

A bill of advocacy, in Scotland, is a written application to a superior court, to call an action before them from an inferior court. The order of the superior court for this purpose is called a *letter of advocacy*.

ADVOU TRESS, *n.* An adulteress. *Bacon.*
ADVOU TERY, *n.* Adultery. [*Little used.*]

ADVOWEE, *n.* He that has the right of advowson.

2. The advocate of a church or religious house.

ADVOU SON, *n. s. as z.* [*Fr. avouerie, from avouer, to avow; Norm. avoerie, or avoison.* But the word was latinized, *advocatio*, from *advoco*, and *avoue* is from *advoca*.]

In *English law*, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice; or in other words, a right of nominating a person to officiate in a vacant church. The name is derived from *advocatio*, because the right was first obtained by such as were founders, benefactors or strenuous defenders, *advocates*, of the church. Those who have this right are styled *patrons*. Advowsons are of three kinds, *presentative, collative, and donative*; *presentative*, when the patron presents his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted; *collative*, when the bishop is the patron, and institutes, or *collates* his clerk, by a single act; *donative*, when a church is founded by the king, and assigned to the patron, without being subject to the ordinary, so that the patron confers the benefice on his clerk, without presentation, institution, or induction.

Advowsons are also *appendant*, that is, annexed to a manor; or, in *gross*, that is, annexed to the person of the patron.

ADVOY ER, or *Avoy'er*, [*Old Fr. advoes.*]
A chief magistrate of a town or canton in Switzerland.

A DY, *n.* The *abanga*, or Thernel's restorative; a species of Palm tree, in the West Indies, tall, upright, without branches, with a thick branching head, which furnishes a juice, of which the natives make a drink by fermentation. *Encyc. Cox.*

ADZ, *n.* [*Sax. adese; Sp. azuela; formerly written in Eng. addice.*]

An iron instrument with an arching edge, across the line of the handle, and ground from a base on its inside to the outer edge; used for clipping a horizontal surface of timber.

Æ, a diphthong in the Latin language; used also by the Saxon writers. It answers to the Gr. *æ*. The Sax. *æ* has been changed into *e* or *ca*. In derivatives from the learned languages, it is mostly superseded by *e*, and convenience seems to require it to be wholly rejected in anglicized words. For such words as may be found with this initial combination, the reader will therefore search under the letter *E*.

ÆD, *ed*, *edæ*, syllables found in names from the Saxon, signify *happy*; as, *Eadric*, happy kingdom; *Eadrig*, happy victory; *Edward*, prosperous watch; *Edgar*, successful weapon.

ÆDILE, *n.* [*Lat.*] In ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate, who had the care of the public buildings, [*ædæ*], streets, highways, public spectacles, &c.

ÆGLOPS, *n.* [*Gr. αἴγλας; αἴς, a goat, and ὤς, the eye.*]

A tumor in the corner of the eye, and a plant so called.

ÆGIS, *n.* [*Gr. αἴγες, a goat skin, and shield; from αἴς, a goat.*]

A shield, or defensive armor.

ÆL, *ul, alh* or *al*, in Saxon, *Eng. all*, are seen in many names; as, in *Ælfred*, Alfred, all peace; *Ælwin*, all conqueror.

ÆLF, seems to be one form of *help*, but more generally written *elph* or *ulph*; as, in *Ælfein*, victorious aid; *Æltheclufth*, illustrious help.

ÆOLIST, *n.* [*L. Æolus.*]

A pretense to inspiration. *Swift.*
ÆERATE, *v. t.* [*See Æir.*] To combine with carbonic acid, formerly called fixed air. [*The word has been discarded from modern chemistry.*]

ÆERATED, *pp.* Combined with carbonic acid.

ÆERATING, *ppr.* Combining with carbonic acid.

ÆERATION, *n.* The act or operation of combining with carbonic acid.

ÆERIAL, *a.* [*L. ærius. See Æir.*]

1. Belonging to the air, or atmosphere; as, *aerial regions*.
2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air; as, *aerial particles*.
3. Produced by air; as, *aerial honey*. *Pope.*
4. Inhabiting or frequenting the air; as, *aerial songsters*.
5. Placed in the air; high; lofty; elevated; as, *aerial spires; aerial flight*.

ÆERIAN, *n.* In *church history*, a branch of Arians, so called from Aërius, who maintained, that there is no difference between a heresiarch and priests.

ÆERIE, *n.* [*W. cryr, Corn. er, an eagle.*]
The nest of a fowl, as of an eagle or hawk; a covey of birds.

ÆERIFICATION, *n.* The act of combining air with; the state of being filled with air.

2. The act of becoming air or of changing into an æriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapor; the state of being æriform. *Fourcroy.*

ÆERIFIED, *pp.* Having air infused, or combined with.

ÆERIFORM, *a.* [*L. ær, air, and forma, form.*]

Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic, invisible fluid. The gases are *æri-form fluids*.

ÆERIFY, *v. t.* To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.

ÆEROGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. ærō, air, and γράφω, to describe.*]

A description of the air or atmosphere; but *aerology* is chiefly used.

ÆEROLITE, *n.* [*Gr. ærō, air, and λίθος, a stone.*]

A stone falling from the air, or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone.

ÆEROLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to aerology.

ÆEROLOGIST, *n.* One who is versed in aerology.

ÆEROLGY, *n.* [*Gr. ærō, air, and λόγος, description.*]

A description of the air; that branch of philosophy which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena.

ÆEROMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. ærō, and μαντεία, divination.*]

Divination by means of the air and winds. [*Little used.*]

ÆEROMETER, *n.* [*Gr. ærō, air, and μέτρον, measure.*]

An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

ÆEROMETRY, *n.* [*as above.*] The science of measuring the air, including the doctrine of its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation.

Rather, aerometry is the art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of the gases.

ÆERONAUT, *n.* [*Gr. ærō, and ναυτης, a sailor, from ναύς, a ship.*]

One who sails or floats in the air; an aerial navigator; applied to persons who ascend in air balloons.

ÆERONAUTIC, *a.* Sailing or floating in the air; pertaining to aerial sailing.

ÆERONAUTICS, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air, by means of a balloon.

ÆERONAUTISM, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, in balloons.

ÆEROS COPY, *n.* [*Gr. ærō, and εικονομαία, to see.*]

The observation of the air. [*Little used.*]

ÆEROSTAT, *n.* [*Gr. ærō, and στατός, sustaining, from στῆμι, to stand.*]

A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a name given to air balloons.

ÆEROSTATIC, *a.* Suspending in air; pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.

ÆEROSTATION, *n.* Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in air balloons.

ÆERY-LIGHT, in Milton, light as air: used for *airy light*.

ÆFAR, *adv.* [*a and far. See Far.*]

1. At a distance in place; to or from a distance; used with from preceding, or off following; as, he was seen from afar; I saw him afar off.

2. In scripture, figuratively, estranged in affection; alienated.

My kinsmen stand afar off. Ps. xxxviii.

3. Absent; not assisting.

Why standest thou afar off, O Lord? Ps. x.

4. Not of the visible church. Eph. ii.

ÆFEARD, *a.* [*Sax. æfaran, to make afraid.*]

Æfard is the participle passive. See *Fear*.

Afraid; affected with fear or apprehension, in a more moderate degree than is expressed by *terrified*. It is followed by *of*, but no longer used in books, and even in popular use, is deemed vulgar.

ÆFA, *n.* A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce. The half of it is called *eggeba*.

ÆFFABILITY, *n.* [*See Affable.*] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; civility and courteousness, in receiving others, and in conversation: con-