

SAINTLIKE, *a.* [*saint* and *like*.] Resembling a saint; as a *saintlike* prince.

Bacon.

2. Smiting a saint; becoming a saint.

Gloss'd over only with a *saintlike* show.

Dryden.

SAINTLY, *a.* Like a saint; becoming a holy person; as wrongs with *saintly* patience borne.

Milton.

SAINT PETER'S WÖRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ascyrum*, and another of the genus *Hypericum*.

SAINT'S BELL, *n.* A small bell rung in churches when the priest repeats the words *sancte, sancte, sancte, Deus sabaoth*, that persons absent might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office.

Bp. Hall.

SAINT-SEEMING, *a.* Having the appearance of a saint.

Mountagu.

SAINTSHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

SAJENE, *n.* [written also *sagene*.] Tooke writes it *sjene*.]

A Russian measure of length, equal to seven feet English measure.

SAKE, *n.* [Sax. *sac*, *saca*, *sace*, *sacu*, contention, discord, a suit or action at law, cause in court, hence the privilege which a lord had of taking cognizance of suits in his own manor; *sacan*, to contend, to strive; Goth. *sakan*, to rebuke, chide, upbraid; D. *zaak*, cause, case, thing, business, affair; G. *sache*, matter, thing; *cines sache führen*, to plead one's cause; *ursache*, cause, reason, motive; Sw. *sak* and *orsak*, id.; Dan. *sag*, cause, thing, affair, matter, case, suit, action; Ch. *סכך* to contend, to strive, to seek; Heb. *סכך* to press or oppress; Ch. to accuse, to criminate. Class Sg. No. 46. 92. The primary sense is to strain, urge, press or drive forward, and this is from the same root as *seek*, *essay* and L. *sequor*, whence we have *pursue* and *prosecute*. We have analogous words in *cause*, *thing*, and the L. *res*. Its Saxon sense is no longer in use, that is, cause, action, suit, a seeking or demand in court; but we use it in a sense nearly similar, though differently applied.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose; or rather the purpose of obtaining. I open a window for the *sake* of air, that is, to obtain it, for the purpose of obtaining air. I read for the *sake* of instruction, that is, to obtain it. *Sake* then signifies primarily effort to obtain, and secondarily purpose of obtaining. The hero fights for the *sake* of glory; men labor for the *sake* of subsistence or wealth.

2. Account; regard to any person or thing. I will not again curse the ground any more for man's *sake*. Gen. viii.

Save me for thy mercies' *sake*. Ps. vi.

SAKER, *n.* [Fr. *sacre*.] A hawk; a species of falcon.

2. A piece of artillery.

Hudibras.

SAK'ERET, *n.* The male of the saker-hawk.

Bailey.

SAL, *n.* [See *Salt*.] Salt; a word much used in chemistry and pharmacy.

SALABLE, *a.* [from *sale*.] That may be sold; that finds a ready market; being in good demand.

SALABLENESS, *n.* The state of being salable.

SALABLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.

SALACIOUS, *a.* [L. *salax*, from the root of *sal*, salt; the primary sense of which is shooting, penetrating, pungent, coinciding probably with L. *salio*, to leap. *Salacious* then is highly excited, or prompt to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.

Dryden.

SALACIOUSLY, *adv.* Lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

SALACIOUSNESS, } Lust; lecherous-
SALACITY, } ness; strong propen-
sity to venery.

Brown.

SALAD, *n.* [Fr. *salade*; Arm. *saladenn*; It. *insalata*; Sp. *ensalada*, that is literally, salted; D. *salaad*; G. Sw. *salat*; Dan. *salad*.]

Raw herbs, usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil or spices, and eaten for giving a relish to other food.

Leaves eaten raw, are termed *salad*.

Watts.

SALADING, *n.* Vegetables for salads.

Cheyne.

SAL-ALEMBROTH, *n.* A compound muriate of mercury and ammonia.

Ure.

SALAM, *n.* [Oriental, peace or safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect. [Not in use.]

Herbert.

SALAMANDER, *n.* [L. Gr. *salamandra*.]

An animal of the genus *Lacerta* or Lizard, one of the smaller species of the genus, not being more than six or seven inches in length. It has a short cylindrical tail, four toes on the four feet, and a naked body. The skin is furnished with small excrescences like teats, which are full of holes from which oozes a milky liquor that spreads over the skin, forming a kind of transparent varnish. The eyes are placed in the upper part of the head. The color is dark, with a bluish cast on the belly, intermixed with irregular yellow spots. This animal is oviparous, inhabits cold damp places among trees or hedges, avoiding the heat of the sun. The vulgar story of its being able to endure fire, is a mistake.

Encyc.

Salamander's hair or *wool*, a name given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax; I believe no longer used.

SALAMANDRINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

Spectator.

Sal ammoniac, muriate of ammonia. The native *sal ammoniac* is of two kinds, volcanic and conchoidal.

Ure.

SALARIED, *a.* Enjoying a salary.

SALARY, *n.* [Fr. *salair*; It. Sp. *salario*; L. *salarium*; said to be from *sal*, salt, which was part of the pay of Roman soldiers.]

The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, as to governors, magistrates, settled clergymen, instructors of seminaries, or other officers, civil or ecclesiastical. When wages are stated or stipulated by the month, week or day, we do not call the compensation *salary*, but *pay* or *wages*; as in the case of military men and laborers.

SALE, *n.* [W. *sal*, a pass, a cast or throw, a sale; Sax. *sal*, sale; *seltan*, *sylan*, *syllan*, *gesyllan*, to give, yield, grant, impart, deliver, also to sell. The primary sense of sell,

is simply to deliver or cause to pass from one person to another; Sw. *salja*, Dan. *salger*, to sell.]

1. The act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value. The exchange of one commodity for another is *barter* or *permutation*, and *sale* differs from *barter* only in the nature of the equivalent given.

2. Vent; power of selling; market. He went to market, but found no *sale* for his goods.

3. Auction; public sale to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market. [Little used.]

Temple.

4. State of being venal, or of being offered to bribery; as, to set the liberty of a state to *sale*.

Addison.

5. A wicker basket. [Qu. Sax. *salan*, to bind.]

Spenser.

SALE, *a.* Sold; bought; as opposed to *homemade*. [Colloquial.]

SALEBROSITY, *n.* [See *Salebrous*.] Roughness or ruggedness of a place or road.

Feltham.

SALEBROUS, *a.* [L. *salebrosus*, from *salbra*, a rough place; probably allied to *salio*, to shoot out.] Rough; rugged; uneven. [Little used.]

SAL'EP, *n.* [said to be a Turkish word; written also *salop*, *saloop* and *saleb*.]

In the *materia medica*, the dried root of a species of orchis; also, a preparation of this root to be used as food.

Fourcroy. Parr.

SALESMAN, *n.* [*sale* and *man*.] One that sells clothes ready made.

Swift.

SALEWORK, *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done. This last sense is a satire on man.

Shak.

SAL'IC, *a.* [The origin of this word is not ascertained.]

The *Salic* law of France is a fundamental law, by virtue of which males only can inherit the throne.

SALIENT, *a.* [L. *saliens*, *salio*, to leap.]

1. Leaping; an epithet in heraldry applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture, with his right foot in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from *rampant*.

Harris.

2. In fortification, projecting; as a *salient* angle. A *salient* angle points outward, and is opposed to a *re-entering* angle, which points inward.

Encyc.

SALIENT, *a.* [L. *saliens*, from *salio*, to leap or shoot out.]

1. Leaping; moving by leaps; as frogs.

Brown.

2. Beating; throbbing; as the heart.

Blackmore.

3. Shooting out or up; springing; darting; as a *salient* sprout.

Pope.

SALIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing or bearing salt; as *saliferous* rock.

Eaton.

SALIFIABLE, *a.* [from *salify*.] Capable of becoming a salt, or of combining with an acid to form a neutral salt. *Salifiable* bases are alkalies, earths and metallic oxyds.

Lavoisier.

SALIFICATION, *n.* The act of salifying.