

2. In general, a part cut off or divided; as the segments of a calyx.

SEG'NITY, *n.* [from *L. segnis*.] Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. [*Not used.*]

*Diet.*

SEG'REGATE, *v. t.* [*L. segrego*; *se*, from, and *grer*, flock.]

To separate from others; to set apart.

*Sherwood.*

SEG'REGATE, *a.* Select. [*Little used.*]

*Wotton.*

Segregate polygamy, (*Polygamia segregata*, Linne.) a mode of inflorescence, when several florets comprehended within a common calyx, are furnished also with their proper perianths.

*Martyn.*

SEG'REGATED, *pp.* Separated; parted from others.

SEG'REGATING, *ppr.* Separating.

SEGREGA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Separation from others; a parting.

*Shak.*

SEIGNEURIAL, *a.* senu'rial. [Fr. See *Seignior*.]

1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

2. Vested with large powers; independent.

*Temple.*

SEIGNIOR, *n.* see'nyor. [Fr. *seigneur*; It. *signore*; Sp. *señor*; Port. *senhor*; from *L. senior*, elder; *senex*, old, Ir. *sean*.]

A lord; the lord of a manor; but used also in the south of Europe as a title of honor. The sultan of Turkey is called the *Grand Seignior*.

SEIGNIORAGE, *n.* see'nyorage. A royal right or prerogative of the king of England, by which he claims an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin.

*Encyc.*

SEIGNIORIAL, the same as *seigneurial*.

SEIGNIORIZE, *v. t.* see'nyorize. To lord it over. [*Little used.*]

*Halifax.*

SEIGNIORY, *n.* see'nyory. [Fr. *seigneurie*.]

1. A lordship; a manor.

*Darvies. Encyc.*

2. The power or authority of a lord; dominion.

O'Neal never had any *seignory* over that country, but what he got by encroachment upon the English.

*Spenser.*

SEIN, *n.* [Sax. *segne*; Fr. *seine*; Arm. *seigne*; *L. sagena*; Gr. *σαγηνή*.]

A large net for catching fish. The *seins* used for taking shad in the Connecticut, sometimes sweep nearly the whole breadth of the river.

SE'INER, *n.* A fisher with a sein or net. [*Not much used.*]

*Carew.*

SE'ITY, *n.* [*L. se*, one's self.] Something peculiar to a man's self. [*Not well authorized.*]

*Tatler.*

SE'IZABLE, *a.* That may be seized; liable to be taken.

SEIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *saisir*; Arm. *sesiza* or *sesya*; probably allied to *assess*, and to *sit*, *set*. The sense is to fall on, to throw one's self on, which is nearly the primary sense of *set*. It must be noticed that this word, in writers on law, is usually written *seize*; as also in composition, *disseise*, *disseisin*, *redisseise*. But except in law, it is usually or always written *seize*. It is desirable that the orthography should be uniform.]

1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; or to gripe or grasp suddenly. The tiger rushes from the thicket and seizes his prey. A dog seizes an animal by

the throat. The hawk seizes a chicken with his claws. The officer seizes a thief.

2. To take possession by force, with or without right.

At last they seize

The scepter, and regard not David's son.

*Milton.*

3. To invade suddenly; to take hold of; to come upon suddenly; as, a fever seizes the patient.

And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul.

*Pope.*

4. To take possession by virtue of a warrant or legal authority. The sheriff seized the debtor's goods; the whole estate was seized and confiscated. We say, to arrest a person, to seize goods.

5. To fasten; to fix. In seaman's language, to fasten two ropes or different parts of one rope together with a cord.

*Mar. Diet.*

To be seized of, to have possession; as a griffin seized of his prey. A B was seized and possessed of the manor of Dale.

*Spenser.*

To seize on or upon, is to fall on and grasp; to take hold on; to take possession. Matt. xxi.

SE'IZED, *pp.* Suddenly caught or grasped; taken by force; invaded suddenly; taken possession of; fastened with a cord; having possession.

SE'IZER, *n.* One that seizes.

SE'IZIN, *n.* [Fr. *saisine*.] In law, possession. Seizin is of two sorts, seizin in deed or fact, and seizin in law. Seizin in fact or deed, is actual or corporal possession; seizin in law, is when something is done which the law accounts possession or seizin, as enrollment, or when lands descend to an heir, but he has not yet entered on them. In this case, the law considers the heir as seized of the estate, and the person who wrongfully enters on the land is accounted a disseisor.

*Cowel. Encyc.*

2. The act of taking possession. [*Not used except in law.*]

3. The thing possessed; possession. Hale. *Livery of seizin*. [See *Livery*.]

PRIMER seizin. [See *Primer*.]

SE'IZING, *ppr.* Falling on and grasping suddenly; laying hold on suddenly; taking possession by force, or taking by warrant; fastening.

SE'IZING, *n.* The act of taking or grasping suddenly.

2. In seamen's language, the operation of fastening together ropes with a cord; also, the cord or cords used for such fastening.

*Mar. Diet.*

SE'IZOR, *n.* One who seizes.

*Wheaton.*

SE'IZURE, *n.* The act of seizing; the act of laying hold on suddenly; as the seizure of a thief.

2. The act of taking possession by force; as the seizure of lands or goods; the seizure of a town by an enemy; the seizure of a throne by an usurper.

3. The act of taking by warrant; as the seizure of contraband goods.

4. The thing taken or seized.

*Milton.*

5. Gripe; grasp; possession.

And give me seizure of the mighty wealth.

*Dryden.*

6. Catch; a catching.

Let there be no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable, to play upon it.

*Watts.*

SE'JANT, *a.* In heraldry, sitting, like a cat with the fore feet straight; applied to a lion or other beast.

*Encyc.*

SEJU'GOUS, *a.* [*L. sejugis*; *sex*, six, and *jugum*, yoke.]

In botany, a sejugous leaf is a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets.

*Martyn.*

SEJUNC'TION, *n.* [*L. sejunctio*; *se*, from, and *jungo*, to join.]

The act of disjoining; a disuniting; separation. [*Little used.*]

*Pearson.*

SEJUNC'TIBLE, *a.* [supra.] That may be disjoined. [*Little used.*]

*Pearson.*

SEKE, for sick, obsolete. [See *Sick*.]

*Chaucer.*

SEL'CÖUTH, *a.* [Sax. *sel*, *seld*, rare, and *couth*, known.]

Rarely known; unusual; uncommon.

*Obs.*

SEL'DOM, *adv.* [Sax. *selden*, *seldon*; D. *zelden*; G. *selten*; Dan. *selsom*, *seldsom*; Sw. *sällan*, *sällsom*. In Danish, *selskab*, [*sel* and *shape*], is a company, fellowship, or club. *Sel* probably signifies separate, distinct, coinciding with *L. solus*.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are seldom joined in one.

*Hooker.*

SEL'DOM, *a.* Rare; unfrequent. [*Little used.*]

*Milton.*

SEL'DOMNESS, *n.* Rareness; uncommonness; infrequency.

*Hooker.*

SELD'SHOWN, *a.* [Sax. *seld* and *shoven*.] Rarely shown or exhibited. [*Not in use.*]

*Shak.*

SELECT', *v. t.* [*L. selectus*, from *seligo*; *se*, from, and *lego*, to pick, cull or gather.]

To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to select the best authors for perusal; to select the most interesting and virtuous men for associates.

SELECT', *a.* Nicely chosen; taken from a number by preference; choice; whence, preferable; more valuable or excellent than others; as a body of select troops; a select company or society; a library consisting of select authors.

SELECT'ED, *pp.* Chosen and taken by preference from among a number; picked; culled.

SELECT'EDLY, *adv.* With care in selection.

*Haywood.*

SELECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing and taking from a number; picking out; culling.

SELEC'TION, *n.* [*L. selectio*.] The act of choosing and taking from among a number; a taking from a number by preference.

2. A number of things selected or taken from others by preference. I have a small but valuable selection of books.

SELECT'IVE, *a.* Selecting; tending to select. [*Unusual.*]

*Fleming.*

SELECT'MAN, *n.* [*select* and *man*.] In New England, a town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c. Their number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority.

SELECT'NESS, *n.* The state of being select or well chosen.