SACRED BOOKS — SAME

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*divine sanction* and to communicate needed grace to the believing recipient.

The sacrament as an incident of the sacrificial feature of religious worship, and varies with it.

In Christianity it attains its maximum of importance and meaning in the Roman Catholic communion. Referred Christianity tends to reduce the number as well as the importance of the sacraments relative to other features of doctrine.

**Literature:** Canon and Decrees of the Council of Trent; J. CH. Audet, Dogmatic Theology of the Church; J. A. Salzman, Dict. Christ. Antiq. (1873-75); E. Brevard, Dict. Christ. Antiq. (1873-75).

**Sacred Books:** Ger. heilige Schriften; Fr. livres saints; Ital. sacra scrittura. See Scripture.

**Sacred Scripture** [Lat. sacrifícium, an offering]:

Ger. Opfer; Fr. sacrifice; Ital. sacrificio. An offering, consecrated and set apart for a religious purpose, which is solemnly offered according to prescribed forms to some object of worship as an act of propitiation, consecration, reconciliation, petition, or thanksgiving.

For the sacrificial idea of SACRAMENTS see that term; see also **atonement**. Sacrifice is employed to designate any expiatory act or suffering, or the sacrifice of Christ. But it also includes acts of religious service and devotion, as the giving of alms and the sacrifice of broken and contrite heart. In general, however, sacrifice in the religious sense is associated with solemn and ceremonious forms.

**Sacrament of Christ:** see *atonement*.

Buddhism (Bh. Tawh, the Just One): Ger. die Lehre des Buddha; Fr. bouddhisme; Ital. budismo. The doctrine of a school of Buddhist (Sanskrit Buddha) in the time of Christ who opposed the Pharisee in both religion and politics, rejecting the authority of the oral tradition and the ascetic formalism of the Pharisees, and favoring the introduction of foreign influences and ideas.

In modern times Buddhism has come to be a synonym for indifference in religion and the spirit of worldly compromise. The school or party so called originated among the Jews as a protest against the extreme rigorism of the Pharisees. It was at first distinctly religious, but in time was led to take a political attitude in opposition to the extreme conservatism of the Pharisees. In the time of Christ the dominating interests of the party were political rather than religious.

**Literature:** Welcker, Die Pharisei und die Sadduzäer (1874).


Salisbury, John of (Moins Terrez, also John of Chartres). (Cf. 1120-60). Named from his birthplace Salisbury, Eng-

**Salvation** (in biology) [Lat. salviare, to save]: Ger. spaßfähige Entstehung (K. D.); Fr. dimension, verticale, sec; Ital. dimensione. An evocation (or a suit). The phrase “evolution by salivation” has been used for the sudden appearance of divergent types, first used by W. H. Dall (Byrns, Science, Jan. 19, 1893; 1893).

**Similar concepts** are covered by the terms “translational” (Galton) and “dimensional” variation (Lobstein) and Metacol (p. 7).

**Salvation** (Lat. salviare; Ger. verschaffen; Fr. sauver; Ital. salvarsi). (1) Salvation in Christianity: the idea of salvation which consists in proving something as an aid in proving something else, and then supposing that something different has been proved. But by some writers a mere omission of an obvious step in a proof is called a salient.

(2) A “salient in change” is defined by Kant as a passage from one state to another without passing through a continuous line of intermediate changes.

(3) Salvation (Lat. salviare, from salus, to save; to deliver): Ger. erlösen; Fr. saluer; Ital. salvare, salvare (pulver “amulet”). The deliverance which religion promises from the sins and sufferings and imperfections of the present life. See *satisfaction*.

In Christianity it is provided in the Christian scheme of redemption, and to a less degree in Buddhism in the ascetic discipline and the attainment of Nirvana.

**Literature:** see *theology*, Buddhism, Nuxama, and *Eastern Philosophy*.

**Salvaging (both and the other):** Ger. (dies) die sich und (dort) andere; Fr. (c) sauvons et (ici) sauvons. These terms, with synonymous and others, are cor-

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