

BRITISH SAINTS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CENTURIES

We have hundreds of pre-Augustinian Saints of Britain (many of them Buried in Britain or directly in admonishment of the church of Britain at various stages of their life, and so we commemorate them). Copyright Orthodox Church of the Culdees Primace ++Archbishop Dr. Stephen Michael Orthodoxchurch.nl

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

2. St. Andrew the Holy Apostle is one of the most well known saints of Britain (and Scotland). His assistant was Aristobulus, the first Bishop of Britain. The Scottish Declaration of Arbroath records St. Andrew as directly converting the Scottish nation to Christianity (as was delivered to the Vatican with the seals of all the Barons during the wars of Robert the Bruce, William Wallace, Edward I, and the third overturn of the Stone of Scone, King David's literal throne). The Eastern Orthodox claim St. Andrew has precedence because he was the first Apostle chosen by Jesus (Yahshua). Comm. Nov 30.

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

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

4. St. Bran the Blessed was born in Judea, and was a high King of Britain. He was consecrated by St. Paul as Bishop of Siluria, replacing his title of ArchDruid. "the St. Ynys Prydain, or Pedigrees of the Saints of Britain" agrees with the Welsh Triads in attributing the first introduction of Christianity to Bran. (The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry; Or the Ancient British Church, J. Williams, M.A., Rector of Llanymowddwy.) He married Joseph's daughter Anna, founding another Levitical line for Celtic priests. Comm. on numerous 3rd-5th Century Saints festivals.

5. St. Nacianus, duke of Medes was baptized by Joseph in the city of Saram, with the king

of it, called Mordraius. He valiantly killed a king of North Wales, who kept Joseph a prisoner. He assisted Joseph in his preaching efforts in the time of Arviragus." (Brit. Eccl. Antiq. p. 8, &c. Alford.)

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

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

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

9. St. Simon Zelotes the Holy Apostle "...traversed all Mauritania, and the regions of the Africans, preaching Christ. He was at last crucified, slain, and buried in Britain (St. Dorotheus, Synod. The Seventy Apostles; "the Synopsis" ad Sim Zelot.) One Menology assigns the martyrologies of Zelotes to Persia in Asia, but others agree in stating he was martyred in Britain. Cardinal Baronius and Hippolytus, as well as Nicephorus, Patriarch of Constantinople, and Byzantine historian, A.D.758-829 corroborated the facts around St Simon's first visit to Britain. St. Dorotheus, Bishop of Tyre(300 CE) when writing of St. Simon's Martyrdom, was referring to his second visit to Britain. He is identified as the second Bishop of Jerusalem. Comm. Oct. 28.

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

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

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

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

12. St. Peter the Holy Apostle, History records at least three visits of Peter to Britain. On his last visit St. Peter appeared on the very spot where once stood the old British church of Lambdr (St. Peter's), where stands the present Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster. The

legends on public display at St. Peter's at Cornhill relate to us the historic founding of the church by King Lucius in honour of Peter's ministry efforts at Britain. Peter was expelled from Rome by Claudius in 40AD, where he returned to his family and fellow exiles in Great Britain. Comm. June 29.

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

14. St. Paul the Holy Apostle. Paul intimately mentioning the British Royal family members in his letters, and numerous records exist of his residence in Siluria, and burial at Glastonbury. The great historian Venerable Bede recorded Paul's burial. Get the extensive book "St. Paul in Britain" by R.W. Morgan. Comm. Nov. 26.

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

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

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

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

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

preaching, and she converted, as we are told, 'multitudes to the faith'. The ancient documents resound with her glory. Comm. Jul. 22.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

31. St. Mansuetos was born in Hibernia and in his youth was sent to the schools of Britain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. St. Marcellus, a Briton ; bishop of Tongres and Triers ; a British martyr. Comm. Sept. 1.. Martyred A. D. 166.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

47. St. Fugatius or Phaganus ; — and

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