

SEMI-VITRIFICATION, *n.* [*semi* and *vitrification*.] The state of being imperfectly vitrified.

2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

SEMI-VITRIFIED, *a.* [See *Vitrify*.] Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

SEMI-VOCAL, *a.* [*semi* and *vocal*.] Pertaining to a semi-vowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

SEMI-VOWEL, *n.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] In grammar, a half vowel, or an articulation which is accompanied with an imperfect sound. Thus *el*, *em*, *en*, though uttered with close organs, do not wholly interrupt the sound; and they are called *semi-vowels*.

SEMPERVIRENT, *a.* [*L. semper*, always, and *virens*, flourishing.]

Always fresh; evergreen. *Lee.*

SEMPERVIVE, *n.* [*L. semper*, always, and *vivus*, alive.] A plant. *Bacon.*

SEMPITERNAL, *a.* [*Fr. sempiternel*; *L. sempiternus*; *semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal.]

1. Eternal in futurity; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.

2. Eternal; everlasting. *Blackmore.*

SEMPITERNITY, *n.* [*L. sempiternitas*.] Future duration without end. *Hale.*

SEMPSTER, *n.* A seamster; a man who uses a needle. [*Not in use.*]

SEN, *adv.* This word is used by some of our common people for *since*. It seems to be a contraction of *since*, or it is the *Sw. sen*, *Dan. seen*, slow, late.

SENARY, *a.* [*L. seni*, *senarius*.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

SENATE, *n.* [*Fr. senat*; *It. senato*; *Sp. senado*; *L. senatus*, from *senex*, old, *Ir.*

scan, *W. hen*; *Ar. سنا sanna*, or *سانا sanah*, to be advanced in years. Under the former verb is the Arabic word signifying a tooth, showing that this is only a dialectical variation of the Heb. *נשן*. The primary sense is to extend, to advance or to wear. A senate was originally a council of elders.]

1. An assembly or council of senators; a body of the principal inhabitants of a city or state, invested with a share in the government. The senate of ancient Rome was one of the most illustrious bodies of men that ever bore this name. Some of the Swiss cantons have a senate, either legislative or executive.

2. In the United States, senate denotes the higher branch or house of a legislature. Such is the senate of the United States, or upper house of the congress; and in most of the states, the higher and least numerous branch of the legislature, is called the senate. In the U. States, the senate is an elective body.

3. In a looser sense, any legislative or deliberative body of men; as the eloquence of the senate.

SENATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council. *Shak.*

SENATOR, *n.* A member of a senate. In Rome one of the qualifications of a senator was the possession of property to the amount of 80,000 sesterces, about £7000 sterling, or thirty thousand dollars. In

Scotland, the lords of session are called senators of the college of justice.

2. A counselor; a judge or magistrate. *Ps. cv.*

SENATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a senate; becoming a senator; as *senatorial robes*; *senatorial eloquence*.

2. Entitled to elect a senator; as a *senatorial district*. *U. States.*

SENATORIALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.

SENATORSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator. *Carew.*

SEND, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *sent*. [*Sax. sendan*; *Goth. sandyan*; *D. zenden*; *G. senden*; *Sw. sända*; *Dan. sender*.]

1. In a general sense, to throw, cast or thrust; to impel or drive by force to a distance, either with the hand or with an instrument or by other means. We send a ball with the hand or with a bat; a bow sends an arrow; a cannon sends a shot; a trumpet sends the voice much farther than the unassisted organs of speech.

2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted; as, to send letters or dispatches from one country to another.

3. To cause to go or pass from place to place; as, to send a messenger from London to Madrid.

4. To commission, authorize or direct to go and act.

I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran. *Jer. xxiii.*

5. To cause to come or fall; to bestow. He sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. *Matt. v.*

6. To cause to come or fall; to inflict. The Lord shall send upon thee cursing, vexation and rebuke. *Deut. xxviii.*

If I send pestilence among my people. *2 Chron. vii.*

7. To propagate; to diffuse. Cherubic songs by night from neighbor'g hills

Aerial music send. *Milton.*

To send away, to dismiss; to cause to depart.

To send forth or out, to produce; to put or bring forth; as, a tree sends forth branches.

2. To emit; as, flowers send forth their fragrance. *James iii.*

SEND, *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.

See ye how this son of a murderer hath sent to take away my head? *2 Kings vi.*

So we say, we sent to invite guests; we sent to inquire into the facts.

To send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought; as, to send for a physician; to send for a coach. But these expressions are elliptical.

SENDAL, *n.* [*Sp. cendal*.] A light thin stuff of silk or thread. [*Not in use.*]

SENDER, *n.* One that sends. *Shak.*

SEN'EKA, } *n.* A plant called rattlesnake

SEN'EKA, } root, of the genus Poly-

SENES'CENCE, *n.* [*L. senesco*, from *sener*, old. See *Senate*.]

The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*

SENESCHAL, *n.* [*Fr. sénéchal*; *It. siniscalco*; *Sp. senescal*; *G. seneschall*.] The origin and signification of the first part of the word are not ascertained. The latter

part is the Teutonic *schalk* or *sealc*, a servant, as in *marshal*.]

A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies. In some instances, the seneschal is an officer who has the dispensing of justice, as the high seneschal of England, &c. *Encyc.*

SEN'GREEN, *n.* A plant, the houseleek, of the genus *Sempervivum*.

Fam. of Plants.

SE'NILE, *a.* [*L. senilis*.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age. *Boyle.*

SENILITY, *n.* Old age. [*Not much used.*]

SENIOR, *a.* see *nyor*. [*L. senior*, comp. of *senex*, old. See *Senate*.]

Elder or older; but as an adjective, it usually signifies older in office; as the senior pastor of a church, where there are colleagues; a senior counselor. In such use, senior has no reference to age, for a senior counselor may be, and often is the younger man.

SENIOR, *n.* see *nyor*. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life.

2. One that is older in office, or one whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another. Thus a senator or counselor of sixty years of age, often has a senior who is not fifty years of age.

3. An aged person; one of the oldest inhabitants.

A senior of the place replies. *Dryden.*

SENIORITY, *n.* Eldership; superior age; priority of birth. He is the elder brother, and entitled to the place by seniority.

2. Priority in office; as the seniority of a pastor or counselor.

SEN'NA, *n.* [*Pers. Ar. سنا sana*. *Qu.* from

Ch. Syr. שן, to strain, purge, purify. The common pronunciation, *seena*, is incorrect.]

The leaf of the cassia senna, a native of the east, used as a cathartic.

SENNIGHT, *n.* *sen'nit*. [contracted from *sevenight*, as *fortnight* from *fourteen-night*.]

The space of seven nights and days; a week. The court will be held this day *sennight*, that is, a week from this day; or the court will be held next Tuesday *sennight*, a week from next Tuesday.

SENO'ULAR, *a.* [*L. seni*, six, and *oculus*, the eye.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some senocular. *Derham.*

SENS'ATED, *a.* [See *Sense*.] Perceived by the senses. [*Not used.*]

SENSA'TION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *It. sensazione*; *Sp. sensacion*; from *L. sensus*, *sentio*, to perceive. See *Sense*.]

The perception of external objects by means of the senses. *Encyc.*

Sensation is an exertion or change of the central parts of the sensorium, or of the whole of it, beginning at some of those extreme parts of it which reside in the muscles or organs of sense. The secretion of tears in grief is caused by the *sensation* of pain. Efforts of the will are frequently accom-