

THE SERVANTS OF THE WORD



Archbishop Habib Jajou

**Basra & the south Chaldean Archdiocese
2018**

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Introduction

It has been a pleasure to have compiled this concise historical directory of the patriarchs and bishops of the Chaldean Church from the sixteenth century to the present day. I have always emphasised, and still do, the importance of writing the history of our nation, and of archiving the biographies of the ordained and non-ordained people in our Church, not just for the sake of recording their life stories, but also to assist researchers who are interested in studying the history of the Church itself, and to send a ray of hope to our new generation so that they can carry its banner forward with zeal and responsibility. If it weren't for historians and writers we would have been unable to access the valuable information that helps us understand what has happened to us in the past.

History is a school, and events are related to their makers. For this reason, it is important to pay attention to the perilous challenges that faced the servants of the Church. However, we have a deep faith: that the Holy Spirit was with them, and is also with us; that it guided them to visualise the events of their time, and to sustain their prayers and work. This is what the Lord Jesus emphasised when in Matthew 28:19-20 he said: “All authority in heaven and on Earth has been given to me. (19) Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, (20) and teaching them to obey

everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age.”

We read in the Holy Bible that the just man will never waver: he will be remembered forever (Psalm 111). The shepherds play a major role in the lives of the Church’s children; they are proud of them, and they remember them for many reasons, such as their influence over the course of events. They expend great effort, and pay a very high price. Some of them have been martyred, imprisoned, tortured, persecuted or exiled, or been in pain associated with illnesses.

I recall once that HB our patriarch Mar Louis R. Sako wrote, in May 2014: “it is not restful for someone to be a priest; he is visible to everyone and he is responsible for holding the threads of his diocese. He is always looking at the near and far horizon, and he tries to draw the shape of events and evaluates people; his life is meeting and detachment, embracement and farewell, appointment and goodbye, pain and joy, word and silence. He is a person who is always there in a crisis situation, and forever waiting.”

After the concluding ceremony of our ordination in January 2014, the patriarch spoke at length about the role of the bishop; I am delighted to include some of his words in this introduction. He said: “a bishop is like John the Baptist; he is in the service of Jesus and his brethren. The bible that he carries on his back is a clear sign for him to empty himself and be filled by the Bible and to carry it forward to others. This emptiness will, day after day, characterise him in the image of Jesus. He is called upon to look after his flock in a special and

generous way even if it requires giving up his life like Jesus the Good Shepherd. Being a bishop is a calling, it is not a job or an honour; it requires a deep faith and hard work throughout his lifetime, so that every human sees, through him ‘God’s salvation’”.

The dignity of the bishop is portrayed by him through his service and his versatility and not by his authority. Jesus, the Good Shepherd, says: “But the one who is the greatest among you must become like the youngest, and the leader like the servant” (Luke 22:26) and, just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, “but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many” (Matthew 20:28) it is a mystic experience, and he must joyfully live by it.

Once a bishop is ordained, his life belongs to his congregation, and they are his own heart. His ring symbolises his marriage to his congregation. Therefore, he must remain with them, serving them zealously and enthusiastically. He must look after the boys and girls of his episcopate and listen to them like a father, a brother and a shepherd. He must open his heart widely to all of them, without discrimination – especially the poor, the needy and the persecuted. He must welcome them and offer them hope, particularly during these difficult times. His episcopate will flourish if he bestows upon it his total self during its normal daily life. The bishop, according to our Eastern tradition, is called ‘Hassya’, meaning the carrier of mercy and forgiveness, and not a ‘stick carrier,’ and he should not stop at difficulties and tensions, but with his modesty and meekness, and with an open hand and with his smile he will overcome all hurdles.

The bishops live in communion within the Patriarchal Church. In 2009, the special Middle Eastern assembly of the bishops' synod emphasised the ecclesiastical communion and the relationship between the bishops, the clergy and the faithful:

“Communion among the various members of the same Church or Patriarchate is based on the model of communion with the Universal Church and the Successor of St. Peter, the Bishop of Rome. At the level of the Patriarchal Church, communion is expressed by a synod which gathers the bishops of a whole community around the Patriarch, the Father and Head of his Church. In an eparchy, the communion of the clergy, consecrated persons and the laity is centred around the bishop. Prayer, the Eucharistic Presence and listening to the Word of God are moments which unify the Church and bring it back to what is essential, namely the Gospel. The bishop has the responsibility to see that everything proceeds in harmony, despite moments of weakness.” (40).

The paper emphasises granting grace to all of the faithful and to each shepherd; it says:

“This grace is given to the bishop, to all the shepherds of the congregation, or to a group of believers, for definitely there are some believers much stronger than others. Despite their limitations, they remain instruments of God: that he made them guardians of a treasure in a ceramic

pot (see Corinthians 2:4-7) and he makes of them an instrument of his grace.” “For when I am weak, I am strong” (Corinthians 2:10-12).

The Synod referred to the heavy burden laid on the shoulders of the servants of Christ, describing that:

“This implies, however, that the ministers of Christ and those who seek to follow him more closely have a grave responsibility in the community to not only shepherd the Church of God locally, but even more guide it spiritually and morally. They are to be models and examples for others. The community expects them concretely to live the values of the Gospel in an exemplary fashion. Not surprisingly, the faithful expect of them (bishops, priests, monks and nuns) a greater simplicity of life, a real detachment from money and worldly goods, a splendid practice of chastity and a transparent moral purity. The faithful are seriously scandalized, when this is not the case.”
(42)

According to the teaching of the universal Church, the bishop is a trusted servant, and the Good Shepherd; his service is collective, apostolic and unifying because it is based on the trinity, so his spiritual life must be strong, and clear from everything; its food is: prayer, the Word, and the Eucharist.

The bishop is the teacher of faith and the disciple of the Word. He is a servant of the highest clerical grace, and his pastoral service is based on sacrifice and generosity. He has a partnership with the bishops,

especially in the ecclesiastical and local synods, and this partnership is connected with the Holy See. The patriarch is the first among his brotherly bishops, and all their works are characterised by modesty and sacrifice. Their mutual love and exchange of opinions are important to achieve unity. Our Lord says: “whoever would be first among you must be your slave, just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many” (Matthew 20:28).

The traits of the Good Shepherd are love, knowing his congregation and taking care of it. The bishop is called upon to dedicate his life to his message and to become as a single instrument. It is at this point that the mystery of the Eucharist has an important role in achieving unity.

The bishop is called upon, especially to perform his service guided by the love of the good shepherd until he sanctifies himself and he sanctifies the others, and by practicing love the bishop becomes the sign of Christ for he is a man of God.

The shepherds of our Church have passed through very harsh circumstances because of wars, both international and local, and because of displacement and the difficulty of dealing with the various politics of the Middle East. Additionally, they have encountered difficulties in dealing with brother churches and the universal Church. However, despite all these difficulties they have managed to set up many printing houses, published hundreds of books, set up magazines, and built hundreds of churches, monasteries, schools and pastoral

houses. They have also been very active in pastoral and spiritual works; they have been very faithful, despite their human weaknesses, to the talents that Christ gave them, for they have cast their nets in his name.

Information

I wish to highlight some information. There are 26 dioceses, the largest being the diocese of Mardin in terms of the number of bishops. The process of my research covered 23 patriarchs and 127 archbishops and bishops. The longest term of office was held by Patriarch Yousif VI Emanuel II: 47 years and the shortest term of office were held by Patriarch Yahaballaha V: 3 years.

Regarding the bishops, the longest term of office was held by Bishop Estefan Jabri al-Mousali: he served for more than half a century and died in 1953. And the shortest term was held by Bishop Toma Gra (Kra), who was ordained Bishop of Amadia; but he did not see his diocese, as he died on his way to the Our Lady monastery a few days after his ordination in 1879.

The research did not include the Christians of Saint Thomas (Malabar). Before the unification with Rome, there was a bishop by the name of Yousif; he was ordained as the Catholicos of the Church of the East in 1490, and he visited Rome to discuss the unification process. In 1504, the Catholicos sent four bishops, one of them by the name of Yacoub Abouna, who was from the hereditary patriarchal line. Bishop Yousif (mentioned above) was the brother of Patriarch Youhanna Sulaqa, and he succeeded Bishop Yacoub. Additionally, Patriarch Abidisho, who had the support of the pope,

appointed Mar Ibrahim, a bishop, to deputise for Bishop Yousif in his absence.

I must acknowledge my gratitude to HB our Patriarch Mar Louis Rafael Sako, for his valuable remarks. Additionally, I am deeply grateful to all esteemed bishops for writing a short biography about their lives, and for their encouraging ideas about this book. I would like to thank my brother, Edward Hermiz, for his help, and all who have contributed pictures and information to this project. I hope this small project becomes the start of many series to document the lives of our churchmen in the modern era.

Finally, there are some discrepancies in the sources of information. I am sure this project is still lacking in some details, and I wish every success to anyone who wants to continue with such a humble project.

+Habib Hermiz

Basra and the south Chaldean Archdiocese

Index of Dioceses

1. Irbil (Five Bishops)
2. Basra and the south (six Bishops)
3. The Patriarchate (seven Bishops)
4. Al-Jazeera (three Bishops)
5. Aleppo (two Bishops)
6. Amid (Amid Diyarbakir)-Turkey (12 Bishops)
7. Zakho (nine Bishops)
8. Siirt- Turkey (12 Bishops)
9. Urmia and Salams-Iran (seven Bishops)
10. Sna- Iran (six bishops)
11. Tehran –Iran (two bishops)
12. Aqra (three Bishops)
13. Amadiya (11 Bishops)
14. Quchanis- Turkey (two Bishops)
15. Alqosh (two Bishops)
16. Kirkuk (six Bishops)
17. Beirut-Lebanon (two Bishops)
18. Mar Addai – Canada (one Bishop)
19. Mar Petrous (Saint Peter) - California (one Bishop)
20. Mar Toma (Saint Thomas) - Michigan (two Bishops)
- 2.1Cairo-Egypt (two Bishops)
22. Mosul (four Bishops)
23. Ahwaz-Iran (three Bishops)
24. Mardin – Turkey (15 bishops)
25. Nisibis-Turkey (one Bishop)
- 26 Van (one Bishop)

Note: the list of Dioceses is written in Arabic alphabetical order

List of Chaldean Catholic Patriarchs

According to the lineage and date of appointment

Name	Headquarter	Date of appointment	Death
1 Shamoon VIII Youhanna Sulaqa	Amid	1553	1555
2.Abidisho IV Maron	Siirt	1555	1567
3.Yahaballaha V	Siirt	1578	1580
Shamoon IX Dinha	Salamas	1580	1600
5.Shamoon X	Salamas	1600	1638
6.Shamoon XI	Urmia	1638	1656
7.Shamoon XII	Urmia	1656	1662
8.Shamoon XIII Dinha	Quchanis	1662	1700

The Catholic Patriarchs of Diyarbakir

name	Date of appointment	Death
9.Yousif I (AbdulAhad)	1681	1695
10.Yousif II (Slewo Jouma) Al-Marroof	1681	1695
11.Yousif III (Timathauos)	1713	1757
12.Yousif IIII (Leazzar Hindi)	1757	1781
13.Augustine Hindi (YousifV), he was not given the title patriarch	1804	1828

Mosul

Name	Date of appointment	Death
Youhannan VIII Hermizid	1830	1838
14.Nicholas Zeya	1840	1847
15.Yousif VI Audo	1848	1878
16.Eilya XIII Abu Younan	1879	1894
17. Abidisho V Khayaat	1895	1899
18.Yousif Emmanuel II Toma	1900	1947

Baghdad

Name	Date of appointment	Death
19.Yousif VII Ghanima	1947	1958
20.Paulos II Sheikho	1958	1989
21.Rafael I Bidawid	1989	2003
22.Emmanuel III Delly	2003	2013
23.Louis Raphael I Sako	2013	





A brief biographical account of Patriarchs in chronological order

1. Patriarch Shamoon Youhannan Sulaqa¹

He was born in Alqosh (northern Iraq) in 1513. He joined Rabban (Saint) Hermizd monastery and was ordained to the priesthood in 1540, later he was elected as Abbot of the monastery.

When the opponents of the hereditary patriarchal succession met in Mosul during 1551, they elected him their Patriarch Designate. As there was no bishop of metropolitan rank available to consecrate him as a patriarch- The ancient canon law of the Church of the East, which decreed that only metropolitan bishops could confirm a patriarchs and this was monopolised by the Abouna/Barmama clan-the bishops were compelled to send him to Rome. On April 28, 1553, he was consecrated Patriarch by Pope Julius XIII in St. Peter's Basilica and took the traditional name of Shamoon VIII

¹ The patriarchs took the name Shamoon as a gesture of dedication to the martyred Patriarch Mar Shamoon Barsabae (he was known as Shamoon I, 329-341) then Shamoon II and III in Mosul for an unknown period, and then IV, V in al-Jazeera as follows: IV in 1437-1497 and V 1497-1501 and then the title followed the Cestesfon line such as Shamoon VIII 1551-1558 and Sulaqa line: Shamoon IX 1580-1600 and Shamoon X 1600-1638 and Shamoon XI 1638-1656

.He set up his patriarchal seat in Amid(modern day Diyarbakır, south Turkey) .He was assassinated by the Pasha of Amadiya (northern Iraq) in 1555.

2. Patriarch Abidisho IV Maroon

Abidisho was ordained Bishop by Youhannan Sulaqa in early 1554 for al-Jazeera region (north-west Iraq).He was elected Patriarch after Sulaqa's martyrdom in 1555.He chose Mar Yacoub monastery as his base, but in 1562, he re-allocated the Patriarchal Seat to Mosul and headed for Rome to gain his pallium. A year after making his profession of faith, he attended the Synod of Trent in Rome. He died in 1567 at Mar Yacoub monastery in Siirt (south-eastern Turkey). Following his death, the patriarchal seat remained vacant for eleven years.

3. Patriarch Yahballaha V

According to sources, he was a monk who was ordained in 1578 as a Bishop for the Dioceses of al-Jazeera. His base was at Mar Yacuob monastery in Siirt. He died in 1580.

4. Patriarch Shamoon IX Dinha

He was the Bishop of Jelu, Almas and Siirt.He was ordained Patriarch in 1580.His seat was at Salamas (north-west Iran). He passed away in 1600.

5. Patriarch Shamoon X

He was elected Patriarch in 1600. His Patriarchal Seat was in Salamas .He died in 1638.

6. Patriarch Shamoon XI

He was elected Patriarch in 1638 and his base was in Urmia (Iran).He passed away in 1656.

7. Patriarch Shamoon XII

He was elected Patriarch in 1656, he set up his Patriarchal Seat in Urmia until his repose in 1662, a year after he formally broke communion with Rome. The Patriarchal Seat was transferred to Qudshanis (now Konak, south -Turkey).

8. Patriarch Shamoon XIII

He was elected Patriarch in 1662.His Patriarchal Seat was in Qudshanis. He passed away in 1700.

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The Catholic Patriarchs of Diyarbakir

9. Patriarch Yousif I (Abdulahad)

He was born in Kirkuk (northern Iraq). In 1668, Patriarch Eliya IX ordained him a Bishop for Amid. He went to Rome in 1675, and obtained his confirmation by Pope Innocent X (in 1681) as a Patriarch for the churches of Amid, Mosul, Baghdad and other areas. He

retired in 1691 and looked after the Bishops of Amid and Diyarbakir. In 1694, he went to Rome for treatment and in February 1696, he returned as a Patriarch. He passed away in November 1707.

10. Patriarch Yousif II (Slewo Juma) al-Marouf

He was born in Telkepe (northern Iraq) in 1667 and departed to Diyarbakir in 1689. He was ordained priest by Patriarch Yousif I (Abdulahad) in 1690. Two years later, the Patriarch elevated him to Bishop and Patriarchal Secretary. In 1694, he was ordained by Patriarch Yousif I as his successor and he took the name Yousif II al-Marouf. He died from smallpox on July 2, 1712. The Patriarch has many publications such as: *The Medicine of the Sinners* and *The Joy of the Pious*, *Catechism*, *Rules of Confessions*, *The History of Ecumenical Synods*, *AL- Fangeeth* (book of prayers), *Introduction to Logic*, *The Sublime Mirror*, *The Spiritual Magnet*, *Explanation of Church Service*, *Ecclesiastic Dictionary*, *Heresies in Liturgical Books*, *Treasure of Mysteries*, *Al-Darra* and several articles and poems.



11 Patriarch Yousif III (Timathaus Maroki)

His roots trace back to Diyarbakir or Kirkuk (northern Iraq). He was ordained a priest for the Church of Mardin (south-eastern Turkey) by Patriarch Yousif II. In 1696, he was elevated to Bishop of Mardin and was named Timathaus, as a successor to Shamoon al-Amady. After the death of Yousif II, the Diyarbakir seat remained vacant. In 1714 (or 17139), the Chaldeans of Amid asked Pope Innocent XI to elevate Bishop Timathaus to a Patriarch so that he could serve the Chaldeans in Mosul, Baghdad and the adjoining areas. Patriarch Yousif III occupied the Amid Seat for 43 years until his repose in 1757. He was buried in the patriarchal section of the Chaldean Cemetery of Amid.

12. Patriarch Yousif IV (L'azzar Hindi)

Timathaus L'azzar Hindi was born in Amid. He studied in Rome and in 1757, Patriarch Yousif III ordained him Bishop. In 1757, he was appointed as Assistant Patriarch in Amid. He was elected as the new Patriarch following the death of Patriarch Yousif III in 1757.

He obtained his pallium from the Pope at the Vatican on April 1759. He left to Rome in 1771 and stayed there for two years. He served the Archbishopric of Amid until his resignation in 1781. The Patriarch appointed his nephew –Augustine Hindi- as his successor. He died in

1791.His publications included: The Order of Mass, Bible and Letters.

13. Augustine Hindi (Yousif V)

Augustine was a priest and in 1781, he was appointed as Assistant Patriarch in Diyarbakir. Patriarch Yousif IV appointed him as his successor. He was ordained Bishop in 1804 and he considered himself to be a Patriarch calling himself Mar Yousif V, but he was not confirmed by the Holy See. He passed away in 1828(10)

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Mosul

Patriarch Youhannan VIII Hermizd

Youhannan Hermiz bin Hanna was born in 1760, he was the brother of Patriarch Eliya XI (or X, according to Cardinal Tseeran's research).On August 22, 1776 he was appointed as Archbishop of Mosul. But in 1778, three Archdiocese (Amid, Mardin and Siirt) lobbied on his behalf to be their Patriarch. In 1781, he was appointed as their Bishop and Patriarchal Assistant. He experienced some difficulties with Mar Yousif IV as he was also Patriarchal Assistant. Additionally, he faced some difficulties from Mar Augustine Hindi because he challenged him for the position of Patriarch.

When Augustine Hindi died in 1872, he succeeded him as Patriarch and he was officially installed on July 5,

1830, and he re-allocated his Patriarchal Seat to Mosul. This is how the Bishops of Mosul and Amid were incorporated and, ever since that day, the Patriarchs of the Church of the East remained in communion with Rome. He died on August 16, 1838 and was buried in the Carmelite House in Baghdad.

14. Patriarch Nicholas Zaya

Following the death of Youhannan Hermiz in 1838, Nicholas Zaya was elected Bishop of Urmia and Salamas on August 25, 1838. He earned his pallium from Pope Gregory XVI and was recognised as the representative of the Chaldean Patriarchy. The Pope confirmed his authority as Patriarch on April 17, 1840 in order to deter Youhannan Hermiz from confining the Patriarchy within his family. In 1844, he obtained an Ottoman decree recognising him as the Patriarch of the Chaldeans, succeeding Patriarch Yousif Audo. He resigned his post as Patriarch in 1846(1847) and settled in his town of Salamas until his repose in 1855.



15. Patriarch Yousif VI Audo

Yousif Hermiz bin Ishaq Audo was born in Alqosh in

1793. During 1809, he joined the monastic order of Rabban Hermizd. After completing his elementary education, he was ordained priest in Diyarbakir in 1822. In 1825, Patriarch Augustine Hindi (Yousif V) ordained him Bishop. In 1883, he started his service in Amadiya (northern Iraq). On July 28, 1847 he was elected as the new Patriarch succeeding his predecessor Nicholas Zaya. Patriarch Audo obtained his Pallium from Pope Pius IX on September 11, 1847. In 1869, he visited Rome, with a group of his bishops, to participate in the First Vatican Council.

During 1835, he was imprisoned three times, twice in Mosul and once in Amadiya. He ordained 17 Bishops and 150 priests and he built more than ten churches. Patriarch Audo dealt with the explosive issue of the Chaldean Malabar of India- where the Latin Church took possession of all the Chaldean- Indian Bishops from the Chaldean Church. This issue, widened the rift between him and Pope Pius IX, subsequently, he severed all ties with Rome. Patriarch Audo died in Mosul on April 14, 1878 at the age of 88 and he was buried in al-Sayeda monastery (which he contributed towards its building in 1850).

16. Patriarch Eliya XIII Abu Younan

He was born Shamoon Eliya Elias in Mosul in 1840. on September 24, 1874 Patriarch Yousif Audo ordained him a priest for the Archdiocese of Jazeera and Beth Zebedee, he was elected Bishop of al-Jazeera to succeed Patriarch Audo and was consecrated on July 28, 1879. The time of



his tenure was a very harsh period in the history of the church, during his Patriarchy, the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid granted the Chaldean Church the Seal of the Ottoman Sultan, this was in September 1887². He died on July 27, 1894 and was buried in Maskinta Church in Mosul.

17. Patriarch Abidisho V Khayaat

Gewargis bin Alous bin Putrous Bazouei was born on October 15, 1827 in Mosul. He studied in Rome and was ordained priest in 1855 or 1853. After obtaining his

² Al-tuqhraa is an official seal that carries the name of an Ottoman Sultan and is used as a stamp or signature when issuing decrees

degree in philosophy and theology, Patriarch Yousif Audo ordained him Bishop of Amadiya (on September 23, 1860). And was appointed Patriarchal Assistant in 1863 until 1870, and in 1872 he took charge of the Dioceses of Amid. He served the Diocese of Amadiya from 1874 until 1894. Abidisho, was elected Patriarch to succeed Eliya Abu Younan on October 20, 1895. He passed away on November 26, 1899.





مجمع انقاب البهريوك مار جرجيس عدي شيخ الخامس خياط في دير السيدة قرب القوش - سنة ١٢٨٤م
 وبتا صدي بين انامر :- ١ - مار سيب يوحنا سقار سلطان المعادية وخطوة - ٢ - مار نوما اودو سلطان الروميه
 في ايران - ٣ - مار جبرئيل آدسو سلطان كركوك - ٤ - مار ايونا بلوس سلطان مارونيا - ٥ - مار يهيف خياط اننا شب
 البهريكي في الموصل - ٦ - السيدة البهريوك مار عدي شيخ - ٧ - اننا صه الروميه عتري النامير - ٨ - مار اسحق ملود ماشي
 سلطان خنوسلورا في ايران - ٩ - مار سيمون ارواحاآ بودو سلطان بجزيرة ابن عمر - ١٠ - مار سيمون يعقوبل نفو سلطان

18 Patriarch Yousif Emmanuel II Toma

Yousif Toma Danial was born in Alqosh in August 1852. After completing his primary studies in his hometown, Patriarch Yousif Audo sent him to Rome in 1868 and later to the Jesuit School in Ghazir (Lebanon).

In 1879, he returned to Iraq and was ordained a priest (10th of July) to serve in Maskinta Church. He was given the task of opening a school and a seminary. On July 24, 1892 he was ordained a Bishop for Siirt and took the name Yousif Emmanuel. He set up many schools and built the Holy Family Church in Siirt. Patriarch Abidisho Khayaat passed away (6 December, 1889), he was elected as Patriarch on July 9, 1900 to succeed him. He celebrated his Patriarchal consecration on July 24, 1900. He gained the Ottoman Medal first class in 1902.



The Patriarch suffered, along with his people, the torments of World War One. Patriarch Toma had a very clear stand and opinion during the war and towards the establishment of a new Iraq; he played a crucial role in

keeping Mosul as part of Iraq. As a result of his stand, the Royal Government of Iraq recognised his efforts and appointed him a Member of Parliament. He died in Mosul on July 21, 1947 and was buried in Maskinta Church.

Patriarch Toma was fluent in several languages. During his time, many ecclesiastical books were printed at the Dominican Father's Printing house and at the Chaldean printing press such as The Chaldean Rites (three parts), printed in Rome in 1938. This was a concise edition, which was taken from the original print that was published in Leipzig, Germany in 1886. He managed to open several Patriarchal Canon Centres together with many churches and houses of worship, additionally, he built schools in Mosul and its surrounding Christian villages.



19. Patriarch Yousif VII Ghanima

He was born in Mosul in 1881. He enrolled as a student at the St John Seminary in 1895. Patriarch Yousif Emmanuel ordained him a priest in 1904 and appointed him as Patriarchal Secretary. In 1925, he was ordained Bishop and in 1947, he was elected as the new Patriarch (his election took place in Mosul).



Patriarch Ghanima built Mar Yousif Church in Baghdad and he was appointed Member of the Iraqi Parliament in 1951. He moved the Patriarchate from Mosul to Baghdad. Patriarch Ghanima was fluent in French, in addition to his mother language Aramaic, and Arabic. He passed away in July 1958 and was buried in Mar Yousif Church in Kharbanda (a district of Baghdad).







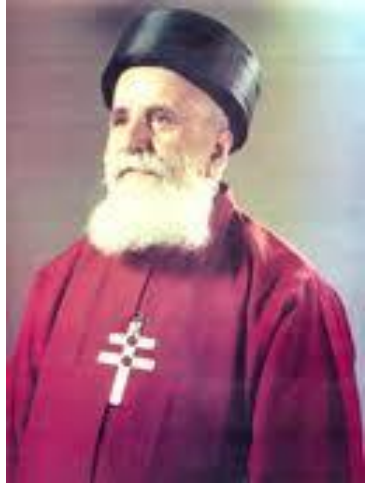
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20 Patriarch Paulos II Sheikho

Sadiq Jajou from al Shaikhu was born in Alqosh in 1906. In 1921, after completing his primary education, Sadiq enrolled at the seminary in Mosul, for nine years, later he was ordained priest in 1930 and took the name Paulos .He was sent to Rome to further his education. In 1933, he gained his PhD in Eastern Science.



In Mosul, he was appointed as a teacher and later the Rector of the seminary until 1947. He was elected a Bishop for Aqra and Zibar (northern Iraq). In 1957, Paulos was appointed as Bishop for Aleppo (Syria) but he left the city after a short while as he was elected Patriarch (on 12 December 1958) to succeed Yousif Ghanima.

Patriarch Sheikho built more than 20 churches in Baghdad. He died on April 13, 1989 and was buried in The Lady of Sorrows Church in Uqid al- Nassara (a neighbourhood of Baghdad)



The Chaldean Synod – Rome, 1962





آباء السنهداوس الطائفي حزيران - بغداد ١٩٦٧

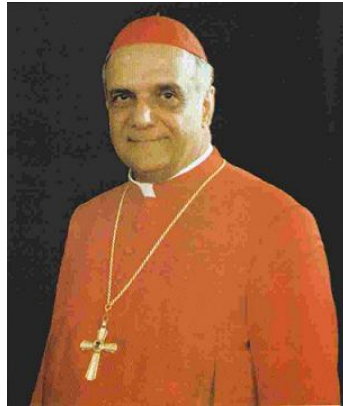
The Chaldean Synod- Baghdad, 1967



المجمع البطريركي المنعقد في بغداد بتاريخ ٢٩ / ١٠ / ١٩٨٣

21. Patriarch Rafael I Bidawid

He was born in Mosul in 1922 .After completing his elementary education at Saint Peter School, he enrolled at the Patriarchal Ecclesiastical Seminary in Mosul (1933).Three years later, he moved to Rome to continue with his education at the Propaganda College.



In October 22, 1944 Rafael was ordained priest and in 1947 he obtained his PhD in Philosophy and theology. Upon his return to his country, he was appointed as Vice-Rector and teacher in the seminary

In 1956, he was appointed as Patriarchal Vicar for the Episcopate of Kirkuk and the following year he was ordained Bishop of Amadiya by Patriarch Yousif VII Ghanima at Mar Yousif Church in Baghdad. He took part in the Second Vatican Council in Rome (1962-1965) and in March 1966, he was transferred to the Chaldean Eparchy of Beirut where he built Saint Raphael Cathedral. He was elected Patriarch in May 22, 1989 and was consecrated on Friday May 26 at the seminary. Patriarch Bidawid died in 2003.

His publications include: The Arabic Studies in Spain-translated in Baghdad in 1960.The Message of the Virgin of Fatima, Mosul, 1960. He translated “Mosul

during the 18th Century” by Lanza, first edition, Mosul 1951, second edition, Mosul 1953. The Letters of Timothy I, Rome 1956. He re-printed the Chaldean – Arabic Dictionary by Mar Ogin Mna (with some additions), Beirut 1975.

22. Patriarch Emmanuel III Delly

Karem Jarjes Murad Delly was born in Telkepe (northern Iraq), in 1927. On September 12, 1940 he enrolled at St Peter Seminary in Mosul. He was sent to the Pontifical Urbaniana University to further his education and in 1949, he gained his degree in Philosophy. He was ordained priest on December



21 1952, and in 1953 he obtained his theology degree and a year later his PhD from the Pontifical Urbaniana University. His dissertation was on the Synods of Eliya bar Shinaya. In 1963, Patriarch Paulos Sheikho elevated him to Bishop

He was elected Patriarch for the Chaldean Church on December 3, 2003 (under very difficult circumstances). On November 24, 2007 Pope Benedict XVI elevated him to the College of Cardinals, and thus he became the first Chaldean Cardinal. In 2013, he resigned from his post

(as he reached the retirement age).Patriarch Delly passed away on April 9, 2014 in San Diego, California and was buried in Detroit, Michigan.



23 Patriarch Louis Raphael Sako

He was born in Zakho, on July 4, 1948 and was ordained priest on June 1, 1974 at the Chaldean Dioceses of Mosul. In 1983, he obtained his PhD from the Papal University in Rome and his master's degree in jurisprudence of Islam (in 1984). Additionally, in 1986 he obtained his PhD from the University of Sorbonne. In 2002, he was elected a Bishop for the Diocese of Kirkuk



and his consecration took place on December 14, 2003. On February 1, 2013 he was elected Patriarch of the Chaldean Church to succeed the retired Patriarch Emanuel Delly.

Patriarch Sako received many honours and orders of merits such as the Defensor Fidei prize in 2008 and in 2010. He was awarded the International Pax Christi peace award and Saint Stephen human rights medal from Germany and many other honours. He has authored and published more than 200 articles and 20 books on theology and religion such as: The Book of Diamond for

Abid Yashoo al- Soubawi 1978, Our Fathers in Faith and Christian Baptism, 1991. I Believe and Live, The Meeting 2000, Our Syriac Fathers, a Concise History of The Chaldean Church, Christianity and Islam and Patriarch Eshoyab Aljidali and many more publications.



Rome 2014

List of Bishops according to the date of their ordination

1.	Yousif....	Siirt	1553	1582
2.	Hnanishoo	Mardin	1553	1584
3.	Eliya Hurmoz habib Asmar	Amid	1581	1583
4.	Eshoyaab	Siirt	1582	1617
5.	Yousif Eilya	Amid	1583	1604
6.	Yacoub Al- Nasibi	Mardin	1584	1614
7.	Eilya Al-Amadi	Amid and Siirt	1604	1615
8.	Adam Timothaous Rabban	Amid	1615	1622
9.	Youhanna.....	Mardin	1615	1641
10.	Eshoyaab...	Siirt	1620	1652
11.	Eshoyaab....	Amid	1622	1638
12.	Youhanna Shamoon	Amid	1638	1657
13.	Yousif...	Mardin	1641	1678
14.	Youhanna....	Siirt	1652	1673
15.	Shamoon Al- Amadi	Mardin	1682	1695
16.	Shamoon ...	Siirt	1701	1742
17.	Timaothaous Maroki	Mardin	?	1759
18.	Basil Abdulahad Hasro	Mardin	1714	1738
19.	Timaothaous Madgi	Amid	1727	1757
20.	Basil Youhanna	Mardin	1738	1758
21.	Hanna Kemo	Siirt	1744	1786
22.	Shamoon Al-	Mardin	1758	1788

	Amadi			
23.	Hanna Akkari	Amid	1760	1777
24.	Petrous Shawreez	Siirt	1793	1822
25.	Mikhael Shawreez	Mardin	?	1810
26.	Basil Mansour Asmar	Amadiya	1824	1852
27.	Laurent Thomas Shoewa	Kirkuk	1824	1853
28.	Ignatius(Iknis) Dashto	Mardin	1824	1868
29.	Mikhael Katoola	Siirt	1826	1855
30.	Petrous de Ntali	Aljazeera	1832	----
31.	Giwargis Petrous	Amid (DiarBakir)	1835	1867
32.	Toma Deshto	Zakho	1850	1859
33.	Audisho Tomas	Amadiya	1852	1859
34.	Jerome Poulus Hindi	Aljazeera	1852	1873
35.	Shamoon Sinjari	Sina	1853	1885
36.	Poulus Shmina	Amadiya	1854	1873
37.	Youhanna Tamraz	Kirkuk	1854	1881
38.	Petrous Mikhael Bartatar	Siirt	1858	1882
39.	Emmanuel Asmar	Zakho	1859	1875
40.	Toma Jira(Kra)	Amadiya	1859	1859
41.	Toma Khanjarkhan (Rokus)	Basra and South	1860	1885
42.	Eilya Mloos	Mardin	1864	1908
43.	Jibrael Farso	Mardin	1870	1873
44.	Timathaous (Pierre) Atar	Mardin	1870	1891
45.	Matti Polous Shamina	Amadiya	1874	1893
46.	Yacoub Auraham	Aljazeera	1875	1915

47.	Quriaqos Giwargis Koka	Zakho, Amadiya	1875	1911
48.	Yousif Jibrael Adamo	Kirkuk	1883	1899
49.	Hanna (Youhanna) Qenaya	Zakho	1884	1889
50.	Mikhael Yacoub Namo	Siirt, Basra	1885	1895
51.	Toma Audo	Urmia	1892	1917
52.	Uramya Timathaous Al-Maqdasi	Siirt,Zakho	1892	1929
53.	Yousif Eilya Khayaat	Amadiya	1893	1903
54.	Yacoub Hanna(Jack) Sahar	Aqra,Amadiya	1893	1909
55.	Sulieman Sabagh	Amid	1897	1923
56.	Addai Scher	Siirt	1902	1915
57.	Yacoub Ogim Mna	Van	1902	1928
58.	Estephan Jabri	Nissibis, Kirkuk	1902	1953
59.	Theodor Masseh	Kirkuk	1904	1917
60.	Elia Yacoub Aboona	Quchanis,Aqra	1908	1955
61.	Israel Hermiz Audo	Mardin	1909	1914
62.	Francise Dawood	Amadiya	1910	1939
63.	Petrous Aziz	Sna, Zakho	1910	1937
64.	Youhannan Nissan	Sna	1915	1956
65.	Ishaq Khdbakhish	Urmia	1930	1938
66.	Ibrahim Elias	Sna	1938	1940
67.	Jibrael Namo	Urmia, Beirut	1939	1964
68.	Sulieman Kajook Usta	Kumana, Armenia	1939	1939
69.	Habeel (Zaya) Zee'a	Urmia, Salamas	1940	1951

70.	Hanna Qrewoo	Amadiya	1942	1946
71.	Yousif Sheikho	Sna	1944	1979
72.	Esetphan Kajoo	Patriarchal Assistant	1947	1953
73.	Rafael Rabban	Amadiya	1947	1967
74.	Toma Al-Raees	Zakho	1947	1965
75.	Aphram Zaya	Tehran	1951	1972
76.	Zaya Dashto	Urmia	1951	1972
77.	Yousif Koki	Basra and South	1952	1971
78.	Aphram Koki	Kirkuk	1954	1956
79.	Suliemman Al-Saegh	Patriarchal Assistant	1954	1961
80.	Jibrael Ganni	Patriarchal Assistant	1956	1980
81.	Andrawes Sanna	Aqra, Kirkuk	1957	2013
82.	Estephan Ballo	Aleppo	1960	1989
83.	Abdulhad Sanna	Algosh	1961	2007
84.	Emmanuel Dadi	Mosul	1961	1980
85.	Toma Toma Bidaweed	Ahwaz	1965	1971
86.	Jibrael Batta	Amid, Diarbaker	1966	1994
87.	Gorial Qoda	Zakho, Amadiya	1966	1992
88.	Youhannan Shamoon Esae	Sna, Tehran	1967	1999
89.	Quriaqos Mossees	Amadiya	1968	1973
90.	Yousif Babana	Zakho	1968	1973
91.	Estephan Babika	Erbil	1969	2007
92.	Shamoel Shwariz	Ahwaz	1972	1981
93.	Hanna Paulos (Markus)	Zakho	1973	1985
94.	Hanna Qalo	Urmia	1973	2002

95.	Hanna Zora	Ahwaz, Mar Addai	1974	2016
96.	Paulos Kratash	Amid (DiarBakir)	1977	2005
97.	Estephan Kajo	Basra and South Zhako	1980	1987
98.	Aphram Bidi	Egypt	1980	1984
99.	Abdulahad Yacoub Rabban	Aqra	1980	1998
100.	Gewargis Karmo	Mosul	1980	1999
101.	Ibrahim Namu Ibrahim	Mar Toma	1982	....
102.	Tomas Meram	Urmia	1983	....
103.	Bawai Soro	Mar Petrous/service	1984	....
104.	Yousif Ibrahim Saraf	Egypt	1984	2009
105.	Yousif Tomas Mikhael	Basra and South, Beirut	1984	1999
106.	Antoine Audo	Aleppo	1992	....
107.	Hanna Markho	Erbil	1994	1996
108.	Jibrael Kassab	Basra and South, Mar Toma	1996	....
109.	Ramzi Garmou	Tehran	1996	....
110.	Jacques Issac	Erbil	1997	....
111.	Paulos Faraj Raho	Mosul	2001	2008
112.	Shlemon Warduni	Patriarchal Assistant	2001	....
113.	Michel Kassarji	Beirut	2001	....
114.	Yacoub Sher	Erbil	2001	2005
115.	Petrous Hanna Essa	Zakho	2002	2010
116.	Rabban Al-Qas	Amadiya	2002	....

117.	Sarhad Jammo	Mar Petrous	2002	....
118.	Mikhael Al-Maqdasi	Alqosh	2002	....
119.	Andrawes Abouna	Patriarchal Assistant	2003	2010
120.	Amel Shamoon Nona	Mosul, Mar Toma	2010	....
121.	Bashar Matti Warda	Erbil	2010	....
122.	Yousif Toma Markus	Kirkuk	2014	....
123.	Habib Hermiz	Basra and South	2014	....
124.	Saad Sirop	Patriarchal Assistant	2014	....
125.	Francis Kalabat	Mar Toma	2014	....
126.	Emmanuel Shaleta	Mar Addai	2015	....
127.	Basilus Yalda	Patriarchal Assistant	2015	

A concise history of bishops according to the date of their ordination

The Sixteenth Century

1. Bishop Yousif?

In 1553, Patriarch Sulaqa ordained him a Bishop for the Dioceses of Siirt and in 1561, he was sent to India by Patriarch Abidisho IV Maroon. He passed away in 1582.

2. Bishop Hnanisho

In 1553, Hnanisho was ordained Bishop by Patriarch Sulaqa. He was the first Catholic Bishop for Mardin. He has written numerous manuscripts. He died in 1584.

3. Bishop Eilya Hermiz Habib Asmr

Eilya Hermiz was ordained Bishop in Rome and returned to Amid in 1553. During 1581, he was appointed as an assistant to Mar Shamoon Dinkha (Mar Eilya), the Archbishop of Amid. Afterwards, he was sent to Rome. Bishop Eilya was the first Bishop of Amid after the martyred Patriarch Youhannan Sulaqa. He passed away in 1583.

4. Bishop Ishoyaab

In 1582, Patriarch Eilya V ordained him a Bishop for the Dioceses of Siirt. He passed away in 1617.

5. Bishop Yousif Eilya

He was elected to succeed Bishop Abid Asmr. In 1583, Patriarch Shamoon IX ordained him a Bishop for the Dioceses of Amid .He died in 1604.

6. Bishop Yacoub all- Nassibi

In 1584, he was ordained a Bishop for Mardin by Patriarch Eilya V. He passed away in 1615.

The Seventeenth Century

7. Bishop Eilya al- Amidi

He was ordained Bishop for Amid in 1604 by Patriarch Eilya XI. In 1615(or 1617), he vacated the seat of Amid to free himself for the Bishopric of Siirt. He died in 1620 and was buried in accordance to his will- at the gate of Mar Yacoub monastery.

8. Bishop Adam Timathaous Rabban

Adam was a monk and in 1610, he was sent to Rome by Patriarch Eilya XI to discuss with Pope V the issue of unification with Rome. In 1615, he was installed Bishop for Amid and Jerusalem (He set up a church and appointed priests and monks). He died in 1622.

9. Bishop Youhannan

In 1615, Patriarch Eilya VI ordained Youhannan Bishop of Mardin. He served his bishopric for 26 years. He passed away in Nisibis (Turkey) in 1641.

10. Bishop Ishoyaab

He was mentioned in the second letter Pope Paul V (1620) as the Bishop of the Dioceses of Siirt. He died in 1652.

11. Bishop Ishoyaab

He was elected Bishop of Amid and in 1622, he was consecrated by Patriarch Eilya XII .He passed away in 1638.

12. Bishop Youhannan Shamoon

In 1638, Youhannan was ordained a Bishop for the Episcopo of Amid by Patriarch Eilya XII. He died in 1657.During his time the Episcopo cut off its association with Rome.

13. Bishop Yousif

Information about Bishop Yousif is scant. In 1641, he was ordained a Bishop for Mardin and he died in 1678.

14. Bishop Youhannan?

He was ordained a Bishop for Siirt. His name-along other bishops- was mentioned in a letter sent by Patriarch Eilya XIII to Pope Clement IX.He disassociated himself from the church and died in 1673.

15. Bishop Shamoon al-Amadi

He was born in Amid. In 1682, he was ordained Bishop of Mardin by Patriarch Yousif I. He passed away in 1695.

The Eighteenth Century

16. Bishop Shamoona?

In 1701, he was ordained a Bishop for Siirt by Patriarch Yousif II. In 1731, he was appointed as an assistant to Patriarch Yousif III. He died in 1742.

17. Bishop Timathaous Maroki

During the middle of the eighteenth century, Timathaous was the Bishop for the Diocese of Mardin. He died in 1759.

18. Bishop Basil Abdulahad Hasro

Basil was a priest in Amid. In 1714, he was ordained a Bishop for Mardin (Amid) by Patriarch Yousif III. He died in 1738 (or according to other sources in 1727) and was buried at Mardin Cathedral. He wrote a biography of Patriarch Yousif I.

19. Bishop Timathaous Maadigi

In 1727, he was ordained a Bishop for Amid by Patriarch Yousif III. He died (as a result of poisoning) in 1757

20. Bishop Basil Youhannan

He was born in Mardin and in 1738, he was ordained Bishop for his dioceses by Patriarch Yousif III. He

served his diocese for 20 years. Bishop Basil died in 1758 and was buried at Mardin Cathedral.

21. Bishop Hanna Kimo

In 1744, he was ordained a Bishop for the Diocese of Siirt by Patriarch Yousif III. He passed away in 1786.

22. Bishop Shamoon al-Amadi

In 1758, Patriarch Yousif III ordained him a Bishop for Mardin. He served the diocese for 30 years. He passed away in 1788 and was buried at Mardin Cathedral.

23. Bishop Hanna Akari

Hanna was ordained a Bishop for Amid in 1760 by Patriarch Yousif IV. He died in 1777.

24. Bishop Petrous Shorez

He was born in Siirt. Bishop Hnanisho illegally ordained him as the Bishop for the Dioceses of Siirt. When he went to Rome (in 1796) Pope Pious VI confirmed him as a Bishop for Siirt. He died in 1822.

25. Bishop Mikhael Shorez

He was the brother of Bishop Petrous Shorez. In 1793, Patriarch Hindi ordained him as a Bishop for Mardin. In 1795, he was confirmed By Pope Pious VI. He passed away in Amid in 1810.

The Nineteenth Century

26. Bishop Basil Mansour Asmar

He was born in Telkepe in 1789 and attended the Rabban Hermizd monastery. He was ordained priest in 1819 and, later in 1824, Patriarch Yousif V ordained him a Bishop for the Dioceses of Amadiya. In 1828, he was transferred to the Dioceses of Amid. Bishop Basil also served around the al-Jazeera region (in 1842) until his subsequent resignation from service. He died in 1852 or 1844.

27. Bishop Laurent Tomas (Lauraceous Shuwa)

He was born in the city of Kirkuk in 1792. He was ordained priest in 1821 and on April 23, 1824, he was ordained Archbishop of Kirkuk. Archbishop Laurent passed away on August 23, 1853 and was buried in Maskinta Church in Mosul.

28. Bishop Ignatius (Agnes) Dashto

He was born in Alqosh in 1794. He entered Rabban Hermizd monastery and was ordained priest in 1821. In 1824, Patriarch Augustine Hindi ordained him a Bishop for Amid (but he encountered many problems and disputes that were simmering at that time). In 1827, he was confirmed as a Bishop for Mardin (a position which was vacant for 17 years). He served his bishopric for 40

years. During his tenure he built a house for the diocese and expanded Mardin's church. He died in 1868 and was buried in Mardin Cathedral.

29. Bishop Mikhael Katoula

He was born in Telkepe in 1792. He enrolled at the Rabban Hermizd monastery. In 1826, Patriarch Yousif V ordained him a Bishop for Siirt (he was also consecrated in Siirt). He rejuvenated life at the Mar Yacoub monastery. He passed away in 1855. Bishop Katoula was well known for his sermons and calligraphy.

30. Bishop Petrous De Natalee

He was born in Khasrawa (Iran). He studied in Rome and was ordained priest in 1830 and two years later as a Bishop for al -Jazeera by patriarch Youhannan Hermiz. He went to Rome in 1867 and passed away whilst in Rome.

31. Bishop Gewargis Petrous

He was born in Khasrawa and was ordained priest in 1830. He was ordained a Bishop for al- Jazeera on June 24, 1835 by Patriarch Youhannan VIII. Later in 1842, he was appointed as Patriarchal Assistant. On January 12, 1847 he was transferred to the Diocese of Diyarbakir. He died in Albano near Rome on August 14, 1867.

32. Bishop Toma Dashto

In 1850, he was ordained a Bishop for Amadiya and then Zakho. He passed away in 1859

33. Bishop Audisho Tomas

Audisho Tomas was ordained a Bishop for Amadiya on February 10, 1852 and he died in 1859. He could be Mar Toma Dosho from Tla Shamkan who was a Bishop of Amadiya for eight years and he managed the Bishops of Aqra and Zakho. He died in 1859 and was buried at Rabban Hermizd monastery.

34. Bishop Jerome Paulos Hindi

He is the nephew of Patriarch Hindi. Jerome was born in 1814 in Amid. He studied in Rome and was ordained priest in 1840. He was ordained a Bishop for al-Jazeera in 1852 by Patriarch Yousif Audo. He passed away in Amid in 1873.

35. Bishop Shamoan Sinjari

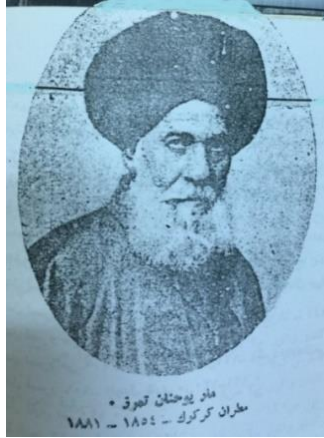
He was born in Telkepe and he joined the religious order of Rabban Hermizd. He was ordained priest and took the name Heronomus. On September 1853, he was ordained a Bishop for Sna (Iran) by Patriarch Mar Yousif Audo. Bishop Shamoan retired in 1885 and died a year later. He translated a book of Marian prayers and devotion to Chaldean.

36. Bishop Paulos Shamina

He was born in Alqosh and in 1854 he was ordained a Bishop for Amadiya. He served his Bishopric and the Episcopate of Sna for 19 years. He died in Mosul in 1873 and was buried at Rabban Hermizd monastery.

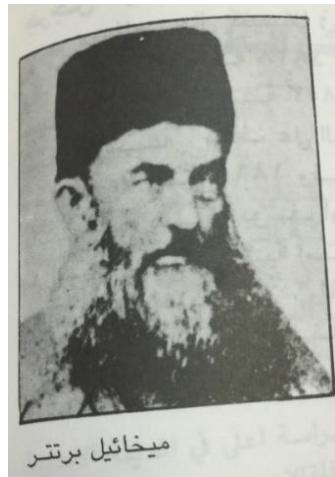
37. Bishop Youhanna Tamraz

He was born in Telkepe. On September 14, 1854 he was ordained Archbishop of Kirkuk. He died on September 13, 1881 and was buried at the Mother of Sorrow Cathedral (which he built near the citadel).



38. Bishop Petrous Mikhael Barteter

He was born in Khasraw around 1809. He studied theology in Rome where he was ordained priest in 1836. He served in Baghdad and Mosul. In 1858, Patriarch Yousif XI Audo ordained him a Bishop for Siirt. Bishop Petrous, established a printing



press at Mar Yacoub monastery. He set up a modern library and he constructed a bishopric in Siirt and set up a seminary school. He participated in the first Vatican council. He passed away in 1882.

39. Bishop Emmanuel Asmar

His real name is Andraws Asmar. He was born in Telkepe and was ordained a Bishop for Zakho on July 22, 1859. He passed away in 1875 at the Mar Yacoub Hazaya monastery (which belonged to the Dominican fathers).

40. Bishop Toma Jra (Kra)

Toma was born in Alqosh around 1810 and joined Rabban Hermizd monastery in 1836. He was ordained priest in 1848 and in 1859, Patriarch Yousif Audo ordained him a Bishop for Amadiya in Mosul. But the Bishop could not serve his dioceses as he died on his way to al –Sayeeda monastery (a few days after his ordination). He was buried at the church of Rabban Hermizd monastery on August 10, 1859.

41. Bishop Toma Khanjarkhan (Rokus)

He was born in Mangaish (north Iraq). On September 23, 1860. He was ordained as



an honorary Archbishop of Basra and Apostolic Visitor to the Malabar's of India. He died in Mosul on March 24, 1885 and was buried in Maskinta church.

42. Bishop Eilya Mloos

He was born in Mardin in 1831. He entered Rabban Hermizd monastery in 1850. He was ordained priest in 1856 by Patriarch Yousif VI Audo and in 1864, Patriarch Yousif Audo appointed him Bishop of Aqra. In 1874, he was sent to the



Malabar's in India where he remained there until 1882. He was appointed to serve at the Diocese of Mardin in 1890 (he served for 18 years). He died in 1908 and was buried at Mardin Cathedral.

43. Bishop Jibrael Farso

He was born in Mardin and enrolled at city's Capuchin Fathers School. He was ordained priest in 1831 and in 1870, Patriarch Yousif VI Audo ordained him as the Bishop of Mardin. He served his bishopric for three years. He passed away in 1873.

44. Bishop Timathaous (Pierre) Attar

He was born in 1834 in Amid. He enrolled at the Jesuits father's school in Ghazir (Lebanon) .In 1851, he was sent to Rome to further his education and in 1862, he was ordained priest in Amid by Bishop De Natly. In 1870, Patriarch Yousif VI Audo ordained him (in Rome) a Bishop for Amid. Following the death of Bishop Farso in 1873 or 1872, he was transferred to Mardin. After Patriarch Audo passed away, he was appointed as representative of the vacant Patriarchal Seat. In 1883, he left Mardin and settled in Amid until his repose in 1891.



45. Bishop Matti Paulos Shamina

Poulous bin Audish bin Yousif- originates from Telkepe- and he was born in 1820 in Alqosh.He joined the Chaldean Monastic Order in 1842 and was ordained a priest at the Diocese of Amadiya in 1856.He was sent to the Dioceses of Sna (in 1867), where he served for six years and then he returned to Rabban Hermizd monastery. In May 24, 1874 Patriarch Yousif Audo ordained him Bishop for Amadiya together with Bishop Eilya Petrous Abo Younan (Patriarch Eilya XII).In 1879,

he was transferred to Zakho where he served for six years .He resigned in 1885 and five years later, he was sent to Sna to conduct the patriarchal affairs. He returned to Mosul in 1892 and a year later he died and was buried at Rabban Hermizd monastery.

46. Bishop Yacoub Oraham

He was born in Telkepe in 1848.He entered the Hermizidian Monastic Order and continued with his education at the Patriarchal Seminary. He was ordained priest in 1873 and in 1875, as a Bishop for al- Jazeera by Patriarch Yousif XI Audo. Bishop Yacoub was martyred, during the First World War, in August 28, 1915.

47. Bishop Quriaqos Gewargis Koka

He was born in Amadiya on January 25, 1820.He was ordained a Bishop for Zakho on July 25, 1875. He was appointed Bishop of Amadiya on February 15, 1882. Bishop Koka retired in 1892 and died in 1911.



48. Bishop Yousif Jibrael Adamo

He was born in Siirt on March 15, 1851.He studied

in Rome and was ordained priest in 1878. He returned to Mosul to assist Patriarch Eliya and to head the Patriarchal Seminary. He was elected Archbishop of Kirkuk on August 26, 1883. Archbishop Adamo was elected Patriarch but he declined the post. He passed away on June 4, 1899.

49. Bishop Hanna (Youhannan) Qeenaya

He was born in Telkepe and on September 26, 1884. He was selected as a Bishop for Zakho and was consecrated in 1886. Bishop Hanna died in 1889 or 1890 and was buried in Duhok (northern Iraq).

50. Bishop Mikhael (Yacoub) Namoo

He was born in Mosul in 1837 and entered the Patriarchal Clergy. He was ordained priest in 1863 and was appointed Rector of the Patriarchal Seminary in 1867, he also served in Baghdad. He was elected Bishop of Siirt on March 24, 1885 by Patriarch Eilya XII Abu Younan and was consecrated on July 12. Bishop Namoo, worked as Patriarchal Assistant in Baghdad and he embarked on building the Mother of Sorrow Cathedral. Although he retired in April 27, 1888, he was appointed as an



honorary Archbishop of Basra on April 27, 1888. He passed away in Siirt in 1895.

51. Bishop Toma Audo

Toma was born in Alqosh on October 11, 1855 (he is the son of Father Hermiz Audo and the brother of Israel Audo, the Bishop of Mardin). After

completing his elementary education at Alqosh school, his uncle, the Patriarch, sent him to Rome (from 1869 until 1880) to continue with his studies and whilst in Rome he was ordained priest. He returned to Mosul and



spent two years close to the newly elected Patriarch Eilya Abu Younan. In 1882 or 1884, he was sent to Aleppo as Patriarchal Representative, and in 1888 he was appointed at the Patriarchal Seminary. In 1892, he was ordained Bishop in Mosul for the revised Bishopric of Urmia, after the death of its shepherd Mar Augustine Sheeno.

Bishop Toma and the Papal Nuncio were martyred on July 27, 1917 (they were the victims of the massacres that befell on the Christians of the region). Some priests and members of his congregation were also killed

His Writings:

In 1897 he published The Treasure of the Aramaic Language book. He translated from Latin to Syriac The Catechism according to the Tiriantine Council (publishing it in Mosul in 1889) and an educational book for those with who have gained ecclesiastical degrees, 1889. He translated from Arabic to Syriac the book of Kalila and Dimna, 1899. He wrote a grammatical book about the Swedaya (an Aramaic dialect) language which was published in Urmia in 1911.

52. Bishop Uramia Timathaous al-Maqdasi

Eilya Ishaq Eilya Maqdasi was born in 1848 or 1847 in Alqosh. He wore his Garb of Monasticism which was given to him by Eilyshya'a al- Duhoki in 1865 and took the name Eilya. He was sent to Rome in 1869 to continue his studies and he was ordained priest in 1878. When he returned to Iraq in 1879, he established a school for monks at the al- Sayeda Monastery in Alqosh. In 1880, he set up Mar Gewargis monastery in Mosul but it only continued for 2 years. He served at the Diocese of Diyarbakir for



one year and he re-opened the school at al- Sayeda monastery for a further seven years. In 1889, he was appointed by Patriarch Mar Eilya Abu Younan as a Patriarchal Representative for the Dioceses of Siirt and later as Bishop of Zakho. He was ordained Bishop by Patriarch Mar Eilya at the Miskenta church in Mosul on July 22, 1892. Bishop al-Maqdasi passed away on August 13 1929.

Below are some of works:

The Book of Chaldean Grammar, he translated the Book of Logic and the Theology of Mar Alfonse (in two large volumes) to Chaldean. He has several apostolic letters, especially for the priests of his dioceses, which were preserved by his nephew Suleiman Maqdasi.

53. Bishop Yousif Eilya Khayaat al- Baghdadi

He was born on May 1, 1856. He studied at the Patriarchal Seminary in Mosul and was ordained priest in 1882 (based in Baghdad). In 1885, he was appointed as Patriarchal Representative for Egypt and a year later he was appointed in Istanbul for a further eight years. In



1893, he was ordained Bishop for the Diocese of Amadiya by Patriarch Mar Abu Yonan, and in 1894 he was appointed Patriarchal Assistant and later as an assistant for Patriarch Mar Abidisho Khayaat (as Archbishop of Nisibis). In 1900, following the death of Mar Jibrael Danbo, he was appointed at the Dioceses of Kirkuk. Bishop al-Baghdadi passed away on February 2, 1903 and was buried at the Mother of Sorrow Church at the citadel.

54. Bishop Yacoub Hanna (Jack) Sahaar

Yacoub Sahaar was born in Mosul on March 3, 1853. He was ordained Bishop of Aqra on March 25, 1893. He moved to Amadiya on April 29, 1895. Bishop Yacoub passed away on June 13, 1909.

55. Bishop Suleiman Sabbagh

He was born in Mosul in 1865. He studied at the seminary and was ordained priest in 1888. Patriarch Abidisho Khayaat ordained him a Bishop of Amid in 1897. During his tenure, he witnessed and suffered from the Safarblk Massacres. 68 Chaldean families were slaughtered

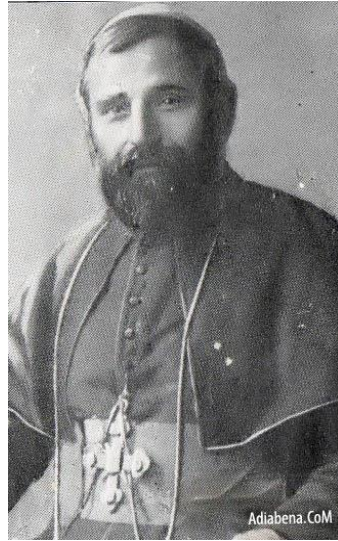


in Amid. Bishop Sabbagh set up an orphanage in Amid. He died in 1923 and was buried at Mar Patheon Cathedral in Amid.

Twentieth Century

56. Bishop Addai Scher

He was born Asmar Sliwo, his father was a priest named Yacoub Hanna and his mother was called Barbara. Asmar was born in Shaqlawa (northern Iraq) on March 3, 1867. He enrolled at the Dominican father's seminary in Mosul in 1880. He was ordained a priest in 1889 and was appointed as an assistant to the Bishop of Kirkuk as



well as ministering his home- town Shaqlawa. He was ordained a Bishop for the Diocese of Siirt in 1902.

The martyred Bishop was fluent in Hebrew, Greek, French, Kurdish, Arabic and Aramaic. In 1908, he met with Sultan Abdul Hamid II in Istanbul and with Pope Pius X in Rome. He witnessed and suffered the slaughter of his bishopric's faithful until he himself was killed (beheaded) on June 21, 1915. He published a prayer book in 1891, some selected literary works in 1898 and a biography of The Martyrs of the East in 1900.

57. Bishop Yacoub Ogin Marogi Mana

He was born in 1866 in Baqofa (northern Iraq) and in 1885, he enrolled at St Peter seminary in Mosul and was ordained priest in 1889 by Patriarch Eliya Abu Younan. He was appointed as a seminary teacher in 1895. He was assigned the task of setting up the new mission in Van (Turkey). He was ordained



Bishop on November 30, 1902 and served the Caucasus churches and Yerevan (Armenia) from August 1915. As the consequences of World War One, the Bishop witnessed many hardships and catastrophes. In 1919, he was sent to Rome and From September 1923 until June 1927 he was appointed as the Patriarchal Representative in Basra. During this time, he went to inspect the church in Ahwaz (Iran). He spent some time in Baghdad and then headed for Mosul. On March 15, 1928 his drowned body was discovered near the village of Nimrod and Salamia (northern Iraq). He was buried in Maskinta Church in Mosul.

His literary contribution includes: The fundamentals of the Aramaic language, Dictionary of Aramaic language, The Purity of Literature in Aramaic Language, The

submission of Eastern Syriac to the Authority of Pope according to Syriac Tradition, Arabic-Chaldean dictionary.

Some of his missing writings include: the laws of Chaldean Synods, book of the Mary month in Chaldean, He published the order of Chaldean mass and medium sized edition of the Bibles and the hymns of Dawood Kora in old Aramaic language.

58. Bishop Estephan Jabri Al-Mousali

He was born in Mosul in 1872 and was ordained priest in 1894 by Mar Abu Younan and took the name Qas (Father) Jabri. On November 30, 1902 Patriarch Mar Yousif Emmanuel II ordained him a Bishop and he took the name Hermizdas Jabri and with the title of Archbishop of Nisibis. For a while, he



managed the affairs of the Chaldean Church in Baghdad and later took charge of the Dioceses of Kirkuk from Bishop Theodor Maseh. On August 31, 1917 he was appointed Archbishop of Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Irbil. He obtained his confirmation (alongside Bishop Addai Scher and Bishop Yacoub Ogin Mana) from Sultan Rashad. On March 15, 1918 he returned to

Kirkuk. When he died on July 19, 1953 he was buried at the Mother of Sorrows cathedral in the citadel.

59. Bishop Theodor Masseh

He was born in Baghdad in 1837 and was ordained priest in 1870. On Sunday October 16, 1904 Patriarch Mar Emmanuel II Toma ordained him the Archbishop of Kirkuk.

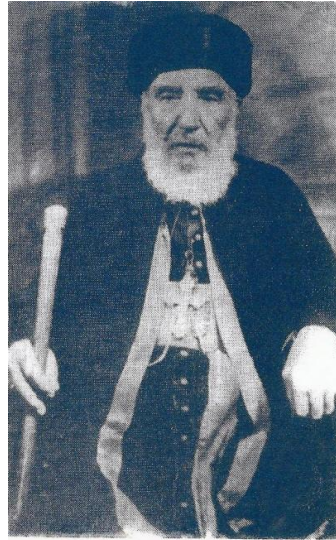


He died on May 26, 1917(or July 8). He was buried at the Mother of Sorrows Cathedral(that was built during his time between 1904 and 1906) on top of the ruins of the old church that was built in 1862(during the time of Youhannan Tamraz).

There was no official burial ceremony for him because the Ottoman authorities confiscated the church and it was converted to a military hospital. Due to his distinguished services for his people, he was awarded the Chivalry medal as a thankful recognition.

60. Bishop Eliya Yacoub Abouna

He was born Gewargis Bin Yacou bin Marogi Abouna in Alqosh in 1862 or 1863. He gained his elementary education at its school and then he enrolled at the Patriarchal seminary in 1883. He was ordained priest on April 8, 1888 and took the name Father Gewargis. He served in Basra, Adana, Nissibis, Miafarqeen and Mardin until his return to Alqosh. He was ordained Bishop in Qudchanis on April 26, 1908 and took the



المطران مار اييليا يعقوب ابونا

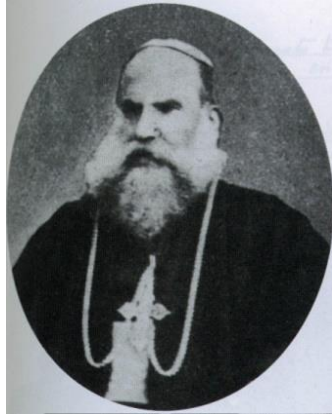
1955 - 1862

name Mar Eliya. He was appointed for Aqra in 1923 where he served for a short time and then he returned to his village. He was averse in the Syriac language and he was fluent in Arabic, English and Kurdish.

His writings include: A book on Astrology in 1905, History of the Patriarch in 1927, translation of the novel 'Yazdanokht' by Bishop Suleiman Al-Sayegh from Arabic to Soureth (this was translated to the Arabic in 2008 by Mr Benjamin Haddad). He died in his hometown of Alqosh on May 24, 1955 (according to Babana in 1956) and he was buried at Mar Gewargis Church.

61. Bishop Israel Hermiz Audo

Israel Hermiz Mikhael was born in Alqosh on August 6, 1859. He was the brother of Bishop Toma Audo. He enrolled at the Patriarchal Seminary in Mosul in 1883. He was ordained priest by Patriarch Eliya II Abu Younan in 1886. Two years after his ordination, he was



appointed to serve the church in Baghdad and in 1891, he was appointed Patriarchal Assistant for Basra, where he served 18 years. He built the Mar Toma Cathedral and a bishopric house with two schools. He also built a church at Ashar (it does not exist anymore) and he purchased the adjacent house (they do not exist anymore) to teach the children. He set up a Patriarchal representation in Ahwaz, and in 1898, he went to Mumbai (India) accompanying Patriarch Abidisho Khayaat and then to Malabar and he returned to Basra (46). He was elected Bishop for Mardin on February 27, 1909 following the death of its pastor Mar Eliya Mloos. In 1910, he was consecrated by patriarch Emmanuel Toma. He served his Bishopric for 31 years with wisdom and awareness. He suffered greatly during the incidents of Sefer-berlek, many of his congregation and some of his priests were martyred. He has written

some lamentations about the slaughters of Mardin, Amid, Siirt, Jazeera and Van in 1915.

He was very versed with Syriac Language and his writings include: Publication of his account about World War One, a poetry book and some letters in Syriac that have a very high value both, linguistically and historically. He died on February 16, 1941 and was buried at Mardin cathedral. With his death, the lineage of Mardin Bishops terminated.

62. Bishop Francis Dawood

Ishaq al-Qas Hermiz was born in Aradin (Amadiya) on October 14, 1870 .He chose the consecrated life in 1882, during the time of Bishop Gewargis Koka, who managed the Episcopate. He was sent to St John Seminary in Mosul and he was ordained priest on June 1, 1893. Bishop Hanna Sahar assigned him



to serve in Aradin church. In 1909, Bishop Hanna elevated him to Cor-Bishop. He was elected Bishop on January 25, 1910 and he was consecrated on August 15- together with Petrous Aziz- by Patriarch Yousif Emmanuel in Mosul. He managed the nuns of the sacred

Heart which was established by Father Ablahad Semano in 1908. He wrote a book of catechism in Soureth and contemplations on the Month of Mary.

63. Bishop Petrous Aziz

He was born in Mosul on April 6, 1866. After completing his primary education at the Dominican Fathers School, he was later sent to Rome (in 1888) to further his education and in 1890, he was ordained priest. He managed the Patriarchal Seminary in Mosul between 1894 and 1897, after Mosul he was sent to Aleppo. On



August 15, 1910 he was ordained a Bishop for the Diocese of Salmas (where he served his diocese with great loyalty). He endured the pains of World War One and he left his Diocese, together with his priests, and was made representative in Egypt and an assistant to the Bishop of Zakho Mar Timathaous Maqdasi. He died on January 21, 1937. Bishop Petrous was an author of many publications, some of them saw the light, others were lost. Some of his writings include: reply to the protestant impudence, to win arguments with Nestorians and Jacobites and a French book about the disasters of First

World War: Memoire sur les Massacres survenus dans les dioceses de Salamas et d'ourmiah.

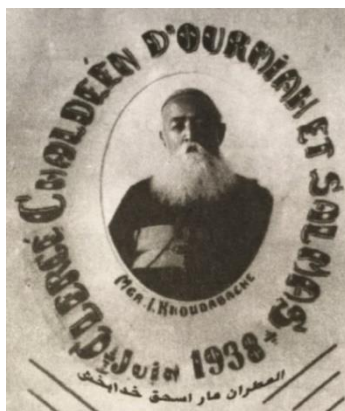
64. Bishop Youhannan Nissan

He was born in Dohuk on July 25, 1880. He was ordained priest on March 18, 1905 and served in the Diocese of Basra (Mar Toma Church until 1902 according to the Diocese records). He was ordained Archbishop for Sna in Iran on January 6, 1915. He served in Basra in 1919 and between 1934 to 1938. Some source mentions that he was a Bishop for Zakho in 1937. He died on October 30, 1956(50).



65. Bishop Ishaq Khdabakhish

In 1903, he was ordained Archbishop for Urmia by Patriarch Mar Emmanuel II



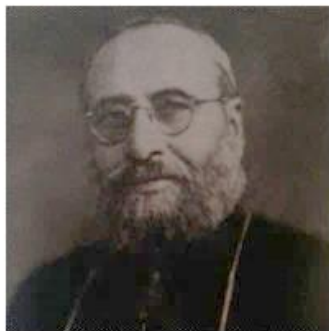
66. Bishop Ibrahim Elias

He was born in October 1893 in Suldooz (Iran). On September 6, 1938 he was elected as Archbishop of Sna

and he was consecrated in 1939. He passed away on February 15, 1940.

67. Bishop Jibrael Namo

He was born in Mosul on June 29, 1879 and was ordained priest on March 2, 1902. He was ordained a Bishop for the Diocese of Mardin (in 1939) and in 1957, he was appointed as a Bishop for Beirut. He died on February 12, 1964.



Mgr. Gabriel Namoo

68. Bishop Suleiman Kajook Usta

He was born in Diyarbakir on April 6, 1885. He was ordained priest on May 4, 1908 and was ordained an Honorary Bishop for the bishopric of Comana Armniae (on September 8, 1939). He passed away on December 4th of the same year.



69. Bishop Habel Zaia (Zee 'a)

He was born in the mountainous village of Mawana, near Urmia, on February 3, 1871. He studied at the lazzarite father's school in Salamas, Khisroabad (Iran). In 1888, he was sent to Paris to study and to prepare him for the priesthood. He was ordained by Bontey, the Apostolic Nuncio in Istanbul, on July 2, 1896 and taught in Zaytonleak (Turkey). He served in



Urmia, Tehran and Tabriz and he edited the Voice of Truth (Qala D'shrara) magazine. Bishop Habel, published books on Mathematics in Soureth and books on Geography, chemistry and physics. He invented the electric clock in Iran and it became widespread throughout the world. He also invented a water bicycle, which was named Hidrocicle- Zaia. He was elected Archbishop for Urmia and Salamas and he was consecrated on January 1, 1940. He witnessed the suffering of his people in 1946 in Azerbaijan until his death on March 18, 1951.

70. Bishop Hanna Qrewo

He was born in Alqosh on April 15, 1875(1874) and was ordained priest on September 9, 1900.He managed the Patriarchal Seminary from 1902 until 1905 and served at Meskinta church. On February 1, 1942,he was ordained a Bishop for Amadiya.He died on April 17,1946 and was buried in



Keremles (northern Iraq).He has several published writings such as the Biography of Gerald Magila, the Gifts of the Soul and Homilies of Saint Alfonse Lecouri and he also edited “Iqleel Al-Ward”(Wreath of flowers) magazine.

71. Bishop Yousif Sheikho

He was born in Mardin on April 3, 1894.He enrolled at the Saint Louise Clericalism in Istanbul and in 1919,he sent to Rome in 1919.He was ordained priest on December 24, 1923 and in 1924,he was appointed at the Mother of Sorrows Cathedral. In 1944, he Archbishop of Sna (he was consecrated on 11th of July). He built a cathedral and clerical seminary, a junior and high schools in Hamadan (Iran) and a priest home and one in Ahwaz (Iran).He retired in 1970 but at the same year he was appointed as an Honorary Archbishop for Amid and

then Reyaddischer. He passed away on December 20, 1979.

72. Bishop Estephan Kajo

Bishop Estephan Eilya Shamoon was born in Alqosh on March 4, 1883. He completed his high school education in Mosul and in 1895, he enrolled at Saint Louise clericalism of the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin. He was ordained priest on May 25, 1907 and he returned to serve in Alqosh and Mosul. In 1915, he was appointed priest for the Saint Joseph Church in Mosul. In 1927, he was sent to Baghdad to assist Patriarch Mar Emmanuel. In 1940, he was elevated to Cor-Bishop. He was selected as Bishop and Assistant Patriarch in Mosul (May 4, 1947). Bishop Estephan died on June 28, 1953. He has a published book about the martyred monk Jibrael Danbo.



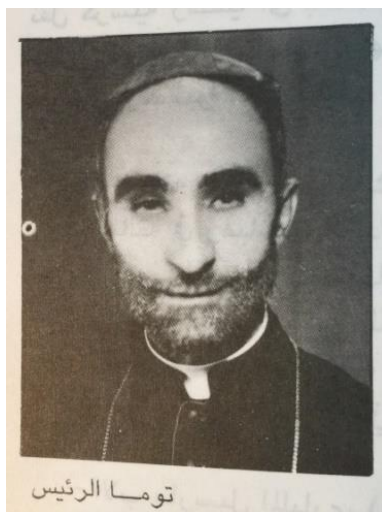
Bishop Rafael Rabban

He was born in Mosul on February 6, 1910. In 1921, he enrolled at the Patriarchal

Seminary in Mosul and later he was sent to Rome to further his education. He was ordained priest on December 23, 1933. He obtained his PhD in 1937 and three years later he was appointed teacher in the Patriarchal Seminary. On May 4, 1947, Patriarch Mar Paulos Shiekho ordained him Bishop of Amadiya. In 1957, he was appointed Archbishop of Kirkuk and in 1964, he set up an Ecclesial school and built a new Bishopric and a new school in Kirkuk. He passed away on December 15, 1967. Bishop Rafael published a booklet entitled "Saturday is the mother of Sunday".

73. Bishop Toma Al-Rayes

He was born in Aradin (northern Iraq) on December 18, 1898. He enrolled at St John Seminary and he continued his higher education at the Patriarchal Seminary. On June 29, 1923 he was ordained priest and he served in Baghdad, Aradin and Detroit (USA). On May 12,



1947, he was ordained a Bishop for the Diocese of Zakho. Bishop Toma died on July 15, 1965.

74. Bishop Aphram Zaia

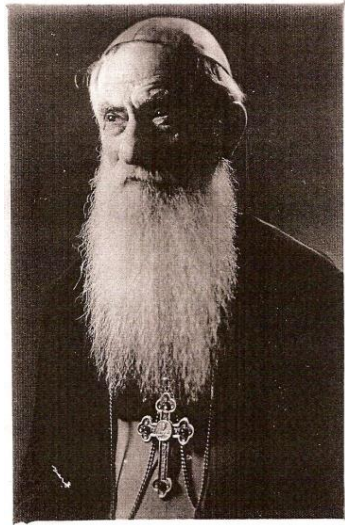
He was born in Khosroabad (Urmia-Iran) in 1910 and in 1928, he enrolled at the Patriarchal Seminary in Mosul. He completed his theological studies at the Pontifical Urbaniana University in Rome and in 1937, he was ordained priest .After a long and assiduous service, in 1951 he was ordained Bishop in Tehran .He published a magazine in Soureth called “Marietha”.Bishop Aphram, established many new churches and renovated some old ones in his Bishopric. He died on August 15, 1972.

75. Bishop Zaia Dashto (Aphram)

He was born in Khosrabad in 1910 or 1912. In 1926 or 1928, he enrolled at the Ecclesiastical School in Mosul. He was sent to Rome, where he obtained a doctorate in theology and in 1937, he was ordained priest. In 1938, he returned to Iran and served at his Diocese. In 1950, he was elevated to Cor-Bishop. When Bishop Habel Zaia passed away, Bishop Yousif Sheikho elected him Archbishop for Urmia and Salamas, this was on December 30, 1951.Bishop Zaia, died on May 15, 1972(58).He also published “Marietha” magazine and a catechesis book in Sourath language.

76. Bishop Yousif Koki

He was born on October 25, 1886 in Siirt. In 1904, he enrolled at Saint John seminary in Mosul and later, he left to study in Rome to specialise in philosophy. In 1912, he was ordained priest and he taught at the Chaldean Clerical seminary (Mosul). In 1923(or 1925 according to Al-Noor magazine), he was transferred to the Mar Toma



Church in Basra. He established Babel Elementary School in Basra, but it closed down in 1948, because of Second World War. He also set up a printing House in Basra naming it the Eastern Print Press; he printed many books and collected many historical documents. He established an orphanage in Basra by, with the help of some Basra notables, which housed 52 orphans.

He continued to work at the orphanage for many years until the government took control of it. In 1952, he was ordained Bishop for the Chaldean Diocese of Basra and the South by patriarch Paulos Shiekho. He joined the Diocese on June 13, 1953. He died on January 15, 1971 and was buried at The Virgin Mary Church in the Khandaq area in front of the Altar. He was passionate

about education and some his works are: The Aramaic Language, Selected Speeches by Patriarch Aphram II Rahmani some of his writings are: Selected liturgy, the Catholic Church and the freemasons, Devotion to Saint Joseph, Anbar Diocese, Selected Dialections(part one and part two)³.

77. Bishop Aphram Koki Al-Sarati

He was born in Siirt in 1888 and he enrolled at Saint John seminary (1904) and later he entered the Patriarchal Seminary (1914).He was ordained priest on June 27, 1915 by Mar Yousif Emmanuel II and he was appointed as a teacher at The Al-Tahira boys in Kirkuk and later he became its headmaster. He was appointed to assistant the Bishop of Kirkuk Estephan Jabri. On June, 13 1954 he was ordained a Bishop of Kirkuk, at Maskinta church by



Patriarch Mar Yousif Ghanima. He died on March 26,

³ He prepared his burial place years before his death and he tried it by himself at the Chaldean Episcope of Basra(church of the Virgin Mary),

1956 and was buried at the Mother of Sorrows Cathedral. He donated his house in the district of Shaterlo to the church in Kirkuk.

78. Bishop Suleiman Al-Sayegh

He was born in Mosul in 1886. He enrolled at the Chaldean Seminary in 1905. After he finished his studies, in theology and philosophy, he was ordained priest in



1908. He worked in the field of education and school management. He was the editor-in –chief of Al- Mosul Newspaper, during the time of British occupation. He was an important member of the National Defence Committee, which argued the case of Mosul, moreover, he was an active member of The Iraqi Scientific Union. He wrote his famous novel “Yazdanokht the Distinguished Irbilian”, he published the two part novel in Mosul in 1934. He published Al-Nagim (the star) magazine in 1928 and set up a printing press with the same name.

Bishop Al-Sayegh wrote four plays: Al-Zuba’a in 1933, the Hamdani Prince, Yammama of Nineveh, (script only not printed), the fourth one Mashahid al-Fathila or Yousif Al- Sadeeq was published in Mosul in 1931. He

translated to Arabic the Tragedy of Horace by the French dramatist Pierre Corneille. Several of his plays were serialised in the Al-Nagim magazine between 1930 and 1938. He was ordained Bishop for Mosul on June 13, 1954, later on he was transferred to Baghdad until his repose on September 18, 1961. He was buried at the Chaldean Church of Mar Yousif. The Bishop was fluent in English and French.

79. Bishop Jibrael Ganni

He was born in Keremles on August 5, 1906 and in 1920, he enrolled at Saint John Seminary where he graduated in 1923. On September 28, 1927 he returned to Rome to further his education and in 1929, he was ordained priest in Mosul



.He taught at the Seminary and then served in Syria and Amadiya and at the Patriarchal Seat. He served the Diocese of Amadiya (together with his uncle, Bishop Hanna Qrewo) and in 1947, he was appointed as Patriarchal Representative at the Diocese. He was ordained Bishop in Baghdad in 1956. In 1960, he was appointed as assistant to Bishop Jibrael Namu (Bishop of

Beirut) and he succeeded him after his death until 1966 when he was transferred to the Diocese of Basra .He died on November 10, 1980 and he was buried next to his uncle, Bishop Qrewo in Keremles.

80. Bishop Andrawes Sanaa

He was born in Aradin in 1920. He enrolled in Saint John Seminary in Mosul and was ordained priest in 1945.He served at Amadiya and the villages of Dawoodia and Tnaa.In 1975, he was ordained a Bishop to the Episcopate of Aqra and later, he was



appointed as an acting Bishop to the Diocese of Amadiya (1966 until 1968) and in 1978, he was appointed Archbishop of Kirkuk, where he remained in Kirkuk until 2003 where he retired and spent most of his life in Chaldean Diocese of Kirkuk.

He died on May 8, 2013.He published a booklet about the Second Ecumenical Synod and he wrote many articles. He also published a book of letters and a liturgical bible. He was buried beneath the sacred altar of the Virgin Mary Church in Kirkuk.

82. Bishop Estephan Ballo

He was born Abdulahad Jona Mikha Ballo, he is a native of Alqosh, and was born in 1909. he entered the Chaldean Hermizidian priesthood at Al-Sayeda monastery on October 5, 1924 and later in 1927, he was sent to the Patriarchal Seminary (Mosul) to study philosophy and theology. After pledging his final vows, he was ordained priest on January 1934, during the same year, he was sent to Rome, where he obtained his PhD in Eastern Science (July 17, 1940). His dissertation was entitled “The



Hermizidian monastic order and the Chaldean Church during the middle of the nineteenth Century”. In 1940, he returned to Al-Sayeda monastery and he was put in charge of the new entrants and in 1948 he was elected the Abbot of the monastery (until 1958) and during the same year he was appointed as the General Deputy in the Diocese of Aleppo. In 1960, he was elected Bishop and he built a cathedral and a house for the Dioceses. Bishop Estephan died in Rome on October 26, 1989 and he was buried at the Al-Sayeda monastery.

He has many published works in Syriac and French languages, such as the Biography of Patriarch Emmanuel II and some of his publications are Rabban Adam Aqraya, Aphrahat Hakeem, The Maronite hand and the Chaldeans 16th century as a report by Leonard Habeel (The History of the Chaldean Church), Toma al-Alqoshi, On the Road to Perfection, a hymn praising the Virgin, the book of opportunities, the Book of Annals and many more.

83. Bishop Abdulahad Sanaa

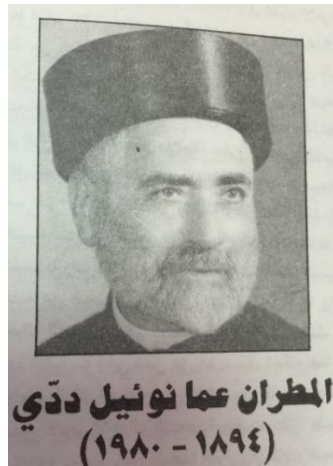
He was born Hermiz Esho Marogi Keana in Aradin (part of the Diocese of Amadiya) on December 10, 1922 and on May 15, 1947 he was ordained priest. On January 20, 1960 Patriarch Mar Paulos Shiekho elected him Bishop for the Chaldean



Diocese of Alqosh (he was consecrated on March 19, 1961 by the Patriarch). Bishop Sanaa, resigned from the Diocese on December 3, 2001. He passed away on February 28, 2007.

84. Bishop Emmanuel Dadi

Nassir Estephan Dadi was born in Mosul in 1894, after he finished from his primary education, at the Dominican Fathers School, he entered Saint Peter Seminary. On August 3, 1919 he was ordained priest and he was appointed as a teacher in the seminary (he taught for 43 years). In 1954, he was



appointed Cor-Bishop at the Umm Al- Maona church. In 1961, he was ordained Bishop for the Diocese of Mosul. In June 1967, the Diocese was elevated to an Archbishopric and he was elected as the Archbishop of Mosul for the Chaldeans. He died on January 11, 1980 and was buried at Maskinta church. Despite being a writer and a poet, many of his works were unpublished.

85. Bishop Toma Toma Bidaweed

He was born in the Village of Ballo (Turkey), which was part of the diocese of Zakho, on April 15, 1910. At the age of 15, he enrolled at Saint



John Seminary of the Dominican fathers in Mosul, where he gained his theological education, and on May 15, 1935 he was ordained priest serving in Zakho (he served until 1946) and in 1947, he was appointed to serve in Detroit (Michigan, USA) and later in 1952, he was transferred to serve in Chicago (USA). In 1965, the Holy Synod elected him as the first Archbishop of the Episcopo of Ahwaz. He was consecrated in Baghdad on March 25, 1966. He was appointed as an Assistant Bishop for the Diocese of Baghdad and later as Patriarchal Deputy for Egypt. He died in Cairo on March 29, 1971.

86. Bishop Jibrael Batta

He was born in Mardin in 1907 (on New Year's Eve day). After graduating from his high school in Lebanon he enrolled at the Patriarchal Seminary in Mosul. In 1934, he was ordained priest and he served in Lebanon until 1959. He was appointed as Deputy Patriarch in Istanbul and later in 1965, he was elected a Bishop for Diyarbakir. A year later he was by Patriarch Paulos Shiekho. Bishop Jibrael retired in 1977 and he passed away in 1994.

87. Bishop Gorial Qoda

He was born in Alqosh on December 8, 1908. He studied at the Saint John seminary in Mosul along with Patriarch Paulos Shiekho (in 1920). He was sent to Rome (in 1927) to further his education at the Urbana Propaganda

University and gained a PhD in philosophy. On January 19, 1933 he was ordained priest and he served at the Ecclesiastical Seminary until 1938. He served the Catholic congregation of Habbanyia (Iraq) until 1965 and afterwards, he was sent to Detroit (for three years) and in 1960 he returned to Baghdad. Between



1962 and 1966, he served at the Mar Yousif Church in Kharbanda-Baghdad. On March 25, 1966 he was ordained Bishop for the Dioceses of Zakho and later in 1968, he was transferred to the Diocese of Kirkuk. Bishop Gorial resigned from his post on November 23, 1977 and he passed away on March 24, 1992.

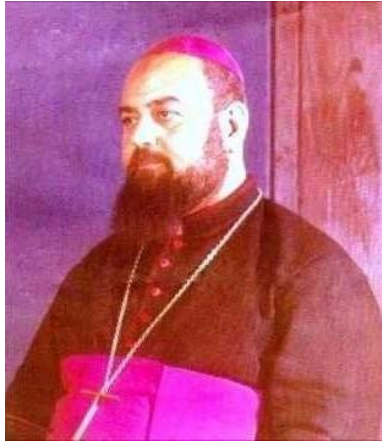
88. Bishop Youhannan Shamoon Essae

He was born in Sanandanj (Iran) on January 27, 1914. He was ordained priest on May 3, 1940 to serve the congregation of Sna in Iran. On June 23, 1967 he was chosen to assist the Bishop of Sna (he was confirmed on the first of September of the same year). He was appointed as an Honorary Archbishop and he was

consecrated on October 22, 1967. Bishop Essae, was confirmed Archbishop for the Diocese of Sna on March 7, 1970. He died as Archbishop of Tehran on February 7, 1999.

89. Bishop Quriaqos Mosees

Bishop Yacoub Yousif Gewargis was born in Mosul on July 10, 1921 and he entered the Chaldean Patriarchal Seminary in 1933. He was ordained priest in Mosul on May 15, 1943 by Mar Youhannan Qrewo, Bishop of Amadiya. He served the



congregation of Mar Isaiah in Mosul for three years and he taught at the seminary, and at some intermediate schools. In 1946, he went to Rome and obtained his PhD in Eastern Science. In 1959, he returned to Baghdad and served the congregation of the Lady of Sorrows Church. In 1968, he was elected as Bishop of Amadiya. He died on April 16, 1973. The Bishop built several churches in his Dioceses and he has many writings such as: The Chaldean Mass in Manuscripts, Liturgical books of the Chaldean Church, The Chaldean Mass according to the Apostles, Chaldean liturgical music and many more.

90. Bishop Yousif Babana

He was born in Alqosh in 1915, after completing his elementary education, he enrolled at the Patriarchal Seminary (in 1929) .A year later, he was sent to Rome to complete his ecclesiastical education. In 1939, he was ordained priest in Rome and he returned to further his education at the Ecclesiastical Seminary. In



In 1940, he was transferred to Alqosh and later in 1941, he was appointed Patriarchal Deputy for the Diocese of Aqra.He returned to Mosul in 1947 to serve and to study at the Patriarchal Seminary.

In 1948, he was transferred to the Mother of Sorrows Church (Baghdad) and later in 1959, to the Saint Joseph Church. In 1968, he was elected Bishop for the Diocese of Zakho. During 1949, he published Al-Noor (the Light) magazine which lasted for six years. He has authored many religious books, he started to write a book about the History of Alqosh but he died without completing it. He extended the Diocese's building and built a church in Lefo and a school in Sharanesh. In 1969, he set up Saint Thomas Seminary to prepare

students for the priesthood. Bishop Babana passed away on September 8, 1973 and he was buried in Zakho.

91. Bishop Estephan Babika

He was born in Kermeles (near Mosul) on January 22, 1919. He entered the Ecclesiastical Seminary and was ordained priest on May 15, 1941. And was elevated in March 19, 1965 and he worked as the secretary for the Bishop of Mosul. On January 6, 1969, he was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Irbil. He served the Diocese of Irbil (from Ankawa,



near Irbil) for 25 years until he retired in 1994. He was buried at the Mar Yousif Church in Ankawa on April 7, 2007.

92. Bishop Shmoel (Samuel) Shwariz

He was born in Teleskuf (northern Iraq) on January 25, 1916 from a migrant family of Siirt. He entered the Chaldean monastic order in 1931 and he made his final vows in 1936. A year later, he enrolled at Saint John

Seminary and studied for two years and in 1951, he was ordained priest. He served in several villages and helped the new monks, and he assisted the head of the monastic order for 12 years. In 1960, he served in the Diocese of Al-Qamishli (north-eastern Syria).He was ordained Bishop(in



Baghdad in May 15, 1972) by Patriarch Mar Paulos II Shiekho for the Diocese of Ahwaz and later he went to the Bishopricks of Urmia and Salamas. He died in Rome on June 15, 1981 and he was buried at the Al-Sayeda monastery.

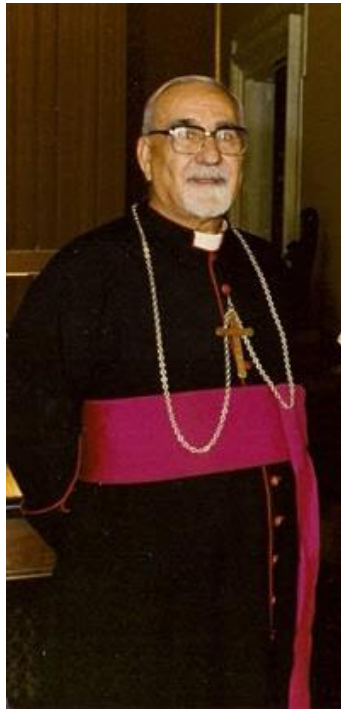
93. Bishop Hanna Paulos

Hanna Paulos was born in Sherooz, near Duhok, on May 10, 1910 and in 1925, he entered the Saint John Seminary in Mosul. He was ordained priest on May 15, 1937.He was appointed as a parish priest for Sherooz until 1947 and later he was transferred to Zakho. In 1951, he was ordained Cor-Bishop in Zakho and in 1952, he was transferred to Duhok and later he returned again to Zakho in 1954.He managed the affairs of the Diocese after the death of Bishop Youhannan Nissan until 1957.He returned to serve in Sherooz until

1961. Afterwards, he served the congregation of Mar Gewargis in Ghadeer (Baghdad), he remained in the parish and he supervised the building of the new church. On December 16, 1973, he was elected as Bishop for Zakho. He retired in 1983 and died on June 13, 1985. Bishop Paulos was buried in Zakho.

94. Bishop Hanna Qaloo

Bishop Hanna Isho Qaloo was born in Mangesh (Amadiya) on April 9, 1922 and in 1935, he entered the Saint John Seminary in Mosul. In 1947, he was ordained priest to serve the congregation of Mangesh and the villages of Shamkhan (northern Iraq) and in 1949, he was appointed in Aradin. In 1957, Bishop Rafael Rabban appointed him as the General Representative for the Diocese of Amadiya and later on he was its Bishop and he continued to serve

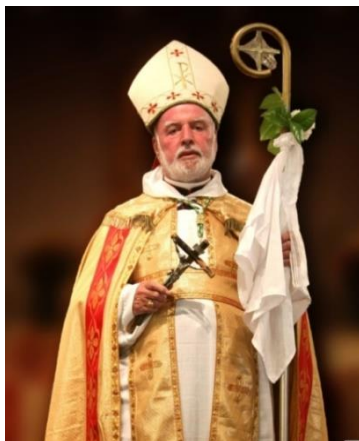


the churches of Sappna Valley villages. He was ordained Cor-Bishop in 1965, to manage the Diocese. On December 1, 1973 he was ordained Bishop and in 1987,

he looked after the Diocese of Zakho .Bishop Hanna retired in 2001 and he passed away on September 7, 2002.

95. Bishop Hanna Zora

He was born in Batnaya (northern Iraq) on March 15, 1939 and he was ordained to the priesthood on June 10, 1962. In 1974, he was elected a Bishop for the Diocese of Ahwaz. In 1987, he left Iran to serve the Chaldean congregation of Canada. In



2011, he was confirmed as Bishop for the Diocese of Mar Addai in Toronto (Canada).Bishop Hanna, retired from service in 2014. He passed away on October 2, 2016.

96. Bishop Paulos Karatash

He was born on July 29, 1934 in the Harpoli village (which belonged to the district of Silopi in southern Turkey).In 1968, he was ordained



priest and on July 3, 1977he was ordained Bishop for

the Diocese of Diyarbakir Patriarch Paulos II Shiekho to succeed Bishop Jibrael Batta and the Chaldean Archbishop of Turkey. He served the Diocese for 25 years. He died on January 16, 2005 in Istanbul-Turkey.

97. Bishop Estephan Kajo

He was born in Alqosh and in 1946, he entered the Ecclesiastical Seminary and in 1956, he was ordained to the priesthood. He served at several churches in Baghdad, such as the Mother of Sorrows, Mar Yousif, and the Mother of Perpetual Help. In 1980, he was elected as an assistant Bishop and in 1981, he was elected a Bishop for the Diocese of Basra and the South. In 1983, he joined the Diocese of Zakho. Bishop Estephan passed away on December 8, 1987.



98. Bishop Aphram Yousif Bidi

He was born in Alqosh, and he entered the Ecclesiastical Seminary and in 1941, he was ordained priest. He served in

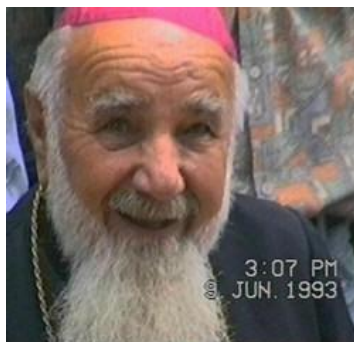


Alqosh and he taught catechism and Syriac language in its school. He enrolled at Sorbonne University (France) for two years to study theology. On August 15, 1980 he was ordained Bishop for the Diocese of Egypt. Bishop Bidi died on January 18, 1984 and he was buried in Alqosh.

Some of his writings include: The Treasure of Spiritual Life (Syriac language), The History of the Chaldean Church (French language), Contemplations on the Mystery of the Rosary, The story of the appearance of The Virgin in Fatima, The Most Famous Authors in Chaldean Liturgy, index of manuscripts in Alqosh. He translated the order of baptism from Chaldean to German language. He translated the liturgical Bibles from Syriac to Soureth. He recorded special albums about the Chaldean Liturgy and songs of Mar Aphram and Baootha (the rogation) prayers.

99. Bishop Abdulhad Yacoub Rabban

He was born in Shaqlawa (northern Iraq) on April 9, 1916 and on October 27, 1932 he entered the Chaldean Hermizidian monastic order and took the name of Qaamyasho. He



confirmed his final vows in October 1937 and in 1940, he was sent to the Patriarchal Seminary in Mosul. On

June 4, 1950 Patriarch Estephan Kajo ordained him priest and in 1950, he was elected to run the minor seminary at the Al-Sayeda monastery, later he was appointed at the Diocese of Aqra, where he served at Kurbish and Deanirta. He was sent to serve in Iran, at the Mar Shamoon Barsabae church, and the other churches of Ahwaz and Abadan. When he returned to Iraq, he was elected as the Abbot of Rabban Hermizd monastery and headed its monastic order. In 1961, he worked at Mar Gewargis monastery as an assistant and in 1961 and as its head. Bishop Abdulahad participated in the second Vatican council. He was elected Abbot from 1963 until 1971 he was appointed as for the elected as an overall head and he was responsible for the Mother of Sorrows Church in Baghdad for three years.

He was elected as the Abbot of Mar Antonios Monastery in Baghdad for a period of three years and in 1977, he was appointed as head of the Patriarchal Seminary. During the same year, he was elected as a Bishop for the Diocese of Aqra (he was consecrated Bishop of Aqra and its surroundings on August 15, 1980). Later, he was appointed General Deputy for the Diocese of Sulaymaniyah He died on July 25, 1988 in Baghdad and he was buried at the Al-Sayeda monastery.

100. Gewargis Garmo

Bishop Gewargis Francis Garmo was born on January 6, 1921 in Telkepe. He entered the Ecclesiastical Seminary in 1934 and was sent to Rome in 1938 where he gained his master's degree in philosophy and his PhD in theology from the Pontifical Urbaniana University. He was ordained priest on December 8, 1945. He taught at the seminary in summer 1947 and in 1950, he was appointed as the Rector of the seminary. He was sent to serve the church in America and was appointed by Patriarch Paulos Shiekho as a pastor of the Diocese of the Mother of God in Michigan State (USA).

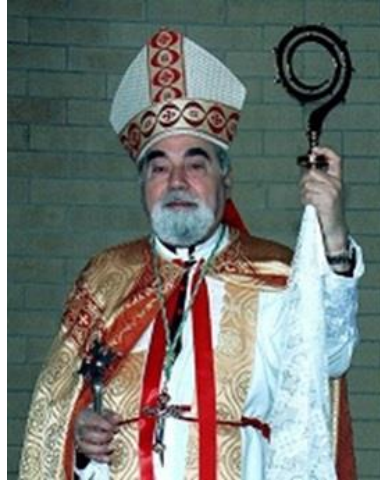


He returned to serve in Basra and Baghdad. On September 14, 1980 He was elected by the above departed Patriarch as Archbishop of the Chaldeans for Mosul, and he served in Mosul until his death as a result of sickness. He died in USA on September 9, 1999. Bishop Garmo, has published many books such as The Book of Salvation and Dogmatic Theology and the play Arjwaan al-Malik in 1955 and he translated the songs of

paradise by Mar Aphram in 1989 and has written several articles.

101. Bishop Ibrahim Namu Ibrahim

He was born Telkepe on October 1, 1937 and in 1951, he entered the Patriarchal Seminary. He was sent to Saint-Loubès in France to continue his studies in theology and philosophy .When he returned to Baghdad, he was ordained priest on December 30, 1962.In 1964, he was appointed Rector of the Patriarchal Seminary and in 1968 he



served for two years as an assistant to the priest in Mar Yousif Church in Karada district of Baghdad. He was sent to Telkepe and he opened a minor seminary and served there for two years. He was sent to Rome and he obtained his PhD in Dogmatic theology in 1975.He returned to Baghdad and served in the Mar Yousif Church. In 1978, he was appointed as an assistant priest for Saint Peter, in San Diego and then for Los Angles in California (USA).

On January 22, 1982, he was the first Bishop appointed to the Diocese of Saint Thomas the Apostle (a newly established diocese in Detroit, Michigan, USA).He

celebrated his appointment on March 7 1982. Bishop Ibrahim retired in 2014. He is fluent in Chaldean, Arabic, English, Italian and French .

102. Bishop Tomas Meram

He was born in Telkepe on August 12, 1943. After completing his high school, in 1956 he entered the Saint Peter Seminary in Mosul .He was ordained priest on June 11, 1967 and in October of the same year he was appointed as parish priest for the Mar Yousif Church in Tehran.



He taught catechism alongside Arabic, Chaldean, and English in the primary and elementary schools which belonged to the Mar Behnam Church. In 1982, He was appointed Patriarchal Caretaker for the Chaldean Diocese of Urmia and on November 29, 1983 he was elected as Archbishop for Urmia (he took office on March 11, 1984). He has published (in Persian language) a research about the Church of the East and a Chaldean-Assyrian dictionary and some books in Soureth concerning Urmia such as a Daily Prayer book, The Rogation and some hymns. In 1996, he set up an elderly home.

103. Bishop Bawai Soro

He was born in Kirkuk in 1954. After he completed his clerical education at the Assyrian Church of the East in Chicago (USA) he was ordained priest in 1982. He served at the Virgin Mary Church in Toronto (Canada). He was ordained Bishop in



1984 to serve in San Jose, California. In 2006, Bishop Soro, along with some clergy and some members of the Assyrian church, submitted a request to Pope Benedict XVI to join the Catholic Church. In 2013, the Chaldean Synod accepted him into the Chaldean Church.

In early 2014, Pope Francis appointed Bishop Soro to the Titular See of Foraziana, in the service of the Chaldean Catholic Diocese of Saint Peter the Apostle, in San Diego, CA, USA. Bishop Sorro holds a master's degree in Systematic Theology from the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC; and a doctoral degree from the Saint Thomas Pontifical University (Angelicum) in Rome. He is fluent in Chaldean, Arabic, English and he has published several articles on History and theology.

Books: Bawai Soro, The Church of the East: Postolic & Orthodox (Adiabene Publications, San Jose: 2007) 394 pp.ISBN 978-1-60402; 514; 9

Articles: “The Eucharist in the Church of the East: Means to Unity”, “priesthood in the Church of the East”, “The Sacrament of the Holy Leaven “alka”, “ Understanding Church of the East”, “Sacramental Theology”, “Theodore”, “Nestorius”, “ Does Ephesus Unite or Divide?”, “The Reception of the Common Declaration”, “Is The Theology of the Church of The East Nestorian”, “The Vienna Christological Formula in an Assyrian Perspective”.

104. Bishop Yousif Ibrahim Saraf

He was born in Cairo in October 1940. When he completed his education at the Holy Family School for the Jesuit



Fathers in Alfajala (Cairo) he joined the Clerical Seminary in Maadi, Cairo- Currently known as the college of Humanity and Theology. He was sent, with a delegation, to Rome to continue his education and he obtained his bachelor’s degree in philosophy and theology. He was ordained priest in Rome in 1964 and he studied clerical and civil law at The Pontifical Lateran University .He gained a PhD in both subjects. He worked at the General Secretariat for the Synod of Bishops (from its inception in 1967 until 1984). He was ordained Cor-Bishop and he was appointed as the Patriarchal Representative in Rome. He worked as a

consultant For the Papal Committee for the Review of Eastern Church Law and a consultant to the Eastern Churches Assembly in Rome. In 1984, he was elected by the Patriarchal Synod as a Bishop for the Chaldean Episcopate of Cairo. On May 13, 1984, he was consecrated by Patriarch Paulos Shiekho at the Virgin lady of Fatima Church in Cairo.

Bishop Saraf taught Eastern Ecclesiastical law at the The Pontifical Urban University in Rome. He was a member of the Papal Committee for Family and also a member of the Permanent Committee of the Bishopric Assembly for Africa and Madagascar. He acted as a consultant for the Assembly of Eastern Churches and Papal Assembly for law texts. On May 4, 1993 he was appointed as the apostolic visitor for the Chaldeans in Europe. He died on December 30, 2009.

105. Bishop Yousif Tomas Mikhael

He was born in Alqosh on August 2, 1934 and in 1949, he entered the Ecclesiastical Seminary in Mosul. In 1953, he was sent to Rome to continue with his education and he obtained his bachelor's degree in theology and philosophy. He was ordained priest on December 22,



1960. Bishop Yousif specialised in canon law and obtained his PhD from The Pontifical Lateran University. Bishop Yousif served in Alqosh from 1966 until he was ordained Archbishop, on February 5, 1984. He served as Archbishop for Basra and the south until the end of 1995, afterwards, he was sent to serve in Lebanon until his repose on December 11, 1999. He was buried in Alqosh on the same day of his birthday.

106. Bishop Antoine Audo

He was born in Aleppo on June 3, 1946. His father, was Dawood Estephan Audo and his mother was Zahra Suleiman Audo from Alqosh. He left her at a tender age to study at the Maronite Seminary in Ghazir (Lebanon) where he gained his bachelor's degree and in 1969 he



joined the Jesuit order. He was ordained priest on August 5, 1979 by patriarch Estephan Ballo in Aleppo. He completed his advanced education at the University of Damascus and the Jesuit University for philosophy and theology in Paris and Sorbonne University.

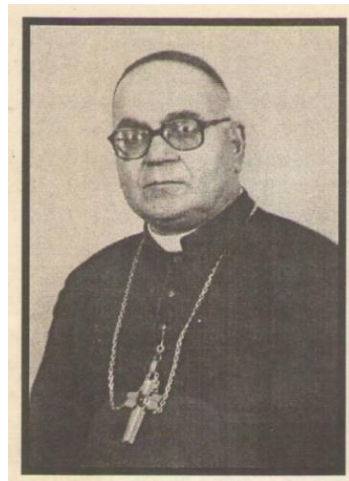
He specialised in the Holy Bible from Rome. Between 1982 and 2000, he lectured at the Saint Joseph University in Beirut, Kaslik University and Pauline

Fathers College at Harissa (Lebanon).He contributed in translating the Holy Bible (Jesuits Version) to Arabic.

To date he acts as the head of a series of studies of the Holy Bible at Dar Al-Mashriq in Beirut, Lebanon. He was appointed as Patriarchal Representative in Aleppo, following the death of Bishop Estephan Ballo (in 1989), and on October 11, 1992 he was consecrated as Bishop for the Chaldean Diocese of Aleppo and all of Syria. He has published several books on the Holy Bible and several articles concerning the theological thoughts, especially ecumenical matters, and dialogue of religions. Since 2011, he has been the Head of the Caritas organisation in Syria.

107. Bishop Hanna Markho

He was born in Mangesh on Palm Sunday on March 12, 1937.he completed his primary school education in Mangesh and his high school in Dohuk. In 1954, he entered the Saint John Seminary. He was ordained priest on June 7, 1964 and he served in Mangesh until



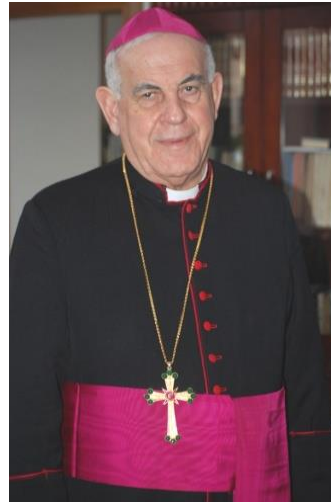
1967.He was appointed teacher at Saint John Seminary and after a year he returned to serve in Mangesh until 1970.He was appointed spiritual director of the

orphanage of Chaldean nuns .Until 1987, he served the Villages of Al-Dawoodia, Tna, Aradin, Inishke, Benatha, Badersh, Saridrawa and Sikreen.

During 1991, he acted as a spiritual guide for the students of the Patriarchal Seminary at the Baghdad districts of Dora and Suleekh. In 1994, he was elected as Archbishop of Irbil. Bishop Markho died on October 22, 1996.

108. Bishop Jibrael Kassab

Bishop Jibrael Kassab was born in Telkepe on August 4, 1938 and in 1961, he obtained the Holy Ecclesiastic Mystery in The Mother of Sorrows Cathedral in Baghdad .He taught and managed the minor section of the Saint John Seminary (in 1965) and he participated in the writing and editing its Christian curriculum.



Between 1966 and 1996, he served at the Sacred Heart church in Baghdad. In MAY, 1996, Patriarch Mar Rafael I Bidawid ordained him a Bishop for the Diocese of Basra and the South. In 2006, he was appointed as Bishop for the Chaldean and Assyrian Catholic Diocese of Saint Thomas bishopric of the Chaldeans and

Assyrians Catholics in Australia and New Zealand. He retired in 1915.

109. Bishop Ramzi Garmo

He was born in Zakho on February 5, 1945 and in 1957, he entered the Saint John Seminary. He went to France and joined the Brado priesthood. In 1975, he was ordained priest serving in Iran. In 1996, he was appointed Archbishop of Tehran for the Chaldean Catholic Metropolitan Archdiocese of Tehran. In 2013, he was appointed Apostolic Visitor for Europe alongside other responsibilities. He is fluent in Chaldean, Arabic, Persian, French and English.



110. Bishop Jacques Isaac

He was born in Mosul on February 27,1938 (his origins are from Alqosh),

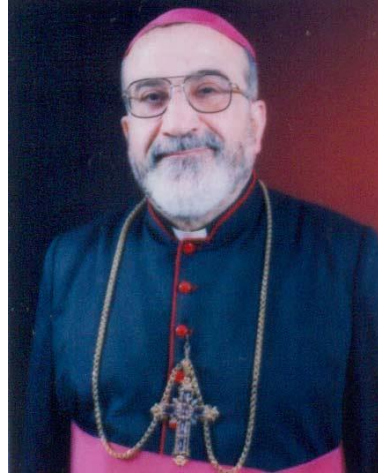
in 1951 he entered Saint John seminary. He was ordained priest in 1963 and was sent to Rome to study at the Institute of Eastern Studies (liturgy) and he obtained his PhD in Liturgy in 1970. Upon his return to Iraq, he taught at Saint John Seminary (in 1973). He went to Baghdad to serve as a priest in The Virgin Mary church-Palestine Street district. He taught liturgy at Saint Peter Seminary and managed the topic of liturgy at the Babel Pontifical College for theology and philosophy.

In 1997, he was elected as Bishop for the Diocese of Irbil. From 2001 until 2014, he was appointed as Rector of Babel Pontifical College and the Catechists Institute. Since 1972, he has been the responsible publisher of the cultural magazine “Bayen Al-Nahrain”, and editor-in-chief of “Nagim Al-Masriq” magazine (since its inception in 1995). In 2003, he was the General Patriarchal representative for cultural affairs .Bishop Ishaq has published many books specialising on the topic of Liturgy such as: The Chaldean Mass, The Liturgy of Marriage, Baptism, Marriage Ceremonies in the Liturgy of the Church of the East, Liturgical prayers throughout the Year, Burial Ceremonies and many more articles. He is presently retired from service.

The Third Millennium

111. Bishop Paulos Faraj Raho

Paulos Estefan Faraj Raho was born on December 20, 1942. After completing his primary education, he joined Saint Peter School in Mosul and continued with his high school education at Saint Peter Seminary between 1954 and 1960 and later on in Baghdad until 1965.



He Studied in Rome between 1974 and 1976 and earned his bachelor's degree in Pastoral Theology from Thomas Aquinas College of the Dominican fathers. He was ordained priest on January 10, 1965 and a Bishop on February 16, 2001, for the Episcopate of Mosul. In 1986, Bishop Raho set up the Society of Joy and Happiness for the Disabled and in 1993 he established the Charity of Friends of Jesus. Three years later, he set up the Society of Friends of Nazareth and the following year he established the Oasis of Happiness and Joy for the Orphans. He was a member of Mosul's council of notables and has written many articles on pastoral and cultural matters, moreover, he has published a book about the Church of Mar Isha Barqo Sree.

Bishop Raho was kidnapped by armed men on February 29, 2008 in Mosul, shortly after he completed his prayers and meditation of “The Way of The Cross”, his driver and two of his companions were killed. On March 13, his sacred body was discovered near the city, doctors estimated that he was martyred on March 8, 2008.

112. Bishop Shlemon Warduni

He was born in Batnaya (northern Iraq) on February 24, 1943. He enrolled at the village’s primary school and in September 1954, he attended the Patriarchal Seminary for seven years. In 1961, he was sent to the Pontifical Urban



University in Rome to complete his education in philosophy and theology. He was ordained priest on June 29, 1968. During his study, he earned several diplomas alongside his master’s degree in Philosophy and Theology and later (in 1971) his PhD.

He served in the Diocese of Batnaya for seven years and in 1978, he became the Rector of the Ecclesiastical Seminary, serving over 19-years. He taught at the seminary and in Babel Pontifical College for 26 years. During his tenure at the Ecclesiastical Seminary, he also served in the Dioceses of the Two Apostles and in Mar

Yacoub Church in the Baghdad district of Asia. He was ordained Bishop on February 16, 2001 and served as an assistant to Patriarchs Bidawid, Emmanuel Delly and Mar Louis I Sako.

Bishop Shlemon presided over the Ecclesiastical Court in Baghdad and in the Court of Appeal. In 2005, he received the Dialogue of Faith award from the Diocese of Pisa and in 2010 the award for peace from the Diocese of Lombardi (Italy). He serves the Diocese of the Virgin Mary our Lady of the Sacred Heart and currently heads the Caritas in Iraq. He is the spiritual director for the Society of Joy and Happiness, additionally, he is the General Secretary of the Catholic Bishops and General Secretary of the Heads of Denominations in Baghdad. In 2016, he was temporarily assigned to the Dioceses of San Diego.

113. Bishop Michael Kassarji

He was born in Zahle (Lebanon) in 1956. After graduating from high school, he joined the Order of Lebanese Maronites in 1970. He professed his first vows in 1973, and continued with his study of philosophy and theology at the Holy Spirit University in Kislik

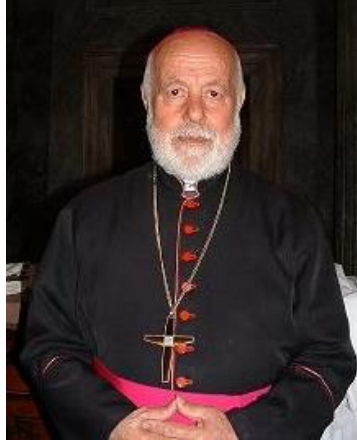


(Lebanon) and at the Pontifical Urban University in Rome. In 1985, he was ordained deacon and priest. He joined the Dominican father's seminary in Rome and obtained his bachelor's degree in the Eastern Canon Law (in addition, to several diplomas from Rome and the Vatican). He obtained his PhD in the Rights of Eastern Law entitled Eliya al-Jawhary or the Demascian (a study of manuscripts from the nineteenth century).

In 1996, Bishop Kassarji became the General Representative for the Chaldean Episcopate of Beirut. He was consecrated Co-Bishop and later, in 2001 a Bishop. He is a member of several church committees, moreover, he is a lawyer well as judge. He has completed many projects concerning the Chaldeans, and has helped, and continues to help, the Iraqi refugees. Bishop Kassarji is a founding member of the Reunions of Eastern Christians and a founding member of the Catholic Bishops' Conference and Vice President of the Ecumenical Committee of Lebanon. He has set up many projects such as: Saint Michael Health and Social Centre. Lady of Mercy Centre, which receives and serve Iraqi refugees. He is fluent in five languages: Chaldean, Arabic, French, Italian and English.

114. Bishop Yacoub Scher

He was born in Shaqlawaa (northern Iraq) on April 7, 1934. He was ordained priest on June 10, 1960 and as Archbishop of Irbil on February 16, 2001. He passed away on June 8, 2005.



115. Bishop Petrous Hanna Essa Alharbouli

He was born in the village of Bahnona al-Sindi (northern Iraq) in 1946 .After completing his primary education at Snaat School, he joined St. John Seminary in Mosul. He was ordained priest on May 31, 1970. He served the churches of Zakho, Duhok and the church of Abbasia in Zakho until he was ordained Bishop on February 1, 2002. In addition to his mother language, he was fluent in French, English, Arabic and Kurdish. He died in 2010



116. Bishop Rabban Al-Qas

He is Rabban Heskiel Rabban, he was born in Koumani (northern Iraq) on March 18, 1949. In 1961, he enrolled at Saint John Seminary in Mosul. He was ordained priest on May 6, 1973 by Bishop Emmanuel Dadi. He served the Dioceses of Koumani, Amadiya, Ineshki, Benaatha and Baderish. On February 1, 2002, Patriarch Rafael I Bidawid ordained him a Bishop for Amadiya. On



January 22, 2005 he was appointed as a caretaker for the Episcopate of Irbil. In 2010, he returned to the Dioceses of Zakho and three years later he was appointed as a Bishop for Zakho and Amadiya. Bishop Rabban opened an international school in Duhok and at the same year he earned a peace award for school activity, education and co-existence from the city of Aachen (Germany). In 2013, he opened Koumani and Himzek churches and he built several halls in Koumani, Mangesh, Aradin, Hirmash and Marithallaha. He was awarded an honorary doctorate from Cambridge College of Technology in International law on June 2015.

117. Bishop Sarhad Jammo

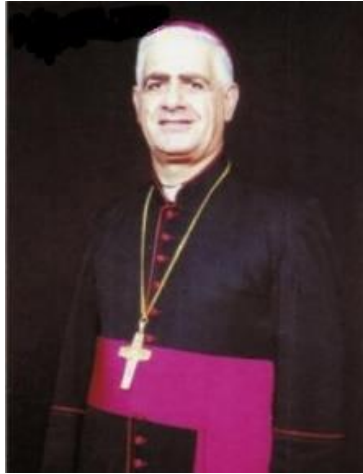
He was born in Baghdad in March 1941. After completing his high school education at the Ecclesiastical Seminary in Mosul, he went to study in Rome between 1958 and 1964 and earned his PhD in Eastern Ecclesiastical Studies. Upon his return to Baghdad, he was appointed pastor for St. John the Baptist Parish in Baghdad,



where he would serve from 1969 to 1974. He was the Rector of the Chaldean Patriarchal Seminary until 1977. He was made associate pastor of Mother of God parish in Southfield, Michigan (USA) later he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Troy, Michigan, where he served for 20 years. In 2002, he was appointed a Bishop for the Chaldean Eparchy of Saint Thomas in California. He taught at the Pontifical Oriental Institute in Rome (1991-2006) and at the University of Notre Dame in 1984 and 1985 and at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C in 1987. He is an established author and historian of the Chaldean history, Aramaic language and liturgy of the Church of the East. Bishop Jammo retired in 2016.

118. Bishop Michael Almakdisi

He was born Mikha Pola Oraha Makdisi in Alqosh in 1949. He studied at its schools and in 1964, he enrolled at Saint John Seminary of the Dominican Fathers in Mosul. He was ordained priest in 1976 by Bishop by Mar Abdulahad Sana (as he was the pastor of the Dioceses of Alqosh)



and in the presence of the Papal Ambassador Jean Reap, after 26 years of church service he was ordained Bishop. His ordination took place at the Patriarchal Seminary in Doura, Baghdad on February 1, 2002. He has published and authenticated many liturgical books in Soureth (Neo-Aramaic language) and mother language.

119. Bishop Andrawes Abouna

He was born on March 23, 1943 in Zakho (Bidari village) .In 1957, he enrolled at the Ecclesiastical Seminary in



Mosul. He was ordained priest on June 5, 1966 and served in the Diocese of Basra between 1967 and 1971 and later at the Mar Ephraim Church in Baghdad from 1972 until 1974. He was appointed at the Saint Joseph, Patron of Workers Church in 1991, moreover, He taught for more than ten years at the Al-Taqaduma school (run by nuns) in Baghdad. From 1989 until 1991, he was the Patriarchal Secretary for Patriarch Mar Rafael I Bidawid. Between 1991 and 2002, he served at The Chaldean Mission in London. In 1993, he obtained a bachelor's degree in Pastorship from Heythrop College, University of London and in 1996, a diploma in Journalism. He was ordained Bishop on September 2003 and was appointed as Patriarchal Secretary in Baghdad and the pastor of The Virgin Mary Church in Mansour, Baghdad. Bishop Abouna passed away on July 27, 2010 and was buried in Irbil. He published Al-Qeethara newsletter in London and has written many articles.

120. Bishop Emil Shamoon Nona

He was born in Alqosh in 1967, and after completing his high school education, he enrolled at Saint Peter Seminary in Baghdad .He was ordained priest on January 11, 1991.He served as an assistant priest in the Diocese of Alqosh until 1997. In 2000, he went to Rome to further his theological education and in 2005, he obtained his PhD in Theological Anthropology from the Pontifical Lateran University, his dissertation was on the anthropology of married relationships in the writings of

Mar Aphram the Syriac. He was ordained Archbishop of Mosul on January 8, 2010. In 2015, he was appointed as a Bishop for the Chaldean Eparchy of Saint Thomas the Apostle in Australia.

His writings include: Be joyful in the Lord, Contemplations through the liturgical Year for the Chaldean-Assyrian Church, Mosul 2011, The Family and the Society, Mosul 2013, The Explanations of Church Services by Ibrahim al-Qatari, Baghdad 1996. The Word of God in the Humans Stories, Irbil 2007. 100 Questions on



Love and Marriage, Irbil 2009, Way of the Cross, Mosul 2012. Bishop Nona speaks Chaldean, Arabic, English and Italian.

121. Bishop Bashar Matti Warda

He was born in Baghdad on June 15, 1969. In 1981, he entered the minor seminary and later the Chaldean Patriarchal Seminary of St. Peter in Doura, Baghdad. He was ordained priest in Baghdad on May 8, 1993. He served at the Two Apostles Church in Baghdad in 1994 and assistant rector for the Ecclesiastical Seminary

(minors section) and a pastor of the Godly Wisdom Church in Baghdad in 1995.

He joined the Redemptorist congregation of Flanders in Belgium. In 1997, he enrolled at the Louvain Catholic University; in Belgium and obtained his master's degree in Moral Theology, his dissertation was the religious violence and its moral pursuit .Upon his return to Iraq (in 1999), he was appointed Director of the Cultural Centre of Babel Pontifical College (Ankawa, northern Iraq) and in 2001, he was appointed as Dean of the College.



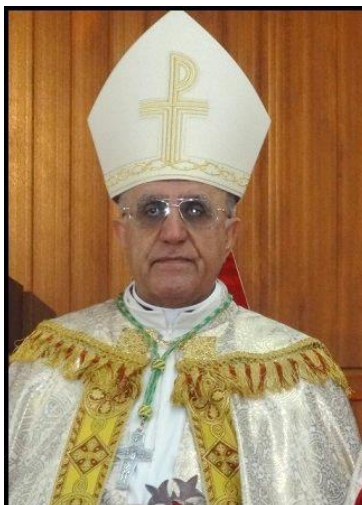
He first professed vows as a Redemptorist on August 24, 1997, and made his final profession on September 15, 2001. He was appointed by his congregation to look after the Mar Eliya Church in Baghdad from 2001 until 2006, and he also set up the Tent of the Virgin School. He was ordained Archbishop of Irbil on July 3, 2010.

In 2006, Bishop Warda was appointed the Rector of Saint Peter Seminary in Ankawa and he also supervised the building of the Two Apostils Mar Addai and Mar Mari monastery, moreover, he built Saint Joseph

Pastoral Centre near Alqosh. His writings include: The Exhortations, A Pause with Our Lord, Light for Me (in two parts) and he has several articles about the social education of the church, which have been published in Nagim al- Masriq magazine.

122. Bishop Yousif Toma Markus

He was born in Mosul on June 21, 1949. He studied at Saint John Seminary between 1962 and 1971. He joined the Dominican order and completed his education in Paris, obtaining a bachelor's degree in DEA from Nanterre University (France) and a PhD in Dogmatic Theology from the University of

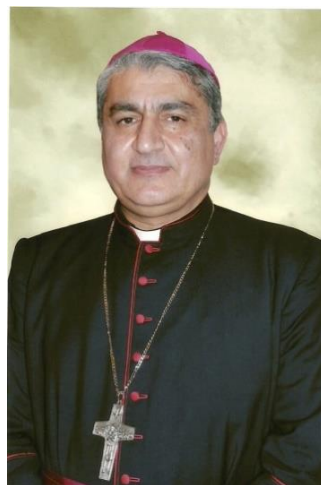


of Strasbourg (France). He was ordained priest in Mosul on March 26, 1980. He contributed in setting up Babel Pontifical College (where he taught in) and he is still the founder of the theological sessions in Baghdad(he has been managing it from 1984 until 2003). Between 1995 and 2014, he was the editor-in-chief of Al-Fikir al-Massehi magazine. Bishop Yousif has several publications and more than 700 articles such as: If You Were Searching for God with John of the Cross,

Creation and Development, Foundations of love, Save us from Evil, Dogmatic Theology, Noah's flood and many others. He supervised the printing of the first Catholic edition of the New Testament and Psalms in Kurdish language (in Sorani, a Kurdish Dialect). On January 24, 2014, he was ordained Archbishop for Kirkuk and Sulimanyah in Baghdad He speaks Arabic, Chaldean, French and English.

123. Bishop Habib H. Jajou al- Nawfali

He was born in the village of Baqofa (northern Iraq) in February 1960. He obtained his bachelor's degree in Geology from the University of Mosul (1982) and his master's degree in Geophysics from the same university in 1989. In 1992, he enrolled at the Ecclesiastical Seminary and Babel Pontifical College, he



was ordained priest in 1998. He served as a parish priest of Mar Gewargis Church in Baghdad and was the head librarian and teacher at the Babel Pontifical College, moreover he taught at the Catechist Institute until 2003. He was appointed pastor for the Chaldean Mission in Britain, and in 2010, he managed to purchase a second house for the congregation in west London. On January

24, 2014, he was ordained Archbishop for the Chaldean Archdiocese of Basra and the South.

In Britain, he gained his master's degree in Practical Theology about the challenges of secularism for the Chaldean Church and Catholic Christian Catechism CCC from Maryvale Institute for religious studies in Birmingham(England).He also obtained five diplomas in English language, Freelance digital journalism from Regent Academy and ICS institute in Glasgow(Scotland).He has published, translated and indexed many books such as: Be firm in me, Our Prayers with Our Mother Mary, Baqofa a Mustard Seed, Lamp for my Step-in two parts- A Stroll in Eternity, The History of Christianity in Southern Mesopotamia, Door of Hope, lets Pilgrim Together, Life of Faith, Bread for the Journey of Life, The Wisdom of Saint Isaac of Nineveh, Become Human, I Search for My Face, Now I Chose Life, Introduction to Theology, The Courage of Prayer, Accompanying the Other, Sunday Readings, Morning and Evening prayers according to the Eastern Liturgy, Should be Praised Forever and Space for the Spirit.

The manuscripts of the Ecclesiastical Seminary and Babel College, index of Al-Nagim magazine, Dictionary of Chaldo- Assur, Indexes of Ikleel al-Ward magazines and index of Al- Noor magazine. He also published Al-Qeethara magazine in London for ten years and later Mesopotamia newsletter (in English). He has published

many articles and he is a member of the editorial board of Nagim Al-Masriq magazine and was a member of the editorial board of Bayen al –Nahrain magazine. He also worked as recorder and a lawyer at the Cannon Law Church in Baghdad for many years. In 2014, He was awarded the prize of the philosopher British Philip Wilkening in theology.

124. Bishop Saad Sirop

He was born in Baghdad on September 6, 1972. He completed his fundamental education in Baghdad and gained his bachelor's degree in Aeronautical engineering(1994). He enrolled at the Ecclesiastical Seminary in 1995 and after completing his studies in philosophy, he was sent



to Rome(in 1995), where he gained his bachelor's degree in Theology from The Urbania University(2001). He completed his advanced education in philosophy and theology and in 2003, he obtained his master's degree in Philosophy from the Gregorian University.

He was ordained priest on October 13, 2001, and has served in several posts such as: parish priest of Mar

Yacoub Bishop of Nisibis Church in 2004 and Head of Studies at the Babel Pontifical College. He was appointed spiritual director at the Ecclesiastical Seminary in 2005. In 2008, he obtained his PhD in Philosophy. In early 2009, he served the congregation of the Saint Joseph Church in Baghdad. He has many publications and articles such as: Contemplations by Henry Noon: Youth of Baghdad, Meetings of Hope, Violence and the Christian. He was kidnapped and tortured for a month, he was later released after a ransom was paid. He speaks four languages: Chaldean, Arabic, Italian and English

125. Bishop Francis Kalabat

He was born in Kuwait on May 13, 1970. In 1989, he enrolled at Saint Francis Seminary in San Diego (USA) and in 1992, he studied theology at the Sacred Heart monastery in Detroit. He was ordained priest on June 4, 1995 and he was appointed assistant priest at the Chaldean Church of the Mother of God in Southfield, Michigan. In 2001, he was



appointed a pastor for Saint Thomas the Apostle Church in Detroit. On June 14, 2014, he was ordained Bishop of the Dioceses of Saint Thomas. He speaks Chaldean, Arabic and English.

126. Bishop Emmanuel Challita

He was born in Fishkhabour (northern Iraq) on November 11, 1956. He enrolled at Saint John Seminary in Mosul in 1971 and in 1977, he went to Rome to study philosophy and theology at the Urbana University. In 1982, he gained his



bachelor's degree in Philosophy and afterwards he was ordained priest by Pope John Paul II in Rome on May 31, 1984. In 1987, he gained his PhD (with distinction) in writing Scriptural Theology; his dissertation was about the explanation of Ishodaad, Bishop of Mro, of Saint Mark's Bible. He served at Saint Paul Church in Los Angeles, California until 2000. During 1988, he set up the mission of Mar Gewargis in Orange County (he served there until 2000).

On December 15, 2000 he was appointed assistant priest at Mar Yousif Church in Troy, Michigan and in 2002, he

was appointed pastor for the same mission (which he served until 2006). In 2002, he was appointed by Bishop Mar Ibrahim Ibrahim to head the construction project of Mar Gewargis church in Shelby Town, Michigan. In 2005, he was the first priest appointed for the Mar Gewargis Church, he continued his service until he was appointed Bishop for the Eparchy of Mar Addai in Canada (January 15, 2015). He was appointed Cor-bishop on May 31, 2009 by Bishop Ibrahim Ibrahim at Mar Gewargis church and later he was appointed a Bishop for the Eparchy of Canada (in Baghdad on February 6, 2015) and he took office in Toronto on March 4th.

127. Bishop Basilious Yaldo

He was born in Telkepe on May 23, 1970. In 1994, he enrolled at Saint Peter Seminary and continued with his studies at the Babel Pontifical College for a further two years. In 1996, he was sent to Rome to continue his theological education at the Urbana University. In 2001, he gained his bachelor's degree in Theology. On November 23, 2002 Bishop Ibrahim Ibrahim ordained him a priest in Rome.



In 2003, he gained his master's degree in Dogmatic theology from Urbana University and in February 2004, he was appointed assistant rector of the Ecclesiastical Seminary in Doura, Baghdad. He also taught at Babel Pontifical College and managed its library.

In June 2004, he was appointed by Patriarch Emmanuel Delly to be his private secretary. In April 2007, he was assigned to be an assistant priest for the Mar Gewargis Church in Michigan (USA), where he served more than seven years. In 2013, He gained his PhD in Dogmatic theology from Urbana University and a year later (July 2014) he was selected by Bishop Francis Kalabat as a caretaker for the Chaldean Cathedral in Michigan. He was elected Assistant Patriarch on January 15, 2015 and later he was ordained Bishop (February 6, 2015) in Baghdad. Bishop Yaldo has published 13 books on different subjects such as: The Life of Pope John Paul II, Mercy in Christianity and Islam, Contemplations and Homilies from the Holy Bible, Stories from Life. He has written many articles in magazines and newspapers, additionally, he is a member of the editorial board of Nagim Al- Masriq magazine and member of the editorial board of Al- Qeethara magazine in Michigan.

A prayer during the ordination of a bishop

O great Lord, all the mysteries are known to You

By the power of His word all creation was formed

Your caring and trusted conduct directs and commands everything

You always created more than we can ask for and beyond our imagination through your power that works within us

You redeemed Your holy church with the blood of Your beloved Son our munificent Lord Jesus Christ

And You installed in it apostles, prophets, priests and teachers so that they spread the knowledge of truth

Let Your vision enlighten Your servant and his seat and bless him and let him be anointed by the Holy Spirit

So that he becomes an accomplished priest in front of the great religious authorities

He who sacrificed himself for us

Let Your Holy Spirit fortify him in this service that he agrees to take

You are God the father of righteousness and most holiness

Permit him to look after Your flock with a stout heart

And let his tongue utter words of truth

So that he becomes a light for people who sit in darkness and
a guide for the ignorant

And a teacher for children and youth

Anoint him Lord with a power from above so that he ties and
unties on earth and in heaven

Let the sick be cured when he touches them with his hands

By Your most Holy name he will perform miracles to glorify
Your great holiness

With Your power he will ordain priests, deacons, readers and
deaconesses to serve the holy church

He will gather Your people and manages Your flock and he
nurtures with perfection the souls entrusted to him with all his
vigour and virtue

So that he stands dignified before Your glorious throne

Let him be worthy to gain Your promised reward for Your
zealous deputies

Reverence, adoration and thanksgiving to Your glory now
and forever⁴

⁴ from the Eastern Liturgy.

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SERVANTS OF THE WORD

Chaldean Patriarchs & Bishops

(1500-2015)

Biographies and Personal Information



Basra 2018