

## Apostolic Succession of Metropolitan Borys Gudziak



Our Lord selected twelve men to carry His teachings to the ends of the earth. The apostles were a gathering charged with the passing on what they were taught without alteration. They were to be guided in their work by the Holy Spirit. Following from that the apostles selected men to be their successors. The sign that they were chosen and filled with the same Holy Spirit that came on the first apostles was the laying on of hands.

Tertullian writing around the year 200: "[The apostles] founded churches in every city, from which all the other churches, one after another, derived the tradition of the faith, and the seeds of doctrine, and are every day deriving them, that they may become churches. Indeed, it is on this account only that they will be able to deem themselves apostolic, as being the offspring of apostolic churches. Every sort of thing must necessarily revert to its original for its classification. Therefore, the churches, although they are so many and so great, comprise but the one primitive Church, [founded] by the apostles, from which they all [spring]. In this way, all are primitive, and all are apostolic, while they are all proved to be one in unity" (*Against the Heretics*) This is the beginning of what we call today Apostolic Succession.

This great concern of the Church is based on the need to assure the salvation of the faithful. So as our Lord breathed on the Apostles giving them "who sins you forgive and forgiven them," it is passed down to the present generation through the imposition of hands. This guarantees to the faithful the forgiveness of sins.

For the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, we traditionally hold that St Andrew the First-Called selected the first bishops. This Church originally had more a tie with the Patriarch of Constantinople and since they value apostolic succession as much as Catholics they too keeping the apostolic line. There have always been two ways to see the apostolic succession, and they have been found in the Church. The first is the direct line through the imposition of hands. The second is the Office of the Bishop. It is common to say that the Pope is the successor of St. Peter because the Pope succeeds in the office of St. Peter. The Patriarch of Constantinople likewise is the successor of St. Andrew for the same reason.

The line from St Andrew to Archbishop Gudziak enters the Ukrainian Church through Patriarch Jeremias II Tranos.

The transliteration of names is what was used in the original records kept by the Church when the names were transliterated into Latin at that time.

### PATRIARCH JEREMIAS II TRANOS



Patriarch Jeremias II Tranos is the 178th successor of St. Andrew in the see of Byzantium/Constantinople. We do not know who ordained the Patriarch as Metropolitan of Larissa and so we cannot trace him further back through the imposition of hands but only through his office.

### MICHAEL RAHOZAV



Jeremias with the nomination of King Sigismund III Vasa of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth consecrated Michael Rahozav. Archbishop Rahozav was instrumental in the Union of Brest, which brought the Church of Kyiv into communion with the Church of Rome on October 8, 1596. He converted to Catholicism on October 19, 1596. He died between June and August 1599.

### HIPACY (IPATIJ) POCIEJ (POTIJ)



Adam Tyczkovicz was born into Orthodoxy who was a widower with six grown children; entered the monastery where he took the name Iratij. He was a of the representatives who went to Rome for the Union to insist that the Church faithfully follow the Byzantine rite and also not use the *filioque*.

### JOSYF VELIAMYN RUTSKI



Josyf went to Rome for advanced study, where he became known to Pope Clement VIII who encouraged him to be a member of the Churches of the Union. Rutski in 1623 raised the issue of a Ukrainian-Belarusian Uniate Kyiv Patriarchate. He was a bishop at the time of the assassination of St Josaphat, whom he consecrated as a Bishop, in Vitebsk in 1623.

### ANASTAZY ANTONI SELJAVA (SIELAWA)



He continued the negotiations with the Orthodox stated by Rutski. Through the Treaty of Zboriv the metropolitan was deprived of all of his property in 1655. He died trying to escape from the Russian army in Tykocin the same year.

### GABRIEL (HAVRYLO) KOLENDA, O.S.B.M.



Kolenda, who was born around 1606, was a member of the order that developed into the Basilian Order of St. Josaphat. On April 2, 1655, he became the Archbishop Administrator of Kyiv-Halyč. Kolenda was forced to flee to Polotsk, and he brought with himself the relics of St Josaphat. With the support of the Pope, he was restored and made on April 22, 1665, the Metropolitan of Kyiv.

### KYPRIAN ŻOCHOWSKI (ZHOKHOVSKYJ)

On June 1, 1671, Kyprian Zhokhovskj even as the Coadjutor of Polotski, he was also the Coadjutor Archbishop of Kyiv-Halyč. On May 21, 1674, he succeeded to both. He died in 1693.

### LEW ŚLUBIČŹ ZAŁĘNSKI, O.S.B.M.

In 1693 Załęnski as bishop Volodymyr, he was also appointed as the administrator of Polotsk and on November 15 of the same year as Administrator of Kyiv-Halyč. On September 22, 1695, he was appointed as Archbishop of Kyiv-Halyč. He accepted into the union in 1700 the Eparchy of Lviv under Bishop Yosyf Shumliansky and the Lutsk eparchy under Bishop Denys Dionysii Zhabokrytsky in 1702. He died on August 24, 1708.

### YURIY HAVRYIL VYNNYTSKYI (WINNICKI), O.S.B.M.



Gabriel Vynnytskyi was born on July 24, 1660. At the age of 30, he converted to Catholicism in 1691. Gabriel was selected to become the Bishop of Premysl April 12, 1700. He became a professed member of the Basilian Order of St Josaphat on April 20, 1700, where he received the religious name Yuriy. He was then ordained priest on May 2, 1700. On June 6, he was ordained bishop by Archbishop Załęnski. On April 6, 1707, Pope Clement XI appointed him as apostolic administrator of Mukachevo Greek Catholic Diocese. On August 14, 1708, he was appointed Administrator of Kyiv-Halyč Archeparchy and Volodymyr Eparchy and on 28 August the Lviv eparchy. On 7 May 1710, he was appointed Archbishop of Kyiv-Halyč. He died September 22, 1713.



**LEV (LUKA) KISZKA (KYŠKA), O.S.B.M.**

Archbishop Lev (Luka) Kiszka (Kyška), O.S.B.M. was a priest of the Basilian Order of St Josaphat. In 1693 he graduated from the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith in Rome. He continued his studies until he received a Doctorate in Theology. He then returned home to become a professor of

rhetoric and philosophy of the Basilian Seminary in Vladimir. He was the General Superior of the Basilians from 1703 to 1713. In 1711 He became the bishop of Volodymyr. On 24 October 1713, he was appointed the Administrator of both the Archeparchy of Kyiv-Halyč and the Eparchy of Przemyśl.

One event of lasting significance was the Synod of Zamost in 1720. Kiszka felt that the Church of Kyiv was externally Catholic but needed internal reform that could be brought about by a local council. Uniformity in celebrating Liturgy, administering the Holy Mysteries and pontifical practices were sought. In the north, the Church was Latinized while the south was very Orthodox in practice. These changes were not imposed from the outside but instead were developed from within the Synod of Bishops. The Synod was approved by Pope Benedict XIII in 1724

**GYÖRGY (HENNADIY) BIZÁNCZY (BIZANTSIY)**

Yuriy Bizantsiy was assigned as parish priest near the village of Máriapócs where the icon of the Virgin wept in 1696 and in August 1715. In 1729 he joined the Basilian Order of which he became Archimandrite. He made sure that all the priests remembered the name of the Pope in the Divine Liturgy.

**IOAN INOCENȚIU KLEIN (MICU), O.S.B.M.**

Bishop Ioan Inocentiu selected as the Bishop of Făgăras on July 12, 1729, before the completion of his theological studies. He was ordained a priest of the Basilian Order of St Josaphat on September 23, 1729, and a year later he was ordained Bishop on November 5, 1730. He was installed as the Bishop on September 28, 1732.



He resigned as Bishop May 7, 1751; died September 22, 1768.



**MIHÁLY EMÁNUEL OLSAVSZKY, O.S.B.M.**

Olsavsky was ordained priest of Mukachevo Eparchy in 1725. 1743, he became professed member Basilian Order of St Josaphat. March 12, 1743 he was appointed the Vicar Apostolic of Mukachevo. In 1756 he finished and consecrated the shrine at Máriapócs. He died November 5, 1767, and is buried in Máriapócs



**VASILJE BOŽIČKOVIĆ (BOSICSKOVICH), O.S.B.M.**  
Vasilije born Feb 11, 1719, and died May 9, 1785. He became a professed member of the Basilian Order of St Josaphat 1741 and was appointed the Vicar Apostolic of Valachia and the titular Bishop of Diocletianopolis in Palaestina.

**GRIGORE MAIOR, O.S.B.M.**

Bishop Maior was born named Gavril by his father a Greek Catholic priest in Szeuka in 1714 and died on February 7, 1785. Bishop Maior resigned as Eparch September 22, 1783.



**IOAN (JANOS) BOB (BABB)**

**SAMUEL VULCAN**

Samuel Vulcan was selected as Bishop of Oradea Mare on September 12, 1896. He was ordained a bishop by Bishop Bob on June 7, 1807, in the Cathedral at Blaj. He died on December 25, 1839.



**IOAN LEMENI**

Bishop Lemeni was selected as Bishop of Făgăras on August 23, 1832. He was ordained June 9, 1833, and installed on July 14, 1833. Lemeni resigned in March 1850 and died March 29, 1861.



**SPYRYDON LYTUVNOVYČ (LITWINOWICZ)**

Lytvynovyč was appointed Auxiliary Bishop of Lviv on April 8, 1857, and ordained May 17, 1857, in the Church of Saint Barbara of the Ruthenians in Vienna. He was selected as Archbishop of Lviv on June 30, 1863. He led and obtained the canonization of Saint Josaphat Kuntsevych in 1867. Litwinowicz died on June 4, 1869.



**JOSYF SEMBRATOWICZ (SEMBRATOWYC)**

Born into a priestly family on November 8, 1821. On March 24, 1865, he was appointed the Titular Bishop of Nazianzus and ordained on June 11, 1865, in St George's Cathedral in Lviv. On May 18, 1870, he was selected as the Archbishop of Lviv. He resigned on November 11, 1882. He died as the Archbishop Emeritus on October 23, 1900.



**SYLWESTER SEMBRATOWICZ (SEMBRATOWYC)**

Sylwester Sembratowicz was Auxiliary Bishop of Lviv on February 28, 1879. He was ordained him at St. George's Cathedral in Lviv on April 20, 1879. He was selected as the Archbishop of Lviv on February 12, 1885. On July 18, 1891, he ordained Soter Stephen Ortynsky de

Labetz, O.S.B.M. to the priesthood. Leo XIII created him as a Cardinal-Priest in the Consistory November 29, 1895. Died on August 4, 1898, and is buried in Lviv Cathedral..

**JULIAN KUIŁOVSKYI**



Julian Kuilovskyi was Auxiliary Bishop of Przemyśl on June 26, 1890. He was ordained at St John the Baptist Cathedral in Przemyśl. On August 3, 1891, he was selected as Bishop of Ivano-Frankivsk. He was as installed Archbishop of Lviv August 30, 1899. Archbishop died May 4, 1900.

**ANDRIJ ALEKSANDER ŠEPTYCKI (SHEPTYSKYI), O.S.B.M.**



Sheptytskyi was a member of the Basilian Order. He was appointed on June 18, 1899, as Bishop of Ivano-Frankivsk and ordained a Bishop on September 17, 1899, in Resurrection Cathedral in Stanisławów. He was selected as the Archbishop of Lviv on

October 21, 1900, confirmed by Pope Leo XIII and installed January 17th, 1901. He died November 4, 1944.

**JOSYF SLIPYJ**



Born on February 17, 1892. He was appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of Lviv by Pope Pius XII. He succeeded as the Archbishop of Lviv on November 1, 1944. Pope John XXIII appointed him as Major Archbishop of Lviv on December 23, 1963. He participated in the Second, Third and

Fourth Sessions of Vatican II. He was created a Cardinal by Pope Paul VI on February 22, 1965. Slipyj was in the Conclaves which elected Popes John Paul I and John Paul II but did not vote in the second because of his age. He died on September 7, 1984, age 92.

**LUBOMYR HUSAR, M.S.U.**



Husar was born in Lviv February 26, 1933. He was ordained bishop April 2, 1977, by Cardinal Josyf Slipyj and 1978 was the Archimandrite of Studites outside Ukraine. On January 25, 2001, he appointed Major Archbishop of Lviv. Husar was elevated to Cardinal in the 2001. He participated and

was eligible to vote in the Conclave of 2005 which elected Pope Benedict XVI. He participated in the Conclave of 2013 which elected Pope Francis but was not eligible to vote due to age. He was appointed Major Archbishop of Kyiv-Halyč. He resigned on February 10, 2011. He died on May 31, 2017, and is buried in Resurrection of Christ Cathedral Kyiv.

**IHOR VOZNYAK (VOZNIAK), CSSR.**

2005 Archbishop of Lviv.

**SVIATOSLAV SHEVCHUK**



Shevchuk appointed as Auxiliary Bishop of Santa Maria del Patrocinio en Buenos Aires. He was elected as Major Archbishop of Kyiv-Halyč on March 23, 2011, and confirmed by Pope Francis on March 25, 2011, installed on March 27, 2011. He ordained Borys Gudziak as

Titular Bishop of Carcabia on August 26, 2012, St. George's Cathedral, Lviv.