

2. To loiter; to linger.

This must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

SAUNTERER, n. One that wanders about idly.

SAUNTERING, ppr. Wandering about lazily or idly; loitering.

SAURIAN, a. [Gr. *σαυρος*, a lizard.] Pertaining to lizards; designating an order of reptiles. *Ed. Encyc.*

SAUSAGE, n. [Fr. *saucisse*; from *sauce*, L. *salsus*.]

The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat seasoned.

SAUSURITE, n. A mineral so named from Saussure, the discoverer, of a white gray or green color, found at the foot of mount Rosa. It approaches andalusite. *Klaproth. Jameson.*

SAVABLE, a. [from *save*.] Capable of being saved. *Chillingworth.*

SAVABLENESS, n. Capability of being saved. *Ibm.*

SAVAGE, a. [Fr. *sauvage*; Arm. *savaich*; It. *selvaggio*; Sp. *salvaje*; from L. *silva*, a wood, or *silvicola*, an inhabitant of a wood, or *silvaticus*.]

1. Pertaining to the forest; wild; remote from human residence and improvements; uncultivated; as a *savage* wilderness.

Cornels and *savage* berries of the wood. *Dryden.*

2. Wild; untamed; as *savage* beasts of prey.

3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; rude; as *savage* life; *savage* manners. *Raleigh.*

What nation since the commencement of the christian era, ever rose from *savage* to civilized without christianity? *E. D. Griffin.*

4. Cruel; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal; as a *savage* spirit.

SAVAGE, n. A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized or without cultivation of mind or manners. The *savages* of America, when uncorrupted by the vices of civilized men, are remarkable for their hospitality to strangers, and for their truth, fidelity and gratitude to their friends, but implacably cruel and revengeful towards their enemies. From this last trait of the *savage* character, the word came to signify,

2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

3. The name of a genus of fierce voracious flies. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SAVAGE, v. t. To make wild, barbarous or cruel. [Not well authorized and little used.] *Thomson.*

SAVAGELY, adv. In the manner of a *savage*; cruelly; inhumanly. *Shak.*

SAVAGENESS, n. Wildness; an untamed, uncultivated or uncivilized state; barbarism. Hence,

2. Cruelty; barbarousness.

Wolves and bears, they say,

Casting their *savageness* aside, have done

Like offices of pity. *Shak.*

SAVAGERY, n. Wild growth, as of plants. *Shak.*

2. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shak.*

SAVAGISM, n. The state of rude uncivilized men; the state of men in their native wildness and rudeness.

S. S. Smith. Walsh.

The greater part of modern philosophers have declared for the original *savagism* of men. *Encyc.*

SAVANNA, n. [In Spanish, *sabana* is a sheet for a bed, or a large plain covered with snow.]

An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees. *Locke.*

SAVE, v. t. [Fr. *sauver*, from L. *salvo*, It. *salvare*, Sp. *salvar*. As *salve* is used in Latin for salutation or wishing health, as *hail* is in English, I suspect this word to be from the root of *heal* or *hail*, the first letter being changed, as in Gr. *αλς*, W. *halen*, salt. See *Salt*.]

1. To preserve from injury, destruction or evil of any kind; to rescue from danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames; to *save* a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin; to *save* a state from war.

He cried, saying, Lord, *save* me. *Matt. xiv.*

2. To preserve from final and everlasting destruction; to rescue from eternal death.

Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners. *1 Tim. i.*

3. To deliver; to rescue from the power and pollution of sin.

He shall *save* his people from their sins. *Matt. i.*

4. To hinder from being spent or lost; as, to *save* the expense of a new garment. Order in all affairs *saves* time.

5. To prevent. Method in affairs *saves* much perplexity.

6. To reserve or lay by for preservation.

Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a goat. *Pope.*

7. To spare; to prevent; to hinder from occurrence.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*

Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryden.*

8. To salve; as, to *save* appearances. *Milton.*

9. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose. The ship sailed in time to *save* the tide.

10. To except; to reserve from a general admission or account.

Israel burned none of them, *save* Hazor only. *Josh. xi.*

Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes, *save* one. *2 Cor. xi.*

[*Save* is here a verb followed by an object. It is the imperative used without a specific nominative; but it is now less frequently used than *except*.]

SAVE, v. i. To hinder expense.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Bacon.*

SAVEALL, n. [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted in a candlestick to *save* the ends of candles. *Johnson.*

SAVED, pp. Preserved from evil, injury or destruction; kept frugally; prevented; spared; taken in time.

SAVELIN, n. A fish of the trout kind, having very small scales and a black back. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SAVER, n. One that *saves*, preserves or rescues from evil or destruction; as the *saver* of the country. *Swift.*

2. One that escapes loss, but without gain. *Dryden.*

3. One that is frugal in expenses; an economist. *Wotton.*

SAVIN, n. [Fr. *savinier*; L. Sp. *sabina*.]

A tree or shrub of the genus *Juniperus*. The *savin* of Europe resembles the red cedar of America, and the latter is sometimes called *savin*. *Bigelow.*

SAVING, ppr. Preserving from evil or destruction; hindering from waste or loss; sparing; taking or using in time.

2. Excepting.

3. a. Frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; economical; parsimonious. But it implies less rigorous economy than *parsimonious*; as a *saving* husbandman or housekeeper.

4. That *saves* in returns or receipts the principal or sum employed or expended; that incurs no loss, though not gainful; as a *saving* bargain. The ship has made a *saving* voyage.

5. That secures everlasting salvation; as *saving* grace.

SAVING, n. Something kept from being expended or lost.

By reducing the interest of the debt, the nation makes a *saving*.

2. Exception; reservation.

Content not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *L'Estrange.*

SAVINGLY, adv. With frugality or parsimony.

2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death; as *savingly* converted.

SAVINGNESS, n. Frugality; parsimony. caution not to expend money without necessity or use.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation. *Johnson.*

SAVINGS-BANK, n. A bank in which the savings or earnings of the poor are deposited and put to interest for their benefit.

SAVIOR, n. *sāvyr*. [Fr. *sauteur*.] One that *saves* or preserves; but properly applied only to Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who has opened the way to everlasting salvation by his obedience and death, and who is therefore called the *Savior*, by way of distinction, the *Savior* of men, the *Savior* of the world. Gen. Washington may be called the *saver*, but not the *savior* of his country.

SAVOR, n. [Fr. *savcur*; L. *sapor*; W. *sa-wyr*; Arm. *saour*; from L. *sapio*, to taste.]

1. Taste or odor; or something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste and smell; as the *savor* of an orange or rose; an ill *savor*; a sweet *savor*.

I smell sweet *savors*— *Shak.*

In *Scripture*, it usually denotes smell, scent, odor. Lev. xxvi. *Eccles. x.*

2. The quality which renders a thing valuable; the quality which renders other bodies agreeable to the taste.

If the salt hath lost its *savor*— *Matt. v.*

3. In *Scripture*, character; reputation. Ex. v.

4. Cause; occasion. *2 Cor. ii.*

Sweet savor, in *Scripture*, denotes that which renders a thing acceptable to God, or his acceptance. Hence, to *smell a sweet savor*, is to accept the offering or service. Gen. viii.

SAVOR, v. i. To have a particular smell or taste.