

brass. This term is applied both to the siliceous oxyd and the native carbonate of zink. They can scarcely be distinguished by their external characters. They are generally compact, often stalactitic, and sometimes crystalized. Most of the calamines of England and Scotland are said to be carbonates. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

CALAMINT, *n.* [*L. calamintha*; Gr. *καλαμίνθη*; *μενθα*, *menta*, *mint*.]

A plant, a species of *Melissa*, or *baum*, an aromatic plant, and a weak corroborant.

Encyc.

Water-calamin is a species of *Mentha*, or *mint*.

CALAMISTRATE, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle the hair. [*Not used.*] *Colgrave.*

CALAMISTRATION, *n.* The act of curling the hair. [*Not used.*]

CALAMIT, *n.* [*L. calamitas*, a reed.] A mineral, probably a variety of Tremolite. It occurs in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed. Its structure is foliated; its luster vitreous, and more or less shining. *Cleaveland. Werner.*

CALAMITOUS, *a.* [*Fr. calamiteux*. See *Calamity*.]

1. Very misserable; involved in deep distress; oppressed with infelicity; wretched from misfortune; applied to men. *Johnson.*

2. Producing distress and misery; making wretched; applied to external circumstances; as a calamitous event. *Milton.*

3. Full of misery; distressful; wretched; applied to state or condition. *South.*

CALAMITOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to bring great distress.

CALAMITOUSNESS, *n.* Deep distress; wretchedness; misery; the quality of producing misery.

CALAMITY, *n.* [*L. calamitas*. Qu. Ar.

كَلَامَة kalama, to wound; Heb. Ch. כָּלַם to make ashamed. Under this root, the Syriac has *calamity*. The sense of the verb is, to strike, to beat down. But the origin of the word is uncertain.]

Any great misfortune, or cause of misery; generally applied to events or disasters which produce extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, conflagrations, defeat of armies, and the like. But it is applied also to the misfortunes which bring great distress upon individuals. *Milton. Prior.*

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke.*

CALAMUS, *n.* [*L.* from Gr. *καλαμος*, a stalk or stem, a reed, stubble; and *Fih.* and Ar. قَلَم calam scriptorius, a writing reed or pen. The verb in Arabic signifies to cut or pare. But qu., for it would seem to be allied to *cultus*.]

1. The generic name of the Indian cane, called also *radang*. It is without branches, has a crown at the top, and is beset with spines. *Encyc.*

2. In antiquity, a pipe or fistula, a wind instrument, made of a reed or oaten stalk. *Encyc.*

3. A rush or reed used anciently as a pen to write on parchment or papyrus. *Encyc.*

4. A sort of reed, or sweet-scented cane, used by the Jews as a perfume. It is a knotty root, reddish without and white within, and filled with a spongy substance. It has an aromatic smell. *Brown. Calmet.*

5. The sweet flag, called by Linne *Juncus*. *Encyc.*

CALANDRA, *n.* A species of lark, with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown, spotted with black, with a body thicker than the sky-lark. *Pennant.*

CALANDRE or **CALANDER**, *n.* The French name of a species of insect of the beetle kind, very destructive in granaries. *Encyc.*

CALAN GAY, *n.* A species of white parrot. *Jah.*

CALASH, *n.* [*Fr. caleche*; *D. kales*; *Sp. caleza*; Russ. *koliaska*.]

1. A light chariot or carriage with very low wheels, used for taking the air in parks and gardens. It is open, or covered with mantlets of cloth, that are let down at pleasure. *Encyc.*

2. A cover for the head sometimes used by ladies.

CALCAR, *n.* In glass works, a kind of oven, or reverberating furnace, used for the calcination of sand and salt of potash, and converting them into frit. *Encyc.*

CALCARATE, *a.* [*L. calcar*, a spur; *calcr*, the heel; *Ir. calg*, a sting or goad.]

Furnished with a spur; as a *calcarate* corol, in larkspur; a *calcarate* nectary, a nectary resembling a cock's spur. *Martyn.*

CALCARIO-SULPHUROUS, *a.* [See *Calc* and *Sulphur*.]

Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both. *Kirwan.*

CALCARIOUS, *a.* [*L. calcarius*. See *Calc*.] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; as *calcareous* earth or stone. *Encyc. Kirwan.*

CALCAVALLA, *n.* A kind of sweet wine from Portugal. *Mason.*

CALCEATED, *a.* [*L. calceatus*, from *calceus*, a shoe.]

Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes. *Johnson.*

CALCEDON, *n.* [See *Chalcedony*.] With jewelers, a foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones. *Ash.*

CALCEDONIC, *a.* [See *Chalcedony*.]

CALCEDONIAN, *a.* [See *Chalcedony*.] Pertaining to or resembling chalcedony. *Encyc. Kirwan.*

CALCEDONY. See *Chalcedony*, the more correct orthography.

CALCIFEROUS, *a.* [of *calcr*, lime, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing calx or lime.

CALCIFORM, *a.* [of *calcr*, lime, and *forma*, form.] In the form of calx.

CALCIMURITE, *n.* [of *calcr*, lime, and *muria*, salt water.]

A species of earth, of the muriatic genus, of a blue or olive green color, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron. *Kirwan.*

CALCINABLE, *a.* [See *Calceine*.] That may be calcined; capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire. *Encyc.*

CALCINATE, *v. t.* To calcine. [See *Calceine*.] *Bacon.*

CALCINATION, *n.* [from *calceine*.] The operation of expelling from a substance by heat, some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime are reduced to lime by *calcination*, or the expulsion of carbonic acid.

2. The operation of reducing a metal to an oxyd, or metallic calx. This in modern chemistry is called *oxydation*.

CALCINATORY, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

CALCINE, *v. t.* [*Fr. calciner*; *It. calcinare*; *Sp. calcinar*; from *calcr*. See *Calc*.]

1. To reduce a substance to a powder or to a friable state, by the action of heat; or to expel from a substance some volatile matter combined with it, or forming its cementing principle, as the carbonic acid from limestone, or the water of crystallization from salts.

2. To oxydize, as a metal; to reduce to a metallic calx.

3. To dissolve; to destroy the principles which unite. *Denham.*

CALCINE, *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat. *Newton.*

CALCIUM, *n.* [from *L. calx*.] The metallic basis of lime. *Davy.*

CALCOGRAPHICAL, *a.* [See *Calceography*.] Pertaining to calceography.

CALCOGRAPHY, *n.* [*L. calcr*, chalk, and *Gr. γραφω*, to engrave.] An engraving in the likeness of chalk.

CALC-SINTER, *n.* Stalactitic carbonate of lime. *Ure.*

CALC-TUFF, *n.* An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime. *Ure.*

CALCULABLE, *a.* [See *Calculate*.] That may be calculated, or ascertained by calculation.

CALCULARY, *n.* [*L. calculus*, a pebble.] A congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap. *Encyc.*

CALCULATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. calculer*; *It. calcolare*; *Sp. calcular*; *Lat. calculo*; from *calculus*, a pebble. Ar. Syr. حِسَابِيّ gravel.]

To compute; to reckon; to add, subtract, multiply or divide any sums, for the purpose of finding the amount, difference, or other result. Thus, to *calculate* the expenses of erecting a house, is to estimate and add together the several sums which each part of the materials and the work will cost.

2. To ascertain by the use of tables or numbers; as, to *calculate* an eclipse.

3. To form tables upon mathematical principles, as logarithms, ephemerides, &c.

4. To compute the situation of the planets at a certain time, for astrological purposes; as, to *calculate* the birth of a person. *Shak.*

5. To adjust by computation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end; as, to *calculate* a system of laws for a free people.