

Margaret E Barber



Margaret E Barber was a British missionary in China. She was born in 1866 in Peasenhall, Suffolk, England, the daughter of Louis (a wheelwright) and Martha (née Gibbs) Barber.

The family moved to 59 St Martins Lane Norwich around 1876 and established a Carriage Manufacturing business. The family home in Norwich

(59 St Martins Lane) was opposite St Martins Parish church which was intensely evangelical in the 1880-90s. During the course of her life, she lived in China twice to preach the Christian gospel.

She left her home and travelled in a lonely way thousands of miles. Barber, who initially went to China as an Anglican, became an independent missionary with informal ties to the Plymouth Brethren. She is best known for her influence on Watchman Nee.

Robert Govett



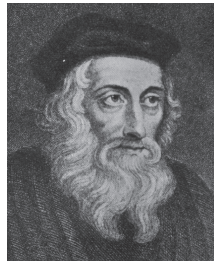
A famous British theologian and independent pastor of Surrey Chapel, Norwich, **Govett** was of the opinion that the Scriptures should always be open to a fresh scrutiny, based upon new light that might have been received and, because of this, as the years passed, he became independent of many of the denominational views that he

had previously adhered to. As to assembly life, Govett was influenced by J.N. Darby and other Plymouth Brethren but he remained the sole leader of the church.

Govett seems to have been the first to present a clear view of the judgment seat of Christ and its purpose in relation to the millennial kingdom. Through Scripture, he clearly delineates between eternal life and the reward of the millennial reign.

Govett wrote concerning biblical prophecies with great accuracy. He gave financial assistance to Miss Barber to go to China and supported her there. His student D. M. Panton published a magazine entitled *The Dawn* in which a number of truths concerning prophecies came out. Miss Barber learned much from Govett and Panton and passed her knowledge onto Watchman Nee.

The Lollards



Lollardy was a pre-Protestant movement that existed from the mid-14th century to the English Reformation.

It was initially led by **John Wycliffe**, a Roman Catholic theologian who was dismissed from the University of Oxford in 1381 for criticism of the Roman Catholic Church. The Lollards'

demands were primarily for reform of Western Christianity. Some of their beliefs were:

- That the Catholic Church's claim to be the true church was false. They argued against many beliefs held by Catholics that were not affirmed by scripture.
- Lollards denounced using icons which they believed to be idols.
- That there was a universal priesthood of believers. They Denied any special status to the priesthood,
- Lollards thought confession to a priest was unnecessary since according to them priests did not have the ability to forgive sins.

Twelve Conclusions of the Lollards were posted on the doors of Westminster Hall in February 1395 (122 years before Martin Luther).

It was Wycliffe who formulated one of the major formal principles of the Reformation that the Bible was the unique authority and he became involved in efforts to translate the Bible from Latin into English so that everyone was able to read scripture'.

Lollards Pit



During the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, people were burned here for their religious beliefs. Though the number of people executed here is not known, there are three mentioned in 1428, half a dozen during the first half of the 16th century and up to 50 burned during the reign of Queen "Bloody" Mary.

The pit was long associated with the church and was held by the Bishop of Norwich. Early chalk drawings were dug out here to provide foundations for Norwich Cathedral, hence the creation of a pit. It was also just outside the city walls, and therefore a good place to dispose of those who had been cast out by 'the church'



HISTORY OF THE LORD'S RECOVERY IN NORWICH

11-13 OCTOBER 2017

THE CHURCH IN NORWICH



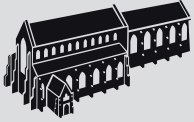
1 Current site of Surrey chapel

plaque commemorating Thomas Bilney a Lollard, martyred during persecution by Catholicism.



2 ME Barber's family business

located here and St Martin at Oak the local meeting hall before Surrey Chapel.



3 St Andrews Hall

In 13th century The Dominicans or Black Friars were sworn to vows of chastity and poverty. Their main purpose was to preach to the community, using the nave of what is now St Andrews Hall. During the 16th century Blackfriars hall was used as a sanctuary for Flemish Protestants fleeing persecution by Spanish Catholics in the Netherlands.



4 Surrey Chapel

Founded in 1854 by Robert Govett, in a public hall in Surrey Street. It is known as being home to the missionary Elsie Tilney, who, during World War Two, travelled to Vittel to assist in the rescue of Jews and other foreign nationals imprisoned by Nazi Germany. The church was also attended by Margaret E. Barber.



5 Scene of Cromwell's Civil War

against Charles 1st to oust recumbent Norwich bishop.



6 Lollards Pit

The public House named 'Lollards Pit' marks the place where many Lollards were buried (behind the house). A plaque on the wall of the Lollards Pit pub (formerly the Bridge House) in Riverside Road (NRI 1TA) marks the spot and a stone slab set into the embankment by the river lists the names of those who "loved not their lives unto death"



7 The Rosary Cemetery

where Robert Govett's gravestone is located.

