THE

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER

WITH MUSICAL NOTES:

THE FIRST OFFICE BOOK OF THE REFORMATION.

COMPILED BY

JOHN MERBECKE,

MUS. BAC. OXON. AND ORGANIST OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR,
A.D. 1550.

EDITED BY

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, LL.D., F.S.A.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED.

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NOVELLO, EWER AND CO.,

TYPOGRAPHICAL MUSIC AND GENERAL PRINTERS,

I. BERNERS STREET, LONDON.

The Booke of Common Praier Noted.

1550.

¶ IN THIS BOOKE

is conteyned so much of the Order of Common Prayer as is to be song in Churches: wherein are vsed only these iiii. sortes of notes. The first note is a strene note, and is a breue. The second a square note, and is a semybreue. The iii. a prycke, and is a mynymne. And when there is a prycke by the square note, that prycke is half as muche as the note that goeth before it. The iiii. is a close, and is only vsed at ye end of a verse.

 Among the wise and pious men who, towards the middle of the sixteenth century, engaged in the work of freeing the Church of England from the blemishes and imperfections which had crept in during the darkness of the middle ages, was John Merbecke, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor; a man eminent not only for musical ability, but also for his zeal and devotion in the cause of the Reformation.

John Merbecke, or Marbecke-for his name is spelt both ways-was born about the year 1523, and became a chorister of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in 1531.* His early life was chiefly spent in the practice of the organ, upon which instrument he is said to have pos-About the year 1543, a number of sessed great skill. persons at Windsor who favoured the Reformation had formed themselves into a society; among them were Anthony Person, a priest; Robert Testwood, a "singing man" in the choir of Windsor; John Merbecke, then one of the organists of the chapel; and Henry Filmer, a tradesman of the same town. Upon intimation given that these persons held frequent meetings, Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, procured a commission from the king to search suspected houses in the town for heretical books;† upon which the four persons above named

8 27 1

^{*} This information is derived from a MS. in the College at Winchester.

[†] Fox, "Acts and Monuments," 1562; Burnet, "History of the Reformation;" Strype, "Annals of the Reformation," 1653, &c.

were apprehended, and their books seized, among which were found some papers of notes on the Bible, and a Concordance in English, in the handwriting of Merbecke. Upon his examination before the Commissioners of the Six Articles touching these papers, he said, as to the notes, that he read much in order to understand the Scriptures; and that whenever he met with any exposition thereof he extracted it, and noted the name of the author; and as to the Concordance, that being a poor man he could not afford to buy a copy of the English Bible, which had then lately been published with notes by Thomas Matthews, and therefore had set himself to write one out, and was entered into the book of Joshua, when a friend of his, one Turner, knowing his industry, suggested to him the compilation of a Concordance in English; but he told him he knew not what that meant, upon which his friend explained the word to him, and furnished him with a Latin Concordance and an English Bible; and having in his youth learned a little Latin, he, by the help of these, and comparing the English with the Latin, was enabled to draw out a Concordance, which he had brought as far as the letter L. This story seemed so strange to the commissioners who examined him, that they did not believe it. To convince them, Merbecke desired they would draw out any words under the letter M, and give him the Latin Concordance and English Bible, and in a day's time he had filled three sheets of paper with a continuation of his work, as far as the words given would enable him to do. The ingenuity and industry of Merbecke were much applauded, even by his enemies; and it was said by Dr. Oking, one of the commissioners who examined him, that he had been

better employed than his accusers. However, neither his ingenuity nor his industry could prevent his being brought to a trial for heresy, at the same time with the three other persons his friends and associates. Person and Filmer were indicted for irreverent expressions concerning the mass; the charge against Merbecke was copying with his own hand an epistle of Calvin against it, which it seems was a crime within the statute of the well-known Six Articles.

Testwood had discovered an intemperate zeal in dissuading people from pilgrimages, and had stricken off, with a key, the nose of an alabaster image of the Virgin Mary, which stood behind the high altar of St. George's Chapel. It was also related of him, that in the course of divine service one of the same chapel, named Robert Philips,* singing, as his duty required, on one side of the choir, these words, "O redemptrix et salvatrix," was answered by Testwood, singing on the other side, "Non redemptrix nec salvatrix."

These persons were found guilty, and condemned to be burnt, which sentence was executed on all except Merbecke, the day after the trial.

Merbecke was a man of meek and harmless temper, and highly esteemed for his skill in music. He behaved with so much integrity and uprightness during his trial, that, through the intercession of Sir Humphrey Foster, one of the commissioners, he obtained the King's pardon. Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, was sorry for

^{*} Fox ("Acts and Monuments") says of this man that "he was so notable a singing-man, wherein he gloried, that wheresover he came the longest song with the most counter-verses in it should be set up at his coming." His name, spelt Phelipp, occurs as a gentleman of the chapel in the lists of the chapel establishment both of Edward VI. and Mary.

having brought him into trouble, and from his persecutor became his staunch friend and patron.

Having thus escaped martyrdom, Merbecke applied himself to the study of his profession; and, not having been required to make any public recantation, he indulged his own opinions in secret, without doing violence to his conscience, or giving offence to others, till the death of Henry the Eighth, when he found himself at liberty to make a public profession of his faith.

Merbecke now set about completing his Concordance, and in the course of four years it appeared under the following title:--"A Concordance, that is to saie a Worke wherein by the Ordre of the Letters of the A.B.C. ye maye redelye finde any worde conteyned in the whole Bible so often as it is there expressed or mentioned. London, Richard Grafton, 1550."* In the dedication "To the most highe and mightie Prince Edward VI," Merbecke thus speaks of himself: "One of your highness' most poore subjects, destitute both of learnynge and eloquence, yea and such a one as in maner never tasted the sweetness of learned letters, but altogether brought up in your highnes' college at Wyndsore in the study of musicke and playing on organs, wherein I consumed vainly the greatest part of my life. As I had almost finished this worke, my chaunce among others was at Windsore to be taken in the labirinth and troublesome letter of a lawe called the Statute of Six Articles. I was quickly condemned, and judged to death for copying out of a worke made by the great clerke Mr. Jhon Calvin, written against the same Six

^{*} This was the first Concordance to the English Bible: an account of it may be seen in Dr. Townley's Biblical Illustrations, vol. iii. p. 118-20.

Articles, and this my Concordance was not one of the least matters that they then alledged. Your Highnes father granted me his most gracious pardon, which I enjoyed, and was set at liberty."

Merbecke was also the author of the following works:

—"The Lyves of Holy Saincts, Prophets, Patriarches, and others contayned in Holye Scripture," 1574; "The Holie Historie of King David, drawne into English Meetre," 1579; "A Ripping up of the Pope's Fardel," 1581; "A Book of Notes and Common Places gathered out of divers Writers," 1581; "Examples drawen out of Holye Scripture, with their application," 1582; "A Dialogue betweene Youth and Olde Age," 1584; and probably others which have not descended to the present generation.

In the year 1550, according to Wood,* "John Merbeck, or Marbeck, Organist of Saint George's Chapel at Windsor, did supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Music, but whether he was admitted it appears not, because the admissions in all faculties are for several years omitted." It appears, however, from a manuscript, preserved in the Music School at Oxford, written in the year 1553, that Merbecke was admitted to the degree of Bachelor in the year of his supplication.

Fox, in his "Acts and Monuments," 1562, and Burnet, in his "History of the Reformation," give a circumstantial detail of the troubles in which Merbecke was involved on account of religion; but it is somewhat singular that Fox, who was personally acquainted with him, should have asserted in the first edition of his work, that he actually suffered in the flames at Windsor in conjunction with Person, Filmer, and

^{*} Fasti Oxoniensis (Ed. Bliss), vol. i. p. 130.

Testwood. This mistake was afterwards corrected in the second edition of that work, but not until it had exposed its author to the severe censures of Cope, Parsons, and other adherents to the Church of Rome.

The second English edition of Fox's "Acts and Monuments" was printed in 1583, in which the author says of Merbecke, "He is not yet dead, but liveth, God be praised, and yet to this present singeth merrily, and playeth on the organs."

Merbecke died in 1591, and was buried in the cloisters of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. He left a son, Roger, who was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and the first standing perpetual orator of that University.* He was afterwards canon of Christ Church, provost of Oriel, and the chief Physician to Queen Elizabeth. Wood informs us that he died in 1605, and was buried in the church of St. Giles Without, Cripplegate.†

Having detailed the principal events in the life of Merbecke, it only remains to say a few words concerning the compilation of the Liturgy of the Church of England, and its adaptation to musical notation.

One of the first objects of the Reformers was to enable the people of this land to join in the public worship of the Church, both with the spirit and the understanding, by having that worship celebrated in their own language. The service books anciently used for the Public Offices of the Church, were the Missal, or Mass-Book, the Breviary, and the Ritual. These books were not only in Latin, but contained much,

^{*} Wood, Fasti Oxoniensis, vol. i. p. 194.

[†] See Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of the University of Oxford, vol. ii. p. 47, for further information respecting this person.

which in the judgment of our reformers, savoured of superstition and error.

In the first year of the reign of Edward the Sixth, an Act of Parliament was passed (December, 1547) converting the Mass into a Communion, and requiring that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be delivered to the people, and under both kinds. furtherance of this object, a commission was about the same time issued to Cranmer, and other divines, requiring them to prepare an Office for the Holy Communion. Within four months afterwards, on the 8th March, 1548, the Office was completed; but still a considerable portion of it continued to be read in Latin, in compliance with the prejudices of the Romanists. In May of the same year, a new commission was addressed to the same divines, directing them to prepare a complete collection of divine offices for public worship. The Book of Common Prayer was accordingly prepared, -approved by Convocation, and finally ratified by Act of Parliament in the ensuing January. It was enjoined to be used for all divine offices from the Feast of Whitsunday following, and was published by Whitchurch on the 4th of May, 1549. This Prayer Book is substantially the same as that we now have, though several additions have been made to it, and some parts altered in successive reviews.

The principal alterations in the Prayer Book of 1552 (technically called the Second Prayer Book of Edward the Sixth), was the addition of the sentences, exhortation, confession, and absolution, in the beginning of the Morning Service, which previously began with the Lord's Prayer. The responses after the Lord's Prayer were altered from the singular number to the plural ("open

thou our lips," instead of "open thou my lips," &c. &c.); and the Hallelujah at the end was omitted, as was also the order for singing in a plain tune, after the manner of distinct reading, "in such places where they do sing" the lessons, and likewise the epistles and gospels; and likewise the order for using the Song of the Three Children in Lent only. The hundredth psalm was inserted to be read sometimes after the second lesson in the morning, as were also the ninety-eighth to be used after the first, and the sixty-seventh after the second lesson in the evening service. The daily service, both for morning and evening, appears to have concluded with the three collects; the first for the day, the second for peace, the third for grace and protection from all perils. The Athanasian Creed, which in the first Prayer Book was appointed only on the great festivals, was now directed to be said on so many of the saints' days, that it might come in course once in every month. The Litany was placed next to the morning and evening service; and the use of it enjoined on Sundays, as well as on Wednesdays and Fridays. Many other important alterations and transpositions were made (especially in the Communion Service), which it is not necessary to Those who wish to obtain full. particularize here. information on these points, will do well to consult Ridley's "Life of Ridley," Cardwell's very valuable "Comparison of the Two Liturgies of Edward the Sixth," Palmer's "Origines Liturgicæ," and the Venerable Edward Berens' "History of the Prayer Book of the Church of England."

The "Booke of Common Praier noted," by John Merbecke, and here reprinted, was originally printed by Richard Grafton, the King's printer, in the year 1550.

In the order of publication, it takes its place between the two Prayer Books just noticed, and contains the groundwork of the plain song as used in our Cathedrals from the time of the Reformation to the present day.

"It is not very easy now to discover the precise extent to which the manual of Edward the Sixth was used in Cathedral Service during the sixteenth and earlier half of the seventeenth century; but its adoption on the whole, as the authentic choral book of the Church, so far as the alterations of the service permitted, is placed beyond any doubt. The whole of the music may never have been generally used, some of it, perhaps, not at all, owing partly to the changes made in the Prayer Book at the revisions of 1552 and 1559, and partly to the growing taste for figured music, and the tacit allowance of its substitution for plain song; but it is quite certain that, so far as plain chant has been retained, even down to the present time, it has been sung, with more or less accuracy, from the formulary set forth under the patronage of Edward the Sixth."*

Merbecke's book contains the order of Morning and Evening Prayer, together with the office of the Holy Communion and the Burial Service, all adapted to music selected from the Latin service books. It must be borne in mind that it contains no new compositions. All that Merbecke did was to adapt the ancient melodies of the Church to the English words of the Te Deum, Benedictus, &c., and apply the rules of ecclesiastical accent to the suffrages, &c.

^{*} Preface to Mr. Dyce's edition of the Book of Common Prayer with Plain Tune.

Merbecke's great object throughout the work seems to have been the simplification of these fine old melodies, and the preservation of their leading characteristics. There is scarcely an instance of more than one note being set to a syllable; and this it is highly probable was the result of the known wishes of Archbishop Cranmer, who not only went the length of desiring the banishment of figured music from the Church, "vibratam illam et operosam musicam, quæ figurata dicitur, auferri placet," but the simplification of the plain song in such sort that it should be "clarus et aptus, ut ad auditorum omnia sensum et intelligentiam proveniant."*

A collation of four copies of the Ambrosian Te Deum has been made by the late J. Stafford Smith, in his "Musica Antiqua," from which it will be found that Merbecke's version (although greatly simplified) approaches nearer to the most ancient copy known (i. e. that published by Meibomius in his "Antiq. Mus. Auctores." Elzev. 1652) than either of the others. Another ancient copy of this Te Deum, also corresponding with Merbecke's, may be found in Glareanus' "Dodecachordon." Basil. 1547. The Ambrosian Te Deum in the Roman Processional (edit. 1827) is in many parts note for note the same.

Merbecke's Book of Common Prayer does not contain the Litany, which had already appeared in print, and was probably too well known to require republication.

The English translation of the Litany, accompanied with the plain chant, was published before the compilation of the Prayer Book, in a work entitled "An Exhortacion unto Praier, thought mete by the Kynges

^{*} Reformatio Legum de Div. Off. cap. 5, quoted in Mr. Dyce's learned preface to the Book of Common Prayer.

Majestie and his clergye to be reade to the people in everye churche afore processions. Also a Letanie with suffrages, to be said or songe in the tyme of the said processions. Imprinted in London by Richard Grafton, for Thomas Berthelet, printer to the Kynges hyghnes, the xvi day of June, the yere of our Lorde 1544."* The following curious admonition, which precedes the Litany, is worthy of quotation, and has hitherto escaped notice:

¶ "As these holve prayers and suffrages followynge, are set forthe of most godlye zeale for edefyinge and styrrynge of devotion of al true faythful Christian hartes: so it is thought convenient in thys commune prayer of procession to have it set forth and used in the vulgar tongue, for styrring the people to more devotion: and it shall be every Christian mannes parte reverentlye to use the same, to the honour and glorie of almighte God, and the profit of their own soule. And suche amonge the people as have bookes and can reade, maye reade them quietlye and softely to them selfe: and such as can not reade, let them quietly and attentifely give audience in time to the sayd prayers, having theyr myndes erecte to almighty God, and devoutlye prayinge in their hartes the same peticions whych do entre in theyr eares, so that with one sound

^{*} Preserved in the Douce Collection, Oxford. In the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, there is a copy of the "Exhortacion," printed by Grafton at the same time, but with variations in the orthography and presswork. The Douce Collection also contains an earlier edition of the same work, but the Litany is not accompanied with the musical notes: the colophon is "Imprinted at London, in Flete-strete, by Thomas Berthelet, printer to the Kinges highnes, the xxvii day of May, the yere of our Lorde 1544." It was reprinted in 1546 by Thomas Petyt. The copy preserved in the library of Brazennose Coll. Oxford, is not dated, but the Rev. Dr. Jebb believes it to be earlier than the pure edition of 1544. See Choral Responses and Litanies, ii. 1857. (Preface, p. 16.)

of the hart and one accorde God may be gloryfied in his Churche.

¶ "And it is to be remembred that whyche is printed in blacke letters, is to be sayde or songe of the prieste with an audible voyce, that is to say, so loud and so playnly that it maye wel be understand of the herers. And that whyche is in redde is to be answered of the quyer soberlye and devoutlye."

The Litany was in all probability both translated and set to the plain song by Archbishop Cranmer, who in a letter, preserved in the State Paper Office, and quoted by Collier,* refers to it, and recommends the *notes*, or similar ones, for the new procession, which, at the request of the King he had prepared, and to which by way of experiment he had adapted the old music.

In the same year (1544) the Litany was republished by Grafton, with harmonies in five parts "according to the notes used in the Kynges Chapel;" and sixteen years afterwards it was again harmonized by Robert Stone, a gentleman of the Royal Chapel, and published in "Certaine notes set forth in foure and three partes, to be song at the Morning Communion and Evening Prayer; very necessary for the Church of Christe to be frequented and used: and unto them be added divers godly Praiers and Psalmes, in the like forme, to the honour and praise of God. Imprinted at London, over Aldersgate, beneath St. Martin's, by John Day, 1560." It was again harmonized at a subsequent period, in four parts, by Thomas Tallis.† It was probably owing

^{*} Eccl. Hist., vol ii. p. 206.

[†] Dean Aldrich, in a letter to Dr. Fell, says, "Tallis's magnificent Litany was originally written in four parts, with the plain chant in the tenor: Barnard was the first who despoilt it." An ancient MS. copy of Tallis's Litany is in the Editor's library.

to these circumstances that the Litany chant has been preserved in a more entire and unmutilated state in our Cathedrals than any other part of the plain song.

Of the manner in which Merbecke performed his task of adapting the plain chant to the words of the English Liturgy, we cannot speak too highly. He was an excellent musician, and thoroughly understood the intentions of the Church with regard to her musical services. It would be transgressing the limits of this Preface to enter into the question as to whether his plan of adapting a note to a syllable is warranted by the primitive practice of the Church: our business is merely to furnish a few historical facts that may serve as an introduction to the present edition of the first musical service book of the Reformation.

The reprint has been made from a copy of the very rare original volume formerly in the Editor's library, and now in the possession of Mr. W. Maskell, the editor of Ancient Liturgies, &c.

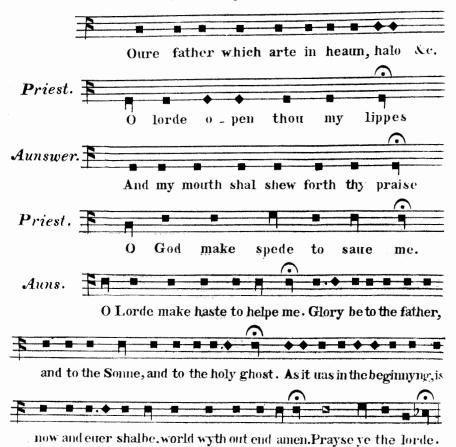
EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

29, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, Midsummer, 1871.

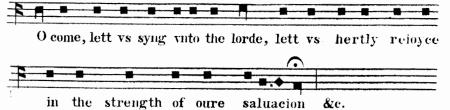


MATTINS.

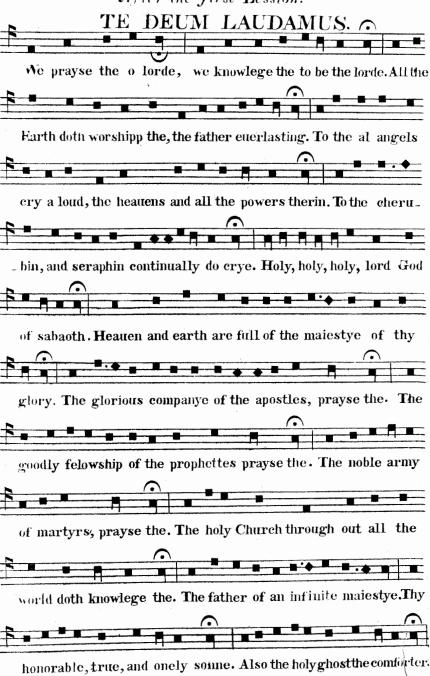
The Quere wyth the Priest.

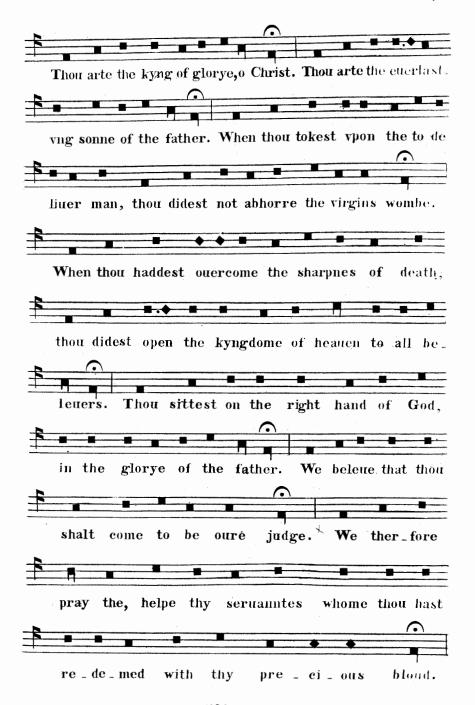


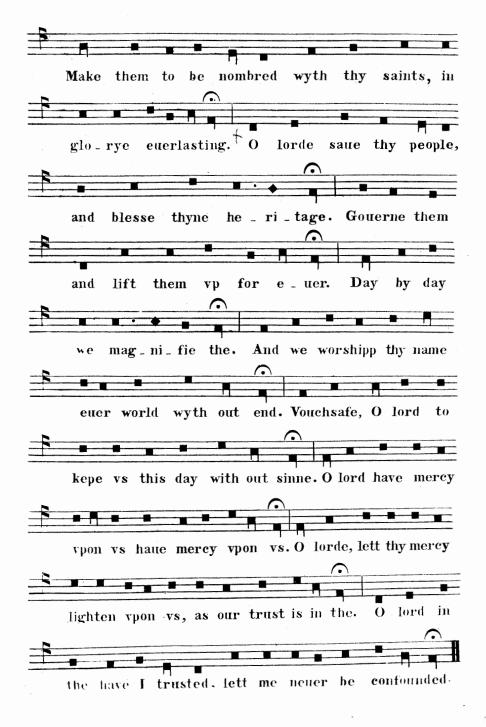
VENITE EXULTEMUS.



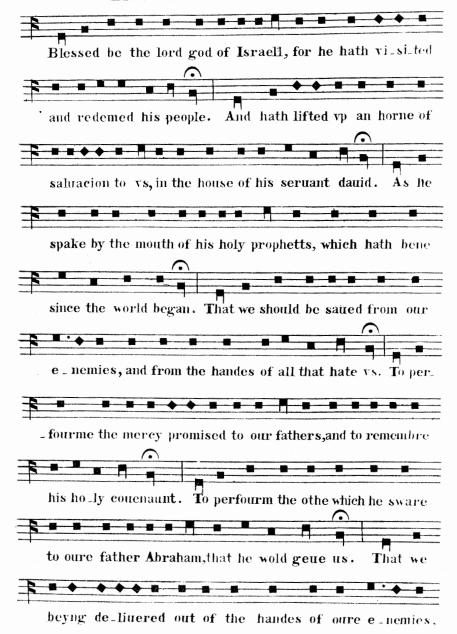
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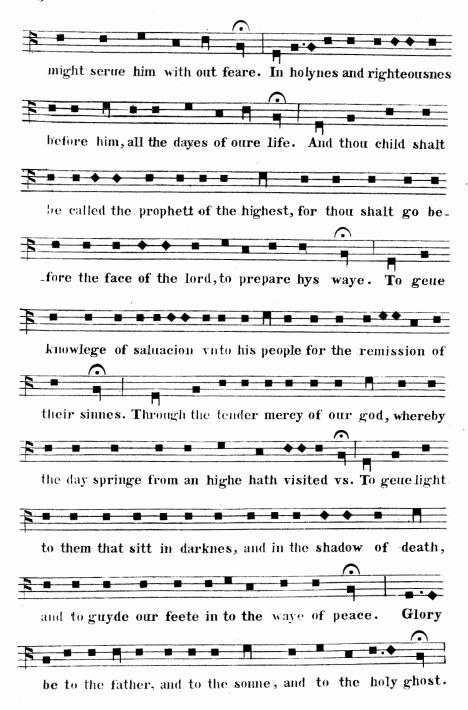




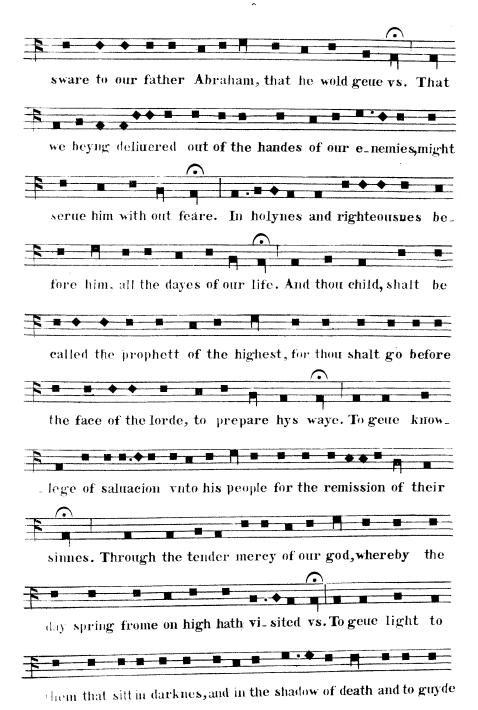


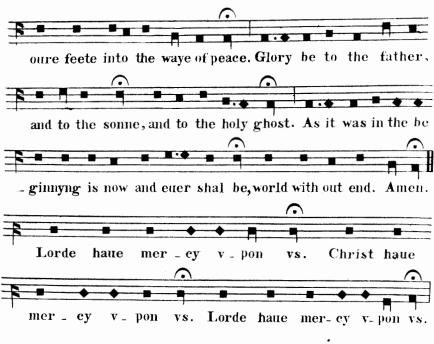
BENEDICTUS DOMINUS.







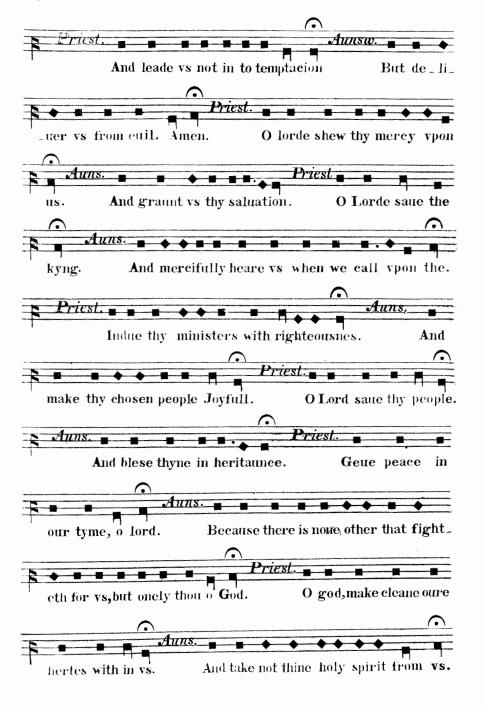


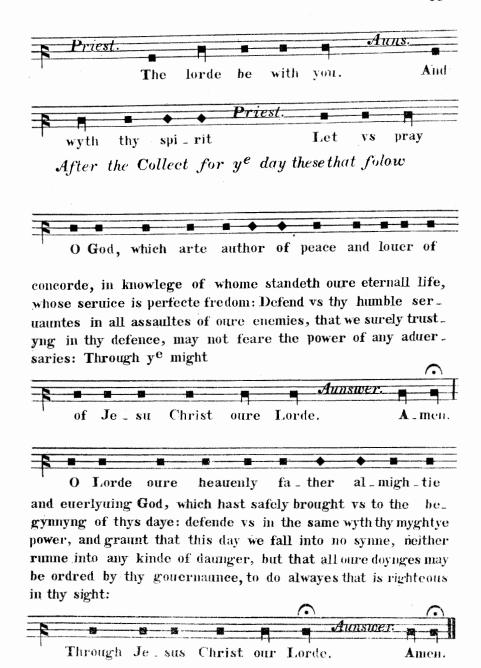


The Quere with the Priest.

almightie, maker of heauen and earth. And in Jesus Christ his onely Sonne our lorde. Which was conceaued by the holy ghost, born of the Virgin Mary. Suffred under Ponce Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into hell. The third day he arose agayn from the dead, he ascended into heuen, and sitteth on the right hand of god the father Almightie, from thence shall he come to Judge the quicke and the dead. I belieue in the holy ghost. The holy Catholic Church. The Communion of saints. The forgevenes of synnes. The resurrection of the body. And the life euerlastyng.

Oure father which arte in heauen, halowed be thy name. Thy kyngdome come. Thy wyll be done in earth as it is in heauen. Gene vs this daye oure dayly bread. And forgene vs oure trespasses, as we forgene theim yt trespasse agaynst vs.

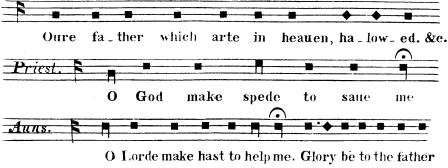




Thus endeth MATTYNS.

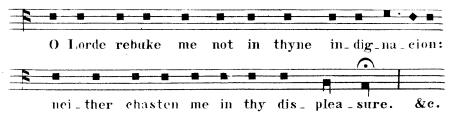
EUENSONG.

The Quere with the Priest.



and to the. &c. As it was in the begynnyng. &c. before at .Mattins.

PSALMES.



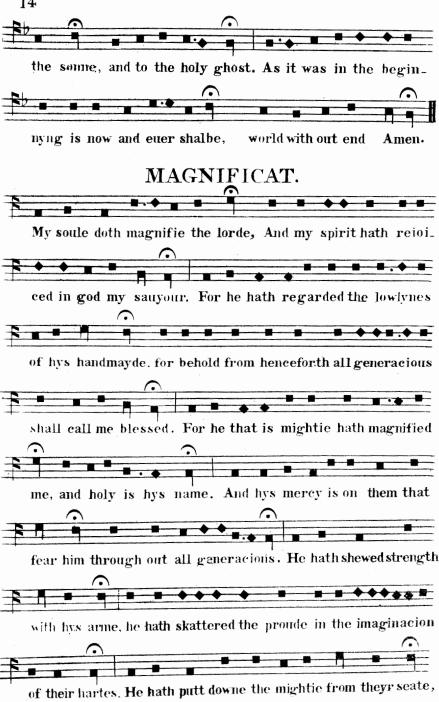
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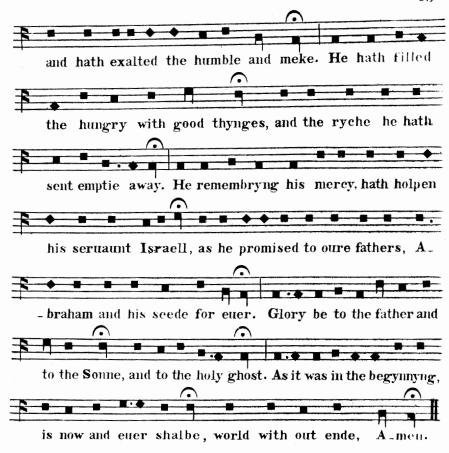
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ced in God my sautour. For he hath regarded the lowlynes of

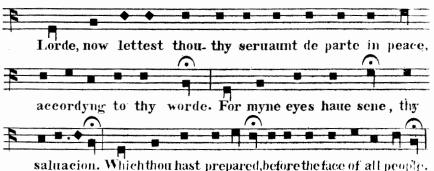


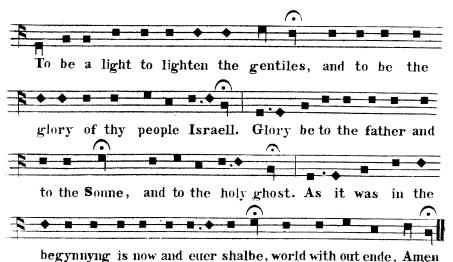




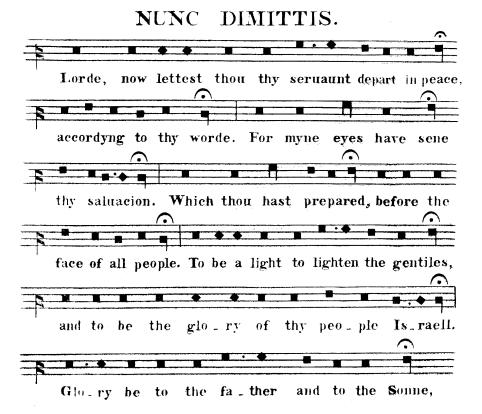
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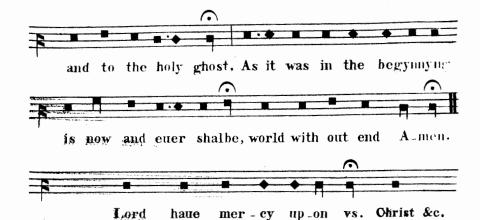




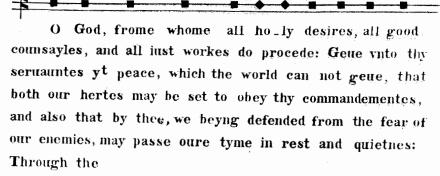


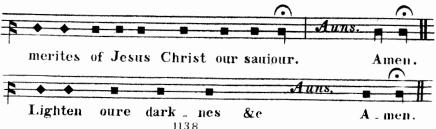
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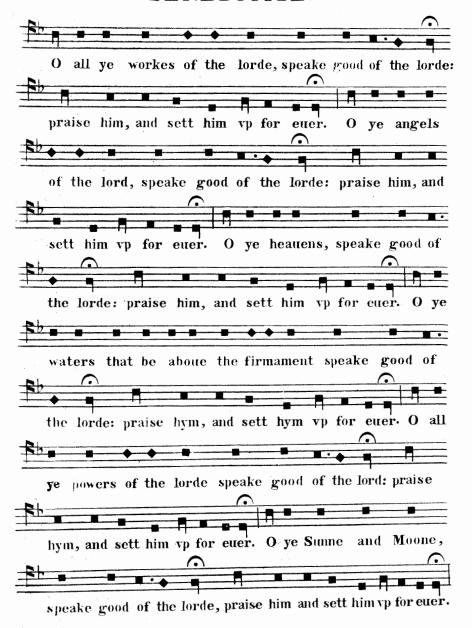
And so forth wyth the suffrages, as is before at Mattins. And after the first Collecte for the daye, these that follow.



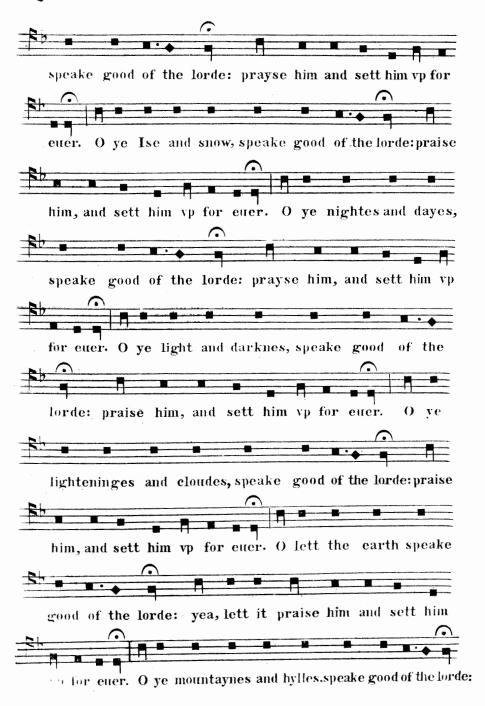


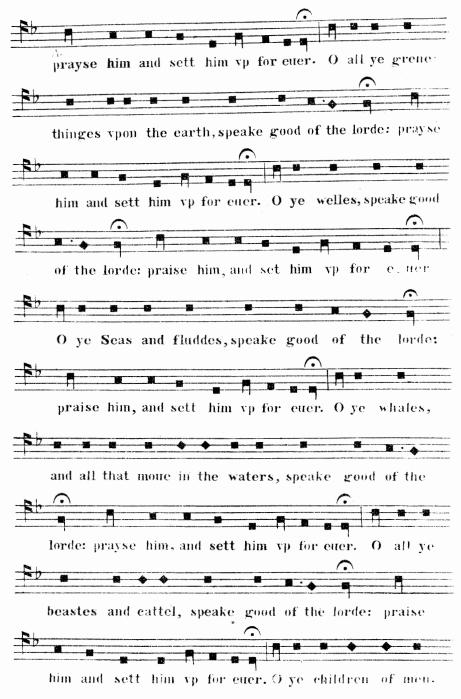
For the tyme of Lent in the place of TE DEUM.

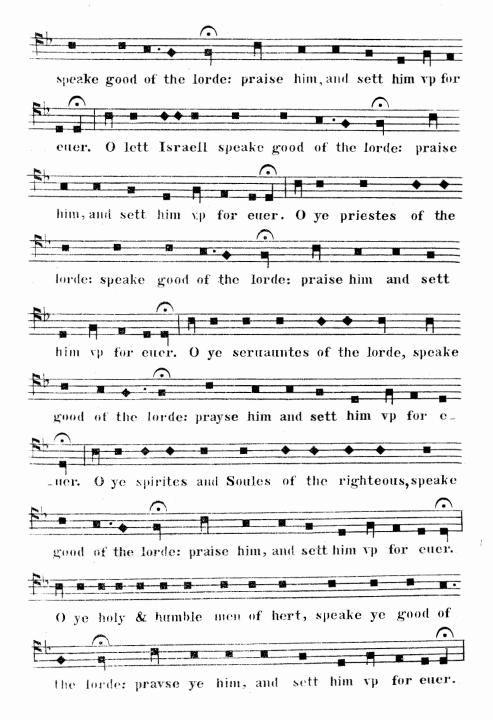
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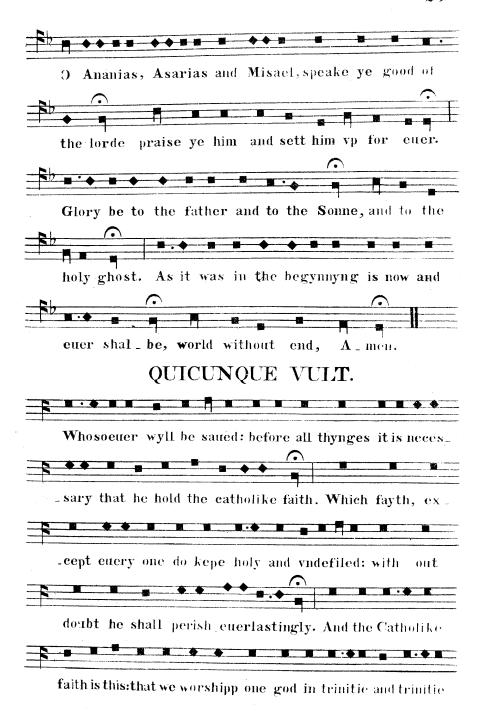


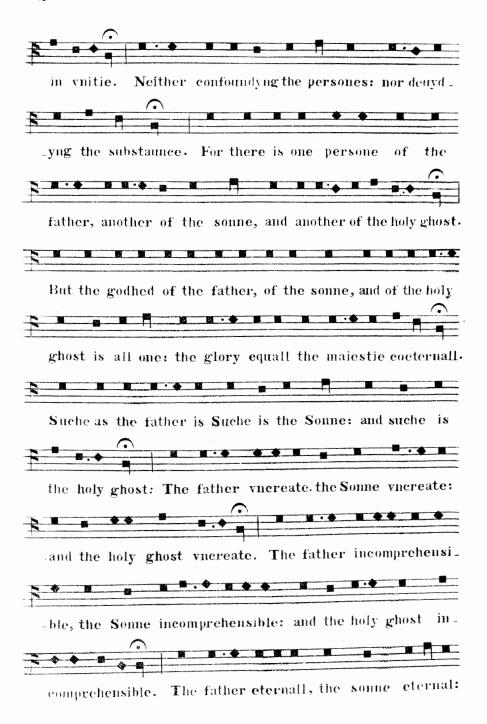




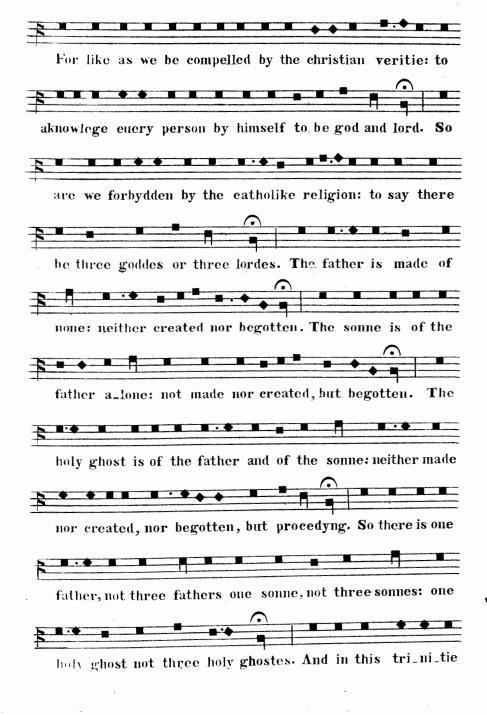






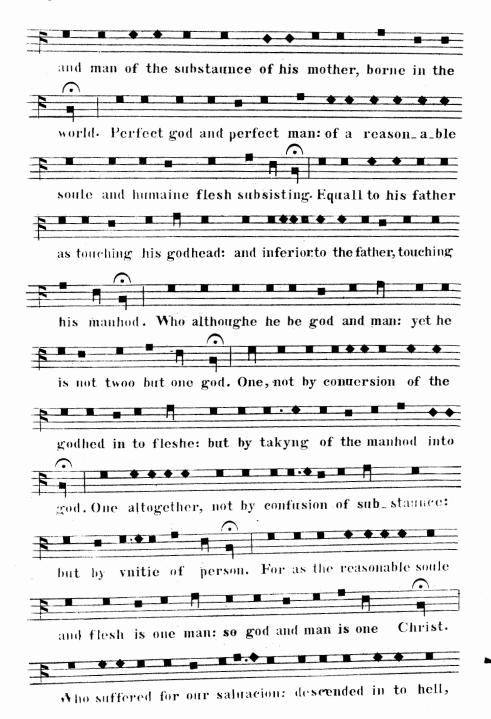


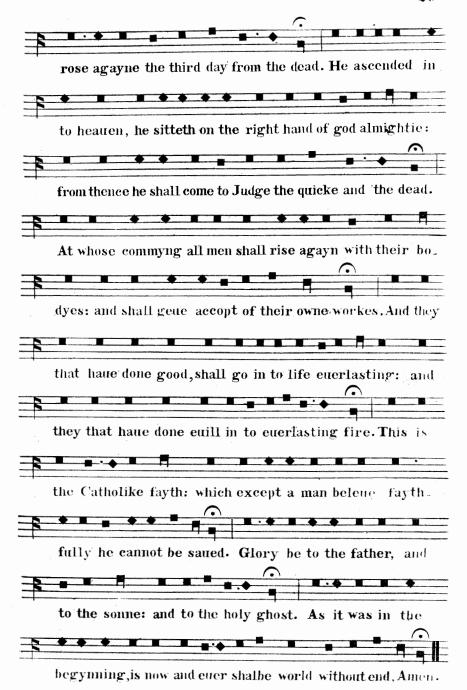






the substaunce of the father, begotten before the worldes:

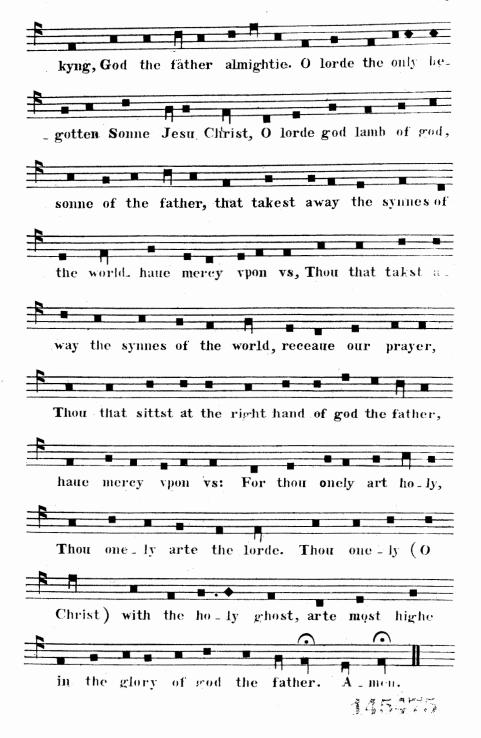




AT THE COMMUNION.

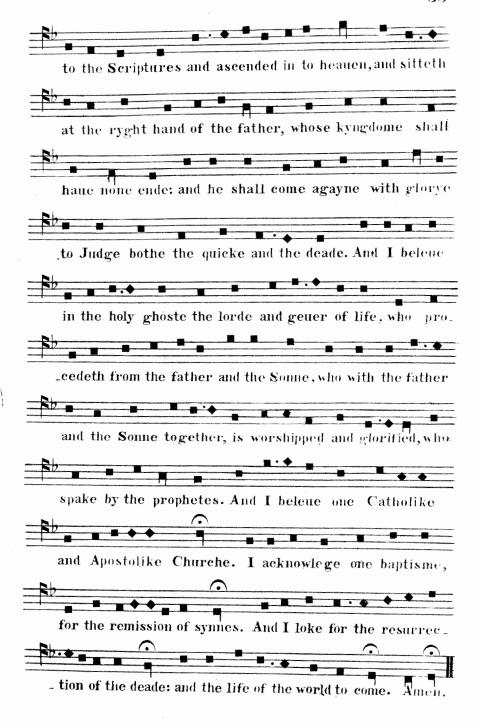
The Introite.

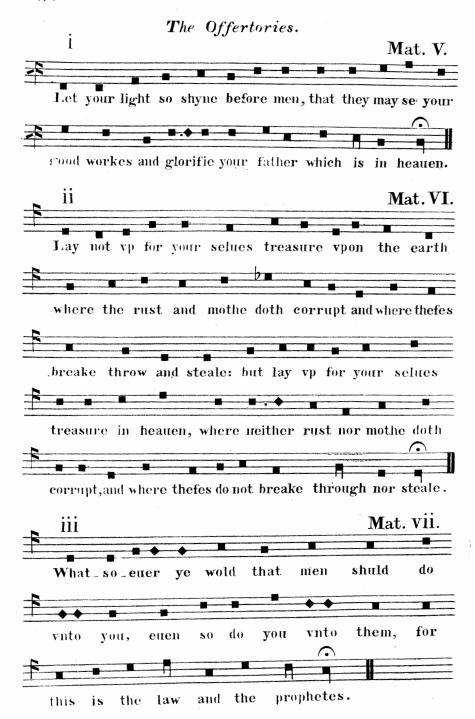


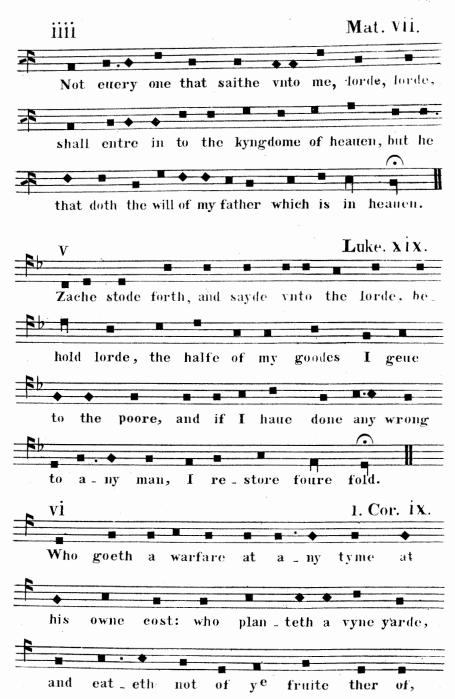


THE CREDE.

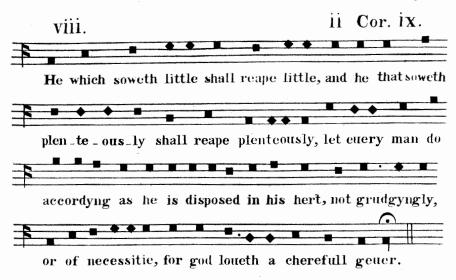


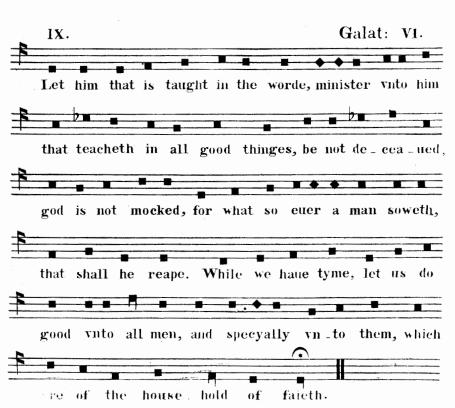




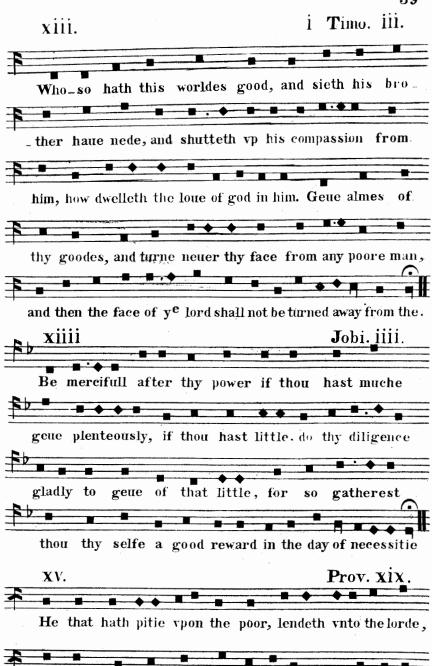




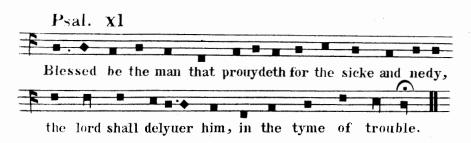




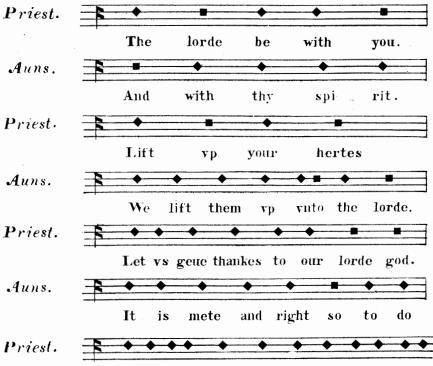
 χ . Timo: VI. Godlines is greate riches if a man be contented with that he hath, for H H H . + - H . + we brought nothyng in to the world, neither may we cary any thyng out. X1. 1 Timo. VI. Charge them which are riche in this worlde that they be re_dy to gene and glad to distribute, laying up in selues a good foundacion, agaynst the store for them tyme to that they may attayne come eternall life. xii. Hebre. VI. God is not vnrighteous, that he will forget your workes and labour that proceadeth of love, which love ye have shewed for his names sake, which have ministred to the Hebre. Xiii To do good and to distri. saintes and yet do minister. bute, forget not, for with such sacrifices god is pleased.



and loke what he layeth out, it shalbe payed him agayne.



The Preface.



It is very meete right and our boundendutie that we should at all tymes, and in all places gene thankes to the o lord, holy father almightie enerlastynge god:

Therefore with angels and archangels, and with all the holy companye of heaven, we laude and magnifie thy glorious name ever more praysyng the and saying

Propre Prefaces Upon Christmas day.



Because thou dydest gene Jesus Christ, thyne onely some to be borne as this day for vs, who by the operation of the holy ghost was made very man, of the substance of the virgin Mary his mother, and that without spott of syme, to make vs clene frome all synne. Therefore with angels &c.

Upon Easter Day.



But chefly are we bound to prayse the, for the glorious resurrection of thy sonne Jesus Christ oure lorde, for he is the very paschal lambe which was offered for vs, and hath taken away the synnes of the world, who by his death hath destroyed death, and by his rysyng agayn hath restored to vs eucrlastyng life. Therefore with angels &c.

Upon the Ascencion day.



Through thy most deare beloued sonne Jesus Christour lorde, who after his most glorious resurrection manifestly appeared to all his disciples, and in their sight ascended up into heauen to prepare a place for vs, that where he is, thether might we also ascend and reigne with him in glory. Therefore with angels &.

Upon Whitsonday.



Through Jesus Christ our lord, according to whose

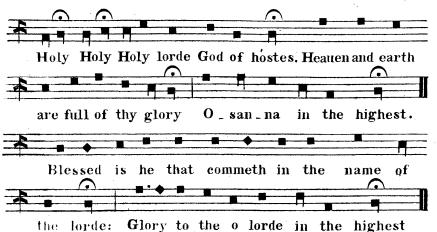
most true promes the holy ghost came downe thys day from heaven with a sodayn great sound as it had bene a mightie wynd, in the likenes of fierry tongues, lightyng vpon—the apostles to teache them, and to leade them to—all trueth, geuyng them bothe the gift of dyuerse languages, and also boldnes with feruent zeale constantly to preache the Gospell vnto all nacions, whereby we are brought out of dark—nes—and error, into the clere light and true knowlege of the, and of thy sonne Jesus Christ. Therefore with angels. &c.

Upon the feaste of the Trinitie.



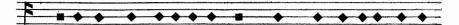
It is very meete, right, and our bounden dutie that we should at all tymes, and in all places, geue thankes to the o lorde almightie, euerlastyng god, which arte one god, one lord, not one onely person, but three persons in one substaunce, for that which we beleue of the glory of the father, the same we beleue of the sonne, and of the holy ghost, without any difference or inequalitie, whome the angels and arch. &c.

SANCTUS.



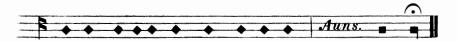
The prayer for the whole state of Christes Churche.

Priest.



Almightie and euerlyuing god whiche by thy holy apostle hast taught vs to make prayers and supplicacions, and to gene thankes for all men: we humbly beseche the most mercyfully to receaue these oure prayers, which we offer vnto thy diuyne maiestye, besechyng the to inspire continually, the vniuer sal Church, with the spirit of trueth, vnitie and concord: And graimt that all they that do confesse thy holy name, may agree in the trueth of thy holy worde, and lyue in vnitie and godly loue. Specyally we beseche the to saue and defend thy seruant EDWARD our Kyng, that under him we may be godly quietly gouerned. And graunt vnto hys whole Counsayle to all that be putt in auctoritie under him, that they may truly and indifferently ministre justice, for the punishment of wickednes and vice, and to ye mainteynaunce of goddes true religion and vertue. Geue grace (o heauenly father) to all byshoppes, pastors and curates, that they may both by their life and doctrine, sett forth thy true and liuely worde, and rightly and dewly administer thy holy Sacramentes, and to all thy people geue thy headenly grace, that with make hert and due reuerence they may heare and recease thy holy woorde, truely seruyng the in holynes and righteousnes all the dayes theyr life: And we most humbly beseche the of thy goodnes (o lorde) to comfort and succour all them which in this transitorie life be in trouble, sorow, nede, sicknes, or any other adversitie. And especially we commend virto thy mercyfull good nes this congregacion which is here assembled in thy name, to

celebrate the commemoration of the most glorious death of thy some: And here we do gene vnto the most highe prayse, and hertie thankes for the wonderfull grace and vertue, declared in all thy saints, from the begynnyng of the world. And chiefly in the glorious and most blessed virgin Mary, mother of thy sonne Jesu Christ our lord and God, and in the holy Patriarches, Prophetes, Apostles and Martirs, whose examples (o lord) and stedfastnes in the faith and kepyng thy holy commaindementes, graunt vs to forlow. We commend vnto thy mercy (o lord) all other thy seruauntes which are departed hence from vs, with ye signe of faith, and now do rest in the slepe of peace: Graunt vnto them we beseche the thy mercy, and euerlastyng peace, and that at the day of ye generall resurrection, we and all they which be of the misticall body of thy some, may altogether be set on his right hand, and heare that his most joyfull voyce: Come vnto me, O ye that be blessed of my father, and possesse ye kyngdome which is prepared for you, from ye begynnyng of the world: Graunt this O father for Jesus Christes sake, oure

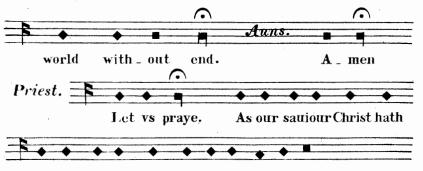


Priest.

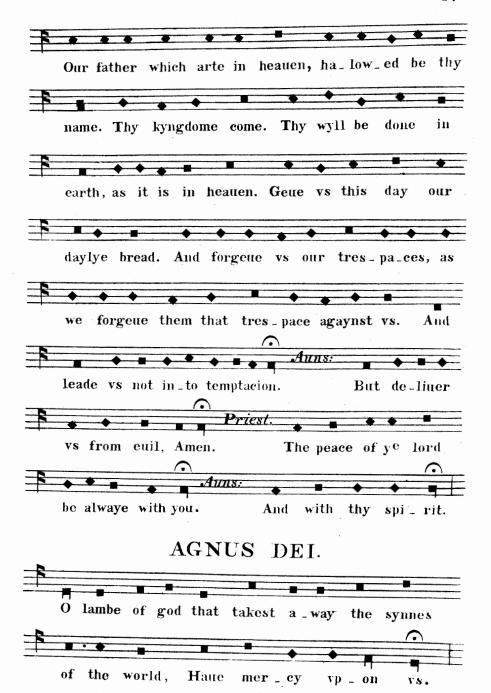
O God heavenly father, which of thy tender mercy diddest. geue thyne onely sonne Jesus Christ, to suffre death vpon the. Crosse, for oure dedemption, who made there (by his one oblacion once offered) a full, perfecte and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction, for the synnes of the whole world, and did institute, and in his holy Gospell commaunde vs, to celebrate a perpetuall memory, of that his precious death, yntill his comming agayne. Here'vs (O mercifull father) we beseche the: And with thy holy spirit and worde, vouchsafe to bl + esse and sanc + tifie these thy giftes, and creatures of breade and wyne, that they may be vnto vs the body and bloude of thy most dearely beloued sonne Jesus Christ. Who in the same night that he was betrayed: toke breade, and when he had blessed, and genen thankes: he brake it, and geue it to his disciples saiyng: Take, Eate, this my body which is geuen for you, do this in remem braunce of me. Likewise after supper he take ye Cupp, and when he had getten thankes he gatte it to them sailing, drynke ye all of this, for this is my bloude of the new Testament, which is shed for you and for many, for remission of synnes, do this as oft as you shall drynk it in remembraunce of me.

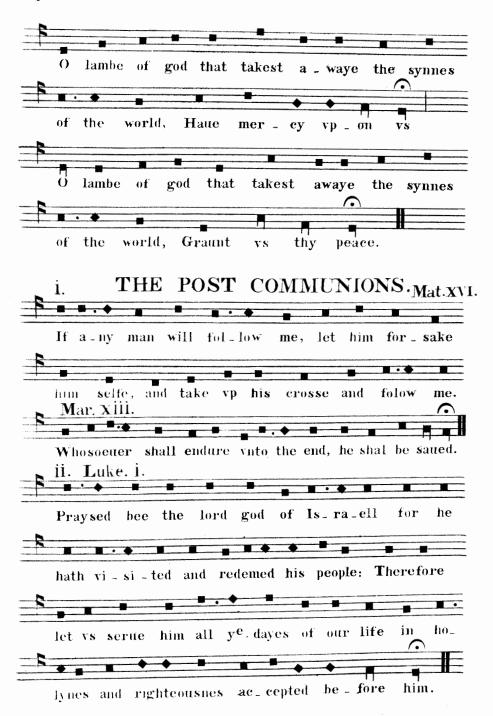
Wherefore o lorde and heavenly father, according to the institucion of thy dearely beloved sonne, oure saviour Jesu. Christ, we thy humble servauntes do welchrate, and make here before thy divyne maiestie, with these thy holy giftes, the memorial which thy sonne hath willed vs to make, hauying in remembraunce his blessed passion, mightic resurrection and glorious ascencion, rendering vito the most hertic thankes, for the innumerable benefites procured vito vs by

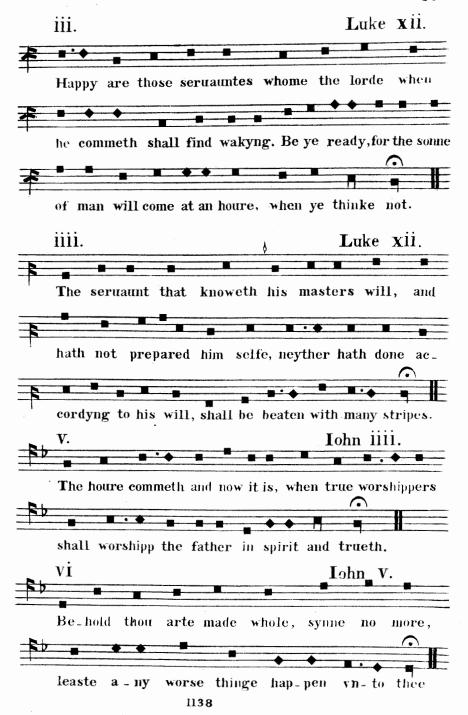
the same, entirely desyryng thy fatherly goodnes, mercifully to accepte this our sacrifice of praise and thankes most humbly beseching the to graunt that by the merites and death of thy sonne Jesus Christ, and through faith in his bloud, we and all thy whole Churche maye obteigne remission of oure synnes, and all other benefites of And here we offer and present vnto his passion. (o lord) our selfe, oure soules, and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy and lyuely sacrifice, and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy and lyuely sacrifice vnto the, humbly beseching the, that whosoeuer shalbe partakers of this holy Communion, may worthely recease the most precious bloud sonne Jesus Christ, and be fulfilled with thy grace, and heavenly benediction, and made one body with thy sonne Jesus Christ, that he may dwell in them, and they in him. And although we be vnworthy (through our manifold synnes) to offre vnto the any sacrifice: yet we beseche the to accepte this oure bounden duetie and service, and commaunde these our prayers and supplicacions, by the ministery of thy holy angels, to be brought vp into thy holy Tabernacle before the sight of thy diuyne maiestie: not waiyng merites, but perdonyng our offences, Through Christoure Lorde, by whome and with whome, in the vnitie of thy holy ghost, all honor and glory, be vnto the o father Almightie.

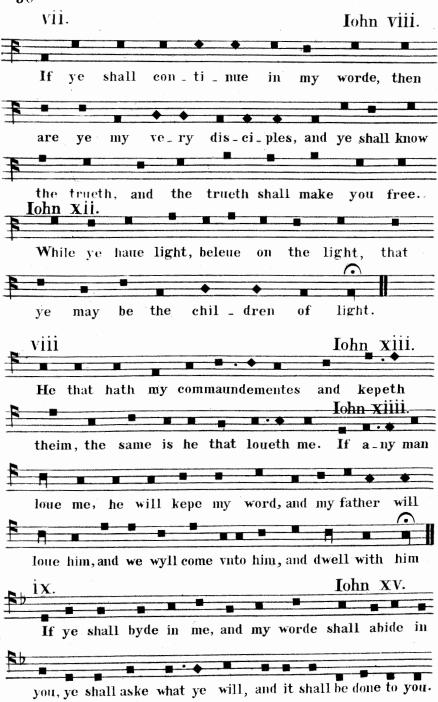


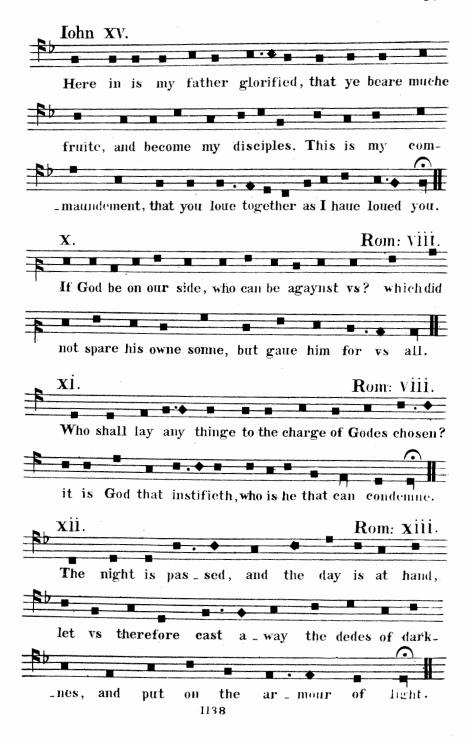
commaunded and taught vs, we are bold to say

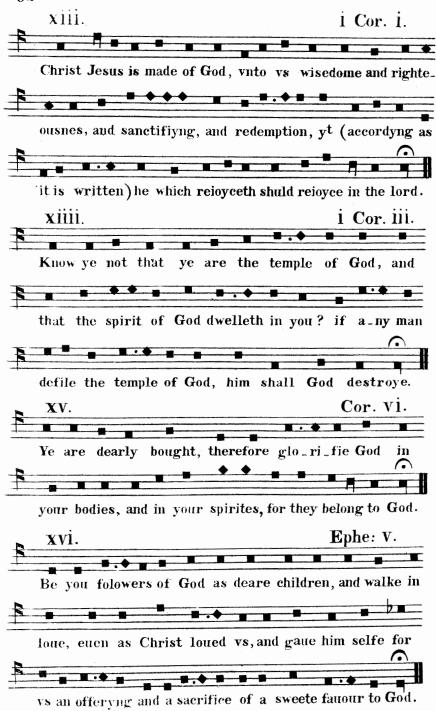




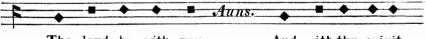












The lord be with you

And with thy spirit,



Let vs pray. Almightie and enerlying God, we most hertely thanke thee, for that thou hast vouchsafed to feede vs in these holy misteries, with the spirituall foode of the most precious body and bloud of thy sonne, our sauyour Jesus Christ, and hast assured vs (duely receiving the same) of thy fauour and goodnes toward vs, and that we be very membres, incorporate in thy misticall body, which is the blessed companye of all faithfull people: and heires through hope of thy enerlastyng kyngdome by the merites of the most precyous death and passion of thy deare Sonne. We therefore most humbly beseche thee, o heavenly father, so to assist vs with thy grace, that we may contynue in that holy feloshipp, and do all such good workes, as thou hast prepared for vs to walk in: Through Jesus Christ oure lord, to whome with the, and the holy



The peace of god &c.

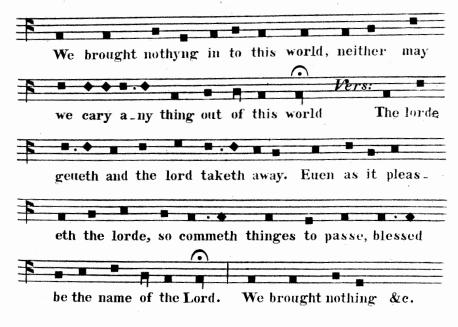
FINIS.

AT THE BURIALL OF THE DEAD.

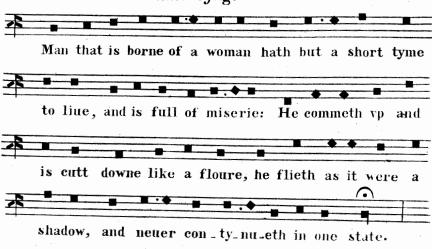
Respons.



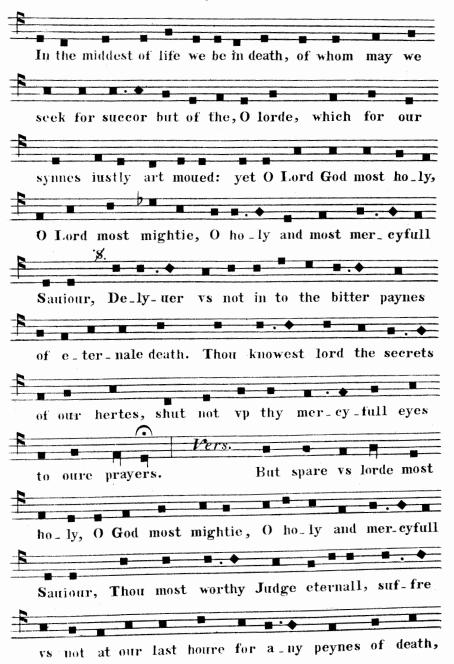
Respons.

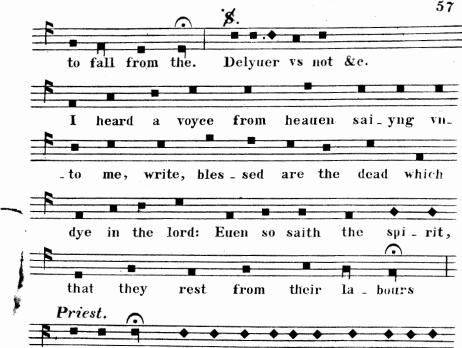


While the Corps is made ready to be layed into the earth, the Clerkes shall syng.



${\it Respons.}$





We commend in to thy handes of mercy Let vs praye. (most mercyfull father) the soule of this oure brother de-And his body we commit to the earth, beseching thyne infinite goodnes, to gene vs grace to line in thy feare and loue, and to dye in thy fauoure: that when the Judge ment shall come which thou hast committed to thy welbeloued Sonne, both this our brother and we may be founde acceptable in thy syght, and recease that blessing which thy welbeloued Sonne shall then pronounce to all loue and feare the, saying: Come my blessed Children of my father: receaue the kyngdome prepared for you before the begynnyng of the worlde: Graunt this mercyfull father for the honour of Jesu Christe our onely Saujour



me_di_a_tor and aduocate

A _ men.



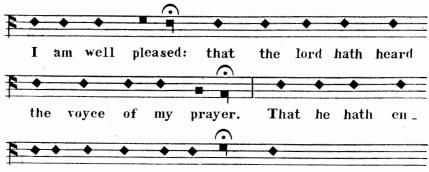
Almightie God, we geue the hertye thankes for thy scruaint whome thou hast delivered from miseries of this wretched world, from the body of death and all temptacion, and as we trust, hast brought his soule which he committed in to thy holy hands in to sure consolation and rest: Graunt we beseche the, that at the day of Judgement his soule and all the soules of thy electe, departed out of this life, may with vs and we with them, fully receaue thy promises and be made perfecte all together through the glorious resurrection of thy sonne



Je_sus Christ oure lord.

A _ men.

The Psalmes.

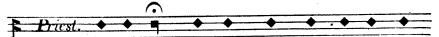


clined his eare vn_to me: there &c.

And so forth the rest, as they be appropried and stande in order.

After the Lesson.

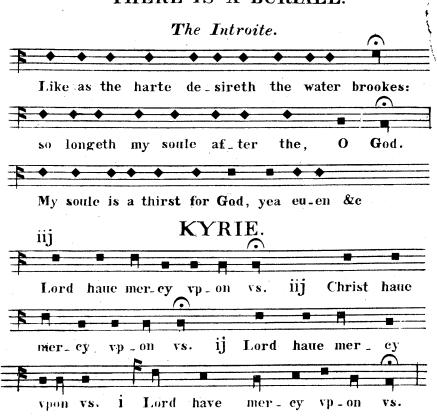




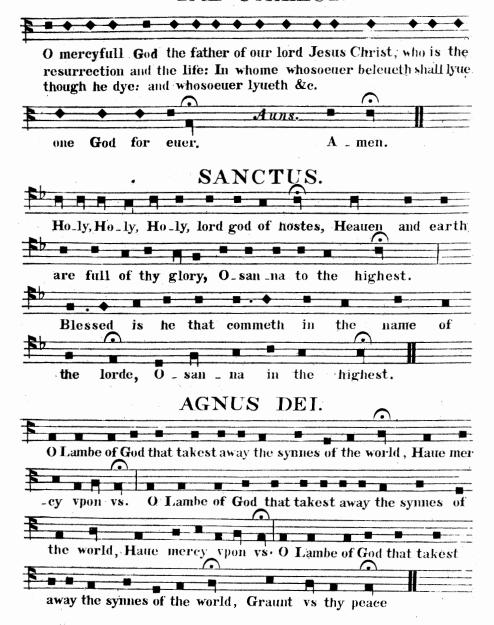
Let vs pray. O Lorde with whome do lyue the spirite of them that be dead: and in whome the soules of them that be elected, after they be deliuered from the burthen of the fleshe &c.

A _ men.

AT THE COMMUNION WHEN THERE IS A BURIALL.



THE COLLECT.



JOHN MERBECKE.

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Kinges Maiestie;

(um privilegio ad imprimendum Solum.