

kinds, one of cotton, the other of various plants which are spun like flax. *Encyc.*

ALLEGEMENT, *n.* Allegation. [*Not in use.*]

ALLEGHANEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Alleghany, or Allegheny.

ALLEGHANY, *n.* The chief ridge of the great chains of mountains which run from N. East to S. West through the middle and southern states of North America; but, more appropriately, the main or unbroken ridge, which casts all the waters on one side to the east, and on the other side to the west. This ridge runs from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and chains extend through the U. States.

This name is given also to the river Ohio, above its confluence with the Monongahela; but improperly, as the Indian name of the river to its source is Ohio.

ALLEGIANCE, *n.* [Old Fr. from *L. allego*, of *ad* and *ligo*, to bind. See *Liege* and *League*.]

The tie or obligation of a subject to his Prince or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government or state. Every native or citizen owes *allegiance* to the government under which he is born. This is called *natural* or *implied* allegiance, which arises from the connection of a person with the society in which he is born, and his duty to be a faithful subject, independent of any express promise. *Express* allegiance, is that obligation which proceeds from an express promise, or oath of fidelity.

Local or *temporary* allegiance is due from an alien to the government or state in which he resides. *Blackstone.*

ALLEGIANCY, *a.* Loyal. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ALLEGORIC, *a.* In the manner of allegorical; *g.* legory; figurative; describing by resemblances.

ALLEGORICALLY, *adv.* In a figurative manner; by way of allegory.

ALLEGORICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

ALLEGORIZE, *v. t.* To form an allegory; to turn into allegory; as, to *allegorize* the history of a people. *Campbell.*

2. To understand in an allegorical sense; as, when a passage in a writer may be understood literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense is said to *allegorize* it.

ALLEGORIZE, *v. i.* To use allegory; as, a man may *allegorize*, to please his fancy.

ALLEGORIZED, *pp.* Turned into allegory, or understood allegorically.

ALLEGORIZING, *pp.* Turning into allegory, or understanding in an allegorical sense.

ALLEGORY, *n.* [Gr. ἀλληγορία, of ἄλλος, other, and ἀγορεύω, to speak, from ἀγορά, a forum, an oration.]

A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker, by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words what hieroglyphics are in painting. We have a fine example of an allegory in the eightieth psalm, in which God's chosen people are represented by a vine-

yard. The distinction in scripture between a parable and an allegory, is said to be that a parable is a *supposed* history, and an allegory, a figurative description of *real* facts. An allegory is called a continued metaphor. The following line in Virgil is an example of an allegory.

Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat patra biberunt.

Stop the currents, young men, the meadows have drank sufficiently; that is, let your music cease, our ears have been sufficiently delighted. *Encyc.*

ALLEGRETTO, [from *allegro*,] denotes, in music, a movement or time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

ALLEGRO, [It. merry, cheerful; It. *leggere*; Sp. *ligero*; Fr. *leger*, light, nimble. See *Light*.]

In music, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain; the quickest except *presto*. *Piu allegro* is a still quicker movement. *Rousseau. Encyc.*

ALLELUIAH, *n.* [Heb. הַלְלוּ יְהוָה, praise to Jah.]

Praise to Jehovah; a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems. The Greeks retained the word in their ἑσθλὴ ἵη, praise to Io; probably a corruption of Jah. The Romans retained the latter word in their *Io triumpho*.

ALLEMANT, *n.* A slow air in common time, or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement. Also a brisk dance, or a figure in dancing. *Dict. of Music.*

ALLEMANNIC, *a.* Belonging to the *Allemanni*, ancient Germans, and to *Allemannia*, their country. The word is generally supposed to be composed of *all* and *manni*, all men. Cluver, p. 68. This is probably an error. The word is more probably composed of the Celtic *all*, other, the root of Latin *alius* and *man*, place; one of another place, a stranger. The Welsh *Alman* is thus rendered, and this seems to be the original word. *Owen, Welsh Dict.*

The name, *Allemanni*, seems to have been first given to the Germans who invaded Gaul in the reign of Augustus.

Cluver, Germ. Antig.

ALLERION, *n.* In heraldry, an eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings; denoting Imperialists vanquished and disarmed. *Encyc.*

ALLEVEUR, *n.* A small Swedish coin, value about a cent. *Encyc.*

ALLEVIATE, *v. t.* [Low *L. allevio*; *ad* and *levo*, to raise, *levi*, light; Fr. *lever*; It. *levare*, to raise; Sp. *llevar*, to carry, *levantar*, to raise, and *levante*, a rising, and the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, the east, so called from the rising of the sun, like *oriental*, from *orior*, to rise; Sax. *hlifian*, to be eminent. See *Left*.]

1. To make light; but always in a figurative sense, as it is not applied to material objects. To remove in part; to lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured; applied to evils; as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, punishment, a burden, &c.; opposed to *aggravate*.

2. To make less by representation; to lessen the magnitude or criminality; to extenuate; applied to moral conduct; as, to *al-*

viate an offense. [*This sense of the word is rare.*]

ALLEVIATED, *pp.* Made lighter; mitigated; eased; extenuated.

ALLEVIATING, *pp.* Making lighter, or more tolerable; extenuating.

ALLEVIATION, *n.* The act of lightening, allaying, or extenuating; a lessening or mitigation.

2. That which lessens, mitigates or makes more tolerable; as, the sympathy of a friend is an *alleviation* of grief.

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life, as friendship could supply. Dr. Johnson's letter to Mr. Hector. *Boswell.*

This use of *alleviation* is hardly legitimate without supplying some word expressing evil, as *trouble*, *sorrow*, &c.

Without such *alleviations* of the cares or troubles of life.

ALLEVIATIVE, *n.* That which mitigates. [*Not in use.*]

ALLEY, *n. adv.* [Fr. *allée*, a passage, from *aller* to go; Ir. *alladh*. Literally, a passing or going.]

1. A walk in a garden; a narrow passage.

2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street.

3. A place in London where stocks are bought and sold. *Ash.*

ALLIA CEOUS, *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.] Pertaining to allium, or garlic; having the properties of garlic. *Barton.*

ALLIANCE, *n.* [Fr. *alliance*, from *allier*, *lier*, to tie or unite, from *L. ligo*, Gr. *λίσσω*; Sp. *alianza*; Port. *aliança*; It. *alleanza*; from the same root as *liege*, *tengue*, *allegation*; class *L. g.*]

1. The relation or union between families, contracted by marriage. *Dryden.*

2. The union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty or league.

3. The treaty, league, or compact, which is the instrument of confederacy; sometimes perhaps the act of confederating.

4. Any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states or corporations; as, an *alliance* between church and state.

5. The persons or parties allied; as, men or states may secure any *alliances* in their power. *Addison.*

ALLIANT, *n.* An ally. [*Not used.*]

ALLIANCE, *n.* [Lat. *allicio*, *ad* and *lacio*; G. *locken*; D. *locken*; Sw. *locka*; Dan. *lokke*; L. *allecto*, *elicio*. Class *L. g.*]

The power of attracting any thing; attraction; magnetism. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

ALLICIENT, *n.* That which attracts. [*Not used.*] *Robinson.*

ALLIED, *pp.* Connected by marriage, treaty or similitude. [See *Ally*.]

ALLIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *allego*, *ad* and *ligo*, to bind. See *Allegation*, *Liege*, *League*.]

To tie together; to unite by some tie.

ALLIGATION, *n.* The act of tying together; the state of being tied. [*Little used.*]

2. A rule of arithmetic, for finding the price or value of compounds consisting of ingredients of different values. Thus if a quantity of sugar, worth eight cents the pound, and another quantity worth ten cents, are mixed, the question to be solved by *alliga-*