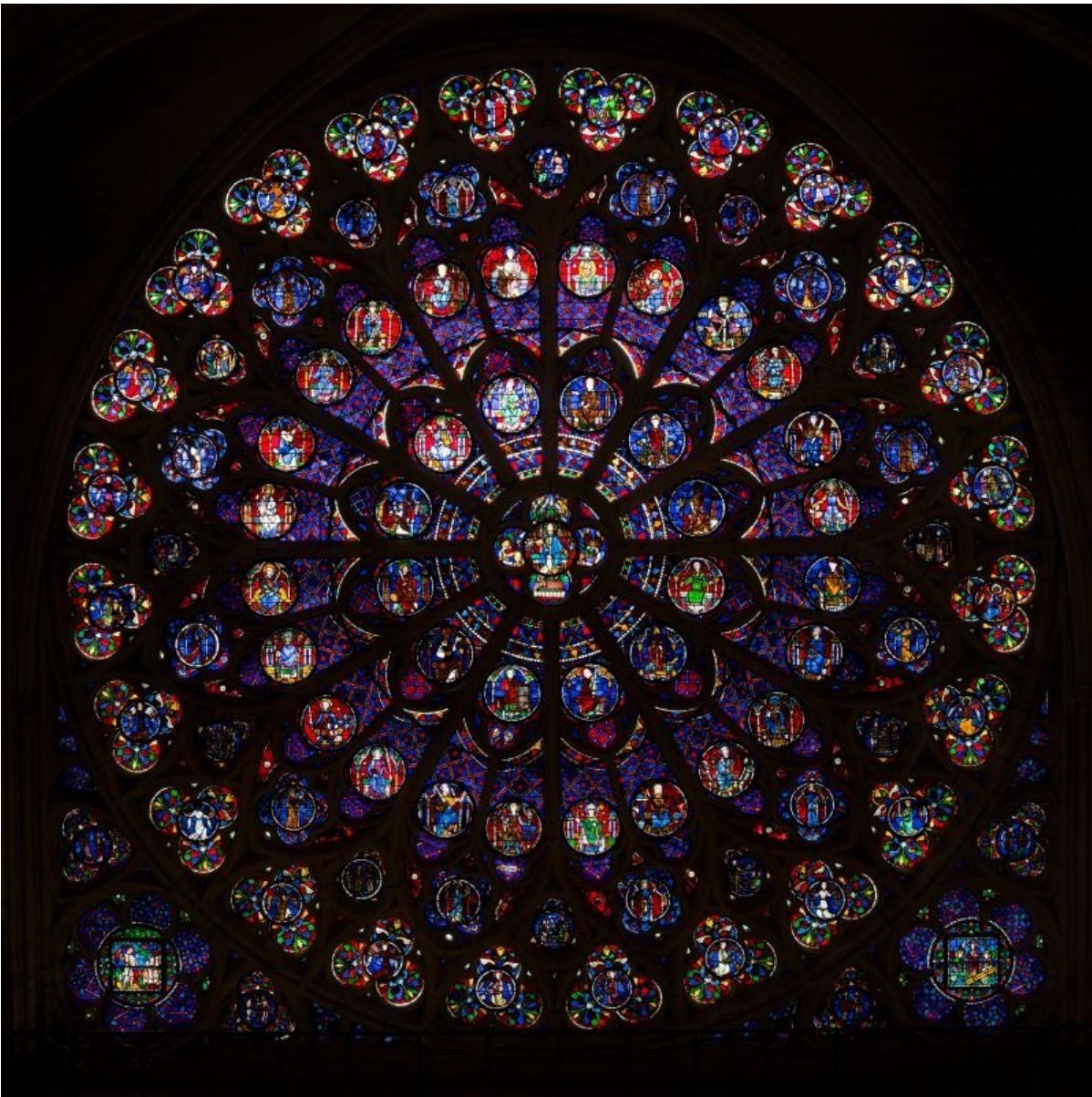
North Rose Window of Notre Dame de Paris



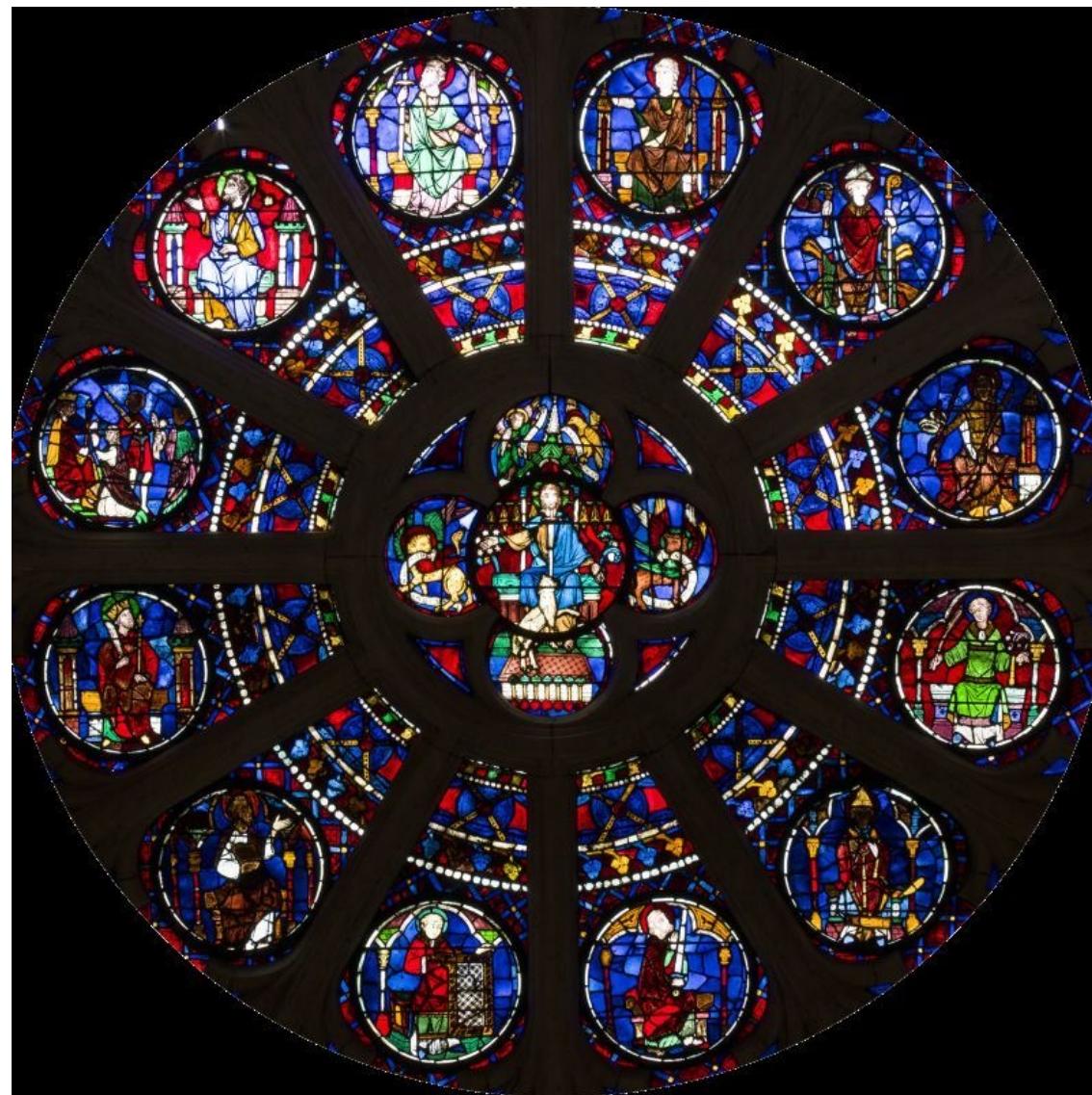
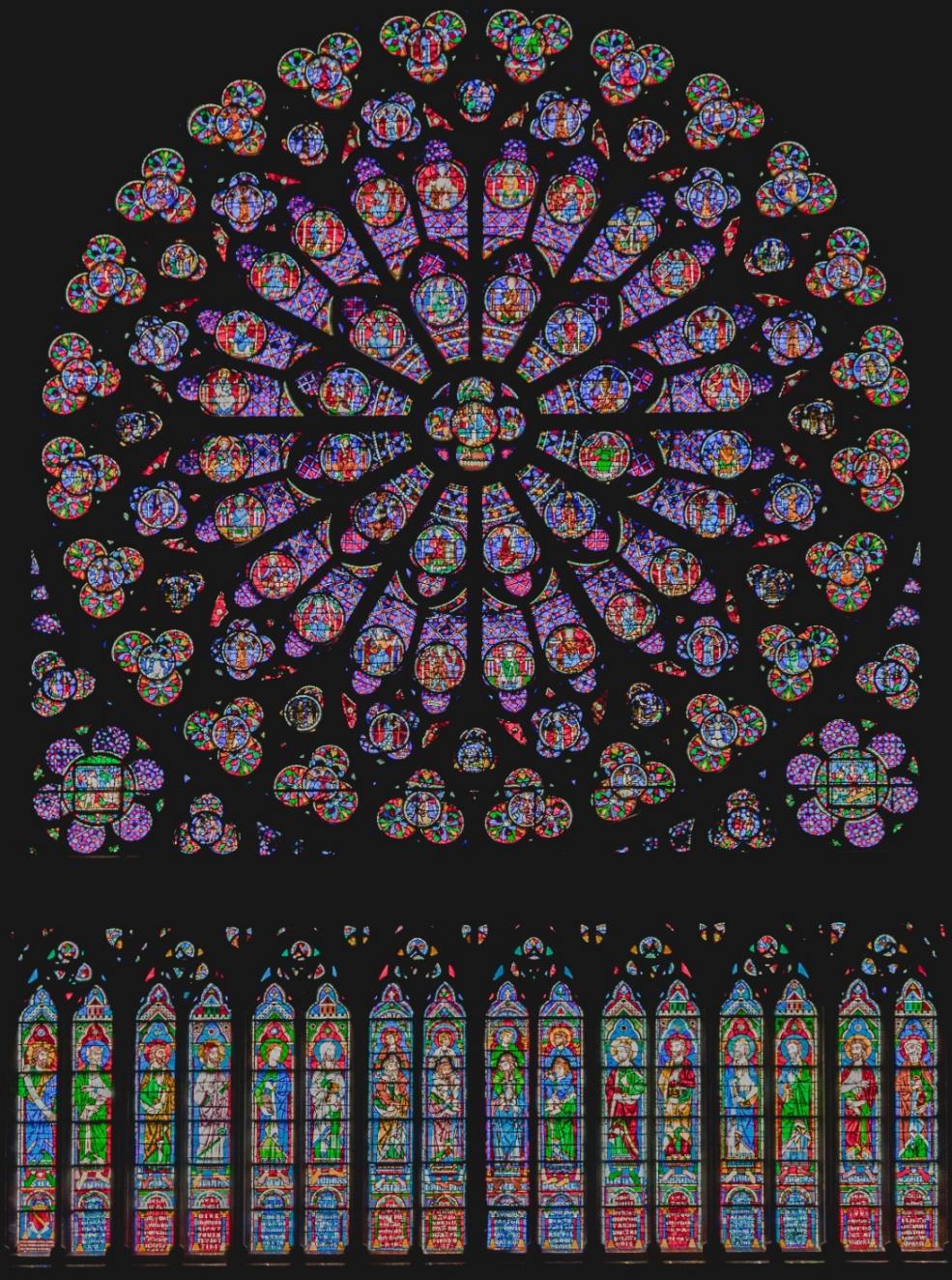
Notre-Dame Cathedral of Paris

North Rose Window of Notre Dame de Paris

圖：https://zh-yue.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:North_rose_window_of_Notre-Dame_de_Paris,_Aug_2010.jpg 及 <https://www.paristoversailles.com/notre-dame-paris-rose-windows/>



Notre Dame de Paris South Rose Window



Notre Dame de Paris South Rose Window

圖：<https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-photo-south-rose-window-notre-dame-paris-painted-stained-glass-inside-cathedral-france-image47410638> 及 <https://www.paristoversailles.com/notre-dame-paris-rose-windows/>

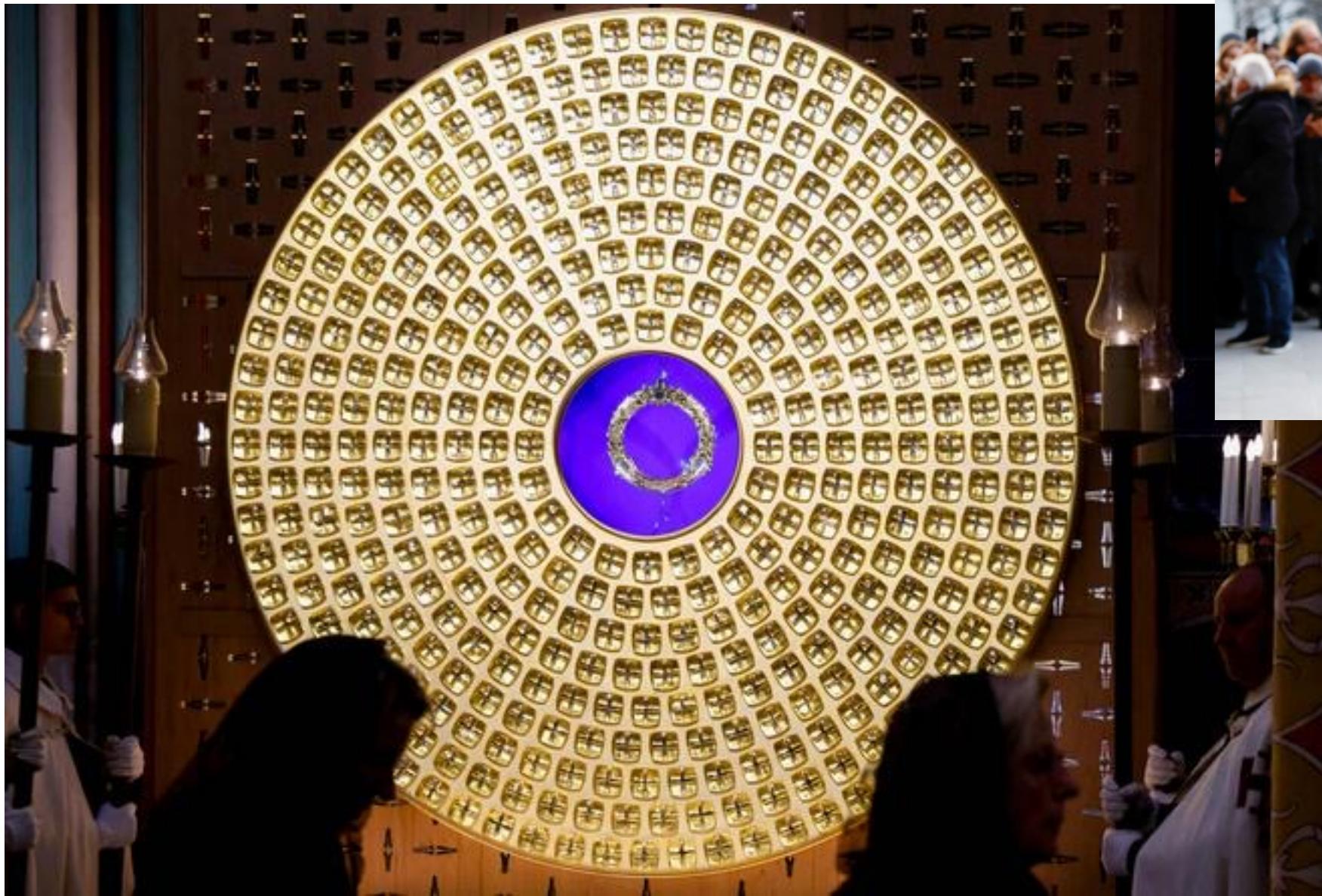
The Crown of Thorns

The cathedral is home to a treasured relic: the crown of thorns that is believed to have been worn by Jesus as he was crucified, first brought to Paris by King Louis IX in the 13th century. The wreath was rescued from the mammoth blaze. 

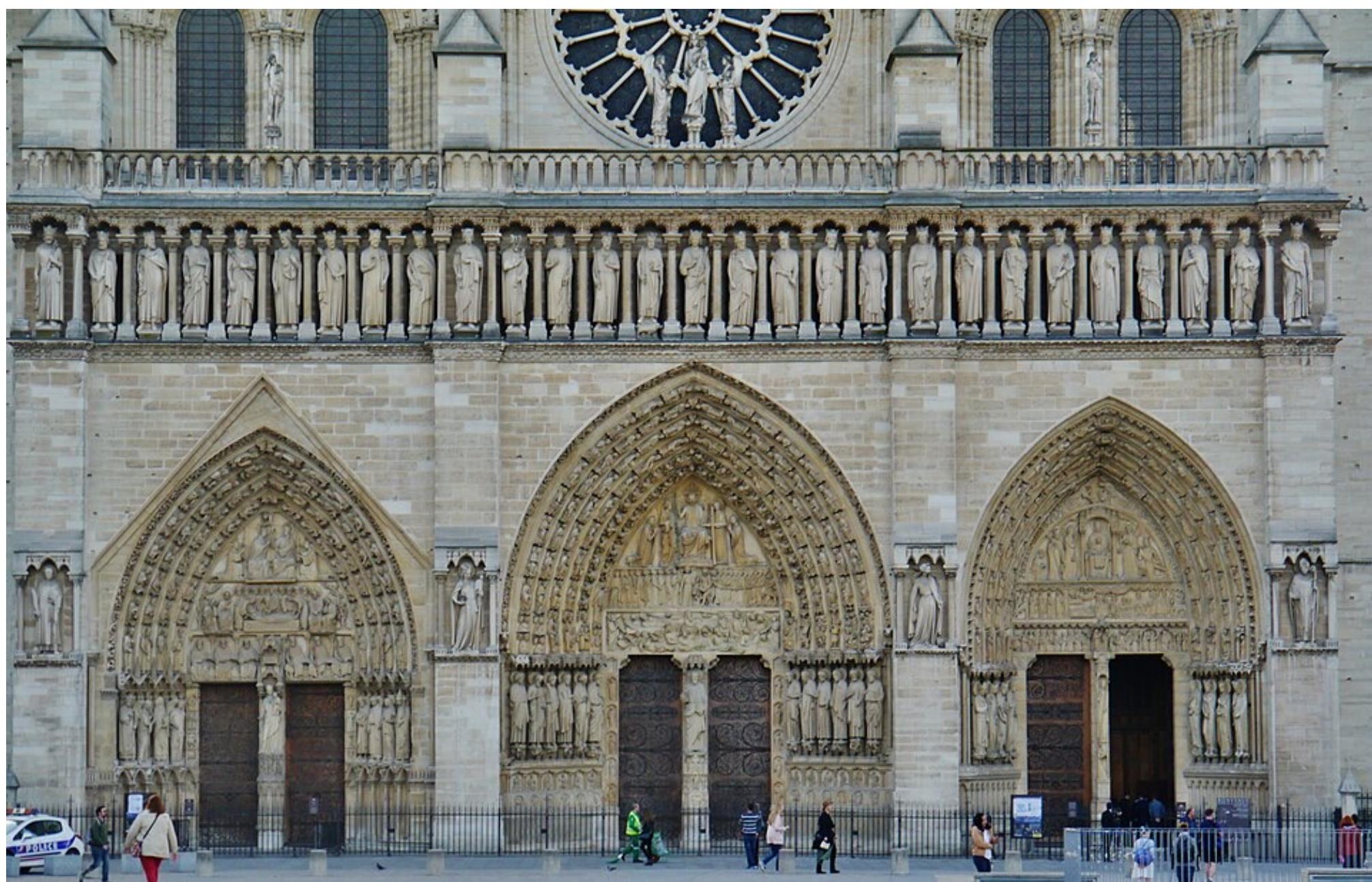


Philippe Lopez / AFP / Getty Images

圖：
<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/notre-dame-fire-what-was-damaged-n995371>



Notre-Dame
Cathedral of
Paris

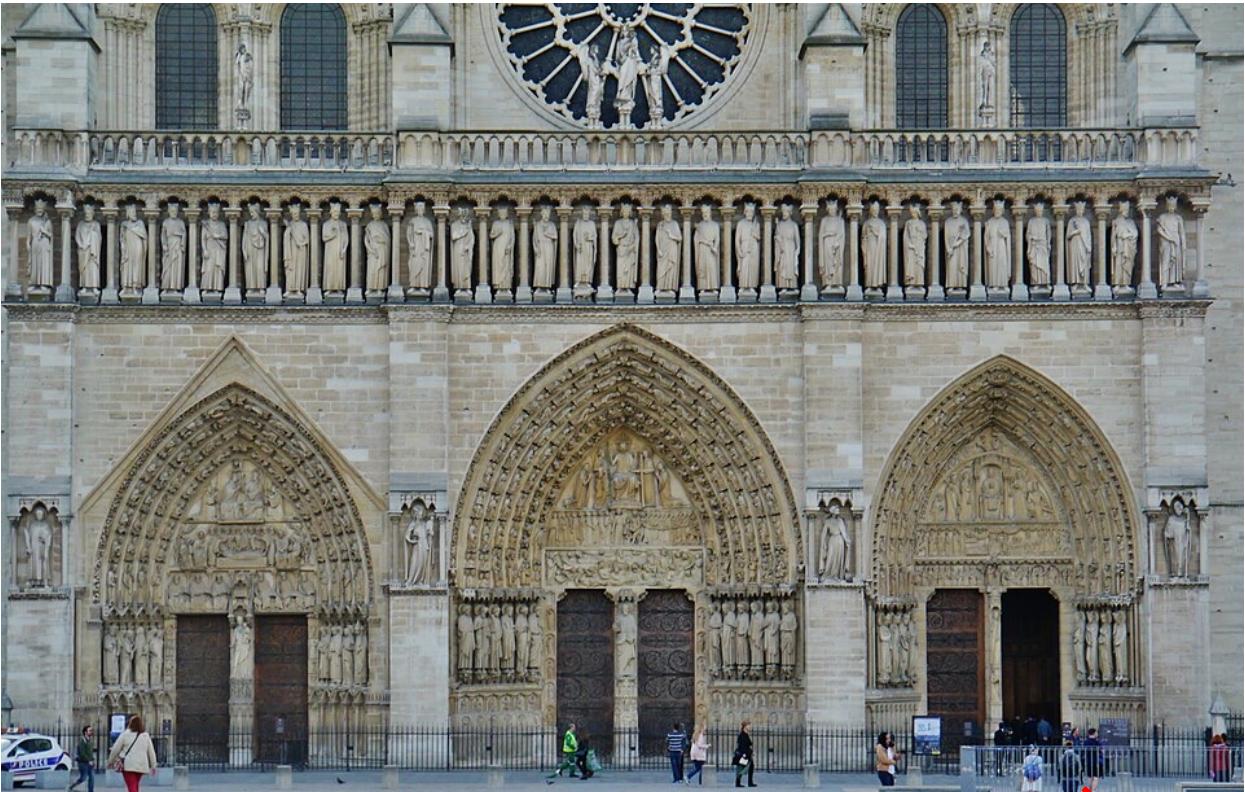


PORTAL OF THE VIRGIN

THE LAST JUDGEMENT

SAINT ANNE PORTAL

SAINT ANNE PORTAL

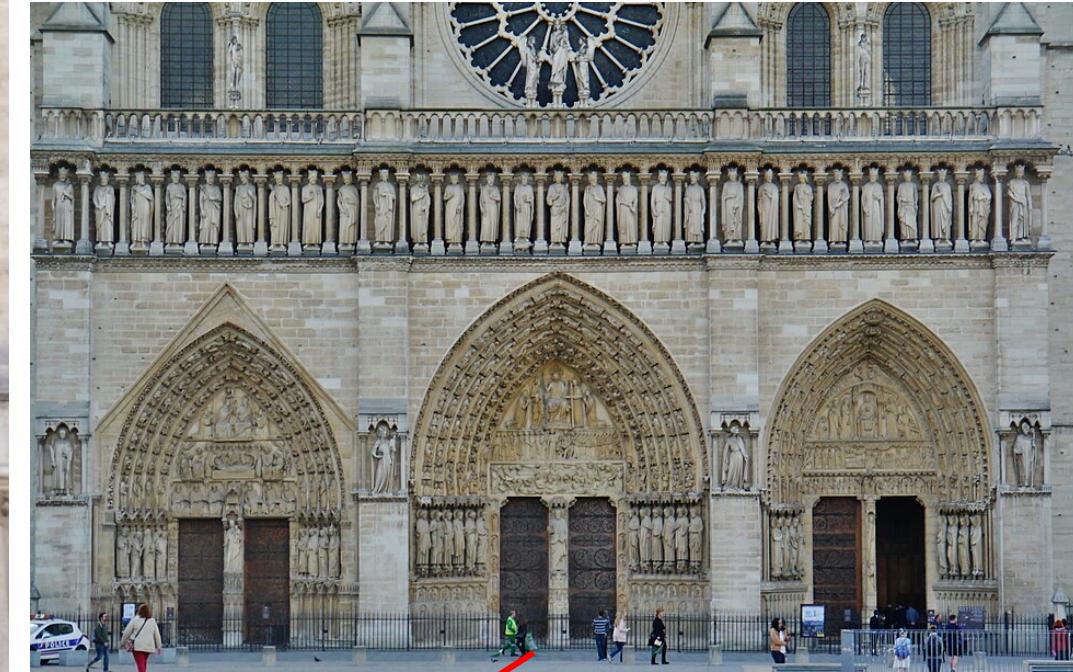


This portal is dedicated to Saint Anne, the mother of Mary. Below the tympanum, the two lintels in the lower part represent the marriage of Joachim and Anne (Mary's parents) and that of Mary and Joseph (the parents of Jesus). The upper part tells of scenes from the life of Christ: The Annunciation (announcement of the angel Gabriel to Mary), the Visitation to Mary (visit of Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist, to Mary), the Nativity (birth of the Christ in Bethlehem), and Epiphany (adoration of the Three Kings).

The central pillar, between the two doors, represents Saint Marcel, the bishop of Paris in the 4th century.

資料：<https://www.friendsofnotredamedeparis.org/cathedral/artifacts/portals/>

圖：https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Paris_Cath%C3%A9drale_Notre-Dame_Portale.jpg 及 https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d5/Paris_Notre-Dame_Portail_Sainte_Anne_01.JPG



PORTAL OF THE LAST JUDGEMENT

PORTAL OF THE LAST JUDGEMENT

The portal of the Last Judgment was installed on the west façade between 1220 and 1230. It represents the judgment of God, according to Saint Matthew, where the accursed are chastised and the blessed are welcomed into eternal life.

The portal of the Last Judgment was installed after the other two portals on the facade. It represents, in Christian iconography of the Middle Ages, the judgment of God when the soul of the deceased is resurrected. According to Christian tradition, God "will judge the living and the dead". The Gospel of Saint Matthew records the words of Jesus: "what you did to the least of one of my brothers, you did it to me".

On the lower lintel, the dead rise and leave their graves. The angels sound the trumpet. These figures include a pope, a king, women, warriors, and an African man. At the top lintel, Archangel Michael weighs souls and two demons try to tip the scales. The chosen are led to paradise (at the right hand of Christ) while the damned, chained and terrified, are led by other demons to hell.



.....On the tympanum, Christ is seated in glory. He shows the wounds on his hands and his side. Two angels carry the instruments of the crucifixion: the spear and nails for one, the cross for the other. Mary and Saint John kneel on either side. As in the other portals, the celestial court occupies the arches: angels, patriarchs, prophets, theologians, martyrs and virgins. Hell occupies the right of the arches. The "wise virgins" (to the right of God) symbolize the hope of reaching paradise, carrying lighted lamps, while the "foolish virgins" carry extinguished lamps. In the center of the portal, on the pillar between the two doors, the teaching Christ stands on a plinth.

On either side of the doors, the sculptures represent the twelve apostles. On the left are Bartholomew, Simon, James the Younger, Andrew, John and Peter, and on the right are Paul, James the Elder, Thomas, Philip, Jude and Matthew. In 1792, the revolutionaries destroyed these statues, so the statues we see today are replacements. At the foot of the Twelve Apostles, medallions represent virtues and vices, a theme repeated on the stained glass windows of the western rose window.



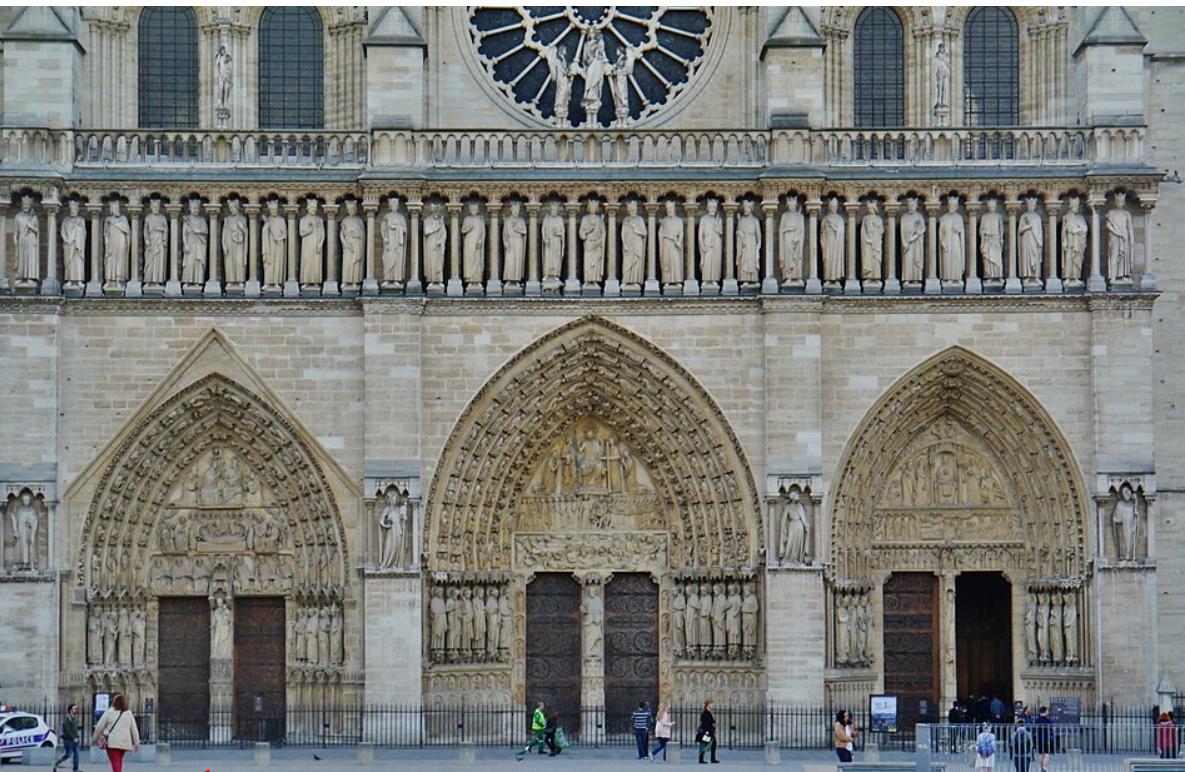
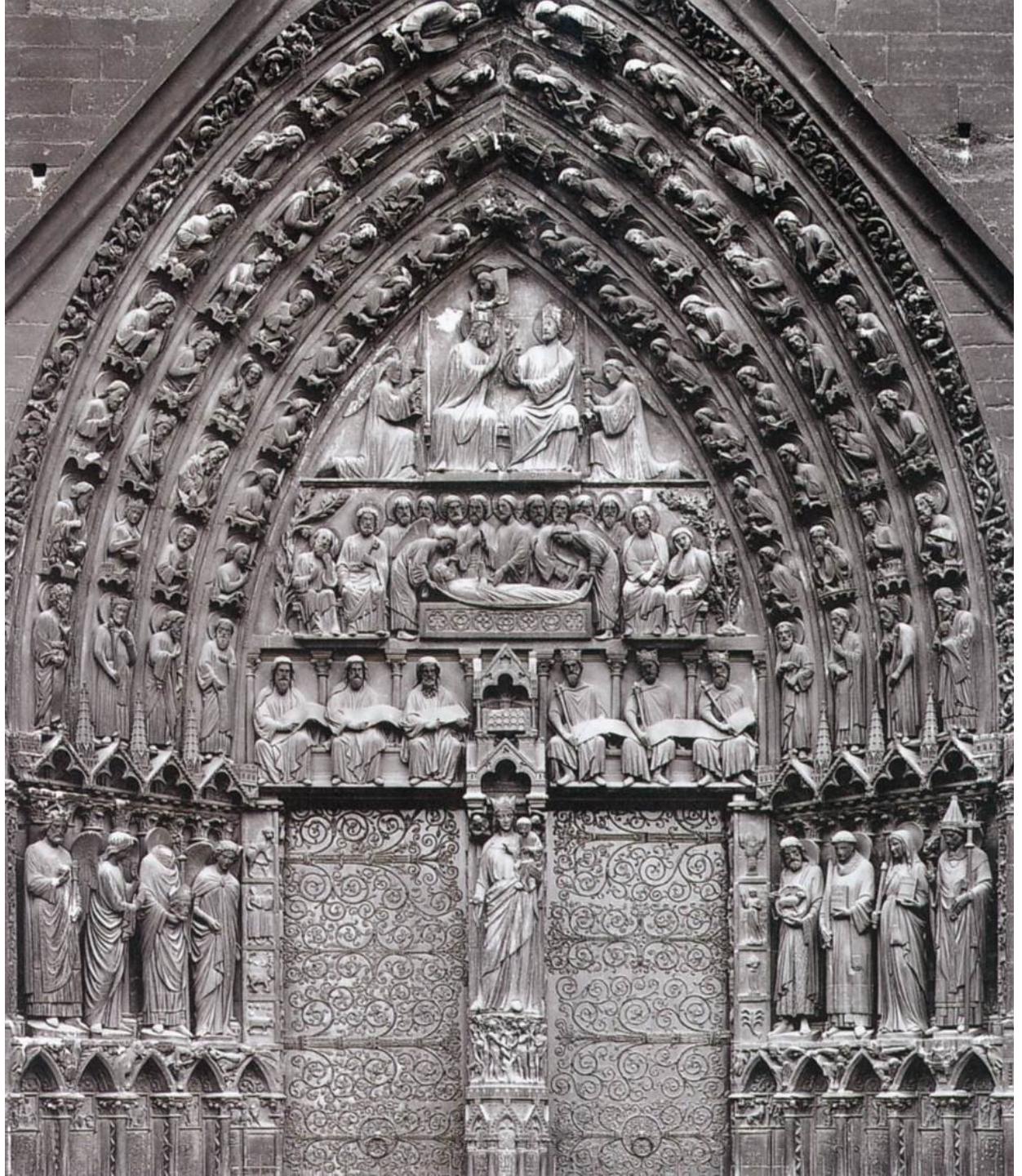
.....The portal of the Last Judgment underwent two important modifications in the 18th century. The first, in 1771, occurred when the architect Germain Soufflot removed the pillar and the central part of the two lintels because the Archbishop wanted to facilitate the passage of the canopy during processions. A wooden arch evoking Mary enhanced with a crown worn by two angels replaced the gap. Two doors replace the heavy door panels, one carved with Christ carrying his cross; the other of Maria Dolorosa, Mary weeping in pain over the death of her son. The second modification dates from the cathedral's major restoration in the 19th century. During this campaign, the architect Viollet-le-Duc reverted the portal to its original state. He restored and replaced the overmantel, the statues of the wise virgins and the foolish virgins, and the statues of the twelve apostles.



Notre-Dame
Cathedral of
Paris



圖：<https://www.dreamstime.com/paris-france-april-sculpted-portal-notre-dame-paris-france-april-close-up-central-entrance-portal-notre-dame-cathedral-image381641111>



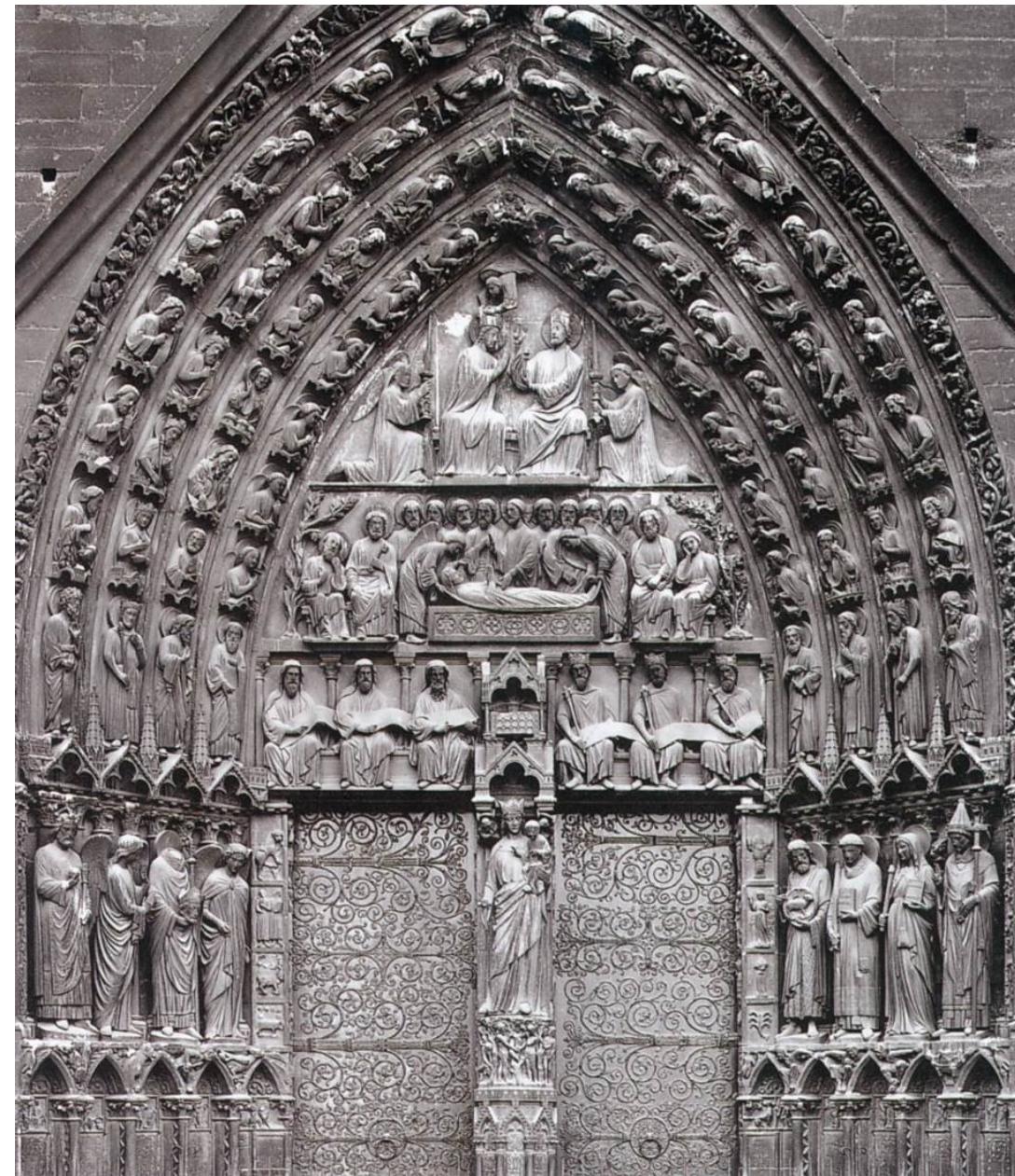
PORTAL OF THE VIRGIN

圖：https://www.wga.hu/html_m/zgothic/1romanes/po-13c/0f4_1203.html 及
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Paris_Cath%C3%A9drale_Notre-Dame_Portale.jpg

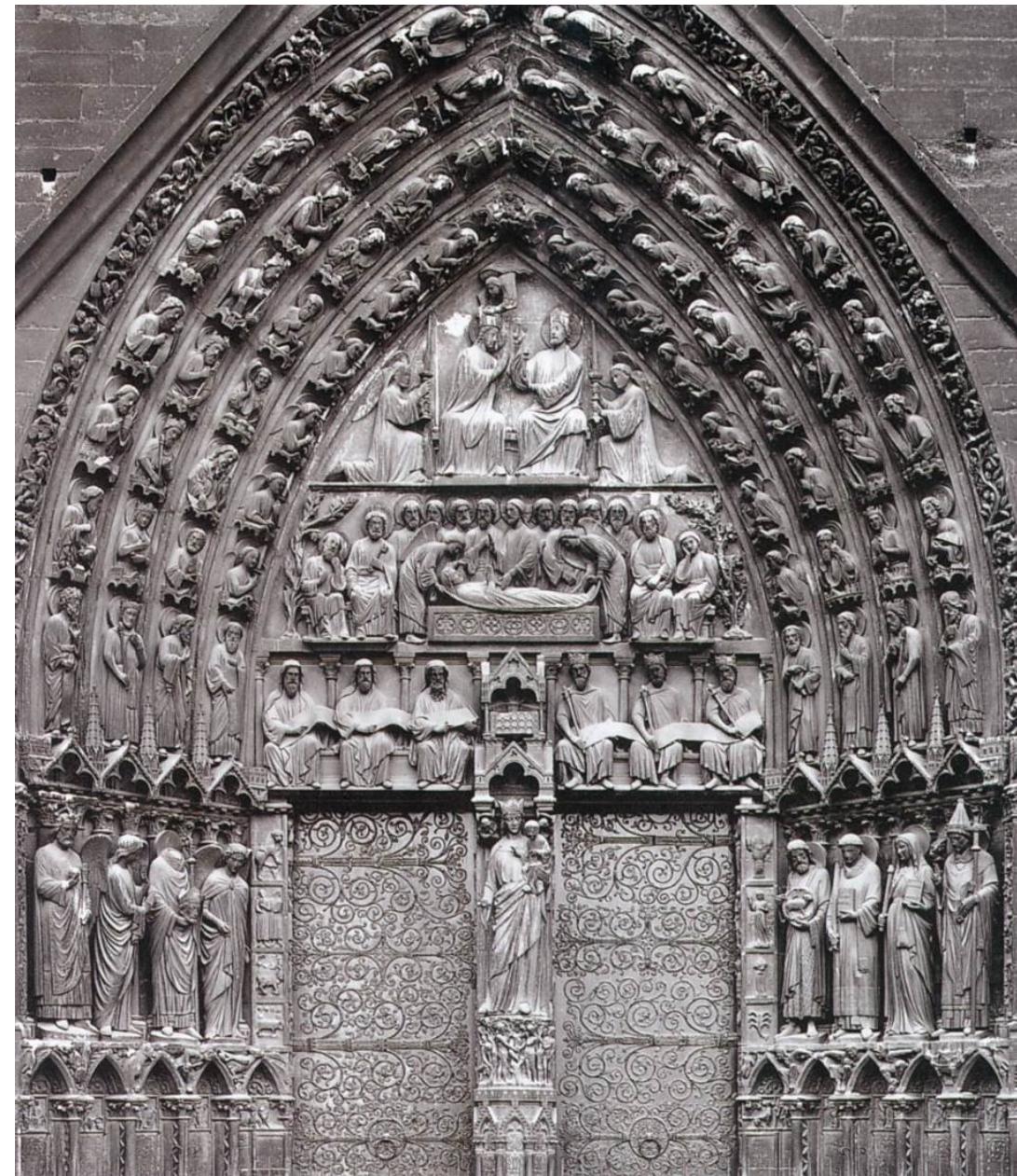
PORTAL OF THE VIRGIN

Located on the left side of the west façade, the portal of the Virgin evokes, according to the tradition of the Church, the death of Mary, her assumption to paradise and her coronation as queen of heaven. It was put into place around 1210-1220.

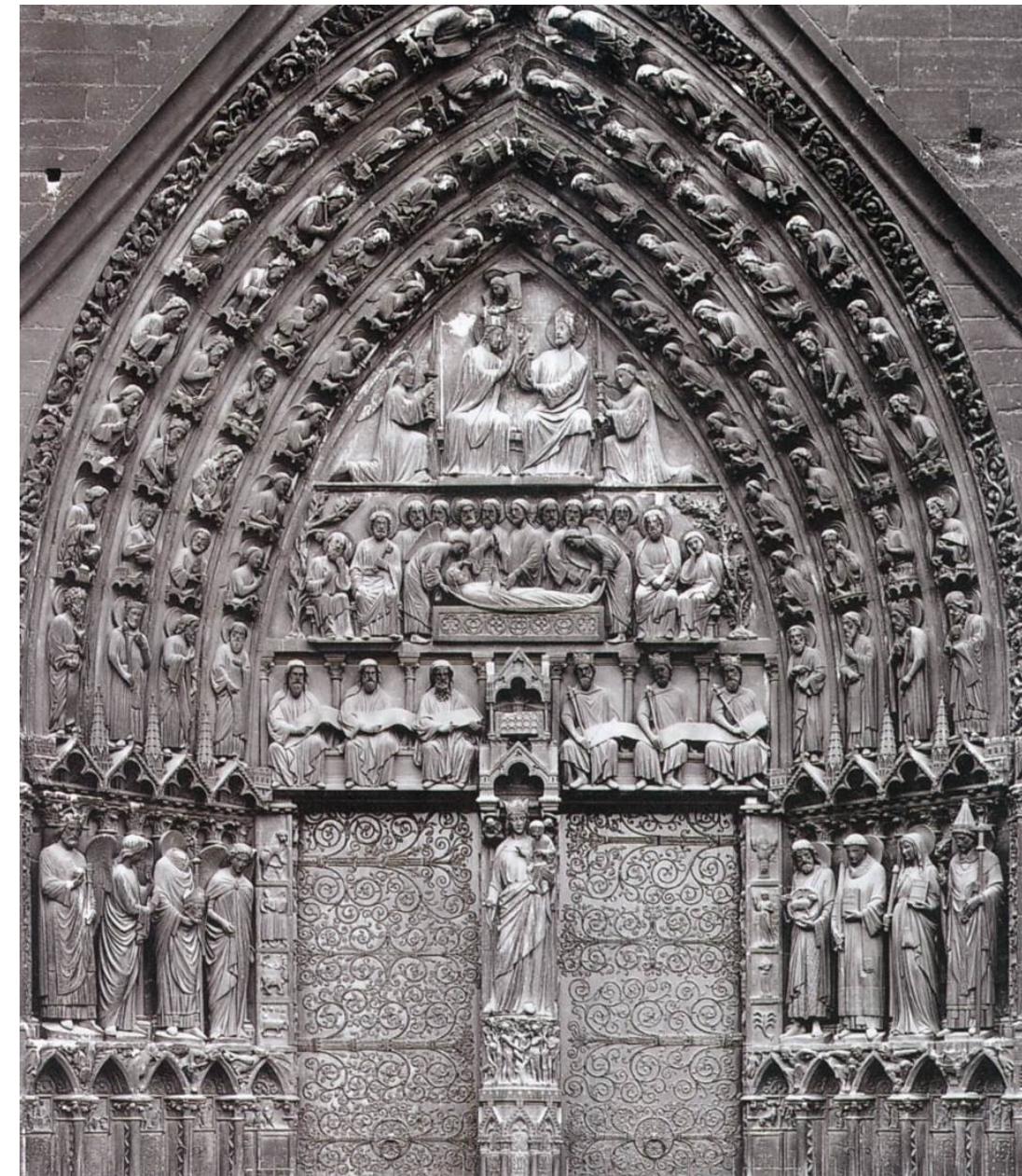
Notre-Dame Cathedral is dedicated to Mary, and this portal is particularly dedicated to her. The Virgin and Child, placed in the center on the pillar between the two doors, tramples on the serpent, the symbol of Satan. The four seasons are represented on the left and the four ages of life on the right. They remind the faithful of the rhythm of life from the moment they enter the cathedral. Under the pillar, a bas-relief represents the story of Adam and Eve in three sequences: Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden (or earthly paradise), the temptation of Adam and original sin (the devil is represented under the form of Lilith, an alluring woman with a long serpent's tail) and the expulsion of the first men from the Garden of Eden.



.....The tympanum is located above the two doors. On the lower lintel, three prophets appear on the left and three Kings of Israel on the right, holding small leather boxes inscribed with biblical texts. The heavenly Jerusalem is placed under a canopy. A chest symbolizes the Ark of the Covenant materializing God's promise to his people. Mary is considered the new Ark of the Covenant. The upper lintel represents the death of Mary surrounded by Jesus and the twelve apostles, Paul under a fig tree and John under an olive tree. Two angels lift her shroud to carry her to heaven. At the top of the tympanum of the portal of the Virgin, Mary is in paradise, seated and crowned by an angel. Jesus blesses her and gives her the scepter. Sacred Queen of Heaven, she sits beside her son. Around them, in the four arches of the portal, angels, patriarchs, kings and prophets make up a heavenly court.....



.....Nine standing statues are placed on each side of the two doors. On the left, the statues represent the Emperor Constantine, an angel, Saint Denis and another an angel. On the right, they represent Saint John the Baptist, Saint Stephen, Saint Geneviève and Pope Saint Sylvester. Saint Denis, Saint Geneviève and Saint Marcel are the patron saints of Paris. Their presence at the entrance to the cathedral is a reminder of their benevolent protections over the faithful who enter Notre-Dame Cathedral. These statues, destroyed in 1793 following the French Revolution, were rebuilt in the 19th century under the direction of Viollet-le-Duc. The pillars of the two doors evoke the twelve months of the year. On the left, the signs of the zodiac symbolize the cycle. On the right, works of the months represent the terrestrial cycle. The stained glass windows of the western rose echo these themes.

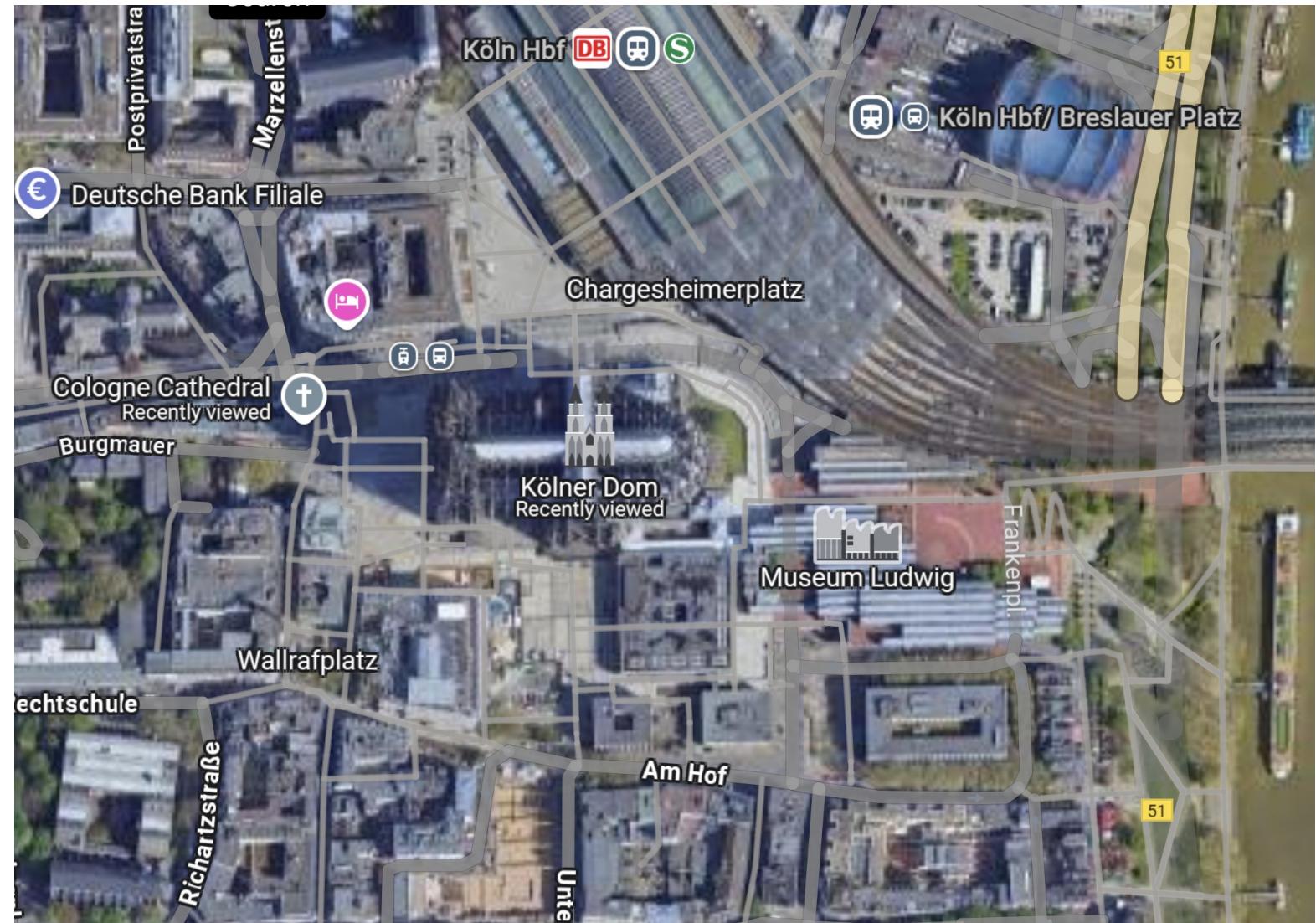
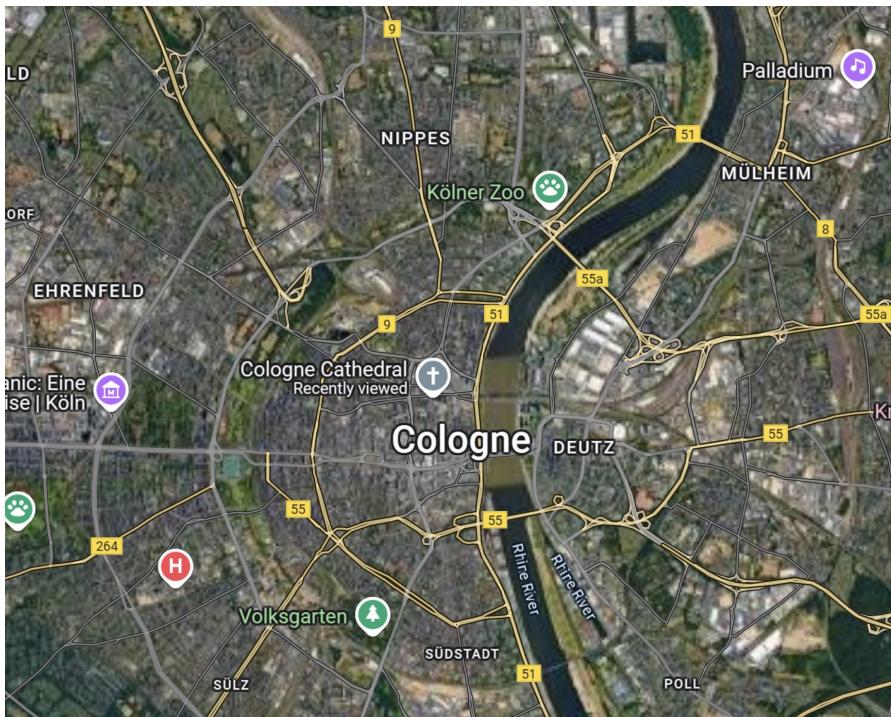


Cologne Cathedral

科隆主教座堂



<https://www.cologne-tourism.com/arts-culture/sights/detail/cologne-cathedral>



位於德國科隆，大教堂的基
石於 1248 年 8 月 15 日的聖
母升天節奠基。經過 632 年
的建設。

前身

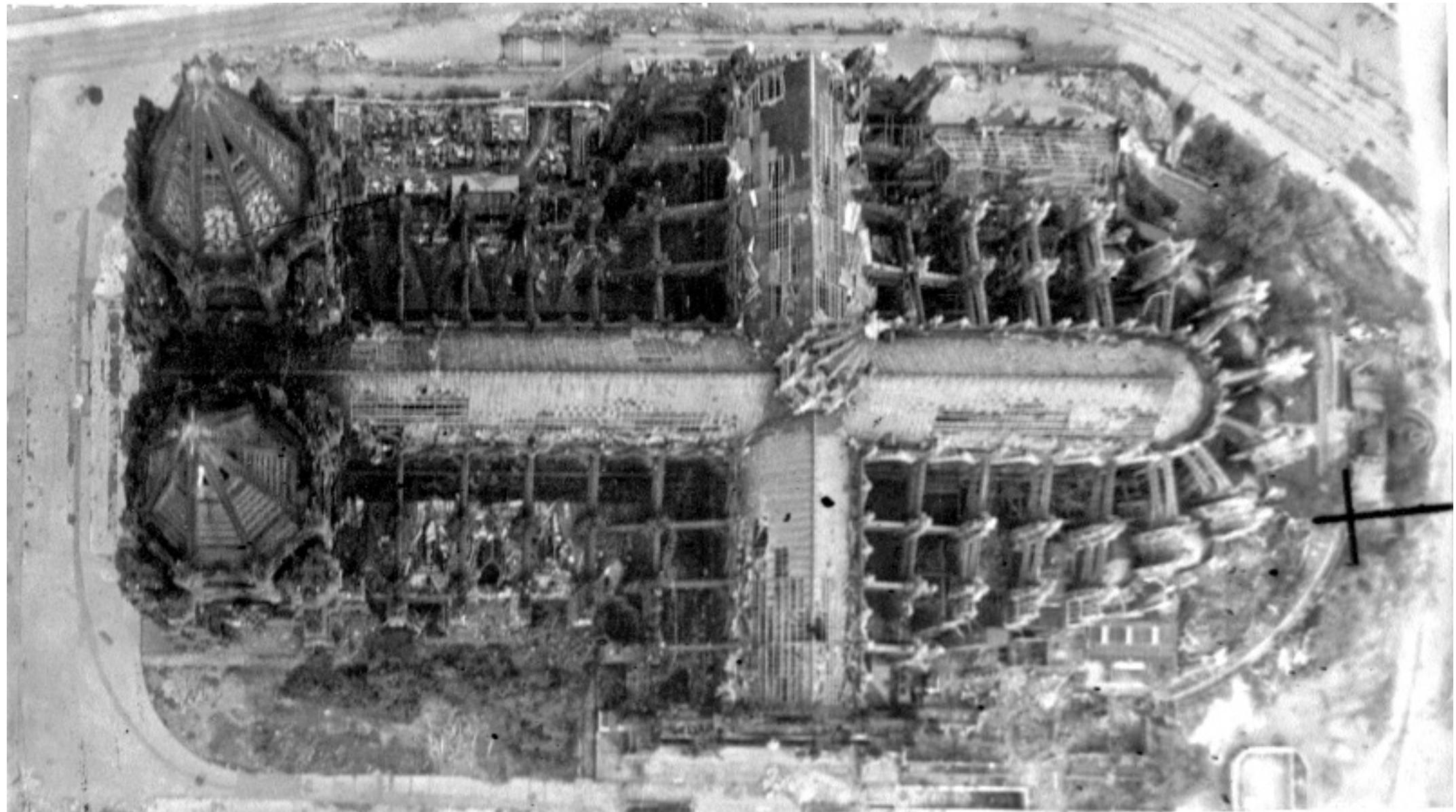
根據考古發現，教堂原址在羅馬帝國占領時期是普通民居。從公元4世紀末或5世紀初起，在這個位置上開始建起了小規模的教堂。之後教堂不斷擴建和改建，直到873年9月27日老教堂正式落成——今日科隆主教座堂的前身。這座教堂在1248年4月30日的一場火災中幾乎毀壞殆盡。

建造

1164年，神聖羅馬帝國皇帝腓特烈一世將原存放於米蘭主教教堂的「三王聖龕」（存放東方三博士的遺骨）贈給科隆大主教Rainald von Dassel。由此，各地來科隆朝聖的信徒驟增，原先的老教堂難以承受。1225年開始，建造新教堂的計劃提上日程。

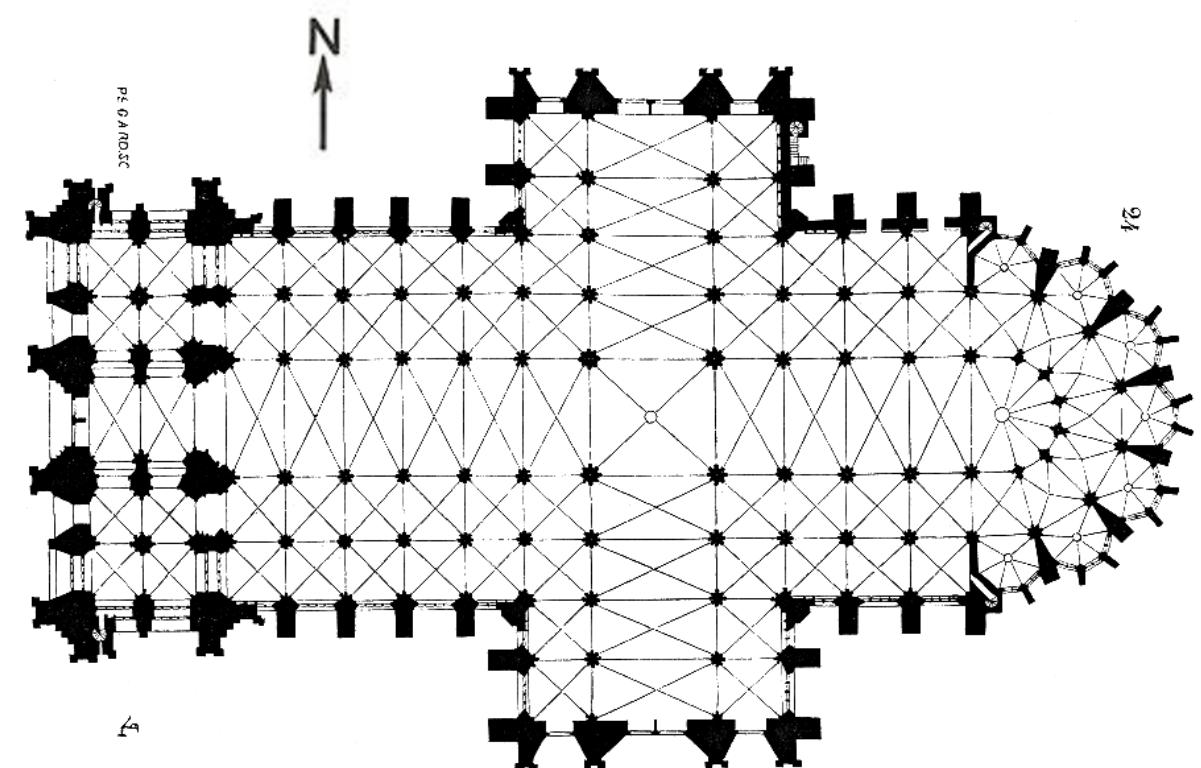
1248年8月15日，新教堂在科隆大主教Konrad von Hochstaden的主持下開土動工。建築為哥德式，由建築師Gerhard von Rile以法國亞眠的主教座堂為藍本設計。之後建造工程時斷時續，1560年因為資金原因完全停工。於是，未完工的主教座堂統治了科隆的城市輪廓線300多年。

直到19世紀初，隨著德意志民族意識的覺醒，作為德國統一象徵的科隆主教座堂獲得了越來越重要的意義。另外，當時盛行德國的浪漫主義風氣使得人們對中世紀重新感興趣，教堂的最終完工也再次獲得機遇。1842年9月2日，教堂在普魯士國王腓特烈·威廉四世的支持下重新開工。1880年，教堂在開工600多年之後終於按照最初的設計完工。157公尺高的雙塔使得它成為當時世界上最高的建築。德國皇帝威廉一世於1880年10月15日在科隆主持了盛大的落成慶典，然而慶典儀式由於具有新教背景的德國王室和天主教會之間的矛盾衝突而蒙上了不快的陰影。

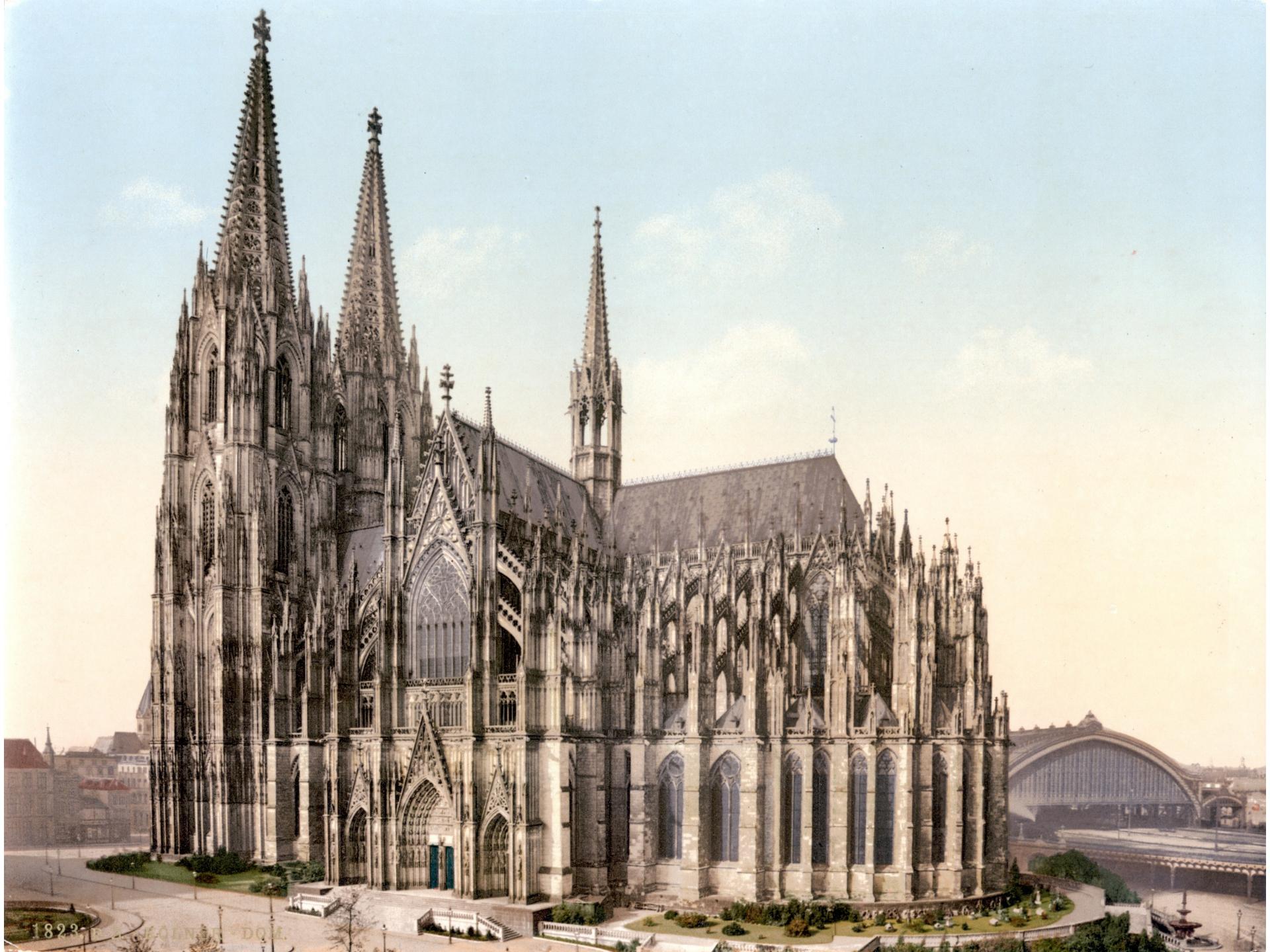


during World War II

Cologne Cathedral, Germany



Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany



1900年
科隆主教座堂

https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%A7%91%E9%9A%86%E4%B8%BB%E6%95%99%E5%BA%A7%E5%A0%82#/media/File:K%C3%B6lner_Dom_um_1900.jpg



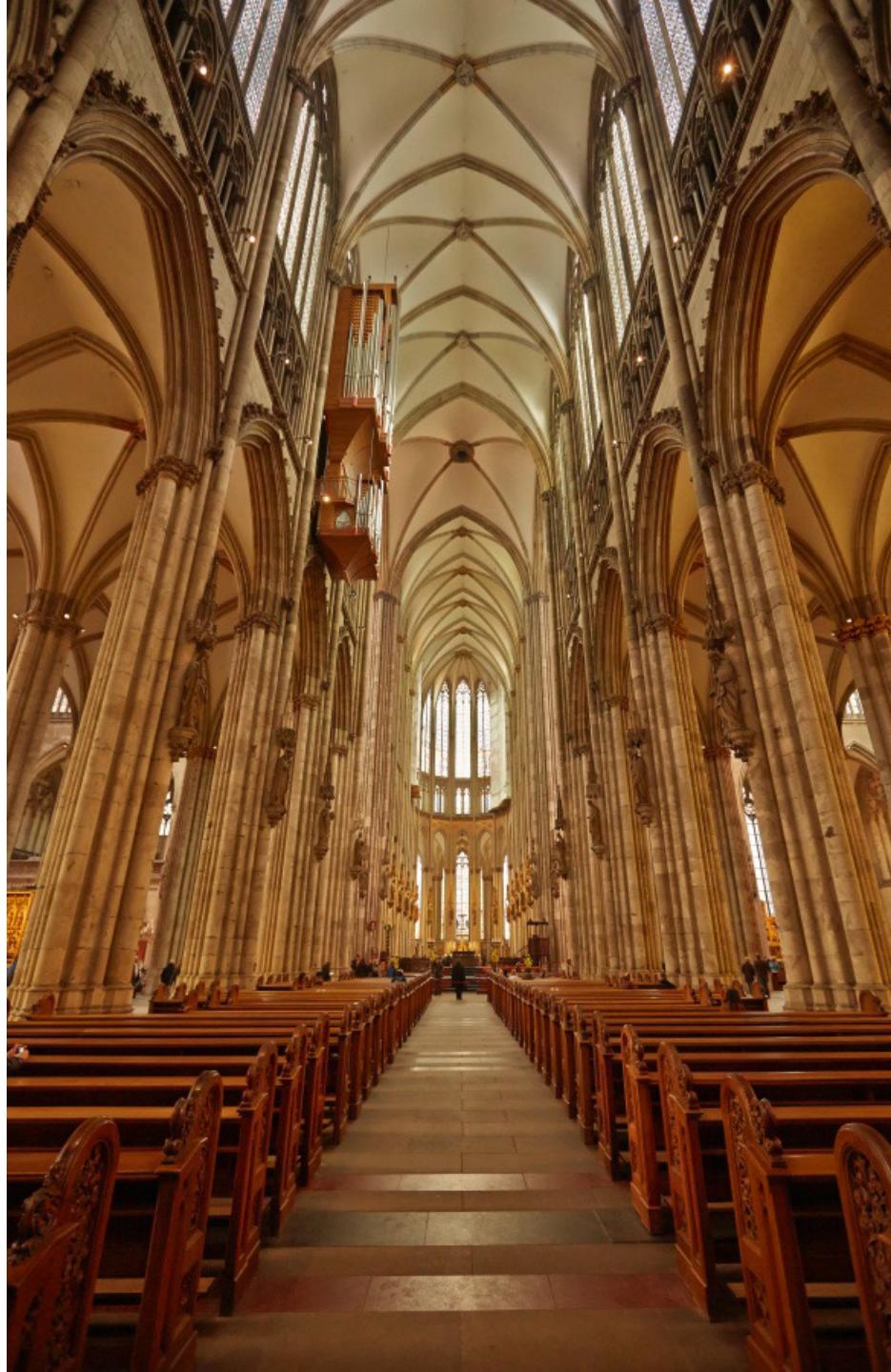
Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany

圖：
<https://boryssnrc.com/2024/06/27/cologne/> 及
<https://www.cologne-tourism.com/arts-culture/sights/detail/cologne-cathedral>

Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany



Cologne Cathedral, Germany



圖：<https://www.cologne-tourism.com/arts-culture/sights/cologne-cathedral/interior>

Cologne Cathedral, Germany



Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany



Cologne Cathedral, Germany



圖：<https://www.dreamstime.com/cologne-germany-jan-cologne-cathedral-interior-cologne-germany-cologne-cathedral-interior-cologne-germany-image269063909>

Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany



Cologne Cathedral, Germany



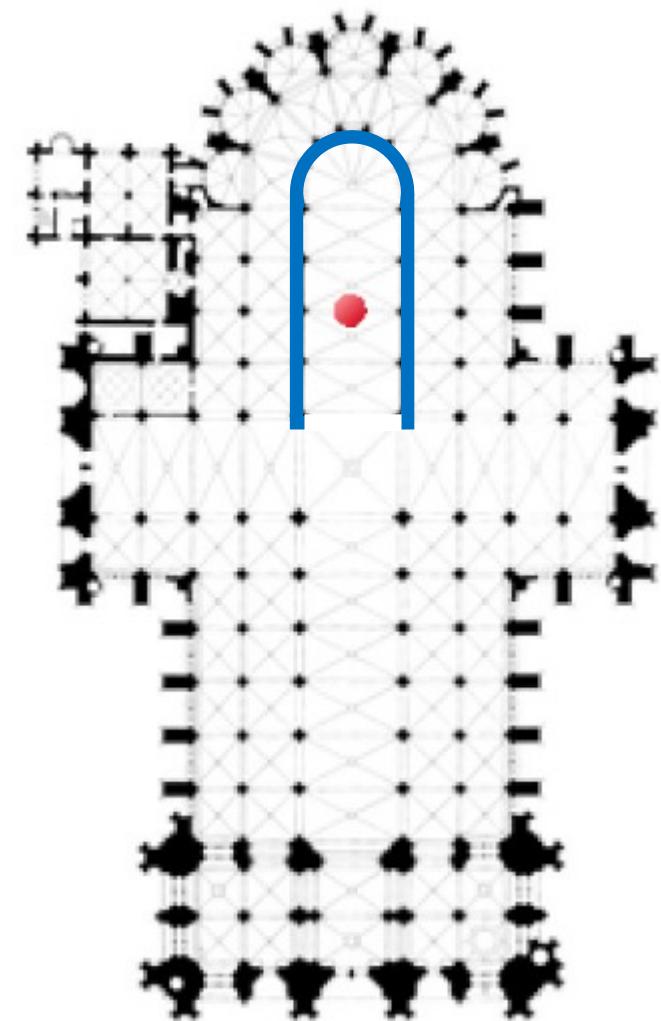
Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany



Choir Stalls from Southwest



Ground



choir stalls



Cologne Cathedral, Germany

圖：<https://www.koelner-dom.de/en/tour/cologne-cathedral-and-the-jews/the-choir-stalls>



The Shrine of the Three Kings in Cologne

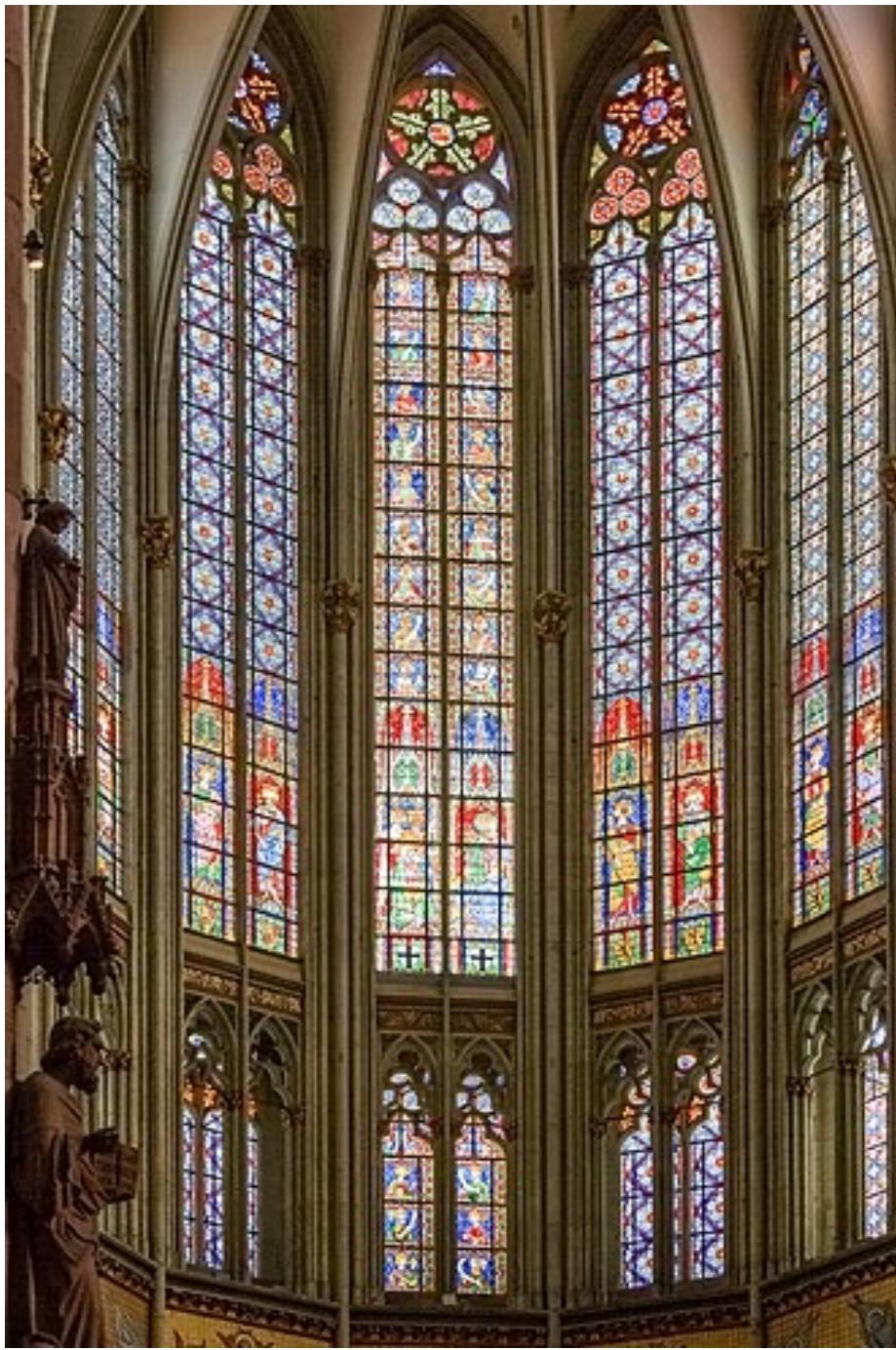


The Shrine of the Three Kings in Cologne

Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany



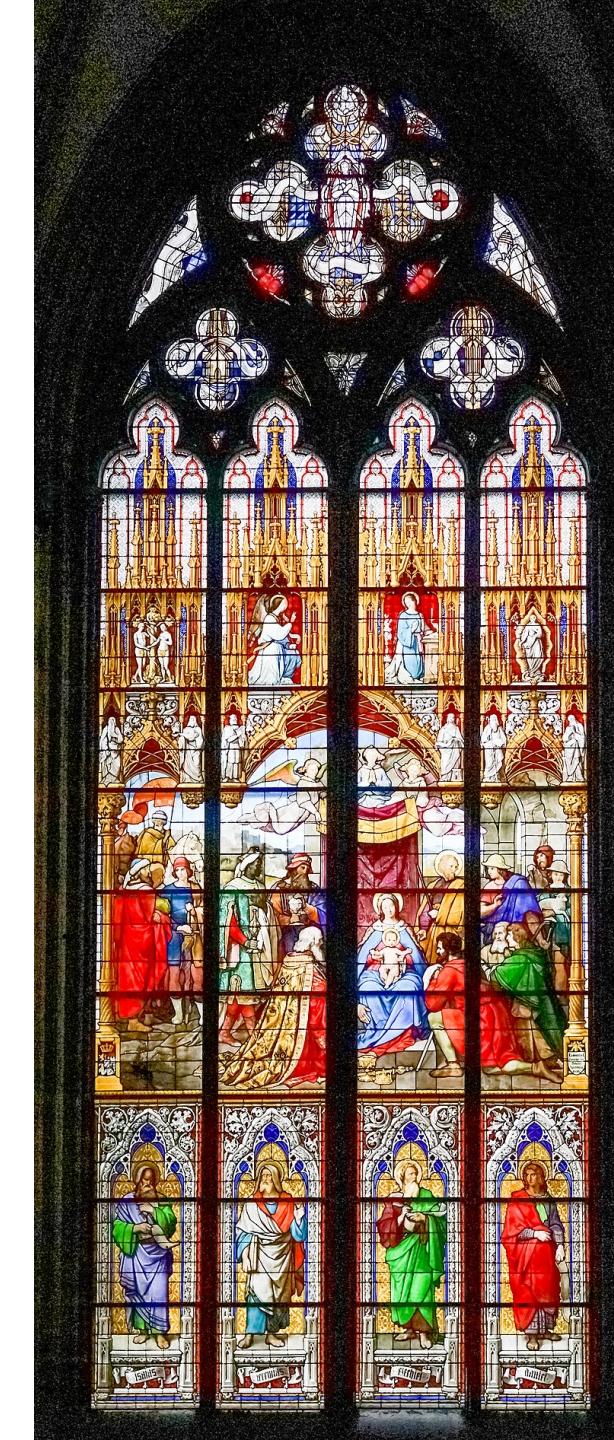
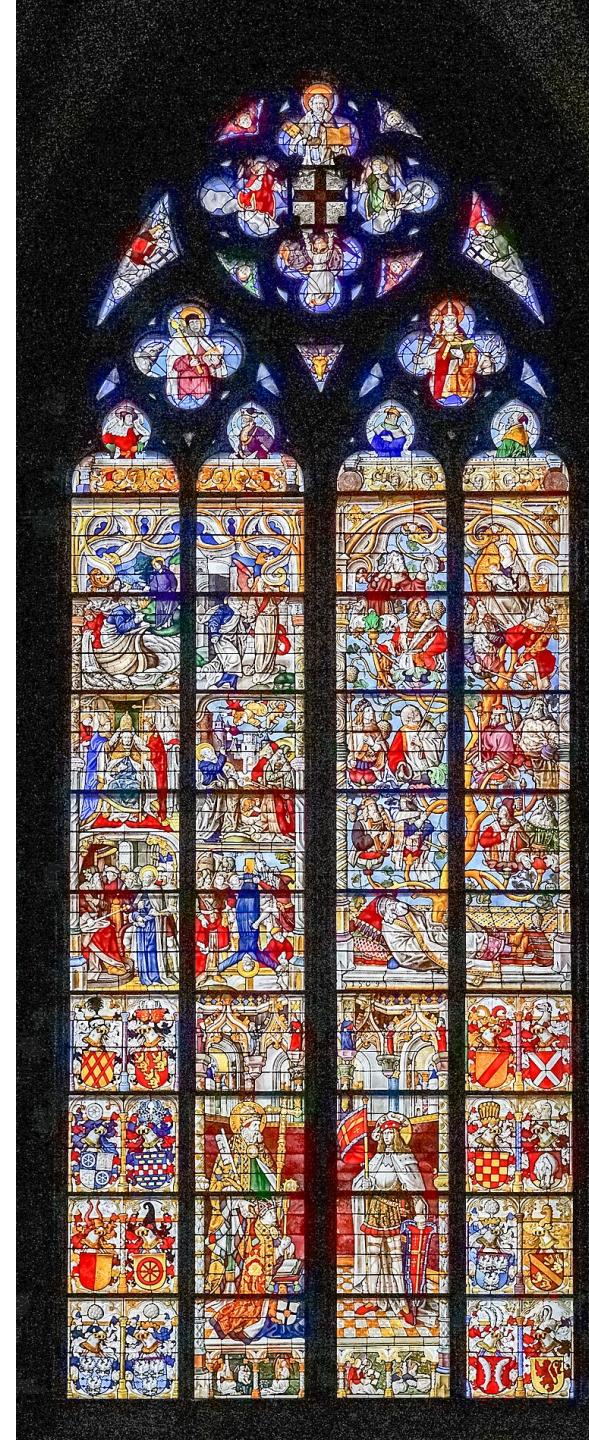
Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany



圖：
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cologne_Cathedral 及
<https://boryssnorc.com/2024/06/27/cologne/>

Cologne Cathedral, Germany

Petrus- und
Wurzel Jesse-
Fenster, 1509



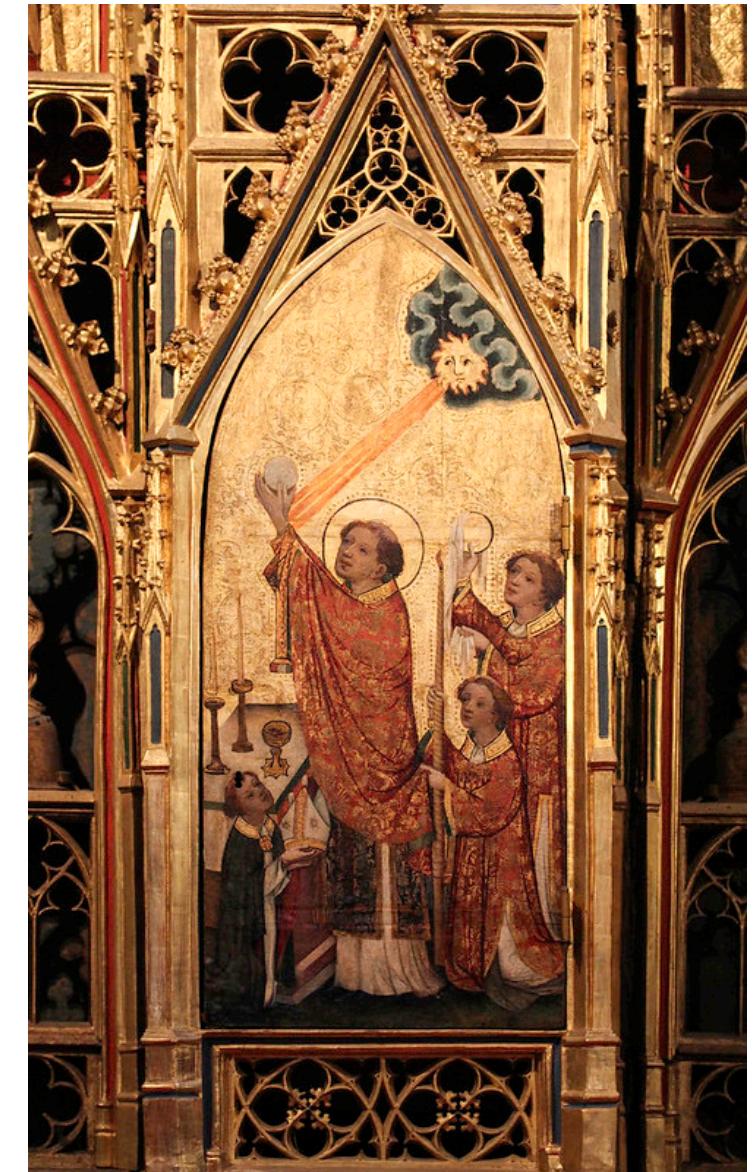
Anbetungs-Fenster,
1846

圖：https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cologne_Cathedral



The Shrine of the Three Kings in Cologne

Cologne Cathedral, Germany



圖：<https://boryssnorc.com/2024/06/27/cologne/> 及
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/paullew/18422822346>



11世紀

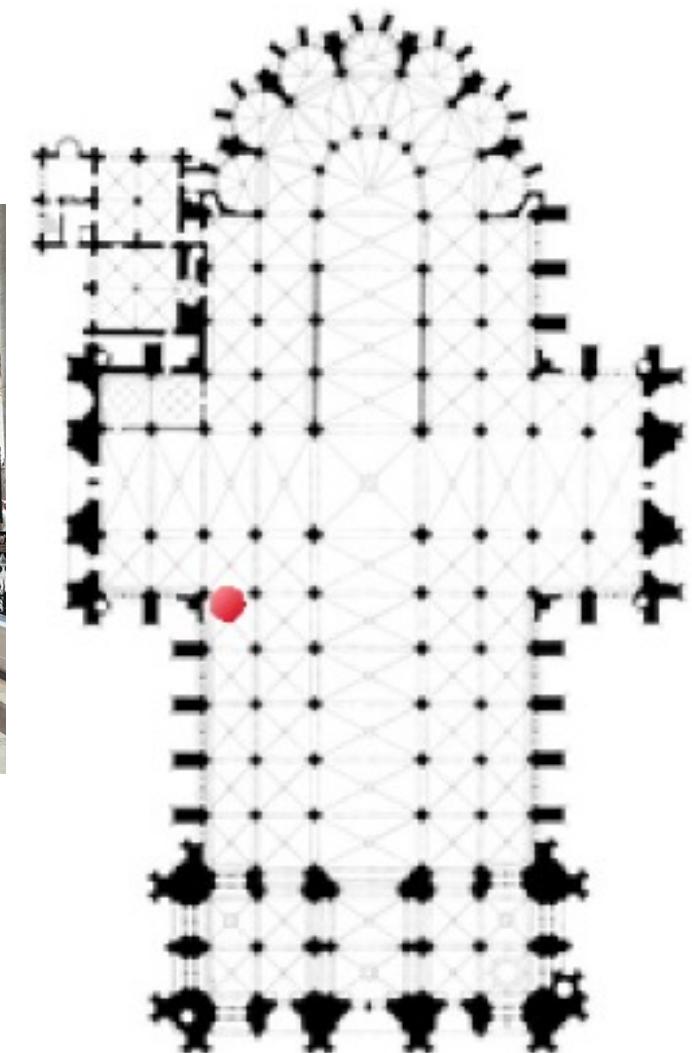
The Frescos of the Lower
Basilica of San Clemente, Roma

Altar of the Poor Clares

The winged altar-piece, which dates from about 1350/60, was originally located in the Franciscan Church of St Clare in Cologne and was only transferred to the cathedral when this church was deconsecrated and demolished.

At the centre of the altar-piece is a protruding shrine casket. The altar-piece has a pair of double wings, which means that three different transformations—each magnificent and each very different from the other—are possible.

The paintings on the wings were painted over in the year 1400. Unfortunately, when the altar-piece was restored between 1907 and 1909, the value of these more recent, medieval paintings was not fully appreciated and so, the medieval paintings were removed from both sides of the outer wings, revealing the older paintings.



Cologne Cathedral,
Germany



Altar of the Poor Clares, Feast Day Opening



Altar of the Poor Clares, High Feast Day Opening



Altar of the Poor Clares

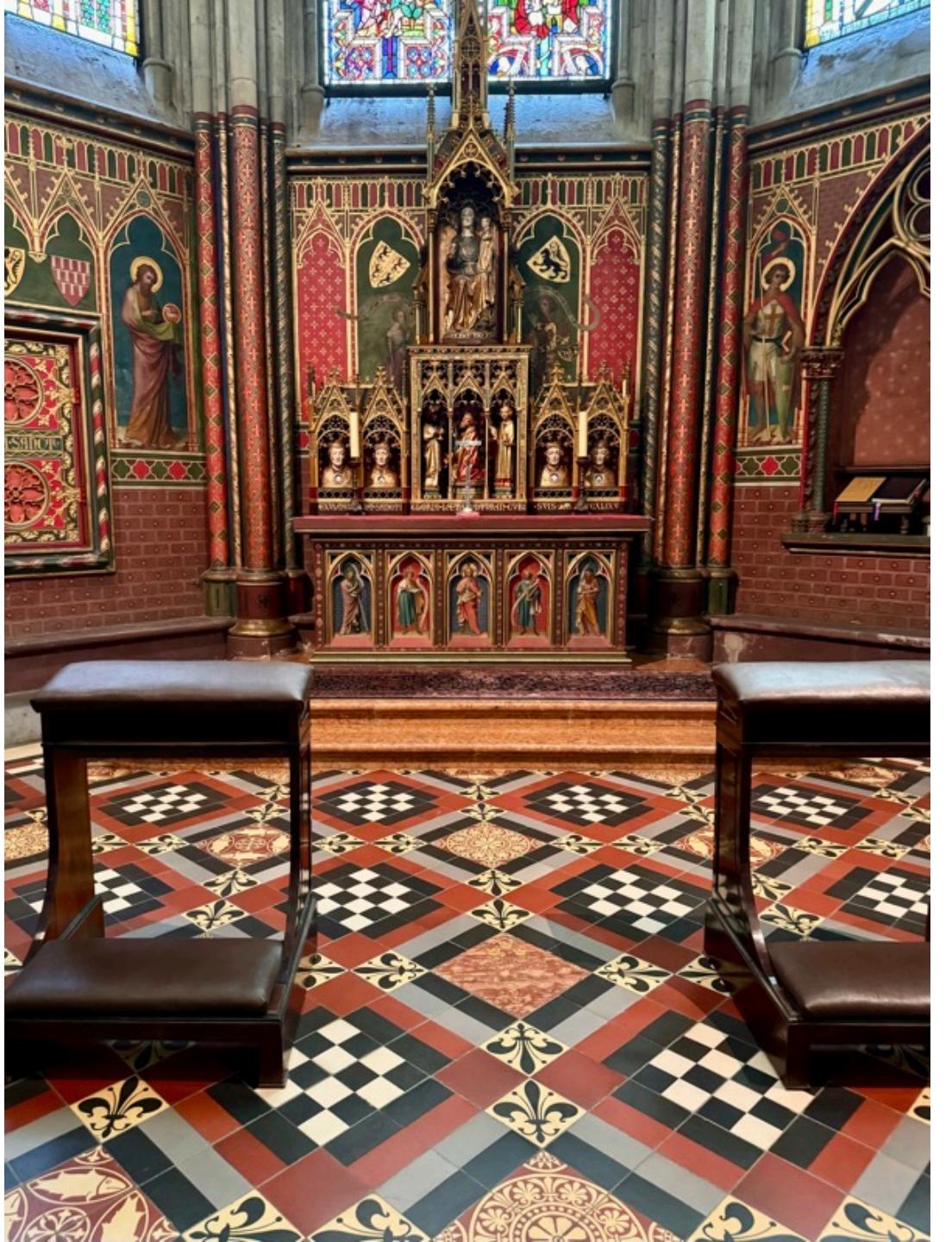


Altar of the Poor Clares, Back Side, 1905

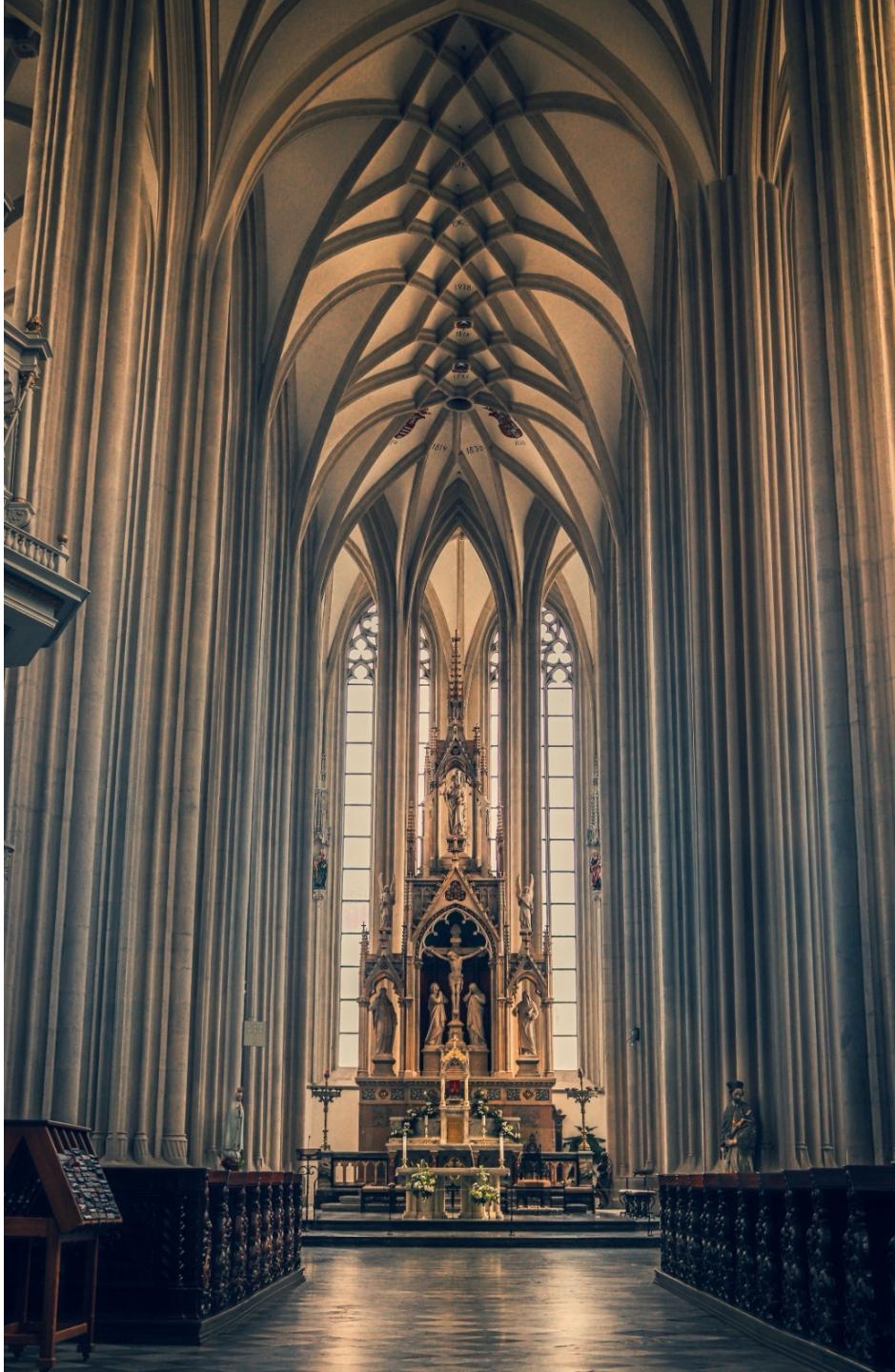


Altar of the Poor Clares, Back Side, 1905

Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany



Cologne Cathedral, Germany



圖：<https://www.dreamstime.com/church-st-james-brno-was-first-mentioned-writing-originally-romanесque-building-later-replaced-gothic-one-image227939667>

Altar of the City Patrons,
c. 1442



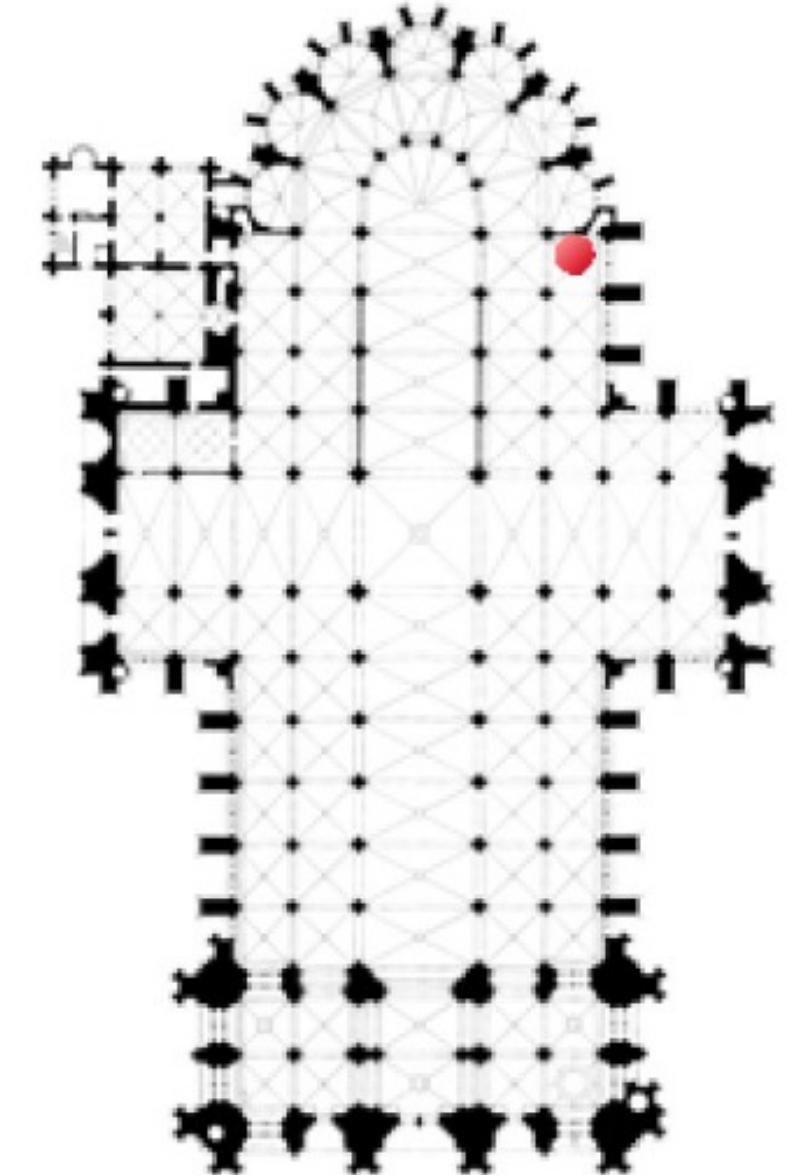
Altar of the City Patrons, c. 1442, Open

This triptych, which was painted sometime around 1442 by the Cologne-based artist Stefan Lochner (d.1451) for Cologne's city council chapel, is the most significant example of the Late Gothic Cologne school of painting.



The altar-piece was hidden from French revolutionary troops in 1794. Following the deconsecration of the chapel in 1810, the altar-piece was transferred to the cathedral at the instigation of the Cologne scholar, clergyman, and art collector F. F. Wallraf.

Today, it is the dominant feature of the Lady Chapel and decorates the altar there. In view of the fact that mass is said in the Lady Chapel every day, this altar-piece is in daily liturgical use. To this day, the wings of the altar-piece are closed during Advent and Lent.



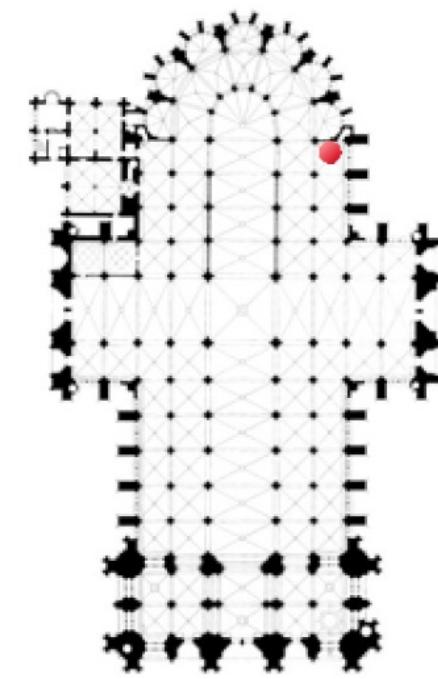
The wings of the altar-piece can be closed to reveal a painting of the Annunciation to the Virgin. Although the scene is divided among two specially framed panels, it creates the impression of being one single image. The richly patterned gold curtain that stretches from one end of the scene to the other and the fact that the ceiling and the stone floor are both painted in perspective creates a very uniform, naturalistic space. Although the greeting of the angel entering the room through the door on the right-hand side seems entirely realistic and spontaneous, the understated colours used for the figures, the gentleness of the Virgin, and her golden nimbus create the impression of timelessness.



Altar of the City Patrons, c. 1442, Closed

Cologne Cathedral, Germany

Ground



The Crucifix of
Bishop Gero, 10th
century, the oldest
known large
crucifix

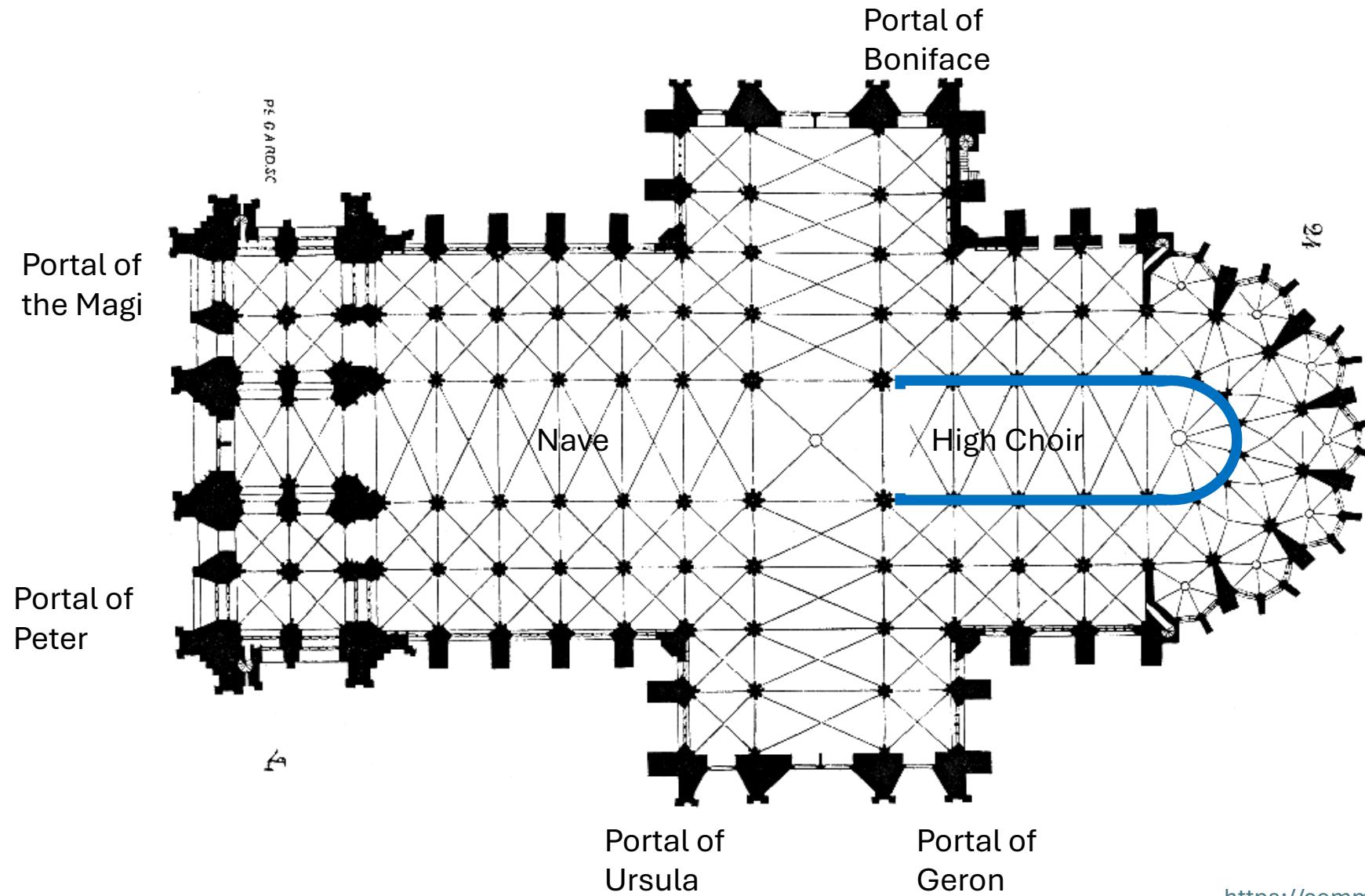


Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany





Four apostles of the jamb of the portal of Cologne Cathedral, c.1375. Limestone
Behind: Saints Andrew, Peter, Paul and John.
Front: Angel with a bell, St Catherine, a Prophet.

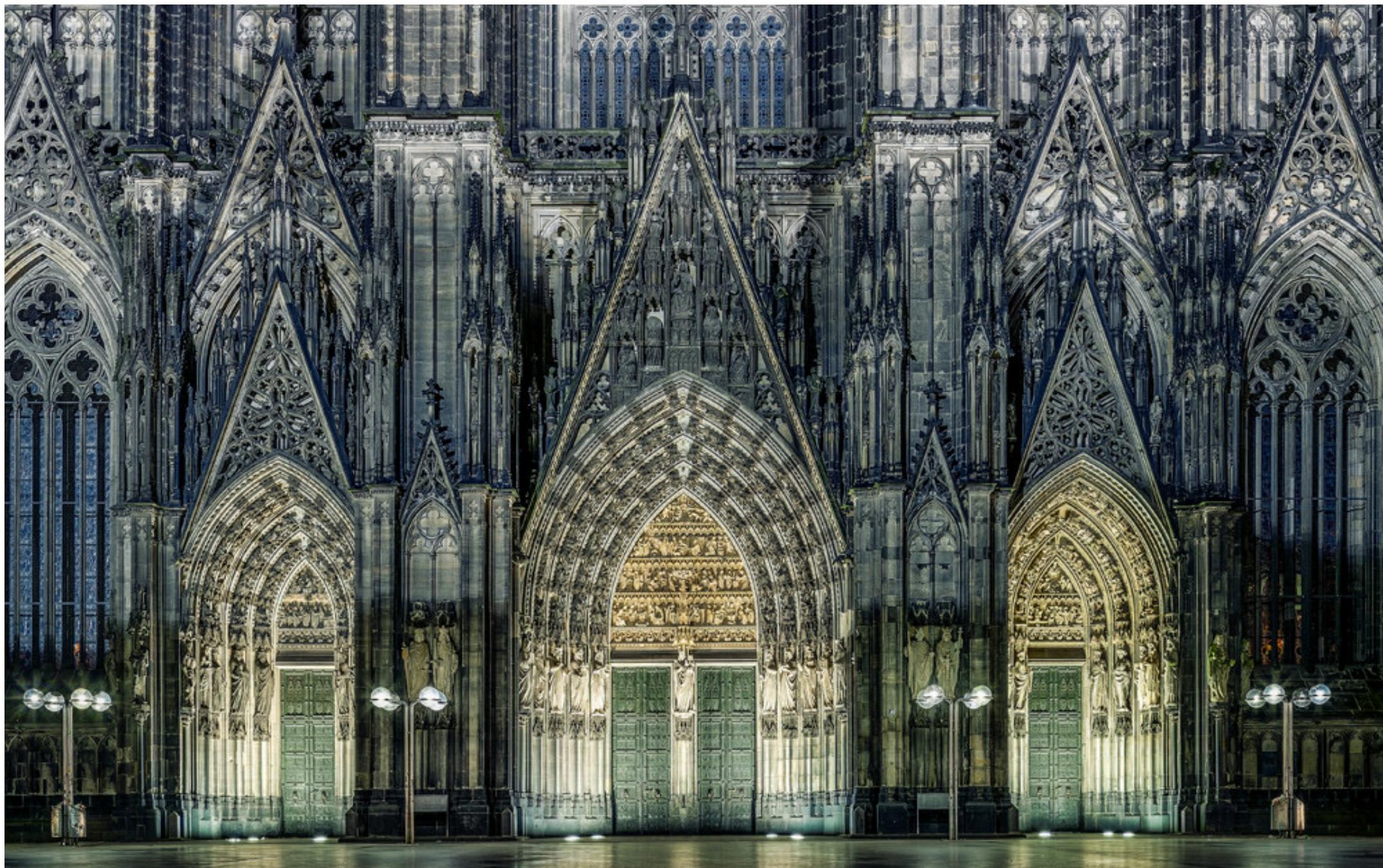


https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Plan_cathedrale.Cologne.png

Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany



圖：<https://www.dreamstime.com/editorial-image-view-cologne-cathedral-officially-high-saint-peter-roman-catholic-germany-image98234940>



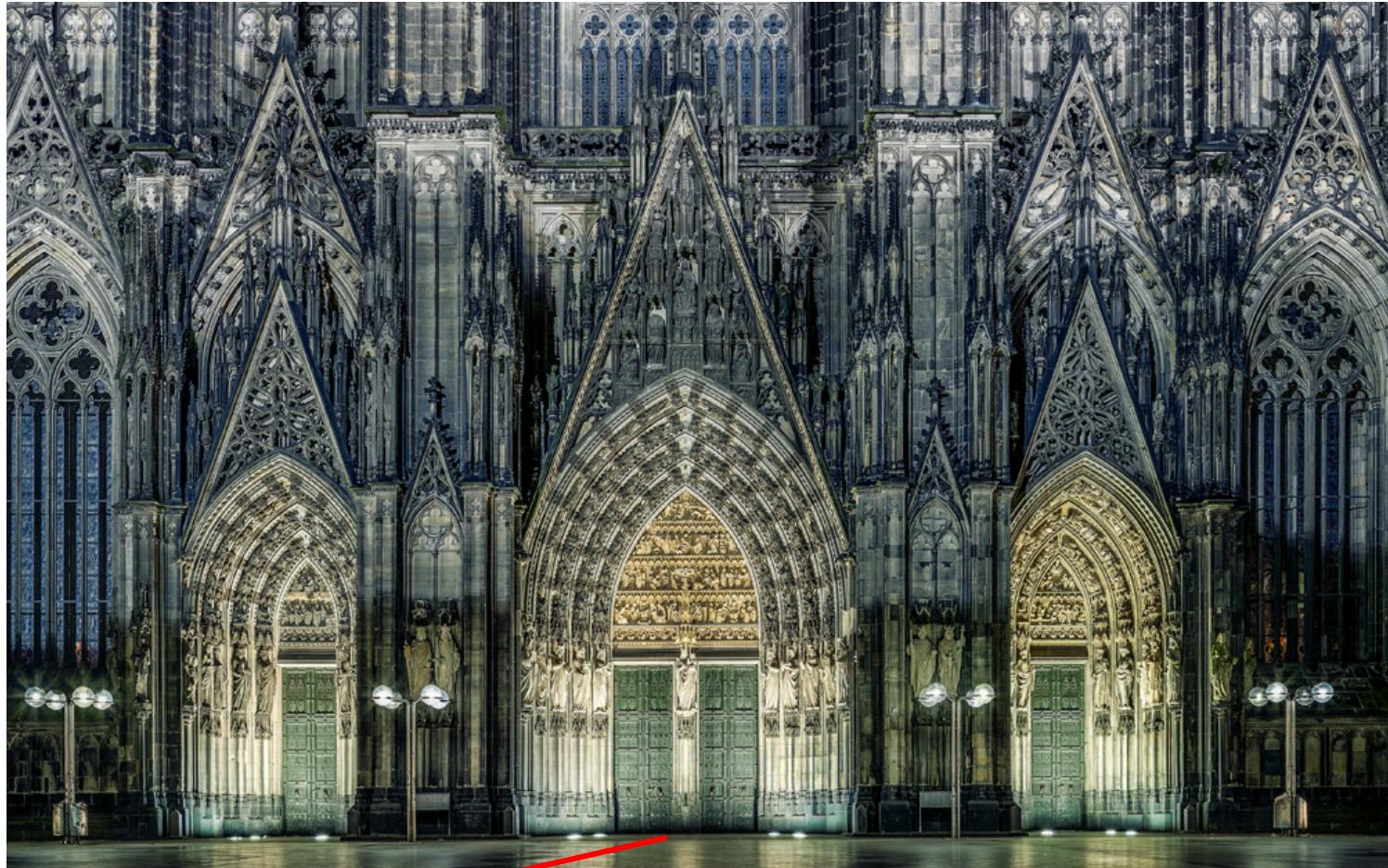
Portal of the Magi

Portal of Peter

Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany

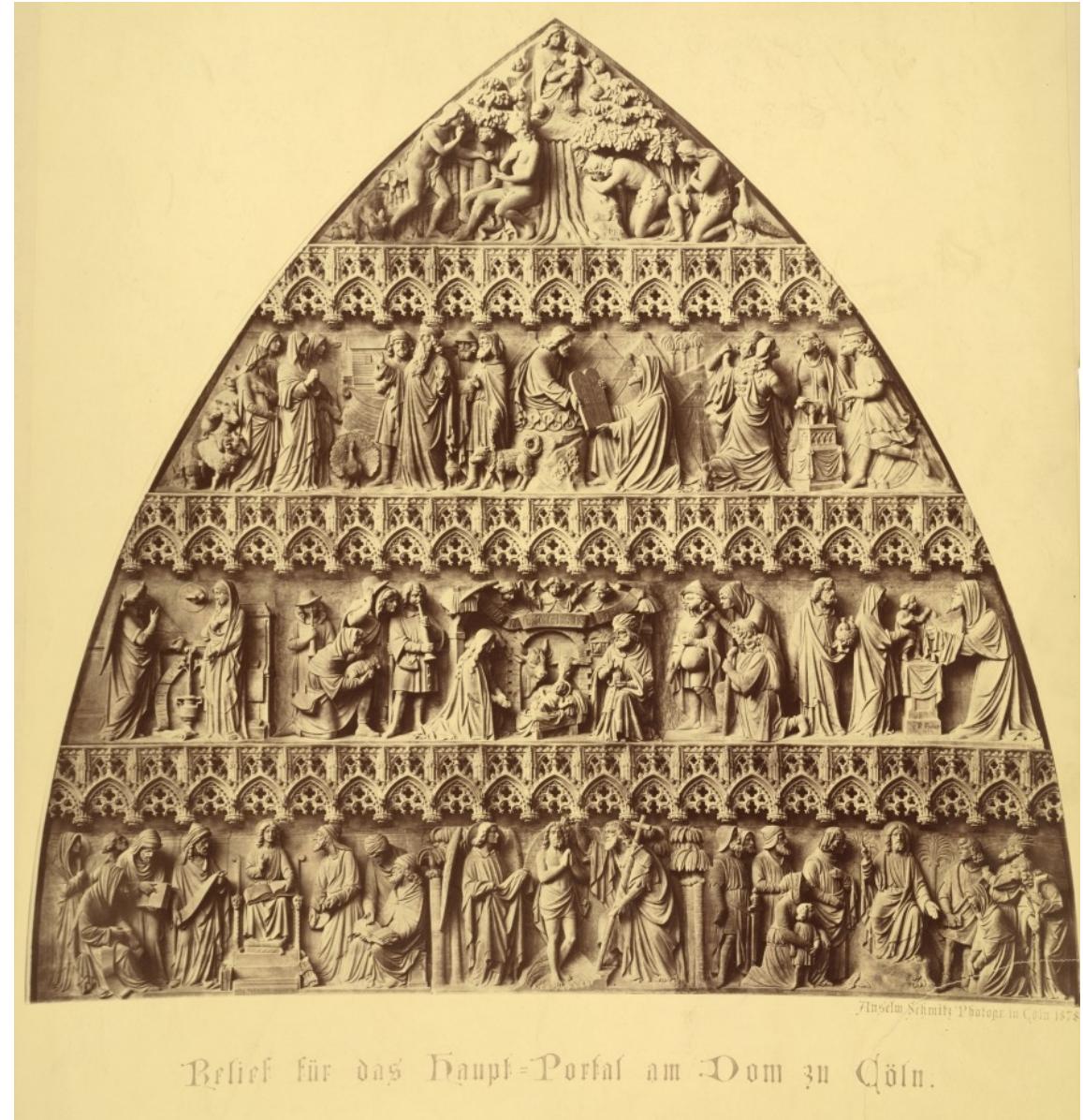
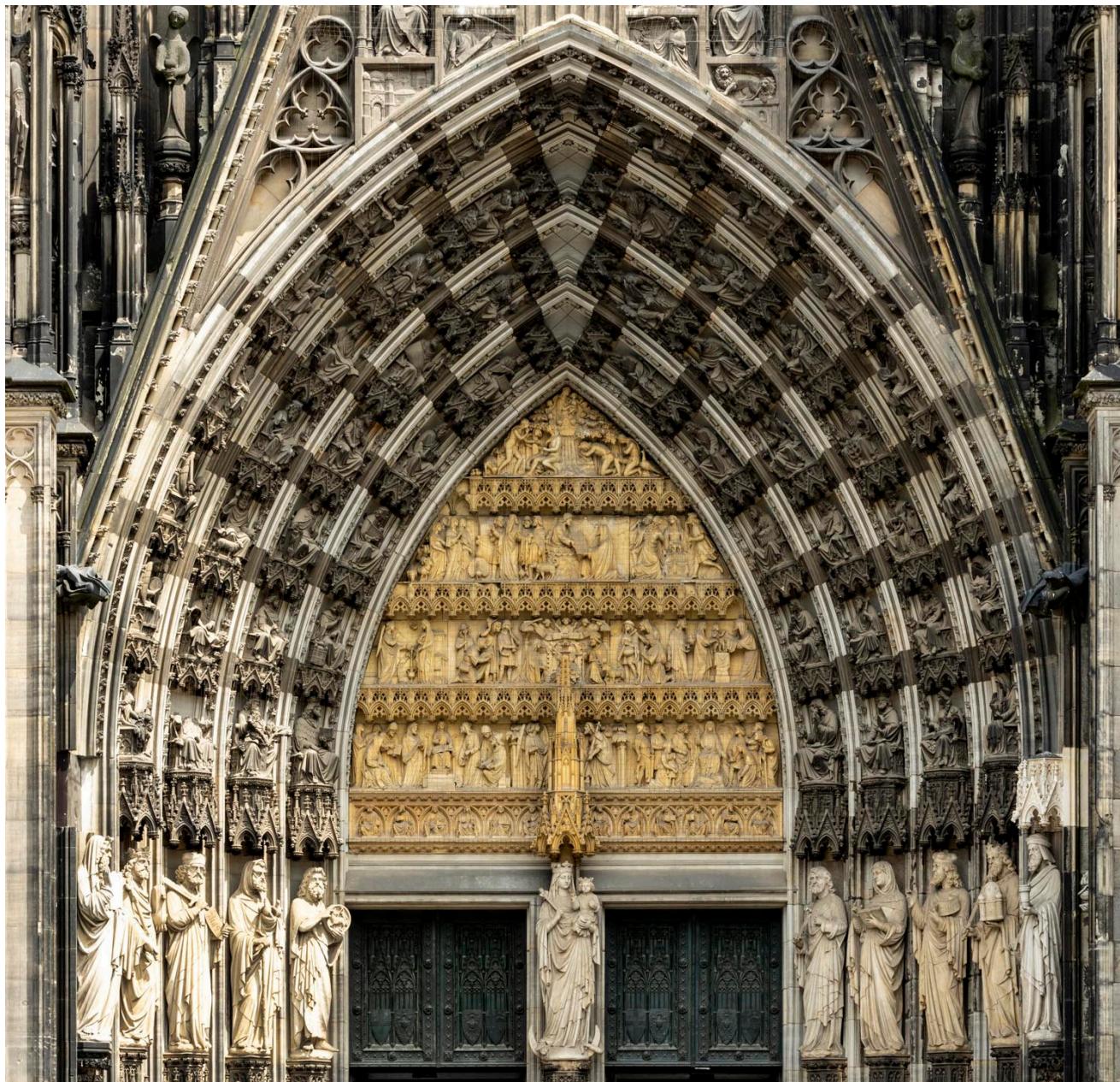
圖：
<https://www.cologne-tourism.com/art-s Culture/sights/detail/cologne-cathedral>

Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany



圖：<https://www.cologne-tourism.com/arts-culture/sights/detail/cologne-cathedral>
及<https://www.cologne-tourism.com/arts-culture/sights/detail/cologne-cathedral>

Cologne Cathedral, Germany

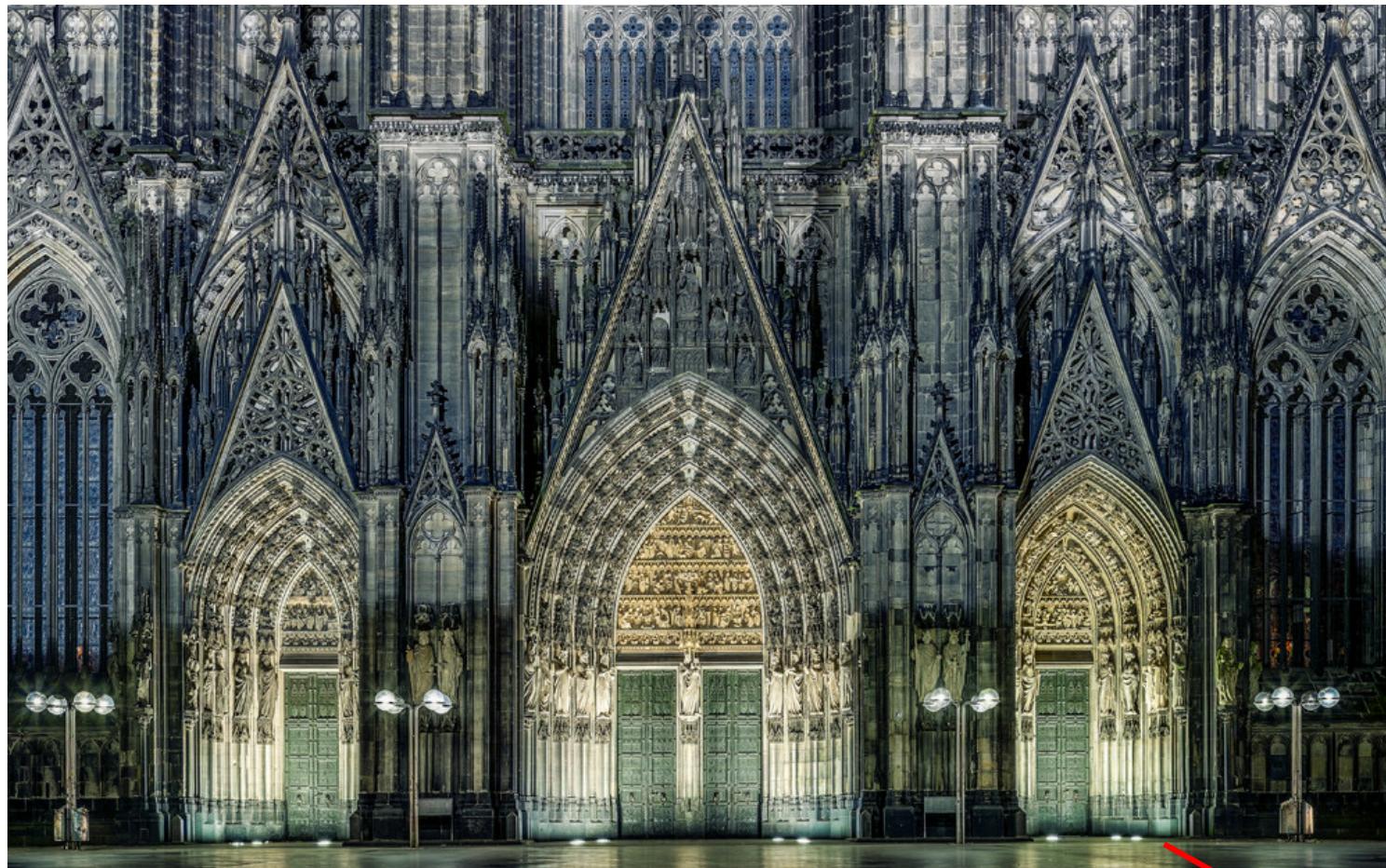


Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany

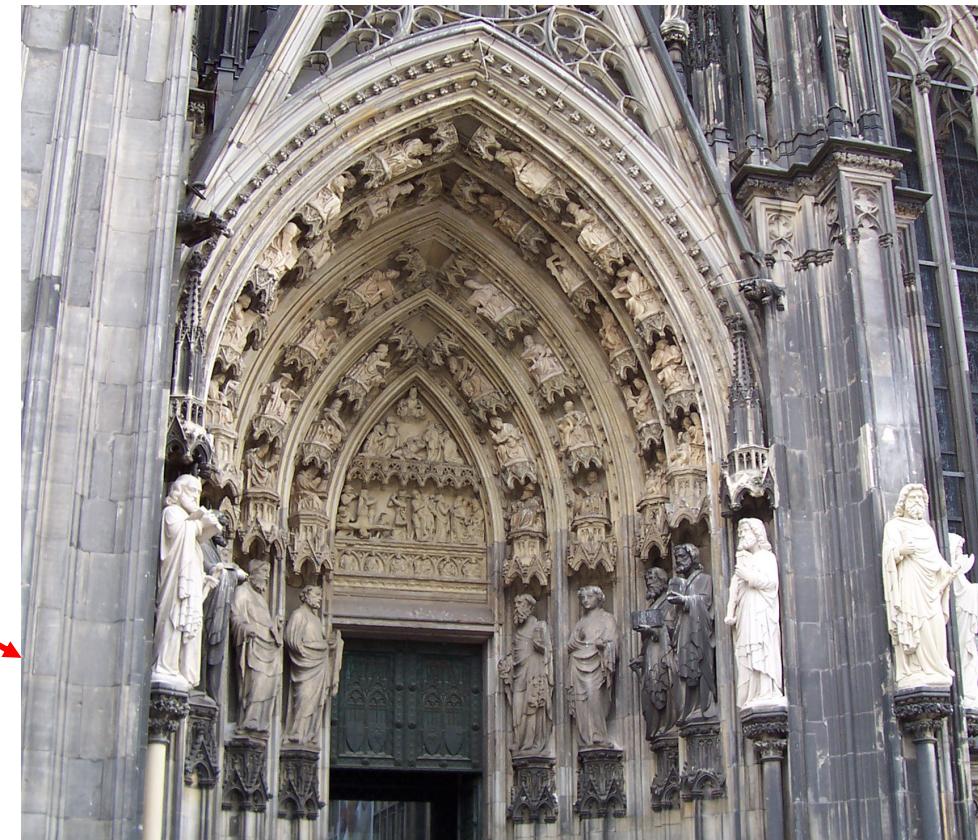


圖：<https://www.cologne-tourism.com/arts-culture/sights/detail/cologne-cathedral>

Cologne
Cathedral,
Germany

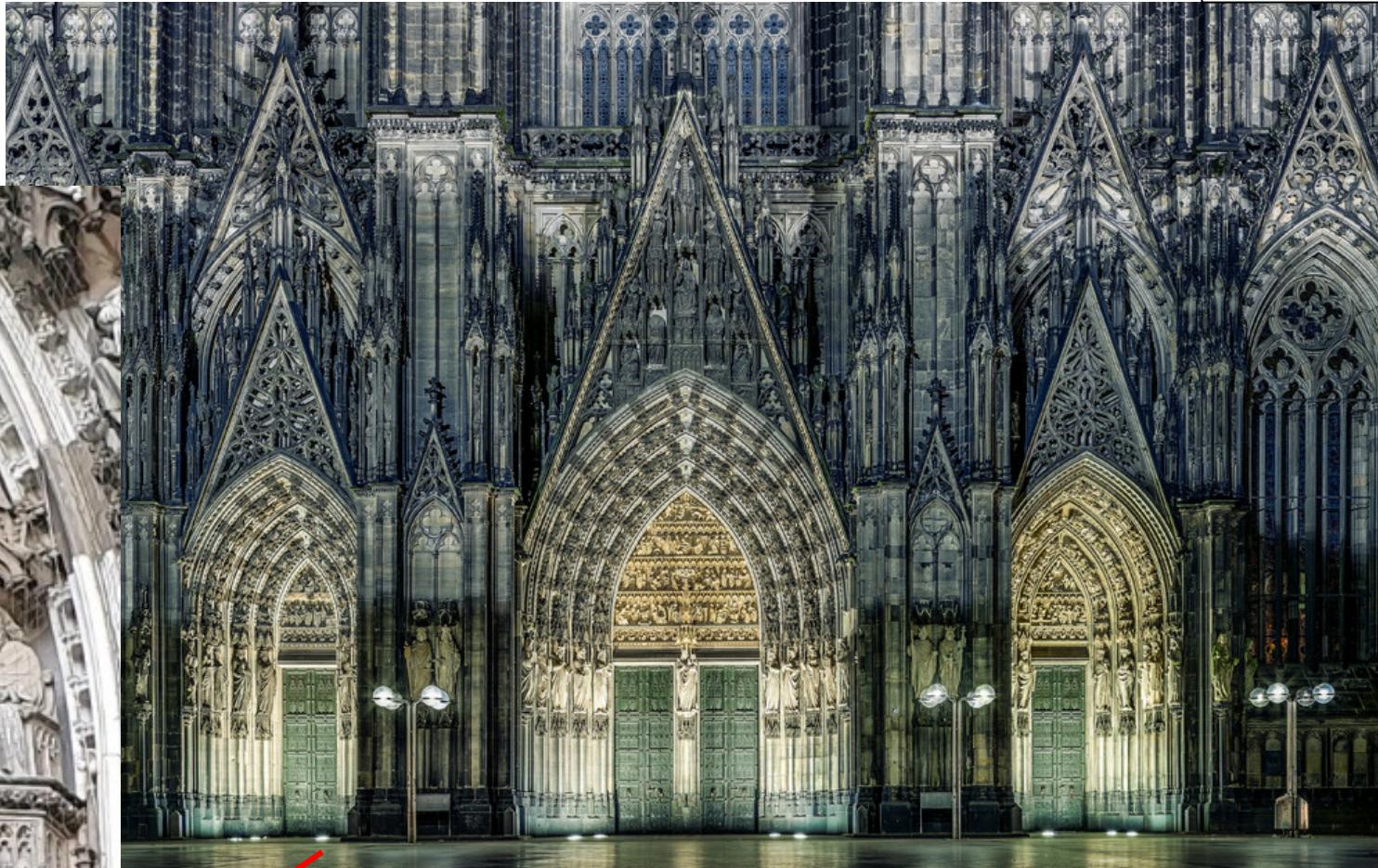


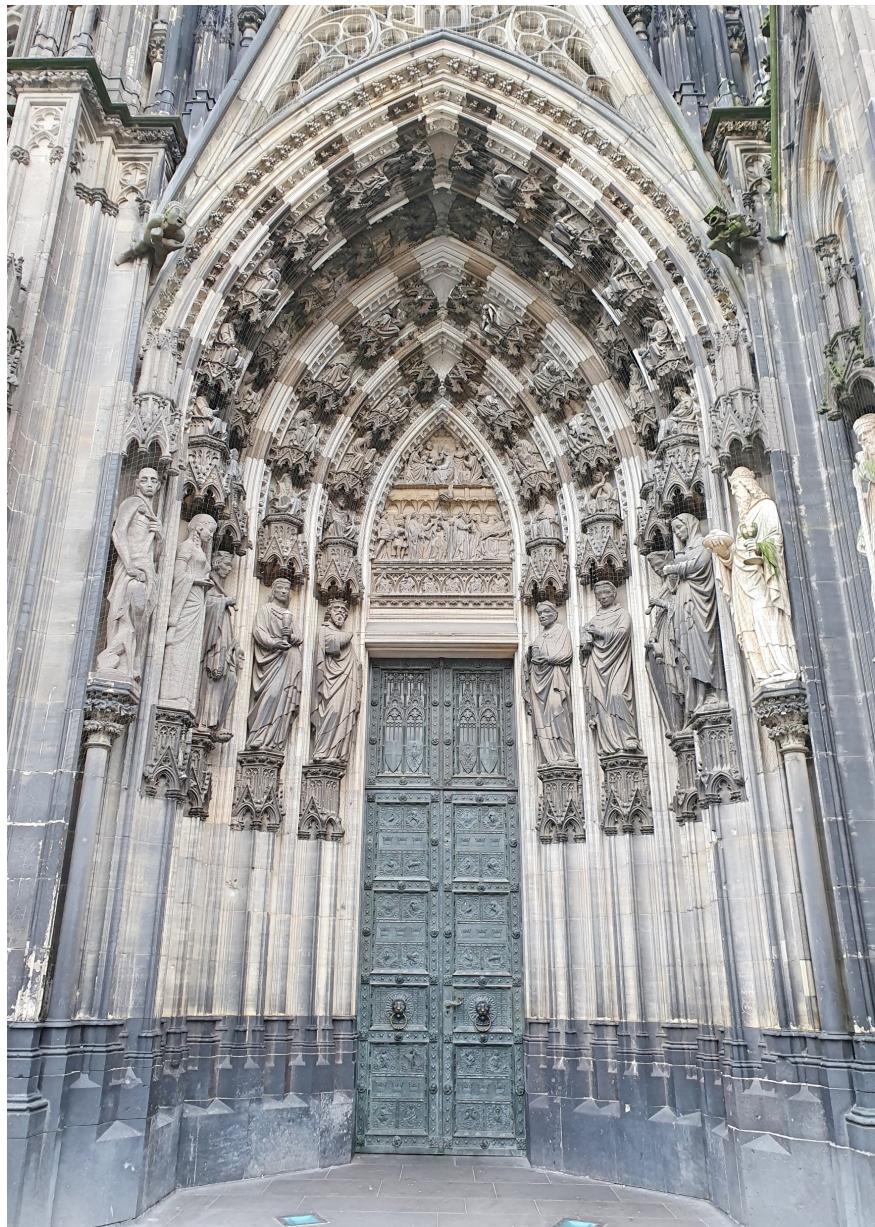
Portal of Peter



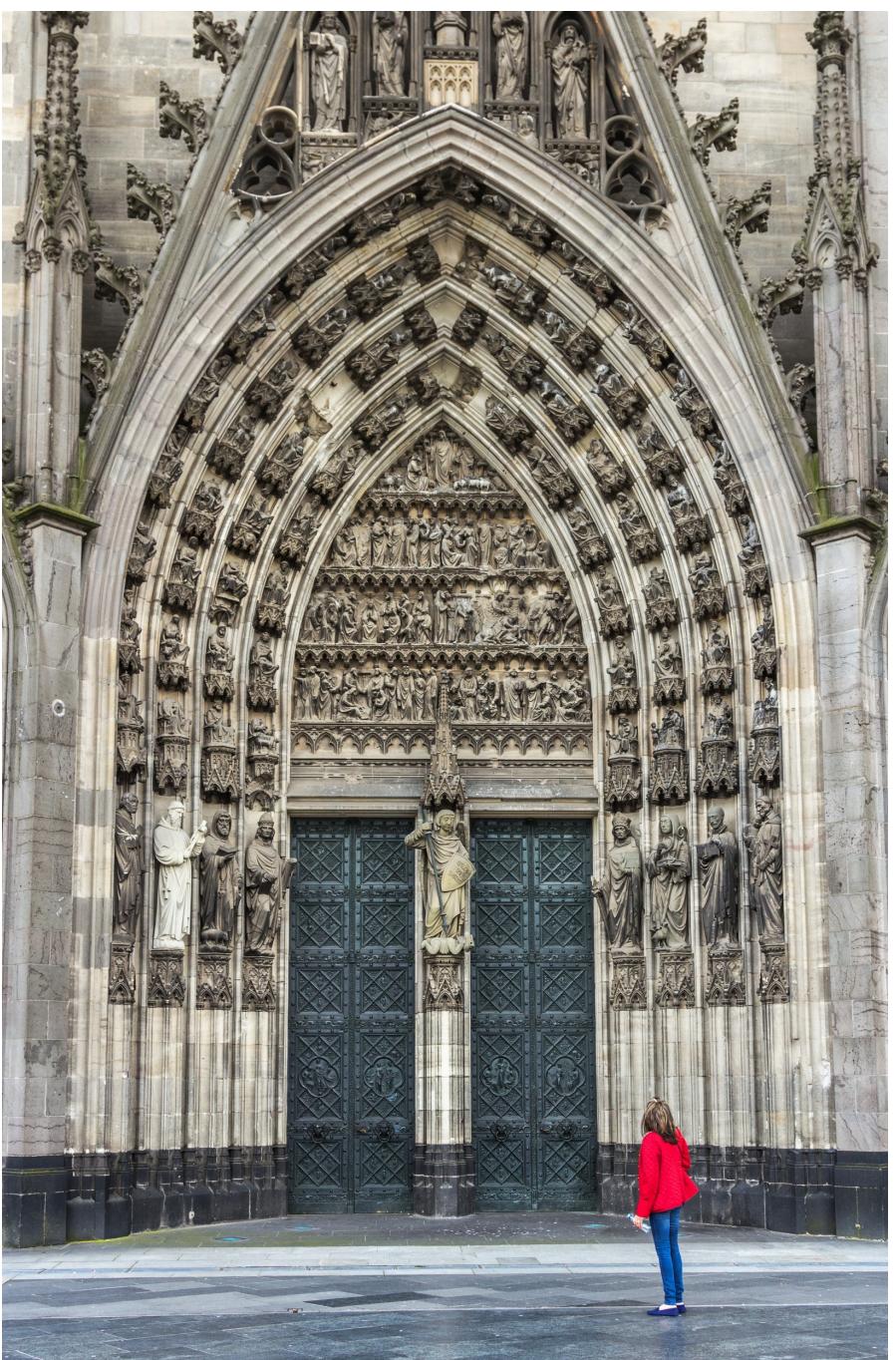
圖：<https://www.cologne-tourism.com/arts-culture/sights/detail/cologne-cathedral>
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a4/Cathedral_Arch.jpg 及
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a4/Cathedral_Arch_1.jpg

Portal of the Magi





Portal of the Magi



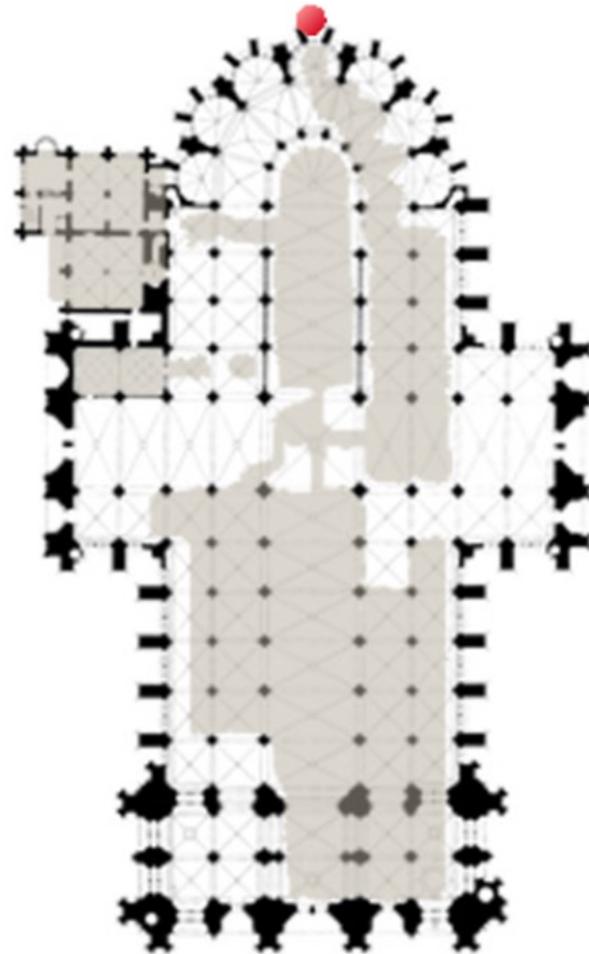
Portal of St Michael (North)

<https://www.dreamstime.com/editorial-image-entrance-to-cologne-cathedral-germany-april-girl-red-jacket-looking-statues-surrounding-west-image79201860>

Cologne Cathedral, Germany
Baptismal font, Cologne baptistery



Ground



<http://www.koelner-dom.de/19195.html?&L=1>

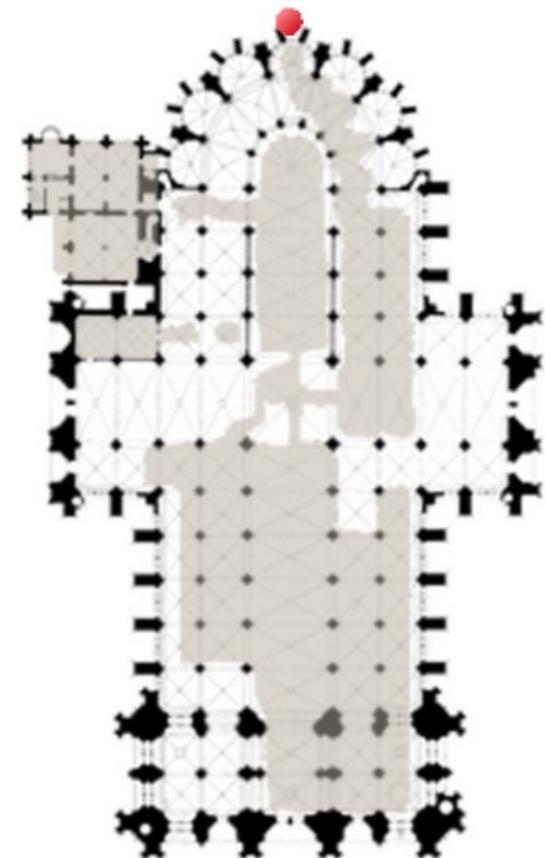
Baptismal font, Cologne baptistery

Cologne Cathedral, Germany

The large, sixth-century octagonal basin complete with drain (right) was discovered to the east of the cathedral in 1866 and is protected to this day by a brick vault constructed by the cathedral's head architect, Richard Voigtel. The basin was used for the Christian rite of baptism and bears all the hallmarks of such a sixth-century structure (e.g. the accentuated areas at the corners for the supports of a ciborium). It was built on top of the walls of a Roman house that already contained an octagonal basin. The floor at the bottom edge of the photo belonged to this Roman basin. Because the remaining walls—both those of the house and those of the baptistery—were excavated and unfortunately almost completely destroyed long before the start of archaeological excavations, it is very hard to reconstruct the various different construction phases.



Ground



Sixth century: the large octagonal baptismal font with its original drain (right) was found in the eastern section of the cathedral in 1866 and protected until today by a brick vault built by the then Cathedral architect Voigtel. The Christian basin with forms characteristic of the sixth century (in case the marked corner foundations for the bases of the columns of the ciborium), was placed above the walls of a Roman house in which there also was an eight-sided basin. To this also belonged the seamless floor in the lower edge of the picture. Because the remaining walls, those of the house as well as the baptistery, were already covered a long time before archaeological excavation and unfortunately mostly destroyed, for this reason the reconstruction of the different points from the building phases are unclear.

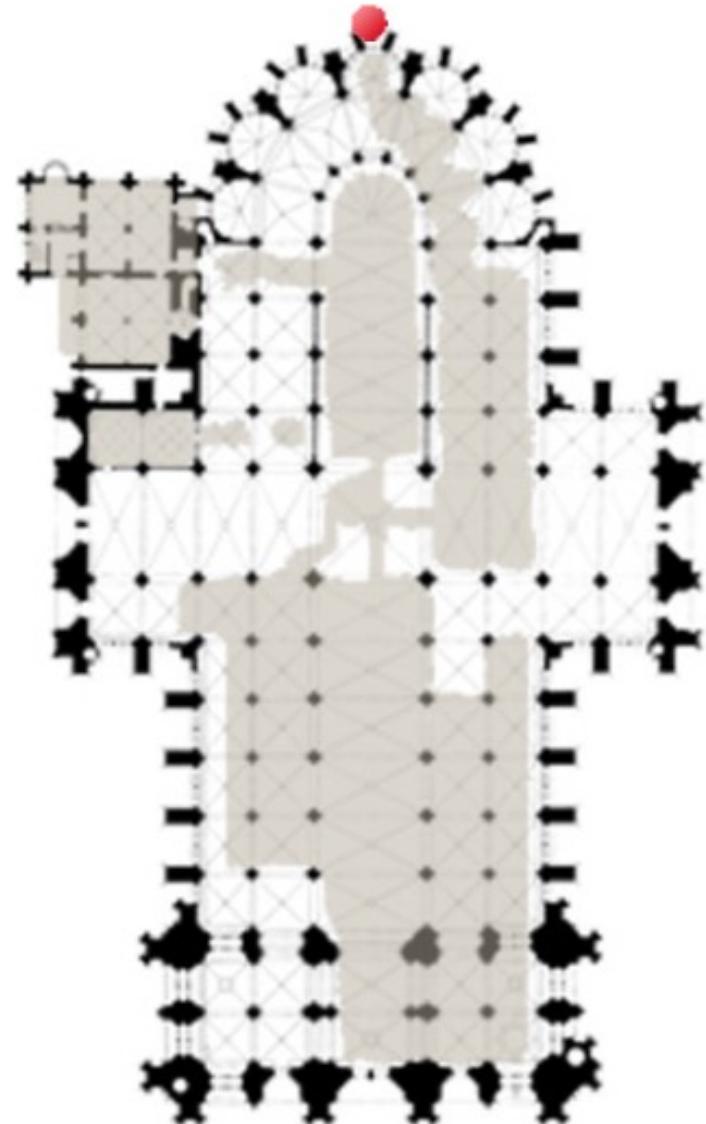
Baptismal font, Cologne baptistery



In the foundation section of the baptismal pool there is below to the right a drainage outlet. On the exterior there is a rectangular opening which is visible on the inside with a lead pipe; this was connected to a channel which is now lost. The supply of baptismal water might have come from a stream above the basin edge located in the back to the left. (SR)

The around two meter pool on the inside has been dressed with waterproof mortar. To the right and left are the stairs for the baptismal candidates. The original top edge was probably a bit higher. The inner water-level reached about 0.5 meters, which is indicated by the height of the plastered walls. A person would have stood in the pool and baptized by poured water. In order to support the weight of the water as well as the basin and the ciborium to be reconstructed above the piscina, a strong foundation was required, here recognized above the older Roman phases. Above the top edge the drain was the floor of the baptistery whose upper sections were disguised. (SR)

Ground

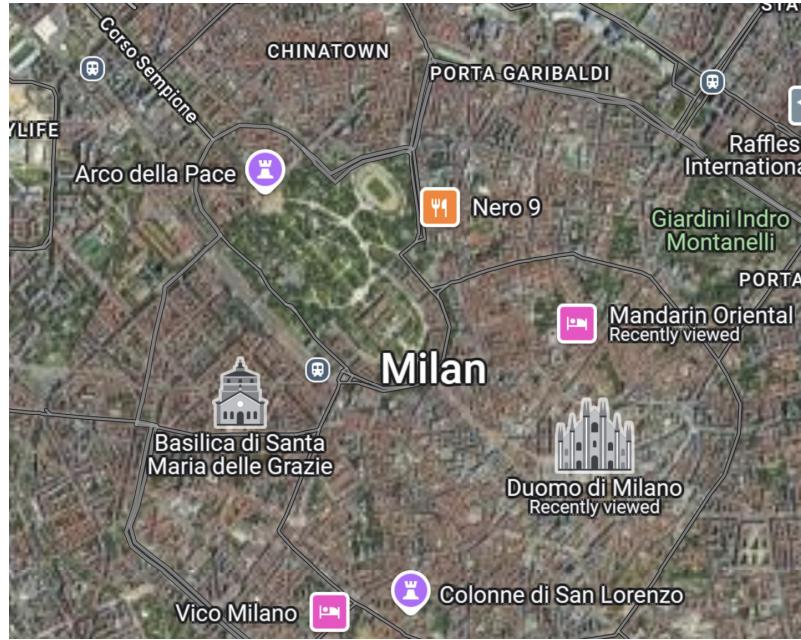


Duomo di Milano

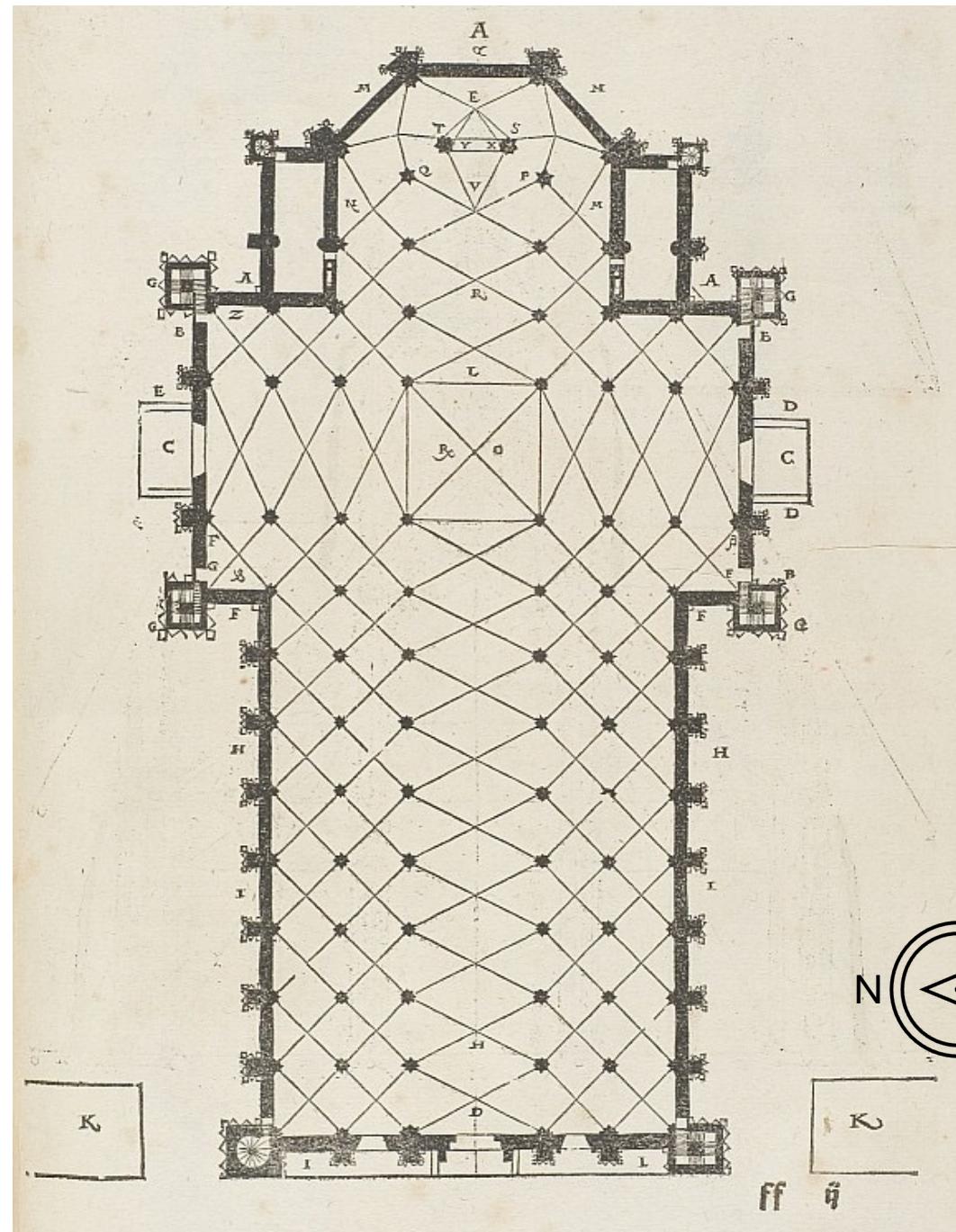
米蘭主教座堂



https://pisa1940.com/en/blogs/blog/the-duomo-of-milan-a-timeless-architectural-wonder?srsltid=AfmBOorgI1BK5ef88ItDrSzppeYXv10tMuiZG6fw72kPKDzA_3-NaP3



米蘭主教座堂的建造始於1386年，而於1965年最後一扇銅門就位後才正式完工。歷經五個多世紀才完工，因此，它的建築風格包含了哥德式、新古典式和新哥德式。



Duomo di
Milano

[https://en.wikipedia.org/
wiki/Milan_Cathedral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milan_Cathedral)

Duomo di
Milano



Duomo di
Milano





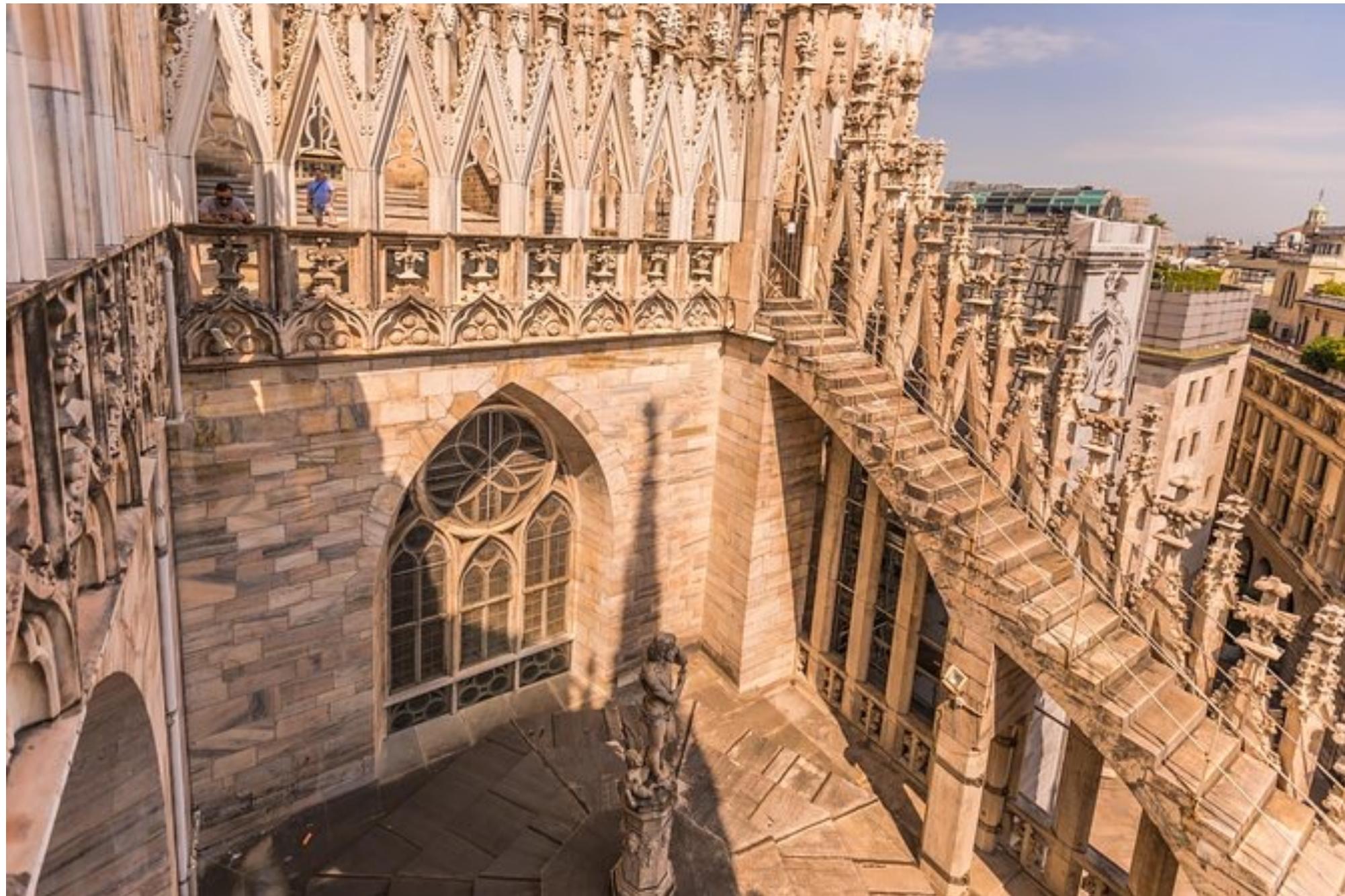
圖：

https://cristimoise.wordpress.com/166281411211602170_bb0vxohh_c/
及 <https://www.swedishnomad.com/duomo-di-milano/>

Duomo di
Milano



Duomo di
Milano



圖：<https://www.viator.com/en-IE/tours/Milan/Milan-Duomo-Rooftop-Tour-Including-Free-Virtual-Reality-Jump-into-the-Past/d512-33060P7>

Duomo di
Milano





Duomo di
Milano

The Madonnina once marked
the highest point in Milan

Duomo di
Milano



圖：
<https://boardin.gpasstraveler.com/2024/03/04/5-interesting-facts-about-the-duomo-in-milan/>

Duomo di
Milano



圖：<https://www.dreamstime.com/interior-metropolitan-cathedral-basilica-nativity-saint-mary-aka-duomo-milan-italy-interior-milan-cathedral-duomo-image300435515>

Duomo di
Milano

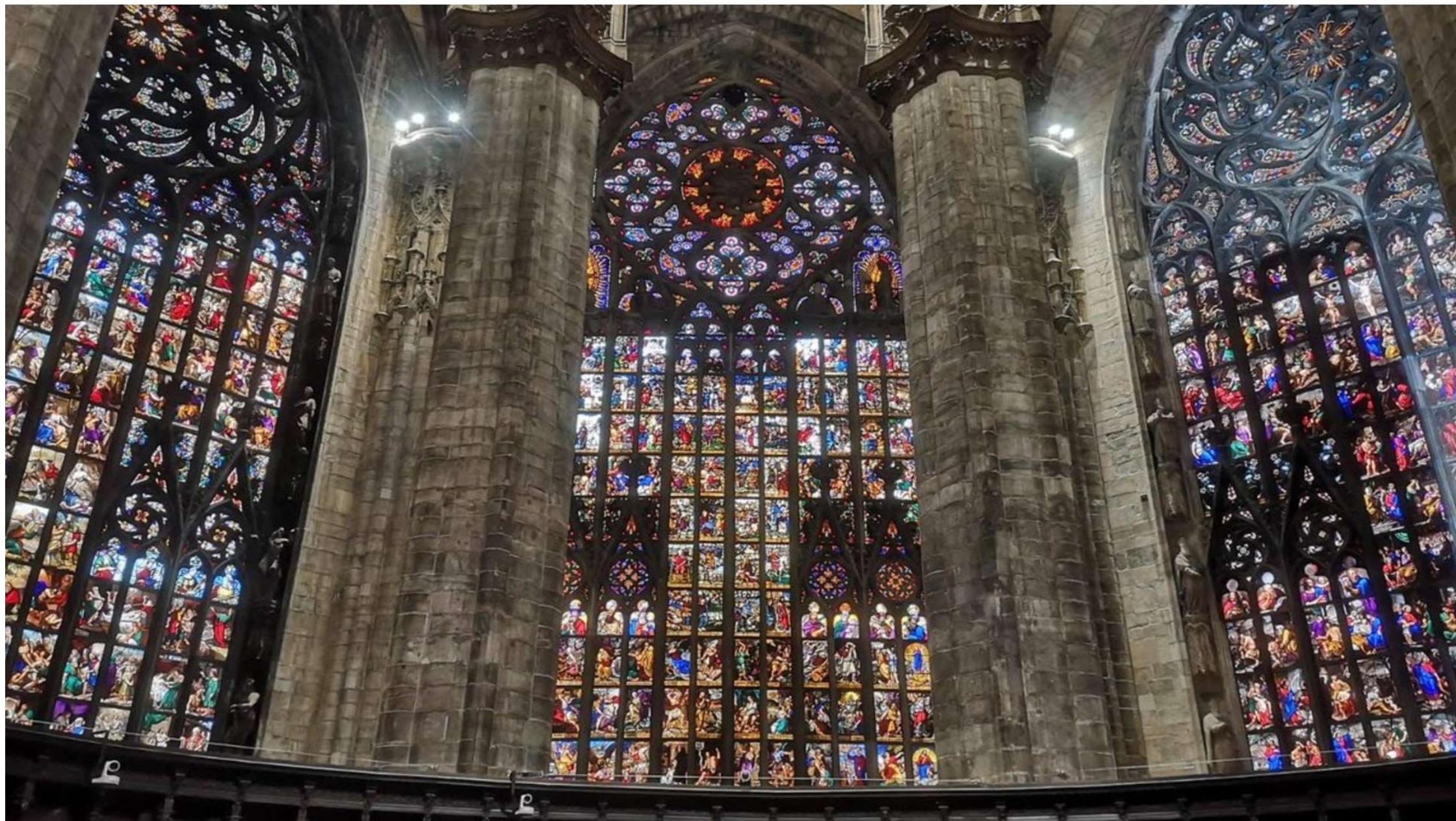




Solenne apertura in diocesi del Giubileo ordinario - Duomo di Milano



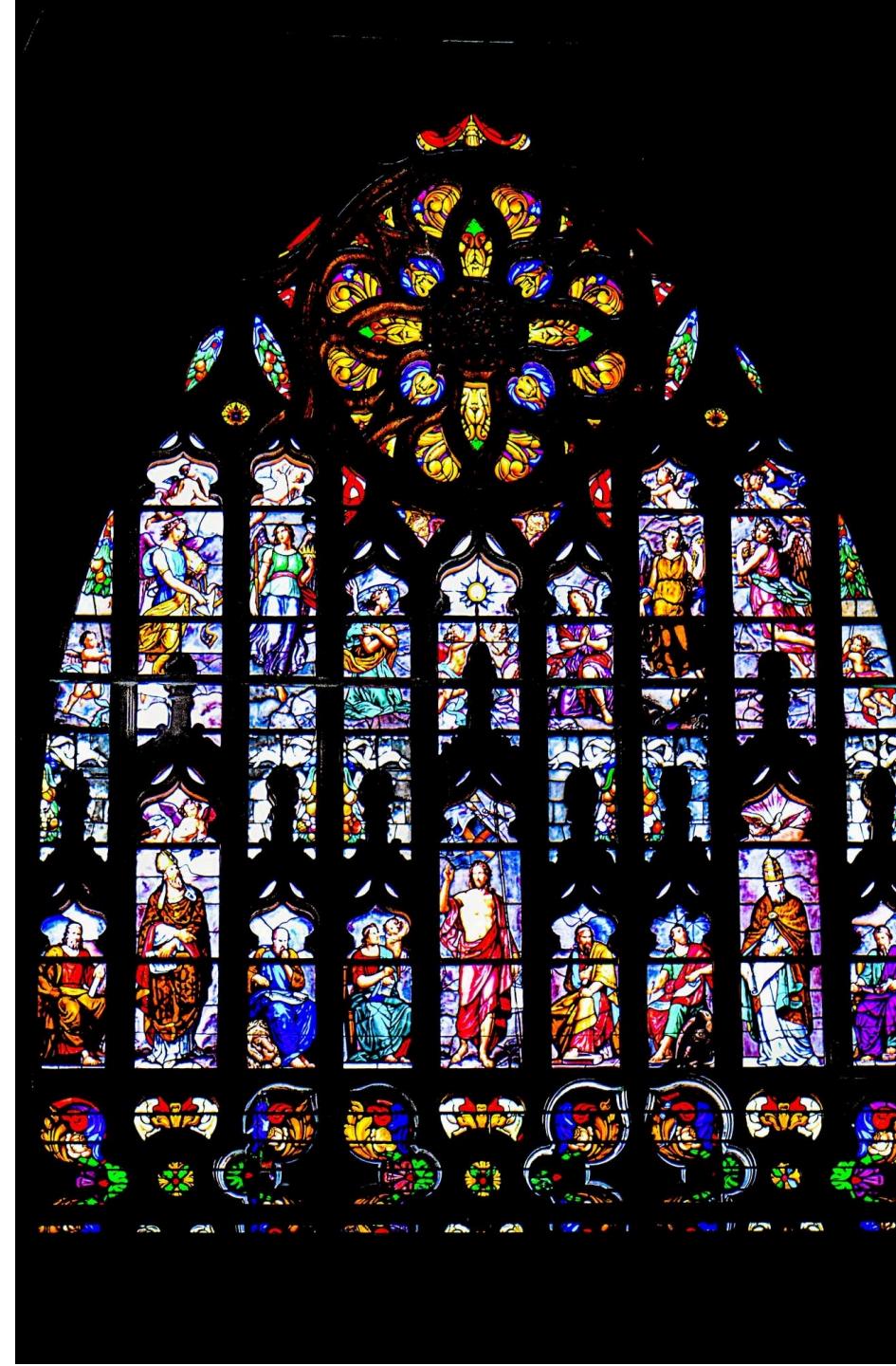




2018 Milan

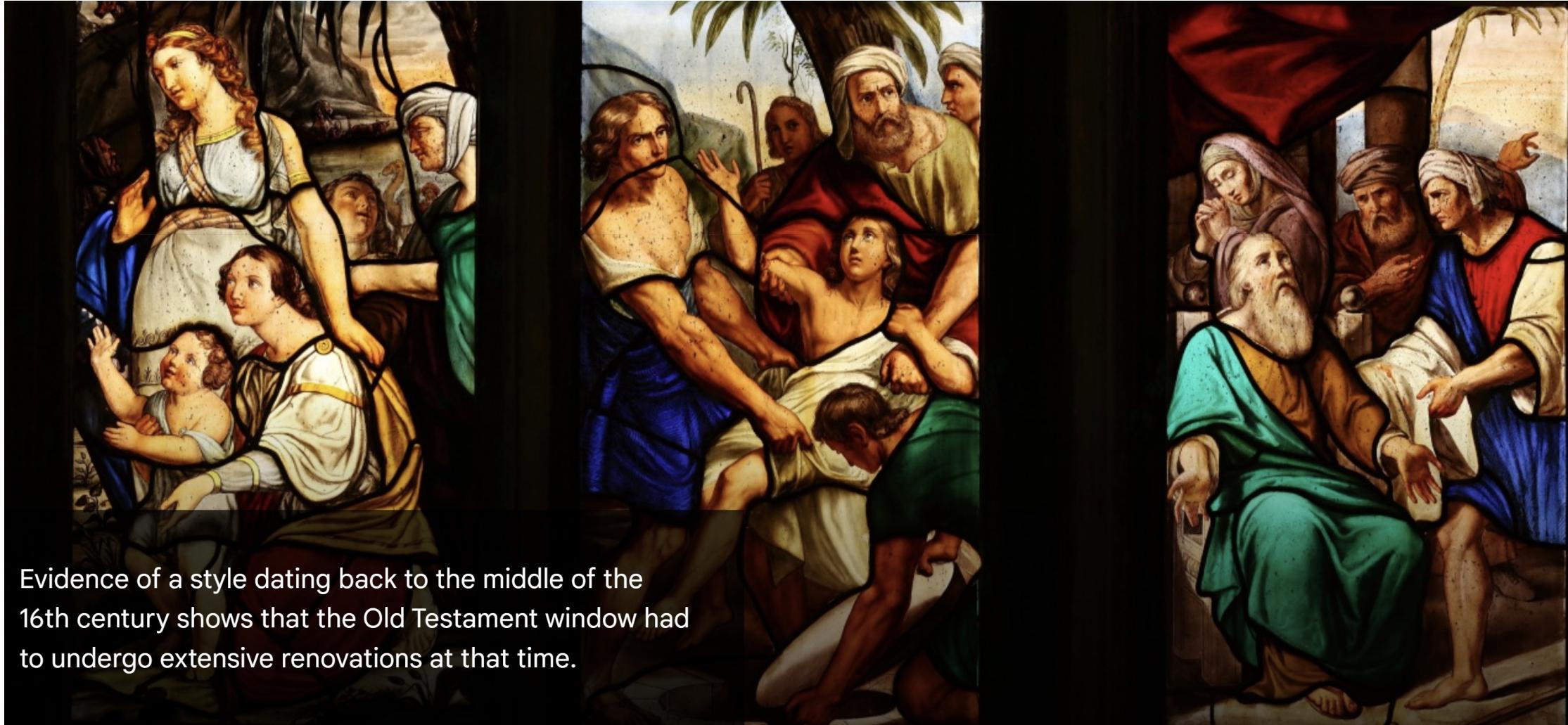
Duomo di
Milano





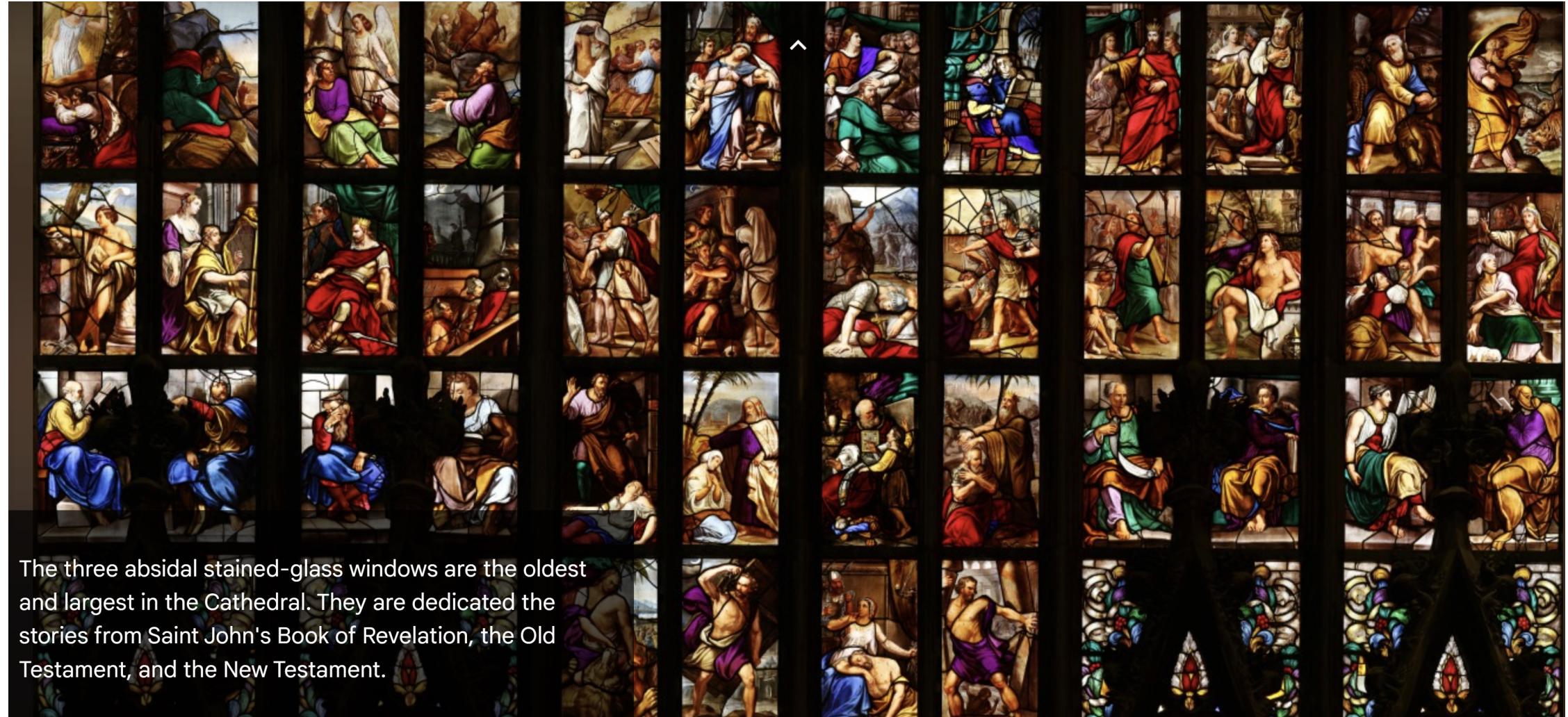
Stained Glass

<https://artsandculture.google.com/story/stories-from-the-old-testament-veneranda-fabbrica-del-duomo-di-milano/dAXhNmLtsG32Lg?hl=en>



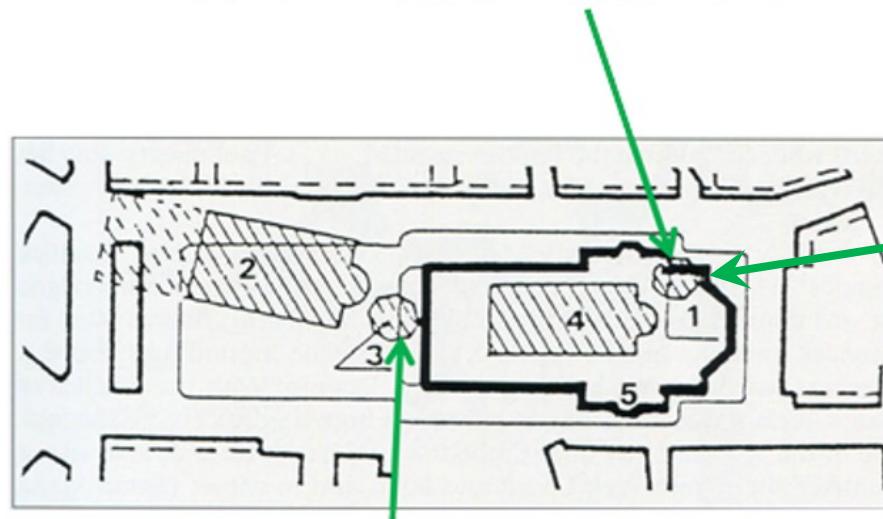
Evidence of a style dating back to the middle of the 16th century shows that the Old Testament window had to undergo extensive renovations at that time.

Stained Glass



The three absidal stained-glass windows are the oldest and largest in the Cathedral. They are dedicated to the stories from Saint John's Book of Revelation, the Old Testament, and the New Testament.

四世紀聖斯德望洗禮間位置，聖安博（St. Ambrose + 397 年）於 374 年受洗，可能就在這池中。



378 年聖安博所建聖若翰洗禮間（八角形）；
387 年 4 月 24 日聖安博在此為奧思定施洗。



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piazza_del_Duomo,_Milan

圖：[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Baptistery_of_Santo_Stefano_\(Milan\)](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Baptistery_of_Santo_Stefano_(Milan))



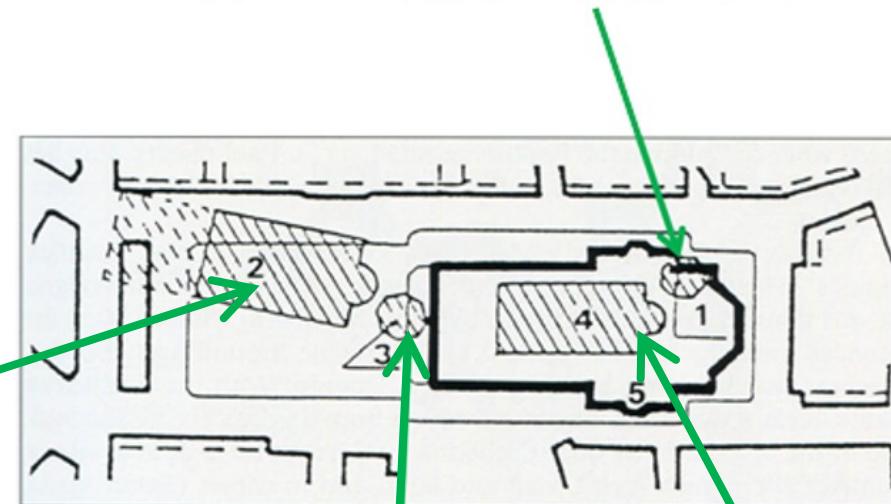
Basilica of Santa Tecla最初建於西元 350 年左右，因為米蘭大教堂的建設，它於1458年被拆除。教堂的遺址位於米蘭大教堂下方，可通過考古區進入。

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piazza_del_Duomo,_Milan

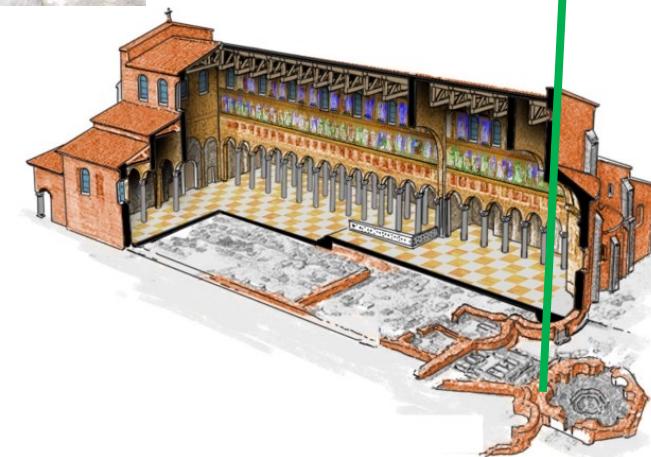
圖：

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santa_Tecla,_Milan#/media/File:Basilica_di_Santa_Tecla_Milano_5.jpg

四世紀聖斯德望洗禮間位置，聖安博（St. Ambrose + 397 年）於 374 年受洗，可能就在這池中。

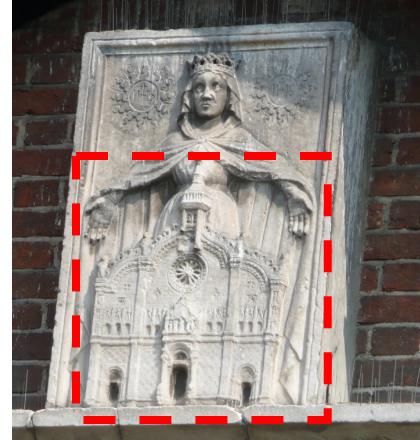


378 年聖安博所建聖若翰洗禮間（八角形）；
387 年 4 月 24 日聖安博在此為奧思定施洗。



圖：<https://theheartthrills.com/tag/basilica-of-santa-tecla/>

圖：
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_vetus#/media/File:Milano,_Conca_di_Viarennna,_Stemma_della_Fabbrica_dell_Duomo.JPG



Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore建於西元 314 年。

Basilica di Santa Tecla

Info: <https://duomodimilanotickets.com/archaeological-area/>

The remains of the Basilica di Santa Tecla, a large early Christian church constructed in the 5th century. Santa Tecla was Milan's summer cathedral (with Santa Maria Maggiore being the winter cathedral) for several centuries before both were replaced by the current Duomo.

Excavations uncovered large parts of Santa Tecla's foundations, demonstrating that it was a gigantic building for its era proving Milan's significance as an early Christian city. Tourists can see:

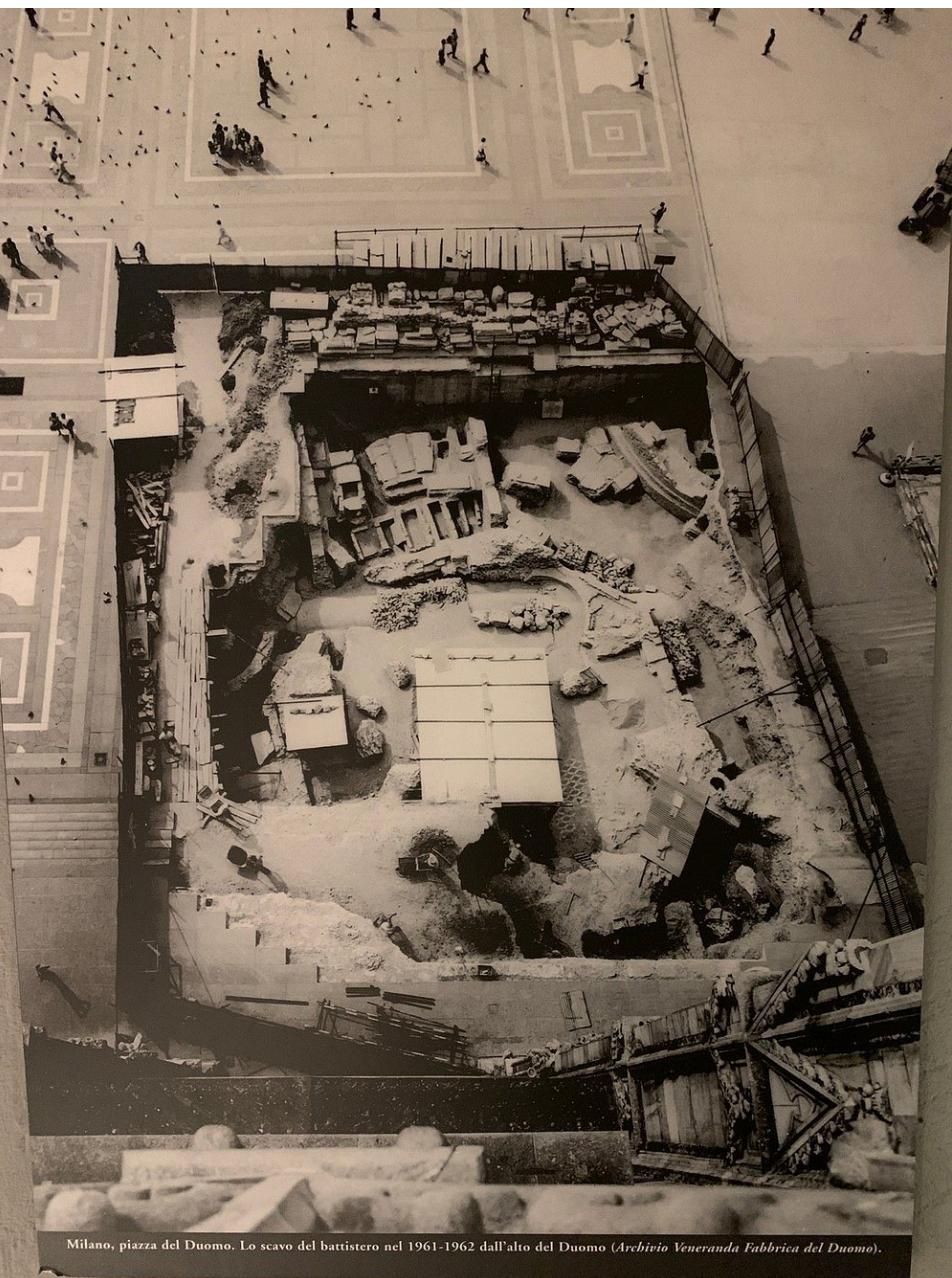
- The basilica's impressive ground plan
- Remnants of enormous columns that previously held up the roof
- Fragments of liturgical furniture
- Proof of architectural changes implemented over the centuries



The ruins of the apse

Photo:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santa_Tecla,_Milan#/media/File:Basilica_di_Santa_Tecla_Milano_5.jpg



Milano, piazza del Duomo. Lo scavo del battistero nel 1961-1962 dall'alto del Duomo (Archivio Veneranda Fabbrica del Duomo).

The Archaeological Area: Ambroses's Baptistery and the Santa Tecla Cathedral.

San Giovanni alle Fonti (1) was built at the wish of Ambrose who baptised Augustine there during the Easter Vigil of 387. The building was demolished and filled in from 1387 onwards so as not to hinder the restructuring commissioned by the Visconti family of the apsidal section of Santa Tecla. The baptistery (2) gave onto the atrium of Santa Maria Maggiore, "founded" by the Frankish Bishop Angilbertus II (824-859), according to Mediaeval sources, but it probably replaced a pre-existent paleo-christian church. Sections of the Romanesque-Gothic façade of the church are preserved in the underground service area of the *Veneranda Fabbrica del Duomo* (Cathedral Maintenance Council) which is not open to the public.

The Cathedral of Santa Tecla (3)

During the Middle Ages, the graveyard area between Santa Tecla and the baptistery (4) was used for the burial of leading prelates and some of their family members.

Only a few of the numerous tombs, often completely plastered and painted inside, which occupied the privileged space in front of the western entrance of the baptistery (5), are still visible. Another place of worship, consisting of three apses and the name of which is unknown, was built against the western side (6) of the baptistery between the paleo-christian era and Early Middle Ages. It was constructed on top of an earlier building (residential?) and used for funerary purposes as well; it lasted only a short time as it was demolished long before the baptistery during the Early Middle Ages.



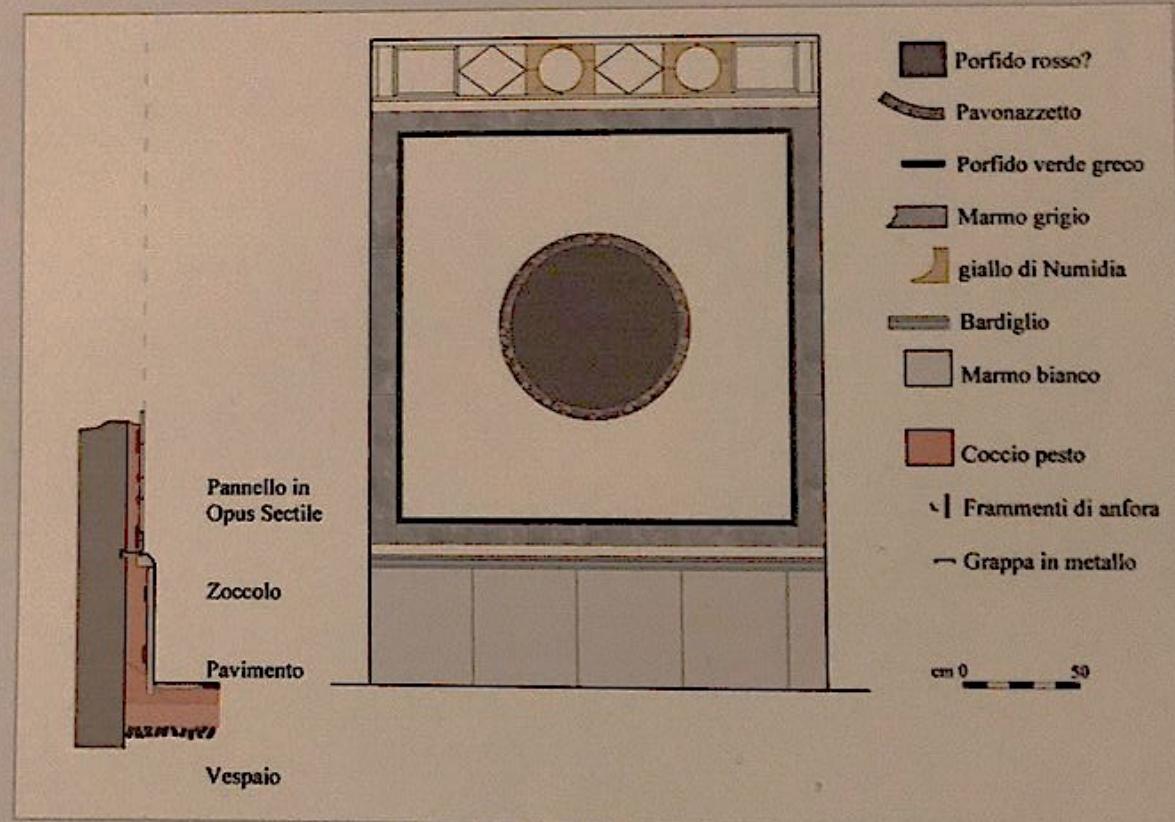
Un battistero molto prezioso

Grazie ai resti marmorei in posto e ai materiali rinvenuti negli strati di demolizione possiamo risalire al ricco apparato decorativo interno del battistero paleocristiano: mosaici policromi in pasta vitrea sulla volta e nelle parti alti delle pareti e, in basso, pregiati pannelli intarsiati con marmi di importazione e pietre locali. Questi erano raccordati, mediante la zoccolatura ancora visibile, alla pavimentazione in piastrelle bianche e nere disposte a formare motivi geometrici (*opus sectile*) di cui restano ampie porzioni.

La realizzazione di questi preziosi ornati viene attribuita alla committenza di Lorenzo, vescovo di Milano dal 489 al 510/512. Stando alla testimonianza del suo segretario personale, il retore e poeta Ennodio (475-521), egli finanziò il costoso restauro della costruzione ambrosiana e promosse, durante il regno di Teodorico, altri interventi di rinnovamento in chiese milanesi.

A very precious Baptistry.

Thanks to the marble remains *in situ* and material found in the demolition layers, we can reconstruct the rich decoration inside the paleo-christian baptistery: polychrome mosaics in glass paste on the vault and upper part of the walls and costly panels inlaid with imported marbles and local stone on the lower part. The commissioning of these decorative works is attributed to Laurentius, Bishop of Milan from 489-510/512.



San Giovanni alle Fonti. Disegno ricostruttivo della decorazione parietale in *opus sectile* (V-VI secolo) di cui restano tracce su una parete della nicchia orientale (disegno di Remo Rachini, elaborazione di Antonello Ruggieri).





聖若翰洗禮間（378年）



聖安博記洗禮與濯足



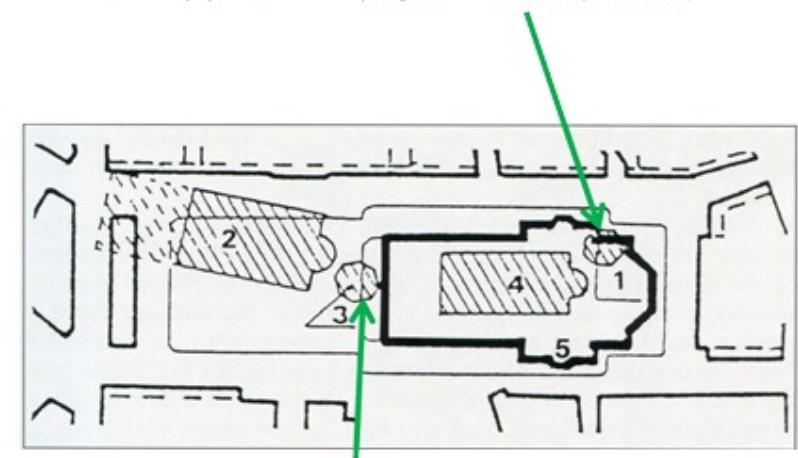
「濯足禮」最早記錄之一，見於四世紀米蘭教會的洗禮，以表達「與基督有份」。

54



今日米蘭主教座堂

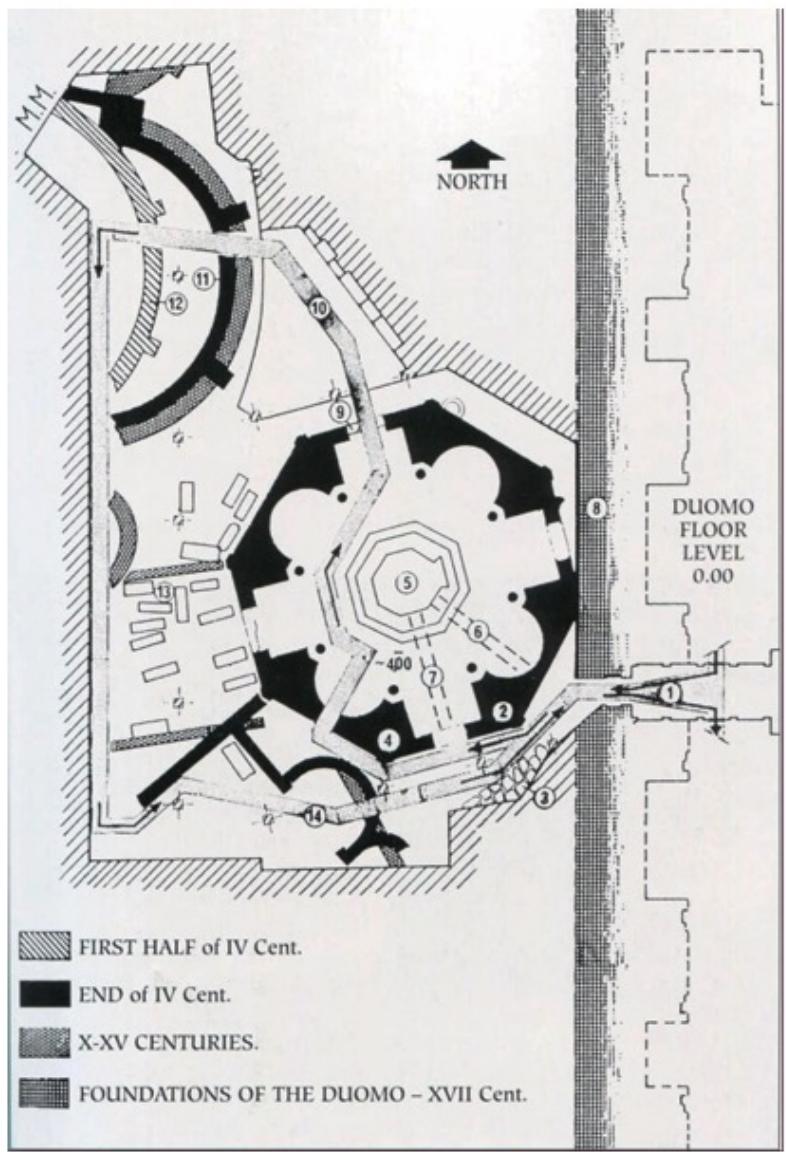
四世紀聖斯德望洗禮間位置，聖安博（St. Ambrose + 397 年）於 374 年受洗，可能就在這池中。



378 年聖安博所建聖若翰洗禮間（八角形）；
387 年 4 月 24 日聖安博在此為奧思定施洗。



附錄二



56

聖若翰洗禮間（八角形）；387年4月24日聖安博在此為奧思定施洗

聖安博說：這洗禮池像「墳墓」。當我們宣示相信聖父及聖子及聖神，我們就被接納，並沒入這水池中；然後我們出來：即是我们被恢復了生命……（《論聖事》3.1）



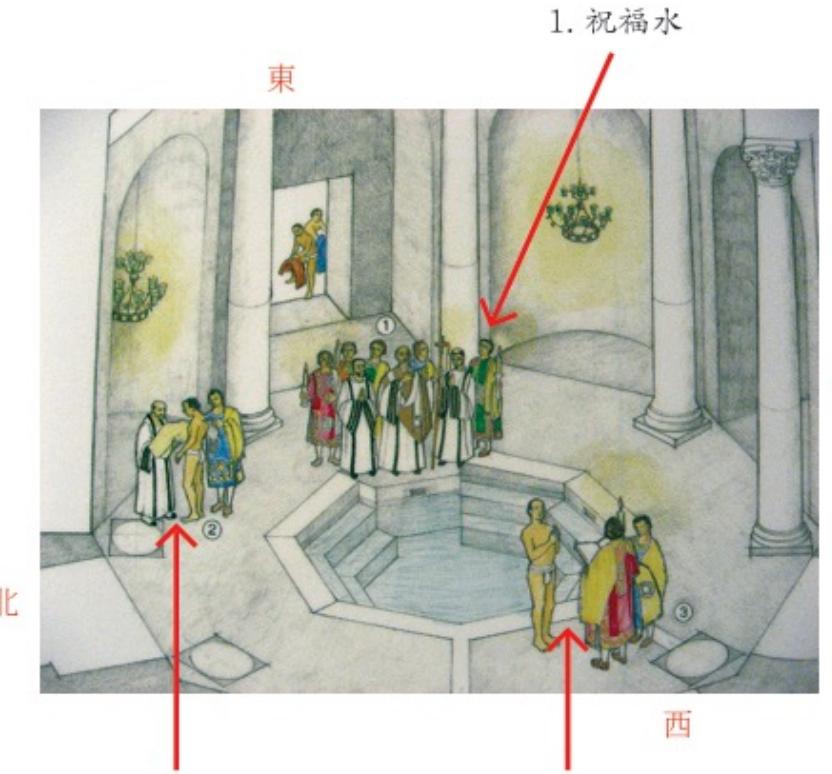
這洗禮池有入水口和出水口，以維持池水的高度。



灌足真義

—灌足禮法令及註釋—

按：聖安博（St. Ambrose）《論聖事》（De Sacramentis，約389-390年）及《論奧蹟》（De Mysteriis，約389-390年）



1. 祝福水

2. 侯洗者除掉衣服，
全身傅油

3. 侯洗者面向西方：象
徵黑暗勢力之處，棄
絕罪惡及魔鬼

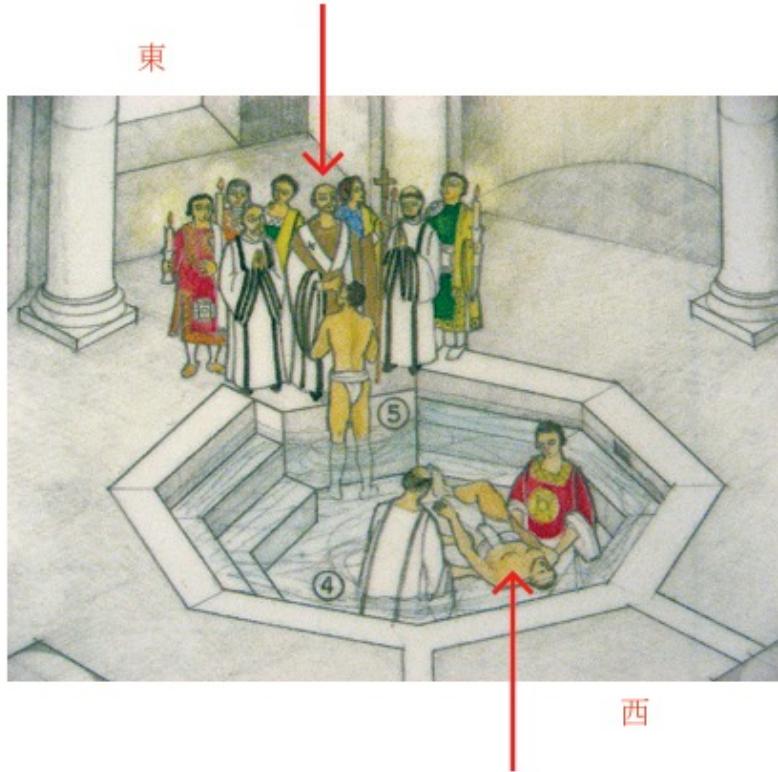


灌足真義

—灌足禮法令及註釋—



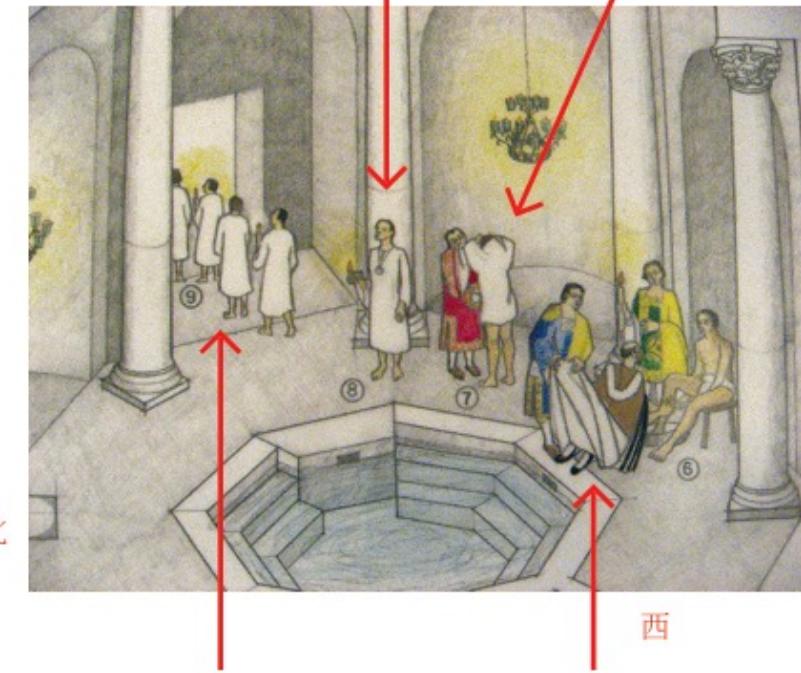
5. 新教友走到水池對面，象徵越過紅海。主教在他們頭上傅油



4. 候洗者轉向東方；象徵基督真光。進入水池，三次問信及浸洗

8. 印上「靈性印記」

7. 授白衣



9. 新教友離開洗禮間，進入聖堂參與感恩聖祭

6. 新教友由水池上來；主教為新教友濯足



附錄二

灌足真義

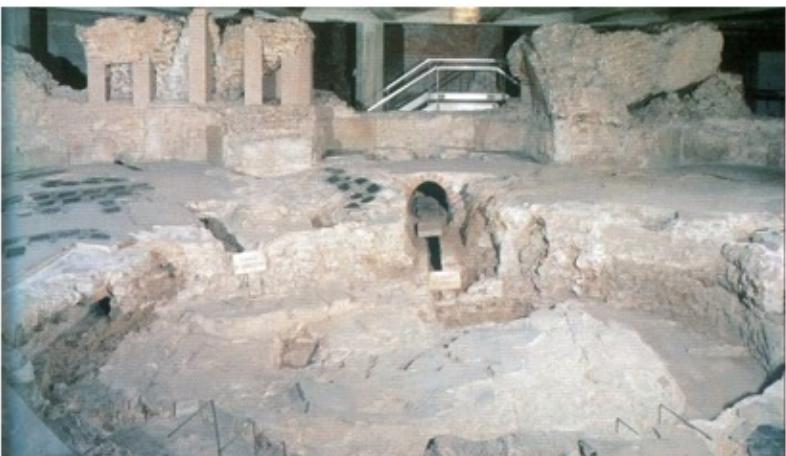
—灌足禮法令及註釋—

聖安博 (St.Ambrose) 《論聖事》(De sacramentis)
(約 389-390 年)

1.2 我們在星期六做什麼呢？我們由「開啓禮」開始。施行「開啓禮」的奧蹟是由主教用手觸摸你的耳朵和鼻孔。

這有什麼意思呢？在福音中，有人把一個又聾又啞的人帶到耶穌面前，耶穌用手觸摸了他的耳朵和口，並說：「厄弗達」（希伯來語解說：開了吧）。所以，主教用手觸摸你的耳朵，為開你的耳朵，去聆聽他要給你說的一切。

南



西

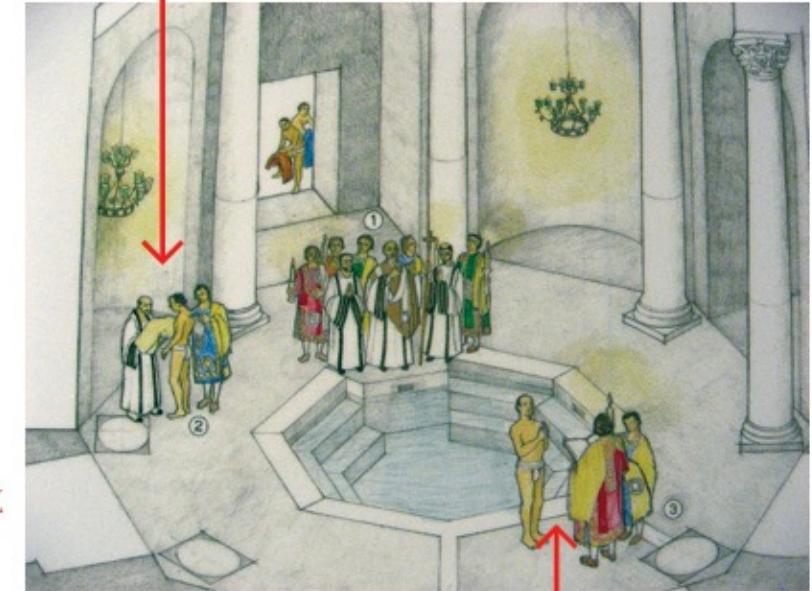
北

東

譯 自：Whitaker E.C., Johnson M.E.(revised and expanded), *Documents of the Baptismal Liturgy*, Liturgical Press Collegeville, Minnesota, third edition, 2003, pp.176-181

1.4 我們到洗禮間。你們進入了。你接受了傅油。……你們受傅作為鬥士，基督的鬥士，如同準備與俗世格鬥。……

東



南

西

1.5 當你被問：「你棄絕魔鬼和他的作為嗎？」
你回答說：「我棄絕。」
「你棄絕世俗及它的逸樂嗎？」
你又回答：「我棄絕。」



附錄二

灌足真義

—灌足禮法令及註釋—



2.16 你到了水池，你走下去。

2.20 你被問：「你信全能的天主聖父嗎？」

你答：「我信！」於是 you 被沒入水中：即是你被埋葬。

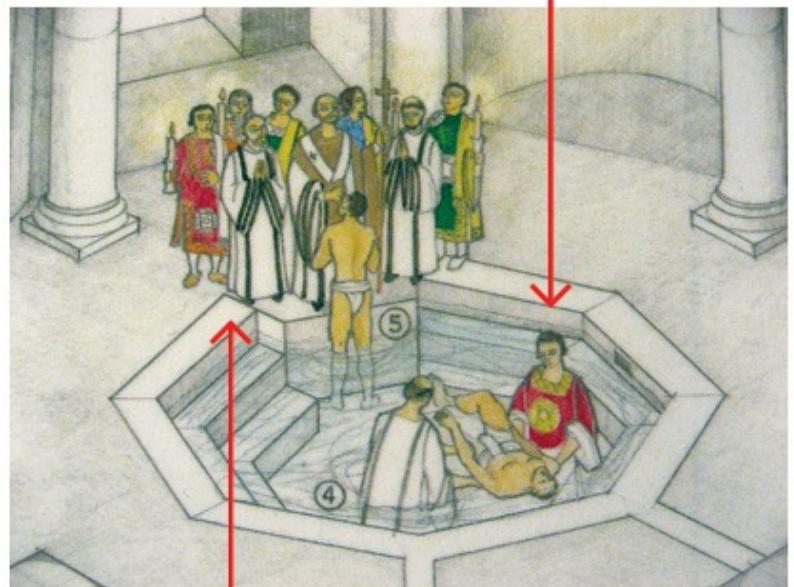
再次 you 被問：「你信我們的主耶穌及他的十字架嗎？」

你答：「我信！」你又被浸沒水中：即是你與基督同被埋葬；與基督同死，也必與他同生。

你又第三次被問：「你信聖神嗎？」

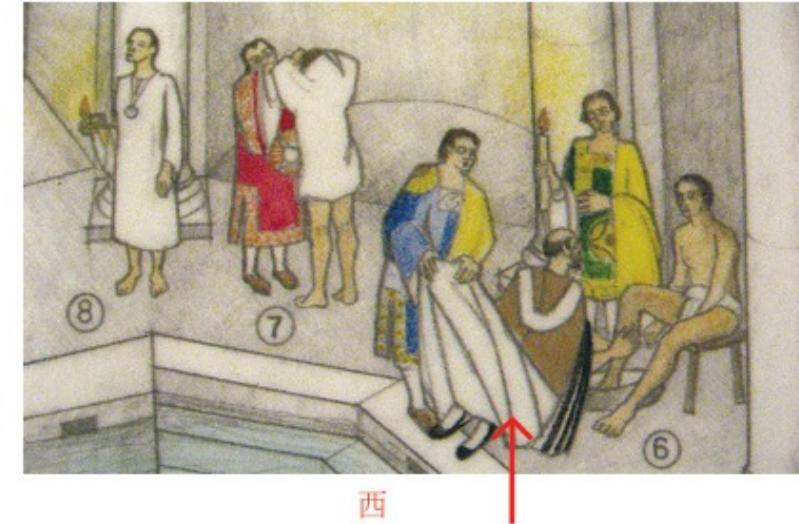
你答：「我信！」你又第三次被沒入水中。……

東



2.24 你被沒入水中後，你走到主教前，他對你說什麼呢？他說：「全能的天主聖父，已藉水和聖神給你重生，並赦免了你的罪過，願他給你傅油，以達永生。」

東



南



3.4 你從水池出來後，還有什麼（儀式）呢？你聆聽讀經。主教穿上圍裙。……

這奧蹟表達什麼？你們一定聽過所讀的，主給門徒洗腳的時候，他來到伯多祿面前，伯多祿對他說：「你給我洗腳嗎？」即是說：你是主人，竟給僕人洗腳嗎？無瑕的你，竟給我洗腳嗎？你是天地的創造者，竟給我洗腳嗎？

此外，另有一處也是如此：他（耶穌）來到若翰面前，若翰對他說：「我本來需要受你的洗，而你卻來就我嗎？我是罪人；你卻來到罪人面前，要求免除罪過。你從不曾犯罪呢！」

請看！如此義德，如此謙遜，如此恩寵，如此聖善。他（耶穌）說：「我若不洗你，你就與我無份。」

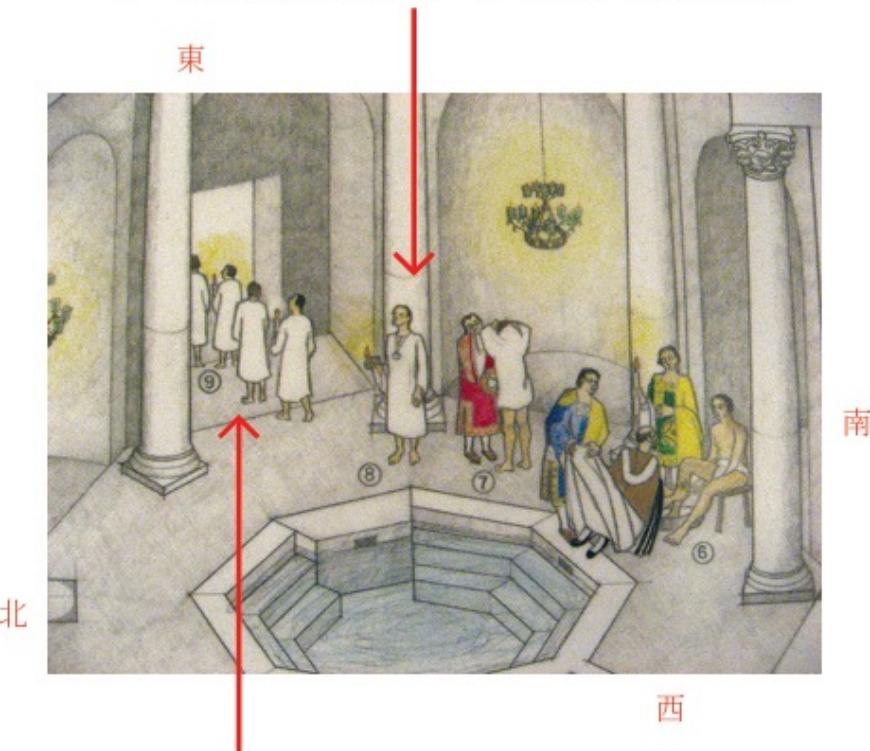
3.5 我們知道羅馬教會沒有這項習慣。我們在很多方面，跟從羅馬教會的模式，但她卻沒有這「洗腳」的習慣。可能是由於人數眾多，所以她停止了這做法。……

你必須知道，這洗腳既是奧蹟，也是聖化。
「我若不洗你，你就與我無份。」

附錄二



3.8 然後，繼續領受你今天所聽的讀經，即印上「靈性印記」(spiritual seal)，即在水洗之後，還有「圓滿禮」，即當主教祈求：「智慧和聰敏之神、超見和剛毅之神、明達和孝愛，以及敬畏之神」時，聖神傾注在你身上。這可稱為「聖神七恩」。



3.11 然後又發生什麼呢？就是你可以前往祭台（參與聖祭）。當你來到祭台，你可見到你以往所不能見的。

今日香港聖安德肋堂入門聖事



Westminster Abbey, London 倫敦 西敏寺



圖：
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westminster_Abbey

An architectural masterpiece of the 13th to 16th centuries, Westminster Abbey also presents a unique pageant of British history – the shrine of St Edward the Confessor, the tombs of kings and queens, and countless memorials to the famous and the great.

It has been the setting for every Coronation since 1066 and for numerous other royal occasions, including sixteen royal weddings.

Today it is still a church dedicated to regular worship and to the celebration of great events in the life of the nation. Neither a cathedral nor a parish church, Westminster Abbey (or the Collegiate Church of St Peter, Westminster to give it its correct title) is a "Royal Peculiar" under the jurisdiction of a Dean and Chapter, subject only to the Sovereign and not to any archbishop or bishop.

Westminster Abbey, a work of architectural genius, a place of daily worship, deploying the resources of high musical expertise, a burial place of kings, statesmen, poets, scientists, warriors and musicians, is the result of a process of development across the centuries, which represents the response of a monastery and later a post-Reformation church to the stimulus and challenge of its environment.

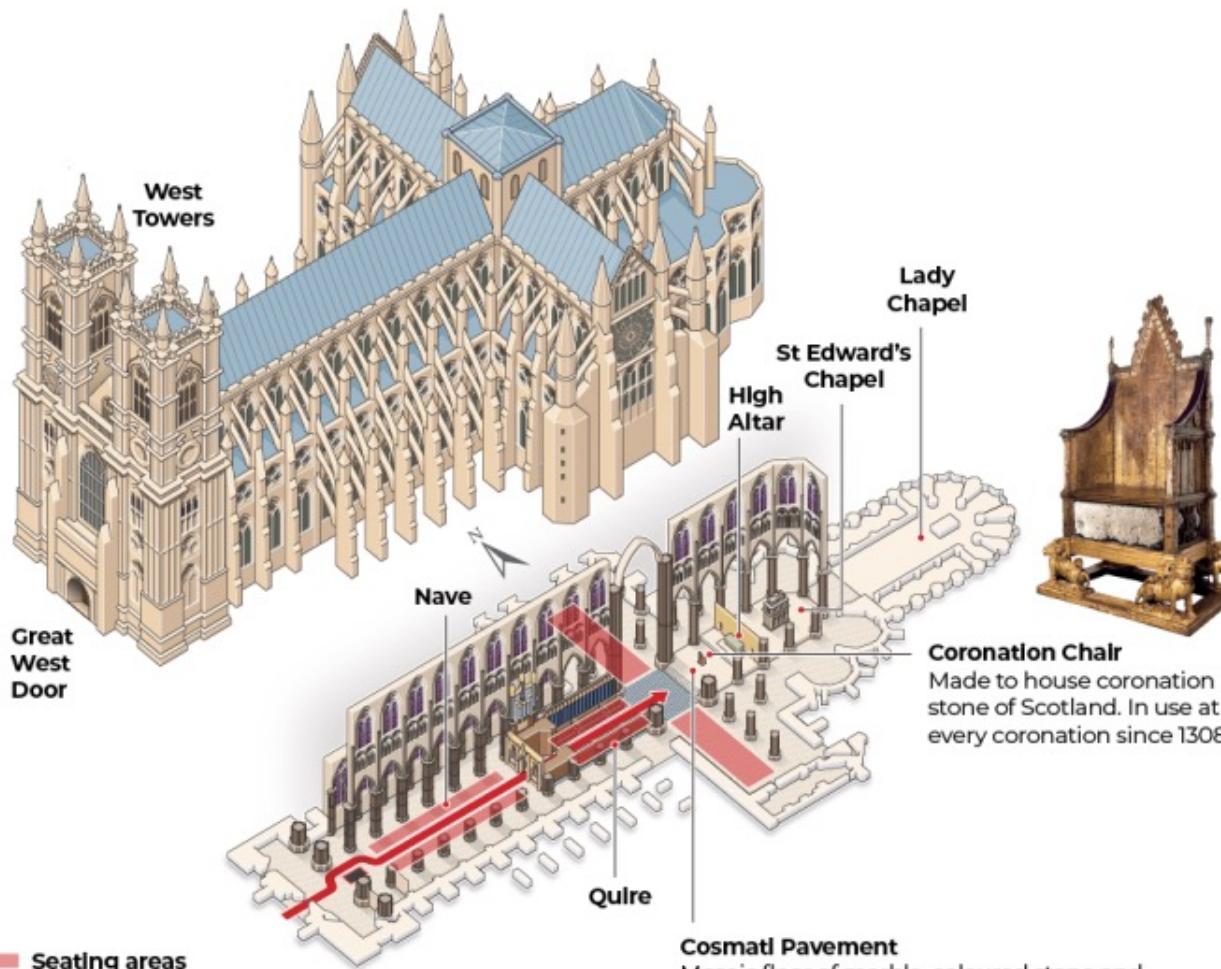
Westminster
Abbey, London



圖：<https://londonist.com/london/history/will-westminster-abbey-ever-get-its-spire>

Westminster Abbey

King Charles III will become the 40th reigning monarch to be crowned at Westminster Abbey since 1066.



■ Seating areas

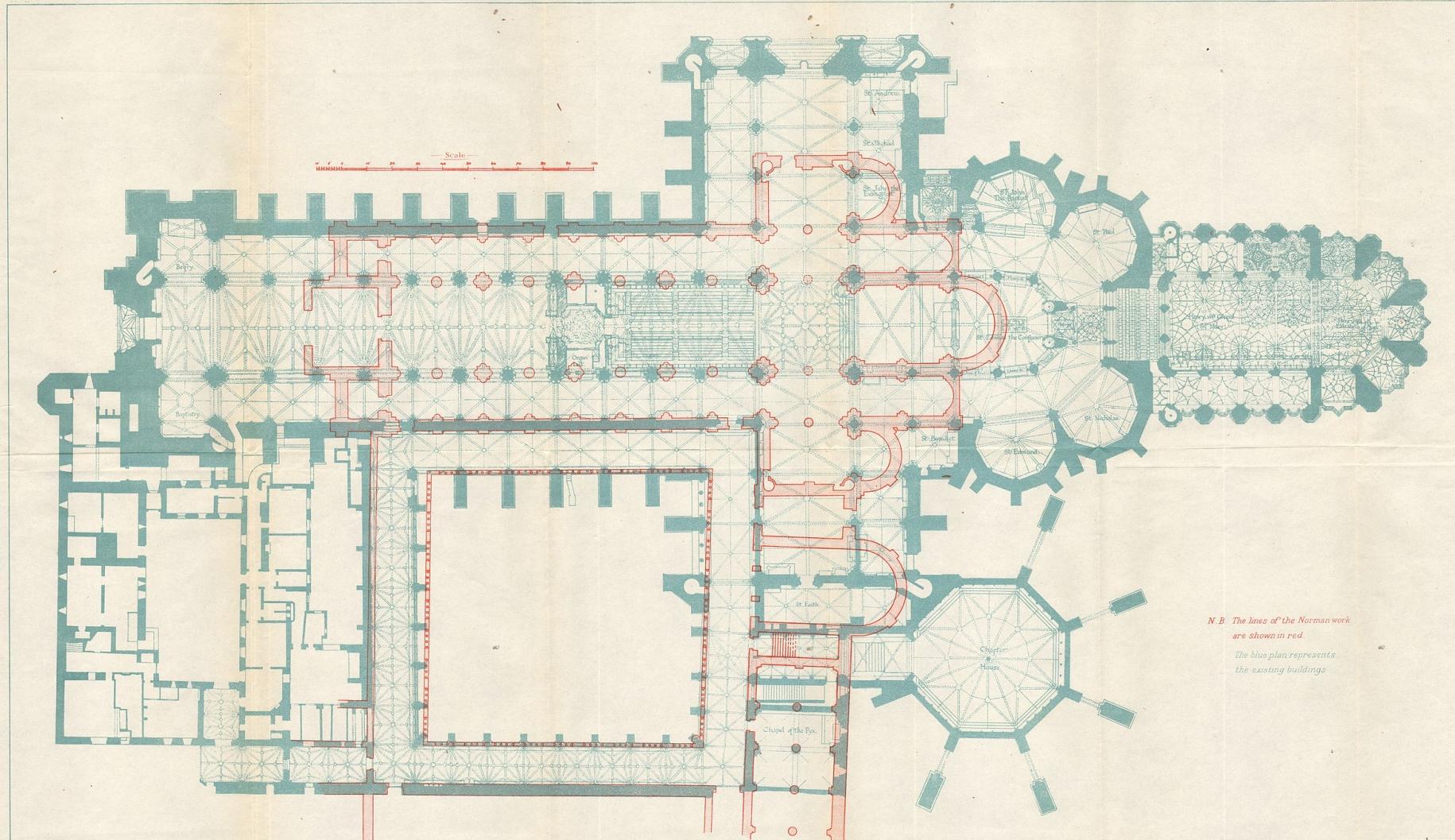


Source: Graphic News



圖：
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/5/5/mapping-the-coronation-of-king-charles-iii>

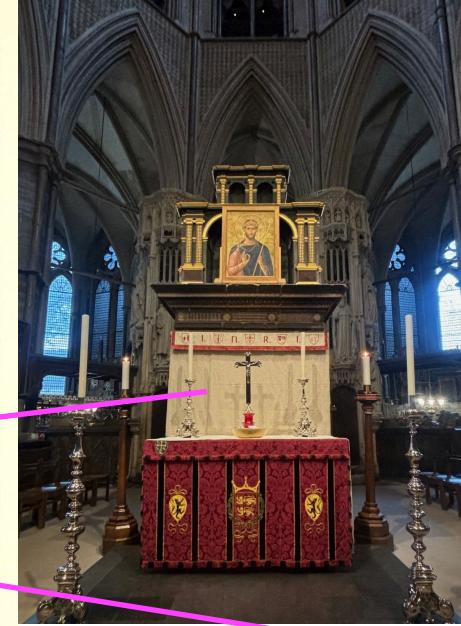
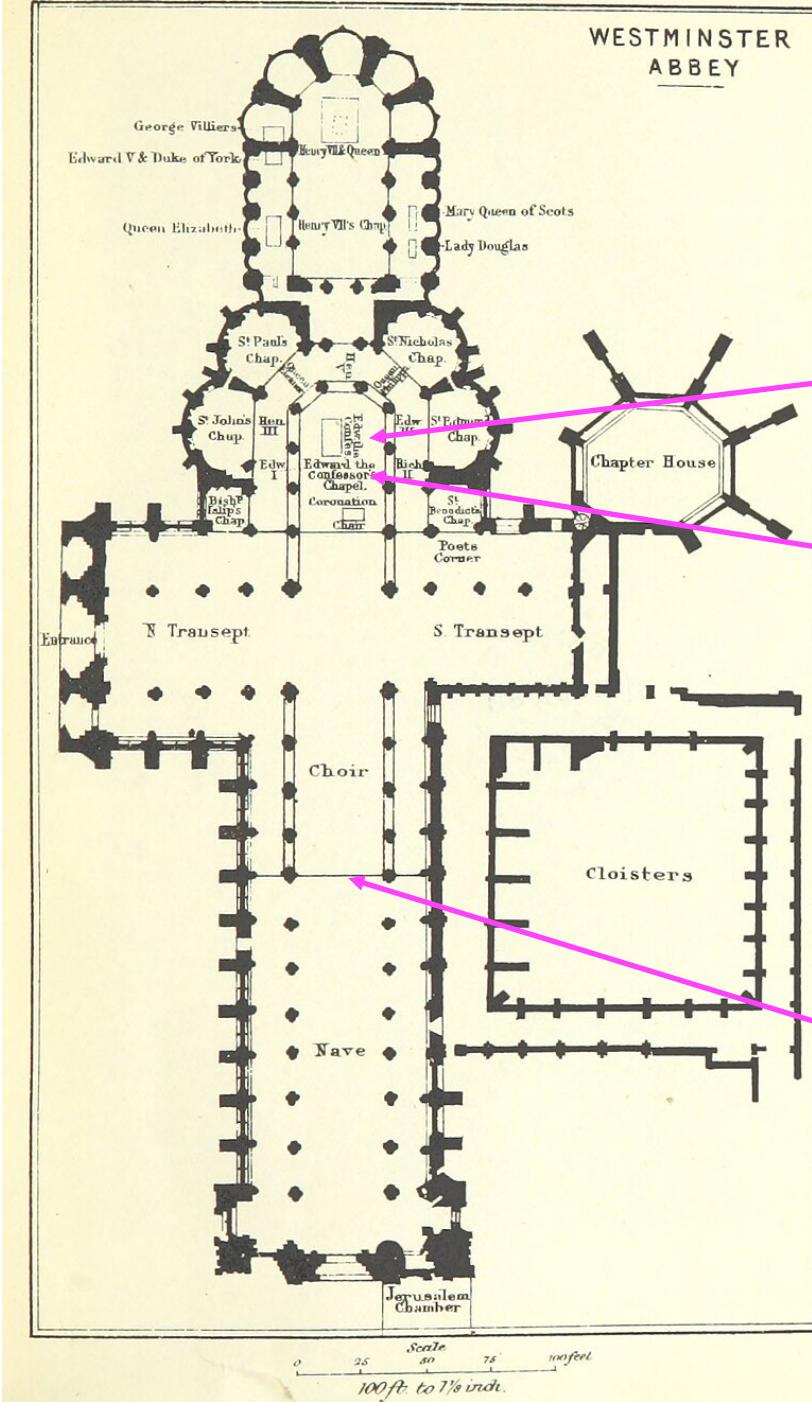
@AJLabs ALJAZEERA



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—PLAN SHOWING RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE CHURCH OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR AND OF THE EXISTING CHURCH.

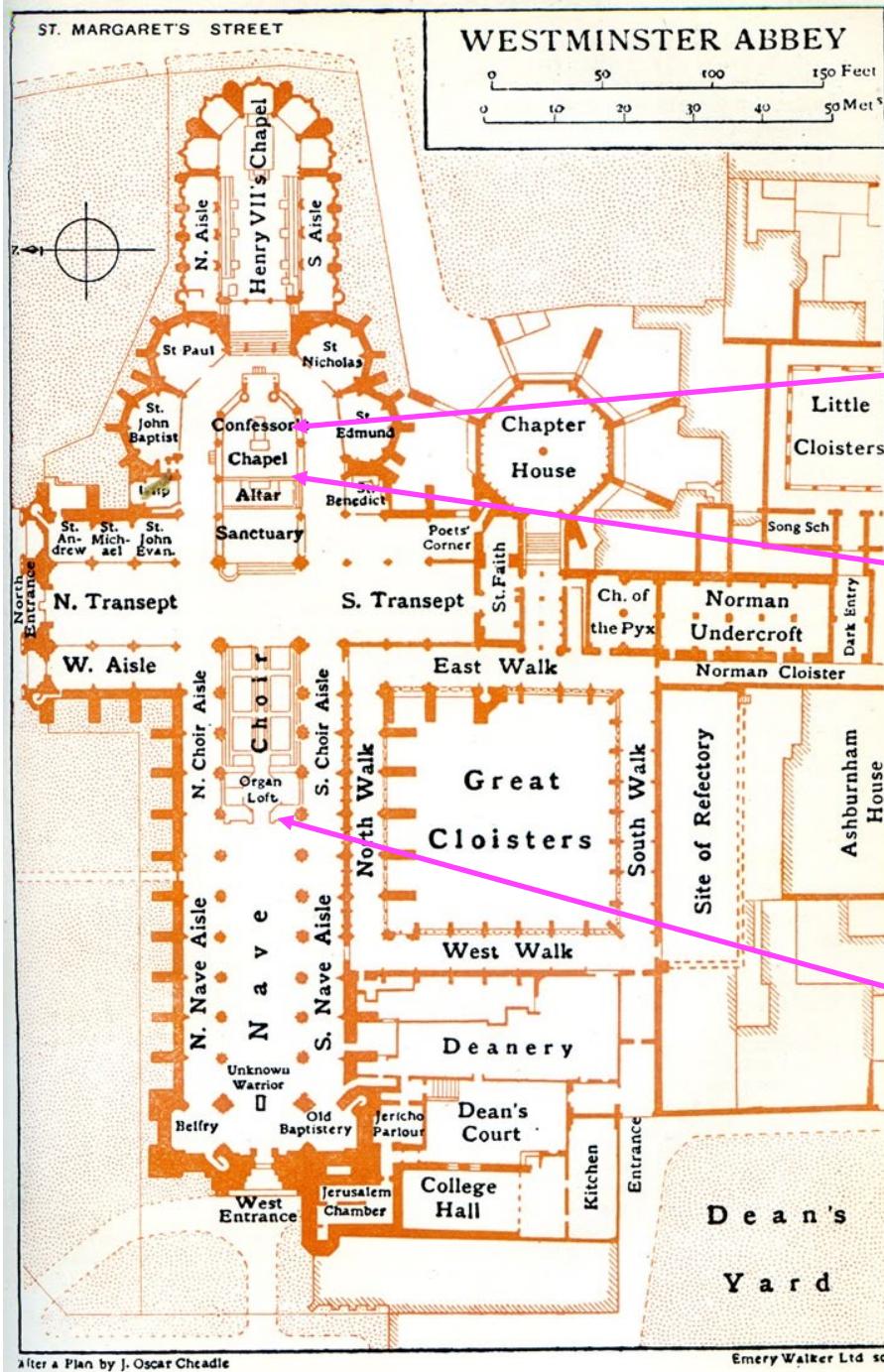
Plan showing relative positions of the 11th-century church (in red) and the present church (in blue)

Plan of the abbey, showing side chapels and key royal tombs

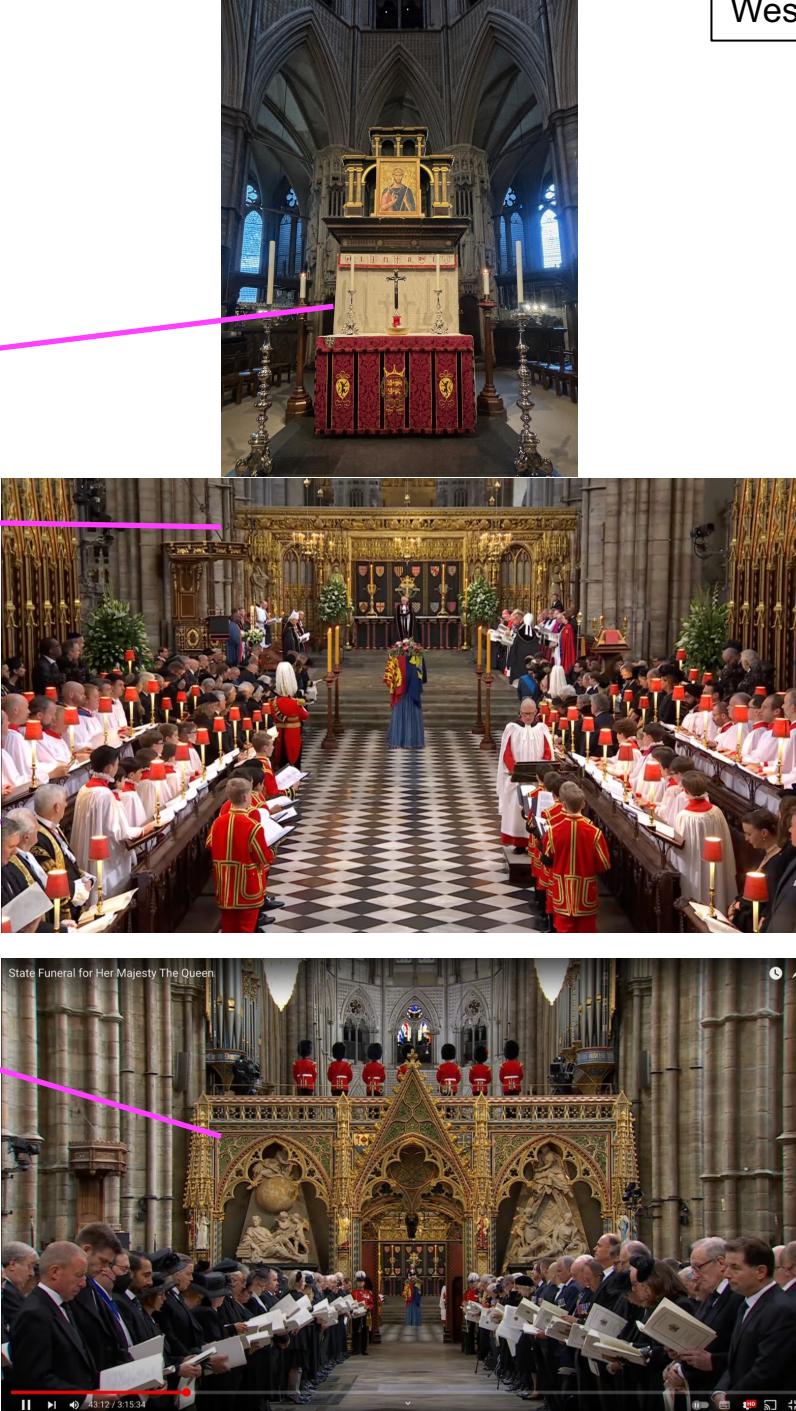
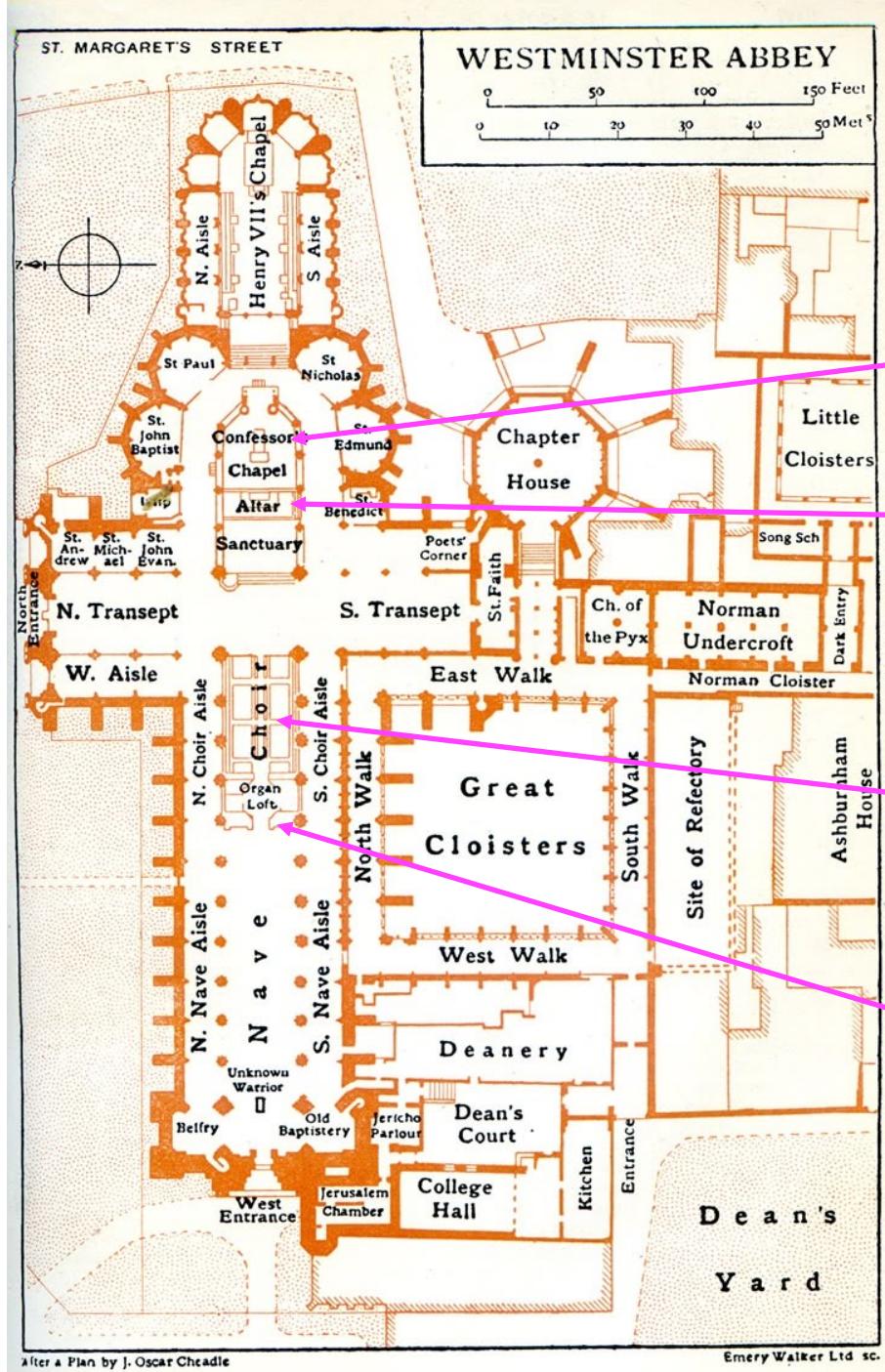


圖：
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westminster_Abbey 及
<https://x.com/wabbeystatus/1435584734105645061> 及
<https://www.earthtrekkers.com/westminster-abbey/> 及
<https://www.westminster-abbey.org/abbey-news/her-majesty-the-queen-becomes-patron-of-westminster-abbeys-sacristy-project>

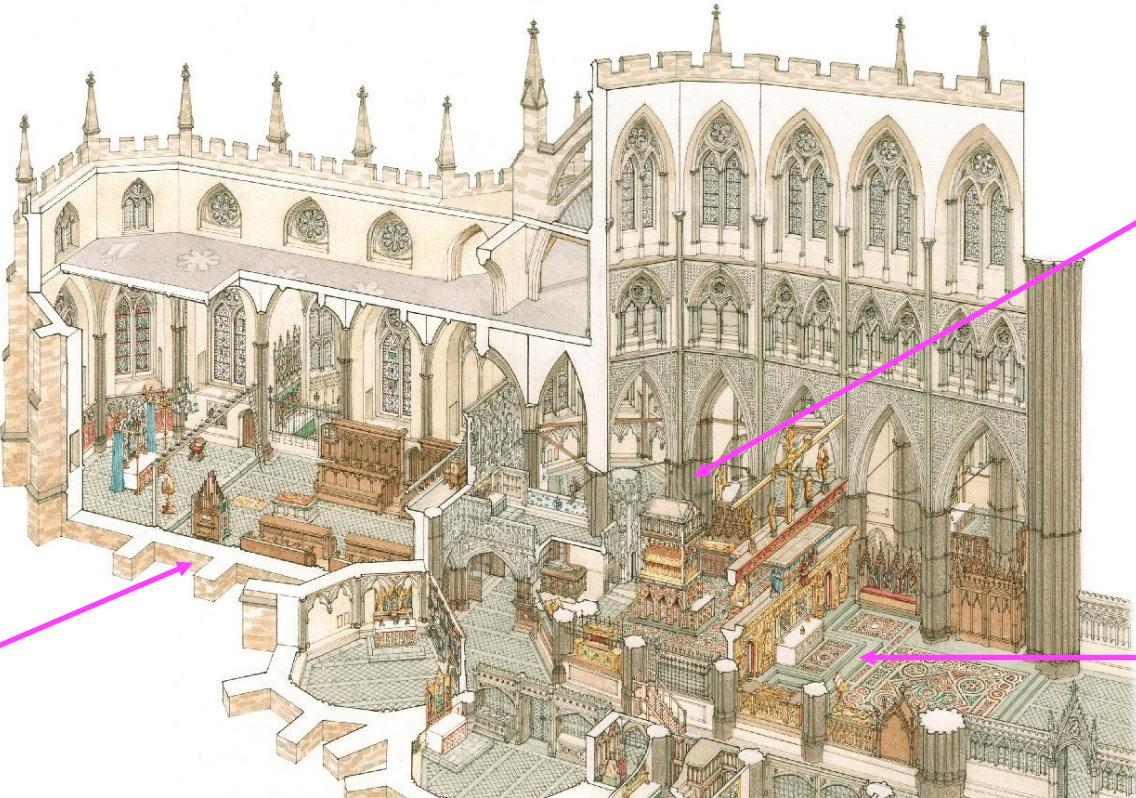
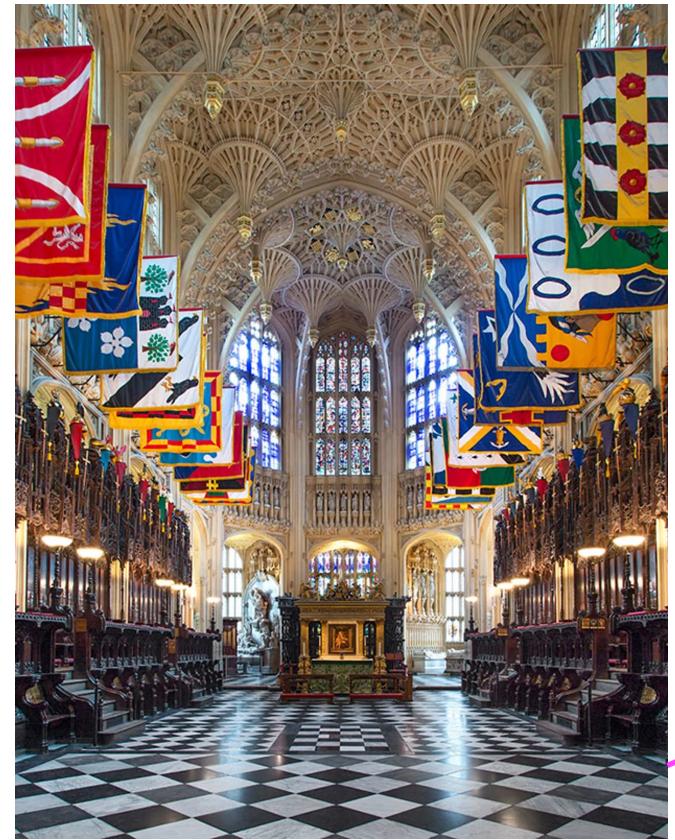
Westminster Abbey, London



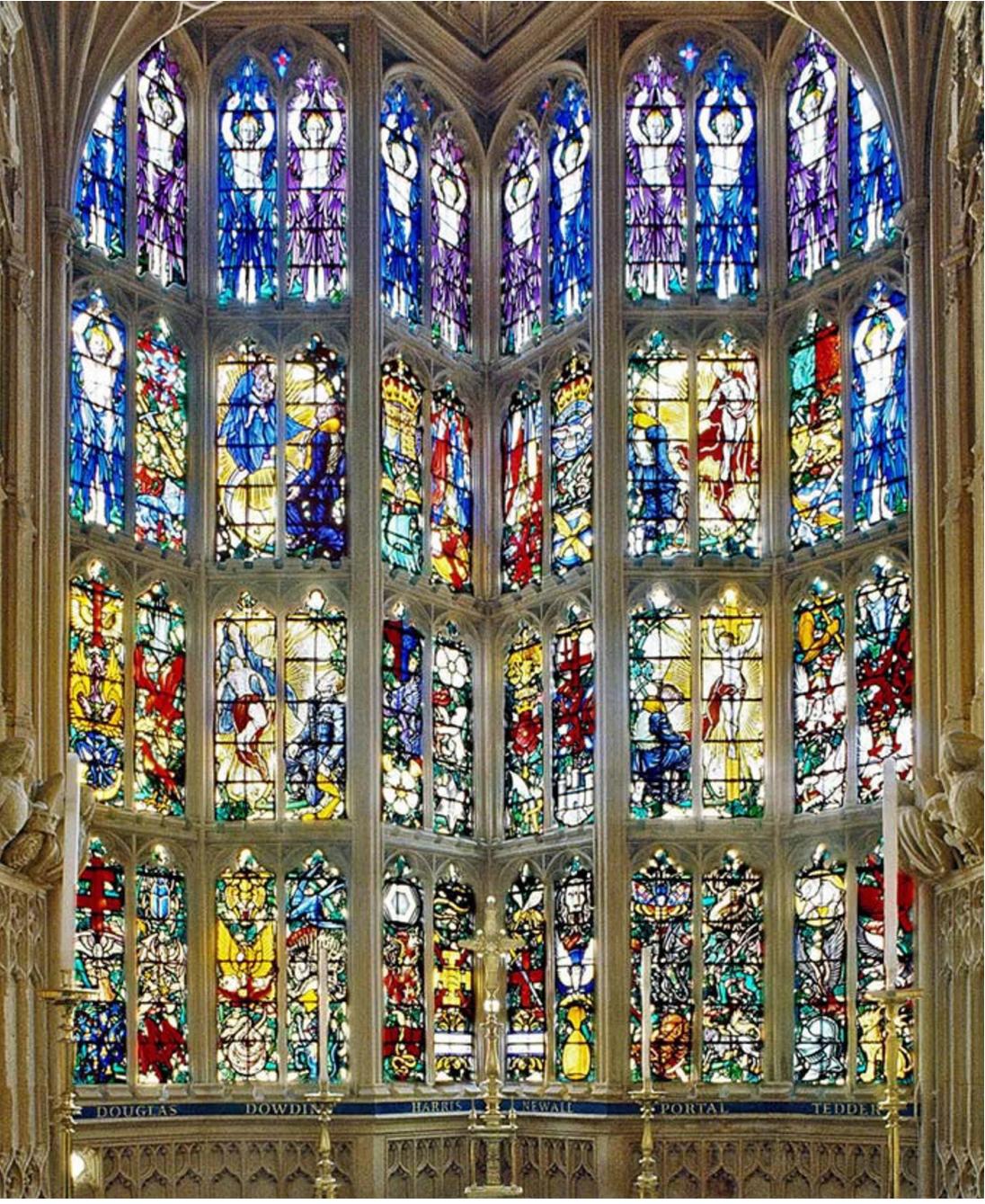
圖：<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/492649945596586/> 及
<https://x.com/wabey/status/143584734105645061> 及
<https://www.earthtrekkers.com/westminster-abbey/> 及
<https://www.westminster-abbey.org/abbey-news/her-majesty-the-queen-becomes-patron-of-westminster-abbeys-sacristy-project>



圖：
<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/492649945596586/> 及
<https://x.com/wabbey/status/1435584734105645061> 及
<https://archedinburgh.org/funeral-of-hm-queen-elizabeth/> 及
https://www.sohu.com/a/586399989_121124405



圖：<https://www.westminster-abbey.org/history/history-of-westminster-abbey> 及 <https://www.hertagedaily.com/2022/12/new-study-helps-reconstruct-lost-chapel-at-westminster-abbey/145423> 及 <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=978422477810584&id=100069285227621&set=a.563585149294321> 及 https://www.getyourguide.com/zh-tw/london-l57/london-westminster-abbey-fast-track-tickets-guide-pickup-t532446/?visitor_id=8173DE9DF9794601A997E207006EF645&locale_autoredirect_optout=true



Westminster
Abbey,
London



State Funeral for Her Majesty The Queen



|| ▶ 🔍 43:12 / 3:15:34

|| 🎵 HD 📺 #





Westminster
Abbey,
London



圖：
https://www.getyourguide.com/zh-tw/london-l57/london-westminster-abbey-fast-track-tickets-guide-pickup-t532446/?visitor-id=8173DE9DF9794601A997E07006EF645&locale_autoredirect_optout=true



The Shrine of
St Edward the
Confessor

Westminster
Abbey,
London



圖：
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westminster_Abbey

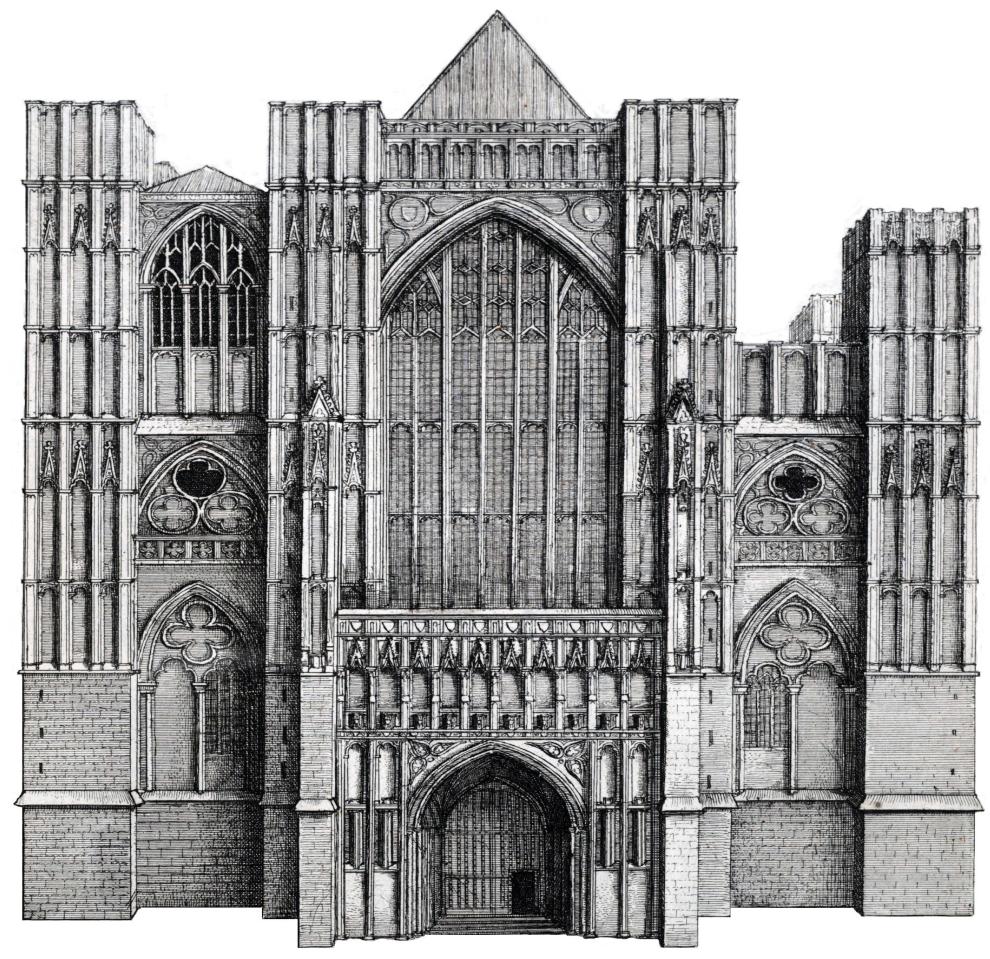
Westminster
Abbey,
London



圖：
https://www.getyourguide.com/zh-tw/london-l57/london-westminster-abbey-fast-track-tickets-guide-pickup-t532446/?visitor-id=8173DE9DF9794601A997E07006EF645&locale_autoredirec_t_optout=true



Westminster
Abbey,
London



Westminster Abbey west front
in the 17th Century.

圖 : [Westminster Abbey - Wikipedia](#)



West front in the 18th Century
after restoration.

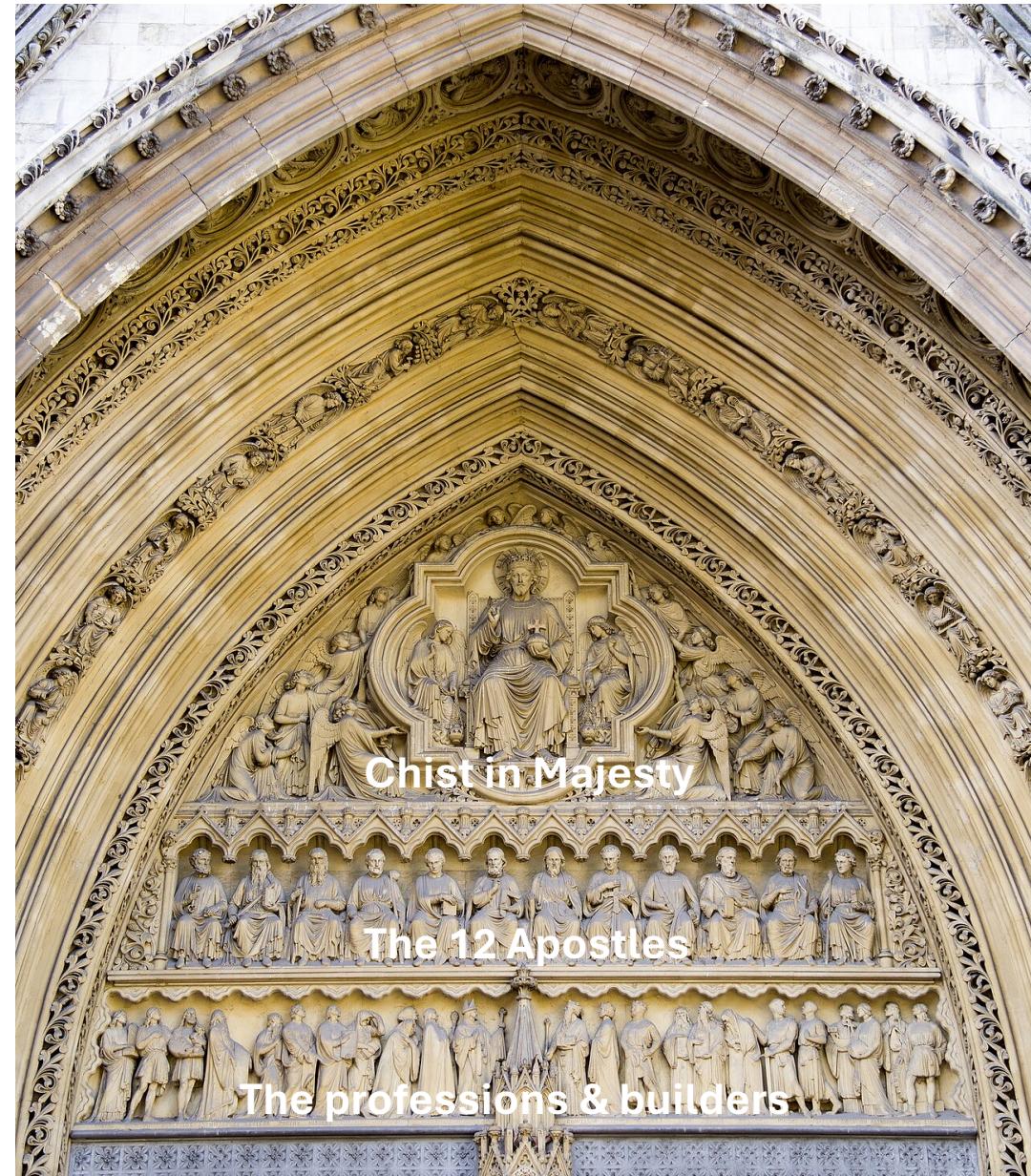
圖 : [Westminster Abbey - Wikipedia](#)

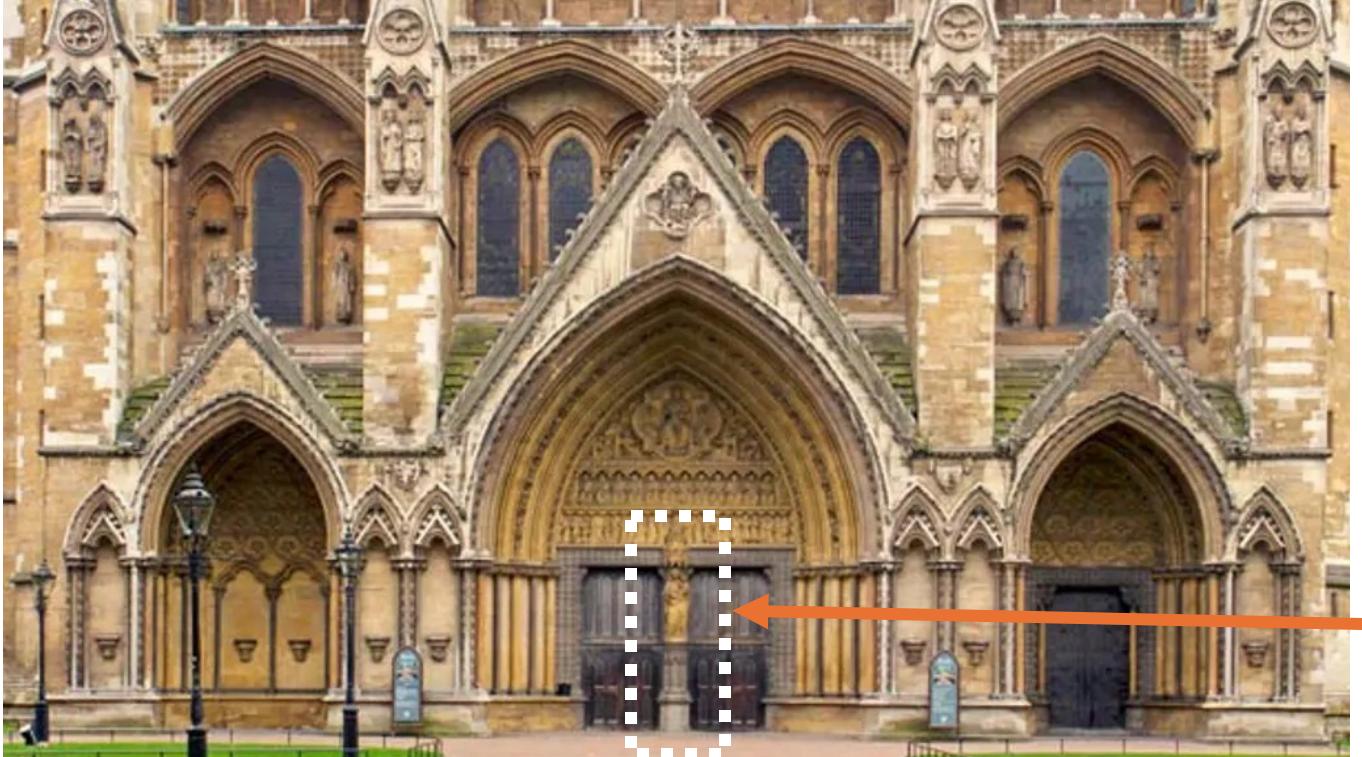
Great West Door Martyrs Statues in the 20th Century.



圖 : [p502012: Westminster Abbey Great West Door Martyrs Statues](#)

North façade with portals at Westminster Abbey





Blessed Virgin Mary Sculpture:

A sculpture of the Blessed Virgin Mary holding the Crowned Christ is on the central pillar at the North Door.

<https://www.westminster-abby.org/history/explore-our-history/architecture#:~:text=North%20entrance%20figures,pipes%20coming%20from%20their%20mouths.>

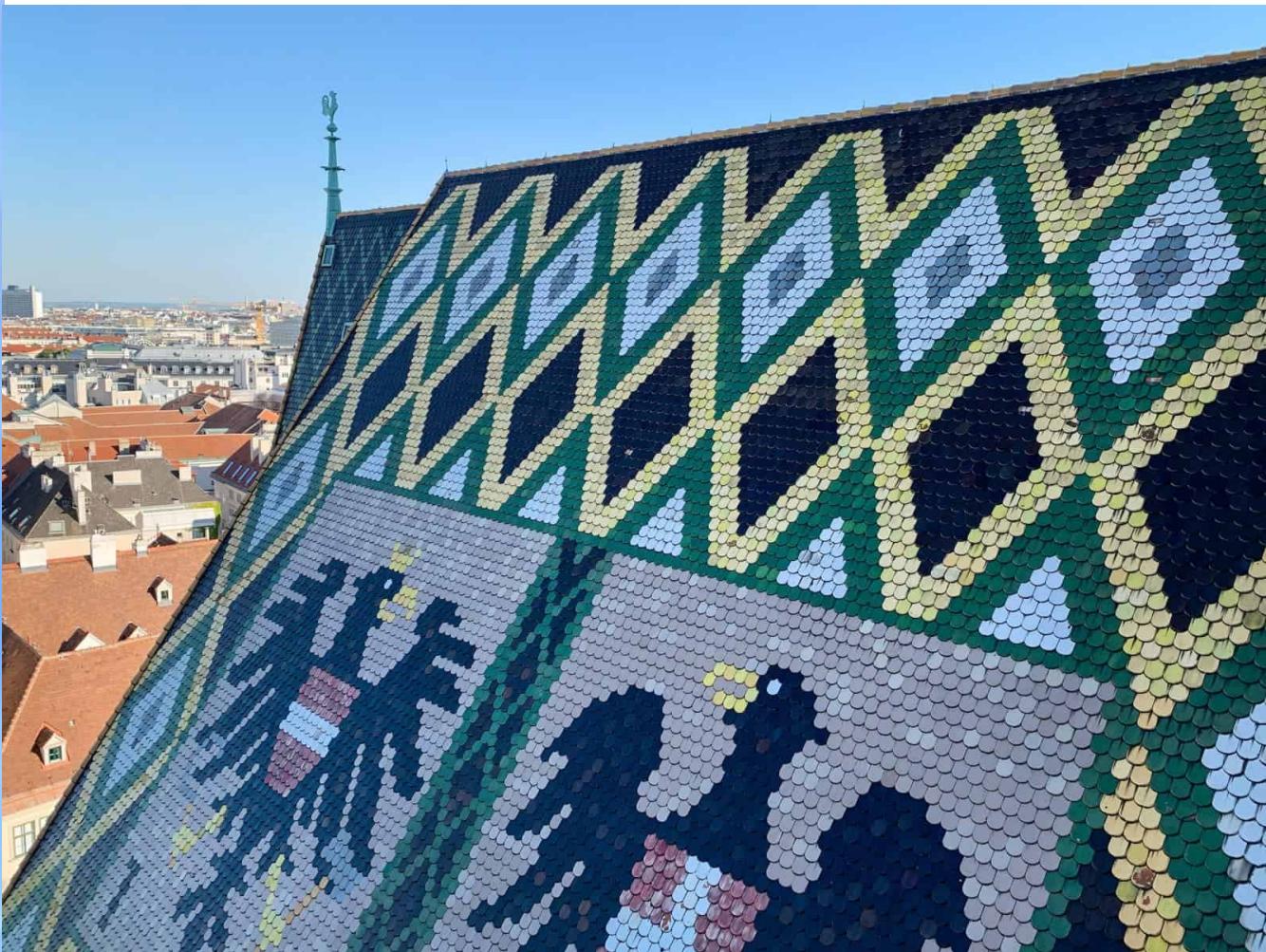


St. Stephen's Cathedral, Austria 維也納 聖斯德望主教座堂

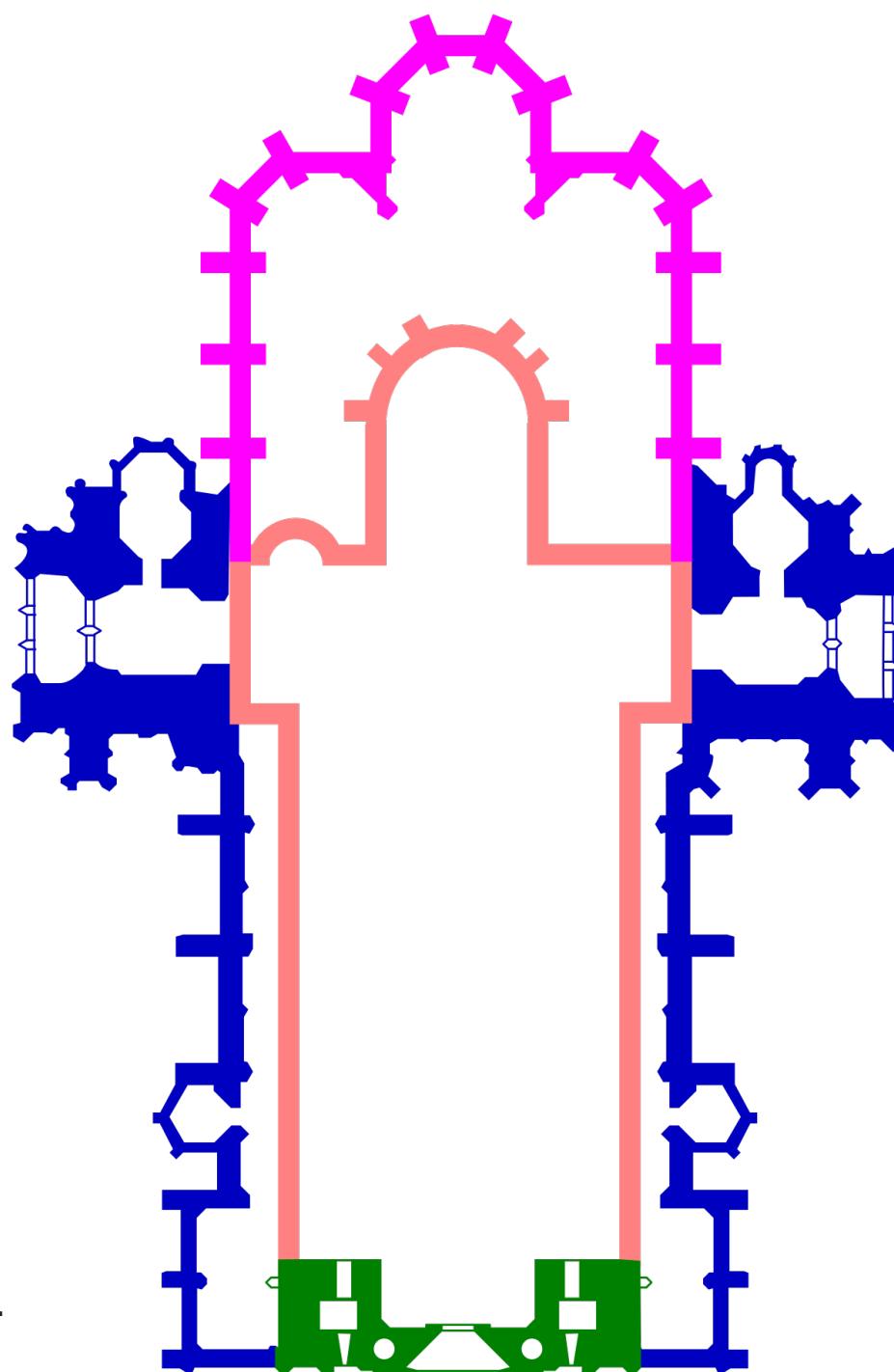
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Stephen%27s_Cathedral,_Vienna



St. Stephen's Cathedral, Austria



圖：<https://vienna-rooftop.tours/> 及 <https://www.museos.com/en/vienna/st-stephens-cathedral-vienna/>



Growth of the cathedral, showing the **Roman towers and Giant's Door** from the burned first church (1137), the **Romanesque second church** (1263), the **Gothic Albertine Choir** (1340), and the **Duke Rudolf IV additions** (1359), which removed the second church, leaving Stephansdom as it appears today.

St. Stephen's
Cathedral,
Austria

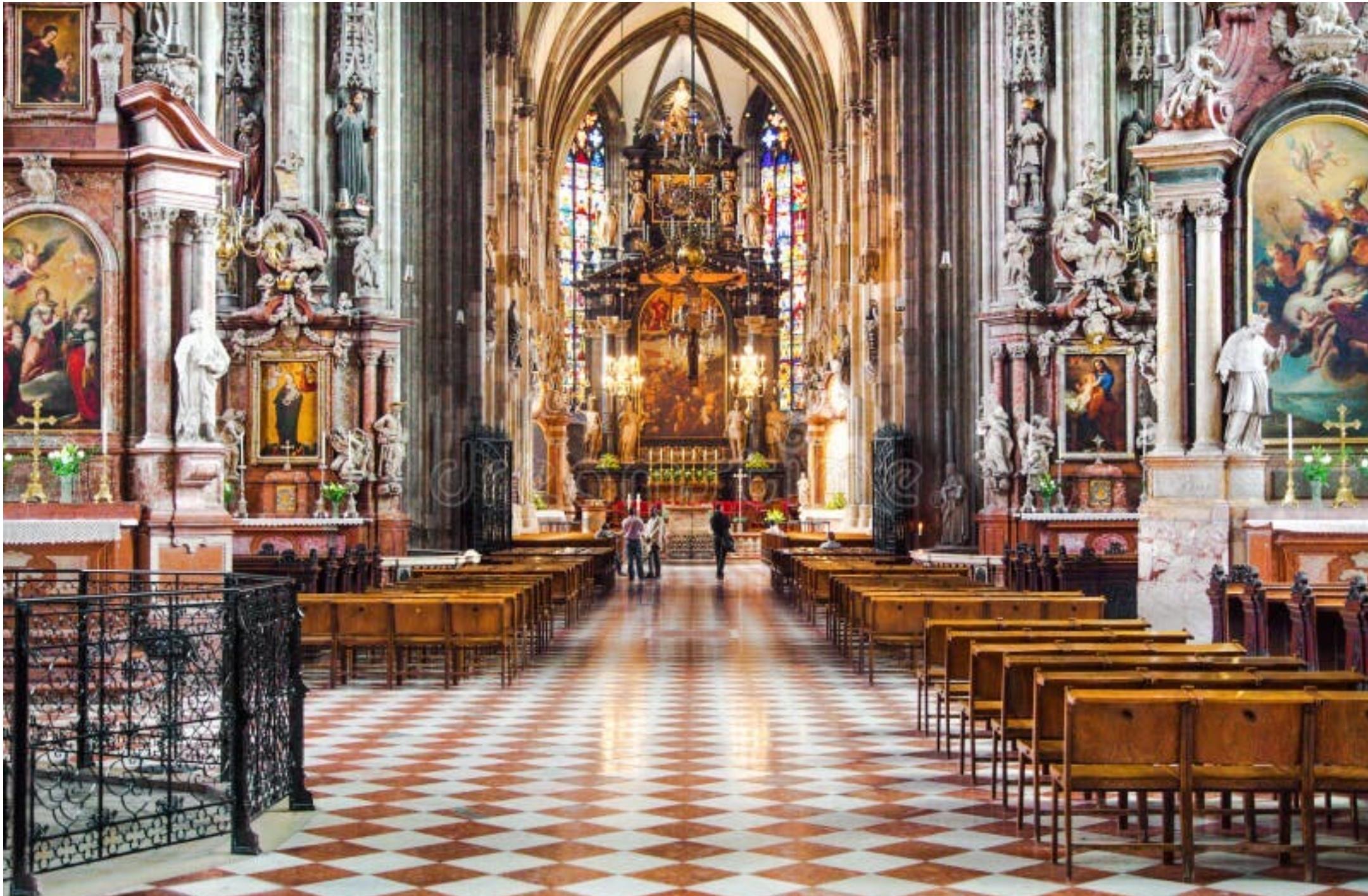


[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Stephen%27s_Cathedral,_Vienna#/media/File:Wien_-_Stephansdom,_Hauptschiff_Richtung_Hochalter_\(1\).JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Stephen%27s_Cathedral,_Vienna#/media/File:Wien_-_Stephansdom,_Hauptschiff_Richtung_Hochalter_(1).JPG)

St. Stephen's Cathedral, Austria



圖：https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5b/Wien_Stephansdom%2C_Hauptschiff_Richtung_Hochalter_%282%29.J



St. Stephen's
Cathedral,
Austria

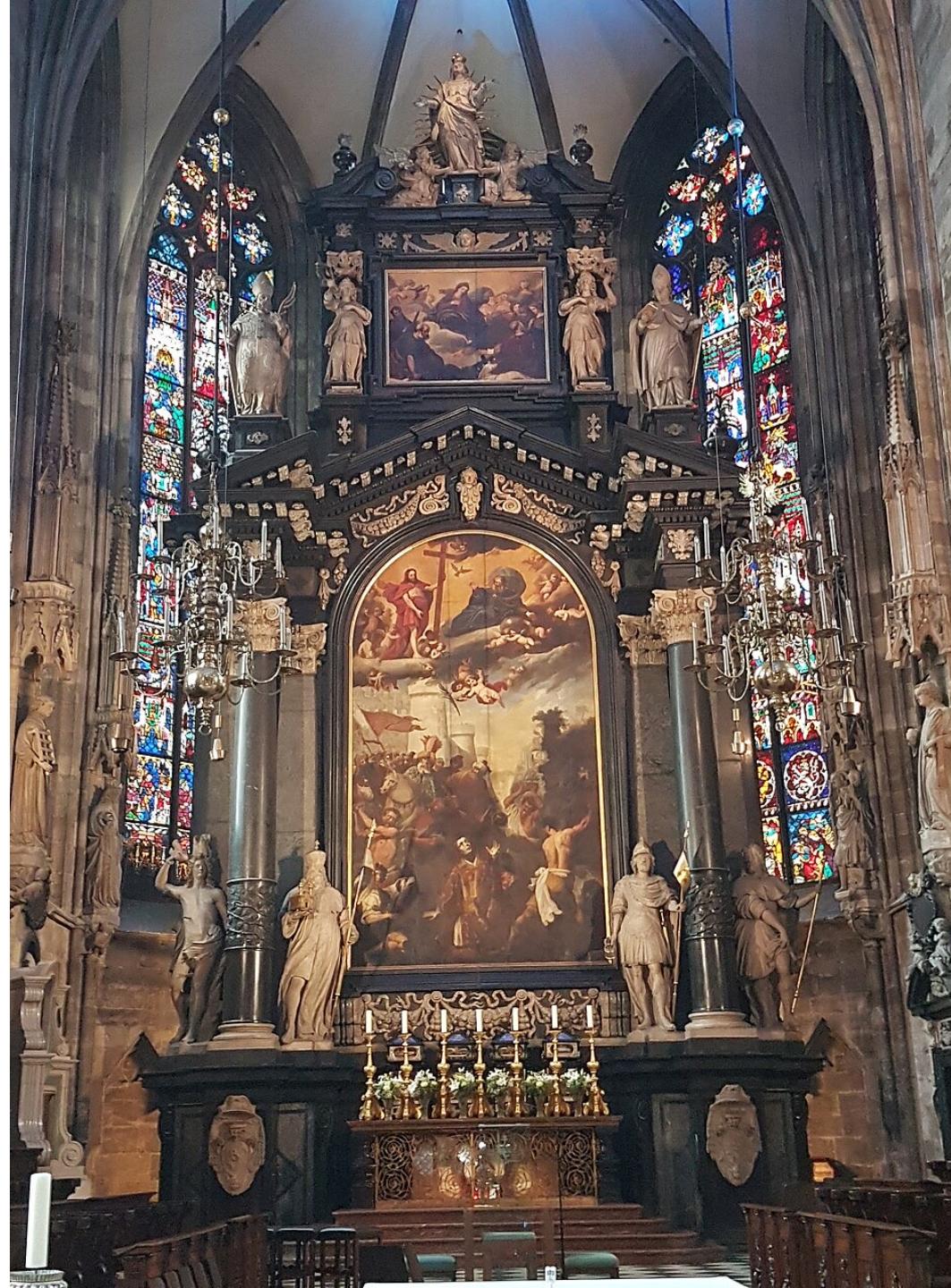
<https://images.app.goo.gl/HBAWASQnq3tyA7G1A>

St. Stephen's
Cathedral,
Austria



Saint Stephen's Cathedral

<https://www.museos.com/en/vienna/st-stephens-cathedral-vienna/>



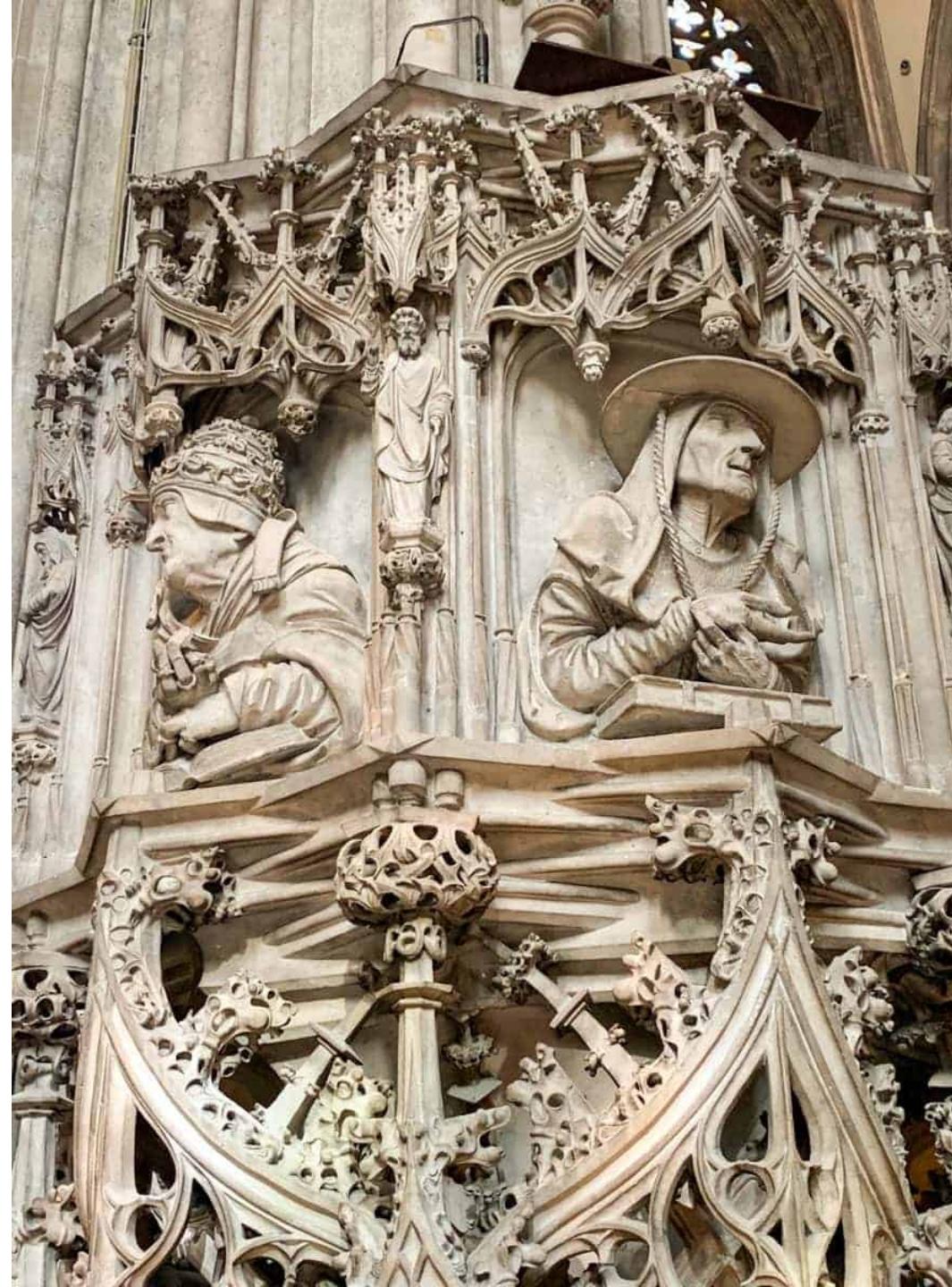
High Altar
祭壇

[https://images.app.goo.gl/S
ENJVWeDAgbzk24W7](https://images.app.goo.gl/SENJVWeDAgbzk24W7)

St. Stephen's Cathedral, Austria



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Stephen%27s_Cathedral,_Vienna#/media/File:Wien - Stephansdom_Wiener_Neust%C3%A4dter_Altar.JPG



Maria-Pötsch-Altar



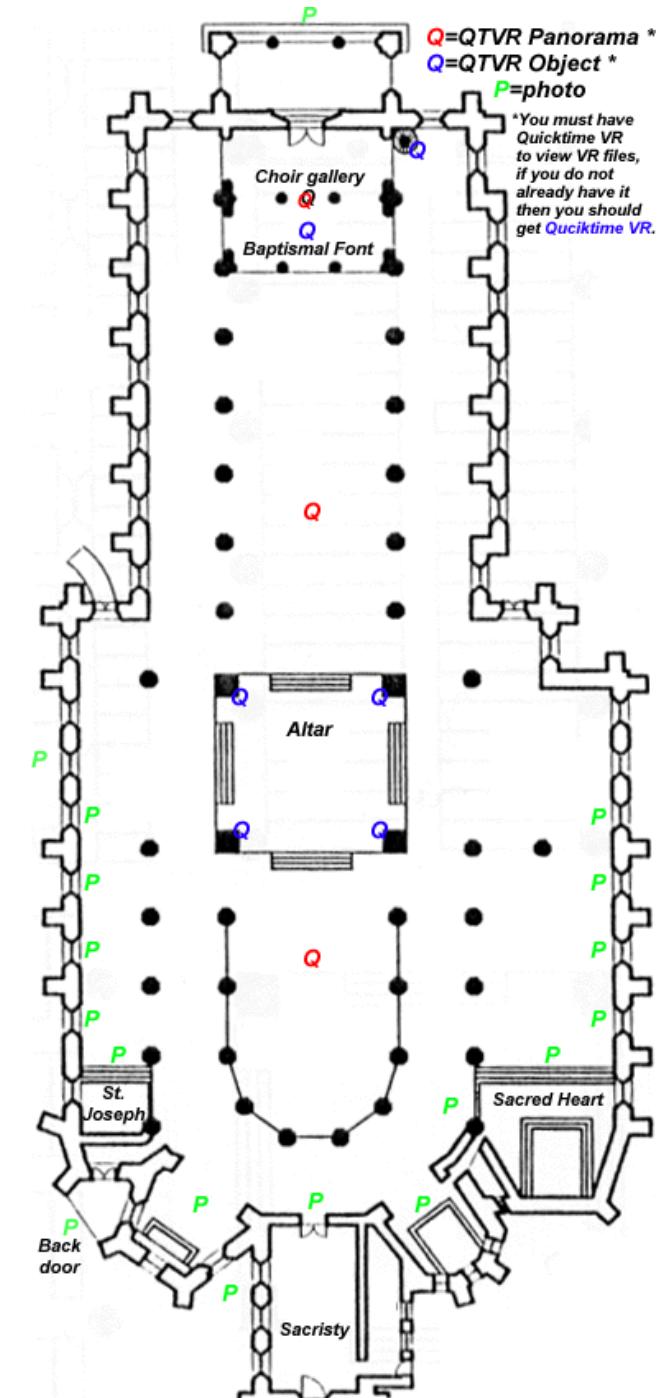
Catholic Cathedral of the
Immaculate Conception,
Hong Kong
香港聖母無原罪主教座堂

[https://dbdc.catholic.org.hk/RDC/church360/360Imma
culate.html](https://dbdc.catholic.org.hk/RDC/church360/360Immaculate.html)



© Catholic Diocese





香港天主教聖母無原罪主教座堂
建於一八八八年



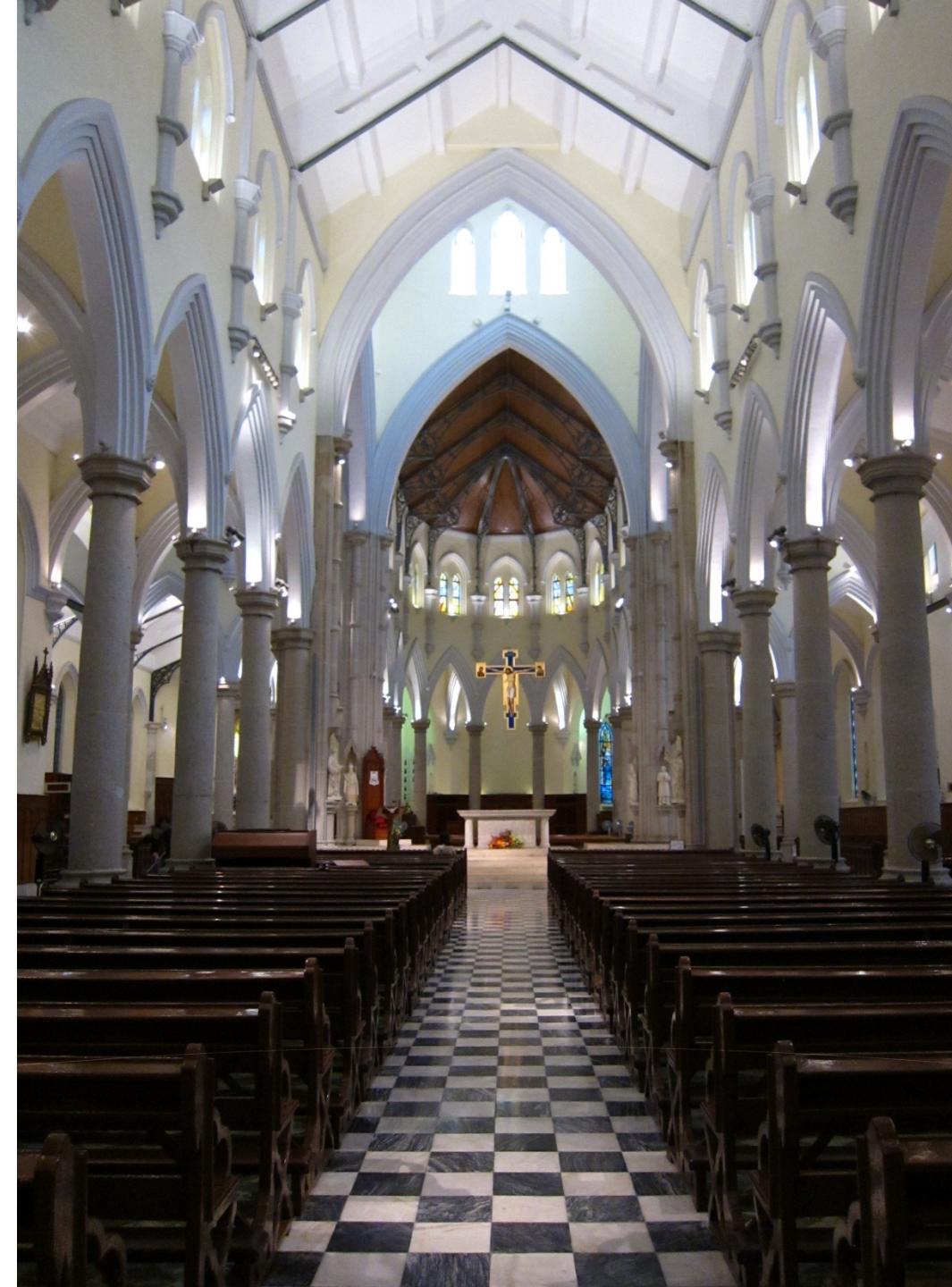
攝於2012年

香港聖母無原罪主教座堂

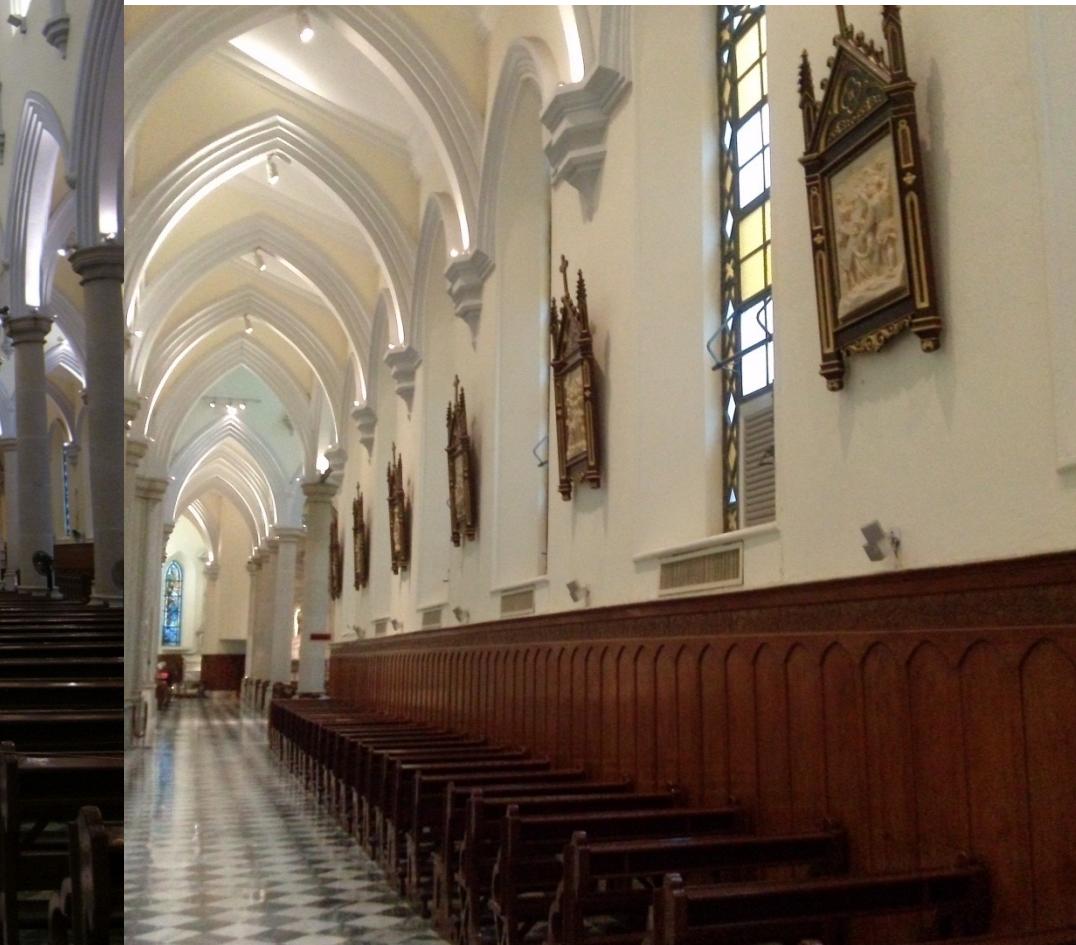
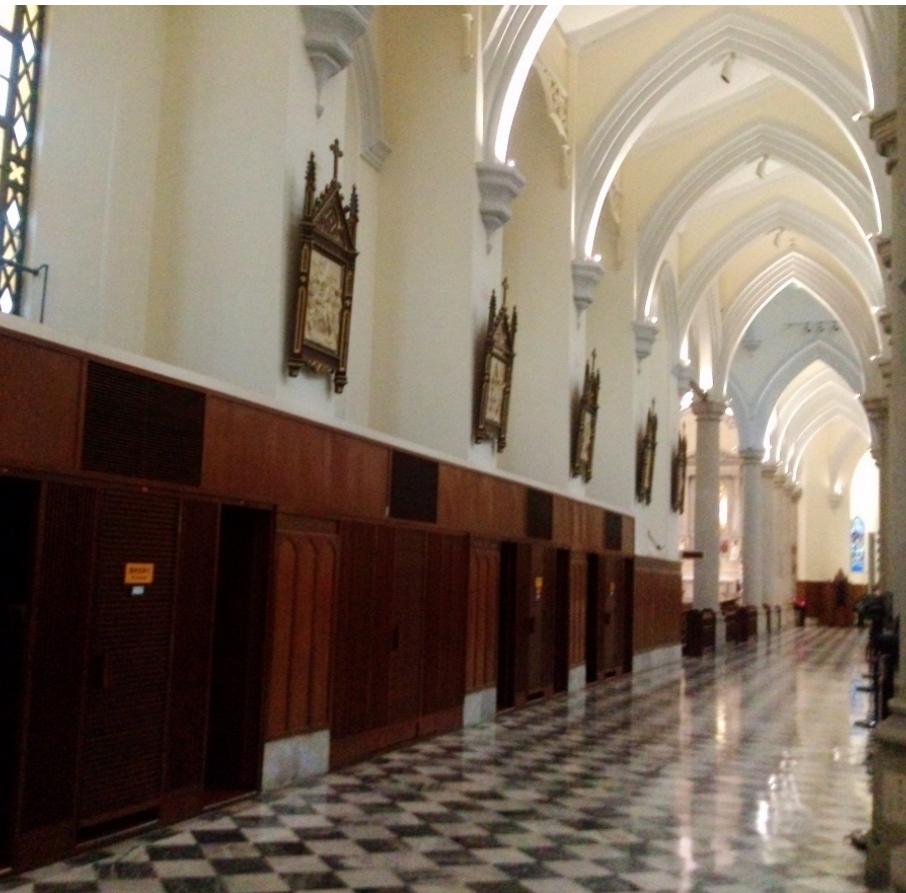


香港聖母無原罪
主教座堂





香港聖母無原罪主教座堂







中華殉道諸聖小堂



祭台後遊廊



聖若瑟
及紀念亡者小堂



聖體小堂



福傳小堂（歷任主教墓室）

香港聖母無原罪
主教座堂



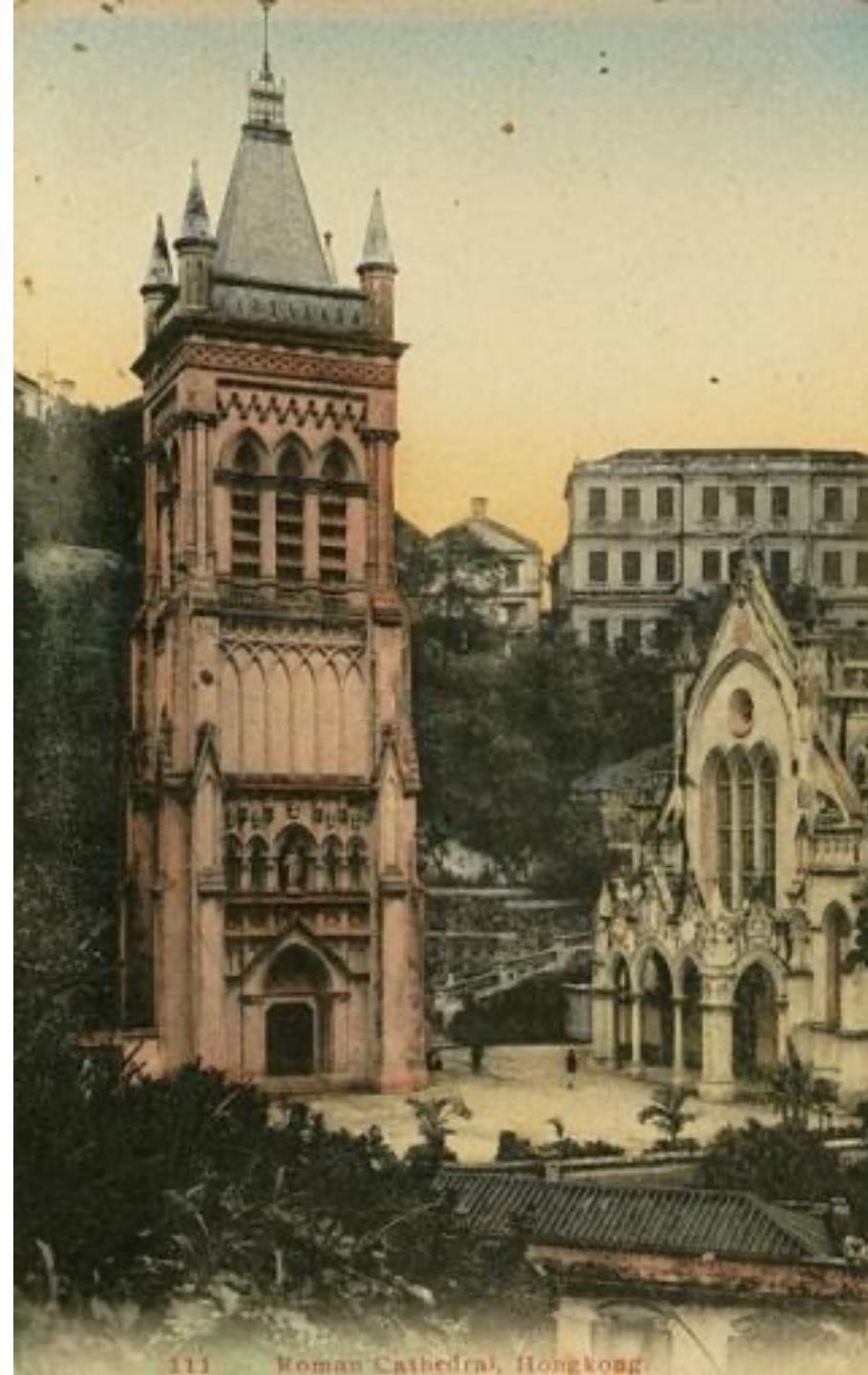


1898年維多利亞港岸
上中半山的主教座堂
及鐘樓





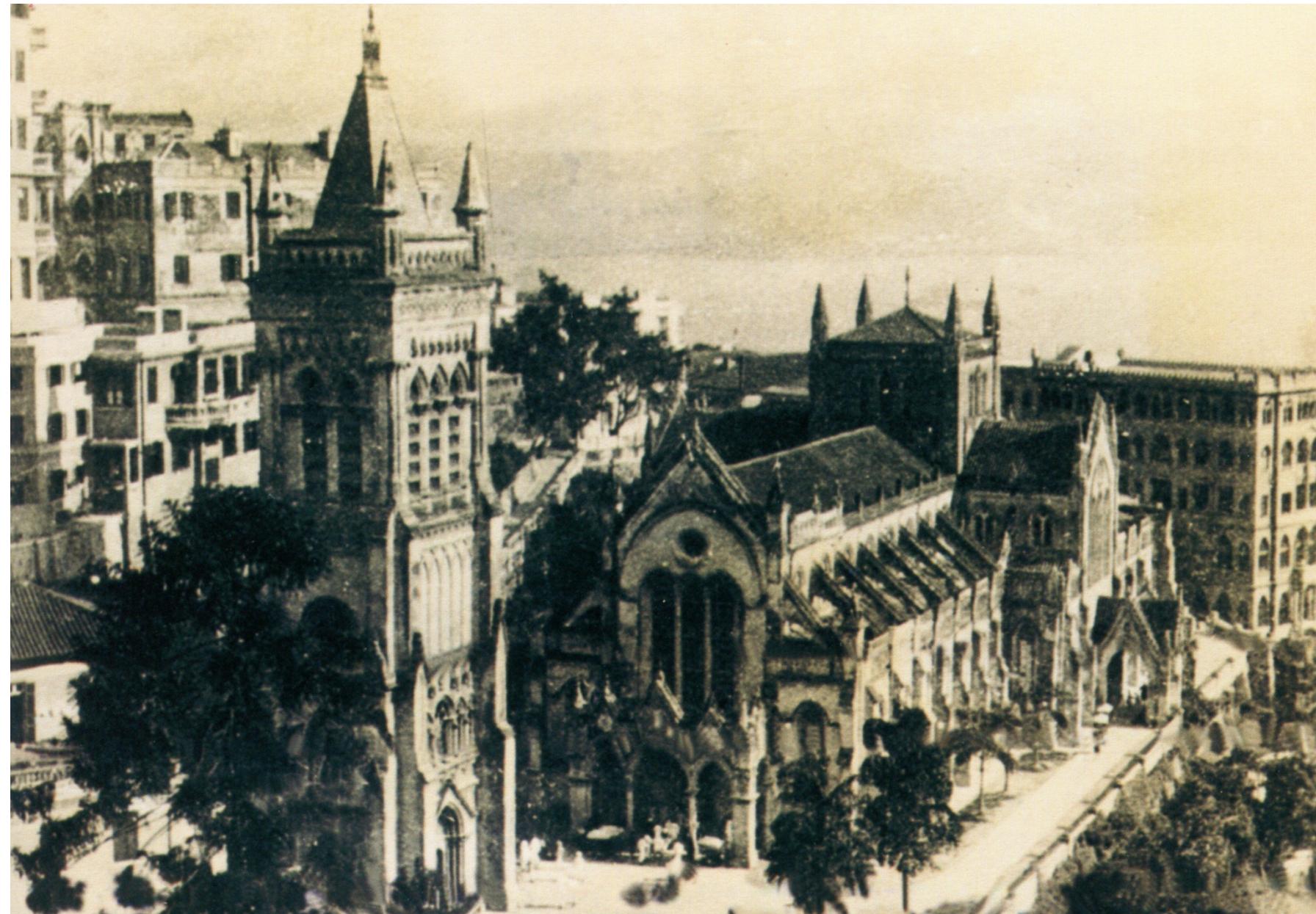
1910年代



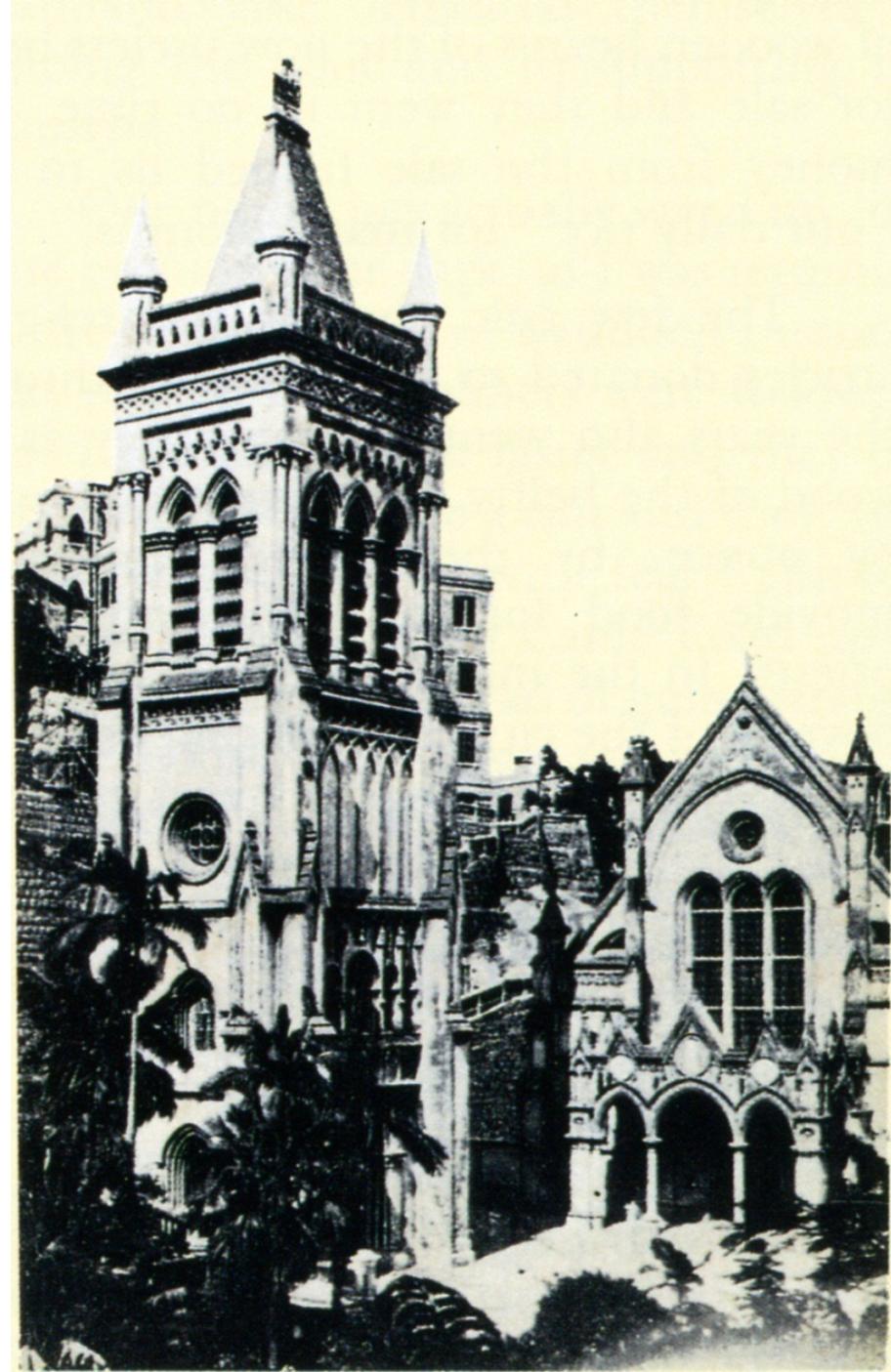
香港聖母無原罪主教座堂



香港聖母無原罪主教座堂



香港聖母無原罪
主教座堂

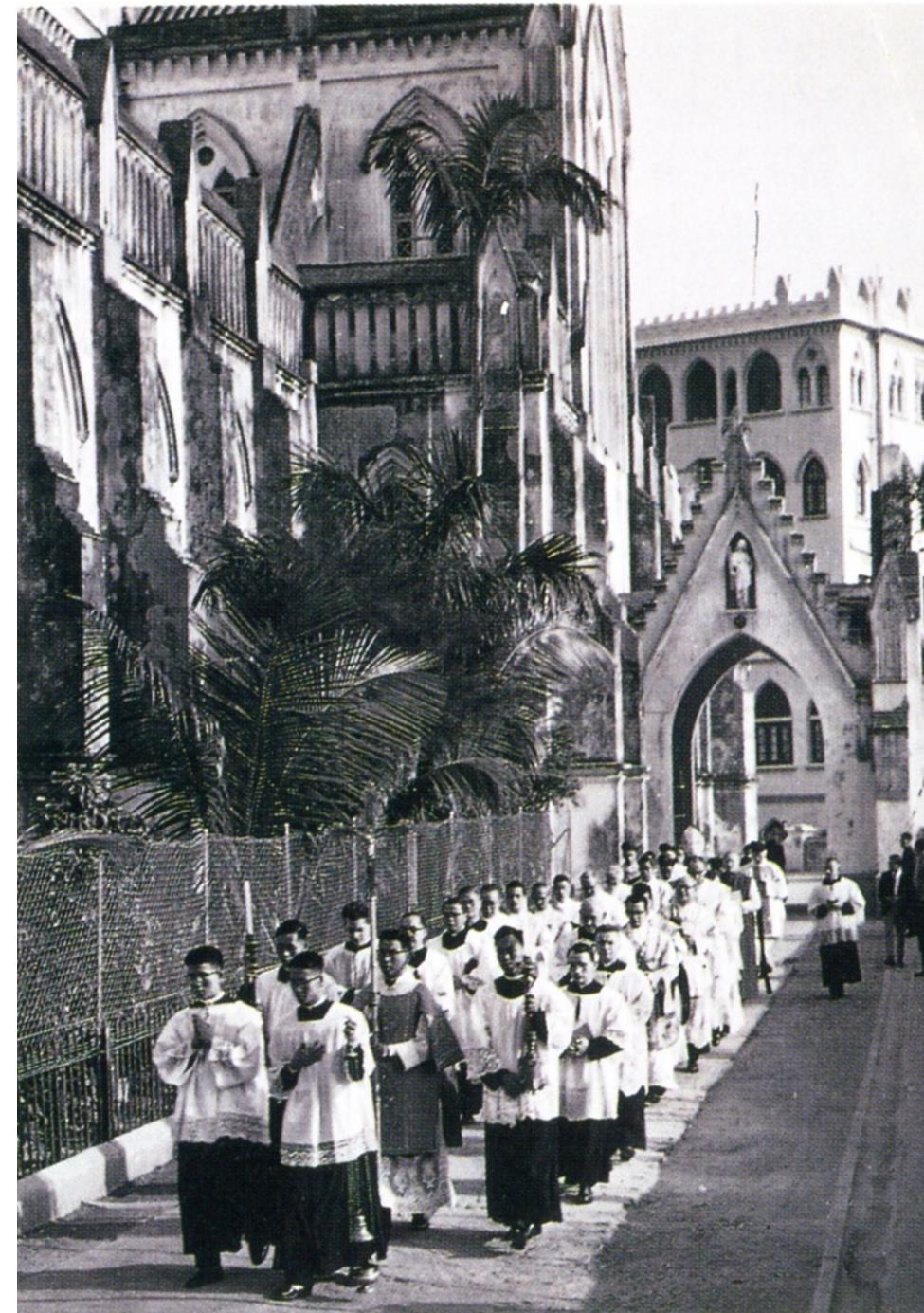




A TYPICAL HONG KONG VIEW, WITH BUILDINGS CROWDED ON ALL LEVELS, WITH A VISTA OF THE HARBOUR AND MAINLAND AND, IN THE CENTRE, ONE OF THE COLONY'S MANY CHURCHES.

香港聖母無原罪
主教座堂



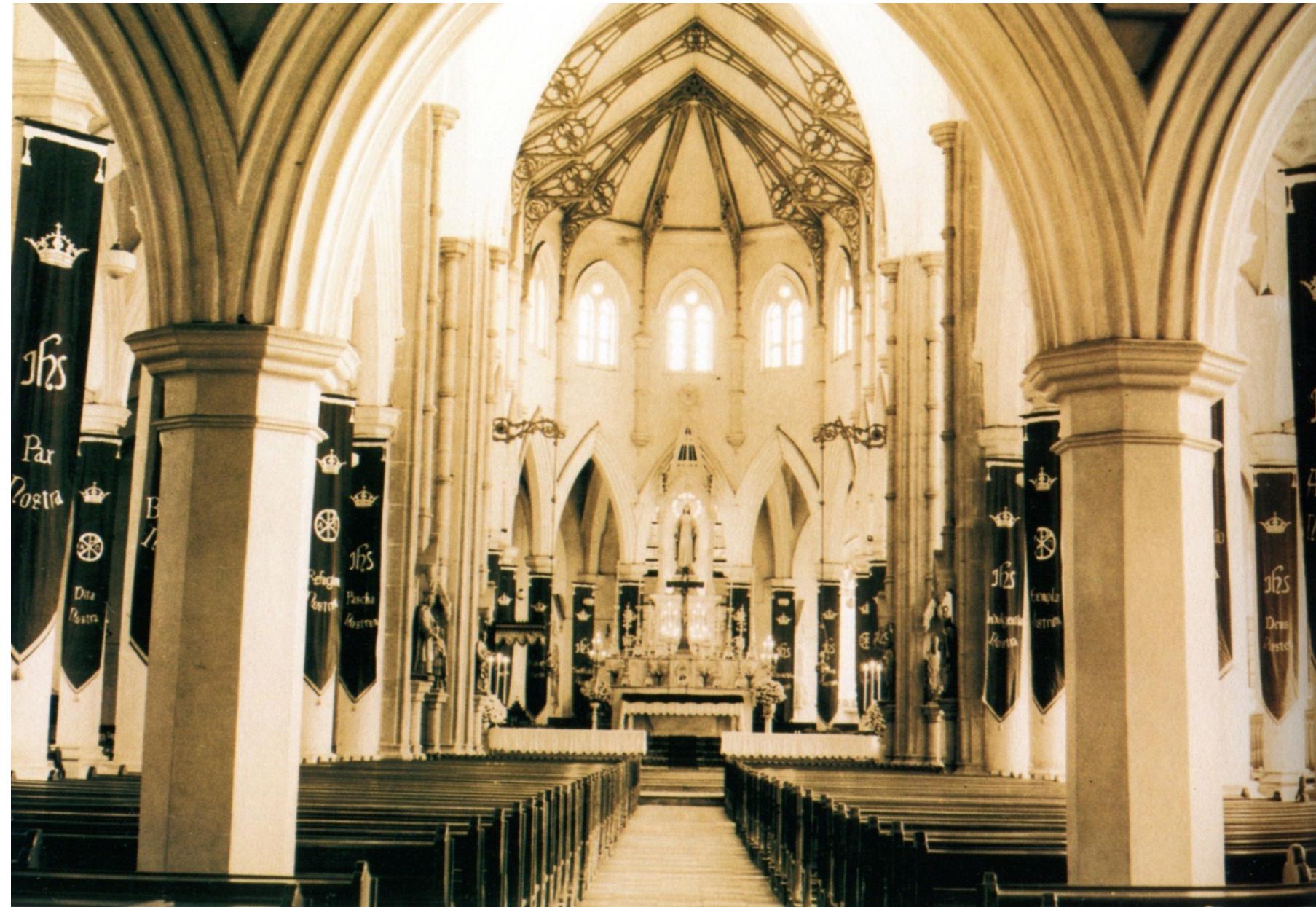


黃景賢神父在道理台講道(50年代)





香港聖母無原罪主教座堂

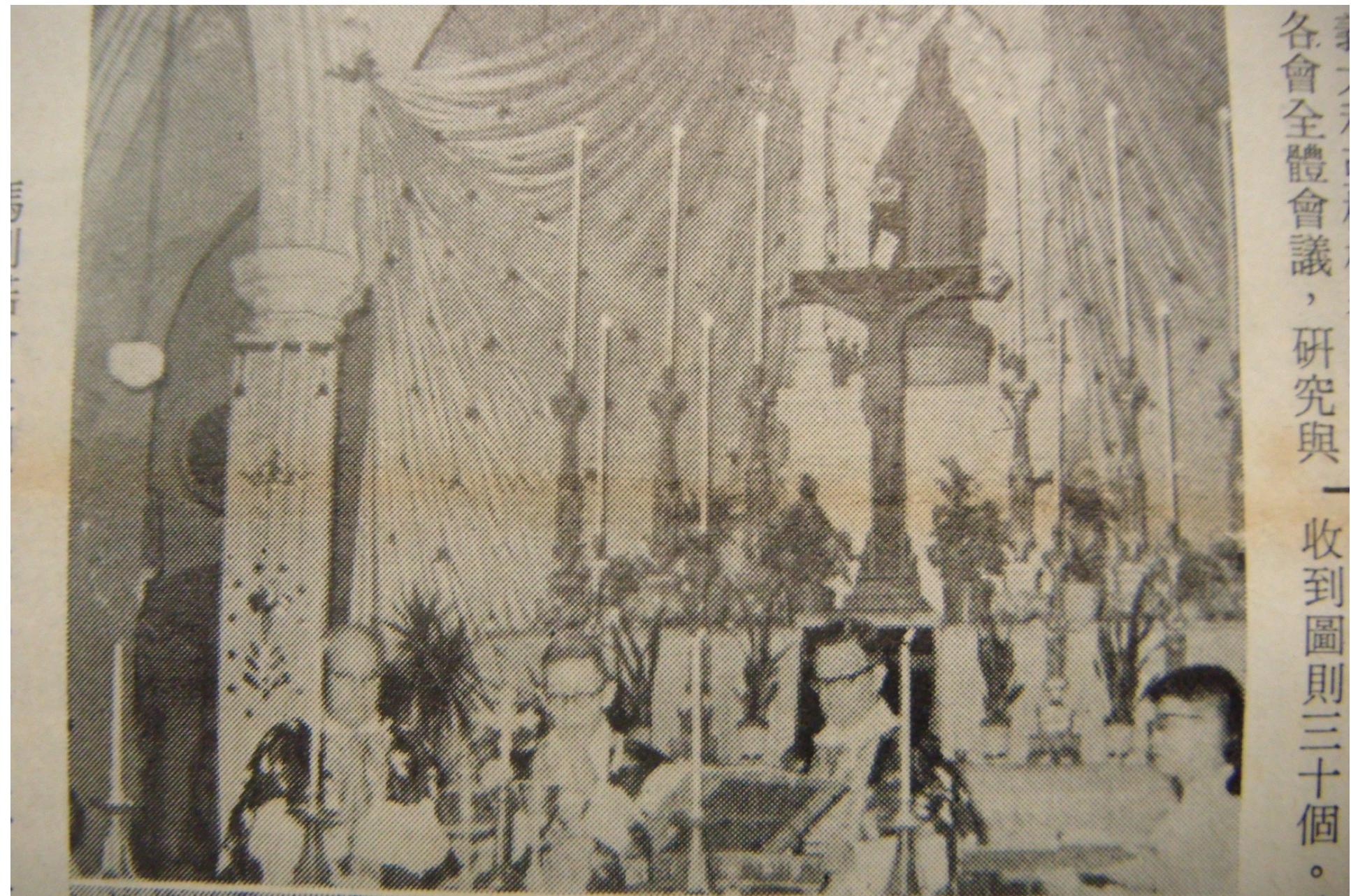








。禮手覆行鐸新爲鐸司衆場在中式儀禮鐸晉在↑



各會全體會議，研究與一收到圖則三十個。



公 教 報

星 期 五

第 九 版





香港聖母無原罪主教座堂



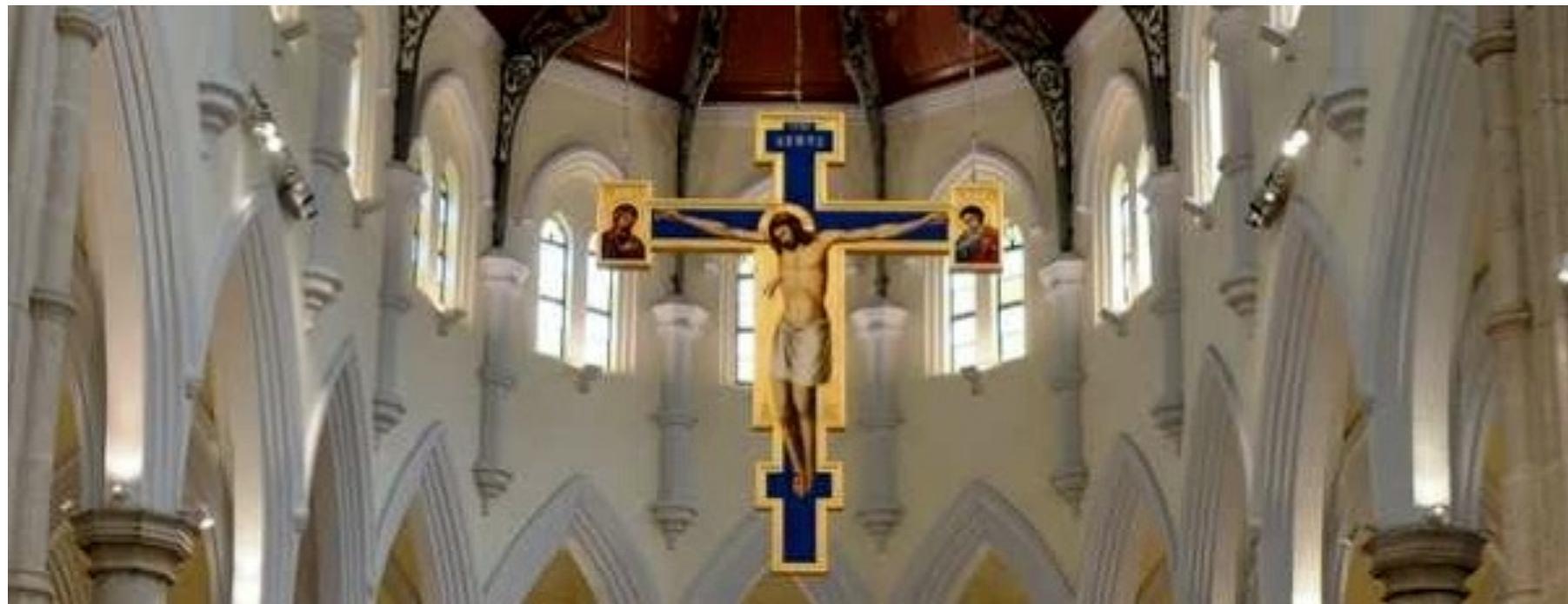


香港聖母無原罪
主教座堂



香港聖母無原罪
主教座堂





協助內地教會重修聖堂，
以符合梵二禮儀

北京西直門天主堂（北京西堂）
(1913重建；2009年重修)



北京西堂

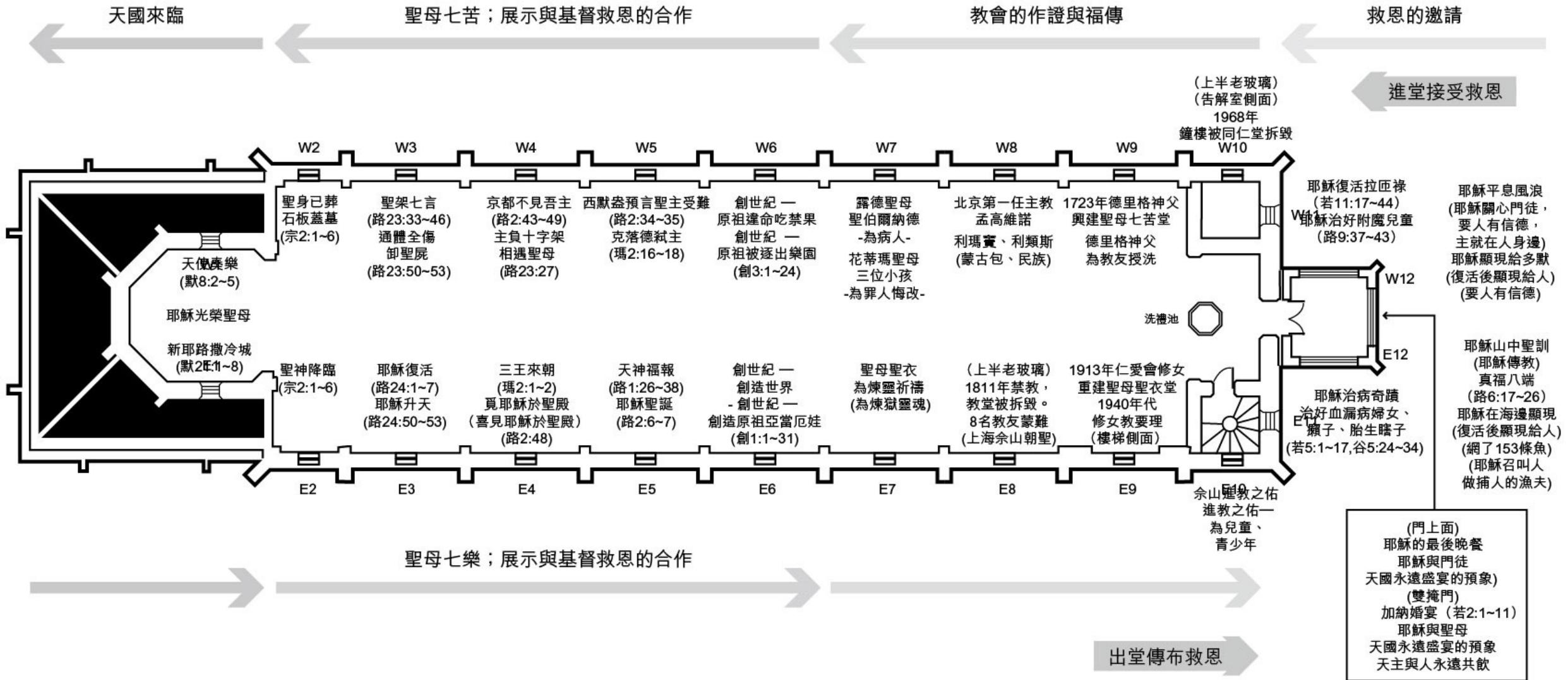


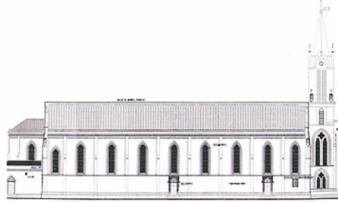
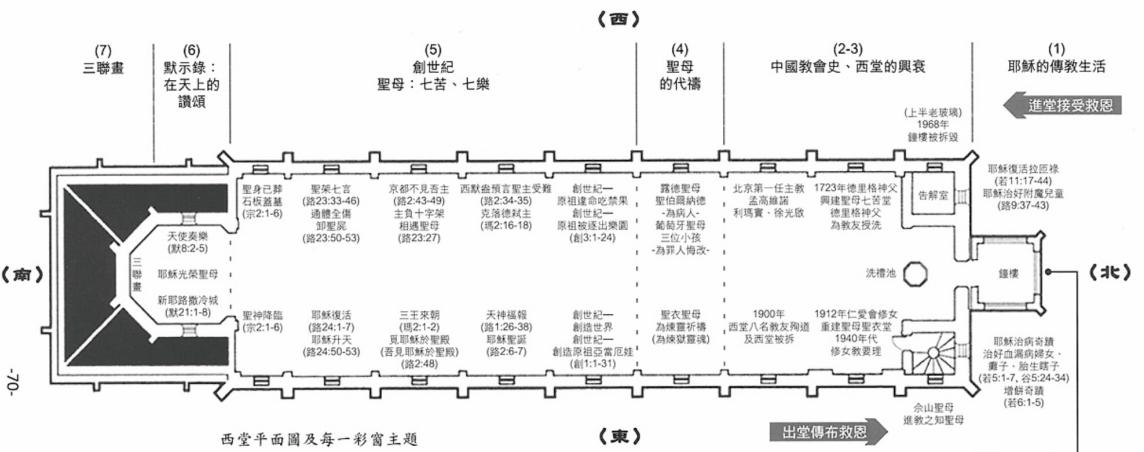
北京西堂





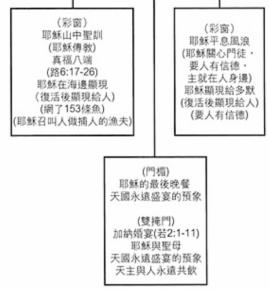
北京西堂玻璃窗聖經及福傳故事安排





西堂修繕側面圖

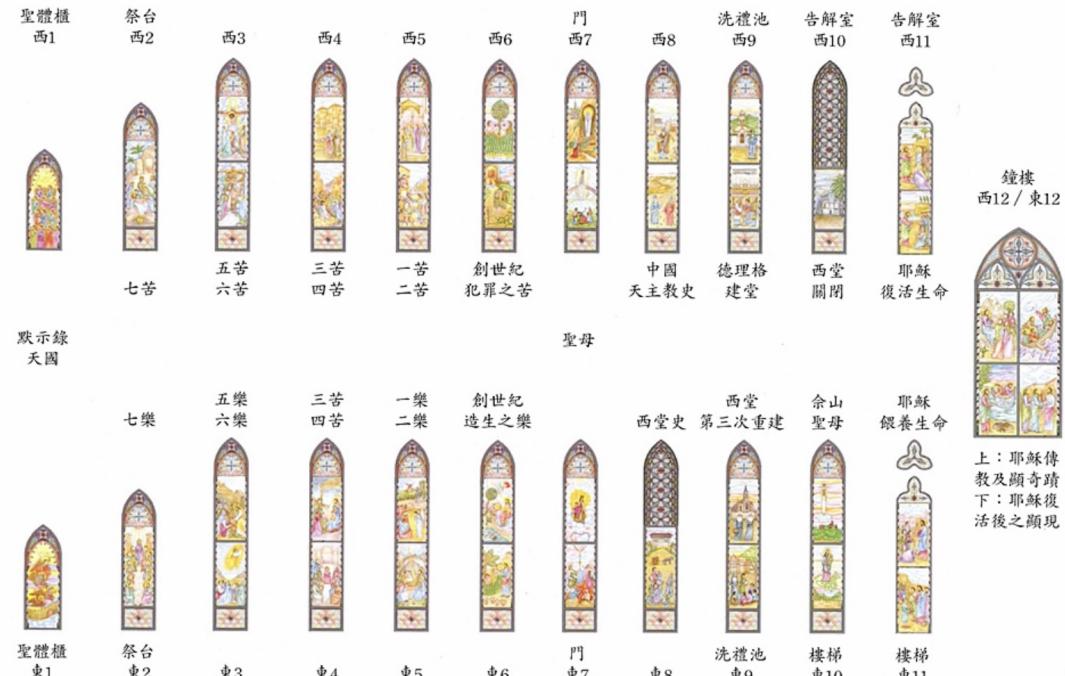
彩繪玻璃及三聯畫的主題脈絡
分幾個範圍：從入門開始排序：
1. 耶穎的傳教生活
2. 中國教會史
3. 西堂創建及發展史
4. 聖母的代禱
5. 聖母七苦、七樂
6. 在天上的讚頌（默示錄）
7. 天上教會的凱旋（三聯畫）

三聯畫
耶穌光榮聖母

永恆 ← 復活 ← 死亡 ←

中國傳教史
北京西堂的興衰

上：耶穌傳教及顯奇蹟
下：耶穌復活後之顯現



耶穌的傳教生活

鐘樓

修和室

耶穌復活拉匝祿

(西11)

耶穌山中聖訓 耶穌平息風浪

耶穌治好附魔的啞巴

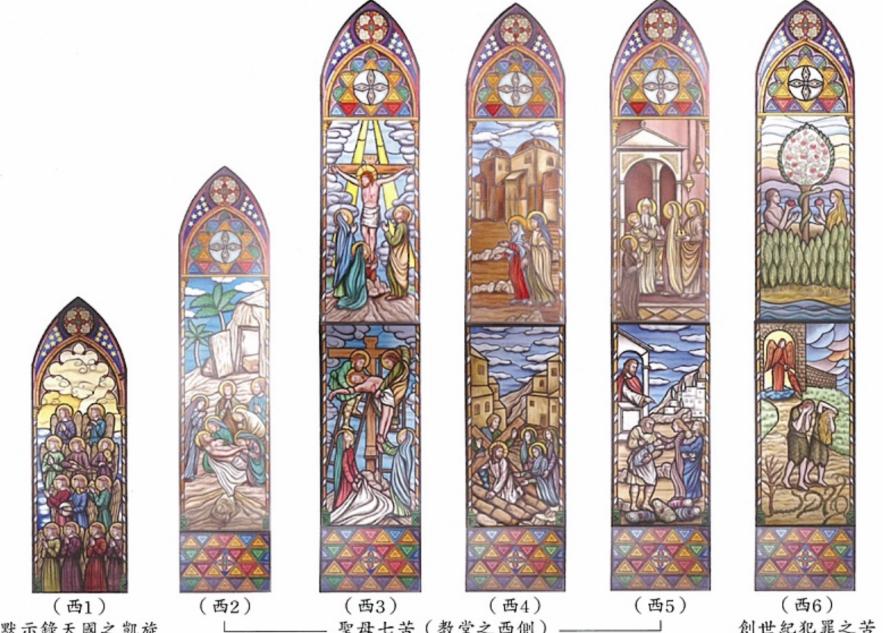
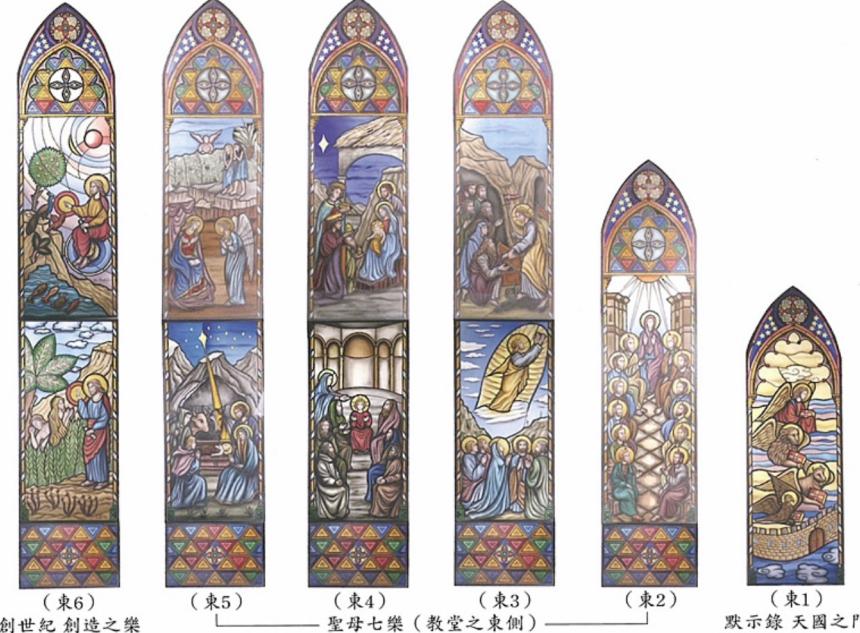
耶穌復活後在海邊顯現 耶穌復活後顯現給多默

樓梯

耶穌治好病人

耶穌顯增餅奇蹟

(東11)



耶穌和聖母都坐於新床上。聖母是教會之母，她象徵著整個人類教會，在基督君王面前領受凱旋得勝的榮冠；教會在聖母身上看到了自己將來的光榮。聖母的頭是低於耶穌的頭，表示她的謙遜；她眼看著主耶穌，兩手指向耶穌，為介紹給人們去跟隨他、稱頌他，也表示救恩來自基督。在天上羔羊的婚宴中，耶穌是羔羊新郎，教會是淨配新娘，淨配新娘是以羔羊新郎的血，所贖回來的。在那神聖交換的一夜，帶有原罪的人類得到了救贖，重返樂園，在那一天，再沒有死亡，再沒有眼淚，因為新郎天主要在帳幕裡永遠與人同在：「...我看見了一個新天新地，因為先前的天與先前的地已不見了，海也沒有了。我看見那新耶路撒冷聖城，從天上由天主那裡降下，就如一位裝飾好迎接自己丈夫的新娘。我聽見由寶座那裡有一巨大聲音說：『這就是天主與人同在的帳幕，他要同他們住在一起；他們要作他的人民，他親自要與他們同在，作他們的天主；他要拭去他們眼上的一切淚痕；以後再也沒有死亡，再也沒有悲傷，沒有哀號，沒有苦楚，因為先前的都已過去了。』」（默21:1~6）



三聯畫的中央圖，是信友期望的終向，即與天主在天上永遠生活在一起。所以左右兩邊的聖人都往中央看，朝拜讚美基督君王。

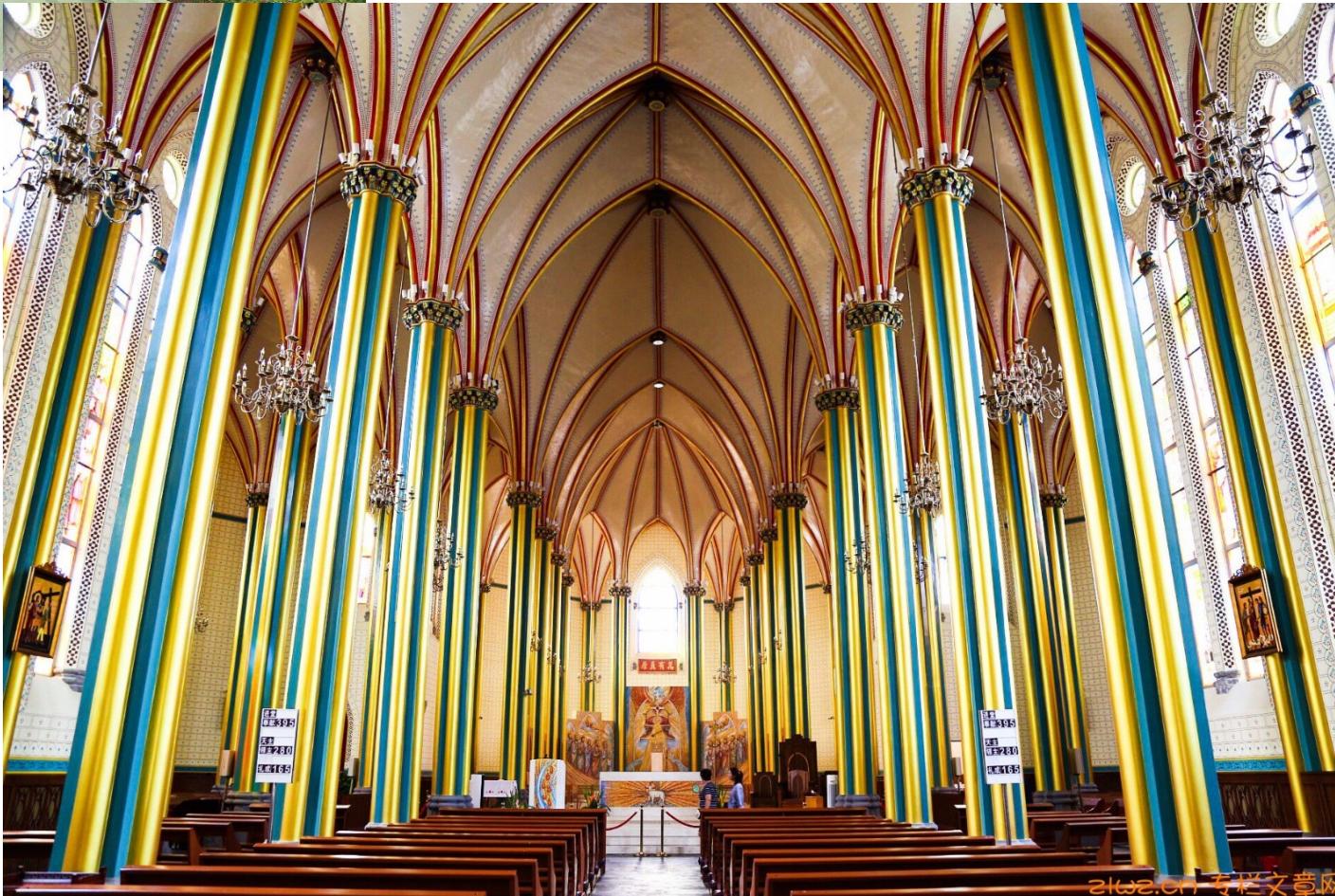


穿中式服裝及髮飾的中國天使，手拿中式香爐。

穿西洋白袍及金髮的西洋天使，手拿西式香爐。

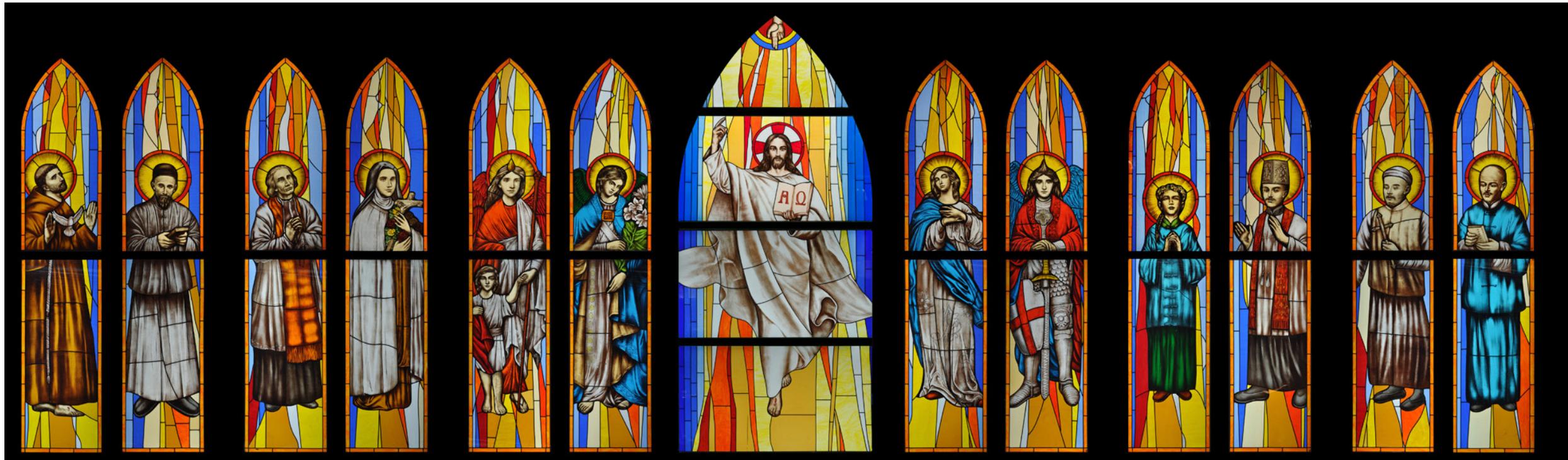


北京西什庫救世主堂（北堂）
(1888年建成；2017年重修)



北京北堂

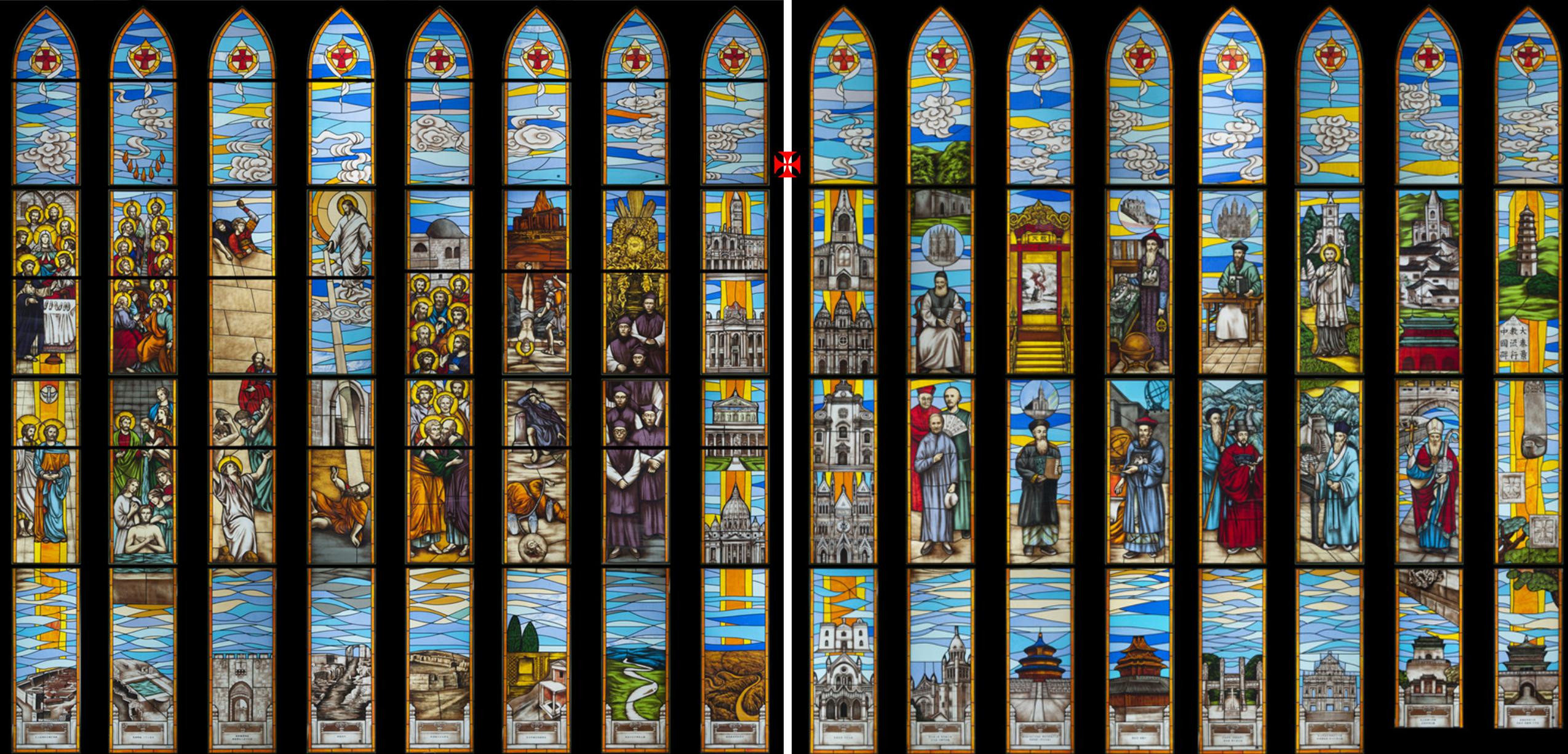




二层中间耶稣再来







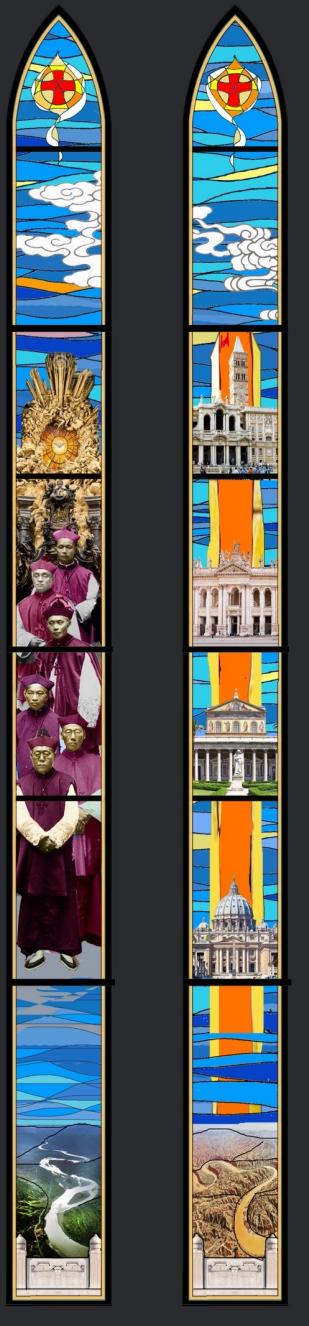
羅母大
聖殿

特朗
大殿

保祿
大殿

聖伯多
祿大殿

黃河



1926年
祝聖
6位中國籍教
國主

伯多祿保祿在羅馬殉道

三泉、
梵蒂岡

長江

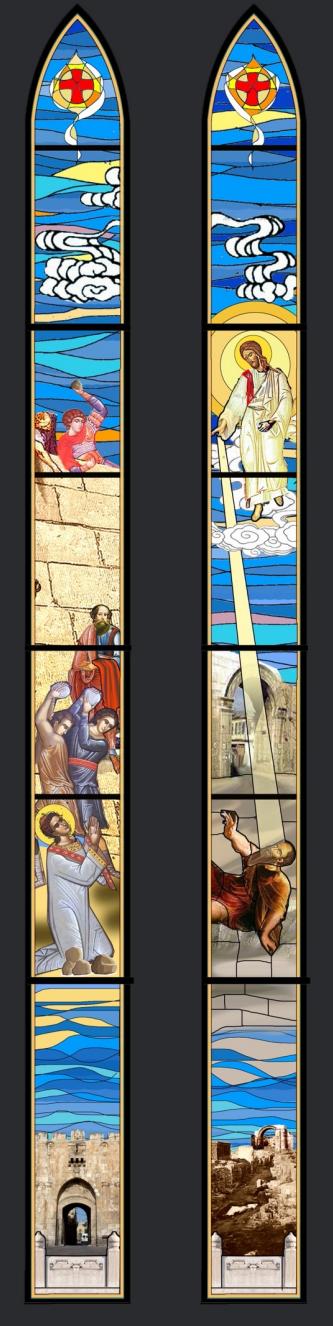


宗15 耶路撒冷宗徒會議

不息
雅安基
約提雅(宗13:
46-49)

宗9
掃祿歸化

大馬士革直街

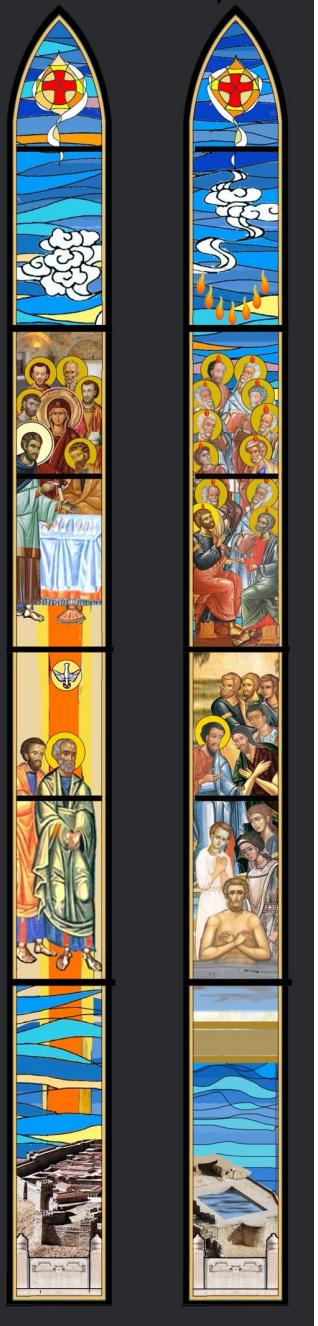


宗7 斯德望殉道

耶路撒冷斯德望門

宗2
聖神降臨，伯多祿宣講，三千人領洗

耶路撒冷史羅亞池



宗1
揀選瑪弟亞

耶路撒冷晚餐廳

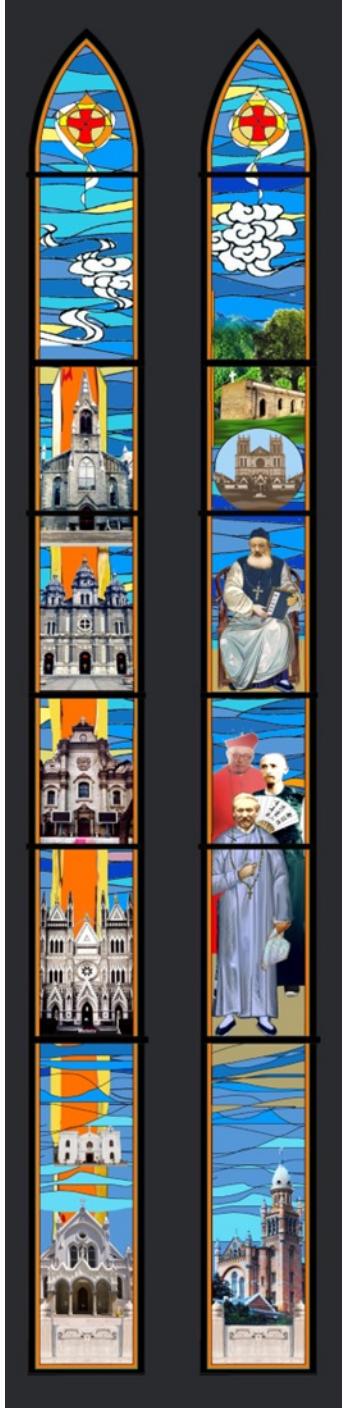


北京西堂

東堂

南堂

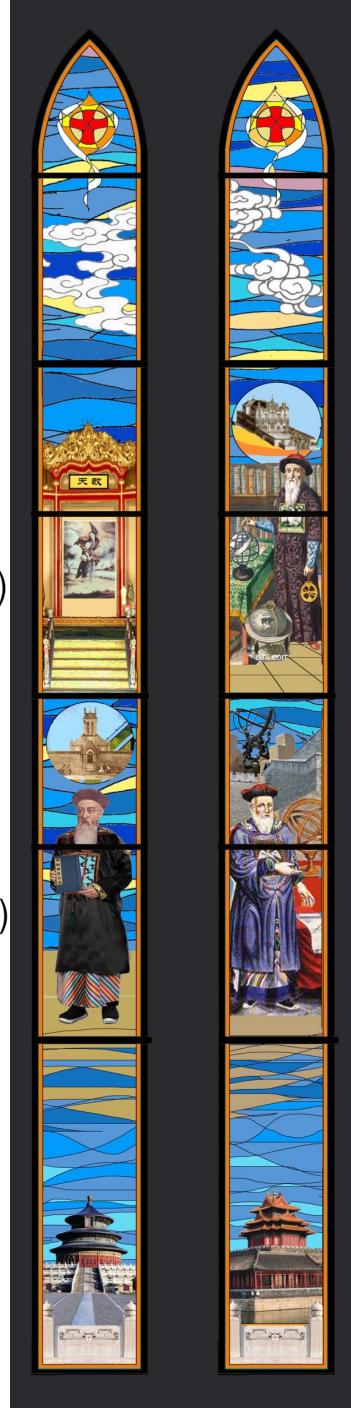
北堂

台灣萬金
聖母大殿香港
主教座堂

北京
張家浦
北堂
樊國梁
主教
(+1905年)

田耕莘
樞機
(+1967年)
雷鳴遠
神父
(+1940年)
剛恆毅
樞機
(+1958年)

上海佘山
聖母大殿



康熙賜
「敬天」
予南堂
郎世寧
(+1766年)
繪護守天
使

北京
西堂
德理格
(+1746年)
修《呂律
正義》

北京
天壇



北京
南堂
湯若望
(+1666年)

南懷仁
(+1688年)

北京
紫禁城



利類斯
1670年
在北京
東堂譯
《彌撒
經典》

1685年
祝聖
羅文藻
主教
徐光啟
(+1633年)

上海
光啟墓

1552年聖方濟沙勿略病逝上川島

1582年利瑪竇來華

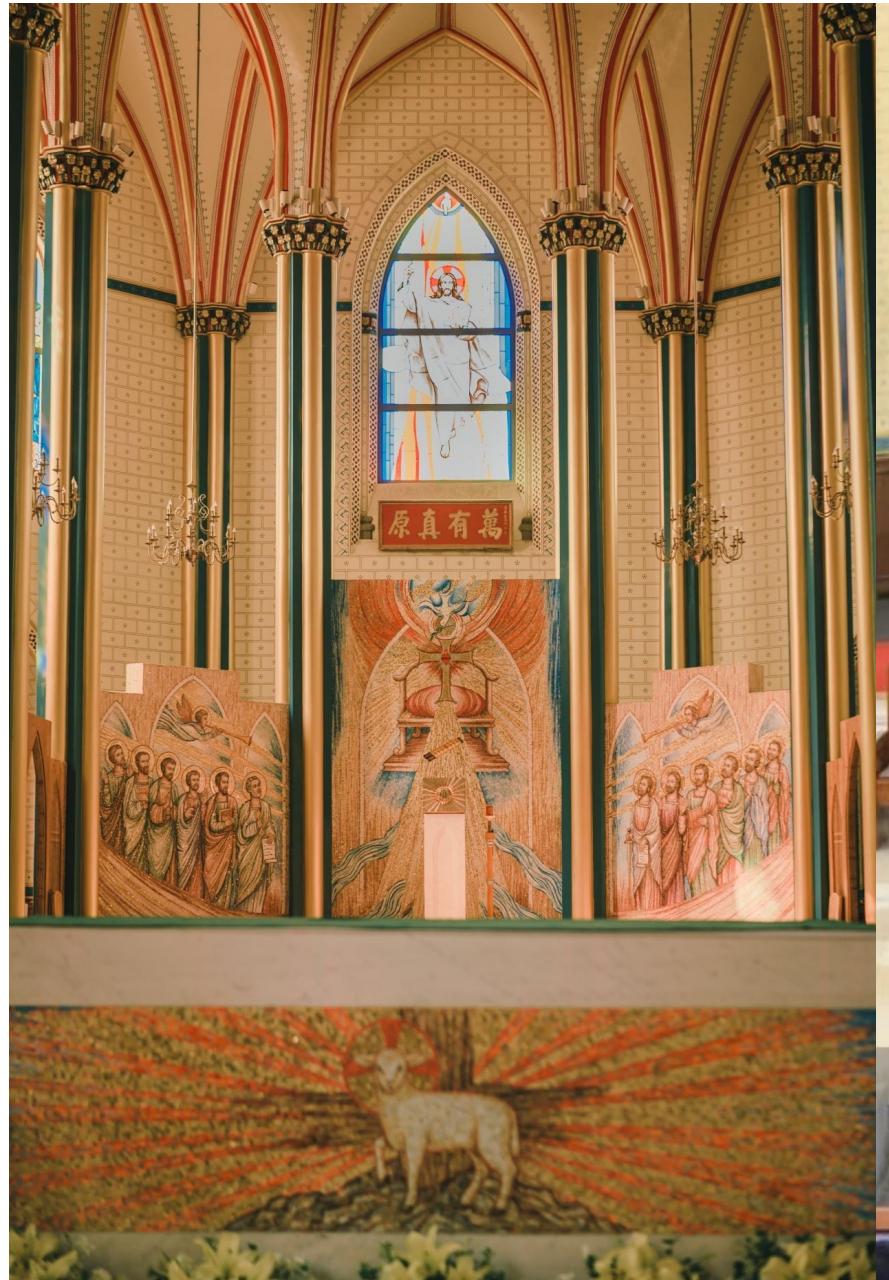
澳門
大三巴

北京後桑裕 後門橋

1294年孟高維諾來華

北京鼓樓





三只小羊工作室

廣州石室聖心大教堂



The Sacred Heart Cathedral of Guangzhou. The Sacred Heart Cathedral is located in Yide Road, Yuexiu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province. The Sacred Heart Cathedral was officially inaugurated on June 18, 1863, the Sacred Heart Memorial Day, hence the name Sacred Heart Cathedral. It took 25 years to complete and is the most magnificent and distinctive cathedral in the Catholic Diocese of Guangzhou. The Stone Chamber Sacred Heart Cathedral was designed by French designers and built by Chinese craftsmen.



St. Clotilde
Church ,
Paris



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2c/Guangzhou_Shishi_Shangxin_Dajiaotang - Neo-Gothic.jpg



<https://www.dreamstime.com/sacred-heart-cathedral-located-video-road-yuexiu-district-quanzhou-quangdong-province-sacred-heart-cathedral-was-image285258436>



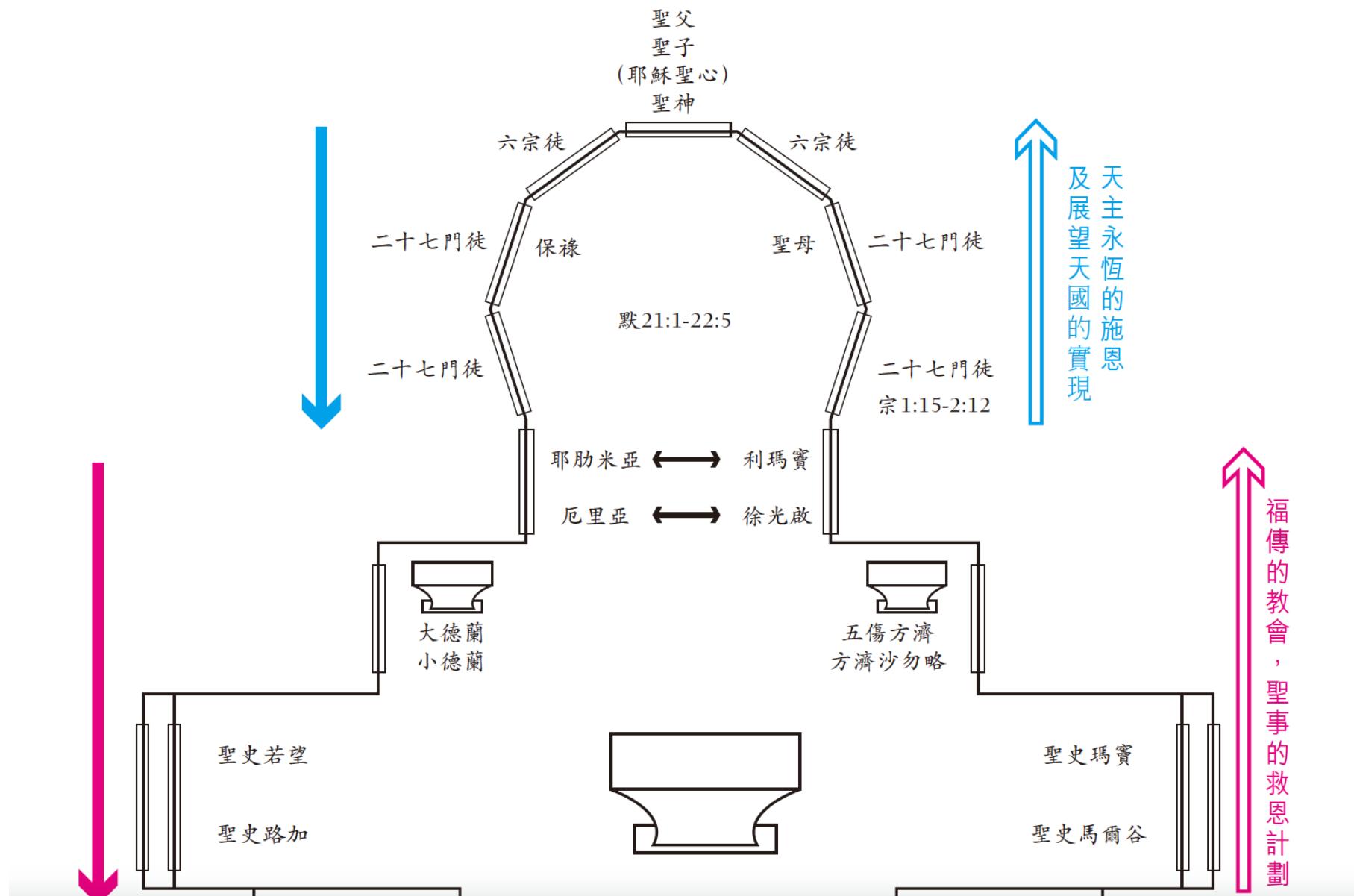






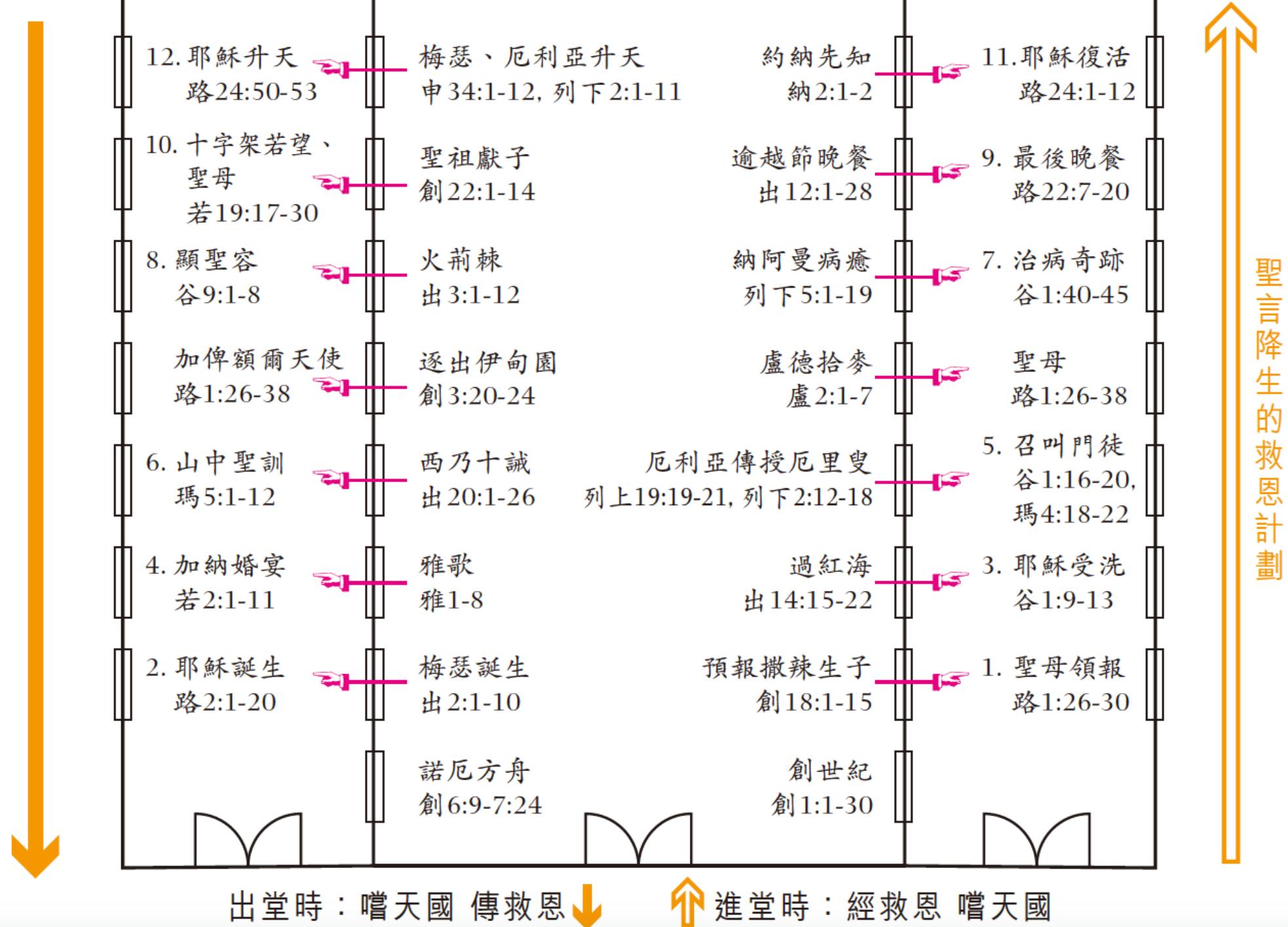
<https://www.dreamstime.com/editorial-photo-sacred-heart-cathedral-gothic-revival-roman-catholic-cathedral-guangzhou-china-apr-image91033411>

石室聖心堂玻璃窗聖經故事安排

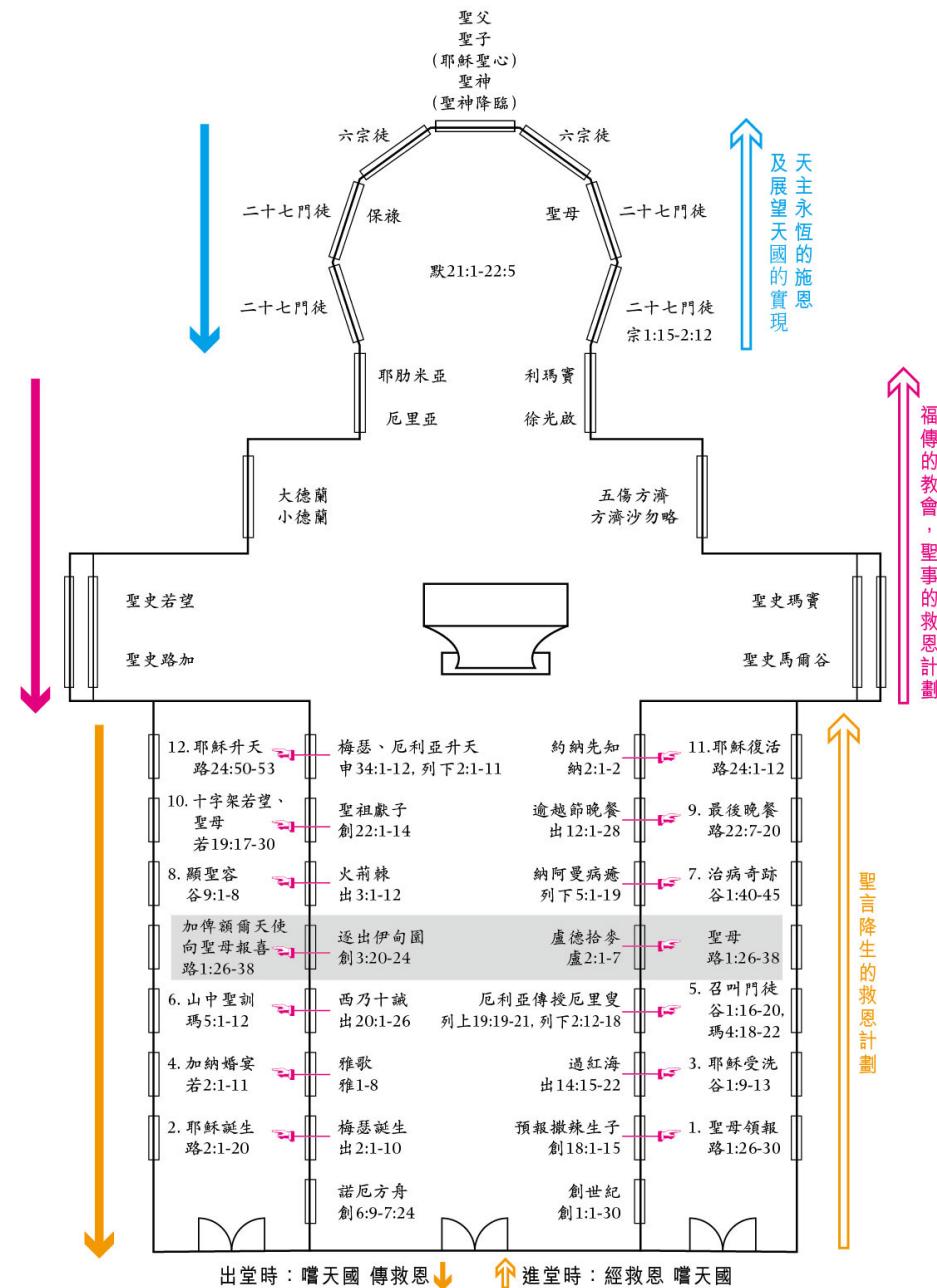


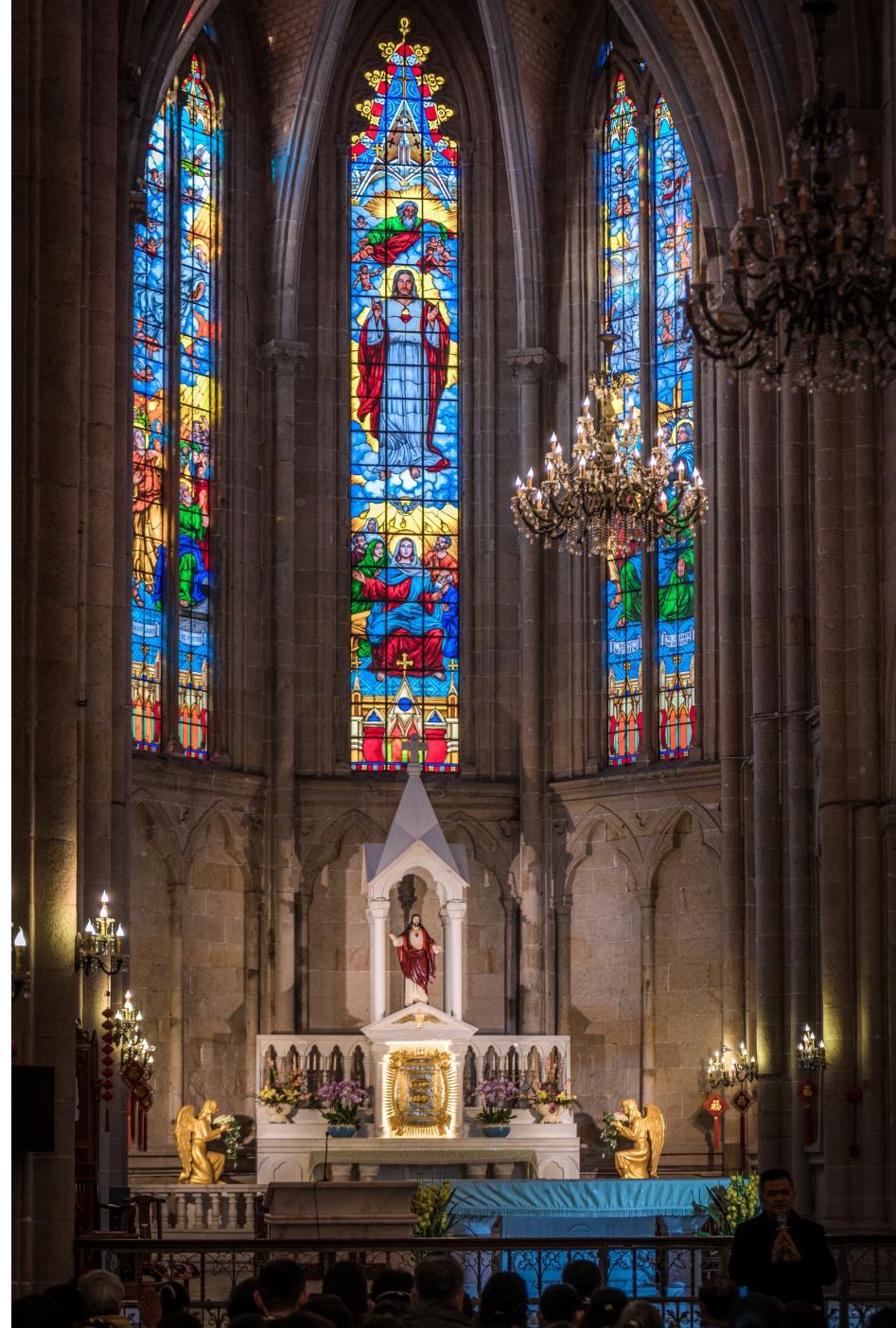


廣州耶穌聖心堂（2006年重修）
祭台後的彩繪玻璃，顯示主聖餐祭正是天人合一的預嘗。



石室聖心堂玻璃窗聖經故事安排

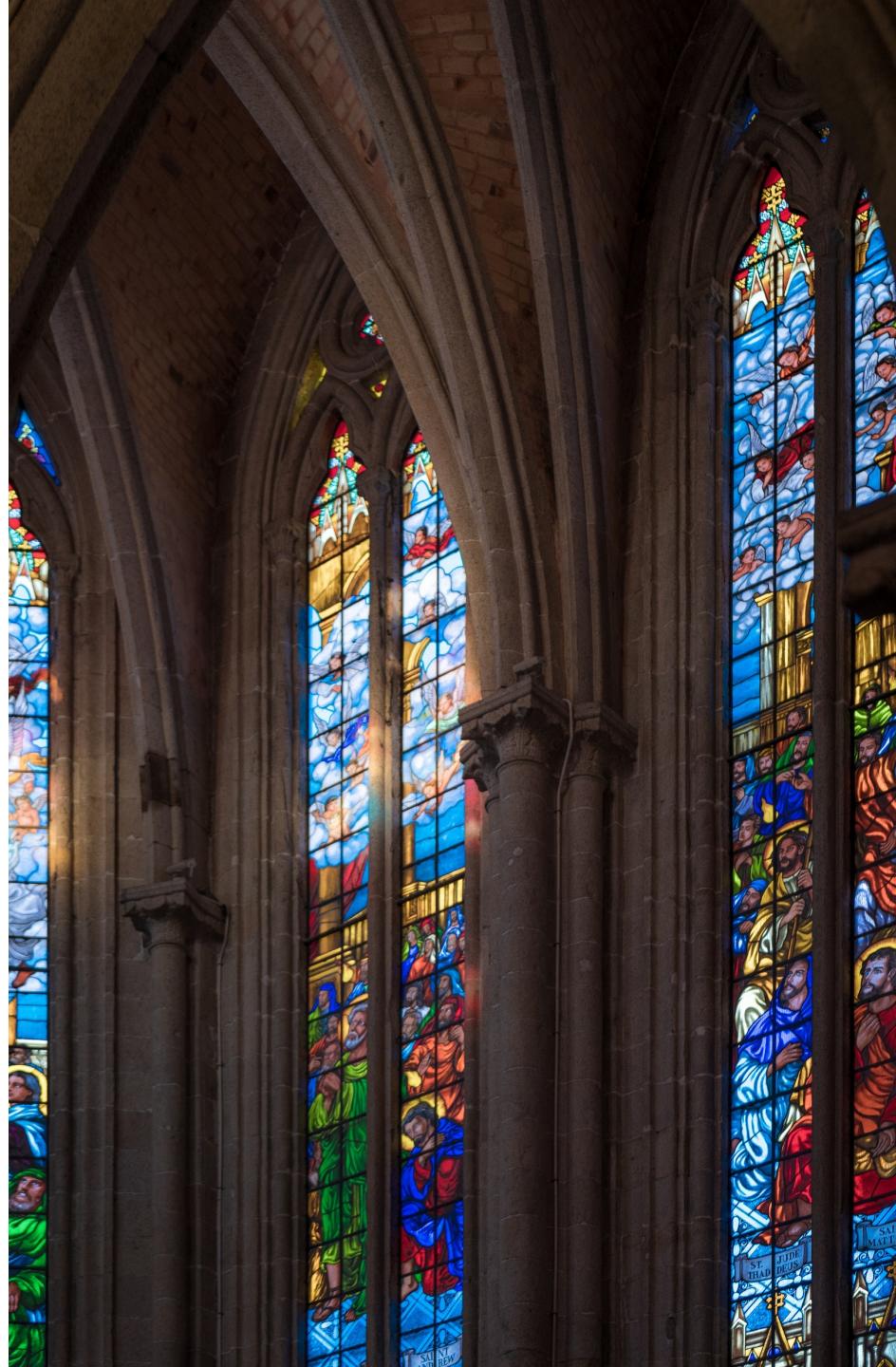




<https://www.dreamstime.com/sacred-heart-cathedral-largest-church-catholic-diocese-guangzhou-one-grandest-surviving-twin-spired-gothic-buildings-image269948734>

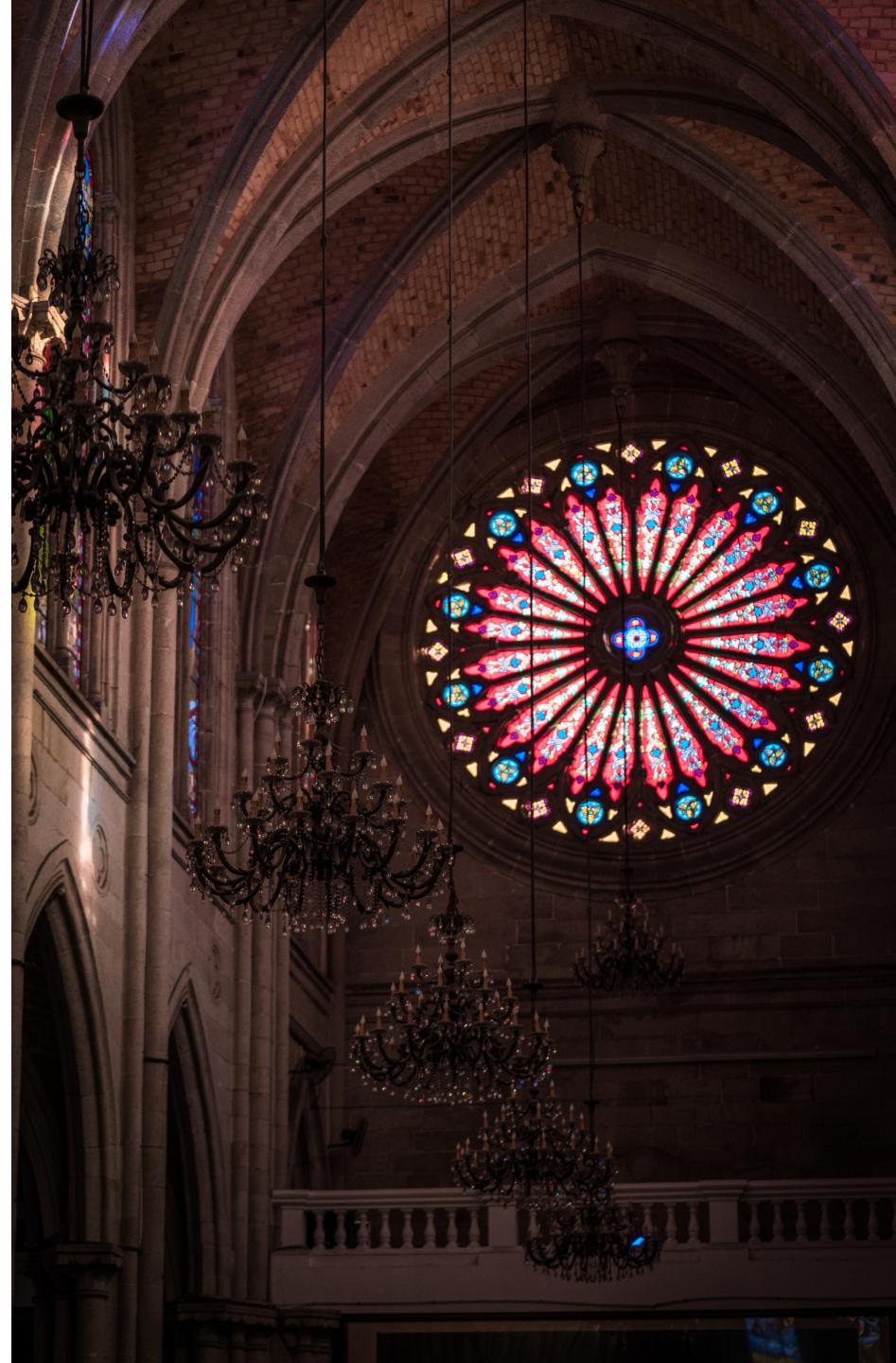


<https://www.dreamstime.com/sacred-heart-cathedral-largest-church-catholic-diocese-guangzhou-one-grandest-surviving-twin-spired-gothic-buildings-image269948930>



<https://www.dreamstime.com/sacred-heart-cathedral-largest-church-catholic-diocese-guangzhou-one-grandest-surviving-twin-spired-gothic-buildings-image269948819>





<https://www.dreamstime.com/sacred-heart-cathedral-sacred-heart-cathedral-largest-church-catholic-diocese-quangzhou-one-grandest-image269948918>



欣賞主日彌撒讀經及禱文



公佈：2025年7月15日
香港教區禮儀委員會

播放日期	內容
2025年7月22日(星期二) 晚上7:15	繼續道賞 (神秘節目，亦請大家在youtube留言建議)



7月20日	常年期第十六主日丙年	https://youtu.be/D5mdCtrFBbw?si=n_r9pIltvllhRlx
7月27日	常年期第十七主日丙年	https://youtu.be/ZSiRcgr3QcE?si=GZ62M4x4rvRjj3qJ

待續....