

**CATHEDRA PETRI; OR, THE TITLES AND  
PREROGATIVES ST. PETER, AND OF HIS  
SEE AND SUCCESSORS, AS DESCRIBED  
BY THE EARLY FATHERS,  
ECCLESIASTICAL WRITERS, AND  
COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH**

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Cathedra Petri; Or, The Titles and Prerogatives St. Peter, and of His See and Successors, as Described by the Early Fathers, Ecclesiastical Writers, and Councils of the Church by C. F. B. Allnatt

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**C. F. B. ALLNATT**

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# CATHEDRA PETRI;

OR,

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OF

St. Peter, and of His See and Successors,

AS DESCRIBED BY

THE EARLY FATHERS, ECCLESIASTICAL WRITERS,  
AND COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH.

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

*BRIEF NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND ACTS OF THE FIRST FOUR  
GENERAL COUNCILS, AND THE COUNCIL OF SARDICA, IN  
THEIR RELATION TO THE PAPAL SUPREMACY.*

By C. F. B. ALLNATT.

"Si quis Cathedram Petri jungitur, meus est."—St. JEROME (Epist. xvi.)

Third Edition, Revised and much Enlarged.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE object of the following compilation is to present a faithful summary or abstract of the Patristic evidence relative to the Titles and Prerogatives ascribed to St. Peter, and to his See and Successors, during the early ages of the Church.

The original text—Greek or Latin—of the more important passages is appended to each extract.

In the case of those cited from authors of the first five centuries, the translation generally, but not invariably, adopted is the very literal and accurate one supplied by the late Dr. Waterworth in his valuable works, "*The Faith of Catholics*," &c. (vols. i. and ii.), and "*The Fathers on St. Peter and his Successors*," to which the reader may be referred for the context of many of the short extracts given in the following pages. In the case of other and of later authorities, the translations furnished by Mr. Allies in his "*See of St. Peter*," Archbishop Kenrick in his "*Primacy of the Apostolic See Vindicated*," and other English authors, have been freely adopted.

The present edition will be found to contain much additional matter, both in the text and notes; and is further enlarged by Notes on the history and Acts of the four first General Councils and the Council of Sardica, in their relation to the supremacy of the Pope.



### *List of Fathers, Councils, and Chief Ecclesiastical Writers cited in this Work.*

**Agatho** (POPE), succeeded Domnus A.D. 678, and died A.D. 682. The chief event of his reign was the Sixth (Ecumenical Council), held at Constantinople A.D. 680-1. His Epistle to the Emperor Constantine Pogonatus, in which he "asserted the supremacy of the Roman See over the Eastern Church, and the absolute infallibility of its Bishops" (SMITH and WACE'S *Dict. of Christ. Biog. and Literature*,<sup>1</sup> vol. i. p. 60), is published with the Acts of the Council by Labbe and Cossart, Hardouin, Mansi, &c.

**Alcuin** (FLACCUS ALBINUS), an English monk, who became renowned throughout Christendom for his great learning, was born of noble Northumbrian parentage about A.D. 735, and brought up from infancy in the celebrated school of York (founded by Archbishop Egbert, the disciple and friend of Venerable Bede), of which he became the head A.D. 780. He was sent to Rome A.D. 781, and shortly afterwards, at the request of the Emperor Charlemagne, went to France, where he spent the remainder of his life in various literary and scholastic labours, dying at Tours A.D. 804. "His services to religion and literature in Europe," says a Protestant writer, "based indeed on the foundation of Bede, were more widely extended, and in themselves inestimable" (*Dict. of Christ. Biog. and Literat.*, vol. i. p. 74). The best editions of his writings are those of Froben (Ratisbon, 1777, 2 vols. fol.), and Migne (*Patrol. Lat.*,<sup>2</sup> vols. c. ci.)

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<sup>1</sup> The English reader will find much interesting and valuable information regarding the lives and writings of the Fathers and other early Christian authors in SMITH and WACE'S *Dictionary of Christian Biography and Literature*, now in course of publication by Mr. J. Murray.

An English translation of nearly all the extant Christian writings of the three first centuries will be found in the *Ante-Nicene Christian Library*, published by Messrs. Clark of Edinburgh, in 24 vols. 8vo.

<sup>2</sup> The following are the principal COLLECTIONS of the works of the Early Fathers and ecclesiastical writers:—

1. *Maxima Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum et Antiquorum Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*, &c., Lugdun., 1677, 27 vols. in folio.

2. *Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum, Antiquorumque Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*, ed. A. Gallandi, Venet., 1765, 14 vols. fol.

3. *Patrologia Cursus Completus*, ed. Migne, Paris, 1843, et seq. (*Patrol. Lat.*, 217 vols. in 4to; *Patrol. Græc.*, First Series, 104 vols.)



**Ambrose** (ST.), the son of a Prætorian Præfect of Gaul, was born A.D. 335-340, became Archbishop of Milan A.D. 374, and died A.D. 397. See account of his life and writings in *Dict. of Christ. Biog.*, &c., i. pp. 91-99. The best editions of his works are those of Erasmus (Basle, 1527), the Roman (1580-5), and the Benedictine (Paris, 1686-90), which last has been republished by Migne in 4 vols. (*Patrolog. Lat.*, vols. xiv.-xvii.)

**Ambrosiaster** is the name given to a writer who was a contemporary of St. Ambrose and of Pope Damasus, and whose *Commentary on the Thirteen Epistles of St. Paul* was formerly attributed to St. Ambrose and printed with his works. St. Augustine, however, reckons "Sanctus Hilarius" (whether Hilary the Deacon, or Hilary Bishop of Pavia, is uncertain) as the author. The words cited in p. 117 of this work show that it was written during the Pontificate of Pope Damasus (A.D. 366-384), and "other marks, negative and positive, point to the same period" (*Dict. of Christ. Biog.*, &c., vol. i. p. 87).

**Anastasius I.** (POPE), was consecrated A.D. 398, and died 402. His Epistles published by Coustant, in Gallandi (Tom. viii.), and Migne (Tom. xx.)

**Anastasius II.** (POPE), succeeded Gelasius I. A.D. 496, and died A.D. 498. Two of his Epistles are published in Labbe, *Concil.* Tom. iv. &c.

**Anatolius** (ST.), Bishop of Laodicea, A.D. 269. See Euseb. *Hist. Eccles.* vii. 32. His work on the Paschal question published by Bucherius (*Doct. Temp.* Antw. 1634), and in Galland. Tom. iii.

**Anatolius**, Bishop of Constantinople, A.D. 449-458. His Epistles to Pope Leo I. and others will be found in Labbe, *Conc.* Tom. iv. &c.

**Arator**, the author of a Latin hexameter poem in two books, entitled *Hist. Apost. ex Luca Expressa*, flourished cir. A.D. 540. The latest edition of his poem is in Migne's *Patrol. Lat.* vol. lxxviii.

**Anthony** (ST.), the great founder of monasticism, was born at Coma, on the borders of Upper Egypt, A.D. 250, and died A.D. 355, at the age of 105. His extant writings are in Galland. Tom. iv.

**Arnobius Junior**, a priest or bishop of Gaul, who flourished cir. A.D. 440. His *Commentary on the Psalms* is dedicated to Leontius, Bishop of Arles, and to Rusticus, Bishop of Narbonne. Published in *Bibl. Mar. Patr.* (Tom. viii.), and Migne (*Patr. Lat.* Tom. liii.)

**Asterius** (ST.), Bishop of Amasea, in Pontus, was a contemporary of St. Chrysostom, and wrote about A.D. 387. His works were published by F. Combefis in his *Auctuarium* to the *Biblioth. Patrum* (Paris, 1648), and a more complete edition by Migne (*Patrol. Græc.* vol. xi.)

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The best collections of the Councils are those of—

1. Labbe and Cossart, Paris, 1674, 17 vols. in fol.
2. Hardouin, Paris, 1715, 12 vols. in fol.
3. Mansi, Florence, 1759, 31 vols. in fol.

The genuine Epistles of the early Roman Pontiffs, from A.D. 96 to 440, were published by Coustant, Paris, 1721, in fol., and continued by Thiel, Lipsie, 1857.

**Athanasius (ST.)**, Archbishop of Alexandria, and the great champion of orthodoxy against the Arians, was born A.D. 296, and died A.D. 373. See account of his life and writings in *Dict. of Christ. Biog. and Literat.*, vol. i. pp. 179-203. The best edition of his works is the Benedictine, by Montfouçon (2 vols. fol. Paris, 1698), republished, with additions, by Migne, in 4 vols (*Patr. Græc.* vols. xxv-xxviii.)

**Auctor de Rebaptismate.** This anonymous author is proved by Tillemont, Gallandi, and Dom Ceillier to have written against St. Cyprian about A.D. 254. His treatise is published in Galland, Tom. iii., Migne, vol. iii. p. 1187, *seq.*

**Augustine (ST.)**, the celebrated Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, was born A.D. 354, and died A.D. 430. The best edition of his voluminous writings is the Benedictine (11 vols. fol. Paris, 1679-1700), republished by Leclerc (Antwerp, 1700-3, in 12 vols. fol.), by Gaume (Paris, 1836-39, 22 vols. roy. 8vo), Antonelli (Venice, 1858-60, 14 vols. fol.), and Migne (Paris, 16 vols., in *Patr. Lat.* vols. xxxii-xlvii.) An English translation of his works has been published by Messrs. Clark of Edinburgh, in 16 vols. 8vo; and of a portion of them in the *Library of the Fathers*, published by Parker & Co., Oxford.

**Avitus (ST.)**, Archbishop of Vienne, in Gaul, was born cir. A.D. 450, and died A.D. 523. His works are published in Galland, Tom. x. and by Migne (*Patrol. Lat.*, vol. lix.), with the exception of some discoveries of M. Delisle, published in 1866.

**Bachiarus**, a monk who flourished in the early part of the fifth century. His *Libellus de Fide Apologeticus* was written "to satisfy the Bishop of Rome of his orthodoxy," and "its date is fixed approximately at about the middle of the fifth century" (*Dict. of Christ. Biog.*, vol. i. p. 236). This and another treatise are published by Gallandi (Tom. ix.), and by Migne (*Patr. Lat.* vol. xx.)

**Basil the Great (ST.)**, Bishop of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, was born A.D. 329, and died A.D. 379. See account of his life and writings in the *Dict. of Christ. Biog.*, &c., vol. i. pp. 283-297. The best edition of his works is the Benedictine, by Julian Garnier (Paris, 1721-30, in 3 vols. fol.); republished by Gaume (Paris, 1839, 3 vols.), and Migne (*Patr. Græc.* vols. xxix-xxxii.)

**Basil of Seleucia (ST.)**, Bishop of Seleucia, in Isauria, took a leading part in the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 448, at which Eutyches was condemned. His Homilies were first published (in Greek) by Commelin (Lugd. Batav. 1596); and they are also printed with the works of St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, ed. Paris, 1672, and in Migne (*Patr. Gr.* Tom. lxxxv.)

**Bede (THE VENERABLE)**, the historian of the Anglo-Saxon Church, and called by the Protestant NEANDER "emphatically the teacher of England" (Bohn's *Neander*, vol. v. p. 210), was born A.D. 673, at Jarrow, in Northumbria, and died A.D. 735. His collected works have been published by Dr. Giles in 12 vols. (London and Oxford, 1843), and by Migne

(*Patrol. Lat.* vols. xc.-xcv.) An English translation of his *Ecclesiastical History* is published in Bohn's *Antiquarian Library*.

**Bernard** (ST.), the celebrated Abbot of Clairvaux, was born A.D. 1091, and died A.D. 1153. So great and universal was the esteem in which he was held, that he became, says NEANDER, "the counsellor of noblemen, bishops, princes, and popes. . . . His multitudinous labours extended abroad from Clairvaux through the whole of Europe. . . . To all parts of France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Germany, England, Ireland, Denmark, and Sweden, monks must be sent from Clairvaux for the purpose of founding new monasteries or of reforming old ones; and thus Bernard, at his death in 1153, left behind him 160 monasteries which had been founded under his influence" (Bohn's *Neander*, vol. vii. pp. 349-352). The Benedictine edition of St. Bernard's works has been republished by Gaume (4 vols. roy. 8vo), and by Migne (*Patrol. Lat.* vols. cxxxii.-cxxxv.)

**Boniface I.** (ST. and POPE) succeeded Zosimus A.D. 418, and died A.D. 422. He was "an unswerving supporter of orthodoxy and Augustine in the contest against Pelagius" (*Dict. of Christ. Biog.*, &c., vol. i. p. 328). His Epistles are published in Labbe (Tom. iv.), Coustant, Gallandi (Tom. ix.), and Migne (*Patrol. Lat.* vol. xx.)

**Boniface** (ST.), the Apostle of Germany, was born of noble parents at Crediton, in Wessex, in the last quarter of the seventh century. He suffered martyrdom A.D. 781. Protestant historians, whilst acknowledging his entire submission to the Papal authority, speak in strong terms of commendation of his apostolic zeal and labours. See Neander's *Church Hist.*, vol. v. pp. 62, 65, 66, 69, 75, 87, 98, &c.; Milman's *Hist. of Lat. Christ.*, Book iv. ch. v.; *Dict. of Christ. Biog.*, vol. i. pp. 324-327, and vol. ii. p. 792. M. GUIZOT says: "For him Rome is the centre, and the Pope is the chief of Christianity" (*Hist. of European Civilization*, Bohn's ed. vol. ii. p. 175). He gives his oath of submission to the Pope, and his account of the first German Council, held under his presidency in 742, and adds: "Of a surety, it is impossible more formally to submit the new Church, the new Christian nations, to the Papal power" (*Ib.* p. 177). MILMAN says: "Boniface had won a new empire to Christianity, and was placed over it as spiritual sovereign by the respectful gratitude of the Pope. He received the pall of a Metropolitan, and was empowered as Primate to erect bishoprics throughout Germany. Again he visited Rome, and was invested by Gregory III., the new Pope, with full powers as representative of the Apostolic See" (*Hist. of Latin Christ.*, Book iv. ch. v.)

**Caius**, a presbyter of the Roman Church, who wrote in Greek at the beginning of the third century. Fragments of his writings are preserved by Eusebius (*Hist. Eccles.* ii. 25; iii. 28, 31; vi. 30) and Photius. Bishop Pearson, following the last-named author, attributes to Caius the extract given by Eusebius in *Hist. Eccles.* v. 28, in which Pope Victor is called "the thirteenth Bishop of Rome from Peter." Muratori also ascribes to