

Philip. ii. This title was also given to persons who first planted the Christian faith. Thus Dionysius of Corinth is called the *apostle* of France; and the Jesuit Missionaries are called *apostles*.

Among the Jews, the title was given to officers who were sent into distant provinces, as visitors or commissioners, to see the laws observed.

Apostle, in the Greek liturgy, is a book containing the epistles of St. Paul, printed in the order in which they are to be read in churches, through the year. *Encyc.*

APOSTLE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLATE, *n.* A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle. Ancient writers use it for the office of a bishop; but it is now restricted to the dignity of the pope, whose see is called the *Apostolic See*.

APOSTOLIC, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the apostles, as the *apostolic age*.

2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles; as *apostolic* faith or practice.

Apostolic constitutions, a collection of regulations attributed to the apostles, but generally supposed to be spurious. They appeared in the 4th century; are divided into eight books, and consist of rules and precepts relating to the duties of Christians, and particularly, to the ceremonies and discipline of the church.

Apostolic Fathers, an appellation given to the Christian writers of the first century.

APOSTOLICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being apostolical, or according to the doctrines of the apostles.

APOSTOLICS, *n.* Certain sects so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles, abstaining from marriage, from wine, flesh, pecuniary reward &c., and wandering about clothed in white, with long beards, and bare heads. Sagarelli, the founder of one of these sects, was burnt at Parma in 1300. *Encyc.*

APOSTROPHE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποτροπή*, a turning.]

In *rhetoric*, a diversion of speech; a digressive address; a changing the course of a speech, and addressing a person who is dead or absent, as if present; or a short address introduced into a discourse, directed to some person, different from the party to which the main discourse is directed, as when an advocate, in an argument to the jury, turns and addresses a few remarks to the court. *Encyc. Smith.*

2. In *grammar*, the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a comma, as *call'd* for *called*. The comma used for this purpose may also be called an apostrophe.

APOSTROPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe; noting the contraction of a word.

APOSTROPHIZE, *v. i. or t.* To make an apostrophe, or short detached address in speaking; to address by apostrophe.

2. *v. t.* To contract a word by omitting a letter or letters.

3. To mark with a comma, indicating the omission of a letter.

APOSTROPHIZED, *pp.* Addressed by way of digression; contracted by the omission of a letter or letters; marked by an apostrophe.

APOSTROPHIZING, *ppr.* Addressing in a digression; contracting or marking by apostrophe.

APOSTUME, *n.* An aposteme, which see.

APOTACTITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποτακτικός*, from *ἀποτακω*, to renounce; and *αἶμα* and *τακω*, to ordain.]

One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions. *Encyc.*

APOTHECARY, *n.* [L. and Gr. *apotheca*, a repository, from *ἀποθήκη*, to deposit or lay aside, or from *θηκη*, a chest.]

1. One who practices pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale. In England, apothecaries are obliged to prepare medicines according to the formulas prescribed by the college of physicians, and are liable to have their shops visited by the censors of the college, who have power to destroy medicines which are not good.

2. In the *middle ages*, an apothecary was the keeper of any shop or warehouse; and an officer appointed to take charge of a magazine. *Encyc.*

APOTHEGM, *n.* [See *Apophthegm*.]

A remarkable saying; a short, instructive remark.

APOTHEGMATIC, *a.* In the manner of an apothegm.

APOTHEGMATICAL, *a.* Of an apothegm. *Warton.*

APOTHEGMATIST, *n.* A collector or maker of apothegms.

APOTHEGMATIZE, *v. t.* To utter apothegms or short instructive sentences.

APOTHEME, *n.* [See *Apothecary*.]

In *Russia*, an apothecary's shop, or a shop for the preparation and sale of medicines. *Tooke.*

APOTHEOSIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποθεώσις*, of *αἶμα*, and *θεός*, God.]

Deification; consecration; the act of placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities. This honor was often bestowed on illustrious men in Rome, and followed by the erection of temples, and the institution of sacrifices to the new deity. *Encyc.*

APOTHEOSIS, *n.* [Gr. *αἶμα*, and *θεός*, to put back.]

1. The reduction of a dislocated bone. *Coze.*

2. A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, for books, vestments, &c. *Wheler.*

APOTOME, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποτομή*, to cut off.]

1. In *mathematics*, the difference between two incommensurable quantities. *Cyc.*

2. In *music*, that portion of a tone major which remains after deducting from it an interval, less by a comma, than a semitone major. *Bully.*

The difference between a greater and lesser semitone, expressed by the ratio 128 : 125. The Greeks supposing the greater tone could not be divided into two

equal parts, called the difference, or smaller part, *apotome*; the other, *limma*.

Chambers. Encyc.

APOTREPSIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποτροπή*, to turn.]

The resolution of a suppurating tumor.

Coze.

APOTROPY, *n.* [Gr. *αἶμα*, and *τροπή*, to turn.]

In ancient *poetry*, a verse or hymn composed for averting the wrath of incensed deities. The deities invoked were called *apotropaean*.

APOZEM, *n.* [Gr. *αἶμα*, and *ζωω*, to boil.]

A decoction, in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling. *Encyc. Wiseman.*

APOZEMICAL, *a.* Like a decoction. *Whitaker.*

APPAIL, *v. t.* To impair. [Not in use.]

APPAIL, *v. t.* To degenerate. [Not in use.]

APPALL, *v. t.* [Fr. *palir*; L. *palleo*, to become pale. See *Pale*.]

1. To depress or discourage with fear; to impress with fear, in such a manner that the mind shrinks, or loses its firmness; as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

2. To reduce, allay or destroy; as, *to appall* thirst. [Unusual.] *Thomson.*

APPALL, *v. i.* To grow faint; to be dismayed. *Liddgate.*

APPALLED, *pp.* Depressed or disheartened with fear; reduced.

APPALLING, *ppr.* Depressing with fear; reducing.

APPALLMENT, *n.* Depression occasioned by fear; discouragement.

APPANAGE, *n.* [Fr. *apanage*, an estate assigned to a younger son for his maintenance; an *appendix*, dependence, appurtenance; It. *appannaggio*, an appendage. If this word is from the *panage*, *panagium* of the middle ages, it is from *panis*, food, provision; It. *panaggio*, provision. This is probably the true origin of the word.]

1. Lands appropriated by a prince to the maintenance of his younger sons, as their patrimony; but on condition of the failure of male offspring, they were to revert to the donor or his heir. From the appanage it was customary for the sons to take their surnames. *Selman.*

2. Sustenance; means of nourishing.

Whence—the appanage of wit. *Swift.*

APPARATUS, *n.* plu. *apparatuses*. [L. from *apparo*, to prepare, of *ad* and *paro*.]

1. Things provided as means to some end; as the tools of an artisan; the furniture of a house; instruments of war. In more technical language, a complete set of instruments or utensils, for performing any operation. *Cavallo. Encyc.*

2. In *surgery*, the operation of cutting for the stone, of three kinds, the small, the great, and the high. *Encyc. Coze.*

Apparatus is also used as the title of several books, in the form of catalogues, bibliographies, glossaries, dictionaries, &c.

Encyc.

APPAREL, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*, from *parer*, to dress or set off; Sp. *aparajar*; L. *paro*, apparatus, to prepare; Arm. *para*; Port. *aparelho*, Sp. *aparejo*, tackle, whence *parrel*