

total abstinence from flesh, even at the peril of their lives, and absolute silence, except at certain times. Their houses were usually built in deserts, their fare coarse, and discipline severe.

*Cathedral*.—A church wherein a bishop has a see or seat

*Catholic*.—Universal or general.

*Cestertian Monks*.—A religious order founded in the ninth century by St. Robert, a Benedictine and Abbot of Moleme.

*Chalice*.—The cup or vessel used to administer the wine in the eucharist, and, by the Romanists, in the mass.

*Charity of our Lady*.—Religious hospitallers; an order founded about the end of the thirteenth century.

*Charity of St. Hippolytus*.—A similar order, founded 1585, for the purpose of serving the poor.

*Chasuble*.—See Planeta.

*Childermas Day*, called, also, Innocents' Day, held December the 28th, in memory of Herod's slaughter of the children.

*Chrism*.—Oil consecrated by the bishop on holy Thursday, with great ceremony.

*Christmas* (*Christi missa*), that is, the mass of Christ.—A festival, celebrated December the 25th, to commemorate the birth of Christ.

*Chrysom*.—A white linen cloth used in baptism.

*Church*.—A religious assembly, or, sometimes, the large fair building where it meets; in some places, the pope and a general council.

*Cloister*.—A religious house.

*College*.—A society of men set apart for learning or religion, and, also, the house in which they reside.

*Colobium*.—A tunic or robe.

*Commandery*.—A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

*Commendam*, in the church of Rome, is a real title of a regular benefice, such as an abbey or priory given by the pope to a secular clerk, or even to a layman, with power to dispose of the fruits thereof during life.

*Communion*.—The being united in doctrine and discipline.

*Complin*.—The last act of worship before going to bed.

*Conclave*.—The place in which the cardinals of the Ro-