

CALUMNIATED, *pp.* Slandered; falsely and maliciously accused of what is criminal, immoral, or disgraceful.

CALUMNIATING, *pp.* Slandering.

CALUMNIATION, *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name.

CALUMNIATOR, *n.* One who slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of a crime or offense, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

CALUMNIATORY, *a.* Slanderous.

Montagu.

CALUMNIOUS, *a.* Slanderous; bearing or implying calumny; in bad reputation.

CALUMNIOUSLY, *adv.* Slandrously.

CALUMINOUSNESS, *n.* Slandrousness.

Bp. Morton.

CALUMNY, *n.* [*L. calumnia*; *Fr. calomnie*; *It. calunnia*.] If *n* is radical, this word may be allied to *calanity*, both from the sense of falling upon, rushing, or throwing on. If *n* is not radical, this word may be the Gothic *holon*, to calumniate, *Saxo. holan*, to rush upon. The word is found in *Ir. guilmine*, calumny, *guilinnighim*, to calumniate or reproach.

Slander; false accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; false representation of facts reproachful to another, made by design, and with knowledge of its falsehood; sometimes followed by *on*.

Neglected calumny soon expires.

Murphy's Tacitus.

CALVARY, *n.* [*L. calvaria*, from *calva*, a skull or scalp; *Ir. calb*, the head; *Sp. calvario*, *calva*; *It. calvo*.]

1. A place of skulls; particularly, the place where Christ was crucified, on a small hill west of Jerusalem. In *Catholic countries*, a kind of chapel raised on a hillock near a city, as a place of devotion, in memory of the place where our Savior suffered.

2. In *heraldry*, a cross so called, set upon steps, resembling the cross on which our Saviour was crucified.

C'ALVE, *v. i.* *cán.* from *calf*; *Sax. calfan*.] To bring forth young, as a cow.

2. In a metaphorical sense, and sometimes by way of reproach, as when applied to the human race, to bring forth; to produce.

C'ALVES-SNOUT, *n.* A plant, snap-dragon, antirrhinum.

CALVER, *v. t.* To cut in slices. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

CALVER, *v. i.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. [*Not in use.*] *Cotton.*

CALVILLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A sort of apple.

CALVINISM, *n.* The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin, who was born in Picardy in France, and in 1536, chosen professor of divinity, and minister of a church in Geneva. The distinguishing doctrines of this system are, original sin, particular election and reprobation, particular redemption, effectual grace in regeneration, or a change of heart by the spirit of God, justification by free grace, perseverance of the saints, and the Trinity.

CALVINIST, *n.* A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

CALVINISTIC, } Pertaining to Cal-
CALVINISTIC, } *a.* vin, or to his opin-
ions in theology.

C'ALVISH, *a.* [*from calf*.] Like a calf. [*More properly, calfish.*] *Sheldon.*

CALX, *n.* *plu. calces or coles.* [*L. calx*; *Sax. cæle*, a stone, *calculus*, and *chalk*; *D. kalk*; *G. kalk*; *Sw. kalk*; *Dan. kalk*; *Fr. chaux*.] The same word signifies chalk, lime, mortar, and the heel, and from that is formed *calculus*, a little stone. The word then signifies primarily, a lump, or clod, or hard mass, and is allied to *callus*. If *calx* is from *καλξ*, the usual orthography was not observed by the Latins. See *Calculate*.

Properly lime or chalk; but more appropriately, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, burning, or calcination, solution by acids, or detonation by niter, and which is or may be reduced to a fine powder. Metallic calxes are now called oxides. They are heavier than the metal from which they are produced, being combined with oxygen. *Coxe. Ence.*

Calc. nativa, native calx, a kind of marly earth, of a dead whitish color, which, in water, bubbles or hisses, and without burning, will make a cement, like lime or gypsum.

Calc. viva, quick-lime, is lime not slaked.

CALY'CNAL, } *a.* Pertaining to calyx;
CALY'CYNE, } *a.* situated on a calyx.

Martyn.

CALY'CYCLE, *n.* [*L. calyculus*. See *Calyx*.] In *botany*, a row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside. The *calycete* of the seed is the outer proper covering or crown of the seed, adhering to it, to facilitate its dispersion. *Martyn.*

CALY'CLATE or **CALY'CLEL**, *a.* Having a calycle at the base on the outside; used of the *calyx*.

CALYPT'ER, *n.* [*Gr. καλυπτρον*, a cover.] The calyx of mosses, according to Linnæ; but not properly a calyx. It is a kind of veil, or cowl, which covers or is suspended over the tops of the stamens, like an extinguisher. *Milne.*

The *calyptra* of mosses is an appendage of the capsule or female flower. It at first closely invests the capsule, and its summit is the stigma. As the capsule approaches maturity, the *calyptra* is detached below, and appended to the stigma like a hood. *Cyc. Smith.*

CALYX, *n.* *plu. calyces.* [*L. calyx*; *Gr. καλῡξ*, a flower not opened, a husk or shell. It has been confounded with *καλῡξ*, calix, a cup.]

The outer covering of a flower, being the termination of the cortical epidermis or outer bark of the plant, which, in most plants, incloses and supports the bottom of the corol. In Linnæ's system, it comprehends the perianth, the involucrem, the ament, the spathe, the glume, the calyptra, and the volva. But in general it signifies the perianth, and the leaves are generally green. *Milne. Martyn. Ence.*

The opinion of Linnæ that the calyx is the continuation of the epidermis is now considered erroneous. *Ed. Ence. Smith.*

CALZONES, *n.* [*Sp. calzones.*] Drawers. [*Not English.*] *Herbert.*

CAMBER, *n.* [*Fr. cambrey*, to arch, to vault, to bend, from *L. camera*, a vault, a chamber.]

Among builders, *camber* or *camber-beam* is a piece of timber cut archwise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle, used in platforms, where long and strong beams are required. As a verb, this word signifies to bend, but I know not that it is used.

A *cambered-deck*, is one which is higher in the middle, or arched, both drooping or declining towards the stem and stern; also, when it is irregular.

CAMBERING, *pp.* or *a.* Bending; arched; as, a deck lies *cambering*.

CAMBIST, *n.* [*It. cambista*, from *cambio*, exchange; *Sp. id.*]

A banker; one who deals in notes, and bills of exchange. *Christ. Obs.*

CAMBRIC, *n.* A species of fine white linen, made of flax, said to be named from *Cambray* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

CAME, *pret.* of *come*, which see.

CAME, *n.* A slender rod of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead. *Encey.*

CAMEL, *n.* [*L. camelus*; *Gr. κάμηλος*; *D. Dan. kameel*; *G. kamel*; *Heb. Syr. Eth.* 900]

כַּמֶּל; *Ch. כַּמֶּל*; *Ar.* 900 The Arabic verb, to which this word belongs, signifies to be beautiful or elegant, to please or to behave with kindness and humanity. In *Sax. gamole*, or *gamol*, is a camel, and an old man; *gamol-feax*, one that has long hair; *gamol-ferht*, a man of a great mind. In *W.* the word is *cammar*, a crooked horse.]

1. A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riders. As a genus, the camel belongs to the order of *Pecora*. The characteristics are; it has no horns; it has six fore teeth in the under jaw; the canine teeth are wide set, three in the upper and two in the lower jaw; and there is a fissure in the upper lip. The dromedary or Arabian camel has one bunch on the back, four callous protuberances on the fore legs and two on the hind legs. The Bactrian camel has two bunches on the back. The Llama of South America is a smaller animal, with a smooth back, small head, fine black eyes, and very long neck. The Paços or sheep of Chih has no bunch. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian, without which he could neither subsist, carry on trade nor travel over sandy deserts. Their milk is his common food. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink, for many days, and of subsisting on a few coarse shrubs, he is peculiarly fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa.

2. In Holland, Camel, [or Kameel, as Coxé writes it.] is a machine for lifting ships, and bearing them over the Pampus, at the mouth of the river Y, or over other bars. It is also used in other places, and particularly at the dock in Petersburg, to bear vessels over a bar to Cronstadt.

Coxe. Encey.
CAMEL-BACKED, *a.* Having a back like a camel. *Fuller*