SÉGUR, PHILIPPE HENRI, Marquis de (1724-1801), marshal of France, son of Henri François, comte de Ségur, and his wife Angélique de Froissy, was appointed to the command of an infantry regiment at eighteen, and served under his father in Italy and Bohemia. He was wounded at Roucoux in Flanders in October 1746, and lost an arm at Lauffeld in 1747. In 1748 he succeeded his father as lieutenant-general of Champagne and Brie ; he also received in 1753 the governorship of the county of Foix. During the Seven Years’ War he fought at Hastenbeck (1757), Crefeld (1758) and Minden (1759). In 1760 he was taken prisoner at Kloster-campcn. The ability which he showed in the government of Franche-Comté in 1775 led in 1780 to his appointment as minister of war under Necker. He created in 1783 the permanent general staff, and made admirable regula- tions with regard to barracks and military hospitals; and though he was officially responsible for the reactionary decree requiring four quarterings of nobility as a condition for the appointment of officers, the scheme is said not to have originated with him and to have been adopted under protest. In 1783 he became a marshal of France. He resigned from the ministry of war in 1787. During the Terror he was imprisoned in La Force, and after his release was reduced to considerable straits until in 1800 he received a pension from Napoleon. He died in Paris on the 3rd of October of the next year.

See A. de Ségur, *Le Maréchal de Ségur, 1724-1801* (Paris, 1895).

SÉGUR, PHILIPPE PAUL, Comte de (1780-1873), French general and historian, son of Louis Philippe, comte de Ségur, was born in Paris on the 4th of November 1780. He enlisted in the cavalry in 1800, and forthwith obtained a commission. He served with General Macdonald in the Grisons in 1800-1801, and published an account of the campaign in 1802. By the influence of Colonel Duroc (afterwards duc de Frioul) he was attached to the personal staff of Napoleon. He served through most of the important campaigns of the first empire, and was frequently employed on diplomatic missions. During the campaign in Poland in 1807 he was taken prisoner by the Russians, but was exchanged at the peace of Tilsit. His brilliant conduct in the cavalry charge at Somo Sierra on the 30th of November 1808 (see Peninsular War) won him the grade of colonel, but his wounds compelled him to return to France. As general of brigade he took part in the Russian campaign of 1812, and in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 he repeatedly distinguished himself, notably at Hanau (October 1813), and in a brilliant affair at Reims (March 1814). He remained in the army at the Restoration, but, having accepted a command from Napoleon during the Hundred Days, he was retired until 1818, and took no further active part in affairs until the revolution of 1830. During his retirement he wrote his *Histoire de Napoléon et de la grande armée pendant l'année 1812* (Paris, 2 vols., 1824), which ran through numerous editions, and was translated into several languages. The unfavourable portrait of Napoleon given in this book provoked representations from General Gourgaud, and eventually a duel, in which Ségur was wounded. On the estab- lishment of the July monarchy he received, in 1831, the grade of lieutenant-general and a peerage. In 1830 he was admitted to the French Academy, and he became grand cross of the Legion of Honour in 1847. After the revolution of 1848 he lived in retire­ment. He died in Paris on the 25th of February 1873. His works include: *Histoire de Russie et de Pierre le Grand* (1829); *Histoire de Charles VIII.* (2 vols., 1834-1842), in continuation of the history of France begun by his father; and the posthumous *Histoire et mémoires* (8 vols., 1873).

See *Un Aide-de-camp de Napoleon (1800-1812), mémoires du général comte de Ségur,* new edition by his grandson Louis de Ségur (3 yols., 1894—1895), of which an abridged English version was published in 1895.

SEGURA (anc. *Tader),* a river of south-eastern Spain about 150 m. long. It is formed by the confluence of three head-streams, one of which rises on the northern versant of La Sagra (7875 ft.), a mountain in Granada, while the other two spring from the Sierra de Segura, in Jaen. From the junction of these three streams below Yeste the river winds in an easterly and south­

easterly direction past the towns of Cieza and Archena to Murcia. Thence it trends N.E. and passing Orihuela falls into the Mediterranean 19 m. S.W. of Alicante. Its chief tributaries are the Mundo and Arroyo del Jua on the left, and the Caravaca, Quipar and Sangonera on the right. It is only navigable by small sailing-vessels, even in its estuary, but its waters are extensively utilized for irrigation.

SEGUSIO (mod. Susa, *q.v.),* an ancient town in north Liguria, the capital of the Cottii (see COTTII Regnum). Here the son of King Donnus, Cottius—who held the rank of imperial praefect over the fourteen tribes over which his father had ruled as king, so that in the inscription he calls himself “ M. Iulius regis Donni f(ilius) Cottius praefectus civitatium quae subscriptae sunt ”— erected a triumphal arch in honour of Augustus in 9-8 b.c., which is still standing. The style of the sculptures on the frieze is quite barbaric, with archaic elements, and is probably derived from Gaul. His tomb, situated near the city walls, mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus, has long since disappeared. Claudius restored the royal titles to the family; but, after the death of its last member, Nero made the district into a province, and the town into a *municipium.* It was strongly fortified and garrisoned, and remains of its walls, including those of a double- arched gate, exist, while inscriptions testify to its importance, one of them mentioning baths erected by Gratian. Constantine captured the town, which offered some resistance to him, on his march against Maxentius.

See F. Genin, *Susa Antica* (Saluzzo, 1886); E. Ferrero, *L'Arc d'Auguste à Suse* (Turin, 1901); F. Studniczka, *Jahrbuch des K. D. archäologischen Instituts,* xviii. (1903), 1 sqq. (T. As.)

SEHESTED, HANNIBAL (1609-1666), Danish statesman, born at Arensborg Castle on Ösel. After completing his educa­tion abroad, he returned to Denmark in 1632 and was attached to the court of Christian IV. Two or three years later he was sent to Wismar to negotiate a treaty with the Swedish chancellor, Axel Oxenstjerna, and, if possible, bring about a match between Christian’s son Frederick and Gustavus Adolphus’s daughter Christina. Though failing in both particulars, he retained the favour of the king, who had marked him out as one of his seven sons-in-law, by whose influence he hoped to increase the influence of the crown; and in 1636 he was betrothed to one of the daughters, the countess Christine, then in her tenth year, whom he married in 1642. In May 1640 Sehested became a member of the august *Rigsraad.* He imagined, with some reason, that the proper field for the exercise of his talents was diplomacy, and he openly aspired to be minister of foreign affairs. Despite a success­ful embassy to Spain in 1640-1641 he did not obtain the coveted post, but was appointed viceroy of Norway (April 1642). He had now the opportunity of displaying an administrative and organizing ability, united with a zeal for reform, as remarkable as unexpected, which raises him high above his compeers. He made it his first object thoroughly to develop Norway’s material resources, and reorganize her armaments and fiscal system; and he aimed at giving her a more independent position as regards Denmark. During Christian IV.’s second war with Sweden (1643-1645), Sehested, as viceroy of Norway, assisted his father-in-law materially. He invaded Sweden four times; successfully defended Norway from attack; and, though without any particular military talent, won an engagement at Nysaker in 1644. After the war he renewed his reforming efforts, and during the years 1646-1647 strove to withdraw his vice- royalty from the benumbing influence of the central administra­tion at Copenhagen, and succeeded with the help of Christian IV. in creating a separate defensive fleet for Norway and giving her partial control of her own finances. He was considerably assisted in his endeavours by the fact that Norway was regarded as the hereditary possession of the kings of Denmark. At the same time Sehested freely used his immense wealth and official position to accumulate for himself property and privileges of all sorts. His successes finally excited the envy and disapprobation of the Danish *Rigsraad,* especially of his rival Korfits Ulfeldt *(q.v.),*also one of the king’s sons-in-law. The quarrel became acute when Sehested’s semi-independent administration of the finances