

Word Study H5459 *segullay* peculiar compared to *sigillum* payable at sight

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Introduction

The thesis behind this word study is that *segullay* is connected to the legal definition *sigillum* used in merchant law. I'm suggesting that etymologically speaking does *sigillum* come from *segullah* ^{H5459}: precious, peculiar (peculiar people, jewels)

Consider these verses...

Exo 19:5-7: “if ye ... keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me”

⁵ Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people: for all the earth *is* mine: ⁶ And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These *are* the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel. ⁷ And Moses came and called for the elders of the people, and laid before their faces all these words which YHVH commanded him.

Tit 2:14: a peculiar people, zealous of good works.

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar ^{periousios G4041} people, zealous of good works.

1Pe 2:9: a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people

But ye *are* a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar ^{peripoiesis G4047} people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light:

The goal of the BCR (Biblical Commercial Redemption) idea is to connect the dots of commerce (which includes the law of the merchant) with scripture.

ToDo: this needs review and expansion, and cross-referenced with other articles I've written.

SIGILLUM^{from Bouvier's} a seal

A seal. (q. v.) Vide Scroll. SIGHT

contracts. Bills of exchange are frequently made payable at sight, that is, on presentment, which **might be taken naturally to mean that the bill should then be paid without further delay**; ^a but although the point be not clearly settled, it seems the drawee is entitled to the days of grace. **Beaw.** Lex Mer. pl. 256; Kyd on Bills, 10; Chit. on Bills, 343-4; Bayley on Bills, 42, 109, 110; Selw. N. P. 339.

2. - The holder of a bill payable at sight, is required to use due diligence to put it into circulation, or have it presented for acceptance within a reasonable time. ^{20 John. 146; 7 Cowen, 705; 12 Pick. 399 13 Mass. 137; 4 Mason, 336; 5 Mason's 118; 1 McCord, 322; 1 Hawks, 195.}

3. When the bill is payable any number of days after sight, the time begins to run from the period of presentment and acceptance, and not from the time of mere presentment. ^{1 Mason, 176; 20 John. 176.}

H5459 *segullay* ^{KJC:8} peculiar⁵, jewels¹, proper¹, special¹

סגלה

Strong's Feminine passive participle of an unused root meaning to *shut up*; *wealth* (as closely *shut up*): - jewel, peculiar (treasure), proper good, special.

KJC: 8.

peculiar: Exo 19:5, Deu 14:2, Deu 26:18, Psa 135:4, Ecc 2:8

jewels, 1 Mal 3:17

proper, 1 1Ch 29:3

special, 1 Deu 7:6

LXX:

G4046 st. peri poieo (KJC² **purchase¹** 1Ti 3:13; **purchased, 1** Act 20:28)

G4041 periousios, (KJC peculiar¹ Tit 2:14)

G4047 peri poiesis

G4047 *peripoiesis* ^{KJC⁶}: obtain(ing)², peculiar¹, possession¹, purchased¹, saving¹

περιποίησις

^a To set-off, settle and close the debt right at the moment when presentment was made by doing a full acceptance and endorsing the bill with your “peculiar/special” signature. A signature backed by

Total KJV Occurrences: 6

obtain, 1 [1Th 5:9](#)
obtaining, 1 [2Th 2:14](#)
peculiar, 1 [1Pe 2:9](#)
possession, 1 [Eph 1:14](#)
purchased, 1 [Eph 1:14](#) (2)
saving, 1 [Heb 10:39](#)

DAYS OF GRACE

Certain days after the time limited by the bill or note, which the acceptor or drawer has a right to demand for payment of the bill or note; these days were so called because they were formerly gratuitously allowed, but now, by the custom of merchants, sanctioned by decisions of courts of justice, they are demandable of right. ⁶

Watts & Serg. 179. The number of these in the United States is generally **three**. - Chitty on Bills, h. t. But where the established usage of the where the instrument is payable, or of the bank at which it is payable, or deposited for collection, be to make the demand on the fourth or other day, the parties to the note will be bound by such usage. ⁵ How. U. S. Rep. 317; 1 Smith, Lead. Cas. 417. When the last day of grace happens on the **4th of July**; ² Caines Cas. in Err. 195; or on Sunday; 2 Caines' R. 343; 7 Wend. 460; ¹³ John. 470; 7 Wend. 460; 12 Mass. 89; 6 Pick. 80; 2 Caines, 343; 2 McCord, 436. But see 2 Conn. 69. See 20 Wend. 205; 1 Metc. R. 43; 2 Cain. Cas. 195; 7 How. Miss. R. 129; 4 J. J. Marsh. 332. **the demand must be made on the day previous.**

2. In Louisiana, the days of grace are no obstacle to a set off, the bill being due, for this purpose before the expiration of those days. ^{Louis. Code, art. 2206.}

3. In France all days of grace, of favor, of usage, or of local custom, for the payment of bills of exchange, are abolished. ^{Code de Com. art. 185. See 8 Verm. 833; 2 Port. 286; 1 Conn. 329; 1 Pick. 401; 2 Pick. 125; 3 Pick. 414; 1 N. & M. 83.}

SCROLL **A mark. Used to supply the place of a seal, made with e.g. a pen, on a writing**

A mark which is to supply the place of a seal, made with a pen or other instrument on a writing.

2. In some of the states this has all the efficacy of a seal. ^{1, S. & R. 72; 1 Wash. 42; 2 McCord, 380; 4 McCord 267; 3 Blackf. 161; 3 Gill & John. 234; 2 Halst. 272. Vide Seal; 2 Serg. & Rawle, 504; 2 Rep. 5. a; Perk. 129.} In others, a scroll has no such effect; and when a suit is brought on an instrument sealed with a scroll, the act of limitations may be pleaded to it, as to a simple contract. ^{2 Rand. 446; 6 Halst. 174; 5 John. 239; 1 Blackf. 241; Griff. Law Reg., answers to question No 110.}

LAW, MERCHANT

A system of customs acknowledged and taken notice of by all commercial nations; and those customs constitute a part of the general law of the land; and being a part of that law their existence cannot be proved by witnesses, but the judges are bound to take notice of them.

See Beawes' Lex Mercatoria Rediviva; Caines' Lex Mercatoria Americana; Com. Dig. Merchant, D; Chit. Comm. Law; Pardess. Droit Commercial; Collection des Lois Maritimes antÇrieure au dix hutième siäcle, par Dupin; Capmany, Costumbres Maritimas; II Consolato del Mare; Us et Coutumes de la Mer; Piantandia, Della Giurisprudenza Maritina Commerciale, Antica e Moderna; Valin, Commentaire sur l'Ordonnance de la Marine, du Mois d'Aoñt, 1681; Boulay-Paty, Dr. Comm.; Boucher, Institutions au Droit Maritime.

Search in Bouvier's on Beawes

- Acceptance
- Adjustment
- Beawe's: Beawe's Lex Mercatoria.
- Bill of Exchange
- *Del Credere*
- Factor: similar to commission
- Law, Merchant
- Letter of Credit
- *Respondentia*:
- **Sigillum**:

Etymology: sigillum, sign, seal, ensign, token

<http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=Sigillum>

sigil (n.)

"a sign, mark, or seal," mid-15c., from Late **Latin *sigillum***, from Latin *sigilla* (neuter plural) "statuettes, little images, seal," diminutive of *signum* "sign" (see **sign** (n.)). In astrology, an occult device supposed to have great power (1650s).

When my mistress died, she had under her arm-hole a small scarlet bag full of many things, which, one that was there delivered unto me. There was in this bag several sigils, some of Jupiter in Trine, others of the nature of Venus, some of iron, and one of gold, of pure angel-gold, of the bigness of a thirty-three shilling piece of King James's coin. ["The Antiquarian Repertory," London, 1780]

seal (n.1)

"design stamped on wax," especially one attached to a document as evidence of authenticity, c. 1200, from Old French *seel* "seal on a letter" (Modern French *sceau*), from Vulgar Latin **sigellum* (source of Italian *suggello*, Spanish *sello*; also Old Frisian and Middle High German *sigel*, German *Siegel*), from Latin *sigillum* "small picture, engraved figure, seal," diminutive of *signum* "mark, token" (see **sign** (n.)). An earlier borrowing directly from Latin is represented by Old English *insigel*. Technical use, "what prevents the escape of a gas or liquid" is from 1853.

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http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=sign&allowed_in_frame=0

sign (v.)

c. 1300, "to make the sign of the cross," from Old French *signier* "to make a sign (to someone); to mark," from Latin *signare* "to set a mark upon, mark out, designate; mark with a stamp; distinguish, adorn;" figuratively "to point out, signify, indicate," from *signum* (see **sign** (n.)). Sense of "to mark, stamp" is attested from mid-14c.; that of "to affix one's name" is from late 15c. Meaning "to communicate by hand signs" is recorded from 1700. Related: *Signed*; *signing*.

sign (n.)

early 13c., "gesture or motion of the hand," especially one meant to communicate something, from Old French *signe* "sign, mark," from Latin *signum* "identifying mark, token, indication, symbol; proof; military standard, ensign; a signal, an omen; sign in the heavens, constellation," according to Watkins, literally "standard that one follows," from PIE **sekw-no-*, from root **sekw-* (1) "to follow" (see **sequel**).

Ousted native **token**. Meaning "a mark or device having some special importance" is recorded from late 13c.; that of "a miracle" is from c. 1300. Zodiacal sense in English is from mid-14c. Sense of "characteristic device attached to the front of an inn, shop, etc., to distinguish it from others" is first recorded mid-15c. Meaning "token or signal of some condition" (late 13c.) is behind *sign of the times* (1520s). In some uses, the word probably is a shortening of **ensign**. *Sign language* is recorded from 1847; earlier *hand-language* (1670s).