convex on the back, with a hole to receive violence; as, to shoot a ball. the point of the anchor fluke; used to 3. To send off with force; to dart. prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the ship's bow, when raised or lowered.

SHÖE, v. t. pret. and pp. shod. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; as, to shoe a horse or an ox; to shoe a sled or sleigh. Drauton. 2. To cover at the bottom.

To shoe an anchor, to cover the flukes with a broad triangular piece of plank whose area is larger than that of the fluke. This is intended to give the anchor a stronger Mar. Dict. hold in soft grounds.

SHÖEBLACK, n. [shoe and black.] A person that cleans shoes.

cleans shoes. SHÖEBUCKLE, n. [shoe and buckle.] A

buckle for fastening a shoe to the foot. SHÖEING, ppr. Putting on shoes. SHÖEING-HORN, n. [shoe and horn.]

foot into a narrow shoe.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium; in contempt. [I have never heard this word in America.]

SHÖE-LEATHER, \(n \) [shoe and lether.] SHOOT, v. i. To perform the act of dis-SHÖE-LETHER, \(\) n. Lether for shoes. | charging, sending with force, or driving SHÖELESS, a. Destitute of shoes.

Caltrops very much incommoded the shoe-Dr. Addison. less Moors SHÖEMAKER, n. [shoe and maker.] One

whose occupation or trade is to make shoes and boots.

SHÖER, n. One that fits shoes to the feet; one that furnishes or puts on shoes; as a farrier.

SHÖESTRING, n. [shoe and string.] A string used to fasten a shoe to the foot.

SHÖETŸE, n. [shoe and tye.] A ribin used for fastening a shoe to the foot. Hudibras. SHOG, for shock, a violent concussion. [Not Dryden. in use.

SHOG, v. t. To shake; to agitate. [Not in

use.]
SHOG, v. i. To move off; to be gone; to jog. [Not in usc. See Jog.] Hall.
Concussion. [Not in use.] SHOG'GING, n. Concussion. [Not in use.] Harmar.

SHOG'GLE, v. t. To shake; to joggle. Pegge. [Not in use. See Joggle.]

SHOLE, n. [Sax. sceol, a crowd.] A throng; a crowd; a great multitude assembled. This is the better orthography. See Shoal.]

SHONE, pp. of shine. SHOOK, pp. of shake. SHOON, old plu. of shoc. Obs.

SHOOT, v. t. pret. and pp. shot. The old participle shotten, is obsolete. [Sax. sceotan, scytan, to shoot, to dart, to rush, to lay

the finger, whence to lead or direct; G. schiessen, to shoot, to dart; D. schieten; Sw. skiuta; Dan. skyder; Ir. sceithim, to vomit; sciot, an arrow or dart; It. scattare, to shoot an arrow; L. scateo, to shoot out water; W. ysguthaw, ysgudaw, to send; ysgwdu, to thrust; ysgythu, to spout. It

is formed with a prefix on Gd.] 1. To let fly and drive with force; as, to

shoot an arrow.

Shoe of an anchor, a small block of wood, 2. To discharge and cause to be driven with

And from about her shot darts of desire

Mar. Diet. 4. To let off; used of the instrument. The two ends of a bow shot off, fly from one

Boyle. To strike with any thing shot; as, to shoot one with an arrow or a bullet.

6. To send out; to push forth; as, a plant shoots a branch.

7. To push out; to emit; to dart; to thrust forth.

Beware the secret snake that shoots a sting. Dryden.

8. To push forward; to drive; to propel; as, to shoot a bolt.

SHÖEBOY, n. [shoe and boy.] A bey that 9. To push out; to thrust forward.

They shoot out the lip. Ps. xxii. The phrase, to shoot out the lip, signifies to treat with derision or contempt.

10. To pass through with swiftness; as, to 1. Dryden. shoot the Stygian flood. horn used to facilitate the entrance of the 11. To fit to each other by planing; a work- 2. A building in which mechanics work,

man's term. Two pieces of wood that are shot, that is. planed or pared with a chisel. Moxon.

Spectator. 12. To kill by a ball, arrow or other thing shot; as, to shoot a duck.

charging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument; as, to shoot at a target or mark.

Prior. When you shoot, and shut one eye. The archers have sorely grieved him, and

shot at him. Gen. xlix. 2. To germinate; to bud; to sprout; to SHOP/BOOK, n. [shop and book.] A book send forth branches.

Onions, as they hang, will shoot forth.

Bacon. But the wild olive shoots and shades the ungrateful plain. Dryden. Delightful task,

To teach the young idea how to shoot. Thomson.

3. To form by shooting, or by an arrangement of particles into spiculæ. Metals shoot into crystals. Every salt shoots into crystals of a determinate form.

4. To be emitted, sent forth or driven along. There shot a streaming lamp along the sky. Dryden.

5. To protuberate; to be pushed out; to jut; to project. The land shoots into a promontory. To pass, as an arrow or pointed instru-

ment; to penetrate.

Thy words shoot through my heart.

Addison 7. To grow rapidly; to become by rapid SHORE, the old pret. of shear. Obs. growth. The boy soon shoots up to a man.

Dryden. He'll soon shoot up a hero. 8. To move with velocity; as a shooting

out or bestow, to transfer, to point with 9. To feel a quick darting pain. My temples shoot.

schossen, to shoot, and to pay scot, also To shoot ahead, to outstrip in running, flying or sailing.

SHOOT, n. The act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; the discharge of a fire-arm or bow; as a good shoot.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible shoot. Bacon.

Shak. strike with a missive weapon. 3. A young branch.

Prune off superfluous branches and shoots of this second spring.

4. A young swine. [In New England pronounced shote.]

Milton. SHOOT'ER, n. One that shoots; an archer; a gunner. Herbert.

S1100T'ING, ppr. Discharging, as firearms; driving or sending with violence; pushing out; protuberating; germinating; branching; glancing, as pain.

SIIQOT'ING, n. The act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with

force; a firing.

2. Sensation of a quick glancing pain. 3. In sportsmanship, the act or practice of killing game with guns or fire-arms.

SHOP, n. [Norm. schope; Sax. sceoppa, a depository, from sceapian. to form or shape; Sw. skap, a repository; Dan. skab, a cupboard or chest of drawers. Qu. Fr. echoppe.

A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c. are sold by retail.

and where they keep their manufactures for sale.

Keep your shop, and your shop will keep you. Franktin.

SHOP, v. i. To visit shops for purchasing goods; used eliefly in the participle; as, the lady is shopping.

SHOP BOARD, n. [shop and board.] A bench on which work is performed; as a doctor or divine taken from the shopboard. South.

in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. Locke.

SHOP/KEEPER, n. [shop and keep.] A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail; in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale. Addison. SHOP'LIFTER, n. [shop and lift. See Lift.

One who steals any thing in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop; one who under pretense of buying goods, takes occasion to steal.

SHOP/LIFTING, n. Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of any thing from a shop.

SHOP LIKE, a. Low; vulgar. B. Jonson. SHOP'MAN, n. [shop and man.] A petty Dryden. trader. Johnson.

2. One who serves in a shop. SHOP/PING, ppr. Visiting sheps for the purchase of goods.

SHORE, n. [Sax. scorc.] The coast or land adjacent to the ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river. This word is applied primarily to the land contiguous to water; but it extends also to the ground near the border of the sca or of a lake, which is covered with water. We also use the word to express the land near the border of the sea or of a great lake, to an indefinite extent; as when we say, a town stands on the shore. We do not apply the word to the land contiguous to a small stream. This we call a bank.

2. The act of striking or endeavoring to SHORE, n. [The popular but corrupt pronunciation of scwer; a pronunciation that should be carefully avoided.]