

SAINT PATRICK'S FAMILY

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So much misinformation has been published about the family of the famous Apostle of Ireland, that it is necessary to refute it.

Although Saint Patrick was born in Britannia (Roman Britain), some assert that he was born in Scotland, others that he saw first light in Gaul, and still others claim Ireland for his native land. Equally chaotic information abounds about his dates of birth and death, while charlatans prattle about his family as in a game of crippled jugglers who dance in the tight ropes of hallucinatory circuses in cybernetic and even academic opium dens. Truly, Saint Patrick and his sisters have been abducted by pirates again...

I hope to have clarified the main points sufficiently, even though several details have not been elucidated yet, and some of them may remain veiled by the foggy waters of the Lethe until the end of History.

SUCCAT

Villa Enon

In the 4th century, this British family was established in the municipality of Nentria ≈ Nemthur, province of *Britannia Prima* or province of *Britannia Secunda*, island of Britain ≈ *Brittaniæ insula* ≈ *ynys Prydain* → *Prydain* is, where it owned a *villa* called *Enon*, near the hamlet of *Bannauis Taberniæ*. This location is usually given in reference to Lord Calpurnius (Saint Patrick's father), but a closer reading of the most ancient document,¹ shows that it refers to Lord Potitus (Saint Patrick's paternal grandfather), although it is explicitly known that such a relation was extant when Saint Patrick was abducted by pirates from *villa Enon*.

Some historians have pretended that *Bannauis Taberniæ* was not in the *island of Britain* or *Great Britain*, but the *peninsula of Britain* or *Little Britain* → *Brittany* ≈ *Litavia* ≈ *Letavia* ≈ *Llydaw* ≈ *Letau* (at the extreme northwest of Gaul, which towards the end of the 4th century began to be also called *Britannia*). However, to the Roman Empire, this peninsula was never a part of *Britanniæ* "the Britains", but an integral part of the *province of Gallia Armorica*, in *Galliæ* "the Gauls". In Saint Patrick's own writings, his native land is called by the plural, *Britanniæ* "the Britains", which could only refer collectively to the two *Roman provinces* named *Britannia* (both on the island), or universally to the old province of *Britannia* (the entire island South of Hadrian's Wall). In the 4th century, *Britanniæ* included only four provinces (*Britannia*

¹ Turner /1845-1915/, Joseph Horsefall. *An Inquiry as to the Birthplace of St. Patrick*. [Read on 8 January /1872/, at the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.]

Prima, Britannia Secunda, Maxima Caesarensis, Flavia Caesarensis) which comprehended exclusively the island of Britain South of Hadrian's Wall.

The main problem is the placement of *Bannauis Taberniæ* in modern cartography. It has been thought to be² a hamlet called *Bonavem* or *Bonaven*, in a district called *Taburne, Tiburnia* or *Tabernia*,³ itself in a province called *Nentria*, but it is inadmissible to presume that, even during this chaotic period, there might have existed in island of Britain a Roman province which name is otherwise unrecorded. It seems more likely to assume that *Bannauis Taberniæ* was the complete name of a *hamlet* in a *municipality* named *Nentria*.⁴ The name of this place could be translated as *Bannavis of Tabernia* (if *Taberniæ* was a Latinized British name, unrelated to lat. *taberna* "cabin"), or *Bannavis of the Hut* (if its Latin *orthography* was *Bannauis Tabernæ*).

Some authors have argued that *Nentria* \approx *Nemthur* (perhaps brit. cumr. *nant* "valley", *dwr* "water") was the place soon after called *Alclyd*, now *Dumbarton*, in Dunbartonshire, Strathclyde, Scotland, and several investigators have thought that *Bannauis Taberniæ* was specifically the place later called *Kilpatrick* \rightarrow *Old Kilpatrick* (Dumbarton),⁵ by the river *Cleidh* \rightarrow *Clyde*, just over 9 kilometres east-southeast of Dumbarton castle, although others deny this specific location, while accepting the regional one. Since Saint Patrick himself mentioned that in ancient times *giants* had inhabited around *Bannauis Taberniæ*, an attempt has been made to identify them with the *Athaich-coilteach* "Giants of the forests", a savage tribe that inhabited Strathclyde.⁶ But, strictly speaking from the Roman point of view, the region now called *Strathclyde* did not belong to Britain, as it lies north of Hadrian's Wall. It is true that from /0144/ to

² Turner /1845-1915/, Joseph Horsefall. *An Inquiry as to the Birthplace of St. Patrick*.

³ The consulted authors write *Bannavem* or *Bannaven* (and sporadically *Bonaven*, which seems to be an old copy error). The correct Latin toponym would have been *Bannauis* (or *Bonnauis*), of which *Bannauem* (or *Bonnauem*) is the accusative case. Some write *Taburniæ* for *Taberniæ*, but the latter seems to be the earliest known spelling.

⁴ The toponym *Nemthur* would have to be the native British name of the town, Latinized *Nentria*. Saint Patrick himself wrote "in uico Bannauem Taberniæ". The lat. *uicus* means both "hamlet" and "urban neighbourhood".

⁵ The etymology of this place may coincide with that of the homonymous surname (ir. scott. *Giolla Pádraig* "Servant of Patrick"), or be derived from the lat. *Cella Patricii* "Patrick's Cell (hermitage)" \rightarrow *Cill Pádraig*. It might be due to Saint Palladius Patricius /...-0432/, Pontiff of the New Alliance /0431/, Arch-Deacon of Rome /...-0431/, who went to Caledonia in /0432/, founding a church on the plain of Girgin (where he died), at the place later called *Fordun*, near Aberdonia \rightarrow Aberdeen (Aberdeen), Scotland. If Saint Palladius landed in Britain by the river *Cleidh* \rightarrow *Clyde*, he would have necessarily passed by the area of Old Kilpatrick before travelling to Girgin in north-eastern Caledonia, but this itinerary is not likely because Saint Palladius died a few months after his departure from Ireland. However, it seems even more unlikely that he sailed from northern Hibernia to north-eastern Caledonia, past the Hebrides Islands, and even the Orkney Islands, in a hazardous voyage through the northern sea, which points to the possibility that he might have spent his last few months in a *Cella Patricii* \rightarrow *Kilpatrick* \rightarrow *Old Kilpatrick*, particularly as his disciples returned to Ireland after his demise. His relics could have been moved to Fordun years later. Notwithstanding, the onomastic link might correspond to Saint Patrick \approx Pádraig mac Loman \approx Padrig ap Loman \approx Patricius /...-0492/, Bishop of Glasgow /...-0492/.

⁶ Turner /1845-1915/, Joseph Horsefall. *An Inquiry as to the Birthplace of St. Patrick*.

/0164/ that region belonged to the Roman province of Britannia, as this extended north as far as the Antonine Wall, but, at the time of Saint Patrick's birth, the Romans had abandoned all territories to the north of Hadrian's Wall... for *two centuries*. Moreover, even during the short period of Roman occupation, the area between the two walls was conquered but not colonized. Near the Clyde River there was never any palatial Roman estate such as villa Enon. It may be added that, although Saint Patrick's family was not of Roman but British origin (as maintained), it was thoroughly Romanized, and, therefore, in the 4th century it could not have possibly had a *country estate* north of Hadrian's Wall —much less next by the abandoned Antonine Wall. The utmost absurdity of identifying Bannauis Taberniæ with Old Kilpatrick is that the latter is located precisely where a fort of the Antonine Wall was, at the extreme western end of the wall itself... Therefore, those who identify Bannauis Taberniæ with Old Kilpatrick, pretend that the palatial villa Enon lay at the foot of a Roman frontier fort that had been abandoned to the Picts two centuries before! And, even worse, those who identify Bannauis Taberniæ with Dumbarton, place villa Enon in a territory that *had never been Roman*, since Dumbarton is over nine kilometres north of the Antonine Wall! Other writers have identified *Bannauis Taberniæ* with Banwen (West Glamorgan), Wales, which seems much more likely, as it belonged to the Roman province of *Britannia Prima*, although the toponymic similarity proves nothing, because there are other towns with similar names, and because the name of *Bannauis Taberniæ* might have disappeared from the map without leaving any trace whatsoever. Other identifications have been attempted, some of which have had little notice, while others have been as preposterous as the one with Old Kilpatrick, and some even more outlandish than that... even in Ireland! Cyberspace and blank paper are still available for someone to place Bannauis Taberniæ in the Americas or in Australia...! In truthfulness, it remains only to reaffirm that Bannauis Taberniæ was situated in the island of Britain, specifically in the province of *Britannia Prima* or in the province of *Britannia Secunda*, and near the sea or a navigable river.

The name of this noble family is variously given as *Succtetus*, *Succat*, *Sochet*, perhaps derived from a Brit. *Suaighcath*, compound of *suaigh* “prosperous” and *cath* “war”. Some Latin texts give the name *Patricius Scottus*, undoubtedly a misspelling of *Patricius Succtetus* (possibly through a direct translation of *Padrig Succat*), although some will probably claim this as proof that Saint Patrick was born in *Scottia* → *Scotland*, confirming the absurd location of Bannauis Taberniæ by the river Cleidh → Clyde.

During the 7th century, an early biography of Saint Patrick⁷ as well as a collection of important historical annotations⁸ which were preserved in a compilation from two

⁷ Saint Maccuthenius ≈ Muirchú maccu Machteni. *Life of Saint Patrick* ≈ *Vita sancti Patricii*.- This work was written at the request of Lord Otto ≈ Eudes ≈ Ed ≈ Aedd ≈ Aedh mac Ní^o mac Cormac mac Diarmata uí Bairache, Anax of Gaodhalia-Miledhia-Barraigia /...-0698/, Bishop of Sleibhte → Sleaty → Stetty /...-0698/.

⁸ Saint Tírechán, Presbyter. *Collectanea*.- The source of these annotations, written circa /1690/, was the live word of his teacher Lord Ultan, Pontiff of the New Alliance, Bishop of Ardraccan. Saint Tírechán is commemorated on 3 July.

centuries later,⁹ add important information which is not mentioned by Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius in his *Confessio* nor in his *Epistle to Coroticus*, including his mother's name (*Conchessa*), and his own three names (*Magonus*, *Succetus*, *Patricius*). Some authors add *Cootherthiacus* to the list, claiming this to be a fourth personal name of Saint Patrick.¹⁰ According to the *Book of Armagh* (f. 25), Saint *Palladius* was also called *Patricius*. Although it would be reckless to refute this claim as a merely onomastic fact (meaning that *Patricius* was a less known secondary name of Saint Palladius), it would be a grave error to assume that Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius /0373-0458/ was the same person as his failed predecessor in the Irish missions.¹¹

Two brothers-german, six sisters-german and more than twenty-two nephews of Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius /0373-0458/ have been named. Some historians infer that Saint Patrick had a nephew call *Patricius Junior*, who died in /0492/, but others regard this as fictitious, *invented* because /0492/ as the year of Saint Patrick's death is untenable, even though it has wide acceptance. Notwithstanding, the *Annals of Ulster* give /0457/, which corresponds to /0458/ of the current calendar, and the *Annals of Connaught* explicitly state “Anno 454. Dormitatio Sancti Senis Patricii Episcopi Glosioniensis Ecclesiae”. Although it is possible that the memory of two saints named *Patrick* originated in the fact that, as referred by Saint Tírechán in his *Collectanea*, Saint *Palladius* was also known by the secondary name *Patrick*, it is evident that Saint *Palladius Patricius* has no bearing on this chronological confusion, as Saint Patrick (son of Saint Loman, and, therefore, adelp-german to Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius), was buried in the early church of Glasscau → Glasgu → Glaschu ≈ Glasgow, that is, the *glasconiensis* church, although not in /0458/, but in /0492/. Precisely, the Scottish sources are the ones that date Saint Patrick's death in /0491/ or /0492/. This would seem to clarify the confusion, although for this reason some experts¹² have thought that Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius was Bishop of Glasgow after resigning his see of Árd Mhacha → Armagh in /0455/. The reference “Glosioniensis Ecclesiae” in the *Annals of Ulster* must be confusion with his homonymous grandnephew. Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius has not been called *Patrick “the Old”* so much by comparison to his aforementioned grandnephew, as because he was called *Senpatrick* in some texts, and this has been erroneously interpreted as *Senex Patricius*, when it really meant *Sen Pádraig* “Saint Patrick”.

⁹ Ferdornach /...-0846/, Scribe of Armagh. *Book of Armagh*. /0807/.- The manuscript is preserved at the library of Trinity College ≈ Coláiste na Tríonóide, University of Dublin ≈ Ollscoil Átha Cliath.

¹⁰ It is bewildering that *Cootherthiacus* has been defined a *duplication of Patricius*, through the ir. *Pádraig*, and the change of initial ⟨p⟩ to ⟨c⟩ in Ireland, that is: *Pádraig* → *Cadraig* → *Cothraig* → *Cootherthiacus*. This is particularly absurd as the Irish name *Pádraig* has retained the initial {P}. I can only excogitate as *obviously obvious* that *Cootherthiacus* is a variation of *Coroticus* (addressee of Saint Patrick's only known epistle).

¹¹ Saint *Palladius Patricius* /...-0432/, Pontiff of the New Alliance /0431/, Arch-Deacon of Rome /...-0431/, who was unable to make many converts in Hibernia, and for this reason moved to Caledonia in /0432/, where he died the same year.

¹² Dillon /1756-1831/, John. *Observations on the Accounts given of the Life and Acts of Saint Patrick*. [Read on 25 November /0816/, at the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland].

TÍTULO

Saint Patrick's two brothers-german mentioned are called *Ruchti* and *Sannan*. His five sisters-german mentioned have are named *Tygrida*, *Lupait*, *Richella*, *Cinnenum*, *Liamain* and *Darerca*, although the last two names correspond to a single person (Saint Liamain "Der-Erc"). There is enough evidence to accept at least Lord Sannan, Saint Tygrida, Lady Lupait, Lady Richella and Saint Liamain "Der-Erc" as Saint Patrick's siblings.

The *Vita Tripartita* gives a pedigree that has been called fabulous. Although the confirmed pedigree begins with Lord Otid \approx Potitus (Saint Patrick's paternal grandfather), perhaps his ancestry, though incomplete, is not a mere fable. Here follows the succession from father to son as given, adding some etymological and biographical commentaries, with the understanding that the entire line preceding Lord Otid \approx Potitus is at least doubtful. In order to establish some degree of chronological perspective, approximate birth years from Lord Maximus onwards are provided, accepting a mean lapse of 20 to 30 years for every generation. However, this chronology is tentative and only valid (as an approximate guide) if this pedigree is not missing any generations between Lord Maximus and Lord Otid.



Lord **Bittus**, eponym of Britannia \rightarrow Britain, that is: Prydain ap Aedd "Mawr" \approx Brydan \approx Bryde \approx Brittán \approx Britanos \approx **Britos, Anax of Britania** \approx Britos I, Rex of Britania. *Britanos* was the ancient Celtic diminutive of *Britos*. In the British pedigree he is called *Bryde map Aedh* \rightarrow (diminutive) *Brydan map Aedh* \rightarrow *Prydain ap Aedd*, that is, *son of Edd*, but the Irish pedigree he is called *se Briottan "Maol" mac Feargus "Lethderrg"*, that is, *son of Feargus "Lethderrg"*. The Irish pedigree is the only credible one through the preceding ten generations: Fearghus "Lethderrg" son of Nemhidh son of Adnoin son of Pamp son of Tait son of Sera son of Sru son of Easru son of Bramint son of Fathochta (who is given as son of Magog son of Jafet son of Noah, who build the Ark in which his family survived the Deluge). In various reliable sources, the name *Aedh*, corresponding to Lord Prydain's father, is found only in the patronymic name of his son,¹³ but other sources give a fabulous pedigree, actually claiming that Lord Brittus ancestors were *Kings of Britain*, even though Lord Brittus was the eponym settler of the island.¹⁴



Lord Pherine \approx Farine \approx **Ferinus**.



Lord Piliste \approx **Felestus**.

¹³ Stokvis /1855-1924/, Anthony Marinus Hendrik Johan. *Manuel d'Histoire, of Généalogie et of Chronologie of tous les États du Globe, depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'a nos jours*. [Leiden: /1888-1893/, N. V. Boekhandel & Antiquariaat].

¹⁴ From the anthroponym brit. *Britos* \rightarrow *Bryde*, are derived the plural *Brittones* \rightarrow collective *Brython*, and the anthroponymic diminutive *Britan* \rightarrow brit. *Brydan* \rightarrow brit. cumr. *Prydain*.



Lord Erise ≈ **Eresus**. *NAME*: the identification of *Erise* with the gaut. jut. *Horsa*, has been pretended, but it is unacceptable. Neither may *Eresus* correspond to the toponym helen. *Ἐρεσόσ* {*Eresos*} → lat. *Eresus*, despite their graphic identity (obviously due to Latinization). *MacFirbis's Genealogies* give *Enciede* or *Ere*, between *Erise* and *Othrag*,¹⁵ but that name seems a duplication of *Erise*, *Eresus*.



Lord Othrag ≈ **Ecretus**.



Lord Maixime ≈ Maxime ≈ **Maximus**. *BIRTH*: between /0040/ and /0140/. *NAME*: brit. *Macsen*, probably derived from lat. *Maximus* which may indicate a Roman origin, refuting the presumed descent from Lord Britto I, Rex of Britania. To pretend that this *Maximus* is Lord Maximus “the Duke” ≈ Macsen “Wledic” ≈ Macsen “Gwledig” ≈ Magnus Clemens Maximus, Prince of Eutropia-Flavia /0325-0411/ ≈ Maximus, Roman Emperor of Hesperia /0410-0411/, would be a brazen extravagance, since emperor Maximus did not descend from the eponym of Britain, nor is there any possibility that he might have been an ancestor of Saint Patrick /0373-0458/... eleven generations earlier!



Lord **Lleon**. *BIRTH*: between /0070/ and /0160/. *NAME*: brit. *Loucetios* → brit. cumr. *Lleu* → gaut. anglosax. engl. *Llew*, which has been confused with lat. *Leo* (root *Leon*-), as it appears written *Lleon*.



Lord Orc ≈ **Oricc**. *BIRTH*: between /0100/ and /0180/. *NAME*: *MacFirbis's Genealogies* add a second *Orc*, between *Muric* and *Oda*.



Lord Muric ≈ **Moric**. *BIRTH*: between /0130/ and /0200/. *NAME*: brit. *Meuric*.



Lord Oda ≈ **Otta**. *BIRTH*: between /0160/ and /0220/.



Lord Merc ≈ **Mereut**. *BIRTH*: between /0190/ and /0240/.



Lord Leobut ≈ Luibuirne ≈ **Lubeninth**. *BIRTH*: between /0220/ and /0260/. *NAME*: It has been interpreted¹⁶ as the gentilic-toponymic brit. *Llwyfe-Inydd* → *Llwyfenydd*.

¹⁵ O'Hart, John. *Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation*. 5^a ed. /1892/. <http://www.libraryireland.com/Pedigrees1/SaintPatrick.php>.

¹⁶ Anscombe, A. *The Pedigree of Patrick*. *Ériu*, 6 (1911) 117-120.- I have not read this work, but only etymological references to it {Gillies, William. *The 'British' Genealogy of the Campbells*}.

TÍTULO



Lord Connudh ≈ Cornuithē ≈ **Gorniuth**. *BIRTH*: between /0250/ and /0280/. *NAME*: It has been interpreted¹⁷ as the gentilic-toponymic brit. *Gor-Inydd* → *Gornydd*.



Lord Odais ≈ **Odissus** /0275-.../. *BIRTH*: Between /0280/ and /0300/.



Lord Potit Sochet ≈ **Otid Succat** ≈ **Potitus Succetus** /0315-.../, Presbyter. *BIRTH*: Between /0310/ and /0320/ in the hamlet of Bannauis Taberniæ, Nentria ≈ Nemthur (Britannia Prima or Britannia Secunda), Britain. *ESTATE*: The villa Enon, near Bannauis Taberniæ. > *ISSUE*: Lord Calpurnius /0335-.../, who follows.



Lord Calpurnius Sochet ≈ Calpinn ≈ **Calpoirn** ap Otid **Succat** ≈ **Calpurnius Succetus** /0335-.../ Deacon. *BIRTH*: Between /0330/ and /0340/ in [villa Enon, Nentria ≈ Nemthur (Britannia Prima or Britannia Secunda)], Britain. *ACTS*: Deacon. He was also a Decurion, that is, municipal councillor, probably in Nentria ≈ Nemthur. *MARRIAGE*: To Lady Concesa ≈ Concha ≈ **Conchessa**,¹⁸ born in Gaul ≈ Gallia; daughter of Lord Ocbas ≈ **Ochbas**; the later brother-german to Saint Martin of Tours ≈ Martinus Turonensis /...-0397/, Pontiff of the New Covenant /0371/, Abbot of Ligugé /0360-0371/, Bishop of Tours /0371-0397/, born in Sabaria, Pannonia, who died on 8 November /0397/ in Civitas Tvronorvm, Gaul (now Tours, France).¹⁹ > *ISSUE*: Saint Liamain “Der-Erc” /0360-.../, Saint Tygrida, Saint Lupida, Saint Richella, Saint Sannan, and Saint Maegwyn Padrig /0373-0458/.

01-01 Saint Darerca ≈ Liamania “Darerca” Sochet ≈ **Liamain Succat** “Der-Erc” ferch Calpoirn ≈ **Liamania Succeta** Darerca /0360-.../. *HOLIDAY*: 22 March. *NAME*: It is mentioned that Saint *Liamania* and Saint *Darerca* were sisters-german to Saint Patrick /0373-0458/, but in fact they were the same person. *Darerca* was not her personal name, but an epithet, ir. *Der-Erc* “daughter of Erc”, given to Saint Liamain in Hibernia. The learned Franciscan historian Fr. John Callaghan ≈ John

¹⁷ Anscombe, A. *The Pedigree of Patrick*.

¹⁸ Saint Conchan ≈ Connaghyn, became Bishop of Mann after the pontiff Ma Rosney. Until the 19th century, the church of Saint Connaghyn ≈ Cill Chonchain → Kirk Chonchan → Kirk Onchan, two miles from Douglas, Scotland, was dedicated to him. However, some authors have thought this church dedicated to *Saint Concha* (sic), mother of Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius. This confusion may be indicative that the name given as *Conchess* may have been *Connachyn*, *Connachgwys*, *Connachgwyn* or something very similar. The oldest extant mention of the name of Saint Patrick’s mother, *Conchessa*, is the so called *Vita Tripartita* of Saint Patrick. She is not venerated as a saint.

¹⁹ The relationship has been disputed, because ancient and reliable sources affirm that Lady Conchessa was a *Gaul*, while Saint Martin was not. Notwithstanding, the presbyter Sigebert /1030-1112/, Benedictine Monk of Gemblours, wrote “Stus. Patricius nascitur in Britannia insula ex patre nomine Calpuirn. Mater Conchess soror sancti Martini”. It is here accepted that, as usually stated, Lady Conchessa was a *sister-niece german* of Saint Martin, and that, though her classification as a *Gaul* is not correct, having been born in *Gaul*, she was certainly *Gallic*.

Colgan /...-1557/, Presbyter,²⁰ stated that Saint *Liamania* and Saint *Darerca* were the same person. *Darerca*'s etymology confirms that she must have had a different personal name. As I understand it, in Irish patronymic usage, “daughter” corresponds to *ingen*, while *der* was used with the same meaning, although not in standard patronymic use, but in symbolic compounds (epithets and personal names). Her second husband, a Breton named *Conas*, that is, *Cunos* → *Cynev* (diminutive *Cunanos* → *Cunán* → *Cynán*), is usually identified with Saint Conan “of the Sea” ≈ Conanus “Meridiadocus” ≈ Konan “Meriadek” ≈ Cynan “Meriadog” ap Gereint ≈ Cynev “Meriadoc” vav Geraint ≈ Cunán ≈ Cunanos ≈ Cunos map Gerontios, Anax of Catalonia /0300-0388/ ≈ Cunos I, Rex of Catalonia /0340-0388/, Rex of Britannia Lugdunensis ≈ Lystenoyse Britain /0340-0388/, Rex of Dumnonia /...-0388/, but this is refuted by chronology. Notwithstanding, the *Martyrology of Exeter* mentions Saint Branwaladr (son to Lord *Conas* and Saint *Darerca*), as son of Lord *Kenen*, *Rex of Cornwall* ← Cernew → Cornwall, proving that Lord Conan “the Breton” must have been a grandson of the Lord Cunos I, Rex of Lystenoyse Britain and of Dumnonia. **MARRIAGE:** (1° of 2), to Lord Rhystud “the Bard” ≈ Restitutus “Bardus” ≈ Rhystud “Bardd” ≈ **Rhystyd** “Bardos”.²¹ > **ISSUE:** Saint Sechnall /0373-0445/, Saint Nectan, Saint Auxilius /...-0460/, Saint Diarmaid, Saint Coemaedh, Saint Crummin, [and Saint Reat]. **MARRIAGE:** (2° of 2), to Lord Conan ≈ Conas “the Breton” ≈ Kenen ≈ Cynán ap Cadwallain ≈ Cynev map Catwal ≈ Cunán vav Catuualán ≈ Cunanos map Catuualanos ≈ **Cunos** map Catuualos, **Anax of Catalonia** /0350-.../ ≈ Cunos I, Dux of Dumnonia-Cornwall /0390-.../; son of Lord Catalan ≈ Alain ≈ Catalaunus ≈ Catuualanus ≈ Cadwallon ap Cynan ≈ Cadwal map Cynev ≈ Catuualán map Cunán ≈ **Catuualanos** map Cunos, **Anax of Catalonia** /0320-0390/ ≈ Catuualanos II, Rex of Catalonia /0388-0390/, Rex of Dumnonia /...-0390/, born circa /0320/ in [Cologne ← Colonia → Köln, Germany]; grandson paternal to Saint Conan “of the Sea” ≈ Conanus “Meridiadocus” ≈ Konan “Meriadek” ≈ Cynan “Meriadog” ap Gereint ≈ Cynev “Meriadoc” vav Geraint ≈

²⁰ Author of several masterpieces of Irish hagiography, including: *Acts Sanctorum veteris et majoris Scotiae seu Hiberniae, Sanctorum Insulae, partim ex variis per Europam MS. Codicibus exscripta, partim ex antiquis monumentis et probatis Auctoribus eruta et congesta; omnia Notis et Appendicibus illustrata. Tomus primus qui of Sacris Hiberniae Antiquitatibus est tertius, Januarii, Februarii et Martii complectens* (Louvain: /1545/), and *Triadis Thaumaturgae, seu Divorum Patricii Columbae et Brigidae, trium Veteris et Majoris Scotiae, seu Hiberniae, Sanctorum Insulae, communium Patronorum Acts, Tomus Secundus Sacrarum ejusdem Insulae Antiquitatum* (Louvain: /1547/).

²¹ He has been styled “the Lombard”, erroneously, as shown by the name of his son Saint Coimid “Maccu Baird” (ir. *maccu Bardos* → *mac Baird* “son of [the] Bard” ≈ brit. *map Bardos* → *ap Bardd* “son of [the] Bard”). The anthroponym lat. *Restitutus*, which originally was a surname of the *Cornelia gens*, is translated by the brit. *cumbr. Rhystyd* → *Rhystud*. It seems that this equivalence has been made because of the phonetic similarity, since the brit. *rhys* “enthusiasm” has been used as an anthroponym, and compounded (as *Illtyd* → *Illtud*) with the brit. *tyd* “land”, it would form *Rhystyd* → *Rhystud*. During the same 4th century, there is mention a British pontiff named *Restitutus*, who, as Bishop of Londinum → London, attended the Council of Arelate → Arles, summoned in /0314/ by Lord Flavius Valerius Constantinus, Prince of Eutropia-Flavia /0273-0337/ ≈ Constantinus I, Roman Emperor /0324-0337/, Roman Emperor of the West /0312-0324/, Roman Cæsar of the West /0307-0312/.

Cunán ≈ Cunanos ≈ **Cunos** map Gerontios, **Anax of Catalonia** /0300-0388/ ≈ Cunos I, Rex of Catalonia /0340-0388/, Rex of Britannia Lugdunensis ≈ Lystenoyse Britain /0340-0388/, Rex of Dumnonia /...-0388/, and to Saint Ursula of Dumnonia ≈ **Ursula** verch Dynod, **Anakess of Catalonia** /0305-0320/, who died circa /0320/ in [Cologne ← Colonia → Köln]. > *ISSUE*:²² Saint Eiche, Saint Lalloc, Saint Maelnoch /...-0489/, Saint Rioch /...-0480/, Saint Mun, Saint Loarn, Saint Carantog, Saint Branwaladr, and Saint Bolcan /...-0480/.

02-01 Saint Secundinus ≈ **Sechnall** ap Rhystud /0373-0445/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, 1^o Bishop of Armagh /0439-0445/. *BIRTH*: /0373/. *Death*: 27 November /0445/, Árd Mhacha → Armagh, Hibernia.- *Age*: 72 years.²³ *HOLIDAY*: 27 November. *ACTS*: He went to Hibernia in /0439/, to help Saint Patrick in his missions. Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius consecrated him Bishop of Armagh. According to the *Annals of Ulster*, he held that see until his death in /0345/. He is also mentioned as *Bishop of Dunshaughlin*. *POETIC WORKS*: *Audite omnes amantes Deum*, the oldest hymnbook known to have been written in Hibernia.

02-02 Saint Nenn ≈ **Nectan** ap Rhystud, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Killunche, Bishop of Fennor. *HOLIDAY*: 25 April (Saint Nenn). *ACTS*: When Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius visited Bredach, he found three deacons there, sons to Saint Darerca (Saint Reat, Saint Nenn and Saint Aedh). Although the father's identity is not mentioned in this case, it is obvious that Saint Nenn and

²² It is said that Saint Darerca had seventeen children. Several names given by some lists have been omitted here because I have not been able to verify them or because they constitute obvious confusions with homonymous individuals. Also mentioned as issue of Saint Darerca and Lord Rhystud are: *Saint Dabonna*; *Saint Middu*; *Saint Cieran* (confused with Saint Kieran ≈ Ciarán, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, born in Hibernia, whose mother was also named *Darerca*); *Saint Colman* (confused with Saint Columba ≈ Columbus ≈ Colman ≈ Colm, Bishop of Dormore, born circa /0450/ in Dál Riata, Uladh → Ulster, Ireland, who studied in Nóindruimm → Noendrum, island of Mahee (Dál Riata), under Saint Cailan ≈ Coelanvs ≈ Coelan “Mochae” ≈ Coel ≈ Cwyll, Pontiff of the New Alliance, Abbot of Nóindruimm, Bishop of Ara-lealtair ≈ Dun-da-Lehlas → Dunum → Down, one of the early disciples of Saint Patrick); *Saint Mogornon*; *Saint Maceaith* (perhaps the same son of Lord Rhystud and Saint Darerca called *Coemaedh* → *Aedh*); *Saint Luguat* (probably confused with Saint Lugaíd “Molúa” ≈ Lughait “Moloc” mac Lanneon /...-0572/, who died in 25 June /0572/, Pontiff of the New Alliance, Bishop of Lismore in Scotland, after studying in Ireland, whose name is variously written *Lughait*, *Lugait*, *Lugaid*, *Luan*, although he is better known by his Irish nickname, variously written *Moloc*, *Moluag*, *Molluog*, *Morlach*, *Moluanus*, *Molúa*). Also mentioned as issue of Saint Darerca and Lord Conan are: *Saint Brychad* (confused with Saint Brychcath, son of Saint Tygrida and Lord Gollit); *Saint Midgma* (who might be the same as *Saint Middu*, mentioned as son of Saint Darerca and Lord Rhystud); *Saint Magalle* (possible duplication of the preceding). Some authors entirely confuse the children of Saint Darerca with the children of Saint Tygrida.

²³ According to the *Annals of Ulster*, Saint Secundinus ≈ Sechnall ap Rhystud /0373-0445/, 1^o Bishop of Armagh /0439-0445/, was born the same year as his adelp-uncle german Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius, and died at seventy-two years of age on 27 November /0448/, so that he was born between December /0372/ and November /0373/. The presbyter Sigebert /1030-1112/, Benedictine Monk of Gemblours, wrote that in /0394/ “Patricius Scottus in Hibernia cum suis sororibus uenditur”. Saint Patrick's birth year is often given as /0375/, differing by two years with Saint Secundinus'. Therefore, the date of birth is adjusted here to /0373/, and the year of Saint Patrick's abduction is given as /0389/.

Saint Aedh are mentioned amongst the sons to Saint Liamania “Darerca” and Lord Rhystud “the Bard”, as *Saint Nectan* and *Saint Coemed (Coemaedh)* respectively. Saint Nectan established his episcopal see in Killunche. Later he either moved this see to Fennor (near Slane), or was bishop of both dioceses (simultaneously or successively). He should not be confused with his 6th century namesake, Saint Neghton ≈ Nectan ap Brychan, Anax of Gaodhalia-Miledia-Brucenia, whose holyday is celebrated on 17 June.

02-03 Saint **Auxilius** filus Restituti /...-0460/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Killosey. *HOLIDAY*: 19 March, 27 August. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. He established his episcopal see in Killosey, near Naas (Kildare).

02-04 Saint **Diarmaid** ap Rhystud, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Druim-corcortri. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. He established his episcopal see in Druim-corcortri, near An Uaimh → Navan (Meath), Midhe → Meath.

02-05 Lord Coemed “Bard’s Son” ≈ Coímid “Maccu Baird” ≈ Aedh ap Rhystud ≈ **Coemaedh** map Rhystyd, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Cloonshaneville. *HOLIDAY*: 31 August. *NAME*: his epithet “Maccu Baird” has been interpreted as “the Lombard”, but *maccu Bardos* → *mac Baird* is an epithet with patronymic morphology, meaning “Bard (Poet)’s Son”. When Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius visited Bredach, he found three deacons there, sons to Saint Darerca (Saint Reat, Saint Nenn and Saint Aedh). Although the father’s identity is not mentioned in this case, it is obvious that Saint Aedh and Saint Nenn are mentioned amongst the sons to Saint Liamania “Darerca” and Lord Rhystud “the Bard”, as *Saint Coemed (Coemaedh)* and *Saint Nectan* respectively. Some lists of the children of Lord Rhystud and Saint Darerca mention Saint *Maceaith*, who may be the same. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. He established his episcopal see in Cloonshaneville, near Frenchpark (Roscommon).

02-06 Saint Crummine ≈ Cruman ≈ **Crummin** ap Rhystud, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Abbot of Leccuine. *HOLIDAY*: 28 June. *NAME*: Saint Cruman is mentioned as son of Saint Liamania “Darerca” and Lord Conan “the Breton”. Saint Crummin, Bishop of Lecua, is mentioned as son of Saint Liamania “Darerca” and Lord Rhystud “the Bard”, but they are obviously one and the same. He was not “Bishop of Lecua”, but a pontiff without see and Abbot of Leccuine. *ACTS*: he was a disciple of Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius, and founded the monastery of Leccuine → Lackan (Westmeath), Midhe → Meath.

02-07 Saint **Reat**, Deacon. *FILIATION*: He is mentioned as son of Saint Liamania “Darerca”, without specifying who his father was. *HOLIDAY*: 3 March. *ACTS*: When Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius visited Bredach, he found three deacons there, sons to Saint Darerca (Saint Reat, Saint Nenn and Saint Aedh). Although the father’s identity is not mentioned in this case, it is obvious that Saint Nenn and Saint Aedh are mentioned amongst the sons to Saint Liamania “Darerca” and Lord Rhystud “the Bard”, as *Saint Nectan* and *Saint Coemed (Coemaedh)* respectively. I have not found any further information about Saint Reat, but he should be included by another name in the list of Saint Darerca’s children (might *Reat* be a corruption of *Rhysthyd?*).

- 02-08 Saint Echea ≈ **Eiche** ferch Cynán, **Anakess of Catalonia**. *ACTS*: Nun in Kilglass.
- 02-09 Saint Lalloca ≈ **Lalloc** ferch Cynán, **Anakess of Catalonia**. *ACTS*: Nun in Senlis.
- 02-10 Saint Mel ≈ Mael ≈ Melchu ≈ Maelnoch ap Cynán ≈ **Maelnoch** map Cynev, **Anax of Catalonia** /...-0489/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, 1° Abbot of Ardagh /...-0489/, 1° Bishop of Ardagh /...-0489/. *DEATH*: 6 February /0489/. *HOLIDAY*: 6 February. *NAME*: He is variously called *Mel*, *Melchno*, *Melnoch*, *Melchu*, and has been dissociated as three individuals (*Mel* or *Melchno*, *Melchu* and *Melnoch*). It's first component is the diaped. *megal-* “great” → gaodhal. *megalo-* “prince” → brit. **megalo-s* → brit. cumr. *mael* → *fael*. This is same root of the first component of Saint Patrick's baptismal name **Magones* → *Maegwyn* → *Magonus*, which uses *meg-* → *mag-*, a reduction²⁴ of *mégal-* that in Celtic languages kept the original meaning “great” and possibly also “mighty”, as opposed to the title “prince”). *ACTS*: he was a disciple of his adelph-uncle german Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius /0373-0458/, whom he accompanied in his mission to Hibernia. Saint Patrick consecrated him pontiff without see, and he became a preacher errand, while gaining his sustenance by working with his hands. He dwelled for some time at the farm of his adelph-aunt german Lady Lupita ≈ Lupida ≈ Lupait, and helped her doing farm work. For this reason they were the victims of slander, but miraculously justified their innocence before Saint Patrick, who asked them to part son as to avoid any further defamation. Finally he established his episcopal see in Árd Achadh → Ardagh (Longford), Laighen → Leinster.
- 02-11 Saint Drioc ≈ **Rioch** ap Cynán, **Anax of Catalonia** /...-0480/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Abbot of Innisboffin. *HOLIDAY*: 1 August. *NAME*: As Saint *Rioch*, *Bishop-Abbot of Innisboffin*, who died circa /0480/, he is counted amongst the sons of Saint Liamania “Darerca” and her second husband (Lord Conan “the Breton”), while as Saint *Drioc*, *Bishop*, he is counted amongst the children of Saint Liamania “Darerca” and her first husband (Lord Rhystud “the Bard”), but it is obvious that *Drioc* and *Rioch* are variations of the same name, well documented as *Rioch*, although the original name may have begun with a <d>. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. Abbot, monastery of Innisboffin (Longford), Laighen → Leinster.
- 02-12 Saint Muinis ≈ **Mun** ap Cynán, **Anax of Catalonia**, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Forgney. *HOLIDAY*: 2 February. *IDENTITY*: He should not be confused with his first cousin Saint Muinis ≈ Mun ap Gollit, Bishop of Tedel. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. He established his episcopal see in Forgney (Longford), Laighen → Leinster, but later became a hermit in an island, Ynys Cloithreann → Inchclearun, Lake Rí ← Loch Rí → Lough Ree (between el county of Longford and el county of Westmeath).

²⁴ The primitive root is often given as *meg-*, *mag-* or even *megh-*, but it seems that in this case the closest to the original is the hellen. *μεγας* {*megas*} “great”, but feminine *μεγαλε* {*megale*}, and in compounds *μεγαλο-* {*megalo-*}, because the root is {*mégal-*}, not {*meg-*}.

- 02-13 Saint **Loarn** ap Cynán, **Anax of Catalonia**, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Downpatrik. *BIRTH*: western Hibernia. *HOLIDAY*: 30 August. *ACTS*: He was a disciple of Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius, who consecrated him a pontiff. He established his episcopal see in a place later called Downpatrick.
- 02-14 Saint Carnath ≈ Caimach ≈ Carantac ≈ Carantoc ≈ **Carantog** ap Cynán, **Anax of Catalonia**, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Abbot. *HOLIDAY*: 16 May. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. Abbot of a monastery. He collaborated with Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius in the Irish missions. According to the Benedictines he was a *Welsh prince*.
- 02-15 Saint Breward ≈ Brelade ≈ Branuvelladurus ≈ Branwalather ap Cynán ≈ **Branwaladr** map Cynev, **Anax of Catalonia**, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Angia. *DEATH*: Branscombe (Devon), Dumnonia. *HOLIDAY*: 19 January (which is probably the date of the translation of his relics), 9 February, 6 June. *FILIATION*: According to the *Martyrology of Exeter* he was son of Lord *Kenen, Rex of Cernew* → Cornwall. *ACTS*: with Saint Sampson ≈ Sampsonius ≈ Samson map Amwn “Ddu”, Anax of Catalonia-Litavia /0485-0565/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Dol /...-0565/, he was a missionary in Cornubia ≈ Cernew ≈ Cornwhealas → Cornwall and in the Channel Islands. He founded the church in the place now called *Saint Breward* in Cornwall, and the church in the place now called *Saint Brelade* in the Channel Islands. It has been said that he was a *Bishop of Angia* → Jersey, although initially this diocese was an integral part of the diocese of Dol, so that he was probably a pontiff without episcopal see, who settled in the channel island of Angia → Jersey, near the coast of Litavia ≈ Letavia ≈ Llydaw ≈ Letau ≈ Brittany. He later founded a church in a *deep valley* (*cwm*), subsequently known as *Brandwaladr-cwm* → *Branscombe*, where he remained until his death.
- 02-16 Saint Olcan ≈ **Bolcan** ap Cynán, **Anax of Catalonia** /...-0480/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Airther-Maighe. *BAPTISM*: *Minister*: Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius /0373-0458/. *HOLIDAY*: 20 February. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. Saint Patrick sent him to study in Gaul, and later consecrated him Bishop of Airther-Maighe → Klilmayle → Derban ≈ Derkan (Dal-Riata), Uladh → Ulster. He founded the best equipped school in the island, where he taught.
- 01-02 Saint Tigrida Sochet ≈ Tigris ≈ Tigridia ≈ **Tigrida Succeta** ≈ **Tygrida Succat**. *IDENTITY*: It has been claimed that she was the mother of *King Solomon of Brittany*, and wife of *Gallo o Grallo, grandson to King Conan of Brittany*. This *Grallo* has been identified with Lord Urban ≈ Grdlon “the Great” ≈ Erbin ≈ Urien ≈ Yrban ≈ Gradlon “Mor” ap Alian ≈ Gwrddwallon “Fawr” ap Cadwallon ≈ Gwrddwallain “Mawr” map Cadwallain ≈ Gwrddwal “Mawr” map Cadwal, Anax of Catalonia /0343-0434/ ≈ Gwrddwal I, Rex of Litavia ≈ Brittany /0390-0434/. Although some usually reliable pedigrees show Lord Gradlon “the Great” as son of Saint Conan “of the Sea” ≈ Conanvs “Meridiadocvs” ≈ Konan “Meriadek” ≈ Cynan “Meriadog” ap Gereint ≈ Cynev “Meriadoc” vap Geraint ≈ Cunán ≈ Cunanos ≈ Cunos map Gerontios, Anax of Catalonia /0300-0388/ ≈ Cunos I, Rex of Catalonia /0340-0388/, Rex of Britannia Lugdunensis ≈ Lystenoyse Britain /0340-0388/, Rex of Dumnonia

TÍTULO

/...-0388/, and father to Saint Solomon ≈ Selyf “Withol” ap Cadwallon ≈ Seylfan “Withol” ap Cadwallain ≈ Salaun “Withol” map Catwal, Anax of Catalonia /0355-0446/ ≈ Salaun I, Rex of Litavia ≈ Brittany /0434-0446/, he was actually brother-german to the latter and grandson to the former. Therefore, Lord Gradlon “the Great” was also brother-german to that Lord Conas “the Breton”, mentioned as husband to Saint Liamania “Darerca”. Nevertheless, it does not seem likely that *Gollit* be a metaplasm of *Gradlon* ← *Gwrdallain* (although, as I know not its etymology, I cannot categorically reject this identity either). Moreover, even if *Gollit* were a corruption of *Gradlon*, it would remain doubtful that Lord Gollit, husband of Saint Tigrida, be Lord Gradlon “the Great”, since the latter would have been almost thirty years older than her, and in those usually reliable pedigrees where Lord Gradlon appears married to a Lady *Tigrida*, her birthplace is given as *Ireland*, and she is not identified as sister to Saint Patrick, nor as mother to Saint Tigrida’s children... Whether two ladies named *Tigrida* have been confused, or the naming of Lord Gradlon’s wife as *Tigrida* is a concession to the *vox populi*, is unknown to me. *ACTS*: it is traditionally thought that she was abducted from villa Enon in /0389/, together with her brother-german Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius, although he did not mention her in his *Confessio*. *MARRIAGE*: to Lord **Gollit**. > *ISSUE*: Saint Loman /...-0450/, Saint Mun, Saint Brychcath, Saint Broccen, Saint Mugenoc.

02-01 Saint Luman ≈ Lomanus ≈ **Loman** ap Gollit /...-0450/, Pontiff of the New Covenant /0433/, 1° Bishop of Athrym /0433-0450/. *DEATH*: 17 February /0450/. *HOLIDAY*: 17 February, and 11 October. *ACTS*: Disciple of Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius /0373-0458/, whom he accompanied in his mission to Hibernia. When Saint Patrick departed for Tara, Saint Loman sailed upriver on the Boyne, and during his voyage he met and converted Saint Forternus ≈ Fortchern mac Fedelmid, Anax of Gaodhalia-Miledhia-Midhe-Athrym, Pontiff of the New Covenant, 2° Bishop of Athrym /0450-.../, with whom he went to Athrym → Trim, where he converted Saint Fortchern’s British mother, and, later his Irish father, Lord Fedelmid mac Laeghaire, Anax of Gaodhalia-Miledhia-Midhe-Athrym, Archon of Athrym (son to Lord Laeghaire, Rex of Midhe → Meath). In /0433/, he founded the church of Athrym → Trim. Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius consecrated him pontiff, and he established his episcopal see in Athrym. A few years later, he visited his brother-german Saint Broccaid in Imleach → Emlagh (Ciarraí → Kerry), Mumha → Munster, and upon his return, he resigned his episcopal see in favour of Saint Fortchern (who three days after Saint Loman’s death also resigned the see and became a hermit). > *ISSUE*: Saint Patrick /...-0492/.

03-01 Saint Patrick ≈ **Pátraig** mac Luman ≈ **Patricius** ≈ **Padrig** ap Loman /...-0492/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Glasgow /...-0492/. *DEATH*: /0492/ in Glass-cau → Glasgu → Glaschu ≈ Glasgow (Dál Riata), Scotland.- *Burial*: In Glasgow. According to the *Annals of Ulster*, Saint Columba “of the Cells” ≈ Columbus “Cellæ” ≈ Columba mac Fedlmid o’Neill ≈ *Columcille* ≈ Colum “Cille” mac Fedhlimdh uí Néill, Anax of Gaodhalia-Mileadhia-Midhe /0521-0597/, Presbyter, Abbot of Iona /0563-0597, moved Saint Patrick’s relics to Ara-lealtair ≈ Dun-da-Lehlas →

Dunum → Dowm (Dál Riata), Ireland, from “beyond the sea” (although this has been supposed to refer to the bones of the famous *Apostle of Ireland*, it probably refers to those of the Bishop of Glasgow). *IDENTITY*: he has been confused with his more famous homonymous adelp-granduncle. *ACTS*: he was probably the founder of the church of Glasgow, although an entry in the *Annals of Ulster* (“Anno 454. Dormitatio Sancti Senis Patricii Episcopi Glosioniensis Ecclesiae”), allows the supposition that the said church might have been founded by Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius /0373-0458/, Archbishop of Ireland /0332-0455/, after his resignation of the episcopal see of Árd Mhacha → Armagh in /0455/. However, the reference “Glosioniensis Ecclesiae” is more probably a confusion of the granduncle with the grandnephew (*Senis Patricii* is a mistaken reading of the British *Sen Pádraig* “Saint Patrick”, misunderstood as the Latin *Senex Patricius* “Patrick the Old”). As I have suggested, the wrong identification of *Kilpatrick* → *Old Kilpatrick*, in Strathclyde, Scotland, as the birthplace of Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius, may be due to a confusion with a chapel or hermitage (*Cella Patricii* → *Cill Pádraig* → *Kilpatrick*), founded by Saint Pádraig mac Loman.

- 02-02 Saint Muinis ≈ Munis ≈ **Mun** ap Gollit, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Tedel. *IDENTITY*: He should not be confused with his adelp-cousin german Saint Muinis ap Cynán, Bishop of Forney, whose holyday is celebrated on 2 February. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. He established his episcopal see in Tedel (Ara Cliach, Limmerik), Mumha → Munster.
- 02-03 Saint Broccaid ≈ Brychad ≈ **Brychcath** ap Gollit, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Imleach. *NAME*: He is mentioned as *Saint Brychad, Bishop*, son of Saint Liamania “Darerca” and Lord Conan “the Breton”, and as *Saint Broccaid, Bishop of Imleach*, son of Saint Tygrida Sochet and Lord Gollit. However, since there is unquestionable confusion between the children of Saint Tygrida and those of Saint Liamania “Darerca”, and both *Brychad* and *Broccaid* are obvious variants the anthroponym brit. *Brych-cath*, *Saint Broccaid* and *Saint Brychad* would seem to be the same, and this identity is confirmed by the lack of information available about *Brychad son of Conas*. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. He established his episcopal see in Imleach → Emlagh (Ciarraí → Kerry), Mumha → Munster.
- 02-04 Saint **Broccan** ap Gollit, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Breaghwy. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. He established his episcopal see in Breaghwy (Maigh → May), Connacht → Connaught.
- 02-05 Saint **Mugenoc** ap Gollit, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Cill Duma Glyn. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. He established his episcopal see in Cill Duma Glyn → Balfeaghan, near Cella Cocæ → Kilcock (Kildare), Midhe → Meath.
- 01-03 Lady Lupita Sochet ≈ **Lupait** ferch Calpoirn **Succat** ≈ **Lupida Succeta**. *ACTS*: It has been claimed that she was abducted by pirates from villa Enon in /0389/, together with her brother-german Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius, although he does not mention her in his *Confessio*. According to a foolish legend, Saint Patrick killed Lady Lupida by running his chariot over her, because she had

committed adultery, as a result of which had become pregnant. This is in blatant defiance of the more likely, though still questionable, tradition that her adelph-nephew german Saint Mel ≈ Mael ≈ Melchno ≈ Melchu ≈ Maelnoch ap Cynán ≈ Maelnoch ap Cynev, Anax of Catalonia /...-0489/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, 1° Abbot of Ardagh /...-0489/, 1° Bishop of Ardagh /...-0489/, resided during some time at her farm, where he worked the land, and having been slanderously accused on incest, they miraculously justified their innocence before Saint Patrick.

01-04 Lady Richenna ≈ **Richella Succeta**. *IDENTITY*: A nun, mentioned as sister-german to Saint Patrick /0373-0458/, who founded for her a monastery which was later called *Cell Richille* → *Kill-Richille* → *Kilreckill* ≈ *Kilreekil*, at the site of the modern parish church of Kilreckill, in the barony of Loughrea (although most of the parochial jurisdiction belongs to the barony of Atthenry), county of Calway, Connacht → Connaught.

01-05 Saint Sadin ≈ Seadhna mac Calpinn ≈ **Sannanus Succetus** ≈ **Sannan Succat** ap Calpoirn, Deacon. *ESTATE*: The so called *villa filii Sadin*, heart of the Sandiston neighbourhood in Glass-cau → Glasgu → Glaschu → Glasgow, which was part of the original possessions of the church of Glasgow.

01-06 Saint Patrick ≈ Pádraig mac Calpinn ≈ **Magonus Succetus Patricius** ≈ **Maegwyn Padrig Succat** ap Calpoirn /0373-0458/, Pontiff of the New Covenant /0432/, Archbishop of Ireland /0432-0455/, 2° Bishop of Armagh /0445-0455/. *BIRTH*: /0373/ in [villa Enon, Nentria ≈ Nemthur (Britannia Prima or Britannia Secunda)], Britania.²⁵ *DEATH*: 17 March /0458/, Saul, Strangford Lough, Ireland, where he had founded his first church. Notwithstanding, the date and place of death have been disputed, and have not been proven. *HOLIDAY*: 17 March. *NAME*: baptized with the gaodhal. **Magonus* → brit. *Maegwyn* → lat. *Magvns* {*Magunus*} ≈ *Magonvs* {*Magonus*}, he probably adopted the lat. *Patricivs* {*Patricius*} in /0432/, when he was consecrated pontiff for the Irish mission, as



²⁵ The presbyter Sigebert /1030-1112/, Benedictine Monk of Gemblours, Professor of the monastery of Saint Martin of Metz, wrote that in /0394/ “Patricius Scottus in Hibernia cum suis sororibus venditvr”. Since Saint Patrick was sixteen years old when abducted from villa Enon and sold in Hibernia, he would have been born in /0377/ or /0378/. On the other hand, according to the *Annals of Ulster*, Saint Secundinus ≈ Sechnall ap Rhystud /0373-0445/, 1° Bishop of Armagh /0439-0445/, was born on the same year as his adelph-uncle german Saint Patrick, and was seventy-two years old when he died on 27 November /0448/, so that he must have been born between December /0372/ and November /0373/. Saint Patrick’s birth year is often given as /0375/, which differs by two years from that of Saint Secundus, wherefore it is here adjusted to /0373/, and the abduction of Saint Patrick dated /0389/. Although the historical meticulousness of the *Annals of Tighernach* is very respectable, we must reject its chronology of Saint Patrick ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius, which dates /0341/ and /0357/ as respective birth and abduction years. The year most frequently given for Saint Patrick’s death have been /0361/ and /0392/ (the latter being an unquestionable confusion with that of his homonymous adelph-grandnephew).

successor to the deceased Saint Palladius /...-0432/, Pontiff of the New Covenant /0431/, Arch-Deacon of Rome /...-0431/. The name was probably taken to honour Saint Palladius, one of whose secondary names was *Patricius*. From the 7th century it is explicitly acknowledged that *Succetus* \approx *Succat* \approx *Sochet* was his family name. He has been also called *Patrick MacAlpin* in Scotland, undoubtedly from *Pádraig mac Calpinn*. *ACTS*: In his *Confessio*, Saint Patrick declared that he was not devout during his youth, a statement which has been transformed by a multitude of parrots who preposterously blabber that he was a *pagan*. He was sixteen years old when pirates abducted him (and his sisters-german Lady Lupita and Saint Tigrida, although they are not mentioned in the *Confessio*) from villa Enon in /0389/, and sold into slavery in Hibernia. During his captivity his religious fervour was enkindled, and after six years, in dreams he heard a voice which ordered him to return to his native land. Following a mystic intimation, he fled, walking over 300 kilometres to providentially find a ship in which he began his return home, although it is conjectured that he reached Gaul before being able to return to Britain. He studies theology in Gaul, supposedly beginning his studies under the guidance of his maternal uncle Saint Martin in Tours. Before his death in /0397/, Saint Martin may have ordained Saint Patrick a presbyter. After Saint Palladius' death in /0432/, Saint Patrick was consecrated pontiff by Saint Germanus Iunius Rusticus /...-0448/, Pontiff of the New Covenant /0418/, Bishop of Auxerre /0418-0448/, Prefect of Armorician Gaul /...-0418/, and sent to evangelize Hibernia, where, as it is notorious, Saint Patrick was the moving force in the conversion of the Irish to Christianity. He founded many churches and monasteries, consecrated more than one hundred pontiffs, and performed miracles which have been detailed by many hagiographers.²⁶

- 01-** Lady **Cinnenum**. *IDENTITY*: Mentioned in the list of six sisters-german to Saint Patrick \approx Magonus Succetus Patricius /0373-0458/, I have not found any more information about her. It may be that *Cinnenum* be an epithet of Saint Tygrida, Saint Lupait or Saint Richella, or, on the contrary, that one of these might be the epithet, while *Cinnenum* might be a British name such as **Cynenon*.
- 01-** Lord Ructi \approx **Ruchti**. *IDENTITY*: He is mentioned as brother-german to Saint Patrick \approx Magonus Succetus Patricius /0373-0458/, but some authors have suggested that *Ructi* \approx *Ruchti* is an evolution of *Succet* \approx *Succat* \approx *Sochet*. I have not been able to verify his existence.

²⁶ As an extensive biography of Saint Patrick is outside the limits of this essay, only the most essential facts of his life are included here.