

In the United States, calico is printed cotton cloth, having not more than two colors. I have never heard this name given to the unprinted cloth. Calico was originally imported from India, but is now manufactured in Europe and the United States.

CALICO-PRINTER, n. One whose occupation is to print calicoes.

CAL ID, a. [*L. calidus, from caleo, to be hot.*] Hot; burning; ardent. *Johnson.*

CALIDITY, n. Heat. *Brown.*
CALIDUCT, n. [*L. caleo, to be hot, calor, heat, and duco, to lead.*]

Among the *Ancients*, a pipe or canal used to convey heat from a furnace to the apartments of a house.

CALIP, n. written also *caliph* and *calif*

[from *Ar. خليفة* calafa, to succeed. Hence a *calif* is a successor, a title given to the successors of Mohammed.]

A successor or vicar; a representative of Mohammed, bearing the same relation to him as the Pope pretends to bear to St. Peter. Among the Saracens, or Mohammedans, a calif is one who is vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. This title is borne by the Grand Signior in Turkey, and by the Sophi of Persia. *Encyc.*

CALIFATE, n. The office or dignity of CALIPHATE, *n.* a calif; or the government of a calif. *Harria.*

CALIGATION, n. [*L. caligatio, dimness, from caligo, to be dark.*] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness.

In medical optics, caligation or caligo, is an opakeness or cloudiness of the anterior surface of the crystalline lens, causing dimness of sight; impaired sight from obstruction to the passage of light, or catarract. *Coxe. Encyc.*

CALIGINOUS, a. Dim; obscure; dark.

CALIGINOUSNESS, n. Dimness; obscurity.

CALIGRAPHIC, a. [Itala.] Pertaining to elegant penmanship. *Warton.*

CALIGRAPHY, n. [Gr. *καλός*, fair, and *γραφία*, to write; *καλλιγραφία*.]

Fair or elegant writing, or penmanship.

CALIN, n. A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea canisters and the like. The ingredients seem to be lead and tin. *Encyc.*

CALIVER, n. [from *caliber*.] A kind of handgun, musket or arquebuse. *Shak.*

CALIX, n. [*L. calix; Gr. *καλός*.*]

1. A cup.
2. The membrane which covers the papillae in the pelvis of the human kidney. *Coxe.* But it seems to be erroneously used for *calyx*, which see.

CALK, n. *v. t. caulk.* [Qu. the connection of this word with the Sp. *calafatear*; It. *calafatare*; Port. *calafetar*; Arm. *calefeti*; Fr. *caulfier*, to smear with cement or mortar;

Ar. خليفة kalafa, to stop the seams of ships with fine moss, &c., and pay them over with pitch; Sam. *id.* It may be corrupted from this word; if not, it may be from the Dan. *kalk*, calx, lime or mortar; but this seems not probable. The Germans and

Danes have borrowed the Spanish and French word to express the idea. Skinner deduces the word from Fr. *calage, tow.*]

1. To drive oakum or old ropes untwisted into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent their leaking, or admitting water. After the seams are filled, they are covered with hot melted pitch or rosin, to keep the oakum from rotting.

2. In some parts of America, to set upon a horse or ox shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; that is, to stop from slipping.

CALK, n. *caulk.* In *New-England*, a sharp pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, called in Great Britain *calkin*, used to prevent the animal from slipping.
CALKER, n. *caulker.* A man who calks; sometimes perhaps a *caulk* or pointed iron on a horse-shoe.

CALK ED, pp. *caulk'ed.* Having the seams stopped; furnished with shoes with iron points.

CALK IN, v. *caulk.*

CALKING, pp. *caulk'ing.* Stopping the seams of a ship; putting on shoes with iron points.

CALKING, n. *caulk'ing.* In painting, the covering of the back-side of a design with black lead, or red chalk, and tracing lines through on a waxed plate or wall or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the color on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

CALKING-IRON, n. *caulk'ing-iron.* An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

CALL, v. t. [*L. calo; Gr. *καλέω*; Sw. *kalla*; Dan. *kaldre*; W. *gallo*, to call; D. *kallen*, to talk; Ch. *קלל* in Aph. to call, to thunder; Heb. to hold or restrain, which is the Gr. *καλέω*, L. *caula*; Syr. Sam. Eth. to hold, or restrain; Ar. to keep; L. *colo*. The primary sense is to press, drive or strain. We find the like elements and significations in Sax. *giellan*, or *gellan*, to yell; Dan. *galre*, to crows. Class G. The W. *gallo* is connected in origin with *gallo*, to be able, to have power, may, can. Eng. *could*, the root of *gallant*, L. *gallus*, &c.]. In a general sense, to drive; to strain or force out sound. Hence,*

1. To name; to denominated or give a name. And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. Gen. i.

2. To convoke; to summon; to direct or order to meet; to assemble by order or public notice; often with *together*; as, the king called his council together; the president called together the congress.

3. To request to meet or come.
He sent his servants to call them that were bidden. Math. xxii.

4. To invite.
Because I have called and ye refused. Prov. i.

5. To invite or summon to come or be present; to invite, or collect.

Call all your senses to you.

6. To give notice to come by authority; to command to come; as, call a servant.

7. To proclaim; to name, or publish the name.

Nor parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

8. To appoint or designate, as for an office, duty or employment.

See, I have called by name Bezaleel. Ex. xxxi.

Paul called to be an apostle. Rom. i.

9. To invite; to warn; to exhort. Is. xxii. 12. *Cruden.*

10. To invite or draw into union with Christ; to bring to know, believe and obey the gospel. Rom. viii. 28.

11. To own and acknowledge. Heb. ii. xi.

12. To invoke or appeal to.

I call God for a record. 2 Cor. i.

13. To esteem or account. Is. lviii. 5. Mat. iii. 15.

To call down, to invite, or to bring down.

To call back, to revoke, or retract; to recall, to summon or bring back.

To call for, to demand, require or claim, as a crime calls for punishment; or to cause to grow. Ezek. xxxvi. Also, to speak for; to ask; to request; as, to call for a dinner.

To call in, to collect, as to call in debts or money; or to draw from circulation, as to call in clipped coin; or to summon together; to invite to come together; as, to call in neighbors or friends.

To call forth, to bring or summon to action; as, to call forth all the faculties of the mind.

To call off, to summon away; to divert; as, to call off the attention; to call off workmen from their employment.

To call up, to bring into view or recollection; as, to call up the image of a deceased friend; also, to bring into action, or discussion; as, to call up a bill before a legislative body.

To call over, to read a list, name by name; to recite separate particulars in order, as a roll of names.

To call out, to summon to fight; to challenge; also, to summon into service; as, to call out the militia.

To call to mind, to recollect; to revive in memory.

CALL, v. i. To utter a loud sound, or to address by name; to utter the name; sometimes with *to*.

The angel of God called to Hagar. Gen. xxi.

2. To stop, without intention of staying; to make a short stop; as, to call at the inn. This use Johnson supposes to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a call. It is common, in this phrase, to use *at*, as to call at the inn; or *on*, as to call on a friend. This application seems to be equivalent to *visit*, D. *kallen*. Let us speak at this place.

To call on, to make a short visit to; also, to solicit payment, or make a demand of a debt. In a theological sense, to pray to or worship; as, to call on the name of the Lord. Gen. iv. To repeat solemnly. *Dryden.*

To call out, to utter a loud voice; to bawl; a popular use of the phrase.

CALL, n. A vocal address, of summons or invitation; as, he will not come at a call.

2. Demand; requisition; public claim; as, listen to the calls of justice or humanity.

3. Divine vocation, or summons; as the call of Abraham.

4. Invitation; request of a public body or society; as a clergyman has a call to settle in the ministry.

5. A summons from heaven; impulse.