# THE SUCCESSION OF BISHOPS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND UNBROKEN; OR, THE NAG'S HEAD FABLE REFUTED. A POSTSCRIPT

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The Succession of Bishops in the Church of England Unbroken; Or, the Nag's Head Fable Refuted. A Postscript by E. C. Harington

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## E. C. HARINGTON

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### THE SUCCESSION OF BISHOPS

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IN

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND UNBROKEN;

OR,

#### THE NAG'S HEAD FABLE REFUTED.

WITH

### A Postscript

ON THE ORDINATION SERVICES OF EDWARD THE SIXTH, IN REPLY TO THE NINTH LETTER OF THE REV. J. SPENCER NORTHCOTE.

BY

#### E. C. HARINGTON, M.A.

PREBENDARY OF EXETER AND INCUMBENT OF ST. DAVID; AUTHOR OF "THE OBJECT, BTC. OF THE CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES," "TWO ORDINATION SERMONS," ETC.

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1846.

203.

#### PREFACE.

"The objection sometimes advanced, that the Succession was broken in the sixteenth century, is too weak to require refutation."—Harington's Ordination Sermons."\*

Unhappily the Author, when he wrote the above paragraph, was unacquainted with the extent of human credulity, and the influence of popular prejudice. He has been informed that the Nag's Head Fable is still believed by many, who therefore deny the fact of the Apostolical Succession in the Church of England. He learns, likewise, that those who question the unbroken succession of English Bishops, propagate their opinions with much assiduity. He has therefore been induced to reprint (with considerable additions) this little

<sup>\*</sup> Published at the request of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, in 1845.

treatise, which has already appeared in the British Magazine, in order to elucidate the fact of Archbishop Parker's Consecration. The Author neither has nor claims any merit whatever, save that of enabling every class of readers to ascertain facts and to peruse arguments in a small compass, which are now dispersed throughout various works, not always accessible to those who may be anxious for information on subjects of such deep interest as the one in question. To any reader who may complain of brevity, or may require additional information, the Author would suggest a careful perusal of the works of Bramhall, (with the Preface, Notes, and Appendix of the edition in the Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology,) of Courayer, Mason, and Browne: to them he is chiefly indebted for the subject-matter contained in the following pages.

St. David's, Exeter. September 7, 1846.

#### THE SUCCESSION OF BISHOPS

IN

#### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND UNBROKEN;

OB,

## The Rag's Bead Fable refuted.

The question as to the "Validity of English Ordination," is one of vital consequence to every member of the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic; it is, therefore, not a matter of wonder that any doubt which may be cast on the "succession of English Bishops," or the "validity of ordination in the Church of England," should create a deep interest in the mind of every member of that Church. It may, indeed, excite surprise, that, with such advocates as Bramhall, Mason, Williams, Browne, and Courager, any doubt

¹ The Consecration and Succession of Protestant Bishops justified; and that infamous Fable of the Ordination at the Nag's Head clearly confuted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Vindication of the Church of England, &c.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Succession of Protestant Bishops asserted.

The Story of the Ordination of the Nag's Head Tavern thoroughly examined.

A Defence of the Validity of the English Ordinations;— a Defence of the Dissertation on the validity, &c.

should still remain unanswered to the candid inquirer; much more must it create astonishment that modern Romanists<sup>5</sup> on the one hand, and Dissenters

"We find the same confession in many other Catholic writers later than he. Peter Walsh, a Franciscan, called, amongst us, Valesius, or de Valois, expresses himself upon that head in the strongest terms, in an advertisement prefixed to his 'History of the Irish Remonstrance,' printed in 1664. 'In that place,' says that father, 'where I seem (p. 438) somewhat too severe on ' Matthew Parker, the first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury 'under Queen Elizabeth, you must not persuade yourself I do at 'all reflect upon his ordination,\* as if indeed that had been not only uncanonical or unlawful, but really void and null, or (as the schoolmen speak) invalid. Were I to deliver my opinion of this ' matter, or were it to my purpose to speak thereof, I would certain-' ly hold myself obliged in conscience, (for any thing I know yet,) to 'concur with them who doubt not the ordination of Bishops, Priests, 'and Deacons in the Protestant Church of England, to be (at least) 'valid. And yet I have read all whatever hath been to the con-'trary objected by the Roman Catholic writers, whother against 'the matter or form, or want of power in the first consecrators, 'by reason of their schism and heresy, or of their being deposed

<sup>6</sup> The following testimonies of eminent Romish writers in favour of the validity of English ordination will be read with interest.

<sup>&</sup>quot;In the beginning of the last century, Cudsemius, a learned Catholic, having taken a journey into England on purpose to examine the truth of the first ordinations made in the beginning of the Reformation, and having probably consulted the registers—before Mason thought of producing them,—acknowledged, in a book written against the Calvinists, that the English had preserved the succession of the Hierarchy in their Church.

 <sup>&</sup>quot;Ordination is used generally to signify what we peculiarly call Consecration, as well as the conferring Priest's or Deacon's orders."—Dr. Elrington on the Validity of English Ordination.

on the other, should still be bold enough to ridicule the claim, on the part of the Clergy of the Church of England, to Apostolical succession. Who would

'formerly from their sees, &c. But I have withal observed no'thing of truth alleged by the objectors, which might in the
'least persuade any man who is acquainted with the known divi'nity or doctrine of our present schools, (besides what Richardus
'Armachanus long since writ,) and with the annals of our Roman
'Church; unless, peradventure, he would turn so frantio at the
'same as to question even the validity of our own ordination also
'in the said Roman Church, on pretence, forsooth, either of the
'form of the Sacrament altered at the pleasure of men, or succes'sion of Bishops interrupted by so many schisms,' &c.

"The same author being informed that some Catholics were displeased, because in a letter wrote to the Bishop of Lincoln in defence of the Church of Rome, he had called that prelate 'Right Reverend: 'For the same end of preventing,' says he, 'the offence or admiration of any Roman Catholics where they shall ' meet the titles of Right, or Most Illustrious, and Most Reve-' rend, given by me to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, I desire them ' to consider my reasons : - 1st. I had, about twelve years since, ' (in the Preface to my History of the Irish Remonstrance,) pub-' licly in print acknowledged my own opinion to be, that the 'Ordination of the Protestant Church of England is valid; ' meaning it undoubtedly to be so, according both to the public 'doctrines of the Roman Catholic schools themselves, and the 'ancient rituals of all the Catholic Churches, Latin and Greek ; 'nay, and to those rituals of all the Oriental heterodox churches too, as Morinus, the learned Oratorian, has recorded ' them.'

"Father Davenport, (called Santa Clara,) another writer of the same Order, in his opinion upon the 36th Article of the Church of England, passes the same judgment upon those ordinations as his brother Peter Walsh; at least, according to the testimony of have anticipated that the exploded fable of the Nag's Head consecration, as nullifying the Episcopal functions of Archbishop Parker, would have been

Dr. Prideaux, for I have not seen the book quoted by him. But the reputation of Dr. Prideaux is so well established, that he may be credited upon so public a fact.

"Tis upon the same authority that I shall further allege another fact, better known, and mentioned by Father Le Quien himself in his work. Mr. Goffe, who had been of the Church of England, turning Catholic, was admitted into the Oratory; and there was a talk of making him a Priest. He had already been ordained in England, which occasioned a difficulty. The matter was proposed to many doctors of the Sorbon, who, after having examined it, declared in favour of the ordination.\* But, that affair appearing too important to be left to the decision of a few divines, Rome was consulted, which, according to her practice, enjoined the ordination, upon account that the doubt still remained for want of clearly stating the fact. + This is related by Dr. Prideaux, who says, that he had it from a celebrated Catholic, namely, Obadiah Walker, t who told him so, and to whom that fact was very well known, because he was at Paris when that affair was transacted. It was therefore at that time the prevailing opinion of the doctors of the Sorbon, that the ordinations of the English were valid; and why should it be thought extraordinary that I should think as those learned men did, and maintain an opinion grounded upon evident facts and solid reasons?

"But what I am going to say comes nearer our times, and

Prideaux's words are, "gave in their opinion that our orders were good."

<sup>+</sup> Prideaux adds, "yet the Sorbonists still stuck to their opinion that he was a good Priest by his first ordination."—See a note in the

new edition of Bramhall's Works, vol. iii. page 114.

‡ Walker was master of University College in Oxford, and apostatized to Popery in the reign of James II.