

Trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre. Dryden.
The fond *sequacious* herd. Thomson.

2. Ductile; pliant.

The forge was easy, and the matter ductile
and *sequacious*. [Little used.] Ray.

SEQUACIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being
sequacious; disposition to follow.

SEQUACITY, *n.* [supra.] A following, or
disposition to follow.

2. Ductility; pliability. [Little used.]

SE'QUEL, *n.* [Fr. *séquelle*; L. It. Sp. *se-
quela*; from L. *sequor*, to follow.]

1. That which follows; a succeeding part;
as the *sequel* of a man's adventures or his-
tory.

2. Consequence; event. Let the sun or
moon cease, fail or swerve, and the *sequel*
would be ruin. Hooker.

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.
[Little used.] Whitgift.

SE'QUENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sequens*, *se-
quor*; It. *seguenza*.]

1. A following, or that which follows; a con-
sequent. Brown.

2. Order of succession.

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession?

Shak.

3. Series; arrangement; method. Bacon.

4. In music, a regular alternate succession
of similar chords. Busby.

SE'QUENT, *a.* [supra.] Following; suc-
ceeding. Shak.

2. Consequential. [Little used.]

SE'QUENT, *n.* A follower. [Not in use.]

Shak.

SEQUES'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *séquestrer*; It.
sequestrare; Sp. *sequestrar*; Low L. *se-
questro*, to sever or separate, to put into
the hands of an indifferent person, as a
deposit; *sequester*, belonging to mediation
or umpirage, and as a noun, an umpire,
referee, mediator. This word is probably
a compound of *se* and the root of *quæstus*,
quæsitus, sought. See *Question*.]

1. To separate from the owner for a time;
to seize or take possession of some prop-
erty which belongs to another, and hold it
till the profits have paid the demand for
which it is taken.

Formerly the goods of a defendant in chan-
cery, were, in the last resort, *sequestered* and
detained to enforce the decrees of the court.
And now the profits of a benefice are *sequestered*
to pay the debts of ecclesiastics.

2. To take from parties in controversy and
put into the possession of an indifferent
person. Encyc.

3. To put aside; to remove; to separate
from other things.

I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs.

4. To *sequester one's self*, to separate one's
self from society; to withdraw or retire;
to seclude one's self for the sake of pri-
vacy or solitude; as, to *sequester one's self*
from action. Hooker.

5. To cause to retire or withdraw into ob-
scurity.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fash-
ions and his French ragouts which *sequestered*
him. South.

SEQUES'TER, *v. i.* To decline, as a widow,
any concern with the estate of a husband.

SEQUES'TERED, *pp.* Seized and detain-
ed for a time, to satisfy a demand; sepa-
rated; also, being in retirement; secluded;
private; as a *sequestered* situation.

SEQUES'TRABLE, *a.* That may be se-
questered or separated; subject or liable
to sequestration.

SEQUES'TRATE, *v. t.* To sequester. [It
is less used than *sequester*, but exactly sy-
nonymous.]

SEQUESTRA'TION, *n.* The act of tak-
ing a thing from parties contending for
it, and entrusting it to an indifferent per-
son. Encyc.

2. In the civil law, the act of the ordinary,
disposing of the goods and chattels of one
deceased, whose estate no one will med-
dle with. Encyc.

3. The act of taking property from the own-
er for a time, till the rents, issues and
profits satisfy a demand.

4. The act of seizing the estate of a delin-
quent for the use of the state.

5. Separation; retirement; seclusion from
society. South.

6. State of being separated or set aside.

Shak.

7. Disunion; disjunction. [Not in use.]

Boyle.

SEQUESTRA'TOR, *n.* One that seques-
ters property, or takes the possession of it
for a time, to satisfy a demand out of its
rents or profits. Taylor.

2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered
property is committed. Bailey.

SE'QUIN, *n.* A gold coin of Venice and
Turkey, of different value in different plac-
es. At Venice, its value is about 9s. 2d.
sterling, or \$2.04. In other parts of Ita-
ly, it is stated to be of 9s. value, or \$2. It
is sometimes written *chequin* and *zechin*.
[See *Zechin*.]

SERAGLIO, *n.* *serail'yo*. [Fr. *sérail*; Sp.
serrallo; It. *serraglio*, from *serrare*, to shut
or make fast, Fr. *serrer*; perhaps from *שרר*
or *שרר*. Castle deduces the word from

the Persian *سرائي* *sarai*, *serai*, a great

house, a palace. The Portuguese write
the word *cerrallo*, and Fr. *serrer*, to lock,
they write *cerrar*, as do the Spaniards.]

The palace of the Grand Signior or Turk-
ish sultan, or the palace of a prince. The
seraglio of the sultan is a long range of
buildings inhabited by the Grand Seign-
ior and all the officers and dependents of
his court; and in it is transacted all the
business of government. In this also are
confined the females of the harem.

Eton.

SER'APH, *n.* plu. *seraphs*; but sometimes
the Hebrew plural, *seraphim*, is used.
[from Heb. *שרף*, to burn.] An angel of
the highest order.

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns.

Pope.

SERAPH'IC, } a. Pertaining to a ser-
SERAPH'ICAL, } aph; angelic; sub-
lime; as *seraphic* purity; *seraphic* fervor.

2. Pure; refined from sensuality. Swift.

3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal.

Thus St. Bonaventure was called the *se-
raphic* doctor. Encyc.

SER'APHIM, *n.* [the Hebrew plural of
seraph.]

Angels of the highest order in the celestial
hierarchy. Com. Prayer.

[It is sometimes improperly written *se-
raphims*.]

SERAS'KIER, *n.* A Turkish general or
commander of land forces.

SERASS', *n.* A fowl of the East Indies, of
the crane kind. Dict. Nat. Hist.

SERE, *a.* Dry; withered; usually written
sear, which see.

SERE, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *serrer*, to lock or make
fast.] A claw or talon. [Not in use.]

Chupman.

SERENA'DE, *n.* [Fr. from It. Sp. *serenata*,
from L. *serenus*, clear, serene.]

1. Properly, music performed in a clear
night; hence, an entertainment of music
given in the night by a lover to his mis-
tress under her window. It consists gen-
erally of instrumental music, but that of
the voice is sometimes added. The songs
composed for these occasions are also called
srenades. Encyc.

2. Music performed in the streets during the
stillness of the night; as a midnight *serena-
de*. Addison.

SERENA'DE, *v. t.* To entertain with noc-
turnal music. Spectator.

SERENA'DE, *v. i.* To perform nocturnal
music. Tatter.

SERENA GUTTA. [See *Gutta Serena*.]
SERENA'TA, *n.* A vocal piece of music on
an amorous subject. Busby.

SERE'NE, *a.* [Fr. *serén*; It. Sp. *sereno*;
L. *serenus*; Russ. *ozariayu*, Heb. Ch.
Syr. Ar. *שרר* to shine. Class Sr. No. 2.
23. 47.]

1. Clear or fair, and calm; as a *serene* sky;
serene air. *Serene* imports great purity.

2. Bright.

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky.

Pope.

3. Calm; unruffled; undisturbed; as a *se-
rene* aspect; a *serene* soul. Milton.

4. A title given to several princes and ma-
gistrates in Europe; as *serene* highness;
most *serene*.

SERE'NE, *n.* A cold damp evening. [Not
in use.] B. Jonson.

SERE'NE, *v. t.* To make clear and calm;
to quiet.

2. To clear; to brighten. Philips.

SERENELY, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright.

Pope.

2. With unruffled temper; coolly. Prior.

SERE'NENESS, *n.* The state of being se-
rene; serenity.

SERENITUDE, *n.* Calmness. [Not in
use.] Holton.

SEREN'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *serénité*; L. *sereni-
tas*.]

1. Clearness and calmness; as the *serenity*
of the air or sky.

2. Calmness; quietness; stillness; peace.

A general peace and *serenity* newly succeed-
ed general trouble. Temple.

3. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper;
undisturbed state; coolness.

I cannot see how any men should transgress
those moral rules with confidence and *serenity*.

Locke