

THE COMPLETE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION CONVEYED TO THE MOST REV'D. PETAR PETROVIC

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION IN THE WEST

The tradition of Apostolic Succession has been a part of the Universal Church since the very earliest years of gatherings of Christians. At its core, apostolic succession means that teaching and sacramental authority have been handed down directly from the original hands of the Apostles, and hence, Christ.

In the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches, only one bishop is required for a valid consecration of a new bishop – though additional bishops participate to vouchsafe the validity and regularity of the event. In the Church of England and her Anglican offspring, based on a long contention with Rome over the validity of her Orders, three bishops are required to consecrate a new bishop. This in theory assures that even if there are deficiencies among the consecrators, at least one will have valid orders to impart.

Apostolic Churches in the East and West evolved slightly differing definitions of Apostolic Succession. In the West, the following three exoteric and one esoteric criteria have traditionally been used to adjudicate the validity of a Church's Orders:

1. Form: The ordination of a Bishop must take place in a public setting (by custom it is usually in Eucharistic worship, though the form of ordination is in truth just the prayer of consecration), using an appropriate Order of ordaining a Bishop. In this we see the powerful symbol that the bishop is made in and for the Church. An ordination in secret or apart from the church's worshipping community is usually considered invalid.

2. Matter: Ordination must be by actual physical laying on of hands. Praying over the candidate is not sufficient.

3. Minister: The ordaining bishop(s) – the one(s) laying on hands – previously must have been validly ordained within the Apostolic Succession.

4. Intention: The intent of the physical laying on of hands during the ordination liturgy must be to ordain and consecrate the person to the episcopate of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. Intent must be present both on the part of the ordaining bishop(s) and the ordinand: to teach what the Church has always taught. This criterion is meant to negate claims made that a person was ordained for the episcopate during a healing service, for example. Likewise, those who demonstrably do not intend to teach what the Church has always taught are not technically valid bishops by this definition.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMA IN THIS DOCUMENT

Jurisdictions in this document are classified along traditional lines used by Roman and Byzantine writers, rather than the “16 lines” or “22 lines” used by the Independent movement. The categories perhaps reveal more about the viewpoints of the categorizers, but do in fact point out major liturgical and administrative boundaries:

Western Apostolic Churches – this group includes those Churches that can trace their primary succession from the Patriarch (Pope) of Rome: principally the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Old Catholic jurisdictions.

Chalcedonian/Byzantine Orthodox – this group includes those Eastern Churches which adhere to the 7 Ecumenical Councils, and politically have allied themselves historically with the Eastern emperors and doctrinally with the decisions of the Patriarch of Constantinople: the Ecumenical Patriarchate, Greek, Greek Orthodox Patriarchates of Alexandria and Jerusalem, Cyprus, Russian (and the newly re-emerging ethnic churches subsumed by the Russian Patriarchate during the Soviet era), Romanian, Serbian, Bulgarian, Georgian, Czech, Albanian, Polish and Finnish jurisdictions.

Oriental Orthodox (or “Monophysite”) – this grouping contains those Eastern Churches that recognize only the first 3 or 4 Ecumenical Councils. These include those deriving from the Patriarch of Antioch: the St. Thomas Christians, Syriac, Armenian, and Malankara Syrian; and those deriving from the Patriarch (Pope) of Alexandria: Coptic & Ethiopian.

Church of the East (or “Nestorian”) – this group consists of the Assyrian Church of the East.

“Uniate” Churches – a commonly (and incorrectly) used term to refer to those Eastern churches that have, while retaining their original Orthodox liturgical and spiritual life, aligned themselves administratively under the Roman patriarch: (Greek) Melkite, Armenian Catholic, Chaldean Catholic. These are commonly parallel jurisdictions to those remaining under the administrative leadership of an Orthodox jurisdiction.

NOTES ON COUNTING

Independent bishops, in addition to knowing which lines of succession have been received, have often been interested in knowing how many /few consecrations separate themselves from the jurisdiction of origin of the lines. A review of the various lineage documents used in the creation of this research shows little consistency in the use of numbering. In this document, numbers are used solely as a convenient reference tool. The numbering begins with the consecrator of the bishop who begins the Independent jurisdiction. (Exceptions to this are the Old Catholic and Anglican lines – where the numbering begins at the line’s start from Rome, and restarts at major points of transition to the Independent bishop.)

NOTES ON THE PASSING OF LINES

This note pertains to the question of “what is conveyed” during a consecration. There are two preferences of reckoning a bishop’s lineage: the first focuses on the person of the “primary” consecrator, and reckons that only the apostolic lineage held by the primary consecrator is passed to the new bishop. The second focuses on the whole of the consecrating bishops, and reckons that the new bishop receives the lineages of each bishop participating in the actual consecration of the new bishop. This document takes the latter approach, and traces lineage through all the co-consecrating bishops as well as the primary consecrators.

There are also two conventions for reckoning which lines are passed: the first assumes that all lines received by a bishop are inextricably woven together, and thus are passed *in toto* to any new bishop during consecration. The second assumes that a bishop intentionally chooses which select lines are to be passed to a new bishop during consecration. This situation is probably unique to the Independent movement, wherein multiple lines are held by the majority of bishops. This document assumes the former approach, and assumes that the sum of all lines received by a bishop are *necessarily* passed on to any new bishops during consecration.

ANGLICAN: APOSTOLIC CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND

Saint Augustine of Canterbury was sent by Rome to “evangelize” Britain. He established his Episcopal seat at Canterbury, and became the first Archbishop of the Roman-allied British church. He had been Prior of St Andrew’s Monastery in Rome and, in 596 AD, was dispatched by the then Pope Gregory the Great to become the first Roman Catholic Primate of the Church in England. Augustine found a lively Celtic Church in Britain when he arrived, which owed its distinctive qualities to influences from the Coptic and Jerusalem Churches, as well as native Celtic spirituality.

The Church of England, as such, was “born” through a series of political events (within the larger foment of the Protestant Reformation movements of Luther, Calvin and Zwingli) over the course of 100 years or so. Beginning with Henry VIII’s need for an annulment of his marriage, and ending with the “Elizabethan Settlement” under Elizabeth I, the unique nature and course of the Church of England was forged.

In 1688, another political shift (in tandem with a larger sweep of religious creativity) occurred when William III and Mary ascended the English throne after the Glorious Revolution, and banished Roman Catholicism as the state Church of England for the final time. A small number of key English and Irish bishops, and all Scottish bishops, refused to break their oaths of allegiance to the exiled James II (who had converted to Catholicism) and take the oath of allegiance to the new King and Queen, becoming the Non-Jurors. Both the Juring and Non-Juring lines of succession were conveyed to the Episcopal Church in the US, influencing the shape of the new body.

The undivided Church in the West in England:

1. St. Augustine (consecrated in 597 in Arles in France and not by Pope Gregory the Great in Rome), who in 604 consecrated:
2. Laurentius, who in 619 consecrated
3. Mellitus, who in 624 consecrated:
4. Justus, who in 627 consecrated
5. Honorius, who in 655 consecrated:
6. Deusdedit, who in 668 consecrated:
7. Theodore, who in 693 consecrated:
8. Berhtwald, who in 731 consecrated:
9. Tatwine, who in 735 consecrated:
10. Nothelm, who in 740 consecrated:
11. Cuthbert, who in 761 consecrated:
12. Bregowine, who in 765 consecrated:
13. Jaenbert, who in 793 consecrated:
14. Ethelhard, who in 805 consecrated:
15. Wulfred, who in 832 consecrated:
16. Feologeld, who in 833 consecrated:
17. Ceolnoth, who in 870 consecrated:
18. Ethelred, who, with Formosus (who was consecrated in 864 by Pope St. Nicholas I, and was later himself Pope) in 891 consecrated:
19. St. Plegmund as Archbishop of Canterbury who in 909 consecrated:
20. Althelm as Bishop of Wells (914 Canterbury) who in 914 consecrated:
21. Wulfhelm as Bishop of Wells (923 Canterbury) who in 927 consecrated:
22. Odo as Bishop of Ramsbury (942 Canterbury) who in 957 consecrated:
23. St. Dunstan as Bishop of Worcester (960 Canterbury) who in 984 consecrated:
24. St. Aelphege as Bishop of Winchester (1005 Canterbury) who in 990 consecrated:
25. Elfric as Bishop of Ramsbury (995 Canterbury) who in 1003 consecrated:
26. Wulfstan as Bishop of Worcester and York who on 13 November 1020 consecrated:
27. Ethelnoth as Archbishop of Canterbury who in 1035 consecrated:
28. Eadsige as Bishop of St. Martin's, Canterbury (Archbishop of Canterbury 1038) who on 3 April 1043 consecrated:
29. Stigand as Bishop of Elmham (1052 Canterbury) who in 1058 consecrated:
30. Siward as Bishop of Rochester who on 29 September 1070 assisted William, Bishop of London at the consecration of:
31. Bl. Lanfranc as Archbishop of Canterbury, who in 1070 consecrated:
32. Thomas as Archbishop of York, who on 4 December 1094 consecrated:
33. St. Anselm as Archbishop of Canterbury, who on 26 July 1108 consecrated:
34. Richard de Belmeis as Bishop of London, who on 18 February 1123 consecrated:
35. William of Corbeuil as Archbishop of Canterbury, who on 17 November 1129 consecrated:
36. Henry of Blois as Bishop of Winchester, who on 3 June 1162 consecrated:
37. St. Thomas Becket as Archbishop of Canterbury, who on 23 August 1164 consecrated:
38. Roger of Gloucester as Bishop of Worcester, who on 7 November 1176 assisted Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London, at the consecration of:

39. Peter de Leia as Bishop of St. David's, who on 29 September 1185 assisted Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the consecration of:
40. Gilbert Glanville as Bishop of Rochester, who on 23 May 1199 assisted Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, and John Cumin, Archbishop of Dublin (Celtic Church) at the consecration of:
41. William of S. Mere L'Eglise who on 5 October 1214 assisted Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the consecration of:
42. Walter de Gray as Bishop of Worcester (1216 Archbishop of York), who on 5 December 1249 consecrated:
43. Walter Kirkham as Bishop of Durham, who on 7 February 1255 consecrated:
44. Henry as Bishop of Whithern, who on 9 January 1284 assisted William Wickwane, Archbishop of York, at the consecration of:
45. Anthony Beck as Bishop of Durham (1306 Patriarch of Jerusalem) who on 14 September 1292 consecrated:
46. John of Halton as Bishop of Carlisle, who on 27 June 1322 assisted Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, at the consecration of:
47. Roger Northborough as Bishop of Lichfield, who on 15 July 1330 assisted Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, at the consecration of:
48. Robert Wyvil as Bishop of Salisbury, who on 12 March 1340 consecrated:
49. Ralph Stratford as Bishop of London, who on 15 May 1346 assisted John Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury (consecrated), at the consecration of:
50. William Edendon as Bishop of Winchester, who on 20 March 1362 consecrated:
51. Simon Sudbury as Bishop of London, (later Archbishop of Canterbury) who on 12 May 1370 consecrated:
52. Thomas Brentingham as Bishop of Exeter, who on 5 January 1382 consecrated:
53. Robert Braybrooke as Bishop of London, who on 3 February 1398 consecrated:
54. Roger Walden as Archbishop of Canterbury, who on 14 July 1398 consecrated:
55. Henry Beaufort as Bishop of Lincoln, who in 1405 became Bishop of Winchester and on 15 May 1435 consecrated:
56. Thomas Bourchier as Bishop of Worcester (1443 Ely, 1454 Canterbury) who on 31 January 1479 consecrated
57. John Morton as Bishop of Ely (1486 Canterbury) who on 21 May 1497 consecrated:
58. Richard FitzJames as Bishop of Rochester (1503 Chichester, 1506 London) who on 25 September 1502 consecrated:
59. William Warham as Bishop of London (1503 Canterbury) who on 15 May 1521 consecrated:
60. John Longlands as Bishop of Lincoln who on 30 March 1533 (assisted by W. Wareham of the line of succession of the Celtic Church of Wales - see Ancient British/Celtic Church section) consecrated:

The Church of England:

1. Thomas Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury, who in June 1536 consecrated:
2. William Barlow as Bishop of St. David's (1549 Bath, 1559 Chichester), who on 17 December 1559 consecrated:
3. Matthew Parker as Archbishop of Canterbury who, four days later, consecrated:

4. Edmund Grindal as Bishop of London (1570 York, 1576 Canterbury) who on 21 April 1577 consecrated:

5. John Whitgift as Bishop of Worcester (1583 Canterbury) who on 8 May 1597 consecrated:

6. Richard Bancroft as Bishop of London (1604 Canterbury) who on 3 December 1609 consecrated:

George Abbot. There are two lines from Abbot to Bl. William Laud (#10 below). (A.) contains an assist by a Roman Catholic Archbishop, thus bringing a new R.C. line into the Anglican lineage. (B.) contains an assist by a Church of Ireland, or Celtic Church Archbishop, thus bringing in the old Celtic lineage.

7A.

7. George Abbot as Bishop of Lichfield (1610 London, 1611 Canterbury) assisted by Marco Antonio De Dominis, Dean of Windsor and formerly Archbishop of Spalato (R.C.) on 14 December 1617 consecrated:

8. George Montaigne as Bishop of Lincoln (1621 London, 1628 Durham, 1628 York) who on 18 November 1621 consecrated:

7B.

7. George Abbot as Bishop of Lichfield (1610 London, 1611 Canterbury) assisted by Christopher Hampton, Archbishop of Armagh (Church of Ireland), on 7 July 1616 consecrated:

8. Thomas Morton as Bishop of Chester, who on 9 May 1619 assisted Archbishop Abbot and consecrated:

9. John Howson as Bishop of Oxford, who on 18 November 1621 assisted George Montaigne at the consecration of:

10. Bl. William Laud as Bishop of St. David's (1626 Bath, 1628 London, 1633 Canterbury). **Laud's line is also continued in the Anglican: Methodist Church section.** Laud on 17 June 1638 consecrated:

11. Brian Duppa as Bishop of Chichester (1641 Salisbury, 1660 Winchester) who on 28 October 1660 consecrated:

12A. The Canterbury line

12. Gilbert Sheldon as Bishop of London (1663 Canterbury) who on 6 December 1674 consecrated:

13. Henry Compton as Bishop of Oxford (1675 London) who on 27 January 1678 consecrated:

14. William Sancroft (a Non-Juror) as Archbishop of Canterbury who on 8 November 1685 consecrated:

15. Jonathan Trelawney as Bishop of Bristol (1689 Exeter, 1707 Winchester) who on 15 May 1715 consecrated:

16. John Potter as Bishop of Oxford (1737 Canterbury) who on 15 January 1738 consecrated:

17. Thomas Herring as Bishop of Bangor (1743 York, 1747 Canterbury) who on 8 February 1749 consecrated:

18. Frederick Cornwallis as Bishop Lichfield and Coventry (1769 Canterbury), who on 12 January 1775 consecrated:

19. John Moore as Bishop of Bangor (1783 Canterbury), on 4 February 1787 consecrated:

The succession comes to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the USA:

William White as Bishop of Pennsylvania. (Anglican: Episcopal Church US, Reformed Episcopal Church, and Free Protestant Episcopal Church)

Another Canterbury Line (from 12A)

17. Thomas Herring as Bishop of Bangor (1743 York, 1747 Canterbury) who on 24 April 1748 consecrated:

18. Robert Hay Drummond as Bishop of St. Asaph (1761 Salisbury, 1761 York) who on 17 February 1771 consecrated:

19. William Markham as Bishop of Chester (1777 York) who on 6 November 1791 consecrated:

20. Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt as Bishop of Carlisle (1808 York) who on 14 September 1828 consecrated:

21. John Bird Sumner as Bishop of Chester (1848 Canterbury) who on 23 November 1856 consecrated:

22. Archibald Campbell Tait as Bishop of London (1868 Canterbury) who on 25 April 1877 consecrated:

23. Edward White Benson as Bishop of Truro (1893 Canterbury) who on 25 April 1891 consecrated:

24. Randall Thomas Davidson as Bishop of Rochester (1895 Winchester, 1903 Canterbury) who in 1909 consecrated:

The succession comes to the Philippine Independent Church:

Arthur Lea as Bishop of Kyushu (Anglican: Philippine Independent Church)

12B. The English Non-Jurors

12. Gilbert Sheldon as Bishop of London (1663 Canterbury) who on 18 April 1675 consecrated:

13. William Lloyd as Bishop of Llandaff, who on 24 February 1693 consecrated:

14. George Hickeys as Suffragan Bishop of Thetford, who on 24 February 1712 consecrated:

The succession moves to the Scottish Episcopal Church (continuing the Non-Jurors):

15. James Gadderar (consecrated without a See because of penal conditions; later Bp. of Aberdeen and Moray of the Scottish Episcopal Church), who on 4 June 1727 consecrated:

16. Thomas Rattray as Bishop of Dunkeld (1738 Primus, Scottish Episcopal Church), who on 10 September 1741 consecrated:

17. William Falconar as Bishop of Ross and Caithness (1762 Primus, Scottish Episcopal Church), who on 21 September 1768 consecrated:

18. Robert Kilgour as Bishop of Aberdeen (1782 Primus, Scottish Episcopal Church), who on 14 November 1784 consecrated:

The succession comes to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the USA:

Samuel Seabury as Bishop of Connecticut. (Anglican: Episcopal Church US, Reformed Episcopal Church and Free Protestant Episcopal Church)

12C. The Scottish Non-Jurors (Scottish Episcopal Church)

12. Gilbert Sheldon as Bishop of London (1663 Canterbury) who on 15 December 1661 consecrated:
13. James Sharpe as Archbishop of St. Andrews of the Scottish Episcopal Church, who on 18 September 1663 consecrated:
14. Alexander Burnet as Bishop of St. Andrews (1664 Archbishop of Glasgow), who in May 1675 consecrated:
15. Arthur Rose as Bishop of Argyll (1684 Archbishop of St. Andrews), who on 11 May 1687 consecrated:
16. Alexander Ross [Rose] as Bishop of Moray (1704 Archbishop-Metropolitan of the Scottish Episcopal Church), who, assisted by John Falconer and John Fullarton consecrated:
17. Arthur Millar as Bishop of Edinburgh (1727 Archbishop-Metropolitan of the Scottish Episcopal Church), who, assisted by James Gadderar and Andrew Cant, on 4 June 1727 consecrated:
18. Thomas Rattray as Bishop of Dunkeld (1738 Primus, Scottish Episcopal Church), who on 10 September 1741 consecrated:
19. William Falconar as Bishop of Ross and Caithness (1762 Primus, Scottish Episcopal Church), who on 21 September 1768 consecrated:
20. Robert Kilgour as Bishop of Aberdeen (1782 Primus, Scottish Episcopal Church), who on 14 November 1784 consecrated:

The succession comes to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the USA:

Samuel Seabury as Bishop of Connecticut. (Anglican: Episcopal Church US, Reformed Episcopal Church and Free Protestant Episcopal Church)

I. SYRIAN – ANTHIOCHENE

THE GOSPEL was first preached in Antioch in Syria by Jewish converts returning there from Jerusalem after the Day of Pentecost and afterwards by refugees who fled Jerusalem during the persecution at the time of the martyrdom of St. Stephen. Some years later, St. Barnabas fetched St. Paul from Tarsus and they went to Antioch, being called to the Apostleship: “And the disciples were called Christians first at Antioch” (Acts 11:26) then taking it to Rome and consecrated as his successor in Antioch, St. Evedius who was in turn succeeded by St. Ignatius, called “Theophoros.” The 125th Patriarch of Antioch, counting from St. Peter, was Ignatius Jacobus II (1847-1872), upon whose instruction:

1. Mar Ignatius Peter in, Syrian – Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch, then Metropolitan of Emesa (Horns) on June 2, 1866, consecrated:
2. Raimond Ferrette, Mar Julius, Bishop of Iona, who, on March 6, 1874, consecrated:

3. Richard Williams Morgan, mar Pelagius I, First British Patriarch of the Patriarchate of Antioch, who on March 6, 1897, consecrated:
4. Charles Isaac Stevens, Mar Theophilus I, Second British Patriarch, who on May 4, 1890, consecrated:
5. Leon Checkemian, Mar Leon, Archbishop of Selsey, who on November 2, 1897, consecrated:
6. Andrew Charles Alber McLaglen, Mar Andries, Fourth British Patriarch, who on June 4, 1922, consecrated:
7. Herbert James Monzani Heard, Mar Jacobus II, Fifth British Patriarch, who on June 13, 1943 consecrated:
8. William Bernard Crow, Mar Basilius Abdullah III, Patriarch of Antioch of the Ancient Orthodox Catholic Church, who on April 10, 1944, consecrated:
9. Hught George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, Patriarch of Glastonbury, Catholicos of the West, Sixth British Patriarch, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated sub-condition by way of additional commission:
10. Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:
11. Horst-Karl Friedrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:
12. Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:
13. Mr Petar Petrovic, Province of Europe East of The Episcopal Free Communion.

II. SYRIAN – MALABAR

THE APOSTLE St. Thomas and the indigenous Indian first preached Christianity in India Church was called "The Christians of St. Thomas." Being without a bishop, the St. Thomas Christians seceded in some numbers in 1665 and placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch. The origin of which is given in Table I, form which See they received a hierarchy and were thereafter called the Syrian-Orthodox Church of Malabar, being under the jurisdiction of those Patriarchs of Antioch:

1. Moran Mar Ignatius Yacob II, Syrian Patriarch of Antioch, who on February 12, 1865, consecrated:
2. Joseph Pulikottil, Mar Dionysios V, Metropolitan of the Malankara Orthodox Syrian church, who on July 29, 1889, consecrated:

3. Antonio Francisco Xavenda Alvarez, Mar Julius, Archbishop of the Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church in Ceylon, Goa and India, who on May 29, 1892, consecrated:
4. Joseph Rene Vilatte, Mar Timotheos, Archbishop-Exarch of North America, who on December 29, 1915, consecrated:
5. Frederick Ebenezer John Lloyd, Bishop of Illinois, afterward Primate of the American Catholic Church, who on September 8, 1929, consecrated:
6. John Churchill Sibley, Missionary Archbishop for England, who on October 6, 1935, consecrated:
7. John Sebastian Marlow Ward, Archbishop of Olivet, who in August 25, 1945, consecrated:
8. Huhg George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:
9. Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, consecrated:
10. Horst-Karls Friedrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:
11. Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:
12. Petar Petrovic, Province of Europe East of The Episcopal Free Communion.

III. SYRIAN – GALLICAN

IN THE DISPUTE between France's Third Republic and the Roman Catholic Church, Archbishop Villatte arrived at an understanding – with the French politicians in an attempt to rally the Gallican school of Roman Catholic thought and institute the Catholic Apostolic Gallican Church in opposition to Rome. Though that church did not thrive in France, it did survive.

1. Joseph Rene Vilatte, Mar Timotheos, on May 6, 1900, consecrated:
2. Paulo Miraglia Gullotti, Bishop of Piacenza, who on December 4, 1904, consecrated:
3. Ernest Louis Rene Houssay, Mar Julius, Metropolitan of the Gallican Catholic Church, who on June 21, 1911, consecrated:
4. Louis Marie Francois Giraud, Archbishop of Almyra, Gallican Patriarch, who on December 28, 1921, consecrated:
5. Pierre Gaston Vigue, who on June 3, 1924, consecrated:
6. Aloysius Stumpf, Mar Timotheos II, Regionary Bishop of Aquileia, who on June 28, 1947, consecrated:

7. Charles Leslie Saul, Archbishop of Suthronia, Mar Leofric, who on July 14, 1947, consecrated:
8. Hugh George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:
9. Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:
10. Horst-Karl Friedrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:
11. Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:
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IV. SYRO-CHALDEN (Called Nestorian)

EAST SYRIA, Assyria, Persia and Mesopotamia were evangelized by St. Thomas the Apostle, assisted by St. Adai, one of the Seventy sent by Christ (Luke 10:1) and one of their disciples. Proceeding – from Palestine, they preached in those lands, and St. Thomas eventually reached India. The Metropolitan of Seleucia – Ctesiphon governed the Persian Church from its earliest days, the twin capitol of the Persian Empire, who was subject to the Patriarch of Antioch and of the East, but owing to difficulties of communication, the Patriarchal jurisdiction was delegated to the Metropolitan who was designated, “Catholicos of the East” (i.e. “holder of all”) and Patriarch. The Syro-Chaldean Church (the official designation of the Catholicate of the East) at one time became the largest body of Christians in the world, extending throughout all Persia, Mesopotamia, India and China. It was eventually reduced to small numbers by the barbarian invaders. The Indian branch remained in communion with the Catholics until the Synod of Diamper in 1599 when the Latin missionaries forced the Indian Christians to sever their connection with the See of Seleucia – Ctesiphon and submit to Rome. As stated in Table II, a number of them effected a union with the Syrian – Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch in 1665 and were constituted as the Syrian Orthodox Church of Malabar. For some 250 years, though cut off from their historic center of jurisdiction, a faithful remnant was perpetuated, and it was not until 1862 that the Syro-Chaldean jurisdiction in India was restored; and in this manner:

1. His Sacred Beatitude, Maram Mar Rowell Shimun XVIII, Reuben, Patriarch of Seleucia – Ctesiphon and Catholicos of the East, who on December 17, 1862, consecrated:
2. Antony Thondanatt, mar Abd Ishu, Metropolitan of Trichur, who on Jul 24, 1899, consecrated:
3. Luis Mariano Scares, Mar Basileus, Metropolitan of Indian, Ceylon, Mylapore, Socotra and Messian, who on November 30, 1902, consecrated:
4. Ulric Vemon Herford, Mar Jacobus, Bishop of Mercia and Middlesex, who on February 28, 1925, consecrated:

5. William Stanley McBean Knight, Mar Paulus, Bishop of Kent, who on October 18, 1931, consecrated:
6. Hedley Coward Bartlett, Bishop of Siluria, who on May 20, 1945, consecrated:
7. Hugh George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:
8. Charled Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:
9. Horst-Karl Friedrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:
10. Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:
11. Petar Petrovic, Province of Europe East of The Episcopal Free Communion.

V. CHALDEAN – UNITIATE

IN 1445, A SECTION of the Syro-Chaldean Church (Table IV) resident in Cyprus entered into union with Rome and Pope Eugenius IV threatened with ex-communication anyone who dared to continue to call them “Nestorienas.” In 1552, owing to a contested patriarchal election, a division took place in the main body in their homelands and part seceded to Rome. Pope Julius VI invested their leader, John Sulaka, as Uniate Patriarch on April 20, 1553. However, his eventual successor, Mar Shimun XIII repudiated the union with Rome in 1662 and is the predecessor of the Syro-Chaldean Patriarchs from then until the present time. A group remaining in communion with Rome were for some years governed by a line of Patriarchs all bearing the name of Joseph, but only on July 5, 1830, Pope Pius VIII suppressed the Josephite line and declared John VIII Homez to be Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldeans and as such, head of the Chaldean – Uniate Rite, of which:

1. Petrus Elia XIV, Abu-Al-Yunan, Patriarch of Babylon for the Chaldean Catholic Church, on July 24, 1892, consecrated:
2. Yosif Khayatt, Maran Mar Yosif Emmanuel II Thomas, Patriarch of Babylon for the Chaldean Catholic Church on May 27, 1917, consecrated:
3. Antoine Lefbeme, Special Commissariat (Legate), who on May 4, 1925, consecrated:
4. Albert Wolfert Brooks, Mar John Emmanuel, Titular Bishop of Sardis, afterwards Titular Archbishop of Ebbsfleet and Administrator of the Metropolitan Synod of the Apostolic Episcopal Church of the USA, who on November 16, 1934, consecrated:
5. Charles William Keller, who on April 29, 1945, consecrated:
6. Hugh George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:
7. Charled Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:

8.Horst-Karl Friedrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:

9.Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:

10.Petar Petrovic, Province of Europe East of The Episcopal Free Communion.

VI. COPTIC-ORTHODOX

ANCIENT TRADITION points to Alexandria, where there was a large colony of Jews as the scene of the Missionary activities of St. Mark the Evangelist. The APOSTOLIC CONSTITUTIONS (VIII, 46) tells us that he consecrated one Anienus as the first Bishop of Alexandria and that St. Luke the Evangelist consecrated the second of that See, Abilios. The Gospel spread rapidly throughout Egypt of which Alexandria became the Primatial See, being subsequently raised to the dignity of a Patriarchate, ranking third in order next after Rome and Constantinople. Despite severe Moslem persecutions, and today sadly shorn of its former strength, the Coptic-Orthodox Church has managed to continue its existence down to our own times and owing to the presence of numerous Africans in the USA, established a mission there, under:

1.Archbishop St. John – the – Divine Hickersayon, who on May 27, 1947, consecrated:

2.Davision Quartey Arthur, Mar Lukos, Bishop of Lagos, Accra and Trinidad, who on February 19, 1951, consecrated:

3.Hugh George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:

4.Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:

5.Horst-Karl Fridrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:

6.Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:

7.Petar Petrovic, Province of Europe East of The Episcopal Free Communion.

VII. ARMENIAN-UNIATE

THE ORIGINAL FOUNDATION of the Holy Apostolic Church in Armenia may be traced to Sts. Thaddeus and Eustatius (two of the Seventy). The honor of converting the Armenians, as a nation, to Christ, was gained by St. Gregory the Diuminator, who in 302 was consecrated Archbishop of Etchmiadzme by St. Leontius Exarch of Caesarea in Cappadocia, originally within the Patriarchate of Antioch, and afterward within that of Constantinople. In 364, the Armenian church was granted full autonomy as an autocephalous catholicate within the One Holy and Apostolic Church under the

Patriarch of Etchmaidzine, Supreme Catholicos of all the Armenians. In the 12th century, some of the Armenians began to contemplate union with Rome and the Catholicos was present as a guest of honor at the Latin Council of Antioch (1141) and later, at the Council of Florence (1439), formal union was proclaimed; but it remained a dead letter. From 1701 attempts were made to found a Uniate body and in 1712, a line of Patriarchs of Cihcia of the Armenians was inaugurated by Rome in the person of Peter Abraham I, from which time the Armenian – Uniate Church was continued to this day. During the reign of the Patriarch, Antonios Peter DC (Hassun):

1. Archbishop Chorchorunian on April 23, 1878, consecrated:
2. Leon Chechemian, Mar Leon, who on November 2, 1987, consecrated:
3. Andrew Charles Albert McLaglan, Mar Andries, Fourth British Patriarch, who on June 4, 1922, consecrated:
4. Herbert James Monzani Heard, Mar Jacobus II, Fifth British Patriarch, who on June 13, 1943, consecrated:
5. William Bernard Crow, Mar Basilis Abdullah III. Patriarch of Antioch of the Ancient Orthodox Catholic Church, who on April 10, 1944, consecrated:
6. Hught George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:
7. Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:
8. Horst-Karl Fridrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:
9. Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:
10. Petar Petrovic, Province of Europe East of The Episcopal Free Communion.

VIII. GREEK MELKITE UNIATE CHURCH

THE WORD “Melkite” is derived from the Semitic word “meiek,” meaning, “king” and literally means “royalists.” These known by that name are so called because in the disputes around the time of the council of Chalcedon (451) they followed the Emperor in repudiating the Monophysite heresy, and in denouncing the occupants of the Antiochene and Alexandrian Patriarchates as Monophysites. In most cases this is a matter of grave doubt. However, the cause of the Melkites was espoused by the Byzantine Patriarchate. They attached themselves loyally, and in the Great Schism of 1054 remained among the eastern churches. In 1686, under their Patriarch Athanasius IV of Antioch, they submitted to Tome and have since continued as the Greek Melkite Uniate Church. In the twentieth century, quite a number fled from Turkish persecution

and from the troubles of the two World Wars to the United State. In the meantime, (c 1911) whose who had already migrated here were visited by:

1. Athanasios Sawoya, Greek Melkite Archbishop of Beyrouth and Gebeil in Syria, who on October 9, 1911, consecrated:
2. Antoine Joseph Aneed, Exarch of the Greek Melkite Rite in the USA. Both bishops were in full communion with Rome. Bishop Aneed, thereafter, on July 28, 1946, consecrated:
3. Odo Acheson Barry, Mar Columba, Titular Archbishop of Canada, who on July 17, 1955, consecrated:
4. Hught George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:
5. Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:
6. Horst-Karl Fridrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:
7. Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:
8. Petar Petrovic, Province of Europe East of The Episcopal Free Communion.

IX. RUSSIAN ORTHODOX

ACCORDING TO ancient tradition, the Apostle St. Andrew first preached the Gospel in Russia and planted a cross at Kiev. Missionaries from Constantinople, however, accomplished the actual conversion of the Russian people. In 867 and in 988 St. Vladimir, Grand Prince of Kiev, ordered the nation to become Christian. In 1589, Jeremiah H, Patriarch of Constantinople, raised Job, Metropolitan of Moscow, to the Patriarchal dignity and thus the Patriarchate of Moscow came into being. This authority was suppressed by Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, in 1721 (with the consent of the Oriental Patriarchs) and restored again in 1917 by Patriarch Aikkon, who was afterward imprisoned by the Bolsheviks and was for some yearst represented by:

1. Ivan Nikolaevich Stragorodskij, Metropolitan of Nizhni-Novgorod, afterward Sergij, Patriach of Moscow. In 1918, at Harbin, Russian, (or Irkutsk, in 1917) under a "Canon of Necessity," he consecrated:
2. Henry Joseph Kleefish, who on July 29, 1946, consecrated:
3. Odo Acheson Barry, Mar Columba, who on July 17, 1955, consecrated:
4. Hught George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:
5. Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:

6.Horst-Karl Fridrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:

7.Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:

8.Petar Petrovic, Province of Europe East of The Episcopal Free Communion.

X. RUSSO – SYRIAC

THERE ARE in the United States a number of faithful, Syrian by race, but conforming to the Greco-Russian liturgy and customs. For these, the Russian Orthodox Church appears to have accepted some responsibility, so that on the instructions of the Russian Holy Governing Synod:

1.Archbishop Evdokim on May 11, 1917, consecrated:

2.Aftimios Ofiesh, Archbishop of Brooklyn, who on September 27, 1932, consecrated:

3.Ignatius William Albert Nichols, Bishop of Washington, D.C., who in 1940 consecrated:

4.Frank Dyer, who on March 16, 1947, consecrated:

5.Matthew Nicholas Nelson, Titular Bishop of Hawaii, who on July 21, 1947, consecrated:

6.Lowell Paul Wadle, Archbishop of the American Catholic Church, who on October 3, 1948, consecrated:

7.Odo Acheson Barry, Mar Columba, who on July 17, 1955, consecrated:

8.Hugh George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:

9.Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:

10.Horst – Karl Friedrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:

11.Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:

12.Petar Petrovic, Province of Europe East of The Episcopal Free Communion.

XI. OLD CATHOLIC (English line)

SHORTLY AFTER the outbreak of World War I, Archbishop, the Earl decided that it was necessary to make arrangements for the safeguarding, of the succession and called upon his priests to elect a suitable candidate for the Episcopate. They elected the Reverend Frederick Willoughby, a former Anglican Clergyman, who was duly consecrated as recorded below, but whose connection with the Old Catholic Church in Great Britain was

formally terminated on May 19, 1915 and he eventually submitted to Rome. Archbishop Mathew died on December 20, 1919, by which time the movement had become known as The Old Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain. Thereafter a more pro-Roman policy was adopted. In 1914 a decision was made to restore the original Old Catholic as distinct form Old Roman Catholic basis and the following line of succession came into being:

1. Arnold Harris Mathew, who on October 28, 1914, consecrated:
2. Frederick Samuel Willoughby, who on July 9, 1922, consecrated:
3. James Bartholomew Banks, James I. Sovereign Primate and Primate of The Service Church, who on May 28, 1940, consecrated:
4. Sidney Ernest Page Needham, who on January 4, 1945, consecrated:
5. Hugh George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:
6. Charles Denis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:
7. Horst-Karl Friedrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:
8. Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:
9. Petar Petrovic, Province of Europe East of The Episcopal Free Communion.

XII. NON – JURORING

IN 1688, AT THE TIME of the Glorious Revolution in England, there was a group of clergymen who refused to break their oath of allegiance to James II in order to take the oath to William III. Thereby they earned for themselves the name of Non – jurors. They upheld the principles of hereditary succession and the divine right of kings, and their refusal to recognize William as king led to their removal from office. In 1960 they were joined by a number of Scottish clergymen who were unwilling to accept the establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland. Ultimately, their numbers dwindled, and the Non-jurors faded from the scene in the early 19th century. Their succession continues most notably through Samuel Seabury, first bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

1. Mario Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato, on December 14, 1617, consecrated:
2. George Monteig-ne, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Bishop of London, who on November 18, 1621, consecrated:
3. William Laud, Bishop of St. David's, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who on June 17, 1638, consecrated:

4. Brian Duppa, Bishop of Chichester, who on October 18, 1660, consecrated:
5. Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who on December 6, 1674, consecrated:
6. Henry Compton, Bishop of Oxford, later of London, who on January 27, 1677, consecrated:
7. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, who on October 25, 1685, consecrated:
8. Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough, who on January 24, 1693, consecrated:
9. George Hicke, Suffragan Bishop of Thetford, later Primus of the English Non – jurors, who on February 24, 1712, consecrated:
10. Thomas Rattray, Bishop of Dunkeld, who on September 10, 1784, consecrated:
11. William Falconer, Bishop of Caithness, who on September 21, 1712, consecrated:
12. Robert Kilgour, Bishop of Aberdeen, who on November 14, 1768, consecrated:
13. Samuel Seabury, Bishop of Connecticut, who on September 17, 1792, consecrated:
14. Thomas J. Claggett, Bishop of Maryland, who on May 7, 1797, consecrated:
15. Edward Bass, Bishop of Massachusetts, who on May 7, 1797, consecrated:
16. Abraham Jarvis, Bishop of Connecticut, who on May 29, 1811, consecrated:
17. John H. Hopkins, Bishop co-adjutor of New York, who on October 25, 1827, consecrated:
18. Henry U. Onderdonk, Bishop of Pennsylvania, who on July 7, 1836, consecrated:
19. Samuel A. McCoskry, Bishop of Michigan, who on December 8, 1875, consecrated:
20. William E. McLaredn, Bishop of Chicago, who on June 24, 1898, consecrated:
21. William Montgomery Brown, Bishop of Arkansas, who on January 2, 1927, consecrated:
22. Wallace David de Ortega Maxey, who on June 5, 1946, consecrated sub-conditione by way of additional commission:
23. Charles Leslie Saul, who on August 1, 1946, consecrated sub-conditione by way of additional commission:
24. Hugh George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:
25. Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:
26. Horst – Karl Friedrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:

27. Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:

28. Petar Petrovic, Province of Europe East of The Episcopal Free Communion.

XIII. ROMAN CATHOLIC, SYRO-CHALDEAN RITE

WHEN Anthony Thondanatt accepted consecration from the Nestorian Patriarch Maram Mar Rowell Shimun XVIII, (Table IV) his action severed him from communion with Rome. However, after three years his relationship with Rome was restored. Ultimately, he was reconsecrated, as follows:

1. Hanna Sahhar, Mar Elia Johanna Mellus, of the Chaldean Catholic Church, on March 5, 1882, consecrated:

2. Anthony Thondanatt, Mar Abd Ishu, Metropolitan of Trichur, who on July 24, 1899, consecrated:

3. Luis Mariano Soares, Mar Basileus, who on November 30, 1902, consecrated:

4. Ulric Vernon Herford, Mar Jacobus, who on February 28, 1925, consecrated:

5. William Stanley McBean Knight, Mar Paulus, who on October 18, 1931, consecrated:

6. Hedley Coward Bartlett, who on May 20, 1945, consecrated:

7. Hugh George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:

8. Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:

9. Horst-Karl Friedrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A. , who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:

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XIV. ROMAN CATHOLIC / CORPORATE REUNION

THE DESPUTE over the validity of Anglican orders produced a desire among some in the Church of England for orders that Rome would be compelled to acknowledge as valid. This desire led to a clandestine attempt to secure indisputable orders for the English clergy. Two priests from the Church of England and one Englishman from the Syrian Patriarchate were consecrated in a service that was kept secret, apparently to protect the consecrator. They were Frederick George Lee and Thomas Wimberley Mossman, both Anglican priests, and John Thomas Seccombe, who had been ordained by Ferrette. Subsequently, the three reportedly re-ordained a number of Anglican priests. They

called their effort the Order of Corporate Reunion. However, because the effort did not bear the official sanction of the Church of England, and because it seemed intended to manipulate the Roman Church into giving recognition to Anglican orders, the movement failed. The orders conferred, however, were recognized as valid:

1. Ugo Pietro Spinola, a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, on June 6, 1847, consecrated:
2. Luigi Nazari, subsequently Archbishop of Milano, who in the summer of 1877 consecrated:
3. Frederick George Lee, Thomas Wimberley Mossman and John Thomas Seccombe, for the Order of Corporate Reunion; who, with Richard Williams Morgan, on March 6, 1879, consecrated:
4. Charels Isaac Stevens, Mar Theophilus I, Second British Patriarch of the Patriarchate of Antioch, who on May 4, 1890, consecrated:
5. Leon Checkemian, Mar Leon, who on November 2, 1897, consecrated:
6. Andrew Charles Albert McLaglen, Mar Andries, who on June 4, 1922, consecrated:
7. Herbert James Monzani Heard, Mar Jacobus, who on June 13, 1943, consecrated:
8. William Berbard Crow, Mar Basilius Abdullah III, who on April 10, 1944, consecrated:
9. Hugh George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:
10. Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:
11. Horst-Karl Fridrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:
12. Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:
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XV. ANGLICAN / REFORMED EPISCOPAL

The Reformed Episcopal Church was founded in Philadelphia on December w 1873, by Bishop George David Cummings, formerly the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the USA. On December 14. 1873, Cummins consecrated:

1. Charles Edward Cheney, who on June 22, 1879, consecrated:
2. Alfred Spencer Richardson, who on May 4, 1890, consecrated:

3. Leon Checkemian, who on November 2, 1987, consecrated:
4. Andrew Charles Albert McLaglen, Mar Andries, who on June 4, 1922, consecrated:
5. Herbert James Monzani Heard, Mar Jacobus, who on June 13, 1943, consecrated:
6. William Berbard Crow, Mar Basilius Abdullah III, who on April 10, 1944, consecrated:
7. Hugh George de Willmott Newman, Mar Georgius I, who on July 6, 1956, consecrated:
8. Charles Dennis Boltwood, who on March 26, 1972, consecrated:
9. Horst-Karl Fridrich Block, Diocesan Bishop of Liberia, W.A., who on March 20, 2005, consecrated:
10. Muhammad Wolfgang Schmidt, who on May 5, 2019, consecrated:
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Note: the orders and succession of De Willmott-Newman were investigated in 1954 by a panel of Catholic scholars chaired by the late Yves Congar.

(Yves-Marie-Joseph Kardinal Congar OP (*8.April 1904 in Sedan, Frankreich; +22.Juni 1995 in Paris) war ein Theologe und Kardinal der römisch-katholischen Kirche)

They were pronounced a “valid succession of orders”. The panel found that the Apostolic Succession had been sustained.

In 1712 a line of Patriarchs arose in Cilicia and was inaugurated by Rome in the person of Peter Abraham I, from which time the Armenian ‘Uniate’ Church continues to this day.

During the reign of Patriarch Antonios Peter IX (Hassun), Archbishop Leon Chorchorunian was consecrated to the Armenian Uniate Patriarchate and the Alexandrine Patriarchates of the Monophysites . He consecrated Leon Checkemian, First Archbishop of The Free Protestant Church of England, 2 November 1897.

The high point of the FPEC was when it obtained recognition by the British Government as a legally constituted denomination. The officiating magistrate gave his decision that the Clergy are Lawfully ordained minister of a legally constituted Episcopal Church, and therefore in Holy Orders within the meaning of the Act. His Worship arrived at this conclusion after investigation and consecrations which are based on the 1662 Book of Common Prayer.

Appendices: Alternate Lines, and Charts

1. EXCHANGE OF LINEAGE BETWEEN MAXEY AND DE WILLMOTT NEWMAN

On 6 June 1946, Wallace Davide de Ortega Maxey and Hugh George de de Willmott Newman mutually exchanged lines of succession. Also exchanging lines with them at this time were: John Sebastian Marlow Ward, Richard Kenneth Hurgon, John Syer, Charles Leslie Saul, and Frank Ernest Langhelt. At this consecration, de Willmott Newman conveyed the following to Maxey et al:

10 April 1944, consecrated by William Bernard Crow.

4 January 1945, consecrated s.c. by Sidney Ernest Page Needham

29 April 1945, consecrated s.c. by Charles William Keller

20 May 1945 exchanged consecrations with: Hedley Coward Bartlett, Francis Ernest Langhelt, George Henry Brook, and John Syer.

25 August 1945, consecrated s.c. by John Sebastian Marlow Ward,
and

6 June 1946, exchanged lines with Maxey et al.

At this consecration, Maxey conveyed the following to de Willmott Newman et al:

2 January 1927, consecrated by William Montgomery Brown, assisted by William Henry Francis Brothers, Albert Jehan, Josef Zielonka.

24 March 1927, consecrated s.c. by William Henry Francis Brothers, assisted by Josef Zielonka.

10 February 1929, consecrated s.c. by George Augustus Newmark, assisted by Edwin Wallace Hunter.

24 March 1929, consecrated s.c. by Edwin Wallace Hunter, assisted by Gregory Lines and Francis John Barwell Walker.

23 August 1945 exchanged consecrations with: Antoine Joseph Aneed, Charles H. Hampton, Henry Joseph Kleefisch, and Lowell Paul Wadle.

6 June 1946, exchanged lines with de Willmott Newman et al.