

ST. ANDEOLUS, MARTYR.

HE was a disciple of St. Polycarp, preached the gospel in Gaul, and received the crown of martyrdom at Bergoiate upon the Rhone, his head being sawn asunder with a wooden saw, by an order of the emperor Severus, in his march through Gaul for Britain, in the year 208.¹ The town of St. Andiol, in Vivarez, is possessed of the treasure of his relics. See Bosquet, part 2. Henschenius, p. 35.

S. BRIEUC, IN LATIN BRIOCUS, B. C.

HE was of an illustrious extraction in Great Britain, a native of the province called Coritici-

was defeated by him and slain. Ten years after, Clotaire and Childebert vanquished him in 533, from which time the ancient kingdom of Burgundy was divided among the kings of the Franks. Among these, Gontran, son of Clotaire I. took the title of King of Burgundy, and reigned at Chalons sur Saone, though his brother Sigebert possessed a large part of that country. Childebert, son of Sigebert, in 523, and Thierry II. the son of Childebert, in 596, bore the same title. After the death of the latter, in 613, Burgundy lost its title of a kingdom in the hands of French monarchs; but was revived for a short time in Charles, youngest son of the emperor Lothaire, with the title of king of Provence, afterward of Arles. Upper Burgundy was called *Franchie Comté*, because it owed only military service.

We find the Burgundians Christians and Catholics, under Gondicaire, soon after they had crossed the Rhine, and were settled in France. From Sozomen it appears that their conversion happened about the year 317. Those moderns who imagine them infected with Arianism almost as soon as they were Christians, are certainly mistaken. For it is manifest from Socrates, Nicephorus, Orosius, &c. that they remained zealous Catholics above a century and a half after their conversion to Christianity; not only to the year 440, fixed by Tillemont, but down to 491. They fell into Arianism only in the close of that century, and remained attached to that heresy no longer than about twenty years, during the reign of Gondobald, their third king. See *Abrégé Chronologique de l'Hist. Eccl. Civile et Littér. de Bourgogne*, par M. Mille, 8vo. 1770.

¹ At the request of St. German, bishop of Paris, king Childebert founded at Paris the chapel of St. Andeol, which he subjected to the abbey of St. Vincent, now St. Germain-des-Prez. This chapel afterward became a great parochial church, under the title of St. Andrew's Des Arcs, in Latin *De Arcubus*, because it was built with arches, a thing formerly very extraordinary. It is sometimes corruptly called St. Andre des Arts. St. Andeol is still honoured in it as primitive titular patron.

ana, which some take for Ceretica, now Cardigan-shire: others for the Coretans, situated on the Trent, now in Staffordshire and Derbyshire: others will have it to be Cornwall. His father was called Cerpus, and his mother Eldrude.¹ St. Germanus of Auxerre, coming into Britain in 429, St. Brieuc, then about twenty years of age, became his disciple, and followed him back to France, where he was some time after promoted to priest's orders. Returning afterwards into his own country, he converted his parents, and, with their liberal assistance, built a famous church called Grande-Lann, and there trained up a great number of disciples. Several years after he passed into Armorica, where he landed at Achm, perhaps in the country of Achk, in the bishopric of Leon. In the territory of Treguier he converted from a worldly life a wealthy nobleman named Conan, by whose liberality he was enabled to build a monastery in the northern part of Armorica, which he governed some years. At length, appointing another abbot of the numerous community which he had formed, he repaired to his relation and friend, prince Riwallon, or Rigald, anciently prince of Domnonia, in Britain. This prince, who had lately settled with a colony of his British subjects in part of Armorica, gave to the saint a house and parcel of lands, where he built a monastery and a church, which was afterward dedicated to God under the patronage of St. Stephen. The saint took upon him the government of this monastery, and departed to God in peace, about the year 502, being upwards of ninety years old.

His legend mentions not his episcopal character, but he is styled as bishop in an inscription on a marble stone, found in his shrine, in 1210. He seems to have been ordained a regionary bishop before he left Britain. The monastery of St. Brieuc, which was then grown into a considerable town, was only erected into a bishopric in 844. The

¹ Eldrude is not only a Saxon name, as Henschenius pretends, but also British, from Ell, the reduplicative preposition, and Drud which signifies illustrious, or well-beloved.

relics of St. Briec, during the invasion of the Normans, were translated to the abbey of St. Sergius, at Angers, in 866, but a portion was restored to St. Briec's in 1210. See Dom. Lobineau.

S. AMATOR, BISHOP OF AUXERRE, C.

HE served God from his infancy with his whole heart, and applied himself to the study of the sacred sciences under Valerian, bishop of Auxerre. In compliance with the desires of his parents, he took to wife Martha, a rich young lady of Langres; but no sooner was the contract solemnized in the church, but, taking her aside, he spoke to her in such strong terms on the advantages of holy virginity, that, by her free consent, they on the spot engaged themselves, by a mutual vow, to embrace that state for the sake of more perfect virtue. She soon after took the religious veil, and he received the clerical tonsure. Being afterward chosen bishop of Auxerre, he governed that church thirty years, from 388 to 418, labouring to conduct his flock by his example and assiduous exhortations, in the paths of eternal salvation. He died on the first of May, 418. See his life, by Henschenius.

SS. ACIUS AND ACHEOLUS,

CALLED IN FRENCH SS. ACH AND ACHEUL, MARTYRS
OF AMIENS.

THEY seem to have suffered about the year 290, and are honoured in the Gallican Martyrologies, and especially at Amiens, on the first of May. See Molanus in Auctario Usuardi, and Henschenius 1st of May, and an old Martyrology under the name of St. Jerom, quoted by him.

The church of St. Acheul, without the walls of Amiens, was originally the cathedral; but this being removed by St. Salvius to our Lady's in the city, the church of St. Acheul became dependent on it. A community of regular canons was there erected in 1145. It is now a member of the reformed congregation of St. Genevieve. In digging foundations for a new church, five very ancient tombs were found, which have been the subject of many dissertations, especially whether one is not that of St. Firminus, bishop and confessor, whose relics are enshrined in the cathedral.