

honor Monasteries were erected at Marseilles, near his tomb, in which his relics were preserved, as well as at Paris, to which was conveyed a part of his relics; and also of St. Gilbert, who was born at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, (Eng.) Pope Eugene III. approved the institute of St. Gilbert.

Some of the military orders are also ranged under the rule of St. Augustine, viz.:—The order of Malta, instituted at Jerusalem, by Gerard, the founder of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, A. D. 1099, Paschal II. in the chair of Peter, and Honorius II. confirming it A. D. 1125. They were also called the Knights of Rhodes, because they captured that island from the Turks the 20th of August, 1308, and there established themselves, retaining it as head-quarters for two hundred and fourteen years, until it was retaken by the Turks the 25th of December, 1522. On their expulsion from Rhodes, the Emperor Charles V. granted them the island of Malta.

The order of St. Mary of the Teutons or Teutonic, instituted under the patronage of the blessed Virgin by a German nobleman whose name is not recorded, in the year 1119, Calixtus II. being Pontiff; its object was to receive and take care of Germans who visited Jerusalem as pilgrims. In the course of time the Teutonic Knights assumed the defensive against barbarians, who attacked the German pilgrims. Jerusalem having been stormed by the forces of the Sultan, who obliged them to depart with the rest of the Christian forces; they settled at Ptolemais (now Acre), until that city was also captured by the Saracens. Pope Celestine III. confirmed the order A. D. 1192. The military orders of St. James in Portugal, and of the Blessed Virgin of Mount Carmel, are also enumerated among the Augustinian families.

The third great rule of the religious life is the Benedictine, which Saint Benedict instituted about the year 500, in the Pontificate of Symmachus, according to Barbosa, or in 520, as Brugnoti and Miranda assert. Many congregations or families acknowledge the rule of St. Benedict, the oldest being the one at Cluni, in France; a Monastery having been there erected by Saint Odo, a Benedictine monk about the year 900, Anastasius III. sitting in St. Peter's chair, as is related by Barbosa, or in the year 913, according to Miranda.

The order of Camaldolese, so called from the valley Camaldula, near Arezzo, in Tuscany, was instituted by Saint Romuald, a Benedictine, about the year 967, John XIII. being Pontiff, Alexander II. confirming the order, A. D. 1072.

Under the aforesaid rule of St. Benedict, the celebrated Cistercian order flourished. It is so called from the valley Cistercium or Cîteaux, an uninhabited forest in the Diocese of Chalons, (France,) and was instituted by St. Robert, abbot of Molesme, about the year 1099, in the Pontificate of Urban II. Perceiving a decline of discipline invade the institute, Robert selected some of the most fervent of his disciples and retired to Cîteaux, and there laid the foundation of the Cistercian institute. Robert, recalled by the sovereign Pontiff at the desire of the monks of Molesme, Stephen was appointed to undertake the government of the Monastery at Cîteaux, who with continual and fervent supplication to the Lord besought the extension and the increase of the new institute; nor had the