

SEP'ARATE, *v. i.* To part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other. The parties *separated*, and each retired.

2. To cleave; to open; as, the parts of a substance *separate* by drying or freezing.

SEP'ARATE, *a.* [*L. separatus.*] Divided from the rest; being parted from another; disjointed; disconnected; *used of things that have been united or connected.* Gen. xlix. 2 Cor. vi.

2. Unconnected; not united; distinct; *used of things that have not been connected.*

Christ was holy, harmless, undefiled, and *separate* from sinners. Heb. vii.

3. Disunited from the body; as a *separate* spirit; the *separate* state of souls.

Locke.

SEP'ARATED, *pp.* Divided; parted; disunited; disconnected.

SEP'ARATELY, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly. The opinions of the council were *separately* taken.

SEP'ARATENESS, *n.* The state of being separate.

SEP'ARATING, *ppr.* Dividing; disjoining; putting or driving asunder; disconnecting; decomposing.

SEPARATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. separatio; It. separazione; Sp. separacion.*]

1. The act of separating, severing or disconnecting; disjunction; as the *separation* of the soul from the body.

2. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection.

All the days of his *separation* he is holy to the Lord. Num. vi.

3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

Bacon.

4. Divorce; disunion of married persons.

Shak.

SEP'ARATIST, *n.* [*Fr. separatiste.*] One that withdraws from a church, or rather from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a schismatic; a sectary.

Bacon.

SEP'ARATOR, *n.* One that divides or disjoins; a divider.

SEPARATORY, *a.* That separates; as *separatory* ducts. [*Little used.*] Cheyne.

SEPARATORY, *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors; and a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

Parr.

SEPAWN, } *n.* A species of food consisting
SEPON, } of meal of maize boiled in water. It is in New York and Pennsylvania what hasty-pudding is in New England.

SEPIMENT, *n.* [*L. sepimentum, from sepio, to inclose.*]

A hedge; a fence; something that separates or defends.

SEPOSE, *v. t. sepo'ze.* [*L. sepono, sepositus.*] To set apart. [*Not in use.*] Donne.

SEPOSITION, *n.* The act of setting apart; segregation. [*Not in use.*] Taylor.

SEPOY, *n.* A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of European powers.

SEPS, *n.* [*L. from Gr. σῆψω. Cuvier.*] A species of venomous eft or lizard.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

A genus of lizards, the efts, closely resembling the serpents, from which they scarcely differ, except in their short and often indistinct feet, and the marks of an external auditory orifice. Ed. Encyc.

SEPT, *n.* [*Qu. sapia, in the L. prosapia; or Heb. שֶׁטַח.* See Class Sb. No. 23.]

A clan, race or family, proceeding from a common progenitor; used of the races or families in Ireland. Spenser. Davies.

SEPTAN'GULAR, *a.* [*L. septem, seven, and angulus, angle.*] Having seven angles or sides.

SEPTA'RIA, *n.* [*L. septa, partitions.*] A name given to nodules or spheroidal masses of calcareous marl, whose interior presents numerous fissures or seams of some crystalized substance, which divide the mass. Cleaveland.

SEPTEMBER, *n.* [*L. from septem, seven; Fr. septembre; It. settembre; Sp. septiembre.*]

The seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year. September is now the ninth month of the year.

SEPTEMPARTITE, *a.* Divided into seven parts. Journ. of Science.

SEP'TENARY, *a.* [*Fr. septenaire; It. settenario; Sp. septenario; L. septenarius, from septem, seven.*]

Consisting of seven; as a *septenary* number.

Watts.

SEP'TENARY, *n.* The number seven.

Burnet.

SEPTE'NIAL, *a.* [*L. septennis; septem, seven, and annus, year.*]

1. Lasting or continuing seven years; as *septennial* parliaments.

2. Happening or returning once in every seven years; as *septennial* elections in England.

SEPTE'NTRION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. septentrio.*] The north or northern regions. Shak.

SEPTE'NTRION, } *a.* [*L. septentrionalis, from septem, seven, and trion, to turn.*] Northern; pertaining to the north.

—From cold *septentrion* blasts. Milton.

SEPTE'NTRIONALITY, *n.* Northerliness. [*A bad word.*]

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY, *adv.* Northerly; towards the north. [*A bad word.*]

Brown.

SEPTE'NTRIONATE, *v. i.* To tend northerly.

Brown.

[This word *septentrion* and its derivatives are hardly anglicized; they are harsh, unnecessary and little used, and may well be suffered to pass into disuse.]

SEPT'FOIL, *n.* [*L. septem and folium; seven leafed.*] A plant of the genus *Tormentilla*.

SEPTIC, } *a.* [*Gr. σῆπιος, from σῆπω, to putrefy.*] Having power to promote putrefaction. Many experiments were made by Sir John Pringle to ascertain the *septic* and *antiseptic* virtues of natural bodies. Encyc.

2. Proceeding from or generated by putrefaction; as *septic* acid. S. L. Mitchell.

SEPTIC, *n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. Encyc.

SEPTICITY, *n.* Tendency to putrefaction.

Fourcroy.

SEPTILATERAL, *a.* [*L. septem, seven, and latus, side.*]

Having seven sides; as a *septilateral* figure.

Brown.

SEPTIN'SULAR, *a.* [*L. septem, seven, and insula, isle.*]

Consisting of seven isles; as the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian isles.

Quart. Rev.

SEPTUAG'ENARY, *a.* [*Fr. septuagenaire; L. septuagenarius, from septuaginta, seventy.*] Consisting of seventy. Broten.

SEPTUAG'ENARY, *n.* A person seventy years of age.

SEPTUAGES'IMA, *n.* [*L. septuagesimus, seventieth.*]

The third Sunday before Lent, or before Quadragesima Sunday, supposed to be so called because it is about seventy days before Easter. Encyc.

SEPTUAGES'IMAL, *a.* [*supra.*] Consisting of seventy.

Our abridged and *septuagesimal* age.

Brown.

SEP'TUAGINT, *n.* [*L. septuaginta, seventy; septem, seven, and some word signifying ten.*]

A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was the work of seventy, or rather of seventy two interpreters. This translation from the Hebrew is supposed to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about two hundred and seventy or eighty years before the birth of Christ. Encyc.

SEP'TUAGINT, *a.* Pertaining to the *Septuagint*; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

The *Septuagint* chronology makes fifteen hundred years more from the creation to Abraham, than the present Hebrew copies of the Bible. Encyc.

SEP'TUARY, *n.* [*L. septem, seven.*] Something composed of seven; a week. [*Little used.*] Ash. Cole.

SEP'TUPLE, *a.* [*Low L. septuplex; septem, seven, and plico, to fold.*] Seven fold; seven times as much.

SEP'ULCHER, *n.* [*Fr. sepulchre; Sp. Port. sepulcro; It. sepolcro; from L. sepulchrum, from sepelio, to bury, which seems to be formed with a prefix on the Goth. filhan, to bury.*]

A grave; a tomb; the place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose. Among the Jews, *sepulchers* were often excavations in rocks. Is. xxii. Matt. xxvii.

SEP'ULCHER, *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb; as obscurely *sepulchered*. Prior.

SEPUL'CHRAL, *a.* [*L. sepulchralis, from sepulchrum.*]

Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as a *sepulchral* stone; a *sepulchral* statue; a *sepulchral* inscription. Milton.

SEPULTURE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. sepultura, from sepelio.*]

Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave.

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare.

Dryden.

SEQUA'CIOUS, *a.* [*L. sequax, from sequor, to follow. See Seek.*] Following; attendant.