Scotland's Supplication and Complaint against the Book of Common Prayer (otherwise Land’s Liturgy), the Book of Canons, and the Prelates, 18th October 1637

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ABSTRACT
The document, now held in Register House, Edinburgh, petitioned against the Book of Common Prayer, better known now as Laud’s Liturgy, the Book of Canons, and the archbishops and bishops. The author presents a detailed account of the early history and constitution of the Reformed Church of Scotland to explain the reasons for the grievances.

HOW TO CITE
The 1559 Book of Common Prayer printed by Richard Grafton has been dismissed by bibliographers, who have suggested that Grafton printed it as 'agent for Jugge and Cawood' (the Queen's Printers) and 'improperly put his name in the imprint'. Relying on evidence from a 1559 Grafton prayer book in the collection of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, which contains the signatures of members of Elizabeth I's Privy Council that can be dated prior to the opening of Elizabeth's Reformation Parliament, this article argues not only that Grafton's Book of Common Prayer was legitimate (indeed 'authorised'), but The Book of Common Prayer appears in many variants in churches inside and outside of the Anglican Communion in over 50 different countries and in over 150 different languages (Careless 2003, p. 23). Again in many parts of the world, more contemporary books have replaced it in regular weekly worship. The work of producing English-language books for use in the liturgy was largely that of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury at first under the reign of Henry VIII, only more radically under his son Edward VI. Cranmer was, in his early days, somewhat conservative, an admirer, if a critical one, of John Fisher.