

tion is, what is the value of the mixture by the pound. Alligation is of two kinds, *medial* and *alternate*; *medial*, when the rate of a mixture is sought from the rates and quantities of the simples; *alternate*, when the quantities of the simples are sought from the rates of the simples, and the rate of the mixture.

**ALLIGATOR**, *n.* [Properly *allagator*, from the Spanish and Portuguese *lagarto*, a lizard; *L. lucerta*. The Latin word seems to be connected with *lucertus*, the arm; and the animal may be named from the resemblance of his legs to arms.]

The American crocodile. This animal is of the lizard genus, having a long naked body, four feet, with five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind, armed with claws, and a serrated tail. The mouth is very large, and furnished with sharp teeth; the skin is brown, tough, and, on the sides, covered with tubercles. The largest of these animals grow to the length of seventeen or eighteen feet. They live in and about the rivers in warm climates, eat fish, and sometimes catch hogs on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter, they burrow in the earth, which they enter under water and work upwards, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. *Encyc.*

**ALLIGATOR-PEAR**, *n.* A West India fruit, resembling a pear in shape, from one to two pounds in weight, [*Laurus Persea*, Linne]. It contains within its rind a yellow butyraceous substance, which, when the fruit is perfectly ripe, constitutes an agreeable food. *Encyc.*

**ALLIGATURE**, *n.* See *Ligature*, which is the word in use.

**ALLIGNEMENT**, *n.* [*Fr. alignement*, a row; a squaring, from *ligne*, line; *L. linea*.]

A reducing to a line or to a square; a state of being in squares, in a line, or on a level; a line; a row. *Asial. Res. Columbian.*

**ALLIOTH**, *n.* A star in the tail of the great bear, much used for finding the latitude at sea. *Encyc.*

**ALLISION**, *n.* *allich'un*. [*L. alido*, to dash or strike against, of *ad* and *lido*, to hurt by striking; *Fr. leas*, a sore; *D. leed*, a hurt; *D. beleiden*; *Ger. beleiden*, to hurt; *Fr. blesser*, to hurt. *Lido* forms its participle *lesus*. Class. L. d. L.s.]

A striking against; as, the *allision* of the sea against the shore. *Woodward.*

**ALLITERATION**, *n.* [*L. ad* and *littera*, a letter.]

The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals; as *f* and *g* in the following line:

Fields ever fresh, and groves forever green.

**ALLITERATIVE**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

**ALLOCATION**, *n.* [*L. ad* and *locatio*, a placing, from *locus*, place. See *Local*.]

The act of putting one thing to another; hence its usual sense is the admission of an article of account, or an *allowance* made upon an account; a term used in the English Exchequer. [See *Allow*.]

**ALLOCHROITE**, *n.* An amorphous, mass-

ive, opaque mineral, of a grayish, yellowish or reddish color, found in Norway; considered as a variety of garnet. Its name is said to be given to it, as expressive of its changes of color before the blow-pipe; *Gr. αλλος*, other, and *χρως*, color. *Cleveland.*

**ALLOCATION**, *n.* [*L. allocatio*, of *ad* and *loquor*, to speak. See *Eloquence*.]

1. The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing in words.

2. An address; a formal address; as, of a General to his troops; a Roman term, rarely used in English. *Addition. Encyc.*

**ALLODIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to allodium; freehold; free of rent or service; held independent of a lord paramount; opposed to *feudal*. *Blackstone.*

**ALLODIAN** is sometimes used, but is not well authorized. *Covel.*

**ALLODIUM**, *n.* [*Fr. alleu*, contr. word. According to O'Brien, in his *Foceloir*, or Dictionary of the Irish, this word is the Celtic *allod*, ancient. According to Pontopidan, it is composed of *all* and *odh*, all-property, or whole estate.] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud*. In England, there is no allodial land, all land being held of the king; but in the United States, most lands are allodial.

**ALLONGE**, *n.* *allunj'*. [*Fr. allonger*, to lengthen, to thrust, *allonger*, lengthened, of *ad* and *long*.]

1. A pass with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a term used in fencing, often contracted into *longe*.

2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Johnson.*

**ALLOO**, *v. t. or i.* To incite dogs by a call. *Phillips.*

[See the correct word, *Halloo*.]

**ALLOPHANE**, *n.* [*Gr. αλλος*, other, and *φωσφω*, to appear.]

A mineral of a blue, and sometimes of a green or brown color, which occurs massive, or in imitative shapes. It gelatinizes in acids. *Ure.*

Allophane is a variety of clay, occurring in amorphous, botryoidal or reniform masses. *Cleveland.*

**ALLOT**, *v. t.* [of *ad* and *lot*; *Sax. hlōt*. See *Lot*.]

1. To divide or distribute by lot.

2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; or to distribute a share to each individual concerned.

3. To grant, as a portion; to give, assign or appoint in general.

Let every man be contented with that which providence *allots* to him.

**ALLOTMENT**, *n.* That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot, or by the act of God.

2. A part, portion or place appropriated. In a field, there is an *allotment* for olives. *Broomie.*

**ALLOTTED**, *pp.* Distributed by lot; granted; assigned.

**ALLOTTERY** is used by Shakespeare for *allotment*; but is not authorized by usage.

**ALLOTTING**, *ppr.* Distributing by lot; giving as portions; assigning.

**ALLOW**, *v. l.* [*Fr. allower*, from *lower*; *L. loco*, to lay, set, place; *W. llogi*; *Norm. alouer*. See *Lay*, Class. L. g.]

1. To grant, give or yield; as, to allow a servant his liberty; to allow a pension.

2. To admit; as, to allow the truth of a proposition; to allow a claim.

3. To admit; to own or acknowledge; as, to allow the right of the President to displace officers.

4. To approve, justify or sanction. Ye allow the deeds of your fathers. *Luke xi. Rom. vii.*

5. To afford, or grant as a compensation; as, to allow a dollar a day for wages.

6. To abate or deduct; as, to allow a sum for tare or leakage.

7. To permit; to grant license to; as, to allow a son to be absent.

**ALLOWABLE**, *a.* That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbid; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

**ALLOWABLENESS**, *n.* The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition, or impropriety. *South.*

**ALLOWABLY**, *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety. *Loeith.*

**ALLOWANCE**, *n.* The act of allowing or admitting.

2. Permission; license; approbation; sanction; usually slight approbation. *Locke. Shak.*

3. Admission; assent to a fact or state of things; a granting. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from restraint; indulgence.

5. That which is allowed; a portion appointed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, in *seamen's language*, a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short.

6. Abatement; deduction; as, to make an *allowance* for the inexperience of youth.

7. Established character; reputation; as, a pilot of approved *allowance*. *Obs. Shak.*

**ALLOWANCE**, *v. t.* To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain quantity of provisions or drink.

Distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

**ALLOWED**, *pp.* Granted; permitted; assented to; admitted; approved; indulged; appointed; abated.

**ALLOWING**, *ppr.* Granting; permitting; admitting; approving; indulging; deducting.

**ALLOY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. allier*, to unite or mix; *L. aligo*, *ad* and *ligo*, to bind; *Gr. λεγω*; *Sp. ligar*, to tie or bind, to *alloy* or mix base metals with gold or silver, to league or confederate; *Port. id.*; *It. legare*. We observe that *alloy* and *league*, *alliance*, *ally*, are from the same root. Class L. g.]

1. To reduce the purity of a metal, by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable; as, to *alloy* gold with silver, or silver with copper.

2. To mix metals. *Lavoisier.*

3. To reduce or abate by mixture; as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes.

**ALLOY**, *n.* A baser metal mixed with a finer.

2. The mixture of different metals; any me-