The Book of Common Prayer

Kyul Yoon (25T)
MDiv Student, Candler School of Theology
Full Title

The booke of the common prayer and administracion of the sacramentes, and other rites and ceremonies of the Churche, after the vse of the Churche of England

*As shown on the Pitts Library Catalog
Not identified in the book itself
The Exterior

The Spine

The Back Cover
The Exterior

The Spine

The Back Cover
"Imprinted at London in Fletestrete [Fleet Street]"

In the year 1549 by a printer named Edward Whitchurch (-1561)

The Pitts Library has six other books printed by him – all but two are also part of the Morgan Collection.

The 7th edition of the first prayer book of Edward VI
The Provenance

: the history of ownership of a valued object or work of art or literature

J. Michael Morgan
English Bible & Psalmody Collection
Pitts Theology Library

RELATED NAMES
Additional Author/Creators:

Strickland, William, Sir, 1753-1834, former owner
Morgan, Michael, 1948-2022, former owner
Whitchurch, Edward, -1561, printer
Edward VI, King of England, 1537-1553, patron
William Strickland (1753-1834)

- One of the former owners of the item (1549 CHUR)
- The sixth Baronet of Boynton
- Succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1808
- A writer
- Journal of a tour in the United States of America, 1794-1795; Observations on the Agriculture of the United States of America
- Wikipedia entry: "William Strickland (farmer)"
The Bookplate

: also known as the Ex Libris (Latin for 'from the books (or library)'

a printed or decorative label pasted into a book, often on the front endpaper, to indicate ownership

Bookplate dated 1789 of William Strickland
The Bookplate

*Bookplate dated 1789 of William Strickland*

À LA VOLONTÉ DE DIEU
(To the will of God)

Arms (an emblem) of Strickland baronets
Strickland acquired this item around 240 years after the printing date.
Strickland's Handwritten Letter

- Two-page long
- Written on a separate sheet of paper that was later attached to the item; before the title page
- Contains the history of the first Book of Common Prayer
- Rendering of the manuscript in the following slide
n question about a period payment plan, which had been negotiated with the landlord, the tenant's family was struggling to make ends meet. The landlord eventually agreed to a phased payment plan, which was monitored and updated regularly.

The document also contained a note about a legal dispute involving a property lease. The tenant had complained about the condition of the property, which had deteriorated over time. The landlord had failed to address these concerns, leading to a breach of the lease agreement. The tenant had sought remedies through legal action, but the outcome was uncertain.

The final page of the document contained a list of recommendations for improving the property. These included repairs to the roof, painting of the exterior walls, and installation of energy-efficient windows. The landlord was urged to take these recommendations seriously to avoid future disputes.

Overall, the document provided a comprehensive view of the tenant's situation and the legal actions taken to address the property's condition.
Though the ground work of the Reformation was laid by Henry 8th; it was far from being completed in his time. He indeed abolished the supremacy of the Pope, & introduced some alterations favourable to the Protestant Religion, but these were very precarious depending on the variable wita mind of the King, who to the last retained his attachment to the principles of the Church of Rome, & never gave up some of its most absurd tenets, particularly that of transubstantiation.

The reign of his Successor Edward VI commenced Jan: 1547 with many circumstances favourable to the progress of the Reformation, his education attached him to the cause, & his Uncle Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, the 1st: Protector, supported & encouraged his prepossessions in its favour; several acts of his first Parliament, which met in Nov: 1547 reflect upon them the highest Honor; by Chap: 11&12 the seven penalties of some former Laws, both in matters of a civil & religious nature, were taken off, & a far wider range allowed to the human mind, in its enquiries after truth, particularly by repealing the statute, 25 Hen: VIII called, The Six Articles & 34 Hen: VIII. concerning the books of the Old & New testament & reading & expounding the Scriptures. __ This Parliament. likewise passed an act Chap: I. for the more reverent observation of the Lord's Supper & the allowance of the administration of it to the Laity in both kinds & abolished several abuses & superstitions.

Early in 1548 a general removal of images, which had been connived at, by the Council in the former year, took place & a committee of Bishops & other learned men was appointed to examine the offices of the Church; this committee framed a new Communion service, abolished Auricular Confession, & prepared the way for a general reformation of the Church service & agreed upon composing a new Liturgy for the use of the Publick ___ Cranmer alone drew up the Caticthism for the use of Young persons. __ Edward's second Parliament met in Nov: 1548 & by their first act confirmed the above Liturgy, as contained in this book, & ordered this form alone to be used in all Churches. - The same parliament likewise by Chap: 21. took away all positive laws against the marriage of Priests. __

This Common prayer book was reviewed, the articles of religion prepared, & a new office of ordinations appointed after the fall of Somerset, during the Government of the Duke of Northumberland & the Parliament, which met in 1552 sanctioned & confirmed them nearly on the Plan on which they still subsist.

It does not appear, why the seven first leaves, which are part of a Popish Missal according to the use of Sarum, have been bound up with this form of common prayer, unless to shew the Multitude of Holidays, observed under the Old Religion; before the reformation, there were four forms of Prayer, called the Use of Sarum of York, of Bangor & of Lincoln, which with other forms were abolished by the act for the Uniformity of Service 2 Edw: VI. Chap: I.- W: S_
"It does not appear, why the seven first leaves, which are part of a Popish Missal according to the use of Sarum, have been bound up with this form of common prayer,"

- The reference to the Sarum Rite
- The liturgical form that was used in the English Church before the introduction of the first Book of Common Prayer
- The liturgical use of the Latin rites developed at Salisbury Cathedral and used from the late eleventh century until the English Reformation

- It is largely identical to the Roman Rite
Strickland's
Handwritten Letter

- Strickland puts a lot of time and effort into reviewing this item and has a clear understanding of the content.
- Gives an overview of the English Reformation
- Carefully summarizes the process of the Reformation and the changes that came forth
- The ecclesiastical and liturgical alterations include: 1) the abandonment of some of the former civil and religious Laws; 2) the authorization of inquiring the truth (reading and expounding the Scriptures); 3) the reverence of the practice of Eucharist (Lord’s Supper); 4) the allowance of the administration of Eucharist to the laity; 5) the general removal of images; 6) the abolishment of Auricular Confession; 7) the general reformation of the Church service; 8) the composition of a new Liturgy; 9) the approval of the marriage of priests, and more.
- Explicitly expresses his distaste for the Pope
Other Features: Elimination of Pape

- *Pape* means Pope in Latin
- The term *pape* in the first seven leaves is erased with black ink
- Total of eight occurrences
- Someone, most likely Strickland, intentionally crossed out those words maybe because they believed that such word should not be included in the sacred book.
Other Features:
Added Leaves
Thank you for listening

Kyul Yoon (2.5T)
MDiv Student, Candler School of Theology
Resources


• AnglicanHistory.org