

Ishmael went forth, weeping *all along* as he went. Jer. xli. 1 Sam. xxviii.

*Along* with *signifies* in company; joined with; as, *Go along with us*. Sometimes *with* is omitted;

Come then, my friend, my genius, come *along* Pope.

*Along side*, in seamen's language, that is, by the length or in a line with the side, signifies side by side, as by another ship or by the side of a wharf.

*Along shore* is by the shore or coast, lengthwise, and near the shore.

*Lying along* is lying on the side, or pressed down by the weight of sail. Mar. Dict.

*ALONGST*, *adv.* Along; through or by the length. Obs. Knolles.

*ALOOF*, *adv.* [Probably from the root of *leave*, to depart.]

At a distance, but within view, or at a small distance, in a *literal sense*; as, to stand *aloof*.

2. In a *figurative sense*, not concerned in a design; declining to take any share, implying circumspection; keeping at a distance from the point, or matter in debate.

*ALOPECY*, *n.* [Gr. ἀλώπηξ, a fox, whose urine is said to occasion baldness.]

A disease, called the fox-evel or scurl, which is a falling off of the hair, from any part of the body. Quincy. Encyc. Bailey.

*ALO SA*, *n.* A fish of passage, called the shad, or mother of herrings, a species of Clupea. It is an abdominal, and some naturalists allege it to be a different species from the shad. Encyc. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

*ALOUND*, *adv.* [a and loud; Sax. gehlyd, clamor. See Loud.]

Loudly; with a loud voice, or great noise. Cry aloud, spare not. Isa. lviii.

*ALP*, *ALPS*, *n.* [Qu. Gr. ἄλπος, white; L. albus. The Celts called all high mountains *alpes* or *albe*. Cluver. Thucydides mentions a castle, in the territory of Argos, situated on a hill and called *Olpas* or *Olp*. Lib. 3. Ca. 105. Pelloutier, Hist. des Celtes, Liv. 1. 15. The derivation of the word from *alpus*, white, is therefore doubtful. In Ir. or Gaelic, *atp* is a huge mass or lump.]

A high mountain. The name, it is supposed, was originally given to mountains whose tops were covered with snow, and hence appropriately applied to the mountains of Switzerland; so that by *Alps* is generally understood the latter mountains. But geographers apply the name to any high mountains. Pinkerton.

*ALPAGNA*, *n.* An animal of Peru, used as a beast of burden; the Camelus Paco of Linne, and the Pacos of Pennant.

*ALPHA*, *n.* [Heb. אלף an ox, a leader. Dict. of Nat. Hist.]

The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and used to denote first or beginning.

I am Alpha and Omega. Rev. i.

As a numeral, it stands for one. It was formerly used also to denote chief; as, Plato was the Alpha of the wits.

*ALPHABET*, *n.* [Gr. ἀλφα and βῆτα, A and B.]

The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the series of letters which form the elements of speech.

*ALPHABET*, *v. t.* To arrange in the order

of an alphabet; to form an alphabet in a book, or designate the leaves by the letters of the alphabet.

*ALPHABETARIAN*, *n.* A learner while in the A. B. C.

*ALPHABETIC*, } *a.* In the order of an

*ALPHABETICAL*, } alphabet, or in the

order of the letters as customarily arranged.

*ALPHABETICALLY*, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.

*ALPHENIX*, *n.* [al and phenix.]

White barley sugar, used for colds. It is common sugar boiled till it will easily crack; then poured upon an oiled marble table, and molded into various figures. Encyc.

*ALPHEST*, *n.* A small fish, having a purple back and belly, with yellow sides, a smooth mouth, and thick fleshy lips; always caught near the shore or among rocks. Labrus Cinctus, Linne.

*ALPHON SIN*, *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, Alphonsus Forrier of Naples. It consists of three branches, which close by a ring, and open when it is drawn back. Encyc.

*ALPHON SIN TABLES*. Astronomical tables made by Alphonsus king of Arragon. Bailey.

*ALPHUS*, *n.* [Gr. ἄλφος, white.]

That species of leprosy called vitiligo, in which the skin is rough, with white spots. Quincy.

*ALPINE*, *a.* [L. alpinus, from Alps.]

1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high; elevated.

2. Growing on high mountains; as, *alpine plants*. Milton. Thomson.

*ALPINE*, *n.* A kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills.

*ALPIST*, or *ALPIA*, *n.* The seed of the fox-tail; a small seed, used for feeding birds. Encyc.

*ALQUIER*, *n.* A measure in Portugal for dry things, as well as liquids, containing half an almodu or about two gallons. It is called also *Cantar*. Port. Dict.

*ALQUIFOU*, *n.* A sort of lead ore, which, when broke, looks like antimony. It is found in Cornwall, England; used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called potters ore. A small mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue. Encyc.

*ALREADY*, *adv.* *alred dy.* [all and ready. See Ready.]

Literally, a state of complete preparation; but, by an easy deflection, the sense is, at this time, or at a specified time.

Elias is come *already*. Mat. xvii.

Joseph was in Egypt *already*. Ex. i.

It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past; as, when you shall arrive, the business will be *already* completed, or will have been completed *already*.

*ALSO*, *adv.* [all and so. Sax. eal and swa; eal, all, the whole, and swa, so.]

Likewise; in like manner.

Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. Mat. xvi.

*ALT* or *ALTO*, *a.* [It. from L. altus, high;

Celt. *all*, *ailt*, a high place; Heb. רם upper, &c. high.]

In music, a term applied to high notes in the scale. In sculpture, *alto-relievo*, high relief, is when the figures project half or more, without being entirely detached from the ground. Encyc. Cyc.

*ALTAIC*, or *ALTAIAN*, *a.* [Tart. Altaic, perhaps *al-tag*, high mountain. Tooke 1. 121.]

Pertaining to the Altai, a vast ridge of mountains extending, in an easterly direction, through a considerable part of Asia, and forming a boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions. Pinkerton. Encyc.

*ALTAR*, *n.* [L. altare, probably from the same root as *altus*, high; Celtic, *alt*, a high place.]

1. A mound; a table or elevated place, on which sacrifices were anciently offered to some deity. Altars were originally made of turf, afterwards of stone, wood or horn; some were round, others square, others triangular. They differed also in height, but all faced the east. The principal altars of the Jews were, the altar of incense, of burnt-offerings, and of show-bread; all of shittim wood, and covered with gold or brass. Encyc.

2. In modern churches, the communion table; and, figuratively, a church; a place of worship.

3. In scripture, Christ is called the altar of Christians, he being the atoning sacrifice for sin.

We have an altar, whereof they have no right to eat, who serve tabernacles. Heb. xiii.

*ALTAR-CLOTH*, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

*ALTAR-PIECE*, *n.* A painting placed over the altar in a church. Warton.

*ALTAR-WISE*, *adv.* Placed in the manner of an altar. Howell.

*ALTARAGE*, *n.* The profits arising to priests from oblations, or on account of the altar. Also, in law, altars erected in virtue of donations, before the reformation, within a parochial church, for the purpose of singing a mass for deceased friends. Encyc.

*ALTARIST*, or *ALTAR-THANE*, *n.* In old laws, an appellation given to the priest to whom the altarge belonged; also a chaplain. Cyc.

*ALTER*, *v. t.* [Fr. alterer; Sp. alterar; It. alterare; from L. alter, another. See Alien. Alter is supposed to be a contraction of ἀλλοτρεος, alienus, of αἰσος and ερεος.]

1. To make some change in; to make different in some particular; to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that has gone out of my lips. Ps. lxxxix.

2. To change entirely or materially; as, to alter an opinion. In general, to alter is to change partially; to change is more generally to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

*ALTER*, *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; as, the weather alters almost daily.

The law which altereth not. Dan. vi.

*ALTERABILITY*, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.