

ling; as, a *secant* line. [*< L. seco*, ppr.

sec'. **1.** A straight line that intersects a circle. One of the trigonometrical functions, as on a line. See TRIGONOMETRICAL.
2. *I. a.* Literally, dry; in music, per-companiment; plain. *II. n.* Tempera-ment. **fresco seccot'**. [*SE-CE'DED; SE-CE'DING.*] To withdraw, fellowship, or association, especially of a religious body; go out; separate; as, hurch.

three months after the announcement of Mr. H. Cotton States had *seceded* from the OLLARD *Lost Cause* ch. 5, p. 87. [E. B. T. '66.]
se-, aside, + *cedo*, go.]

se-, *n.* One who secedes; specifically of the Scottish Secession Church. See

*se-*chen-tis'mō, *n.* [It.] The period of an literature, art, and architecture, the sometimes dated back to about 1539, char-act, affectation, and far-fetched conceits.
ii. *n. pl.* The Italian literary men and century, as Marini, Guildi, Chiabrera, etc.
vt. & vi. [Archaic.] **1.** To separate; *sh.* **2.** *Physiol.* To secrete. [*< L. se-* + *cerno*, separate.]

se-, *n.* Separation; secretion.
*se-*gn'ent. **I. a.** Separating, secreting, retting or separating. **II. n.** *Physiol.* the secreting function.

[Slang, U. S.] **I. a.** Secessionist. **II.** also, the secessionists collectively.

se-, retirement. **se-cesse't.**

*se-*sh'un, *n.* **1.** The act of seceding; withdrawal from fellowship, especially from our fellowship or association; separa-ly: (1) *U. S. Hist.* The formal with- from the Union; especially, the ar- of Southern States in 1860-'61; also, such withdrawal was constitutional.

is and anguish the word 'secession,' especially lips of those who are patriotic. . . . *Secession!* Sir, your eyes and mine are never t miracle. WEBSTER *Works, Constitution*, p. 361. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

*se-*st. The withdrawal in 1783 from the ed church of a portion of its ministers [*< L. secessio(n)-*, *< secessus*, pp. of *se-*]

of secession (*U. S. Hist.*), the ordi- state conventions specially convened for ich the eleven seceding States in 1860-'61 drowal from the Union.—**S. Church.** yterians that separated from the estab- cotland in 1783.—**way of se-** (*U. S. Hist.*), it-'65 between the eleven seceding States tes government, resulting in the defeat ates (followed by their reconstruction as ion) and the abolition of negro slavery.
se-ism, *n.* The principles or doctrine

*se-*g-sesh'un-ist, *n.* **1.** One who believes ion; in the United States, one who main- a State to withdraw from the Union; ly to those who aided or favored the n 1860-'65; used also adjectively. **2.** nish school of "impressionist" artists. Detached; separate.

se- seek. **seket.**
se-, *n.* [It.] A sequin. See CORN.
se-, *n.* One who executes engraved plates rry-point. [*< F. sécher*, dry, *< sec*; see

*se-*um or *se'*ki-um, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic ly climbing perennial herbs of the gourd edule yields an edible obovoid or pear- it 4 inches long, called **chayotes** or it Indies, and the root, often weighing 20 a yam in appearance and use. The plant e in the West Indies, but has been intro- pical regions and into southern Europe.

se-; profitless; unenforceable by distress; **se-**nt, *n.* [*< F. sec* (*< L. siccus*), dry.]

A variety of pear. See PEAR. [*< Mr. ania*, its introducer.] **sick'**le-pear"t.
se-, *vt.* **sic'clet.**

[*C. E. S.* (-clūd', *I. W. Wr.*), *vt.* [*SE-* DING.] **1.** To remove and keep apart, or society; place, keep, or withdraw ionship of others; cut off from inter- itself or oneself; as, to *seclude* oneself *secluded* nook.

particularly incident to persons of the correct- bits, to *seclude* themselves from the rest of other species, and form into knots and clubs. **RY LAMB Mrs. Leicester's School, Letter to M.** '85.]

be killed or sold.
sec'ohm, *sec'ohm, n. Elec.* The practical unit of self-induction; now officially superseded by *henry*. See HENRY. [*< sec-* (in SECOND²) + OHM.]

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

sec'ond, *sec'und, 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. 1, 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 anything made by human hands.

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

3. Identical in character with another of the same class; another; others, as, a *second* Washington; *first* is a *second* nature. **4. Mus.** Lower in pitch, or produced by a lower part than a principal part, voice, or instrument, as, a *second* violin. **5.** Inclined to favor or aid, favorably disposed. [*< F. L. secundo*; see SECOND.]

se- at *second* hand, as having been *seconded* through some agency from the original source of authority.—**s. accomplishment.** See ACCOMPLISHMENT. **s. second-adv'ce.** See ADVICE. **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 FILE. **s. -S. day, n.** Monday; so called by the Friends.—**s. 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. thoughts or thoughts, reconsideration;** further thought.—**to come off s. best.** (humorous), to be worsted in a contest.

sec'ond¹, 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.** A article of merchandise of second grade or of inferior quality; as, *seconds* in flour. **4. Mus.** (1) The interval between any note and the next above or below on the same 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) The note at this interval written or sounded together; the resulting dissonance. (4) A second or subordinate part, instrument, or voice; a *secondo*; 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'ond², n. **1.** A unit of time, equal to 1/60 of a minute, or 1/3600 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'und-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'und-er'i-nes, n.* Secondary character or rank; subordinateness.

sec'ond-ar'y, *sec'und-er'i (-er-i, 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

(pressure); said of cleavage, twinning, *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the second Of, pertaining to, or noting an induced circuit, especially in an induction-coil; circuit. **8. Geol.** Belonging to or of the zozoic era, the Paleozoic having been of primary era. [*< F. secondaire*, *< I. secundus*; see SECOND, v.] **sec'ond-** **Synonyms:** see ACCESSORY.

—**secondary axis** (*Optics*), in a m line passing through the center of curv center of the mirror; in a lens, such a lin ter of the lens but not through the cen **s. battery** (*Elec.*), a storage-battery, — passing through the poles of another circ CIRCLE.—**s. color**, a color formed by mi primary pigments: usually given as green orange (red and yellow), and purple (r **properties of matter**, see MATTER, (r *nith.*), the secondaries.—**s. tint**, a tint color than another; a subdued tint.

sec'ond-ar'y, n. [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** O secondary or subordinate capacity; a cer, second in rank or position; as in a cathedral; a deputy or delegate.

Duke: Hold, therefore, Angelo: In our remove, be thou at full oneself; . . . Old Escalus. . . . Though first in question, is SHAKESPEARE *Measure for*

2. Anything of secondary size, positio that which is subordinate to or depend **3. Astron.** (1) A secondary circle.

4. Ornith. One of grow on the second joint or forearm. See *illus.* under BIRD. **5. Entom.** One of an insect, particularly a lepidopter secondary series of rocks, or the era in

er, second; the Mesozoic. See SECONDAR A subsidiary cyclone traveling on the ex-

clusive one and productive of local t **sec'ond-class**, *sec'und-clgs, a.* Rank first or best, of or pertaining to a se-

grade; as, a *second-class* railway-ticket boarding-house. Compare FIRST-CLASS.

—**second-class mail-matter** [U law of 1890, periodicals, as newspapers, at regular intervals, and sent from the pub-

sec'ond-er, *se-gōnd, n.* [F.] *Fencing* or other movement downward toward originally the second position of defen

sec'ond-hand, *sec'und-hand, a.* previously owned or used by another *second-hand* implement; *second-hand* ceived from another; not coming d

original source; as, *second-hand* infoi played in handling stock at second ha

hand clothes-dealer; a *second-hand* l inferior grade; being a poor imitation.

We shall see him come and gone, This *sec'ond-hand* witness, a witness is hearsay. LOWELL

sec'ond-hand¹, n. **1.** That which owned before. **2.** A poor imitation of

Of the multifarious retailers of the *second-class* is so numerous as to make a selection di at every step in the history of the Art.

W. ALLSTON *Lectures on Art* lect. v, p **sec'ond-hand², n.** The hand that a clock or a watch. See WATCH. **sec'**

sec'ond-inet, n. *Bot.* Same as SECUNE **sec'ond-ly**, *sec'und-li, adv.* In the s der or succession. **sec'onde-lyt.**

se-con'do, *se-cōn'dō, n.* [It.] *Mus.* The erted music, especially in a pianoforte, formance of this part. Compare PRIMO.

sec'ond-rate, *sec'und-rēt, n.* **I. a.** : size, rank, importance, etc.; second-cla which is second-rate, as a second-class

sec'ond sight. A faculty akin to clu ted to or claimed by certain person enable them to foretell the future and occurring at distant places.

—**sec'ond-sight'ed, a.** Having **se-con'ic**, *se-cen'ic, n.* A conic sectic

se'cret, *a.* Secret. **se'cret'**.—**se'cre** matters of secrecy. **se'cret'**.—**se'cre** **se'cret'**; **se'cre-lyt.**—**se'cre-nes**

se'cre-ry, *se'cre-si, n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** quality of being secret or hidden; sec duct or management; concealment; as ment planned with great *secrecy*. **2.** quality of being secretive; faithfult keeping secrets; secretiveness; as, a ma

3. A state of seclusion; privacy; ret In a city, populous as Cairo, it is possible time the gratifications of society and the *secr* JOHNSON *Rasselas*

4†. A secret. **se'cre-ciet**; **se'cre**