

130 BRITISH SAINTS BEFORE AUGUSTINE (1st Century to 7th Century)

FOREWARD

The vast histories of Saints in England that predated Augustine's arrival are documented in more of a long form from a plethora of historical authorities. Each of these in short form have been totally accepted in mainstream circles of Christianity.

This list is taken from official martyrologies of all churches combined into one. Also from incontrovertible histories recorded in the ancient Welsh Triads and confirmed in the Celtic bards. That is in addition to the many Roman, Eastern Orthodox, and Celtic rite calendars and histories that are carefully recorded and accepted worldwide in numerous mainstream circles as quoted from the highest credible historians.

Many of these British based Saints are honoured worldwide for their work in Britain before Augustine. To prove this, more than 500 foreign churches on the Continent were already dedicated these British Church leaders before before Augustine ever visited England. Today's Greek and Eastern Orthodox observances have far more first and second century British in their Calendars than Rome, yet the Welsh, British and Irish calendars have kept Rome on track to honour a good portion of these still up until today.

The early church councils had on numerous occasions inferred that Britain had supremacy over other churches, who only considered the Pope of Rome as an equal Bishop. All Papal bulls made with England (in example for Glastonbury, only reaffirmed the earlier texts originating from Glastonbury, without adding anything). This list does not include the hundred or so Irish Saints which also predate Augustine, (as in the Martyrologies of Ignus the Culdee). We're also not (yet) including a great number of the Welsh Saints from 1-6th centuries.

This short version of Celtic Saints is compiled by the Reverend Stephen Michael, a Hebrew Culdee, written for the edification of other Clerics of the Culdee at Glastonbury and abroad for the honour of our one true original church that has pre-eminence over all other pretended authorities.

It is with much regret that under limited resource, about 200 other pre-7th Century Celtic Saints have not been catalogued in this first version. However we have a "long version" project underway which will include these for an expanded 500 Celtic Saints before Augustine! That will include not only the Irish catalogs, and the Welsh, but also from the earlier Celtic onclaves of Gaul. The purchases and negotiations for such manuscripts, as well as able translators are currently in process of being acquired.

A communion or missionary bond is welcomed for a joint projects between the various branches of the Celtic Culdee, whether Irish, Scottish, English, Welsh, Gaulic, or scattered among the nations under other names as it was prophetically foretold of our Hebrew priesthood that was setup by Jeremiah (in circa 500BC) at Ireland.

THE CELTIC SAINTS BEFORE AUGUSTINE (festival day commemorations included as available, as widely observed to study their history, not to worship them. The last 1/4 of this list is from Cressy's compilation. Our long version will include more than 400 widely observed Celtic Saints before Augustine.)

1. St. Joseph, the Apostle of Great Britain, received twelve hides of Glastonbury from King Avarigus (cousin of Caractacus). After the death of Aristobulus (Bishop of Britain)AD58, St. Joseph of Arimathea was re-consecrated by St. Philip, now with the title "Chief Priest in Britain". St. Paul joined St. Joseph in Britain, starting in the year 60AD. First Century Welsh, Judean, Persian, Egyptian, Spanish and Roman records describe his exploits commanding the Nazarene Galilean and Essenic "blue tunic army", or the Culdee Priesthood. His coat of arms form the St. George Cross of Great Britain. Morgan's history said after being exiled to Gaul with Lazarus and Mary Magdelene, he was joined by forty more from Jerusalem before setting sail to Britain. Alfwold's history (authenticated by Vatican manuscripts of the archives retrieved by Emperor Theodosius at the palace of Pilate at Jerusalem) says Joseph came with six hundred companions upon a ship built by King Solomon together with the duke of the Medes, called Nacianus, formerly baptized by Joseph in the city Saram, with the king of it, called Mordraius, who valiantly killed a king of North Wales, who held Joseph prisoner, after which he and his companions preached in the area, and were granted the twelve hides by King Avarigus. Comm. Aug 31.

2. St. Andrew the Holy Apostle is one of the most well known Saints of Britain (and Scotland). His assistant was Aristobulus, the first Bishop of Britain. The Scottish Declaration of Arbroath records St. Andrew as directly converting the Scottish nation to Christianity near the Black Sea (as was delivered to the Vatican with the seals of all the Barons during the wars of Robert the Bruce, William Wallace, Edward I, and the third overturn of the Stone of Scone, King David's literal throne). He is also known as founder of Kiev where he put his cross atop the hill and pronounced a blessing on the land. The Eastern Orthodox claim St. Andrew has precedence over Peter and Rome because he was the first Apostle chosen by Jesus (Yahshua). Comm. Nov 30.

3. St. James the just, the brother of Jesus, Flavius Dexter, quoting the ecclesiastical Benedictine historian, Cressy, in his "Church History of Brittany," states: "In the one and fortieth year of Christ (A.D.41) St. James, returning out of Spain, visited Gaule and Britain."

Other records confirm this date of his first visit to Britain, and some records claim he was present at the death of Mary at Avalon(Glastonbury), A.D.48. James was the first Bishop of Jerusalem, calling together the first Apostolic Church there. This is the first Council of the Appointed on record. The next Council wasn't called together until Constantine the Great, three hundred years later.

4. St. Bran the Blessed was born in Judea, and was a high King of Britain. He was consecrated by St. Paul as Bishop of Siluria, replacing his title of ArchDruid. "the St. Ynys Prydain, or Pedigrees of the Saints of Britain" agrees with the Welsh Triads in

attributing the first introduction of Christianity to Bran. (The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry; Or the Ancient British Church, J. Williams, M.A., Rector of Llanymowddwy.) His son King Llyr married Joseph's daughter Anna, founding another Levitical line for Celtic priests. Comm. on numerous 3rd-5th Century Saints festivals.

5. St. Nacianus, duke of Medes was baptized by Joseph in the city of Saram, with the king of it, called Mordraius. He valiantly killed a king of North Wales, who kept Joseph a prisoner. He assisted Joseph in his preaching efforts in the time of Arviragus." (Brit. Eccl. Antiq. p. 8, &c. Alford.)

6. St. Arwystli Hen (Aristobulus the old), one of the seventy elders. He is called a "man of Italy" in the Welsh Triads, as coming over together with King Bran's company from Rome to Britain. Paul also saluted him in his epistle to the Romans. He was sent as an apostle to the Britons and was the first bishop in Britain, and is buried at Glastonbury. Comm. Mar. 15.

7. Saint Anna of Arimathea the Prophetess, daughter of Joseph, of the Levitical/Aaronic lines of Zadok. Feastday: March 17

8. St. Genuissa, daughter of Joseph of Arimathea, married King Arviragus, and is ancestress of a long line of Welsh (Hebrew) Saints.

9. St. Simon Zelotes the Holy Apostle "...traversed all Mauritania, and the regions of the Africans, preaching Christ. He was at last crucified, slain, and buried in Britain (St. Dorotheus, Synod. The Seventy Apostles; "the Synopsis" ad Sim Zelot.) One Menology assigns the martyrologies of Zelotes to Persia in Asia, but others agree in stating he was martyred in Britain. Of these the principal authority is Dorotheus, Bishop of Tyre during the reigns of Diocletian and Constantia (300 CE). He visited Britain and traversed to Caistor, modern-day Lincolnshire where he was martyred. Comm. Oct. 28.

10. St. Lazarus of Bethany, first bishop of Gaul, (Marseilles)

Lazarus' life is identified at Avalon(Glastonbury) in the Celtic MSS, known as The Triads (Laws) of Lazarus. (Capgrave, De Sancto Joseph ab Arimathea, quoting ancient manuscript and the Book of the Holy Grail, quoted in Jowett 163) "And it was from here that Lazarus, returned to Gaul, the area of Provence, France with Mary and Martha." In the ancient church records of Lyon it states, 'Lazarus returned to Gaul from Britain to Marseilles, taking with him Mary Magdalene and Martha. He was the first appointed bishop. He died there seven years later.' (Jowett, George F. The Drama of the Lost Disciples, Covenant Publ., Co, 8 Blades Court, Deodar Road, London SW15 2NU, 1961, 1993, pg 164) Comm. Jul. 29

11. St. Philip the Holy Apostle, brought and sent many missionaries to and from Britain, from his base in Gaul(France), at Chartres the ancient Druidic headquarters. Having been banished together with Lazarus, James, and Joseph on boats, eventually landing at Marseilles where now lay the tombs of St. Mary, Margaret and Lazarus. He consecrated Joseph of Arimathea as Bishop of Britain, upon the death of Aristobulus. Cardinal Baronius wrote:

"We have said in our notes to the Roman Martyrology that, 'to the

Galatians' must be corrected in the place of 'to the Gauls'[Modern France]." (ie early French St. Epiphanius, A.D. 315-40. More confirmable references in "Drama of the Lost Disciples" by Jowett) Comm. May 1.

12. St. Peter the Holy Apostle, History records at least three visits of Peter to Britain. On his last visit St. Peter appeared on the very spot where once stood the old British church of Lambedr (St. Peter's), where stands the present Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster. The legends on public display at St. Peter's at Cornhill relate to us the historic founding of the church by King Lucius in honour of Peter's ministry efforts at Britain. Peter was expelled from Rome by Claudius in 40AD, where he returned to his family and fellow exiles in Great Britain. Comm. June 29.

13. St. Linus was a son of Cardoc, and Grandon of Bran. Linus the Prince of the Silures opted to stay in Rome after his father's parole ended. He was consecrated by St. Paul and St. Peter as the first Bishop of Rome. Comm. Sept. 23.

14. St. Paul the Holy Apostle. Paul intimately mentioned the British Royal family members in his letters. Numerous records exist of his residence in Siluria, and burial at Glastonbury. The great historian Venerable Bede recorded Paul's burial. The 29th Chapter of the book of Acts was removed from the Scriptures, which is all about one of his visits to Britain. Get the extensive book "St. Paul in Britain" by R.W. Morgan. Comm. Nov. 26.

15. St. Eigra (AKA Eurgain) of Llan Ilid, was sister of Caractacus and wife of Salog, Lord of Caer Salog (Salisbury), the first female St. in Britain (Morgan, History of Great Britain). She founded the first Christian choir at Llan. From this choir (or Cor-Eugain) issued many of the most eminent teachers and missionaries of Christianity down to the tenth century, as catalogued in "Genealogies of the Saints of Britain", listing from "Illid the Hebrew", St. Illid, who came with Bran the Blessed from Rome at the request of Eurgain to be the chief instructor of the choir. She is ancestor of St. Helen (mother of Constantine) and feast date is June 29th.

16. St. Rufus Pudens married the British princess Claudia (Gladys). His home in Rome was called Palatium Britannica, also the previous residence of British royals, and house of worship. Father of Praxedes and Pudentiana. He was clothed with baptism by the apostles, and watched and kept is robe pure and without wrinkle to the crown of a blameless life. Comm. May 17.

17. St. Pudentiana, the virgin, of the most illustrious descent, daughter of Pudens, and disciple of the holy apostle St. Paul. Comm. May 17.

18. St. Trophimus was sent to Gaul by Joseph and, under the direction of Philip, replaced Martha at Arles. He was consecrated the first Bishop of Arles and there performed an outstanding service. He was energetic, practical and an intelligent organizer. His Christianizing endeavours embraced a large area which formed the district of Narbonne. He became the first Metropolitan of the Narbonne, with Arles as his Bishopric. For centuries it continued to be a prominent stronghold of the Christian faith in Gaul.

19. St. Mary Magdelene of Bethany was named among the twelve companions who

arrived with Joseph at Glastonbury. As we have seen, Trophimus joined with Martha at Arles, where she later left for Tarascon. Maximin is described as joining with Mary Magdalene at Aix where both spent out their life. Both died a natural death. Maximin was the first Bishop of Aix, and there are found numerous memorials and relics of Maximin, and particularly of Mary Magdalene. The area is saturated with her memory. Mary's classic beauty and her rich voice, extolled in reverence and pleasure by all who knew her, endeared her so deeply to the hearts of the people among whom she laboured that she was adored as a Saint before she died. Her undying devotion to her Lord throbbled through her teachings of the Word. The most hardened soul melted to her preaching, and she converted, as we are told, 'multitudes to the faith'. The ancient documents resound with her glory. Comm. Jul. 22.

20. St. Ildid one of the "men of Israel" who accompanied Bran on his return from Rome. Ildid, in the "Genealogy of the Saints," is said to have converted many of the Cymry to the Christian faith. In the "Genealogy of Iestyn ab Gwran," he is represented as having arrived from Rome at the request of Eurgain, the daughter of Cardoc, and as having become chief instructor of the Cymry in the Christian faith. He is said to have regulated or systemized a choir of twelve Saints, which she had established near the church, afterwards called the church of Illtud, and to have subsequently retired to the Isle of Avalon (Glastonbury), where he died, and was buried.

21. St. Cyndav was named in the Welsh triads of the Saints chronicle him as a "man of Israel" who accompanied King Bran, Mawan, Ildid, and others who returned from Rome as a missionaries to Britain.

22. St. Mawan, son of Cyndav, is chronicled as a "man of Israel" who accompanied King Bran, Cyndav, Ildid, Hid, and others who returned from Rome as a missionaries to Britain.

23. St. Mansuetus, a Caledonian Briton ; disciple of St. Peter at Rome, and afterwards bishop of Toul in Lorraine. Comm. Sept. 3. Died A. D. 89.

24. St. Pontius Pilate was a British educated Roman ruler of Judea. Shortly after the crucifixion became a Confessor, St. and martyr of the church he helped found in England. In the Acts of Pilate or Gospel of Nicodemus are his letters and interactions with the British Royal family, and Joseph of Arimathea. His long association with Joseph of Arimathea stretched back to when Joseph was in the Roman army for seven years, of which he achieved the rank of "de curio". His comm. June 15.

25. St. Claudia, a daughter of Caractacus, and the wife of Pudens. Comm. Aug. 7. Died at Sabinum, a city of Umbria in Italy A. D. 110.

26. St. Phagan ; successor to Joseph in his Prefecture at Glastonbury.

27. St. Sidonis, together with Saturnius, and Cleon taught and supported other missionaries in Gaul, then returned to Britain.

28. St. Parmena, a disciple of Joseph, was appointed first Bishop of Avignon.

29. St. Drennalus, helped Joseph found the church at Morlaix. He was then appointed to Treguier as its first Bishop.

30. St. Beatus was born of noble parents in Britain and at the school of Avalon was converted and baptized. He became a missionary to the Helvi in the mountain of modern Switzerland and became the founder of the Helvetian church. His death occurred in the cell, still shown at Underseven, on the Lake of Thun, in AD 96. (Theatre. Magn. Britan., lib. vi. p. 9).

31. St. Mansuetos was born in Hibernia and in his youth was sent to the schools of Britain. There he was converted and baptized in Avalon and was later sent from Rome with Clement (Clementus Romanus) to preach the Gospel in Gaul. "He founded the Lotharingian Church, fixing his mission at Toul, where after extending his labors to Illyria. He was eventually martyred in 110 CE." (Pantaleon, De Viris Illus. Germaniae, pars. I; Guliel. Eisengren, cent. 2, p. 5; Petrus Mersaeus, De Sanctis German.; Franciscus Gulliman, Helvetiorum Historia, lib. i. c. 15; Petrus de Natalibus, Episcop. Regal. Tallensis.)

32. St. Marcellus, a noble Briton, was also converted at Avalon and later sent as a missionary to the region of Tongres. He was the founder of the early Christian Church in Gaul and appointed its bishop at Treves. This church and diocese for many centuries was the chief church and authority in the early Gallic church.

33. St. Cyllin Caradog ab Bran Fendigaid, lived at the close of the first century and is accredited as the first to normalize naming of infants in wales, where before the practice was to name after maturity and faculties developed.

34. St. Beatus, who was converted in Britain, received his education at Avalon (Glastonbury) afterwards a disciple of St. Peter at Rome. Was baptized by St. Barnabas, the brother of Aristobulus, sent in advance by St. Paul to Britain. He is referred to in Scripture as Joses, the Levite. His first name was Suetonius. He became the apostle of the Helvetians. Comm. May 9. Died A. D. 110, at Underseven in Helvetia.

35. St. Dyfan, comm. April 8th.

36. St. Clementus Romanus (Clement) was by tradition a Greek youth who was probably was sent to the universities in Britain as many of rich and noble youth of other countries did. He became a convert of Joseph of Arimathea and later returned back to Rome. There he met with Barnabus, the brother-in-law to the Apostle Peter who made the first evangelistic mission to the capital seat of the Roman Empire. Around 34-35 CE, we find Clement's testimony written in the Recognitions of Clements, when Barnabus and he return to the Sabbatical Passover feast in Jerusalem. In route they stopped by Caesarea and met with Joseph of Arimathea, his spiritual mentor, and all the disciples of Jesus living there with the Apostle Philip and his family along with the Apostle Peter. We later find Clements in the boat cast out to sea with Joseph of Arimathea. Sometimes after his Gauline mission with Mansuetos, Clements is found back in Rome in the final days of Simon Peter before he is crucified in the Circus of Nero. There Clementus Romanus was appointed by

the Apostle Peter to be the second official bishop of the Christian Church in Rome.

37. St. Marcellus, a Briton ; bishop of Tongres and Triers ; the first British martyr, but he suffered out of the island. Comm. Sept. 1.. Martyred A. D. 166.

38. St. Timotheus, a son of Pudens and Claudia, and born at Rome ; apostle to the Britons. Martyred at Rome A. D. 166, and comm. March 24.

39. St. Theanus, the first bishop of London, about the year 185.

40. St. Elvanus, successor to St. Theanus. Cressy mentions his companion Medwinus, but does not call him a saint.

41. St. Timothy, first cousin of King Coel, baptized King Lucius and suffered martyrdom at age 90 on August 22, 139.

42. St. Lucius, King of Britain, Confirmed to (the pope) Bishop of Rome Elutherus that Britain is governed by the Old and New Testaments of the Scripture. After having established Christianity over the whole of his dominions he became the apostle of Bavaria, Rhaetia, and Vindelicia. He was slain near Curia in Germany A. D. 201. His martyrdom is comm. Dec. 3.

43. St. Medwyn, observance January 1, was sent by pope Elutherus

44. St. Dyfan, sent by pope Elutherus, observance April 8.

45. St. Elfan, sent by pope Elutherus, observance Sept 26

46. Emerita ; sister of Lucius, and his companion in Germany ; martyred at Trimas near Curia, A. D. 193. Comm. Dec. 4.

47. St. Fugatius or Phaganus ; — and

48. St. Damianus or Diruvianus ; — Legates sent from Rome by Pope Eleutherius to baptize King Lucius. They both died in the year 191, and are comm. together May 24.

49. St. Mello, Mallo, Melanius, or Meloninus, a Briton ; bishop of Rouen in France. Comm. Oct. 22. Died A. D. 280.

50. St. Albanus of Verolam, the martyr. His memory is celebrated in the English Martyrology on the twenty second of July, and in the Galilean on the twenty second of June. Martyred A. D. 287.

51. St. Amphibalus, a native of Caerleon, and the instructor of St. Alban. Martyred at Rudburn A. D. 287. His translation is comm. June 25.

52. St. Julius; — and

53. St. Aaron ; — natives of Caerleon, at which place they were martyred together, soon after the martyrdom of St. Amphibalus. Comm. together July 1.

54. St. Stephanus;— and

55. St. Socrates; — "two noble British Christians" and disciples of St. Amphibalus, martyred in the persecution of Dioclesian.

56. St. Nicholas, a bishop of North Britain, for his piety styled Culdaeus. Mart. A. D. 296.

57. St. Stephanus, the seventh bishop of London, is called a martyr, though he died a natural death, A. D. 300.

57. St. Augulus, eighth bishop of London, Died in the year 305, and comm. Feb. 7.

58. St. Helena, wife of Constantius emperor of Rome, and the mother of Constantine. Died A. D. 326; comm. Aug. 18.

59. St. Constantine, emperor of Rome. Died A. D. 337; comm. May 21.

60. St. Gudwal, a bishop of Britain. In the latter part of his life he lived in Flanders, where he died June- 6, A. D. 403, on which day he is also comm.. The feast of the translation of his body to the monastery of Ghent is celebrated on the third day before the Nones of December.

61. St. Hilary bishop of Poitiers

62. St. Kebius, a son of Solomon duke of Cornwall, and disciple of St. Hillary, he placed his see in the Isle of Anglesey, where he died A. D. 370.

63. St. Moses, apostle of the Saracens ; said to have been a Briton. Comm. Feb. 7.

64. St. Regulus, a native of Greece ; missionary to the Picts. Comm. August 28.

65. St. Melorus, son of Melianus duke of Cornwall. Martyred A. D. 411. Festival August 28.

66. St. Cunedda, Confessor and King, was member of Cadoc's Choir at Llandcarfan, his pedigree is traced to Beli Mawr. He was father of nine warrior sons, none who came in the category of Saints.

67. St. Palladius, a Roman; apostle to the Scots. Died in 431. Comm. January 27; He had two distinguished disciples, Servanus, bishop of the Orkneys, and Tervanus, successor to St. Ninian or Ninianus.

68. St. Carantac or Cernac, son of Keredic prince of Cardigan ; a disciple and attendant of St. Patrick. Died at Chernach in Ireland on the seventeenth of the Calends of June.

69. St. Luman, a British St. and companion of St. Patrick. Founder of the church of Trim in Ireland.

70. St. Winwaloc, a famous British saint, who settled in Armorica. His death A. D. 432 is comm. March 3, and his translation to the Blandin monastery at Ghent is celebrated August 1.

71. St. Ninianus, a Cumbrian Briton; the first bishop of the Southern Picts. He died A. D. 432.

72. St. Germanus, bishop of Auxerre ; — and

73. St. Lupus, bishop of Troyes ; — deputed by Pope Celestine to reform the British Church in 429. St. Germanus visited Britain a second time A. D. 435, accompanied by Severus, bishop of Triers.

74. St. Briocus, a Briton of the province of Corticia ; a disciple of St. Germanus, and bishop of Brieu in Armorica. Comm. April 30.

75. St. Bacharius, — "by Nation a Brittain and Disciple of St. Patrick ; he addicted himself to the study of literature at Caer-leon." Obiit A. D. 460.

76. St. Ursula, daughter of Dionatus prince of Cornwall. Martyred with the eleven thousand virgins, A. D. 453. Comm. Oct. 21.

77. St. Cordula, one of the eleven thousand virgins ; Oct. 22.

78. St. Voadinus, archbishop of London ; martyred by the Saxons A. D. 457, Comm. July 3.

79. St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland. Born A. D. 361 in a valley of the country of the Demetae, called " Rossina," where the cathedral of St. David's was afterwards built. Died at Glastonbury A. D. 472, aged 111.

80. St. Caranog was the Bishop of Bath, and resided at Chernach (Carhampton, Sommerset), he forsook everything and moved to Ireland to meet St Patrick. Oegnus calls him "Caimech the mighty" as he had healed thousands. Welsh pedigrees demonstrate his pedigree to Anna, the sister of the virgin Mary. There are several Celtic histories of him that are similar, one includes his interaction with King Arthur, and in the subduing of a dragon.. Comm. May 16th.

81. St. Brigit, an Irish St. and disciple of St. Patrick ; she visited Britain in 488. Died at Down in Ireland A. D. 502. Comm. Feb. 1.

82. St. Sophias, the son of Guilleicus prince of the Ordovices. "He was by another name called Cadocus." Consecrated bishop of Beneventum in Italy. Died A. D. 490 ; comm. January 24. (Cressy says this person ought not to be confounded with another St. Cadocus, who was an abbot.)

83. St. Keina, "daughter of Braganus prince of Brecknock." She died on the eighth day before the Ides of October, A. D. 490.

- 84. St. Almedha**, a martyr; sister to St. Keina. Comm. August 1.
- 85. St. Canoe**, eldest son of Braganus. Comm. February 11. Floruit circa 492.
- 86. St. Clitanc** or Clintanc, " King of Brecknock and Martyr, A. D. 482. Comm. August 19.
- 87. St. Richard**, born in Britain A. D. 455. Consecrated bishop of Andria. The first converted Saxon. Comm. April 9.
- 88. St. Gunleus**, "Prince of the Southern Britains." Comm. March 29.
- 89. St. Cadoc**, abbot of Llancarvan ; son of St. Gunleus. Died about A. D. 500. Comm. February 24.
- 90. St. Corentine** Died about A. D. 500, comm. Nov. 2.
- 91. St. Tathai**, a British St. ; president of a college at Caerwent, and tutor to St. Cadoc the abbot.
- 92. St. Dogmaelor Tegwel**. "A famous Abbey in Pembrokeshire took its name from him." He died about the year 500. Comm. June 14.
- 93. St. Colman**, Bishop, Confessor, to him were dedicated Llangolman, subject to Maenclochog, in Pembrokeshire, as also Capel Cohnan in the same county. There are numerous sagas of St. Culman's involvement at Britain. He died in or about 514. Numerous conflicting calendars on the date of his commoration.
- 94. St. Bernach**, an abbot; comm. on the seventh of the Ides of April.
- 95. St. Petrock**, born of princely parentage in Wales. He lived some time in Ireland and afterwards settled in Cornwall, where he died A. D. 564.
- 96. St. Meven**, patron of a monastery in Armorica. He was born in Britain, but the time when he lived is not mentioned. "Judicael, Prince of the Armorici or Lesser Brittany, who descended from our Brittany, built the said Monastery."
- 97. St. Gildas Albanus**, son of Can the king of Albania. Died on the fourth day before the Calends of February A. D. 512. Comm. January 29. Not to be confounded with St. Gildas, abbot of Bangor, who is styled Sapiens, Historicus, and Badonicus.
- 98. St. Daniel**, the first bishop of Bangor. Died A. D. 544, comm. December 10.
- 99. St. Justinian**, a native of Armorica, who suffered martyrdom from the hands of his own servants in the island of Ramsey. He quoted from the Gospel of Nicodemus at his death. Comm. Aug. 23.

100. St. Paternus, a native of Armorica ; he visited Wales in 516, and was the first bishop of Llanbadarn Fawr in Cardiganshire. Comm. May 15.

101. St. Darerca, born in Britain ; sister of St. Patrick. Died A. D. 518.

102. St. Mel, a son of St. Darerca.

103. St. Rioch, a son of St. Darerca : — " by Nation a Brittain, near kinsman to Patrick, by whom he was ordained a Bishop in Ireland."

104. St. Menni, a son of St. Darerca.

105. St. Sechnallus or Secundinns, a son of St. Darerca.

106. St. Auxilius, a son of St. Darerca ; consecrated bishop of Leinster by St. Patrick.

107. St. Dubricius ; consecrated bishop of LlandafF by St. Germanus in 436, and raised to the archbishoprick of Caerleon in 492. Died in the Isle of Bardsey A. D. 522. His remains were translated to Llandaff on the Nones of May, 1120, and buried there on the fourth day before the Calends of June by Bp. Urban.

108. St. Theliau. He succeeded St. Dubricius as bishop of Llandaff — "and if the authority of the English Marty rologe fayle not, he dyed not untill the coming of S. Augustin the Monk into Brittany." He died on the fifth day before the Ides of February, but is comm. as a martyr November 26.

109. St. Credon died 590, comm. Aug. 20

110. St. Paulens or Paulinus, a disciple of St. Germanus, and instructor of St. David and St. Theliau.

111. St. Nennion, a bishop of North Britain, successor to St. Ninianus. Floruit circa 520.

112. St. Kined, an anchorite of Western Gower; probably the same as St. Keneth. He was contemporary with St. David.

113. St. Adan, a disciple of St. David and the first bishop of Ferns. He is called by the Irish St. Maidoc or Moedhog.

114. St. David, the first archbishop of Menevia. Died March 1. A. D. 544, aged 82.

115 St. Cenydd (Kinede) Performed miracles in the time of St. David. Comm. Aug. 1

116. St. Collen This Welsh Saint settled during the 5th or 6th century at the foot of Glastonbury Tor, on the summit of which he met and conquered Gwyn ap Nûd, Prince of the Lower World. The 7th century legends affirm that this 'Isle of Avalon' was a sacred spot in Celtic times and should therefore have been selected for monks

to do spiritual warfare at the site.

117. St. John, a British St. in France. Obiit 537 ; comm. June 27.

118. St. Mochta or Mochseus, a British St. in Ireland ; consecrated bishop of Lowth by St. Patrick. Died in 537 ; comm. on the thirteenth day before the Calends of September.

119. St. Iltutus, a St. in Glamorganshire, contemporary with St. Cadocus. The year in which died is uncertain. Comm. November 7.

120. St. Sampson, a disciple of St. Iltutus, and afterwards archbishop of Menevia and of Dole in Brittany. Obiit A. D. 599 ; comm. July 28.

121. St. Piro, an abbot of a monastery not from far that of St. Iltutus, with whom he was contemporary.

122. St. Conaid, called by the French St. Mein or Mevennius. (Qu. the same as No. 58.) He accompanied St. Samson to Bretagne, where he died in 590 ; comm. June 15.

123. St. Malo, Maclovius, or Machutus, a native of Glamorganshire ; he was a kinsman of St. Sampson, and went with him to Bretagne, where he was appointed bishop of Aleth. He died in France A. D. 564; comm. November 15.

124. St. Doc, "a Holy British Abbot," who flourished about the year 540.

125. St. Kentigern, a North Briton ; bishop of St. Asaph in Wales and of Glasgow in Scotland. Obiit A. D. 601, aetatis suae 85 ; comm, Jan. 13.

126. St. Theodoric, prince of Glamorganshire. He died at Merthyr Teudric, now called Merthyr.

127. St. Oudoceus, successor of St. Theliau in the see of Llandaff; comm. on the sixth day before the Nones of July.

128. St. Gildas Badonicus; the historian, and second apostle of Ireland. Obiit A. D. 583 ; comm. Jan. 28.

129. St. Columba, a native of Ireland, and missionary to the Picts. Died A. D. 597.

130 St. Fergus, an Aberdeenshire priest. Died in 561, comm. Jun. 15.

"It is impossible to catalogue the list of devoted British disciples and missionaries who went out of Avalon to preach the Gospel in other lands. Their names are legion, many of them laying down their lives in the final sacrifice, to be buried in unknown graves in foreign lands. During the golden Christian era, centuries after the Roman Catholic Church was established, the British missionaries comprised the bulk of the Christian army of crusaders. They, more than any others, established the Christian faith on its firm foundation, and against the deadliest opposition and persecution on

record. Their fiery zeal flamed across the known world like an unquenchable fire. As one fell a hundred more were ready to step into the martyr's footsteps proclaiming the faith with a challenging insistence." (from Jovett's Drama of the Lost Disciples)

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