

NORWICH 諾里奇



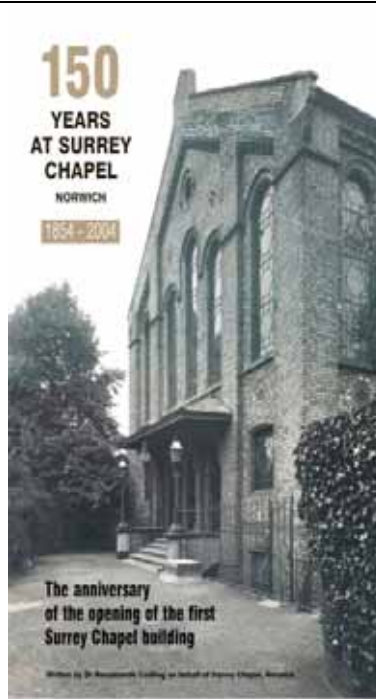
Norwich — The most complete medieval city in Britain has everything you could desire of a vibrant regional capital. During the 11th century Norwich was the second largest city in England, after London. Medieval Norwich had an incredible 57 churches within the city walls, but today only 31 of these remain. Most of Norwich's churches were built from flint, which was found locally. Influenced by the teachings of the spiritual giants such as John Wycliffe, Julian Norwich, Martin Luther, and John Calvin, Norwich became a Puritan stronghold for the Quakers and later for Methodism.

諾里奇—古色古香的大城，至今仍有 31 座中古大教堂。諾里奇素來感受威克里夫、馬丁路德和喀爾文等改革家的影響，接著是貴格會和衛理運動。



Surrey Chapel — On December 4, 2004, Surrey Chapel marked the 150th anniversary of the opening of its first building. The saints with the Chapel actually began to meet 165 years ago in 1844 in a large hall with Robert Govett. By 1854, the church moved to a new building, Ebenezer Chapel, on Surrey Road, but soon became known as Surrey Street Chapel, and finally just Surrey Chapel. In the 1980's the crumbling Victorian chapel building and the surrounding developments led to the church's decision to relocate elsewhere in the city. Surrey Chapel moved to its present site in 1985.

薩里堂—165 年前聖經學者戈懷德因受浸真理脫離安立甘會，假借某商場與弟兄們開始聚會，10 年後遷入新建的薩里堂，直到 1985 年因建築老舊再搬到現在的聚會地址。



Bazaar Chapel and Ebenezer Chapel — Robert Govett came to Norwich in 1841 as a curate at St. Stephen's Church. His preaching soon attracted large crowds. But in 1845 he withdrew from the Church of England and met regularly with his supporters in a rented trading establishment, the Royal Bazaar. By 1854, the church had outgrown the Bazaar and moved to a newly constructed large grey brick and flint chapel building, erected mainly at his own expense, between Ber Street and Surrey Street. It was called Ebenezer Chapel, but soon became known as Surrey Street Chapel, and finally just Surrey Chapel. After the death of Govett in 1901, David M. Panton was called to continue with the same burden of spreading the truth of the Kingdom. About ten years later, Panton met Margaret E. Barber, an Anglican missionary who had just come back from China. This encounter not only drastically changed the spiritual course of Miss Barber but also indirectly that of Watchman Nee of China.

以便以謝堂—起初戈懷德與弟兄們在皇家商場 Royal Bazaar 聚會。1845 年由於商場不敷應用，乃自費興建以便以謝堂，因其位於薩里街後來又改名為薩里堂。1901 年戈懷德被主接去後由潘湯接續。和受恩教士從中國回英國述職後就在薩里堂聚會，直等到再度返華時才離開。