

2. A feather growing on the second bone of a fowl's wing.

SEC'ONDED, *pp.* Supported; aided.

SEC'ONDER, *n.* One that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes; as the *second-order* of an enterprise or of a motion.

SECOND-HAND, *n.* Possession received from the first possessor. *Johnson.*

SECOND-HAND, *a.* Not original or primary; received from another.

They have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

2. Not new; that has been used by another; as a *second-hand* book.

SECONDLY, *adv.* In the second place. *Bacon.*

SECOND-RATE, *n.* [*second* and *rate*.] The second order in size, dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the *second-rate*.

Addison.

So we say, a ship of the *second-rate*.

SECOND-RATE, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality or value; as a *second-rate* ship; a *second-rate* cloth; a *second-rate* champion. *Dryden.*

SECOND-SIGHT, *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; a power claimed by some of the highlanders in Scotland.

Addison.

Nor less avail'd his optic sleight,
And Scottish gift of *second-sight*.

Trumbull's M'Fingal.

SEC'OND-SIGHTED, *a.* Having the power of second-sight. *Addison.*

SEC'RECY, *n.* [from *secret*.] Properly, a state of separation; hence, concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; privacy; a state of being hid from view. When used of an individual, *secrecy* implies concealment from all others; when used of two or more, it implies concealment from all persons except those concerned. Thus a company of counterfeiters carry on their villainy in *secrecy*.

The lady Anne,

Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married.

Shak.

2. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from the view of others. *Milton.*

3. Forbearance of disclosure or discovery.

It is not with public as with private prayer; in this, rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward show. *Hooker.*

1. Fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.

For *secrecy* no lady closer.

Shak.

SE'CRET, *a.* [Fr. *secret*; It. Sp. Port. *secreto*; L. *secretus*.] This is given as the participle of *secreo*, but it is radically a different word; W. *seggy*, that is apart, inclosed or sacred; *segru*, to secrete or put apart; *seg*, that is without access. The radical sense of *seg* is to separate, as in L. *seco*, to cut off; and not improbably this word is contracted into the Latin *se*, a prefix in *segrego*, *separo*, &c.]

1. Properly, separate; hence, hid; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all persons except the individual or individuals concerned.

I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king. Judges iii.

2. Unseen; private; secluded: being in retirement.

There *secret* in her sapphire cell,

He with the Nais wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Removed from sight; private; unknown.

Abide in a *secret* place, and hide thyself.

1 Sam. xix.

4. Keeping secrets; faithful to secrets entrusted; as *secret* Romans. *Shak.*

[Unusual.]

5. Private; affording privacy. *Milton.*

6. Occult; not seen; not apparent; as the *secret* operations of physical causes.

7. Known to God only.

Secret things belong to the Lord our God.

Deut. xxix.

8. Not proper to be seen; kept or such as ought to be kept from observation.

SE'CRET, *n.* [Fr. from L. *secretum*.] Something studiously concealed. A man who cannot keep his own *secrets*, will hardly keep the *secrets* of others.

To tell our own *secrets* is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery.

Rambler.

A talebearer revealeth *secrets*. Prov. xi.

2. A thing not discovered and therefore unknown.

All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works.

Milton.

Hast thou heard the *secret* of God? Job xv.

3. *Secrets*, *plu.* the parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed.

In *secret*, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy; in a state or place not seen; privately.

Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant. Prov. ix.

SE'CRET, *v. t.* To keep private. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

SECRETARISHIP, *n.* The office of a secretary. *Swift.*

SECRETARY, *n.* [Fr. *secrétaire*; Sp. It. *secretario*; from L. *secretus*, secret; originally a confidant, one entrusted with secrets.]

1. A person employed by a public body, by a company or by an individual, to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records and the like. Thus legislative bodies have *secretaries*, whose business is to record all their laws and resolves. Embassadors have *secretaries*.

2. An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; as the *secretary* of state, who conducts the correspondence of a state with foreign courts; the *secretary* of the treasury, who manages the department of finance; the *secretary* of war, of the navy, &c.

SECRE'TE, *v. t.* To hide; to conceal; to remove from observation or the knowledge of others; as, to *secrete* stolen goods.

2. To secrete one's self; to retire from notice into a private place; to abscond.

3. In the animal economy, to secrete; to produce from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents; as the glands. The liver *secretes* bile; the salivary glands *secrete* saliva. *Ed. Encyc.*

SECRE'TED, *pp.* Concealed; discerned.

SECRE'TING, *ppr.* Hiding; discerning.

SECRE'TION, *n.* The act of secreting; the act of producing from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c. This was considered by

the older physiologists as merely a separation from the blood of certain substances previously contained in it; the literal meaning of *secretion*. But this opinion is now generally exploded. The organs of secretion are of very various form and structure, but the most general are those called *glands*. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.

SE'CRETIST, *n.* A dealer in secrets. [Not in use.] *Boyle.*

SECRETI'TIOUS, *a.* Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer.*

SE'CRETLY, *adv.* Privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others; as, to dispatch a messenger *secretly*.

2. Inwardly; not apparently or visibly; latently.

Now *secretly* with inward grief she pin'd.

Addison.

SE'CRETNESS, *n.* The state of being hid or concealed.

2. The quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY, *a.* Performing the office of secretion; as *secretory* vessels. *Ray.*

SECT, *n.* [Fr. *secte*; It. *setta*; L. Sp. *secta*; from L. *seco*, to cut off, to separate.]

1. A body or number of persons united in tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of other men. Most *sects* have originated in a particular person, who taught and propagated some peculiar notions in philosophy or religion, and who is considered to have been its founder. Among the Jews, the principal *sects* were the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes. In Greece were the Cynic *sect*, founded by Antisthenes; and the Academic *sect*, by Plato. The Academic *sect* gave birth to the Peripatetic, and the Cynic to the Stoic. *Enfield.*

2. A cutting or cion. [Not used.] *Shak.*

SECTA'RIAN, *a.* [L. *sectarius*.] Pertaining to a sect or to sects; as *sectarian* principles or prejudices.

SECTA'RIAN, *n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state.

SECTA'RIANISM, *n.* The disposition to dissent from the established church or predominant religion, and to form new sects.

SECTARISM, *n.* Sectarianism. [Little used.]

SECTARIST, *n.* A sectary. [Not much used.] *Warton.*

SECT'ARY, *n.* [Fr. *sectaire*.] A person who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of christians; one that belongs to a sect; a dissenter.

2. A follower; a pupil. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

SECTA'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *sectateur*.] A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect. [Not now used.] *Raleigh.*

SECT'ILE, *a.* [L. *scetilis*, from *seco*, to cut.] A sectile mineral is one that is midway between the brittle and the malleable, as soapstone and plumbago. *Phillips.*