

2. To observe; to note or notice; to know; to regard or look to; to take care; to attend, as to the execution of some order, or to the performance of something.

Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they fully comprehend before you go any farther. *Locke.*

*See* that ye fall not out by the way. *Gen. xlv.*

3. To discover; to desery; to understand. Who so dull as not to *see* the device or stratagem? Very noble actions often lose much of their excellence when the motives are *seen*.

4. To converse or have intercourse with. We improve by *seeing* men of different habits and tempers.

5. To visit; as, to call and *see* a friend. The physician *sees* his patient twice a day. *1 Sam. xv. 1 Cor. xvi.*

6. To attend; to remark or notice. I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care to contradict him. *Johnson.*

7. To behold with patience or suffrance; to endure.

It was not meet for us to *see* the king's dishonor. *Ezra iv.*

8. In *Scripture*, to hear or attend to. I turned to *see* the voice that spoke with me. *Rev. i.*

9. To feel; to suffer; to experience. Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years in which we have *seen* evil. *Ps. xc.*

If a man shall keep my saying, he shall never *see* death. *John viii. Luke ii.*

10. To know; to learn. Go, I pray thee, see whether it be well with thy brethren. *Gen. xxxvii.*

11. To perceive; to understand; to comprehend. I *see* the train of argument; I *see* his motives.

12. To perceive; to understand experimentally.

I *see* another law in my members. *Rom. vii.*

13. To beware. *See* thou do it not. *Rev. xix.*

14. To know by revelation. The word that Isaiah, the son of Amoz, *saw* concerning Judah and Jerusalem. *Is. ii. xlii.*

15. To have faith in and reliance on. *Seeing* him who is invisible. *Heb. xi.*

16. To enjoy; to have fruition of.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall *see* God. *Matt. v.*

- SEE, *v. i.* To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs, or the power of sight. Some animals, it is said, are able to *see* best in the night.

2. To discern; to have intellectual sight; to penetrate; to understand; with *through* or *into*; as, to *see through* the plans or policy of another; to *see into* artful schemes and pretensions. *Tillotson.*

3. To examine or inquire. *See* whether the estimate is correct.

4. To be attentive. *Shak.*

5. To have full understanding.

But now ye say, we *see*, therefore your sin remaineth. *John xix.*

*See to it*, look well to it; attend; consider; take care.

*Let me see, let us see*, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject, or some scheme or calculation.

*See* is used imperatively, to call the attention

of others to an object or a subject. *See*, *see*, how the balloon ascends.

*See* what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED, *n.* [*Sax. sūd; G. saal; D. zaad; Dan. sūd; Sw. såd; from the verb sow. Qu. W. hūd, Arm. had.*]

1. The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species. The seeds of plants are a deciduous part, containing the rudiments of a new vegetable. In some cases, the seeds constitute the fruit or valuable part of plants, as in the case of wheat and other esculent grain; sometimes the seeds are inclosed in the fruit, as in apples and melons. When applied to animal matter, it has no plural.

2. That from which any thing springs; first principle; original; as the *seeds* of virtue or vice. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production. Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed*. *Haller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as the *seed* of Abraham; the *seed* of David. In this sense, the word is applied to one person, or to any number collectively, and admits of the plural form; but rarely used in the plural.

5. Race; generation; birth. Of mortal *seed* they were not held. *Haller.*

SEED, *v. i.* To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. Maiz will not *seed* in a cool climate. *Swift.*

2. To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*

SEED, *v. l.* To sow; to sprinkle with seed, which germinates and takes root. *Belknap.*

SEE/D-BUD, *n.* [*seed and bud.*] The germ, germen or rudiment of the fruit in embryo.

SEE/D-CAKE, *n.* [*seed and cake.*] A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds. *Tusser.*

SEE/D-COAT, *n.* In *botany*, the aril or outer coat of a seed. *Martyn.*

SEE/D-LEAF, *n.* In *botany*, the primary leaf. The *seed leaves* are the cotyledons or lobes of a seed expanded and in vegetation. *Martyn.*

SEE/DLING, *n.* A young plant or root just sprung from the seed. *Erclyn.*

SEE/D-LIP, } A vessel in which a sow-  
SEED-LOP, } *n.* or carries the seed to be dispersed. *England.*

SEED-LOBE, *n.* The lobe of a seed; a cotyledon, which *see*.

SEED/NESS, *n.* Seed-time. [*Not in use.*]

SEED-PEARL, *n.* [*seed and pearl.*] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SEED-PLAT, } [*seed and plat.*] The  
SEED-LOT, } *n.* ground on which seeds

are sown to produce plants for transplanting; hence,

2. A nursery; a place where any thing is sown or planted for cultivation. *Hammond.*

SEE/D-SMAN, *n.* [*seed and man.*] A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower. *Diet.*

SEED-TIME, *n.* [*seed and time.*] The season proper for sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seed-time* and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease. *Gen. viii.*

SEE/D-VESSEL, *n.* In *botany*, the pericarp which contains the seeds.

SEE/DY, *a.* [*from seed.*] Abounding with seeds. *Diet.*

2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines; applied to French brandy. *Encyc.*

SEE-ING, *ppr.* [*from see.*] Perceiving by the eye; knowing; understanding; observing; beholding.

[*Note.* This participle appears to be used indefinitely, or without direct reference to a person or persons. "Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me?" *Gen. xxvi.* That is, since, or the fact being that or thus; because that. In this form of phraseology, *that* is understood or implied after *seeing*; why come ye to me, *seeing that*, ye hate me? The resolution of the phrase or sentence is, ye hate me; that fact being seen or known by you, why come ye to me? or, why come ye to me, ye *seeing* [knowing] that fact which follows, viz. ye hate me. In this case, *seeing* retains its participial character, although its relation to the pronoun is somewhat obscured. Originally, *seeing*, in this use, had direct relation to the speaker or to some other person. "Now I know that thou fearest God, *seeing* thou hast not withheld thy son." *Gen. xxii.* Here *seeing* refers to *I*, or according to the language of syntax, agrees or accords with *I*. I know thou fearest God, for I *see* thou hast not withheld thine only son; I know thou fearest God by *seeing*, in consequence of *seeing* this fact, thou hast not withheld thine only son. But the use of *seeing* is extended to cases in which it cannot be referred to a specific person or persons, in which cases it expresses the notoriety or admission of a fact in general, and is left, like the French *on*, in the phrases *on dit*, *on voit*, without application to any particular person.]

SEEK, *v. l.* pret. and pp. *sought*, pronounced *saut*. [*Sax. secan, saean, to seek, to come to; asecan, to require; gesecan, to seek, to come to; forsacan, forsæcan, to forsake; G. suchen, to seek; absuchen, to pick off; besuchen, to visit, to see; gesuch, suit, petition; gesuche, a continued seeking; versuchen, to try, prove, tempt, essay, strive; versueh, trial, essay; D. zoeken, to seek, to look for, to try or endeavor; bezoeken, to visit, to try; grœken, a seeking; opzoeken, to seek; verzoeken, to request, desire, invite, try, tempt, to visit; Dan. søger, to seek, to endeavor; besøger, to visit; forsøger, to try, to essay, to experiment, to tempt; opsøger, to seek or search after; Sw. söka, to seek, to sue, to court; söka en lagligen, to sue one at law; besøka, to visit; försöka, to try, to essay, to tempt. These words all accord with *L. sequor*, *Ir. seichim*, to follow; for to *seek* is to go after, and the primary sense is to advance, to press, to drive forward, as in the *L. peto*. See *Essay*, from the same root, through the Italian and French. Now in *Sax. forsacan, forsæcan*, is to *forsake*; *saean* is to strive, contend, whence English *sake*, and *saran, secan*, is to *seek*. But in Swedish, *försaka*, to *forsake*, to renounce, is from *sak*, thing, cause, suit. *Sax. saea*, English *sake*; in Danish, *forsagerr*, to renounce, is from *siger*, to say; *sag*, a thing, cause, matter, suit; *sagd*, a saying; *G. versagen*, to deny, to renounce, from *sagen*, to say, to tell; *D. verzoeken*, to deny, to *forsake*, to revoke, from *zaak*, thing, cause,*