

SEATED, *pp.* Placed in a chair or on a bench, &c.; set; fixed; settled; established; furnished with a seat.

SEATING, *ppr.* Placing on a seat; settling; settling; furnishing with a seat; having its seats assigned to individuals, as a church.

SEAVES, *n. plu.* [*Sw. säf*; *Dan. siv*; *Heb. שִׁיב* suff.] Rushes. [*Local.*]

SE'AVY, *a.* Overgrown with rushes. [*Local.*]

SEBA'CEOUS, *a.* [*Low L. sebacus*, from *sebum*, *sebum*, tallow, *W. saim*. *Qu. Eth. sebach*, fat.] Made of tallow or fat; pertaining to fat.

Sebaceous humor, a snet-like or glutinous matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to defend the skin and keep it soft. *Core. Parr.*

Sebaceous glands, small glands seated in the cellular membrane under the skin, which secrete the sebaceous humor. *Parr.*

SEBAC'IC, *a.* [*supra.*] In *chemistry*, pertaining to fat; obtained from fat; as the *sebatic acid*. *Lavoisier.*

SE'BATE, *n.* [*supra.*] In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the sebatic acid and a base. *Hooper. Lavoisier.*

SEBES'TEN, *n.* The Assyrian plum, a plant of the genus *Cordia*, a species of jujube. *Lee. Core.*

SE'CANT, *a.* [*L. secans, seco*, to cut or cut off, coinciding with *Eng. saw*.] Cutting; dividing into two parts.

SE'CANT, *n.* [*It. Fr. Sp. secante*, *supra.*]

1. In *geometry*, a line that cuts another, or divides it into parts. The secant of a circle is a line drawn from the circumference on one side, to a point without the circumference on the other. In *trigonometry*, a secant is a right line drawn from the center of a circle, cutting the circumference, proceeds till it meets with a tangent to the same circle. *Encyc.*

2. In *trigonometry*, the secant of an arc is a right line drawn from the center through one end of the arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end.

SECE'DE, *v. i.* [*L. secedo*; *se*, from, and *cedo*, to move. *Se* is an inseparable preposition or prefix in Latin, but denoting departure or separation.]

To withdraw from fellowship, communion or association; to separate one's self; as, certain ministers *seceded* from the church of Scotland about the year 1733.

SECE'DER, *n.* One who secedes. In Scotland, the *seceders* are a numerous body of presbyterians who seceded from the communion of the established church, about the year 1733.

SECE'DING, *ppr.* Withdrawing from fellowship or communion.

SECE'RN, *v. t.* [*L. seerno*; *se* and *cerno*, to separate.] In the animal economy, to secrete.

The mucus *secretned* in the nose—is a laudable humor. *Arbuthnot.*

SECE'RN'ED, *pp.* Separated; secreted.

SECE'RN'ENT, *n.* That which promotes secretion; that which increases the irritative motions, which constitute secretion. *Darwin.*

SECE'RN'ING, *ppr.* Separating; secreting; as *secrening* vessels.

SECES'SION, *n.* [*L. secessio*. See *Secede*.]

1. The act of withdrawing, particularly from fellowship and communion. *Encyc.*

2. The act of departing; departure. *Brown.*

SE'CLE, *n.* [*Fr. siècle*; *L. seculum*.] A century. [*Not in use.*] *Hammond.*

SECLU'DE, *v. t.* [*L. secludo*; *se* and *claudo*, *cludo*, to shut.]

1. To separate, as from company or society, and usually to keep apart for some length of time, or to confine in a separate state; as, persons in low spirits *seclude* themselves from society.

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n *Seclude* their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

2. To shut out; to prevent from entering; to preclude.

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn.*

SECLU'DED, *pp.* Separated from others; living in retirement; shut out.

SECLU'DING, *ppr.* Separating from others; confining in solitude or in a separate state; preventing entrance.

SECLU'SION, *n. s* as *z.* The act of separating from society or connection; the state of being separate or apart; separation; a shutting out; as, to live in *seclusion*.

SECLU'SIVE, *a.* That secludes or sequesters; that keeps separate or in retirement.

SEC'OND, *a.* [*Fr. from L. secundus*; *It. secundo*; *Sp. Port. segundo*; from *L. sequor*, to follow. See *Seek*.]

1. That immediately follows the first; the next following the first in order of place or time; the ordinal of two. Take the *second* book from the shelf. Enter the *second* house.

And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. *Gen. xli.*

2. Next in value, power, excellence, dignity or rank; inferior. The silks of China are *second* to none in quality. Lord Chatham was *second* to none in eloquence. Dr. Johnson was *second* to none in intellectual powers, but *second* to many in research and erudition.

Second terms, in *algebra*, those where the unknown quantity has a degree of power less than it has in the term where it is raised to the highest. *Encyc.*

At second-hand, in the second place of order; not in the first place, or by or from the first; by transmission; not primarily; not originally; as a report received *at second-hand*.

In imitation of preachers *at second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

SEC'OND, *n.* One who attends another in a duel, to aid him, mark out the ground or distance, and see that all proceedings between the parties are fair.

Watts. Addison.

2. One that supports or maintains another; that which supports.

Being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset. *Hutton.*

3. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree, that is, the *second* minute or small division next to the hour. Sound moves above 1140 English feet in a *second*.

4. In *music*, an interval of a conjoint degree,

being the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it. *Bushy. Encyc.*

SEC'OND, *v. t.* [*L. secundo*; *Fr. seconder*; *It. secondare*.]

1. To follow in the next place.

Sin is *seconded* with sin. [*Little used.*] *South.*

2. To support; to lend aid to the attempt of another; to assist; to forward; to promote; to encourage; to act as the main-tainer.

We have *supplies* to *second* our attempt. *Shak.*

The attempts of Austria to circumscribe the conquests of Buonaparte, were *seconded* by Russia. *Anon.*

In God's, one single ear its ends produce, *Vet* serves to *second* too some other use. *Pope.*

3. In *legislation*, to support, as a motion or the mover. We say, to *second* a motion or proposition, or to *second* the mover.

SEC'ONDARILY, *adv.* [*from secondary*.] In the second degree or second order; not primarily or originally; not in the first intention. Duties on imports serve primarily to raise a revenue, and *secondarily* to encourage domestic manufactures and industry.

SEC'ONDARINESS, *n.* The state of being secondary. *Norris.*

SEC'ONDARY, *a.* [*L. secundarius*, from *secundus*.]

1. Succeeding next in order to the first; subordinate.

Where there is moral right on the one hand, not *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences; the *second-ary* differences are as four. *Bacon.*

3. Not of the first order or rate; revolving about a primary planet. Primary planets revolve about the sun; *secondary* planets revolve about the primary.

4. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; as the work of *secondary* hands. *Milton.*

5. Acting in subordination, or as second to another; as a *secondary* officer. *Encyc.*

Secondary rocks, in geology, are those which were formed after the primary. They are always situated over or above the primitive and transition rocks; they abound with organic remains or petrifications, and are supposed to be mechanical deposits from water. *Cleveland.*

A secondary fever, is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small pox or measles. *Quincy.*

Secondary circles, or *secondaries*, in astronomy, circles passing through the poles of any of the great circles of the sphere, perpendicular to the planes of those circles.

Secondary qualities, are the qualities of bodies which are not inseparable from them, but which proceed from casual circumstances, such as color, taste, odor, &c.

Secondary formations, in geology, formations of substances, subsequent to the primitive.

SEC'ONDARY, *n.* A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; as the *secondaries* of the court of king's bench and of common pleas. *Encyc.*