

and comminuted, and afterwards deposited again. *D. Olmsted.*

SAND-WÖRT, *n.* A plant.

SANDY, *a.* [*Sax. sandig.*] Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as a *sandy* desert or plain; a *sandy* road or soil.

2. Consisting of sand; not firm or solid; as a *sandy* foundation.

3. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish red color; as *sandy* hair.

SANE, *a.* [*L. sanus*, *Eng. sound*; *D. gezond*; *G. gesund*. This is the *Eng. sound*, *Sax. sund*. See *Sound*.]

1. Sound; not disordered or shattered; healthy; as a *sane* body.

2. Sound; not disordered; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind; as a *sane* person; a person of a *sane* mind.

SANG, *pret. of sing.*

SANG FROID, *n.* [*Fr. cold blood*.] Coolness; freedom from agitation or excitement of mind.

2. Indifference.

SAN'GIAC, *n.* A Turkish governor of a province.

SANGUIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. sanguifer*; *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to carry.] Conveying blood. The *sanguiferous* vessels are the arteries and veins.

SANGUIFICATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make.] In the *animal economy*, the production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SAN'GUIFIER, *n.* A producer of blood. *Floyer.*

SANGUIF'LUOUS, *a.* [*L. sanguis*, blood, and *fluo*, to flow.] Floating or running with blood.

SANGUIFY, *v. i.* To produce blood. *Hale.*

SANGUIFYING, *ppr.* Producing blood.

SANGUINARY, *a.* [*Fr. sanguinaire*; *L. sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*, blood.]

1. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous; as a *sanguinary* war, contest or battle.

2. Blood thirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood. Passion—makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Broome.*

SANGUINARY, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SANGUINE, *a.* [*Fr. sanguin*; *L. sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood.]

1. Red; having the color of blood; as a *sanguine* color or countenance. *Dryden. Milton.*

2. Abounding with blood; plethoric; as a *sanguine* habit of body.

3. Warm; ardent; as a *sanguine* temper.

4. Confident. He is *sanguine* in his expectations of success.

SANGUINE, *n.* Blood color. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SANGUINE, *v. t.* To stain with blood. [*But ensanguine is generally used.*]

2. To stain or varnish with a blood color.

SANGUINELESS, *a.* Destitute of blood; pale. [*A bad word and little used.*]

SANGUINELY, *adv.* Ardently; with confidence of success. *Chesterfield.*

SANGUINENESS, *n.* Redness; color of blood in the skin; as *sanguineness* of countenance.

2. Fullness of blood; plethoric; as *sanguineness* of habit.

3. Ardor; heat of temper; confidence. *Decay of Piety.*

SANGUINEOUS, *a.* [*L. sanguineus*.]

1. Abounding with blood; plethoric. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Constituting blood. *Brown.*

SANGUINITY, for *sanguineness*, is not in use. *Swift.*

SANGUISUGA, *n.* [*L. sanguisuga*; *sanguis*, blood, and *suga*, to suck.] The blood-sucker; a leech, or horse leech. *Encyc.*

SAN'HEDRIM, *n.* [*Low L. synedrion*; *Gr. συνέδριον*; *syn*, with, together, and *εδρα*, seat.]

The great council of seventy elders among the Jews, whose jurisdiction extended to all important affairs. They received appeals from inferior tribunals, and had power of life and death. *Encyc.*

SANICLE, *n.* [*from L. sano*, to heal.] Self-heal, a plant or genus of plants, the *Sauicula*; also, a plant of the genus *Saxifraga*. The *American bastard sanicle* is of the genus *Mitella*, and the *bear's ear sanicle* of the genus *Cortusa*. *Fam. of Plants.*

SANID'IUM, *n.* A genus of fossils of the class of selenites, composed of plain flat plates. *Encyc.*

SANIES, *n.* [*L.*] A thin acrid discharge from wounds or sores; a serous matter, less thick and white than pus. *Coxe. Encyc.*

SANIOUS, *a.* [*from sanies*.] Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin; serous; as the *sanious* matter of an ulcer.

2. Running a thin serous matter; as a *sanious* ulcer. *Wiseman.*

SANITY, *n.* [*L. sanitas*. See *Sane*.] Soundness; particularly, a sound state of mind; the state of a mind in the perfect exercise of reason. *Shak.*

SANK, *pret. of sink*, but nearly obsolete.

SANNAH, *n.* The name of certain kinds of India muslins.

SANS, *prep.* [*Fr.*] Without. *Shak.*

SANSCRIT, *n.* [*According to H. T. Colebrooke, Sanscrit signifies the polished dialect. It is sometimes written Shanscrit, and in other ways. Asiat. Res. 7, 200.*]

The ancient language of Hindoostan, from which are formed all the modern languages or dialects of the great peninsula of India. It is the language of the Bramins, and in this are written the ancient books of the country; but it is now obsolete. It is from the same stock as the ancient Persic, Greek and Latin, and all the present languages of Europe.

SANTER. [*See Saunter.*]

SANT'ON, *n.* A Turkish priest; a kind of dervish, regarded by the vulgar as a saint. *Herbert.*

SAP, *n.* [*Sax. sap*; *D. zap*; *G. saft*; *Sw. saft, safre*; *Dan. saft, save*; *Fr. seve*; *Arm. sabr*; probably from softness or flowing. *Qu. Pers. آب; zabah*, a flowing.]

1. The juice of plants of any kind, which flows chiefly between the wood and the

bark. From the *sap* of a species of maple, is made sugar of a good quality by evaporation.

2. The albumen of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark. [*A sense in general use in New England.*]

SAP, *v. t.* [*Fr. saper*; *It. zappare*; *Arm. suppa*; *It. zappa*, a spade; *zappone*, a mattoe. The primary sense is probably to dig or to thrust.]

1. To undermine; to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine. Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods. *Dryden.*

2. To undermine; to subvert by removing the foundation of. Discontent *saps* the foundation of happiness. Intrigue and corruption *sap* the constitution of a free government.

SAP, *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining. Both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Trotter.*

SAP, *n.* In sieges, a trench for undermining; or an approach made to a fortified place by digging or under cover. The single sap has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side, and the flying is made with gabions, &c. In all saps, traverses are left to cover the men. *Encyc.*

SAP'AJO, *n.* The sapajos form a division of the genus *Simia*, including such of the monkeys of America as have prehensile tails. *Encyc.*

SAP'COLOR, *n.* An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, &c. *Parke.*

SAP'ID, *a.* [*L. sapidas*, from *sapia*, to taste.]

Tasteful; tastable; having the power of affecting the organs of taste; as *sapid* water. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*

SAPIDITY, *n.* Taste; tastefulness; *sapidness*, *n.* vor; the quality of affecting the organs of taste; as the *sapidness* of water or fruit. *Boyle.*

SAP'IENCE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. sapientia*, from *sapia*, to taste, to know.] Wisdom. sageness; knowledge. —Still has gratitude and *sapience*. To spare the folks that give him ha' pence. *Swift.*

SAP'IENT, *a.* Wise; sage; discerning. There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SAP'IENTIAL, *a.* Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. [*Not much used.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

SAP'LESS, *a.* [*from sap*.] Destitute of sap; as a *sapless* tree or branch. *Swift. Shak.*

2. Dry; old; husky; as a *sapless* usurer. *Dryden.*

SAP'LING, *n.* [*from sap*.] A young tree. Nurse the *saplings* tall. *Milton.*

SAPONACEOUS, *a.* [*from L. sapo*, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. *Saponaceous* bodies are often formed by oil and alkali.

SAPONARY, *a.* Saponaceous.

SAPONIFICATION, *n.* Conversion into soap.

SAPONIFY, *v. t.* [*L. sapo*, soap, and *facio*, to make.]