Stillingfleet, Eſq; recommended the ſowing of this plant on the ſandy wilds of Norfolk, that its matted roots might prevent the deluges of fand which that country experiences. It has been already remarked, that whereſoever this plant grows the ſalutary effects are ſoon obſerved to follow. A ſingle plant will fix the fand, and gather it into a hillock; theſe hillocks, by the increaſe of vegetation, are formed into larger, till by degrees a barrier is made often againſt the encroach­ments of the ſea; and might as often prove preventa­tive of the calamity in queſtion. I cannot, therefore, but recommend the trial to the inhabitants of many parts of North Britain. The plant grows in moſt places near the ſea, and is known to the Highlanders by the name of *murah;* to the Engliſh by that of *bent- ſtar, mat-gra*ſ*s,* or *marram.* Linnaeus calls it *arundo arenaria.* The Dutch call it *helm.* This plant hath ſtiff and ſharp-pointed leaves, growing like a ruſh, a foot and a half long: the roots both creep and penetrate deeply into their ſandy beds: the ſtalk bears an ear five or six inches long, not unlike rye; the ſeeds are ſmall, brown, and roundiſh. By good fortune, as old Gerard obſerves, no cattle will eat or touch this vege­table, allotted for other purpoſes, ſubſervient to the uſe of mankind.”

*SAND-Piper,* in ornithology. See Tringa.

*SAND-Stοne,* a genus of ſtones belonging to the order of ſaxa; and including all thoſe which conſiſt of ſuch minute particles that they cannot eaſily be diſcerned by the eye. The ſpecies enumerated by Cronſtedt are,

1. Thoſe cemented by a clay, of which there are two varieties; one with porcelain clay, the other with com­mon clay. The former is met with in Sweden under the ſtratum of coal in a coal-mine in the province of Shone, and is very hard and refractory in the fire; the other is found in the iſland of Gothland.
2. With lime, reſembling mortar made with coarſe ſand. There are two varieties, one conſiſting of tranſparent grey-coloured grains of quartz and white lime- ſtone, the other of a looſe texture, hardening in the air; but having the particles too fine to be viſible. The former of theſe is found in Sweden, the latter in France and Livonia.
3. Sand-ſtone having its particles bound together by an unknown cement. Of this there are four varieties; I. Looſe; 2. Somewhat hard; 3. Compact; 4. Very hard; all of them found in different parts of Sweden.
4. Cemented by ruſt of iron, found in the form of looſe ſtones in ſeveral places.

Cronſtedt informs us that the greateſt part of ſand- ſtones conſiſt of quartz and mica, being thoſe ſubſtances which moſt readily admit of granulation without being reduced to powder. Some years ago the Baron de Dietrich ſhowed a ſingular variety of ſand-ſtone at Paris. It conſiſts of ſmall grains of hard quartz which ſtrike fire with ſteel united with ſome micaceous particles. It is flexible and elaſtic, the flexibility depending on the micaceous part and ſoftneſs of the gluten with which the particles are cemented. This elaſtic ſtone is ſaid to have been found at Brazil, and brought to Germany by his excellency the marquis de Lavradio. There are alſo two tables of white marble, kept in the palace of Borgheſe at Rome, which have the ſame property But the ſparry particles of their ſubſtance, though tranſparent, are rather ſoft, and may be eaſily ſeparated by the nail. They efferveſce with aquafortis, and there is alſo a ſmall mixture of minute particles of talk or mica.

Sand-ſtones are of great uſe in buildings which are required to reſiſt air, water, and fire Some of them are ſoft in the quarry, but become hard when expoſed to the air. The looſe ones are moſt uſeful, but the ſolid and hard ones crack in the fire, and take a poliſh when uſed as grindſtones. Stones of this kind ought therefore to be nicely examined before they are em­ployed for the uſual purpoſes. Our author obſerves that the working maſons, or ſtone-cutters, ought to wear a piece of frize or baize before their mouths, to preſerve themſelves from a conſumption which their buſineſs is otherwiſe apt to bring on. Limeſtone, however, is not obſerved to have this effect.

To the lift of ſand-ſtones Fabroni adds gritſtone, of greater or leſs hardneſs; moſtly of a grey, and ſometimes of a yellowiſh colour, compoſed of a ſiliceous and micaceous fand, but rarely of a ſparry kind, with greater or leſſer particles cloſely connected with an argillaceous cement. It ſtrikes fire with ſteel, vitrifies in a ſtrong fire, and is generally indiſſoluble in acids. It is uſed for mill-ſtones, whet-ſtones, and ſometimes for filtering ſtones, as well as for building.

SANDAL, in antiquity, a rich kind of flipper worn on the feet by the Greek and Roman ladies, made of gold, ſilk, or other precious ſtuff; conſiſting of a fole, with an hollow at one extreme to embrace the ancle, but leaving the upper part of the foot bare.

Sandal, is alſo uſed for a ſhoe or flipper worn by the pope and other Romiſh prelates when they officiate. It is alſo the name of a fort of flipper worn by ſeveral congregations of reformed monks. This laſt conſiſts of no more than a mere leathern ſole, faſtened with latches or buckles, all the reſt of the foot being left bare. The capuchins wear ſandals; the recollects, clogs; the former are of leather, and the latter of wood.

*SANDAL-Wοοd.* See Saunders.

SANDARACH, in natural hiſtory, a very beautiful native foſſil, though too often confounded with the common factitious red arſenic, and with the red matter formed by melting the common yellow orpiment.

It is a pure ſubſtance, of a very even and regular ſtructure, is throughout of that colour which our dyers term an *orange ſcarlet,* and is conſiderably transparent even in the thickeſt pieces. But though, with reſpect to colour, it has the advantage of cinnabar while in the maſs, it is vaſtly inferior to it when both are re­duced to powder. It is moderately hard, and remark­ably heavy; and, when expoſed to a moderate heat, melts and flows like oil: if ſet on fire, it burns very briſkly.

It is found in Saxony and Bohemia, in the copper and ſilver mines; and is ſold to the painters, who find it a very fine and valuable red: but its virtues or qua­lities in medicine are no more aſcertained at this time than thoſe of the yellow orpiment.

*Gum-SANDARACHy* is a dry and hard reſin, uſually met with in looſe granules, of the bigneſs of a pea, **a** horſe-bean, or larger; of a pale whitiſh yellow colour, tranſparent, and of a reſinous ſmell, brittle, very inflam­mable, of an acrid and aromatic taſte, and diffuſing **a** very pleaſant ſmell when burning. It is produced from