Were there "house churches"?

The crucial question about the liturgical places before Constantine (312-337)

Stefan Heid

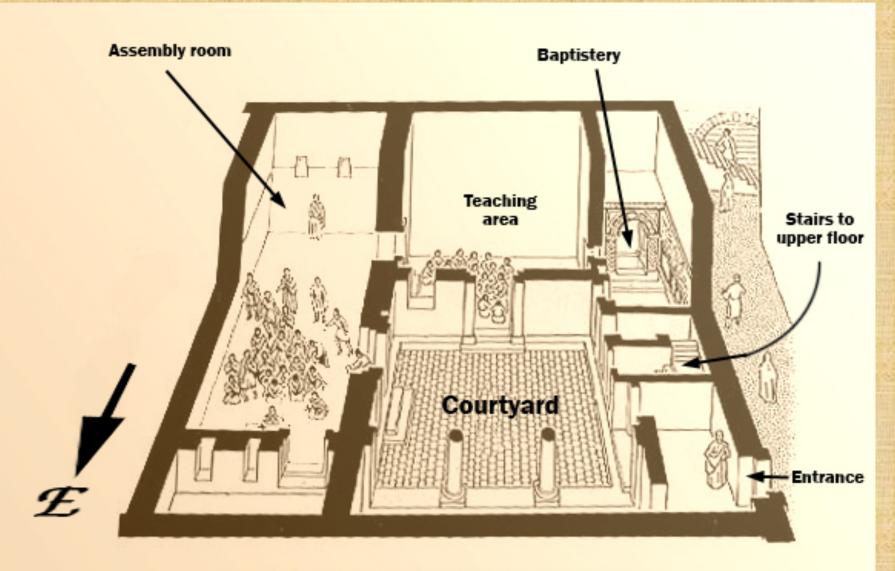
<u>www.piac.it</u> <u>www.goerres-gesellschaft-rom.de</u>

The cliché about "early house churches" (here Wikipedia):

"The first house church is recorded in Acts 1:13, where the disciples of Jesus met together in the "Upper Room" of a house, traditionally believed to be where the Cenacle is today. For the first three centuries of the church, known as Early Christianity, Christians typically met in homes, if only because intermittent persecution (before the Edict of Milan in 313) did not allow the erection of public church buildings."

wrong architecture





3rd-C. CHURCH AT DURA-EUROPOS





funeral meals in the catacombs (3rd/4th century), not eucharists

wrong terminology

- "house church" is a modern wordconstruction. It does not exist neither in the NT nor in the patristic literature:
- Acts of the Apostles: "house" as gatheringplace without information about architecture; no "house" as liturgy-center
- S. Paul (Rom 16,5; 1 Cor 16,19; Col 4,15; Phlm 2):
 - ἡ κατ'οἶκον ἐκκλησία no "house church" as liturgy center
- (Origen) / Eusebius of Cesarea (+ 339):
 "house of the church" (domus ecclesiae) =
 "building of the church" as liturgy center

How the church was really organized

- urban character of christian mission
- unity of the city: "church" = local church
- no fragmentary christianity, but ecclesiastical basic principle:
 - one bishop one altar one eucharist most important representativs of this principle:
 - S. Paul (about 50)
 - John of Revelation (apocalypse) (about 80/90)
 - Ignatius of Antioch (beginning 2nd century)
 - Cyprian of Carthage (+ 258)

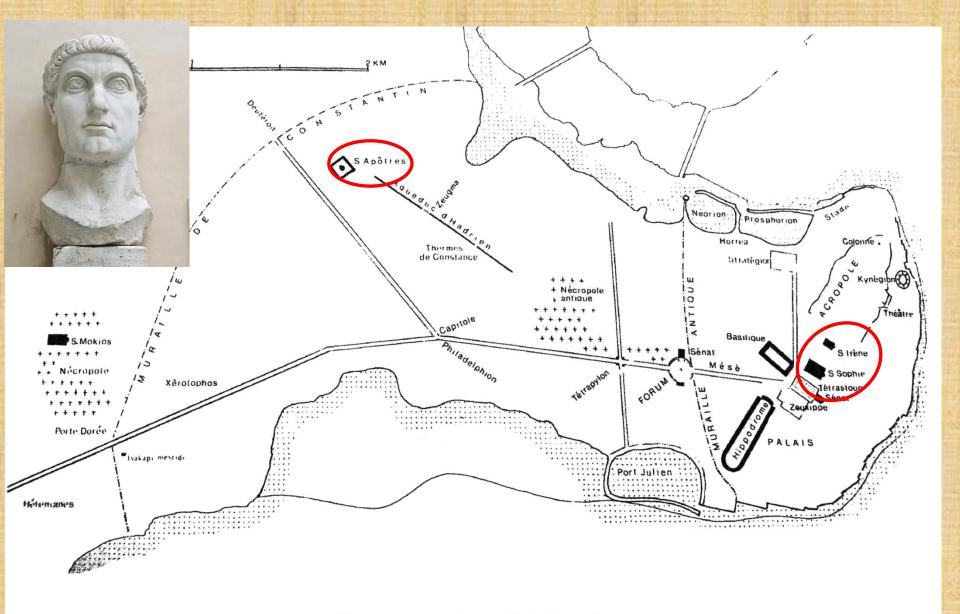
- Rom 16,1: "church" in Kenchreai
- 1 Cor 1,2: "church" in Corinth
- 1 Cor 16,1: "churches" in Galatia (province!)
- 1 Cor 16,19: "churches" in Asia (province!)
- Col 4,16: "church" of Laodizeia
- 1 Thess 1,1: "church" of the Thessalonians
- Rev 1,4: seven "churches" in Asia: Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamon, Thyatira, Sardes, Pergamon, Laodikeia

- Ignatius of Antioch wrote seven letters to seven cities.
- to the Philadelphians:

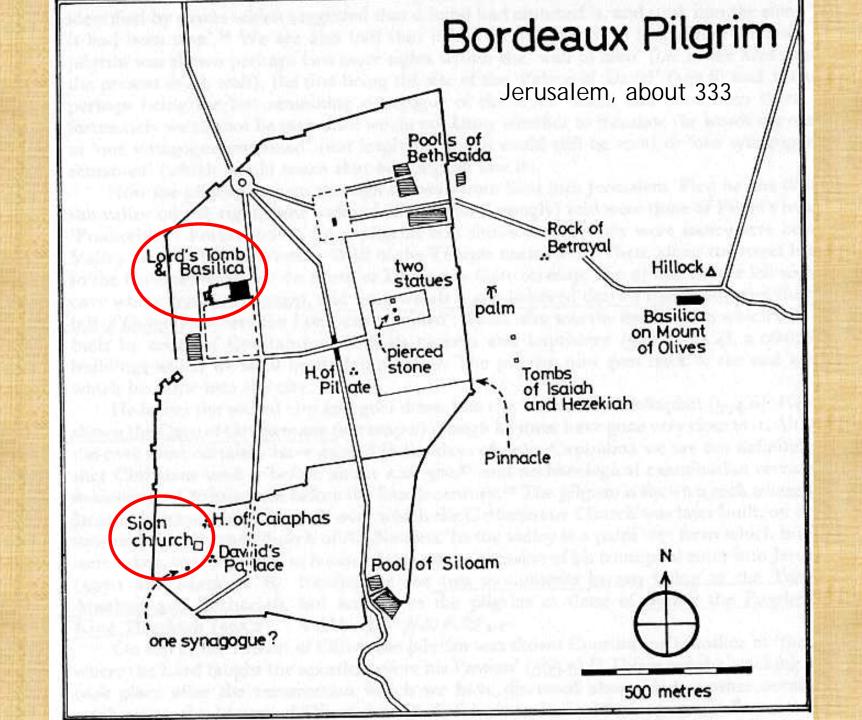
"So be eager to participate in the Eucharist! For there is only one flesh of our Lord Jesus Christ and a single chalice to unite his blood, a single altar as a single bishop together with the presbyterium and the deacons"

Positive proof or probability of only one place of christian cult in a city

- Asia Minor (Corinth etc., Constantinople)
- Cappadocia, Pontus (Cesarea, Iconium etc.)
- North Africa (Tertullian, Cyprian, Gesta apud Zenophilum + Acta purgationis Felicis, Augustin)
- Syria (Antioch, Edessa, Trad. Apost., Didascalia, Dura Europos)
- Palestine (Cesarea, Tyre, Jerusalem)
- Spain (Synod of Elvira, 304)
- Alexandria (Clement, Origen)
- Rome (Paul, Justin, Pastor Hermae, Muratorian fragment, Hippolytus, "fermentum", Lateran)



Plan I - Byzance antique et ville de Constantin.





Milan, at the time of bishop Ambrose (+ 397)

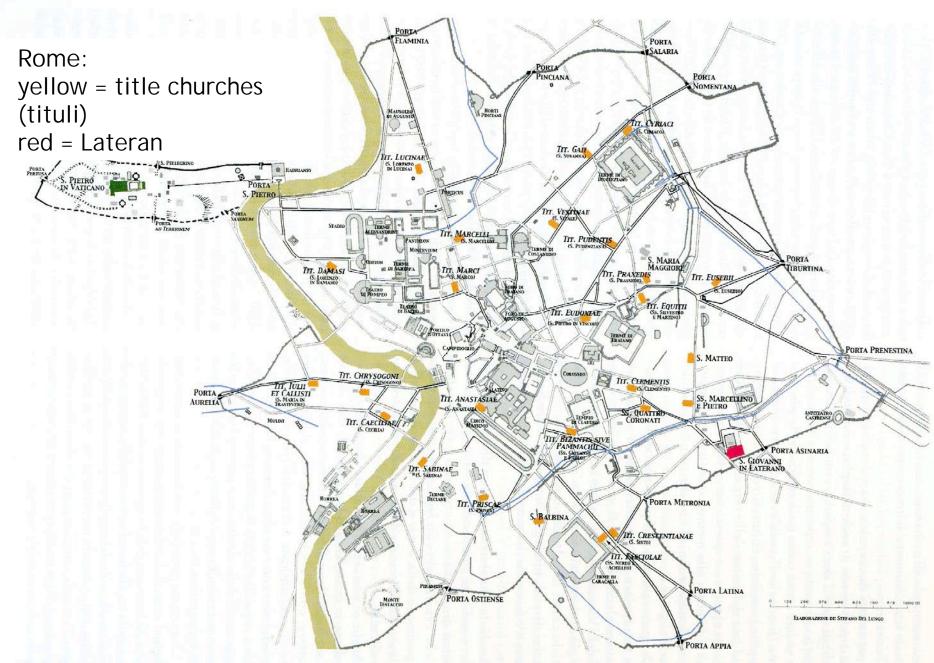
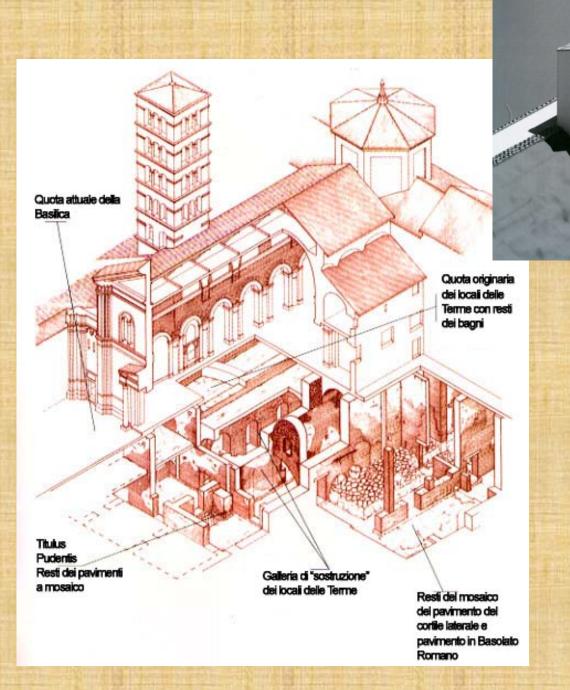
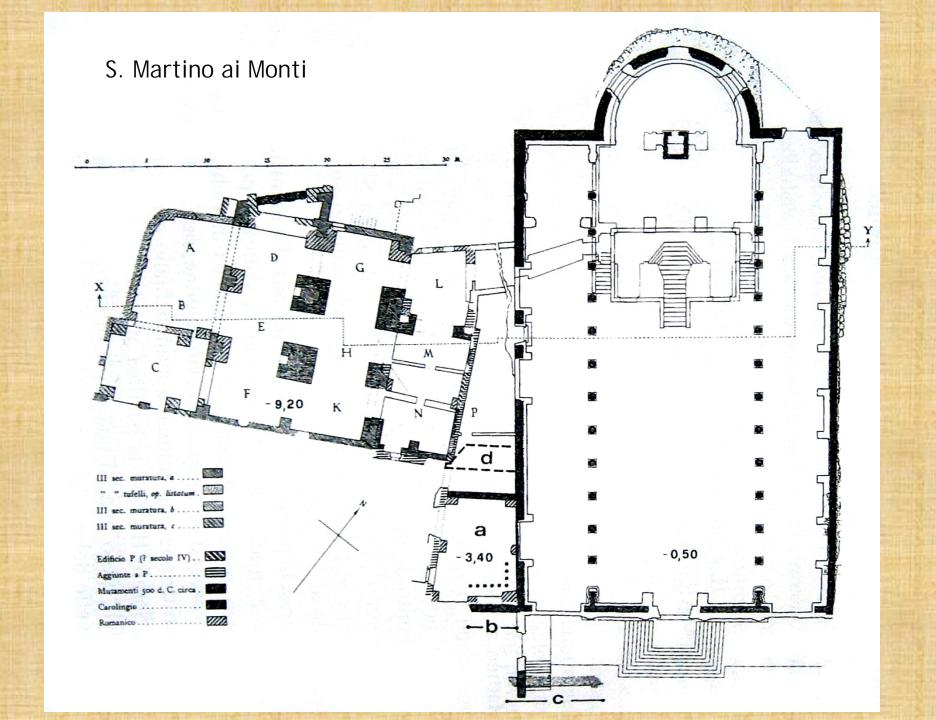


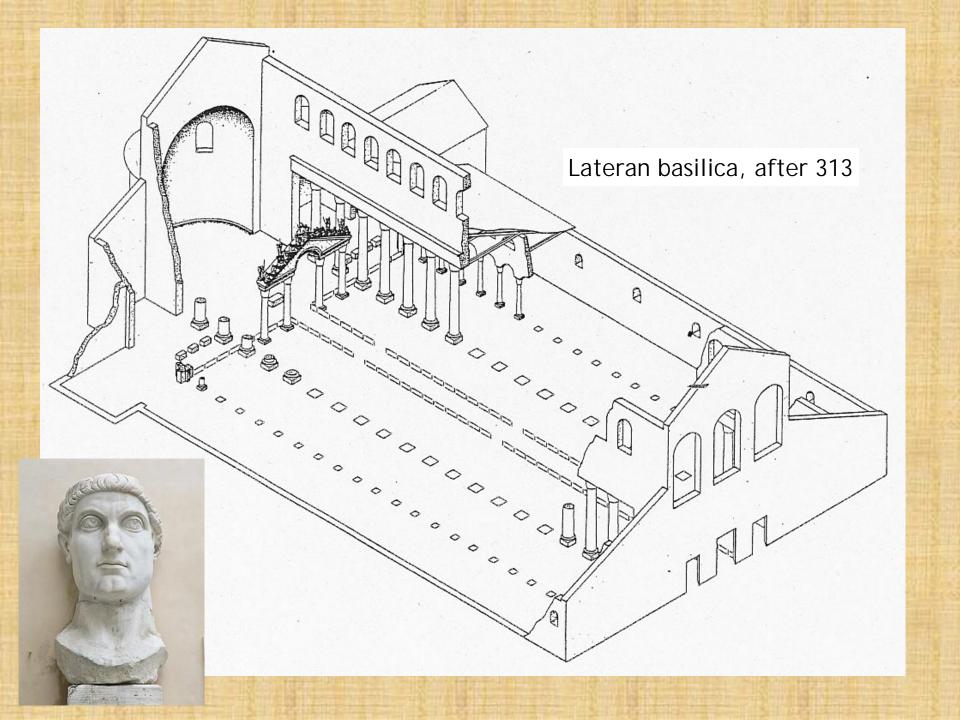
Fig. 1 - Roma nei secoli V-IX, sono evidenziati i complessi titolari.

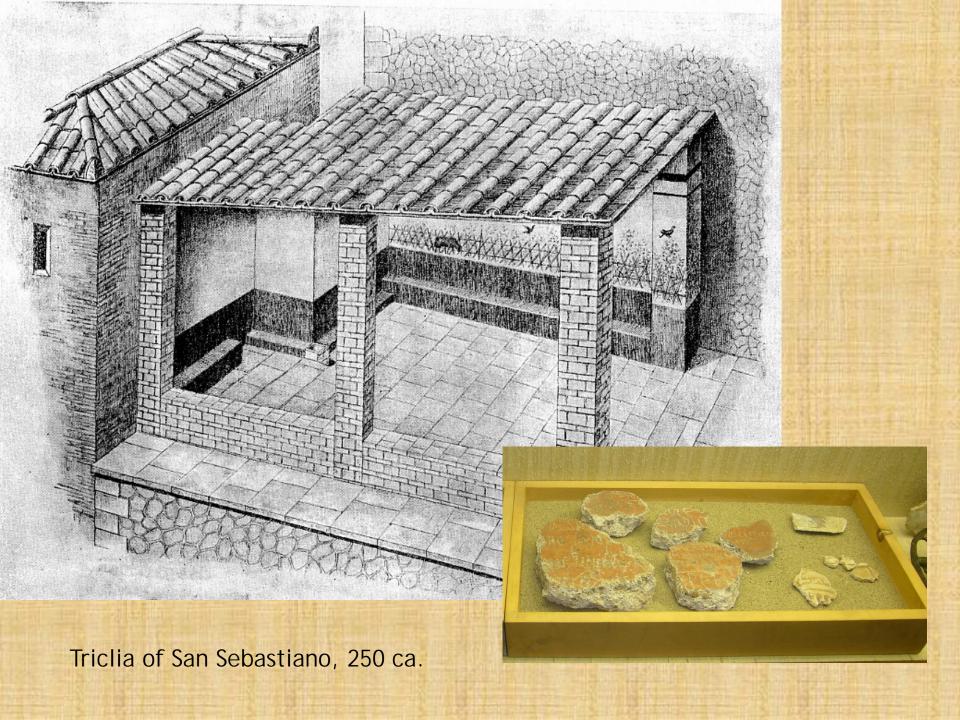


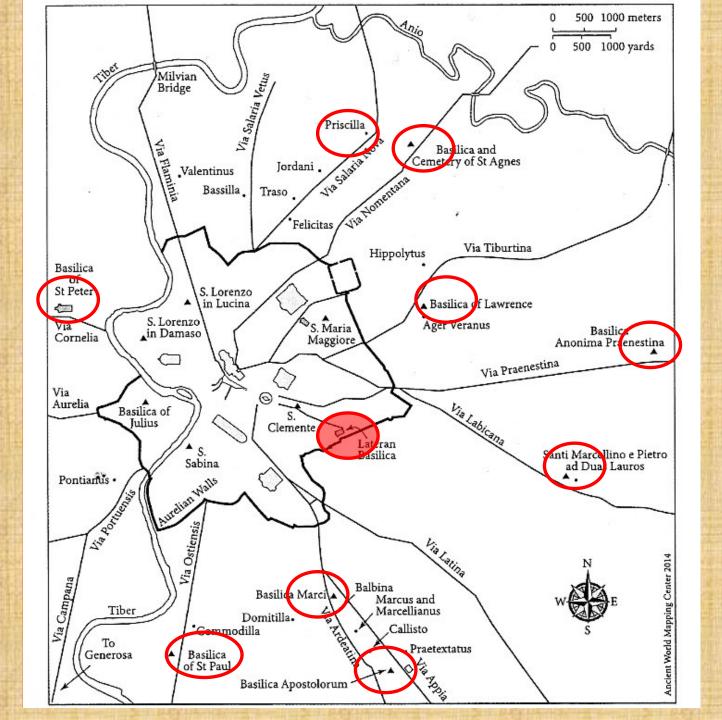
S. Pudentiana

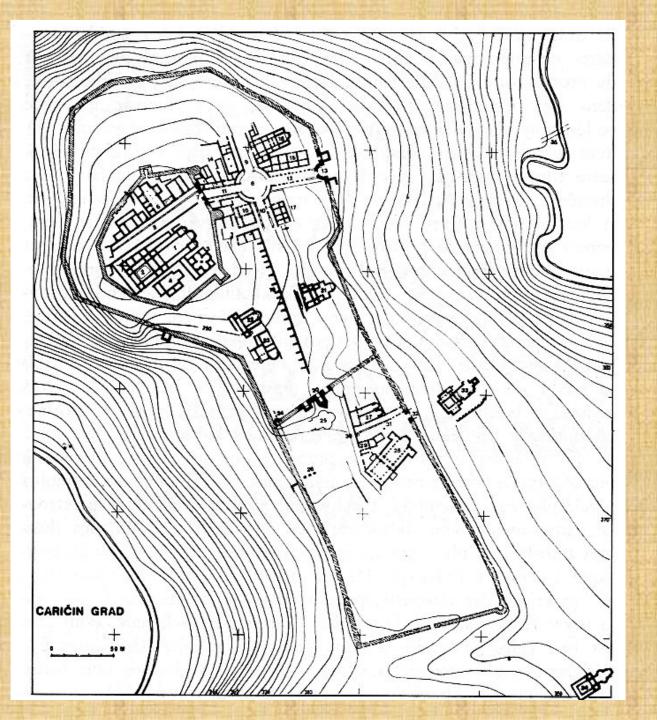






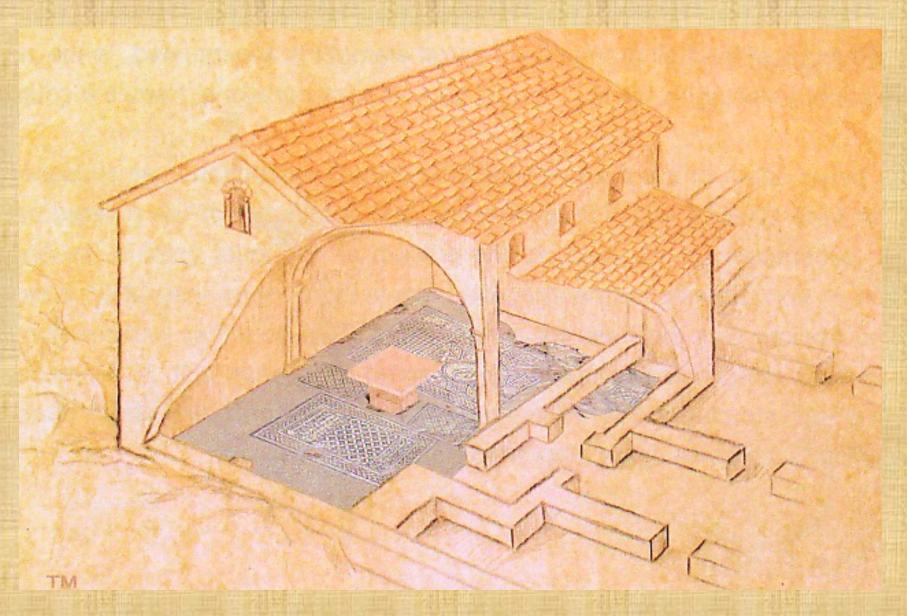






Justiniana Prima, Serbia 2nd half of 6th century





Megiddo, about 260?

