

and *seggen* is to say or tell, which is the Sax. *seegan*, to say. These close affinities prove that *seek*, *essay*, *say*, and L. *sequor*, are all from one radix, coinciding with Cr. *pey* to seek, to strive. Class Sg. No. 46. and see No. 30. Ar. The English verb *see* seems to be from the same root.]

1. To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for by going from place to place.

The man asked him, saying, what *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren. Gen. xxxvii.

2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to endeavor to find or gain by any means.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. Ps. civ.

He found no place for repentance, though he *sought* it carefully with tears. Heb. xii.

Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. Luke xi.

3. *Seek* is followed sometimes by *out* or *after*. To *seek out*, properly implies to look for a specific thing among a number. But in general, the use of *out* and *after* with *seek*, is unnecessary and inelegant.

To *seek* God, his name, or his face, in Scripture, to ask for his favor, direction and assistance. Ps. lxxiii. lxxxiii.

God *seeks* men, when he fixes his love on them, and by his word and Spirit, and the righteousness of Christ, reclaims and recovers them from their miserable condition as sinners. Ezek. xxxiv. Ps. cxix. Luke xv.

To *seek after* the life, or soul, to attempt by arts or machinations; or to attempt to destroy or ruin. Ps. xxxv.

To *seek peace*, or judgment, to endeavor to promote it; or to practice it. Ps. xxxiv. Is. i.

To *seek an altar*, temple, or habitation, to frequent it; to resort to it often. 2 Chron. i. Amos v.

To *seek out* God's works, to endeavor to understand them. Ps. cxi.

SEEK, v. i. To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.

*Seek* ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. Is. xxxiv.

2. To endeavor.

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know Their process, or the forms of law below. Dryden.

To *seek after*, to make pursuit; to attempt to find or take. [See No. 3, supra.]

To *seek for*, to endeavor to find. Knolles.

To *seek to*, to apply to; to resort to. 1 Kings x.

To *seek*, at a loss; without knowledge, measures or experience.

Unpractic'd, unprepar'd and still to *seek*. Milton.

[This phrase, I believe, is wholly obsolete.]

SEEKER, n. One that seeks; an inquirer; as a *seeker* of truth.

2. One of a sect that profess no determinate religion. Johnson.

SEEK-SORROW, n. [seek and sorrow.] One that contrives to give himself vexation. [Little used.] Sidney.

SEEL, v. t. [Fr. *seeller*, to seal.] To close the eyes; a term of falconry, from the practice of closing the eyes of a wild hawk. Bacon.

SEEL, v. i. [Sax. *sydan*, to give. See *Sell*.] To lean; to incline to one side. Obs. Bacon.

SEEL, } The rolling or agitation of  
SEELING, } n. a ship in a storm. Obs. Ainsworth.

SEEL, n. [Sax. *seal*.] Time; opportunity; season. Obs. Ray.

SEELY, adv. In a silly manner. Obs.

SEELY, a. [from *seel*.] Lucky; fortunate. Obs. Spenser.

2. Silly; foolish; simple. Obs. [See *Silly*.] Tusser.

SEEM, v. i. [G. *ziemen*, to become, to be fit or suitable; *geziemen*, to become, to be seem, to be meet, decent, seemly. In D. *ziemen* is to be like, to resemble, and *taamen* is to fit or suit, to become. In Dan. *söm* is a *seam*, and *sömmen*, signifies to hem, and also to become, to be seem, to be suitable, decent or seemly. This is certainly the G. *ziemen*; hence we see that *seam* and *seem* are radically the same word; It. *sembrare*, to seem; *sembiante*, like, similar, resembling; *racsemblare*, to resemble; Sp. *semejar*, to be like; Fr. *sembler*, to seem, to appear. These words seem to be of one family, having for their radical sense, to extend to, to meet, to unite, to come together, or to press together. If so, the Dutch *taamen* leads us to the oriental roots, Heb. Ch. Syr. *דמה* *damah*, to be like; Eth. *አደሰ* *adam*, to please, to

suit; Ar. *أضاف* *adama*, to add, to unite;

to agree, to suit, to conciliate, to confirm concord. Class Dm. No. 5 and 7. These verbs are radically one, and in these we find the primary sense of *Adam*; likeness, or form.]

1. To appear; to make or have a show or semblance.

Thou art not what thou *seem'st*. Shak. All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. Milton.

2. To have the appearance of truth or fact; to be understood as true. It seems that the Turkish power is on the decline.

A prince of Italy, it *seems*, entertained his mistress on a great lake. Addison.

SEEM, v. t. To become; to befit. Obs. Spenser.

SEEMER, n. One that carries an appearance or semblance.

Hence we shall see, If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. Shak.

SEEMING, ppr. Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not.

2. a. Specious.

SEEMING, n. Appearance; show; semblance.

2. Fair appearance.

These keep *Seeming* and savor all the winter long. Shak.

3. Opinion or liking; favorable opinion. Nothing more clear to their *seeming*. Hooker.

His persuasive words impregn'd With reason to her *seeming*. Obs. Milton.

SEEMINGLY, adv. In appearance; in show; in semblance.

This the father *seemingly* complied with. Addison.

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. Atterbury.

SEEMINGNESS, n. Fair appearance; plausibility. Digby.

SEEMLESS, a. Unseemly; unfit; indecorous. Obs. Spenser.

SEEMLINESS, n. [from *seemly*.] Comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.

When *seemliness* combines with portliness. Camden.

SEEMLY, a. [G. *ziemlich*; D. *taamelyk*; Dan. *sømmelig*.]

Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose or character; suitable.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. Hooker.

Honor is not *seemly* for a fool. Prov. xxvi.

SEEMLY, adv. In a decent or suitable manner. Pope.

SEEMLYHED, n. [See *Head* and *Hood*.] Comely or decent appearance. Obs. Chaucer.

SEEN, pp. of *see*. Beheld; observed; understood.

2. a. Versed; skilled.

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*— Obs. Dryden.

SEER, n. [from *see*.] One who sees; as a *seer* of visions. Spectator.

2. A prophet; a person who foresees future events. 1 Sam. ix.

SEER-WOOD. [See *Sear*, and *Sear-wood*, dry wood.]

SEE-SAW, n. [Qu. *saw* and *saw*, or *sea* and *saw*.]

A vibratory or reciprocating motion. Pope.

SEE-SAW, v. i. To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

Arbutnot.

SEETHIE, v. t. pret. *seethed*, *sod*; pp. *seethed*, *sodden*. [Sax. *seathan*, *seothan*, *sythan*; D. *zieden*; G. *sieden*; Sw. *siuda*; Dan. *syder*; Gr. *ζέω*, contracted from *ζεθω*; Heb. *טָבַח* to seethe, to boil, to swell, to be inflated. Class Sd. No. 4.]

To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor; as, to *seethe* the flesh.

Thou shalt not *seethe* a kid in its mother's milk. Ex. xxiii.

SEETHIE, v. i. To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. Spenser.

[This word is rarely used in the common concerns of life.]

SEETHIED, pp. Boiled; decocted.

SEETHIER, n. A boiler; a pot for boiling things. Dryden.

SEETHING, ppr. Boiling; decocting.

SEG, n. Sedge. [Not in use.]

SEG'IOL, n. A Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel, thus *·*, indicating the sound of the English *e*, in *men*. M. Stuart.

SEG'IOLATE, a. Marked with a segiol.

SEGMENT, n. [Fr. from L. *segmentum*, from *seco*, to cut off. We observe here the Latin has *seg*, for *see*, like the It. *segare*, Sp. *segar*, and like the Teutonic *sagen*, *zaagen*, to *saw*; properly, a piece cut off.]

1. In geometry, that part of the circle contained between a chord and an arch of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord. Newton.