and i860 secession came to be generally accepted by the South as the only means of preserving her institutions from the interference of the North. The first general movement toward secession was in 1850. In 1860-1861, when the federal government passed into the control of the stronger section, the Southern states, individually, seceded and then formed the Confederate states, and in the war that followed they were conquered and forced back into the Union. So, in the United States, secession along with state sovereignty is of the past. From the historical point of view it may be suggested that neither North nor South was correct in theory in 1861: the United States were not a nation; neither were the states sovereign; but from the embryo political communities of 1776-1787, in which no proper sovereignty existed anywhere, two nationalities were slowly being evolved and two sovereignties were in the making; the North and the South each fulfilled most of the requirements for a nation and they were mutually unlike and hostile.

See Jefferson Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* (New York, 1881); A. II. Stephens, *Constitutional View of the War between the States* (Philadelphia, 1868-1870); J. L. M. Curry, *Civil History of the Confederate States* (Richmond, 1900); J. W. Du Bυis, *William L. Yancey* (Birmingham, 1892); J. Hodgson, *Cradle of the Confederacy* (Mobile, 1876) ; B. J. Sage, *Republic of Republics* (Boston, 1876); W. Wilson, *The State* (Boston, 1900); A. L. Lowell, *Govern­ment and Parties in Continental Europe* (Boston, 1896); J. W. Burgess, *Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law* (New York, 1895), and C. E. Merriam, *American Political Theories* (New York, 1902). See also State Rights, Nullification, and Confederate States. (W. L. F.)

SECKENDORF, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH, Count von (1673-1763), German soldier, nephew of Veit Ludwig von Seckendorf (*q.v),* was born at Königsberg in Franconia. His father was an official of Saxe-Gotha. In 1693 he served in the allied army commanded by William III. of England, and in 1694 became a cornet in a Gotha cavalry regiment in Austrian pay. Leaving the cavalry he became an infantry officer in the service of Venice, and (1697) in that of the margrave of Anspach, who in 1698 transferred the regiment in which Seckendorf was serving to the imperial army. In 1699 he married and returned to Anspach as a court officer, but the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession called him into the field again as lieutenant- colonel of an Anspach regiment, which was taken into the Dutch service. He distinguished himself at Oudenarde (1708), and was severely wounded at the siege of Ryssel. Disappointed of promotion in Holland and Austria, he entered the Polish-Saxon army as a major-general, and fought as a volunteer at the siege of Tournai and the battle of Malplaquet. He continued to serve in Flanders to the end of the war, acted in a diplomatic capacity in the peace negotiations, and in 1713 suppressed an insurrection in Poland. In 1715, as a lieutenant-general, he commanded the Saxon contingent at the siege of Stralsund, defended by Charles XII. of Sweden. In 1717 Seckendorf once more entered the service of the emperor, with the rank of lieutenant field marshal, and he was present at the siege of Belgrade by Prince Eugène. In 1718 and 1719 he fought in Italy, and in the latter year he was made a count of the empire. In 1726, at the instance of Prince Eugène, he was made the Austrian representative at the court of Prussia. He remained at Berlin, with short intervals, up to 1735, and for the greater part of this time exercised a strong influence over Frederick William II. He was deeply involved in the family quarrels which embittered the lives of Frederick William, his queen and the crown prince (Frederick the Great), which culminated in the prince’s condemnation to death by court martial, and is presented by Carlyle (*Frederick the Great,* vol. ii.) as a cold, passionless intriguer, taciturn, almost stolid, and absolutely unscrupulous in the furtherance of Austrian political aims. In 1726 Seckendorf was appointed general of cavalry of the army of the Holy Roman Empire, and served with such distinction as was to be gained in a war of positions in the Rhine campaigns of the War of the Polish Succession (1734-35). His dissensions with Prince Leopold of Anhalt- Dessau (*q.v.)—*the “ old Dessauer ” was Seckendorf’s declared enemy at the Prussian court—made the conduct of operations impossible, and, after placing the Austrian and German armies

in favourable positions, Seckendorf departed to Hungary to report on the state of the Austrian army there—a task which brought him fresh enemies. In 1737 the emperor Charles VI., however, made Seckendorf commander-in-chief in Hungary, at the same time giving him the bâton of field marshal. The new commander began well, but failed at the end, and his numerous enemies at Vienna brought about his recall, trial and imprisonment. He remained a prisoner till 1740, and was then reinstated by order of Maria Theresa, but being denied his arrears of pay he laid down all his Austrian and imperial offices and accepted from the emperor Charles VII., elector of Bavaria, the rank of field marshal in the Bavarian service. His last campaigns were those of 1743 and 1744 in the Austrian Succession War (*q.v.),* and, after the death of Charles VII. and the election of Maria Theresa’s husband to the imperial dignity, he became reconciled with the Austrian court. From 1745 his life was spent more or less in retirement at Meuselwitz, near Altenburg. In 1757 the death of his wife, for whom, harsh and unamiable as he was, he had a deep and abiding affection, broke down his already failing health. He fell into the hands of a Prussian hussar party in December 1758, and was for five months held prisoner by Frederick the Great, who had little love for him either as his former court enemy or as his unsatisfactory ally in the first Silesian war. He died at Meuselwitz on the 23rd of November 1763.

See Wurzbach’s *Biogr. Lexikon,* pt. 33, “ Versuch einer Lebens- beschreibung des F. M. Seckendorf ” (Leipzig, 1792-1794) ; Seelander, *Graf Seckendorf und der Friede v. Passau* (Gotha, 1883) Carlyle, *Frederick the Great,* vols. i.-v. *passim',* and memoir in *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie.*

SECKENDORF, VEIT LUDWIG VON (1626-1692), German statesman and scholar, was a member of a German noble family, which took its name from the village of Seckendorf between Nuremberg and Langenzenn. The family was divided into eleven distinct lines, but only three survive, widely distributed throughout Prussia, Württemberg and Bavaria.@@1 Veit Ludwig von Seckendorf, son of Joachim Ludwig von Seckendorf, was born at Herzogenaurach, near Erlangen, on the 20th of December 1626. In 1639 the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Ernest the Pious, made him his protégé. Entering the university of Strassburg in 1642, he devoted himself to history and juris- prudence. The means for his higher education came from Swedish officers, former comrades of his father who had been actively engaged in the Thirty Years’ War and who was executed at Salzwedel on the 3rd of February 1642 for his dealings with the Imperialists. After he finished his university course Duke Ernest gave him an appointment in his court at Gotha, where he laid the foundation of his great collection of historical materials and mastered the principal modem languages. In 1652 he was appointed to important judicial positions and sent on weighty embassages. In 1656 he was made judge in the ducal court at Jena, and took the leading part in the numerous beneficent reforms of the duke. In 1664 he resigned office under Duke Ernest, who had just made him chancellor and with whom he continued on excellent terms, and entered the service of Duke Maurice of Zeitz (Altenburg), with the view of lightening his official duties. After the death of Maurice in 1681 he retired to his estate, Meuselwitz in Altenburg, resigning nearly all his public offices. Although living in retirement, he kept up a correspondence with the principal learned men of the day. He was especially interested in the endeavours of the pietist Philipp Jakob Spener to effect a practical reform of the German church, although he was hardly himself a pietist. In 1692 he

@@@1 Besides Friedrich Heinrich, count von Seckendorf, separately noticed, other members of the family were Adolf Franz Karl (1742- 1818), who was made a count by Frederick William III. of Prussia; Eduard Christoph Ludwig Karl v. Seckendorf-Gudent (1813-1875), a Württemberg official; Karl Sigmund (1744-1785), writer; Franz Karl Leopold v. Seckendorf-Aberdar (1775-1809), poet, literary man and soldier; the brothers Christian Adolf (1767-1833) and Gustav Anton (“ Patrik Peale ”) (1775-1823), both literary men of some note, and Arthur v. Seckendorf-Gudent (1845-1886), student of forestry.