

allie compound; this is its common signification in alchemy.

3. Evil mixed with good; as, no happiness is without alloy.

ALLOY AGE, *n.* [Fr. *alliage*, from *allier*.]

1. The act of alloying metals, or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals.

2. The mixture of different metals.

Lavoisier. ALLOY'ED, *pp.* Mixed; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture.

ALLOY'ING, *pp.* Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; abating by foreign mixture.

ALL'SPICE. [See under the compounds of *all*.]

ALLU DE, *v. i.* [*L. alludo*, to smile upon or make sport with, of *ad* and *tudo*, to play; *Sp.* *Port.* *aludir*; *It.* *alludere*. Class L.d.]

To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by remote suggestions; as, that story *alludes* to a recent transaction.

ALLU DING, *pp.* Having reference; hinting at.

ALLU MINOR, *n.* [Fr. *allumer*, to light. See *Limmer*.]

One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, figuring light and ornament to letters and figures. Cowel. Encyc.

This is now written *limmer*.

ALLURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lurrer*, to decoy, from *lurre*, a lure.]

To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; as, rewards *allure* men to brave danger. Sometimes used in a bad sense, to *allure* to evil; but in this sense *entice* is more common. In Hosea, ii. 14, *allure* is used in its genuine sense; in 2 Peter, ii. 18, in the sense of *entice*.

ALLURED, *pp.* Tempted; drawn, or invited, by something that appears desirable.

ALLUREMENT, *n.* That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating, as a motive to action; temptation; enticement; as, the *allurements* of pleasure, or of honor.

ALLURER, *n.* He, or that, which allures.

ALLURING, *pp.* Drawing; tempting; inviting by some real or apparent good.

2. *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.

ALLURINGLY, *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, *n.* The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some good. [Rarely used.]

ALLUSION, *n.* *allusum*. [Fr. from *allusio*, Low L. See *Allude*.]

A reference to something not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a suggestion, by which something is applied or understood to belong to that which is not mentioned, by means of some similitude which is perceived between them. Burnet.

ALLUSIVE, *a.* Having reference to something not fully expressed. South.

ALLUSIVELY, *adv.* By way of allusion; by implication, remote suggestion or insinuation. Hammond.

ALLUSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being allusive. [Rarely used.]

ALLUVIAL, *a.* [See *Alluvion*.]

1. Pertaining to alluvion; added to land by the wash of water.

2. Washed ashore or down a stream; formed by a current of water; as, *alluvial* ores; *alluvial* soil. Kirwan.

ALLUVION, *n.* [*L. alluvio*, of *ad* and *ALLUVIUM*, } *lavo* or *luo*, *alluo*, to wash. See *Lave*.]

1. The insensible increase of earth on a shore, or bank of a river, by the force of water, as by a current or by waves. The owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth.

2. A gradual washing or carrying of earth or other substances to a shore or bank; the earth thus added.

3. The mass of substances collected by means of the action of water.

In this *alluvium* was found the entire skeleton of a whale. Buckland.

ALLUVIOUS, *a.* The same as *alluvial*, and less frequently used.

ALLY, *v. t.* [Fr. *allier*; reciprocal verb, *s'allier*, to match or confederate; from *ad* and *liar*, to tie or unite. *L. ligo*.]

1. To unite, or form a relation, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league or confederacy.

2. To form a relation by similitude, resemblance or friendship. Note. This word is more generally used in the passive form, as families are *allied* by blood; or reciprocally, as princes *ally themselves* to powerful states.

ALLY'N, *a.* A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate.

The allies of Rome were slaves. Ames. 2. One related by marriage or other tie; but seldom applied to individuals, except to princes in their public capacity.

ALLY'ING, *pp.* Uniting by marriage or treaty.

ALMACANTAR, *n.* [See *Almucantar*.]

ALMADE, *n.* A bark canoe used by the Africans; also a long boat used at Calicut, in India, eighty feet long, and six or seven broad; called also *cathuri*. Encyc.

ALMAGEST, *n.* [*al* and *magist*, greatest.] A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy.

The same title has been given to other works of the like kind. Encyc.

ALMA'GRA, *n.* A fine deep red ocher, with an admixture of purple, very heavy, dense but friable, with a rough dusty surface. It is the *sil atticum* of the ancients. It is austere to the taste, astringent, melting in the mouth and staining the skin. It is used as a paint and as a medicine. Encyc.

ALMANACK, *n.* [Ar. *al* and *manach*, manack, a calendar, or diary.]

A small book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, stated terms of courts, observations on the weather, &c. for the year ensuing. This calendar is sometimes published on one side of a single sheet, and called a *sheet-almanack*. The Baltic nations formerly engraved their

calendars on pieces of wood, on swords, helms of axes, and various other utensils, and especially on walking sticks. Many of these are preserved in the cabinets of the curious. They are called by different names, *rimstocks*, *primaries*, *runstocks*, *runstuffs*, *clogs*, &c.

The characters used are generally the Runic or Gothic.

Junius. Encyc. Tooke's Russia. ALMANACK-MAKER, *n.* A maker of almanacks.

AL MANDINE, *n.* [Fr. and It.] In mineralogy, precious garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red color, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent. It occurs crystallized in the rhombic dodecahedron. Phillips.

AL ME, or AL MA, *n.* Girls in Egypt, whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing. Encyc. Savary.

ALMENA, *n.* A weight of two pounds, used to weigh saffron in several parts of Asia. Sp. Diet.

ALMIGHTINESS, *n.* Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; an attribute of God only.

ALMIGHTY, *a.* [all and mighty. See *Might*.]

Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might; being of boundless sufficiency; appropriately applied to the Supreme Being.

ALMIGHTY, *n.* The Omnipotent God.

ALMOND, *n.* [Fr. *amande*; *It.* *mandola*; *Sp.* *almendra*; *Germ.* *mandel*.]

1. The fruit of the almond tree; an ovate, compressed nut, perforated in the pores. It is either sweet or bitter. [It is popularly pronounced *ammond*.]

Quincy. Encyc.

2. The tonsils, two glands near the basis of the tongue, are called almonds, from their resemblance to that nut; vulgarly, but improperly, called the *almonds of the ears*, as they belong to the throat.

Quincy. Johnson.

3. In Portugal, a measure by which wine is sold, twenty-six of which make a pipe. Encyc.

[But in Portuguese it is written *almude*.]

4. Among lapidaries, almonds signify pieces of rock crystal, used in adorning branch candlesticks, so called from their resemblance to this fruit. Encyc.

ALMOND-FURNACE, among refiners, is a furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead, by the help of charcoal; that is, according to modern chemistry, in which the oxyd of lead is deoxygenized, and the metal revived.

ALMOND-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the almond. The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is longer and more compressed, the green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. Miller.

ALMOND-WILLOW, *n.* A tree with leaves of a light green on both sides.

Mason from Shenstone.

AL MONER, *n.* [See *Alms*.] An officer whose duty is to distribute charity or alms. By the ancient canons, every monastery was to dispose of a tenth of its