

APPE/ASE, *v. t.* *s. as* *z.* [Fr. *apaiser*, of *ad* and *pair*, peace; *L. par.* See *Peace*.]

1. To make quiet; to calm; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to pacify; as, to *appease* the tumult of the ocean, or of the passions; to *appease* hunger or thirst. [This word is of a general application to every thing in a disturbed, ruffled or agitated state.]

APPE/ASED, *pp.* Quieted; calmed; still; pacified.

APPE/ASEMENT, *n.* The act of appeasing; the state of being in peace.

APPE/ASER, *n.* One who appeases, or pacifies.

APPE/ASIVE, *a.* Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting.

APPE/LANT, *n.* [See *Appeal*.]

1. One who appeals, or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.

2. One who prosecutes another for a crime.

3. One who challenges, or summons another to single combat.

4. In church history, one who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council. *Blackstone. Encyc. Milton.*

APPE/LATE, *n.* A person appealed, or prosecuted for a crime. [Not now used. See *Appellee*.]

APPE/LATE, *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals; as "appellate jurisdiction." *Const. of the U. States.*

APPE/LATION, *n.* [L. *appellatio*. See *Appeal*.]

Name; the word by which a thing is called and known. Spenser uses it for *appeal*.

APPE/LATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a common name; noting the common name of a species.

APPE/LATIVE, *n.* A common name in distinction from a proper name. A common name or *appellative* stands for a whole class, genus or species of beings, or for universal ideas. Thus *man* is the name of the whole human race, and *foal* of all winged animals. *Tree* is the name of all plants of a particular class; *plant* and *vegetable* are names of things that grow out of the earth. A proper name, on the other hand, stands for a single thing, as *London*, *Philadelphia*, *Washington*, *Boston*.

APPE/LATIVELY, *adv.* According to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species; as, *Hercules* is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man. *Johnson.*

APPE/LATORY, *a.* Containing an appeal.

APPE/LLEE, *n.* The defendant in an appeal.

2. The person who is appealed, or prosecuted by a private man for a crime.

APPE/LOR, *n.* The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime.

This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the *appellant*. *Appellee* is opposed both to *appellant* and *appellor*.

APPEND, *v. t.* [L. *appendo*, of *ad* and *pendo*, to hang.]

1. To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended; as, a seal *appended* to a record.

2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing. *Johnson.*

APPEND/AGE, *n.* Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety. *Taylor.*

APPEND/ANCE, { Something annexed.

APPEND/ENCE, { " [Not used.]

APPEND/ANT, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; belonging to something; attached; as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.

2. In law, common *appendant*, is a right, belonging to the owners or occupiers of land, to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. An *advowson appendant*, is the right of patronage or presentation, annexed to the possession of a manor. So also a common of fishing may be *appendant* to a freehold.

APPEND/ANT, *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.

APPEND/ED, *pp.* Annexed; attached.

APPEND/ICATE, *v. t.* To append; to add to. *Obs.* *Hale.*

APPEND/ICATION, *n.* An appendage or adjunct. *Obs.* *Hale.*

APPEND/ICLE, *n.* A small appendage.

APPEND/ING, *n.* That which is by right annexed. *Spelman.*

APPEND/IX, *n.* plu. *appendices*, [L. The Latin plural is *appendices*. See *Append*.]

1. Something appended or added.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England. *Hale.*

2. An adjunct, concomitant, or appendage. *Watts.*

3. More generally, a supplement or short treatise added to a book.

APPER/CEIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *apercevoir*.] To comprehend. *Obs.* *Chancer.*

APPER/CEPTION, *n.* [ad and *perception*.] Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness. *Leibnitz. Reid.*

APPER/IL, *n.* Peril; danger. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

APPERTAIN, *v. i.* [Fr. *appartenir*; It. *appartenere*; L. *ad* and *pertinere*, to pertain, of *per* and *tenere*, to hold. *Pertinere* is to reach to, to extend to, hence to belong. See *Tenant*.]

To belong, whether by right, nature or appointment.

Give it to him to whom it *appertaineth*. *Lev. vi.*

[See *Pertain*.]

APPERTA/INING, *pp.* Belonging.

APPERTA/INMENT, *n.* That which belongs. *Shak.*

APPER/TENENCE, *n.* [See *Appurtenance*.]

APPERTINENT, *a.* Belonging; now written *appurtenant*. *Shak.*

APPERTINENT, *n.* That which belongs to something else. *Obs.* *Shak.*

[See *Appurtenance*.]

APPETENCE, { [L. *appetentia*, *appetens*.

APPETENCY, { " from *appeto*, to desire; of *ad* and *peto*, to ask, supplicate or seek; *Ch. du.* Eth. $\Phi \tau \Theta$ to desire, to intreat; *Dan. beder*; *D. bidden*; *Ger. bitten*; *Arm. pidi*; *Eng. bid*; *Sax. bidan*; *Sw. befa*;

L. *invito*, compound. The primary sense is to strain, to urge or press, or to advance. See *Bid*. Class Bt.]

1. In a general sense, desire; but especially, carnal desire; sensual appetite.

2. The disposition of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them, or such particles as are designed, through their agency, to carry on the animal or vegetable economy.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or *appetency*, they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *Darwin.*

3. An inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim.

4. According to Darwin, animal *appetency* is synonymous with irritability or sensibility; as the *appetency* of the eye for light, of the paps to secrete milk, &c.

5. Attraction, or the tendency in bodies to move toward each other and unite.

Copernicus.

APPETENT, *a.* Desiring; very desirous. *Buck.*

APPETIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being desirable for gratification.

APPETIBLE, *a.* [Low L. *appetibilis*, from *appeto*.] Desirable; that may be the object of sensual desire.

APPETITE, *n.* [L. *appetitus*, from *appeto*. See *Appetency*.]

1. The natural desire of pleasure or good; the desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. *Appetites* are passions directed to general objects, as the *appetite* for fame, glory or riches; in distinction from passions directed to some particular objects, which retain their proper name, as the *passion* of love, envy or gratitude. *Passion* does not exist without an object; natural *appetites* exist first, and are then directed to objects. *Encyc.*

2. A desire of food or drink; a painful sensation occasioned by hunger or thirst.

3. Strong desire; eagerness or longing. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing desired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift.*

Appetites are natural or artificial. Hunger and thirst are natural *appetites*; the *appetites* for olives, tobacco, snuff, &c. are artificial.

In old authors, appetite is followed by *to*, but regularly it should be followed by *for* before the object, as an *appetite for* pleasure.

To be given to *appetite*, is to be voracious or gluttonous. *Prov. xxiii. 2.*

APPETITION, *n.* [L. *appetitio*.] Desire. [Rarely used.]

APPETITIVE, *a.* That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification; as *appetitive* power or faculty. *Hale.*

APP/IAN, *a.* Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly a way from Rome through Capua to Brundisium, now Brindisi, constructed by Appius Claudius, A. R. 441. It is more than 390 miles in length, formed of hard stone squared, and so wide as to admit two carriages abreast.

Livy. Lempriere.