

1. A small animal of the weasel kind, the *mustela zibellina*, found in the northern latitudes of America and Asia. It resembles the martin, but has a longer head and ears. Its hair is cinereous, but black at the tips. This animal burrows in the earth or under trees; in winter and summer subsisting on small animals, and in autumn on berries. The fur is very valuable. *Encyc.*

2. The fur of the sable.

SABLE, *a.* [Fr. Qu. Gr. ζαφος, darkness. See the Noun.]

Black; dark; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry; as night with her *sable* mantle; the *sable* throne of night.

SABLIÈRE, *n.* [Fr. from *sable*, sand, L. *sabulum*.]

1. A sand pit. [Not much used.] *Bailey.*

2. In carpentry, a piece of timber as long, but not so thick as a beam. *Bailey.*

SABOT, *n.* [Fr. *sabot*; Sp. *zapato*.] A wooden shoe. [Not English.] *Bramhall.*

SABULOSITY, *n.* [from *sabulous*.] Sandiness; grittiness.

SABULOUS, *a.* [L. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty.

SAC, *n.* [Sax. *sac*, *saca*, *sace* or *sacu*, contention. This is the English *sake*, which see.]

In English law, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes and imposing fines. *Cowel.*

SACCADE, *n.* [Fr. a jerk.] A sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull; a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. It should be used discretely. *Encyc.*

SACCHARIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing sugar; as *sacchariferous* canes. The maple is a *sacchariferous* tree.

SACCHARINE, *a.* [from Ar. Pers. *sakar*, L. *saccharum*, sugar.]

Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; as a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane juice.

SACCHOLACTIC, *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk.]

A term in the new chemistry, denoting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk; now called *muic acid*. *Fourcroy. Ure.*

SACCHOLATE, *n.* In chemistry, a salt formed by the union of the saccholactic acid with a base. *Fourcroy.*

SACERDOTAL, *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest. See *Sacerd.*]

Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly; as *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character. *Stillingsfleet.*

SACH'EL, *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*; W. *sacell*; Fr. *sachet*.]

A small sack or bag; a bag in which lawyers and children carry papers and books.

SACHEM, *n.* In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes. [See *Sagamore*.]

SACK, *n.* [Sax. *sac*, *sacc*; D. *zak*, *sek*; G. *sack*; Dan. *sak*; Sw. *säck*; W. *sag*; Ir. *sac*; Corn. *zak*; Arm. *sach*; Fr. *sac*; It. *sacca*; Sp. *saco*, *saca*; Port. *saco*, *sacca*; L. *saccus*; G. *saxxos*; Hungarian, *sak*; Slav. *shakel*; Heb. *ṣāḥ*. See the verb to sack.]

1. A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, small wares, wool, cotton, hops, and the like. Gen xlii.

*Sack of wool*, in England, is 22 stone of 14lb. each, or 308 pounds. In Scotland, it is 24 stone of 16 pounds each, or 384 pounds.

A *sack of cotton*, contains usually about 300lb. but it may be from 150 to 400 pounds.

*Sack of earth*, in fortification, is a canvas bag filled with earth, used in making retrenchments in haste. *Encyc.*

2. The measure of three bushels. *Johnson.*

SACK, *n.* [Fr. *sac*, *siche*, dry.] A species of sweet wine, brought chiefly from the Canary isles. *Encyc. Fr. Dict.*

SACK, *n.* [L. *sagum*, whence Gr. *σαγος*. But the word is Celtic or Teutonic; W. *seگان*, a covering, a cloak.]

Among our rude ancestors, a kind of cloak of a square form, worn over the shoulders and body, and fastened in front by a clasp or thorn. It was originally made of skin, afterwards of wool. In modern times, this name has been given to a woman's garment, a gown with loose plaits on the back; but no garment of this kind is now worn, and the word is in disuse. [See *Varro, Strabo, Cluver, Bochart*.]

SACK, *v. t.* To put in a sack or in bags. *Bellerton.*

SACK, *v. t.* [Arm. *sacca*; Ir. *sacham*, to attack; Sp. Port. *saquear*, to plunder or pillage; Sp. to ransack; Sp. Port. *sacar*, to pull out, extort, dispossess; It. *saccheggiare*, to sack; Fr. *saccager*, to pillage; *saccade*, a jerk, a sudden pull. From comparing this word and *sack*, a bag, in several languages, it appears that they are both from one root, and that the primary sense is to strain, pull, draw; hence *sack*, a bag, is a tie, that which is tied or drawn together; and *sack*, to pillage, is to pull, to strip, that is, to take away by violence. See Class Sg. No. 5. 15. 16. 18. 30. 74. 77. &c.]

To plunder or pillage, as a town or city. Rome was twice taken and *sacked* in the reign of one pope. This word is never, I believe, applied to the robbing of persons, or pillaging of single houses, but to the pillaging of towns and cities; and as towns are usually or often *sacked*, when taken by assault, the word may sometimes include the sense of taking by storm.

The Romans lay under the apprehension of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy. *Addison.*

SACK, *n.* The pillage or plunder of a town or city; or the storm and plunder of a town; as the *sack of Troy*. *Dryden.*

SACK'AGE, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging. *Roscoe.*

SACK'BUT, *n.* [Sp. *sacabuche*, the tube or pipe of a pump, and a sackbut; Port. *sacabuxa* or *sagueburo*; Fr. *saguebute*. The Dutch call it *schuif-trompet*, the *shove-trumpet*, the trumpet that may be drawn out or shortened. *Sack* then is of the same family as the preceding word, signifying to pull or draw. The last syllable is the L. *buxus*.]

A wind instrument of music; a kind of trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required. *Encyc.*

SACK/CLOTH, *n.* [*sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth. This word is chiefly used in Scripture to denote a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress or mortification.

Gird you with *sackcloth* and mourn before Abner. 2 Sam. iii. Esth. iv. Job xvi.

SACK/CLOTHED, *a.* Clothed in sackcloth. *Hall.*

SACK'ED, *pp.* Pillaged; stormed and plundered.

SACK'ER, *n.* One that takes a town or plunders it.

SACK'FUL, *n.* A full sack or bag. *Swift.*

SACK'ING, *ppr.* Taking by assault and plundering or pillaging.

SACK'ING, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACK'ING, *n.* [Sax. *saccig*, from *sac*, *sacc*.]

1. Cloth of which sacks or bags are made.

2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

SACK/LESS, *a.* [Sax. *sacleas*, from *sac*, contention, and *leas*, less.]

Quiet; peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless; innocent. [Local.]

SACK-POS/SET, *n.* [*sack* and *posset*.] A posset made of sack, milk and some other ingredients. *Swift.*

SACRAMENT, *n.* [Fr. *sacrement*; It. Sp. *sacramento*; from L. *sacramentum*, an oath, from *sacer*, sacred.]

1. Among ancient christian writers, a mystery. [Not in use.]

2. An oath; a ceremony producing an obligation; but not used in this general sense.

3. In present usage, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; or more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, the head of the christian church, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. Thus baptism is called a *sacrament*, for by it persons are separated from the world, brought into Christ's visible church, and laid under particular obligations to obey his precepts. The eucharist or communion of the Lord's supper, is also a *sacrament*, for by commemorating the death and dying love of Christ, christians avow their special relation to him, and renew their obligations to be faithful to their divine Master. When we use *sacrament* without any qualifying word, we mean by it,

4. The eucharist or Lord's supper. *Addison.*

SACRAMENT, *v. t.* To bind by an oath. [Not used.] *Laud.*

SACRAMENT'AL, *a.* Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; as *sacramental* rites or elements.

SACRAMENTAL, *n.* That which relates to a sacrament. *Morton.*

SACRAMENT'ALLY, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament. *Hall.*

SACRAMENTA'RIAN, *n.* One that differs from the Romish church in regard to the sacraments, or to the Lord's supper; a word applied by the catholics to protestants. *Encyc.*

SACRAMENT'ARY, *n.* An ancient book of the Romish church, written by pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected and