

SAINT PATRICK'S FAMILY

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Lord Aurelius Joseph Michael Isamat. Anax of Catalonia

So much misinformation has been published about the family of the famous Apostle of Ireland, that it is necessary to refute it.¹

Although Saint Patrick was born in a Roman province of the Island of *Britain*, Welsh *Prydain*, Irish *Bretan*, *Breatain*, Scottish *Breatann*, Greek *Πρεττανια*, Latin *Brittania*, *Britannia*, also known as *Great Britain*, some assert that he was born in *Scotland*, Latin *Scotia*, others that he saw first light in *Gaul*, Latin *Gallia*, French *Gaule*, and still others claim that his native land was *Ireland*, Irish *Eriu*, *Erenn*, *Eire*, Greek *Ἰουερνία*, *Ἰερνῆ*, Latin *Hibernia*, *Iverna*. 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 has been abducted by pirates again... ;but now with his entire family...!

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.

Most modern authors write, and even transcribe in Italic (Latin), Goidelic (Irish, Scottish) and Britannic (Cymric, Litavian, Cornish) languages, the vowel 'u' as 'u' or 'v', depending on its modern use. Therefore, readers be advised that I do not here use the letter shape 'V' when transcribing from the period studies here, except in a direct citation of a specific modern text where it appears as such. The distinction between modern 'U' and 'V' was not made until many centuries later. In classic Latin calligraphy the only shape for our vowel 'U' was 'V'. The modern consonant 'V' did not exist. Neither was there made any distinction between "capital" and "small case" letters, as all were written in the same shape and size, similar to the most typical modern printed capitals. The rounded shape 'U' was initially used as a manuscript 'U' for 'V', without any implication of alphabetic or phonetic distinction. In Goidelic and Britannic languages, as in Latin, the letter written 'c' has the {k} sound only, while 'ch' is always {ç}, as German 'ch', Greek 'χ' and modern Spanish 'j'. In Latin, however, 'ch' is only used for latinized foreign words, frequently from Greek 'χ', and 'th' is only used for latinized foreign words, frequently from Greek 'θ', pronounced {þ}, like modern Spanish 'z', and English 'th' in *thin*, *with*.

GEOGRAPHIC PREAMBLE

Before /0360/ all roman territory in the Island of Britain constituted the Province of *Brittania*, *Britannia*, which in /0360/ was divided into four provinces: the Province of *Britannia Prima*, comprising the southern strip of the island, from the English Channel in the west, to the *Severn Sea*, also known as the *Bristol Channel*, Latin *Sabrinæ Æstuarium*, Welsh *Môr Hafren*, Cornish *Mor Havren*,² in the east, extending north to about the latitude of the city of *London*, Latin *Londinum*; the Province of *Britannia Secunda*, which included much of the country later called *Wales*, Latin *Cambria*, Welsh *Cymru*, Anglo-Saxon *Wealas*, currently all *Wales* and some lands south-west of it in England, stretching south to the *Severn Sea*, west and north to the *Irish Sea*, north-east to the *Dee Estuary*, Latin *Deuæ Æstuarium*, Welsh *Aber Dyfrdwy*, and the city of *Chester*, Latin *Castrum Deua Uictrix*, Welsh *Cair*, and south-west to the city of *Gloucester*, Latin *Castrum Gleuum*, and the north-west end of the *Severn Sea*; the Province of *Flauia Cæsariensis*, which included the central and eastern central territories of the southern half of the island, reaching East to the English Channel and the *North Sea*, south to the Province of *Britannia Prima*, west to the Province of *Britannia Secunda*,³ and north approximately as far as the southern boundaries *Yorkshire* and *Lancashire*; and the Province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*, including the remaining Roman part of the island as far North as *Hadrian's Wall*. Moreover, the Romans gave the name of *Valentia* to all the territories between *Hadrian's Wall* and the *Antonine Wall*, inhabited by independent Britons. The rest of the island north of the *Antonine Wall* was called *Caledonia*, and inhabited by independent and hostile *Picts* and *Britons*.

Due to *Pictish* incursions, *Publius Ælius Hadrianus* \approx *Hadrianus* \approx *Hadrian*, Roman Emperor /0117-0138/, ordered the construction of a wall, called *Hadrian's Wall*, Latin *Vallum Ælium*, *Vallum Hadriani*, begun in /0122/ and finished in /0128/, extending 117.5 kilometres, east to west from the *Firth of Tyne*, Scottish *Linne Tatha*, to the *Firth of Solway*, Latin *Itunæ Æstuarium*, Scottish *Tràchd Domhra*. This wall became the northern frontier of the Roman Empire in the Island of Britain, and all roman troops previously garrisoned north of the wall were withdrawn to it.

Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius \approx *Antoninus Pius*, Roman Emperor /0138-0161/, reconquered territories north of *Hadrian's Wall*, and ordered the construction of another wall, called *Antonine Wall*, Latin *Vallum Antonini*, begun in /0142/ and finished in /0134/, extending 63 kilometres, east to west from the fort called *Castrum Uelumate*, currently at *Carriden*, Welsh *Cair Eiden*, in the southern coast of the *Firth of Forth*, Latin *Boderiæ Æstuarium*, *Bodotriæ Æstuarium*, Scottish *Linne Foirthe*, to the northern coast of the *Firth of Clyde*, Latin *Clotæ Æstuarium*, Scottish *Linne Cluadh*, *Linne Ghlas*,⁴ over 4 kilometres east of *Dumbarton Castle*, Latin *Castrum Britannorum*, *Britannic Caer Breton*, Welsh *Cair Brithon*, Scottish *Dùn Braetann*, *Dùn Braetainn*,⁵ close to where in the 5th Century was established a hermitage o chapel called *Patrick's Cell*, Latin *Cella Patricii*, Irish *Cill Pátraig*, and later sprung the town of the same name, English *Kilpatrick*, later *Old Kilpatrick*.⁶ Then the *Antonine Wall* became the northern frontier of the Roman Empire in the Island of Britain, although

only briefly, since in /0162/, that is, merely eight years after the wall was finished, it was abandoned, and the roman troops withdrawn again to Hadrian's Wall. Nevertheless, Lucius Septimius Seuerus ≈ Septimius Severus, Roman Emperor /0193-0211/, recovered the lands between the walls in /0208/, and repaired the Antonine Wall, which became again, if only ephemerally, the northern Roman frontier. A few years later, roman troops abandoned the region permanently, and the northern Roman frontier remained at Hadrian's Wall until /0410/, when the Roman Empire definitively abandoned the Island of Britain.

BANNAUEMTABURNIÆ

In the 4th century the Romanised Britannic family of Saint Maegwyn Pádraig ap Calpoirn Succat ≈ Magonus Patricius Succetus ≈ Pádraig mac Calpinn ≈ Patrick, Anax of Britannia /0373-0458/, Pontiff of the New Covenant /0432/, Arch-Bishop of Ireland /0432-0455/, owned a villa in *bannauemtaburniæ*, in the jurisdiction of the stronghold or fortified city of *Nemthor*, in a Roman province, and near the western coast of the Island of Britain, that is, necessity south of Hadrian's Wall.

Saint Patrick's autobiographical *Confession*, Latin *Confessio*, begins: *Ego Patricius peccator rusticissimus et minimus omnium fidelium et contemptibilissimus apud plurimos patrem habui Calpornium diaconum filium quendam Potiti presbyteri, qui fuit uico bannauemtaburniæ; uillulam enim prope habuit, ubi ego capturam dedi* "I, Patrick, most rustic sinner and the least of the faithful men and very contemptible, had very close my father Calpurinio, diacon, son to one Potitus, presbyter, who was from the place *bannauemtaburniæ*; had a villa ideed near,⁷ where I met capture".

The toponym *bannauemtaburnæ* is usually cited as as two words —the first variously spelled *Bannavis*, *Bannavem*, *Bonaven*, and the second *Taburniæ*, *Taberniæ*, *Tiburniæ*. The most frequently used spellings are *Bannaven Taberniæ* and *Bannavis Taberniæ*, though *bannauemtaburniæ* is the spelling in Saint Patrick's *Confesion*, and the spelling *taberniæ* is not found in any known document before the 9th century. In any case, these modern spellings are all wrong.

Bannauem Taburniæ cannot be the correct morphology of *bannauemtaburniæ*. The accusative of *bannauis* is *bannauem*, but in Saint Patrick's *Confession* this toponym is not in the accusative case. However, the city of *Bannaventa*, Britannic *Bannauenta*, Latin *Bannauenta*, Welsh *Banwent*, in the Roman province of *Flauia Cæsariensis*, now in *Northamptonshire*, England, though not the aforementioned *bannauemtaburniæ*, proves its correct etymology: it is composed of the Britannic *banna* "peak, mount, horn", Welsh *ban* "mount, top, point, summit, crest, height, hill, turret", and the Britannic *uenta* "place, field", Welsh *went* in *cadwent* "battlefield". If the component *burniæ* is spelled correctly, *bannauemtaburniæ* is cacography of *bannauentaburniæ*, and the Latin orthography of the name is *Bannauenta Burniæ* "Bannaventa of Burnia" or "Bannaventa of the Burnia".

The difficulty here is *burniæ*, whose meaning is unknown. Assuming that the latinized form is not misspelled, it would be the genitive singular or the nominative plural of *Burnia*, which in this case would have to be the genitive, making the complete

toponym *Bannauenta Burniæ* “Bannaventa of Burnia” or “Bannaventa of the Burnia”, where *Burniæ* distinguished this *Bannauenta* from homonyms, and could correspond to the regional name where the hamlet was located, or to a common noun which became an integral part of the local name, as in the French *Aix la Chapelle*, the Spanish *Carrión de los Céspedes*, the Irish *Findabair Aba* (English *Fennor of the River*), the Spanish *Icod de los Vinos*, the French *Issy les Moulineaux*, and so many more.

If it were a misspelling of a latinized *Bernia*, it may correspond to the Keltic *bern-* “precipice, gorge, narrow valley between mountains”, *banna uenta berniæ* (regardless if written as one, two or three words) would mean “place in a mountain by a precipice”, which would place this hamlet in an odd situation, and the Lord Calpurnius’ villa would lay on the countryside of a hamlet situated on a mountain by a precipice. Thus, it seems that the mane is more likely *Burnia*, and we may temptatively discard *Bernia*. Of course, *Burnia* might be metaplasm of a word containing a similar component to *burnia* (such aphæresis of *Calpurinia*). Obviously, considering the possible transformations of names across languages and centuries, their meanings cannot be inferred without their etymologies, nor their etymologies without their meanings.

The toponym variously spelled *Uentre*, *Nemthor*, *Nentria*, *Nemthur*, constitutes a grater problem. In the first *Life of Saint Patrick*, Latin *Vita Sancti Patricii*, written during the second half of the 7th century in Ireland by Saint Muirchú maccu Machteni ≈ Muircus Maccumachthenus ≈ Muircus filius Machtheni ≈ Muir, it appears diversly as *Uentre* and *Nemthor*, while in the second *Life of Saint Patrick*, as well as in the third, it is spelled *Nemthor*. The spellings *Nentria* and *Nemthur* have also been fequently used later. Saint Patrick did not mention this toponym in his *Confessio*. Although *Uentre* might seem corruption of *(Banna)uent(abe)r(n)e*, it cannot possibly be identified with *banauemtaburniæ*, which was a hamlet, since *Uentre* or *Nemthor* was a *fortified city* or *stronghold*, Latin *oppidum*. As *Uentre* could be a bad copy of *Nentre*, we may assume that the name was *Nentre* or *Nemthor*, which some authors presume to be derived from the Welsh *Nantdwr* “river valley”, composed of *nant* “ravine carved by watter” and *dwr* “water”. Though its location is unknown, it would not have been very far form the western coast of the Island of Britain, since the pirates who sacked Lord Calpurnius’ villa near *banauemtaburniæ* were *Irish*.

Some authors hold than the place called *banauemtaburniæ* (which they usually call *Bannaven Taberniæ* or *Bannavis Taberniæ*) was not in the *Island of Britain*, also known as *Great Britain*, but the *Peninsula of Britain*, also known as *Little Britain*, that is, in the Kingdom of *Litavia*, Litavian *Llydaw*, Latin *Letavia*, French *Letau*, wich corresponded esentially to the ancient Roman province of *Armorician Gaul*, Latin *Gallia Armorica*, French *Gaule Armorique*, conquered by Brettons in /0383/, after which it was also called *Britain*, French *Bretagne*, Litavian *Breiz*, modern English *Brittany*. However, it is unquestionable that when Saint Patrick was born the said peninsula was not called *Britain*, but was an integral and undifferentiated part of the *Roman province* called *Gallia Armorica*.

The main difficulty is to locate *banauemtaburniæ* in modern cartography. Amongst several onomastic and geographical blunders, it has been supposed, for example, that it was a village named *Bannavem*, *Bannavis* o *Bannaven*, in a district called *Tabernia*, within a Roman province named *Nentria*, but the existence of an unknown Roman

province in the Island of Britain (even in those chaotic times) is absurdly implausible. In the three autobiographies titled *Life of Saint Patrick*, Latin *Vita Sancti Patricii*, Nemthor is explicitly called *oppidum* “stronghold, walled city, castle”.⁸ The invention of a region named *Taburnia* seems to be derived from a bad interpretation of a passage in the third *Life of Saint Patrick*,⁹ corroborating that in Saint Patrick's *Confessio*, the toponym modernised as *Bannavem Taburniæ* is a bad copy of *banauemtaburniæ*, and that Lord Calpurinius' the *villa* (which they erroneously name *Enon*), was located on *the fields of a village of banauemtaburniæ*, in the jurisdiction of the stronghold or walled city of *Nentre, Nemthor*, in a Roman province, and near the western coast of the Island of Britain, south of Hadrian's Wall.

According to some authors,¹⁰ *Nemthur* would have been the original name of the region now called *Strathclyde*, Irish *Srath Cleidh*, Scottish *Srath Cluaide*, *Srath Cluatha*, allegedly corroborated by Saint Patrick's *Confessio*, as he related that in ancient times *banauemtaburniæ* was inhabited by *giants*, who would have been the savages called *giants of the forests*, Scottish *athaich coilteach*, that in ancient times dwelled in Strathclyde. Although we cannot be certain that *Nemthor* is derived from the Welsh *Nantdwr*, even if this etymology were correct, it seems absurd to identify a place whose location is unknown with a place that has a different name but whose topographic peculiarities coincide with the ones described etymologically by the name of the place of unknown location, since those characteristics concur in many other places: in this case there are several possibilities, as south of Hadrian's Wall, also near the western coast of the Island of Britain, there are various riparian valleys which could be defined by the Welsh common description of *nant dwr*, particularly the valleys of several rivers that flow to the western coast from the Cumbric Mountains and the Cambric Mountains.

Some historians discard the specific locations of *Nemthor* and *banauemtaburniæ*, holding that they were in the same region of Strathclyde, though their exact placement is currently unknown. Others have supposed that *Nemthor* was an early name for *Dumbarton*, Britannic *Caer Breton*, Welsh *Cair Brithon*, Scottish *Dùn Braetann*, *Dùn Braetainn*, capital of the Kingdom of Cumbria before its partition, and later capital of the Kingdom of *Strathclyde*, Irish *Srath Cleidh*, Scottish *Srath Cluaide*, *Srath Cluatha*,¹¹ whose royal castle was situated at a height of 73 metres on a basalt rock called *Alcluith*, Welsh *Alt Cluith* “Rock of the Clyde”, on the river Clyde, within Caledonia in ancient times, now in Dumbartonshire,¹² Kingdom of Scotland.¹³ According to others, *banauemtaburniæ* would have been the place later called *Patrick's Cell*, Latin *Cella Patricii*, Irish *Cill Pátraig*, English *Kilpatrick*, now *Old Kilpatrick*, by the river *Clyde*, Latin *Clota*, Welsh *Cluith*, Irish *Cleidh*, Scottish *Clúaid*, little over 9 kilometres east of Dumbarton, within Caledonia in ancient times, later in the Kingdom of Strathclyde, and finally in Dumbartonshire. Nevertheless, the said *Patrick's Cell* in the place that became also known by its name, Latin *Cella Patricii*, Irish *Cill Pátraig*, English *Kilpatrick*, modern *Old Kilpatrick*, was founded by Saint Padrig ap Loman ≈ Pádaig mac Loman ≈ Patricius ≈ Patrick, Anax of Catalonia /...-0492/, Bishop of Glasgow /...-0492/, himself maternal grand nephew to Saint Magonius Patricius Succetus ≈ Patrick, Anax of Britannia /0373-0458/, Arch-Bishop of Ireland /0432-0458/.

Although archæologists have found a few Roman villas in the said region called *Valentia*, towards the end of the 4th century Saint Patrick's family could not have been *landed* north of Hadrian's Wall, where there had not been any Roman protection for over one and half centuries.

Patrick's Cell and Dumbarton were undeniably located north of the Antonine Wall. If during Saint Patrick's youth his family had dwelled in a place located south of the Antonine Wall but north of Hadrian's Wall, it would not have lived in the *Britains*, Latin *Brittaniae*, *Britanniae*, as he testified in his *Confessio*,¹⁴ but in *Valentia*, while, if it had inhabited north of the Antonine Wall... ¡it would have resided in *Caledonia*!

Other authors identify the hamlet of *banauemtaburnia* with the village of *Banwen*, in an ancient copper, iron and tin mining zone of the *Upper Dulais Valley*,¹⁵ about 16 kilometres northeast of the town of *Neath*, Welsh *Nedd*, at an accessible distance from the southern coast of Cambria and western coast of the Island of Britain, which belonged to Siluria before the Roman conquest, to the 1st Roman province of Britannia Secunda during the late 4th century and early 5th century, thereafter to the Principality of *Glywisyng*, also known as *Clauvegris*, later Welsh *Morgannwg*, English *Glamorgan*, and now County of *West Glamorgan* in Wales. Though the Welsh toponym *Banwen* means "white mount" or "white turret" (from Welsh *ban* "mount, top, point, summit, crest, height, turret" and Welsh *wen*, *gwen* "white"), it could also be apocope of the Welsh *Banwent*, derived from Britannic *Bannauenta*. This identification, however, besides requiring the loss of the final 't' in *Banwent*, would require the total loss of 'burnia', which is possible, but not likely. Therefore, such identification cannot be admitted without more precise evidence to that effect, specially when considering that there are many more palces that could be described in as *banna uenta* because of their topography. While several historians mention that the incursions of Irish pirates were more frequent in the coast of Cambria than in those of Cumbria, others hold the very opposite. Finally, which zone was sacked more often is irrelevant, since Saint Patrick was not captured *in many* Irish pirate incursions, *but only in one*.

Other locations have been imagined for *banauemtaburnia*, some with few adherents, and others more ridiculous still... ¡even in Ireland! ¡All that remains is for someone to claim *banauemtaburnia*'s location in America or in Australia...! The only certainty is that *banauemtaburnia* was located in the jurisdiction of a stronghold or walled city named *Nemthor* (or similarly), in a Roman province, and near the western coast of the Island of Britain, south of Hadrian's Wall.

THE SUCCAT FAMILY OF BANAUENTABURNIÆ

The surname of Saint Patrick's family has been variously given as *Succetus*, *Succat*, *Sochet*, perhaps from a Welsh *Suaighcath*, composed of *suaigh* "prosperous" and *cath* "war". Some texts give his name as *Patricius Scottus*, misinterpreting *Succat*, although some confounded writers have pretended to use this as proof that Saint Patrick was born in *Scotland*, Latin *Scotia*, and thus confirm the absurd location of *banauentaburniæ* by the river *Clyde*, Latin *Clota*, Welsh *Cluith*, Irish *Cleidh*, Scottish *Clúaid*, outside the Roman Empire, in *Caledonia*, though this country was not known as *Scotland* until the 10th century.

A 7th century biography¹⁶ and annotations,¹⁷ preserved two centuries later in a compilation,¹⁸ add important facts not mentioned by Saint Patrick 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 of his names, preposterously pretending that it was another of Saint Patrick's names.¹⁹ The *Book of Armagh* (f. 25), states that Saint *Palladius* was also named *Patricius*. It would be reckless to impugn this, and it is obvious that Saint *Palladius* mission to *Caledonia* has been confused with the historical mission of Saint *Pátraig mac Luman* ≈ *Padrig ap Loman* ≈ *Patricius* ≈ *Patrick* /...-0492/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of *Glasgow* /...-0492/, who died in /0492/ in *Glasgow*, Scottish *Glass-cau*, *Glasgu*, *Glaschu*, Kingdom of *Dalriata*, Gadelic *Dal Araidhe*, Irish *Dal Riada*, Scottish *Dál Riata*,²⁰ later *Scotland*, Irish *Scott*, Latin *Scotia*.

Two brothers, six sisters and twenty nephews of Saint Patrick ≈ *Magonus Succetus Patricius* /0373-0458/ have been named. Some historians infer that his cognate grandnephew Saint Patrick, Bishop of *Glasgow*, who died in /0492/, was *invented* because they date Saint *Magonus Patricius Succetus*' death in /0492/, which is untenable, though often admitted. In the *Annals of Ulster* it is dated /0457/, which corresponds to /0458/ of our current calendar, and the *Annals of Connaught* explicitly state "Anno 454. Dormitatio Sancti Senis Patricii Episcopi Glosioniensis Ecclesiæ".

There is much confusion between two saints named *Patrick*, respectively called the *first Saint Patrick* or *Saint Patrick Senior*, and the *second Saint Patrick* or *Saint Patrick Junior*, also confused with a another homonym, who is not usually numbered in this context, but could be called the *first Saint Patrick*, respectively changing the other's ordinals to *second* and *third*, instead of *first* and *second*. The first was Saint *Patricius Palladius* ≈ *Palladius* /...-0432/, Martyr, born in *Gaul*, Latin *Gallia*, Deacon /...-0431/,²¹ Pontiff of the New Covenant /0431/, Bishop of *Ireland* /0431-0432/, more frequently called *Saint Palladius*. The second is Saint *Maegwyn Pádraig ap Calpoirn Succat* ≈ *Magonus Patricius Succetus* ≈ *Pádraig mac Calpinn* ≈ *Patrick*, Anax of *Britannia* /0373-0458/, Pontiff of the New Covenant /0432/, Arch-Bishop of *Ireland* /0432-0455/, born in *Britain*, Latin *Britannia*, whose family is studied here. The third is Saint *Pátraig mac Luman* ≈ *Padrig ap Loman* ≈ *Patricius* ≈ *Patrick* /...-0492/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of *Glasgow* /...-0492/, cognate grandnephew of the second.

According to a legend, having failed in his mission to evangelise *Ireland*, Saint *Patrick Palladius* /...-0432/, Bishop of *Ireland* /0431-0432/, travelled to *Caledonia* in

/0431/, where he founded a church in a place of the plain of Girgin which was later called *Fordun*, near *Aberdeen*, Britannic *Aberdon*, Latin *Aberdonia*, Scottish *Obar Dheathain*, now in the County of Aberdeen, Kingdom of Scotland, Island of Britain. According to this legend, Saint Palladius died there a few months after his arrival in Caledonia, but some years later his relics were translated to Ireland. Actually, Saint Patricius Palladius \approx Palladius suffered martyrdom in /0432/ in the land of Scotia, Island of Ireland, and his purported journey to Caledonia, is a geographic-onomastic confusion, because until the 10th century the only region named *Scotland*, Latin *Scotia*, was located in the Island of Ireland. Indeed, *Scotia* has often been an alternate name for *Ireland*, Latin *Hibernia*, designating the entire island, while the evangelizer of the Caledonian region of the Island of Britain where the Kingdom of Scotland was founded five centuries later, was the *thrid* Saint Patrick, Bishop of Glasgow /...-0492/.

Saint Tírechán's *Collectanea*, written circa /0690/, as copied in the *Book of Armagh* in /0807/ or /0808/, states: *Paladius episcopus primo mittitur, qui Patricius alio nomine appellabatur, qui martyrium passus et apud Scottos, ut tradunt sancti antiqui. Deinde Patricus secundus ab angelo Dei Victor nomine, et a Celestino Papa mittitur. Cui Hibernia tota credidit qui eam pene totam baptizavit* "Palladius the bishop, who by another name was called Patrick, who suffered martyrdom amongs the Scots, was sent first, as told by the old saints. Since then, Patrick the second is sent by the angel of God named Victor and Pope Celestine. He was the one believed by all Hibernia which he almost entirely baptised". In the *Chronicle* of Saint Prosper of Aquitaine (contemporary to Saint Patrick Palladius), and other documents written before the *Annotations* of Saint Tírechán, he was called only *Palladius*, but thanks to Saint Tírechán, we know that his Christain name was *Patrick*, as *Palladius* was his family name —the *Palladia* family was one of the noblest in Gaul, to which several bishops had already belonged. In any case, his mission to Caledonia was confused with the Caledonian mission of Saint Pátraig mac Luman \approx Padrig ap Loman \approx Patricius \approx Patrick /...-0492/, but Saint Patrick Palladius, Bishop of Ireland /0431-0432/, died martyred in /0432/ in Scotia of the Island of Hibernia, where he was burried, and Saint Patricius, Bishop of Glasgow /...-0492/, died in /0492/ in Glasgow, and was burried in the oldest church in *Glasgow*, Scottish *Glasscau*, *Glasgu*, *Glaschu*, the "Glosioniensis Ecclesiæ". Indeed, the Scottish sources were the earliest ones to date Saint Patrick's death in /0491/ or /0492/. This seems to clarify this matter, although its onomastic entanglement has lead some scholars²² to think that Saint Magonus Patricius Succetus was Bishop of Glasgow after supposedly resigning his see of *Armagh*, Irish *Árd Mhacha*, *Armach*, Latin *Altitudo Machæ*, *Altum Machæ*, in /0455/, though the *first* Bishop of Armagh was Saint Seachnall ap Rhystud \approx Secundinus /0373-0445/, Pontiff of the New Covennant, Bishop of Armagh /0439-0445/, who died on 27 November /0445/ in Armagh, while his cognate uncle Saint Magonus Patricius Succetus was Arch-Bishop of Ireland, was Arch-Bishop of Ireland, not Bishop of Armagh, although this became the primate episcopal see of Hibernia soon after. Therefore, the refference to the "Glosioniensis Ecclesiæ" in the *Annals of Ulster* for the year 457, corresponding to /0458/ in the Gregorian Calendar, is a confusion with Saint Patrick, Bishop of Glasgow (the *third Saint Patrick*), proving, by the way, that the *Annals of Ulster* were written —or copied with additions— after /0492/.

Saint Magonus Patricius Succetus' brother was named *Sannan*.²³ Five sisters to Saint Patrick are cited, named *Tygrida*, *Lupait*, *Richilla*, *Cinnenum*, *Liamain* and *Darerca*, the last two names corresponding to one person (Liamania "Darerca"), thus a total of five, as mentioned in the *Book of Armagh*, which does not give all their names. The evidence categorically confirms at least Lord Sannan, Saint Tygrida, Lady Lupait, Lady Richilla and Saint Liamania "Darerca" as other children of Saint Magonus Patricius Succetus' parents.

The *Vita tripartita Sancti Patricii*, written primarily in Latin and partially in Irish towards the end of the 9th century, and attributed to Saint MacEvin, gives a genealogy which has been labelled fabulous. Although Saint Patrick's undisputable ancestry begins with his grandfather Lord Otid ≈ Potitus, there is no cause to deny the essential ancestry mentioned in the *Vita tripartita Sancti Patricii*.

A consulted genealogy²⁴ begins with *Brittus*, eponym of Britain, father of *Pherine*, erroneously identifying this *Brittus*, with Lord Bretos ≈ Bretan ≈ Bryde map Aedh ≈ Prydain ap Aedd "Mawr" ≈ Briottan "Maol" mac Feargus "Lethderrg" ≈ Brittus, Anax of Britannia ≈ Brittus I, 1st King of Britannia, who in the Welsh genealogies is called *Prydain ap Aedd*, but in the Irish genealogies is called *Briottan "Maol" mac Feargus "Lethderrg"*. The complete Irish ancestral genealogy continues Fearghus "Lethderrg" son to Nemhidh son to Adnoin son to Pamp son to Tait son to Sera son to Sru son to Easru son to Bramint son to Fathochta son to Magog son to Jafet son to Noah, who built the famous Ark of *Genesis*, under divine command to save his family from the Flood (a considerable number of generations are missing, of course, but Lord Fathochta would be an agnate descendant of Lord Magog). The name of Lord *Aedd*, father to Lord Prydain, appears in his son's patronym,²⁵ but other relations follow an ancestral genealogy that titles his ancestors *Kings of Britannia*, despite the fact that Lord Brittus was the eponymous settler of the island.²⁶ It seems most likely that *Aedd* is a hypocoristic variation of *Adnoin*, corresponding to the Lord Adnoin, great-grandfather to Lord Brittus, whose anthroponym seems to include *Aedd* as first component (*Aeddnoin*). Thus, it may be assumed that in the Britannic genealogy there are two generations missing. Nevertheless, in the said genealogy of Saint Patrick, Lord Brittus I has been merged to his descendant Lord Brittus II, who was Lord Ferinus father. The Lord Brittus II (Prydain ap Ewein)'s genealogy given here starts with Lord Belenus II (Beli "Mawr"), as follows.



Lord Belenos ≈ Beli "Mawr" ap Mynogon ≈ **Belenus** "the Great", **Anax of Britannia** ≈ Belenus II, 51st King of Britannia. > *ISSUE*: Lord Ludd \...-0062\, and Lord Casswallon \...-0048\.

01-01 Lord Ludos map Belinos ≈ **Ludd** ap Beli, **Anax of Britannia** ≈ Ludd I, 52nd King of Britannia \...-0062\. *Follows*.

01-02 Lord Cassualos map Belinos ≈ Cassiualanos ≈ Casswallawn ap Beli ≈ **Casswallon, Anax of Britannia** \...-0048\ ≈ Casswallon I, King of Cassialania \...-0048\. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name *Caswallon* corresponds to the Britannic *Cassiualanos*, Welsh *Caswallawn*, *Casswallon*, Latin *Cassiuellaunus*, *Cassibelanus*, itself diminutive of *Cassualos*, composed of *cassi* {*kassi*} "passion, long hair, bronze" and of *ualos* "prince, leader". In the royal Britannic lists he is

named *Casswalawn ap Beli*, 53rd *King of Britannia*. > *ISSUE*: Lord Tasciovanus \...-0009/.

02-01 Lord Tecomanos map Cassialos ≈ Tegfan ap Casswallon ≈ **Tasciovanus, Anax of Britannia** \...-0009/ ≈ Tasciovanus, King of Casialania /0020-0009/. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: Britanic *Tecomanos* → *Tecovanos*, Latin *Tasciouanus*, Welsh *Tegvan* → *Tegfan*. > *ISSUE*: Lord Cymbeline \...-0035/, and Lord Epaticcus \...-0035/.

03-01 Lord Cuonobelinos map Tecomanos ≈ Cynfelyn ap Tecfan ≈ **Cymbeline, Anax of Britannia** /...-0035/ ≈ Cymbeline, King of Casialania /0009-0035/. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name *Cymbeline* is the Britannic *Cuonobelinos* “hound of Belenos”, Greek *Κυνοβελλίνοσ*, Latin *Cunobelinus*, Welsh *Cinbelim*, *Cinbelin*, *Chynuelyn*, *Kynuelyn*, *Cynfelyn*, composed of Britannic *cuonos* “hound”, Irish *cuan*, Greek *κυνοσ*, Latin *canis*, English *hound*, and the Britannic theonym *Belenos* (genitive *Belinos*). *ACTS*: Lord Cymbeline conquered the Kingdom of the Trinobantes, deposing its monarch Lord Imanuentios, but through the intercession of Lord Gaius Iulius Cæsar ≈ Gaius Julius Cæsar, Anax of Dardania-Julia, Consul of Rome, Lord Mandubratios, son of the dethroned king, was established as King of the Trinobantes in /0054/. However, soon after the Trinobantes elected Lord Dubnovellaunos as their King, and Lord Cynveline reconquered their kingdom. > *ISSUE*: Lord Togodumnus /...-0043/, Lord Caratacus /0010-0050/, and Lord Adminius.

04-01 Lord **Togodumnus, Anax of Britannia** /...-0043/ ≈ Togodumnus, King of Casialania /0035-0043/. *DEATH*: In /0043/ in the Battle of the River Thames. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: The royal Britannic lists name him *Gwydyr*, 56th *King of Britannia*. The name *Gwydyr*, latinized *Guiderius*, is probably an epithet. *ACTS*: Lord Togodumnus and his brother Lord Caratacus defended their country with guerrilla warfare against the four Roman legions sent by Aulus Plautius, but were defeated in /0043/ in battles by the river *Medway*, Welsh *Meddwy* (composed of *Medd* “meadow” and *wy*, *gwy* “water”), in *Kent*, Latin *Cantia*, and the river *Thames*, Britannic *Tamesas*, Latin *Tamesis*, Welsh *Tafwys*, English *Temese*, *Thames*, in the second of which Lord Togomuno was killed.

04-02 Lord Caratacos map Cuonobelinos ≈ Caradog ap Cynfelyn ≈ **Caratacus, Anax of Britannia** /0010-0050/ ≈ Caratacus, King of Casialania /0043-0050/. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name *Caratacus* corresponds to Britannic *Caratācos*, Welsh *Caratauc*, *Caradog*, Litavian *Karadeg*, Irish *Carthach*, Greek *Καράτακοσ*, *Καρτάκης*, Latin *Caratacus*, *Caractacus*. *Caradog* appears in several Welsh legends, however, the royal lists call him *Gweyrydd ap Cynvelyn*, 57th *King of Britannia*.²⁷ *ACTS*: Lord Caratacus’ capital was the *Colchester*, Britannic *Camulodunon*. After the death of his uncle Lord Epaticcus circa /0035/, Lord Verica, King of the Atrebates, reconquered part of the Atrebatan lands which had been conquered by Lord Epaticcus, but Lord Caratacus defeated the Atrebates, conquering their entire kingdom, while Lord Verica fled to Rome, where he requested the aid of Lord Tiberius

Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus ≈ Claudius, Tanist of Claudia /...-0054/ ≈ Claudius I, Roman Emperor /0041-0054/, who used this request as a pretext to invade Britain during the summer of /0043/, conquer Casialania, and transform the city of Camolodunon into the first Roman colony in Britain, under the name of *Colonia Uictricensis*. Caratacus and his brother Lord Togodumnus defended their country with guerilla warfare against the four Roman legions sent by Aulus Plautius, but were defeated in /0043/ in battles by the river *Medway*, Welsh *Meddwy* (composed of *Medd* “meadow” and *wy, gwy* “water”), in *Kent*, Latin *Cantia*, and the river *Thames*, Britanic *Tamesas*, Latin *Tamesis*, Welsh *Tafwys*, English *Temese*, *Thames*, losing most of their lands. Although Lord Togodumnus perished in the second of the aforementioned encounters, Lord Caratacus continued the war, and lead the Silurians and the Ordovices against Plautius' successor as governor of Britain, Publius Ostorius Scapula, who defeated him in /0051/ at the Battle of *Castrum Caratacus*, Welsh *Caer Caradoc*, capturing his wife Lady Dôn, and their daughter, after which her brothers capitulated. Lord Caratacus escaped to the north, reaching the Kingdom of the Brigantes, pero Lady Cartimandua, Queen of Brigantia, had him chained and surrendered to the Romans, who sent him to Rome for his execution. In Rome, however, he was allowed to speak to the senate, and his speech so impressed the senators, that he was permitted to dwell freely in the city. After these events, a large part of southern Britain remained under Roman rule. **MARRIAGE:** To Lady **Dôn**. > **ISSUE:** Lord Maurice /...-0073/.

05-01 Lord Moric ≈ Meurig ≈ **Maurice, Anax of Britannia** /...-0073/.

LEXICOGRAPHY: His name *Maurice* is the Latin *Mauricius*, Welsh *Moric*, *Meurig*. **ACTS:** The royal Britanic lists include him as *Meuric ap Gweyrydd*, 58th King of *Britannia*. It is not known in which small state he may have ruled under the Roman Empire, since in the strict sense there were no *Kings of Britannia* then. > **ISSUE:** Lord Coel.

06-01 Lord **Coel, Anax of Britannia**. **LEXICOGRAPHY:** His name *Coel* corresponds to the Welsh *Coil*, *Coyl*, *Gyl*, *Coel*. **ACTS:** The royal Britanic lists include him as *Coel ap Meuric*, 59th King of *Britannia*, where he would be *Coel II*. > **ISSUE:** Lord Leurwg “Mawr” /...-0156/.

07-01 Lord **Leurwg “Mawr”, Anax of Britannia** /...-0156/.

ACTS: The royal Britanic lists include him as *Leurwg “Mawr” ap Coel*, 60th King of *Britannia*, after whose death the Britanic kingdoms in the Island of Britain were definitively eliminated by the Romans, except in the extreme north of the island, in the region called Caledonia, inhabited by Picts and Britons who remained independent. After /0210/ there was between Hadrian's Wall to the south and the Antonine Wall to the north, a Britanic kingdom or duchy,

which was independent, though allied to the Roman Empire. This state may be called *Duchy of Valentia*,²⁸ whose sovereign was known as the *Duke of the Britons*, Latin *Dux Britannorum*, by the Romans. There was no independent Briannic state south of Hadrian's Wall until /0410/.

04-03 Lord **Adminius, Anax of Britannia**.

03-02 Lord **Epaticcus, Anax of Britannia** \...-0035/, Prince of Calleva /0025-0035/. *ACTS*: Circa /0025/ Lord Epaticcus expanded the Casialanian domains to the west, conquering lands of the Atrebatas, including their capital, *Calleva of the Atrebatas*, Latin *Calleua Atrebatum*, later English *Silchester*, where he established his own capital, coined currency and governed under the kingdom of his bother Lord Conobelinus.

◆

Lord Ludos map Belinos ≈ **Ludd** ap Beli, **Anax of Britannia** \...-0062\ ≈ Ludd I, 52nd King of Britannia \...-0062\, > *ISSUE*: Lord Amalech, Lord Gereidol, and Lord Loyw.

01-02 Lord Avallech ≈ Avlech ≈ Auallach ≈ **Amalech, Anax of Britannia**, Prince of Camelodunon. *Follows*.

01-03 Lord **Gereidol** ap Lludd, **Anax of Britannia** ≈ Gereidol, King of Siluria. > *ISSUE*: Lord Geriont. See the genealogy of the *Gen de Bretania: Casa de Siuria*, in the *Estematoteca*.

01-04 Lord **Loyw** “Gwald-lydan” ap Lludd, **Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Casnar. See the genealogy of the *Gen de Bretania*, in the *Estematoteca*.

◆

Lord Avallech ≈ Avlech ≈ Auallach ≈ **Amalech, Anax of Britannia**, Prince of Camelodunon. > *ISSUE*: Lady Modron, Lord Euddolen, Lord Eugene, and nine females more.

01-01 Lady **Modron** merch Amallach, **Anakess of Britannia**.

01-02 Lord Eifudd ≈ Ebiud ≈ **Euddolen** ap Afallach, **Anax of Britannia**. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name appears variously written “Euddolen”, “Endollen”, “Enddolev”, denoting caligraphic confusion of ‘n’ with ‘u’ and ‘v’. > *ISSUE*: Lord Eudigern.

02-01 Lord Eudeyrn ap Eifiud ≈ Outigern ap Ebiud ≈ **Eudigern, Anax of Britannia**. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name appears occasionally as “Endeyrn”, denoting caligraphic confusion of ‘n’ with ‘u’. > *ISSUE*: Lord Euddigant.

03-01 Lord Euddigan ap Eudeyrn ≈ Oudecant ap Outigern ≈ **Euddigant, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Rhydeyrn.

04-01 Lord Rhydeyrn map Euddigan ≈ Rhydeyrn ap Euddigan ≈ Ritigirn ap Oudecant ≈ **Rhydeyrn, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Rhimedel.

05-01 Lord Rivedel ap Rhydeyrn ≈ Rhifedel ≈ Iumetel ap Ritigirn ≈ **Rhimedel, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Gratian.

06-01 Lord Grat ap Iumetel ≈ Gratianus ≈ Gratian ≈ Gradd ap Rhifedel ≈ **Gratian, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Urban.

- 07-01 Lord Yrbain ap Gradd ≈ Urbanus ≈ **Urban, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Telpwyll.
- 08-01 Lord **Telpwyll** ap Yrbain Tyddbwyll, **Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Tecomanos.
- 09-01 Lord Tecmant map Tyddbwyll ≈ Teuhant ≈ Deheuwait ap Telpwyll ≈ Tegvan ≈ Tegfan ≈ Tasciovanus ≈ **Tecomanos, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Cole “the Magnificent”.
- 10-01 Lord Coel “Uotepācos” ≈ Coel “Coedhebawg” ap Deheuwait ≈ Coyl “Guotepauc” ap Tecmant ≈ Cole “the Protector” ≈ **Cole “the Magnificent”, Anax of Britannia /0350-0420/** ≈ Cole I, Duke of Valentia /...-0410/ ≈ Cole III, King of Britannia /0410-0420/, King of Abraucia. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name *Cole* is the Welsh *Coel, Coil, Coyl, Gyl*. His is alternatively given the Britannic epithet *Uotepacos* “the Protector”, Welsh *Guotepauc, Godebawc, Godebog*, or the Welsh epithet *Coedhebawg* “the Magnificent”. He is often confused with Lord Coel “Hen” ap Tegid ≈ Cwyl “Hen” vap Tegyth ≈ Cole “the Old” ≈ Cole “the Old”, Anax of Britannia /...-0295/, Prince of Camelodunon /...-0295/, to the point that both are sometimes merged into one with the Welsh epithet *Hen Coedhebawg, Hen Guotepauc* “the Old Magnificent”. *BIRTH*: Circa /0350/. *DEATH*: Circa /0420/. *MARRIAGE*: To Lady Ystadwel ≈ Stratweul ≈ **Ystradwael** verch Cadwallon, **Anakess of Catalonia /0361-.../**; daughter to Lord Catuualos ≈ Catuualanos “Brassos” ≈ Cadwallon “Bras” ap Cunan ≈ Catuualanus “Crassus” ≈ Catalaunus “Grossus” ≈ Catalain ≈ Alain ≈ Alein “li Gros” ≈ **Catalan “the Great”, Anax of Catalonia /0320-0390/** ≈ Catalan II, King of Catalonia /0388-0390/, King of Dumnonia /...-0390/, born circa /0320/, possibly in *Cologne*, Latin *Colonia Agrippina*, French *Cologne*, German *Köln*, Province of *Germania Secunda*, deceased circa /0390/; paternal granddaughter to Lord Counos ≈ Counán ≈ Conan “Meriadoc” ≈ Cynán “Meiriadawg” ap Gereint ≈ Cunev “Meirdawg” ≈ **Conan “the Maritime”, Anax of Catalonia /0300-0388/** ≈ Conan I, King of Britannia Lugdunensis /0340-0388/, and to Saint Ursula verch Dynod ≈ **Ursula of Dumnonia, Anakess of Catalonia /0305-0320/**,

deceased circa /0320/, possibly in *Cologne*, Latin *Colonia Agrippina*, French *Cologne*, German *Köln*, Province of *Germania Secunda*. > *ISSUE*: Saint Conan /0382-.../, Lady Gwawl /0385-.../, and Lord Gorbanion /0390-.../.

11-01 Saint Counos map Coel ≈ Counán ≈ Cynán ap Coel ≈ **Conan, Anax of Britannia** /0382-.../ ≈ Conan I, King of Valentia /0420-.../. *BIRTH*: Circa /0382/. *STATE*: Conan succeeded his father in half of his Kingdom of Valentia.

11-01 Lady Uala merch Coel “Coedhebawg” ≈ **Gwawl** ferch Coyl “Guotepauc”, **Anakess of Britannia**. *MARRIAGE*: To Lord Cuonodagos ≈ Cunedda ap Ederm ≈ Cunedda “Wledig” ≈ **Cunedda** “the Duke of the Country”, **Anax of Britannia**, Prince of Manau en Gododdin, King of Guenedia; son to Lord Æternus ≈ **Ederm** ap Paradrn, **Anax of Britannia**, **Anax of Britannia**; paternal grandson to Lord Paternus ≈ Padarn “Beisrud” map Tegyth ≈ **Patern** “of the Red Robe”, **Anax of Britannia**.

11-02 Lord **Gorbanion** ap Coel, **Anax of Bretania** /0390-.../ ≈ Gorbanion I, King of Valentia /0420-.../. *BIRTH*: Circa /0390/. *STATE*: Lord Gorbanion succeeded his father in half of his Kingdom of Valentia.

01-03 Lord Eucein ≈ Owein ap Auallech ≈ **Eugene, Anax of Britannia**. *Follows*.



Lord Eucein ≈ Owein ap Auallech ≈ **Eugene, Anax of Britannia**. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name *Eugene* corresponds to the Greek *Ευγενιος*, Latin *Eugenius*, Welsh *Eugein*, *Eucein*, *Ywein*, *Ewein*, *Ouen*, *Owein*, liatviano *Ewen*, English *Eugene*, *Owen*, *Ewan*, Gaelic *Eòghann*. > *ISSUE*: Lord Brittus, who follows.



Lord Bryde ≈ Brithguein ≈ Prydein ap Owein ≈ **Brittus, Anax of Britannia, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Dyfyn, and Lord Ferinus.

01-01 Lord Dubun ≈ Dibun ≈ Dumno ≈ Oumun ≈ **Dyfyn** ap Prydein, **Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Eimet.

02-01 Lord Eifudd ap Dyfyn ≈ **Eimet, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Amwerydd.

03-01 Lord Amguoloyt ≈ Amwerydd al Eiffud ≈ Anuueret ap Eimet ≈ Anguerit ≈ **Amwerydd, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Gurdofyn.

04-01 Lord Dofyn ≈ **Gurdofyn** ap Amwerydd, **Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Gurdoli.

05-01 Lord Doli ap Dofyn ≈ **Gurdoli** ap Gordofyn, **Anax of Britannia**.
> *ISSUE*: Lord Gurcein.

06-01 Lord Cein ap Doli ≈ **Gurcein** ap Gurdoli, **Anax of Britannia**.
> *ISSUE*: Lord Genedog.

07-01 Lord Genedawc ≈ Genedawg ap Cein ≈ **Genedog** ap
Gurcein, **Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Iago.

08-01 Lord **Iago** ap Genedawg, **Anax of Britannia**.
MARRRIAGE: Con Lady Dôn verch Mathonwy ≈ **Danu**
verch Modhlugh, **Anakess of Ithia-Mathonwy**; daughter
to Lord Mathonwy ≈ **Modhlugh** mac Luigdheach, **Anax**
of Ithia-Mathonwy ≈ Modhlugh I, King of Ithia, Prince
of Mathonwy (in Siluria), and Lady Branwein verch Llyr
≈ **Brangwyn** merch Mayr, **Anakess of Britannia-**
Siluria; paternal granddaughter to Lord Dun vap
Angylwch ≈ **Danu** mac Anlough, **Anax of Ithia** ≈ Danu
I, King of Ithia; maternal granddaughter to Lord Marius ≈
Mayr “Llediaith” map Barar ≈ Llyr “Llediaith” ap Parar
≈ **Lear** “Half-Speach”, **Anax of Britannia-Siluria** ≈
Lear I, King of Siluria-Gwent, and to Lady **Penarddun**
vap Llwyd, **Anakess of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord
Gilfaethwy, Lord Gwydion, Lady Aranrhod, Lady
Gwriceyn, and Lord Tegyth. See the genealogies *Gen de*
Bretania and *Gen de Guenedia* in the *Estematoteca*.

01-02 Lord Pherine ≈ Farine ≈ **Ferinus**, **Anax of Britannia**. *Follows*.

◆

Lord Pherine ≈ Farine ≈ **Ferinus**, **Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Felestus, who
follows.

◆

Lord Piliste ≈ **Felestus**, **Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Eresus, who follows.

◆

Lord Erise ≈ **Eresus**, **Anax of Britannia**. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: The petended identification
of *Erise* with the Jutish name *Horsa* is unacceptable. Neither is it credible that *Eresus*
correspond to the Greek toponym *Ερεσσος*, Latin *Eresus*, despite its identical spelling,
which is obviously due to latinization. In *MacFirbis's Genealogies* this name is written
Enciede or *Ere*, between *Erise* and *Othrag*,²⁹ but it seems mere duplication of *Erise*,
Eresus. > *ISSUE*: Lord Ecretus, who follows.

◆

Lord Othrag ≈ **Ecretus**, **Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Maximus, who follows.

◆

Lord Macsen ≈ Maixime ≈ **Maximus**, **Anax of Britannia**. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: The Welsh
name *Macsen* is derived form the Latin *Maximus*. > *ISSUE*: Lord Lleon, who follows.



Lord **Leon, Anax of Britannia**. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: It seems that the Britannic *Loucetios*, Welsh *Lleu, Llew*, may have been confused with the Latin *Leo* (genitive *Leonis*), English *Lion*, and written *Lleon*. > *ISSUE*: Lord Oricc, who follows.



Lord Orc ≈ **Oricc, Anax of Britannia**. *IDENTITY*: In *MacFirbis's Genealogies* a second *Orc* is added between *Muric* and *Oda*. > *ISSUE*: Lord Maurice, who follows.



Lord Moric ≈ Meuric ≈ Mauritius ≈ **Maurice, Anax of Britannia**. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name Maurice corresponds to the Welsh *Moric, Meuric*, from the Latin *Mauritius*. > *ISSUE*: Lord Oda, who follows.



Lord Otta ≈ **Oda, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Mereut, who follows.



Lord Merc ≈ **Mereut, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Lubeninth, who follows.



Lord Leobut ≈ Luibuirne ≈ **Lubeninth, Anax of Britannia**. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name has been interpreted³⁰ as the Welsh toponym *Llwyfe-Inydd* → *Llwyfenydd*. > *ISSUE*: Lord Gurinid, who follows.



Lord Gorniuth ≈ Connudh ≈ Cornuith ≈ **Gurinid, Anax of Britannia**. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name has been interpreted³¹ as the Welsh toponym *Gor-Ynydd* → *Gornydd*. > *ISSUE*: Lord Odais, who follows.



Lord Odissus ≈ **Odais, Anax of Britannia**. > *ISSUE*: Lord Potitus /0310-.../, who follows.



Lord Potit ≈ Otid Succat ≈ **Potitus Succetus, Anax of Britannia** /0310-.../, Presbyter. *BIRTH*: Circa /0310/. *ESTATE*: A *villa* (farm or country house) near the hamlet of *banauemtaburniæ*, within the jurisdiction of the stronghold or fortified city of *Nemthor*, in a Roman province, and near the western coast of the Island of Britain. > *ISSUE*: Lord Calpurnius /0335-.../, who follows.



Lord Calpoirn ap Otid ≈ Calpoirn Succat ≈ Calpinn Suchet ≈ **Calpurnius Succetus, Anax of Britannia** /0330-.../, Deacon. *BIRTH*: Circa /0330/. *ESTATE*: The *villa* inherited from his father near the hamlet of *banauemtaburniæ*, within the jurisdiction of the stronghold or fortified city of *Nemthor*. *ACTS*: *Deacon*, Latin *Diaconus*, of the Roman Catholic Church. *Decurion*, Latin *Decurio* (genitive *Decurionis*), presumably in *Nemthor*.³² *MARRIAGE*: To Lady Gondbaum “Concheas” ≈ **Gundbaud** “Conchessa”,

born in *Gaul*, Latin *Gallia*; daughter to Lord Ochmus ≈ Ochbas ≈ **Ecbatius**, said to have been related to Saint Martinus Turonensis ≈ **Martin of Tours** /...-0397/, Pontiff of the New Covenant /0371/, Abbott of Ligugé /0360-0371/, Bishop of Tours /0371-0397/, born in Sabaria, Pannonia, deceased on 8 November /0397/ in Tours, France.³³ > *ISSUE*: Saint Liamain “Der-aerc” /0355-.../, Saint Tygrida /0358-.../, Lady Lupait /0361-.../, Saint Ricella /0364-.../, Lady Cinnenum, Saint Sannan /0368-.../, and Saint Patrick /0373-0458/.³⁴

01-01 Saint Liaman Succat “Derearca” ferch Calpoirn ≈ Liamain Suchet “Darerca” ≈ **Liamania Succeta** “Darerca”, **Anakess of Britannia** /0355-.../. *BIRTH*: Possibly circa /0355/ in the jurisdiction of the stronghold or fortified city of Nemthor. *HOLIDAY*: On 22 March. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: Sometoimes mentioned as two distinct sisters to Saint Patrick /0373-0458, Saint *Liamania* and Saint *Darerca*, both names actually correspond to a single person. The learned Franciscan historian John Callaghan ≈ John Colgan /...-1557/, Presbyter,³⁵ stated that Saint *Liamania* and Saint *Darerca* were one and the same. Since Saint *Dareca* was Britannic by birth and family, it is obvious that it was not her Christian name. Her second husband, called *Conas* “the Breton” (Britannic *Cuonos*, Welsh *Cynev*, Britannic diminutive *Cuonan*, Welsh *Cynán*), has been identified with Lord Conan “the Maritime”, which is chronologically impossible, specially considering that Lord Conan was Saint Darerca’s second husband, and that she had eight children by her first husband, and nine more by her second husband who must have been about 45 years older than her if Saint Patrick was born circa /0373/. Not really by mere coincidence, however, Lord Conan’s second wife was also named *Darerca*. The *Marthyrology of Exeter* mentions Saint Branwaladr (son to Lord *Conas* and Saint *Darerca*), as son to Lord Kenen, King of *Cornwall*, Latin *Cornubia*, Welsh *Cernew*, Anglo-Saxon *Cornwhealas*, demonstrating that Saint Darerca’s husband was Lord Conan, Duke of Cornubia, son to Lord Conan “the Maritime”, by his second wife, Lady Darerca, who was born in Ireland. Saint Liamania was probably called “Darerca” in Ireland in memory of her mother-in-law, or, a posteriori due to confusion with her.³⁶ *MARRRIAGE*: (1st of 2), circa /0375/.- *Spouse*: Lord Restitutus “Bardus” ≈ Rhystud “Bardd” ≈ **Rhystyd** “Bard”.³⁷ > *ISSUE*: Saint Secundinus /0373-0445/, Saint Reat, Saint Nectan, Saint Coemaedh, Lord Dabonna, Saint Mogornon, Saint Ausille /...-0460/, and Saint Lughaed. *MARRRIAGE*: (2nd of 2), circa /0390/.- *Spouse*: Lord Cuonos map Cuonos ≈ Cuonan ≈ Conan ≈ Cynán ap Cynán ≈ **Conan, Anax of Catalonia** /0355-.../ ≈ Conan II, Duke of Cornubia /0421-.../; son to Cuonos ≈ Cuonan ≈ Conan “Meriadoc” ≈ Cynán “Meiriadawg” vap Gereint ≈ Cynev “Meirdawg” ≈ **Conan** “the Maritime”, **Anax of Catalonia** /0315-0421/ ≈ Conan I, King of Catalonia /...-0421/, King of Dumnonia /...-0421/, King of Litavia /0383-0421/, deceased in /0421/, and to Lady Derearca ≈ **Darerca**, born in Ireland; paternal grandson to Lord Geriontius ≈ **Geraint** ap Einudd, **Anax of Catalonia** /0290-.../. > *ISSUE*:³⁸ Saint Eiche, Saint Lalóg, Lord Darigog /...-0480/, Saint Muin, Saint Maelnoch /...-0488/, Saint Carantog, Saint Branwalather, and Saint Bolcan /...-0480/.

02-01 Saint Seachnall ap Rhystud ≈ **Secundinus** /0373-0445/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, 1st Bishop of Armagh /0439-0445/. *BIRTH*: In /0373/. *DEATH*: On 27 November /0445/ in *Armagh*, Irish *Árd Mhacha*, Armach, Latin *Altitudo*

Machæ, Altum Machæ, Kingdom of *Ulster*, Irish *Uladh*, Latin *Ultonia*.- Age: 72 years.³⁹ *HOLIDAY*: On 27 November. *ACTS*: He went from *Gaul*, Latin *Gallia*, to Ireland in /0439/, to help Saint Magonus Patricius Succetus ≈ Patrick in his missions. Saint Magonus Patricius Succetus ≈ Patrick 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 **Reat** ap Rhystud, Deacon. *HOLIDAY*: On 3 March. *ACTS*: According to the *Vita Tripartita Sanctii Patricii*, when Saint Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ Patrick visited Bredach, to ordain Lord Aengus mac Ailill, Lord of Moville, he found three deacons there, sons to Saint Darerca (Saint Reat, Saint Nenn and Saint Aedh).

02-03 Saint Nenn ≈ Nechtan mac Lemna ≈ **Nectan** ap Rhystud, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Cell Uinchei, Bishop of Fennor. *HOLIDAY*: On VI calends May (Saint Nechtan); on 25 April (Saint Nenn). *LEXICOGRAPHY*: Surprisingly, in Ireland he is also called *Nechtán mac Lemna*, using a matronym instead of the patronym. *ACTS*: According to the *Vita Tripartita Sanctii Patricii*, when Saint Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ Patrick visited Bredach to ordain Lord Aengus mac Ailill, Lord of Moville, he found three deacons there, sons to Saint Darerca (Saint Reat, Saint Nenn and Saint Aedh). Saint Nectan established his episcopal see in *Killunche*, Irish *Cell Uinche*, *Cell Unche*, in Conaillib, which he later moved to *Fennor of the River*, Irish *Findabair Aba*, by the river Boyne, near Slane, in the Kingdom of *Meath*, Irish *Midhe*, 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 Miledhia-Brecknock, whose holyday is celebrated on 17 June.

02-04 Saint Coímid “Maccu Baird” ≈ Coemed “Bard’s Son” ≈ Aedh ≈ **Coemaedh** ap Rhystud, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Cloonshaneville. *HOLIDAY*: On 31 August. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His epithet “Maccu Baird” has been interpreted as “the Lombard”, but the Irish *Maccu Baird* “Bard’s Son” is an epithet with patronymic morphology. According to the *Vita Tripartita Sanctii Patricii*, when Saint Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ Patrick visited Bredach, to ordain Lord Aengus mac Ailill, Lord of Moville, 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 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, Kingdom of *Connaught*, Irish *Connacht*, near Frenchpark, now in the County of Roscommon.

02-05 Lord **Dabonna** ap Rhystud, Presbyter.

02-06 Saint Mogorman ≈ **Mogornon** ap Rhystud, Presbyter.

02-07 Saint Auxilius ≈ **Ausille** ap Rhystud /...-0460/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Killosey. *HOLIDAY*: On 19 March and 27 August. *ACTS*:

- Pontiff of the New Covenant. He established his episcopal see in Killosey, Kingdom of *Leinster*, Irish *Laighen*, near Naas, now in the County of Kildare.
- 02-08 Saint Lughaidh ≈ **Lughaed** ap Rhystud, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Dunkeltar. *BIRTH*: Apparently in *Litavia*, Litavian *Llydaw*, Latin *Letavia*, French *Letau*, also known as *Brittany*, which until /0383/ had been the Roman province of *Armorician Gaul*, Latin *Gallia Armorica*, French *Gaul Armorique*. *DEATH*: Presumably in *Inchagoill Island*, Irish *Inis an Ghoill-chraibhthiyh*, *Inis an Ghoill*, in *Lough Corrib*, Irish *Loch Oirbsean*, *Loch Choirib*, in the Kingdom of *Connaught*, Irish *Connacht*.- *Sepulture*: In the cemetery of the old stone church called *Templepatrick*. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name Britannic name *Lughaed*, Irish *Lughaidh* has been written *Lugnad* and *Luguat*, obviously bad copies of 'h' as 'n' and then 'n' as 'u'.⁴⁰ *HOLIDAY*: On 30 August. *ACTS*: Saint Lughaidh ap Rhystud was a disciple of his maternal uncle Saint Magonus Patricius Succetus ≈ Patrick, who consecrated him as pontiff. He established his episcopal see in a place variously called *Dunkeltar*, Irish *Dún Celtchair* "Celtchair's Castle", and *Rathkeltar*, Irish *Ráith Celtchair*, "Celtchair's Fort", and *Araskeltar*, Irish *Aras Celtchair*, "Celtchair's Home", later *Downpatrick*, Irish *Dún Pádraig*, *Dún Phádraig* "Patrick's Castle", Latin *Dunum Patricii*,⁴¹ in the Kingdom of *Ulster*, Irish *Uladh*, now in the County of *Down*, Irish *Dún*, Latin *Dunum*. According to the *Tripartite Life of Saint Patrick*, he was Saint Patrick's pilot and later a bishop, but wishing to lead an eremitic life, with his uncle's permission, he resigned his episcopal see and retired to *Connaught*, settling on the shores of *Lough Mask*, Irish *Loch Measca*, which has a surface of 83 Km² in the County of *Mayo*, Irish *Maigh*, and drains south by the river *Corrib*, Irish *Choirib*, into the nearby *Lough Corrib*, Irish *Loch Oirbsean*, *Loch Choirib*, which has a surface of 172 Km² mostly in the County of *Galway*, Irish *Gaillimhe*, and the rest in the County of *Mayo*. Saint Lughaidh was probably buried in the cemetery of the ancient stone church called *Templepatrick*, whose ruins stand in *Inchagoill*, Irish *Inis an Ghoill-chraibhthiyh*, *Inis an Ghoill*,⁴² in *Lough Corrib*, because doctor Petrie found there a monolithic pillar measuring four feet high with the inscription LIE LUGNAEDON MACCLIMENUE "Stone of Lugnaed son of Liamain",⁴³ which has the oldest carving in Roman letters found in Ireland. In *Ballywalter*, four miles north-northeast of *Ballinrobe*, County of *Mayo*, there is another ancient church which, according to local traditions, was the third oldest in Ireland, and nearby stands *Lugna's Well*, now called *Toberloona*, mentioned in the *Mac Firbis's Poem*, in the *Codex of Lecan* with the name of *Tonabar-Lugna*.⁴⁴
- 02-08 Saint **Eiche** ferch Cynán, **Anakess of Catalonia**. *ACTS*: Nun at *Kilglass*, Irish *Cill Glass*, *Chille Glais*, Latin *Cella Glaiissi*,⁴⁵ south of *Ardagh*, Irish *Árdachad*, *Ardach*, in the district of *Teffia*, Irish *Taafa*, Kingdom of *Connaught*, Irish *Connacht*, now in the County of *Sligo*, Irish *Shligigh*.
- 02-09 Saint Lallóc ≈ **Lalóg** ferch Cynán, **Anakess of Catalonia**. *ACTS*: Nun at *Senlis*, Irish *Senl*, Latin *Senlis*, *Senlus*, in the Kingdom of *Connaught*, Irish *Connacht*.
- 02-10 Saint Drioc ≈ Rioch ≈ **Darigog** ap Conan ≈ /...-0480/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Abbott of *Inis-bo-finn*. *HOLIDAY*: On 1 August. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: He

is mentioned as Saint *Rioch*, Bishop, Abbott of *Innisboffin*, Irish *Inis-bo-finn*, deceased circa /0480/, son to Saint Liamania “Darerca” and her husband (Lord Conan “the Breton”), and as Saint Darigog, Bishop, son to Saint Liamania “Darerca” and her first husband (Lord Rhysthyd “Maccu Baird”), pero it is obviously one and the same, who is well attested as son to Lord Conan and Saint Liamania. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covennant. Abbott of the Monastery of *Innisboffin*, Irish *Inis-bo-finn*, in *Lough Ree*, Irish *Loch Ríbh*, *Loch Rí*, Kingdom of *Leinster*, Irish *Laighen*, now in the County of *Longford*, Norse *Longport*, Irish *Longphort*, *Longfoirt*.

02-11 Saint Muinis ≈ Munis ≈ Manis ≈ **Muin** ap Cynán, **Anax of Catalonia**, Pontiff of the New Covennant, Bishop of Forgney. *HOLIDAY*: On 2 February. *IDENTITY*: Saint Muin ap Cynán should not be confused with his first cousin Saint Muinis ≈ Muin ap Gollit, Bishop of Tedel. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covenant. He established his episcopal see in Forgney, Kingdom of *Leinster*, Irish *Laighen*, now in the County of *Longford*, Norse *Longport*, Irish *Longphort*, *Longfoirt*. Later he became a hermit in *Cloithream Island*, Britannic *Inis Cloithreann*, Welsh *Inchclearun*, in *Lough Ree* Irish *Loch Ríbh*, *Loch Rí*, between the County of Longford and the County of Westmeath.

02-12 Saint Maelchu ≈ Mael ≈ Mél ≈ **Maelnoch** ap Cynán, **Anax of Catalonia** /...-0488/, Pontiff of the New Covennant, 1st Abot of Ardagh, 1st Bishop of Ardagh /...-0488/. *DEATH*: On 6 February /0488/. *HOLIDAY*: On 6 February. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: He is variously called *Mel*, *Melchno*, *Melnoch*, *Melchu*, and has been dissociated as three individuals (*Mel* or *Melchno*, *Melchu* and *Melnoch*). The component *Mael* is derived from the Keltic *magalos* “prince”, Britannic *maglos*, Welsh *mael*, *fael*, Greek *μεγας*, *μεγαλο*- “great”, Latin *magnus* “great”. *ACTS*: Saint Maelnoch was a disciple of his maternal uncle Saint Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ Patrick /0373-0458/, whom he accompanied in his mission to Ireland. Saint Patrick consecrated him pontiff, 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 maternal aunt Lady 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 Saint Maelnoch to depart as to avoid any further defamation. Finally he established his episcopal see in Ardagh, Irish *Árdachad*, *Ardach*, in the district of *Teffia*, Irish *Taafa*, Kingdom of *Connaught*, Irish *Connacht*, now in the County of *Sligo*, Irish *Shligigh*, where the *Church of Saint Mel* still exists.

02-13 Saint Carantacos ≈ Carantoc ≈ Cairneach ≈ Carnath ≈ **Carantog** ap Cynán, **Anax of Catalonia**, Pontiff of the New Covennant, Abbott of Llangrannog. *DEATH*: In his Monastery of *Carantock*, Irish *Llan-carantog*, *Llangrannog*, Duchy of *Cornwall*, Welsh *Corniw*, Anglo-Saxon *Cornwhealas*. *HOLIDAY*: On 16 May. *ACTS*: Pontiff of the New Covennant. Abbott of the Monastery of Llangrannog. He collaborated with his maternal uncle Saint Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ Patrick in the Irish missions, but returned to Britain, where he founded several convents, the best of which was later named for him, *Llangrannog*, also known as *Cernach*, where there still exists the town of *Carantock*, Irish *Carantog*. He was also in Litavia, Welsh *Llydaw*, Latin

Litavia, Letavia, French Letau, also known as Brittany, Latin Britannia (Armorica), Britannia (Armorica), French Bretagne (Armorique), where he visited Saint Guenael upon his return from his trip to the Island of Britain.⁴⁶ Some have pretended that he was Irish, but the Benedictines quite correctly acknowledge him as a Welsh prince.

02-14 Saint Branwaladr map Cynev \approx Brelade \approx Breward \approx Branuuelladurus \approx **Branwalather** ap Cynán, **Anax of Catalania**, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Jersey. *DEATH:* In Branscombe, near *Devon*, Welsh *Dyfnaint*, Litavian *Deunent*, Cornish *Dewens*, Kingdom of Dumnonia, now in *Devonshire*. *HOLIDAY:* On 19 January (which is probably the date of the translation of his relics), 9 February, 6 June. *LEXICOGRAPHY:* The *Marthyrology of Exeter* mentions him as son of Lord *Kenen*, King of *Cornwall*, Latin *Cornovia, Cornubia*, Latin *Cornovia, Cornubia*, Welsh *Corniaw*, Anglo-Saxon *Cornwhealas*. *ACTS:* With Saint Sampson \approx Sampsonius \approx Samson map Amwn “Ddu”, Anax of Catalania-Litavia /0485-0565/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Dol /...-0565/, he was a missionary in 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* \rightarrow *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 \rightarrow *Jersey*, near the coast of *Litavia*, Welsh *Llydaw*, Latin *Litavia, Letavia, French Letau, also known as Brittany, Latin Britannia (Armorica), Britannia (Armorica), French Bretagne (Armorique)*. He later founded a church in a *deep valley*, Welsh *cwm*, subsequently known as *Branscombe*, Welsh *Brandwaladr-cwm*,⁴⁷ where he remained until his death.

02-15 Saint **Bolcan** ap Cynán, **Anax of Catalania** /...-0480/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Ertermage /...-0480/. *BAPTISM:* By Saint Magonus Patricius Succetus \approx Patrick /0376-0461/. *DEATH:* In /0480/. *HOLIDAY:* On 20 February. *LEXICOGRAPHY:* His Irish name *Bolcan* has also been written *Olcan*.⁴⁸ *ACTS:* Pontiff of the New Covenant. Saint Patrick sent him to study in Gaul, and later consecrated him Bishop of *Ertermage*, Irish *Raithir-muirghe, Airthir-murgia, Rath-muighe, Airthir-maighe*, also known as *Derkan, Derban*, in the Principality of *Dalriada*, Irish *Dal Ariadh, Dalriada*, Kingdom of *Ulster*, Irish *Uladh*, where he founded the best equipped school in the island.

01-02 Saint Tygrid Succat \approx Tygrida Suchet \approx Tigridia Succeta \approx **Tygrida** ferch Calpoin, **Anakess of Britannia** /0358-.../. *BIRTH:* Possibly circa /0358/ in the jurisdiction of the stronghold or fortified city of Nemthor. *ACTS:* According to a fabulous legend, Lady Tygrida was captured by pirates in her father's villa near *banauemtaburniæ* in /0389/, together with her brother Saint Patrick, despite that in his *Confession* he related his capture with his father's servants, but did not mention the capture of any relatives. Irish chronicles name Saint Trygida's husband as *Gollit*, but she is also been claimed that Saint Tygrida was the mother of *King Solomon of Brittany*, and wife of *Gallo o Grallo, grandson to King Conan of Brittany*. This *Grallo* is, of course, Lord Gradlon, King of *Litavia*, Breton *Lytaw*, Latin *Litavia, French Letau, also known as Brittany, Latin Britannia (Armorica)*,

French *Bretagne* (*Armorique*). It seems very unlikely, though not impossible, that *Gollit* be a corruption of the Breton *Gradlon*, but *Gallo* could be syncope of *Grallo*, which may also be apocope of *Gradlon*, with the additional assimilation ‘*dl*’ → ‘*ll*’.⁴⁹ It is true that the wife of Lord Gurdualos ≈ Gurdualanos ≈ Gwrdwallon “Mawr” vap Catwallain ≈ Gradlon “Mor” ap Cadfan, Anax of Catalonia /0350-0434/ ≈ Gradlon I, King of Litavia /0421-0434/, was a Lady Tygrid ≈ Tigridia ≈ Tygrida, but she is said to have been born in *Ireland*, Irish *Eriu*, *Erenn*, *Eire*, Greek *Ἰουερνία*, *Ἰεργή*, Latin *Hibernia*, *Iuerna*, although this could be due conceivably to confusion with the land where several of her sons settled. The confusion might be aggravated because Lord Gradlon’s brother Lord Conan II, Duke of Cornubia, married Saint Liamania “Darerca”, sister to Saint Tygrida, which tends to corroborate the possibility of Saint Tygrida’s marriage to Lord Gradlon, being common occurrence that two brothers marry two sisters. Nevertheless, the lists of their children contain an implicit objection to the identification of *Gradlon* with *Gollit*, since there is no concordance whatsoever between the children of Saint *Tygrida* and Lord *Gollit* (Saint Loman, Saint Muin, Saint Brychad, Saint Brogan and Saint Mugenoc), and the children of Lady Tigridia with Lord *Gradlon* (Saint Selyfan, Lady Dahut and Lord Gwidiol). This seems conclusive evidence that Saint Tygrida’s husband Lord Gollit was not Lord Gradlon I, Duke of Litavia.⁵⁰ **MARRIAGE:** To Lord Gallo ≈ **Gollit**. > **ISSUE:** Saint Loman /...-0450/, Saint Muin, Saint Brychad, Saint Brogan, and Saint Mugenoc.

02-01 Saint Luman ≈ Lomanus ≈ **Loman** ap Gollit /...-0450/, Pontiff of the New Covenant /0433/, 1st Bishop of Atrim /0433-0450/. **DEATH:** On 17 February /0450/. **HOLIDAY:** On 17 February, and 11 October. **ACTS:** Saint Loman was a disciple of his maternal uncle Saint Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ Patrick /0373-0458/, whom he accompanied in his mission to Hibernia. When Saint Patrick departed for Tara, Saint Loman sailed upriver on the *Boyne*, Irish *Boann*, *Boand*, modern *Bóinn*, and during his voyage he met and converted Saint Forternus ≈ Fortchern mac Fedelmid, Anax of Miledhia-Athrym, Pontiff of the New Covenant, 2nd Bishop of Atrim /0450-.../, with whom he went to the *Ford of Trim*, *Atrim*, Irish *Ath Truimm*, *Athrym*, Latin *Vadum Truimm*, in the Kingdom of *Meath*, Irish *Midhe*, where he converted Saint Fortchern’s Britanic mother, Lady Scothnoe, and, later his Irish father, Lord Fedelmid mac Laoghaire, Anax of Miledhia, Prince of Athrym, who was a son of Lord Laoghaire mac Niall, Anax of Miledhia /...-0453/ ≈ Laoghaire II, Arch-King of Ireland /0428-0463/. Saint Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ Patrick consecrated him pontiff, and he established his episcopal see in Athrym in /0433/. A few years later, he visited his brother Saint Broccaid in *Emlagh*, Irish *Imleach*, in the County of *Kerry*, Irish *Ciarraí*, Kingdom of *Munster*, Irish *Mumha*, 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 Pátraig mac Luman ≈ Padrig ap Loman ≈ Patricius ≈ **Patrick** /...-0492/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Glasgow /...-0492/. **DEATH:** In /0492/ in *Glasgow*, Scottish *Glass-cau*, *Glasgu*, *Glaschu*, Kingdom of *Dalriada*, Gadelic *Dal Araidhe*, Irish *Dal Riada*, Scottish *Dál Riata*, later

Scotland, Irish Scott, Latin Scotia, in the Island of Britain.- Sepulture: In Glasgow. According to the Annals of Ulster, Saint Colum "Cille" mac Fedhlimdh uí Néill ≈ Columba mac Fedlmid o'Neill ≈ Columcille ≈ Columbus "Cellæ" ≈ Columba "of the Cells", Anax of Miledhia-Midhe /0521-0597/, Presbyter, Abbot of Iona /0563-0597, translated Saint Patrick's relics to Down, Irish Aras Lealtair, Dún da Lehlas, Latin Dunum, in the Principality of Dalriada, Gadelic Dal Araidhe, Irish Dal Riada, Kingdom of Ulster, Irish Uladh, Ireland, from "beyond the sea"⁵¹ IDENTITY: He has been confused with his more famous homonymous maternal 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 Glosoniensis Ecclesiæ"), allows the supposition that the said church might have been founded by Saint Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ Patrick /0373-0458/, Archbishop of Ireland /0332-0455/, purportedly after resigning the episcopal see of Armagh, Irish Árd Mhacha, Latin Altitudo Machæ, Altum Machæ, in /0455/. However, the reference "Glosoniensis Ecclesiæ" 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 indicated, the wrong identification of Kilpatrick, Irish Cill Pátraig, Latin Cella Patricii, now Old Kilpatrick, in Strathclyde, Scotland, as the birthplace of Saint Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ Patrick, may be due to a confusion with a chapel founded by Saint Pádraig mac Loman, that is Patrick's Cell, Latin Cella Patricii, Irish Cill Pádraig, modern English Kilpatrick.

02-02 Saint Manis ≈ Muinis ≈ Munis ≈ **Muin** ap Gollit, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Tedel. *DEATH: In Tedel.- Sepulture: In the Church of Tedel, as was Lommchú.⁵² IDENTITY: He should not be confused with his cognate cousin german Saint Muin ap Cynán, Bishop of Forgney, whose holiday is celebrated on 2 February. ACTS: Pontiff of the New Covenant. Saint Patrick founded the Church of Tedel, Irish Cell Tidil, for Saint Muin and Lommchú, in the hill called Tedel, in Arada Cliach, Kingdom of Munster, Irish Mumha, now in the County of Limerick, where Saint Muin established his episcopal see. In the History of the Foundation and Endowment of the Church of Atrim, Book of Armagh, he is mentioned as Episcopus Manis, hi forgnidiu la ciurchiu.*

02-03 Saint Broccaide ≈ Brychaith ap Gollit ≈ **Brychad**, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Emlagh of the Horses. *LEXICOGRAPHY: His name Brychad, Welsh Brychad, Brychaith, Latin Broccaide, is composed of the Welsh brych {briq} "spotted, frackled", and the Britannic catu "battle", Welsh cath, cad. ACTS: In the History of the Foundation and Endowment of the Church of Atrim, Book of Armagh (f. 16), he is mentioned as Broccaide in Imbliuch equo rum apud Ciarrige Connact "Bishop Broccaide in Imbliuch of the Horses, in Ciarrighe, Connaught". ACTS: Pontiff of the New Covenant. He established his episcopal see in Emlagh of the Horses, Latin Imluich Equo, Welsh Imleach-*

Each, Kingdom of *Connaught*, Irish *Connacht*, later in the barony of Costello, County of *Mayo*, Irish *Maigh*.

- 02-04 Saint Brychan ap Gollit ≈ Broccanus ≈ **Brogan** of Maethail-Brogain, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Breaghwy. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: His name *Brogan*, Irish *Brychan*, Latin *Broccanus*, is composed of the Welsh *brych* {*briq*} “spotted, fleckled” with the diminutive suffix *-an*. *HOLIDAY*: On 8 July. *ACTS*: In the *History of the Foundation and Endowment of the Chruch of Atrim, Book of Armagh*, he is mentioned as *Broccanus imbrechmig apud nepotes Dorthim* “Bishop Brocan in Imbrechmig amongst the descendants⁵³ of Dorthim”. Pontiff of the New Covenant, he established his episcopal see in *Breaghwy*, Irish *Bregh-magh*, *Magh-bregh*, *Brechmigh*, near Ardraccan, in the Principality of Bregia, Kingdom of *Meath*, Irish *Midhe*. He founded the Abbey of *Mothell*, Irish *Maethhail*, in the County of Waterford, and was a famous scribe, author of several books.
- 02-05 Saint **Mugenoc** ap Gollit, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Cill Dumha-gluinn. *ACTS*: In the *History of the Foundation and Endowment of the Church of Atrim, Book of Armagh*, he is mentioned as *Mugenóg, hi Cill Dumi Gluinn in deisciurt Breg* “Bishop Mugenoc in Cell Dumi Gluim to the west of Bregia”. Pontiff of the New Covenant, he established his episcopal see of Cill Dumha-gluinn, near *Kilcock*, Irish *Cella Cocæ*, in the Principality of *Bregia*, Kingdom of *Meath*, Irish *Midhe*.
- 01-03 Lady Lupait Succat ≈ Lupida Succeta ≈ **Lupait** ferch Calpoirn, **Anakess of Britannia** /0361-.../. *BIRTH*: Possibly circa /0361/ in the jurisdiction of the stronhold or fortified city of Nemthor. *ACTS*: Fabulous legends claim that she was abducted by pirates from her father’s villa near *banauemtaburniæ* in /0389/, together with her brother Saint Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ Patrick, who narrated in his *Confessio* that he was taken captive with the servants, but does not mention the capture of any relatives at all. According to an absurd legend, Saint Patrick killed Lady Lupait 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 nephew Saint Mel ≈ Mael ≈ Melchno ≈ Melchu ≈ Maelnoch ap Cynán ≈ Maelnoch ap Cynev, Anax of Catalonia /...-0489/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, 1st Abbot of Ardagh /...-0489/, 1st Bishop of Ardagh /...-0489/, resided during some time at her farm, where he worked the land, and having been slanderously accused of incest, they miraculously justified their innocence before Saint Patrick.
- 01-04 Lady Richenna ≈ **Richilla Succeta**, **Anakess of Britannia** /0364-.../. *BIRTH*: Possibly circa /0364/ in the jurisdiction of the stronhold or fortified city of Nemthor. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: Her name is variously given as *Richilla* and *Ricenna*, whereof the first component is the Britannic and Irish *righ* “king” (Latin *rex*, root *reg-*). *ACTS*: Nun. Her brother Saint Magonus Patricius Succetus ≈ Patrick /0373-0458/ founded for her a monastery which was later called *Cell Richille* → *Kill-Richille* → *Kilreckill* ≈ *Kilreekil*, in the Kingdom of *Connaught*, Irish *Connacht*, now 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 *Galway*, Irish *Gaillimhe*.

01-05 Lady **Cinnenum, Anakess of Britannia.**

01-06 Saint Sadin ≈ Seadhna mac Calpinn ≈ **Sannanus Succetus ≈ Sannan** ap Calpoirn **Succat, Anax of Britannia** /0368-.../, Deacon. *BIRTH*: Possibly circa /0368/ in the jurisdiction of the stronghold or fortified city of Nemthor. *ESTATE*: The *villa filii Sadin*, which became part of the patrimony of the Church of Glasgow, and core of the district of Sandiston in *Glasgow, Scottish Glass-cau, Glasgu, Glaschu*.

01-07 Saint Maegwyn Padrig Succat ap Calpoirn ≈ Pádraig mac Calpinn ≈ Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ **Patrick** /0373-0458/, Pontiff of the New Covenant /0432/, Archbishop of Ireland /0432-0455/. *BIRTH*: Circa /0373/ in the Island of Britain, possibly in the jurisdiction of the stronghold or fortified city of Nemthor,⁵⁴ although various historians have given /0389/ as his approximate birth year,⁵⁵ and even /0431/, amongs others.⁵⁶ *DEATH*: On 17 March /0458/ in 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*: On 17 March. *LEXICOGRAPHY*: Baptized with the Britannic name *Maegwyn*, Latin *Magonus*, from the Celtic **Magones*, he added the name *Patrick*, Latin *Patricius*, Welsh *Padrig*, Irish *Patrice, Pádraig*, perhaps at his confirmation, at his presbyterial ordination, or at his pontifical consecration. From the 7th century it is explicitly acknowledged that *Succetus ≈ Succat ≈ Sochet* was his family name. He has been also called *Patrick MacAlpin* in Scotland, undoubtedly from *Pádraig mac Calpinn*. *ACTS*: In his autobiographical *Confession*, Latin *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 together with some of his father's slaves and servants⁵⁷ from his father's villa near *banauemtaburnia* in /0389/, and sold into slavery in Ireland. 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 studied 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 ≈ Germanus /...-0448/, Pontiff of the New Covenant /0418/, Bishop of Auxerre /0418-0448/, Prefect of Armorican Gaul /...-0418/, and sent to evangelize Ireland, 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.⁵⁸

NOTES

- ¹ The original Castilian essay *Familia de San Patricio* was written in /2007/. This English translation of the expanded original essay was finished by the same author in /2017/.
- ² In English, the *estuary* of the Severn river has usually been called “sea”, though in modern times it is also known as the *Bristol Channel*. Welsh *môr* and Cornish *mor* also mean “sea”.
- ³ The Province of Flauia Cæsariensis also had a short stretch of sea coast on the easternmost end of the Severn Sea, between the Province of Britannia Prima and the Province of Britannia Secunda, and another coastal stretch consisting of the small *Wirral Peninsula*, Anglo-Saxon *Wir Heal*, which protrudes into the Irish Sea, between the *Dee Estuary* and the *River Mersey*, Welsh *Afon Mrswy*.
- ⁴ Scotts describe the Firth of Clyde as two distinct bodies of water, calling *Linne Cluadh* only the narrower stretch inland (from the mouth of the river *Clyde*, Latin *Clota*, Welsh *Cluith*, Irish *Cleidh*, Scottish *Clúaid*, flowing from the north), and *Linne Ghlas* the wider part which reaches the Irish Sea. The wall ended near the river mouth.
- ⁵ The English toponym *Dunbarton*, from Scottish *Dùn Breatainn* “Britons’ Castle”, designates both the town and the county, but the old castle itself, which stood on a basalt rock called *Alcluith*, Welsh *Alt Cluit*, by the Firth of Clyde, is redundantly called *Dunbarton Castle*. The town of *Dunbarton*, Scottish *Dùn Breatainn*, lays mostly to the northwest of the castle rock, at which foot, on the shore itself, now stands the new castle of the same name.
- ⁶ The Latin *cella*, Welsh *cell*, Irish *cill*, was the name given in Britain and Ireland to the places where early monks (Greek adjective *μοναχος* “solitary”, used as a noun “monk”, Latin *monachus*) lead an eremitic life. The Latin noun *cella* meant “room”, “building without internal subdivisions, as a hut, barn or chappel” or *monastery* (Greek *μοναστηριον* “a monk’s solitary residence”, Latin *monasterium*). Both the Welsh *cell* {*kell*} as the Irish *cill* {*kill*} mean also “temple” or “church”, and, eventually also “convent” or “monastery” (in its more modern sense, since during the 5th century there were no *convents* with multiple cells in a single building yet, and the communitarian meaning of *monastery* was not used until much later). Consequently, the Britannic and Irish toponyms which begin with Welsh *Cell-* or Irish *Cill-* (anglicized *Kil-*) designate a town which grew around an early hermit monk’s cell or chapel, or, later, around a convent or monastic community.
- ⁷ All modern authors consulted write that Saint Patrick’s father owned the “villula Enon”, or more frequently “villa Enon”, but Saint Patrick actually wrote *uillulam enim prope* “had a villa indeed near” in his *Confessio*. The Latin conjunction *enim* means “really, in fact, indeed”. Saint Patrick did not name the villa, but later writers seem to have turned the Latin conjunction *enim* into the proper name of his father’s villa, though spelling it *Enon*! The Latin noun *uillula* is diminutive of *uilla* “villa” (“farm”, “country house”), but at this time both forms may have had identical meanings.
- ⁸ *Natus est igitur in illo oppido Nemthor nomine* “Born was him then in the strogold Nemthor named”.
- ⁹ *Patricius natus est in campo Taburniæ* “Patrick was born in the field of Taburnia”, which has been interpreted as a district called *Taburnia*, where the hamlet of *Bannaventa*, Britannic *Bannaventa*, Latin *Bannauenta*, Welsh *Banwent*, when actually *Taburnia* must here be aphæresis of *banauentaburniæ*, which was already being badly copied *Bannavem Taburniæ*. Actually, save for an enormous toponymic aphæresis, the cited text does not contain any errors, as Saint Patrick’s family villa was in the *fields of Bannauentaburnia*.
- ¹⁰ Turner /1845-1915/, Joseph Horsefall. *An Inquiry as to the Birthplace of St. Patrick. Read before the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, 8th January 1872*.
- ¹¹ The Gaelic *srath* “wide valley”, alludes here to the valley of the river Clyde, but corresponds to a much larger region, approximately the northern half of the Kingdom of Cumbria before its partition.
- ¹² Dunbartonshire occupies territories on both sides of the Antonine Wall. For less than one hundred years from the 2nd to the 3rd centuries, Roman occupation of the lands between the Antonine Wall to the north and Hadrian’s Wall to the south belonged intermittently to the Roman Empire, and during

those brief periods the southern part of the still nonexistent shire was, therefore, in the Roman province of *Britain*, Latin *Brittania*, *Britannia*, although the northern part belonged to Caledonia and was never Roman. After the beginning of the 3rd century, the Roman Empire did not possess the land between the walls again. In the 4th century all the territory of the later Dumbartonshire belonged to the Kingdom of Cumbria, and, after the latter's partition, to the Kingdom of Strathclyde.

- ¹³ Nennius mentioned *Cair Brithon* as one of the twenty-eight Roman cities in the Island of Britain, but the town of *Cair Brithon*, which was later capital of Cumbria, now capital of Dumbartonshire, is the city of *Dunbarton*, Scottish *Dùn Braetann*, *Dùn Braetainn*, located north of the Firth of Clyde, over 4 kilometres to the west of the extreme western end of the Antonine Wall. The *Cair Brithon* mentioned by Nennius must have been a homonym.
- ¹⁴ Years after his capture, Saint Patrick was again in *Britanniis cum parentibus meis* "in the Britains with my relatives".
- ¹⁵ The Dulais River issues further north, from the southern counterforts of the Cambrian Mountains, and its valley could be called a *nant dwr*.
- ¹⁶ Saint Muirchú maccu Machteni \approx Muircus Maccumachthenus \approx Muircus filius Machtheni \approx Muir. *Vita Sancti Patricii*.- This work, usually called the first *Life of Saint Patrick*, was written by request of Lord Aedh mac [.♁.] mac Cormac mac Diarmata uí Bairache, Anax of Miledhia-Barraiche /...-0698/, Bishop of Sleibhte \approx Sleaty \approx Stetty /...-0698/.
- ¹⁷ Saint Tírechán. [Presbyter]. *Collectanea*.- The source of these *Annotations of Tirechan*, also known as *Memoirs of Tirechan*, Latin *Collectanea*, written circa /0690/, was the living word of his teacher Lord Ultan, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Ardraccan. Saint Tírechán's feast day is celebrated on 3 July.
- ¹⁸ Ferdomnach /...-0846/, Scribe of Armagh, illuminated in /0807/ or /0808/ the *Book of Armagh*, Latin *Codex Ardmachanus*, by request of Torbach, Bishop of Armagh /0807-0808/. This book is preserved at the library of *Trinity College*, Irish *Coláiste na Tríonóide*, in the *University of Dublin*, Irish *Ollscoil Átha Cliath*. It includes copies of Saint Muirchú's *Life of Saint Patrick*, Latin *Vita Sancti Patricii*, and Saint Tírechán's *Collectanea*.
- ¹⁹ It is astonishing that some writers actually define *Cootherthiacus* as a *duplication* of *Patricius* through the Irish spelling *Pádraig*, adducing a change of initial 'p' to 'c' in Irish, that is, *Pádraig* \rightarrow *Cadraig* \rightarrow *Cothraig* \rightarrow *Cootherthiacus*, despite the fact that Irish name *Pádraig* has always maintained the initial 'p'. Actually, the characteristic phonetic mutation was quite the reverse, from original Celtic 'q' and 'k' to Britannic 'p', while it remained 'k' in Gaelic (written 'c' as in Latin). With intentional redundancy, I excogitate as *obviously obvious* that *Cootherthiacus* corresponds to *Coroticus* (recipient of the only known epistle of Saint Patrick).
- ²⁰ Lord Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster /0236/, was the eponym of the Principality of Dalriada in the Island of Ireland. This principality migrated later to the southwestern part of Caledonia in the Island of Britain, becoming the Kingdom of Dalriada, and, after this new kingdom expanded over Caledonia, it took the denomination of *Scotland* in the 10th century.
- ²¹ According to some authors, Saint Palladius was the Arch-Deacon of Auxerre, but according to others he was Arch-Deacon of Rome, that is to say, primate deacon of the entire Roman Catholic Church.
- ²² 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.
- ²³ Probus mentioned another brother of Saint Patrick, named *Ructi*, captured by the pirates together with Saint Patrick and a sister, but this account must be wrong, since Saint Patrick explicitly stated in his *Confessio* that he was abducted at his father's villa together with the servants, from which may be inferred that none of his relatives were present at the villa when the assault occurred.
- ²⁴ Anscombe, A. *The Pedigree of Patrick*. *Ériu*, 6 (1911) 117-120.- Of this work I have only seen etymological references. {Gillies, William. *The 'British' Genealogy of the Campbells*}.

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- ²⁵ Stokvis /1855-1924/, Anthony Marinus Hendrik Johan. *Manuel d'Histoire, de Généalogie et de Chronologie de tous les États du Globe, depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours*. Leiden: /1888-1893/, N. V. Boekhandel & Antiquariaat.
- ²⁶ The toponym *Britain*, Welsh *Prydain*, Irish *Bretan*, *Breatain*, Scottish *Breatann*, Greek *Πρετταβια*, Latin *Brittania*, *Britannia*, and the adjectives *Briton*, *Breton*, Welsh *brython*, are derived from the Britannic anthroponym *Bretos* → *Britos*, Welsh *Bryde*, Britannic diminutive *Bretan* → *Britan*, Welsh *Brydan*, *Prydain*.
- ²⁷ I know not if *Gweyrydd* (*G-r-d*) is a corruption of *Caradog* (*C-r-d-g*) or an epithet.
- ²⁸ However, the area between Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall was not called *Valentia* until later.
- ²⁹ O'Hart /1824-1902/, John. *Irish Pedigrees; or, the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation*. Dublin: /1876/, M'Glasahn & Gill.
- ³⁰ Anscombe, A. *The Pedigree of Patrick*. *Ériu*, 6 (1911) 117-120.- I have not consulted this work, but only read some etymological references to it. {Gillies, William. *The 'British' Genealogy of the Campbells*}.
- ³¹ Anscombe, A. *The Pedigree of Patrick*.
- ³² The meaning of *Decurion* in this context is not clear. It has been suggested that it refers to a municipal *Magistrate*.
- ³³ The *Vita Tripartita Sancti Patricii* mentions that Saint Patrick's mother was named *Conchessa*, born in *Gaul*, Latin *Gallia*, whose father, named *Ecbatius* or *Ochmos* (the 'b' and the 'm' being easily interchanged in Irish), was a *brother* to Saint Martin. However, Sigebert /1030-1112/, Presbyter of the Order of Saint Benedict, Monk of the Monastery of Gemblours, wrote "Stus. Patricius nascitur in Britannia insula ex patre nomine Calpuirn. Mater Conchessa soror sancti Martini". Some ancient sources claim that Lady Conchessa's family was *Gaulish*, but others claim that it was *Frankish*. According the treatise *Of the Mothers of the Saints of Ireland*, attributed to Saint Óengus mac Óengobann ≈ Óengus of Tallaght ≈ Óengus ≈ Ængus "Ceile Dé" ≈ Ængus "the Culdee" ≈ Ængus "the Servant of God", Anax of Miledhia-Uladh /...-0824/, Saint Patrick's mother was *Ondbahum* or *Gondbaum of the Britons*, and his *five* sisters were *Lupait* and *Tigris* and *Darerca* and *Ricend* (the fifth name being omitted). The anthroponym *Gondbaum* is not Britannic but Germanic, either *Gundebahum*, *Gundbahum*, or *Gundebaud*, *Gondbaud*.
- ³⁴ The approximate birth years of Saint Patrick's father, grandfather and brothers, have been estimated loosely in relation to Saint Patrick's supposed birth year circa /0373/.
- ³⁵ Father John Callaghan was the author of several masterpieces on Irish hagiography, including *Acta Sanctorum ueteris et majoris Scotiae seu Hiberniae, Sanctorum Insulae, partim ex uariis per Europam MS. Codicibus exscripta, partim ex antiquis monumentis et probatis Auctoribus eruta et congesta; omnia Notis et Appendicibus illustrata. Tomus primus qui de Sacris Hiberniae Antiquitatibus est tertius, Ianuarium, Februarium et Martium complectens* (Louvain: /1545/), and *Triadis Thaumaturgae, seu Diuorum Patricii Columbæ et Brigidae, trium Ueteris et Majoris Scotiae, seu Hiberniae, Sanctorum Insulae, communium Patronorum Acta, Tomus Secundus Sacrarum eiusdem Insulae Antiquitatum* (Louvain: /1547/).
- ³⁶ The etymology of the Irish name *Derearca*, latinized *Darerca*, corresponds to the Irish *Der Earc* "Salmon's Daughter", composed of *earc* "spotted", "dark red", "salmon", and *der*, employed in in compound nicknames and epithets with the meaning of "daughter", but not in patronymic names, where the Irish *ingen* "daughter" was used.
- ³⁷ Lord Rhystud "Bardd" has been erroneously called "the Lombard". His son Saint Coímid "Maccu Baird" is known by the gaelic patronym *Maccu Baird* "Son of Bard", Irish *mac Baird*, Britannic *map Bardos*, Welsh *ap Bardd*, as if *Bardd* in his father's name *Rhystyd "Bardd"* were a personal name instead of the epithet *Bard*, which, of course means "poet", not "Lombard". The Latin anthroponym *Restitutus*, which originally was a surname of the *Cornelia gens*, was translated into Welsh as *Rhystyd*, *Rhystud*, which would seem to have been equated to the former because of their phonetic similarity, since Britannic *rhys* "enthusiasm" has been used as anthroponym, and in compounds

(*Illtyd* → *Illtud*) with the Welsh *tyd* “land” would yield *Rhystyd* → *Rhystud*. In the same 4th century there was in Britain a Lord Restitutus, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of *London*, Latin *Londinum*, who attended the council of *Arles*, Latin *Arelate*, Occitan *Arle*, French *Arles*, held in /0314/, by Lord Flavius Ualerius Constantinus, Tanist of Eutropia-Flavia /0273-0337/ ≈ Constantine I, Roman Emperor /0324-0337/, Roman Emperor in the West /0312-0324/, Roman Cæsar in the West /0307-0312/.

- ³⁸ It is said that Saint Darerca had seventeen children. Some lists give names omitted here because they cannot be verified or are obviously confused with homonyms. Also mentioned as children of Saint Darerca and Lord Rhystyd, but not included in this genealogy are: *Saint Middu*; *Saint Cieran* (confused with Saint Kieran ≈ Ciaran, Abbott of Clonmacnoise, born in Ireland, whose mother was also named *Darerca*); *Saint Colman* (confused with Saint Colman ≈ Colm ≈ Columba, Bishop of Dormore, born circa /0450/ in the Principality of Dalriada, Gadelic *Dal Araidhe*, Irish *Dal Riada*, Kingdom of *Ulster*, Irish *Uladh*, who studied in Nóindruimm → Noendrum, Island of Mahee, Principality of Dalriada, under Saint Cailan ≈ Coelan “Mochae” ≈ Coel, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Abbott of Nóindruimm, Bishop of *Down*, Irish *Dun-da-Lehlas*, Latin *Dunum*, one of the earliest disciples of Saint Patrick); *Saint Maceath* (perhaps the son of Lord Rhystyd and Saint Darerca named *Coemaedh* → *Aedh*); *Saint Diarmaid* (Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Druim-corcortri, near *Navan*, Irish *An Uaimh*, Kingdom of *Meath*, Irish *Midhe*). Also mentioned as children of Saint Darerca and Lord Conan, but not included here are: *Saint Brychad* (due to confusion with Saint Brychad, son to Saint Tygrida and Lord Gollit); *Saint Midgma* (who may be the same as *Saint Middu*, mentioned as son to Saint Darerca and Lord Rhystyd); *Saint Magalle* (possible duplication of the preceding); *Saint Loarn* (Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Downpatrick, whose feast is commemorated on 30 August, and was a disciple of Saint Magonus Succetus Patricius ≈ Patrick, and, consecrated pontiff by the latter, established his episcopal see in a place later called Downpatrick). Also omitted in this genealogy is Saint Crummine ≈ Cruman ≈ Crummin (disciple of Saint Magonus Patricius Succetus ≈ Pontiff of the New Covenant, Abbot of Lackan, Irish Lecua, Leccuine, in the Kingdom of Meath, Irish Midhe, now in the County of Westmeath, whose feast is commemorated on 28 June), who is mentioned by some as son of Saint Liamania “Darerca” and Lord Rhystud “the Bard”, and *Bishop of Lecua*, and by others as son to Saint Liamania “Darerca” and Lord Conan “the Breton”, and *Abbot of Leccuine*, but is obviously one individual, who was not “Bishop of Lecua”, but a pontiff without see and Abbot of Leccuine. Various authors totally interchange the children of Saint Darerca with those of Saint Tygrida, and some add strangers to this family.
- ³⁹ According to the *Annals of Ulster*, Saint Secundinus ≈ Seachnall ap Rhystud /0373-0445/, 1st Bishop of Armagh /0439-0445/, was born on the same year as his maternal uncle Saint Patrick, and died at seventy years of age on 27 November /0448/, which, if accurate, determines the date of his birth 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”. Although /0375/ has been given frequently as the birth year of Saint Patrick, that is, two or three years after Saint Secundinus’ said date of birth, Saint Patrick’s birth year has been adjusted here to /0373/, and his captivity to /0389/.
- ⁴⁰ Saint Lughaed ap Rhystud should not be confused with Saint Lughaithe “Moloch” mac Lanneon /...-0572/, deceased on 25 June /0572/, Pontiff of the New Covenant, Bishop of Lismore in Scotland, who studied in Ireland, and whose name is variously written *Lughaithe*, *Lugait*, *Lugaid*, *Luan*, but is better known by his Irish nickname, variously written *Moloch*, *Moluag*, *Molluog*, *Morlach*, *Moluanus*, *Molúa*.
- ⁴¹ The toponyms *Dún Celtchair*, *Ráith Celtchair* and *Aras Celtchair*, respectively composed with the Irish *dún* “fortress on an elevation, castle” (Latinized *dunum*), the Irish *ráith* “fort”, and the Irish *aras* “home”, owe their name to the famous 1st century Knight of the Red Branch Lord Celtchair mac Uthechair ≈ Keltar mac Uthchar, who dwelled there in a large fortress on a hill where the cathedral church was built centuries later. In mediæval ecclesiastical documents, *Dún Celtchair* is usually called *Dún dá Leth-glas* “Fort two Broken-Fetters” (Irish *glas* “fetter”), referring to the legend of the liberation (their fetters miraculously broken) of the two sons of Saint Dichu ≈ Dictinus, who were captive there, as hostages under Lord Laoghaire mac Niall. Anax of Miledhia /...-0463/ ≈ Laoghaire

II, Arch-King of Ireland /0428-0463/. Saint Dictinus was the first Irish convert to Christianity, and was Lord of a territory near Dún Celtchair, later called *Patrick's Barn*, Latin *Horreum Patricii*, Irish *Sabhath Pádraig*, now called *Saul*, Irish *Shabhall*, where Saint Magonus Patricius Succetus ≈ Patrick died and was buried in the first monastery that he founded in Ireland, built precisely in the barn that Saint Dictinus donated to him when he arrived with his missionaries in /0432/. This monastery, later called *Abbey of Saint Patrick*, lasted three centuries, until marauding Vikings sacked and burned it with the rest of the town. The modern Parrish Church of Saint Patrick was constructed on the ruins of the ancient monastery.

- ⁴² The Irish name *Inis an Ghoill-chraibhthiuh* “Island of the Devout Gaul”, and its better known shortened form, *Inis an Ghoill* “Island of the Gaul”, refer to the native land of Saint Lughaed, that is, *Litavia*, also known as *Brittany*, which until /0383/ was the Roman province of *Armorican Gaul*, Latin *Gallia Armorica*, French *Gaule Armorique*, and thus, was part of *Gaul*. Beside 962 keys, in Lough Corrib there are 365 islands, including *Inchagoill*, located between the village of *Oughterard*, Irish *Uachtar Ard*, to the south, on the shores of the river Owenriff “Sulfur-river”, in the western shore of Lough Corrib, County of Galway, and the island and town of *Cong*, Irish *Cúnga Fheichin*, *Conga*, to the north, in the river waters that flow from Lough Mask to Lough Corrib, on the southern limits of the County of Mayo and the northern limits of the County of Galway.
- ⁴³ The name *Lugnaedon* is an obvious misspelling of *Lughaedon*, the genitive of *Lughaed*. *Limenué* is the genitive of *Limen*, evidently a variant or misspelling of *Liamain*.
- ⁴⁴ Oyce, K. W. [Doctor of Laws. Commissioner for the Publication of Ancient Laws of Ireland]. *The origin and history of Irish names of places*. Dublin: /1910/, M. H. Gill and Son.
- ⁴⁵ Originally Senlis may have been the *Monastery of Saint Molash* or *Cell of Molash*, Irish *Cill Mo Laisse*, founded by Saint *Molash*, Irish *Mo Laisse*, *Molaisse*, *Molasse*. The Irish noun *cill* corresponds to Latin *cella*, English *cell*, and is the most characteristic denomination of the ancient Irish and British monasteries and churches, which usually started as a single monk's hermitage with a chapel.
- ⁴⁶ Butler, Alban. *Butler's Lives of the Saints. Complete Edition. Edited, Revised and Supplemented by Herbert Thurston, S. J. and Donald Attwater*. Westminster, Maryland: /1990/, Christian Classics.
- ⁴⁷ The Welsh toponym *Brandwaladr-cwm* is composed with the Welsh noun *cwm* “deep valley”, Gallic *cumba* “valley”, Catalan *coma* “deep and flat depression in mountain terrain”.
- ⁴⁸ Saint Bolcan ap Cynán should not be confused with Saint Olcan of *Kilclooney*, Irish *Cill Cluaine*.
- ⁴⁹ However, not knowing which of the two spellings is the older, it cannot be determined if *Gallo* is syncope of *Grallo* or *Grallo* epenthesis of *Gallo*. The Breton *Gradlon* is a metaplasm of *Gwrdrwallon*, from the earlier Britannic *Gurtualanos* (diminutive of *Gurtualos*).
- ⁵⁰ I have not found any evidence for a second marriage of Lord Gradlon I, Duke of Litavia. Moreover the homonymy facilitates the confusion of two different persons.
- ⁵¹ Although this has been supposed to refer to the bones of the famous *Apostle of Ireland*, it must refer to those of the homonymous Bishop of Glasgow.
- ⁵² Lommchú was a disciple of Saint Patrick, at whose request he founded of the Church of Tedel, where he had settled together with Saint Brychan. This Lommchú was probably Saint Loman, as *chú* “hero” is probably an epithet affixed to the anthroponym, as in the case of Saint *Muir*, who is also named *Muirchú*.
- ⁵³ Latin *nepos* (genitive *nepotis*) does not distinguish between “son of a son (or daughter)” and “son of a brother (or sister)”. However, Irish *uí* “grandson” is also used as a patronimic clan name for all *agnate descendats*. Using the Irish patronimic the translation is “Bishop Brogan in Imleach amongst the *uí Dorthim*”.
- ⁵⁴ The exact birthplace of Saint Patrick is unknown. Unless his parents were travelling when he was born, it is most likely that Saint Patrick's birth occurred in the stronghold or fortified city of Nemthor or elsewhere within its jurisdiction, perhaps in *banauemtarnia* or in his father's villa. The only certainty is that he was born in the Island of Britain. The Presbyter Sigebert /1030-1112/, Monk of

the Order of Saint Benedict in the Monastery of Gemblours, Professor of the Monastery of Saint Martin of Metz, wrote that in /0394/ "Patricius Scottus in Hibernia cum suis sororibus uenditur". Since Saint Patrick was sixteen years old when abducted from his father's villa and sold in Ireland, he would have been born in /0377/ or /0378/. On the other hand, according to the *Annals of Ulster*, Saint Secundinus \approx Sechnall ap Rhystud /0373-0445/, 1^o Bishop of Armagh /0439-0445/, was born the same year as his maternal uncle Saint Patrick, and was seventy-two years old when he died on 27 November /0448/, so that, according to this, 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/.

- ⁵⁵ Butler, Alban. *Butler's Lives of the Saints. Complete Edition. Edited, Revised and Supplemented by Herbert Thurston, S, J. and Donald Attwater.* Westminster, Maryland: /1990/, Christian Classics.- According to this chronology, Saint Patrick was abducted circa /0403/, that is, at about 14 years of age, instead of 16 years which is the age stated by Saint Patrick in his *Confessio*.
- ⁵⁶ According to the *Annals of Tighernach*, Saint Patrick was born in /0341/ and abducted in /0357/.
- ⁵⁷ According to fabulous legends, his sisters Lady Lupait and Saint Tygrida, were also captured by these pirates in their father's villa near *banauentaburnia*. However, in his *Confessio*, Saint Patrick does not mention them, but only that he was captured together with the servants. Obviously the rest of his family was not there on that day.
- ⁵⁸ 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.