

英國弟兄們的腳蹤

DUBLIN 都柏林



Dublin City — Its history spans 2,000 years. From Celtic forts to medieval cathedrals and ancient city walls, and from 18th century Georgian squares to Victorian grandeur, the streets are alive with history, heritage, curiosity, and tales of bygone years. The modern city, with its vibrant new quarters in the historical core and in the former dockland areas, is not forgotten either.

都柏林—愛爾蘭的首都擁有二千年歷史，人口只有百餘萬人，街景到處充滿古意，從凱爾特古堡到中世紀教堂以及古老城牆，從十八世紀喬治風格的廣場到維多利亞時代的建樹。都柏林是十九世紀弟兄運動和時代主義的發源地。



Powerscourt Garden & House — Powerscourt is one of Europe's great treasures and Ireland's most famous House & Garden. Gracing the Wicklow mountains, 20km from Dublin city center, Powerscourt is a heritage property with a surprising difference. Lady Powerscourt, who owned this estate, began holding some prophetic meetings annually at the House in 1829 and invited speakers such as J. N. Darby, J. G. Bellett, G. V. Wigram, Percy Hall, and others. It was at Powerscourt House in 1832 that Darby's teaching of a pre-tribulation rapture of the Church took shape. Therefore, it is considered as the birthplace of dispensationalism.

鮑克德古堡—歐洲知名的花園古堡之一，離都柏林約 20 公里。從 1829 年起莊主鮑克德夫人擁在古堡開了幾年有關聖經預言的年會，有邀請知名講員如達秘、柏勒及魏格蘭等。1832 年達秘在此提出教會災前被提論，敲響了時代派主義的巨鐘。



Fitzwilliam Square (c. 1825) — Dublin's best preserved Georgian square. It's also the only one where the central garden is still the private domain of the square's residents. Frances Hutchinson, one of the early Brethren, lived at No. 9 in the 1820's. Frances offered the use of a larger room in his house to serve as the first meeting place of the so-called "Plymouth Brethren." Fitzwilliam Street is also a good example of the Georgian style, with the additional attraction of a view of the Wicklow Mountains on the horizon to the southwest. At 29 Fitzwilliam Street Lower is a house displaying the lifestyle of 1800 Georgian Dublin. It is furnished and decorated in the Georgian period.

費滋威廉廣場—是都柏林保存最好的喬治風格廣場，也是僅存的廣場私家花園。廣場門牌 9 號曾是 1820 年代早期弟兄 Frances Hutchinson 的寓所，算是弟兄會史尚第一個聚會處，其內部喬治風格之裝潢與陳設與費茲威廉街 29 號博物館相似。
喬治風格



Trinity College — Founded in 1592 by Queen Elizabeth. Among many famous students to attend the college were J. G. Bellett and J. N. Darby. Darby graduated as a Classical Gold Medalist from the College in 1819. Trinity's lawns and cobbled quads provide a pleasant haven in the heart of the city. The major attractions are the Old Library and the Book of Kells, housed in the Treasury.

三一學院—譽滿全愛爾蘭的最高學府，於 1592 年為伊利沙白女王所創建，其中塑造了傑出學生如柏勒及達秘等。三一學院以稀有的圖書館長廊聞名天下。



Merrion Hall — This Gospel Hall of the Plymouth Brethren with its magnificent facade was built in 1863. Now it has been turned into an elegant boutique hotel, traditionally styled in keeping with the original building. Located at Merrion Square in the heart of Georgian Dublin, the Gospel Hall is within strolling distance of Trinity College. From the southeast corner of Merrion Square, Fitzwilliam Street runs south to Fitzwilliam Square. Nearly a mile long, Fitzwilliam Street, which connects two Georgian squares, was once the longest expanse of intact Georgian architecture anywhere in the world.

梅里昂會所—弟兄會興建於 1863 年的聚會所，離三一學院不遠。如今已經轉成旅館，但仍保存其原始風貌。

BRISTOL 不列斯鐸



The First Orphan Houses (rented) — In St. Paul's district, today often stigmatized as a run down "inner city" area, is Wilson Street. It was at 6 Wilson Street in 1836 that George Muller (1805-1898) began a home for children orphaned by an outbreak of cholera. It was here too that he learned lessons of faith and prayer. Within a few years four houses on the street were being rented to shelter the orphans under his care. Today the houses are covered with unattractive cement rendering, but the doors have unusual fluted doorposts and arches which appear original. There are no plaques to identify the houses used by Muller.

城中區的孤兒院—慕勒最早是住在城中區的 Wilson 街 6 號。1836 年起慕勒在同一條街上租了幾間房子開辦孤兒院，在此他學習了許多信心與禱告的功課。今天有幾間舊屋的門柱與拱形門楣看上去很像是十九世紀的模樣，如此而已。



Muller's Orphanage Buildings at Ashley Down — In 1845, Muller decided that a move from the overcrowded center of Bristol was essential. Land was purchased at **Ashley Down** on the north side of the city - higher, healthier, and with much more space. In 1845 he entered into a contract for the purchase of the 7 acres of land at £120 per acre for the accommodation, feeding, clothing, and education of 300 destitute and orphaned children. On June 18, 1849, the orphans were transferred to the new building. By 1886 he had received £700,000 through prayer and had over 2,000 children in his care. Today, some of the buildings form part of the City of Bristol College, while others are being modified for residential use. Looking at the site, one can only grasp at the depths of Muller's faith. The homes were paid for entirely by unsolicited donations from his supporters.

城北的孤兒院—1845 年由於城中區的孤兒院不敷應用，慕勒決定以每畝 120 英鎊買下城北七畝土地以照顧 300 孤兒。到了 1886 年憑信心禱告一共獲得了七百萬英鎊的供應，所照顧的孤兒超過 2,000 人，今日部分孤兒院已經劃入了某大學的校區。



Bethesda Chapel — An early Brethren congregation led by George Muller and Henry Craik. The meeting hall was located on Great George Street since 1832 and was destroyed by a bomb in 1941 during the Second World War. Through the labor of Muller, a new gathering at Alma Road Chapel in Clifton (see figure at the left) started in 1872 and became known as Clifton Bethesda to distinguish it from the original one. It was on March 6, 1898, at this very hall where Muller preached his last sermon on Isaiah's vision. By that time he was 89 years old, and was living out his days in Orphan House #3. On March 10, 1898, the maid went to his room, and found him dead on the floor by the side of his bed. The attendance at his funeral in Bristol on March 14th has never been surpassed, as tens of thousands lined the streets.

畢士大會所—1832 年開始由慕勒與 Henry Craik 帶領的早期弟兄們在 Great George 街聚會；於 1941 年二次世界大戰期間，會所之原建築不幸中彈毀於德軍轟炸。慕勒的時候，弟兄們在不列斯鐸共有五處聚會，其中在 Clifton 區的一處於 1872 年開始聚會，也叫作畢士大會所。1898 年 3 月 6 日慕勒在 Clifton 講了他最後的一篇道。

LONDON 倫敦



Park Street Hall Located on 57, Park Street, Islington, this well known hall in London has been the center of the exclusive wing of the Plymouth Brethren since 1848. The Exclusive Brethren movement evolved into two main branches, each one containing various different parties. The first branch is generally associated with William Kelly (1820-1906) and encompasses a number of different historical branches. Their doctrine and practice is similar to that of the early Brethren and they are found throughout the world. The second branch is with F. E. Raven (1837-1903) and James Taylor Sr. (1870-1953) who hold an uncompromising 'separatist' doctrine and are found mainly in the English-speaking world. In 1933, it was James Taylor who invited Watchman Nee of China to visit the saints in London and New York.

公園路聚會所—自從一部份弟兄會傾向閉關性的交通之後，公園路聚會所在實質上就成為全倫敦、後來甚至於全球的閉關弟兄會總部。閉關弟兄又分成兩大主流，其中之一追隨凱利而另一主流則是與雷文和戴勒同行。1933 年就是戴勒邀請倪柝聲代表中國弟兄們，去訪問倫敦與紐約等地的聚會。