A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

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SEE—SENATORY.

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NOTE.

This single section (72 pages) includes 1,285 Main words, 169 Special Combinations explained under these, and 423 Subordinate entries; in all 1,877. The obvious combinations recorded and illustrated number 1,000, making a total of 2,877. Of the Main words 213 (16%) are marked † as obsolete, and 32 (2½%) are marked ⊙ as alien or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with Dr. Johnson's and some recent Dictionaries gives the following figures:

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<th>Johnson</th>
<th>Cassell's Encyclopaedia</th>
<th>Century Dict.</th>
<th>Funk's Standard</th>
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<td>Words recorded, See to Senatory</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>1046</td>
<td>1084</td>
<td>1171</td>
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<td>Words illustrated by quotations</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>346</td>
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<td>Number of illustrative quotations</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>750</td>
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* Including the Supplement of 1902.

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 277.

The words of Old English origin, with their compounds and derivatives, occupy about half the space of the section. This is partly owing to the profusion of the compounds of self (all, with one or two exceptions, introduced since about 1550), which fill sixteen pages, although only a small selection has been given from the innumerable obvious combinations found in the collected quotations. There are several native words showing remarkable variety of senses, as see, seek, seeketh, self vbs., seed sb., seeby adj. The Scandinavian element of the language is mainly represented by the important verb seem and the cognate adj. seemly. The words of French derivation are numerous, and some of them are of considerable interest on account of their sense-history or of particular applications, as seint vb. and the cognate seein, see vb., seigneur and its derivatives, semblance and its cognates. Of the words derived from Latin, directly or through French learned forms, the most important are segment, segregate, select, seminary, senate, and their respective cognates. The Latin prefix semi- has in modern times come to be treated as an English formative, capable of unlimited application; the selection here given from the words formed with this prefix occupies about seven pages. Of Greek etymology are seismic and the related terms referring to earthquakes, seismography and other words referring to the moon, selenium, semantic, semasiology, sematology, semigraphy, semiology. There are a few adoptions from non-European languages: the Hebrew sekat, the Arabic semsem, the Indian seeva and seetsucker (the etymology of this is for the first time correctly given), and the American seeatch.

The articles on the compounds of self and the words with the prefix semi- were prepared by Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A.

EMENDATIONS.

Semeleography. Earlier example: 1504 BLUNDEVIL Exercises IV. (1597) 370, Deor. of P. Plantanus his Map. This Country is inhabited of Dwarfs called in Latine Pegmi, being in height 4 foot as those be of Groynland, which are called Serelings (Printed Serelings, edid. 1612, 1635; Serelings).

Seeker 1 b. The date and authorship of the first quotation seem to be highly questionable. The passage quoted from Pagitt 1645 appears to contain the earliest known example of the use of the word as the designation of a sect, though the opinion there described was held by the three brothers Legate (1600), whose followers were called Legantine-Italians. (See C. Blunge, The Early English Dissenters, 1912, 1, 214-6, 259-61, and App. A.)