se'cant, sī'cant, *a.* Cutting, especially into two parts; intersecting; dividing; as, a *secant* line. [< L. *seco,* ppr. *secan(t-)s,* cut.]

se'cant, *n. Math.* **1.** A straight line that intersects a curve or figure. **2.** One of the trigonometrical functions, or its representation as a line. See TRIGONOMETRICAL.

sec'co, sec'cō. [It.] **1.** *a.* Literally, dry; in music, performed without accompaniment; plain. **II.** *n.* Tempera painting. See TEMPERA. **fresco secco!.**

se-cede', sē-sēd', *vi.* [SE-CE'DED; SE-CE'DING.] To withdraw from union, fellowship, or association, especially from a political or religious body; go out; separate; as, to *secede* from a church.

This, in less than three months after the announcement of Mr. Lincoln's election, all the Cotton States had *seceded* from the Union. E. A. POLLARD *Lost Cause* ch. 5, p. 87. [E. P. T. '66.]

[< L. *secedo,* < *se-,* aside, + *cedo,* go.]

se-ce'der, sē-sī'dẽr, *n.* One who secedes; specifically [S-], a member of the Scottish Secession Church. See SECESSION.

se''cen-tis'mo, sē''chen-tēs'mō, *n.* [It.] The period of decadence in Italian literature, art, and architecture, the 17th century, but sometimes dated back to about 1559, characterized by bombast, affectation, and far-fetched conceits.

—**se''cen-tis'ti,** *n. pl.* The Italian literary men and artists of the 16th century, as Marini, Guidi, Chiabrera, etc.

se-cern', sē-sẽrn', *vt. & vi.* [Archaic.] **1.** To separate; also, to distinguish. **2.** *Physiol.* To secrete. [< L. *secerno,* < *se-,* aside, + *cerno,* separate.]

—**se-cern'ment,** *n.* Separation; secretion.

se-cern'ent, sē-sẽrn'ẽnt. **I.** *a.* Separating, secreting, or capable of secreting or separating. **II.** *n. Physiol.* A secreting organ; the secreting function.

se-cesh', sē-sesh'. [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *a.* Secessionist. **II.** *n.* A secessionist; also, the secessionists collectively.

—**se-cesh'er,** *n.*

se-cess'†, *n.* Retreat; retirement. **se-cesse'†.**

se-ces'sion, sē-sesh'ụn, *n.* **1.** The act of seceding; voluntary withdrawal from fellowship, especially from political or religious fellowship or association; separation. **2.** Specifically: (1) *U. S. Hist.* The formal withdrawal of a State from the Union; especially, the attempted withdrawal of Southern States in 1860–'61; also, the doctrine that such withdrawal was constitutional.

I hear with distress and anguish the word '*secession,*' especially when it falls from the lips of those who are patriotic. . . . *Secession! Peaceable secession!* Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. WEBSTER *Works, Constitution and Union* in vol. v, p. 361. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

(2) *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The withdrawal in 1733 from the Scottish established church of a portion of its ministers and laity. [OF., < L. *secessio(n-),* < *secessus,* pp. of *secedo;* see SECEDE.]

—**ordinances of secession** (*U. S. Hist.*), the ordinances, passed by State conventions specially convened for the purpose, by which the eleven seceding States in 1860–'61 declared their withdrawal from the Union.—**S. Church,** the body of Presbyterians that separated from the established church of Scotland in 1733.—**war of s.** (*U. S. Hist.*), the civil war of 1861–'65 between the eleven seceding States and the United States government, resulting in the defeat of the seceding States (followed by their reconstruction as members of the Union) and the abolition of negro slavery.

—**se-ces'sion-ism,** *n.* The principles or doctrine of secession.

se-ces'sion-ist, sē-sesh'ụn-ist, *n.* **1.** One who believes in or favors secession; in the United States, one who maintains the right of a State to withdraw from the Union; applied specifically to those who aided or favored the Southern States in 1860–'65; used also adjectively. **2.** One of the new Munich school of "impressionist" artists.

se-ces'sive†, *a.* Detached; separate.

seche†, *vt. & vi.* To seek. **seke†.**

se-chi'no, sē-kī'nō, *n.* [It.] A sequin. See COIN.

sē''chiste', sē''shīst', *n.* One who executes engraved plates entirely with the dry-point. [< F. *sécher,* dry, < *sec;* see SECK.]

Se'chi-um, sī'ki-ụm *or* sē'ki-ụm, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of half-hardy climbing perennial herbs of the gourd family. *Sechium edule* yields an edible obovoid or pear-shaped fruit about 4 inches long, called **chayotes** or **chaco** in the West Indies, and the root, often weighing 20 pounds, resembles a yam in appearance and use. The plant is said to be native in the West Indies, but has been introduced into other tropical regions and into southern Europe. [< Gr. *sēkos,* pen.]

seck, sek, *a.* Barren; profitless; unenforceable by distress; as, rent-*seck.* See RENT, *n.* [< F. *sec* (< L. *siccus*), dry.]

seck'el, sek'ẽl, *n.* A variety of pear. See PEAR. [< Mr. *Seckel* of Pennsylvania, its introducer.] **sick'le-pear''†.**

se'cle†, *n.* A century. **sie'cle†.**

se-clude', sē-clūd', *C. E. S.* (-clīd', *I. W. W.*), *vt.* [SE-CLU'DED; SE-CLU'DING.] **1.** To remove and keep apart, as from company or society; place, keep, or withdraw from the companionship of others; cut off from intercourse; place by itself or oneself; as, to *seclude* oneself from the world; a *secluded* nook.

It is an error more particularly incident to persons of the correctest principles and habits, to *seclude* themselves from the rest of mankind, as from another species, and form into knots and clubs. CHARLES AND MARY LAMB *Mrs. Leicester's School, Letter to Southey* p. 338. [MACM. '85.]

2. To pass or spend apart from others; spend in solitude or complete retirement: chiefly in the passive participle; as, *secluded* hours; a *secluded* life. **3†.** To shut out; preclude; exclude. [< L. *secludo;* see SECLUSION.]

—**se-clu'ded,** *pa.*—**se-clu'ded-ly,** *adv.*—**se-clu'ded-ness,** *n.*

se-clusc'ness†, *n.* Seclusion; isolation.

se-clu'sion, sē-clū'zhụn, *n.* **1.** The act of secluding, or the state of being secluded; withdrawal or separation from companionship, society, or intercourse; solitude; retirement; as, to be in *seclusion.*

In *seclusion* alone we have time and opportunity to think deeply. E. BRYDGES *Autobiog.* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 372. [C. & W.C. '34.]

2. A secluded place. [< LL. *seclusio(n-),* < L. *secluso,* pp. of *secludo,* shut off, < *se-,* aside, + *claudo,* shut.]

Synonyms: privacy, retirement, retreat, secrecy, separation, solitude. See RETIREMENT.—**Antonyms:** crowd, multitude, numbers, publicity, society, throng, world.—**Prepositions:** the seclusion *of* the study; *from* the world.

—**se-clu'sion-ist,** *n.* One who favors seclusion.

se-clu'siv, *a.* Seclusive. PHIL. SOC.

se-clu'sive, sē-clū'sīv, *a.* Having a tendency to seclusion; secluding or shutting out; living in retirement. [< L. *seclusus;* see SECLUSION.]

sec'lu-so'ri-um, sec'lu-sō'ri-ụm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A part of an aviary in which were confined birds to be killed or sold.

sec'ohm, sec'ōm, *n. Elec.* The practical unit of self-induction: now officially superseded by *henry.* See HENRY. < *sec-* (in SECOND) + OHM.]

—**sec'ohm-me''ter,** *n. Elec.* An instrument for measuring self-induction.

sec'ond, sec'ụnd, *vt.* **1.** To act as a supporter or assistant of, as a person or his acts; forward; promote; support; specifically, to render chief assistance to in a duel or other contest; as, to *second* a person's efforts; to *second* a duelist. **2.** In deliberative bodies, to support formally, as a motion, resolution, etc., as a prerequisite to discussion or adoption.

The rule is if a member proposes anything or makes a motion, that some one else must '*second*' it, before the chairman can allow talking about it.

C. F. DOLE *American Citizen* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 19. [D. C. H. '91.]

3. [Archaic.] To follow in the next place; follow up; succeed; as, sin *seconded* by sin. **4.** [Archaic.] To produce something similar or equal to; also, to do again or a second time; repeat; as, it would be difficult to *second* this. **5.** [Colloq.] *Mus.* To sing or play second to. **6.** [Eng.] To retire temporarily without pay, but without loss of rank, as members of the Royal Artillery or Engineers when they accept civil offices. [< F. *seconder,* < L. *secundo,* < *secundus,* following, < *sequor,* follow.]

—**sec'ond-er,** *n.* One who seconds, supports, or approves what is attempted, moved, or proposed by another; as, the *seconder* of a resolution.

sec'ond, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the first: the ordinal of *two.* **2.** Ranking next to or below the first or best; of inferior quality or value; secondary; subordinate; as, a country *second* to none in resources.

They say that the Cathedral of Milan is *second* only to St. Peter's at Rome. I can not understand how it can be *second* to any thing made by human hands.

MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* ch. 18, p. 182. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

3. Identical in character with another or preceding one; another; other; as, a *second* Washington; habit is a *second* nature. **4.** *Mus.* Lower in pitch, or rendering a lower part than a principal part, voice, or instrument; as, a *second* violin. **4†.** Inclined to favor or aid; favorably disposed. [F., < L. *secundus;* see SECOND, *v.*]

—**at second hand,** as having been received through some agency from the original source of authority.—**s. accomplishment,** see ACCOMPLISHMENT, 3.—**sec'ond-ad''ven-tist,** *n.* See ADVENTIST.—**s. best,** best with one exception; second in quality.—**s. cabin,** a cabin in a steamship for those who travel second-class.—**s. cousin,** see COUSIN.—**s. cut,** *a.* See SECOND-CUT FILE, under FILE², *n.*—**S. day,** *n.* Monday: so called by the Friends.

—**derivative, difference, differential,** etc. (*Math.*), a derivative, etc., obtained by performing on a first derivative, etc., the same operation by which it was obtained from the original function.—**s. distance** (*Art*), same as MIDDLE DISTANCE.—**s. estate** [Eng.], the House of Peers.—**s. floor,** the floor above the first. See STORY.—**s. girl,** an assistant housemaid.—**s. intention,** see INTENTION.—**s. thought** or **s. thoughts,** reconsideration; further thought.—**to come off s. best** [Humorous], to be worsted in a contest.

sec'ond', *n.* **1.** The one next after the first in position, rank, importance, or quality; as, he is no man's *second* in patriotism. **2.** An attendant who supports or aids another; as, a *second* in a duel. **3.** *pl.* An article of merchandise of second grade or inferior quality; as, *seconds* in flour. **4.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the next above or below on the diatonic scale. See SCALE. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered in relation to that other; specifically, the second note above the key-note. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; the resulting dissonance. (4) A second or subordinate part, instrument, or voice; a second; in popular language, an alto. **5.** *Theat.* The part or rôle second in importance to the leading part; also, the actor who performs this part. Compare LEAD¹, *n.*, 4. **6.** In baseball, the second base. See BASE, *n.* **7.** Another person, especially an inferior; a substitute. **8.** *pl.* The middle grade of seed-leaf tobacco, used for binders in manufacturing cigars. **9†.** Assistance; aid; succor.

—**augmented second, major s., minor s.** (*Mus.*), see illus. under INTERVAL.

sec'ond', *n.* **1.** A unit of time, equal to $^1/_{60}$ of a minute, or $^1/_{86400}$ of a day. **2.** A unit of an angular measure, equal to $^1/_{60}$ of a minute of arc. **3.** In the duodecimal notation, $^1/_{12}$ of an inch or prime. **4.** [Colloq.] A very short time; moment. [< F. *seconde,* < LL. *secunda,* < L. *secundus,* see SECOND, *v.*]

—**sec'ond-mark',** *n.* The symbol (″) used to designate seconds in circular and duodecimal measure.

sec'ond-ar''i-ly, sec'ụnd-er'i-li, *adv.* **1.** In a secondary manner; by secondary action or influence; subordinately; as, local causes modify climate *secondarily.* **2.** In the second order, place, or rank; secondly.

sec'ond-ar''i-ness, sec'ụnd-er'i-nes, *n.* Secondary character or rank; subordinateness.

sec'ond-ar''y, sec'ụnd-er'i (-er-), *S.*; -ē-ri, *C. W.*) *a.* **1.** Of second rank, grade, or influence; less important or effective than that which is primary; not of the first order or degree; subordinate; second-rate; as, a *secondary* effect; a fact of *secondary* importance.

The *secondary* source of wealth is human labor exerted to bring forth the bounty of nature in form, in time, in place, suited to meet the desires of men. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Elements of Political Economy* ch. 2, p. 10. [SH. & CO. '84.]

2. Hence, specifically: (1) Pertaining to the grades of instruction imparted between the elementary or primary grades and the college or university curricula; as, *secondary* schools or education. (2) Acting by delegated authority; deputized; as, *secondary* assistants.

That we were form'd, then, say'st thou? and the work
Of *secondary* hands, by task transfer'd
From Father to his Son? MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 854.

3. *Med.* (1) Following another disease as a consequence or result; subsequent; subordinate; as, *secondary* weakness of sight after measles. (2) Characteristic of or pertaining to the second stage or period of a disease; as, *secondary* eruptions. **4.** *Chem.* (1) Formed by replacing two-thirds of the replaceable groups in trivalent compounds; as, *secondary* amins; *secondary* salts. (2) Formed by replacing the hydrogen of the group CH_2 in the molecules of certain organic compounds; as, a *secondary* alcohol. See ALCOHOL. **5.** *Mineral.* Subsequent in origin; caused by some change of the original mineral, as chemical (as by decomposition) or mechanical (as by pressure); said of cleavage, twinning, and the like. **6.** *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the secondaries. **7.** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or noting an induced current or its circuit, especially in an induction-coil; as, the *secondary* circuit. **8.** *Geol.* Belonging to or occurring in the Mesozoic era, the Paleozoic having been formerly called the *primary era.* < F. *secondaire,* < L. *secundarius,* < *secundus;* see SECOND, *v.*] **sec'ond-ar''le†.**

Synonyms: see ACCESSORY.

—**secondary axis** (*Optics*), in a mirror, any straight line passing through the center of curvature but not the center of the mirror; in a lens, such a line through the center of the lens but not through the center of curvature.—**s. battery** (*Elec.*), a storage-battery.—**s. circle,** a circle passing through the poles of another circle. See illus. under CIRCLE.—**s. color,** a color formed by mixing two so-called primary pigments: usually given as green (blue and yellow), orange (red and yellow), and purple (red and blue).—**s. properties of matter,** see MATTER, 3.—**s. quills** (*Ornith.*), the secondaries.—**s. tint,** a tint of less conspicuous color than another; a subdued tint.

sec'ond-ar''y, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** One who acts in a secondary or subordinate capacity; a person, as an officer, second in rank or position; an assistant, especially in a cathedral; a deputy or delegate.

Duke: Hold, therefore, Angelo:
In our remove, be thou at full ourself; . .
Old Escalus, Though first in question, is thy *secondary.*
SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act i, sc. 1.

2. Anything of secondary size, position, or importance; that which is subordinate to or dependent on a primary. **3.** *Astron.* (1) A secondary circle. (2) A secondary planet; a satellite. **4.** *Ornith.* One of the feathers that grow on the second joint or forearm of a bird's wing. See illus. under BIRD. **5.** *Entom.* One of the hind wings of an insect, particularly a lepidopter. **6.** *Geol.* The secondary series of rocks, or the era in which they were formed; the Mesozoic. See SECONDARY, *a.* **7.** *Meteor.* A subsidiary cyclone traveling on the border of a more extensive one and productive of local thunder-storms.

sec'ond-class'', sec'ụnd-clgs', *a.* Ranking next below the first or best; of or pertaining to a secondary quality or grade; as, a *second-class* railway-ticket; a *second-class* boarding-house. Compare FIRST-CLASS.

—**second-class mail-matter** [U. S.], according to the law of 1890, periodicals, as newspapers, etc., published at regular intervals, and sent from the publishing-office.

se-conde', sē-gōnd', *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* A thrust, parry, or other movement downward toward the left: perhaps originally the second position of defense. **se-goon'†.**

sec'ond-hand'', sec'ụnd-hand', *a.* **1.** Having been previously owned or used by another; not new; as, a *second-hand* implement; *second-hand* clothes. **2.** Received from another; not coming directly from the original source; as, *second-hand* information. **3.** Employed in handling stock at second hand; as, a *second-hand* clothes-dealer; a *second-hand* bookstore. **4.** Of inferior grade; being a poor imitation.

We shall see him come and gone, This *second-hand* Napoleon.
LOWELL *Villa Franca* st. 2.

—**second-hand witness,** a witness whose testimony is hearsay.

sec'ond-hand'[1], *n.* **1.** That which has been used or owned before. **2.** A poor imitation of something else.

Of the multifarious retailers of the *second-hand* in style, the class is so numerous as to make a selection difficult: they meet us at every step in the history of the Art.

W. ALLSTON *Lectures on Art* lect. v, p. 160. [B. & SCR. '50.]

sec'ond-hand'[2], *n.* The hand that marks seconds on a clock or a watch. See WATCH. **sec'onds-hand''†.**

sec'ond-i-ne†, *n. Bot.* Same as SECUNDINE.

sec'ond-ly, sec'ụnd-li, *adv.* In the second place in order or succession. **sec'ownde-ly†.**

se-con'do, sē-kōn'dō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The second part in concerted music, especially in a pianoforte duet; also, the performance of this part. Compare PRIMO.

sec'ond-rate'', sec'ụnd-rāt', **I.** *a.* Second in quality, size, rank, importance, etc.; second-class. **II.** *n.* That which is second-rate, as a second-class war-ship.

sec'ond sight. A faculty akin to clairvoyance, attributed to or claimed by certain persons, and alleged to enable them to foretell the future and to discern events occurring at distant places.

—**sec'ond-sight''ed,** *a.* Having the second sight.

se-con'le, sē-cen'le, *n.* A conic section.

se'cret, *a.* Secret. **se'creet†.**—**se'cret,** *n.* A secret, or matters of secrecy. **se'creet†.**—**se'cret,** *adv.* Secretly. **se'creet†; se'cre-ly†.**—**se'cre-ness†,** *n.*

se'cre-cy, sī'crẽ-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being secret or hidden; secret or hidden conduct or management; concealment; as, a military movement planned with great *secrecy.* **2.** The character or quality of being secretive; faithfulness or tenacity in keeping secrets; secretiveness; as, a man of great *secrecy.* **3.** A state of seclusion; privacy; retirement; solitude.

In a city, populous as Cairo, it is possible to obtain at the same time the gratifications of society and the *secrecy* of solitude.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 12, p. 59. [JAS. M.]

4†. A secret. **se'cre-cie†; se'cre-sy†.**

Synonyms: see SECLUSION.

se'cret, sī'cret, *a.* **1.** Kept separate or hidden from view or knowledge. (1) Kept from all persons except the individual or individuals concerned; as, *secret* information; *secret* military movements. (2) Not immediately apparent; unseen; occult; as, the *secret* operations of physical causes. (3) Not proper to be seen; kept unexposed, or such as ought to be so kept; as, the *secret* parts. **2.** Affording privacy; secluded; retired.

A veritable sprite of the forest was Nutty. . . . Scarcely alive to the melodies and mysteries of Nature in her *secret* haunts. CONSTANCE C. HARRISON *Flower de Hundred* ch. 6, p. 196. [CAS. CO.]

3. Good at keeping secrets; keeping one's own or others' confidence; close-mouthed; secretive.

'Ods heart, madam! I'm as *secret* as a priest, when trusted.
CENTLIVRE *The Busy Body* act iv, sc. 4.

4†. Distinct or separate. [F., < L. *secretus,* pp. of *secerno;* see SECERN.] **se'cre†.**

Synonyms: clandestine, concealed, covered, covert, furtive, hid, hidden, latent, mysterious, obscure, occult, private, recondite, retired, unknown, unrevealed, unseen, veiled. See MYSTERIOUS.—**Antonyms:** abovboard, apparent, evident, clear, manifest, obvious, plain, transparent, unconcealed, undisguised.

—**letters secret,** sealed letters not intended for the public: opposed to *letters patent.*—**s. block** (*Naut.*), a