

AL/TO. [It. from *L. altus*.] High.
Alto and Basso, high and low, in *old law*,
 terms used to signify a submission of all
 differences of every kind to arbitration.

AL/TO-OCTA/VO. [It.]

An octave higher.

AL/TO-RE/LE/VO. [It.]

High relief, in *sculpture*, is the projection of
 a figure half or more, without being en-
 tirely detached. *Cyc.*

AL/TO-RI/PE/NO. [It.]

The tenor of the great chorus, which sings
 and plays only in particular places. *Encyc.*

AL/TO-VIOLA. [It.]

A small tenor viol.

AL/TO-VIOLINO. [It.]

A small tenor violin.

AL/TO/GETHER. *adv.* [all and together.

See *Together*.]

Wholly; entirely; completely; without ex-
 ception.

Every man at his best estate is *altogether*
 vanity. Ps. xxxix.

AL/UD/EL. *n.* [a and *lutum*, without lute.
Lucifer.]

In *chemistry*, aludels are earthen pots with-
 out bottoms, which they may be exactly fit-
 ted into each other, and used in sublimations.
 At the bottom of the furnace is a pot
 containing the matter to be sublimed, and
 at the top a head to receive the volatile
 matter. *Quincy.*

AL/UM. *n.* [*alumen*.]

A triple sulphate of alumina and potassa.
 This substance is white, transparent and
 very astringent; but seldom found pure
 or crystallized. This salt is usually pre-
 pared by roasting and lixiviating certain
 clays containing pyrites, and to the lye
 adding a certain quantity of potassa; the
 salt is then obtained by crystallization.
 Alum is of great use in medicine and the
 arts. In medicine, it is used as an astringent;
 internally, in hemoptoe, diarrhæa,
 and dysentery; externally, as a styptic
 applied to bleeding vessels, and as an es-
 charotic. In the arts, it is used in dyeing
 to fix colors; in making candles, for hard-
 ening the tallow; in tanning, for restoring
 the cohesion of skins.

Encyc. Fourcroy. Webster's Manual.
ALUM-EARTH. *n.* A massive mineral, of
 a blackish brown color, a dull luster, and
 soft consistence. *Ure.*

AL/UMIN. *n.* An earth, or earthy sub-
 stance, which has been con- sidered to be
 elementary, and called pure
 clay; but recently, chemical experiments
 have given reason to believe it to be a
 metallic oxyd, to the base of which has
 been given the name *aluminium*. This
 metallic base however has not been ob-
 tained in such a state as to make its pro-
 perties susceptible of examination. *Alu-
 mina* is destitute of taste and smell. When
 moistened with water, it forms a cohesive
 and ductile mass, susceptible of being
 kneaded into regular forms.

Davy. Cyc. Webster's Manual.
AL/UMINIFORM. *a.* Having the form of
 alumina. *Chaptal.*

AL/UMINITE. *n.* Subsulphate of alumina;
 a mineral that occurs in small roundish
 or reniform masses. Its color is snow white
 or yellowish white.

Aikin. Jameson. Cleaveland.

AL/UMINOUS. *a.* Pertaining to alum or
 alumina, or partaking of the same prop-
 erties.

AL/UMINUM. *n.* The name given to the
 supposed metallic base of alumina.

Davy.
AL/UMISH. *a.* Having the nature of alum;
 somewhat resembling alum.

ALUM-SLATE. *n.* A mineral of two spe-
 cies, common and glossy.

ALUM-STONE. *n.* The siliceous sub-
 sulphate of alumina and potash. *Cleaveland.*

ALU/TA. *n.* [L.] A species of leather-
 stone, soft, pliable and not laminated.

Quincy.
ALU/TA/TION. *n.* [L. *aluta*, tanned leath-
 er.]

The tanning of leather.

AL/VEARY. *n.* [L. *alvearium*, *alveare*, a bee
 hive, from *alveus*, the belly.]

The hollow of the external ear, or bottom
 of the concha. *Quincy.*

AL/VEOLAR. *a.* [L. *alveolus*, a socket.
AL/VEOLARY. *a.* [from *alveus*, a hollow ves-
 sel.]

Containing sockets, hollow cells or pits; per-
 taining to sockets. *Anatomy.*

AL/VEOLATE. *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, from *al-
 veus*, a hollow vessel.]

Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey
 comb. *Martyn.*

AL/VEOLE. *n.* [L. dim. of *alveus*.]

AL/VEOLUS. *n.* [L. dim. of *alveus*.]

1. A cell in a bee hive, or in a fossil.
2. The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is
 fixed.
3. A sea fossil of a conic figure, composed of
 a number of cells, like bee-hives, joined
 by a pipe of communication. *Encyc.*

AL/VEOLITE. *n.* [L. *alveolus*, and Gr.
lithos.]

In *natural history*, a kind of stony poly-
 piers, of a globular or hemispherical shape;
 formed by numerous concentric beds, each
 composed of a union of little cells.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.
AL/VINE. *a.* [from *alveus*, the belly.]

Belonging to the belly or intestines.

Darwin.
ALVAR GRIM. *n.* The spotted plover.
Charadrius Apricarius. *Pennant.*

AL/WAY or AL/WAYS. *adv.* [all and way;
Sax. ead, and *weg*, way; properly, a going,
 at all goings; hence, at all times.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time; as, God
 is *always* the same.

2. Continually; without variation.

I do *always* those things which please him.
John viii. Mat. xxviii.

3. Continually or constantly during a certain
 period, or regularly at stated intervals.

Mephibosheth shall eat bread *always* at my ta-
 ble. 2 Sam. ix.

4. At all convenient times; regularly.

Cornelius prayed to God *always*. Acts x.
Luke xviii. Eph. vi.

Always is now seldom used. The applica-
 tion of this compound to time proceeds
 from the primary sense of *way*, which is
 a going or passing; hence, continuation.

A. M. stand for *Arithm Magister*, master of
 arts, the second degree given by universi-
 ties and colleges; called in some coun-
 tries, doctor of philosophy. In America,
 this degree is conferred without examina-
 tion, on bachelors of three years standing.

A. M. stand also for *Anno Mundi*, in the
 year of the world.

AM, the first person of the verb *to be*, in the
 indicative mode, present tense. *Sax. com*:
Gr. eam; *Goth. im*; *Pers. am*.

I **AM** that I **AM**. *Ex. iii.*

A/MA, or **H/AMA**, *n.* [*D. aam*, a vessel.]
 In *church affairs*, a vessel to contain wine for
 the eucharist; also, a wine measure, as a
 cask, a pipe, &c. *Encyc.*

AMABIL/ITY. *n.* [L. *amabilis*, from *amo*.
 to love.]

Loveliness; the power of pleasing, or rather
 the combination of agreeable qualities
 which win the affections. *Taylor.*

AMAD/AVAD. *n.* A small curious bird of
 the size of the crested wren; the upper
 part of the body is brown, the prime feath-
 ers of the wings black.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.
AMADET/TO. *n.* A sort of pear, so called,
 it is said, from a person who cultivated it.

Skinner.
AMAD/OGADE. *n.* A small beautiful bird
 in Peru; the upper part of its body and
 wings are of a lively green, its breast red,
 and its belly white. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AM/ADOT. *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

AM/ADOU. *n.* A variety of the boletus igni-
 rarius, found on old ash and other trees.

Ure.
 This is written also *amadou*, and called *black
 match*, and *pyrotechnical sponge*, on account
 of its inflammability. *Cyc.*

AM/AIN. *adv.* [*Sax. a* and *magn*, force,
 strength. See *May*, *Might*.]

With force, strength or violence; violently;
 furiously; suddenly; at once.

What, when we fled *amain*. *Milton.*

Let go amain, in seamen's language, or *strike
 amain*, is to let fall or lower at once.

Mar. Dict.
AMAL/GAM. *n.* [*Gr. amalagma*, from *amala-*
 to soften. Its usual derivation is certainly
 erroneous.]

1. A mixture of mercury or quicksilver with
 another metal; any metallic alloy, of which
 mercury forms an essential constituent
 part. *Cyc.*

2. A mixture or compound of different
 things. *Burke.*

AMAL/GAMATE. *v. t.* To mix quicksilver
 with another metal. Gregory uses *amal-*
gamize.

2. To mix different things, to make a com-
 pound; to unite.

AMAL/GAMATE. *r. i.* To mix or unite in
 an amalgam; to blend.

AMAL/GAMATED. *pp.* Mixed with quick-
 silver; blended.

AMAL/GAMATING. *ppr.* Mixing quicksil-
 ver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMA/TION. *n.* The act or opera-
 tion of mixing mercury with another
 metal. *Encyc.*

2. The mixing or blending of different
 things.

AM/ALOZK. *n.* A large aquatic fowl of
 Mexico. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AMAN/DOLA. *n.* A green marble, hav-
 ing the appearance of honey comb, and con-
 taining white spots; of 100 parts, 76 are
 mild calcareous earth, 20 shist and 2 iron.

The cellular appearance proceeds from the
 shist. *Kirwan. Nicholson.*