





THE BOOK OF  
COMMON PRAYER

*and*

ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
SACRAMENTS

*with*

OTHER RITES AND CEREMONIES OF THE CHURCH

*According to the use of the*

ANGLICAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA

*Together with*

THE NEW COVERDALE PSALTER

*First Printing*

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**THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER (2019)**  
Anglican Church in North America

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## P R E F A C E

Christianity—the fullness of the good news about Jesus Christ—came very early to Roman *Anglia* (England) through the witness of soldiers, sailors, merchants, and missionaries. Legend holds that the biblical tomb-giver, Joseph of Arimathea, was among the first of those scattered evangelists.

The early Christian mission in the British Isles was an encounter with pagan tribes and societies. Converts banded together, and in this context communities of common prayer, learning, and Christ-like service emerged, living under agreed rules. Thus “monasteries” became centers of the evangelization of this remote region of the Roman world, and ever more so as the empire disintegrated. Early heroes and heroines leading such communities bore names that are still remembered and celebrated, names like Patrick, Brigid, David, Columba, Cuthbert, and Hilda. Haphazardly, and without a centralized hierarchy or authority, what emerged in Britain, by God’s grace, was a Church that saw herself, in each of her local manifestations, as part of the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church: culturally attuned and missionally adaptive, but ever committed to and always propagating “the faith that was once for all delivered to the saints” (JUDE 1:3).

Reform came in various waves, based more in the Roman systems of Diocese and parish. At the end of the sixth century, Augustine, a Benedictine monk and first Archbishop of Canterbury, was sent out from Rome by Pope Gregory the Great with instructions that encouraged preservation of local customs when they did not conflict with universal practice. Dunstan, 25<sup>th</sup> Archbishop of Canterbury, great reformer of common worship, and Anselm, 36<sup>th</sup> Archbishop, early scholastic theologian, were among notable monastic successors of this far more hierarchical Roman mission. Closer connection to the continent and distance from the Patristic era also meant that from the seventh century onward, British faith and order were increasingly shaped by efforts to create a universal western patriarchy at Rome. The Norman Conquest of the 11<sup>th</sup> century also played a role in diminishing the distinguishing peculiarities of *Ecclesia Anglicana*. Liturgy also became increasingly complicated and clericalized.

All across Europe, the sixteenth century was marked by reform of the received tradition. So great was this period of reevaluation, especially concerning the primacy of the Holy Scriptures, that the whole era is still known to us as the Reformation.

Archbishop Thomas Cranmer, 69<sup>th</sup> Archbishop of Canterbury, who was martyred at Oxford in 1556, led the English phase of this reform of Church life and Church worship. Undoubtedly Cranmer's most enduring achievement was his replacement of the numerous books of the Latin liturgy with a carefully compiled *Book of Common Prayer*. This was a Prayer Book in the vernacular, one which brilliantly maintained the traditional patterns of worship, yet which sought to purge away from

worship all that was “contrary to Holy Scripture or to the ordering of the Primitive Church.” The *Book of Common Prayer*, from the first edition of 1549, became the hallmark of a Christian way of worship and believing that was both catholic and reformed, continuous yet always renewing. According to this pattern, communities of prayer—congregations and families rather than the monasteries of the earliest centuries—would be the centers of formation and of Christ-like service to the world.

For a century, the Church of England matured and broadened as a tradition separated from the Church of Rome. Its pastoral, musical, and ascetical life flourished: Jeremy Taylor, Lancelot Andrewes, Thomas Tallis, William Byrd, and George Herbert are but a few of the names associated with this flowering. Also begun were three centuries of colonial expansion that exported the *Book of Common Prayer* to countless cultures and people-groups the world over.

The English Civil War of the seventeenth century drove the Church of England and her liturgy underground. Nevertheless, with the Restoration of the Monarchy, the *Book of Common Prayer*, authorized by Parliament and Church in 1662, became Anglicanism’s *sine qua non*. Great Awakenings and the Methodist movement of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as well as adaptations necessary for the first Anglicans independent of the British Crown, challenged and re-shaped Prayer Book worship, as would the East African revival, charismatic renewal, and the dissolution of Empire in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Similarly, the evangelical and anglo-catholic movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century profoundly affected Anglican self-understanding and worship in different, often seemingly contradictory, ways; yet the *Book of Common Prayer* (1662) was common to every period of this

development. For nearly five centuries, Cranmer's Prayer Book idea had endured to shape what emerged as a global Anglican Church that is missional and adaptive as in its earliest centuries; authoritatively Scriptural and creedal as in its greatest season of reform; and evangelical, catholic, and charismatic in its apology and its worship as now globally manifest.

The liturgical movement of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the ecumenical *rapprochement* in the second half of that century had an immense impact on the Prayer Book tradition. The *Book of Common Prayer* (1979) in the United States and various Prayer Books that appeared in Anglican Provinces from South America to Kenya to South East Asia to New Zealand were often more revolutionary than evolutionary in character. Eucharistic prayers in particular were influenced by the re-discovery of patristic texts unknown at the Reformation, and often bore little resemblance to what had for centuries been the Anglican norm. Baptismal theology, especially in North America, was affected by radical revisions to the received Christian understanding, and came perilously close to proclaiming a gospel of individual affirmation rather than of personal transformation and sanctification.

At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, global reassessment of the *Book of Common Prayer* of 1662 as "the standard for doctrine, discipline, and worship" shapes the present volume, now presented on the bedrock of its predecessors. Among the timeless treasures offered in this Prayer Book is the Coverdale Psalter of 1535 (employed with every Prayer Book from the mid-16<sup>th</sup> to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries), renewed for contemporary use through efforts that included the labors of 20<sup>th</sup> century Anglicans T. S. Eliot and C. S. Lewis, and brought to final form

here. The *Book of Common Prayer (2019)* is indisputably true to Cranmer’s originating vision of a form of prayers and praises that is thoroughly Biblical, catholic in the manner of the early centuries, highly participatory in delivery, peculiarly Anglican and English in its roots, culturally adaptive and missional in a most remarkable way, utterly accessible to the people, and whose repetitions are intended to form the faithful catechetically and to give them doxological voice.

The *Book of Common Prayer (2019)* is the product of the new era of reform and restoration that has created the Anglican Church in North America. The Jerusalem Declaration of 2008 located itself within the historic confines of what is authentically the Christian Faith and the Anglican patrimony, and sought to restore their fullness and beauty. The *Book of Common Prayer (2019)* is offered to the same end.

+Foley Beach

*Archbishop*

*Anglican Church in North America*

*On behalf of the College of Bishops*

+Robert Duncan

*Archbishop Emeritus*

*Anglican Church in North America*

*On behalf of all who shaped this Book*

*The Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist*

ANNO DOMINI MMXIX

CONCERNING  
THE DIVINE SERVICE  
*of* THE CHURCH

Daily Morning and Evening Prayer, the Great Litany, the Order for Holy Communion, and the Orders for Holy Baptism and Confirmation, as set forth in this Book, are the regular liturgies appointed for worship in this Church.

Daily Morning Prayer and Daily Evening Prayer are the established rites (offices) by which, both corporately and individually, God's people annually encounter the whole of the Holy Scriptures, daily confess their sins and praise Almighty God, and offer timely thanksgivings, petitions, and intercessions. The prayer book tradition has historically expected clergy to pray the Daily Office morning and evening each day.

The Great Litany is commonly used before the Holy Eucharist on the First Sunday of Advent and the First Sunday in Lent, and may be used on other Sundays as needed or as the Bishop directs. The Great Litany is especially appropriate for Rogation days, other days of fasting or thanksgiving, and occasions of solemn and comprehensive entreaty. It can be used as an independent rite, or at the conclusion of Morning or Evening Prayer.

The Holy Communion, commonly called the Lord's Supper or the Holy Eucharist, is a chief means of grace for sustained and nurtured life in Christ. It is normally the principal service of Christian worship on the Lord's Day and on other appointed Feasts and Holy Days. Mindful of the admonition in 1 Corinthians 11:27-29, participation in Holy Communion requires a penitent heart and lively faith.

Holy Baptism is the initiatory rite of the Church, which seals adoption in Christ and is the means of grace for new life in him. Confirmation (or Reception) through the laying on of hands by a Bishop is the rite of public profession of faith that is expected of every adult member of the Church. In it the Holy Spirit gives grace to the believer for discipleship and ministry as a mature Christian.

In addition to these liturgies and the other rites contained in this Book, the Minister, subject to the direction of the Ordinary (Diocesan Bishop), may use other forms of occasional service set forth by authority within this Church. Special devotions taken from Holy Scripture, and other services consistent with the Scriptures, may be authorized by the Bishop.

The entire Congregation participates in the conduct of public worship. Laity, Deacons, Presbyters, and Bishops fulfill the functions of their respective orders. Because divine service should give the Lord the worship due his Name, the Church expects proper training of all who lead in the liturgies of the Church.

As pastoral need arises or local circumstance requires, all services may be translated into languages other than English for the sake of those gathered for worship. Similarly, any service contained in this Book may have the contemporary idiom of speech conformed to the traditional language (thou, thee, thy, thine, *etc.*) of earlier Prayer Books. Likewise, the ordering of Communion rites may be conformed to a historic Prayer Book ordering.

When nouns, pronouns, and their verbs are italicized because of their number, singular may be changed to plural and vice versa as the situation requires. A black line in the left margin of the page indicates that the material in that section may be used at the discretion of the Minister.

Hymns, anthems, and songs of praise must be in the words of Holy Scripture, or of the *Book of Common Prayer*, or congruent with them. The local Minister is responsible for maintaining this standard. Where rubrics indicate that a part of the service is to be “said,” it must be understood to include “or sung,” and vice versa. When it is desired to use music composed for them, previously authorized liturgical texts may be used in place of the corresponding texts in this Book. Throughout this Book, asterisks (\*) are used to denote the responsorial, antiphonal, or musical break points in canticles and other texts frequently sung or corporately recited.

Quotations of Scripture in this *Book of Common Prayer (2019)* normally follow *The Holy Bible: English Standard Version (ESV)* except for the Psalms and Canticles, and for citations marked with the symbol ( <sup>τ</sup> ) which indicates traditional prayer book language. Similarly, the symbol ( <sup>v</sup> ) indicates that verse numbers of a particular psalm of the New Coverdale Psalter found in this book differ from other translations. This Psalter is a renewal of the Coverdale Psalter of 1535, whose meter and turn of phrase remain embedded in the global Anglican heritage of language and music.