

History highlights our apostolic line of succession.

Arnold Harris Mathew (1908) The Old Catholic Church of Great Britain.

In 1908, he was consecrated as a bishop in Utrecht, Netherlands, by Old Catholic bishops. This consecration was later disputed, with some Old Catholics alleging it was obtained by misrepresentation and that he was repudiated by them. Despite this, Mathew became the leading figure in the Old Catholic movement in Britain. In 1910, Mathew founded the Old Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain in London, claiming descent from the Church of Utrecht. Mathew's leadership was marked by a desire to maintain traditional Catholic teaching while remaining independent of Rome. The Old Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain continues today, with its headquarters in London. It remains an Independent Old Catholic body, distinct from the Roman Catholic Church, and is part of a wider Old Catholic tradition that values continuity with the Utrecht Church.

Prince De Landas Berghes et De Rache Duc de St. Winock (1913) The Old Catholic Church in America:

Berghes entered the High Church of England, received Anglican orders, and in 1910 joined the Old Catholic Church. On 29 June 1913, he was consecrated bishop by Old Catholic Archbishop Arnold Harris Mathew in London. In 1914, with the outbreak of World War I and his status as an Austro-Hungarian subject, he was granted safe passage to the United States to avoid internment and began missionary work for the North American Old Roman Catholic Church. On 4 October 1916, he consecrated Carmel Henry Carfora (a former Franciscan) as bishop, and the next day consecrated Stanislaus Mickiewicz. He was elected First Primate of the North American Old Roman Catholic Church in 1916, serving until December 1919. In 1920, Berghes returned to the Roman Catholic Church, entered the Augustinian Friars at Villanova, Pennsylvania, and died there on 17 November 1920 at age 47.

Carmel Henry Carfora (1916) The Old Roman Catholic Church

Born August 27, 1878 in Naples, Italy, Carfora entered the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin in 1895 and was ordained a Roman Catholic priest. He ministered to Italian immigrants in New York and later in the U.S., but conflicts with Roman Catholic authorities over his independent work led him to separate from the Church in the early 1910s. On October 4, 1916, Carfora was consecrated a bishop *sub conditione* by Prince Rudolph de Landas Berghes in Chicago, formally establishing the North American Old Roman Catholic Church (NAORCC). When Berghes resigned in 1919, Carfora succeeded him as Metropolitan-Primate on October 12, 1919, a role he held for 38 years. During his tenure, Carfora oversaw the Church's greatest missionary expansion, establishing parishes and missions across the U.S., Canada, **Mexico**, the Caribbean, Europe, South America, and parts of Africa and Asia. He emphasized doctrinal continuity with pre-Vatican I Catholicism while rejecting papal infallibility and ultramontanism. He also founded Saint Francis of Assisi Theological Seminary in Chicago, training clergy from diverse traditions in the Old Roman Catholic ethos. Carfora died January 11, 1958 in Chicago at age 78, after a long illness.

Macario Lopez Y Valdez (1926) Mexican National Catholic Church

Macario López Y Valdez was one of the bishops consecrated in 1926 as part of the founding leadership of the *Iglesia Católica Apostólica Mexicana* (ICAM) — also known as the Mexican Catholic Apostolic Church, Mexican National Catholic Church, or Mexican Old Roman Catholic Church. The ICAM was founded in 1925 by José Joaquín Pérez Budar, a former Catholic priest and Freemason, with support from the Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers (CROM) and initially from Mexican President Plutarco Elías Calles. The church emerged during the Mexican Revolution's anti-Church climate, aiming to create a national Catholic Church independent of the Vatican. In February 1926, North American Old Roman Catholic Church Bishop Carmel Henry Carfora consecrated three men as bishops: José Joaquín Pérez Budar (Patriarch), Antonio Benicio López Sierra, and Macario López Y Valdez. López Y Valdez became one of the church's early episcopal leaders. In 1929, he established an ICAM church in Los Angeles, California, expanding the movement beyond Mexico. He was a key figure in the early leadership of the Mexican Catholic Apostolic Church.

Alberto Rodriguez Y Duran (1930) Mexican National Catholic Church

- A bishop of the *Iglesia Católica Apostólica Mexicana* (Mexican Catholic Apostolic Church) and the brother of Emile Federico Rodríguez y Durand. Carlos Duarte Costa and Bishop Alberto Luís Rodríguez y Durand were connected through a shared role in a joint episcopal consecration. Duarte Costa's participation gave the ceremony authority within the ICAB tradition, while Rodríguez y Durand's involvement reflected his ecclesiastical standing in the Mexican Apostolic Church. The event is notable because it links two independent Catholic traditions — the Brazilian Catholic Apostolic Church (ICAB) and the Mexican Catholic Apostolic Church — through a single consecration. Both men were active in international independent Catholic networks in the mid-20th century, with Duarte Costa as a recognized patriarch and Rodríguez y Durand as a regional bishop.

Emile F. Rodriguez-Fairfield (1955) Mexican National Catholic Church

Primate of the Mexican National Catholic Church. His church was in East Los Angeles, CA. He was consecrated Bishop by The Most Reverend Carlos Duarte Costa, a Brazilian Catholic bishop, former Bishop of Botucatu, and founder of the Brazilian Catholic Apostolic Church (ICAB), in the 1950s. (*Carlos Duarte Costa, Patriarch of the National Catholic Apostolic Churches, assisted Bishop Alberto Luís Rodríguez y Durand in consecrating Emile Federico Rodríguez y Durand as a bishop.*) He succeeded his brother Alberto as leader of the church's remnant parish in Los Angeles following Durand's death later that year. The MNCC joined the Worldwide Communion of Catholic and Apostolic Churches in 2008 in Sacatepequez, Guatemala. Born in Mexico, Rodríguez y Fairfield immigrated to the United States and established a ministry in Los Angeles, California, where he was consecrated as Bishop of Los Angeles for the Mexican Catholic Apostolic Church in 1955. He held this position until 1983, during which time he led efforts to preserve Mexican Catholic traditions amid the challenges faced by independent Old Roman Catholic jurisdictions in North America. In 1982, he briefly served as Bishop of the Ancient Diocese of Caer-Glow within the Old Roman Catholic Church of Great Britain, reflecting the interconnected networks of apostolic succession among non-Roman Catholic groups. A pivotal influence was his elder brother, Alberto Luís

Rodriguez y Durand (1901–1955), who became a bishop in the Mexican National Catholic Church (MNCC) and led its branch in Los Angeles starting in the 1930s. Through this familial connection, Rodriguez was exposed to independent Catholic movements that sought autonomy from the Vatican, reflecting widespread dissatisfaction with the Roman Catholic hierarchy's foreign control and its role in suppressing Mexican nationalism.

Patrick Joseph Callahan (1983) The Ecumenical Catholic Diocese of California

According to the Ecumenical Catholic Communion's recorded apostolic succession, Bishop Patrick Joseph Callahan was appointed in 1983 as a bishop within the Ecumenical Catholic Diocese of California. This placement is part of a broader chain of bishops traced back through various Old Catholic and Ecumenical Catholic jurisdictions, including earlier figures such as R. Augustin Sicard (1985) and others in the Ecumenical Catholic Diocese of the Americas. Consecrated a bishop on 04/17/1984 at Los Angeles, California, by Emile Federico Rodriguez y Durand (Fairfield), a bishop of the *Iglesia Ortodoxa Católica Apostólica Mexicana*, assisted by Paul Christian G. W. Schultz, Jr., a bishop of the *Canonical Old Roman Catholic Church*.

R. Augustin Sicard (1985).

He is a Catholic clergyman and bishop recognized in certain Old Catholic and Ecumenical Catholic traditions, with a long career in ministry, theology, and community service, particularly in the Americas. According to the *Episcopal Lineage* records, Bishop Sicard was consecrated as a bishop in 1985 within the Ecumenical Catholic Diocese of the Americas. His consecration was performed by Patrick Joseph Callahan (Bishop of the Ecumenical Catholic Diocese of California) and assisted by Emile F. Rodrigue Fairfield (Bishop of the Mexican National Catholic Church) This places him in a line of bishops tracing through Old Catholic and Ecumenical Catholic communities, including Emile F. Rodriguez-Fairfield, Macario Lopez y Valdez, and others.

C. Daniel Gincig (1995) The American Old Catholic Church of Colorado.

Bishop C. Daniel Gincig is a senior clergy member in The American Old Catholic Church of Colorado, recognized in 1995 as the bishop for that diocese. He is also known as Charles Daniel Gincig and serves as the registered agent and principal for the Archdiocese of Christ the King, American Old Catholic Church, Inc., a Colorado-based non-profit church corporation. The American Old Catholic Church, part of the Ecumenical Communion of Catholic and Apostolic Churches. Jurisdiction: The Archdiocese of Christ the King, Aurora, Colorado. Listed as Director for Saint Albans American Old Catholic Church and previously for Saint Matthias Old Catholic Church.

Bishop Peter Elder Hickman (1996) The Diocese of Ecumenical and Old Catholic Communities.

The founding bishop of the Ecumenical Catholic Communion (ECC) and a retired bishop in its leadership. Peter E. Hickman was originally ordained for the American Baptist Church and later trained in evangelical theological institutions in California. In 1982, he joined the Old Catholic Church, was ordained a priest in 1984, and in 1996 was consecrated a bishop through the bishops of the Ecumenical Communion of Catholic and

Apostolic Churches. Bishop Hickman lists C. Daniel Gincig as his consecrating bishop. Hickman became the Presiding Bishop of the ECC in 2003, a role he held until 2015. The ECC is an independent Old Catholic church in the U.S. and abroad, rooted in the Old Catholic tradition and the Declaration of Utrecht, and it ordains women, allows married clergy, and permits remarriage after divorce. Hickman is now listed as a retired bishop in the ECC's Council of Bishops, with his name associated with ECC communities in Belgium and the Netherlands. He remains a respected figure in the Old Catholic movement and in ecumenical dialogue.

Bishop Francis E Krebs (2014) The Ecumenical Catholic Communion

Bishop Francis E. Krebs is an American clergyman and the Presiding Bishop of the Ecumenical Catholic Communion (ECC), a U.S.-based independent Old Catholic church that operates outside Roman Catholic papal authority. In 2005, Krebs co-founded Sts. Clare & Francis parish, which became a member community of the ECC. He was incardinated as an ECC priest and later served as Vicar of the Midwest Region (2008–2010) and President of the House of Pastors (2010–2013). Krebs was nominated for and elected Presiding Bishop at the 2014 Synod of the Ecumenical Catholic Communion in Denver, Colorado. Under Krebs' leadership, the ECC's headquarters moved to St. Louis, Missouri. The ECC is an Independent Old Catholic church with roots in the 1889 Old Catholic separation from Rome over papal authority, local episcopal election, and lay governance. The ECC is also a member of the National Council of Churches.

Bishop Katherine C Keough (2019) The Ecumenical Catholic Communion

Known as “Bishop Kedda” — is the Diocesan Bishop of the Ecumenical Catholic Diocese of the Pacific Northwest, elected by regional faith communities and consecrated on October 20, 2018, serving within the Ecumenical Catholic Communion (ECC). She is part of the ECC's Council of Bishops, which includes active and retired bishops serving in various jurisdictions. Consecration: October 20, 2018. Pastor of Emmaus Ecumenical Catholic Church (ECC) in Olympia, WA, a position she has held since 2007. Emmaus ECC is a member of the ECC and is known for its inclusive, progressive Catholic theology, welcoming all regardless of age, race, nationality, religious affiliation, gender, sexual orientation, or ability. Author of *All Creation Waits: The Unfulfilled Promise of Christianity*, a work reflecting on Christian faith, Church, and creation. The ECC emphasizes continuity with the undivided Church of the first millennium, unity through the Eucharist, and a commitment to justice, peace, and love. Bishop Keough's diocese functions within this broader ecclesial structure, contributing to the ECC's mission of restoring relationships of justice, peace, and love with God, one another, and all creation.