

se'cant, si'cant, a. Cutting, especially into two parts; intersecting; dividing; as, a secant line. [*L. secō, ppr. secantē*], n. cut.]

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

se'cede, se'sid', vi. [*SE-CEDERE*; *SE-CEDING*.] To withdraw from union, fellowship, or association, especially from a political or religious body; go out; separate; as, to secede from a church.

Thus, 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. B. T. '66.]

[*L. secēdo, & se-, aside, + cēdo, go.*]
se'ceder, se'sid'er, n. One who secedes; specifically [S.], a member of the Scottish Secession Church. See SECESSION.

se'cen-tis'mo, se'chen-tis'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', se'sgrn', vt. [*SE-CERNERE*.] I. To separate; also, to distil. II. 2. *Physiol.* To secrete. [*L. se-cerno, & se-, aside, + cerno, separate.*]
se'cern'ment, n. Separation; secretion.

se'cern'ent, se'sgrn'ent, n. a. Separating, secreting, or capable of secreting or separating. II. n. *Physiol.* A secreting organ; the secreting function.

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

se'cess'ary, n. Retreat; retirement. se'cesse'ty, n. se'cession, se'sesh'un, n. I. The act of seceding; voluntary withdrawal from fellowship, especially from political or religious fellowship or association; separation. II. n. *Physiol.* The act of secreting or separating. III. n. *Physiol.* A secreting organ; the secreting function.

se'cess'ion, se'sesh'un, n. I. The act of seceding; voluntary withdrawal from fellowship, especially from political or religious fellowship or association; separation. II. n. *Physiol.* The act of secreting or separating. III. n. *Physiol.* A secreting organ; the secreting function.

se'cess'ion-ism, n. The principles or doctrine of secession.

se'ces'sion-ist, se'sesh'un-ist, n. I. 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. II. n. One of the new Munich school of 'impressionist' artists.

se'ces'sive, n. Detached; separate.
se'cet', vt. & n. To seek; seeket.
se'chi'no, se'ki'no, n. [It.] A squin. See CORN.

se'chiste', se'shiste', n. One who executes engraved plates entirely with the dry-point. [*F. secher, dry, & sec; see SECK.*]

se'chi-um, si'ki-um or se'ki-um, 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 choco 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. sechos, pen.*]

se'ck, sec, a. Barren; profitless; unenforceable by distress; as, rent-sec. See RENT, n. [*F. sec (< L. siccus), dry.*]
se'ck'el, n. A variety of dates, 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. sechos, pen.*]

se'ck'le, n. A century. se'ck'let, n.

se'clude, se'clūd', C. E. S. (clūd', I. W. Wr.), vt. [*SE-CLUDERE*; *SE-CLUDING*.] I. 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. [MAG. '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, & secludens.*]

se'clud'ed, pa.—se'clud'ed-ly, adv.—se'clud'ed-ness, n. Seclusion; isolation.

se'clude-ness, n. Seclusion; isolation.

se'clu'sion, se'clū'zhun, n. I. 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. 272. [C. & M. C. '34.]

2. A secluded place. [*LL. seclusio(n)-, < L. secludo, 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'sive, a. Seclusive. PHIL. Soc.
se'clu'siv, se'clū'siv, a. Having a tendency to seclusion; secluding or shutting out; living in retirement. [*L. secludens; see SECLUSION.*]

se'clu'so'ri-um, se'clū'sō'ri-um, n. [—RI-A, pl.] [L.] *Rom.*

Antig. A part of an aviary in which were confined birds to be killed or sold.

se'c'olm, se'c'ōm, n. *Elec.* The practical unit of self-induction; now officially superseded by henry. See HENRY. [*Sec- (in SECONDO?) + ohm.*]

se'c'olm-me'ter, n. *Elec.* An instrument for measuring self-induction.

se'cond, se'cūd, vt. I. 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. II. 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.

MARK TWAIN *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, & se-, aside, + cerno, separate.*]

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

se'cond, a. I. Next in order after the first: the ordinal of two. II. 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; as, a second Washington; habit is a second nature. 4. *Mus.* Lower pitch, or rendering a lower part than a principal part, voice, or instrument; as, a second violin. 5+. 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.—s. ad'venturist, n. See ADVENTURIST.—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 RILE, under FILE, n.—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, a distance, same as MIDDLE DISTANCE.—s. estate, a. [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 worst in a contest.

se'cond, n. I. The one next after the first in position, rank, importance, or quality; as, he is no man's second in patriotism. II. An attendant who supports or aids another; as, a second in a duel. III. 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 LEAD, 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 III. under INTERVAL.

se'cond, n. I. 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.*]

—se'cond-mark', n. The symbol (") used to designate seconds in circular and duodecimal measure.

se'cond-ar'i-ly, se'cūd'er-i-ly, adv. I. In a secondary manner; by secondary action or influence; subordinately; as, local causes modify climate secondarily. II. In the second order, place, or rank; secondly.

se'cond-ar'i-ness, se'cūd'er-i-nes, n. Secondary character or rank; subordinateness.

se'cond-ar'y, se'cūd'er-i' (er-1, S.; -ē-ri, C. W.) a. I. 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 forms and places, suited to the desires of men. WAYLAND AND CHARIN *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 transferr'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 amines; secondary salts. (2) Formed by replacing the hydrogen of the group CH₂ in the molecules of certain organic compounds; as, 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.*]

se'cond-ar'y, n. [—ES, pl.] I. 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.

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