deanery, and improved its revenue. In 1668 he was admit­ted archdeacon of Canterbury, upon the king’s presentation. In 1677, being now prolocutor of the convocation, he was unexpectedly advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In 1687 he was committed to the Tower, with six other bishops, for presenting a petition to the king against read­ing the declaration of indulgence. Upon King James II.'s withdrawing himself, he concurred with the lords in a de­claration to the Prince of Orange for a free parliament, and due indulgence to the Protestant dissenters. But when that prince and his consort were declared king and queen, his grace refused to take the oath to their majesties, and was suspended and deprived. He lived in a very private manner till his death, which took place in 1693. His learn­ing, integrity, and piety, made him an exalted ornament of the church. He published a volume in 12mo, entitled Mo­dern Politics, taken from Machiavelli and other select au­thors ; and also Familiar Letters to Mr North. Three of his sermons were printed together after his death.

SANCTIFICATION, the act of sanctifying, or render­ing a thing holy. The reformed divines define sanctifica­tion to be an act of God’s grace, by which a person’s desires and affections are alienated from the world ; and by which he is made to die to sin, and to live to righteousness, or, in other words, to feel an abhorrence of all vice, and a love of religion and virtue.

SANCTION, the authority given to a judicial act, by which it becomes legal and authentic.

SANCTORIUS, or Sanctorio, an ingenious and learn­ed physician, was professor in the university of Padua in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He contrived a kind of statical chair, by means of which, after estimat­ing the aliments received, and the sensible discharges, he was enabled to determine with great exactness the quan­tity of insensible perspiration, as well as what kind of vic­tuals and drink increased or diminished it. On these ex­periments he erected a curious system, which he published under the title of *De Medicina Statica,* and which has been translated into English by Dr Quincy. Sanctorius publish­ed several other treatises, which showed great abilities and learning.

SANCTUARY, among the Jews, called also *Sanctum Sanctorum,* or Holy of Holies, was the holiest and most re­tired part of the temple of Jerusalem, in which the ark of the covenant was preserved, and into which none but the high priest was allowed to enter, and that only once a year, to intercede for the people.

Some distinguish the sanctuary from the *Sanctum Sancto­rum,* and maintain that the whole temple was called the sanctuary.

To try and examine any thing by the weight of the sanc­tuary, is to examine it by a just and equal scale ; because among the Jews it was the custom of the priests to keep stone weights, to serve as standards for regulating all weights by, though these were not at all different from the royal or profane weights.

Sanctuary, in the Roman Catholic church, is also used for that part of the church in which the altar is placed, being encompassed with a rail or balustrade.

Sanctuary, according to our ancient customs, is the same with asylum.

SAND, in *Natural History,* properly denotes small par­ticles of siliceous stones. Sands are subject to be various­ly blended with different substances, as that of talcs, &c. Hence, as well as from their various colours, they are sub­divided into, 1. white sands, whether pure, or mixed with other arenaceous or heterogeneous particles, of all which there are several kinds ; 2. the red and reddish sands, both pure and impure ; 3. the yellow sands, whether pure or mixed, which are also very numerous; 4. the brown sands, distinguished in the same manner ; 5. the black sands, of

which there are only two varieties, a fine shining grayish- black sand, and another of a fine shining reddish-black co­lour ; and, 6. the green kind, of which there is only one known species, namely, a coarse variegated dusky green, sand, common in Virginia.

Sand is of great use in the glass manufacture ; a white kind of sand being employed for making the white glass, and a coarse greenish-looking sand for the green glass. In agriculture it seems to be the office of sand to render unc­tuous or clayey earths fertile, and fit to support vegetables, by making them more open and loose.

*SAND-Stone,* a compound stone, of which there are nu­merous varieties, arising not only from a difference of ex­ternal appearance, but also from the nature and proportions of the constituent parts. See Geology and Mineralogy.

SANDA, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Sinde, situated on the south bank of the Goonee river, which is there a hundred yards broad, on the route from Hydera­bad, the capital of Sinde, to Luckput Bunder, and after­wards to Mandavee, on the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 25. 6. N.

SANDAL, in *Antiquity,* a rich kind of slipper worn on the feet by the Greek and Roman ladies. It was made of gold, silk, or other precious stuff, and consisted of a sole, 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 a slipper worn by the pope and other Catholic prelates when they officiate. It is likewise the name of a sort of slipper 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, and the Recollects clogs ; the former being of leather, and the latter of wood.

SANDANAH Cape, the point of the high land that forms the north-eastern end of the island of Java, and the northern entrance of Baly Straits, on the west and north­west side. Long. 114. 35. E. Lat. 7. 46. S.

SANDARLIE, a small place on the western coast of Asia Minor, near the head of a bay called the Gulf of San- darlie, fifty miles north-north-west of Smyrna.

SANDBACH, a market-town of the county of Chester, in the hundred of Northwich, 162 miles from London. It is situated on a small brook, which runs into the river Dane and into the navigable canal. It has a fine large church with a lofty tower, a good market which is held on Thurs­day, and is in a district of considerable fertility, celebrated for the excellence of its malt liquor. The population amount­ed in 1801 to 1844, in 1811 to 2311, in 1821 to 2905, and in 1831 to 3710.

SANDEC, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Gallicia, extending over 1147 square miles. It contains eight cities, five market-towns, and 386 villages, with 198,750 inhabi­tants. The capital is the city of New Sandec, situated on the river Dunajec, and contains 490 houses, with 3840 in­habitants.

SANDEL, or Sundana, Island, in the Eastern Seas, about eighty miles in length, and from fifteen to thirty-six in breadth. Long. 119. 33. to 120. E. Lat. 9. 35. to 10. 15. S.

S ANDELWOOD Isle, an island in the Eastern Seas, a hundred miles in length by thirty in average breadth. It is situated to the south of the island of Flores, about the tenth degree of north latitude.

SANDEMANIANS, in *Ecclesiastical History,* a sect that originated in Scotland about the year 1728, and was afterwards distinguished by the name of *Glossites,* from its founder Mr John Glass, who was a minister of the estab­lished church of that kingdom. Being charged with a de­sign of subverting the national covenant, and sapping the foundation of all national establishments by the kirk ju­dicatory, he was expelled by the synod from the Church of Scotland. But his sentiments are fully explained in a tract