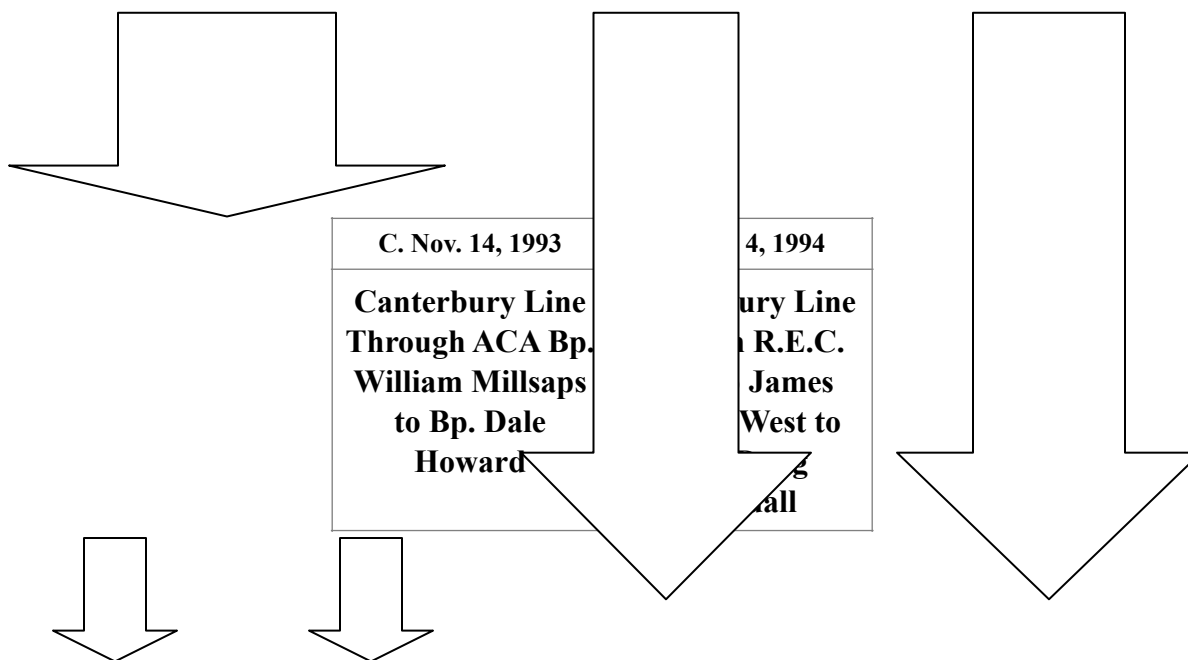


Convergence Ecclesiology
Addendum Four: Apostolic Succession
Appendix Two: ICCEC Apostolic Heritage
ICCEC US Theological Commission
Spring 2020

St. James The Less	St. John	St. Peter				
Archbishops of Canterbury			Bishop Rebiba		Independent Bishops	
James the Less Succession through John III to David of Wales and then to Chicheley of Canterbury	St. John Succession through Aetherius to Augustine of Canterbury	Roman Line of St. Peter and St. Paul Succession through Vitalian to Theodore of Canterbury	Reformed Catholic Church International Succession through Carlos Duarte Costa to Castillo Mendez	Rebiba – Varlet – Mathew – Carfora Succession (Old Catholic Line) through Carlos Duarte Costa to Castillo Mendez, ICAB	Antiochian/Syrian Jacobite Succession through Independent Bishops to Timothy Barker and Michael Milner	Lines of Succession through the IFCC by Bishops Barker and Milner, consecrated by Bp. Herman Adrian Spruit



Apostolic succession of Patriarch Austin Randolph Adler			
See Apostolic Heritage Chart Columns A-E	See Apostolic Heritage Chart Column L	See Apostolic Heritage Chart Columns M-Q	See Apostolic Heritage Chart Columns R-W

ICCEC Apostolic Heritage

In the tree of the historical churches which existed before the Reformation, the principle of apostolic succession forms part of the trunk close to the roots. The Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches parted ways at the Great Schism in A.D. 1054, but still recognize each other as "churches" because each possesses an unbroken line of tradition - bishops consecrating bishops - handed down from the time of the Apostles. It is a detail that reflects the historical continuity of the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches over many centuries, much as a family tree indicates genealogical descent from a remote ancestor.

The Charismatic Episcopal Church is a part of the Christian family tree, tracing its Apostolic succession through Rome (RC), Canterbury (Anglican), and Utrecht (Old Catholic). These lines claim descent from three Apostles: St. James the Less, St. John, and St. Peter. The first Patriarch of the ICCEC, Austin Randolph Adler, held apostolic succession from these sources through at least seven identifiable lines that passed through the Archbishops of Canterbury, Roman Catholic Bishop Rebiba, and a series of Old Catholic Independent Bishops. Subsequently, these lines have been passed to all bishops consecrated in this communion.

Several lines of apostolic succession originating with St. Peter were passed to Archbishop Adler and the ICCEC when he was consecrated on June 26, 1992. The date of this consecration marks the beginning of the ICCEC and is celebrated annually as Foundation Day. This consecration was facilitated by a friend of Archbishop Adler named Delmer Tripp Robinson. Delmer Robinson was familiar with liturgy and canon law. He would later become affiliated with the World Federation of Churches. He was consulted to help set up the ICCEC and arranged for Bishop Adler's consecration. Bishops Timothy Michael Barker and Michael Milner, from the International Free Catholic Communion (IFCC), agreed to consecrate Bishop Adler.¹

The Syrian or Antiochian, Jacobite line of succession was received, by consecration, through Bishops Timothy Michael Barker and Michael Milner.² This Jacobite Line proceeded from St. Peter to Boutros Mesko-Mar Ignatius Peter II (IV), the Syrian Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch.

¹ According to information provided by ICCEC Bishop Douglas Kessler, Delmer Robinson stated that although three bishops were preferable, two bishops could consecrate and it would be legitimate. As a result, only two bishops performed the first four ICCEC consecrations. Robinson was consecrated a bishop in Feb. 1993 by bishops Adler and Barker. He then joined with Bishop Adler to consecrate Bishop Joseph Moats in April 1993 and Bishop Randolph Sly shortly thereafter.

² CF Apostolic Heritage Chart, column F

From this bishop the Jacobite Line of succession passed through various Independent Bishops to the consecrators of Archbishop Adler.³

Several Additional lines of apostolic succession passed through the International Free Catholic Communion to Austin Randolph Adler through Bishops Barker and Milner who were consecrated by a bishop named Herman Adrian Spruit.⁴ All these lineages all originated with St. Peter, traced on Apostolic Heritage Chart Columns R-W, and were passed to Patriarch Adler and the ICCEC through his initial consecration by Bishops Barker and Milner.⁵

Apostolic succession from St. James the Less passed through Bishop John III to Bishop David of Wales (a Celtic Church Bishop) and then through the Canterbury Line where it merged with succession from St. John. The Apostolic Line of St. John was passed to Canterbury through Bishop Augustine of Canterbury. The joint Lines of Succession from both St. James the Less and St. John then proceeded to Bishop Chicheley of Canterbury. From him two divergent Lines of Succession ultimately led to the consecration of Bishop William Millsaps of the Missionary Episcopal Church. Bishop Millsaps deliberately passed his succession to the ICCEC during the consecration of Dale Howard.⁶ Bishop Dale Howard then passed this succession to Patriarch Adler *Sub Conditione*.⁷

An additional Line of succession from St. Peter was passed to Archbishop Adler on November 4, 1994 through former ICCEC Bishop Doug Woodall. Bishop Woodall was consecrated by Abp. Adler and five other ICCEC Bishops. James Cortez West of the Reformed Episcopal Church passed on the Line of succession that came to his communion from J. Moore, the 88th Archbishop of Canterbury.⁸ Since this Line passed through Canterbury, it can also be associated with the Lines of St. James the Less and St. John (Apostolic Heritage Chart Columns D and L).

³ CF Apostolic Heritage Chart, columns R, S, and T.

⁴ Adrian Spruit was the principal consecrator for Timothy Barker (April 23, 1989), and for Michael Milner (July 28, 1991), assisted by Brian Turkington, Joseph Souza and Lewis Boynton. Bishop Barker and Bishop Milner were the founding bishops of the International Free Catholic Communion. Bishop Spruit is the source of several Lines of Succession that were passed to the ICCEC through these men.

⁵ The website of the International Free Catholic Communion indicates that all of their bishops, including Bishops Barker and Milner, share in the richness and diversity of these lines. See: <http://www.freecatholiccommunion.org/>

⁶ CF Apostolic Heritage Chart Columns A-E.

⁷This was verified by ICCEC Bishop Simpson who contacted Bishop Millsaps about this consecration. Sub Conditione consecration is a procedure in which two already consecrated bishops consecrate each other, thereby sharing their apostolic lines. In that way, each of their churches recognizes without question the apostolic succession of the other. This has been used, for example, to remove doubts about the validity of Anglican and Episcopalian successions by adding the universally recognized Old Catholic line and to provide an Episcopal "bridge" from Eastern to Western churches. These types of consecrations fall juridically under the canonically valid bull *Apostolicae curae* of Leo XIII.

For more information see: <http://liturgicalnotes.blogspot.com/2014/09/sub-conditione-2.html>

⁸ This information was reiterated by Bishop Woodall in a conversation with Bishop Simpson.

The lineage of Bishop Cortez was passed to Bishop Woodall and subsequently to Archbishop Adler *Sub Conditione*.

Two additional lines of Apostolic succession that proceeded from St. Peter were passed to the ICCEC November 5, 1997 from three bishops from the International Catholic Apostolic Church of Brazil (ICAB). Both of these lines originated with St. Peter. They were passed through the Roman Catholic Church to Bishop, and later Cardinal, Scipione Rebiba, Titular Bishop of Amicle and Auxiliary Bishop of Chieti (1504-1577).⁹

One of Bishop Rebiba's lines passed through the Reformed Catholic Church International (RCCI) and the other passed through the Old Catholic Church (Utrecht). The ICCEC received these lines through Bishop Luis Fernando Castillo Mendez and two other bishops.¹⁰ These men had been consecrated by Carlos Duarte Costa who in turn had been consecrated under the Roman Catholic Rebiba-Varlet-Matthew-Carfora line of succession.¹¹ This is often referred to as the Ribiban Line of succession. Carlos Duarte Costa was consecrated Titular Bishop of Maura and Diocesan Bishop of Botucatu, Sao Paulo, Brazil of the Roman Catholic Church on December 8, 1924.¹² In 1939, Bishop Costa broke with the Roman Catholic Church, due to his concerns over fascism in Italy and a perception that it would corrupt the Roman Catholic Curia. He was subsequently excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church by Pope Pius XII. Bishop Costa established the Catholic Apostolic Church of Brazil (ICAB).

The lines passed to the ICCEC by Bishop Mendez and the other Brazilian Bishops can both be traced backward through different paths to Roman Catholic Bishop Rebiba. The Rebiban line of Apostolic succession is the most common of five active lines of succession in the Roman Catholic Church.¹³ The other four lines comprise only forty eight Roman Catholic Bishops.¹⁴ Approximately ninety five percent of Roman Catholic Bishops, including the last four Popes, have been consecrated under the Rebiban Line. No one is sure who consecrated Rebiba because

⁹ CF Apostolic Heritage Chart, columns M-Q. Rebiba was appointed Governor of Rome (July 5, 1555) after his patron, Gian Paolo Carafa, was elected pope on 23 May 1555. He served only a few months, until the next Consistory for the elevation of cardinals. Rebiba was created a cardinal during the consistory of December 20, 1555. Rebiba was later appointed Archbishop of Pisa by Paul IV on April 13, 1556.

¹⁰ Bishop Mendez assumed leadership of Catholic Apostolic Church of Brazil upon Costa's death in 1961.

¹¹ CF Apostolic Heritage Chart, columns N-Q

¹² Carlos Duarte Costa was consecrated by Bishop Sebastiao Leme de Silveira Cintra who was also later, Cardinal and Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro.

¹³ In addition to the Rebiban line, there are four other active Roman-rite lines of succession: the d'Estouteville line, ending in 1440; the von Bodman line, which ends in 1686, the Ravizza line, which ends in 1667, and the de Bovet line, which ends in 1789. The Maronite, Greek Melkite, Chaldean, and Ukrainian Greek Catholic Churches account for the majority of Eastern Catholic lineages. However, there are several Eastern Catholic bishops who belong to the Rebiban line, while a handful of Roman-rite bishops belong to either the Maronite or Chaldean lines.

¹⁴ <https://apostolicsuccession-episcopallineages.blogspot.com/2014/08/otherlines-of-succession-in-addition-to.html>

no supporting documentation has been found. It has been speculated the records pertaining to his consecration and those immediately preceding him in office were destroyed in a fire in Chieti, the city east of Rome where Rebiba first became auxiliary bishop. Therefore, it simply means that the details of that bishop's Episcopal Consecration cannot be known and that Bishop Rebiba is the earliest known bishop in that particular line from St. Peter. The Rebiban Line is, nevertheless, recognized and relied upon by the Roman Catholic Church and other communions.¹⁵

Between June of 1992 and November of 1997 several bishops had been consecrated under the auspices of Patriarch Adler, with other bishops being co-consecrators. Along with Archbishop Adler, ICCEC Bishops Dale Howard (c. 1993), Frederick Fick (c.1996), Randolph Sly (c. 1992), Richard Lipka (c. 1994), and Phillip Zampino (c. 1995) directly received the Brazilian Consecration and Strengthening on November 5, 1997. These apostolic lines were subsequently passed *sub-conditione*, using a proper liturgy, to the other bishops consecrated before that date. These bishops included: Joseph Moats (c. 1992); Douglas Woodall, Malcolm Smith, and Loren Thomas Hines (c. 1994); Kenneth Myers (c. 1995); Douglas Kessler (c. 1996); and John Holloway, Charles Jones, Lowell Eugene Lily (c. 1997). All ICCEC bishops consecrated after November 5, 1997 have fully received all of the lines of apostolic succession held by Patriarch Adler and the Charismatic Episcopal Church.¹⁶

The first bishop so consecrated was Craig Bates on November 14, 1997. The consecrators were Patriarch Adler, Archbishop Howard, and Archbishop Sly. There were a total of fourteen bishops in attendance. Bishop Bates was subsequently chosen to be the second Patriarch of the International Communion of the Charismatic Episcopal Church on January 9:2008, upon the retirement of Patriarch Adler. All bishops consecrated in this communion by Abp. Bates or his successors after November of 1997 receive apostolic succession from the seven lines mentioned herein. The following Apostolic Heritage Chart traces these lines back to St. James the Less, St. John, and St. Peter.

¹⁵ Bransom, Charles. "Apostolic succession in the Roman Catholic Church". *mysite.verizon.net*. Archived from the original on September 24, 2014. Archived: 24 September 2014.

¹⁶ A list of ICCEC Bishops and their consecration details may be found on the ICCEC-NA data base and at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charismatic_Episcopal_Church_bishops.

Apostolic Heritage Chart

A	B	C	D	E	F
James the Less Succession through John III to David of Wales to Canterbury A.D. 35-512	John III (in the line of James the Less) Bishops from St. David A.D. 519-1406	Bishops from St. David of Wales A.D. 519-1406 continued:	Archbishops of Canterbury From Bp. Chicheley to Bp. Adler	From Bishops associated with ECUSA and ACA to Bishops Howard and Adler	Antiochian or Syrian Jacobite Independent Bishops to Timothy Michael Barker

1. St. James 2. Simeon 3. Justus I 4. Zaccheus 5. Tobias 6. Benjamin 7. John I 8. Matthias 9. Phillip 10. Seneca 11. Justus II 12. Levi 13. Ephaim 14. Joseph 15. Judas 16. Marcus 17. Casseanus 18. Publus 19. Maximus I 20. Julian 21. Caius 22. Symmachus 23. Caius II 24. Julian II 25. Maximus II 26. Antonius 27. Capito 28. Valius 29. Daleanus 30. Narcissus 31. Dius 32. Germanic 33. Cordius 34. Albinus	1. St. David 2. Cyno 3. Tilo 4. Ceven 5. Morfall 6. Haerwneu 7. Elwaed 8. Cwrgwyst 9. Llumverth 10. Cwrgwyst 11. Owgan 12. Einoeon 13. Elfod 14. Ethelman 14. Elane 15. Magelegwyd 16. Made 17. Cadell 18. Clydawg 19. Sachwrnfen 20. Novis 22. Sulhalthnay 23. Idwall 24. Asser 25. Arthwael 26. Samson 27. Reubin 28. Rhydderch 29. Elwin 30. Morbiw 31. Llynwerth 32. Hubert 33. Enerius 34. Ivor	53. Jowerth 54. Gross 55. de Carew 56. T. Bech 57. D. Martin 58. H. de Cower 59. J. Thoresby 60. F. Rastolfe 61. H. Houghton 62. J. Gilbert 63. G. de Mona 64. H. Chicheley was made Abp. of Canterbury # 62. The Archbishops of Canterbury from Chicheley proceed below 63. J. Stafford 64. J. Kemp 65. T. Bourchier 66. J. Morton 67. H. Dean 68. W. Warham 69. T. Cranmer 70. R. Pole 71. M. Parker 72. E. Grindall 73. J. Whitgift 74. R. Bancroft	88. J. Moore 89. C. M. Sutton 90. Wm. Howley 91. J. B. Sumner 92. C. T. Longley 93. A. C. Tait 94. E. W. Benson 95. F. Temple 96. R. T. Davidson 97. C. G. Lang 98. Wm. Temple 98. Wm. Temple 99. G. Fisher Joos de Blanc Anglican Abp. of Capetown Robert Mize Anglican Province of S. Africa	William. White #2 PECUSA 1787 Charles B. Colmore # 266 PECUSA 1913 Charles Boynton #442 PECUSA 1944 William Millsaps ACA 1991 Dale Howard 1993 Austin R. Adler ICCEC 1992	1. Boutros Mesko-Mar Ignatius Peter II (IV), Syrian Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch (from Columns R, S, and T below) 2. Kadril Kooran-Mar Paul Athanasius Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church 3. Antonio Francis Xavier Alvarez-Mar Julius I, Archbishop of the Independent Catholic Church of Ceylon, Goa, and India 4. Joseph Rene Vilatte, Archbishop of North America 5. Frederick Ebenezer John Lloyd, Bishop if the American Catholic (Not Roman) Church 6. Samuel Gregory Lines, American Catholic Bishop of the Pacific
35. Nazabanes 36. Hymanacus 37. Zamboas 38. Herman 39. Macarius 40. Maximus III 41. Cyril 42. Herenius 43. Hillary 44. John II 45. Praglius 46. Juvenal 47. Anastasius 48. Martyrius 49. Salutis 50. Ellias 51. John III 52. David (Go to Column B)	35. Morgeneu I 36. Nathan 37. Jenan 38. Arwystl 39. Morgeneu II 40. Ervin 41. Trahearn 42. Joseph 43. Bleiddud 44. Salien 45. Abraham 46. Rhyddmarch 47. Wilfrid 48. Bernard 49. D. Fitzgerald 50. P. de Lela 51. C. Camb 52. G. de Henslawe (Go to Column C)	75. G. Abbott 76. Wm. Laud 77. Wm. Juxon 78. C. Sheldon 79. W. Sandcroft 80. J. Tillotson 81. T. Tenison 82. Wm. Wake 83. T. Potter 84. T. Herring 85. M. Hutton 86. T. Secker 887. F. Cornwallis (Go to Column D)			7. Justin A. Boyle 8. Herman Adrian Spruit, Archbishop Patriarch Church of Antioch 9. Timothy Michael Barker and Michael Milner of the International Free Catholic Communion 10. Austin R. Adler ICCEC Archbishop 6-26-1992 (See Columns U-W)
G	H	I	J	K	L
St. Peter and St. Paul through Vitalian to Theodore of Canterbury	St. Peter and St. Paul through Vitalian to Theodore of Canterbury	John through Aetherius of Aries to Augustine of Canterbury	St. James and St. John through the Archbishops of Canterbury	Archbishops of Canterbury to Bishops Howard / Adler	St. Peter From the Reformed Episcopal Church to Bishops Woodall / Adler

1. 1.Linus	54. Boniface II	1. St. John	1. Augustine	53. 54. Islip	1. J. Moore #88
2. 2.Anacietus	55. John II	2. Polycarp	2. Lawrence	54. 55.Langham	Archbishop of
3. 3.Clement	56. Agapetus I	3. Pothinus	3. Melitus	55. 56	Canterbury
4. 4.Everestus	57. Sylverius	4. Irenaeus	4. Justus	56. 57 Sudbury	2. William. White #2
5. 5.Alexander	58. Vigilius	5. Zaccherius	5. Honorius	57. 58 Courtney	PCUSA 1787
6. 6.Sextus I	59. Pelagius I	6. Elias	6. Adeodatus	58. 59 T.	3. John H. Hopkins
7. 7.Telesphorus	61. Benedict I	7. Faustinus	7. Theodore	59. 60 R.	#26 PCUSA 1832
8. 8.Higinus	62. Pelagius II	8. Verus	8. Berthwold	60. 61 T.	4. George D.
9. 9.Pius I	63. Gregory I	9. Julius	9. Tatwine	61. 62 H.	Commins R.E.C.
10. 10.Anicetus	64. Savinianus	10. Ptolemy	10. Nothelm	62. 63.	11-15-1866
11. 11.Soter	65. Boniface III	11. Volcius	11. Cuthbert	63. J. 63.Stafford	5. Charles E. Cheney
12. 12.Eleutherius	66. Boniface IV	12. Maximus	12. Bergwi	64. J. 64 Kemp	R.E.C. 12-14-1873
13. 13 Victor I	67. Adedatus	13. Tetraddus	13. Lambert	65. 66 Morton	6. Samuel Fallows
14. 14	68. Boniface V	14. Verissimus	14. Arthelred	66. 67. H. Dean	R.E.C. 7-17-1876
15. 15 Calixtus I	69. Honorius	15. Justus	15. Wulfor	67. 68.	7. Robert L. Rudolph
16. 16 Urban I	70. Severinus	16. Albinus	16. Theogi	68. 69 Cranmer	R.E.C. 1-12-1909
17. 17 Pontianus	71. John IV	17. Martin	17. Ceolnoth	69. 70 R. Pole	1. 8. Joseph E.
18. 18 Anteros	72. Theodore I	18. Antiochus	18. Aetheired II	70. 71. M. Parker	Kearney R.E.C.
19. 19.Fabianus	73. Martin I	19. Elpidius	19. Plegmun	71. E. Grindall	5-26-1930
20. 20.Cornelius	74. Eugenius I	20. Licarius	20. Atheim	72. 73. J. Whitgift	2. 9. Howard D.
21. 21.Lucius	75. Vitalian	21. Eucherius I	21. Walfein	73. 74. R. Bancroft	Higgins R.E.C.
22. 22.	Vitalian consecrated	22. Patieus	22. OdoSeverus	74. 75. G. Abbott	10.Theophilus J.
23. 23 Sextus II	Theodore of	23. Lipicinus	23. Dunstan	75. 76. Wm. Laud	Herter R.E.C.
24. 24 Dionysis	Canterbury.	24. Rusticus	24. Aethelgar	76. 77. Wm.	6-15-1960
25. 25 Felix I	(Go to	25. Stephanus	25. Siricus	77. 78.C. Sheldon	11. James Cortez
26. 26	Column J, # 7)	26. Viventiulus	26. Alfric	78. 79. W. Sandcroft	West R.E.C.
27. 27 Caius		27. Eucherius II	27. Elphage	79. 80. J. Tillotson	6-24-1984
28. 28		28. Lupus	28. Lifing	80. 81. T. Tenison	12. Doug Woodall
29. 29 Eusebius		29. Licontius	29. Aethelnoth	81. 82. Wm. Wake	ICCEC 1994
30. 30 Melchiades		30. Sacerdos	30. Edisus	82. 83. T. Potter	13. Austin R. Adler
31. 31 Sylvester I		31. Nicetus	31. Robert	83. 84. T. Herring	ICCEC Nov. 1994
32. 32 Mark		32. Priscus	32. Stigand	84. 85. M. Hutton	
33. 33 Julius I		33. Aetherius	33. Lanfranc	85. 86. T. Secker	
34. 34 Liberius			34. Anselm	86. 87. F. Cornwallis	
35. 35		Aetherius consecrated	35. Rodulfus	87. 88. J. Moore	
36. 36 Eamascus I		Augustine of	36. Corbell	88. 89. C. M. Sutton	
37. 37 unknown		Canterbury.	37. Theobold	89. 90. Wm. Howley	
38. 38		(Go to	38. a'Becket	90. 91. J. B. Sumner	
39. 39 Anastasius		Column J, # 1)	39. Richard	91. 92. C. T. Longley	
40. 40 Zosineus			40. Baldwin	92. 93. A. C. Tait	
41. 41 Boniface I			41. Fitzjoclyn	93. 94. E. W. Benson	
42. 42 Celestine I			42. Walte	94. 95. F. Temple	
43. 43 Sistus III			43. Langton	95. 96. R. T.	
44. 44 Leo I			44. Wetherfield	96. 97. C. G. Lang	
			45. Edmund	97. 98. Wm. Temple	
			46. Boniface	98. 99. G. Fisher	
			47. Kilwarby	(See Columns E, F)	
			48. Peckham	Joos de Blanc	
			49. Winchelsey	Robert Mise	
			50. Reynold	William Millsaps	
			51. Mephram	Dale Howard	
			52. Stratford	Austin R. Adler	
			53. Bradwarden		

M	N	O	P	Q	Notes
St. Peter From the Reformed Catholic Church Interenational Succession through Carlos Duarte Cosa to Castillo Mendez,	Reformed Catholic Church Interenational Succession through Carlos Duarte Costa to Castillo Mendez, ICAB Continued	St. Peter From the Rebiba – Varlet – Mathew – Carfora line of succession (Old Catholic Line) to Castillo Mendez,	St. Peter From the Rebiba – Varlet – Mathew – Carfora line of succession (Old Catholic Line) to Castillo Mendez continued	St. Peter From the Rebiba – Varlet – Mathew – Carfora line of succession (Old Catholic Line) to Castillo Mendez continued	Source notes and documentation of the information and lists in columns A-Q.

1. Benedictus PP XIV (Prospero) 2. Lorenzo Lambertini, 1675-1758) 3. Vicarius Christi (1740) 4. Carol della Torre Rezzoni (1693-1769) 5. Vicarius Christi as Clemens PP XIII (1758) 6. Bernardinus Giraud (1721-1777) 7. Alexander Matthaeus (1744-1820) 8. Petrus Franciscus Galeffi (1770-1837) 9. Iacobus Phillipus Fransoni (1775-1856) 10. Carolus Sacconi (1808-1889) 11. Eduard Howard (1829-1892) 12. Mariano Rampolla Marchese del Tindaro (1843-1913) Cintra (1882-1942) Archbishop (Go to Column N)	13. Joaquin Arcoverde de Albuquerque-Calvacanti (1850-1930) 14. Sebastiao Leme de Silveira 15. Carlos Duarte Costa (1888-1961) Who with his separation from Rome became Patriarch, Brazilian Catholic Apostolic Church (1945-1961) 16. Luis Fernando Castillo Mendez Who consecrated ICCEC Bishops 17. Austin R. Adler, Frederick Fick, Randolph Sly, and Richard Lipka of the ICCEC on Nov. 5, 1997.	1 SCIPIONE REBIBA, Titular Bishop of Amicle and Auxiliary Bishop of Chieti. 2. GIULIO ANTONIO SANTORO, Archbishop of Santa Severina 3. IROLAMO BERNERIO, O.P., Bishop of Ascoli Piceno 4. GALEAZZO SANVITALE, Archbishop of Bari 5. LODOVICO LUDOVISI, Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna 6. LUIGI CAETANI, Titular Patriarch of Antioch 7. ULDERICO CARPEGNA, Bishop of Gubbio 8. PALUZZO (PALUZZI degli ALBERTONI) ALTIERI, Cardinal Bishop of Montefiascone e Corneto 9. INCENZO MARIA ORSINI, O.P., Cardinal Archbishop of Manfredonia 10. PROSPERO LAMBERTINI, Titular Archbishop of Theodosia (Go to Column P)	11. CARLO REZZONICO, Cardinal Bishop of Padova 12. BERNADINUS GIRAUD Archbishop of Damascus 13. ALEXANDER MATTHAEUS Archbishop of Ferrara 14. PETER FRANCIS GALETTI Archbishop of Damascus 15. JAMES PHILLIP FRANSONI Archbishop of Nazianzas 16. CHARLES SACCONI Archbishop of Nicea 17. EDWARD HOWARD Archbishop of Neocaesarea and Auxiliary Bishop of Frascati 18. MARIANO RAMPOLLA MARCHESE DEL TINDARO Archbishop of Heraclea 19. JOAQUIN DE ALBUQUERQU E-CALVACANTI Bishop of Gola 20. SEBASTIAO LEME DE SILVEIRA CINTRA Bishop of Orthosia (Go to Column Q)	21. CARLOS DUARTE-COSTA was consecrated Titular Bishop of Maura and Diocesan Bishop of Botucatu, Sao Paulo, Brazil of the Roman Catholic Church on December 8, 1924 by Sebastiao Leme de Silveira Cintra Titular Bishop of Orthosia who was also later, Cardinal and Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro. 22. LUIS CASTILLO MENDEZ was consecrated Bishop of the Catholic Apostolic Church of Brazil on May 3, 1948 by Carlos Duarte-Costa, Primate of the International Catholic Apostolic Church of Brazil. 23. Austin R. Adler, Frederick Fick, Randolph Sly, and Richard Lipka of the ICCEC on Nov. 5, 1997.	The information in columns A through L was compiled by the late Canon Rick Hatfield of the ICCEC. The information in columns M and N comes from http://www.rccine.org/apostolic-succession.html. This is the website of the Reformed Catholic Church International. The information in columns P and Q comes from the Catholic Apostolic Church of Antioch through their website http://www.churchofantioch.org/about-the-church/apostolic-succession/ The Succession from columns R, S, and T led to Ignatius Peter II (IV), Syrian Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch who consecrated the Independent Bishops in Column F. The information in Columns R, S, and T can be found on the following websites: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ignatius_Peter_IV and https://sites.google.com/site/gnostickos/lineagedosix11a and https://en.wikipedia.org/
R	S	T	U	V	W

St. Peter through the Antiochian or Syrian (Jacobite Succession Line)	St. Peter through the Antiochian or Syrian (Jacobite Succession Line) continued	St. Peter through the Antiochian or Syrian (Jacobite Succession Line) continued	Carfora Line through the Old Catholic Church of Utrecht from Bp. Rebiba through Bp. Spruit	Carfora Line through the Old Catholic Church of Utrecht through Bp. Spruit continued	Eduardo Sanchez y Camacho Line through the Mexican Roman Catholic Church
Peter Evodus Ignatius I Aaron Cornelius Eodos Theophulus Maximus Seraphim Astlediaes Philip Sebinus Babylos Fabius Demetrius Paul I Domnus I Timotheus Cyrilus Tyrantus Vitalius Philognius Eustachius Paulinius Eulalius Euphronius Facellius Stephanus I Leontius Eudoxius Anianus Meletius Philabianus Evagrius Phosohorius - Alexander Theodotus John I - Domnus II - Maximus II Basil Accacius Martyrius Peter II Philadius Flavian II Serverius - Segius - Domnus III Anadatasius Gregory I Paul II Patra (Go to Column S)	Domnus IV Julianus Athanasius I John II Theodorus I Severus Athanasius II Julianus II Elias I Athanasius III Evanius I Sandalaya Gervasius I Joseph Cyriacus Dionysius I John III Ignatius II - Theodosius - Dionysius II John IV Basilius I John V Evanius II Dionysius III Abraham I John VI Athanasius IV John VII Dionysius IV Theodorus II John VIII Athanasius V John IX Basilius II Abdoone Dionysius V Evanius III Dionysius VI Athanasius VI John IX Athanasius VII Michael I Athanasius VIII- Michael II John X Ignatius III Dionysius VII John XI Ignatius IV Philanus (Go To Column T)	Ignatius Baruhid Ismael Ignatius Basilius III Ignatius Abraham II Ignatius Bacalius IV Ignatius Behanam I Ignatius Kalejih Ignatius John XII Ignatius Abraham II Ignatius Bacalius IV Ignatius Behanam I Ignatius Kalejih Ignatius John XII Ignatius Noah Ignatius Jesus I Ignatius Jacob I Ignatius David I Ignatius Abdullah I Ignatius Naamathalak -Ignatius David II Ignatius Philathus Ignatius Abdullah II Ignatius Cadhai Ignatius Simeon Ignatius Jesus II Ignatius Messiah Ignatius Cabeeb Ignatius Gervasius II Ignatius Isaac Ignatius Siccarablak Ignatius Gervasius III Ignatius Gervasius IV Ignatius Mathias Ignatius Behanam Ignatius Jonas - Ignatius Gervasius V Ignatius Elias II- Ignatius Jacob II Boutros Mesko-Mar Ignatius Peter II (IV), Syrian Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch whose line leads to Timothy Michael Barker and then to Austin R. Adler (Go To Column F)	SCIPIONE REBIBA 1)Antonio Cardinal Barberini (Jr) 2) Charles Maurice Le Tellier, 3) Jacques Bénigne Bossuet 4) Jacques de Goyon de Matignon, 5) Dominique Marie Varlet. 6) Petrus Johannes Meindaerts 7) Johannes Van Stiphout 8) Gualtherus Michael Van Nieuwenhuise n 9) Adrianus 10) Johannes van Santen 11) Hermann Johannes Heykamp 12) Casparus Johannes Rinkel 13) Gerardus Gul. 14) Arnold Harris Mathew 15) Rudolphe Francois Eduard Hamilton de Landas- Berghes 16) Rudolphe Francois Eduard Hamilton (Go to column V)	17) Henry Carmel Carfora, 18) Rudol Francois Edouard Hamilton, 19) Albert Dunstan Bell 20) Edgar Ramon Verostek 21) Charles H. Hampton 22) Herman Adrian Spruit Russian Orthodox Line to Bp. Spruit 1) Sergius, 2) Henry Joseph Kleefisch. III. 3). Charles H. Hampton 4). Herman Adrian Spruit Timothy Barker and Michael Milner Austin R. Adler 1992	Eduardo Sanchez y Camacho Roman Catholic Bishop of Tamaulipas, Mexico, 1880-1896, founding Bishop of the Mexican National Catholic Church 1) Donkin, 2) Herford, 3) Heard, 4) Newman, 5) Maxey, 6) Wadle, 7) Herman Adrian Spruit