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THE ANGLICAN DIOCESE OF ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA:
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THE RECORD OF APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION

From **Jesus Christ** to the Apostles Peter, James, John, Andrew, Simon, Matthew, Jude, Bartholomew, Phillip, James, Thomas, and their successors, the Bishops of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church 33 AD to:

**THE RIGHT REVEREND DR.
JON IGNATIUS LUMANOG**

**WHO WAS CONSECRATED TO EPISCOPAL OFFICE
27 APRIL 2019**

**AT THE HAND OF:
THE MOST REVEREND
DAREL E. CHASE, PH.D., OSP
ARCHBISHOP AND PATRIARCH IN THE
ONE, HOLY, CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH**

27 April 2019

To: **The Rt. Rev. Dr. Jon Ignatius Lumanog**

Re: **Bestowal of Apostolic Succession**

To: My Dearly Beloved Brother in Christ Jesus,
The Rt. Rev. Dr. Jon Ignatius Lumanog;

We greet you in the name of our Lord and Savior Jesus the Christ, who has chosen us to be Apostles in the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church. It gives us great pleasure, having consecrated you by prayer, the anointing with oil and the laying on of our hands to the office of Bishop, to share with you the lineage and heritage of the Apostles who were before us.

Apostolic Succession is the conveyance of Apostolic power and authority, first bestowed upon the twelve chosen by our Lord and Savior Christ Jesus, and handed down throughout time by those chosen and appointed by the twelve and their successors, the Bishops. This succession is the ancient tradition of the passing of blessing and bestowal of authority. As Apostles, our focus is to remain on preaching and teaching the Word of God; faithfully administering the Sacraments of the Church (*Baptism, the Holy Eucharist, Confirmation, Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Matrimony and the conveyance of Holy Orders*).

In the pages following is a detailed account of the lineage of Apostolic Succession bestowed upon us on June 19, 2004, which we now share and bestow upon you.

It is in Christ Jesus name this is done. Amen.



The Most Reverend Darel E. Chase, Ph.D., OSP
Archbishop and Patriarch

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231. Paul V -- May 16, 1605 to Apr. 27, 1605
232. Gregory XV -- Feb. 9, 1621 to July 8, 1623
233. Urban VIII -- Aug. 6, 1623 to July 29, 1644
234. Innocent X -- Sept. 15, 1644 to Jan 7, 1655
235. Alexander VII -- Apr. 7, 1655 to May 22, 1667
236. Antonio Barberini -- 1657 to 1671 (Note: Cardinal Antonio Barberini is the nephew of Pope Urban VIII)
237. Charles Maurice Letellier -- 1667
238. Jacques Benigne Bossuet -- 1670
239. Mggr. De Matignon -- 1693
240. Dominique Marie Varlet -- Feb. 19, 1719 to May 14, 1742
241. Petrus Johannes Meindaerts -- Oct. 18, 1739 to 1767

242. Johannes Van Stiphout -- 1745 to 1777
243. Walter Van Nieuwenhuisen -- Feb. 7, 1768 to 1797
244. Adrian Broekman -- 1778 to Nov. 28, 1800
245. Johannes Jacobus Van Rhijn -- July 5, 1797 to June 24, 1808
246. Gijsbert De Jong -- Nov. 7, 1805 to 1824
247. Willibrord Van Os -- April 24, 1814 to 1825
248. Johannes Bon -- April 24, 1814 to 1825
249. Johannes Van Santen -- Nov. 3, 1825 to 1858
250. Herman Heykamp -- 1853 to 1874
251. Gaspard Johannes Rinkel -- Aug. 11, 1873 to 1906
252. Gerardus Gul -- May 11, 1892 to 1920 (Note: Archbishop Gerardus Gul of Utrecht, Holland, was the first of the Old Catholic Church line of succession.)
253. Arnold Harris Mathew -- Apr. 28, 1908 to Dec. 20, 1919 (Note: Archbishop Arnold H. Mathew's archdiocese was in London, England and became autocephalous.)
254. De Landes Berghes -- June 29, 1913 to Nov. 17, 1920
255. Carmel Henry Carfora -- Oct. 4, 1916 to Jan. 11, 1958 (Note: Archbishop Carfora had received two ordinations to the episcopal level -- the Arnold Harris Mathew succession through the Old Catholic Church and the Joseph R. Villatte line of succession through the See of Antioch.)
256. Earl Anglin James -- June 17, 1945
257. Grant Timothy Billet -- Dec. 25, 1950
258. Norman R. Parr -- Oct. 23, 1979
259. Maurice Darryl McCormick -- July 14, 1991
260. Irwin Young -- Sept. 21, 1997
261. Paul Victor Verhaeren and Wayne Moore Hay -- Nov. 21, 1998
262. Bruce D. Campbell -- April 19, 2003
263. John P. Johnston -- April 19, 2003
264. Darel E. Chase -- June 19, 2004
265. Jon Ignatius Lumanog -- April 27, 2019

The Antioch Succession that led to: Mar + Paul Athanasius

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29. John I -- 428 to 431
30. Theodotus -- 431 to 442
31. Domnus II -- 442 to 449
32. Maximus -- 450 to 453
33. Accacius -- 454 to 457
34. Martyrius -- 457 to 464
35. Peter II -- 464 to 500
36. Philadius -- 500 to 509
37. Severius the Great -- 509 to 544

38. Sergius -- 544 to 547
39. Domnus III -- 547 to 560
40. Anastasius -- 560 to 564
41. Gregory I -- 564 to 567
42. Paul II -- 567 to 571
43. Patra -- 571 to 586
44. Domnus IV -- 586 to 591
45. Julianus -- 591 to 595
46. Athanasius I -- 595 to 635
47. John II -- 636 to 649
48. Theodorus I -- 649 to 667
49. Severus -- 668 to 684
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51. Julianus II -- 687 to 708
52. Elias I -- 709 to 724
53. Athanasius III -- 724 to 739
54. Evanius I -- 740 to 756
55. Gervasius I -- 759 to 790
56. Joseph -- 790 to 792
57. Cyriacus -- 793 to 817
58. Dionysius I -- 818 to 845
59. John III -- 847 to 874
60. Ignatius II -- 877 to 882
61. Theodosius -- 887 to 896
62. Dionysius II -- 897 to 909
63. John IV -- 910 to 922
64. Basilius I -- 922 to 935
65. John V -- 936 to 953
66. Evanius II -- 954 to 957
67. Dionysius III -- 958 to 961
68. Abraham I -- 962 to 963
69. John VI -- 965 to 985
70. Athanasius IV -- 987 to 1003
71. John VII -- 1004 to 1031
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78. Dionysius V -- 1077 to 1078
79. Evanius III -- 1080 to 1082

80. Dionysius VI -- 1088 to 1090
81. Athanasius VI -- 1091 to 1129
82. John IX -- 1131 to 1139
83. Athanasius VII -- 1139 to 1166
84. Michael I (The Great) -- 1167 to 1200
85. Athanasius VIII -- 1200 to 1207
86. Michael II -- 1207 to 1208
87. John X -- 1208 to 1220
88. Ignatius III -- 1223 to 1252
89. Dionysius VII -- 1253 to 1253
90. John XI -- 1253 to 1263
91. Ignatius IV -- 1264 to 1283
92. Philanus -- 1283 to 1292
93. Ignatius Beruhid -- 1293 to 1333
94. Ignatius Ismael -- 1333 to 1366
95. Ignatius Basilius III -- 1366 to 1382
96. Ignatius Abraham II -- 1382 to 1412
97. Ignatius Basilius IV -- 1412 to 1415
98. Ignatius Behanan I -- 1415 to 1455
99. Ignatius Kalojih -- 1455 to 1483
100. Ignatius John XII -- 1483 to 1492
101. Ignatius Noah -- 1492 to 1508
102. Ignatius Jesus I -- 1509 to 1510
103. Ignatius Jacob I -- 1510 to 1519
104. Ignatius David I -- 1519 to 1520
105. Ignatius Abdullah -- 1520 to 1557
106. Ignatius Neamathalak -- 1557 to 1576
107. Ignatius David II -- 1576 to 1591
108. Ignatius Philathus -- 1591 to 1597
109. Ignatius Abdullah II -- 1597 to 1598
110. Ignatius Cadhai -- 1598 to 1639
111. Ignatius Simeon -- 1640 to 1653
112. Ignatius Jesus II -- 1653 to 1661
113. Ignatius Amessiah -- 1661 to 1686
114. Ignatius Cabeed -- 1686 to 1687
115. Ignatius Gervasius II -- 1687 to 1708
116. Ignatius Isaac -- 1708 to 1721
117. Ignatius Siccarablak -- 1722 to 1745
118. Ignatius Gervasius III -- 1746 to 1768
119. Ignatius Gervasius IV -- 1768 to 1781
120. Ignatius Mathias -- 1781 to 1809
121. Ignatius Behanan II -- 1810 to 1817

122. Ignatius Jonas -- 1817 to 1818
123. Ignatius Gervasius V -- 1818 to 1837
124. Ignatius Elias II -- 1839 to 1847
125. Ignatius Jacob II -- 1847 to 1871
126. Ignatius Peter III -- 1872 to 1894

At this point the succession is passed on to +Mar Paul Athanasius, Bishop of Kottayam in Malabar by Ignatius Peter III.

127. Paul Athanasius -- 1877
128. Julius Alvarez -- July 29, 1889
129. Joseph Rene Vilatte -- June 5, 1892
130. Paolo Miraglia Guliotta -- May 6, 1900
131. Carmel Henry Carfora -- 1911
132. Earl Anglin James -- June 17, 1945
133. Grant Timothy Billet -- Dec. 25, 1950
134. Norman Richard Parr -- Oct. 23, 1979
135. Maurice Darryl McCormick -- July 14, 1991
136. Irving Young -- Sept. 21, 1997
137. Paul Victor Verhaeren and Wayne Moore Hay -- Nov. 21, 1998
138. Bruce D. Campbell -- April 19, 2003
138. John P. Johnston -- April 19, 2003
139. Darel E. Chase -- June 19, 2004
140. Jon Ignatius Lumanog -- April 27, 2019

The Roman Succession that led to: Carlos Duarte-Costa --

On March 12, 1566, Scipione Cardinal Rebiba consecrated Cardinal Santinio; Who on September 7, 1586, consecrated Cardinal Benninio; Who on April 4, 1604, consecrated Cardinal San Vitale; Who on May 7, 1621, consecrated Cardinal Gaetani; Who on October 7, 1630 consecrated Cardinal Carpegna; Who on May 2, 1666, consecrated Cardinal Altieri; Who on February 3, 1675, consecrated Cardinal Orsini (Pope as Benedict PP XIII 1724); Who on July 16, 1723, consecrated Prospero Lambertini (Pope as Benedict PP XIV 1740); Who on March 19, 1743, consecrated Carol della Torre Rezzoni (Pope as Clement PPXIII 1758); Who on April 26, 1767, consecrated Bernardinus Giraud (Cardinal 1771); Who on February 23, 1777, consecrated Alexander Matthaesus (Cardinal 1770) ; Who on September 12, 1819, consecrated Peter Francis Galetti (Cardinal 1803); Who on December 8, 1822, consecrated James Phillip Fransoni (Cardinal 1826) ; Who on June 8, 1851, consecrated Charles Sacconi (Cardinal 1861); Who on June 30, 1872, consecrated Eduard Howard (Cardinal 1877); Who on December 8, 1882, consecrated Mariano Rampolla Marchese del Tindaro (Cardinal 1887); Who on October 26, 1890, consecrated Joaquin de Albuquerque-Calvacanti (Cardinal 1905); Who on June 4, 1911, consecrated Sebastiao Leme de Silveira Cintra (Archbishop 1921); Who on December 8, 1924, consecrated Carlos Duarte-Costa, who on July 6, 1945 established the Catholic Apostolic Church, in Brazil.

The Lines of Succession from Carlos Duarte-Costa

On August 15, 1945, Bishop Carlos Duarte-Costa consecrated Salmeo Ferraz; Who on May 29, 1951, consecrated Manuel Ceja Laranjeira; Who on August 15, 1965, consecrated Benedito Pereira Lima; Who on August 1, 1966, consecrated Jose M. Machado; Who on December 2, 1967, consecrated Oscar Fernandez; Who on April 29, 1969, consecrated Augusto Montez-Silvieri; Who on November, 1972, consecrated Gerald Gates; Who on February 3, 1997, consecrated Ronald D. Nowlan; Who on November 21, 1998, consecrated Paul Victor Verhaeren and Wayne Moore Hay; Who on April 19, 2003, consecrated Bruce D. Campbell; Who on April 19, 2003, consecrated

John P. Johnston; Who on June 19, 2004, consecrated Darel E. Chase (Archbishop and Patriarch of the Abyssinian Apostolic Church); Who on April 27, 2019, consecrated Jon Ignatius Lumanog.

The Roman Catholic Apostolic Secondary Succession:

(Ecumenical Consecration, Apareciba, Brazil February 3, 1997)

On March 12, 1566, Scipione Cardinal Rebiba consecrated Cardinal Santinio; Who on September 7, 1586, consecrated Cardinal Benninio; Who on April 4, 1604, consecrated Cardinal San Vitale; Who on May 7, 1621, consecrated Cardinal Ludovisi; Who on June 12, 1622, consecrated Cardinal Gaetani; Who on October 7, 1630, consecrated Cardinal Carpegna; Who on May 2, 1666 consecrated Cardinal Altieri; Who on February 3, 1675, consecrated Cardinal Orsini (Pope as Benedict PP XIII 1724); Who on July 16, 1723, consecrated Prospero Lambertini (Pope as Benedict PP XIV 1740); Who on March 19, 1723, consecrated Carol della Torre Rezzoni (Pope as Clement PP XIII 1758); Who on April 26, 1767, consecrated Bernardinus Giraud (Cardinal 1771); Who on February 23, 1777, consecrated Alexander Matthaeus (Cardinal 1771); Who on September 12, 1819, consecrated Peter Francis Galetti (Cardinal 1803); Who on December 8, 1822, consecrated James Phillip Fransoni (Cardinal 1826); Who on June 8, 1851, consecrated Charles Sacconi (Cardinal 1861); Who on June 30, 1872, consecrated Eduard Howard (Cardinal 1877); Who on December 8, 1882, consecrated Mariano Rampolla Marchese del Tindaro (Cardinal 1887); Who on October 26, 1890, consecrated Joaquin de Albuquerque-Calvacanti (Cardinal 1905); Who on June 17, 1928, consecrated Josef R. B. Beckertz (Archbishop 1941); Who on May 22, 1953, consecrated Henri Louis D'Autel (Archbishop, Lyon - 1966); Who on November 10, 1964, consecrated Jean Balland (Archbishop, Lyon - 1978); Who on March 19, 1969, consecrated Robert R. Johnson ; Who on February 3, 1997, consecrated Ronald D. Nowlan ; Who on November 21, 1998, consecrated Paul Victor Verhaeren and Wayne Moore Hay; Who on April 19, 2003, consecrated Bruce D. Campbell; Who on April 19, 2003, consecrated John P. Johnston; Who on June 19, 2004, consecrated Darel E. Chase; Who on April 27, 2019, consecrated Jon Ignatius Lumanog.

The Old Catholic Line of Succession:

ANTONIO CARDINAL BARBERINI, as Archbishop of Rheims, 1657. He consecrated in the Church of the Sorbonne, Paris, the son of the Grand Chancellor of France,

CHARLEAS MAURICE LATELLIER, succeeding as Archbishop of Rheims, November 12, 1668. He, in turn, consecrated in the church of the Cordeliers, Pontois,

JAMES BENIGNE BOSSUET, as Bishop of Condom, September 21, 1670. He was transferred to the See of Meaux by Pope Clement X, 1671. He, in turn, consecrated in the church of Chartreuse, Paris,

JAMES GOYDON DE MATIGNON, Bishop of Condom, 1693, son of Count De Thoringy. He was Doyen of Lisieux and Abbey Commendantaire De St. Victor, Paris. By order of Pope Clement XI, he consecrated at Paris,

DOMINIC M. VARLET, as Bishop of Ascalon in partibus, and coadjutor to the Bishop of Babylon, Persia, February 12, 1719. Retiring later to Holland, he died 23 years after in the Cistercian Abbey of Rhijnwick. In response to the appeals of the Chapter of the Old Catholic Church of Utrecht, he consecrated,

PETER JOHN MEINDAERTS, as Archbishop of Utrecht, October 17, 1739. He had been one of several priests ordained in Ireland by Luke Fagan, Bishop of Meath, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, with the view of sustaining independence of the ancient Church of the Netherlands, founded by St. Willibrord in the 7th century. By his consecration to the Episcopate, the succession of the Old Catholic Church in Holland has been perpetuated. Archbishop Meindaerts consecrated,

JOHN VAN STIPHOUT, as Bishop of Haarlem, July 11, 1745. He, in turn, consecrated,

WALTER MICHAEL VAN NIEUWENHUIZEN, as Archbishop of Utrecht, February 7, 1768. He consecrated,

ADRIAN BROEKMAN, as Bishop of Haarlem, June 21, 1778. He consecrated,

JOHN JAMES VAN RHIJIN, as Archbishop of Utrecht, November 7, 1805. He consecrated,

GILBERT DE JONG, as Bishop of Deventer, November 2, 1805. He consecrated,

WILLIBROD VAN OS, as Archbishop of Utrecht, April 24, 1814. He consecrated,

JOHN BON, as Bishop Haarlem, April 22, 1819. He consecrated,

JOHN VAN SANTEN, as Archbishop of Utrecht, June 14, 1825. He consecrated,
 HERMAN HEYKAMP, as Bishop of Deventer, July 17, 1854. He consecrated,
 GASPARD JOHN RINKEL, as Bishop of Haarlem, August 11, 1873. He consecrated,
 GERARD GUL, as Archbishop of Utrecht, May 11, 1892. He consecrated,
 ARNOLD HARRIS MATHEW, as Regionary Old Catholic Bishop for Great Britian, April 28, 1908, at St. Gertrude's Church, Utrecht. He was elected Archbishop in 1911. He had been ordained to the Priesthood by Archbishop Eyre, at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glasgow, June 24, 1877. He was the great-grandson of Francis Mathew, first Earl of Landaff, of Thomastown Castle, Tipperary. He consecrated,
 THE PRINCE BISHOPEDE LANDAS BERGHES, on June 29, 1913. He consecrated,
 HENRY CARMEL CARFORA, on October 4, 1916. Carfora was elected Archbishop of the United States for all Old Catholics. He consecrated,
 EARL ANGLIN JAMES, on June 17, 1945. He, in turn, consecrated,
 GRANT TIMOTHY BILLET, on December 25, 1950. He, in turn, consecrated,
 NORMAN R. PARR, on October 23, 1979. He, in turn, consecrated,
 MAURICE DARRYL MC CORMICK, on July 14, 1991. He, in turn, consecrated,
 IRWIN R. YOUNG, JR., on September 21, 1997. He in turn, consecrated
 PAUL VICTOR VERHAEREN and WAYNE MOORE HAY on November 21, 1998. They, in turn, consecrated
 BRUCE D. CAMPBELL on April 19, 2003. He, in turn, consecrated
 JOHN P. JOHNSTON on April 19, 2003. He, in turn, consecrated,
 DAREL E. CHASE on June 19, 2004. He, in turn, consecrated
 JON IGNATIUS LUMANOG on April 27, 2019

The Orthodox Church of the Holy See of Antioch Line of Succession:

IGNATIUS PETER III, passed succession to Mar Paul ATHANASIOS, Bishop of Kottayam in Malabar in 1877. From this branch of the Jacobite Orthodox Succession, Paul Athanasios consecrated, JULIUS ALVAREZ, on July 29, 1889. He, in turn, consecrated, JOSEPH RENE VILATTE, on June 5, 1892. He, in turn, consecrated, PAOLO MIRAGLIA GUILAOTTE, on May 6, 1900. He, in turn, consecrated, CARMEL HENRY CARFORA, in 1911. He, in turn, consecrated, EARL ANGLIN JAMES, on June 17, 1945. He, in turn, consecrated, GRANT TIMOTHY BILLET, on December 25, 1950. He, in turn, consecrated, NORMAN R. PARR, on October 23, 1979. He, in turn, consecrated, MAURICE DARRYL MC CORMICK, on July 14, 1991. He, in turn, consecrated, IRWIN R. YOUNG, JR., on September 21, 1997. He in turn, consecrated, PAUL VICTOR VERHAEREN and WAYNE MOORE HAY, on November 21, 1998. They, in turn, consecrated BRUCE D. CAMPBELL on April 19, 2003. He, in turn, consecrated JOHN P. JOHNSTON, on April 19, 2003. He, in turn, consecrated, DAREL E. CHASE on June 19, 2004. He, in turn, consecrated JON IGNATIUS LUMANOG on April 27, 2019

Secondary Succession -- See of Utrecht: **Rene Vilatte, et.al.**

Patriarch Ignatius Peter II was consecrated in 1872
and in 1868 consecrated Mar Julius (Alvarez), who on
May 29, 1892 consecrated Joseph Rene Vilatte,
who in 1915 consecrated Frederick E. Lloyd,
who in 1923 consecrated Gregory Lines
who in 1928 consecrated Justin A. Boyle
who in 1940 consecrated Lowell Paul Wadle,
who in 1957 consecrated Herman Adrian Spruit
who in 1988 consecrated Paul Michael Clemens
who on July 14, 1991 consecrated Joseph Philip Sousa
who on Oct. 10, 1993 consecrated Willibrord Van Campent
who on Nov. 14, 1993 consecrated Carl Thomas Swaringim
who on Feb. 3, 1996 consecrated Maurice M. McCormick
who on Sept. 21, 1997 consecrated Irwin Young,
who on Nov. 21, 1998 consecrated Paul Victor Verhaeren and Wayne
Moore Hay
who on Apr 19, 2003 consecrated Bruce D. Campbell
who on Apr 19, 2003 consecrated John P. Johnston
who on June 19, 2004 consecrated Darel E. Chase
who on April 27, 2019 consecrated Jon Ignatius Lumanog

Alternate Vilatte Succession:

Mar Ignatius Peter II (Patriarch of Antioch, Syria) was consecrated in
1872
who consecrated as his legate in Malabar July 29, 1889 Mar Julius I
(Alvarez, Abp. of Ceylon, Goa and India)
who on May 29, 1892 consecrated Joseph Rene Vilatte (Mar Timotheos
Abp. of North America)
who on June 6, 1900 consecrated Paolo Miraglia Gulotti(bishop of
Piacenza)
who on June 14, 1911 consecrated Carmel Henry Carfora
who on June 17, 1945 consecrated Earl Anglin James
who on Dec. 25, 1950 consecrated Grant Timothy Billet
who on Oct. 23, 1979 consecrated Maurice McCormick
who on Sept. 21, 1997 consecrated Irwin Young
who on Nov. 21, 1998 consecrated Paul Victor Verhaeren and Wayne
Moore Hay
who on April 19, 2003 consecrated Bruce D. Campbell

who on April 19, 2003 consecrated John Johnston
who on June 19, 2004 consecrated Darel E. Chase
who on April 27, 2019 consecrated Jon Ignatius Lumanog

Utrecht Succession:

Barberini
Le Tellier
Matignon
Varlet
Meindaert
Siphout
van Nieuwenhuizen
Broekman
van Huyen
deJong
van Os
Bon
van Santen
Heijkamp
Rinkel
Gul
Mathew
Wiloughby
Wedgwood
Cooper
Hampton
Spruit
Clemens
Sousa
van Campent
Donovan
Swaringim
McCormick
Young
Verhaeren (Metro.Abp Mar + Stefanos I) & Hay
Campbell
Johnston
Chase
Lumanog

Alternate Utrecht Succession:

starting at Mathew
Le Duc de Landas Berghes (Prince Rudolphe de Gramant Hamilton
de Brabant)
Carfora
James
Billet
Parr
McCormick
Young
Verhaeren & Hay
Johnston
Chase
Lumanog

Russian Orthodox Succession:

The Apostolic Succession of the Holy Patriarchs of Constantinople and the Holy Metropolitans of Kiev, Vladimir and Moscow which originated with the APOSTLE ANDREW the First Called Apostle to the Scythians.

Metropolitan Nikon of Moscow, in Moscow, Russia did consecrate Macarius (Makarij) Michael Neveskij in 1884

Metropolitan Macarius (Makarij) Michael Neveskij did consecrate Evdokim Basil Mikhailovich Meschersky as Vicar Bishop of the Diocese of Moscow on December 13th, 1903 (old style) in Moscow, Russia assisted by Bishop Innokentij of St. Petersburg, Russia.

Archbishop Evdokim Basil Mikhailovich Meschersky (Russian Orthodox Archbishop of Alaska and North America, ruling Hierarch in the Western Hemisphere for the Patriarchate of Moscow and all Russia) did on May 13 (N.S.), 1917 (April 30, O.S.) consecrate Aftimios (Abdullah) Ofiesh at the Russian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Nicholas, New York City assisted by Bishop Stephen Alexander Dzubay of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Bishop Alexander Alexandrovich Nemolovsky, Russian Orthodox Bishop of Canada.

Metropolitan Aftimios Ofiesh, Russian Orthodox Bishop of Brooklyn, New York and head of the Syrian Greek Orthodox Catholic Mission did on September 27, 1932 consecrate Ignatius William Albert Nichols as Bishop of Washington, D.C.

Ignatius William Albert Nichols in 1940 did consecrate Frank Dyer
Frank Dyer on March 16, 1947 did consecrate Matthew Nicholas Nelson

Bishop Nicholas Nelson, Titular Bishop of Hawaii, on July 27, 1947 did consecrate Lowell Paul Wadle

Lowell Paul Wadle on June 22, 1957 did consecrate Herman Adrian Spruit

Bishop Herman Adrian Spruit in 1988 did consecrate Paul Michael Clemens

Paul Michael Clemens on July 14th, 1991 did consecrated Joseph Philip Sousa

Joseph Philip Sousa on October 10, 1993 did consecrated Willibrord J. van Campen

Willibrord J. van Campen on November 14, 1993 did consecrate William Dennis Donovan

William Dennis Donovan on July 28, 1995 did consecrate Carl Thomas Swaringim

Carl Thomas Swaringim on February 3, 1996 did consecrate Maurice D. McCormick

Maurice D. McCormick on September 21, 1997 did consecrate Irwin R. Young

Irwin R. Young on November 21, 1998 did consecrate Paul Victor Verhaeren and Wayne Moore Hay

Paul Victor Verhaeren and Wayne Moore Hay on April 19, 2003 did consecrate Bruce D. Campbell

Bruce D. Campbell on April 19, 2003 did consecrate John P. Johnston

John P. Johnston on June 19, 2004 did consecrate Darel E. Chase

Darel E. Chase on April 27, 2019 did consecrate Jon Ignatius Lumanog

To see the unbroken interim apostolic lines from Christ and the Apostle Peter at Rome to Rebiba and the Apostle Peter at Antioch to Mar Ignatius Peter III

The Anglican Succession:

Bishop Allen was the first Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The line of Apostolic Succession then works its way down through the laying on of hands of AME Bishops to Bishop Billy Corn, who in March of 2001 consecrated Bishop +William E. Conner, who in August of 2001 consecrated Bishop +Bruce D. Campbell, who in April 19, 2003 consecrated Bishop +John P. Johnston, who in June 19, 2004 consecrated Bishop +Darel E. Chase, who in April 27, 2019 did consecrate Bishop +Jon Ignatius Lumanog

+John Wesley consecrated Dr. Thomas Coke in 1784 as Bishop. Bishop Coke then consecrated Bishop Asbury, who consecrated Bishop Richard Allen.

+John Wesley was consecrated by +Erasmus, Bishop in the Greek Orthodox Church, Diocese of Arcadia in 1763.

Due to a law known as the Praemunire Act, +Wesley was unable to openly announce his consecration or act in an episcopal manner in England. The Praemunire Act applied strict punishments to those who were consecrated Bishop or to Bishops who consecrated others without the King's approval. After the refusal of the Bishop of London to consecrate one of the Methodist ministers to be Bishop to the Methodists in the United States, +John Wesley took matters into his own hands.

John Wesley was a Presbyter (Priest) of the Church of England, the founder of the Methodist Revival, and a "Scriptural Episcopos." Until 1784 he had functioned in EVERY WAY as a Bishop over the Methodist Societies. He educated the lay preachers, appointed them to their charges, oversaw the life and growth and orthodoxy of these societies, and represented these societies to the rest of the larger Church body of which they were a part (the Church of England). He had not, however, exercised the authority of an Episcopos in ordination of either Presbyters or Bishops. However, due to the Revolutionary War, and the unwillingness of the Bishops of the Church of England to ordain a Bishop for the newly born United States of America, Wesley took it upon himself to provide an ordained ministry for America. He selected one of his preachers, who was also an Anglican Priest, ordained him a Bishop and sent him to the United States to found the "Methodist Episcopal Church."

Father Wesley's justification for his action was the Alexandrian example of Presbyterian ordinations to the Episcopacy at times of critical emergency. And the Anglicans and Methodists in America WERE in a state of critical emergency. They had NO ordained ministers and, therefore, had NO Sacraments (no Baptism, and no Holy Communion). And, the Bishops of the Church of England had refused to provide an Episcopal Leadership for America. So, John Wesley did.

To continue our line, we will need to look into the History of the Church of England. This is, actually, quite easy to do thanks to the depth and accuracy of all the records which are available to us today. Indeed, thanks to the easy availability of information, we could go in-depth into the line, and give names and dates going back to the foundation of the Episcopacy in England. However, that is not exactly necessary for the purposes of substantiating that there is such a thing as an "Apostolic Succession" -- a continuity of ministry from the Apostles to today.

John Wesley was consecrated to the Presbyterate in 1724 by the Bishop of Oxford. The line continues backward from the Bishop of Oxford as follows:

Dr. Baxter Tenison, 1701
Dr. Philip Tillotson, 1683
Niles Sancroft, 1658
William Laude, 1633
Kyle Abbot, 1610
Richard Bancroft, 1604
Mark Whitgift, 1577
Steven Grendall, 1575
Dr. Parker, 1559
Philip Barlow, Bishop of London 1536

This line of Episcopal consecration can be traced **UNBROKEN** directly back to the disruptions of the Episcopacy under Queen ("*Bloody*") Mary in the 1500s.

The "*disruption*" was not destructive to the line of Apostolic Succession because seven Bishops who had been consecrated during the reigns of King Henry VIII and King Edward were available to

consecrate the new Archbishop of Canterbury. Three Bishops were all that were needed, however: William Barlow (consecrated in 1536), Miles Coverdale (consecrated in 1548) and John Hodgkins (Consecrated in 1551.) Hence, the current Episcopal line of the Church of England -- the line from which Methodist Apostolicity comes -- should be recognized as being Apostolic.

The Reformation didn't disrupt the Apostolic Succession at all. An example can be seen in William Barlow, mentioned above, who was validly consecrated by 3 English Bishops, one of whom was consecrated by Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York and the last Roman Catholic Cardinal in England.

From either Cardinal Wolsey or, indeed, through Archbishop Thomas Cramner, we can trace the Apostolic Succession of the English Church directly back to Augustine, the first Archbishop of Canterbury, in 600 AD. There were earlier Bishops in England -- indeed, English Bishops were present at the Great Ecumenical Councils in the 300 and 400s AD -- however, the current Episcopal line cannot be *accurately** or easily traced to them. We do know, however, that some of these Bishops -- specifically, the Bishops of the Church in Wales -- eventually participated in Episcopal ordinations along with the Canterbury line. Hence, an argument can be made that English Apostolicity can be traced back to the early expansion of the Church from Gaul into England in the 200s AD. If we go that way, we discover that the Wales line intersects with the Canterbury Line in Gaul. The line runs, following Cramner's consecration line, as follows:

Thomas Cranmer, 1533
William Warham, 1503
Cardinal Morton, 1488
Cardinal Bouchier, 1469
Cardinal Kemp, 1452
Henry Chichele, 1413
James Abingdon, 1381
Simon Sudbury, 1367
Simon Langham, 1327
Walter Reynolds, 1313
Robert of Winchelsea, 1293
John Peckham, 1279
Robert Kilwardby, 1269
Boniface of Savoy, 1252

Edmund, 1234
Richard Weathershed, 1230
Stephen Langton, 1205
Hubert Walter, 1197
Fitz-Jocelin, 1191
Reginal, 1183
Baldwin, 1178
Richard, 1170
Thomas Becket, 1162
Theobald, 1139
William de Corbeuil, 1122
Ralph d'Escures, 1109
St. Anselm, 1093
Wulfstan, 1064
Edmund, 1012
Elphege, 1006
Aelfric, 995
Sigeric, 990
Ethelgar, 988
Dunstan, 959
Odo, 941
Phlegmund, 890
Rufus, 859
Cuthbert, 814
Herefrid, 788
Egbert, 749
Ethelburh, 712
Theodore, 668
Deusdedit, 652
Justus, 635
Laurentius, 604
St. Augustine, 601

Augustine was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 601 AD by three Bishops of Gaul, the same line which originally evangelized England in the 200s AD. The church in Gaul was originally planted there by missionaries from Ephesus in the mid to late 100s AD. It's Episcopacy was established by St. Irenaeus, who was consecrated by the Bishop of Ephesus and sent to be Bishop of Lyons in 177 AD. Irenaeus tells us in his histories about sending missionaries into Roman-Britain, and the planting of churches and the sending of

Bishops "*to shepherd the Body of Christ in that northern island.*" The Episcopal Line in Lyons can be traced as follows:

Aetherius, 591
Maximus Lyster, 587
St. Mark Pireu, 581
John, 562
Gregory II, 547
Linus, 532
St. Evarestus, 502
Christopher III, 485
Christopher II, 472
Timothy Eumenes, 468
Clement of Lyons, 436
Basil, 415
James, 413
St. Christopher, 394
Paul Anencletus "the Elder", 330
Mark Leuvian, 312
Pious Stephenas, 291
Andrew Meletius, 283
Gregory Antilas, 276
St. Matthias, 276
Philip Deoderus, 241
Maximus, 203
St. Nicomedian, 180
St. Irenaeus, 177

The Church in Ephesus can, according to council proceedings and the witness of other early Church Fathers (*i.e. Polycarp of Smyrna and Clement of Rome*) trace its Apostolic line to St. Timothy, who was ordained by St. Paul the Apostle:

St. Polycrates, 175
Lucius, 156
Demetrius, 131
St. John the Elder, 113
St. Onesemus, 91
St. Timothy, 62
St. Paul the Apostle, 33

+Our Lord and Saviour +Jesus Christ+



**THE RIGHT REVEREND DR.
JON IGNATIUS LUMANOG**

**CONSECRATED TO EPISCOPAL OFFICE
27 APRIL 2019**

BISHOP JACK LUMANOG:
www.JACKLUMANOG.COM

THE ANGLICAN DIOCESE OF ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA:
www.THEANGLICAN.CHURCH