

in 688, and is honoured in Gallican and Benedictin Calendars. The rich Benedictin nunnery of St. John Baptist at Laon was given to monks of the same Order in 1229, and still flourishes. There is in the same town another great Benedictin abbey of St. Vincent, and a third of the Order of Premontré called St. Martin's. See the life of St. Anstrudis written soon after her death in Mabillon (sæc. 2) and Bulteau, *Hist. Mon. d'Occid.*

SAINT ANDREW OF CRETE, M.

St. ANDREW, surnamed the Calybite or the Cretan, was a holy monk, and a zealous defender of holy images in the reign of Constantine Copronymus, by whose orders he was whipped to death without the walls of Constantinople, in the circus of St. Mamas, on the 17th of October, 761. His name occurs in the Roman Martyrology. See Theophanes, p. 363. Fleury, l. 43. n. 32. Baillet, &c.

OCTOBER XVIII.

SAINT LUKE THE EVANGELIST.

See Tillem. t. 2, p. 148. Calmet, t. 7, p. 378. Six different Greek histories of St. Luke's Acts are extant, all modern, and of no account.— See Jos. Assemani, in *Calend. Univ.* t. 5, p. 308.

THE great apostle of the Gentiles, or rather the Holy Ghost by his pen, is the panegyrist of this glorious evangelist, and his own inspired writings are the highest, standing, and most authentic commendation of his sanctity, and of those eminent graces which are a just subject of our admiration, but which human praises can only extenuate. St. Luke was a native of Antioch, the metropolis of Syria, a city famous for the agreeableness of its situation, the riches of its traffic, its extent, the number of its inhabitants, the politeness of their manners, and their learning and wisdom. Its schools were the most renowned in all Asia, and produced the ablest masters in all arts and sciences. St. Luke acquired a stock of learning in his younger years, which, we are told, he improved by his travels in some parts of Greece and Egypt. He became particularly well skilled in physic, which he made his profession. They