

# A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

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## S—SAUCE.

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### NOTE.

THIS double section includes 1770 Main words, 681 Special Combinations explained under these, and 910 Subordinate entries; in all 3361. The *obvious combinations* recorded and illustrated number 525, making a total of 3886. Of the Main words 378 (21 %) are marked † as obsolete, and 151 (8½ %) are marked || as alien or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with Dr. Johnson's and some recent Dictionaries gives the following figures:—

|  | Johnson. | Cassell's<br>'Encyclopædic'.* | 'Century' Dict. | Funk's 'Standard'. | Here. |
|--|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|
| Words recorded, <i>S</i> to <i>Sauce</i> | 329      | 2212                          | 2427            | 2522               | 3886  |
| Words illustrated by quotations          | 248      | 511                           | 571             | 154                | 2966  |
| Number of illustrative quotations        | 692      | 681                           | 1371            | 186                | 14308 |

\* Including the Supplement of 1902.

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 674.

Of the words here treated those of Old English origin form numerically but a small minority, and the amount of space which they occupy is not large. The adoptions from Old Norse number only two or three, but among them is the important word *same*. The bulk of this portion of the vocabulary is of Latin and French etymology, and there are many Greek derivatives, some of which come through mediæval Latin, while others are modern scientific formations. The Celtic element is represented only by the 'alien' word *Sassenach*. Of Hebrew origin are *Sabaism*, *Sabaoth*, *sabbath*, *Sadducee*, *sagan*, *Samson*, *sanhedrim*, *Satan*. There are about a dozen words from Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Indian languages, three or four from Chinese and Japanese, and several from the languages of North and South America.

An exceptional feature of this instalment is that it contains no long articles. The longest, *salt* sb.<sup>1</sup> and *sand* sb.<sup>1</sup>, extend only to about two pages each, and the relatively large space which they occupy is due, not to the variety of senses in which the words have been used, but to the abundance of their combinations. While, however, this portion of the Dictionary does not include any words of which the sense-history is remarkably diversified, it includes many that present interesting individual points of development of meaning; examples are *sabbath*, *sable*, *sad*, *safe*, *saint*, *sake*, *salary*, *salt*, *salute*, *salve* sbs. and vbs., *sanction*, *sanctuary*, *sap*, *sapient*, *satire*, *satisfaction*, *satisfactory*, *satisfy*. The quotations for *same* give evidence of some curious changes in the use and construction of the word which have hitherto escaped notice.

Among the words the correct etymology of which now appears for the first time in an English Dictionary are *Sabian*, *salse*, *salvatella*, *saphena*, *sash* sb.<sup>1</sup>, *sashoon*, *sate*. Etymological facts or suggestions not given in previous dictionaries will be found also in the articles *sabras*, *sack* sb.<sup>3</sup>, *sackbut*, *sad*, *Sadducee*, *safflower*, *saffron*, *sallow* sb., *salvo*, *sap* sbs. and vbs., *sarsaparilla*, *satrap*.

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**Salient** *a.* 3.—The source of this use is Aristotle, *Hist. Anim.* vi. iii, Τοῦτο δὲ τὸ σημεῖον πηδᾷ καὶ κινεῖται ὡσπερ ἔμψυχον, 'this point [representing the heart in the egg] leaps and moves as alive.'