

**nia**. Native muriate of ammony is found in Egypt, where it is said to be generated in large uns and caravanseras, from the excrements of camels and other beasts. It occurs also massive and crystalized in the vicinity of volcanoes. Ammony, popularly called hartshorn, is extremely pungent and acrid, but when diluted, is an agreeable stimulant. It extinguishes flame, and is fatal to animal life. It combines with acids, and produces a class of salts, which, with few exceptions, are soluble in water. *Nicholson. Thompson. Webster's Manual.*

**AMMO NIAC**, } *a*. Pertaining to am-  
**AMMONIACAL**, } monia, or possessing its  
properties.

**AMMO NIAC**, or **AMMONIAC GUM**, *n*. [See *Ammonia*.]

**A** gum resin, from Africa and the East, brought in large masses, composed of tears, internally white and externally yellow; supposed to be an exudation from an unbeliferous plant. It has a fetid smell, and a nauseous sweet taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, soluble in water and spirit of wine, and is used in medicine, as a deobstruent, and resolvent.

**AMMO NIAN**, *a*. Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Sacas, of Alexandria, who flourished at the end of the second century, and was the founder of the eclectic system of Philosophy; or rather, he completed the establishment of the sect, which originated with Potamo. *Encycl. Enfield.*

**AM MONITE**, *n*. [Cornu *ammonis*, from *Jupiter Ammon*, whose statues were represented with ram's horns.]

Serpent-stone, or cornu ammonis, a fossil shell, curved into a spiral, like a ram's horn; of various sizes, from the smallest grains to three feet in diameter. This fossil is found in stratum of limestone and clay, and in argillaceous iron ore. It is smooth or ridged; the ridges strait, crooked or undulated. *Cyc. Encycl. Plin. 37. 10.*

**AMMO NIUM**, *n*. A name given to the supposed metallic basis of ammonia. If mercury, at the negative pole of a galvanic battery, is placed in contact with a solution of ammonia, and the circuit is completed, an amalgam is formed, which, at the temperature of 70° or 80° of Fahrenheit, is of the consistency of butter, but at the freezing point is a firm and crystalized mass. This amalgam is supposed to be formed by the metallic basis, ammonium.

**AMMONI URET**, *n*. The solution of a substance in ammonia. *Ed. Encycl.*

**AMMUNITION**, *n*. [L. *ad* and *munitio*, from *munia*, to fortify.]

Military stores, or provisions for attack or defense. In modern usage, the signification is confined to the articles which are used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.

**Ammunition-bread**, bread or other provisions to supply troops.

**AM NESTY**, *n*. [Gr. *amnesia*, of a neg. and *mnese*, memory, from the root of *mens*, mind. See *Mind*.]

An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the

offenses of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.

**AM NIOS** or **AM NION**, *n*. [Gr. *amnos*, a vessel or membrane.]

The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus in the womb. It is thin, transparent, soft and smooth on the inside, but rough on the outside. *Encycl.*

**AMNIOTIC**, *a*. Obtained from the liquor of the amnios, as the *amniotic acid*.

**AMORE AN**, *a*. Alternately answering. *Ure. Warton.*

**AMORE UM**, *n*. [Gr. *amobaios*, alternate; *amobis*, change.]

A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil. *Encycl.*

**AMO MUM**, *n*. [Gr. *amomum*; Ar. *hamma*, from *hamma*, to warm or heat; the heating plant.]

A genus of plants; all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties. It includes the common ginger or *zingiber*, the *zerrubel*, zedoary, cardamom, and *gramum paradisi* or grains of paradise. The roots of the three former, and the seeds of the two latter, are used in medicine as carminatives and stimulants, and in cookery as condiments. They are important articles of commerce. *Cyc.*

**True amomum** is a round fruit, from the East, of the size of a grape, containing, under a membranous cover, a number of angular seeds of a dark brown color, in three cells. Of this fruit, ten or twelve grow in a cluster, adhering, without a pedicle, to a woody stalk. It is of a pungent taste and aromatic smell, and was formerly much used in medicine, but is now a stranger to the shops. *Plin. 12. 13. Encycl.*

**AMONG**, } *prep.* *Amongst*, } [Sax. *on-gemang*, among; *gemangan*, to mingle; D. and Ger. *mengen*; Sw. *mangin*; Dan. *menger*, to mingle; Gr. *μυγναι*. See *Mingle*.]

1. In a general or primitive sense, mixed or mingled with; as *tares among wheat*.

2. Conjoined or associated with, or making part of the number.

Blessed art thou *among* women. *Luke. i.*

3. Of the number; as, there is not one *among* a thousand, possessing the like qualities.

**AMONIAN**, *a*. [from *Anon* or *Hamon*, a title of Jupiter, or rather of the sun; Ar. Heb. and Ch. *ham*, Ham or Canaan, which, as a verb, signifies to heat or warm, and as a noun, heat or the sun; and in Arabic, the supreme God.]

Pertaining to Jupiter Anon, or to his temple and worship in upper Egypt. *Bryant.*

**AMORA DO**, *n*. [L. *amor*, love, *amo*, to love. But the word is ill formed.]

A lover. See *Inamorato*, which is chiefly used. *Ch. Rel. Appeal.*

**AMORE R**, *n*. A name given by Marcgrave, to a tribe of fish, of three species, the *pixuma*, *guacu*, and *tinga*. They are found about the shores of South America, and are used for food. *Cyc. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

**AMORE ANS**, *n*. A sect of Gemarie doc-

tors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud. The Amoreans were followed by the Mishnic doctors, and these by the Sebareans.

**AMORET**, *n*. [L. *amor*, love; Fr. *amour*, etc.]

A lover; an amorous woman; also a love knot or a trifling love affair.

*God's Sacred Idyls. Chaucer.*

**AM ORIST**, *n*. [L. *amor*, love.]

A lover; a gallant; an innamorato. *Boyle.*

**AMORO SO**, *n*. [It. from *amor*, love.]

A lover; a man enamored.

**AM OROUS**, *a*. [Fr. *amoureux*; It. *amoroso*; from L. *amor*, love.]

1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond.

2. In love; enamored. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love; as, *amorous delight*; *amorous airs*. *Milton. Walter.*

**AMOROUSLY**, *adv*. In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

**AMOROUSNESS**, *n*. The quality of being inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness. *Sidney.*

**AMORPH A**, *n*. [Gr. *a neg.* and *μορφη*, form.] False or bastard indigo. The plant is a native of Carolina, constituting a genus. It rises, with many irregular stems, to the height of twelve or fourteen feet; the leaves, beautifully pinnated, are of an admixed green color, and its purple flowers grow in spikes of seven or eight inches long. Of this plant has been made a coarse kind of indigo. *Encycl.*

**AMORPH OUS**, *a*. [Gr. *a neg.* and *μορφη*, form.]

Having no determinate form; of irregular shape; not of any regular figure. *Kirwan.*

**AMORPHY Y**, *n*. Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape. *Swift.*

**AMORT**, *adv*. [L. *mors*, mortuus.]

In the state of the dead. *Shak.*

**AMORTIZATION** or **AMORTIZE MENT**, *n*. The act or right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to *dead hands*, as such alienations were mostly made to religious houses for superstitious uses. *Blackstone.*

**AMORTIZE**, *v. t*. [Norm. *amortizer*, *amortir*; Sp. *amortizar*, to sell in mortmain; It. *amortire*, to extinguish, from *morte*, L. *mors*, death. See *Mortmain*.]

In *English law*, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. This was considered as selling to *dead hands*. This cannot be done without the king's license. [See *Mortmain*.]

**AMOTION**, *n*. [L. *amotio*; *amoveo*.]

Removal. *Warton.*

**AMOUNT**, *v. i*. [Fr. *monter*, to ascend; Norm. *amont*, upwards; Sp. Port. *montar*; It. *montare*; from L. *mons*, a mountain, or its root; W. *myngz*.]

1. To rise to or reach, by an accumulation of particulars, into an aggregate whole; to compose in the whole; as, the interest on the several sums *amounts* to fifty dollars.

2. To rise, reach, or extend to, in effect, or substance; to result in, by consequence, when all things are considered; as, the