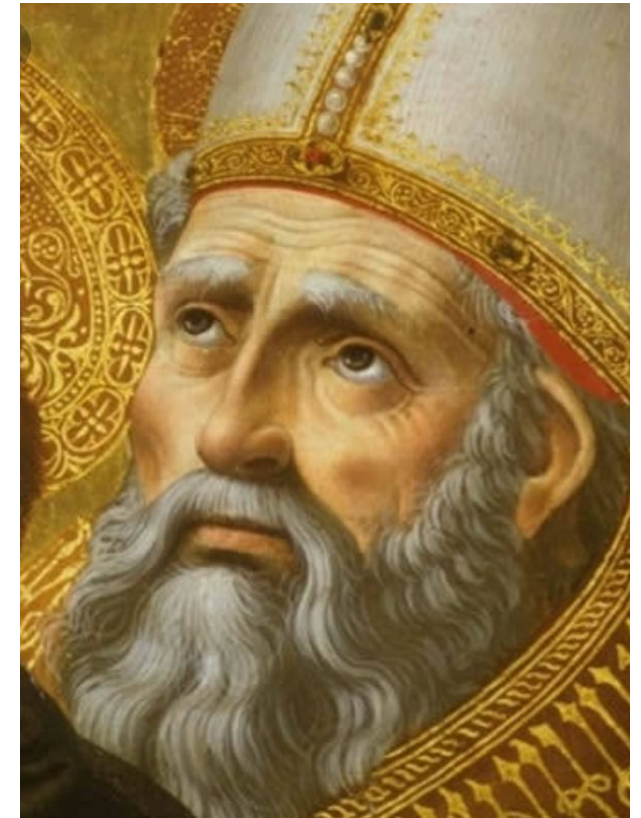


Aurelius Augustinus Hipponensis

13 November 354 – 28 August 430



Augustine of Hippo



Known as **Saint Augustine**, he was a theologian, philosopher, and the bishop of Hippo Regius in Numidia, Roman North Africa

His writings influenced the development of Western philosophy and Western Christianity, and he is viewed as one of the most important Church Fathers of the Latin Church in the Patristic Period.

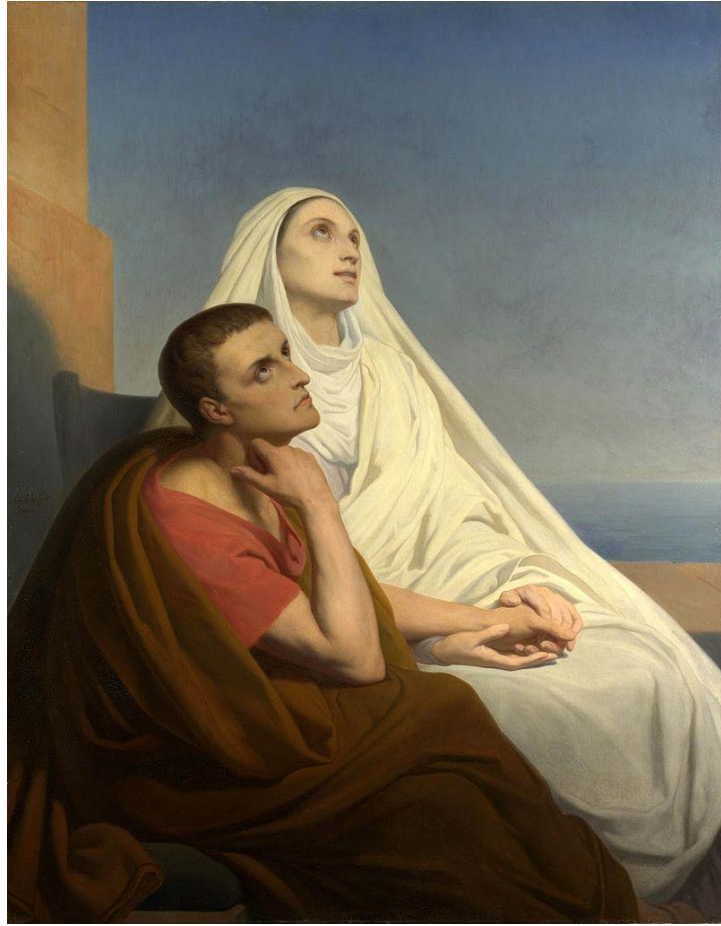
Augustine is recognized as a saint in the Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox Church, and the Anglican Communion. His memorial is celebrated on 28 August, the day of his death. Augustine is the patron saint of brewers, printers, theologians, and a number of cities and dioceses.



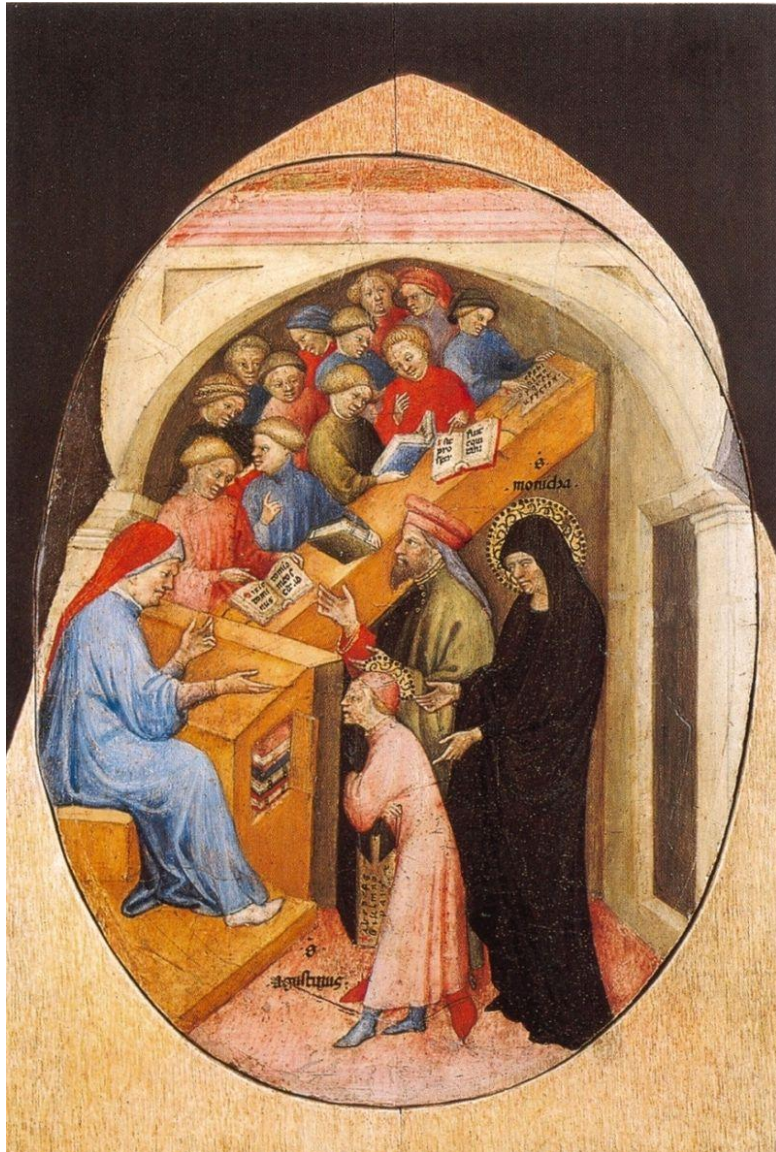
Some facts of biography

Augustine was born in 354 in the municipium of Thagaste (now Souk Ahras, Algeria) in the Roman province of Numidia. His mother, Monica or Monnica, was a devout Christian; his father Patricius was a pagan who converted to Christianity on his deathbed.

At the age of 11, Augustine was sent to school at Madaurus, a small Numidian city about 19 miles (31 km) south of Thagaste. There he became familiar with Latin literature, as well as pagan beliefs and practices.



Saint Augustine and his
mother, Saint Monica
(1846) by Ary Scheffer



The Saint Augustine Taken to School
by Saint Monica.
by Niccolò di Pietro 1413–15



In late August of 386, at the age of 31, having heard of Ponticianus's and his friends' first reading of the life of Anthony of the Desert, Augustine converted to Christianity. As Augustine later told it, his conversion was prompted by hearing a child's voice say "take up and read"

In 391 Augustine was ordained a priest in Hippo Regius (now Annaba), in Algeria. He became a famous preacher (more than 350 preserved sermons are believed to be authentic), and was noted for combating the Manichaean religion, to which he had formerly adhered





Augustine's large contribution of writings covered diverse fields including theology, philosophy and sociology. Along with John Chrysostom, Augustine was among the most prolific scholars of the early church by quantity.



Augustine died on August 28, 430, during the first siege of Hippo by the vandals. The relics of Augustine were carried by his followers to Sardinia to save them from the reproach of the Arian vandals, and when this island fell into the hands of the Saracens, they were purchased by Liutprand, king of the Lombards, and buried in the Church of St. Peter in Pavia.



In 1842, with the consent of the Pope, part of Augustine's right arm (ulna) was moved to Algeria and is preserved there near the monument to Augustine, erected to him on the ruins of Hippo by the French bishops.



The most famous of Augustine's works are *De civitate Dei* (On the city of God) and *Confessiones* (Confessions), his spiritual biography, *de Trinitate* (on the Trinity), *De libero arbitrio* (on free will), and *Retractationes* (Revisions).



Thank you for your attention